

Indigenous Governance

Traditional Community based Governance: Haudenosaunee Confederacy	National Governance: Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami	Provincial Governance: Métis Nation of Ontario
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - League of Six Nations (Seneca, Onondaga, Oneida, Cayuga, Mohawk, Tuscarora) - There are 50 Chiefs across the confederacy - within each Nation there are clans and within each clan there are women leaders of the clans called Clan Mothers - Clan Mothers decide who they believe would be a good candidate to be Chief - They bring that name to the men in their clan for approval, and then to the Nation for approval 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - formed in 1971 by seven Inuit community leaders - most Inuit live across the four Inuit regions: Inuvialuit Settlement Region (Northwest Territories), Nunavik (Northern Quebec), Nunavut, and Nunatsiavut (Northern Labrador) - formed due to concern among Inuit leaders about the status and resource ownership of land - governed by a board that includes a president and a vice president, as well as the four presidents representing the four regional Inuit land claims organizations and presidents of different councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - existed since 1993 - represents the rights and interests of Métis - governance structure is province wide - provincial and regional leadership is democratically elected every 4 years by Métis citizens - elected officials are responsible for different areas (education, housing, harvesting, etc.) - Community Councils throughout the province - agreements with the provincial government

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the nation approves, it goes to the Confederacy for the Chief to be appointed - If there is ever a concern, the Clan Mothers will re-evaluate their candidate - all perspectives were honoured - some changes occurred to the traditional system as a result of the Indian Act, such as Chiefs being elected by the men in the community, and rules about how many council members there are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the president is elected every three years by the voting members of council (there are four directors which represent the regional Inuit Land claim organizations) - communicate Inuit perspective on issues and ensure that Inuit are consulted and accommodated about issues involving treaty rights that could be affected by the Crown (Government of Canada) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in 2019 the MNO and the Government of Canada signed a Métis Government Recognition and Self-Government Agreement, identifying that Métis communities have the right to self governance - delivers programs and services to Ontario Métis and other Indigenous Peoples, including housing, education, etc. - provincial body of the Métis National Council, the national body for the Métis Nation