

# Useful resources

## The British Columbia Aboriginal Child Care Society <sup>[1]</sup>

The BC Aboriginal Child Care Society (BCACCS) is the only ECEC organization in Canada with a specific focus on Indigenous child care. Although it primarily focuses on British Columbia, its resources are useful more widely. BCACCS has published many resources on different aspects of Indigenous child care, most of which are available in PDF format free of charge on their website. The topics of these publications range from best practices, training and recruitment within the First Nations ECE sector to licensing and curriculum. There are also resource sheets provided offering information on providing traditional foods, inclusion of elders in the program, and what you need to know about multi-age grouping within early childhood development settings.

## Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada <sup>[2]</sup>

See the TRC's reports at: <http://childcarecanada.org/documents/research-policy-practice/15/06/hono...> <sup>[3]</sup>

## Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples <sup>[4]</sup>

(see volume 3, chapter 5, section 3.1 for section on early childhood education)

Source: Government of Canada Archive

## Indigenous organizations

### Assembly of First Nations <sup>[5]</sup>

The Assembly of First Nations (AFN) is the national representative organization of the First Nations in Canada. The AFN exists to promote the "restoration and enhancement" of this relationship and to ensure that it is mutually beneficial to the First Nations people. The Assembly of First Nations is a national aboriginal lobby organization. The British Columbia Aboriginal Child Care Society

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### Congress of Aboriginal Peoples <sup>[6]</sup>

This major national organization represents off-reserve First Nations and Métis

people living in urban, rural and remote areas throughout Canada. Website offers information, resources, links and articles about and for Aboriginal Canadians living off reserve.

### Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami <sup>[7]</sup>

ITK has represented the interests of the Inuit of Canada at the national level since its incorporation in 1972. Working primarily as an advocacy organization, ITK has been actively involved in a wide range of issues some of which have proven to be of critical importance in enabling Inuit to pursue their aspirations and take control of their destinies.

## Métis National Council <sup>[8]</sup>

The MNC represents the Métis Nation nationally and internationally. The MNC's central goal is to secure a healthy space for the Métis Nation's on-going existence within the Canadian federation.

## Native Women's Association of Canada <sup>[9]</sup>

NWAC seeks to "improve the economic, cultural and political well-being of Aboriginal women in Canada". The site was developed to provide a "valuable tool in the fight to advocate, educate and promote gender issues". Includes links to programs, resources and news.

## Pauktuuitit <sup>[10]</sup>

Pauktuuitit is the national non-profit association representing all Inuit women in Canada. Its mandate is to foster a greater awareness of the needs of Inuit women, and to encourage their participation in community, regional and national concerns in relation to social, cultural and economic development.

## Federal government Indigenous ECEC initiatives

The federal government historically took primary responsibility for social programs for Indigenous Canadians under Canadian constitutional arrangements. As recently as 2010, there were seven federal programs concerned with ECEC, four cross-Canada in nature (including overall education funding) and three province-specific.

The most recent available compiled information on these programs (including federal funding for the years 1999 - 2009) can be found online in Public Investments in ECEC in Canada 2010 (<http://www.ecd-elcc.ca/eng/ecd/ececc/page00.shtml> <sup>[11]</sup> - see Federal government section and scroll down).

## Aboriginal Head Start on Reserve <sup>[12]</sup>

This website outlines the Health Canada-funded Aboriginal Head Start on Reserve initiative for First Nations. The initiative is designed to "prepare young First Nations children for their school years, by meeting their emotional, social, health, nutritional and psychological needs".

## Aboriginal Head Start (AHS) in Urban and Northern Communities <sup>[13]</sup>

This website outlines the Health Canada-funded early childhood development program for off-reserve, Inuit and Métis children and their families. The primary goal of the initiative is to demonstrate that locally controlled and designed early intervention strategies can provide Indigenous children with a positive sense of themselves, a desire for learning, and opportunities to develop fully as successful young people.

## Useful data

### Number of child care centres on reserve and in self-government regions <sup>[14]</sup>

See Table 18 in Public Investments in ECEC in Canada 2010

### The state of Aboriginal learning in Canada: A holistic approach to measuring success <sup>[15]</sup>

Canadian Council on Learning, 2009

This report provides considerable data on Indigenous ECEC. Although it is somewhat dated, there has been no more recent similar analysis. It is primarily based on special runs of data from the 2006 Census and the National Longitudinal Study of Children and Youth and

includes a section on ECEC.

## Other

### Early Childhood Development Intercultural Partnerships <sup>[16]</sup>

University of Victoria website devoted to the health, development, and success of children in Canada, and around the world.

### Beyond our borders...of further interest

New Zealand's national curriculum statement for ECEC, Te whāriki, developed in the 1990s, assumes a bicultural curriculum for all early childhood services. <http://childcarecanada.org/documents/research-policy-practice/06/08/te-w...><sup>[17]</sup>.

In 2011, a national ECEC task force recommended an evaluation of Te Whariki. In 2013, the NZ Education Review Office published the evaluation. A summary and links to it can be found online at: <http://www.ero.govt.nz/National-Reports/Working-with-Te-Whariki-May-2013...><sup>[18]</sup>.

### Tags:

aboriginal <sup>[19]</sup>

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### Links

[1] <https://www.acc-society.bc.ca/> [2] <http://www.trc.ca/websites/trcinstitution/index.php?p=3> [3] <http://childcarecanada.org/documents/research-policy-practice/15/06/honouring-truth-reconciling-future> [4] <https://www.canada.ca/en/crown-indigenous-relations-northern-affairs.html> [5] <http://www.afn.ca> [6] <http://abo-peoples.org> [7] <https://www.itk.ca> [8] <https://www.metisnation.ca/> [9] <https://www.nwac.ca/> [10] <https://www.pauktuutit.ca/> [11] <http://www.ecd-elcc.ca/eng/ecd/ececc/page00.shtml> [12] <https://www.canada.ca/en/indigenous-services-canada/services/first-nations-inuit-health/family-health/healthy-child-development/aboriginal-head-start-reserve-first-nations-inuit-health-canada.html> [13] <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/health-promotion/childhood-adolescence/programs-initiatives/aboriginal-head-start-urban-northern-communities-ahsunc.html> [14] <http://www.ecd-elcc.ca/eng/ecd/ececc/page18.shtml#tbl18bot> [15] <https://www.ccl-cca.ca/> [16] <http://www.ecdip.org/index.htm> [17] <http://childcarecanada.org/documents/research-policy-practice/06/08/te-wh%C3%A0riki-early-childhood-curriculum> [18] <http://www.ero.govt.nz/National-Reports/Working-with-Te-Whariki-May-2013/Overview> [19] <https://childcarecanada.org/category/tags/aboriginal>