

LOOKING AHEAD AT THE BIG ISSUES

IMAGINING NEW FUTURES

FOR MÉTIS PEOPLE AND NON-STATUS INDIANS

in an Inclusive CANADA

April 14, 2016 the Supreme Court of Canada (SCC) handed down one of the country's most important decisions affecting some 650,000 Métis and Non-status Indians (MNSI) across the country. The Crown now clearly has a fiduciary duty towards both groups of people.



A collaboration of...

Institut Proteus Canada Institute
Canadian Human Security Foresight



The Project Overview

Daniels vs Canada -- This Supreme Court ruling changes the context for Métis and Non-Status Indians throughout Canada, and therefore the future context for all Canadians, including Institutions and all levels of Government. However, the ruling also begs more questions than it answers. If collectively as a society, we are to bring change in ways that benefit Métis, Non-Status Indians and all Canadians we must develop new insights to imagine a new vision of the future.

To conceptualize this new vision, there is a need for reflection beyond technical and legalistic considerations. Proteus Canada Institute (Proteus), in collaboration with the Idea Connector Network intends to bring together Métis and Non-Status Indians (MNSI) and non-Aboriginal people who are active as business people, academics, unions, artists, journalists, teachers, clergy people, members of citizen groups and local members of the Proteus Advisory Committee to take part in a series of five symposia.

To ensure maximum efficiency and as broad a cross Canada reach as possible, two of the events will take place from ICN's video studio located in Ottawa and town-hall type meetings will be held in the Cities of Halifax, Edmonton and Kamloops. All events will be video cast across Canada in real time and online, inviting all interested parties to access these symposia at no cost and to share their thoughts through via such means as chat, social media, etc. Discussions will be encouraged using evolutionary and innovative foresight methods.

“Harry Daniels put out a call for action through the courts. 18-years later we have our answer to his question. It resolves the jurisdictional quagmire. The only question now is where do we begin?”

Dwight Dorey, MA
Former National Chief
Congress of Aboriginal People

What is Foresight?

Foresight is looking ahead at the big issues, ‘the world of change that we’re facing looking ahead at what might happen that is good and what might happen that is not.

Foresight is not about finding the right answer, but about ensuring that involved and interested people come together in an open dialogue and express, in their own ways, with their own biases, assumptions, and interests in the issues of importance to them.

David Harries, Ph.D., P.Eng.
Foresight Director
Proteus Canada Institute

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Who are Métis and Non-Status Indians?

In Canada's last national household survey, 1.4 million¹ people were identified as having an Aboriginal identity. Of that number 452,000 were identified as Métis (32.3% of the Aboriginal population) and 214,000 were identified as not Registered Indians, representing 15.3% of the total Aboriginal population. The commonly used term for Indian is First Nation.

Who are the Métis people – They are of mixed-blood Indians and English or French for the most part. To the time of Supreme Court ruling April 2016, they had no status under the Indian Act, although they do have designated settlements and homelands in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Many of these communities maintain a separate culture from their White and First Nations neighbours as well as separate language “Mischif” which features components of French and Aboriginal languages.

While there are detailed definitions of Non-status Indians, it may be simpler to say that Non-Status Indians are those people who identify as First Nations but who, by choice or legislative exclusion are not registered under the “*Indian Act*” as Indians, despite their cultural heritage. Not having Status often results in discrimination based on their gender, birth/blood status and other family status. Some are denied band membership, because they don't have status and many do not qualify for federal programs because of their lack of Status. These and other issues affect the quality of life of some 200,000 plus people across Canada.

Métis and Non-Status Indians live primarily in urban centres. While many people enjoy good housing and jobs in cities, some of Canada's roughest streets are disproportionately home to Aboriginal people. Agencies are often under-funded, making it a struggle to offer services ranging from job training and affordable rent to a bowl of soup.

Higher birth rates have played a role. The median age of the Aboriginal population in 2016 was 27 compared to 40 years of age for the non-Aboriginal population.

¹ Statistic Canada National Household Survey, 2011, catalogue mo. 99-011-x2011001

Post Supreme Court Ruling - The New Situation

For 45 years, Métis and Non-Status Indians asked: What if they were “Indians” for the purpose of s 91(24) of the Constitution Act, 1867? On 14 April 2016, after some 17 years in the Court system, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled, in Daniels v Canada (Indian Affairs and Northern Development) case 2016 SCC 12, that Métis and Non-Status Indians are “Indians” for the purpose of s 91(24) of the Constitution Act, 1867.

The Crown now clearly has a fiduciary duty to Métis and Non Status Indians (MNSI). Subsequently, a new overarching question arises from the Supreme Court ruling: so what?

There is speculation, on potential impacts like encouraging a brain drain that could undermine the economic viability of reserves², but it's only speculation. For others, the meaning of the decision depends as much on what the ruling did not say, as what it did³. For example, the Supreme Court did not:

- ✓ Order the federal government to do anything.
- ✓ Make Métis and Non-Status Indians ‘Indians’ under the Indian Act.
- ✓ Affect any specific individuals or groups of Métis or Non-Status Indians. Specificities will likely be subject to new court rulings.
- ✓ Relate to Métis constitutional rights. These rights are protected under a different section of the Constitution (s. 35). The test for establishing them was set out in the Court’s Powley decision.
- ✓ Rule that provincial laws don’t apply to the Métis and Non-Status Indians. The application of provincial laws is a different question for a different day.
- ✓ Obligate the federal government to negotiate treaties with the Métis and NSI. This was always and remains a possibility. The argument that the federal government couldn’t because of s. 91(24) was a red herring.
- ✓ Rule that the Métis have an additional argument for revenue sharing.

Section 91(24) is not about rights or interests. It’s about the federal government’s exclusive legislative powers.

Why Does the Ruling Matter?

For some people it is subjective, in that whether or not it does matter will be demonstrated in the future, which is uncertain and unpredictable. For others, it is because ...

- ✓ The ruling create a reference of MNSI as Indians as defined in Canada’s Constitution.
- ✓ The ruling assigns constitutional authority to make laws affecting the Métis and Non-Status Indians to the federal government. They see it as having “enormous practical utility” for the MNSI people who until now had to rely on government’s noblesse
- ✓ The ruling creates certainty and accountability as to which level of government the MNSI should turn to for policies to address their historical disadvantages - the federal government.

Supreme Court Justice Rosalie Abella: “As the curtain opens wider and wider on the history of Canada’s relationship with its indigenous peoples, inequities are increasingly revealed and remedies urgently sought.”

Former Commissioner TRC, now Senator Murray Sinclair: “Reconciliation requires that a new vision based on a commitment to mutual respect be developed.”

Former National Chief Dwight Dorey: Congress of Aboriginal People -- “Harry Daniels put out a call for action through the courts, 18-years later we have our answer to his question, it resolves the jurisdictional quagmire. The only question now is where do we begin?”

² [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daniels_v_Canada_\(Indian_Affairs_and_Northern_Development\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daniels_v_Canada_(Indian_Affairs_and_Northern_Development))

³ <http://www.firstpeopleslaw.com/index/articles/248.php>

Will Canada Opt for the Status Quo or Bring Change?

Will Canada continue to leave behind an important portion of its growing Indigenous population by continuing to perpetuate historical wrongs?

Will it level the playing field and breakdown hurdles necessary to access needed health care, decent housing, a job and schooling for their kids?

Will Canada honour its “Crown” obligations and its “Fiduciary” duties?

The Case for Foresight

The Supreme Court decision opened the door to a new context for Métis and Non-Status Indians throughout Canada, and therefore to a new context for all Canadians, their institutions, and all levels of Government.

However, the decision begs more questions than it answers. If collectively as a society, we are to be able to use the decision in ways that benefit Métis, Non-Status Indians and all Canadians, new insights into the future it posits must be exposed. A change in basic assumptions is crucial to improve the quality of life and growth of all.

It is fanciful to suppose that we will be able to 'see' the future by depending on the status quo or any established single frame of reference. As well described by Lin Wells, who teaches strategy at the National Defense University (USA), there are three ways of thinking about a problem: "inside the box", "outside the box" and "where there is no box". The only sustainable approach to addressing today's problems, he argues, "is thinking without a box". Strategic foresight is one such approach.

Any attempt to imagine futures for MNSI and all Canadians following the Daniels decision will call for thorough consideration of several major issues. The planet is under unprecedented stress. Canada and the world are living in an age of accelerating change. These facts demand that we learn to adapt to changes in our environment (earth warming and cooling), to globalization (market competitiveness), to advances in technology (mobility, connectivity, robotics), and to new social settings and standards for Canada's successful adaptation. Will the country leverage its fastest growing pool of young people: Aboriginal youth?

Foresight is capable of exposing insights that can inform and guide appropriate, timely preparation for adaptation to the most plausible future contexts.

What is Foresight?

Foresight is a multi-stage collaboration process that deploys one or more strategic and analytical tools to acknowledge and become more aware of the uncertainty of the future, to reduce the likelihood of unpleasant surprises and to inform preparations most likely to be productive.

Foresight involves: understanding CONTEXT (i.e. current and prospective situations, organizational needs, receptor capacities, strategic challenges and opportunities); APPLYING PROCESS (collaborative learning, shared mental mapping, topics, target and focus, follow up to influence policies, create agility and action strategies); and DEVELOPING CONTENT (organizational vision, new program, projects and market ideas, emerging technologies, subject for research and innovative ways of managing amidst the uncertainty.)

Because the future is fundamentally uncertain and unpredictable, foresight is increasingly being used by organizations in support of option-development and decision-making. Its usefulness is based on the premise that readiness for multiple plausible contingent futures is a good way to promote the agility required to survive and succeed in today's very turbulent world.

The implementation of the proposed foresight exercise will be preceded by the identification of resources (core team, time, money, infrastructure, cultural standards), then a scoping phase to scan context and inform the recruitment phase (thought leaders). Contact will be established with all formal levels of government and relevant associations offering them open access to all video output. As well they will be offered the means to share their thoughts online before and during the exercise. Attribution will be accorded to all contributors who wish it.

Foresight Exercise in 5 Steps

First step – a national online panel discussion produced from ICN's Ottawa Studio -- with the help of mobilized thought leaders and the contribution of online participants, we will scan the horizon starting with what we know today and develop a few plausible scenarios of what the future could be. We will move forward to the future by asking "what if?" questions about the implications of possible developments or events that may lie outside of these familiar trends, resulting in the production of potential scenarios which could significantly impact the future in the period that leads to the year 2037. This first step will provide us with plausible contexts.

Second step – three town hall type symposia will be organized in Halifax, Edmonton and Kamloops – the object of which will be to identify the needs and priorities that required to create a sustainable and enduring environment to ensure the MNSI social and economic well-being and the means by which MNSI and non-Aboriginal people can work together as equals in growing Canada's GDP. These priorities and needs are to be positioned within the context of the scenarios developed.

Note: In short, in these first two stages we will be generating new knowledge through the exploration, analysis, and anticipation of possible futures. The results will be the building of consensus around a shared vision of the future. However, there is always the possibility in such exercise to end with more than one vision of the future.

Third Step - a national survey - we will convert our newly acquired knowledge into a poll questionnaire to broaden people's input into issues being explored as well as to validate these same issues. A survey using e-mail and social media will be carried out. Survey participants will not need to self-identify, but will be asked to answer in the context of 2037 (the future) and to add two themes of their choice, as well as to prioritize a list of themes as they see them.

Fourth Step – a second national online panel discussion, produced from ICN's Ottawa Studio – this next step is about reaching consensus. The panel will be reconvened with the task of reaching consensus on what we've learned. It will shape a call to action, recommending strategies, policy options, and transforming actions by order of priority - all that is needed to develop a strategic plan.

Fifth Step – Writing and publishing a framework report – The report is intended to synthesize discussions held with Canadians from across the country about "Imagining New Futures for Métis people and Non-Status Indians, in an inclusive Canada". It will also take account of shared online comments, books and recent articles, and public opinion results and informal written questionnaires filled out by online and onsite participants.

Note: On the Framework Report -- Considering the breadth and depth of the material it will attempt to cover, it will be with trepidation that we will attempt to make a general description of such a vast topic as "Imagining Futures for Métis People and Non-Status Indians in an Inclusive Canada". However, it will be produced in the spirit of Reconciliation. It will provide suggestions and recommendations from Canadians of all walks of life and with different cultural heritage.

In our view, what's important is not how Canada juggles its accounts. That has very little importance compared to the spirit in which things are done; particularly how all citizens of this country are treated. Spirit cannot be planned. It must come from the heart and from willing minds favouring justice and equality for all.

It is in that spirit that we will produce this report. Our aim is to provide a document that generates awareness, a shared vision of the future as well as recommending various actions needed to achieve the grand objective and to help navigate through future periods of uncertainty.

The Project's Administration and Logistic

The Team

The team assembled by The Proteus Canada Institute (Proteus) is well positioned to develop foresight tools and processes covering a wide range of prospects. It has a diverse base of experience, as well as in-depth knowledge and personal experience of Aboriginal issues in Canada. The senior members of the team are:

Dwight A. Dorey, MA – Project Senior Advisor

Dwight is from the Mi'kmaq First Nation, born in rural Nova Scotia and now residing in Cole Harbour, NS. He is of mixed Mi'kmaq and European ancestry and for his first 30 years lived as a Non-Status Indian. Dwight was a high school dropout who later realized after entering Indigenous politics the importance of higher education. Then, in his late 20's, he began studying and passed the GED test and shortly after, went on to graduate from Carleton University with a Masters Degree in Canadian Studies. He first became an active member with the Ontario Métis and Non-Status Indian Association in 1975 while living and working in Toronto. In 1977 he moved back to Nova Scotia where he was first elected as Vice President of the Métis & Non-Status Indian Association of Nova Scotia (presently known as the Native Council of Nova Scotia). Dwight has been an activist for Aboriginal rights for well over 35 years and has been elected 4 times to national office at CAP/NCC (a standing record). He also was elected and served for many years as provincial Chief and President, in addition to being elected as a band councillor after gaining status in 1986. He has been an intervener and observer at numerous United Nations forums and the Organization of American States as well as a lecturer on human rights at various North American institutes of higher learning. Dwight, as a board member of NCC (Native Council of Canada), also held a vice-chair position of NCC's Constitutional Committee during the First Minister's Conferences on Aboriginal Constitutional Rights. He currently works as a consultant on Indigenous issues with his federally incorporated consulting firm ABCAN Affairs Group, now in its 11th year of business. Dwight is also a proud recipient of the Aboriginal Order of Canada. Dwight has recently accepted the role of Chair of the Proteus Canada Institute Advisory Committee.

David Harries, Ph.D., P.Eng. – Foresight Advisor

David has worked in the public and private sectors as a senior military officer, as a consultant in personal and corporate security, and as a senior advisor and professor in heavy engineering, humanitarian aid, post-conflict/post-disaster response and recovery, executive development, and university education. His current focus is on research, curriculum development, teaching and facilitation of strategic foresight related to security and resilience. He is Fellow of the World Academy of Arts and Science. He is Chair of Canadian Pugwash and head of its Foresight Committee, a member of the Board of Directors of the Global Initiatives Project He is also President of the Proteus Canada Institute, a not-for-profit organization focused on research of Aboriginal Futures and competitive and technical intelligence.

Denise Anne Boissoneau, LL.B. -- Project Moderator

Legal Aboriginal Policy Consultant. Over the years, Denise-Anne has acquired extensive experience in the public and not-for-profit sectors. Consulting with senior management and recommending both law and culturally based solutions. Her primary areas of interest are the criminal justice system, conducting community engagement and social justice initiatives. Facilitating Aboriginal knowledge that fosters safety, economic well-being for the betterment of Aboriginal peoples. Denise-Anne is from the Objibwe First Nation,

James Leveque -- Media Relations

James is a Métis born Communicator. Following a career in the Canadian Armed forces, James held a number of increasingly senior positions in Canada's federal government, as well as serving as Chief of Staff to a Minister and to the Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons. James also spent several years in Parliament's Other Place a Senior Political Advisor to a now-retired Senator. On the Hill, within departments and agencies and working with clients in the not-for-profit and private sectors, James has gained a strong background in government policy, legislation and regulatory processes. James is also a former President of the National Press Club of Canada, founding President of the National Press Club of Canada Foundation, and founding President of the Proteus Canada Institute where he currently serves as Treasurer.

Guy Dancause -- Project Coordinator

Guy has worked in the public, private and not-for profit sectors as a corporate executive, consultant and as a senior military officer. His record of accomplishment is associated with strategic communications, marketing and multimedia, project design and implementation, government relations and public and private consulting. He is of mixed cultural heritage. He is fluently bilingual. He has been a member of the Proteus Canada Institute since its inception in 2006 and an advisor to collaborative foresight projects in Security, in Innovation and Economic Development, and on Aboriginal issues like Aboriginal Women's Role in Natural Resources, Aboriginal Business Joint Ventures; Aboriginal Women's Health Care. Guy founded the Idea Connector Network (ICN), an Aboriginal Online Community focused on Aboriginal Entrepreneurship and developed ICN into a multimedia platform that marries Foresight Methods with new media. This multi-dimensional collaborative platform facilitates the exploration of issues through various lenses, enabling users to explore the present and envision the future. It enables the expansion of an exercise's reach to generate a broader feedback at greater efficiencies. Guy is the CCO of both the Proteus Canada Institute and the Idea Connector Network.

The Proteus Canada Institute Advisory Committee

The Committee is made up of individuals with Aboriginal roots or deep knowledge of Aboriginal issues, who volunteer to bring unique knowledge and skills to effectively advise and guide Proteus. Their primary roles are to provide Proteus with an independent/unbiased sounding board: to provide advice on program and project articulation; and to gather input from relevant constituencies and inform the Proteus Board of findings. The Members are:

Dwight Dorey, MA, Chair
President ABCAN Affairs Group

David Acco, MBA
President Acosys Consulting

Bob Crane
Former Manager Aboriginal Relations ATCO

Julie Pelletier, Ph.D.
Associate Professor & Director of the
Aboriginal Governance Program
University of Winnipeg

David Turner
Sr. Vice President, Partner (Alberta)
First Peoples Group

Communications and Promotion

Outreach

For Canada to compete in a world of globalization, environmental change and technological acceleration, it must be able to tap the brain-power of all its citizens across all cultures. It must do away with its double standard policies that have subjugated Aboriginal people throughout Canada's history. Aboriginal people have often been the "Inconvenient Indian"⁴. Needless to say, most Aboriginal people think they have not been treated fairly by Government and by various institutions. As well, it's fair to say that the Aboriginal situation in Canada has not been of much concern within non-Aboriginal populations. Sadly, it's likely because Non-Aboriginal Canadians know very little about Aboriginal people, their history, their traditions, and their plight.

If we are to live and thrive together, adopting new policies that do away with injustice will not suffice to help heal generational injuries. If Canada is to repair its torn social fabric, Canadians from across Canada must rise to repair and heal their small piece of it.

As we explore the meaning and potential of the Daniels Supreme Court's ruling we will use digital technology, social media, and outreach. We will create touch points where thought leaders will be invited to answer questions from all Canadians willing to participate online. As well we will invite the public to get involved by listening-in and sharing their thoughts, understanding and views on how to create a sustainable and enduring environment that will ensure the MNSI social and economic well-being and the means by which MNSI and non-Aboriginal people can work together as equals in growing Canada's GDP.

Within the constraints of our resources, we will try to encourage a broad dissemination of our discussions. We see it as a small but important step in our journey to reconciliation.

Media Relations

In support of these goals we will implement a media relations plan. The media program will be managed by a person with deep experience in media relations. As well, our website will feature a media resource page where interested journalists will find: fact sheets, backgrounders, references, an image library, articles, video clips of discussions and interviews, a calendar of activities and media contact information.

⁴ The Inconvenient Indian, author Thomas King, ISBN 978 – 0 – 385 – 66422 – 6, Anchor Canada publisher

Social Media

For reasons discussed earlier in this document, we believe it important to bring as many Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canadian into the discussion on the issues as well as to share thoughts and a commitment to the common good. With the help of Lisa McKenzie, a Consultant with deep experience in developing communities, affecting change and in developing and teaching the nuts and bolts of marketing through social media at Concordia University. The desired outcome is to get both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canadians involved in sharing their points of view and having lively conversation around specific topics. We are looking to create the type of initiative that gives all willing Canadians a voice, and to provide a bottom-up platform where Canadians of all walks-of-life can contribute to “Imagining new futures for Métis and Non-Status Indians in a new and Inclusive Canada.”.

Generating Awareness with Canada’s Elected Officials

Each of the Panels and Town Hall meetings will be produced live online. Online viewers will be able to ask questions and share comments from all locations with hi-speed internet across Canada. Each video production will be post produced and made available to Aboriginal elected officials and to elected officials in Federal, Provincial/Territorial and Municipal governments.

As well, once the Digital Framework report is ready for publication, a copy will be sent to them.

Pro-Format Budget

			\$
1	Preparatory to Implementation		19,275
2.	Production Panels (Town Halls, Public Poll, Findings and Transcripts)		59,263.
3.	Framework Report (Production, Printing and Public Delivery)		13,550
4.	Communications		
		Media Relations	14,640.
		Social Media	<u>54,000</u>
5.	Travel & Accommodations		<u>42,000</u>
	Sub-Total		204,378
	Contingency	10%	<u>20,622</u>
		Total	<u>225,000</u>

TIMELINE

Item	Key Milestones	Completion Time
1.	Funding Identified	Day 0
2.	Prepare detailed plan including proposed 'What if' ... Questions & Communications and promo strategies	Day 10
3.	Recruit Panelists & Town Hall Participants and determine selected audiences and key markets	Day 30
4.	Design brand assets, web pages, etc.	Day 45
4.	Draft Scripting	Day 45
5.	Produce Video: 8 to 10 Interviews of Experts – Post produce & extract clips	Day 45
6.	Organize all panels + Town Halls	Day 45
7.	Finalize ready to publish all content, clips, hashtag, etc. needed to launch the initiative	Day 45
8.	Complete contacts with Political Institutions Aboriginal, Federal, Provincial/Territorial, and Municipal	Day 45
9.	Launch invitations to media and participants	Day 60
10.	Produce First Panel in Studio	Day 75
11.	Town Hall Meeting - Halifax	Day 90
12.	Town Hall Meeting - Edmonton	Day 105
13.	Town Hall Meeting - Kamloops	Day 120
14.	Collate Information and Prepare poll	Day 130
15.	Publish Poll	Day 150
16.	Produce 2 nd Panel in Studio - (Reaching Consensus)	Day 160
17.	Draft Framework Report	Day 180
18.	Organizing Committee, Review and Finalize Report	Day 200
19.	Wind down content and thank Canadians	Day 220
20.	Copy Edit Report, Graphic Design	Day 220
21.	Media Event – Proteus/ Dwight Dorey Presents report	Day 240

Investing in this Sustainability Project

YOUR SUPPORT IS NEEDED

For 45 years, Métis and Non-Status Indians have asked “What if they were Indians for the purpose of s 91 (24) of the Constitution Act. Finally, in 2016, the Supreme Court of Canada has ruled that they are Indians under the Constitution Act of 1867.

The Crown now clearly has a fiduciary duty to Métis and Non Status Indians (MNSI) – However, a new overarching question arises from the Supreme Court Ruling: **SO WHAT?**

Considering the breadth and depth of the material our Foresight invited panelists and subject experts will attempt to cover, with the help of Métis, Non-Status Indians, other Indigenous people, and non-Aboriginal Canadians, it will be with trepidation that we will attempt to make a general description of such a vast topic as “Imagining New Futures for Métis People and Non-Status Indians in an Inclusive Canada”. However, the complete exercise will be produced in the spirit of Reconciliation. It will provide suggestions and recommendations from Canadians of all walks of life and with different cultural heritage.

In our view, what’s important is not how Canada juggles its accounts. This has very little importance compared to the spirit in which things are done, particularly how it treats all citizens of this country. Spirit cannot be planned. It must come from the heart and from willing minds favouring justice and equality for all.

In that spirit we will produce this Framework report. In doing so, our objectives are to provide a document that generates awareness, a shared vision of the future as well as recommending various actions needed to achieve the grand objective and to help navigate through future periods of uncertainty.

To carry through this project and help achieve sustainability we need your support, the Fund for this project is a vital source of expendable support that can be made and spent within the next year.

As an investor in this project aimed at exploring opportunities to address new ways and means in promoting human security for all Canadians, your brand will connect on multiple occasions and through various means with a broad audience of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal people from across Canada as well as with politicians from Aboriginal Institutions and with those in all three levels of Government.

We hope to have the opportunity to discuss your participation in this difference maker of a project with you in the near future.

The Proteus Team

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