



**ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES SECTORAL
FOLLOW-UP SESSION
FLIP CHART NOTES
MÉTIS BREAKOUT GROUP**

The following reflects a transcription of the comments posted on flipcharts in response to the questions indicated below in boldfaced text, during the breakout group discussions.



**MÉTIS BREAKOUT GROUP
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES SECTORAL FOLLOW-UP SESSION
FLIP CHART NOTES**

Day 1 - December 13, 2004

Key Messages from Participant Introductions

Trade is an important aspect
Increased Aboriginal participation is key to economic prosperity
Entrepreneurship is a big opportunity for prosperity
How can we link skills to entrepreneurship?
Recognition
Sustainable development using all our resources/human & land
Education and skills development
Enhance current initiatives
Good governance
Better include women in initiatives
Long term sustainability is tied to the rights agenda
Tap into our untapped resources
Utilize energy of youth
Get the deal done!
Métis Nation be included in all Aboriginal initiatives
Business management and employment through the lenses
Economic opportunity and foundation of the Métis nation are key to economic opportunity
(woven in history)
Look beyond barriers to make it
Hope we can provide the last pieces to get it done
Access to natural resources and capital (off-reserve)
Sharing knowledge
Leave politics aside to make change

IMPROVED ACCESS TO CAPITAL AND INVESTMENT

Launch question to focus discussion for this segment was:

What specific actions are needed to overcome barriers to Access to Capital and Investment

TABLE 1

WHAT	HOW
1. Recognizing assets they have	a) Schooling elementary build self-esteem b) Alleviating child poverty issues c) Set high expectations/goals



2. Ability to get what they make to market	d) Business fundamentals (cash flow, risk analysis) Business micro initiative (link to women)
3. Overcoming reluctance to “expose” themselves	
4. First time request/failure	a) Mentors b) Support system (Aboriginal/Women) c) Plan a presentation
5. Micro lending has higher failure rate Aboriginal –focused lending higher cost	a) Increasing capital pools from competitive lenders (mainstream banking) b) International capital? Focused on artisans? c) Promote successes
6. Technology/Connectivity	a) Getting better technology linkages - computer
7. Collateral requirements	- Develop new corporate structures that allows individuals to maintain “Indianness” - Land settlements - Reserve assets - Overcoming individual vs. community issues - The need to incorporate conflicts with Aboriginal rights issues
8. Lack of overarching govt. goals and coordination of programs	- Set smart, measurable, time-oriented, specific goals - Eliminate age conditions from loan application - Willingness to invest in human capital - Longer time frames

Table 2

What?	How?
1. Recognition of Métis as an Aboriginal people	a) Public Education b) Inclusion of Métis by Industry/Govt c) All levels of Govt advance Métis participation in regional economic development
2. Access to business skills (eg. Community-driven)	a) Community business training programs b) Métis mentorship programs
3. Equity (lack of) for individuals/businesses	a) Métis capital foundations re: business – access to <u>federal</u> economic development funding b) equity for <u>wealth creation</u> (eg. Capital structures) c) <u>increase</u> equity financing



4. Partnerships	a) with First Nations and Inuit b) change in govt policies to promote collaboration c) Industry
5. Communication of capital and investment opportunities	a) internet b) internally/community c) Industry
6. Entrepreneurship	a) K-12- Youth (communicate/teach opportunities) b) training for small business opportunities

TABLE 3

WHAT	HOW
1. Developmental lending (high risk, difficult to sustain). Drives placements toward less developed investments	a) Develop an insurance program for developmental loans b) More mentorship and counselling for development borrowers (aftercare)
2. Do political structures enable government and private-sector investment?	a) Do due diligence on prospective clients b) More direct engagement (Métis, ETs and private-sector partners)
3. Education and training of prospective borrowers	
4. Lack of access to education and training for “working” prospective entrepreneurs (e.g. 40 +)	Programs that address older working entrepreneurs
5. Disproportionate balance of government funding between social and economic programs	a) Resource allocation for business development has to grow to meet increased demand b) Restructure program delivery model c) Best practices and information sharing across organizations and provinces d) Resource royalties for Métis economic development (e.g. oil & gas)
6. Lack of equity, especially for young entrepreneurs	a) Seed funding - matching contributions - status blind - less restrictive (10%) - “sweat” equity as education



TABLE 4

WHAT	HOW
1. Lack of equity/capital (for individual entrepreneurs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Re-capitalize AFIs (ACCs) b) Create Métis capital corporations c) Devolve existing ABC and other federal funders to Métis control and other Aboriginal groups d) Revenue-sharing from resource development e) Study potential competitive advantages that could be created to encourage investment in Métis communities f) Funding organizations that work for Métis women g) Aboriginal bonds that are government-backed
2. Support for traditional economies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Métis Aboriginal control in resource management (Marketing Boards) b) Find/create markets for traditional products c) R&D – resource product development and market development d) Retaining traditional skills (training, documenting)
3. Métis communities are not an attractive place to invest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Improve infrastructure in rural areas b) Economic development office c) Revenue sharing from surrounding resources
4. Capacity of Métis Governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Building infrastructure of Métis governments b) Invest in capital ventures (government flexibility)

TABLE 5 (women)

WHAT	HOW
<p>EQUITY (Individuals vs. Community Endeavours)</p> <p>Equity (individuals)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Métis people have less money to bring to the table - ABC program doesn't meet our needs as individuals & INAC programs are not available to us - ABC program is time consuming and cumbersome - ABC program should be devolved to the communities



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ABC program, whether devolved or not, should collect data on gender basis and other grounds and ensure equality (disability, youth)
Equity (community)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community Métis-owned businesses should be funded - INAC program parameters for individuals (Opportunities Fund) should be available to Métis. - Infrastructure program should also be available to Métis people.
Equity: Métis Governance not tied to a land base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Want to see an equity fund that can be administered by our people, i.e. Métis nation owned and controlled. (If this is not possible, want to see significant Métis involvement in the development/delivery) - Equal involvement of Métis women - More capital , e.g. through creative equity solutions (gaming or tax credits)
<p>Equity: Aboriginal Capital Corporations (ACCs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ACCs have a market banks don't touch (i.e. small loans, holistic, mentoring) and they are developmental in nature - ACCs don't get core funding, whereas AFIs do. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some need more capital from Industry Canada to make them self-sustaining. These need to be extended to the provinces that don't have ACCs right now. - This is the advantage of ACCs over banks. They serve the needs of our communities well. - Economic development is a hand up, not a hand down. We wouldn't under fund ACCs if we believed this (i.e. this leads to driving interests rates). - This inequality needs to be addressed
<p>Commercial Financing</p> <p>Crown Corporations (e.g. BDC, WED, Farm Credit Corporation). Developmental lenders that are not involved in Aboriginal communities.</p> <p>Women</p> <p>a) These agencies and Crown Corporations have women-specific programming</p>	<p>They need to have targets to reach Aboriginal communities, and they need to meaningfully consult with Aboriginal people</p> <p>Upon devolution, we can learn from what worked, what didn't work for Métis women – if these programs are evaluated – and ensure processes are in place to make Métis</p>



<p>b) Journey to Success</p> <p>c) Business Micro-Investment Mentoring</p>	<p>programs work equally well for Métis women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need implementation dollars - This model should be replicated for marketing and other areas of business/economic development <p>Initiatives should be established for Métis women to increase their participation (by Métis women/organizations)</p>
<p>Self-governance is a key part of success</p>	
<p>Federal government should not be able to use the term “Aboriginal” if they exclude Métis in the process</p>	
<p>There needs to be a rights-based approach.</p> <p>Future economic security/stability is tied to the Métis nation’s self-sufficiency (the Laurier institute report)</p>	<p>s. 35 – Dele...? duty to consult</p> <p>Human rights: if they exist for all members of the community (e.g. women, people with disabilities), economic marginalization will be reduced.</p> <p>Canada has international and national human rights obligations (e.g. ICESCR, s15) to improve the socio-economic situation of Métis people, particularly Métis women, people with disabilities, etc.</p>
<p>Economic Development Think Tank Session – Ongoing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Utilize our own community expertise and build on it. - Avoid siloed approach that currently exists and advance to structured, systemic thinking: - Métis infrastructure bureaucracy to support economic opportunities, e.g. ACCs, NACCA, NAFA, CAMA, CANDO, AFO (Where Métis are not included, they need to be)
<p>Venture capital</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For Métis women, subsystems should be developed to meet their specific needs - Long term vision: Métis controlled system needs to exist - Institutions that currently deliver venture capital need to be mandated to deliver it to Métis communities (if Métis can’t raise it



	<p>themselves)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to bonding: Aboriginal programming currently not available to the Métis
Role of provincial governments	<p>Métis gaming policies should be developed by relevant provinces to support Métis programming, program development, to create large Métis businesses that will employ Métis and will create infrastructure dollars into our communities</p>

TABLE 6

WHAT	HOW
1. Increase equity financing to move Métis projects forward (more so with large projects)	a) Métis equity fund (self-sustaining) - other non-reserve funds (ec. Dev. Organizations) National?
2. Develop specific access to capital for urban, rural and remote communities	b) Tax deferrals/incentives for corporations that partner with Aboriginal communities
3. More equitable access to financing (equality of access to funding)	c) ABC and INAC type funding (proportional)
4. Lack of funding for Economic Development Officers (off-reserve and specific economic organizations)	d) Métis Ec. Dev. Fund - Congress of Aboriginal people Ec. Dev. Fund - women - youth - off reserve - Métis venture/risk capital fund
5. Need to create an economic base for outside of the context of off-reserve communities.	e) Access to capital - Government(s) - Private Sector (Banks, Industry, Joint Investors, etc.) It is difficult to attract any of the above if you do not have access to start-up capital. Therefore, an Aboriginal capital risk fund is needed to assist in order to cover start-up needs and requirements.
6. Access to gambling revenues	f) Equal % with other Aboriginal groups.



IMPROVING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FROM LANDS AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Launch question

What are the best approaches (business models, partnership mechanisms, governance, structures, etc.) to foster improvements to economic opportunities related to the management and development of lands and resources?

Three categories of Critical Issues

A	Fiduciary responsibility of federal government to the Métis Alignment of federal/provincial objectives in resources management Responsibility of federal government to assist in land claims, and inflexibility of provincial governments What land and resources? Access to specific and comprehensive land claims Recognition of traditional use and occupancy Compensation for past injustices and recognition of title Ownership of sub-surface rights
B	Fiduciary responsibility of federal government to the Métis Co-management of resources Alignment of federal/provincial objectives in resources management Conservation - hunting - harvester cards Responsibility and management Willingness to create new types of tenure that deal with sustainable management of resources and that are actually appropriate How we want government to deal with the Métis nation on issues of land and resource management Governance and political relationships between Métis, First Nations and Inuit organizations Who will manage the money and management of land and usage (money from land claims, resources, land usage)?
C	Public process to define sustainability Implementation of duty to consult (section 35)



TABLE 1 – “A” Questions

Lands and resources

WHAT	HOW
Overlap in interest - no lands recognized as exclusively Métis (between many stakeholders, i.e. federal, provincial, First Nations, Métis, snowmobilers)	- Mechanism to deal with all interests i.e. National forest strategy - Defining political relationships in a broad framework (secondary – dealing with all stakeholders)
Cross jurisdictional interest - federal/provincial	Need to reconcile jurisdictions
Gap between S35 1. Assuming responsibility for Aboriginal matters (federal) 2. Land management (prov.) *falling through the cracks	

Access to specific and comprehensive land claims

WHAT	HOW
Lack of Métis access process	Let us “in”, provide access - Fund research necessary - Negotiation - Litigation failing negotiation
Enhance/modify comprehensive land claims process	Appropriate for Métis community

Recognition of traditional use and occupancy

WHAT	HOW
Lack of recognition of Métis land use by government, industry and others	- Shared recognition - To complete research on traditional land use 1. Recognize Métis government and citizens (Throne Speech Métis Act) 2. Jointly develop a negotiation framework to resolve land and governance issues Nation to Nation approach (Feds, Métis, First Nations, Inuit)



Ownership of Sub Service Rights

WHAT	HOW
No Métis agreements with sub service rights	<u>Model/Example</u> Nishiga Agreement has coal but not coal gas, includes base metals (Examine best practices)
Acknowledgement for Métis rights in Crown Resources	Negotiate tri-partied agreements/impact benefit agreements
No clear definition of equitable distribution/or access	- Get one - Once there is access, <u>build plan</u> - Proactive skills development

Past Injustices and Compensation

WHAT	HOW
The big SC“ <u>RIP</u> ” OFF Indecisiveness	Set clear time lines to resolve
92% of scrip lands only 8% went to Métis (approx.) - ripoffs have been documented	Supreme Court hearing case dating back to 18?? Ruling pending
Natural Resource Transfer Act	Reconcile jurisdiction including Métis, First Nations groups (possible co-management)
Resources extracted/royalties	Revenue sharing: compensation
Aboriginal war veterans (Métis/First Nations) not given land or money	Compensation

Fiduciary Duty of Federal Government

WHAT	HOW
No dedicated Métis programming	- Recognizing the historic roots (i.e. Rupert's land order) - Duties continue today - Recognize past decisions
Need for different tables	- Accounting - Governance - Housing - Health - Education



Alignment of federal and provincial objectives in resource management

WHAT	HOW
See 2	- Define roles and responsibilities - Develop Métis national resource strategy
Who represents political representation?	Individual choice to choose political representation - opting in - enumeration

Inflexibility of provincial government to change

Policy gap between case law and provincial policy	- Get with the program - Close gap - Address the gap - Alberta government has been forthright with interim harvesting agreement
---	--

TABLE 2 – “B” QUESTIONS

Who manages money and land use

Is there willingness to create types of tenure that deals with sustainable management that are culturally appropriate?

How governments deal with Métis on land use?

Conservation: hunting and fishing

Addition: How Canada can be competitive re: land management issues

Who manages land?

Government

Industry

Private ownership

The public

Urban vs. rural

How are the Métis dealt with?

The Métis want to be treated equally to First Nations – Recognition of our Aboriginal land rights, land use

How Can Canada be competitive internationally and respect Métis Aboriginal rights to land and resources?

Interests: housing, healthcare

Sustainability: cultivate an environment where skills are being developed, sustained skill workforce

Fair treatment of Aboriginal populations is “sell-able”

Educate Canadians and Governments about Métis Land Rights

- Métis History



TABLE 3 – “C” QUESTIONS

Implementation of duty to consult

Powley, Cote, Delgamouk? (*court decisions*)

- a) What are the key results and what will be done with them?
- b) Who will be consulting?
- c) Who will be consulted?

Public process to define sustainability

No recommended actions were written

Willingness to create new types of tenure that deal with sustainable management of resources that are culturally appropriate

- a) Ensure resources are not depleted
- b) Local/provincial organizations to protect fauna, land and culture
- c) Compensation of resources from land and usage of land
- d) Defining the requirement for the process of consultation ensuring sustainability...
- e) Price of consultation paid by industry

Table 4

What land?	How?
1. Provinces ignoring Métis stakeholders in economic development affairs.	Recognition that hunting activities took place across N.W. Canada. b) Provincial legislation needed in other provinces similar to AB harvesting.
2. Provinces restricting scope of Powley implications.	c) research needed to define Métis communities.
3. Dealing with scrip.	Compensation negotiations needed b) Focus on N.W. Saskatchewan scrip research/claim land + Manitoba land claim
4. How can we ensure Métis Nation ensure gov't consults with our government	a) Métis affiliates must recognize + build our governing infrastructure. b) Gov't must recognize Métis Nation affiliates as <u>one</u> with respective, jurisdictions in each affiliate. c) research needed to identify how much resources we have right to in past, present, future.
5. How to ensure conservation of harvesting resources (moose).	a) promote awareness of conservation
6. How to translate past injustices into modern compensation, and ensure	a) Gov't must recognize Métis right to title without having been taken to court.



compensation benefits economic development.	b) Gov't needs to demonstrate the political will, as province AB did, to acknowledge the need to recognize Métis (land) rights Harvestry.
7. How do we address the <u>land</u> issue in a reasonable amount of time to meet the need for economic development.	
Subsurface rights/Align Prov & Fed objectives compensation/fiduciary responsibility traditional land use.	

These recommendations recognize jurisdiction differences of Métis Nation as a community, + an institution are recognized, as well as jurisdiction of settlements, ie) mnm + mmf.

Table 5

Whose gonna mng the \$ and mngmt of Land & useage (resources, land claims)	\$ - Métis Nation wld mnge. - Land – if somehow owned or controlled by Métis – we'd make mngmt decns.
Conservation hunting harvesters cards Responsibility - Métis / regulators/ individuals management conservation – degree of self-mmgm't self policing harvestor cards Métis internal – shld say we should be in control of conservation. Métis self-regulation	
Inter-Abo-gov't-relations (FN, Inuit, MN) in territories resources	
Ont – 134 FN - 1 M.N.	
could start @ political level deal (?) something that brings us together. Common ground	
How do we want gov't to deal (?) M.N. on land + resource mngmt Prov/fed – gov't to gov't “utmost” in good faith fiduciary duty optimistic – consensus approach + political will \$ w capacity for M.N. to engage	



<p>meaningfully. “sooniyaw” M.N. needs more technicians M.N. needs a land base + resources Same old - same old</p>	
<p>Willingness to create new types o land tenure that deal (?) sustainability mngm’t of resources & that are culturally appropriate. MSGC Métis title prov Métis title allotm’t</p>	<p>FS Power LE Co-ops Trust enterprises Lease patents</p>
<p>Mix of collective + individual ownership. * recognition of some degree of collective ownership or some oversight by M.N.</p>	
<p>- lots of types of tenure available that could be tailored using corps or contracts.</p>	

Table 6

<p>1. Implementation of duty to consult</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$ for traditional land use studies - need to prove Métis title - prov/fed legal duty to consult – recent Supreme Court in British Columbia – Taku River Haida-Weyer * Feds developing policy on duty to but have excluded consult Mets - Canada must consult regardless of province - Feds must make available dollars after consultation to move process - corporate impact benefit statements and agreements to include MN - specific to Métis recognition that Métis have rights – Powley - in any areas of Canada where there did exist and does exist Métis
<p>2. Public Process to define sustainability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inclusivity is necessary and important to ensure meaningful and effective process. Eg. Women, youth - one can produce without being effective. - Abolish old school!! - Métis history dictates the important role of FN women - what are the fundamental values related to economic development? Culture, tradition - preceding the processes ask the above question.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - database and survey of successful Métis businesses, orgs. across Canada determining “Best Practices.” - funds needed to establish baseline after centralizing the database. - AHRDA agreements includes - MNC should receive funds to establish database of successful Métis businesses - this should include all NAOs – all NAOs should be funded for research of businesses. - issue of values - self-sufficiency tied to the land - Public Forum to discuss and define values of Métis to assist in developing sustainable Métis businesses - Métis identity is key to defining Métis values! - Métis stamp of value - promote Métis business with values of Métis identity used in successful Métis businesses. ie certificate of excellence, etc. -Waskahegan Corporation - Businesses identified to culture - partnerships ie: multinationals haven taken priority regarding natural resources - federal gov’t must make prov. Aware of necessity to build on smaller Métis existing partnerships. (forestry, mining, land-based resources) - Associations to be communicated by feds to provinces - partnerships are extremely important.
(values)	<p>steps example – obtained licensing fishing, hunting rights respecting the forest to traditional practices ie: cutting wood differently</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - agreed to cut trees in a different way with partnerships - extremely successful sustainability - knowledge based - sustainability ie Aboriginal Conference Board of Canada commission one’s own research



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - feds should be responsible whether they (Aboriginal) are on or off reserve. Women, young, people - money distributed for economic ends not political ends - create to manage this money. Devolution from fed gov't to Aboriginal communities - devolution of money and programs regarding ec dev to be devolved to the 5 NAOs
--	--

Day 2 – November 19, 2004

IMPROVED GOVERNANCE AND CAPACITY

Launch question

What specific elements (institutional, skills development, infrastructure) related to governance and capacity are necessary to best support economic opportunities?

Questions:

What are the critical governance issues?

What specific policy and program modifications and additions will enhance Métis economic opportunities?

Question: What are the critical governance issues?

- Programs
- Métis specific or pan Aboriginal
- Including Métis in current programs (equitable treatment)
- Delivery of management models
- Representation and leadership of women
- Accountability
 - To the people
 - To founders

Small Group Discussion

What	How
1. Métis-specific or pan-Aboriginal	Consensus on the need for Métis-specific programming Métis-specific funding should not jeopardize Métis access to mainstream funding ``Aboriginal`` programs in E.D. must all



	<p>include a Métis stream</p> <p>Métis representative organizations must provide access to all Métis people</p> <p>Government must respect Métis governing institutions in all sectors</p> <p>Economic development programs for mainstream must have outreach mechanisms to Métis organizations and financial institutions</p> <p>Métis-specific programs designed for Métis women must be lead and administered by Métis women</p>
<p>2 Program elements of program delivery models</p>	<p>Awareness campaign needed to promote economic development programs for all economic development programs (persons with disabilities, women, youth - examples)</p> <p>Arms length decision making of business development funding – business and politics must be separated – economic development based on market principles</p> <p>Long-term funding commitments with multi-year contribution agreements similar to the AHRDA model</p> <p>Need flexibility in program design to meet needs of regional realities</p> <p>Delivery structure of programs must be province wide (urban, rural and remote)</p> <p>Recognition of governing structures...Funding must flow through provincial offices to regional offices with sufficient resources to carry out programs and services</p> <p>Contribution agreements must include sufficient operations and maintenance dollars for delivery in all environments (rural, urban, remote and northern)</p> <p>Funding needed for economic development officers.</p>
<p>3 Métis Accountability</p> <p>i) People</p> <p>ii) Funders</p>	<p>Métis governments must develop implement and enforce its own accountability mechanism, which includes: conflict of interest and code of ethics</p>



	Programs should be regularly evaluated by all parties involved in program development and administration
4 Federal Accountability	Federal interlocutor for Métis must be receive adequate resources to Métis institutions organizations and governments Funding directed at Métis people must flow through organizations that are representative of Métis people Results based management – no micro-management by federal and provincial and M officials Government must ensure E.D. funding targeted at Métis goes to organizations accountable to and representative of Métis

2)

Métis Specific Institutions

Separation of politics and business

Métis Entrepreneurship

Partnerships

Respect for existing Métis lending institutions by provincial governments

Small Group Discussion

Build Institution Credibility (Prov assoc (e.g. MMF), national, regional, financial)

Accountability

Transparency

Good business Processes

Lack of political interference

Support of political body

Devolution of :

Programs

Authority

Policies

Allows culturally and regionally specific solutions

Sharing best practices

Women's programming available

Avenues available for Métis specific

Disabilities

Provinces are absent from table – void

Our economy is taxable

The return to our partner is identified



Base approvals more on idea than collateral
More on sensibility and viability of business
Testimonials
Business plans
Credibility of applicant
Can not risk money on something you don't have assurances (credibility)
Banks do not do ``business loans``
How do you start service businesses?
Deal can be strengthened by additional training

(B) How (Lack of political Interference)
Establish board of trustees (AFI reports to the board)
Board composition based on what is good for entity
Other institutions may be developed other than AFIs (ACCs)
Separate but need support of political body
Would it help?
If no support ideals dropped
Need political body to acquire seed \$

(A) Devolution of programs, authority, policies

Amending school curriculum cross-cultural training
Human relations
Entrepreneurship
Trades

Métis specific business support institutions

(C) AHRDA type program
Expand `for profit`

Capacity
Who`s going to do it?
Reinforce need for EDO
Where does he go
One in each region
Funding through AHRDA in AB

Structure
MNC
At least one EDO in each province
BC, AB, SK, AB

Two levels of EDO
Institutional
Individual



Need doers to execute policies

Keep doers and policy makers separate

Origin of structured society

If you want to be a nation you need government structure

We would be more effective to be proactive rather than reactive in initiatives need something in our pockets to go out and be proactive

Strength in numbers

Large tax raise for return to governments

Market share

Take advantage of Métis nation as a market

Corporations

Market shares

Métis travel agency – incorporate tourism

Insurance company

Canneries – pemmican

Hunting rights for commercial endeavours

What existing programs can be tapped?

3)

Enduring and Stable Resourcing (Resources – Natural)

People – include discussion of transfer of \$\$, people O and M etc..

Money

Connectivity e.g. thru technology

Youth- Leadership

Training

Financial management

Policy, ethics, code of conduct

Skills development adapted for Métis to ensure success

PEOPLE

What	How
Métis -specific government not pan-Aboriginal in a post-Powley environment	
Funding Métis specific government	By Direct transfers \$ per the Canada Act and transfers to province
Community-based as per Powley`s SCC	
Identify province-wide as per Métis MMF, AB, SK	Also % funds to keep pace with inflation
\$ Ability to compete for human talent in Métis – Deal with brain drain	HRSDC has to be enough flex in AHRDAs to allow to hire and retain Métis Better capitalization of AHRDAs and other federal programs for Métis



Train our own people-professionals – not just for Weyerhaeusers and govts but for our Métis govts (Taku Haida)	Corporations- Govts can develop exchanges and programs and invest in developing human capacity Internships Knowledge transfer Intrinsic satisfaction creating social capital networks
Compensation for Métis political leaders and organizations – losing people	Federal funding needed to support this E.g. 70,00 Métis in Alberta compared to FN and per capita \$ Financing formula + \$ for outreach and business development + business development
Move Métis communities from 3 rd world to 1 st world and close the gap	
Include Métis people –leaders in delivery of new citizenship programs for new Canadians in all provs-terrs	Recommend to federal Interlocutor and to Minister for Citizenship and Immigration Canada that Métis are hired and employed to develop and deliver programs in citizenship ceremonies for millions of new Canadians annually
Use S 15 (2) Charter and CHRA and Provincial acts to proactively employ Métis	Political championship Designate champions at F-P-Métis levels
David Emerson is the leader ``Connecting Canadians and Innovation Agenda`` *Important to note Community is not a geographic location but a class of people	Roll out specific connectivity programs for Métis Métis services on-line Smart Métis Digital collections for Métis Hire Métis Community Advisors
Apply gender based analysis in all of the federal and provincial policy framework	Insert in the Policy Summit and in the First Ministers meeting on Aboriginal Issues Involve Métis women and Aboriginal women and youth and Elders in key discussions, decision-making
If we are funding pilot programs – are we funding women or others in these?	Create a Métis national strategy for youth, children, women, young adults and Elders Use the medicine wheel Develop a Métis , culturally specific based tool that can be used by Métis communities to determine gaps



	<p>A strategy that addresses specific needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child care Mentoring Entrepreneurship Develop capacity
<p>Develop our Métis political leaders Skills development for leaders and for youth</p>	<p>Resource a management school for Métis leaders E.g. Métis specific institutions Business and legal framework – even presentations to corporations S. 35 (1) Constitution</p>
<p>To educate our people & potential business partners</p>	<p>Minister Emerson to create with interlocutor a Métis Research centre of excellence</p>
<p>Separate business from politics</p>	<p>Each Métis nation (governance) will set up Métis economic development corporation Institutions are reflective of Métis needs IC + each of the five federal economic development agencies federally create a Métis program & investment Ensure that all federal agencies, economic - technical National Research Council, S+T, Canada Foundation for innovation, Business Development Canada & Export Development Corp. are responsive to Métis economic development needs</p>
<p>Minister Emerson & Minister Driden to invest in social economy</p>	<p>Any new money – investments coming in 2005 under social economy must have a Métis component</p>
<p>Mutually educate Métis , industry, feds & prov. about our respective organisations and practices</p>	<p>To build a relationship of trust, long term stability so we can work better together – Ensure good governance</p>
<p>Get the \$ most effectively to the communities themselves</p>	<p>Have the Métis communities work with IC & other groups to develop accountability measures, to design programs. Métis pay taxes & want to know what the ROI is</p>
<p>Out of the \$8.9 Billion spent federally per annum only 8% is on economic development and 92% on is social</p>	<p>Minister Emerson must look at better ways to use and expand the 8% plus invest more</p>
<p>Need a 20 year economic development plan. Can't continue with 3 – 5 years (i.e. government election cycle)</p>	<p>Use GDI to deliver Métis youth entrepreneurship Fund more programs Get into the school system early</p>



	<p>Go into G4-G5 level Go into community schools Involve industry sectors (Sask. Chamber of commerce) All jobs in paid workforce need 16+ years of education - 27+ Northern & Western demographics show a need for employees – Métis youth = opportunity</p>
<p>Include culturally appropriate Métis specific entrepreneurship program for C12 Métis youth</p>	<p>Instill a sense of history and of accomplishments, contributions by Métis Have Canadians and Métis appreciate Métis heritage (positive) vs. negative indices</p>
<p>Encourage and develop scholarships for top Métis students in higher institutions - universities</p>	<p>Promote Métis expertise in the knowledge economy Engage employers – private sector in capacity development in communities</p>
<p>Involve Métis in Crown land to crown discussions</p>	
<p>Create Métis cultural centres</p>	<p>Fund just as INAC funds native Friendship Centres</p>
<p>Tell Métis history</p>	<p>Métis ran Hudson Bay Co. – Sense of achievement.</p>
<p>Métis need “chips” to bring to the table with investors and governments</p>	<p>Promote the “chips” we do have – skilled people - ??? to develop</p>
<p>Ways to include Métis -specific economic agenda in the CCAA Policy retreat & to the PM in the Fall of 2005 FMM on Aboriginal matters</p>	<p>Métis leaders must be consulted in the process re MNC on 20-year plan & protection of Métis values Level the playing field vis-à-vis FN</p>

4)

Principle of inclusion

Rights based approach

Definition of Métis inclusiveness

Unity

building partnerships

Industry Partnerships

Building relationships with and educating new Canadians

Métis lending institutions (respect by provincial governments)



Issues	Solution
Rights based approach	<p>Economic, social and cultural rights have been violated</p> <p>Be at the table to drive the agenda on section (35) rights</p>
Addressing discrimination, including systemic	<p>Funding to identify resource-based issues</p> <p>Fund issues to identify resources that the Métis have identified</p> <p>Fund land claim discussions (i.e. scripts)</p> <p>Modern day treaties negotiations</p>
Definition of Métis inclusiveness	<p>Implement Royal Commission recommendations</p> <p>The “other” and “all” Métis have access to fair and equitable programs</p> <p>Women Youth - Older</p>
<p>Unity</p> <p>Partnership building</p> <p>Industry partnerships</p>	<p>The interest of all the Métis should be included in all discussions: economic development, culture, heritage, etc.</p> <p>Government to increase investment in Métis HR to make Métis partnerships attractive but for a few exceptions who do not have a land base</p>
Building relationships with and educating new Canadians (“and all Canadians”)	<p>Canadian immigration department needs to be sensitized to cross-culture education of new immigrants (i.e. not just two founding people (French / English)</p> <p>At all education levels including post-secondary</p>
Métis lending institutions (respect by provincial governments)	<p>Provincial governments should be pushed to come to the table with funding arrangements to underwrite the high costs of developmental lending (similar to community futures corporations)</p> <p>Feds as well</p>



5)

Link between governance and culture

Industry can learn from Métis

Métis governance vs. land based governance – issues of jurisdiction

Issues	Solution
<p>Traditional values vs. real linkages to corporate structures and systems.</p>	<p>Responsibility for environment stewardship</p> <p>Recognition Sustainability</p> <p>Values of family, community and resource management</p> <p>Corporate citizenship and social responsibility go hand in hand</p> <p>Métis people traditionally created the first commerce in Canada</p> <p>Métis nation business should provide positive models for young entrepreneurs especially regarding ethics, governance and accountability</p> <p>Accountability back to the community through increased capacity dollars to Métis business for marketing and communication</p>
<p>Métis adaptability a model to be respected and supported positively; not exploited</p>	
<p>Problematic history heritage vs. culture of the Métis nation of being independent through commerce and existing culture of taking what the government “hands out”</p>	
<p>Present culture and governance dependence on government still goes against Métis heritage</p>	
<p>Powley not as precedent as it should be with governments</p>	<p>Powley should dictate rights associated with heritage and culture</p> <p>Give back land, hunting rights, fishing</p>



	<p>Expansion of existing rights to include commercial endeavors</p> <p>Managing business</p>
<p>Current lending institutions are limited to lending to increased Métis demographics due to rigid constraints due to under-capitalized funding / lending institutions</p>	<p>If operating costs were increased the cost of lending would be less thus making the lending institutions more competitive</p> <p>Long term funding could lead to financial independence for existing Métis lending institutes</p> <p>Open and faire competition must be respected</p>
<p>Present perspective are limiting global growth</p>	<p>Must address global market</p> <p>Break out government</p> <p>Canadian Artic Coop: piece workers products is art and crafts, people products. People produce goods: beaded moccasins for sale globally.</p> <p>Running successful businesses</p> <p>Self-reliance makes that business competitive</p> <p>Alberta Settlements has shown models of success, both community-based and individual, producing products for export outside Métis community</p>
<p>Scrip has never lived up to ...</p>	
<p>Lack of earnest political will and responsibility</p>	<p>Can use Powley and Taku River backed up with reasonable ownership to area</p> <p>Need to know of development in areas to be engaged respectfully</p> <p>Increased dollars for research into traditional Métis Script and communities to Métis National Council</p> <p>When industry is consulting with first nations it is clear who to speak to. Communication dollars for capacity to ensure Métis engagement to provincial Métis governance structures.</p>



IMPROVING REGULATORY/LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORKS TO FACILITATE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

Launch question:

What adjustments are needed to improve or streamline the regulatory or legislative environment to support timely investment/business decisions and improve the investment climate?

Plenary Question:

What adjustments are needed to improve or stabilize the regulatory or legislative environment to support timely investment-business decisions and improve the investment climate?

1) Searching for Speed, Simplicity and Decisiveness in Regulatory System

What	How
Regulations and legislation pertaining to Ec. Dev. areas are not in line with timing of business related activities (interest lost)	<p>Develop a proactive process including input from “players” involved e.g. financial institution department</p> <p>Streamlining existing programs and processes</p> <p>Industry, public and private sector must assist and be main driving force to cause change</p> <p>“One-stop shopping” (run around from agency to agency)</p> <p>Identify the legislation and regulation that affect Métis procurement</p> <p>A review of policies and regulations to streamline , amend and develop in order to expedite</p> <p>Alignment of fed and prov</p> <p>In the review, preserve and protect what is working</p> <p>Métis need the “technicians” knowledge base for effective input</p> <p>Meaningful consideration with Métis prior to development of legislation and regulation affecting Métis</p> <p>Must be clear (precise terms) and understood by affected party</p>



2) Reviewing laws, policies and regulations pertaining to Métis for potential amendments

What	How
Laws that limit Métis e.g. timber, fishing and mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fed Prov Métis tripartite review to ID specific laws that are now off side due to Powley • Same groups to ID and agree on changes

3) Federal government should acknowledge who has jurisdiction over Métis Section 91(24) 1867 CA (Indian and lands reserved for Indians)

Role of Law

Issues	Solution
Who has jurisdiction – who is responsible for Métis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal Affairs Cabinet Committee or GoC should work with Métis to consult with and implement policies that recognizes federal jurisdiction in spending and responsibility for Métis • Supreme court reference to SCC from GOC re : Does 91(24) Include Métis
Who is responsible for Métis	
Political “football” between governments	

Notes on 6 priorities (first session of Day 2)

- Métis specific lending institutions and economic development offices in each jurisdictions and programs such as entrepreneurial training programs and business mentorship
- Devolution from contribution funding and operating costs (i.e. ABC and other programs as such)
- Equity development & funds
- Equal treatment for Métis to that of other aboriginal groups
- National Métis economic development committee
- National regional and community economic development plans with staffing – funding resources for all regions funded by Feds
- Métis bursary fund



- Ensuring that the ground (community) level is services
- ABC is not the only program to be devolved
- At all levels (i.e. tribal councils and regional offices (regions as in MNC, Gov : members)
- MNC Only
- Tried to overall “nation” plan

Issues Parking Lot

- All group come together to discuss common visions and issues
- Mobility of programs and services (access)
- Recommendation:
- That a gathering be hosted for the 3 Aboriginal Peoples (FN, I, M) where common issues and concerns may be discussed (economic development, environment)
- There are areas that overlap that could potentially be addressed as Aboriginal people as a collective (this gathering would not include non-aboriginal governments)