



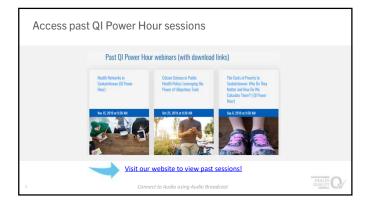
TREATY 6 TERRITORY & HOMELAND OF THE METIS

HQC is situated on Treaty 6 Territory and the Homeland of the Métis.

We pay respect to the treaties that were made on this land and acknowledge the harms and mistakes of the past. We are committed to move forward in partnership with Indigenous Nations in the spirit of reconciliation and collaboration.

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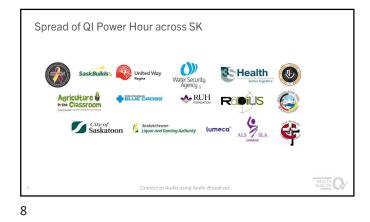


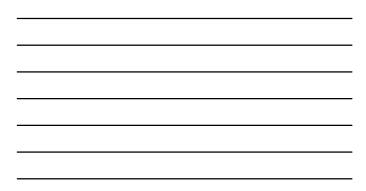




















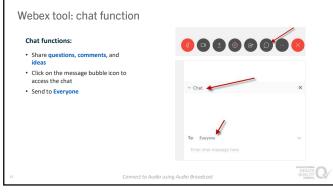






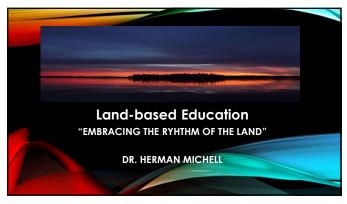












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LAND-BASED PEOPLES

TREATY 10 TERRITORY

• WOODLAND CREE & DENESULINE

• REINDEER LAKE

· COMMUNITY OF KINOOSAO



"WE ARE THE LAND AND THE LAND IS A PART OF WHO WE ARE"



DR. HERMAN MICHELL

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL SURVIVOR

EDUCATED IN A ONE ROOM SCHOOL

University of Winnipeg University of Manitoba University of British Columbia University of Regina



EMBRACING THE RHYTHMS OF THE EARTH

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Publisher: JCharlton Publishing Ltd. Website & Facebook sites LAND-BASED EDUCATION: EMBRACING THE RHYTHMS OF THE EARTH FROM AN INDIGENOUS PERSPECTIVE



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SHARED WORLDVIEW INTERDEPENDENCE WITH THE LAND AND NATURAL WORLD

- Our Worldview is a lens from which the world is viewed, experienced and made meaningful.
- Our Worldview involves coming to understand 'our place' within Creation.
- Our Worldview acts as a filter through which impressions of all entities and beings are ordered.

THE POWER OF THE WORLD WORKS IN CIRCLES

• The birds and bees make their nests in a circular way;

- The beaver lodge is a circle;
- The caribou herds follow a circular migration route;
- The earth and planets are round;
- The rain drops create circles within circles;

There are six seasons of the Woodlands Cree that follow a cycle.



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CREE HISTORY

The Cree are originally an Oral Literate Algonquian language group; Montagnais, Naskapi, Ojibway, Attikamek, and Beothuk peoples in Canada. Woodlands; Plains; Swampy; Oji Cree

The term 'Cree' originates from the French word 'Kiristino', which is an Ojibwa name for a division of Cree-speaking people south of James Bay in the midseventeenth century (Brightman, 2002).

The word was shortened to 'Kri' and then eventually 'Cree'.

The Cree are the largest and most widespread Indigenous group in Canada. According to the 1996 Canadian census, 76,475 people identified Cree as their mother tongue (Steckley & Cummins, 2001).

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CREE CULTURE IS ROOTED IN THE LAND

Cree Cultural Life Ways

- Cree Worldview; Language; Cree Ways of Knowing; Tradifional Teachings; Stories, Songs, Dances, Ceremonies; Our Medicines & Healing Practices;
- Everything about who we are is rooted in the lands, lakes, & rivers we occupy;
- Cree Culture and Language are inseparable from the Land;



COLONIAL WOUNDEDNESS

- COLONIZATION; 500 + Years
- RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS; 100+ Years
 DAY SCHOOLS;
- 60'S SCOOP;
- · CHILD WELFARE;
- CULTURAL GENOCIDE
- ASSIMILATION
- SYSTEMIC RACISM
- RESERVATIONS & INDIAN ACT
- HISTORICAL TRAUMA







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TRAUMA INFORMED HEALTH CARE

Trauma-informed care shifts the focus from "What's wrong with you?" to "What happened to you?" - HEALTH IS MORE THAN A BIOLOGICAL CATEGORY

A trauma-informed approach to care acknowledges that health care organizations and care teams need to have a complete picture of a patient's life situation — past and present — in order to provide effective health care services with a healing orientation.

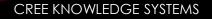
SOCIAL HEALTH DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH: POVERTY – EDUCATION – HOUSING – FOOD SECURITY – SYSTEMIC RACISM

SOCIAL - HISTORICAL - POLITICAL - ECONOMIC - CULTURAL BACKGROUND

DEFINING HEALTH

- The definition of health is dependent on the culture, worldview, and paradigm of the definer.
- The concept of health is interpreted, idealized, and enacted in different ways depending on the culture from which it arises.
- In other words, experiences and understandings of health and wellbeing are always historically and culturally mediated.
- There are different worldviews and beliefs that frame health knowledge and healing practices.
 - Mental Spiritual Emotional Physical STRENGTHENING FAMILIES & COMMUNITIES & NATIONS

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- CREE ONTOLOGIES, EPISTEMOLOGIES, METHODOLOGIES & PEDAGOGIES are rooted in the land, lakes, and rivers;
- KNOWLEDGE CAN BE ACCESSED NOT ONLY FROM HUMANS.....
- BUT ALSO FROM THE LAND, ANIMALS, PLANTS, OTHER ENTITIES INCLUDING FROM THE SPIRITUAL REALM;

First Nation Patients

'Nation-to-Nation' Treaties,



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TREATY RIGHT TO TRADITIONAL MEDICINES

CULTURE - LAND - MEDICINE



THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

ARTICLE #24

 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices, including the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals. Indigenous individuals also have the right to access, without any discrimination, to all social and health services. 2. Indigenous individuals have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. States shall take the necessary steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of this right.

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TRADITIONAL HEALING

ROYAL COMMISSION ON ABORIGINAL PEOPLES REPORT - 1996

- Traditional healing has been defined as practices designed to promote mental, physical and spiritual well-being that are based on beliefs which go back to the time before the spread of western, scientific, bio-medicine.
- When Aboriginal Peoples in Canada talk about traditional healing, they
 include a wide range of activities from physical cures using herbal
 medicines and other remedies, to the promotion of psychological and
 spiritual well-being using ceremony, counselling and the accumulated
 wisdom of elders."
- (Volume 3, p. 348)

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TRADITIONAL MEDICINE

THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION - 2013

Traditional medicine has a long history. It is the sum total of the knowledge, skill, and practices based on the theories, beliefs, and experiences Indigenous to different cultures, whether explicable or not, used in the maintenance of health as well as in the prevention, diagnosis, improvement or treatment of physical and mental illness.



INTERNATIONAL LEVEL **TRADITIONAL MEDICINE & HEALING** PRACTICES

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) (2013): Traditional Medicine has a long history of use in many countries around the world and the demand is increasing.

WHO is a United Nations organization that has done research for member countries. (2013; 2004; 2002). Canada is a member nation. There is an International Traditional Medicine Strategy.

The purpose of the Traditional Medicine Strategy is to assist national governments and health organizations in the integration as well as guidance in legislation, policy, and regulation development.

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THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

- The Western Pacific Region has taken the most advanced steps in ensuring the official recognition, protection and utilization of traditional medicine systems.
- This Region encompasses 37 countries with a total population of 1.7 billion people.
- Legislation, regulations, policies; • Education for health workers;
- Special training for traditional healers; Information collection and sharing;
- Conservation of resources;
- Laboratory and clinical research to evaluate safety and efficacy; Monitoring of adverse reactions;
- Standardization of products, practices and practitioners;
- Organization of community-based
 activities

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THANK YOU FOR LISTENING

- EMBRACING THE RHYTHMS OF THE EARTH
- MULTIPLE-EYED SEEING APPROACH
- WALKING THROUGH MULTIPLE WORLDS
- ACKNOWLEDGING MULTIPLE GIFTS
- THE LAW OF COMPASSION
- THE LAW OF LOVE THE LAW OF RESPECT
- "THE COMING TOGETHER TIME"



