

A Promised Land of Economic  
Opportunity & Prosperity



**TREATY ONE**



# TREATY ONE

## Who Are We?

### 7 Nations as One

- Brokenhead Ojibway Nation
  - Long Plain First Nation
  - Peguis First Nation
  - Roseau River Anishinabe First Nation
  - Sagkeeng Anicinabe First Nation
  - Sandy Bay Ojibway First Nation
  - Swan Lake First Nation
- 19-year process of coming together as a unified governing body
  - 7 First Nations have cultivated a political relationship rooted in Nationhood
  - Solid foundation for collective governance
  - Significant opportunities for long-term investment and economic development





**TREATY ONE**  
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

# Who Are We?

## Treaty One Development Corporation (T1DC)

T1DC was registered as a corporation on July 12, 2018. Directors of the corporation are the Chiefs of the seven First Nations signatory to Treaty One. Its mandate is:

- To use, manage, administer and regulate its Kapyong Lands
- To control the disposition of rights and interests in its Kapyong Lands
- To regulate the use of buildings on its Kapyong Lands
- To use, manage and administer its moneys and other assets utilized, generated and required as part of the Kapyong Lands
- To promote the general welfare of the members of the Treaty One First Nations; and
- To promote and carry out community development.



# Treaty No. 1 Historic Overview

- Treaty No. 1 signed in 1871 at Lower Fort Garry
- Original commitment of 160 acres per family of 5—shortfall in lands promised
- Treaty Land Entitlement Process led to a nearly 20-year journey for Treaty 1 Nations to secure the former Kapyong Barracks lands
  - This began in 2001 when Brokenhead & Long Plain initially laid claim to the lands, as they were “federal surplus”; in 2015 the Federal Court of Appeal decided that Canada owed them (and Roseau River & Swan Lake who had joined the fight) the duty to consult.
- Comprehensive Settlement Agreement in Principle signed August 30, 2019

# What is Treaty Land Entitlement (TLE)?

- TLE settlements are negotiated between First Nations & Canada, typically with participation of provincial & territorial governments.
- First Nations who did not receive all the land promised under treaties can file a TLE claim to specify an amount of land to either purchase or select from unoccupied Crown land—or both in some cases.
- Once purchased or selected, First Nations submit a proposal for land to be added to a Nation under the Additions to Reserve process.
- TLE agreements assist in building partnerships & economic development on reserves and in surrounding communities.

# Key to Success: Building Relationships



# A Stable Network

Treaty One is a collaborative organization that benefits from years of relationship-building with a stable network of stakeholders and partners from coast to coast.

## TREATY ONE NETWORK:

- Indigenous Services Canada
- Canada Lands Company
- City of Winnipeg
- Universities of Winnipeg & Manitoba
- Membertou First Nations, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia
- Tsuut'ina First Nation, Alberta



# ***The Gaawijijigemangit Agreement: “Working Together in Partnership”***



The Municipal Development & Services Agreement  
(MDSA) was signed with the City of Winnipeg July 20, 2022



# The *Gaawijjigemangit* Agreement will

Establish government-to-government service agreement

Set precedent for all other Manitoba urban reserves and First Nations across Canada

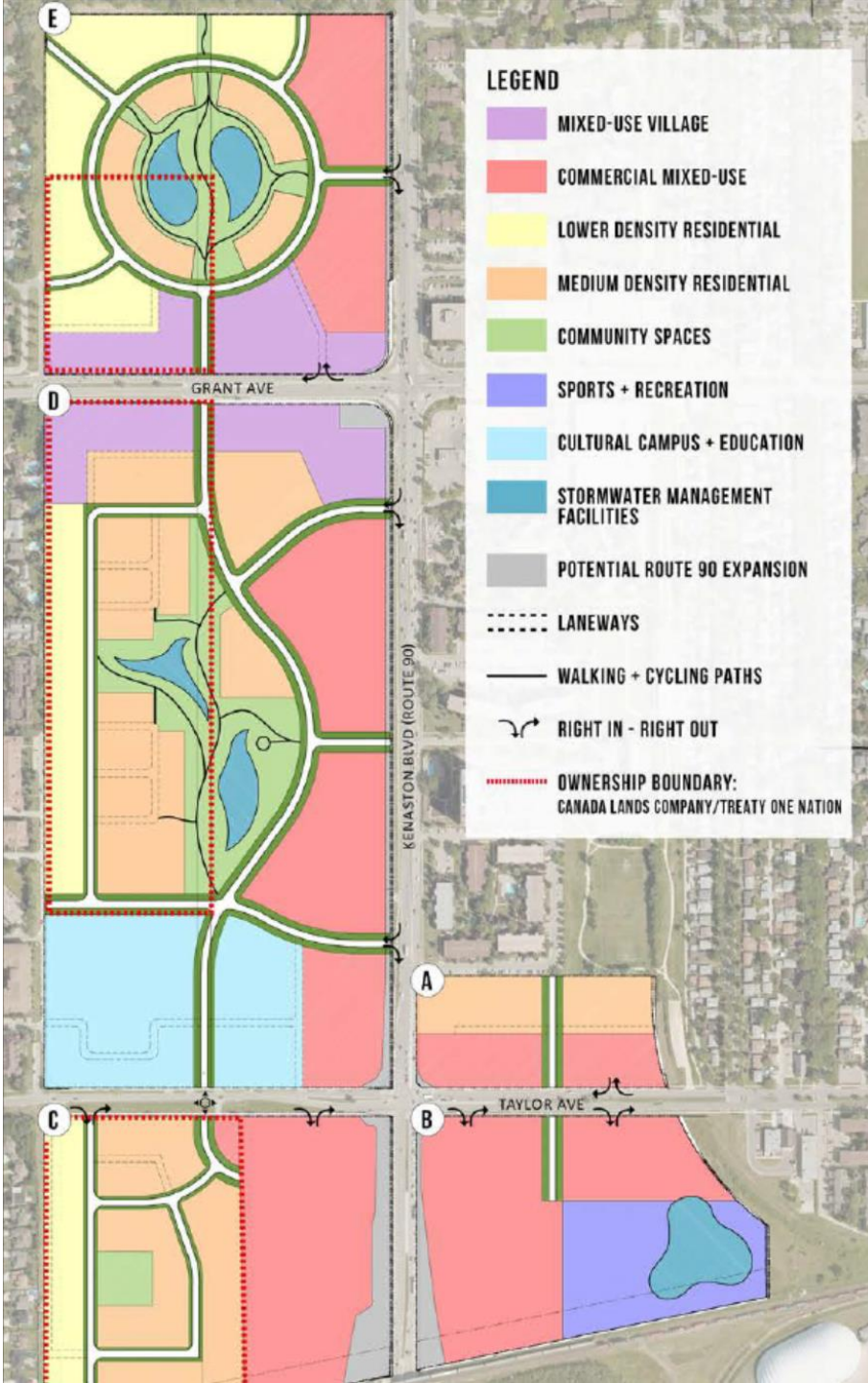
Enable services and infrastructure for the largest urban reserve in Canada

Help solve the problem facing all of our initiatives in implementing jurisdiction to create a competitive investment climate

# The Journey: Our Master Plan

Creating a community designed to seamlessly mesh within existing neighbourhoods required the input of thousands over two years. Flowing from the extensive public engagement process is a robust Master Plan. This vibrant, complete community will include:

- 11-acre Mixed-Use Village
- 45-acre Commercial Mixed-Use
- 45-acre Low/Medium Density Residential
- 5-acre Sports + Recreation
- 11-acre Cultural/Education Campus
- 12-acre Community & Commemorative Spaces



# The Future: Three Phases of Development

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**1**

**Phase I (Years 1-5: Blocks A, B, & C): includes 100 residential units and 300,000 sq. ft of commercial space. It also includes about \$25M in infrastructure required to support this level of residential and commercial development.**

**2**

**Phase II (Years 6-10: Blocks C & D): includes a further 600 residential units and another 400,000 sq. ft of commercial space. Requires additional \$30M in infrastructure.**

**3**

**Phase III (Years 11-15: Block E): includes another 400 residential units & 350,000 sq. ft more commercial space. There is a further \$29M in infrastructure required to support Phase III development.**



# Overview

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## Phase 1 Development Assumptions (Years 1-5)

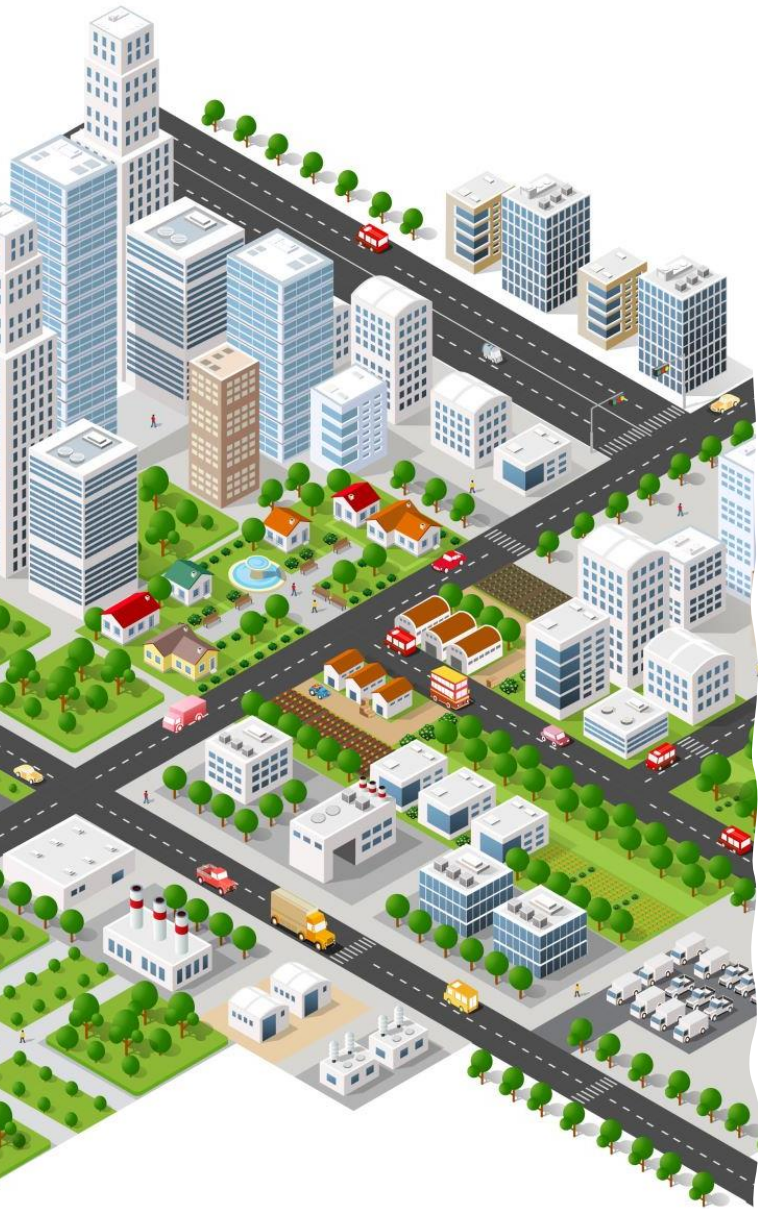
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### Infrastructure Development:

- \$25M Infrastructure investments

### Construction of Buildings:

- Block A & B
  - Block A – 100% T1DC developments
  - Block B – 50-75% T1DC developments
- \$250M in residential construction and commercial building construction



# Phase 2 Development Assumptions (Yrs 6-10)

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## Infrastructure Development:

- \$30M for infrastructure system extensions

## Construction of Buildings:

- \$250M – 350M in residential and commercial construction (apartment complex, commercial space, including office, retail, institutional, and services)



# Phase 3 Development Assumptions (Years 11-15)

## Infrastructure Development:

- \$29M for infrastructure (water, wastewater, stormwater, utilities, roads, signage, sidewalks, etc.)

## Construction of Buildings:

- \$135M in residential construction (400 units, 2,250 sq. ft average)
- \$70M in commercial building construction (400,000 sq. ft of commercial space, including office, retail, institutional, and services)

# Investment Facilitation Success Factors

Infrastructure  
and Services

Markets

Administrative /  
Human Resource  
Capacity

Community

Own Source  
Revenues

Land  
Management

Financial  
Management

Comprehensive  
Strategy / Vision  
/ Planning

# Economic Benefit Success Factors

Educated  
Labour Force

Own Source  
Revenue

Relationships  
and  
Partnerships

Comprehensive  
Strategy / Vision  
/ Planning

Community  
Support



# Our Contributions: Indigenous Impacts on the Manitoba Economy

## \$9.3 Billion

Spending by Indigenous businesses, governments, and households and spending on infrastructure. Indigenous includes First Nations, Métis & Inuit.

**\$6 Billion**



700 Indigenous  
Businesses

**\$1.45 Billion**



First Nations, Métis,  
& Inuit Governments

**\$1.38 Billion**



Indigenous  
Households

**\$420 Million**

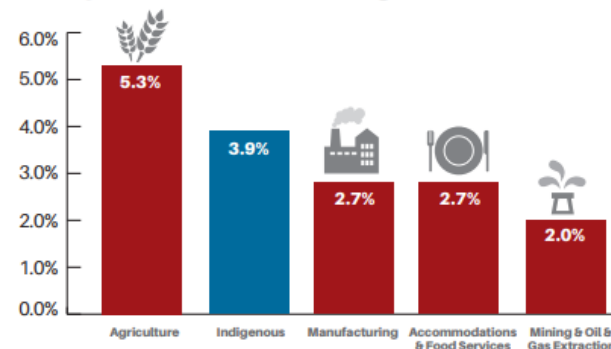


Spent by Federal,  
Indigenous, & Provincial  
Governments on  
Infrastructure

## Spending \$9.3 Billion Impacts on Manitoba Economy



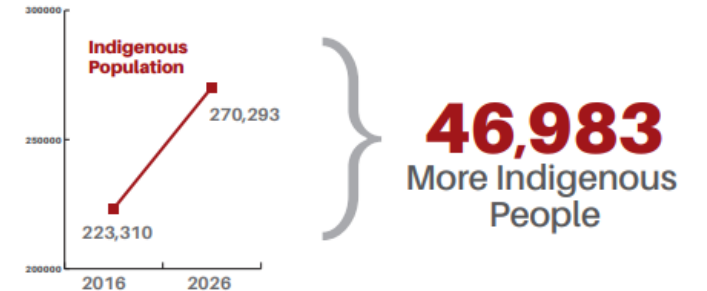
### Components of provincial GDP: Major industries & Indigenous economy



## Looking Forward

2016 to 2026

### Strong Indigenous Population Growth



### Indigenous Labour Force



### Industries Where First Nations People Work



Source: Southern Chiefs' Organization



# Outlook: The Future is Bright!

Naawi-Oodena will become a land of Economic Opportunity & Prosperity for all.

We look forward to building relationships and working with our Nations, partners, stakeholders, developers, suppliers, and investors!

**TREATY ONE**

*Miigwetch!*

