

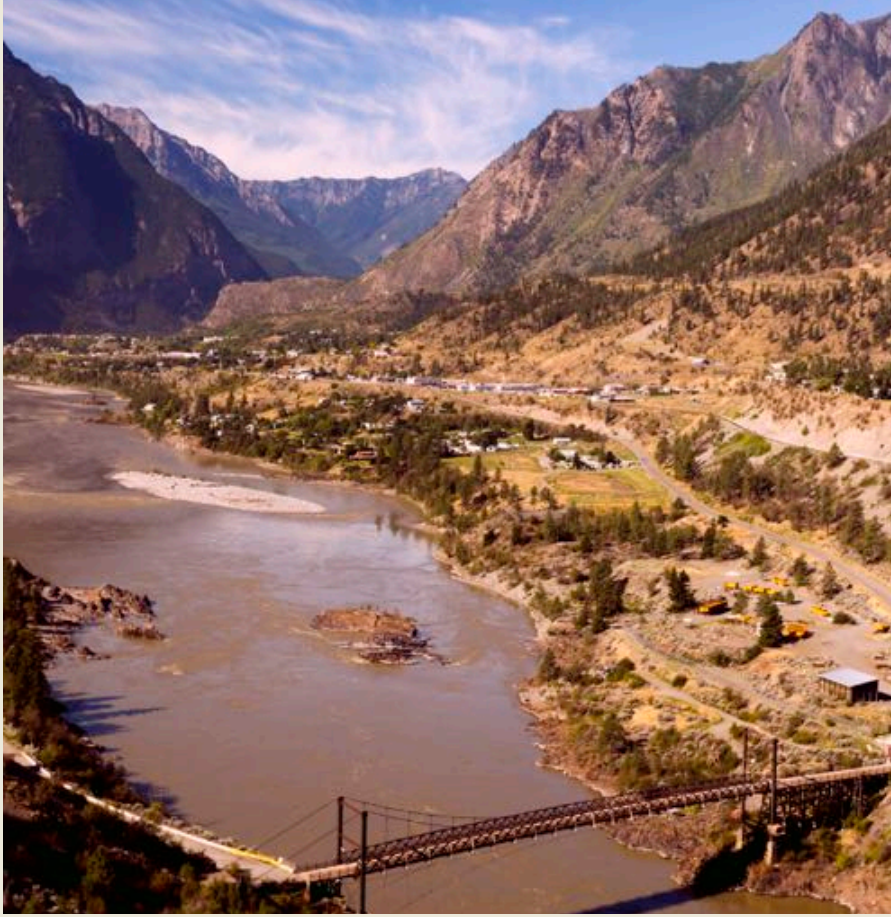
T'IT'Q'ET CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES

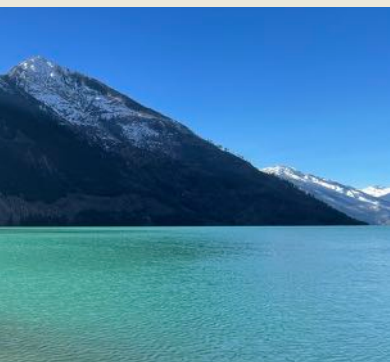
Fulfilling the Dream of P'egg'íg'lha:

Looking after Our Children



ANNUAL REPORT 2022-2023





Acknowledgements:

Franny Alec – Project Manager

Janice Whitney – T'it'q'et Administrator

Gena Edwards – Project Researcher

Charlene Napoleon – Executive Assistant

Definitions and Acronyms;

AHSOR; Aboriginal Head start on Reserve

BCR; Band Council Resolution

BSDW; Band Social Development Worker

BSW; Bachelors of Social Work

CFS; Child and Family Services

CHRT; Canadian Human Rights Tribunal

DAA's; Delegated Aboriginal Authorities

HR; Human Resources

IFSD; Institute of Fiscal Studies and Democracy

ISC; Indigenous Services Canada

IT; Internet technology

MCFD; Ministry of Child and Family Development

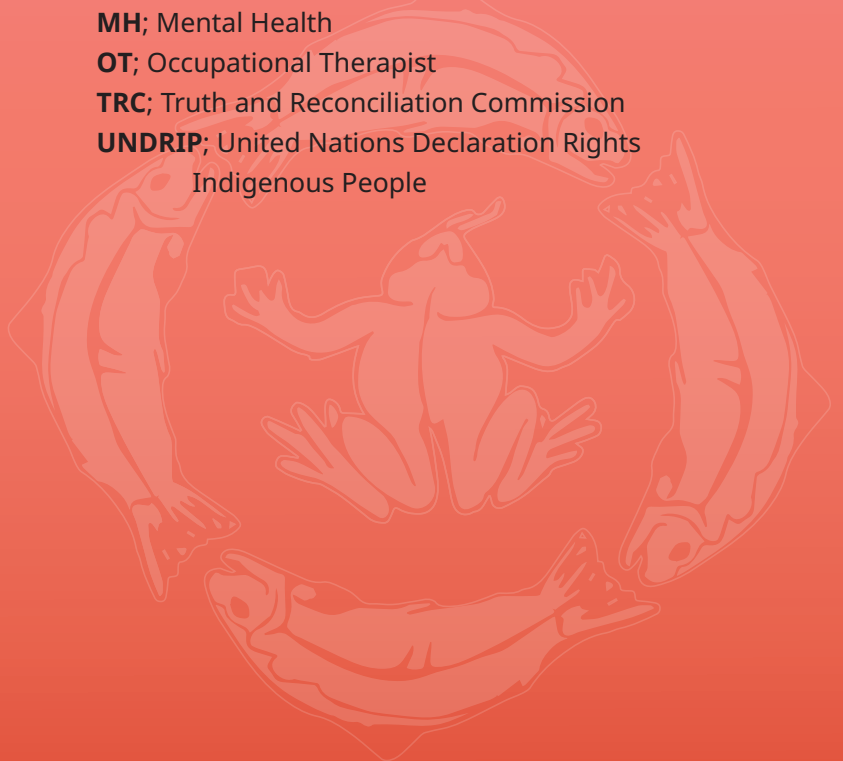
MH; Mental Health

OT; Occupational Therapist

TRC; Truth and Reconciliation Commission

UNDRIP; United Nations Declaration Rights

Indigenous People



Fulfilling the Dream of P'egp'íg'lha - Looking after Our Children





Fulfilling the Dream of P'egp'íg'lha - Looking after Our Children

Child and Family Services Project;

Our dream, comes from the P'egp'íg'lha Constitution, Our dream and the vision statement express our communities imagined future. It reflects our determination and resolve to be vibrant in a modern context while being in continuity with, having respect for and expressing our honour of our ancestors who passed on to us our cultural traditions, our St'at'imc identity, language and values. It reminds us of the way our ancestors, our values and of the dream that guides us and our future generations. Translation from Úcwalmicw to English as told by the late Rose Whitley T'ít'q'et elder;

Our dream, this is the dream of the P'egp'íg'lha clan. Our words come from our hearts. We will look after ourselves and each other. We will make our own laws. We will follow our own way of life as did our ancestors and as will our future generations.

Executive Summary

The purpose of the project: Fulfilling the Dream of the P'egp'íg'lha – Looking After Our Children is to undertake the work in the community for the next five years, to prepare for jurisdiction over child and family services, in accordance with Section 35 of the Constitution Act 1982 and Bill c92, an Act respecting First Nations, Inuit and Metis Children, Youth and Families.

The project started Oct 2021; the first year focused on community engagement, research of historical stories, and developing and delivering a community survey, these key points were for community members to receive and be informed of the process towards owning our own Child and Family Services, under the legislation Bill c92.

The project was also faced with challenges beyond control, the pandemic, natural disasters of winter, floods, fires, shortage of supplies, at times

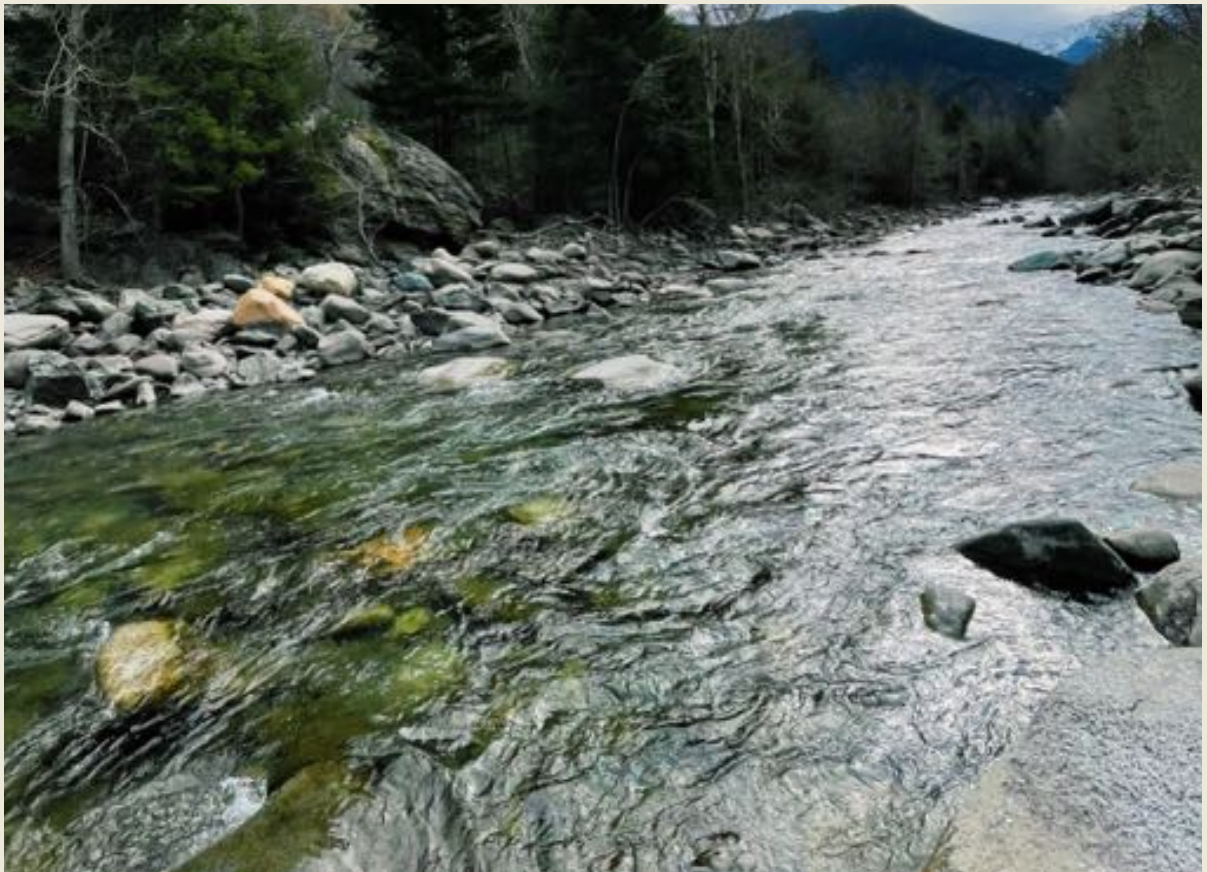
access to District of Lillooet and surrounding communities were cut off due to roads and roads washed out. Many of the community meetings were virtual, which limited access to members to share the information or participate in surveys and discussions. Late spring and early summer of 2022 when the pandemic restrictions started to ease up, is when the project was able to do more meaningful engagement with the community and leadership.

The project team worked with the three Councils T'ít'q'et of; for input and guidance in the development of culturally appropriate approaches toward jurisdiction:

- T'ít'q'et Elders Council
- P'egp'íg'lha Council
- T'ít'q'et Elected Chief & Council

Each Council has specific mandates that will be helpful in guiding this important work.

“[we] are to undertake the work in the community for the next five years, to prepare for jurisdiction over child and family services, in accordance with Section 35 of the Constitution Act 1982 and Bill c92.”



Community Profile

T'it'q'et is one of eleven communities that are a part of the St'at'imc Nation. It is considered semi-remote, located adjacent to the town of Lillooet and the nearest city of Kamloops is about a two-hour drive. T'it'q'et has 459 members, of which 188 live on reserve and 271 live off reserve in various cities or towns including Kamloops, Chilliwack, Seattle and Vancouver. T'it'q'et does not have control over child and family services. The Social Development Worker for T'it'q'et Administration who delivers the ISC Social Assistance program also has been involved with the Ministry of Child and Family Services or Kanuckwaystatlia that delivers programs to support children and families for the six northern St'at'imc communities. The town of Lillooet has a hospital and a local medical clinic. However, the past several years Lillooet has been experiencing a doctor, nurse, and other medical professional shortage. There is one mental health counsellor who works out of the hospital.

St'at'imc Outreach Health Services has one child/youth counsellor and one general counsellor. The St'at'imx Tribal Police that serves the ten communities is located on T'it'q'et IR 1.

In the fall of 2021, T'it'q'et Council agreed to support and apply for funding through ISC to research the scope involved to assume jurisdiction and control of Child and Family Services through community engagement and determine if this is the direction the community wishes to pursue. Or to identify alternative paths or models that may meet the community's needs; for example, a phased approach may be a possibility.



P'egp'íg'lha Constitution

T'ít'q'et developed its own Constitution, Sxeks ta nt'ákmensa I P'egp'íg'lha (Traditional Laws of the P'egp'íg'lha) over many years. The Constitution identifies the five spheres of government: P'egp'íg'lha; P'egp'íg'lha Families; P'egp'íg'lha Elders Council; P'egp'íg'lha Council and T'ít'q'et Council. Each of the three Councils have specific mandates. The P'egp'íg'lha Elders Council oversees, culture, language and justice; the P'egp'íg'lha Council is responsible for title and rights; and T'ít'q'et Council oversees on reserve matters and programs and services funded by organizations such as Indigenous Services and First Nation Health Authority. In Article V of the Constitution the following is stated:

The Creator has entrusted the St'at'imc with the responsibility to maintain, protect and govern St'at'imc traditional lands, resources, language, culture and traditions for present and future generations. We are responsible

for our lands, resources, citizens and community well being. This includes the enactment and enforcement of laws and policies.

The Constitution also lists the seven sacred values such as health; happiness; generations, generosity; pity/compassion power and quietness;

We are the caretakers of the future. We plan for the survival of future generations by taking care of our children, our Mother Earth, our sustenance, our environment, and our natural resources. This is an important law of our people.

Therefore, the P'egp'íg'lha is the only government with jurisdiction for our children and families. The P'egp'íg'lha have asserted and maintained this for generations. The current legislation Bill C-92 is a tool to use for the development of our children and family's programs and services as the community works toward healing and decolonization from genocidal policies and actions by

the Canadian government and churches that have caused intergenerational trauma.

Bill C-92

"The purposes of the Bill, is to recognize Indigenous People's jurisdiction over child and family services, as part of an inherent and Aboriginal right to self-governance; to establish national standards in this area, in response to the TRC's Call to Action #4; and to contribute to the implementation of UNDRIP (The Promise and Pitfalls of C-92 p.4).

Project Purpose & Objective;

The objective of year one and going into the second year of the project was to conduct a community comprehensive needs assessment, community engagement sessions and workshops and research of historical material and interviews with community elders, leadership, and community members, and caregivers.



Community Engagement and Workshops;

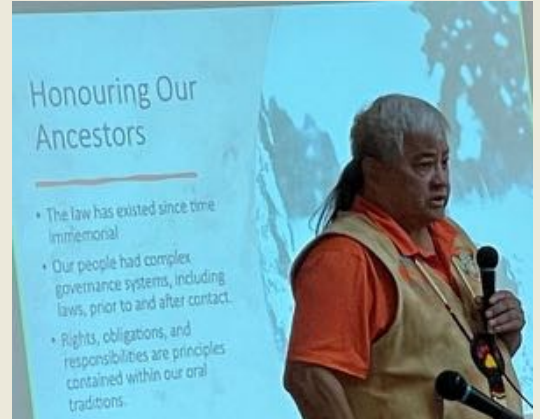
Guest speakers were brought into community, such as Satsan (Herb George) and Kukwpi7 Wayne Christian. A genealogy workshop was offered for members to take training and do interactive research on family tree's, how to access genealogy information on the internet, the exercise helped understand some history of who we are and how we're connected, by family, community and nation.

Events offered;

1. Inherent Rights Strategy workshops towards Self government and Bill C-92 for Child and Family Services: Guest; Satsan.
 - a. From the workshop Satsan was impressed that T'it'q'et already had developed its own constitution with laws. After some review with his legal council; they felt T'it'q'et is ready to enter into an agreement for Child and Family Services. This is a matter

of laws and governing and is now with the P'egp'ig'lha Council, who oversees the constitution.

2. Culture and Traditional event; historic practices for Child and Family ways; Guest speaker; Kukwpi7 Wayne Christian;
 - a. The largest attendance for this workshop, the people appreciated the cultural experience, the ceremony that honored the children.
3. Genealogy and Family tree workshop with Aboriginal Genealogy Association, followed with a field trip to Victoria archives with Gena Project Researcher and part of the group went to Seattle archives, for research on their family history



Community engagement the need to connect with community members to gain better understanding of the project and what Bill C92 and Jurisdiction for Child and Family Services. Conducting the community needs assessment survey came with challenges, mainly low participation. Due to the pandemic restrictions, that created barriers to conduct meaningful community engagement prior to launching the questionnaire. Some obstacles that created barriers for information sharing and survey participation, that effected people who didn't have access to internet, mailing out issues, and using Survey Monkey. Fortunately, we were able to get enough response to create enough data that supports the project, in general the people who participated agreed to owning and governing its own child and family services.

Research is an important part of the project; our researcher gathered and compiled historical material that will help in the development of T'it'q'et's

Child and Family Services laws, policies and programs. Research was conducted from various institutes in, Victoria, Ottawa, Vancouver, and Indigenous Service Canada (ISC) and much more information was found on line. This valuable information will provide us knowledge of the stories of the ancestors about traditions and values of caring for children and families and explore historical and contemporary information about jurisdiction of children and families.



Research

by Gena Edwards BSW MSW | March 2023

Contents

1. Research
 - National Archives
 - Canadian Museum of History July 2022 and February 2023
 - Provincial Archives
2. Interviews
3. Conclusion

1. Research

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

July 2023, I visited the National Archives and found the following materials.

In 1887

The Lillooet Indians objected to other people mining in their territory and the Indian Agent agreed and the Provincial government stated that the Indian Agent has no power only over the Indians, stating "Indian Agent has false position with the Indians". The Indian agent states they have

the power to settle all difficulties between the Indians and whites. (appendix 1)

In 1899

- Vital Statistics - population eighty-one (81) and there were four (4) deaths and four (4) births that year – (appendix 2)
- Health - no epidemic diseases affected that year
- Economic – farming, gold mining, hunting, fishing and cutting fire wood for the township of Lillooet

In 1902

- Vital Statistics – population is sixty-eight (68) consisting of twenty-three (23) men, twenty (20) women and twenty-five (25) young people. There was seven (7) deaths and one (1) birth (appendix 3)
- Health – no diseases, deaths were of elders
- Economic – same as 1899 and men were guiding in the tourism and hunting. Women

were selling gloves, moccasins, berries and baskets

In 1911

- Vital statistics – population 86 on IR #1 and 13 on IR#2 (appendix 4)
- Health – both reserves good health on IR#2 homes were not clean
- Economic – IR #1 fishing and working for settlers, IR#2 farming, fishing and hunting

CANADIAN MUSEUM OF HISTORY

July 2023 I visited and found the follow material:

In 1889–1914

- A long list of artifacts found in the Lillooet area from stones from graves to food machines (appendix 5)

In 1916

- Pictographs of the Lillooet area (appendix 6)

In 1923

- A letter depicting a cave

between Lillooet and Lytton on the west side of river with a lot of rock paintings (appendix 7)

In 1928

- Letter depicting sketches of local animals to Lillooet (appendix 8)

In 1977

- Nancy Turners work in BC however her work is taken out for Lillooet as we need to go through her (appendix 9)

There are 2 books with Lillooet Indian legends pertaining to children

- Little Wild Onion of Lillooet – (1952) Diane Common - children’s story in the 1700’s with Lillooet legends (Book copy ordered)
- From First Moon to end of year – (1938) Rosalia Scott have yet to find book
- Nilh izá sptákwlhkalh = These are our legend (1950) – Jan Van Eijk – ordered book



Delegation of BC Chiefs in Ottawa in 1916 including James Reasket (Lillooet) Thomas Adolph (Xaxlip) In February 2023

BC ROYAL MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES

In 1882

- A lot of correspondence from commissioner O'Riley regarding land reserves
- There is a diary from Archibald McKinlay with some description of Indigenous children on reserves in the Lillooet area here's the link (it's over 400 pages)

<https://search-bcarchives.royalbcmuseum.bc.ca/archibald-mckinlay-diary>

In 1901

- Alice Riley passed away she was 38
- There were a lot of death and birth records which are digitally copied

In 1920

- A picture of a funeral at Lillooet reserve
- Petroglyphs by Lillooet BC



Basket dating back to 1901 from Lillooet



Petroglyphs near Lillooet BC, 1920



Funeral (unknown), 1920

2. Interviews

There were over 20 interviews conducted and there was a consensus that T'it'q'et should take over jurisdiction over Child Welfare.

Following are some quotes of some interviews:

"Kids back in the day were looked after by everyone, there was never any concern about who was watching us"

"That phrase it takes a community to raise a child, I see it on the wall but I don't see it happening in this community"

"I was a foster parent and had to take a lot of courses and none had aboriginal content. When the children were not good the social workers didn't care they turned a blind eye"

"Child welfare is a set of policies on how children are taken and supposedly to keep them safe, but they are removed from their families and not given back"

"The Provincial MCFD has so many issues with our children. We need to bring back our children and have a better way"

"Back in the day grandparents had a say in where children stayed when one of their parents died. Nobody questioned, it was the way things were done. MCFD never had jurisdiction over our children as we have our traditional ways to look after children"

"We need our laws to be recognized as we never gave up our rights to our children. It comes down to colonialism, when we looked after ourselves and our children for 1000's and 1000's of years"

"Social Workers used their values to judge our people which gave them the ability to apprehend our children. Now we want to run our own law to keep our children"

"I am afraid of sama7s because they took my children,

grand-children and great grand-children. I don't believe anyone who says they work or are affiliated with MCFD, because they are not good people"

"It was better to be white or Chinese because the social workers left you alone"

"MCFD Social workers tick boxes and don't know or have relationships with Indigenous families"

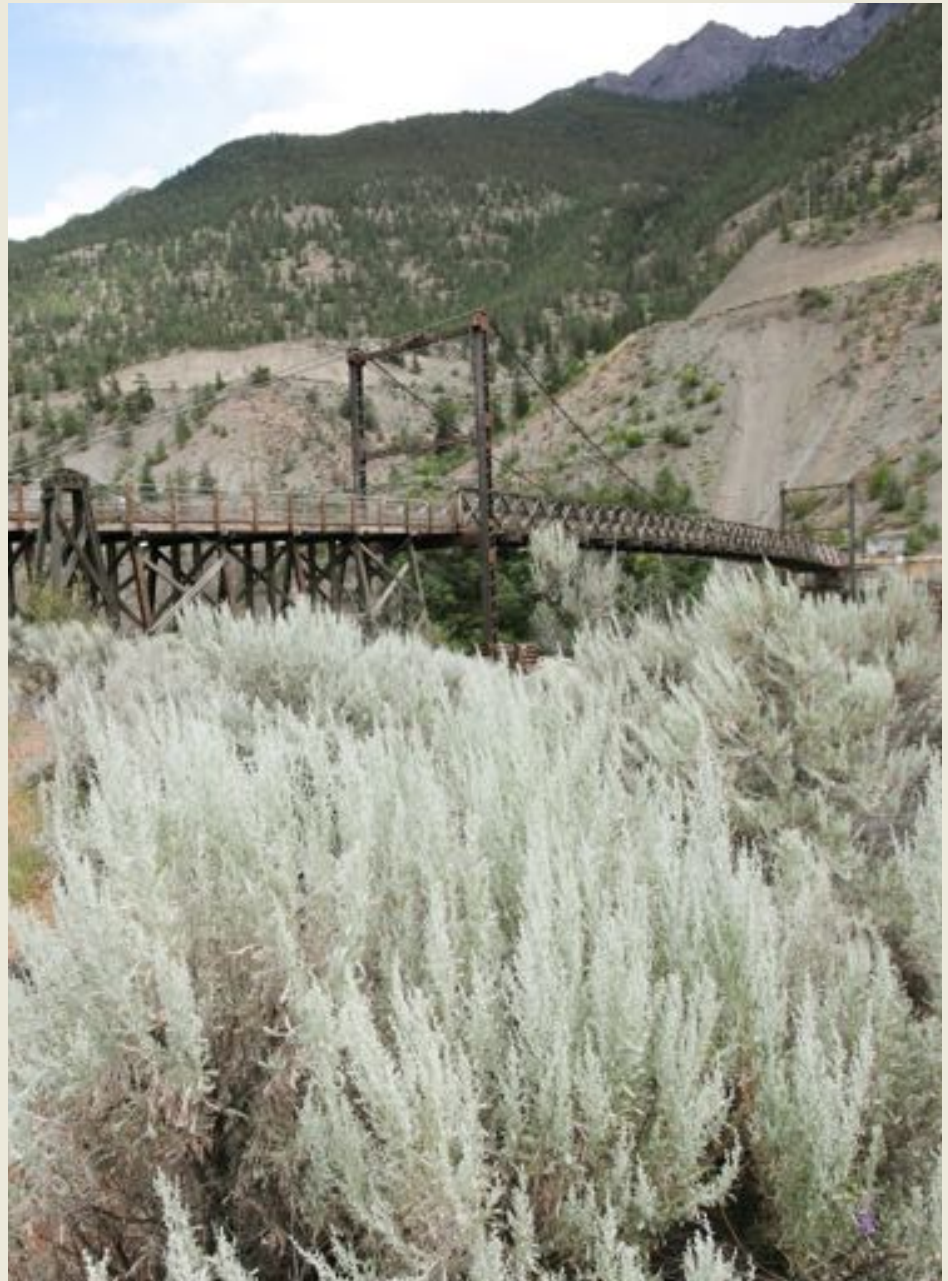
"A lot of children were taken in the 1940's to the 1960's and the now elders have a lot to learn our cultural protocols, language and ways, it's so sad"

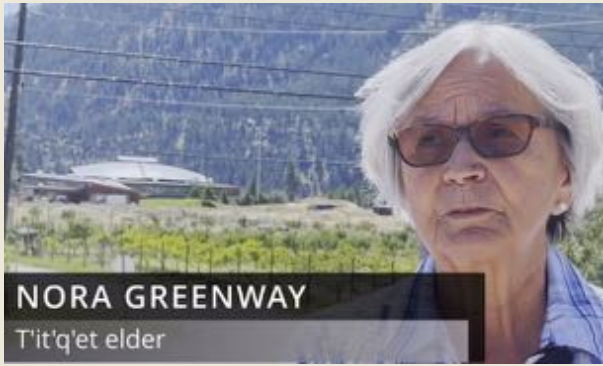
3. Conclusion

This year was satisfactory with gathering information for T'it'q'et. I felt rushed when in Ottawa because I was there for two reasons and I could easily have 1 more week at the National Archives and Library for the restricted material.

The interviews went well; however, some elders did not want to be interviewed. T'it'q'et has a solid foundation for their own laws being interpreted for child welfare. Randy Bouchard and Dorothy Kennedy have a tremendous amount of information pertaining to T'it'q'et – you have to ask them to go to them to look at their information.

There is a vast amount of information in NYC and Washington DC which is not available online. Need to include more from the 60's scoop and millennium scoop to present day.



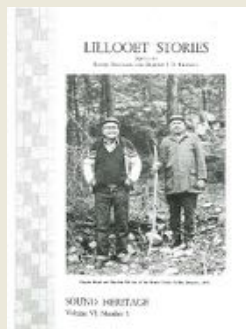
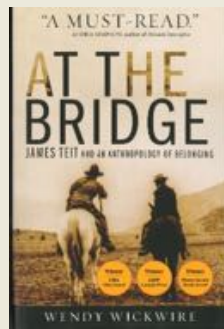


Interviews with elders, leadership, members, and caregivers; provided information of how the people perceived, understood and believed our ancestors culture and traditional ways of protecting and being responsible for our own child and family matters, prior to Child and Family Services laws, and Child Welfare. The stories that were shared, gave their account and witness to what happened during the Indian Residential School, of the children being taken from community into residential schools where their culture was forbidden to be practiced.

Also the sixties scoop, parents lost their children to a welfare system, children were put into foster homes, and some were adopted to non-Indigenous families, and many did not return to families or community. Apprehensions that happened while under the jurisdiction of the provincial government. Tore many children and families apart with

little or no reason. So much could have been prevented if families had the means, resources and supports to care for their own children.

For the historical information; stories, archives, and books; we encourage members to become familiar with the history, we purchased some books for a lending library, example; At The Bridge; Teit stories, Lillooet Stories; Sam Mitchell, and other material of elder's stories.





Project Training, Planning and Preparation for Child and Family Services





T'it'q'et Social Development Coordinator expressed the reality that most Band Social Development (BSDW) coordinators take on roles that are not funded by Indigenous Services Canada.

The Institute of Fiscal Studies of Democracy (IFSD) collaboration process was presented to Chief and Council and Administrator which received support and approval to proceed working with IFSD and Dr Helaina Gaspard to help us through the project to identify the need and fill in the gaps the community needs to oversee our own Child and Family Services. July information sharing meeting with IFSD; Institute of Fiscal Studies affiliated with University of Ottawa; Guest facilitator; Dr Helaina Gaspard to review key questions of community resources available and offered for Child and Family services, as well financial resources to support Child and Family Services cases. Ottawa meeting; Dec 2022; three of the Child and Family Services team attended

Key discussions to prepare for and development of ownership of Child and Family Services;

- financial situation,
- what is the vision for Child and Family Services,
- current structure of organization,
- and what does T'it'q'et want Child and Family Services to look like,
- Prepare with provincial and federal government the alignment process towards continued development of Child and Family Services.
- P'egp'ig'lha Council; laws and constitution

Discussion of the current organizational structure and financial operation of T'it'q'et. T'it'q'et operates its programs and services from funding

mainly *from* Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) a 10-year grant funding agreement with ISC, and First Nations Health Authority (FNHA) a 5yr funding agreement with FNHA (health).

T'it'q'et Social Development Coordinator expressed the reality that most Band Social Development (BSDW) coordinators take on roles that are not funded by Indigenous Services Canada. Addressing family prevention and supports services is over and above the program service delivery description of the ISC BSDW position along with administering social assistance. Aside from administering social assistance funding, much of the work is focused on actual social work; family support, child protection, parental supports, safety issues, crisis intervention, family court, advocacy for families and children, mental health supports, referrals and participation in child assessments with Ministry of Child and Families (MCFD). These extra services were identified as not funded by

ISC Social assistance program, but needed carried out as volunteer work by the Social Development coordinator.

There are other departments in the organization that offer programming for culture, language and land-based activities, these are open to all community members to participate.

There is an infant and child program, that is governed by a community board; a day-care, and preschool, funded by Aboriginal Head Start On Reserve, Brighter Futures, Education, and program dollars for child care incentive.

To support work needed to be done with IFSD, T'it'q'et needed to confirm there is a formal mandate to move forward towards jurisdiction and ownership according to Bill c92 and the Act respecting First Nations, Inuit and Metis Children, Youth and Families. The mandate is supported by means of the P'egp'ig'lha Constitution of 2007, and a BCR signed by T'it'q'et Chief and Council.

Band Council Resolution; May 20th 2021; # 2021-5-20;

WHEREAS Our T'it'q'et First Nation Vision is to look after ourselves and each other and to make our own laws and follow our own way of life as did our ancestors and as will our future generations. This important capacity building and planning work will assist us in preparing for jurisdiction over our children and families

Other material that support community needs are found and archived securely in T'it'q'et files, program and project surveys, feasibility studies for capital infrastructure, research and studies conducted that provide statistics and data of the community demographic, and needs of the community. What was accessed and reviewed for this project, was the language survey, housing survey, child care needs survey, Poverty Action study, comprehensive Health needs assessment for the 5yr agreement, and education survey.

Future discussion will continue with community members of the

future departmental structure of a Child and Family Services program /department; recruitment, retentions be considered to bring in needed professionals to the community. What type of education and training is being offered for community members, what institutes have been approached, and time lines for anyone interested in these types of careers.

Structure of the community was discussed; the governance, organization framework and vision. Which governing body oversees the laws, mandates and developments of these mandates (what is the processes to develop mandates), accountability of budgets resources HR capital?

For Child and Family Services; How to build budgets that will meet the needs of the community?

Key Considerations;

- Structure and governance,
- Capital of buildings
- Capacity in the workplace for Child and Family Services

delivery of programs and services

- Mandate to prepare and move towards ownership to T'it'q'et own Child and Family Services
- Future of Child and Family Services; programs/ services, people (employment, professionals, operational both management and functioning needs, capital infrastructure)

Remaining questions;

1. Who is accountable for overseeing the development or the approach for Child and Family Services, review other legislation approaches for ideas;
2. Legal representation is a key issue; a lot of communities don't have the resources to fund legal fees, consultation and assist with legal matters for Child protection, this needs to be a consideration for future funding to cover the legal component to own the Child and Family Services programs
3. What is the process and options for development of Child and Family Services;

- a. Invite or arrange a meeting with other nations to talk about law making and how they incorporated their laws into their acts and coordination agreements with Federal and Provincial governments,
 - b. The need to talk about First Nations Governance organization; the governance structures, independence of an organization how that would work with existing structures and what role of the elected Chief and Councils have for Child and Family Services, (jurisdiction)?
 - c. Mandate; need clarification with goals and purpose
4. Who will be accountable for reviewing/adjudication options for Child and Family Services?
 5. Who will be accountable for implementing the chosen approach to Child and Family Services; leadership, or which council, or community?

Community input will continue to help shape and guide the development of programs,

policies, procedures and identifying the gaps and needs of the members.

Capital discussions;

Need performance assessment for the organization, capital needs, what outcomes are needed, strategy and performance

1. Understanding the Needs
 - a. Existing and future programming, inventory current prevention and protection programs and services, consider post-majority population (youth aging out of care up to 30yrs old) for care programming services, define desired future
2. Quantifying Capital requirements
3. Inventory or current portfolio of assets
4. Identification and quantification of current gaps
5. education training needs
 - a. training needed for parents, care givers
 - b. social workers BSW
 - c. therapist's; speech, physio, etc. or occupational therapists

- d. clinical supports for physical health needs
 - e. Mental health providers
 - f. Family support workers
 - g. Operational positions; administrative and clerical supports
 - h. Technical training for IT etc.
 - i. Child and Family Services board training, leadership training
6. infrastructure needs
 - a. understanding the needs
 - b. virtual equipment and supports
 - c. location, land, infrastructure
 7. Address and clarify on/away from home membership
 8. Stats for families, children; percentage of children registered, on/away from home
 9. Stats for total membership

Years 2023–2026 of the project will be dedicated to the continued development of the Child and Family Services programs, policies, laws, partnership agreements and shaping the governance and management model that meets the community's needs.

Opportunities for training and education will help strengthen T'it'q'et authority towards roles and responsibilities to oversee their own Child and Family Services program.

The final years will be building on the coordination agreements and act, that will lead towards negotiations and transfer of jurisdiction of responsibilities from the Provincial and Federal governments responsible for Child welfare and Child and Family Services, if that is the wish of the community.

Resources; Audio visual and other material developed or collected;

1. Research material from museums, universities, libraries, indigenous organization archived files, different government archived files, and from the internet
2. 3-minute video of the project; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fzu4mNZt3JE>
3. Pamphlet of the project
4. Workshop material filed and archived

5. Binders of reading material collected relating to Child and Family services
6. DNA kits for family use and research
7. Library books; history, stories
8. Needs assessment survey questions
9. Interview questions and Interview response; written and recorded and transcribed

Project team;

- Franny Alec, Project Manager
- Gena Edwards, Project Researcher Masters and BSW
- Charlene Napoleon, Executive Assistant T’it’q’et; knowledgeable of language, culture traditions, historical information, and of the people of T’it’q’et
- Lowanda Knox, Employment/training Advocate T’it’q’et community member; holds extensive experience and knowledge of Child Welfare and Child and Family Services; worked in many capacities with Ministry of Child and Families, Delegated Aboriginal Authorities’, and First Nations in Child and Family Services roles.

Partnering T’it’q’et Admin and Health staff

- Janice Whitney, T’it’q’et Administrator
- Shawna Riley, Social Development Coordinator
- Vanessa Thevarge, Health and Social Development Manager
- Susan Napoleon, Education Manager

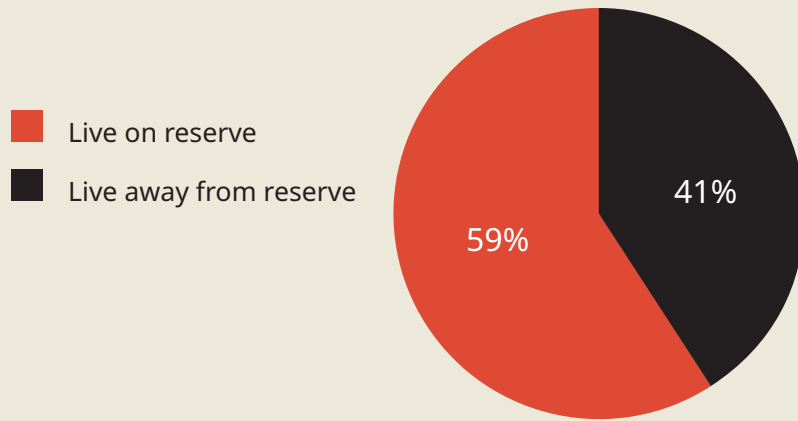
T’it’q’et Community Needs Assessment/Survey results

The purpose of the community needs assessment/survey is an important part of the engagement process of the Child and Family Services project, to involve members, asking for support towards the ownership of a community controlled Child and Family Services programs. The questions focused on sections relating to demographics of individual information, family structure, support services, culture and traditions, and ownership and involvement of Child and Family services.

The survey questions focused mainly on these topics;

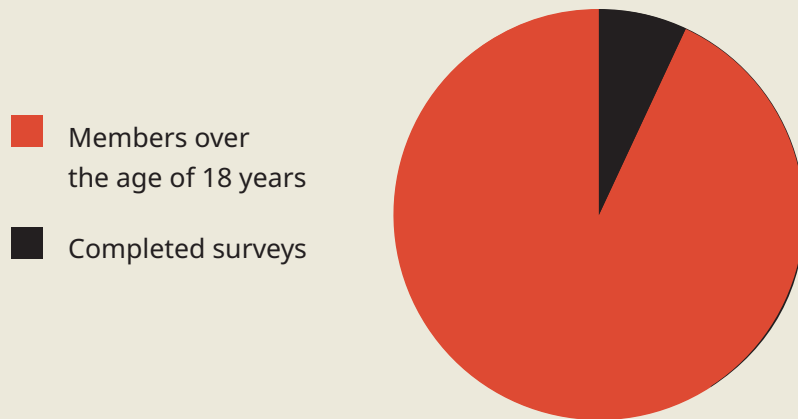
- personal information, (age, membership, location, marital status, family structure, education, employment, and household numbers)
- total T’it’q’et membership; 459, live in community, 188, live away from community, 271

Membership location



Total T'it'q'et membership; 459, responses from members 18yrs and over; 29

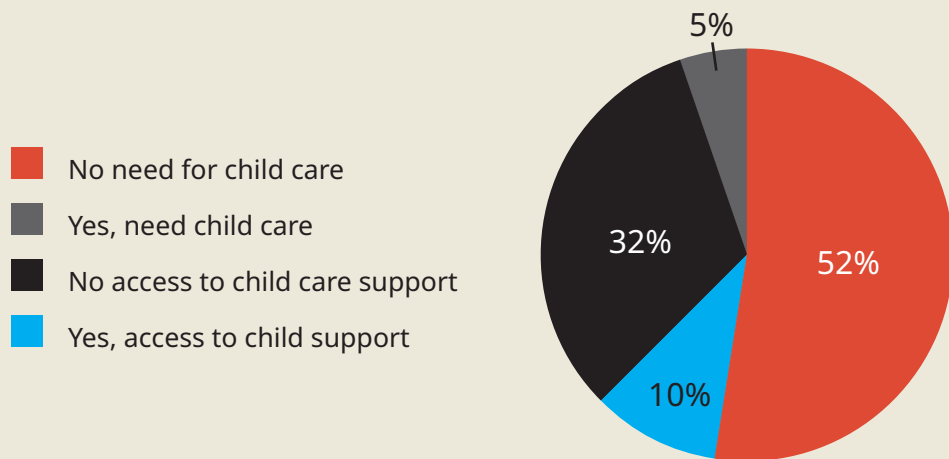
Aged 18 and over



- Total T'it'q'et membership; 459, responses from members 18yrs and over; 29

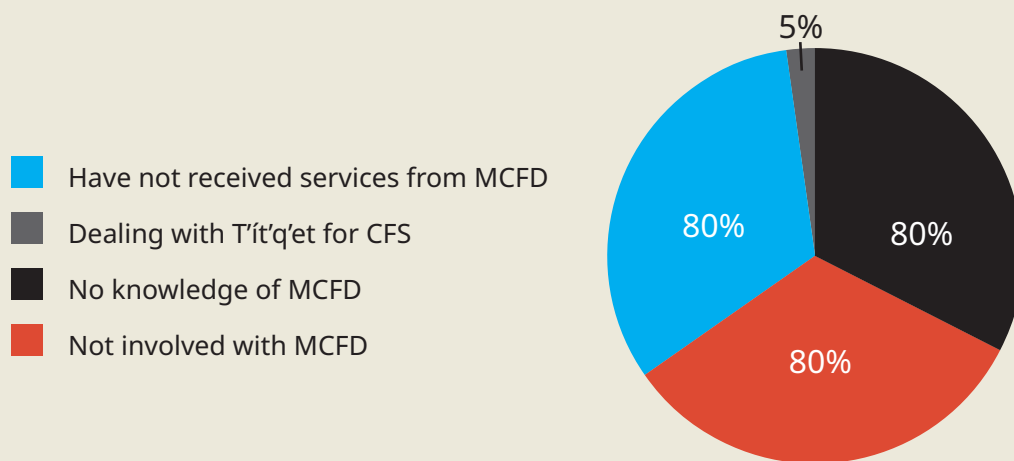
- Child and Family; numbers of children, child care needs, ages, access to supports, parental/guardian roles, MCFD information
 - Children under 18yrs, access to support yes 10%, access to support no 32%, need child care yes 5%, need child care no 52%

Child Care Supports for under 18 yrs

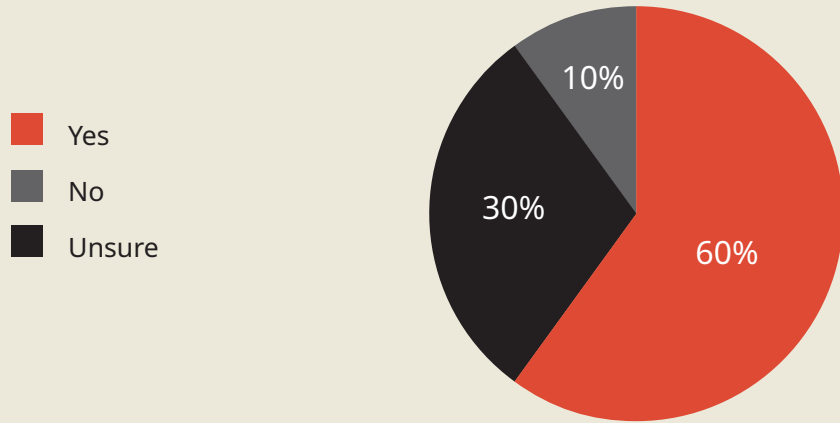


- Child and Family; numbers of children, child care needs, ages, access to supports, parental/guardian roles, MCFD information
 - Children under 18yrs, access to support yes 10%, access to support no 32%, need child care yes 5%, need child care no 52%
- Knowledge of Ministry of Child and Family Services no 80%, MCFD involvement no 80%, have not received support or services from MCFD 80%

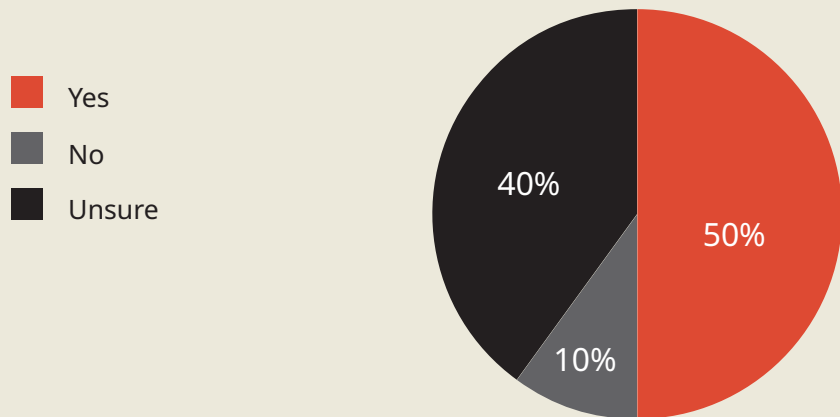
Knowledge of MCFD Services



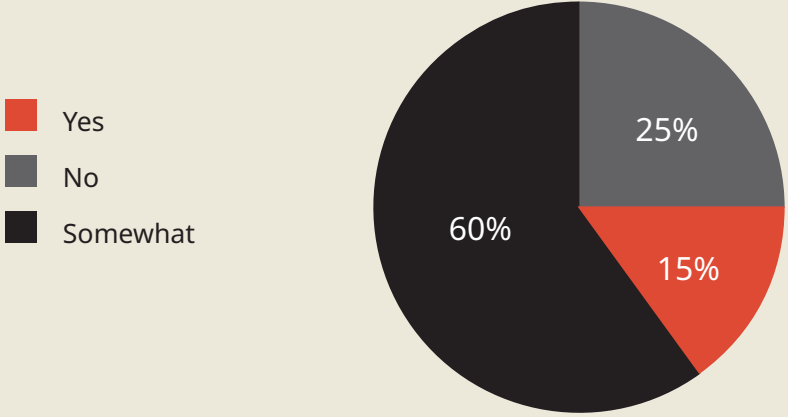
Would you like T'it'q'et to have more control and authority over Child and Family Services and Child Welfare of T'it'q'et children?



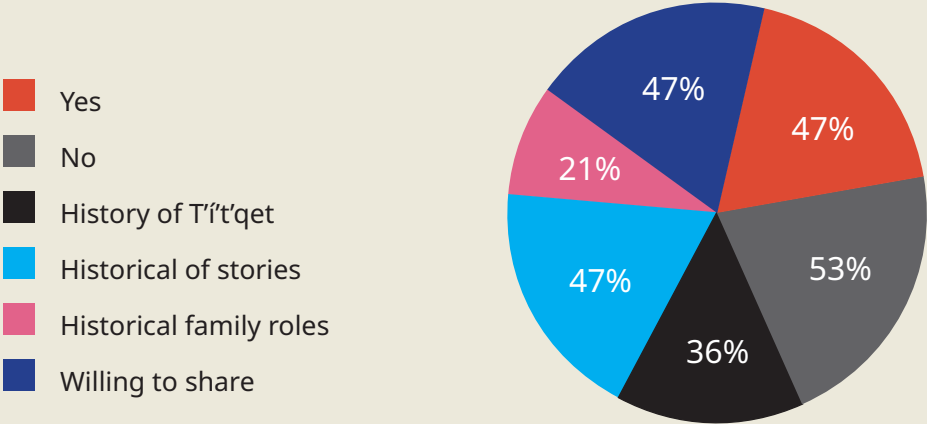
In Agreement for T'it'q'et to take ownership of Child and Family Services



St'at'imc Culture, history and traditions: Do you know St'at'imcets?

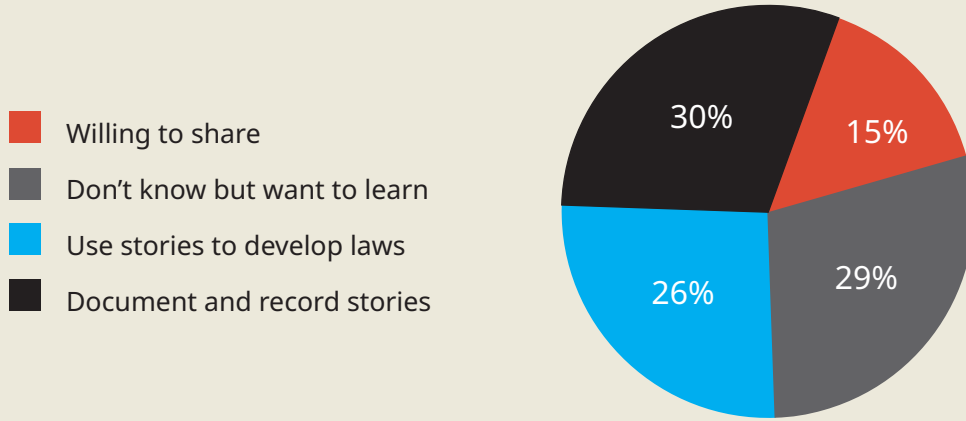


Familiar with culture and traditional history: Familiar with history of St'at'imc nation



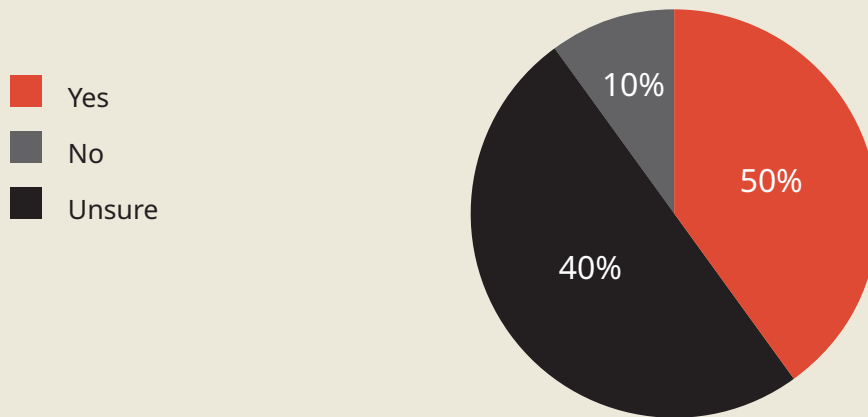
- Familiar with history of St'at'imc nation and 37%, familiar with historical stories 47%, family roles 21%, willing to share stories 47%

Using historical stories of family and child rearing towards the development of laws and ownership for T'it'q'et Child and Family Services



- Using historical stories of family and child rearing towards the development of laws and ownership for T'it'q'et Child and Family Services, importance to document and archive stories for safe keeping, want to learn more about historical stories about child and families
- Historical stories; willing to share stories 47%, don't know the stories want to learn 90%, use the stories to develop the ownership of Child and family services 80%, document record the historical stories for safe keeping 95%

In Agreement for T'it'q'et to take ownership of Child and Family Services



- Future planning for development of Child and family services for T'it'q'et
- Members indicated they are interested in various roles of a T'it'q'et Child and Family Services program;
 - Administrative, bookkeeping, consultation, elder advisor
 - Training for boards and committees

Conclusion

The purpose of the project: Fulfilling the Dream of the P'egp'ig'lha – Looking After Our Children, the project will continue with community engagement, along with sharing and accessing more information of the process and planning towards the goal of ownership and jurisdiction of Child and Family Services.

T'it'q'et has undertaken the task of doing this project, the intent is to bring back to the people what has been lost and taken

away by the governments and institutions; the right and ownership of caring for children and families.

Work plans are being developed for the next year to continue the preparation for readiness towards the final agreements when the community is ready to make that decision to sign an agreement asserting control of Child and Family Services. There will be more information sessions and workshops with guest speakers knowledgeable

with the Child Welfare history and current process that will be invited to community to share their knowledge. There will be meetings with Federal Government/ Indigenous Services Canada and with Provincial Government/MCFD, to engage in discussion of the governments reform plans around changes to their policies and procedures for Child and Family Services. Please watch for postings of these events.







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