

AUGUST 2023

RELATIONSHIP-BUILDING AND HEAT RESPONSE:

OPPORTUNITIES TO DECOLONIZE
THE UNIVERSITY NEIGHBOURHOODS
ASSOCIATION IN THE CONTEXT OF
HEAT WAVE RESPONSE

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DISCLAIMER



This report was produced as part of the UBC Sustainability Scholars Program, a partnership between the University of British Columbia and various local governments and organisations in support of providing graduate students with opportunities to do applied research on projects that advance sustainability across the region.

This project was conducted under the mentorship of University Neighbourhoods Association staff. The opinions and recommendations in this report and any errors are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the University Neighbourhoods Association or the University of British Columbia.

TABLE OF CONTENTS



1. LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

2. BACKGROUND

3. UNA GOVERNANCE

4. FOUNDATIONAL DOCUMENTS

5. JURISDICTIONAL HEAT RESPONSE

6. LIMITATIONS AND NEXT STEPS

LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The University Neighbourhoods Association manages five neighbourhoods which occupy and use land on the stolen, unceded, and traditional territory of the hən̓q̓əmi̓n̓əh̓ speaking people of xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam).

I am an uninvited settler occupying these same lands, and I humbly accept my responsibility to acknowledge these lands and to walk softly on this unceded territory.

The occupation and use of land by settlers are the result of colonialism and a continued tool to displace Indigenous communities, disregard Indigenous rights, and attempt erasure of Indigenous Peoples and Nations. Despite these violent acts, xʷməθkʷəy̓əm has and continues to resist, and retain their inherent rights.

I have an individual responsibility and the UNA has a collective responsibility to uphold xʷməθkʷəy̓əm rights in this land, and I take this opportunity to commit myself to critically engaging with colonial institutions and seeking transformations to uphold xʷməθkʷəy̓əm rights on their lands.



BACKGROUND

This section is used to introduce myself and how this project about heat waves came to take its current form, to introduce x^wməθk^wəy^əm rights in their words, and provide an overview of the UNA.

The following subsections include:

MUSQUEAM DECLARATION

WHO I AM AND MY INTENTIONS

PROJECT PURPOSE

WHAT I DID AND WHY

TIMELINE

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

UNA OVERVIEW

MUSQUEAM DECLARATION

Musqueam DECLARATION

We, the Musqueam people openly and publicly declare and affirm that we hold aboriginal title to our land, and aboriginal rights to exercise use of our land, the sea and fresh waters, and all their resources within that territory occupied and used by our ancestors, namely:

The lands, lakes and streams defined and included by a line commencing at Harvey Creek in Howe Sound and proceeding Eastward to the height of land and continuing on the height of land around the entire watershed draining into English Bay, Burrard Inlet and Indian Arm; South along the height of land between Coquitlam River and Brunette River to the Fraser River, across to the South or left bank of the Fraser River and proceeding downstream taking in the left Bank of the main stream and the South Arm to the sea, including all those intervening lands, islands and waters back along the sea shore to Harvey Creek, AND, the sea, its reefs, flats, tidal lands and islands adjacent to the above described land and out to the centre of Georgia Strait.
(These lands and waters are described on the map accompanying this declaration.)

We, the Musqueam people, are members of the Musqueam Indian Band and/or persons of one quarter Musqueam Indian Ancestry descended from those *Hunqum?i?num?* speaking people who from time immemorial occupied used and gained their livelihood from those lands, waters and seas as described above.

Our ancestors aboriginal right and our aboriginal right, is to live upon and travel over our aboriginal lands, seas and waters without foreign control or restriction, to utilize, trade and consume all the resources and products of those lands, waters and seas. It is our right to govern ourselves and our communities, to up-hold and determine our own customs, beliefs and laws.

Neither we nor our ancestors have ever given up, extinguished or diminished our aboriginal rights and title by treaty or agreement with any foreign government or power.

We have never considered the bits of land called "Indian Reserves" as compensation for our lost rights and cannot consider them as adequate compensation.

We have never accepted or agreed to the right of governments of Canada or British Columbia, or their agents, to tell us how to run our own affairs or determine how we should live our lives.

We, the Musqueam people, hereby declare our intent to exercise our aboriginal rights, to restore to our own use sufficient traditional resources to enable us and our descendants to live as distinct and independent people in our own land.

We announce our intent to obtain compensation for loss of resources and denial of their uses, where these have been destroyed or exploited by others, or where they cannot be restored.

We announce our intent to establish control of our own communities and our own resources in order to control, determine, and guarantee our future.

This is our aboriginal right: and a basic, universal human right.

Musqueam Indian Band
Vancouver, British Columbia.

Dated: Vancouver
June 10th 76

Chief Robert C. Smith
Chief Robert C. Smith

Mary B. Clarke
Councilor Mary B. Clarke

John J. Poir
Councilor John J. Poir

Antoine J. Smith
Councilor Antoine J. Smith

Joseph R. Smith
Councilor Joseph R. Smith

Robert J. Smith
Councilor Robert J. Smith

WHO I AM AND MY INTENTIONS

My name is Jocelyn Brady, I am a White settler of French Acadian, Irish, and Norwegian heritage. I come from SnPintk'tn (Penticton), on the unceded, stolen, and occupied territory of the Syilx Okanagan Nation. I humbly assume my responsibility to continually listen, un/learn, and act to uphold the inherent rights of x^wməθk^wə́yəm on whose lands I am located.

I am a Master of Public Health student at UBC and this work was completed in the summer between the two academic years of my program. I applied for this position during a year of deep learning and unlearning, when I had the privilege of learning from the teaching team and fellow students in SPPH 536: “Aboriginal People and Public Health: Ethics, Policy, and Practice”. My place in this work is the product of many teachers I have had along the way and what I know to be truth was taught to me by Indigenous-led initiatives, advocacy, and folks in my post-secondary education and personal life.

I carry this knowledge with me and hope that I uphold the truth in a good way in this report. From a teaching I received in the SPPH 536 course, I am attempting to take up the 'copper pot' work as a settler, which is to transform and abolish colonial systems and structures that caused and continue to cause harm to these lands and the Indigenous Peoples of these lands.

The intention of this work is to uphold my individual responsibility to the people and lands of x^wməθk^wə́yəm as an uninvited settler. This report is an invitation for the University Neighbourhoods Association (UNA) to reflect on our positionality on these lands and our in/actions in the past and present, to take up our collective responsibility to x^wməθk^wə́yəm, and to become good neighbours moving forward.

PROJECT PURPOSE

The stated purpose of this project initially was to: "identify short-term and long-term measures to provide cool, accessible public spaces during extreme heat events and where they could be situated in the university residential neighbourhoods". The project priorities included climate justice and equity.

From what I have been taught, every person has a responsibility to self-reflect, un/learn, and take actions to be good guests and visitors on Indigenous territories. As a municipal-like service provider, which occupies and oversees land use on xʷməθkʷə́yəm territory, it is critical that the UNA be in active and direct relationship with xʷməθkʷə́yəm. Additionally, words about climate justice and equity are empty if we are not grounding this work in relationship-building with xʷməθkʷə́yəm and upholding rights that have been and continue to be disregarded by colonial institutions. Therefore, during the interview for this position, I inquired about the UNA's current relationship with xʷməθkʷə́yəm.

I learned that the UNA does not have a relationship with xʷməθkʷə́yəm, and so I proposed altering the direction of this project to first analyze the internal governance structure and policies of the UNA, document the organization's responsibilities for relationship-building with xʷməθkʷə́yəm using foundational documents, and outline internal work for UNA to consider before initiating contact with xʷməθkʷə́yəm directly.

Moving through this project, I came to learn that the xʷməθkʷə́yəm administration is very busy and in high demand from departments and researchers across UBC, as well as other external organizations and governments. Therefore, my objective has adjusted to include ways UNA can uphold priorities already stated by xʷməθkʷə́yəm and act to uphold their rights before directly contacting xʷməθkʷə́yəm, to avoid further burdening the community. There is a lot of work to be done internally at the UNA, in line with what xʷməθkʷə́yəm has shared online and through existing relationships with UBC departments.

WHAT I DID AND WHY

Data Sources:

1. Desk research

- a. Grey literature searches
- b. Analysis of Foundational Rights documents, internal governance documents, multiple local jurisdictional heat responses
- c. Mapping the UNA neighbourhoods outdoor water access, green spaces, and indoor public spaces

2. Walking tours

- a. In-person observational visits to the UNA neighbourhoods to take inventory of indoor and outdoor public spaces

3. Interviews

- a. Semi-structured interviews with people working at UBC and City of Vancouver, in areas of climate change and response, emergency management, and community planning

Process:

1. Desk research

- a. Foundational documents situate UNA responsibilities to xʷməθkʷəy̓əm; internal governance documents help understand the current context of who makes decisions, who is accountable to whom, and where collaborations occur; local jurisdictional heat response can be adapted to the UNA context and bolstered with actions to build a relationship with xʷməθkʷəy̓əm.

2. Walking tours

- a. The walking tours helped familiarize myself with the public spaces in each of the neighbourhoods, and to understand the assets currently available and where more resources need to be prioritized to improve people's access to cooling features during heat events.

3. Interviews

- a. Interviews were unstructured and helped understand lessons-learned from UBC and City of Vancouver departments about heat response and collaborating with xʷməθkʷəy̓əm. Some meetings became brainstorming sessions where key areas of overlap between this project and the work of those interviewed were discussed.

TIMELINE

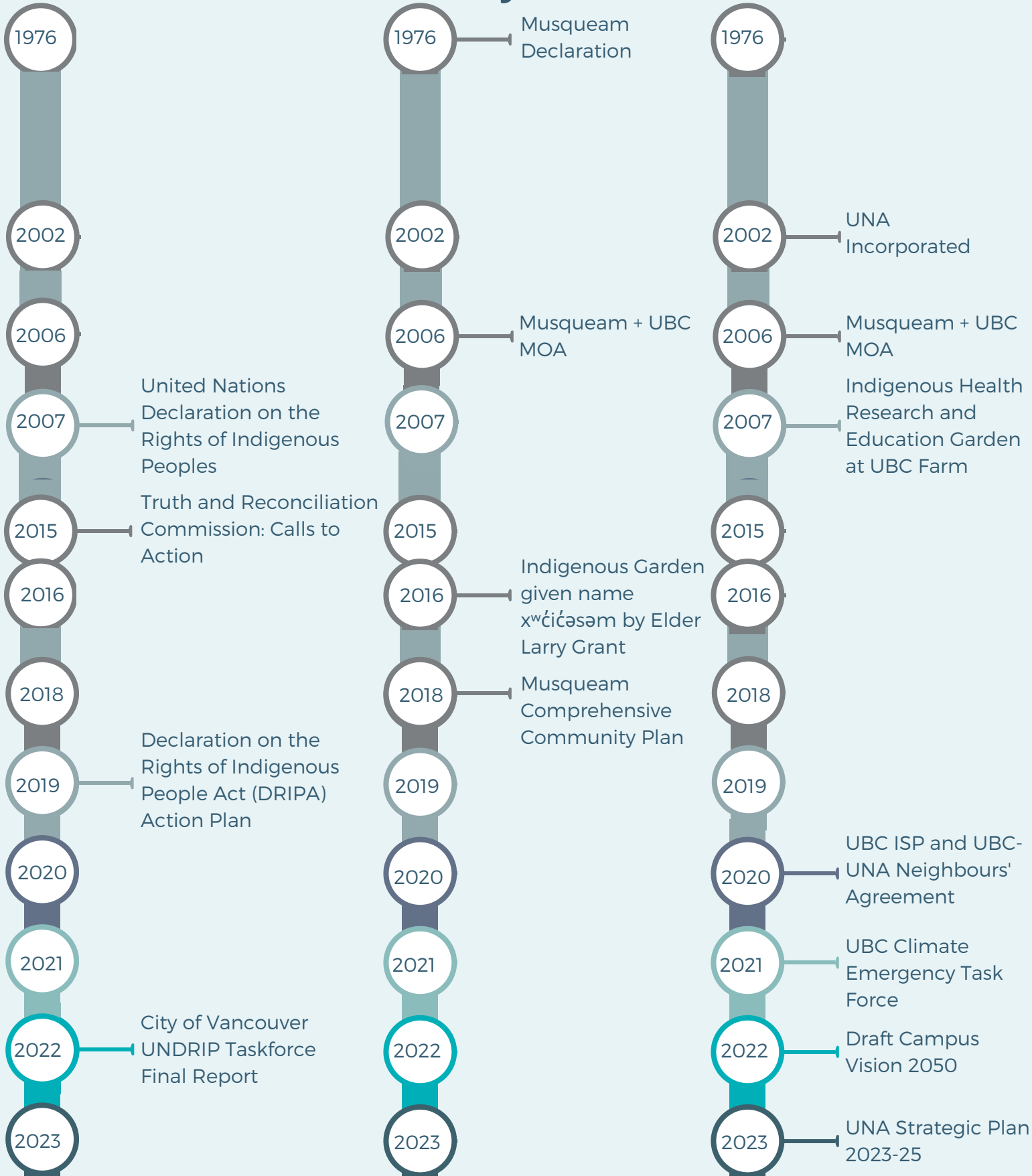
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AUGUST 2023

ENVIRONMENT

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UBC + UNA



Disclaimer: This is not an exhaustive list of everything that happened during this time period, but includes documents and events relevant to this work.

Timeline adapted from a previous report by Groat and colleagues²

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

C+CP - UBC Campus and Community Planning

The 2018 CCP - The 2018 (Musqueam) Comprehensive Community Plan

The UN Declaration - The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

DRIPA - Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act

NCAP - Neighbourhoods Climate Action Plan

UBC - University of British Columbia

UBC ISP - University of British Columbia Indigenous Strategic Plan

UNA - University Neighbourhoods Association

x^wməθk^wə́əm* - Musqueam, in hə́ńqəmińə́m

*x^wməθk^wə́əm is the default spelling used throughout this document, except when referring to documentation from x^wməθk^wə́əm that uses the English spelling.

From online resources by the Indigenous Learning Pathways³ team, I learned that one way to increase Indigenous Nations' presence in colonial institutions is by centring Indigenous languages whenever possible. Therefore, I prioritize the hə́ńqəmińə́m spelling in this report to further x^wməθk^wə́əm presence and visibility in the colonial institutions of UBC and the UNA.

UNA OVERVIEW

The UNA provides municipal-like services to five neighbourhoods - Chancellor Place, East Campus, Hampton Place, Hawthorn Place, and Wesbrook Place - on the UBC Point Grey campus.⁴ Services and operations range from parking, recreational programs and facilities, and maintaining green spaces, to liaising with UBC and other organizations, and advocating on behalf of UNA residents.⁴ UNA was incorporated in 2002 by the UBC Board of Governors, and the Neighbours' Agreement (2020) outlines the relationship between the UNA and UBC.



UNA GOVERNANCE

To understand how the UNA can begin relationship-building with *xʷməθkʷəy̓əm* and honour our responsibilities as guests on this land, it is first necessary to look internally, to understand how the UNA currently operates.

Governance is integral to decision-making, commitments, and reciprocal relationships. Understanding who makes the decisions and what priorities are privileged is necessary to transform the way the UNA relates to the people and land of *xʷməθkʷəy̓əm*.

The following subsections include:

UNA MISSION AND VALUES

UNA STRATEGIC PLAN

UNA ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

UNA + UBC RELATIONSHIP



Old Barn community centre in
Hawthorn Place

UNA MISSION AND VALUES

Mission statement⁵:

Fostering unique and thriving neighbourhoods through community engagement and service delivery.

UNA VALUES

In all that it does, the UNA is guided by a set of core values:



Service Oriented

The UNA anticipates and responds to the needs of the community.



Responsible

In its decision-making, service provision, use of resources and interactions with the community, the UNA recognizes its responsibility to honour and respect all cultures, accommodate a diversity of social groups and individuals, protect the natural environment, and work within financial limits.



Engaging

The UNA seeks ways to engage all groups in the community, working to eliminate language, access, technological and other barriers in order to promote and facilitate connection.



Open and Transparent

The UNA welcomes new ideas from residents, stakeholders and partners. The organization is committed to the principle of transparency in its decision-making, spending and operations.



Committed to Reconciliation

As an integral part of the UBC Point Grey Community, the UNA recognizes the importance of reconciliation with the Musqueam people on whose traditional territory the University Neighbourhoods are situated.

Source: [UNA Strategic Plan 2023-2025](#)

UNA STRATEGIC PLAN

The [UNA Strategic Plan 2023-2025](#) has five priority areas which include: Governance, Advocacy, Environmental Sustainability, Creating Connection, and Organizational Capacity.⁶ The following Goals are found under each priority area and are non-exhaustive, but relate to heat response in the context of relationship-building with xʷməθkʷəy̓əm.

Governance

1. Continue to work with UBC on the revision of the Neighbours' Agreement to set out, in a clear and complete fashion, the rights and obligations of the UNA and UBC.

Advocacy

2. Create a UNA Advocacy Strategy to identify the key public agencies whose decisions and initiatives impact the University Neighbourhoods, identify opportunities and methods for engagement, and develop UNA positions to advocate.

Environmental Sustainability

2. Work with UBC to ensure that the UNA's landscaping service is based on, incorporates, and makes optimum use of, sustainable landscaping practices
3. Seek ways to reduce the environmental and climate impacts of UNA's own operations.

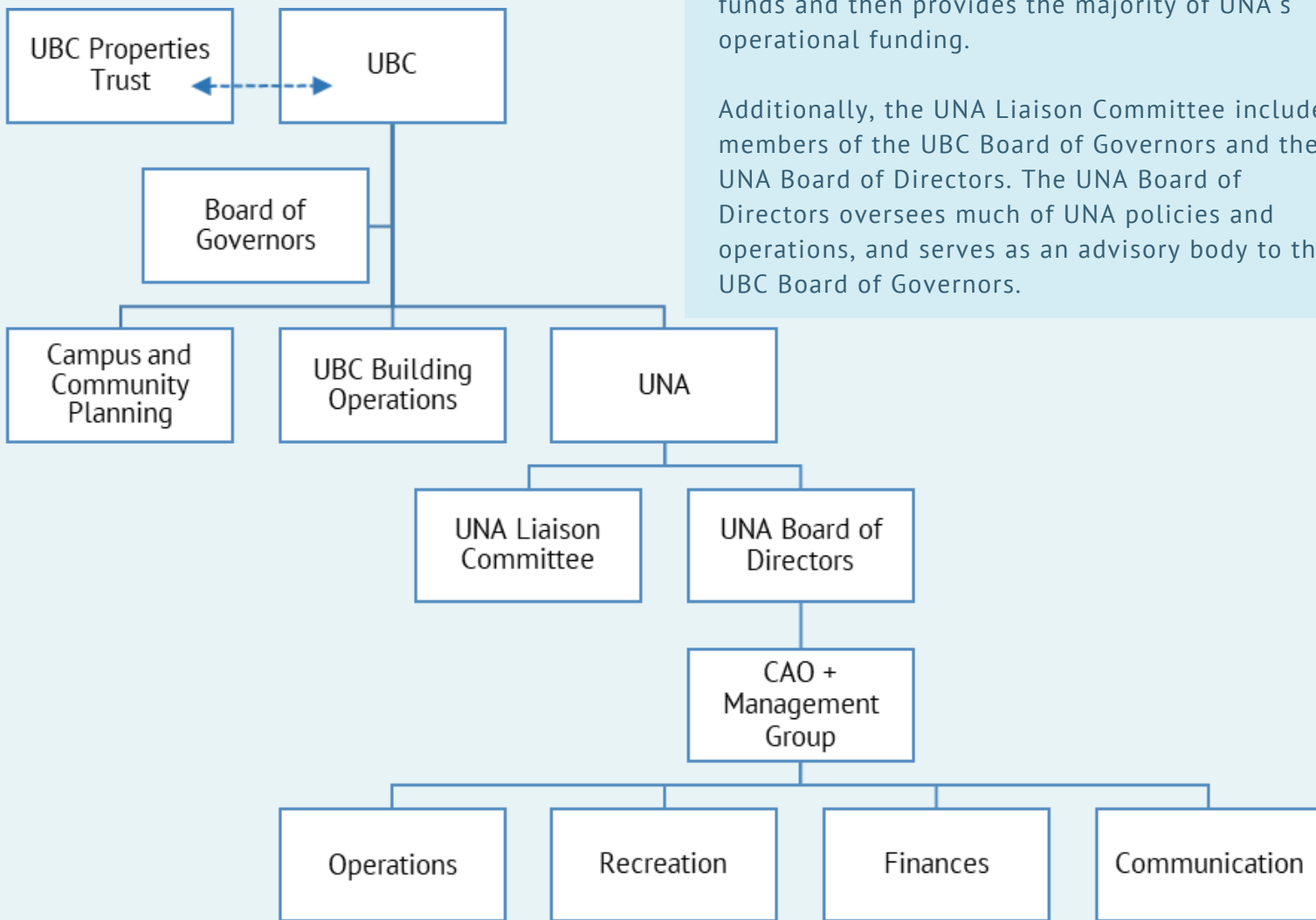
Creating Connection

2. Work with UBC to define a role for the UNA in supporting the University's reconciliation efforts.

Organizational Capacity

2. Develop a long-term organizational resources strategy to ensure that the UNA has the operational capacity to meet the evolving needs of the organization and community.

UNA ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



The UNA is shown under UBC because UBC incorporated the UNA in 2002, and UBC collects funds and then provides the majority of UNA's operational funding.

Additionally, the UNA Liaison Committee includes members of the UBC Board of Governors and the UNA Board of Directors. The UNA Board of Directors oversees much of UNA policies and operations, and serves as an advisory body to the UBC Board of Governors.

The UNA works closely with departments across UBC, specifically Campus and Community Planning (C+CP) but also UBC Building Operations and UBC Properties Trust. Other departments are engaged as necessary. Some areas of recent collaboration have included landscape management, the Neighbourhoods Climate Action Plan (NCAP), representing UNA residents in Campus Vision 2050, and other aspects of access to UBC by UNA residents.

This organizational chart helps understand the relationship between UNA and UBC, and the extent of UNA operations as a 'municipal-like' service provider to the UNA Neighbourhoods. These characteristics of the UNA require that they abide by the following foundational documents and Calls to Action, because of the UNA's role as a municipal service provider and its interconnectedness with UBC.

UNA + UBC RELATIONSHIP: NEIGHBOURS' AGREEMENT

The Neighbours' Agreement (2020) is the most recent iteration of the Agreement documents, which began in 2002 when the UNA was incorporated. The Neighbours' Agreement outlines the "respective roles and relationship between the parties".⁷ The Agreement has been updated and revised multiple times since 2002 and revisions will continue in the future.⁷

The Neighbours' Agreement outlines financial and decision-making roles of both UBC and UNA, among other responsibilities. UBC collects a Service Levy from homeowners in the UNA neighbourhoods which is deposited into the Neighbours' Fund.⁷ This Fund comprises a majority of the UNA's operating budget.⁷

The UNA is led by an elected Board of Directors, who act as an advisory board to the UBC Board of Governors and also comprises part of the UNA Liaison Committee (which includes members of the UNA Board of Directors and UBC Board of Governors).⁷

Importantly, the Neighbours' Agreement excludes any mention of xʷməθkʷəy̓əm. xʷməθkʷəy̓əm is not recognized as rights holders of the land that UNA and UBC use, change, build and operate on. Future iterations of the Neighbours' Agreement should be written in consultation with xʷməθkʷəy̓əm, and affirm xʷməθkʷəy̓əm rights and title by including community representation as an equal partner in decision-making and management of the UNA neighbourhoods.

UNA + UBC RELATIONSHIP: ONGOING PROJECTS

Housing - New and Expanding Neighbourhoods⁸

Acadia Neighbourhood

- Approx. 3600 new units and 3.6 million sq.ft.
- Located beside University Village and xʷməθkʷəyəm-owned leləḥ

Wesbrook Place South

- Approx. 1300 new units and 1.3 million sq.ft.
- Southward expansion of Wesbrook Place Neighbourhood, beside Pacific Spirit Regional Park

Stadium Neighbourhood

- Approx. 1600 new units and 1.63 million sq.ft.
- Beside Thunderbird Stadium and athletic fields

Hawthorn Place North

- Approx. 600 new units and 590,000 sq.ft.
- Northern expansion of Hawthorn Place Neighbourhood



- KEY STRATEGIES**
- Double neighbourhood housing with a broad range of housing types, tenures, unit-types and sizes
 - Significantly increase rental housing to accommodate below-market faculty-staff rental
 - Provide at least 3,300 new student housing beds by mid-2030s, and longer-term capacity
 - Create sites to pilot innovative home ownership options
 - Concentrate housing within walking distance of amenities and transit
 - Continue to prioritize housing access for the vulnerable and marginalized, including Indigenous students
 - Support fast, reliable and affordable transit to off-campus housing via SkyTrain

LEGEND

- EXISTING STUDENT HOUSING
- NEW STUDENT HOUSING
- EXISTING NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSING
- NEW NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSING (MID-RISE)
- NEW NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSING (TOWER)

Diagram is for illustrative purposes only. Future design and layout of buildings, streets and open spaces are subject to more detailed planning.

UNA + UBC RELATIONSHIP: ONGOING PROJECTS

Housing - New and Expanding Neighbourhoods

Among the four new and expanding neighbourhoods, there will be a total of approximately 7,100 new units of neighbourhood housing.⁸

Meanwhile, in the 2018 Musqueam Comprehensive Community Plan, xʷməθkʷəy̓əm identified housing within the top two community priorities (ranked highest priority in 2011 and ranked second highest to education in 2016).⁹

These four housing developments in the UNA Neighbourhoods represent opportunities to make a potentially meaningful step towards relationship-building with xʷməθkʷəy̓əm, for both the UNA and UBC.

Governments (provincial and federal) should be engaged as necessary to meet their governmental duty to xʷməθkʷəy̓əm and all Indigenous peoples for ensuring affordable housing on and off-reserve. Units in these housing developments should be set aside for xʷməθkʷəy̓əm community members, and the community should be included in the planning, design, and development of this new housing to ensure spaces are culturally safe and uphold xʷməθkʷəy̓əm values.

UNA + UBC RELATIONSHIP: ONGOING PROJECTS

Neighbourhoods Climate Action Plan (NCAP)

The NCAP began in 2022 and is led by UBC, with the intent to reach net zero emissions and increase climate resilience in the university neighbourhoods.¹⁰ The NCAP will include "policy directions, targets, and actions" in areas like "buildings, transportation, waste and materials, neighbourhood infrastructure, ecology, and climate emergency preparedness".¹⁰

The NCAP is currently in the 'targeted engagement' phase, with 'public engagement' in the neighbourhoods continuing into the fall and winter.¹⁰ There is no mention of engaging xʷməθkʷəy̓əm, nor is there indication of xʷməθkʷəy̓əm priorities, knowledge, or rights in the NCAP documentation that I could find from desk research. It appears that xʷməθkʷəy̓əm is not included nor considered currently, which is one example of the current and continued exclusion of xʷməθkʷəy̓əm knowledge from some climate planning and land use conversations at UBC.

xʷməθkʷəy̓əm should have been engaged in the early stages of the NCAP planning process, in line with free, prior, and informed consent processes - from the information found online and in conversations with stakeholders at UBC this does not seem to be the case.

Similar to considerations made in this project related to xʷməθkʷəy̓əm capacity, there is information available that can be used to guide the NCAP process in a way that upholds xʷməθkʷəy̓əm rights and priorities in the interim, if direct engagement is not possible moving forward.

UNA + UBC RELATIONSHIP: DISCONNECT FROM X^wMƏθK^wƏYƏM

1. Memorandum of Affiliation

a. UBC and x^wməθk^wəyəm signed an MOA in 2006, to "expand and enhance the working relationship" between the two parties, and to outline areas (community, research, etc) to work on, in hopes of enhancing the strengths of both UBC and x^wməθk^wəyəm.¹¹

2. Musqueam Relationship Agreement

a. UBC and x^wməθk^wəyəm are currently developing a Relationship Agreement.¹² Available information about this Agreement and the development process is very limited. However, this Agreement is cited as a chance to co-develop a unique engagement process including engagement on land-use planning.¹²

Due to the limitations of data collection in this work, I did not interview anyone from x^wməθk^wəyəm directly. Therefore, these Affiliations and Agreements are described above solely through information found online and published by UBC. This is important to note because I have not captured x^wməθk^wəyəm perspectives about the success - or lack thereof - of these documents.

With these limitations in mind, it is interesting to note that the UNA is not mentioned nor engaged in these x^wməθk^wəyəm-UBC processes. Consideration should be taken when developing these documents, as with the Neighbours' Agreement, to include all three parties, particularly when talking about the neighbourhoods land, the resources in the neighbourhoods, housing, and land-use planning and practices.

APPLYING FOUNDATIONAL DOCUMENTS TO UNA RESPONSIBILITIES

In addition to UNA's value of "Committed to Reconciliation" (see page 15), it is important to ground the UNA's responsibility to $x^w m \theta k^w \acute{a} y \acute{a} m$ in Calls to Action and Articles from international, national, provincial, and local foundational documents. These include:

- 1. Musqueam Declaration**
- 2. United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (The UN Declaration)**
- 3. Truth and Reconciliation Commission Calls to Action**
- 4. Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (DRIPA) Action Plan**
- 5. City of Vancouver UNDRIP Taskforce Report**
- 6. UBC Indigenous Strategic Plan**
- 7. Musqueam 2018 Comprehensive Community Plan (CCP)**

Articles and Calls to Action from these documents are also included to support recommendations and future directions in this report.



MUSQUEAM DECLARATION¹

The Musqueam Declaration reaffirms that the Musqueam people "publicly declare and affirm that we hold aboriginal title to our land, and aboriginal rights to exercise use of our land, the sea and fresh waters, and all their resources within that territory occupied and used by our ancestors". Three declarations in this document that relate closely to the UNA include:

Declaration 1 Neither we nor our ancestors have ever given up, extinguished, or diminished our aboriginal rights and title by treaty or agreement with any foreign government or power.

Declaration 2 We have never considered the bits of land called "Indian Reserves" as compensation for our lost rights and cannot consider them as adequate compensation.

Declaration 3 We, the Musqueam people, hereby declare our intent to exercise our aboriginal rights, to restore to our own use sufficient traditional resources to enable us and our descendants to live as distinct and independent people in our own land.

UNA RESPONSIBILITIES

The UNA occupies x^wməθk^wə́əm territory and is complicit in benefitting from unauthorized use of these lands, without compensation or recognition and action to uphold x^wməθk^wə́əm rights.

UNA must work to uphold x^wməθk^wə́əm rights to access and use the land, and resources of the land. This work should occur internally and externally through the UNA's mandate as an advocate to UBC and other partner organizations. A first step would be to do internal assessments of the ways in which the UNA currently perpetuates colonial harms on this land and UNA-wide learning and reflection about what x^wməθk^wə́əm rights and title mean for UNA operations. Potential resources for doing this work are provided below (see Next Steps).

UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES (THE UN DECLARATION)¹³

Article 10 Indigenous peoples shall not be forcibly removed from their lands or territories. No relocation shall take place without the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous peoples concerned and after agreement on just and fair compensation and, where possible, with the option of return.

Article 26.1 Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.

Article 26.2 Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.

UNA RESPONSIBILITIES

UBC - and by extension, the UNA - occupied x^wməθk^wə́yəm territory without receiving consent or providing compensation to x^wməθk^wə́yəm. This occupation, land use, and the operation of services continues today still without compensation to x^wməθk^wə́yəm.

The UNA and UBC must restore x^wməθk^wə́yəm rights to own, use, develop, and control their territories and the resources in these lands, and commit to compensating x^wməθk^wə́yəm for our continued occupation and use of these lands. Land-use planning, housing, and heat response must involve x^wməθk^wə́yəm. Ultimately, returning the land to x^wməθk^wə́yəm stewardship and control must be the goal.

TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION REPORT: CALLS TO ACTION¹⁴

Call to Action 43. We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to fully adopt and implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as the framework for reconciliation.

Call to Action 92. We call upon the corporate sector in Canada to adopt the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as a reconciliation framework and to apply its principles, norms, and standards to corporate policy and core operational activities involving Indigenous peoples and their lands and resources. This includes, but not limited to, the following:

- i. Commit to meaningful consultation, building respectful relationships, and obtaining the free, prior, and informed consent of Indigenous peoples before proceeding with economic development projects.
- ii. Ensure that Aboriginal peoples have equitable access to jobs, training, and education opportunities in the corporate sector, and that Aboriginal communities gain long-term sustainable benefits from economic development projects.
- iii. Provide education for management and staff on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal–Crown relations. This will require skills based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.

UNA RESPONSIBILITIES

The UNA should advocate when collaborating with UBC and UBC Properties Trust for xʷməθkʷəy̓əm consultation and obtaining free, prior, and informed consent before development projects (eg. Stadium and Acadia Neighbourhood) (92.i).

The UNA and UBC must financially compensate xʷməθkʷəy̓əm for the time taken to collaborate and must determine, in partnership with xʷməθkʷəy̓əm, the ways that these collaborations will benefit xʷməθkʷəy̓əm long-term (92.ii).

The UNA has responsibility to seek out and provide education for UNA staff about the history and ongoing colonization of these lands, the place-specific history of xʷməθkʷəy̓əm, Indigenous rights, and anti-racism (92.iii).

DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES ACT (DRIPA) ACTION PLAN¹⁵

Action 1.2 Shift from short-term transactional arrangements to the co-development of long-term agreements that recognize and support reconciliation, self-determination, decision-making and economic independence.

Action 2.6 Co-develop strategic-level policies, programs and initiatives to advance collaborative stewardship of the environment, land and resources, that address cumulative effects and respects Indigenous Knowledge. This will be achieved through collaborative stewardship forums, guardian programs, land use planning initiatives, and other innovative and evolving partnerships that support integrated land and resource management.

Action 3.1 Develop essential training in partnership with Indigenous organizations, and deliver to the B.C. public service, public institutions and corporations that aims to build foundational understanding and competence about the history and rights of Indigenous Peoples, treaty process, rights and title, the UN Declaration, the B.C. Declaration Act, the dynamics of proper respectful relations, Indigenous-specific racism, and meaningful reconciliation.

UNA RESPONSIBILITIES

Addressing Actions 1.2 and 2.6 first requires a relationship between *xʷməθkʷəy̓əm* and the UNA. As with many of the Articles and Actions in these foundational documents, these are long-term responsibilities that the UNA must uphold. Regardless, these Actions outline how the UNA should conduct itself in collaboration work. Agreements must be long-term and support *xʷməθkʷəy̓əm* self-determination and decision-making. This pertains to joint agreements with *xʷməθkʷəy̓əm*, UBC, and UBC Properties Trust about land stewardship, or potentially integrating *xʷməθkʷəy̓əm* knowledge into UNA practices. Although the UNA may not have capacity to develop essential training on their own, training and learning resources are already available and applicable, through UBC, which will be described below (3.1).

CITY OF VANCOUVER UNDRIP TASKFORCE REPORT¹⁶

Call to Action 1.8 d. Local Awareness: Ensure regular opportunities for Vancouver residents of all ages to learn about Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh as title holders on these lands, including knowledge of the territories, languages, history, art forms, etc. Support use of hə́h̓ə́míh̓ə́m̓ and Sk̓w̓x̓w̓ú7mesh.

Call to Action 3.5 Ensure the City funds Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh with capacity funding and personnel support for any process the City wishes the Nations to participate in. Ensure the diverse Indigenous populations living in the city are also funded for engagement.

Call to Action 3.10 Identify ways for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh to assert greater influence on City strategies, plans and projects based on genuine free, prior and informed consent rather than mere consultation.

- a. Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh need to be at the table at the earliest strategic opportunity, working in collaboration with the City which includes talking to community and working together through all the issues.
- b. Identify training options for City staff to understand UNDRIP and support free, prior and informed consent.

Call to Action 4.9 Develop policies and practices which look at a range of spaces such as community centres, parks, recreation centres, art institutions, etc. and prioritize providing governance, affordable access and space for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh and Urban Indigenous spaces for cultural practice and culturally safe community programming.

CITY OF VANCOUVER UNDRIP TASKFORCE REPORT: UNA RESPONSIBILITIES

Actions taken by the UNA based on this report towards relationship-building with *xʷməθkʷəy̓əm* should be transparent to UNA residents (1.8d). Learning, unlearning, and actions should include everyone in the neighbourhoods, considering the collective and individual responsibility we all have to this work as guests on these lands. The UNA must provide tangible resources (ie. financial, transportation, meals during meetings, etc.) to support *xʷməθkʷəy̓əm* capacity in relationship-building and all forthcoming work they may do together (3.5). Land use planning and heat response must seek to include *xʷməθkʷəy̓əm* at the earliest opportunity, once a relationship has been initiated/is underway (3.10). The UNA operates community centres and parks that should be made available and accessible to *xʷməθkʷəy̓əm* (ie. transportation, restricted public access to these spaces as needed, adapting the indoor spaces to be welcoming and safe) (4.9).

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA INDIGENOUS STRATEGIC PLAN¹⁷

Article 1 Develop Indigenous-focused committees, advisories and leadership roles across the University ensuring that Indigenous engagement is broadly integrated into all aspects of the University's academic and operational functions.

Article 19 Engage with Musqueam, the Okanagan Nation and other Indigenous host nations, as appropriate, regarding the design and development of UBC facilities.

Article 38 Review all university policies and operational practices to ensure they support the recognition of Indigenous peoples' human rights, and the equity and inclusion of Indigenous students, faculty, staff and community members.

UNA RESPONSIBILITIES

Incorporating Indigenous engagement into "all aspects" of UBC operational functions includes the UNA operations. Therefore, xʷməθkʷə́yəm engagement and compensation must occur across the UNA, particularly at the highest levels of leadership and decision-making, including on the Liaison Committee and alongside the UNA Board of Directors (Article 1).

xʷməθkʷə́yəm must be engaged and compensated regarding the design and development of all future development projects involving the UNA, including the Stadium and Acadia neighbourhoods, as well as any other practices to increase xʷməθkʷə́yəm presence throughout the UNA neighbourhoods (Article 19).

This work is a first small step to review UNA policies and practices in line with xʷməθkʷə́yəm rights and xʷməθkʷə́yəm human rights. The actions recommended at the end of this report are additional attempts to transform UNA policies and practices (Article 38).

MUSQUEAM 2018 COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY PLAN

Although not a document of Foundational Rights, the Musqueam 2018 Comprehensive Community Plan (CCP) is an important document that outlines xʷməθkʷəy̓əm priorities and long-term plans.⁹

The 2018 CCP is an updated plan from the first CCP in 2011; both of which build on a long history of strategic community planning in xʷməθkʷəy̓əm.⁹ The current 2018 CCP is community-driven and comprehensive because it includes all important areas of planning for xʷməθkʷəy̓əm.⁹ Community engagement began in spring 2017 and included iterative engagement processes with community members of all ages - including special interest groups such as youth and Elder meetings - as well as engagement with Musqueam Administration.⁹

The 2018 CCP looks at where xʷməθkʷəy̓əm has been (since the 2011 CCP), where the community is at currently (demographics, strengths and challenges assessment), where they want to go (central vision and objectives), actions needed to achieve those objectives, and performance measures to assess the community's progress moving forward.⁹



MUSQUEAM 2018 COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY PLAN

There are two core objectives which inform 11 community objectives and three Council objectives.⁹ There are 21 Actions (each with multiple sub-actions/recommendations) to achieve the community, Council, and core objectives.⁹ The UNA should review the entirety of the 2018 CCP and all future iterations of this document, but for the scope of this report, only select objectives and recommendations/actions are included here.

Community Objectives⁹

#2. Addressing our housing needs - With over 200 members on our growing housing waitlist, a limited land base with competing possible land uses, and many of our homes requiring major repairs and upgrades, it is not surprising that community members ranked addressing our housing needs as our second most important community objective. Members indicated that they want to see more member housing provided and in particular, on IR2. In addition, they are calling for exploration of what lands may be available or acquirable for housing and for member housing provisions in future developments. Finally, members want efficient and effective land use that includes multi-family dwellings and maintenance programs to prolong the usability of existing housing stock.

#7. Protect our environment and conserve our natural resources for Musqueam use - Most of our land and its resources have been taken and transformed beyond recognition. The rivers and oceans are suffering. The air is polluted. Important plants, animals, salmon and other creatures are shrinking in number or have already disappeared. We need to take the lead on the management of our own land and continue to work with others, including other First Nations, to conserve what remains to ensure we have resources for future generations.

MUSQUEAM 2018 COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY PLAN

Actions and Recommendations⁹

Action 4: Build Member Housing

a. Housing On & Off Reserve: Increase available housing options for members on and off-reserve, such as by negotiating and securing member housing in development projects

b. Regain Land for Housing: Explore new and different ways to regain land for housing, such as through negotiations over leased lands, crown land dispositions, and examining suitability of lands on-reserve

c. Environmental & Archaeological Assessments: Prepare for new housing developments by continuing to assess and mitigate flood risks, archeological, and environmental factors

Action 5: Build Higher Density Housing

a. Housing Options: Provide more housing options such as mid-density housing/ townhomes, apartment buildings, housing that suits various household sizes, in addition to creative building options such as secondary suites in existing homes (e.g. basement suites, garden suites)

b. Low Income Housing: Provide housing options that can support the needs of the community

c. Building Design: Develop designs and layouts that reflect Musqueam culture, values, and best practices (e.g. extended families in longhouses)

Action 13: Increase Protection of Traditional Rights and Territory

a. Assert Presence: Assert our presence on our territory, such as by ensuring proper protocol is used by external governments, creating tools to increase external knowledge of Musqueam, and tracking and communicating initiatives

b. Rights & Title: Continue to assert Musqueam title to protect our rights and generate revenues

c. Protection of Environmental, Natural & Cultural Resources: Support initiatives that promote protection and revitalization of habitat, indigenous flora and fauna, and heritage resources and minimize impacts from heavy industrial/port developments

JURISDICTIONAL HEAT RESPONSE

1. xʷməθkʷəy̓əm
2. City of Vancouver
3. UBC
4. UNA

Desk research and interviews were conducted to better understand local jurisdictional heat wave responses. Attempts were made to identify where and how xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (and Sḵw̓x̓wú7mesh Úxwumixw [Squamish] and səlilwətaʔt [Tseil-Waututh]) were part of jurisdictional heat responses.



Χῶμαθκῶἄῆμ

The following information was obtained through desk research and a scan of grey literature sources. There are limitations to this data; I did not speak to anyone from χῶμαθκῶἄῆμ, and there may be more components to the community response that I am not aware of. Much of this information is related to the 2021 heat dome.

1. Distributed supplies¹⁸

- a. Water bottles, sunscreen, hats, and other supplies to community members

2. Cooling centres¹⁹

- a. The community centre was available as a cooling centre, with the following provisions: water and snacks provided, hours from 11:00am-7:00pm, priority access considerations given to children, youth, and Elders

3. Provided information¹⁸⁻²⁰

- a. Information was shared on social media and other channels to support community members in staying safe during heat waves.
- b. Information included: staying hydrated, avoiding strenuous outdoor activity during hottest part of the day, seeking shaded areas, and information about cooling centres and supplies that were available

4. Collaborated with other organizations¹⁹

- a. Worked with City of Vancouver to coordinate heat response efforts

ΧᵂΜᵂΘΚᵂἈΎἈΜ: ΧᵂΪΪἘΣἈΜ GARDEN

The χᵂΪΪἘΣἈΜ Garden began in 2007 at the UBC Farm led by Dr Eduardo Jovel, and was originally called the "Indigenous Health Research and Education Garden".²¹ The χᵂΪΪἘΣἈΜ Garden received the χᵂΜᵂΘΚᵂἈΎἈΜ name from Elder Larry Grant in 2016*, which means 'the place where we grow' in hḗḡḗmihḗm.

Although the Garden is technically a UBC-led initiative, it is important to include here under the χᵂΜᵂΘΚᵂἈΎἈΜ section, to recognize the leadership of χᵂΜᵂΘΚᵂἈΎἈΜ Elders and community members at the Garden. Considering the priority of the Garden is to centre and uphold Indigenous knowledges and practices, it is necessary to recognize χᵂΜᵂΘΚᵂἈΎἈΜ as the leader of Indigenous ways on their land where this Garden grows.

Work at the χᵂΪΪἘΣἈΜ Garden focuses on "Indigenous food sovereignty, food security, and traditional plant knowledge" and increasing "access to both traditional and non-traditional plant uses".²¹ The Garden is guided by the principle that food is medicine, and 4Rs: respect, relevance, reciprocity, and responsibility.²¹ The Garden hosts medicine workshops taught by Indigenous Elders and Knowledge-Keepers, student internships, and the Culturally Relevant Urban Wellness program for urban Indigenous and recent immigrant youth.²¹

x^wməθk^wəýəm: x^wćícəsəm GARDEN

Although the x^wćícəsəm Garden is not directly related to heat wave response, the Indigenous knowledges and practices that are central to the Garden are integral to adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change - including heat waves.

In the Actions section of this report, I include considerations for bringing indigenous plant species back to the UNA neighbourhoods. The time and effort that x^wməθk^wəýəm community members, Elders, and Knowledge-Keepers have shared with the community at x^wćícəsəm Garden is invaluable and may include knowledge about appropriate and culturally meaningful plant species that could be planted in the neighbourhoods.

Learning from the Garden and building a reciprocal relationship may be an opportunity to uphold x^wməθk^wəýəm knowledge and practices, without asking community members from x^wməθk^wəýəm to give more of their time and knowledge by re-sharing what they have already shared with UBC (through the Garden).

CITY OF VANCOUVER

The following information was obtained through desk research, a scan of grey literature sources, and in meetings with stakeholders from the City of Vancouver Emergency Management Department and UBC School of Landscape Architecture who collaborates with the City on heat response work. There are limitations to this data; due to project scope, more extensive desk research was out of the project timeframe and there were unsuccessful contact attempts with additional stakeholders at the City of Vancouver.

1. Alerts, Criteria, and Response²²

- a. *Heat Warning* - daily temperatures $\geq 29^{\circ}\text{C}$ for two consecutive days with a nighttime low $\geq 16^{\circ}\text{C}$
- b. *Extreme Heat Emergency* - Heat Warning in place + "forecast indicates that daily highs will substantively increase day-over-day for 3 or more consecutive days".
- c. Heat Warning and Emergency Heat
Emergency alerts are broadcast through intrusive alerts by Environment and Climate Change Canada, and broadcast through non-intrusive advisories by the City of Vancouver on the Alertable app.

CITY OF VANCOUVER

2. Cooling Centres^{22 23}

- a. *Heat Warning* - 19 community centres operate as cooling centres from 9:00am-8:00pm. Carnegie Community Centre operates from 9:00am-11:00pm. There are also 19 libraries that offer air conditioned spaces during regular hours.
- b. *Extreme Heat Emergency* - Hours at the 19 community centres are extended to 9:00am-10:00pm (Carnegie Centre remains 9:00am-11:00pm).
 - i. Three unspecified locations open overnight
- c. *All cooling centres except two locations accept well-behaved pets*²⁴

Key reflections from a stakeholder at the City of Vancouver Emergency Management Department²⁵ about indoor cooling centres:

1. Transportation to cooling centres must be considered - like **shuttle buses**.
2. Use spaces that already have **programming and are trusted spaces** with programs people will attend for recreation
3. Think about what recreation means - beyond physical activities. **Recreation can include movies, games, and food**
4. Be clear, consistent, and stable about the hours of operation; **inconsistency = inaccessibility**

CITY OF VANCOUVER

3. Access to Water Outdoors

- a. Temporary misting stations, spray parks, and wading pools are free water features available across the City of Vancouver²³ and shown [here](#)
- b. Permanent water fountains are located across the city, and temporary fountains are installed in specific locations based on populations at higher risk of heat-related health events.²⁶
- c. Irrigation systems in parks are activated for 15 minutes/hour during Extreme Heat Emergencies.²²
- d. Bottled water is distributed via cooling centres and community partners in the Downtown Eastside of Vancouver.²²

Key reflections from stakeholders at the City of Vancouver Emergency Management Department²⁵ and UBC School of Landscape Architecture²⁷ about misting stations and water fountains:

- 1. Fire hydrants can be used for misters and fountains - but they are not the first option because it takes them away from their intended purpose, they are very high-pressure and additional equipment is needed.
 - a. **Hose bibs and taps on the outside of buildings are preferred**
- 2. Misters should always be provided with shade (constructed or tree canopy). **Shade should be prioritized first to conserve water, but it is optimal to have shade + mist.**

CITY OF VANCOUVER

Climate Justice Considerations

In a meeting with a stakeholder from the City of Vancouver Emergency Management Department,²⁵ I was introduced to work by Prof. Mari Fujita, an Associate Professor at the UBC School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture (SALA).²⁷ I then met with Prof. Fujita directly and learned more about the Fuki no Mizu project,²⁸ which was a collaborative project between UBC and the City of Vancouver.

Project Spotlight - Fuki no Mizu project²⁸

The Fuki no Mizu project was a water-access and awareness-raising initiative by students from UBC School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture (SALA), at the Powell Street Festival in 2021. The initiative involved temporary drinking fountains and misting stations through "pavilion structures" inspired by the Japanese fuki plant.

The project brought awareness to inequities in access to water in the Downtown Eastside neighbourhood, while celebrating Japanese Canadian culture. The Fuki no Mizu project resulted in water distribution in a creative and artistic manner, using simple materials. This project has spurred further work on water access between SALA and the City of Vancouver, including the development of a DIY guidebook for community organizations to build low-cost water sources for drinking and mist.²⁷

At the time of writing, I was unable to find the DIY resources online, but this could be a future direction for the UNA to follow up on. This DIY guidebook and the information included about water access could be disseminated to UNA residents and may be of interest to xʷməθkʷəy̓əm.



Source: [UBC Applied Science](#)

UBC

The following information was obtained through desk research and a scan of grey literature sources. There are limitations to this data; there were unsuccessful attempts to connect with UBC Safety and Risk Services, and UBC Facilities - both departments which are involved in heat response.

1. Cooling Centres²⁹

- a. Irving K Barber and Koerner Libraries are the two cooling centres listed on Safety and Risk Services [webpage](#). These libraries are open to the public and have air conditioning.
- b. The standard hours of operation are listed for these facilities and there is no indication that hours are adjusted or additional centres are made available during heat events.
 - i. Irving K Barber: 6:00am-12:00am Monday-Sunday
 - ii. Koerner: 7:30am-8:00pm Monday-thursday; 7:30am-5:00pm Friday; Closed Saturday/Sunday

2. Access to Water Outdoors

- a. I was unable to find any information about water sources - for cooling purposes or drinking - online for UBC Point Grey campus.
- b. However, I observed temporary fountains connected to fire hydrants along main pedestrian throughways.

UNA

An assessment of the UNA's current heat response and resources occurred through conversations with my supervisor and desk research. This included the development of a simple Google map to create neighbourhood-specific inventories of fire hydrants and green spaces.

1. Current Heat Response

- a. The UNA currently does not have a formalized and coordinated response to heat response in the five UNA neighbourhoods.
- b. However, there are current resources - although not intentionally part of a heat response - such as:
 - i. The **Wesbrook Place splash pad**; 8:00am-8:00pm daily in summer months
 - ii. The **Wesbrook Community Centre**; air conditioned, 8:30am-10:00pm Monday-Friday; 8:30am-9:00pm Saturday/Sunday; 10:00am-5:00pm Holidays

Although these current resources are available, there is not a current formalized heat response in UNA neighbourhoods. Therefore, these resources are not necessarily *accessible*. They will be mentioned again in the list of resources that could be used for heat response because changes could be made to possibly make them more accessible during heat waves.

UNA

Inventory of Resources

1. **Chancellor Place** - Limited green spaces with tree cover. Furthest neighbourhood from the UNA community centres.
 - a. To consider: constructed shade, misters, and transportation to UNA community centres

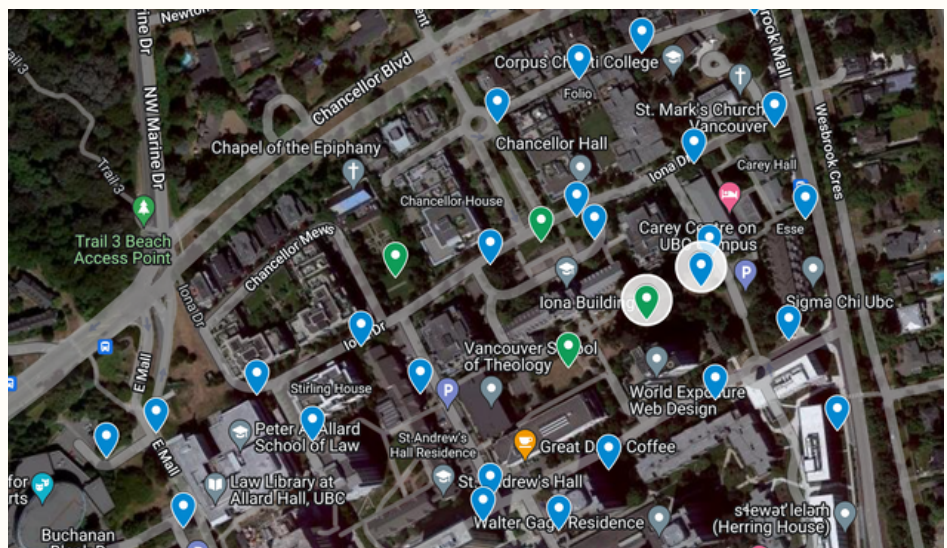
2. **East Campus** - Some green spaces with shade, second furthest neighbourhood from UNA community centres.
 - a. To consider: misters, and transportation to UNA community centres

3. **Hampton Place** - Two roundabouts with limited shade.
 - a. To consider: constructed shade and misters

4. **Hawthorn Place** - Old Barn community centre (no A/C), Jim Taylor park, Children's Community Garden, Rhododendron Wood, Main Mall Greenway
 - a. To consider: adapting Old Barn (ie. possible heat pump retrofit), providing shade and misters in Children's Community Garden and Jim Taylor park

5. **Wesbrook Place** - Wesbrook community centre (A/C), splash pad, Michael Smith Park, Nobel Park
 - a. To consider: Adjusting Wesbrook community centres hours of operation, providing water/food/recreation activities and transport to the centre from further neighbourhoods. Shade and misters in Michael Smith and Nobel Parks.

Screenshot of Chancellor Place neighbourhood, in a custom Google Map to visualize indoor and outdoor resources in the UNA neighbourhoods



LIMITATIONS AND NEXT STEPS

BRIDGING HEAT RESPONSE WITH RELATIONSHIP-BUILDING

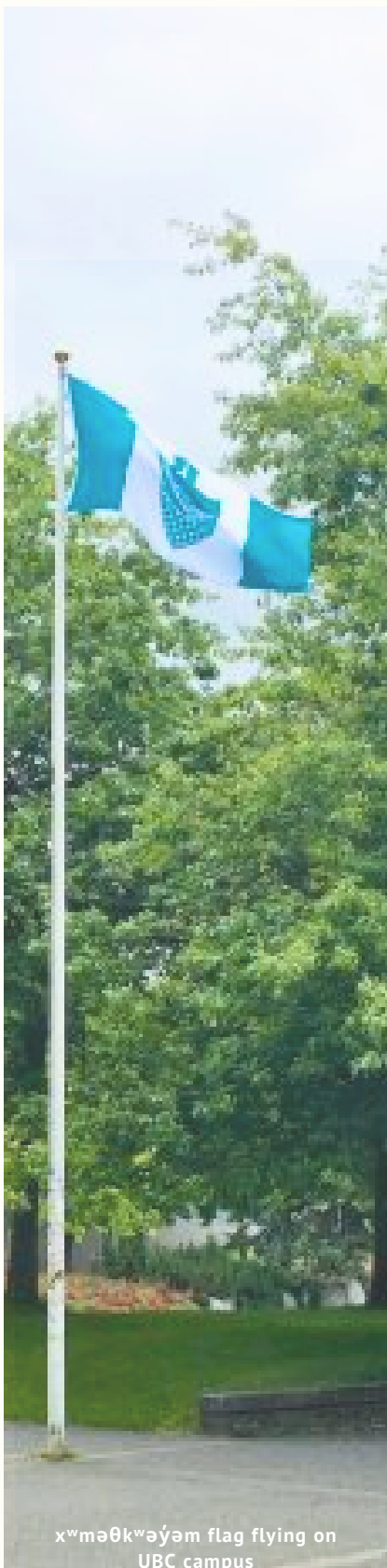
LIMITATIONS

QUICK ACTIONS

SHORT-TERM ACTIONS

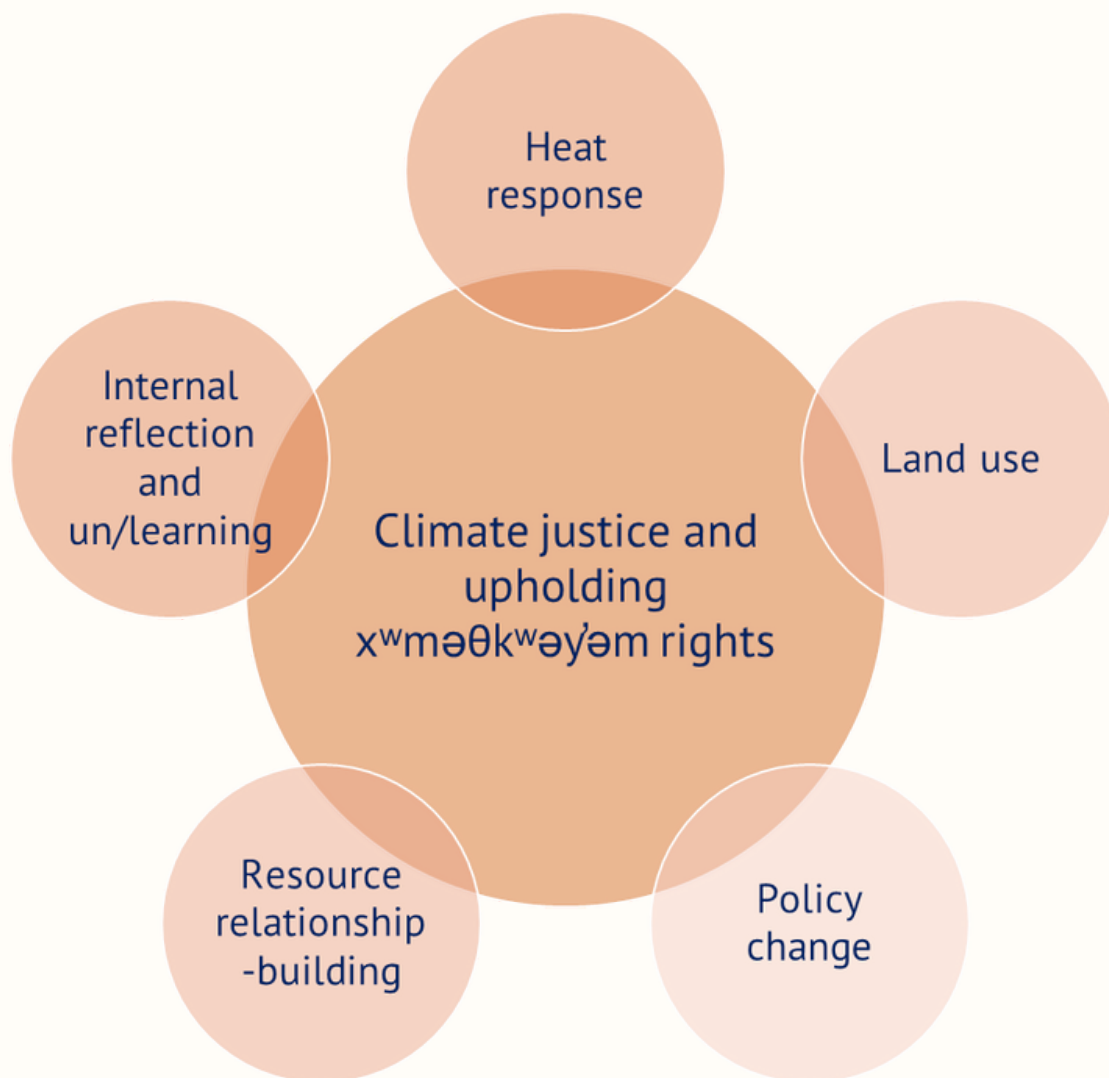
INTERMEDIATE ACTIONS

LONG-TERM ACTIONS



BRIDGING HEAT RESPONSE WITH RELATIONSHIP-BUILDING

This visual highlights the broad categories that the following recommendations fall within. Although the smaller circles appear to be siloed and disconnected, it is important to note that each of the areas that recommendations touch on impacts and is impacted by all the other areas. Ultimately all the recommendations are intended to support climate justice and uphold *x^wməθk^wəy^əm* rights.



LIMITATIONS

There are multiple limitations associated with this project. That is not to say that the recommendations and calls for the UNA to uphold our responsibilities to xʷməθkʷə́əm are inconsequential; rather, with these limitations in mind the UNA and UBC should commit further time and resources to continuing this work.

1. Timeline

This project was completed between May and August of 2023; with a short timeline such as this the scope was constrained. That resulted in limited time to meet with people for interviews/meetings, and somewhat limited the extent of desk research. Actions are included to contact additional people who were not successfully reached during this project.

2. No direct contact with xʷməθkʷə́əm.

I didn't feel that as a temporary student employee with the UNA, I had adequate time or resources to initiate contact with anyone from xʷməθkʷə́əm. Relationships take time to build, and coming in with preconceived objectives and specific priorities (ie. heat wave response) is not the way to build a successful relationship (more considerations available in [this previous Sustainability Scholars report](#)). Also, I came to better understand the capacity constraints that xʷməθkʷə́əm is facing, up against the huge demands for their time and energy. There is a lot of work that can be done based on published information in xʷməθkʷə́əm own words, without burdening the community and administration directly, and I tried to model that with this project.

- Nevertheless, these limitations do impact the recommendations made, particularly when considering that some published information (such as the Musqueam 2018 CCP) were released years ago and may not reflect current xʷməθkʷə́əm context.

LIMITATIONS

3. Independent vs. Group Project

This project highlighted for me that climate action/justice and decolonization work should not be done independently. Collaboration is critical to the success of this work going forward, and I believe this report would be significantly improved if it were researched, produced, and written by a team of people with diverse experiences. As a settler with no connections to x^wməθk^wə́əm, I am acutely aware of my position as an outsider. I have done my best to centre x^wməθk^wə́əm priorities and rights in the community's own words, and avoid speaking *for* x^wməθk^wə́əm.

- I am not confident that I didn't slip into that paternalistic position, and it is something I will continue reflecting on beyond this project.

QUICK ACTIONS

Quick Actions are limited to the shortest-term, most limited actions that the UNA can take to develop their heat response. These actions should be considered as a brief stepping stone while the Short, Intermediate, and Long-Term Actions are put into place. Importantly, these Quick Actions do not necessarily address any Articles or Calls to Action from the Foundational Documents outlined earlier, and they **are not sufficient** for meeting climate justice and equity goals.

Neighbourhoods

1. Chancellor Place

- Tents for shade + misters should be placed in the green space between Iona Building and Walter Gage Road. There is a potential fire hydrant connection adjacent to the green space and this is the largest green space in Chancellor Place.
- A constructed feature similar to the Fuki no Mizu project that has both mist and drinking water access could be considered here.
 - Follow up with Prof. Fujita/look online for the DIY guidebook for constructing water features.
- It is possible that there is water access at buildings nearby. Using hose bibs and water taps attached to buildings should be explored before fire hydrants are used.

2. East Campus

- East Campus Park has tree canopy shade; misters and drinking water could be set up in the shade at the park, and connected to fire hydrant/s near TRIUMF House
- It is unclear if there are buildings with water access (taps, hose bib) in the vicinity, but this option should be explored before using a fire hydrant.

QUICK ACTIONS

Neighbourhoods

3. Hampton Place

- One of the two roundabouts (with green space) should be chosen to set up a tent for shade and misting/drinking water access.
- Both roundabouts are close to fire hydrants, but again, buildings with hose bibs/water taps should be explored.

4. Hawthorn Place

- Further research should explore a heat pump retrofit for the Old Barn community centre, considering there is no air-conditioning in that building.
- A tent should be set up in the Children's Community Garden, and misters could connect to the hose bib on the exterior of the Old Barn community centre. Outdoor drinking water access is likely not necessary at this location because the Children's Garden is next to the Old Barn and water can be accessed inside.

5. Wesbrook Place

- The Wesbrook community centre is the single indoor public space across all five UNA neighbourhoods that has air conditioning. Hours of operation should be extended during heat events and could follow the adaptations that the City of Vancouver makes to cooling centres:
 - Extend hours from 8:00am-10:00pm seven days a week
 - Offer recreational programming that is age and ability inclusive (board games, games for children), supply water and snacks
- Tents for shade, misters, and drinking water fountains could be added to Michael Smith and Nobel Parks in Wesbrook Place. These two parks have children play equipment, and would likely attract more outdoor activity than Mundell and Khorana Parks.

SHORT-TERM ACTIONS

"Short-term" does not necessarily mean that the following actions will be short in duration, but that these are the next actions to commence, beyond the quick actions. Some of these may be shorter term in duration than intermediate or long-term actions, but they are things that should begin in the short-term. The order that these actions are listed within the Short-term section is not prescriptive or indicative of an order in which they should occur.

#1 Present this work and make report widely available

As the main decision-making body within the UNA (and as advisors to UBC), it is imperative that the UNA Board of Directors review this document. I will work with my direct supervisor to seek time to present to the Board of Directors, the Liaison Committee if possible, and other working groups and departments at UBC (such as the NCAP group or UBC Campus and Community Planning). The report is available on the Scholars website, but will also be made available internally at the UNA. It is important that this work is reviewed, and receives some sort of agreement and sign-off from the UNA Board of Directors/ the Liaison Committee to create time and space - and set aside resources - to begin this work.

#2 Develop a timeline and accountability measures

The UNA Board of Directors and other UNA staff should build out this timeline of actions more clearly, and add in time periods by month/year for achieving the actions. This step is important to keep the actions grounded and concrete, rather than vague "short-term", "long-term" language. Methods to track and report the UNA's progress should be determined as well.

#2 Supporting Articles and Calls to Action

UNA Strategic Plan. Organizational Capacity, Goal 3: Create and implement metrics to measure the organization's performance in delivering services and acting on the UNA's strategic priorities.

SHORT-TERM ACTIONS

#3 Conduct the UBC Indigenous Strategic Plan Self-Assessment internally at UNA and Continued Un/Learning Opportunities in Decolonization and Anti-Racism

The ISP Self-Assessment Tool was developed by the Office of Indigenous Strategic Initiatives as a first step of implementing the ISP across units at UBC. The Self-Assessment supports reflection about each unit's role related to the ISP goals and actions, and should be one of the first steps that the UNA takes for internal reflection. It is important to note that this should be a *first* step towards internal reflection and discussion about the positionality of the UNA, our relationship with *xʷməθkʷəyəm*, and areas for growth and change. Completing the Self-Assessment *is not the end of self-reflection*, as this process is constant and ongoing. The UNA should invest in continual access to anti-racism, anti-oppression, and decolonization education and create space for these conversations to continue amongst staff and leadership.

#3 Supporting Articles and Calls to Action

TRC Call to Action 92.iii Provide education for management and staff on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal–Crown relations. This will require skills based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.

DRIPA 3.1 Develop essential training in partnership with Indigenous organizations, and deliver to the B.C. public service, public institutions and corporations that aims to build foundational understanding and competence about the history and rights of Indigenous Peoples, treaty process, rights and title, the UN Declaration, the B.C. Declaration Act, the dynamics of proper respectful relations, Indigenous-specific racism, and meaningful reconciliation.

SHORT-TERM ACTIONS

#3 Supporting Articles and Calls to Action Cont'd

City of Vancouver UNDRIP Taskforce Action 4 Establish a process for the City to look for embedded colonialism within its systems, and re-shape its own internal policies, procedures and by-laws in ways which recognize and respect the laws and governance of Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh, and align with UNDRIP to create systemic change.

City of Vancouver UNDRIP Taskforce Action 4.1 Identify ways for City staff, elected officials, and the public to learn about the original Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh laws of these lands (as they wish to share), and to learn how colonial laws and abuse have impacted Indigenous Peoples and their laws. May include signage, public art, film, and other educational resources.

UBC ISP Goal 8 Action 38 Review all university policies and operational practices to ensure they support the recognition of Indigenous peoples' human rights, and the equity and inclusion of Indigenous students, faculty, staff and community members.

SHORT-TERM ACTIONS

#4 Review the xʷməθkʷəy̓əm 2018 Comprehensive Community Plan

The UNA should review the xʷməθkʷəy̓əm 2018 CCP in full, to better understand community priorities and objectives. The CCP should be reviewed to identify additional areas that the UNA and UBC could support to further xʷməθkʷəy̓əm priorities and build meaningful relationships. Specifically, where the UNA can support xʷməθkʷəy̓əm directly or through the UNA's advocacy role with UBC.

#4 Supporting Articles and Calls to Action

UN Declaration Article 3 Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

UNA Strategic Plan. Creating Connection, Goal 2 Work with UBC to define a role for the UNA in supporting the University's reconciliation efforts.

SHORT-TERM ACTIONS

#5 Connect with the xʷčičəsəm Garden at UBC Farm

Reach out to the xʷčičəsəm Garden at UBC Farm about building a reciprocal relationship with the UNA. Things to consider are what can UNA offer the Garden, in return for collaboration on bringing indigenous plant species back to the UNA neighbourhoods? Resource-sharing, iterative and sustained contact between the UNA and the xʷčičəsəm Garden may be opportunities to build a relationship.

Dr. Eduardo Jovel currently leads the xʷčičəsəm Garden and may be an initial contact to reach out to.

Clare Cullen is the Operations Director at the Centre for Sustainable Food Systems at UBC Farm, and may be a secondary contact to reach out to. I attempted to connect with both people during this project, so follow-up with these contacts should be prioritized.

#5 Supporting Articles and Calls to Action

DRIPA Action 1.2 Shift from short-term transactional arrangements to the co-development of long-term agreements that recognize and support reconciliation, self-determination, decision-making and economic independence.

UNA Strategic Plan. Creating Connection, Goal 2 Work with UBC to define a role for the UNA in supporting the University's reconciliation efforts.

UNA Strategic Plan. Environmental Sustainability, Goal 2 Work with UBC to ensure that the UNA's landscaping service is based on, incorporates, and makes optimum use of, sustainable landscaping practices.

SHORT-TERM ACTIONS

#6 Adapting decorative fountains

Explore adaptations to the decorative fountains in the UNA neighbourhoods, to use water more responsibly and sustainably. Talking with multiple stakeholders at UBC and the City of Vancouver, no one was aware of current practice to repurpose potable decorative fountains as water sources during heat events. However, permanent adaptations to decorative fountains should be considered.

#6 Supporting Articles and Calls to Action

UNA Strategic Plan. Environmental Sustainability, Goal 2 Work with UBC to ensure that the UNA's landscaping service is based on, incorporates, and makes optimum use of, sustainable landscaping practices.

UNA Strategic Plan. Environmental Sustainability, Goal 3 Seek ways to reduce the environmental and climate impacts of UNA's own operations.

#7 Shuttle to Wesbrook community centre

Options for transportation to the Wesbrook community centre should be explored and funding should be earmarked for shuttle services during heat events. It would be important to provide shuttle services to the UNA neighbourhoods during heat events.

Longer term, a shuttle service from x^wməθk^wəyəm to the Wesbrook community centre should be explored *if* access to the Wesbrook community centre is ever of interest to x^wməθk^wəyəm. Other considerations must include how the community centre can be made a welcoming and safe space for x^wməθk^wəyəm community members.

#7 Supporting Articles and Calls to Action

DRIPA Action 3.9 Identify and implement multi-modal transportation solutions that provide support and enable the development of sustainable, safe, reliable and affordable transportation options for First Nations communities.

INTERMEDIATE ACTIONS

#8 Initiate contact with xʷməθkʷəy̓əm

The UNA may consider calling the Administration Office at xʷməθkʷəy̓əm to identify an appropriate person to reach out to. Additionally, the UNA could work with departments at UBC - C+CP, or by reaching out to the First Nations House of Learning or Ʒwi7Ʒwa Library - to identify points of contact at xʷməθkʷəy̓əm. At a minimum, the UNA should seek to share with xʷməθkʷəy̓əm what this report is about and what the UNA intends to do independently to meet our responsibility to xʷməθkʷəy̓əm and their land. An invitation should be extended to start a more in-depth conversation. Any initial in-person meetings that xʷməθkʷəy̓əm agrees to (and any future meetings that the UNA hosts) should include appropriate financial compensation, food, and time for the representative/s of xʷməθkʷəy̓əm. On the other hand, the UNA should be prepared to meet in the community at xʷməθkʷəy̓əm, if they are ever invited to the community. The onus is not on representatives from xʷməθkʷəy̓əm to always meet at UBC.

#8 Supporting Articles and Calls to Action

DRIPA Action 1.2 Shift from short-term transactional arrangements to the co-development of long-term agreements that recognize and support reconciliation, self-determination, decision-making and economic independence.

City of Vancouver UNDRIP Taskforce Action 3.10 Identify ways for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh to assert greater influence on City strategies, plans and projects based on genuine free, prior and informed consent rather than mere consultation.

a. Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh need to be at the table at the earliest strategic opportunity, working in collaboration with the City which includes talking to community and working together through all the issues.

b. Identify training options for City staff to understand UNDRIP and support free, prior and informed consent.

INTERMEDIATE ACTIONS

#9 Engagement and communication with UNA residents

The UNA should work on community engagement and communication campaigns to residents of the UNA neighbourhoods, to invite residents to learn more about the work UNA is undertaking to meet our responsibilities to $x^w m \theta k^w \acute{y} \acute{a} m$. Inviting UNA residents into this work will hopefully make this work more inclusive and collective, with the understanding that we are all responsible to $x^w m \theta k^w \acute{y} \acute{a} m$ and the UNA is accountable to the residents as well.

#9 Supporting Articles and Calls to Action

City of Vancouver UNDRIP Taskforce Action 1.8 Work with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh to develop and fund sustained public education about their history, culture, laws, contributions, etc. for visitors and residents.

d. Local Awareness: Ensure regular opportunities for Vancouver residents of all ages to learn about Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh as title holders on these lands, including knowledge of the territories, languages, history, art forms, etc. Support use of $h \acute{a} \acute{h} \acute{q} \acute{a} m i \acute{h} \acute{a} m$ and $S \acute{k} w \acute{x} w \acute{u} 7 m e s h$.

City of Vancouver UNDRIP Taskforce Action 3.7 Prepare outreach materials/educational programs on the issue of reparations or compensation for the community to facilitate positive response and support.

City of Vancouver UNDRIP Taskforce Action 4.1 Identify ways for City staff, elected officials, and the public to learn about the original Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh laws of these lands (as they wish to share), and to learn how colonial laws and abuse have impacted Indigenous Peoples and their laws. May include signage, public art, film, and other educational resources.

UBC ISP Goal 2 Action 7 Develop a communications strategy to ensure that every current and prospective student, faculty, staff member and partner of the University is aware of the unceded status of the lands on which UBC facilities are situated and the enduring relationship between Indigenous peoples and their territories

INTERMEDIATE ACTIONS

#10 Fund this work

Review the UNA budgets and identify areas to prioritize funds to relationship building. This would include funding adequate time, compensation, and food for meetings to happen.

- Additional funding that could support this work is the [Indigenous Strategic Initiatives Fund](#).
- A second budgetary consideration could be to set aside a certain amount in the UNA budget each year, for unplanned climate/heat events.

#10 Supporting Articles and Calls to Action

UN Declaration Article 39 Indigenous peoples have the right to have access to financial and technical assistance from States and through international cooperation, for the enjoyment of the rights contained in this Declaration.

City of Vancouver UNDRIP Taskforce Action 2 Provide ongoing capacity funding for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh to help facilitate relationship-building, and their role in decision-making and the implementation of UNDRIP into City policies, procedures, and operations.

City of Vancouver UNDRIP Taskforce Action 3.5 Ensure the City funds Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh with capacity funding and personnel support for any process the City wishes the Nations to participate in. Ensure the diverse Indigenous populations living in the city are also funded for engagement.

INTERMEDIATE ACTIONS

#11 Collaborate across UBC to bring indigenous plants back

Work with people from the xʷcíćəsəm Garden, UBC Farm, and other departments at UBC who are doing similar work (ie. the Climate Emergency Taskforce, C+CP), to evaluate the plant species currently in UNA neighbourhoods, and identify indigenous plant species that can be reintroduced back into UNA neighbourhoods.

- Working directly with xʷməθkʷəyám would be ideal, but collaborating across UBC may be an option if direct contact is not possible, and to respect xʷməθkʷəyám time and capacity.

#11 Supporting Articles and Calls to Action

DRIPA Action 2.6 Co-develop strategic-level policies, programs and initiatives to advance collaborative stewardship of the environment, land and resources, that address cumulative effects and respects Indigenous Knowledge. This will be achieved through collaborative stewardship forums, guardian programs, land use planning initiatives, and other innovative and evolving partnerships that support integrated land and resource management.

UNA Strategic Plan. Environmental Sustainability, Goal 2 Work with UBC to ensure that the UNA's landscaping service is based on, incorporates, and makes optimum use of, sustainable landscaping practices.

INTERMEDIATE ACTIONS

#12 Neighbourhoods Climate Action Plan

- xʷməθkʷəy̓əm collaboration and direction on the NCAP
 - If not possible to work directly with xʷməθkʷəy̓əm contacts (either through new contacts or via C+CP connections from Campus Vision 2050) the NCAP team should be reaching out through their networks of colleagues at UBC who work with xʷməθkʷəy̓əm on land stewardship practices and xʷməθkʷəy̓əm knowledges/priorities

#12 Supporting Articles and Calls to Action

DRIPA Action 2.6 Co-develop strategic-level policies, programs and initiatives to advance collaborative stewardship of the environment, land and resources, that address cumulative effects and respects Indigenous Knowledge. This will be achieved through collaborative stewardship forums, guardian programs, land use planning initiatives, and other innovative and evolving partnerships that support integrated land and resource management.

City of Vancouver UNDRIP Taskforce Action 2.4 Ensure Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh are engaged in the City's environmental initiatives to ensure they address environmental racism (e.g. Climate Action Strategy, Healthy Waters Plan, urban tree canopy, equitable greenspace access, traffic and pollution exposure mitigation, etc.)

City of Vancouver UNDRIP Taskforce Action 4.6 Recognizing Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh as rights and title holders, follow consent-based approaches to reconciliation which:

- a. Clarify the City's own policies and definitions of reconciliation and consultation.
- b. Clarify the City's negotiation directives and protocols when they work with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh.

UNA Strategic Plan. Environmental Sustainability, Goal 1 Participate with UBC in the development of a Neighbourhood Climate Action Plan for the community.

LONG-TERM ACTIONS

#13 Revise the Neighbours Agreement

The next time the Neighbours Agreement is being negotiated, revise it.

- Future iterations of the Agreement should be written in collaboration with *xʷməθkʷəy̓əm* and affirm *xʷməθkʷəy̓əm* rights and title.
- *xʷməθkʷəy̓əm* representatives should be included as rights holders and equal partners in decision-making about use and management of the UNA neighbourhoods.
- Future iterations of the Neighbours Agreement should reflect upon and incorporate agreements made in the forthcoming Musqueam Relationship Agreement and follow suit. This could be another opportunity to uphold what *xʷməθkʷəy̓əm* is saying in those documents.

Case Study: Musqueam Indian Band - YVR Airport Sustainability and Friendship Agreement³⁰

In 2017, *xʷməθkʷəy̓əm* and Vancouver International Airport signed the *Musqueam Indian Band - YVR Airport Sustainability and Friendship Agreement*, which is a 30 year agreement with four main pillars - Social, Economic, Environment, and Governance.³⁰ Although not directly applicable to revising the Neighbours Agreement, the [Backgrounder](#) document includes specific points about resource sharing and areas like employment, representation, and prioritizing *xʷməθkʷəy̓əm* knowledge. This document and the Friendship Agreement should be explored further as an example for what meaningful actions look like in order to be in relationship with *xʷməθkʷəy̓əm*.



BACKGROUNDER THE MUSQUEAM INDIAN BAND - YVR AIRPORT SUSTAINABILITY & FRIENDSHIP AGREEMENT

On June 21, 2017, Musqueam Indian Band and Vancouver International Airport (YVR) signed *The Musqueam Indian Band - YVR Airport Sustainability & Friendship Agreement*, a 30-year agreement based on friendship and respect to achieve a sustainable and mutually beneficial future for our community. Based on the four pillars of Sustainability—Social, Economic, Environment and Governance — the Agreement recognizes the evolving nature of the relationship between YVR and Musqueam through education, employment, revenue sharing, an engagement protocol for long-term development and support of operations.

LONG-TERM ACTIONS

#13 Supporting Articles and Calls to Action

DRIPA Action 1.2 Shift from short-term transactional arrangements to the co-development of long-term agreements that recognize and support reconciliation, self-determination, decision-making and economic independence.

City of Vancouver UNDRIP Taskforce Action 3.10 Identify ways for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh to assert greater influence on City strategies, plans and projects based on genuine free, prior and informed consent rather than mere consultation.

- a. Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh need to be at the table at the earliest strategic opportunity, working in collaboration with the City which includes talking to community and working together through all the issues.
- b. Identify training options for City staff to understand UNDRIP and support free, prior and informed consent.

City of Vancouver UNDRIP Taskforce Action 4.6 Recognizing Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh as rights and title holders, follow consent-based approaches to reconciliation which:

- a. Clarify the City's own policies and definitions of reconciliation and consultation.
- b. Clarify the City's negotiation directives and protocols when they work with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh.

City of Vancouver UNDRIP Taskforce Action 5 Review local government legislation (e.g., Vancouver Charter), as well as federal and provincial legislation to understand what changes are needed to implement UNDRIP and this report's Calls to Action.

UNA Strategic Plan. Governance, Goal 1 Continue to work with UBC on the revision of the Neighbours' Agreement to set out, in a clear and complete fashion, the rights and obligations of the UNA and UBC.

LONG-TERM ACTIONS

#14 Plan and prioritize access to housing with x^wməθk^wə́yəm

Advocate that the upcoming Neighbourhoods (Stadium, Acadia, Hawthorn North, and Wesbrook South) are planned in collaboration with x^wməθk^wə́yəm.

*The following points are my thoughts and may not represent opinions or preferences of x^wməθk^wə́yəm community members; these points may come to not be relevant in conversation with x^wməθk^wə́yəm, but should be considered **if** x^wməθk^wə́yəm values these ideas*

- Design and build the new developments with x^wməθk^wə́yəm, so they are culturally safe and include x^wməθk^wə́yəm presence/visibility
- Hold a number of units as priority access for x^wməθk^wə́yəm community members to support their community-identified objectives for housing
 - This may need to include collaboration with levels of government, to fulfill the collective responsibility among the colonial institutions/governments of ensuring x^wməθk^wə́yəm right to housing is met (ie. make affordable units)

#14 Supporting Articles and Calls to Action

UN Declaration Article 21

1. Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.
2. States shall take effective measures and, where appropriate, special measures to ensure continuing improvement of their economic and social conditions. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities.

LONG-TERM ACTIONS

#14 Supporting Articles and Calls to Action Cont'd

UN Declaration Article 32

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources.
2. States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources.
3. States shall provide effective mechanisms for just and fair redress for any such activities, and appropriate measures shall be taken to mitigate adverse environmental, economic, social, cultural or spiritual impact.

DRIPA Action 1.2 Shift from short-term transactional arrangements to the co-development of long-term agreements that recognize and support reconciliation, self-determination, decision-making and economic independence.

DRIPA Action 4.25 Work with Indigenous Peoples to build more on- and off-reserve housing and pursue new federal contributions.

City of Vancouver UNDRIP Taskforce Action 1.2 Ensure access to culturally-safe, affordable housing within a range of housing options which align with Indigenous people's needs

a. Work with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh to develop affordable housing in Vancouver including projects developed to provide housing for Nation members and affordable housing projects delivered by Nation-owned Development Companies.

c. Develop Partnerships: Seek opportunities to support Nation-led affordable housing developments through intergovernmental partnerships and/or providing support in the form of funding, resources, or lands.

LONG-TERM ACTIONS

#14 Supporting Articles and Calls to Action Cont'd

City of Vancouver UNDRIP Taskforce Action 2.8 Prioritize housing for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh members in the City of Vancouver (beyond reserve lands) with a range of housing options, with the Nations defining the terms of what is 'affordable'. Options may include:

a. Incorporating Public Benefit Strategies within community planning processes to reserve some housing for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh people in new builds.

City of Vancouver UNDRIP Taskforce Action 3.10 Identify ways for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh to assert greater influence on City strategies, plans and projects based on genuine free, prior and informed consent rather than mere consultation.

a. Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh need to be at the table at the earliest strategic opportunity, working in collaboration with the City which includes talking to community and working together through all the issues.

b. Identify training options for City staff to understand UNDRIP and support free, prior and informed consent.

UBC ISP Goal 5 Action 19 Engage with Musqueam, the Okanagan Nation and other Indigenous host nations, as appropriate, regarding the design and development of UBC facilities.

LONG-TERM ACTIONS

#15 Improve the accessibility of UNA neighbourhoods

In conversation with xʷməθkʷəy̓əm, *if* community members identify that additional space (ie. Wesbrook community centre or any of the green spaces UNA manages) would be beneficial to support their community programming/events, the UNA should ensure access is made available (including transportation [shuttles] to the neighbourhoods and back) for xʷməθkʷəy̓əm community members. The UNA should explore and seek to learn how spaces can be made culturally safe, including making xʷməθkʷəy̓əm presence visible in these spaces, through collaboration with xʷməθkʷəy̓əm.

#15 Supporting Articles and Calls to Action

City of Vancouver UNDRIP Taskforce Action 2.13 Co-develop policies, programs, and processes to ensure that Indigenous people in Vancouver feel safe in accessing municipal services (health clinics, recreation, library services, engineering services, etc.) and are treated with respect, receiving the culturally safe and appropriate services that they deserve

City of Vancouver UNDRIP Taskforce Action 4.9 Develop policies and practices which look at a range of spaces such as community centres, parks, recreation centres, art institutions, etc. and prioritize providing governance, affordable access and space for Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh and Urban Indigenous spaces for cultural practice and culturally safe community programming.

UBC ISP Goal 5 Action 19 Engage with Musqueam, the Okanagan Nation and other Indigenous host nations, as appropriate, regarding the design and development of UBC facilities.

LONG-TERM ACTIONS

#16 Access to and stewardship of land

UNA support x^wməθk^wə́yəm self-determination and the community's definition of Land Back, which may include:

- Control of land stewardship to x^wməθk^wə́yəm
- Financial compensation for wealth derived from these stolen lands
- x^wməθk^wə́yəm self-determination
- The unrestricted movement of x^wməθk^wə́yəm community members through UNA neighbourhoods green and public spaces (and that these spaces are safe, welcoming, and accessible for x^wməθk^wə́yəm)
- Following the Musqueam Declaration and how x^wməθk^wə́yəm defines Land back in their context
- Returning the land to x^wməθk^wə́yəm

#16 Supporting Articles and Calls to Action

UN Declaration Article 25 Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regard.

UN Declaration Article 26

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.
2. Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.
3. States shall give legal recognition and protection to these lands, territories and resources. Such recognition shall be conducted with due respect to the customs, traditions and land tenure systems of the indigenous peoples concerned.

LONG-TERM ACTIONS

#16 Supporting Articles and Calls to Action Cont'd **UN Declaration Article 28**

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to redress, by means that can include restitution or, when this is not possible, just, fair and equitable compensation, for the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and which have been confiscated, taken, occupied, used or damaged without their free, prior and informed consent.
2. Unless otherwise freely agreed upon by the peoples concerned, compensation shall take the form of lands, territories and resources equal in quality, size and legal status or of monetary compensation or other appropriate redress.

City of Vancouver UNDRIP Taskforce Action 1.13 Identify ways to amplify and solidify meaningful Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh participation in building and sharing Vancouver's economic prosperity, including options for economic partnerships; revenue-sharing arrangements; ongoing funding agreements; redress agreements; allocation of property and other taxes to Nations; and City fee and tax waivers.

City of Vancouver UNDRIP Taskforce Action 3.1 Identify other options for revenue sharing, including but not limited to levies, fees and taxes raised by the City. Funds should be distributed to Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh in a fair and equitable manner.

City of Vancouver UNDRIP Taskforce Action 3.8 Work with Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh to identify priority parcels of land which are culturally, economically, and socially significant to be repatriated with the end goal of having those lands given back.

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UBC Campus and Community Planning

UBC Climate Emergency Taskforce

City of Vancouver - Emergency Management and Sustainability departments

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