

WHAT ARE UNDRIP, UNDA, & UNDA IMPLEMENTATION?



2007

- **UNDRIP:** A 2007 international declaration outlining Indigenous peoples' rights to cultural survival, self-determination, land, and social justice, ensuring their dignity, well-being, and the protection of their human rights.

UNDRIP ADOPTION

The United Nations adopts the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)

2016

- **UNDA:** A 2021 Canadian law aligning federal laws with UNDRIP principles, ensuring the protection of Indigenous rights in areas like land, culture, and language, and promoting reconciliation.

CANADA'S ADOPTION

Canada formally adopts the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)

2021

- **UNDA Implementation:** Aligning Canadian laws with UNDRIP through collaborative strategies with Indigenous communities, ensuring legal changes support equity, sovereignty, and reconciliation.

UN DECLARATION ACT

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (UNDA) comes into force

For Métis women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people, UNDA Implementation will help ensure:

The strengthening & preservation of Métis cultural practices & traditions



Enhanced safety and well-being for Métis women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people



The equal treatment of Métis people and the protection of their rights.



The protection and resurgence of the Métis language



Better access to culturally appropriate, trauma-informed healthcare



The advancement of self-determination for Métis people and governments



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MÉTIS WOMEN AND GENDER-DIVERSE FOLKS

TRADITIONAL ROLES, COLONIZATION, AND FPIC



Traditionally, Métis women and gender-diverse people have held crucial roles within their communities.

- **Leadership:** Métis women had significant influence over the men, and would advise them on political matters.
- **Caregivers:** Métis women were charged with caring for the children in the community, and were responsible for providing clothing and food for their families. They also served as midwives and assisted other women in childbirth.
- **Culture keepers:** Métis women were responsible for preserving traditions, like story telling, art, and medicine.

Impact of Colonization

The traditional roles of **Métis women** were disrupted by the introduction of residential schools, the loss of land, and discriminatory practices. Despite this, the resilience of Métis women is demonstrated through their continued advocacy, leadership, and community involvement.



WHAT IS FREE, PRIOR, INFORMED CONSENT (FPIC), AND WHAT DOES IT MEAN FOR MÉTIS WOMEN AND GENDER-DIVERSE PEOPLE?

FPIC ensures Métis people are:



Consulted in decisions that affect them

Involved in the decision-making process



Treated with respect, and listened to throughout the process



Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC) aligns with the right to Indigenous self-determination.

It means that consent is obtained:

- Freely and without coercion;
- Sufficiently in advance;
- With full access to information.

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PROTECTING & SHARING MÉTIS KNOWLEDGE WITH UNDA IMPLEMENTATION



Métis traditional knowledge and cultural practices have been impacted by:

- Loss of traditional lands
- Lack of access to traditional languages
- Discrimination & a lack of understanding of Indigenous ways of life

What are some solutions for protecting Métis knowledge?

- **Knowledge sharing** helps preserve and revitalize Métis values, culture, and traditions;
- **Storytelling** protects Métis history, culture, and traditional knowledge for future generations;
- **Clear communication** promotes candid and productive discussions that encourage learning about Métis culture.

HOW CAN YOU PARTICIPATE IN THE PROTECTION, PRESERVATION, AND REVITALIZATION OF MÉTIS KNOWLEDGE?



1. Supporting and respecting the traditional roles of Métis women and gender-diverse folks as knowledge keepers;

2. Including the voices and perspectives of Métis women and gender-diverse people in decisions that affect them.



3. Encouraging respectful dialogue that promotes learning about Métis culture.

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ENDING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE WITH UNDA IMPLEMENTATION



Métis women and gender-diverse people face disproportionate levels of gender-based violence. This is due to:

- The persistence of **systemic violence** towards Indigenous people;
- A lack of **culturally relevant, trauma informed** services;
- Cultural **stigmas** that perpetuate harmful **stereotypes** about Métis women and gender diverse people.

By implementing systemic changes, we can prevent violence against Métis women and gender diverse people, and support the safety and wellbeing of survivors.



SOLUTIONS TO HELP PROTECT MÉTIS WOMEN AND GENDER-DIVERSE PEOPLE



1. Access to culturally relevant, trauma informed services;

2. Cultural training and education for non-Indigenous service-providers;



3. Access to Métis-specific services and government programs.

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