



TREATY ONE

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In December 2022, the Naawi-Oodena (formerly Kapyong Barracks) lands were repatriated for the benefit of the Treaty One Nations and set apart as urban reserve land, under jurisdiction of the seven Treaty One First Nations.

Currently, three Treaty One First Nations operate under their own land management systems, while four remain under the Indian Act. To effectively govern and manage the Treaty One Nations' jointly held lands, it is essential that all seven First Nations operate under one unanimous lands regime. The seven First Nations have elected to pursue sectoral self-governance for the Treaty One jointly held lands through the Framework Agreement on First Nations Lands Management Act (FAFNLMA).

Brokenhead Ojibway Nation, Long Plain First Nation, and Swan Lake First Nation have received approval from their members to operate under the FAFNLMA by way of community vote. Adding additional reserve lands, including joint reserve lands, is a fundamental function of self-governing land regimes for these First Nations. The three First Nations have adopted a section specific to Treaty One Joint Reserve lands management as an addition to their existing legislation, with application to the joint reserve lands only.

The four communities not operating under any form of Land Code—Sandy Bay Ojibway First Nation, Peguis First Nation, Roseau River Anishinabe First Nation, and Sagkeeng First Nation—have all opted to enact the Treaty One Joint Reserve Land Code by way of community referendum vote. Once the Treaty One Joint Reserve Land Code goes into effect, the Treaty One Nations will then have the authority to collectively govern and manage the Treaty One joint reserve lands through a unified, self-governing land management system for all Treaty One jointly held lands.

About Treaty One Nations

In a 19-year process of coming together as a unified governing body, the seven Treaty No. 1 First Nations have cultivated a political relationship rooted in Nationhood and a solid foundation for collective governance, significant opportunities for long-term investment, and economic development.

Treaty One Nations is composed of the seven First Nations who are signatories to the first of the numbered Treaties, originally signed on August 3, 1871 at Lower Fort Garry after several days of discussions and ceremonies.

The leadership of the seven Nations form the governing council of the Treaty One Nations.

About Treaty One Development Corporation

In honouring our ancestral legacy, Treaty One Development Corporation will empower and sustain the economic foundation of the Treaty One Nations through establishment of:

- A diversified business development portfolio;
- Supporting sustainable revenue streams for Treaty One Nation; and
- Maximizing ongoing and future investments.

These efforts will empower First Nation economic success to fulfill the restoration and reclamation of Treaty 1 identity, culture, language, and wellness.

Our mandate is to foster economic growth through strategic development on Treaty One Lands by way of sustainable and innovative business ventures that generate revenue, prosperity, employment, skills, and development for the Treaty One Nations.



TREATY ONE

JOINT RESERVE LAND CODE FACT SHEET

What is the Treaty One Joint Reserve Land Code?

Treaty One Joint Reserve Land Code is the governing document that establishes the management plan of Treaty One Joint Reserve lands and Natural Resources. It replaces the 44 sections related to land management of the Indian Act, allowing First Nations to exercise powers without supervision or approval of Indigenous Services Canada.

What does it affect?

The Treaty One Joint Reserve Land Code only applies to the Naawi-Oodena Joint Reserve lands and any other land set apart and designated as Treaty One Joint Reserve Land.

What does it do?

The seven (7) First Nations are delegating the land management and law-making authority to the Joint Reserve Lands only.

- Each First Nation will retain their respective authority over their own respective lands
- Joint Reserve Land Code will not in any way infringe on Treaty No. 1 rights and obligations as promised in 1871.
- Its intention is not to define or harm inherent rights or any other rights of any First Nation
- Will not control First Nation lands or resources outside of the Joint Reserve
- Does not preclude negotiations in respect to First Nation rights
- It supports self-governance, self-determination, and economic independence.
- Reduces/eliminates federal government bureaucracy.
- Removes obstacles of the Indian Act and allows for First Nations to develop new rules and procedures to take effect on revenue generated on the land and natural resources.

What is the impact from not adopting the Treaty One Joint Reserve Land Code?

The Indian Act placed many restrictions on First Nation management and control of lands. To reassert law-making authority on reserve lands, environment and natural resources, First Nations develop and ratify the land code under the Framework Agreement of 1996. Once the Joint Reserve Land Code is adopted, development at the speed of business can begin.

A failure to adopt a Joint Reserve Land Code can result in the missed opportunity or a hindrance of the developmental process on the Naawi-Oodena Joint Reserve land and resources. An opportunity to exercise First Nation sovereignty to administer management practices and control over First Nation lands will benefit all Treaty One Members.

What are the steps to adopt the Treaty One Joint Reserve Land Code?

1. At least 60 days before Official Voting Day - Council approves and submits a Band Council Resolution to the Verifier and the Ratification Officer: Community Ratification Process, Joint Land Code, and List of Eligible Voters
2. Within 30 days of receiving the documents, the Verifier confirms the Community Ratification Process and Land Code.
3. Notice of Vote will be issued within 30 days before the Official Vote Date
4. After the Official Vote Date, community members have 5 days to appeal.
5. Six months after that date, the Joint Reserve Land Code goes into effect.



TREATY ONE

NAAWI-ODENA MASTER PLAN

The Master Plan for Naawi-Oodena was developed by Treaty One Development Corporation (T1DC). It is based on seven aspirations:

- Generating prosperity and cultivating partnerships
- Building a welcoming and inclusive community
- Celebrating First Nations identity and culture
- Promoting sustainable urban development
- Advancing new expressions in Indigenous design
- Sharing knowledge and cultural teachings
- Showcasing innovation in design and urban development

Extensive community engagement with audiences including Treaty One members, neighbouring residents and businesses, special interest groups, and the City of Winnipeg, created a list of priorities for T1DC planners.

With these concerns in mind, the Master Plan was created to include:

- A variety of housing types, including single-family residences, apartments and condos
- Retail and commercial spaces
- Education, recreation and cultural facilities
- Public art and commemoration opportunities
- Innovative sustainable development
- Thoughtful landscape design
- Open green and park spaces
- Connections through and into site from existing communities

What's in the Name? Meaning and History of Naawi-Oodena

The name Naawi-Oodena creates hope and optimism for generations to come, and represents the dream of creating a flourishing, desirable community inside Winnipeg.

In April 2021, the Treaty One Nation Governing Council approached Knowledge Keeper Dave Courchene Jr. from Sagkeeng First Nation to conduct a naming ceremony for the lands of the former Kapyong Barracks.

Courchene returned with the name “Naawi-Oodena.” The root of the word means, “in the centre of the heart.” Courchene explained that in the way of the language, Naawi-Oodena is “the community of the heart,” and that it brings back the Spiritual meaning,” and “we are truly at the centre of the continent, of Turtle Island.”

The 109-acre site will be transformed into the largest urban Indigenous Economic Development Zone in Canada, with residential, commercial, recreational, and park spaces.

The site has been abandoned since 2004, when the 2nd Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry was moved to Shilo, MB, outside of Brandon.

Shortly after, the federal government tried to sell the land, but the Treaty One Nations collectively challenged the plan in court— arguing that outstanding Treaty agreements gave it a right to the site.

The Treaty One Nations won the case, but court disputes with the federal government continued until 2015. Finally, in 2019 a Comprehensive Settlement Agreement was signed to establish a land transfer process. With resistance and delays in the past, planning moved quickly, with an official master plan released to the public in March 2021.

On December 16, 2022, the lands formerly known as the Kapyong Barracks were officially converted to reserve status and repatriated to the joint-reserve land base of the seven Treaty One Nations now known as Naawi-Oodena!

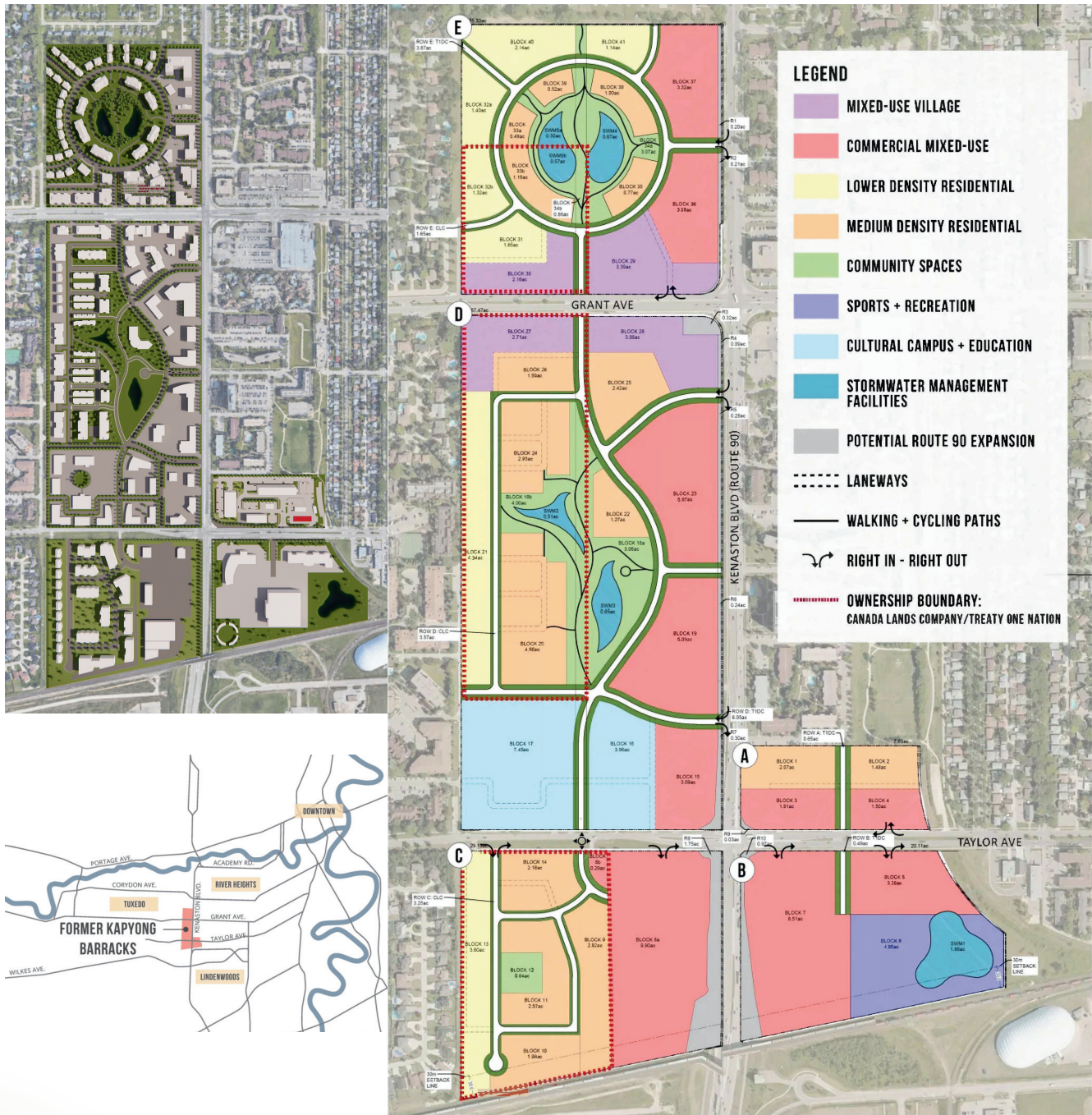
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NAAWI-ODENA

MASTER PLAN

Flowing from extensive public engagement process is a robust Master Plan. This vibrant community will include:

- 11-acre mixed-use village
- 45-acre commercial mixed-use
- 45-acre low-medium density residential
- 5-acre sports and recreation area
- 11-acre cultural and educational campus
- 12-acre community and commemorative space



Map of Treaty One Joint Reserve Lands, Parcels A, B, C, D, E, In the Province of Manitoba

Fo rmore information, visit Treaty1.ca/Naawi-Oodena