

# **City of Ottawa - Anishinabe Algonquin Nation Civic Cultural Protocol and Implementation Plan**

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First Nation



City of Ottawa

The City of Ottawa – Anishinabe Algonquin Nation Civic Cultural Protocol and Implementation Plan was developed by the City's Cultural Development and Initiatives Unit in full collaboration with the Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation Tribal Council, Algonquin Nation Programs and Services Secretariat, Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation and Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation. Anishinabe Algonquin Nation Elders, Traditional Knowledge Keepers, political leaders, and community members participated and contributed.

The inaugural Implementation Plan was developed by the Cultural Development and Initiatives Unit with the participation and collaboration of the following City of Ottawa service areas:

City Archives, Community Recreation and Cultural Programs, Cultural Funding Support, Cultural and Heritage Programs and Spaces, Office of Protocol and Intergovernmental Affairs, Public Art Program, Public Information and Media Relations (Events and Communications) and the Ottawa Public Library

Project Leadership:

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- Cultural Development and Initiatives Unit (Co-ordinator, Cathy Shepertycki)
- Arts and Heritage Development Branch (Program Manager, Nicole Zuger)
- Recreation, Cultural and Facility Services Department (GM, Dan Chenier)

## Honouring Statement

Ottawa is built on unceded Anishinabe Algonquin territory.

The peoples of the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation have lived on this territory for millennia.

Their culture and presence have nurtured and continue to nurture this land.

The City of Ottawa honours the peoples and land of the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation.

The City of Ottawa honours all First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples, and their valuable past and present contributions to this land.

Early versions of honouring statements were developed and used by the City's Cultural Development and Initiatives Unit (CDI) at cultural events beginning in 2012. The current version was developed with Anishinabe Algonquin representatives, Elders, and community members and reviewed by the City Manager's Office in October 2015. Another review in April 2016 resulted in the version above, and a 2021-2022 review is currently underway. This is a living statement to be reviewed periodically.

Honouring the land and the peoples of the Host Nation(s) at the start of gatherings, ceremonies and events has been a common practice for First Nations since time immemorial. Honouring statements provide time for reflection and are a reminder that we are all accountable for our own learning and relationships with the land, with the Host Nation(s) and with First Nations, Inuit, and Métis peoples.



The City of Ottawa is committed to the respectful inclusion of and collaboration with all peoples and communities that it serves including First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples and organizations; centering the voice and presence of the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation as the Indigenous Host Nation in Ottawa.

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# City of Ottawa - Anishinabe Algonquin Nation Civic Cultural Protocol

## I. Preamble

This civic cultural protocol is an inaugural endeavour founded on the working relationships built since 2010 between the City of Ottawa's Arts and Heritage Development Branch and each of the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation and Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation. It follows and emanates from the Council-approved "Renewed Action Plan for Arts, Heritage and Culture in Ottawa (2013-2018)." Included in this six-year plan is the following action:

*"Recognize the Anishinabe Algonquin First Nation as the Indigenous community in Ottawa by developing civic protocol, communication and cultural partnership opportunities."*<sup>1</sup>

The Anishinabe Algonquin Nation is the Host Nation in the unceded lands on which Ottawa is built. The Ottawa River (Kìchì Sìbì) watershed from headwaters Lake Capimitchigama in north central Quebec to its outlet at Lake of Two Mountains near current day Montreal, is the core of the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation territory<sup>2</sup>.

The peoples of the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation have lived on this territory for millennia. Their culture and presence have nurtured and continue to nurture these lands. There are 11 Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations federally recognized according to the Indian Act, two in Ontario and nine in Quebec. Seven of these First Nations are represented by the

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1 City of Ottawa - Cultural Development and Initiatives. 2012. "Renewed Action Plan for Arts, Heritage and Culture (2013-2018)." p. 16. Accessed at: A\_Renewed\_Action\_Plan\_2013-2018\_EN.pdf (ottawa.ca)

2 Whiteduck, Kirby J. 2002. "Algonquin Traditional Culture: The Algonquin of the Kitchissippi Valley: Traditional Culture at the Early Contact Period." Council of the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan

2 Morrison, James. 2005. "Algonquin History in the Ottawa River Watershed." In a Background Study for Nomination of the Ottawa River Under the Canadian Heritage Rivers System, ed. Ottawa River Heritage Designation Committee

2 Chief Lisa Robinson - Wolf Lake First Nation, in conversation with Natalí Zúñiga May 28, 2019.

Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation Tribal Council; three are represented by the Algonquin Nation Programs and Services Secretariat, and the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation completes the representation.

Ottawa is located on the unceded territory of the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation. The City of Ottawa was established on January 1, 1855, when Bytown was formally incorporated as a city adopting the name of Ottawa, which means “to trade” in the Anishinabemowin Algonquin language. On January 1, 2001, the former City of Ottawa amalgamated with 10 other area municipalities and the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton. The amalgamated city encompasses the former municipalities of Ottawa, Vanier, Nepean, Kanata, Gloucester and Cumberland; the former townships of Rideau, West Carleton, Goulbourn and Osgoode; and the former village of Rockcliffe Park.

Ottawa is a place of special spiritual, cultural, historical, social and economic significance to the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation.<sup>3</sup> Arts, heritage and culture connect the Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations.

Reconciliation is an ongoing process that occurs in the context of evolving working relationships.<sup>4</sup> Development of this protocol and the attached implementation plan has contributed greatly to building and strengthening the relationship between the City of Ottawa and the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation, nurturing and fostering opportunities for mutual learning and collaboration through the process. Development of this protocol and implementation plan has been an act of reconciliation.

The City of Ottawa Reconciliation Action Plan, approved by City Council in February 2018, addresses the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada’s Calls to Action and confirms the City’s commitment to reconciliation. This Anishinabe Algonquin Nation Civic Cultural Protocol is an approved action within the City’s Reconciliation Action Plan.

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3 Stated by Anishinabe Algonquin Nation Elders, Chiefs, representatives and community members in multiple public presentations and at meetings with Natalí Zúñiga since 2010

4 Government of Canada. Canada’s System of Justice. “*Principles respecting the Government of Canada’s Relationship with Indigenous Peoples.*” Last modified March 14, 2018.

Accessed February 2020 at: [Principles respecting the Government of Canada’s relationship with Indigenous peoples \(justice.gc.ca\)](https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/1525/1525.html)



The City of Ottawa's cultural and connected sections are eager to continue building working relationships and partnerships with Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations in the areas of arts, heritage and culture rooted in mutual recognition, respect, honesty, collaboration and responsibility.

This cultural protocol is a living document to be reviewed for relevancy, accuracy and scope every five years. A commitment to continuous improvement and renewal will help to ensure relevance, accountability, transparency, inclusiveness and responsiveness from all parties.

This Civic Cultural Protocol will continue beyond the current terms of elected governments. It does not in any way address or affect the rights or benefits the participating parties may have under or derive from any other claim, agreement or other process or documentation, or may otherwise have at law. The protocol expresses mutual commitment and will guide positive working relationships. It is not intended to affect interpretation of the rights, legal obligations or jurisdiction of the City of Ottawa nor of the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation.

## **II. Definition of a Civic Cultural Protocol**

### **A. What is a Civic Cultural Protocol?**

A civic cultural protocol frames and establishes a formal relationship between parties, providing a guide for interaction and partnership development in the areas of arts, heritage and culture.

### **B. Key Goals:**

The civic cultural protocol aims to achieve the following key goals:

#### **i. City of Ottawa Cultural Goals**

- To establish mutually developed policy that governs the practice of municipal consultation with the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation in the areas of arts, heritage and culture
- To establish mutually developed procedures that encourage and enable the respectful and credible participation of the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation in municipal cultural initiatives
- To establish a mutually developed implementation plan that identifies and prioritizes key cultural partnered initiatives within a specific timeframe and with appropriate resources
- To identify and develop tools and mechanisms that ensure the delivery of partnered initiatives
- To establish a process and timeline for civic cultural protocol and implementation plan review, reporting and renewal

#### **ii. Anishinabe Algonquin Nation Cultural Goals**

- To build knowledge and awareness of the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation - past, present and future - in Ottawa residents and visitors to the city
- To build pride, self-esteem and a strong sense of belonging/empowerment within the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation

- To officially welcome to Ottawa all First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples and all people who live, or work in and who visit the city
- To establish mutually developed policy that ensures the inclusion and participation of the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation in municipal cultural initiatives
- To establish mutually developed procedures that ensure appropriate consultation with the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation on municipal cultural matters

### **C. Benefits of Establishing a Civic Cultural Protocol**

The benefits of establishing a civic cultural protocol are many, including the following:

- Identifies and defines the past and current cultural context of the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation in the Ottawa area and beyond
- Establishes a mutually agreed upon method of operation within which respectful relationships and successful partnerships can develop between the City of Ottawa and the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation in the areas of arts, heritage and culture
- Ensures the recognition, valuing and inclusion of the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation in municipal cultural planning, programmes and initiatives
- Enables the City of Ottawa and the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation to regularly connect on cultural matters in order to build mutual understanding, foster collaboration on cultural initiatives, and support improvement of services and programs offered
- Increases capacity at all levels of the City of Ottawa as well as within Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations, through knowledge sharing
- Enables working collaborations and partnerships to become standard practice

## III. Working Together

### A. Context

The establishment of this City of Ottawa – Anishinabe Algonquin Nation Civic Cultural Protocol is set within a broad existing context of ‘since time immemorial’ concepts, local, provincial, national and international documents. Each one of these concepts and documents provides the foundational contextual information essential to deepen the understanding of, facilitate relationship building with and support collaboration with the Anishinabe Algonquin Host Nation.

#### i. Since Time Immemorial

##### Aboriginal Rights

Aboriginal rights are the collective rights inherent to Aboriginal peoples, practiced and enjoyed since before European contact. Although these rights may vary between Aboriginal groups, in general they include rights to the land, rights to subsistence resources and activities, the right to self-determination and self-government, and the right to practice their own culture and customs including language and religion. Aboriginal rights have not been granted from external sources but are a result of Aboriginal peoples’ own occupation of their home territories as well as their ongoing social structures and political and legal systems. As such, Aboriginal rights are separate from rights afforded to non-Aboriginal Canadian citizens under Canadian common law.<sup>5</sup>

##### Aboriginal Title

Aboriginal title is an inherent right, recognized in common law that originates in Indigenous peoples’ occupation, use and control of ancestral lands prior to colonization. Aboriginal title is not a right granted by the government;

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<sup>5</sup> Henderson, William B., and Catherine Bell, “*Rights of Indigenous Peoples in Canada*”. In *The Canadian Encyclopedia*. Historica Canada. Article published February 07, 2006; Last Edited December 11, 2019. [Rights of Indigenous Peoples in Canada | The Canadian Encyclopedia](#)

rather, it is a property right that the Crown first recognized in the Royal Proclamation of 1763. It has been subsequently recognized and defined by several Supreme Court of Canada decisions. Furthermore, subsection 35(1) of the Constitution Act (Constitution of Canada), 1982 recognizes and affirms “existing Aboriginal and treaty rights.”<sup>6</sup>

## ii. International – United Nations

### **The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) is the most comprehensive international instrument on the rights of Indigenous peoples. It establishes a universal framework of minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the Indigenous peoples of the world and it elaborates on existing human rights standards and fundamental freedoms as they apply to the specific situation of Indigenous peoples.<sup>7</sup>

The Declaration was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2007. The Canadian government officially adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in May 2016.

## iii. Anishinabe Algonquin Nation

The Anishinabe Algonquin Nation is a sustainable, flourishing and self-governing nation with its own social, political, economic, and cultural systems. For millennia, the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation thrived, flourished and managed a vast territory that included the land on which Ottawa is built. As a nation, trade and military alliances were forged with other Indigenous nations and with European nations upon arrival. The Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations together form a nation - in their permanence, their resilience, their distinctiveness and their understanding

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<sup>6</sup> Irwin, Robert, "Aboriginal Title". In The Canadian Encyclopedia. Historica Canada. Article published September 25, 2018; Last Edited September 25, 2018. Accessed at:

[Aboriginal Title | The Canadian Encyclopedia](#)

<sup>7</sup> United Nations. Human Rights. Office of the High Commissioner. September 13, 2007. "United Nations Declaration on the Right of Indigenous peoples - Summary." Accessed on February 2020 at: [OHCHR | Declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples](#)

of themselves. The Anishinabe Algonquin Nation has distinctive Aboriginal Rights and Title and unique responsibilities to its ancestral unceded territory.<sup>8</sup>

#### **iv. National – Government of Canada**

##### **Constitution Act (Constitution of Canada), 1982**

Section 35 of the Constitution Act (Constitution of Canada) 1982 recognizes and affirms existing Aboriginal Rights.

##### **Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada Calls to Action, 2015**

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC) was established on June 2, 2008, with the purpose of documenting the history and lasting impacts of the Canadian Indian Residential Schools system on Indigenous students and their families. The TRC was also meant to lay the foundation for lasting reconciliation across Canada. In June 2015, the TRC released a Final Report, an Executive Summary of its findings and 94 recommendations that the federal government has committed to implement.

##### **Reclaiming Power and Place: Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls, 2019**

The National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls was established in Canada on August 3, 2016 with the purpose of examining “the underlying social, economic, cultural, institutional, and historical causes that contribute to the ongoing violence and particular vulnerabilities of Indigenous women and girls in Canada.”<sup>9</sup> The Final Report, released on June 3, 2019, “is comprised of the truths of more than 2,380 family members, survivors of violence, experts and Knowledge Keepers shared over two years of cross-country public

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<sup>8</sup> Stated by Anishinabe Algonquin Nation Elders, Chiefs, representatives and community members in multiple public presentations and meetings with Natalí Zúñiga since 2010.

<sup>9</sup> National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls. 2019. “Reclaiming Power and Place: The Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls.” Accessed at: [Final Report | MMIWG \(mmiwg-ffada.ca\)](https://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca)

hearings and evidence gathering. It delivers 231 individual Calls for Justice directed at all levels of government, institutions, social service providers, industries and all Canadians.”<sup>10</sup>

### **The Plan for Canada’s Capital 2017-2067**

The National Capital Commission (NCC) is the federal Crown corporation dedicated to ensuring that Canada’s Capital is a dynamic and inspiring source of pride for all Canadians, and a legacy for generations to come. Developed by the NCC, the Plan for Canada’s Capital 2017-2067 presents a long-term vision for the future of the region offering direction on development and land use to be implemented on federal land.

The Plan contains three main goals, one of them which is to be an Inclusive and Meaningful Capital. Key policy directions towards this goal regarding Indigenous peoples in the National Capital are:

- The NCC will contribute to the recognition of Indigenous peoples in the toponymy of the region, as well as through national commemorations, such as a commemoration on Victoria Island;<sup>11</sup>
- The NCC will help to strengthen Anishinabe Algonquin cultural traditions through placemaking and partnerships that bring Algonquins to the forefront of life in Canada’s thriving and connected Capital;<sup>11</sup>
- The NCC will work closely with the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation to create and implement a master plan for Victoria Island that will envision a place of special significance for Indigenous peoples;<sup>11</sup>
- The NCC will showcase Indigenous arts in the landscape and architecture of the Capital;<sup>11</sup>
- The NCC will develop and apply ecological principles and land uses that conserve natural assets in the Capital in keeping with Indigenous traditions.<sup>11</sup>

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10 National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls. 2019. “Reclaiming Power and Place: The Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls.” Accessed at: Final Report | MMIWG (mmiwg-ffada.ca)

11 National Capital Commission. 2017. “*The Plan for Canada’s Capital 2017- 2067.*” Accessed at: Plan for Canada’s Capital, 2017–2067 - National Capital Commission (ncc-ccn.gc.ca)

## v. Provincial – Province of Ontario

### **Political Accord between First Nations and the Government of Ontario, 2015**

In August 2015, the Chiefs of Ontario and the Government of Ontario signed a historic Political Accord that guides the relationship between First Nations and the province. The Accord affirms that First Nations have an inherent right to self-government and that the relationship between Ontario and First Nations must be based upon respect for this right. It commits the parties to work together on issues of mutual interest, including resource benefits sharing, the treaty relationship and jurisdictional matters. A path for further reconciliation between First Nations and the people of Ontario is set out in the Accord, which also commit the Premier and First Nations' leadership to meet twice yearly in order to further advance their efforts on shared priorities.<sup>12</sup>

### **Ontario Municipal Act, 2001**

Part II of the Ontario Municipal Act - General Municipal Powers - Agreements, Clause 21 (1) focuses on Agreements with First Nations:

*“A municipality may enter into an agreement with a First Nation to provide a municipal system within the limits of the reserve occupied by the First Nation, whether the reserve is within the municipality or not.”<sup>13</sup>*

### **Ontario Municipal - Aboriginal Relationships, 2009<sup>14</sup>**

The Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing published a document in 2009 designed to help municipalities and their staff understand the opportunities and responsibilities to engage and consult with Aboriginal communities. A series of case studies provided examples of current experiences.

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12 Province of Ontario – News Release. “*First Nations, Ontario Sign a Political Accord*” Accessed on February 2019 at: [Political Accord Between First Nations and the Government of Ontario | Ontario Newsroom](#)

13 Province of Ontario 2001, “*Ontario Municipal Act 2001*”, Accessed at: [Municipal Act, 2001, S.O. 2001, c. 25 \(ontario.ca\)](#)

14 Province of Ontario. 2009. “*Municipal- Aboriginal Relationships: Case Studies*.” Accessed at [Search results for Municipal- Aboriginal Relationships: Case Studies | Ontario.ca](#)



This guide indicates that municipal-Aboriginal relations can assist in meeting a range of objectives, including identifying areas of mutual interest and developing joint initiatives, meeting regulatory requirements for community development, and partnering on service delivery and resource management. Matters in which local Aboriginal communities can be engaged include:

- Land-use planning and development processes
- Policy development and implementation
- Preparation of archaeological master plans
- Infrastructure planning and environmental assessment processes
- Policies related to cultural protection and development

### **The Ontario Provincial Policy Statement <sup>15</sup>**

The Ontario Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) is a consolidated statement that contains provisions in all aspects of land use planning. Provincial Policy Statements are issued under the authority of Section 3 of the *Planning Act*. As such, comments, submissions, advice and/or decisions that affect a planning matter that are provided by the council of a municipality, a local board, a planning board, a minister or ministry, board, commission or agency of the government “shall be consistent with” the Provincial Policy Statement.

Municipal official plans are the most important vehicle for implementation of Provincial Policy Statements and for achieving comprehensive, integrated and long-term municipal planning.

The 2014 Ontario Provincial Policy Statement<sup>16</sup> included references to Aboriginal interests for the first time ever, recognizing the importance of consulting with and co-ordinating planning with Aboriginal communities.

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15 Province of Ontario. 2020. “Provincial Policy Statement 2020.” Accessed at: [Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 | ontario.ca](https://www.ontario.ca/provincial-policy-statement-2020)

16 Province of Ontario. 2014. “Provincial Policy Statement 2014.” Accessed at: [Archived - Provincial Policy Statement, 2014 \(ontario.ca\)](https://www.ontario.ca/archived-provincial-policy-statement-2014)

## **Provincial Policy Statement (Under the *Planning Act*), 2020**

The new Ontario Provincial Policy Statement came into effect on May 1, 2020.

The Vision for Ontario's Land Use Planning System (Part IV) continues to reference engagement with Indigenous communities:

*“The Province’s rich cultural diversity is one of its distinctive and defining features. Indigenous communities have a unique relationship with the land and its resources, which continues to shape the history and economy of the Province today. Ontario recognizes the unique role Indigenous communities have in land use planning and development, and the contribution of Indigenous communities’ perspectives and traditional knowledge to land use planning decisions. The Province recognizes the importance of consulting with Aboriginal communities on planning matters that may affect their section 35 Aboriginal or treaty rights. Planning authorities are encouraged to build constructive, cooperative relationships through meaningful engagement with Indigenous communities to facilitate knowledge-sharing in land use planning processes and inform decision-making.”<sup>17</sup>*

Part V of the PPS (Policies) includes references to Indigenous communities in the areas of land use planning coordination, cultural heritage and archaeology, Aboriginal and treaty rights, performance indicators, built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes.

## **vi. Municipal - City of Ottawa**

### **Renewed Action Plan for Arts, Heritage and Culture (2013-2018)**

The Renewed Action Plan was unanimously approved by City Council in February 2012. Included in this six-year plan was the following recommended action:

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<sup>17</sup> Province of Ontario. 2020. “Provincial Policy Statement 2020.” Accessed at: [Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 | ontario.ca](https://www.ontario.ca/provincial-policy-statement-2020)

*“Recognize the Anishinabe Algonquin First Nation as the Indigenous community in Ottawa by developing civic protocol, communication and cultural partnership opportunities.”<sup>18</sup>*

### **City of Ottawa Reconciliation Action Plan (2018)**

The City of Ottawa Reconciliation Action Plan, unanimously approved by City Council in February 2018, addresses the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Calls to Action and confirms the City’s commitment to reconciliation.

The Anishinabe Algonquin Nation civic cultural protocol is an approved action within the Reconciliation Plan.

*“Complete and launch an Anishinabe Algonquin Civic Cultural Protocol (TRC 67, 79ii; TRC Principles 3, 6, 8, 9)”<sup>19</sup>*

## **B. Principles and Commitments for Working in Collaboration**

### **i. Principles**

The following principles serve as the foundation for the relationship and collaboration between the City of Ottawa and the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation in arts, heritage and culture.

- **Mutual Recognition**

The City of Ottawa and the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation will recognize each other and relate to one another’s government structures and institutions.

- **Mutual Respect and Honour**

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18 City of Ottawa - Cultural Development and Initiatives Unit. 2012. *“Renewed Action Plan for Arts, Heritage and Culture Ottawa (2013-2018).”* Accessed at:

[A. Renewed Action Plan 2013-2018 EN.pdf \(ottawa.ca\)](#)

19 City of Ottawa. 2018. “Reconciliation Action Plan” Accessed at: [Reconciliation Action Plan \(ottawa.ca\), page 6](#)

The City of Ottawa and the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation will consistently consider and value each other's principles, points of view and aspirations. An appreciation of each other's strengths and commonalities will be upheld with the recognition that cultural differences do not constitute a threat to the relationship but can strengthen it.

- **Honest, Transparent Communication**

The City of Ottawa and the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation will engage in honest and transparent communication to build mutual trust and credibility. This principle includes the intent to sustain communication through every stage of a project, to listen carefully to one another, and to exchange clear and complete information. Each party will be encouraged to ask questions.

- **Mutual Collaboration – Partnerships**

The City of Ottawa and the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation will jointly identify cultural initiatives, programs, and projects that are mutually relevant and beneficial. Collaboration will be built during the stages of project conception, development, implementation and evaluation.

- **Mutual Responsibility and Accountability**

The City of Ottawa and the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation will work together toward the achievement of common goals. Reliability and accountability to each other will include keeping promises and honouring commitments.

## ii. Commitments

The following commitments will enable the development of solid first steps toward respectful collaboration:

- **Commitment to Better Understand the History of this Region**

The City of Ottawa and the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation commit to work together for the better understanding and appreciation of the Anishinabe Algonquin millenary history in this region.

- **Commitment to Value Anishinabe Algonquin Culture**

The City of Ottawa and the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation commit to work together towards recognition, appreciation and celebration of the Anishinabe Algonquin peoples, their past and present contributions to this land, their culture and language. The City recognizes and values the resilience and strength of the peoples of the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation, as they work to reclaim and nurture their cultural identities and strive to achieve prosperity.

- **Commitment to Engagement and Inclusion**

The City of Ottawa and the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation commit to work together to include Anishinabe Algonquin perspectives in cultural matters, to take positive steps that remove systemic barriers, to promote inclusion and to create culturally safe, accessible and respectful cultural initiatives, programs, and projects.

- **Commitment to Truth and Reconciliation**

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada defines Reconciliation as a process of healing relationships with First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples. The City of Ottawa and the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation commit to work together to heal relationships through public truth-sharing of the ongoing legacies of colonialism on Indigenous culture and language, as well as the gaps in culture outcomes that exist between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples in Ottawa.

- **Commitment to Sustainability**

The City of Ottawa and the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation commit to sustain their relationship on cultural matters, and to come together every five years to officially review accomplishments, identify challenges and gaps, and renew this civic cultural protocol.

## IV. The Anishinabe Algonquin Nation Contextual Information

### A. First Nations and Inuit Before Contact in What is Now Canada

A great diversity of First Nations and Inuit inhabited the American continent thousands of years prior to the arrival of European settlers. In some regions of Canada, archaeological findings show human presence for 12,000 years and possibly for 15,000 and 18,000 years<sup>20</sup>. First Nations and Inuit across what is now Canada knew and managed this vast territory and formed sustainable, flourishing and self-governing nations – with their own social, political, economic, and cultural systems.

The estimate of 500,000 for the First Nations and Inuit population in Canada at the time of initial sustained contact with Europeans is perhaps the most widely accepted today,<sup>21</sup> although some suggest it was as high as 2.5 million with more than 300 languages spoken. The diseases brought by Europeans, for which the First Nations and Inuit had little resistance, decimated the population drastically among First Nations and Inuit. During the first hundred years of contact, diseases such as smallpox, tuberculosis, influenza, scarlet fever and measles significantly reduced the population. Later, armed hostilities and starvation also claimed many lives.

Presently, Indigenous peoples in Canada are divided into three large groups:

*“The Inuit are the original inhabitants of the northern regions of Canada. Their homeland, known as Inuit Nunangat, includes much of the land, waters, and ice in the Arctic region, including the territory of Nunavut and the northernmost portions of the Northwest Territories, Québec, and Labrador. South of this, First Nations peoples were the original inhabitants of the land. Métis peoples are of mixed European and Indigenous*

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20 McGhee, Robert, “Prehistory”. In The Canadian Encyclopedia. Historica Canada. Article published February 24, 2010; Last Edited July 29, 2016. Accessed at: Prehistory | The Canadian Encyclopedia

21 Dickason, Olive and McNab, David T. 2008. “Canada’s First Nations: A History of the Founding Peoples from Earliest Times.” 4th Edition - 2008 p. 63. Oxford University Press

*ancestry and live mostly in the Prairie Provinces and [North Western] Ontario, but also in other parts of the country.”<sup>22</sup>*

## **B. First Nations Ancestral Traditional Territories**

[First Nations’]<sup>23</sup> territories, also referred to as traditional territories, “describe the ancestral and contemporary connections of First Nations to a geographic area. Territories may be defined by kinship ties, occupation, seasonal travel routes, trade networks, management of resources, and cultural and linguistic connections to place.” First Nations territories are constantly evolving based on kinship ties, relationships between Nations, and relationships with the territory itself. Since relationships are constructed in different ways through time and space, boundaries between territories can be fluid, complex<sup>24</sup> and under constant negotiation. Oral histories shared from generation to generation preserve millenary traditional knowledge about ancestral territories that include use patterns of the different ecological systems, seasonal resource consumption, seasonal travel patterns as well as events that occurred on the territory in its thousands of years of occupation.

The political borders of Canada’s provinces and territories do not reflect the geographic regions of ancestral traditional First Nations and Inuit lands or languages. The Canadian legal and political definition of territory does not reflect First Nations perspectives on the meaning and significance of land and territories. Maps that rely on fixed boundaries do not adequately reflect complex social systems with shared or braided territories between First Nations and with Inuit Nations.

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22 Parrott, Zach, “*Indigenous Peoples in Canada*”. In *The Canadian Encyclopedia*. Historica Canada. Article published March 13, 2007; Last Edited May 28, 2020. Accessed at:

[Indigenous Peoples in Canada | The Canadian Encyclopedia](#)

23 Use words “First Nations” instead of “Indigenous” feedback from Chief Lisa Robinson, Wolf Lake First Nation. May 28 and June 7, 2019

24 Malone, Molly, and Libby Chisholm, “*Indigenous Territory*”. In *The Canadian Encyclopedia*. Historica Canada. Article published July 05, 2016; Last Edited July 05, 2016. Accessed at:

[Indigenous Territory | The Canadian Encyclopedia](#)

## C. Treaty Lands and Territories<sup>25</sup>

*“Treaties are agreements made between the Government of Canada, Indigenous groups and often provinces and territories that define ongoing rights and obligations on all sides.*

*These agreements set out continuing treaty rights and benefits for each group. Treaty rights and Aboriginal rights (commonly referred to as Indigenous rights) are recognized and affirmed in Section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982 and are also a key part of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples which the Government of Canada has committed to adopt.*

*Treaties with Indigenous peoples include both:*

- *historic treaties with First Nations; and*
- *modern treaties (also called comprehensive land claim agreements) with indigenous groups”*

## D. Unceded Territory

The prefix “un” means “not” and the origin of the word “cede” is the Latin word *cēdere* that means to yield, or to give up rights or property. Unceded Territory refers to territory that has not been relinquished, abandoned, granted, transferred, conveyed, yielded or formally surrendered to another.<sup>26</sup>

Historica Canada’s Indigenous Perspectives Education Guide defines Unceded Territory as lands originally belonging to the First People(s) that have not been surrendered or acquired by the Crown. The Guide further explains that,

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25 Government of Canada. 2018. “*Treaties and Agreements: What are treaties with Indigenous peoples.*” Last modified: Sep.11,2018. Accessed at: [Treaties and agreements \(rcanac.gc.ca\)](https://www.rcanac.gc.ca)

26 Dictionary.com. “*Meaning of word un and ceded.*” Accessed at: [Ceded Definition & Meaning | Dictionary.com](https://www.dictionary.com) and at [Un Definition & Meaning | Dictionary.com](https://www.dictionary.com)



although unceded territory often refers to lands that are not formally under a historical or modern treaty, there are regions under treaty in Atlantic Canada that encompass lands that have not been surrendered.<sup>27</sup>

The Anishinabe Algonquin territory is unceded.

## E. Aboriginal Peoples as Nations

The report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (1996) provides the following information and context:

*“... Canadians need to understand that Aboriginal peoples are nations. That is, they are political and cultural groups with values and lifeways distinct from those of other Canadians. They lived as nations - highly centralized, loosely federated, or small and clan-based - for thousands of years before the arrival of Europeans. As nations, they forged trade and military alliances among themselves and with the new arrivals. To this day, Aboriginal people's sense of confidence and well-being as individuals remains tied to the strength of their nations.”<sup>28</sup>*

*“Only as members of restored nations can they reach their potential in the twenty-first century. Let us be clear, however. To say that Aboriginal peoples are nations is not to say that they are nation-states seeking independence from Canada. They are collectivities with a long-shared history, a right to govern themselves and, in general, a strong desire to do so in partnership with Canada.”<sup>28</sup>*

*“... To restore the essence of the early relationship between Aboriginal and settler societies the elements of partnership must be recreated in modern form. The starting point for this transformation is recognition of Aboriginal nationhood.”<sup>28</sup>*

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27 Historica Canada. 2020. “*Indigenous Perspectives Education Guide*.” Accessed at: [Indigenous Perspectives Education Guide | Historica Canada Education Portal](#)

28 Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples Canada. 1996. “Highlights from the Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples: Looking Forward Looking Back.” Accessed at: [Highlights from the Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples \(rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca\)](#)

*“The arguments for recognizing that Aboriginal peoples are nations spring from the past and the present. They were nations when they forged military and trade alliances with European nations. They were nations when they signed treaties to share their lands and resources. And they are nations today - in their coherence, their distinctiveness and their understanding of themselves.”<sup>29</sup>*

*“Recognition of Aboriginal nationhood poses no threat to Canada or its political and territorial integrity. Aboriginal nations have generally sought coexistence, co-operation and harmony in their relations with other peoples. What they seek from Canada now is their rightful place as partners in the Canadian federation.”<sup>29</sup>*

## **F. The Anishinabeg**

The Anishinabeg were and are a large family of nations that includes Abenaki, Blackfoot, Cree, Malecite, Mi'kmaq, Montagnais, Ojibwa, Algonquin, and others. Anishinabe oral history evokes the natural history of the Great Lakes basin and the Ottawa River watershed in the aftermath of the last great ice age (11,000 years ago)<sup>30</sup>. The Anishinabeg managed and occupied a vast territory in USA and Canada<sup>31</sup> and speak languages that belong to the Algonquian language family/Anishinabemowin. As reference, see the map below that identifies the extent of the territory in which the Algonquian language/Anishinabemowin was spoken in Canada.

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29 Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples Canada. 1996. “Highlights from the Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples: Looking Forward Looking Back.” Accessed at: [Highlights from the Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples \(rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca\)](http://rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca)

30 Morrison, James. 2005. “*Algonquin History in the Ottawa River Watershed*.” In a Background Study for Nomination of the Ottawa River Under the Canadian Heritage Rivers System, ed. Ottawa River Heritage Designation Committee.

31 Whiteduck, Kirby J. 2002. “*Algonquin Traditional Culture: The Algonquin of the Kitchissippi Valley: Traditional Culture at the Early Contact Period*.” Council of the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan

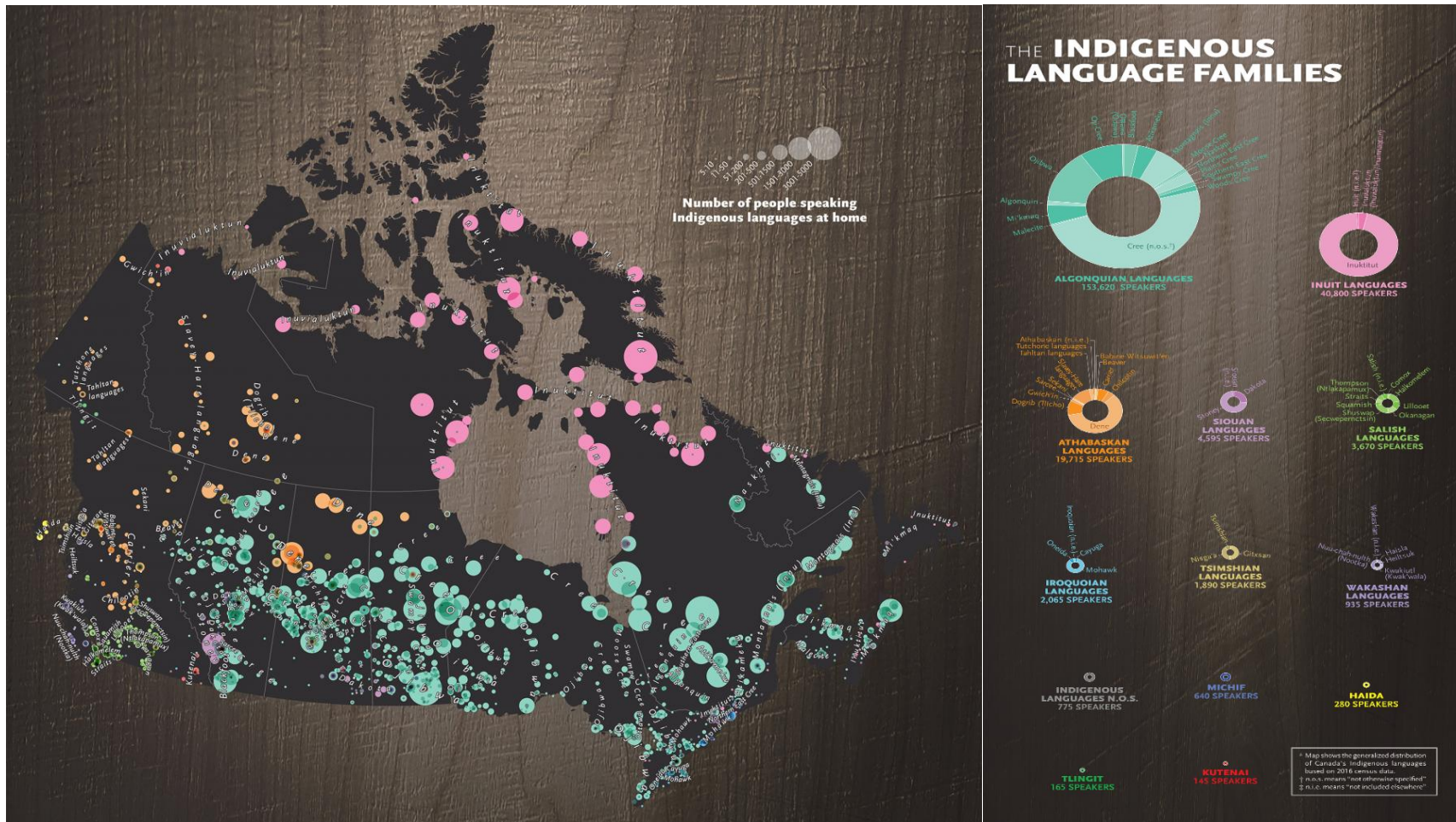


Figure 1: Mapping Indigenous Languages in Canada. Canadian Geography. Map by Chris Brackley<sup>32</sup>  
 Figure 2: Map showing the distribution of Aboriginal language speakers in Canada according to the 2016 Census<sup>32</sup>

32 Canadian Geography. 2017. "Mapping Indigenous Languages in Canada". Accessed June 2019 at: [Mapping Indigenous languages in Canada | Canadian Geographic](#)

## G. The Anishinabeg Algonquins

The Anishinabeg Algonquins describe their territory as all the lands drained by the Kichì Sibì (Ottawa River) and the tributary rivers and streams flowing into it, from headwaters Lake Capimitchigama in north central Quebec to its outlet at Lake of Two Mountains near current day Montreal,<sup>33</sup> including a wide area that extends from the Trois-Rivières region to Hudson Bay to the West near the Great Lakes.<sup>34</sup> The Anishinabe Algonquin ancestors managed this territory for millennia and were major players in an intensive and extensive sub continental exchange at various technological and ideological levels. Artefacts found at the ancient toll station on Morrison Island suggest that the Middle Ottawa Valley, during archaic times (9,000 -3,000 BCE), was a strategic node in a large communication and exchange network involving the Great Lakes and the whole of the St. Lawrence River drainage<sup>35</sup>. According to the Canadian Museum of History, the earliest evidence of human presence in the Ottawa Valley dates from approximately 8,500 years ago, when environmental conditions had improved, as the Champlain Sea disappeared, and new plants and animals emerged.<sup>36</sup>

Anishinabemowin refers to the language family that is spoken by the Anishinabeg Family of Nations. The Anishinabemowin Algonquin language, is part of the Algonquian language family and refers to the language that is spoken by the Anishinabeg Algonquins.<sup>37</sup>

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33 Whiteduck, Kirby J. 2002. "Algonquin Traditional Culture: The Algonquin of the Kitchissippi Valley: Traditional Culture at the Early Contact Period." Council of the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan

33 Morrison, James. 2005. "Algonquin History in the Ottawa River Watershed." In a Background Study for Nomination of the Ottawa River Under the Canadian Heritage Rivers System. ed. Ottawa River Heritage Designation Committee

34 The Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation Tribal Council. Feedback provided on June 7, 2019

35 Chapdelaine, Claude. Clermont, Norman and Cinq-Mars, Jacques. 2000. "Laurentian archaic in the middle Ottawa Valley." Canadian Archaeological Association.

36 Canadian Museum of History. "The Earliest Evidence - The Palaeo-Indian Period (-8500)" Accessed on February 2019 at: [Kichi Sibì - The Earliest Evidence - The Palaeo-Indian Period \(historymuseum.ca\)](https://www.historymuseum.ca)

37 Anishinabe Algonquin Nation Elders and Cultural Keepers in multiple conversations with Natalí Zúñiga. 2016 -2022

## H. European Settlement and the Anishinabeg Algonquins

The Anishinabeg Algonquins met Samuel de Champlain in 1603 at Tadoussac. They became allies of the French along with the Innu and Huron-Wendat against the Haudenosaunee. This alliance facilitated the fur trade. Throughout the initial contact period, disease brought by European traders and missionaries, and war with the Haudenosaunee, greatly affected Anishinabe Algonquin communities, weakening their political and territorial influence.<sup>38</sup>

The Royal Proclamation, issued by King George III in 1763, officially claimed British territory in North America after Britain won the Seven Years' War. With regards to Aboriginal Rights and Title, the Proclamation stated explicitly that Aboriginal people reserved all lands not ceded by or purchased from them:

*“And whereas it is just and reasonable, and essential to our Interest, and the Security of our Colonies, that the several Nations or Tribes of Indians with whom We are connected, and who live under our Protection, should not be molested or disturbed in the Possession of such Parts of Our Dominions and Territories as, not having been ceded to or purchased by Us, are reserved to them, or any of them, as their Hunting Grounds.”*<sup>39</sup>

The Royal Proclamation further set out that only the Crown could buy land from First Nations. Most Indigenous and legal scholars recognize the Royal Proclamation as an important first step toward the recognition of existing Aboriginal Rights and Title. In this regard, the Royal Proclamation is sometimes called “the Indian Magna Carta.” The Royal Proclamation is enshrined in Section 25 of Canada’s Constitution Act. This section of the Charter of Rights and

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38 Black, Meredith Jean, 2007. "Algonquin." In The Canadian Encyclopedia. Historica Canada. Article published September 30, 2007; Last Edited October 09, 2018. Accessed at: [Algonquin | The Canadian Encyclopedia](#)

39 Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada. 250th Anniversary of the Royal Proclamation 1763. Last modified: March 3, 2016. Accessed on November 2019 at: [250th Anniversary of the Royal Proclamation of 1763 \(rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca\)](#)

Freedoms guarantees that nothing can terminate or diminish the Aboriginal Rights and Title outlined in the Proclamation.<sup>40</sup>

The Royal Proclamation of 1763 recognized that Anishinabe Algonquin people had assertion to the Ottawa River watershed territory. In spite of that, Anishinabe Algonquin communities were progressively deprived of and displaced from their lands. During the 19th century, Anishinabe Algonquin communities began to petition the government for lands to be set aside for them. Reserves were established, some near former trading posts. Their unceded land outside the reserves was sold or granted to European settlers. This continued into the 20th century, as colonization and further settlement brought land dispossession, oppression and cultural assimilation that threatened and undermined traditional Anishinabe Algonquin ways of life. Later the establishment of residential schools brought general loss of language and cultural dislocation.<sup>41</sup>

## I. The Indian Act

The Indian Act is the principal statute through which the Government of Canada exercises political control of First Nations governments, management of reserve land, and communal monies; as well as administering Indian Status. It was first introduced in 1876 as a consolidation of previous colonial ordinances that aimed to eradicate First Nations culture in favour of assimilation into Euro-Canadian society. The Act has been amended several times, most significantly in 1951 and 1985, with changes mainly focusing on the removal of particularly discriminatory sections. The Indian Act pertains only to First Nations peoples, not to the Métis or Inuit. It is an evolving, paradoxical document that has enabled trauma, human rights violations and social and cultural disruption for generations of First Nations

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40 Hall, Anthony J., "Royal Proclamation of 1763". In The Canadian Encyclopedia. Historica Canada. Article published February 07, 2006; Last Edited August 30, 2019. Accessed at: [Royal Proclamation of 1763 | The Canadian Encyclopedia](#)

41 Black, Meredith Jean, 2007. "*Algonquin*." In The Canadian Encyclopedia. Historica Canada. Article published September 30, 2007; Last Edited October 09, 2018. Accessed at: [Algonquin | The Canadian Encyclopedia](#)

peoples. The Act also outlines governmental obligations to First Nations peoples and determines “status” — a legal recognition of a person’s First Nations heritage, which affords certain rights such as the right to live on reserve land.<sup>42</sup> The Indian Act is the only Canadian Act that focuses on one group of peoples - in this case First Nations.<sup>43</sup>

## J. Anishinabe Algonquin First Nation Today

For millennia, historic Anishinabe Algonquin bands inhabited the Kìchì Sìbì (Ottawa River) watershed from headwaters Lake Capimitchigama in north central Quebec to its outlet at Lake of Two Mountains near current day Montreal, including a wide area that extends from the Trois-Rivières region to Hudson Bay to the West near the Great Lakes.<sup>44</sup> In 1876, the Indian Act was passed into Canadian federal law and many bands were forcibly moved onto Indian Reserves. The Anishinabe Algonquin Nation is the Host Nation in the land on which the City of Ottawa is built. Honouring the Host Nation provides the foundation on which the history and heritage of Ottawa begin.

The Anishinabe Algonquin Nation continues to be a vital and thriving Nation that looks forward to the future with pride while valuing and respecting the past and its ancestors. The sustainable and respectful use of the land and waterways remains essential to the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation. Today, there are eleven Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations that are federally recognized under the Indian Act. These First Nations continue to live on their unceded and un-surrendered territory. Nine are in Québec and two are in Ontario.

Some of the Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations do not have a land base on their own unceded territory.<sup>45</sup>

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42 Henderson, William B. "Indian Act". In The Canadian Encyclopedia. Historica Canada. Article published February 07, 2006; Last Edited December 16, 2020. Accessed at:

[Indian Act | The Canadian Encyclopedia](#)

43 Chief Lisa Robinson - Wolf Lake First Nation, in conversation with Natalí Zúñiga on May 28, 2019.

44 The Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation Tribal Council. Feedback received on June 7, 2019

45 Chief Lisa Robinson - Wolf Lake First Nation, in conversation with Natalí Zúñiga on May 28, 2019.

These eleven Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations have approximately 15,300 registered members:

- **Algonquins of Barriere Lake - Mitcikinabik Inik (Québec)**<sup>46</sup>  
Total members: 795 (February 2022)  
Surface: 29.7 hectares (73.4 acres)  
Location: 121 kilometres northwest of Maniwaki, on the shores of the Cabonga Reservoir
- **Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation (Ontario)**<sup>47</sup>  
Total members: 3,371 (February 2022)  
Surface: 688.8 hectares (1,702.06 acres)  
Location: Near Golden Lake, 146 km west of Ottawa, and 43 km south of Pembroke  
Website: <http://algonquinsofpikwakanagan.com/index.php>
- **Communauté anicinape de Kitcisakik (Québec)**<sup>48</sup>  
Total members: 523 (February 2022)  
Surface: 0  
Location: At point where Ottawa River enters Grand Lac Victoria, 66 kilometres south of Val-d'Or  
Website: [Anicinape de Kitcisakik Community | Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation \(anishinabenation.ca\)](http://Anicinape.de.Kitcisakik.Community|Algonquin.Anishinabeg.Nation.anishinabenation.ca)

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46 Government of Canada. Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada – Tribal Council Detail.” Last modified: December 7, 2021. Accessed on March 2022 at: [First Nation Profiles \(aadnc-aandc.gc.ca\)](http://First.Nation.Profiles.aadnc.aandc.gc.ca)

47 Government of Canada. “Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada - First Nation Detail. “Last modified: December 7, 2021. Accessed March 2022 at: [First Nation Profiles \(aadnc-aandc.gc.ca\)](http://First.Nation.Profiles.aadnc.aandc.gc.ca)

48 Government of Canada. “Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada - First Nation Detail. “Last modified: December 7, 2021. Accessed March 2022at: [First Nation Profiles \(aadnc-aandc.gc.ca\)](http://First.Nation.Profiles.aadnc.aandc.gc.ca)



- **Conseil de la Première Nation Abitibiwinni (Québec)**<sup>49</sup>  
 Total members: 1,090 (February 2022)  
 Surface: 8044.7 hectares (19,879 acres)  
 Location: South shore of Lake Abitibi – and 3.6 kilometres north of Amos (Pikogan most populated site)  
 Website: <https://pikogan.com/>
- **Kebaowek First Nation (Québec)**<sup>49</sup>  
 Total members: 1,131 (February 2022)  
 Surface: 50.6 hectares (125.04 acres)  
 Location: 40 kilometres north of Timiskaming  
 Website: <http://kebaowek.ca/>
- **Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation (Québec)**<sup>49</sup>  
 Total members: 3,715 (February 2022)  
 Surface: 21,009 hectares (51,914.4 acres)  
 Location: Close to Maniwaki - 130 kilometres north of Gatineau - bound on the north by Rivière de l'Aigle and Rivière Désert  
 Website: <http://kzadmin.com/Home.aspx>
- **Long Point First Nation (Québec)**<sup>49</sup>  
 Total members: 949 (February 2022)  
 Surface: 36.8 hectares (90.9 acres)  
 Location: 100 kilometres east of Ville-Marie, on the south bank of the Winneway River, near Lake Simard  
 Website: <http://longpointfirstnation.com/>

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49 Government of Canada. Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada – Tribal Council Detail.” Last modified: December 7, 2021. Accessed on March 2022: [First Nation Profiles \(aadnc-aandc.gc.ca\)](https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca)

- **Nation Anishnabe du Lac Simon (Québec)**<sup>50</sup>  
 Total members: 2,290 (February 2022)  
 Surface: 678.4 hectares (1676.4 acres)  
 Location: On the west shore of Lake Simon, 32 kilometres southeast of Val-d'Or  
 Website: <https://lacsimon.ca>
- **Timiskaming First Nation (Québec)**<sup>51</sup>  
 Total members: 2,567 (February 2022)  
 Surface: 1,852 hectares (4,576.4 acres)  
 Location: 32 kilometres northeast of Cobalt, Ontario  
 Website: [HOME | Timiskaming First Nation \(wixsite.com\)](https://www.timiskamingfirstnation.com/)
- **Wahgoshig First Nation (Ontario)**<sup>52</sup>  
 Total members: 392 (February 2022)  
 Surface: 0  
 Location: 68 km east of Timmins and 37 km from Iroquois Falls  
 Website: <https://www.wahgoshigfirstnation.com/>

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50 Government of Canada. Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada – Tribal Council Detail." Last modified: December 7, 2021. Accessed on March 2022 at: [First Nation Profiles \(aadnc-aandc.gc.ca\)](https://www.aadnc.gc.ca)

51 Government of Canada. Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada – Tribal Council Detail." Last modified: December 7, 2021. Accessed on March 2022 at: [First Nation Profiles \(aadnc-aandc.gc.ca\)](https://www.aadnc.gc.ca)

52 Government of Canada. Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada – Tribal Council Detail." Last modified: December 7, 2021. Accessed on March 2022: at: [First Nation Profiles \(aadnc-aandc.gc.ca\)](https://www.aadnc.gc.ca)

- **Wolf Lake First Nation (Québec)** <sup>53</sup>  
 Total members: 255 (February 2022)  
 Surface: 0  
 Location: 37 kilometres northeast of Témiscamingue on Hunter's Point Lake.  
 Website: <https://www.wolflakefirstnation.com/>

## K. Anishinabe Algonquin Tribal Councils and Organizations

Tribal Councils provide technical and advisory services to specific Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations. Some of these Councils also serve political mandates when requested by their member First Nations.

The **Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation Tribal Council** provides services to:

1. Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation
2. Conseil de la Première Nation Abitibiwinni
3. Wahgoshig First Nation
4. Conseil des Anicinapek de Kitcisakik
5. Kebaowek First Nation
6. La Nation Anishnabe de Lac Simon
7. Long Point First Nation

The **Algonquin Nation Programs and Services Secretariat** provides services to:

1. Timiskaming First Nation
2. Wolf Lake First Nation
3. Algonquins of Barriere Lake

The Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation is affiliated with the **Anishinabek Nation (Union of Ontario Indians)**.

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<sup>53</sup> Government of Canada. Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada – Tribal Council Detail.” Last modified: March 11, 2020. Accessed on March 2020 at: [First Nation Profiles \(aadnc-aandc.gc.ca\)](https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca)

## **L. Urban Anishinabeg Algonquins in Ottawa**

Anishinabeg Algonquins live, study, work, and make positive contributions to Ottawa. According to the 2016 Census, 1,580 people in the City of Ottawa identified as members of an Anishinabe Algonquin First Nation. Many of them work at various national Aboriginal organizations with head offices in Ottawa, i.e., Assembly of First Nations, National Association of Friendship Centres. Others provide service to federal government departments (i.e., Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada), the municipal government level and private companies. There are Anishinabe Algonquin children and youth attending primary school, high school and post-secondary institutions (Carleton University, University of Ottawa, Algonquin College etc.) in Ottawa.

## **M. The Anishinabe Algonquin Nation within a First Nations, Inuit, Métis and Indigenous Peoples Context**

The Indian Act identifies 634 First Nation communities in Canada, representing more than 50 nations or cultural groups and 50 Aboriginal languages.<sup>54</sup> Ottawa is now home to a great diversity of First Nations people.

Ottawa has been an important trading area for Indigenous peoples in North America for thousands of years. Today, Ottawa continues to be an important meeting place for a diversity of First Nations, Inuit, and Métis peoples who are drawn here for education and employment opportunities, as well as to be close to friends and family who have previously relocated to this city.

According to the 2016 Census, self-identified Aboriginal populations in Ottawa are as follows: 11,190 First Nations, 9,475 Métis, 1,145 Inuit, 545 multiple Aboriginal responses, and 595 Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere, for

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54 Gadacz, René R.. "First Nations." *The Canadian Encyclopedia*. Historica Canada. Article published February 07, 2006; Last Edited August 06, 2019. Accessed at: [First Nations | The Canadian Encyclopedia](#)

a total of 22,955 people that identify as Aboriginal peoples.<sup>55</sup> Local Indigenous service providers, however, estimate the population to be closer to 40,000. Survey data for First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples is recognized as being consistently low due in part to self-identification hesitancy, mobility and homelessness.

Ottawa has one of the largest Inuit populations outside of the North enumerated at 1,145 according to the 2016 Census. Local agencies that provide services to the Inuit community, however, estimate the Inuit population in Ottawa to be at least 3,700, and as large as 6,000.

Ottawa is also home to a great diversity of Indigenous people from other parts of the world. Despite cultural differences, these diverse Indigenous peoples share common issues related to protection of human rights; recognition, value and protection of traditional knowledges; respect and inclusion of cultures and identities; and rights to traditional lands/territories and natural resources.

## **N. Use of Words Anishinabe (Anishinaabe), Algonquin (Algonkin), and Algonquian (Algonkian)**

There are several community-based orthographies within the Algonquian/Anishinabemowin language family. When transliterated to English or French, various spellings developed. Below is a brief definition of some key identity-related words:

### **Anishinabe, Anishinaabe**

'Anishinabe' (Anishinaabe) is a singular noun which means 'original person'. The plural form of this word is 'Anishinabeg', 'Anishinaabeg' or 'Anishinabek'. Included in this larger grouping of Indigenous peoples are the Abenaki, Blackfoot, Cree, Malecite, Mi'kmaq, Montaigne, Ojibwa, Algonquin, and others.

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55 Statistics Canada. 2018. Ottawa, CV [Census subdivision], Ontario (table). Aboriginal Population Profile. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-510-X2016001. Ottawa. Released July 18, 2018. Accessed June 18, 2020, at: [Aboriginal Population Profile, 2016 Census \(statcan.gc.ca\)](https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/98-510-x2016001/article/00001-eng.htm)



## O. Historical References:

Many historical publications reference the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation and provide related information and knowledge. Several publications are noted below for reference in chronological order:

- **Histoires des Amérindiens, du Saint-Maurice jusqu'au Labrador : de la préhistoire à 1760**  
by Raynald Parent, 1985, Laval University
- **The Algonkin Nation: the Algonkians of the Ottawa Valley: an historical outline**  
by Peter Hessel, Arnprior, Ont.: Kichesippi Books, 1993
- **Algonquin Traditional Culture: The Algonquin of the Kitchissippi Valley: Traditional Culture at the Early Contact Period**  
by Kirby J. Whiteduck, 2002, Council of the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan  
Chief Kirby Whiteduck served as the elected Chief of the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation from 2003 to 2020. He holds a B.A. in Social Anthropology from York University and has initiated work on an M.A. in Social Work at Carleton University, Ottawa.  
This historical reference focuses on the early to mid 17<sup>th</sup> century.
- **Since Time Immemorial, "Our Story": The Story of the Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg**  
by Stephen McGregor, 2004, Kitigan Zibi Education Council  
Stephen McGregor is a writer and storyteller. He served as Chief of the Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation from 2006 to 2008.  
This reference book gives readers insight into Kitigan Zibi, from pre-contact to the present day.
- **Algonquin History in the Ottawa River Watershed**  
by James Morrison, 2005

## V. City of Ottawa – Anishinabe Algonquin Nation Civic Cultural Implementation Plan

### A. The City of Ottawa – Engaging and Working with the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation on Culture

The Cultural Development and Initiatives (CDI) Unit (part of the Arts and Heritage Development Branch) at the City of Ottawa worked on a Culture Plan renewal process (2010 – 2012) which brought important community engagement and built strong relationships with First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities and individuals. Particular attention was paid to engaging Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg and The Algonquins of Pikwakanagan, the two federally recognized Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations communities closest geographically to Ottawa.

The Renewed Action Plan for Arts, Heritage and Culture in Ottawa (2013-2018), approved by Ottawa City Council in February 2012, included the following action:

*“Recognize the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation as the Indigenous community in Ottawa by developing civic protocol, communication and cultural partnership opportunities.”<sup>58</sup>*

Since 2012, the Arts and Heritage Development Branch has built solid relationships and developed numerous cultural initiatives and programs in collaboration with Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations. Connection with other City departments and branches to support the development of Anishinabe Algonquin Nation relationship-building has also resulted in significant progress. Annex Two presents a list of cultural actions and initiatives (2012-2020) developed and implemented by the City’s Arts and Heritage Development Branch in collaboration and in support of the Anishinabe Algonquin Host Nation, and Urban First Nations, Inuit and Métis in Ottawa.

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58 City of Ottawa - Cultural Development and Initiatives. 2012. “Renewed Action Plan for Arts, Heritage and Culture (2013-2018).” p. 16. Accessed at: [A\\_Renewed\\_Action\\_Plan\\_2013-2018\\_EN.pdf \(ottawa.ca\)](#)



Arts and Heritage Development began the process to establish an Anishinabe Algonquin Civic Cultural Protocol in 2013. An inaugural meeting between Chief Gilbert Whiteduck (*Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation*), Chief Kirby Whiteduck (*Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation*), Mayor Jim Watson and former City Manager Kent Kirkpatrick identified this initiative as a priority, along with other cultural initiatives such as commemoration of the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation at Ottawa City Hall. Details of the protocol development process can be found in Annex One.

## **B. The Inaugural Implementation Plan (2022 – 2026)**

The protocol and five-year implementation plan have been developed by the Cultural Development and Initiatives Unit in full collaboration with the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation, Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation, the Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation Tribal Council, and the Algonquin Nation Programs and Services Secretariat. The following City of Ottawa service areas have participated and collaborated in inaugural implementation plan development:

City Archives; Community Recreation and Cultural Programs; Cultural and Heritage Programs and Spaces; Cultural Funding Support; Office of Protocol and Intergovernmental Affairs; Ottawa Public Library; Public Art Program; Public Information and Media Relations (Events and Communications)

The framework for the implementation plan mirrors the mandates of these City of Ottawa cultural and connected sections. Guidelines were identified, objectives and actions were crafted, and consultation/engagement with the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation was undertaken.

**Guidelines** are existing professional standards that will help to guide work in specific cultural areas.

**Objectives** are the identified results to be achieved.

**Actions** are the specific activities through which the objectives will be accomplished in a determined time period with specific resources.

Collaboration will strengthen resources, knowledge and efforts to implement actions and reach objectives. Collaboration with internal, external, government, private and community stakeholders will be essential to execution. Actions will be implemented in collaboration with the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation.

This inaugural five-year implementation plan (2022 - 2026) is a living document that will be reviewed annually to measure results and to re-assess needs, priorities and opportunities. The implementation plan will be renewed in 2026.

### **i. General City of Ottawa Objectives**

1. Honour the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation as the Host Nation in the unceded lands on which Ottawa is built.
2. Develop better understanding of the Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations, peoples, history, heritage, culture and related needs.
3. Improve outreach and engagement with Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations.
4. Nurture, build and maintain positive and respectful working relationships with Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations.
5. Identify new opportunities to collaborate on cultural program development, and cultural projects with Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations.
6. Support Anishinabe Algonquin Nation self determination in cultural protection and development and oppose cultural appropriation.
7. Nurture public awareness of Anishinabe Algonquin art, heritage and culture through opportunities to build presence in Ottawa's public spaces.
8. Develop and implement best practice consultation methods to include collaborative monitoring and evaluation of the implementation plan.

9. Support Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations as they work to practice and revitalize their culture and maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, traditional and contemporary cultural expressions.
10. Support Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations in the protection of their intellectual property rights over cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and past, present and future cultural expressions.

## **ii. Partnership Areas Connected to Arts, Heritage and Culture**

1. Anishinabe Algonquin Nation Elders
2. Archaeology
3. Archives
4. Artefact Collections Management and Artefact and Art Exhibitions
5. Commemoration
6. Cultural Awareness Building
7. Cultural Funding and Support
8. Cultural Heritage
9. Cultural Industries Development
10. Cultural Mapping
11. Cultural Policy Development
12. Cultural Research
13. Facilities (Recreation, Cultural and Facility Services)
14. Municipal Cultural Planning
15. Protocol, Communication and Civic Events

16. Anishinabemowin Algonquin Language<sup>59</sup>
17. Ottawa Public Library
18. Public Art
19. Recreation and Cultural Programming and Events

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<sup>59</sup> Anishinabe Algonquin Nation Elders and Cultural Keepers in multiple conversations with Natalí Zúñiga. 2016 -2022

# 1. Anishinabe Algonquin Nation Elders

(Cultural Development and Initiatives Unit with Office of Protocol)

<p><b>Guidelines</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Articles 11, 12) <a href="#">DRIPS en.pdf (un.org)</a></li> <li>• Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada Calls to Action (Article 64) <a href="#">Reports - NCTR</a></li> </ul>
<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respectfully include Anishinabe Algonquin Nation Elders at significant City of Ottawa events and ceremonies</li> <li>• (<i>Respectful Engagement of Anishinabe Algonquin Nation Elders – Terminology, Procedures and Guidelines document in development</i>)</li> <li>• Increase engagement and participation of Anishinabe Algonquin Nation Elders at City of Ottawa</li> <li>• Build municipal understanding of and appreciation for the significance and role of Anishinabe Algonquin Nation Elders</li> </ul>	<p><b>Actions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement procedures from <i>Respectful Engagement of Anishinabe Algonquin Nation Elders – Terminology, Procedures and Guidelines (document in development)</i> (including honouraria and compensation) and share with other City of Ottawa departments</li> <li>• Create and maintain a list of Anishinabe Algonquin Nation Elders with contact information</li> <li>• Work with Anishinabe Algonquin Nation and First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples and organizations in Ottawa to appoint an Anishinabe Algonquin Nation Elder as an ex-officio City Council member</li> <li>• Support the development of an Elder In-Residence program</li> <li>• Support the establishment of dedicated indoor and outdoor spaces for Elders to offer ceremony, teaching, counselling, empowering, healing and cultural dialogue for City councillors/staff and public</li> </ul>

## 2. Archaeology (Cultural Development and Initiatives Unit in collaboration with internal and external partners)

### Guidelines

- Archaeology MOU (partnership) between the NCC, Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg and Algonquins of Pikwakanagan, 2012
- Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists in Ontario, Ministry of Tourism and Culture, 2011 - [SG\\_2010.pdf \(gov.on.ca\)](#)
- Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology – A Draft Technical Bulletin for Consultant Archaeologists in Ontario, Ministry of Tourism and Culture, 2010 [ENGAGING ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES IN ARCHAEOLOGY \(gov.on.ca\)](#)
- Archaeology and the Law (Parks Canada) - [Archaeology and the law - Archaeology \(pc.gc.ca\)](#)

### Objectives

- Support connection and collaboration between the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation and City of Ottawa Planning, Real Estate and Economic Development (PRED) towards joint archaeological planning and co-management
- Support connection and collaboration between the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation and the local archaeological community to build capacity, to educate the public on the relevance of pre-contact archaeology and to better interpret pre-contact archaeological resources

### Actions

- Foster direct engagement/connection between the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation and City of Ottawa Planning, Real Estate and Economic Development (PRED) on archaeology
- Foster direct engagement/connection between the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation and the local archaeological community
- Identify opportunities for archaeological capacity-building, and pre-contact archaeological interpretation and public awareness

### 3. Archives (City of Ottawa Archives)

#### Guidelines

- Steering Committee on Canada’s Archives, Response to the Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Taskforce - [Response to the Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Taskforce – Steering Committee on Canada's Archives \(archives2026.com\)](#)
- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples - [DRIPS\\_en.pdf \(un.org\)](#)
- Protocols for Native American Archival Materials, 2007 - [Protocols for Native American Archival Materials \(nau.edu\)](#)

#### Objectives

- Support Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations in their endeavours to create and/or maintain archives, by sharing knowledge and resources
- Decolonize the City of Ottawa Archives, by undertaking a national review of archival policies and best practices and by welcoming socially and culturally distinct ways of seeing, preserving and making history available
- Illuminate resources to create a thematic guide that is pertinent to Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations and peoples
- Make the City of Ottawa Archives more welcoming to Anishinabe Algonquin peoples
- Follow national and international best practice

#### Actions

- Work with Association of Canadian Archivists TRC taskforce to develop a guide that assists First Nations in the establishment of Archives
- Establish formal policies and procedures
- Organize a thank you event for Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation and Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation for their support of Archives exhibit program
- Work collaboratively with the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation to identify and collect copies of all records relevant to the history and legacy of the residential school system, and provide these to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Incorporate recognition of Anishinabe Algonquin Nation unceded territory into public presentations and events</li><li>• Continue to ensure the permanent presence of Anishinabe Algonquin Nation flags at the lobby of the Central Archives Building - James Bartleman Centre</li><li>• Inform Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations of the resources and knowledge available at City Archives</li><li>• Share knowledge and resources with Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations upon request</li></ul> |
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## 4. Artefact Collections Management and Artefact and Art Exhibitions

(Cultural and Heritage Programs and Spaces)

### Guidelines

Canadian Museums Association guidelines

Canadian Museum of History guidelines

### Objectives

- Continue to build positive, respectful, and collaborative working relationships with Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations
- Acknowledge and recognize Anishinabe Algonquin history, heritage, and culture in the development and presentation of exhibitions

### Actions

- Strengthen existing working relationships with Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations through meetings and discussions to coordinate content development in artefact exhibitions
- Communicate and distribute exhibition opportunities to Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations and Indigenous communities

## 5. Commemoration (Cultural Development and Initiatives Unit)

### Guidelines

- Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada Calls to Action (Articles 79 to 83) Reports - NCTR
- Canadian Heritage - Indigenous Commemorative and Awareness Days - Indigenous commemorative and awareness days - Canada.ca

### Objectives

- Commemorate Anishinabe Algonquin history, spaces, places and people
- Contribute to truth-telling about Anishinabe Algonquin history and present

### Actions

- Renew the municipal commemoration policy developing an inclusive renewal process that engages the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation
- Develop, in partnership with the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation, a list of people and places to commemorate

## 6. Cultural Awareness Building

(Cultural Development and Initiatives Unit in collaboration with internal and external partners)

<b>Guidelines</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples <a href="#">DRIPS_en.pdf (un.org)</a></li><li>• Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada Calls to Action (Article 57) <a href="#">Reports - NCTR</a></li></ul>
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### Objectives

- Continue to foster intercultural engagement between Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations and City of Ottawa staff and partners
- Encourage cultural partners and stakeholders to participate in and to advance Anishinabe Algonquin cultural awareness-building initiatives
- Collaborate on projects that raise public education and awareness of Anishinabe Algonquin arts, heritage and culture

### Actions

- Continue to develop cultural initiatives that foster and nurture direct learning and connections with Anishinabe Algonquin Nation Elders, Knowledge Keepers, members and representatives for City of Ottawa staff and public
- Include information on the City of Ottawa website about Anishinabe Algonquin history, heritage, arts and culture with links to existing Anishinabe Algonquin on-line resources
- Plan and implement visits to Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations for Ottawa councillors, managers and staff

## 7. Cultural Funding and Support (Cultural Funding Support Unit)

### Guidelines

- City of Ottawa Grants and Contributions Policy and Procedures, 2018
- Cultural Funding Support Unit Program Guidelines  
[Cultural funding | City of Ottawa](#)
- Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, (Ontario), 1990  
[Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. M.56 \(ontario.ca\)](#)
- Ontario Municipal Act, 2001 - [Municipal Act, 2001, S.O. 2001, c. 25 \(ontario.ca\)](#)

### Objectives

- Integrate Anishinabe Algonquin values and protocols in cultural funding work
- Provide increased opportunities for Anishinabe Algonquin input in program design and delivery
- Increase access to cultural funding programs for Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations peoples and organizations
- Increase number of submissions received from Anishinabe Algonquin applicants
- Support cultural activities proposed by Anishinabe Algonquin applicants

### Actions

- Consult with members of Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations to inform program development and implementation
- Continue to increase access to cultural funding programs for Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations through revisions of guidelines and application forms, and assessment process
- Continue to identify and engage a greater number of peer assessors representing Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations to make funding recommendations
- Prioritize cultural funding dollars for activities undertaken by members of Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Implement targeted outreach to Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations</li><li>• Research and develop a policy regarding eligibility for all Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations to City of Ottawa's Cultural Funding Programs</li></ul>
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## 8. Cultural Heritage<sup>60</sup>

(Cultural Development and Initiatives Unit in collaboration with internal and external partners)

<p><b>Guidelines</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Article 11) <a href="#">DRIPS_en.pdf (un.org)</a></li> <li>• Constitution Act 1982, Section 35 - Aboriginal Rights</li> <li>• Provincial Policy Statement (Under the <i>Planning Act</i>), 2020, Part V, Section 2.6 – Cultural Heritage and Archaeology <a href="#">Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 - Under the Planning Act (ontario.ca)</a>, page 31</li> </ul>
<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations in the identification, documentation, safeguarding and management of their cultural and natural heritage with attention to vulnerable cultural and natural heritage</li> <li>• Ensure Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions</li> </ul>	<p><b>Actions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foster connections and engagement between Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations and post-secondary institutions (Carleton University, University of Ottawa and others) to develop Anishinabe Algonquin cultural and natural heritage initiatives that can lead to assessment, and development of cultural heritage management plans</li> </ul>

60 UNESCO. Definition of Cultural and Natural Heritage. Accessed at: [Definition of the cultural heritage | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization \(unesco.org\)](#)

The term **Cultural Heritage** encompasses several main categories of heritage:

**Tangible cultural heritage:** movable cultural heritage (paintings, sculptures, coins, manuscripts), immovable cultural heritage (monuments, archaeological sites, and so on), underwater cultural heritage (shipwrecks, underwater ruins and cities)

**Intangible cultural heritage:** oral traditions, performing arts, rituals.

**Natural heritage:** natural sites with cultural aspects such as cultural landscapes, physical, biological or geological formations

**9. Cultural Industries<sup>61</sup> Development** (Cultural Development and Initiatives Unit in collaboration with internal and external partners)

<b>Guidelines</b>	Good Practice: FORM-Western Australia - Work with Indigenous communities to identify products and content that can be leveraged in the cultural marketplace - <u>Canning Stock Route Prospectus 2007 by FORM WA - Issuu</u>	
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Actions</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop opportunities for Anishinabe Algonquin creators to participate fully in Ottawa's cultural economy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage a market analysis in Ottawa of Anishinabe Algonquin cultural products</li> <li>• Identify areas of current cultural product strength and determine which disciplines or specific stages of production are recommended for focus by Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations</li> <li>• Support the development of networks between Anishinabe Algonquin producers of cultural product and markets in Ottawa/Gatineau</li> <li>• Encourage the promotion of Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations' cultural products</li> </ul>	

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61 Wikipedia, Cultural Industries. Accessed on November 2019 at: Cultural industry - Wikipedia

**Cultural Industries**, also known as "creative industries" combine the creation, production, and distribution of goods and services that are cultural in nature and usually protected by intellectual property rights. The notion of cultural industries generally includes textual, music, television, and film production and publishing, as well as crafts and design. For some countries, architecture, the visual and performing arts, sport, advertising, and cultural tourism may be included as adding value to the content and generating values for individuals and societies.

## 10. Cultural Mapping

(Cultural Development and Initiatives Unit in collaboration with internal and external partners)

<p><b>Guidelines</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Royal Canadian Geographical Society (RCGS) – Indigenous Peoples Atlas of Canada - <u>Indigenous Peoples Atlas of Canada</u></li> <li>• Native Land Digital - <u>Native-Land.ca   Our home on native land</u></li> <li>• City of Ottawa GIS</li> <li>• Indigenous Knowledge Mapping - Historical, traditional and present time use of spaces and places</li> <li>• Tenure Mapping/Counter Mapping/Public Participation GIS<sup>62</sup> (Indigenous historical presence on land)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learn from the wider view of cultural mapping within the Indigenous context</li> <li>• Support the building of capacity in Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations for cultural mapping possibilities</li> </ul>	<p><b>Actions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the development of capacity building workshops on cultural mapping for Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations members</li> <li>• Support cultural mapping initiatives initiated by Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations</li> </ul>

<sup>62</sup> Wikipedia. "Public Participation Geographic Information System." Last modified: May 12,2020. Accessed on June17, 2020 at: Participatory GIS - Wikipedia

"A **public participation geographic information system (PPGIS)** is meant to bring the academic practices of GIS and mapping to the local level in order to promote knowledge production by local and non-governmental groups. The idea behind PPGIS is empowerment and inclusion of marginalized populations, who have little voice in the public arena, through geographic technology education and participation. PPGIS uses and produces digital maps, satellite imagery, sketch maps, and many other spatial and visual tools, to change geographic involvement and awareness on a local level. The term was coined in 1996 at the meetings of the National Centre for Geographic Information and Analysis."



## 11. Cultural Policy Development (Cultural Development and Initiatives Unit)

### Guidelines

- Supporting Indigenous art in the spirit of cultural self-determination and opposing appropriation, Canada Council for the Arts

### Objectives

- Ensure inclusion of the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation in major cultural policy development initiatives at the City of Ottawa
- Build awareness around Indigenous intellectual property rights in connection to cultural policy

### Actions

- Include and collaborate with the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation when establishing processes that lead to municipal cultural policy development
- Include Anishinabe Algonquin Nation representatives on relevant cultural policy development teams
- Nurture the participation of Anishinabe Algonquin Nation representatives in cultural policy consultation, development and evaluation

## 12. Cultural Research

(Cultural Development and Initiatives Unit in collaboration with internal and external partners)

### Guidelines

- First Nations Information Governance Centre - OCAP® (a set of standards that establish how First Nations data should be collected, protected, used and shared) [Home - The First Nations Information Governance Centre \(fnigc.ca\)](#)
- Statement on Indigenous Cultural Appropriation [Cultural Appropriation | Canada Council for the Arts](#)
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) – A Practical Guide to Intellectual Property for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities - [Protect and Promote Your Culture \(wipo.int\)](#)
- Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (Ontario), 1990 - [Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. M.56 \(ontario.ca\)](#)

### Objectives

- Respect and include Anishinabe Algonquin Traditional Knowledge within the context of City of Ottawa cultural research, as appropriate
- Understand collective ownership of traditional knowledge
- Understand Intellectual Property Rights for Indigenous peoples
- Follow First Nations principles of OCAP (ownership, control, access and possession)

### Actions

- Work to build awareness in City cultural sections of Anishinabe Algonquin Nation self-determination and Indigenous knowledge ownership as it relates to culture
- Develop guidelines and awareness around ethical research practice that respects and values Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations as partners in the collaborative development of a research process from beginning to end

### 13. Facilities (Recreation, Cultural and Facility Services Department)

#### Guidelines

- Ontario Human Right Commission, Letter to municipalities on the harmful impact of Indigenous themed sports logos - [Letter to municipalities on the harmful impact of Indigenous-themed sports logos | Ontario Human Rights Commission \(ohrc.on.ca\)](#)

#### Objectives

- Publicly recognize and acknowledge that Ottawa is on unceded Anishinabe Algonquin land in RCFS facilities
- Encourage and facilitate Anishinabe Algonquin use of departmental facilities
- Engage in sustained trusting and respectful relationships with Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations and remove any barriers to their access of RCFS facilities

#### Actions

- Investigate the possibility of installing signage in English, French, and Anishinabemowin Algonquin language at select departmental facilities to communicate land acknowledgement
- Review relevant existing policies to determine their sensitivity to Anishinabe Algonquin and Indigenous communities' traditions (i.e., smudging)
- Remove all Indigenous themed mascots, symbols, names and imagery related to non-Indigenous sports organizations in RCFS facilities
- Develop a policy on the use of Indigenous images and themes, names and logos at sports facilities and arenas, in collaboration with the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation, and other pertinent Indigenous organizations

## 14. Municipal Cultural Planning (Cultural Development and Initiatives Unit with City Planning - PIED)

### Guidelines

- Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport municipal cultural planning process [Cultural Planning \(gov.on.ca\)](http://gov.on.ca)
- Creative City Network of Canada (CCNC) cultural planning toolkit [Library - Creative City Network of Canada](#)
- Federation of Canadian Municipalities – Indigenous Partnerships [Indigenous partnerships | Federation of Canadian Municipalities \(fcm.ca\)](#)
- Canadian Institute of Planners, Policy on Planning Practice and Reconciliation [policy-indigenous-en-interactive.pdf.aspx \(cip-icu.ca\)](#)

### Objectives

- Engage and learn from Anishinabe Algonquin Nation Knowledge Keepers and Elders about Indigenous land and culture
- Consult with Anishinabe Algonquin Nation representatives on how they wish to participate in municipal cultural planning projects
- Foster and nurture the inclusion of Anishinabe Algonquin Nation representatives in Official Plan review
- Include the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation in development of City of Ottawa cultural plans

### Actions

- Ensure Anishinabe Algonquin participation in the Vanier: Culture in action initiative.
- Foster direct engagement/connection between Anishinabe Algonquin Nation representatives and City Planning PRED for improved engagement and collaboration in projects of mutual interest

**15. Protocol, Communications and Civic Events** (Office of Protocol and Intergovernmental Relations, Public Information and Media Relations, and Cultural Development and Initiatives Unit)

<b>Guidelines</b>	
<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support connection between City of Ottawa political representatives and Anishinabe Algonquin Nation political representatives on cultural matters</li> <li>• Support connection between City of Ottawa political and corporate representatives and Anishinabe Algonquin Nation political and staff representatives on cultural and city building initiatives</li> <li>• Include the presence of Anishinabe Algonquin Nation Elders and representatives at major City of Ottawa events</li> <li>• Continue to ensure the permanent presence of Anishinabe Algonquin Nation flags at Ottawa City Hall</li> </ul>	<p><b>Actions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foster direct engagement opportunities such as the facilitation of an annual meeting between City of Ottawa Mayor and Council, and Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations Chiefs, Band Council members and Elders</li> <li>• Respond to the evolution of an Anishinabe Algonquin Nation unifying flag and revise flag presence at Ottawa City Hall</li> <li>• Maintain a list of Anishinabe Algonquin Nation representatives with contact information</li> <li>• Ensure Anishinabe Algonquin Host Nation and City of Ottawa protocols and processes are honoured</li> <li>• Ensure Anishinabe Algonquin Nation culture is respected and included appropriately in the format of events when Anishinabe Algonquin Nation Elders and representatives are involved</li> </ul>

## 16. Anishinabemowin Algonquin Language

(Arts and Heritage Development Branch with Ottawa Public Library and other partners)

### Guidelines

- Algonquin language used in this territory for millennia
- Algonquin Lexicon (Kitigan Zibi Education Council, 2008)
- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Articles 13, 14, 16) - [DRIPS\\_en.pdf \(un.org\)](#)
- Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada Calls to Action (Articles 13,14) [TRC Website - NCTR](#)
- UNESCO Indigenous Languages – 2019 Year of Indigenous Languages, [2019 - International Year of Indigenous Language \(iyil2019.org\)](#)
- Ontario Human Right Commission – To Dream Together – Indigenous peoples and human rights dialogue report, Section 4, September 2018 - [To dream together: Indigenous peoples and human rights dialogue report | Ontario Human Rights Commission \(ohrc.on.ca\)](#)
- Reclaiming Power and Place: The Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls - [Final Report | MMIWG \(mmiwg-ffada.ca\)](#)

### Objectives

Recognize the significance of the Anishinabemowin Algonquin language

- Support the recognition of Ottawa as a trilingual National Capital

### • Actions

- Adopt a City of Ottawa statement that recognizes the significance of the Anishinabemowin Algonquin language in Ottawa
- Identify programs that encourage language preservation and documentation such as the Canadian Heritage

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support and promote the preservation and revitalization of the Anishinabemowin Algonquin language</li> <li>• Develop a process to include presence of Anishinabemowin Algonquin language in City of Ottawa buildings, signage, website, social media, and events</li> <li>• Support the creation of a repository of Anishinabemowin Algonquin language materials (tapes, archival use of language)</li> </ul>	<p>Indigenous Languages Program, and encourage Anishinabe Algonquin applications - <a href="https://www.canada.ca/en/canadian-heritage/services/funding/aboriginal-peoples/languages.html">https://www.canada.ca/en/canadian-heritage/services/funding/aboriginal-peoples/languages.html</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support language revitalization programs through municipal cultural funding:</li> <li>• Support Anishinabemowin Algonquin language curriculum development</li> <li>• Support language learning at Anishinabe Algonquin cultural and education centres</li> <li>• Create a list of Anishinabemowin Algonquin fluent speakers, translators and interpreters and share with City departments</li> <li>• Encourage the use of the Anishinabemowin Algonquin language (oral and written) in major City of Ottawa salutations, speeches and documents</li> <li>• Support the inclusion of the Anishinabemowin Algonquin language in City buildings, sites and at public art locations</li> <li>• Support the presence of Anishinabemowin Algonquin speakers at key official events</li> </ul>
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## 17. Ottawa Public Library (Ottawa Public Library Administration and Branches)

### Guidelines

- Canadian Federation of Library Associations Truth & Reconciliation Report and Recommendations - [Truth and Reconciliation Committee Report and Recommendations \(cfla-fcab.ca\)](https://www.cfla-fcab.ca)

### Objectives

- Develop Anishinabe Algonquin content in collections
- Develop programs that feature and highlight Anishinabe Algonquin history, heritage and culture
- Support Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations in preserving, revitalizing and strengthening their language
- Build a visible presence of Anishinabe Algonquin culture and language in OPL spaces

### Actions

- Select and purchase materials created by Anishinabe Algonquin authors/creators to add to the library's collection
- Consult with Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations to identify and host program presenters
- Search for materials in multiple formats, in the Anishinabemowin Algonquin language, to add to the library's collection (physical and virtual)
- Consult with the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation when planning new facilities, including the new Central Library
- Work with the City of Ottawa Art Collection to have works created by Anishinabe Algonquin artists in library locations



## 18. Public Art (Public Art Program Unit)

### Guidelines

Canadian Artists Representation, Indigenous protocols for Visual Arts - Indigenous Protocols for the Visual Arts > CARFAC

### Objectives

- Ensure fair and inclusive representation of the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation within the Public Art Program scope
- Increase the visual presence of contemporary Anishinabe Algonquin artwork that is forward thinking but connected to history and traditions
- Continue the participation in professional development opportunities for staff on topics of Anishinabe Algonquin cultural importance
- Include more Anishinabe Algonquin artwork and artist representation in the City of Ottawa Art Collection, exhibitions, commissions and programming

### Actions

- Consult with Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations on targeted calls to Anishinabe Algonquin artists, development of targeted distribution lists, cross promotion of calls, competitions and milestones
- Include Anishinabe Algonquin artists and cultural knowledge-keepers as advisors on peer assessment committees
- Retain cultural content experts (i.e. Indigenous curators, Indigenous liaisons, consultants) to access communities, programming, artists, workshops and others, as required
- Adapt existing public art procedures to improve capacity
- Develop mentorship and capacity building opportunities with Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations
- Commission Anishinabe Algonquin artists
- Include Anishinabe Algonquin art exhibits at City of Ottawa art galleries

## 19. Recreation and Cultural Programming and Events (Recreation, Cultural and Facility Services)

### Guidelines

#### Objectives

- Continue to build positive, respectful, and collaborative working relationships with Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations and peoples
- Incorporate Anishinabe Algonquin history and culture into existing programs and events
- Publicly recognize and acknowledge that Ottawa is on unceded Anishinabe Algonquin land

#### Actions

- Continue to identify and participate in training opportunities for staff to learn about Anishinabe Algonquin history, culture, and heritage
- Conduct a review of existing programming to determine where gaps and/or barriers may prevent Anishinabe Algonquin participation
- Research community arts standards and best practices for working with Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations and Indigenous communities
- Conduct outreach to Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations about opportunities for content experts and artists to lead and/or participate in departmental programming, workshops, events, and/or artistic endeavours
- Continue to invite Anishinabe Algonquin Nation representatives to speak at both internal and external events where appropriate
- Continue to incorporate Honouring Statement at formal ceremonies and events, and as part of the opening announcements at theatre performances

## C. Anishinabe Algonquin Nation Consultative Culture Circle

In order to facilitate City of Ottawa cultural engagement with the Host Nation, the establishment of an Anishinabe Algonquin Nation Consultative Culture Circle is currently underway in collaboration with the Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation Tribal Council, the Algonquin Nation Programs and Services Secretariat and the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation.

Elders and knowledge keepers from each of the eleven federally recognized Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations will gather together in this circle, providing a mechanism for meeting and dialogue. The Circle will monitor implementation of the civic cultural protocol and implementation plan and will also respond to specific questions from various City of Ottawa departments. This best practice model will provide a valuable opportunity for municipal services to receive guidance and advice directly from Anishinabe Algonquin Host Nation culture keepers.

The Anishinabe Algonquin Nation Consultative Culture Circle will meet a minimum of twice a year to:

- facilitate knowledge sharing and capacity-building at the City of Ottawa as well as within Anishinabe Algonquin First Nations
- cultivate respectful relationships and partnerships with City of Ottawa cultural and connected sections
- provide advice and guidance on engagement, consultation and cultural content development and
- monitor and renew the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation civic cultural implementation plan with City of Ottawa stakeholders

The Terms of Reference for the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation Consultative Culture Circle is in development in collaboration with the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation. It will clearly define the Consultative Circle mandate, structure, rules of procedure, roles, accountabilities, and collaboration mechanisms. The City's Cultural Development and Initiatives Unit will coordinate and facilitate meetings of the Consultative Culture Circle.