Self-Government Citizen Engagement

REPORT TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AUGUST 2018

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Executive Summary

Beginning with the birth of the Métis Nation in the early 1800s, in what would eventually become Canada, Métis people have fought to exercise our inherent right to self-determination and self-government. We organized ourselves to govern our bison hunting expeditions, we declared provisional governments to defend against the colonial invasion of our Homeland, and in 1928 we formed what would become the Métis Nation of Alberta (MNA). The MNA stood to defend our rights, our lands, and our nationhood. For generations, Canada and Alberta denied our assertions and, at times, our very existence. This is changing.
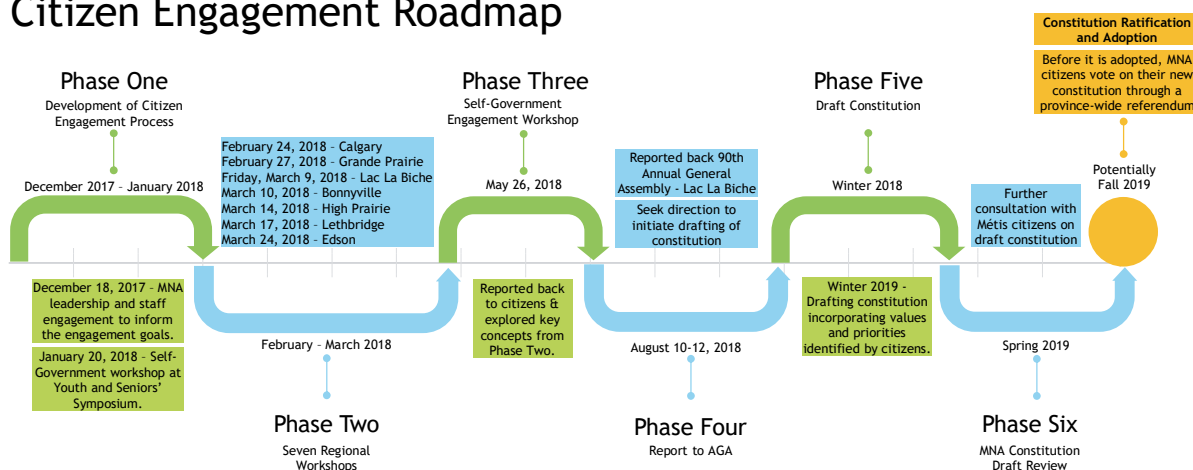
The Métis Nation of Alberta is galvanizing our nationhood with a constitution for our people, by our people. We are on the verge of being recognized as a fully equal order of government—an Indigenous government—whose jurisdiction flows from our inherent rights as an Indigenous people and our deeply rooted connection to our Homeland. This recognition is what we have been fighting for since the birth of our nation.

The Métis Nation of Alberta signed framework agreements with both the Government of Canada (November 17, 2017) and the Province of Alberta (February 1, 2017). These agreements allow for formal negotiations towards government-to-government, nation-to-nation relationships. As such, the MNA is asking our Métis citizens for their perspectives on self-government and the creation of a constitution. The MNA is galvanizing our nationhood in the form of a constitution. Engaging citizens is central to creating the constitution and their input is guiding the entire process; starting from the initial discussions on the best engagement strategy to the results captured in this report.

Engagement with Métis Nation of Alberta citizens regarding self-government and a Métis Nation constitution is founded on a participatory process. The purpose of the recent engagement events, outlined in this report, was to receive input from citizens about key values and principles related to self-government they would like to see reflected in a constitution. Through this direct input at workshops, gatherings, and online feedback, citizens are creating their constitution and taking ownership in the future direction of the Métis Nation government in Alberta.

As we work towards a constitution, the MNA is undergoing a series of citizen engagement opportunities: (See Appendix A for Citizen Engagement Timeline)

Citizen Engagement Roadmap

Phase One
Development of Citizen Engagement Process

December 2017 – January 2018

Phase Three
Self-Government Engagement Workshop

May 26, 2018

Phase Five
Draft Constitution

Winter 2018

Constitution Ratification and Adoption
Before it is adopted, MNA citizens vote on their new constitution through a province-wide referendum

Potentially Fall 2019

February 24, 2018 – Calgary
February 27, 2018 – Grande Prairie
Friday, March 9, 2018 – Lac La Biche
March 10, 2018 – Bonnyville
March 14, 2018 – High Prairie
March 17, 2018 – Lethbridge
March 24, 2018 – Edson

Reported back 90th Annual General Assembly – Lac La Biche

Seek direction to initiate drafting of constitution

Further consultation with Métis citizens on draft constitution

December 18, 2017 – MNA leadership and staff engagement to inform the engagement goals.

January 20, 2018 – Self-Government workshop at Youth and Seniors' Symposium.

February – March 2018

Reported back to citizens & explored key concepts from Phase Two.

August 10-12, 2018

Winter 2019 – Drafting constitution incorporating values and priorities identified by citizens.

Spring 2019

Phase Two
Seven Regional Workshops

Phase Four
Report to AGA

Phase Six
MNA Constitution Draft Review

Phase One: Development of Citizen Engagement Process

- Identify a Métis citizen engagement process reflective of their needs.

This phase included the direct engagement with citizens at a self-government workshop at the MNA's Youth and Seniors' Symposium (January 19-21, 2018) and engagement with MNA staff and leadership. The process included gathering data through surveys and responses to questions through table and large group exercises.

Phase Two: Seven Regional Workshops

- Build awareness on concepts of Métis self-government and the need for a constitution for the Métis within Alberta. Seek citizen input about key values and principles related to Métis self-government to guide the drafting of a constitution, to be ratified by Métis citizens.
- This phase implemented the recommendations from Phase One for regional gatherings and provided citizens an ongoing opportunity to offer input on their values and principals regarding self-government. This feedback was gathered through seven regional workshops (February 24 – March 24, 2018) across the province. The workshops incorporated, as foundational information, presentations on self-government and the basics of building a constitution and employed a variety of interactive, data collection tools.

Phase Three: May 26, 2018 Self-Government Engagement Workshop

- Report back to citizens on what we heard through the first two phases and further explored key principles and values related to self-government and a constitution.
- This phase was accomplished through the coordination of a one-day gathering in Edmonton (May 26, 2018). Citizens heard presentations on the constitution, learned about data collected from the regional citizen gatherings, previewed the newly launched online MNA engagement tool (metis.ideascale.com) and a constitution website (albertametisgov.com), and participated in breakout sessions to provide input about how a Métis Nation constitution can reflect the values and needs regarding governance, rights, and well-being.

Throughout the first three phases of the engagement process, the Métis Nation of Alberta engaged with over 700 citizens.

Data gathered from the regional workshops (i.e. Phase Two) can be summarized into four major themes reflecting citizen values and experience.

- *Governance:* We need a government that is accountable and representative. The government needs to create laws and policies reflecting our unique identity, values, and needs.
- *Rights:* We need to continue to protect and exercise our land, resources, and self-government, and assert our rights; all fundamental reflections of our identity, culture, and sustainability.
- *Well-being:* The unique opportunities and barriers we face need to be reflected in culturally-appropriate services and programs (e.g. health and seniors care, education, child welfare, justice).
- *Identity*: We need to celebrate and protect what it means to be Métis, through citizenship, language, and culturally appropriate education.

The data from Phase Three confirms these four key themes and supports the creation of a responsive and representative government with structures clearly defining responsibilities and processes protecting Métis citizen rights and interests. The feedback from citizens is consistent with previous discussions on the need for a Métis Nation constitution and, once drafted, supports additional engagement with MNA citizens to ensure a democratic and representative Métis government.

The next steps include (Phase Four) seeking direction, at the August 2018 Annual General Assembly, to incorporate the information collected, to date, into (Phase Five – Winter 2018) a draft constitution reflective of the values and priorities of citizens. Once the constitution is drafted (Phase Six – Spring 2019), conduct additional citizen engagement (e.g. online and town-hall). The Métis Nation of Alberta's constitution will be developed and ratified by citizens and your input is very important.

All citizens of the Métis Nation within Alberta have the opportunity to have their say by identifying the key values and principles of a draft constitution, reviewing the draft constitution, and, ultimately, through a province-wide referendum.

Introduction

Self-determination and self-government are inherent rights of all Indigenous people. The Métis Nation of Alberta's (MNA) recently signed framework agreements with both the Government of Canada (November 17, 2017) and the Province of Alberta (February 1, 2017), providing a process for formal negotiations towards government-to-government, nation-to-nation relationships. Our inherent right to self-government is a right we hold together, and we will only achieve it if we work together. To move forward and attain self-government, we need a constitution.

All citizens of the Métis Nation within Alberta have a say in the creation of our constitution. In 2018, the MNA initiated a process for gathering direction and input from citizens. First, we received direction from citizens on the process and techniques for engaging with them at a workshop at the MNA's Youth and Seniors' Symposium (January 19-21, 2018). Next, travelling throughout the province (February 24 – March 24, 2018), we continued through a series of townhall-style workshops to gather input on governance, priorities, and values. On May 26, 2018, we gathered for a one-day workshop to discuss how the priorities and values of citizens fit into the creation of a constitution. This report outlines these engagement strategies to date, citizen responses from current engagement processes, and the next steps for the development of a citizen endorsed constitution for the Métis Nation of Alberta.

The data collected through these phases of engagement will be incorporated into the preliminary draft of the constitution. All citizens of the Métis Nation within Alberta will be invited to review and provide feedback to further refine this draft constitution. This feedback and the continuation of a strong and engaged Métis citizenship is paramount for the development of solid structures and processes serving the interests of the Métis people now and into the future.

Background

Citizen Engagement Strategy
Citizen input is the foundation of all engagement for the Métis Nation of Alberta. Beginning with discussions on outlining a process for gathering input and feedback on self-government and a constitution, citizens have provided direction for the best practices on engaging with Métis Albertans.

The principles incorporated into the citizen engagement strategy reflect the values, perspectives, and recommendations from Métis Albertans. Initial engagement with citizens, leadership and staff, in Phase One, led to the creation of the following guiding elements: Community Engagement Vision, Engagement Process Principles, as well as a set of Engagement Objectives and Strategies.

Community Engagement Vision:
"An inclusive process where citizens are successfully mobilized and involved in deciding a strong future of Métis self-government together."

Engagement Process Principles:
- We believe in the National definition of Métis;
- We believe in continuing to build our foundation for future generations;
- We believe in fairness and respect for all people;
- We believe in the need to work in unity and harmony;
- We believe in Métis participation in building our nation;
- We believe in encouraging and assisting Métis people to achieve their goals;
- We believe in honesty, integrity and professionalism;
- We believe we will achieve self-government; and,
- We believe in our Métis rights as recognized and affirmed in Section 35 of the Constitution Act (1982)

Engagement Objectives and Strategies:
Four engagement objectives and seven strategies were identified to help design and deliver a successful engagement process and events, including developing a set of methods, tools and techniques.

Four Objectives	Seven Core Strategies
Develop **a trusting relationship with our citizens**	• Communicate with citizens • Design process with citizens • Embrace vulnerability & nurture safety • Target and promote citizen engagement • Engage beyond our political organization • Maximize learning and understanding of • our history • Document and **celebrate** our history and **achievements**
Inspire **a citizen-based process that builds collective self-government**	
Expand **citizen inclusion and outreach**	
Increase **our understanding of Métis culture and identity**	

Throughout the citizen engagement process, foundational information on constitutions was provided to citizens. This information is detailed below:

What is a constitution?

A constitution is foundational to nationhood and reflects the fundamental principles or established precedents describing how a nation will govern itself. It recognizes and protects a nation's values and is the foundation on which a government is built and laws made.

A constitution affirms an Indigenous government's legitimacy and provides the legal tools needed to negotiate with other governments. It further allows for programs and services like generating opportunities for sustained economic prosperity and social well-being for its citizens. With the benefit of a constitution, the Métis Nation government can better position itself to respond to citizen needs and to provide culturally-appropriate health, educational, and social services designed for Métis citizens.

Why is a constitution important?

The MNA's legitimacy as a Métis Nation government comes from the Métis people themselves. For much of the MNA's history, however, Canada and Alberta have not been willing to recognize the self-government of the Métis Nation within Alberta.

The MNA is one of Canada's oldest Métis governments. First formed in 1928, its vision of self-government is long standing and time-tested. Due to colonial constraints, the MNA was forced to make certain decisions to be able to exist. In 1961, the MNA incorporated as an association under Alberta's *Societies Act*. This incorporation permitted the MNA to receive funding from other governments, allowing the association to be used as a transitional vehicle in the fight for the recognition of its full self-government. It has been the MNA's longstanding goal, however, to negotiate with Canada and Alberta for self-government recognition for the Métis Nation within Alberta.

The call for self-government comes directly from the MNA's citizens. This request is evidenced by numerous actions at Annual General Assemblies, including:

- 2015 Ordinary Resolution #7
- 2013 Motion #9
- 2009 Ordinary Resolution #2
- 2008 Ordinary Resolution #2
- 2002 Motion #16
- 2001 Resolution #7
- 1996 Motion #3

Going back to the 1980s, numerous reports and studies, produced by the MNA, have recommended the citizens of the Métis Nation in Alberta develop and adopt a constitution. Neither Canada nor Alberta supported these efforts until recently.

Visit albertametisgov.com for further details and access to resources on Métis Nation self-government.

Why is the MNA discussing a constitution now?

Many decades of lobbying, land-mark court cases, and government commitments to reconciliation have paved the way to this moment:

- In 2003, *R v Powley* - the Supreme Court of Canada confirms that s. 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982 protects Métis rights. The Court urges Métis groups to standardize their registration systems to identify Métis rights-holders in an objectively verifiable manner.
- In 2013, the Supreme Court of Canada confirms the Manitoba Métis community has an outstanding collective claim against the federal government flowing from the promise of 1.4 million acres of land in s. 31 of the *Manitoba Act, 1870*. The Court also recognizes the Manitoba Métis Federation's standing to advance this claim based on the authorization it receives from its members. This decision sets the stage for a possible Métis claim relating to scrip in Alberta.
- In 2016, the *Daniels* decision affirmed that Métis are Indians under s. 91(24) of the *Constitution Act*, *1982* meaning that Métis must negotiate with the federal government to resolve any historical grievances.

The Federal Government and the MNA agreed to pursue negotiations. This process began with the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (January 30, 2017) between the Federal Government and the Métis Nation within Alberta. Next, the Federal Government and the Métis Nation within Alberta signed a Framework Agreement (February 1, 2017) to further reconciliation. As the next part of this process requires a constitution be drafted to move forward and realize self-government, the Métis Nation within Alberta is now undertaking citizen engagement to be able to draft a constitution.

What we Did (Methodology)

Constitutional engagement with citizens of the Métis Nation of Alberta

Following the signing of landmark agreements with Canada and the Province of Alberta, the MNA launched its engagement on self-government with a workshop at the MNA's Youth and Seniors Symposium in Edmonton on January 20, 2018. To effectively engage with Métis citizens from all demographics and throughout the Province, the engagement process took place in a series of phases:

Phase One: Development of Citizen Engagement Process

Initially, the MNA sought input from citizens regarding the best practices for gaining interest and participation from all citizens.

Objective
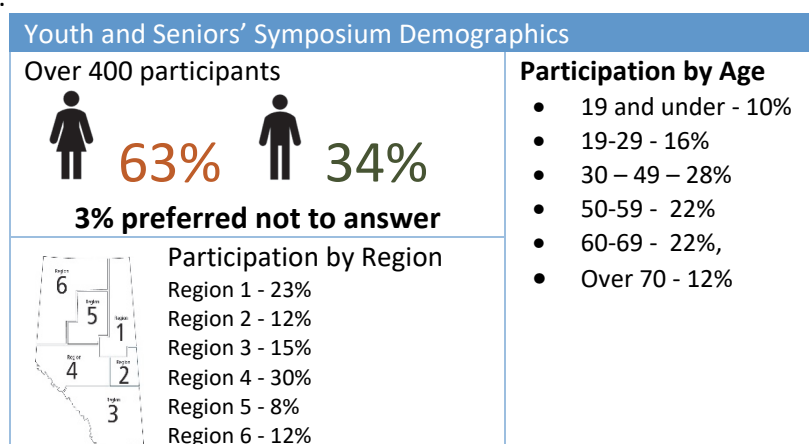Identify a Métis citizen engagement process reflective of their needs.

Process
The engagement approach was developed after two engagement sessions:
- December 18, 2017 - MNA Leadership and Staff Planning Session
- January 20, 2018 - Youth and Seniors' Symposium Self-Government Workshop

Using varied tools including surveys, table questions, presentations, and group discussions, citizens ranked their preferences related to the development of MNA's constitution (e.g. internet use, social media, involvement, communication, needs, timing, and incentives). Citizens also participated in table discussions focused on five main themes: youth, government, rights, culture, and health.

Over 400 MNA citizens provided important insight on how to be engaged in the constitution development.

Youth and Seniors' Symposium Demographics

Over 400 participants
63% **34%**
3% preferred not to answer

Participation by Region
Region 1 - 23%
Region 2 - 12%
Region 3 - 15%
Region 4 - 30%
Region 5 - 8%
Region 6 - 12%

Participation by Age
- 19 and under - 10%
- 19-29 - 16%
- 30 – 49 – 28%
- 50-59 - 22%
- 60-69 - 22%,
- Over 70 - 12%

In an interactive survey held during the session, we learned:
- Regional gatherings were the preferred means for engagement, followed by Internet surveys, and social media.

- The most popular form of social media was Facebook.
- The best way to honour citizen involvement was by providing a meal.
- The best time of engagement was between 9am – 8pm on Fridays and Saturdays.
- The preferred way to communicate with citizens was through email and social media; with some citizens still preferring to receive information in the mail.

The data collected through the surveys and table discussions was used to develop and deliver regional townhall-style workshops in Phase Two.

Phase Two: Seven Regional Workshops

Throughout February and March 2018, engagement events were held in Calgary, Grande Prairie, Lac La Biche, Bonnyville, High Prairie, Lethbridge, and Edson. The dates and locations were chosen by Provincial Council members in each region.

Objective
To seek input from citizens about key values and principles related to self-government.

Process
The seven regional workshops were scheduled on weekends. Workshops primarily took place on Fridays and Saturdays, but the specific date, location, and time were decided with input from the Regional Leadership. Depending on the specific requirements, the workshops either went from 8 a.m. until 3 p.m. or from 11 a.m. until 8 p.m. Each workshop had a lunch or dinner provided, respectively.

Workshops were advertised through social media, posters at locals and regional offices, radio advertisements, email newsletters, telephone calls, and word of mouth. In each workshop, short videos were shown about Métis self-government and the constitution. The MNA gave a short presentation defining the purpose of a constitution. Finally, an interactive workshop heard from citizens on a full range of topics related to the constitution.

Seven Regional Workshops Demographics	
A total of 233 citizens participated in the Phase Two workshops. 53% 43%	**Participation by Age** • 19-29 years 11% • 30-59 years 42% • 60+ years 47%
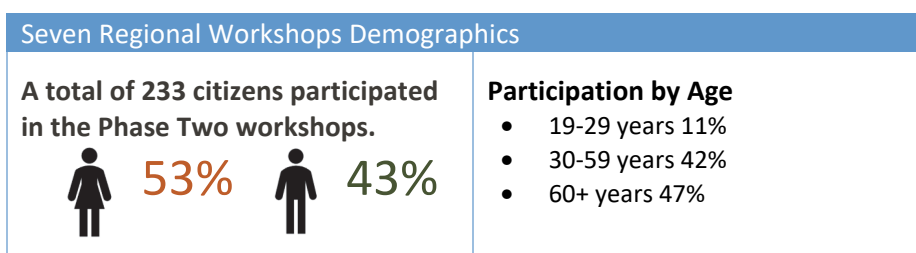
Each interactive workshop combined technology and traditional methods to gather valuable perspectives. Following the videos, MNA staff presented further context about Métis self-government. The interactive clicker presentation polled the room and displayed live results.

Using the input from the workshop at the Youth & Senior's Symposium, the workshops were designed to be engaging and interactive. The following tools were used to gather input:
- Clicker Survey

- Table Questions
- *Post-it* Wall Exercise
- Open Microphone Session
- Evaluation Forms

In each workshop, participants were provided an electronic clicker device to vote anonymously on 11 survey questions. After the responses were collected, citizens could collectively see how they voted, on a large presentation screen (See Appendix B for Results).

The survey questions focused on the following areas:
- Importance of Self-government;
- Values and Principles;
- Law Making;
- Governance Structure;
- Top Métis Nation of Alberta Priorities; and
- Understanding the Role of the Constitution.

After the survey portion of the session, groups of citizens were given supplies (e.g. pens, *Post-it* note pads, and flip-chart paper) to respond to discussion questions. The workshops moved into in-depth, small groups, table questions and collected responses to a *Post-It* question. Each of the following questions were used to focus on specific areas of a future constitution:

Table Question 1:	What does Métis self-government mean to you?
Table Question 2:	How can Métis self-government benefit citizens?
Table Question 3:	What do you think is the most important function of a future Métis government?
Table Question 4:	What should a future Métis self-government in Alberta be empowered to make laws about?
Post-It **Question:**	What is your vision for a strong self-governing Métis Nation in Alberta?

Over 1,100 responses were collected from all the table questions. After all responses were recorded, the input was analyzed, and four main themes emerged:

- Governance
- Rights
- Well-Being
- Identity

Phase Three: May 26, 2018 Self-Government Engagement Workshop

Building upon the knowledge gained through previous phases, this full-day Self-Government Engagement Workshop incorporated a comprehensive review of themes identified in Phase Two and an opportunity for citizens to reflect and expand on these themes. The workshop took place on a Saturday from 10:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. and included presentations and group discussions.

The event was promoted to citizens through posters at locals and regional officers, the Métis Nation of Alberta website, social media, radio advertisement, email newsletter, and direct phone calls. Approximately 80 citizens participated. There were eight presenters and consultants to facilitate the sessions and 25-30 Métis Nation of Alberta Staff and affiliates assisting facilitation in the sessions and hosting information booths to share services available to citizens.

Objective
Deliver results from citizen feedback in prior engagement phases and further explore these key principles and values related to constitution and self-government.

Process
This workshop included presentations followed by sixty-minute breakout sessions on the key themes from Phase Two citizen engagement. Specific details of the presentation and breakout-sessions are outlined below. These key themes included:
• Governance
• Rights
• Well-being
• Identity*

The fourth theme resulting from Phase Two (i.e. seven regional workshops), identity, is embedded in each of the other three themes. It is Métis identity and culture that impacts all approaches to Governance, Métis Rights, and Métis Well-being.

The process involved gathering citizens' input and feedback through a series of questions on how these key themes are best incorporated into a constitution of the Métis Nation of Alberta.

Morning Presentations

The morning began with an opening prayer from an elder, Norma Spicer, a welcome from President Poitras, and an overview of the day's agenda from the emcee, Aaron Barner, Senior Executive Officer of the MNA.

The first presentation, by Zachary Davis, legal counsel for the MNA, provided a general overview of what a constitution is, the history of Métis Nation governance, and importance of a Métis Nation constitution. The details of this presentation can be found on the albertametisgov.com website.

Following this general review of what a constitution means for the Métis Nation of Alberta, Aaron Barner reviewed results from the first two phases of engagements.

Highlights of this presentation included:
- During the 8 workshops, comprised of the Youth & Seniors' Symposium and seven regional workshops, the MNA heard from over 630 Métis citizens.
- The largest demographic was women at 54% of all workshop participants.
- 68% of the citizens were over 40 years old.

In response to recommendations for online and varied engagement methods to connect with a wider demographic of citizens, the Communications & Citizen Engagement Department unveiled a new online engagement portal - metis.ideascale.com. With this tool, citizens can share and collaborate on ideas, ask questions, and get responses from other citizens and MNA staff.

Please see Appendix C for information on signing up and participating using the IdeaScale portal: **metis.ideascale.com**

Afternoon Breakout Sessions

After lunch, participants separated into two rooms to begin breakout sessions. Each room completed three, 60-minute sessions focused on each of three key themes: governance, rights, and well-being.

The sessions consisted of two activities:
1. Each session began with small table discussions where participants explored 2-3 questions on the session's key theme. Each table had a facilitator to assist participants if they required clarification and to record the feedback.
2. In the second half of each breakout session, the entire room came together to discuss a broader question on the topic. The larger room discussions were voice recorded using *Catchbox* technology – a throwable recording microphone tossed across the room - to provide all tables the opportunity to report on their discussions and offer feedback to everyone.

At the close of the afternoon workshops, citizens participated in a large, open discussion reflecting on their experiences from the day and discussing any additional topics of interest. The session provided many citizens the opportunity to share experiences and reflect on the pride they have building a strong and responsive self-government.

What we Heard (Thematic Analysis)

Four Themes Emerge
In the first phases of engagement, four major themes emerged as we engaged with citizens. They are governance, rights, well-being, and identity. These four themes are further explained below.

Governance

Quotes from citizens:

*"Self-*government allows us to determine our own future"

"We need a government that is accountable and representative, and that can create laws and policies that reflect our unique identity, values, and needs."

In Governance, most participants felt self-government would allow the MNA and its citizens to determine our own future. Furthermore, citizens affirmed their desires for an accountable and representative government, creating laws and policies to reflect our unique identity, values, and needs.

This theme developed from comments suggesting representation for all MNA citizens in a fair and impartial government. Decisions must be inclusive and favouring no one individual, family, local, or region. Citizens want to be heard and have their representative leaders held accountable. Citizens further elaborated that laws be made in accordance with the principles of our previous governance structures, while also engaging with the oral history of our ancestors and elders. Overall, citizens are seeking a transparent structure for selecting leaders to continue endorsing the health and well-being of the entire nation.

We heard comments such as:
- "Representation for all members of the MNA and fair and impartial government"
- "Listens to the voices of the people they represent and accountability"
- "Establishing laws according to Buffalo Hunt principles and using oral history of our ancestors/elders"
- "To have the ability to put in place strong leaders who continue to endorse the health and wellbeing of an entire nation"
- "To make decisions that are unbiased that support everyone not only particular families or groups"

Participant responses also reflect a need for the future government of the Métis Nation within Alberta to ensure fairness and accountability. Specifically, participants suggested the government of the Nation be responsible for creating laws and policies reflecting the values, identity, and needs of the people. One participant suggested incorporating the governance structures used by our ancestors (such as the *Laws of the Hunt*) as a tool to guide the content of a constitution, which does address the need for the document to reflect the identity, needs and values of the Métis.

Citizens requested fairness and equity accessing services, programs, and benefits regardless of family or affiliation. This principle could be expanded to include other protected human rights law (e.g. religion, gender, sexual-orientation). Citizens identified the need for transparent and unbiased decision processes, ensuring equality of access to support through the Nation.

Central to the entire governance structure of the MNA is determining our own future without interference or influence from other governments. The Métis have remained fervent and adamant in our right to govern ourselves free of interference, influence, or manipulation from outside sources. For self-government to truly exist, there must be autonomy from other governments. Any support from funders or partners must be free of contingencies and obligations diminishing the autonomy of the Nation.

Rights

Quotes from citizens:

> "Our Métis rights need to be protected. "
> "We need to continue to protect and exercise our land, resources and self-government rights, as they are a fundamental reflection of our identity and culture."

The Métis Nation is positioned at the forefront of the Métis struggle for rights and recognition. Citizens affirmed their desire for Métis rights to be protected: to land; to resources; and, to self-government. These rights are inherent and fundamental to Métis identity and culture. Citizens made suggestions around protecting the rights of MNA citizens by supporting access to our own land, enacting laws to protect our rights, providing well-defined harvesting rights, and helping to protect traditional lands and ways of life.

We heard comments such as:
- "Protecting the rights of the MNA citizens"
- "Support our access to own land"
- "Laws to protect our rights (hunting)"
- "By providing well-defined harvesting rights"
- "To help protect traditional lands and way of life (e.g. trapping)"

During these initial phases of constitutional development, Métis citizens identified several specific rights to consider: rights to land, resources, self-government and self-determination, harvesting, culture, identity, and tradition. This list is not exhaustive, but reflects initial priorities identified by participants in the engagement sessions. With further exploration, within Phase Three, citizens also recognized economic and education rights as priorities of the Métis.

Well-Being

Quotes from citizens:

"The well-being of our citizens and communities determines our path forward as a people."
"The unique opportunities and barriers that we face need to be reflected in culturally-appropriate services and programs, including health and seniors care, education, child welfare, and justice."

Citizens identified the importance of stewarding community-specific needs and outcomes to protect our well-being. Our unique opportunities and barriers need to be reflected in culturally-appropriate services and programs, including health and seniors care, education, child welfare, and justice. Other factors citizens identified included improved housing, supporting our people in building new businesses, curbing issues for youth and adults before they become problems through programming and counselling, enacting laws about accessible health care, medication, children services to deliver programming, educating children, and influencing educational curriculum.

We heard comments such as:
- "Improved housing for Métis people"
- "Support our people in building new businesses"
- "Helping or having available programs or council to help the youth or parents or young adults before problem occurs"
- "Make laws about accessible health care and medication"
- "Make laws and deliver services for our children"
- "Education of children and the content that they are being taught"

Identity

Quotes from citizens:

"Our identity as a distinct people is what brings us together as a Nation."
"We need to celebrate and protect what it means to be Métis, through clear citizenship, language, and culturally appropriate services."

Citizens felt our Métis identity, as a distinct people, is what brings us together as a Nation. Celebrating and protecting what it means to be Métis by having clear citizenship requirements, language, and culturally-appropriate programs and services is mandatory. This approach will create a stronger, proud, unified voice while targeting important considerations to Métis people such as culture, education, health, family, elders, and youth. Citizens also suggested educating the public on who we are.

We heard comments such as:
- "A stronger unified voice"
- "Target what's important to Métis – i.e., culture, education, health, family, elders and youth"
- "Preserve the cultural identity of the Métis as an identifiable group"
- "Teach our young people to be independent and proud"

- "Embedding our distinct culture and identity, our place in history"
- "Educating public on who we are"

Exploring the Four Themes – May 26

During the May 26 workshop, citizens explored the four themes pulled from previous citizen engagement feedback (i.e. Phase Two). For this workshop, Identity was incorporated into the questions in all three thematic breakout sessions. In each breakout session, groups answered a series of theme-specific questions in small groups and by reporting back to the entire room.

After compiling the responses shared by citizens, both in small groups and during the larger group discussions, the data resulted in several themes and sub-themes addressing the form and function of a Métis constitution.

These discussions and experiences shared by citizens supported and expanded upon the previous themes and added a further level of detail in their expectations for a future government. In addition to supporting the findings in the four themes from Phase two, additional themes included:

- Accountability and Structure, with a sub theme of Leadership;
- Transparency and Process, with a sub theme of communication; and
  Insights into values and programming.

The table below outlines each of these additional themes.

May 26 Workshop Themes and Descriptions

Main Theme	Sub Theme	Description
Accountability and Structure		This theme includes comments about how to run elections, oversight mechanisms, audits, dispute resolution, government structure, etc.
	Leadership	This theme includes comments about who can lead a future Métis Nation government, nomination procedures, and rules regarding campaigning and platform creation.
Transparency and Process		This theme includes comments about reporting, methods of communication, meeting process, requests for clarification or inclusion of locals into process, etc.
	Communication	This theme includes comments about best methods for communicating with citizens including some recommendations on specific demographic communication methods.
Rights		This theme includes comments and ideas about inherent rights of Métis Nation of Alberta citizens including hunting, fishing, trapping, homesteading, self governance, etc.
Identity		This theme includes comments about what defines Métis identity and how identity impacts social experience.

Values		This theme includes comments about processes, beliefs, and ideas representing traditional, core, and/or community understandings on what it means to be Métis in Alberta.
Programming		This theme includes comments about programming ideas, topics for future research, funding ideas, and other administrative areas for direct citizen service provision.
Other Comments		This theme includes comments about the engagement process or other points not directly associated with the session topic

Each of these themes are further reviewed below, providing context and addressing the principles of how a constitution can reflect citizens' needs. The other themes in this workshop (i.e. rights, identity, values, programming, and other), reinforce the Phase two themes and will be shared with the relevant MNA departments and affiliates for consideration in their work.

Accountability and Structure

The future Métis Nation of Alberta Government structure must reflect an open and participatory process, with a separate body to provide accountability. A constitution must outline clear responsibilities and rules for conduct. Additionally, a conflict resolution process and mediation function must be incorporated to ensure effective procedures and to hold leadership and citizens accountable.

We heard comments such as:
- "Need clarity of roles and responsibilities"
- "So, I think the biggest thing with the constitution is not putting…is focusing more on values rather than specifics. So, saying that we value the environment…saying that we value, you know, control of education versus saying there has to be an educational module that's given out. I think we have to not put that degree of specifics into a constitution because as our culture evolves, as society evolves…the way that we express those values will change. The underlying value…the principal on, you know, environment, healthcare, education will remain the same, but we won't be limited to the format with which we go with."
- "Start from the people, communication between all structures. Locals hear the community voices."

Relevant written comments included:
- Need to establish an official legislative, not just meetings, needs structure
- Needs a formal place to go deal with the constitution, should have a second thought (Elders and seniors)
- Development policies, has to have processes
- 1st, 2nd, 3rd readings like federal government
- Always running out of time, need structure

Leadership

Identifying how leadership is determined was a high priority for citizens, as was building leadership from within the community and clarifying the rules and procedures for determining. Ensuring open and transparent democratic processes for leadership, is an important link to citizens' overall ability to access information. At the core of the discussions linking to leadership, citizens requested Métis Nation leadership reflect a strong sense of Métis identity, communicate with Métis citizens throughout Alberta, and undertake the role with integrity and accountability.

We heard comments such as:
- "Leader must be knowledgeable on Métis history "
  - "Be Métis"
  - "Don't need to be part of MNA government previously"
- "Train youth to be future leaders - Public speaking - Traditional knowledge (e.g. Raven Program in Victoria)"
- "when we talked specifically about candidates, we talked about, you know, having some kind of forum that they could have profiles or platforms…some perhaps a portfolio of candidates on their accomplishments and education, and again their criminal record check…things like that."
- "Make leaders accountable"
  - Credit check, work history, being audited
  - Politicians are failing us "buzzwords" but nothing comes of it
  - Making Métis valuable and validated
  - Engage
  - Public forums, discussions help, internet, websites

Transparency

Clear and transparent communication was also a priority. A future Métis Nation government will need to have clear guidelines and a strong communication structure, incorporating current technologies, to share information throughout the Métis Nation. This theme reflects values linked to fairness, consistency, open discussion, and reporting.

We heard comments such as:
- "There has to be transparency in any kind of government to make it fair…to be able to fix problems when they arise. And not only fix problems but come up with new ideas and be able to implement them. But everybody has to be able to see what's going on…to make it fair."
- "I would like to, also to, encourage and get out information to those who are not part of the Métis association as to what exciting things are going on and encourage people to identify and re-identify. I think that would warrant some effort and be worth it."
- "…we also talked about things like goals. That we have annual reporting on goals, which I think we have now through the AGA process…but that goals need to be determined by, with input from citizens."
- "Outline responsibility to educate citizenship on workings of any new Métis government"
- Transparency is key
  - Public Meetings
  - Communication, open meeting, minutes need to be available. On line request
  - Move to online votes to increase member participation

- Community participation
- Annual reporting on goals
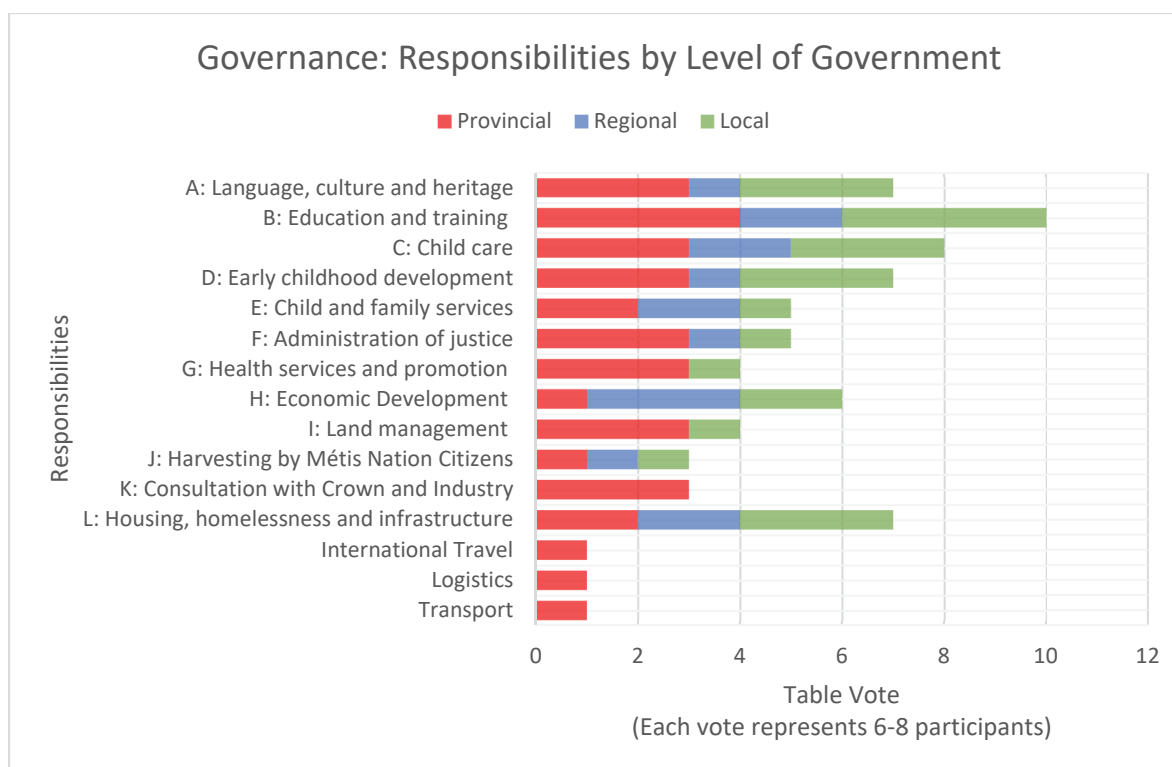- Goals need to be determined with input from citizens

Communication

Expanding on the theme of transparency, citizens offered specific details on their interests in strong communication from their government and administration. Ensuring all activities are reported and that citizens can access up-to-date information on processes, programs, and events is vital.

We heard comments such as:
- "We are all learning at these workshops but need people to be brought in to inform them/educated
- "Workshops to inform people on how MNA policy will be made"
- "The MNA government has as a responsibility to ensure citizens have that information for elections before it happens."

Activity – Defining Responsibilities within Governance Structures

Amongst the questions was an activity of pairing responsibilities with different levels of our governance structures. Citizens took a portfolio and then paired it with the level of government our Nation should have. For example, Health Services and Promotion garnered a majority of votes positioning it as a Provincial responsibility (i.e. Three tables voted it as a provincial responsibility and one table voted it as a local responsibility). Another example is Education and Training, four tables voted it as a provincial responsibility, two tables a regional responsibility, and four tables voted it as a local responsibility.

Governance: Responsibilities by Level of Government

■ Provincial ■ Regional ■ Local

(horizontal stacked bar chart)

Responsibilities:

- A: Language, culture and heritage
- B: Education and training
- C: Child care
- D: Early childhood development
- E: Child and family services
- F: Administration of justice
- G: Health services and promotion
- H: Economic Development
- I: Land management
- J: Harvesting by Métis Nation Citizens
- K: Consultation with Crown and Industry
- L: Housing, homelessness and infrastructure
- International Travel
- Logistics
- Transport

Table Vote
(Each vote represents 6-8 participants)

What's Next?

The next steps in this process is to get direction, at the 2018 Annual General Assembly, to proceed with drafting a constitution. The themes identified from the initial engagements are the key principles that will guide the creation of the constitution and be incorporated into the draft.

These key principals to be reflected in a draft constitution will include:
- Governance reflecting accountability and clear leadership structure
- Transparent procedures and communication methods
- Rights
- Identity
- Well-being
- Values

Once created, the draft constitution will need to be reviewed and refined by citizens through ongoing engagement. This next phase of engagement with citizens will be crucial. In Spring 2019, the MNA hopes to conduct additional outreach events and consult with citizens across the province.

Next stages of engagement on a constitution for Métis citizens will include (but not be limited to):
- Engagement sessions in each region
- Online access to the draft document via the Métis Self-Government website (albertametisgov.com) and the MNA website (albertametis.com)

- Online feedback via IdeaScale (metis.ideascale.com)
- Access to document drafts via regional offices

All citizens of the Métis Nation within Alberta will have an opportunity to have their say in our new constitution— in addition to the consultation and engagement, we will be holding a province-wide referendum before the constitution is adopted. The final adoption of a completed constitution for the Métis Nation of Alberta will take place via a referendum (the direct vote of all the members of an electorate).

Be a part of this historic initiative. Get involved.

APPENDIX A: Self-Government Citizen Engagement Process Timeline

Phase One – Development of Citizen Engagement Process *(December 2017 – January 2018)*
MNA began reaching out to MNA citizens, leadership and staff to support the development of a meaningful process for the future constitution.

- December 18, 2017 – MNA leadership and staff engagement to inform the engagement goals. This session generated understanding and identified needs to inform the development of an self-government engagement plan.

- January 20, 2018 – During the Youth and Seniors' Symposium,400 citizens gathered for a workshop to rank their preferences around how best to be engaged, when, where, how to be recognized, and how best to be informed.

Phase Two – Seven Regional Workshops *(February – March 2018)*
MNA hosted engagement sessions in communities throughout Alberta. The workshops incorporated presentations on self-government and the basics of building a constitution and allowed citizens to offer input on their values and principals regarding self-government. MNA Affiliates and other departments were also present to inform citizens on programs and services.

- Saturday, February 24, 2018 - Calgary: Four Points by Sheraton Calgary Airport
    - Open House: 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.
    - Self-government workshop: noon to 3 p.m.

- Tuesday, February 27, 2018 – Grande Prairie: Pomeroy Hotel & Conference Centre
    - Open House: 11 a.m. to 8 p.m.
    - Self-government workshop: 5 to 8 p.m.

- Friday, March 9, 2018 – Lac La Biche: Bold Center
    - Open House: 11 a.m. to 8 p.m.
    - Self-government workshop: 5 to 8 p.m.

- Saturday, March 10, 2018 – Bonnyville: ACFA De Bonnyville Cold Lake (French Cultural Centre
    - Open House: 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.
    - Self-government workshop: Noon to 3 p.m.

- Wednesday, March 14, 2018 – High Prairie: Peavine Inn & Suites
    - Open House: 11 a.m. to 8 p.m.
    - Self-government workshop: 5 to 8 p.m.

- Saturday March 17, 2018 – Lethbridge: Holiday Inn
    - Open House: 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.
    - Self-government workshop: Noon to 3 p.m.

- Saturday, March 24, 2018 – Edson: Friendship Centre
    - Open House: 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

      o   Self-government workshop: 11:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Phase Three – Self-Government Engagement Workshop *(May 26, 2018)*
A full-day workshop with the goal of reporting to citizens what we heard throughout the first two phases. Further delved into key concepts, values, and principles related to self-government and a future constitution.

Phase Four – Report to AGA *(August 10-12, 2018)*
- 90th Annual General Assembly - Lac La Biche
- Report initial phases of citizen engagement at the 2018 Annual General Assembly and seek direction to initiate draft constitution process with Métis citizen engagement.

Phase Five – Draft Constitution *(Winter 2018)*
- incorporate the information collected, to date, into a draft constitution reflective of the values and priorities of citizens.

Phase Six – MNA Constitution Draft Review *(Spring 2019)*
- Further engagement with Métis citizens on draft constitution.

Milestone - Constitution Ratification and Adoption *(potentially Fall 2019)*
Before it is adopted, MNA citizens vote on their new constitution through a province-wide referendum

APPENDIX B: Seven Regional Workshops – Clicker Survey Results

APPENDIX B
CLICKER SURVEY
RESULTS

JUNE 4, 2018

Prepared by
Aaron Aubin Consulting Inc.

DRAFT
FOR REVIEW

APPENDIX B - CLICKER SURVEY RESULTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The mandate of the Métis Nation of Alberta (MNA) is to be a representative voice on behalf of the 35,000 Métis Citizens in Alberta, providing opportunities to participate in policy and decision-making processes. This includes promoting the advancement of self-reliance and self-determination. It is anticipated MNA's Constitution will be developed with Citizens through a series of engagement activities both in-person and online throughout 2018 and 2019.

Since January 2018 at the Youth-Seniors Symposium, Métis Citizens have participated in the identification of how they want to engage and provide input into the development of MNA's Constitution.

With the success of the launch event in Edmonton during January 2018, individual workshops were held in 7 cities across the province: Bonnyville, Calgary, Edson, Grand Prairie, High Prairie, Lac La Biche, and Lethbridge, Alberta. In total, over 250 Métis Citizens participated in the 7 city workshops. With more than 400 Métis Citizens who participated in January 2018, the MNA has reached over 750 Citizens to date. The MNA continues to reach out through on-line engagement to its 35,000 Citizens.

As one of the tools to engage Citizens, a digital clicker survey was delivered at each city session to generate understanding, knowledge and input. The results of 8 of the 11 survey questions captured in this report will be used to guide the development of MNA's Constitution from a Citizen-based perspective. This executive summary highlights results of the following 7 themes:

(1) Participation & Demographics;

(2) Importance of Self-Government;

(3) Values and Principles;

(4) Law Making;

(5) Governance Structure;

(6) MNA Priorities; and

(7) Understanding the Role of the Constitution.

B

APPENDIX B - CLICKER SURVEY RESULTS

OVERALL RESULTS

Participation and Demographics

Questions 2, 3 and 5 targeted community profile information and event promotion. Between 136-244 respondents answered these three questions: what is your gender? how old are you? how did you hear about the event today? The majority were women who participated at the city sessions with 53% (125 participants), compared to 43% (102) for men. Overall there were slightly more Elders (60+ years of age) who participated with 47% (115) than Adults (30-59 years) at 42% (104). Youth (Under 19-29 years) represented 11% (25) of the participation.

Attendance at each of the city sessions ranged from 31-38 participants.

High Prairie had the highest Elder participation, Grand Prairie had the highest Adult participation, and Lethbridge had the highest Youth participation, as a percentage of city participation.

Phone Calls (44%), Word of Mouth (21%) and Facebook (10%) were the best means to promote the city session and influence turnout.

Importance of Self-Government

Respondents were asked in Question 6: " why is self-government important to the Métis Nation within Alberta?" based on 5 themes. Respondents picked as many themes that apply. In total, there were 830 responses. The top 3 themes were: 1) 'Stronger Voice with Other Governments' (22%, 186 responses); 2) Maintain Métis Unity (20%, 162); and 3) Laws to Govern MNA Affairs (19%, 159). The lowest ranking theme was, 'Stronger Voice with Industry' (17%, 145).

Values and Principles

Question 7 asked: "what values and principles should the MNA's Constitution express?" based on 6 values and principles. Respondents picked as many values and principles that apply. In total, there were 992 responses. The top 3 values and principles were: 1) 'Distinct Métis Identity' (18%, 175); 2) 'Métis Nation Unity' (17%, 172); and 3) 'Respect' (16%, 158).

Law Making

Question 8 asked: "what should a future Métis Nation government within Alberta be able to make laws about" based on 6 areas of law. Respondents picked as many areas of law that apply. Of the 1100 responses, virtually all areas of law were considered important ranging from 16-17% (173-187). 'Education of Métis Nation Citizens' was slightly more prominent, ranking first with 17% (187) of the responses. 'Child and Family Services', 'Standards of Conduct for MNA', 'Management of Lands Controlled by MNA', and 'Harvesting' were equal laws of consideration.

APPENDIX B – CLICKER SURVEY RESULTS

Governance Structure

Question 9 considered: "what governance structure should be responsible for making laws for the MNA" based on three structures. Of the 240 responses, Legislative Assembly was first with 56% (134), Annual Assembly was second with 29% (70), and Provincial Council was third with 11% (26) of the responses.

Top Priorities to Guide MNA

Question 10 asked: "please select the top 3 priorities for MNA for our future," based on 6 areas. Of the 667 responses, the top 3 priorities were: 1) 'Finalizing Métis Government' (20%, 172); 2) 'Identification of Métis Citizens' (19%, 130); and 3) 'Identification of Rights Bearing Harvesters' and 'Identification of Culturally Appropriate Programs and Services' (16% each, 108, 104).

The lowest ranking priorities were 'Economic Initiatives' (10%, 66) and 'Government and Industry' (12%, 80).

Understanding the Role of the Constitution

Respondents were asked in Question 11: "after today's presentation, how well do you understand the role of a Constitution in Métis self-government?" based on 4 answers. Of the 251 responses, the levels of understanding were as follows: 1) 'Very Well' (28%, 96); 2) 'A Little' (25%, 63); 3) 'I Need More Information' (25%, 63); and 4) 'Extremely Well' (12%, 29).

50% of the responses indicated either 'Very Well' or 'Extremely Well', and 50% of the responses indicated 'A Little', or 'I Need More Information' in terms of understanding the role of the Constitution.

RESULTS BY CITY

Gender: Overall, there were more Women participants in 7 cities, with the exception of Edson, where men participated more than women. There were predominantly more women than men in Grande Prairie and Lethbridge.

Participation: In terms of city participation rates by age cohort, Lethbridge had the highest Youth (under 19-29 years) participation, and High Prairie had the lowest. Grande Prairie had the highest Adult (30-59 years) participation, and Lethbridge had the lowest. High Prairie had the highest Elder (60+ years) participation, and Calgary had the lowest.

Event Promotion: Phone Calls were the top means of event promotion, followed by Word of Mouth and Facebook.

Importance of Self-Government: Responses to the 5 themes in each of the 7 cities ranged from 3-5%. When ranking the importance of self-Government, Lethbridge gave more weight to 'Stronger Voice with Other Governments', as did High Prairie; Edson gave more weight to 'Stronger Voice with Industry'; and Lac La Biche gave more weight to 'Laws to Govern MNA Affairs' whereas Grande Prairie did not.

APPENDIX B - CLICKER SURVEY RESULTS

Values and Principles: All 6 values and principles are important within a spread of 12-20%. When ranking the highest values and principles, 'Distinct Métis Identity' and 'Métis Nation Unity' ranked highest in 5 out of 7 cities. When ranking the lowest values and principles, 'Independence' and 'Self-Reliance' ranked lowest in 5 out of 7 cities.

Law Making: All 6 law-making areas are important within a spread of 13-20%. When ranking the highest law-making areas, 'Education of Métis Citizens' ranked highest in 3 out of 7 cities. When ranking the lowest law-making areas, 'Harvesting' and 'Child & Family Services' and 'Management of lands Controlled by MNA' ranked lowest in 6 out of 7 cities.

Governance Structure: Based on the 7 cities, the responses indicate different regional emphasis. Overall there was a spread of 3-76% responses for each governance structures. High Prairie gave more weight to 'Legislative Assembly', with Grande Prairie second. Lac La Biche and Lethbridge gave more weight to 'Annual Assembly' and Grande Prairie gave more weight to 'Provincial Council'. When ranking the highest governance structure, 'Legislative Assembly' ranked highest in 7 out of 7 cities. When ranking the lowest governance structure, 'Provincial Council' ranked lowest (third) in 6 out of 7 cities.

Top Priorities: Based on the 7 cities, the responses indicate different regional emphasis. Overall there was a spread of 5-28% responses for each priority area. Edson, High Prairie and Lac La Biche gave more weight to 'Finalizing Métis Self-Government'; and Grande Prairie and Lethbridge gave more weight to 'Identification of Métis Citizens'. H. Prairie gave more weight to 'Identification of Rights Bearing Harvesters', whereas Calgary and Lac La Biche gave less; and Edson, Grande Prairie and Lac La Biche gave more weight to 'Culturally Appropriate Programs'. Calgary by far ranked 'Governments and Industry' and 'Economic Initiatives' higher than the other 6 cities. When ranking the highest priority, 'Finalizing Métis Government' ranked in 7 out of 7 cities. When ranking the second and third highest priority, Identification of Métis Citizens' ranked in 3 out of 7 cities.

Understanding Role of the Constitution: Based on the 7 cities, the responses indicate different regional emphasis on understanding the Role of the Constitution. Overall there was a spread of 5-54% responses for each category of understanding. Lethbridge and Bonnyville had the highest level of understanding, whereas Calgary had the lowest.

APPENDIX B - CLICKER SURVEY RESULTS

Gender and Demographics

Approximately 460 citizens from eight cities (see map right) across Alberta participated in the Youth and Senior Symposium (held in Edmonton) and Regional Workshops, identifying their **age** and **gender** as shown below.

The following is the percentage of citizens who participated base on the top three age cohorts.

Youth (under 19 to 29)	17%
Adults (30-59)	37%
Seniors (60 +)	43%
Not say / No Answer	3%

Figure 1: Location of Engagement Workshops

53% FEMALE   43% MALE   4% OTHER & PREFER NOT TO SAY

Figure 2: Overall Citizen Demographics
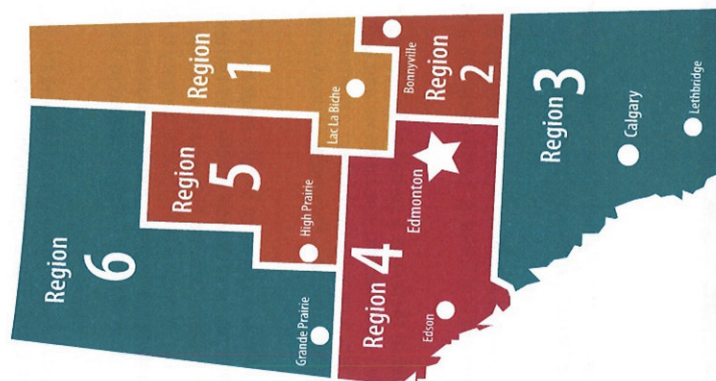
APPENDIX B - CLICKER SURVEY RESULTS

Gender and Demographics

Overall, there were more women citizens participating in seven cities, with the exception of Edson, where men (60%) participated more than women (37%). In both Grande Prairie (65% vs 31%) and Lethbridge (63% vs 38%), and Edmonton (65% vs 35%) there were predominantly more women than men.

Figure 3: City Participation by Gender
(statistics presented in percentages)
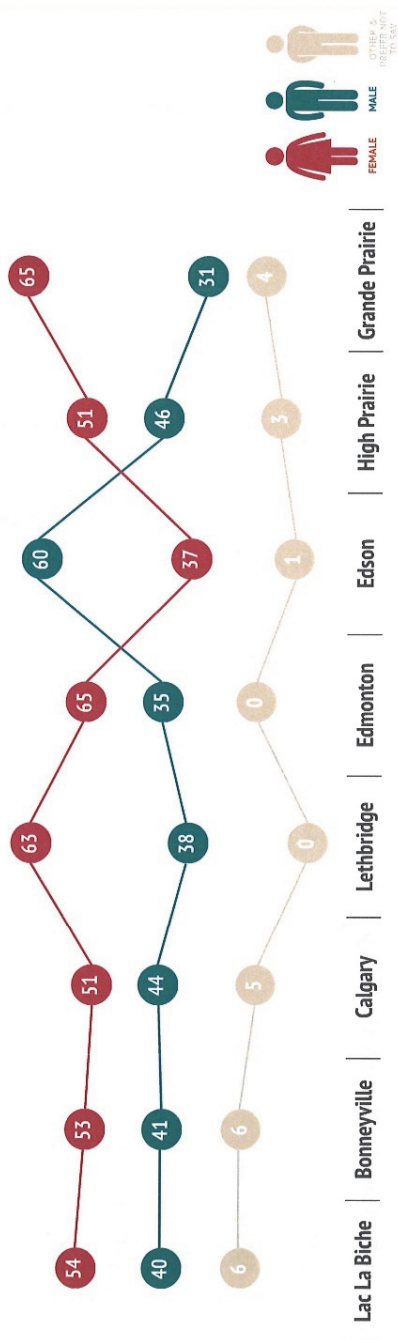
APPENDIX B - CLICKER SURVEY RESULTS

Figure 4: Regional City Participation by Age

CITY COLOUR LEGEND

Lac La Biche | Bonnyville | Calgary | Lethbridge | Edson | High Prairie | Grande Prairie
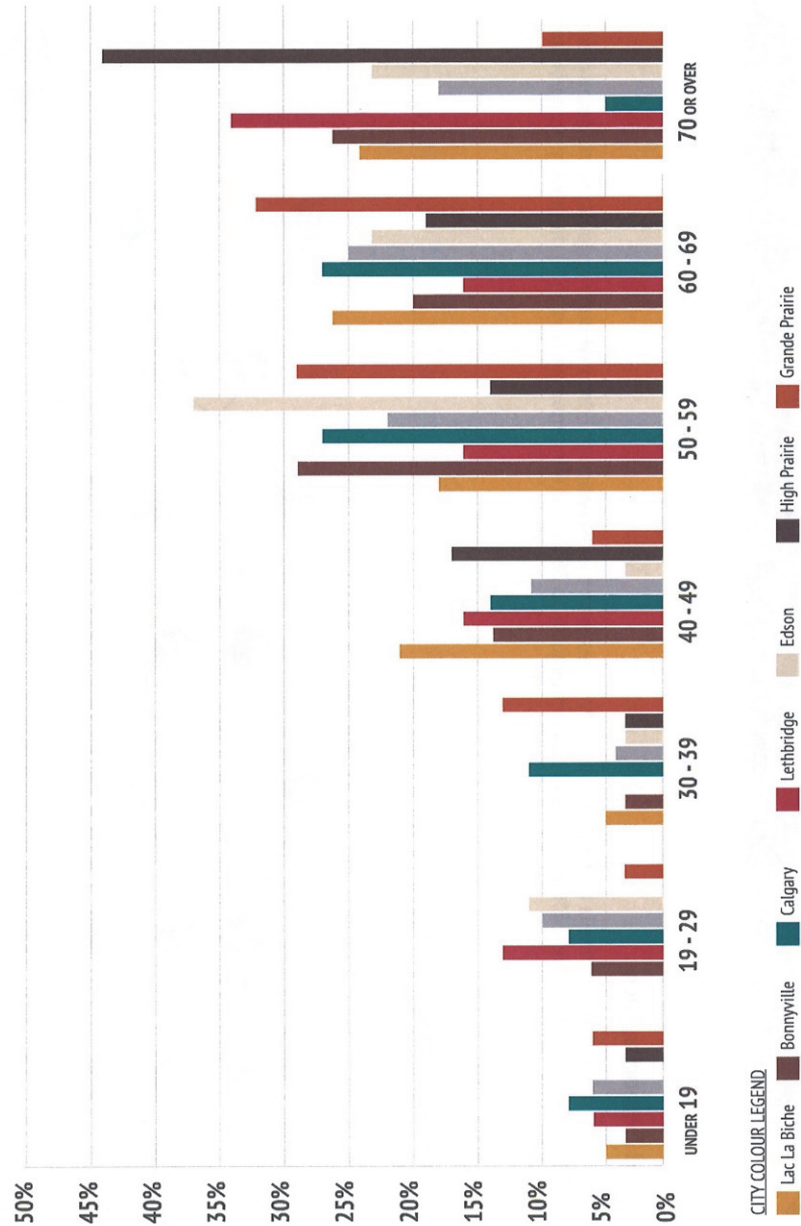
APPENDIX B - CLICKER SURVEY RESULTS

EVENT PROMOTION

When respondents were asked, "How did you hear about the event today? In total, 136 responses (3 cities did not answer the question) indicated that a Phone Call (44%, 60) was the top means, followed by Word of Mouth (21%, 29). Facebook came in at third highest (10%, 14). Other means of event notice included 'Email' and 'Posters' (see Figure 5).

Figure 5: Event Promotion
(statistics presented in percentages, and have been rounded to the nearest whole percentage point.)

SELF-GOVERNMENT

Importance of Self-Government – Overall

Question 6 asked participants: "why is self-government important to the Métis Nation within Alberta?" based on 5 themes. Respondents picked as many themes that apply. In total, there were 830 responses. As Table 7 shows, responses to the 5 themes ranged from 17-22% (145-186).

The top 3 themes were: 1) 'Stronger Voice with Other Governments' (22%, 186); 2) 'Maintain Métis Unity' (20%, 162); and 3) 'Laws to Govern MNA Affairs' (19%, 159). The lowest ranking theme was 'Stronger Voice with Industry' (17%, 145).

There were 19 (2%) responses that said self-government was 'Not Important'.

Importance of Self-Government – City

Responses to the 5 themes in each of the 7 cities ranged from 3-5%.

Compared with the overall responses of 22% (186) in Table 7, Lethbridge gave more weight to 'Stronger Voice with Other Governments', with 26% (30), as did High Prairie with 25% (27) of responses (see Figure 7).

Compared with the overall responses of 17% (145) in Table 7, Edson gave more weight to 'Stronger Voice with Industry', with 20% (35) (see Figure 7).

Compared with the overall responses of 19% (157) in Table 7, L.L Biche gave more weight to 'Laws to Govern MNA Affairs', with 22% (21), whereas G. Prairie only had 16% (19) of responses (see Figure 7).

Overall, Lethbridge had the greatest range of responses with 15-26% (17-30), compared with Bonnyville, who had the smallest range of responses with 17-21% (21-25) (see Figure 7).

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SELF-GOVERNMENT

APPENDIX B - CLICKER SURVEY RESULTS

Figure 6: Importance of Self-Government

STRONGER VOICE WITH OTHER GOVERNMENTS	22%
MAINTAIN UNITY	20%
LAWS TO GOVERN MNA AFFAIRS	19%
DELIVER CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES	18%
STRONGER VOICE WITH INDUSTRY	17%
NOT IMPORTANT / NONE OF ABOVE	3%

CITY COLOUR LEGEND

Lac La Biche — Bonnyville — Calgary — Lethbridge
Edson — High Prairie — Grande Prairie
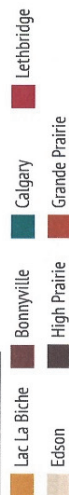
Figure 7: Importance of Self-Government by City
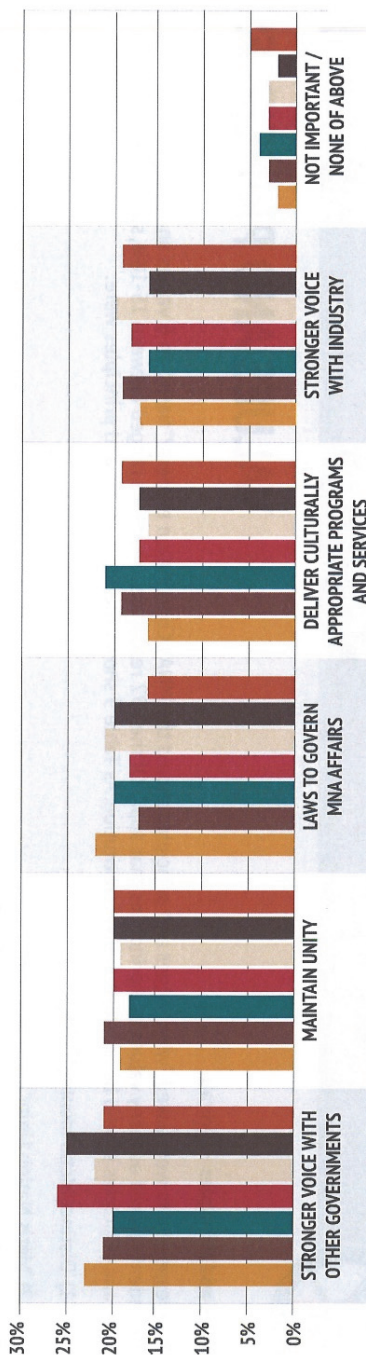
APPENDIX B - CLICKER SURVEY RESULTS

VALUES AND PRINCIPLES

Values and Principles – Overall

When respondents were asked, "what values and principles should the MNA's Constitution express?" based on 6 values and principles. Respondents picked as many values and principles that apply. Of the 992 responses, responses ranged between 15-18%, suggesting that all values and principles should be included in the Constitution. As Table 9 shows, the top 3 values and principles were:

1) 'Distinct Métis Identity' (18%, 175);

2) 'Métis Nation Unity' (17%, 172; and

3) 'Respect' (16%, 158).

The lowest ranked value and principle was 'Independence' with 15% (149) of the responses. There were 32 responses (3%) that indicated 'Other' values should be included.

Values and Principles – City

Respondents based on the 7 cities indicate that all 6 values and principles are important within a spread of 12-20% of responses, as Figure 9 shows. Lac La Biche and Grande Prairie had the greatest spread with 13-20% and 12-19% respectively of the 6 values and principles.

Compared with the overall results of 18% in Table 9, Calgary gave less weight to 'Métis Nation Identity' with 13% (see Figure 9).

Compared with the overall results of 16% in Table 9, Lac La Biche gave more weight to 'Respect' with 20% of the responses (see Figure 9).

When ranking the highest values and principles, Figure 10 shows that 'Distinct Métis Identity' and 'Métis Nation Unity' ranked highest in 5 out of 7 cities.

When ranking the lowest values and principles, Figure 10 shows that 'Independence' and 'Self-Reliance' ranked lowest in 5 out of 7 cities.

7

APPENDIX B - CLICKER SURVEY RESULTS

VALUES AND PRINCIPLES
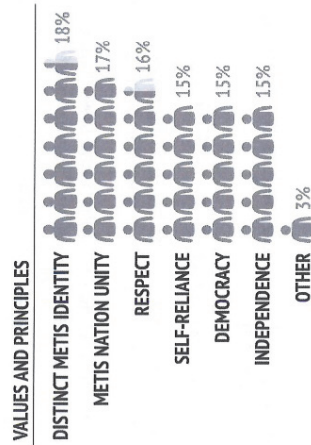
Figure 8: Overall Values and Principles

VALUES AND PRINCIPLES

- DISTINCT METIS IDENTITY — 18%
- METIS NATION UNITY — 17%
- RESPECT — 16%
- SELF-RELIANCE — 15%
- DEMOCRACY — 15%
- INDEPENDENCE — 15%
- OTHER — 3%

Figure 10: Highest and Lowest Values and Principles by City

HIGHEST

- METIS NATION UNITY — 20, 18, 18
- DISTINCT METIS IDENTITY — 20, 19, 18
- RESPECT — 20
- DEMOCRACY — 19

LOWEST

- INDEPENDENCE — 14, 14, 13
- SELF-RELIANCE — 14, 14
- RESPECT — 14
- METIS NATION UNITY — 13

CITY COLOUR LEGEND

- Lac La Biche
- Bonnyville
- Calgary
- Lethbridge
- Edson
- High Prairie
- Grande Prairie
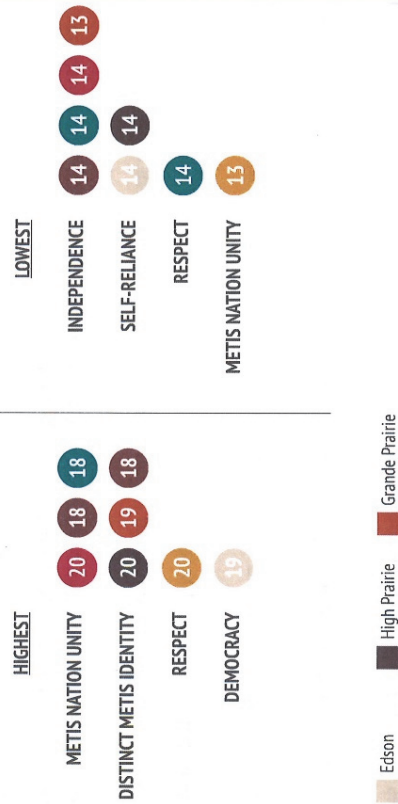
Figure 9: Values and Principles by City

DEMOCRACY — INDEPENDENCE — METIS NATION UNITY — DISTINCT METIS IDENTITY — SELF-RELIANCE — RESPECT — OTHER

20% 15% 10% 5% 0%
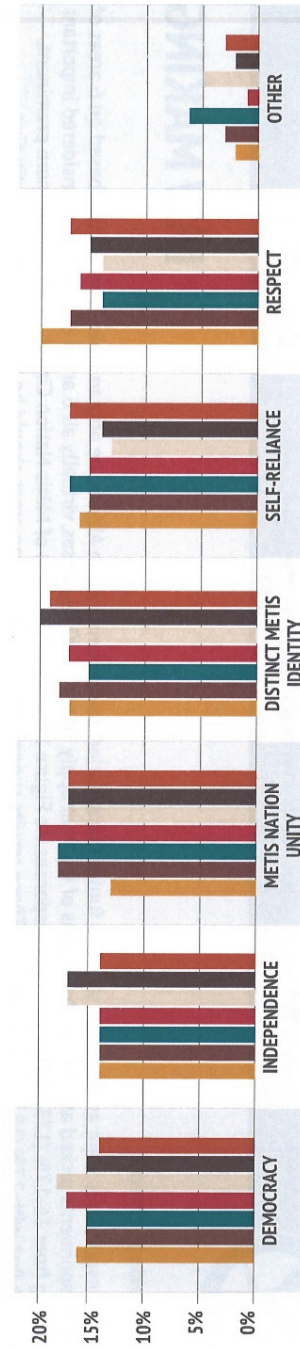
LAW MAKING

Law Making – Overall

When respondents were asked, "what should a future Métis Nation government within Alberta be able to make laws about?" based on 6 areas of law. Respondents picked as many of the 6 areas of law that apply. Of the 1100 responses, virtually all 6 areas of laws were considered important ranging from 16-17% (173-187) of the total responses. As Figure 11 shows, 'Education of Métis Nation Citizens' was slightly more prominent, ranking first with 17% (187) of the responses. These results suggest that all law-making areas should be included in the Constitution.

Law Making – City

Based on the 7 cities, the responses indicate that all 6 law-making areas are important within a spread of 13-20% of responses, as Figure 12 shows. Grande Prairie had the greatest spread of responses with 13-20%, Bonnyville and Calgary each had the lowest spread of responses with 15-17%.

Compared with the overall results of 16% in Figure 12, Grande Prairie gave more weight to 'Child & Family Services', with 20% (33) (see Figure 12).

Compared with the overall results of 16% in Figure 12, Edson gave more weight to 'Management of Lands Controlled by MNA', with 19% (30) (see Figure 12).

When ranking the highest law-making areas, Figure 13 shows that 'Education of Métis Citizens' ranked highest in 3 out of 7 cities.

When ranking the lowest law-making areas, Figure 13 shows that 'Harvesting' and 'Child & Family Services' and 'Management of lands Controlled by MNA' ranked lowest in 6 out of 7 cities.

When considering the highest and lowest ranking combined, 'Harvesting', 'Financial Management', 'Child and Family Services', 'Management of Lands controlled by MNA', and 'Standards of Conduct for MNA' ranked highest and lowest in 6 out of 7 cities.

These results confirm the importance of all law-making areas, given the response rates.

APPENDIX B - CLICKER SURVEY RESULTS
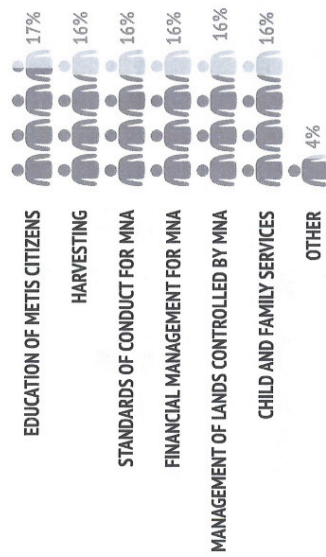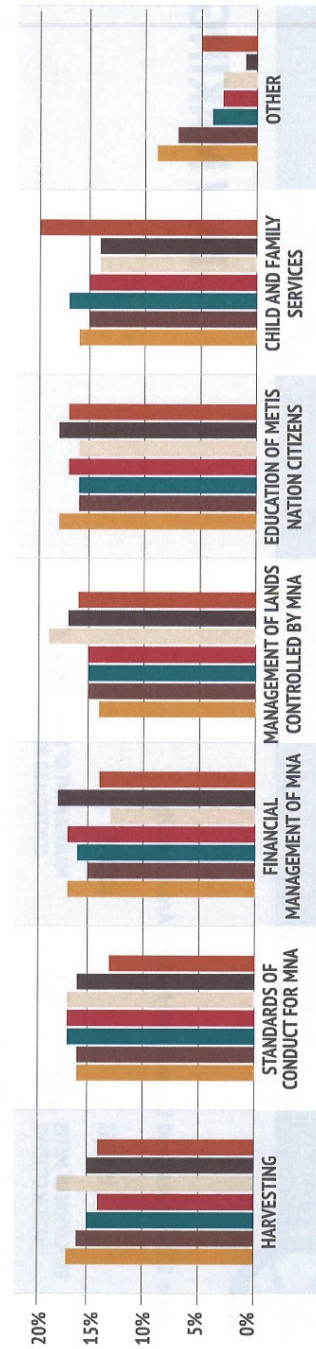
LAW MAKING

Figure 11: Law Making Areas

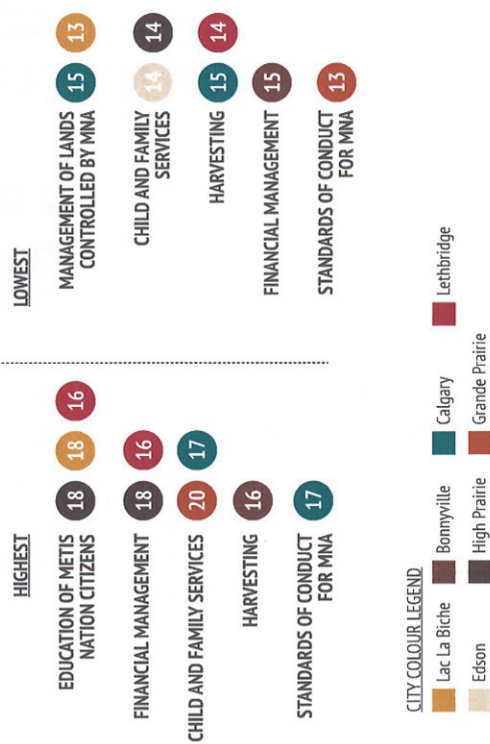|	
EDUCATION OF METIS CITIZENS	17%
HARVESTING	16%
STANDARDS OF CONDUCT FOR MNA	16%
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FOR MNA	16%
MANAGEMENT OF LANDS CONTROLLED BY MNA	16%
CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES	16%
OTHER	4%

Figure 12: Law Making Areas

CITY COLOUR LEGEND

Lac La Biche, Edson, Bonnyville, High Prairie, Calgary, Grande Prairie, Lethbridge

APPENDIX B - CLICKER SURVEY RESULTS

LAW MAKING

Figure 13: Highest and Lowest Law Making Areas by City

HIGHEST

EDUCATION OF METIS NATION CITIZENS — 18 · 18 · 16

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT — 18 · 16

CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES — 20

HARVESTING — 16

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT FOR MNA — 17 · 17

LOWEST

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS CONTROLLED BY MNA — 15 · 13

CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES — 14 · 14

HARVESTING — 15 · 14

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT — 15

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT FOR MNA — 13

CITY COLOUR LEGEND

Lac La Biche   Bonnyville   Calgary   Lethbridge

Edson   High Prairie   Grande Prairie

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APPENDIX B - CLICKER SURVEY RESULTS

GOVERNANCE

Governance Structure – Overall

When respondents were asked, "what governance structure should be responsible for making laws for the MNA?" based on three structures. Of the 240 responses captured in Table 15, 'Legislative Assembly' was first with 56% (134), 'Annual Assembly' was second with 29% (70), and the 'Provincial Council' was third with 11% (26) of the responses.

Of the 240 responses, 10 responses (4%) indicated 'Other'.

Governance Structure – City

Based on the 7 cities, the responses indicate there is different regional emphasis. Overall there was a spread of 3-76% responses for each of the governance structures by city, as Figure 15 shows.

High Prairie had the greatest spread of responses to the governance structures with 3-76%, followed by Grande Prairie with 16-65%, and Edson 11-57%. Calgary had the lowest spread of responses with 15-42% over the 3 governance structures.

Compared with the overall results of 56% (134) in Figure 14, High Prairie gave more weight to 'Legislative Assembly', with 76% (26) of responses, and G. Prairie was second with 65% (24) of responses (see Figure 15).

Compared with the overall results of 29% in Figure 14, Lac La Biche gave more weight to 'Annual Assembly', with 41% (14). Lethbridge followed second with 38% (12) of the responses (see Figure 15).

Compared with the overall results of 11% in Figure 14, Grande Prairie gave more weight to 'Provincial Council', with 16% (6). High Prairie and Lethbridge gave less weight to a 'Provincial Council' with 3% (1) and 6% (2) responses (see Figure 15).

In the cities of Lac La Biche and Calgary, both ranked 'Legislative Assembly' and 'Annual Assembly' closer together (47-41% and 42-33% respectfully) versus the other 5 cities.

When ranking the highest governance structure, Table 17 shows that 'Legislative Assembly' ranked highest in 7 out of 7 cities.

When ranking the lowest governance structure, Table 17 shows that 'Provincial Council' ranked lowest (third) in 6 out of 7 cities.

These results confirm the preference of the 'Legislative Assembly' and 'Annual Assembly' structures, compared with the 'Provincial Council' structure.

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APPENDIX B - CLICKER SURVEY RESULTS

GOVERNANCE

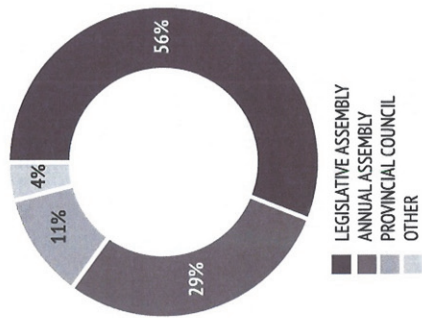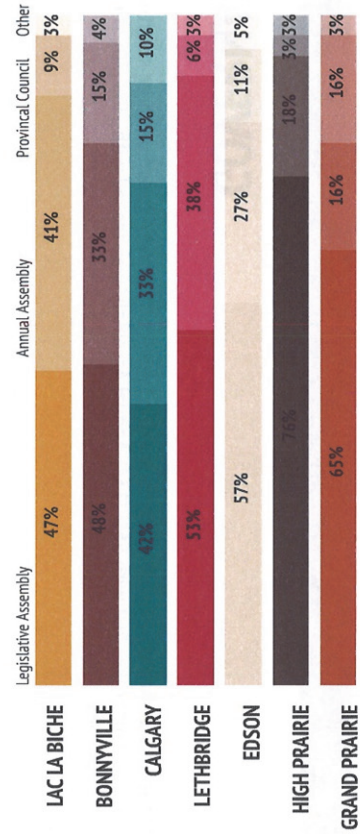### Figure 14: MNA Governance Structure

- 56%
- 29%
- 11%
- 4%

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
ANNUAL ASSEMBLY
PROVINCIAL COUNCIL
OTHER

Figure 16: Highest and Lowest Governance Structures by City

HIGHEST

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
76 57
65 42 18
48
16

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL
15 11
15
9 6 3

ANNUAL ASSEMBLY
16

LOWEST

CITY COLOUR LEGEND
Lac La Biche   Bonnyville   Calgary   Lethbridge   Edson   High Prairie   Grande Prairie

Figure 15: Governance Structures by City

	Legislative Assembly	Annual Assembly	Provincial Council	Other
LAC LA BICHE	47%	41%	9%	3%
BONNYVILLE	48%	33%	15%	4%
CALGARY	42%	33%	15%	10%
LETHBRIDGE	53%	38%	6%	3%
EDSON	57%	27%	11%	5%
HIGH PRAIRIE	76%	18%	3% 3%	
GRAND PRAIRIE	65%	16%	16%	3%

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APPENDIX B - CLICKER SURVEY RESULTS

TOP PRIORITIES

Top Priorities – Overall

When respondents were asked, "please select the top 3 priorities for our future," based on 6 areas. Of the 667 responses captured in Figure 17, the top 3 priorities were: 1) 'Finalizing Métis Government' (20%, 172); 2) 'Identification of Métis Citizens' (19%, 130); and 3) 'Identification of Rights Bearing Harvesters' and 'Identification of Culturally Appropriate Programs and Services' (16% each, 108, 104) (see Figure 17).

The lowest ranking priority out of 6 areas, was 'Economic Initiatives' (10%, 66) and 'Government and Industry' (12%, 80).

Top Priorities – City

Based on the 7 cities, the responses indicate there is different regional emphasis. Overall there was a spread of 5-28% responses for each priority area by city, as Figure 18 shows.

Edson had the greatest spread of responses to the priority areas with 5-28%, followed by High Prairie with 7-28%, followed by Lac La Biche with 8-28%.

Calgary had the smallest spread of responses to the priority areas with 9-22%, followed by Lethbridge with 10-26%, Bonnyville with 11-26%, and Grande Prairie with 8-25%.

Compared with the overall responses of 26% in Figure 17, Edson, High Prairie and Lac La Biche gave more weight to 'Finalizing Métis Self-Government' with 28% of responses (see Figure 18).

Compared with the overall responses of 19% in Figure 17, Grande Prairie and Lethbridge gave more weight to 'Identification of Métis Citizens' with 24% and 23% respectively (see Figure 18).

Compared with the overall responses of 16% in Figure 17, High Prairie gave more weight to 'Identification of Rights Bearing Harvesters' with 26%. Calgary and Lac La Biche gave less weight to 'Identification of Rights Bearing Harvesters' with 9% and 13% respectively (see Figure 18).

Compared with the overall results of 16% in Figure 17, Edson, Grande Prairie and Lac La Biche gave more weight to 'Culturally Appropriate Programs' with 19% of responses each, compared with 16% overall (see Figure 18).

Calgary by far ranked 'Governments and Industry' and 'Economic Initiatives' higher than the other 6 cities (see Figure 18).

When ranking the highest priority, Figure 19 shows that 'Finalizing Métis Government' ranked in 7 out of 7 cities.

When ranking the second and third highest priority, 'Identification of Métis Citizens' ranked in 3 out of 7 cities.
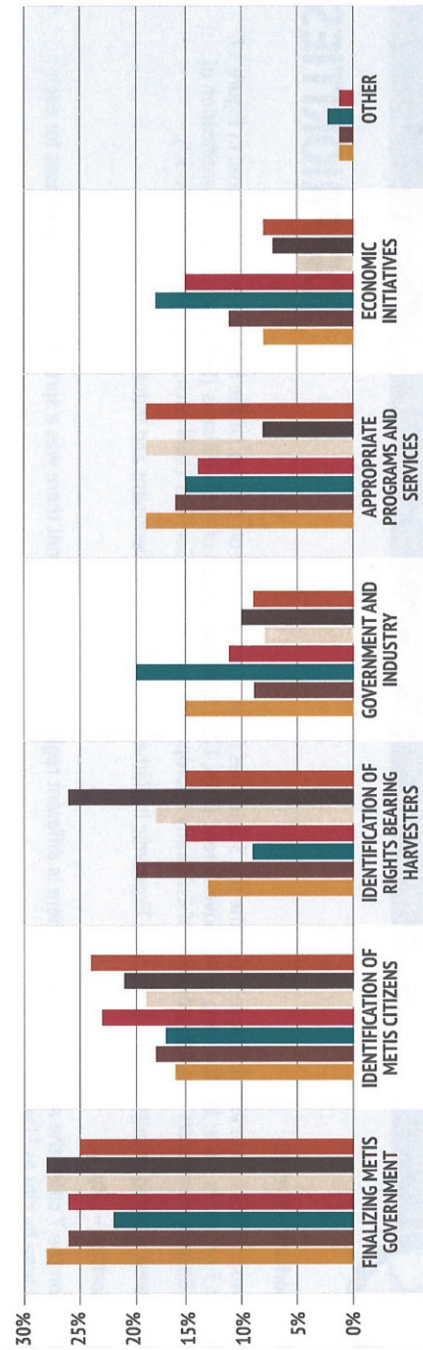
14

TOP PRIORITIES

APPENDIX B - CLICKER SURVEY RESULTS

Figure 17: Overall Values and Principles

Figure 18: Top Priorities by City

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APPENDIX B - CLICKER SURVEY RESULTS

TOP PRIORITIES

Figure 19: Top Three Priorities by City

FIRST RANK PRIORITIES

FINALIZING METIS GOVERNMENT — 28, 28, 28, 26, 26, 25, 22

SECOND RANK PRIORITIES

IDENTIFICATION OF METIS CITIZENS — 24, 23, 19

IDENTIFICATION OF RIGHT BEARING HARVESTERS — 21, 20

GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY — 20

APPROPRIATE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES — 19

THIRD RANK PRIORITIES

IDENTIFICATION OF METIS CITIZENS — 21, 18, 16

APPROPRIATE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES — 19, 19

IDENTIFICATION OF RIGHT BEARING HARVESTERS — 15

ECONOMIC INITIATIVES — 18

CITY COLOUR LEGEND

Lac La Biche, Bonnyville, Calgary, Lethbridge, Edson, High Prairie, Grande Prairie

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CONSTITUTION UNDERSTANDING

Understanding Role of Constitution – Overall

When respondents were asked, "after today's presentation, how well do you understand the role of the Constitution in Métis self-government?" based on 4 answers after having attended the 7 city sessions.

Of the 251 responses, respondents answered as follows: 1) 'Very Well' (28%, 96); 2) 'A Little' (25%, 63); 3) 'I Need More Information' (25%, 63); and 4) 'Extremely Well' (12%, 29) (see Figure 20).

As Figure 20 shows, 50% of the responses indicated either 'Very Well' or 'Extremely Well', and 50% of the responses indicated 'A Little', or 'I Need More Information'.

Understanding Role of Constitution – City

Based on the 7 cities, the responses indicate different regional emphasis on understanding the Role of the Constitution. Overall there was a spread of 5-54% responses for each category of understanding by city, as Figure 21 shows.

Calgary had the greatest spread of responses to the categories of understanding with 5-44%, followed by Lethbridge with 6-52%.

High Prairie had the smallest spread of responses to categories of understanding with 15-38%, followed by Bonnyville with 15-44%.

Compared with the overall results of 38% in Figure 21, Lethbridge and Bonnyville gave more weight to 'Very Well', with 52% and 42% of responses.

Compared with the overall results of 25% in Figure 21, Edson and Grande Prairie gave more weight to 'A Little', with 41% and 37% respectively. Lac La Biche had less responses with 3%.

Compared with the overall responses of 25% in Figure 21, Calgary and Lac La Biche gave more weight to 'I Need More Information', with 54% and 44% respectfully.

Grande Prairie, Lethbridge and Edson gave less weight to 'I Need More Information' with 8%, 9% and 11% of responses respectfully, compared with 25% of the overall responses (see Figure 21).

Edson and Grande Prairie had the highest responses to 'Extremely Well' with 19% and 16% respectfully, compared with 12% of the overall response (see Figure 21).

APPENDIX B - CLICKER SURVEY RESULTS

CONSTITUTION UNDERSTANDING
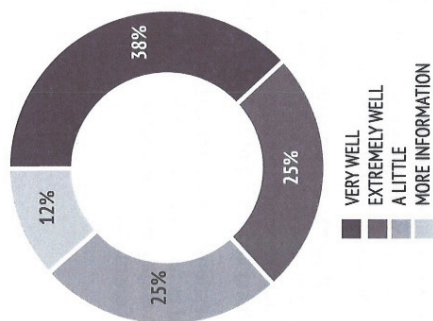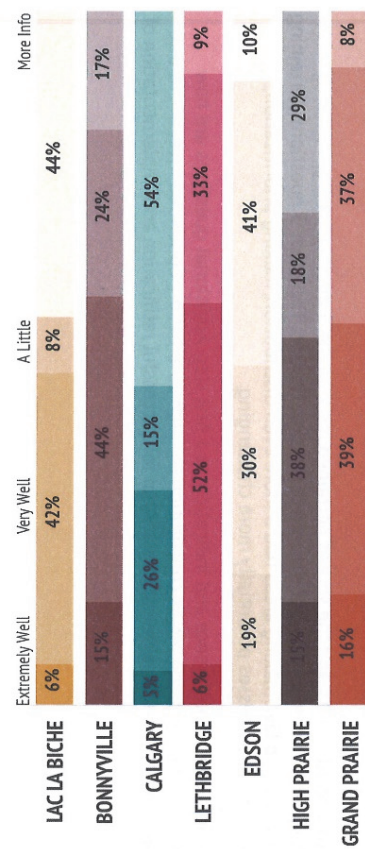
Figure 20: Overall Understanding of Constitution

- VERY WELL
- EXTREMELY WELL
- A LITTLE
- MORE INFORMATION

38%
25%
25%
12%

Figure 21: Understanding by City

	Extremely Well	Very Well	A Little	More Info
LAC LA BICHE	6%	42%	8%	44%
BONNYVILLE	15%	44%	24%	17%
CALGARY	5%	26%	15%	54%
LETHBRIDGE	6%	52%	33%	9%
EDSON	19%	30%	41%	10%
HIGH PRAIRIE	15%	38%	18%	29%
GRAND PRAIRIE	16%	39%	37%	8%

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APPENDIX B - CLICKER SURVEY RESULTS

CONCLUSION

Conclusion

With the success of the launch event in Edmonton during January 2018, individual workshops were held in 7 cities across the province: Bonnyville, Calgary, Edson, Grand Prairie, High Prairie, Lac La Biche, and Lethbridge, Alberta. In total, over 250 Métis Citizens participated in the 7 city workshops. With more than 400 Métis Citizens who participated in January 2018, the MNA has reached over 710 Citizens to date.

While the participation levels to date of 750 Citizens may seem low compared to the overall population of 35,000, these results are a significant step towards the development of a Citizen-based process. While the majority of participation favoured women by 10%, more significant is the fact that the majority of participation (71%) was by Citizens 50 years of age or older. Elders (60+ years) had the highest participation rate at 47%, compared with Youth (under 19 to 29 years) participation at 11%. These participation levels were in part based on event promotion methods of phone calls, emails and Facebook.

The largest spread of responses was more by city versus overall results, and the spread pertained more to the 3 questions of: governance structure for law making, top priorities for MNA, and the level of understanding of the role of the Constitution. The other 3 questions pertaining to: the importance of self-government, values and principles, and law-making areas had a more even distribution, making prioritization, sequencing and timing of both ratification and implementation processes potentially more challenging.

The questions posed in the clicker survey generated a high level of preference and indication as a first step. Additional questions are now needed to further generate Citizen understanding and input in developing MNA's constitution through co-creation. Continued investment into Citizen engagement will help to build process legitimacy and community ownership essential for successful ratification and implementation of MNA's Constitution.

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APPENDIX C: Online Engagement

The Métis Nation of Alberta has unveiled two online spaces for citizens to gain information and provide input on initiatives and processes.

IdeaScale Citizen Engagement Portal (metis.ideascale.com)

Métis Nation Self-Government Website (albertametisgov.com)

With IdeaScale, you can share your views on our active engagement initiatives - whenever and where ever you are you can share your ideas.

Users can share their own ideas, vote, and comment on other's ideas, and follow the progress of the initiatives in real time.

Whether on your MAC, your PC, your TABLET, or PHONE Every time you go to that website you will see this login screen.

When you access the website, you will first be asked to create an account by providing your email and a password. We have also added other options such as using some of your favourite social media accounts to log-in (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, and LinkedIn).
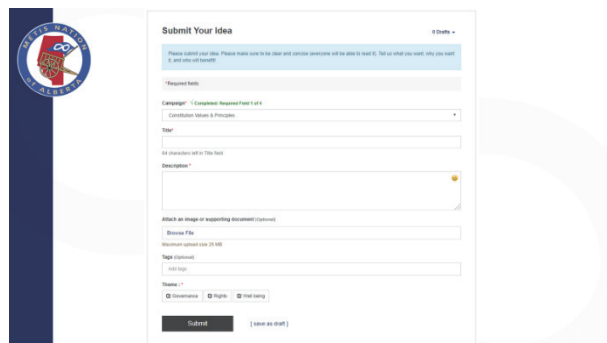
Once you have registered, you will be asked five quick questions including a request for your Métis Citizen Identification Number.

1. First & Last Name   (Private)
2. Region
3. City, Town, Hamlet   (Private)
4. Email   (Private)
5. Citizen Identification #   (Private)

Most of this information will not be public but we will use it to ensure everyone who creates an account is a citizen of the Métis Nation of Alberta.

When you submit an idea, there are some required fields:
- **Campaign (required) –** Eventually, we will have other campaigns/initiatives like on Métis Rights, Environment, Youth and Health.
- **Title (required) –** You will want to give your idea a brief title, so when other people are scrolling through it catches their eye!
- **Description (required) –** Explain your idea in detail. You can also attach an image or file that supports your ideas. You can add links to other websites if you like.
- **Tags –** Just like on Instagram, Facebook, or Twitter you can add tags that you think are relevant to your idea.
- **Themes (required) –** We want to know if your idea fits within one, two, or all three themes.
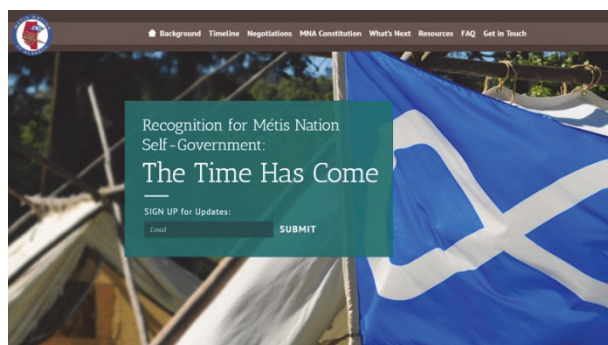
On May 26, 2018, the Métis Nation Self-Government website - **albertametisgov.com -** was launched. This website provides:
- background information and an interactive timeline, which is a wealth of information about the history of Métis;
- An outline of where we are in the process of negotiating with the Government of Canada;
- information about what a constitution is and why we need one; and,
- resources like video, documents, and websites.
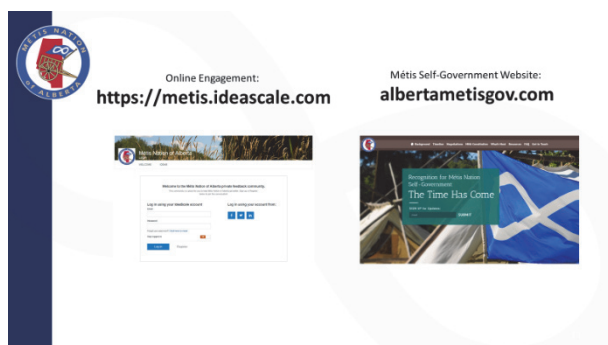
Stay informed and provide input to the Métis Nation of Alberta with these online resources

metis.ideascalecom
albertametisgov.com

Glossary

Annual General Assembly or **Annual Assembly** means annual general meeting of the citizens of the Métis Nation of Alberta.

Bylaws means by-laws of the Métis Nation of Alberta Association. Bylaws are rules control the actions of the organizations citizens.

Catchbox is a throwable recording microphone that can be tossed across the room to record the discussion of individuals in an engagement session or workshop.

Citizen or **Lifetime Member** means a member of the Métis Nation of Alberta Association who has met all the requirements of Articles 3.1 and 3.2 of the Bylaws as well as the Application for Membership requirements set out in Article 10 of the Bylaws. A member shall also be recognized as being duly registered as a citizen of the Métis Nation based on the MNA's authority as the representative government of the Métis Nation within Alberta. For the purposes of this report, a member and a citizen or membership and citizenship mean the same thing.

Clicker survey is a survey technology allowing participants to answer multiple choice questions using electronic remote controls and view the group responses via large screen. You can visit turningtechnologies.ca to learn more about the specific hardware used.

Constitution clearly defines how a nation will be governed and protects a nation's values.

Governance is one of the themes identified in Phase Two of engagement. Governance means all the processes of exercising authority by a group's political leaders for the well-being of their citizens.

IdeaScale is an online citizen engagement portal where MNA citizens can provide input on MNA engagement initiatives. Visit métis.ideascale.com for more information.

Identity is one of the themes, or patterns, identified in Phase Two of engagement. Identity reflects values of celebrating and protecting what it means to be Métis, through citizenship, language, and culturally appropriate education.

Local Community is a Métis Local affiliated with the Métis Nation of Alberta Association and means:
  (a) a minimum of ten (10) Métis Lifetime Members in good standing:
      (i)   who have obtained the consent of the Provincial Council to use the name "Métis Nation" in its name; and
      (ii)   who have obtained the consent of a majority of the members of their Regional Council at a meeting of the Regional Council; and
      (iii) who are presently incorporated pursuant to the Societies Act of Alberta;

Métis is a person who self identifies as Métis, is distinct from other Aboriginal peoples, is of historic Métis Nation Ancestry, and is accepted by the Métis Nation.

Ordinary resolution means a resolution passed by a majority of not less than fifty (50%) percent plus one (1) vote of such Métis Lifetime Members entitled to vote as are present in person at any meeting of the Métis Nation at the Provincial, Regional, and Local level.

Post-It Question is a workshop question designed to be open-ended and visionary. Workshop participants are encouraged to write responses to the question on Post-It notes and stick them on a public wall within the workshop.

Ratification is a process of giving formal consent to a treaty, contract, resolution, decision, direction or agreement, making it officially valid.

Referendum means the direct vote of all the members of an electorate.

Rights is one of the themes identified in Phase Two of engagement. It reflects values of protecting and exercising Métis land, resources, and self-government rights as fundamental reflections of Métis identity and culture.

Special Resolution means:
(a) A Resolution passed:
    (i)   at an Annual Assembly or Special Meeting, notice of which has been duly given not less than twenty-one (21) days before, such notice also specifying the intention to propose the resolution, and
    (ii)   by the vote of not less than seventy-five (75%) percent of those Métis Lifetime Members who, if entitled to do so, vote in person.

Thematic Analysis means systematically reviewing data, such as written responses or transcribed recorded discussions, to identify, analyze, and report on patterns.

Well-Being is one of the themes identified in Phase Two of engagement. Well-being reflects values of providing culturally-appropriate programming and protecting the happiness, health, and prosperity of Métis citizens.

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