



Indigenous Procurement
Corporate Procurement &
Supply Services



TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. Introduction | PG 3 |
| 2. Intended Use | PG 3 |
| 3. Rationale | PG 4 |
| 4. City Plan Alignment | PG 4 |
| 5. Advisory Panel Engagement Methodology | PG 5 |
| 6. What We Heard | PG 6 |
| 7. Indigenous Procurement Objectives | PG 7 |
| 8. Recommendations | PG 7 |
| 9. Performance Measures | PG 10 |
| 10. Challenges | PG 11 |
| 11. Logic Model | PG 12 |
| 12. Stakeholder Map | PG 12 |
| 13. Appendices | PG 13 |

INTRODUCTION:

Through the removal of systematic barriers that exist for Indigenous businesses in how the City procures more than one billion dollars per year in services and goods the City supports the Truth and Reconciliation Call to Action, number 92.

The development of an Indigenous Procurement Framework is one step in the journey of reconciliation. Through taking steps to address the systematic barriers that exist for Indigenous businesses in how the City procures more than \$1 billion per year in services and goods, the City supports the [Truth and Reconciliation Call to Action, number 92](#). This is not about purchasing new goods or services to the sole benefit of the Indigenous community, but rather about creating pathways for more Indigenous businesses and the Indigenous community at-large to realize social and economic impacts through the City's existing purchasing needs.

Intended Use

The Indigenous procurement framework is intended to address barriers to and increase participation by Indigenous-owned businesses in the City's procurement processes. It is intended to apply to procurements across the corporation with the objective of removing barriers and building capacity within Indigenous businesses to more fully participate in City procurement processes. This may be achieved through measures that promote increased direct purchasing from Indigenous suppliers and those that encourage the larger business community to provide employment, subcontracting and mentorship opportunities within Indigenous communities.

Developing and supporting the business community is a complex and enduring task for every municipality and at every level of government. This framework intends to put forward recommendations on how this development and support may be rolled out to the Indigenous business community interested in contracting with the City of Edmonton, as well as supporting the broader business community to achieve success.

The City understands that Indigenous businesses and employees can face unique barriers to full, equitable participation within our local economy. The creation of this Framework is a step in the right direction to help address these inequities, however the work of one municipality is only one step on the path to equitable economic participation. The City recognizes the role of all governments and public sector bodies, the City of Edmonton included, to support increased Indigenous participation in their procurement processes.

Rationale

The City is increasingly approached by Indigenous Nations, communities and businesses expressing a desire to sell goods and services to the City and sharing information about the barriers and challenges they face to full participation in the City's procurement processes. Barriers include limited access to capital, difficulty obtaining information about procurement processes, having relatively fewer resources and less experience to contribute to participating in government procurement processes, and bias and racism.

As the City formally engages with Indigenous Nations and communities on major planning and infrastructure projects, the opportunity to explore intentional strategies supporting Indigenous procurement becomes even more important. A focus on Indigenous procurement can help to ensure greater economic participation by Indigenous peoples throughout the life of a project - not only in the planning or development stages. When a City project is intended to serve Indigenous peoples specifically, this is even more important.

Enhanced Indigenous procurement can also lead to other benefits for the City and everyone who calls our region home. Indigenous businesses tend to be locally based, committed to the long-term prosperity of our region and, particularly in the case of community-owned enterprises, reinvest profits for social and community purposes. A focus on Indigenous procurement is also a tangible step toward reconciliation.

City Plan Alignment

The Indigenous Procurement Framework supports multiple facets of The City Plan. In the work to address the Truth and Reconciliation recommendation # 92, so too does the framework support Edmonton's commitment to be Inclusive and Compassionate. This framework is a step in the progress towards Truth and Reconciliation by addressing systematic racism and the historic trauma experienced by our Indigenous residents. Furthermore, this addresses equity in the delivery of policies as we strive to eliminate barriers to procurement for all marginalized peoples. Multiple recommendations for this framework will remove barriers for all. Most importantly, the Indigenous procurement framework addresses The City Plan's goal of Edmonton providing "opportunities to thrive". The reduction of barriers to support First Nations, Metis and Inuit peoples to celebrate, grow and flourish benefit Edmonton as a whole, with opportunities for employment, reduced barriers, opportunities for education and fuel the passion for entrepreneurship.

The objective of the adoption of an Indigenous Procurement Framework is to provide equitable access when indigenous businesses attempt to procure with the City of Edmonton. The support of this subset of business assists in supporting community development, employment and economic stabilization of a community that is marginalized throughout Canada.

Advisory Panel Engagement Methodology

In accordance with the roles set out by the [Indigenous Framework](#) adopted by the City of Edmonton in March 2021, Administration set out to gain the perspective of the Indigenous business community by being a listener, connector, partner and advocate. As such the Corporate Procurement and Supply Services Branch opened a call for participants to an Advisory Committee consisting of designates from our three Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU) partners, Enoch Cree Nation, Metis Nation of Alberta and Confederacy of Treaty Six Nations, and three to five public members. Members were selected to represent the broadest possible perspective using a GBA+ lens with a balance of genders, nations, sectors and procurement experience. Committee members were asked to share their knowledge and experiences, provide insights and offer input and suggestions to City administration. The Advisory Committee met seven times in the spring of 2021 to work through a series of questions related to barriers impacting Indigenous businesses in City of Edmonton procurements, definition of Indigenous business, partnerships, discussions about Indigenous business capacity, how buyers and sellers can be prepared to bid on and request bids with Indigenous businesses on a more equitable playing field.

The fall of 2021 saw additional input to the draft framework to ensure advice and direction is appropriately represented.

| Advisory Meeting | Topics |
|------------------|--|
| 1 | Introductions, scope confirmations, target outcomes |
| 2 | Review City Of Edmonton's procurement procedure and purchases, Indigenous business capacity, previous experience with formal procurement |
| 3 | Increasing participation in current system, set asides and barriers evaluations and varieties of community partnership |
| 4 | Indigenous ownership models and definitions |
| 5 | Bid evaluations, performance measurement, phases and goal setting |
| 6 | Preparing sellers, preparedness and assessments |
| 7 | Preparing buyers, final thoughts pre draft framework |
| 8 | Recommended Strategy and draft report |
| 9 | Advisory Committee Wrap up and Final Report |

What We Heard

Over a series of facilitated meetings, Indigenous leaders and business owners shared their knowledge and experience relating to Indigenous business challenges, development, verification and hopes for change.

Indigenous businesses are not connected to the methods the City of Edmonton uses to procure goods and services. Non-municipal procurement activities are largely relationship-based, something that City procurement methods do not currently account for. This is true across all businesses, not specific to Indigenous business owners. Municipal procurement is seen as overly complicated, lengthy and opaque. Frequent references to city relationships were made over the length of our engagement with the advisory panel, however these relationships do not exist.

Concerns related to false claims of Indigenous heritage were voiced in multiple sessions. Other jurisdictions and agencies have been misled by individuals falsely claiming Indigenous heritage. This has caused significant fall out including negative media attention and canceled projects. There is inherent risk to not validating claims of Indigenous heritage. It is imperative to mitigate this risk through clear process and diligence.

Indigenous businesses have varying capacity, akin to all other businesses. As such opportunities for participation should occur across the reach of city procurement activities. This should include both across dollar values and industry.

Measurement will be key to evolving the framework over time. While this is a first step in a long road towards equitable participation for Indigenous businesses, the measurement of activities will help to focus efforts to the benefit of Indigenous business, the City and the residents of Edmonton.

Business development support is required to assist in the success of Indigenous businesses in the Edmonton region. While this is not part of the scope of a procurement framework, it is important to facilitate the development of Indigenous business throughout the region.

City wide participation is key to the success of an Indigenous Procurement Framework. Purchasing teams for every department across the City will need to participate within the parameters set out by this framework in order to achieve success for all partners. Departments purchase a wide variety of goods and services across many price points. The variety of purchases, particularly in the lower contract amounts, will be integral to supporting the increase of Indigenous procurements throughout the corporation.

Communication will be key to internal and external partners alike. Other jurisdictions have experienced pushback for their Indigenous purchasing

policies as the greater business community claims discrimination against legitimate competition. It must remain clear at all points that this framework is not about stifling competition but rather about fostering a healthy and competitive business community that allows for the full participation of all businesses. Likewise, internal communication and education will help normalize this framework throughout all City departments. Full participation from purchasers throughout the corporation is a required behavior for success.

Indigenous Procurement Objective

The City of Edmonton has developed this framework in recognition of the Truth and Reconciliation Calls to Action (2015), specifically Action Number 92. In addition, this framework aligns with multiple sections and articles within the the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) (see Appendix C) through the principles of consultation used in the development of the Indigenous Procurement Framework, as well as the recognition of the need to provide economic leveling for marginalized Indigenous peoples.

The objective of the Indigenous Procurement Framework is to provide equitable access when Indigenous businesses wish to provide services or goods to the City of Edmonton. The support of this subset of business assists in supporting community development, employment and economic stabilization of a business community that has historically and continues to face barriers to full economic participation in Canada.

Administration recognizes that as a public sector organization the City of Edmonton must be compliant with trade agreements. As part of the current trade agreements, Indigenous businesses are considered to have a valid exemption from trade agreements, which allows for greater flexibility in creating opportunities for this group.

Purchases made through the ideals of this framework are aligned with the City's requirements to purchase the highest quality goods and services at the best reasonable cost, including recognition of the social and economic benefits across our region.

Recommendations

Enhance Evaluation criteria

City procurements to incorporate the following:

- a. Include Indigenous content criteria in City competitive procurements with a large spend by assessing the percentage of Indigenous content by the bidder, contractors, or its subcontractors.

- b. Indigenous content can include but is not limited to Indigenous subcontractors, Indigenous employment across the organization, Indigenous apprenticeships and/or Indigenous community social partnerships. It is the responsibility of the successful bidder to report back on the level and success of Indigenous inclusion.

Consider Indigenous Set Asides

Any projects where the primary users or beneficiaries are Indigenous should be led by and awarded to Indigenous businesses. The cultural observances, considerations and methods are of utmost importance in the successful completion of culturally significant projects. In the event that no Indigenous supplier exists to fully deliver such projects, the City will enhance its competitive procurement evaluation criteria to reflect Indigenous participation on such projects. Indigenous employment, Indigenous contracting or subcontracting, or mentoring, and community consultation as well as community support are other ways of facilitating Indigenous economic benefit and opportunity.

Provide a mix of procurement opportunities

Indigenous business, just like the rest of the business community, has a wide variation of capacity to provide goods or services to the City of Edmonton. Opportunities for procurement should span the full range of dollar value to provide economic access across the scales of procurement. This is true for the broader business community, thereby attention should be placed to ensure it is true for the Indigenous business community also.

Indigenous heritage verification

The City of Edmonton noted that in other jurisdictions individuals falsely claimed Indigenous heritage in order to benefit from programs and policies targeted to assist Indigenous persons. As such a verification of heritage is necessary to ensure City contracts are not affected by the same misrepresentations. In order to achieve this, proof of heritage when submitting a bid will be required as one of the following:

- a. Proof of registration with the Federal Procurement Strategy for Aboriginal Business (PSAB), the federal indigenous business registry
- b. Proof of membership with the Canadian Council for Aboriginal Business (CCAB) (Aboriginal Business Member categories)
- c. Proof of membership with the Northeastern Alberta Aboriginal Business Association (NAABA) as an Aboriginal-owned business
- d. Proof of membership with the Alberta Metis Works business registry
- e. Proof of registration with AKSIS, Edmonton's Indigenous Business and Professional Association
- f. A letter from an Indigenous Nation, Band Council or representative community organization indicating membership in the Nation, Band or community

Most jurisdictions reviewed across Canada depend solely on the federal PSAB program for verification of Indigenous ownership and heritage. Indigenous businesses according to PSAB criteria are defined as a sole

proprietorship, limited company, cooperative, partnership or not-for-profit organization in which

- Indigenous peoples own and control at least 51% of the enterprise
- At least 33% of the employees are Indigenous, if there are six or more full time employees
- For joint ventures, eligible Indigenous businesses can partner with non-Indigenous businesses. The Indigenous business needs to demonstrate 33% value of the work

Communication Plan

Socialization of this framework will be required to normalize the increased inclusion of Indigenous business in City procurements. Branch level contract managers are key points of education and communication to facilitate the inclusion of Indigenous businesses in City procurements. Roll out of messaging related to Indigenous Procurement should mirror and accompany messaging developed with the City wide Indigenous Framework. Socialization and engagement with major businesses throughout city procurements will ensure clear direction for many businesses already participating in City procurements, regarding Indigenous inclusion and participation, particularly with high complexity projects.

Improve Networking Opportunities

Administration will partner with established business communities to engage with potential Indigenous suppliers and introduce them to the process of selling goods and services to the City of Edmonton. Adjustments will be made to the "Selling to the City" materials, simplifying the contents for a non-procurement professional audience. These materials will assist in providing clarity to businesses that may be unfamiliar with municipal procurement practices. This presentation may be of help to all businesses interested in procurement with the City of Edmonton.

The lack of relationships built between the business community and City buyers may be leaving value on the table. Adjusting the approach of procurement activities and vendor relations benefits the vendor, the City and our residents.

Foster Indigenous business development and success

While the direct (from the ground up) development of Indigenous businesses is not in the scope of this procurement policy, the Indigenous Procurement Advisory Committee was clear that the City should create a program that supports the supplier community and encourages growth and strengthening of Indigenous business throughout Edmonton. Supports mentioned include access to stable wi-fi, support in writing business plans and proposals, guidance for financing etc. Business Link, EEDC, AKSIS and Business Friendly Edmonton are resources that Indigenous businesses can access to assist in the process of establishing and maintaining a business within the City of Edmonton.

Performance Measures

| Performance Measures | | | |
|--|--|-----------------|---|
| Measure | Methodology | Frequency | Target |
| Number of Indigenous businesses the City of Edmonton currently procures or subcontracts with | Use business lists from CCAB, PSAB, Alberta Metis Business directory and NAABA to compare against City of Edmonton suppliers | Every two years | Short Term: TBD Long Term: Equivalent to Indigenous population of Edmonton (5.39% 2016 Census) |
| Dollar value procured or subcontracted with Indigenous businesses | Use business lists from CCAB, PSAB, Alberta Metis Business directory and NAABA to compare against total contract values | Annually | Short Term: TBD Long term: Equivalent to Indigenous population of Edmonton (5.39% 2016 Census) |
| Number of presentations of "Selling to the City" | Record number of times staff present to business associations or other groups → "Selling to the City" presentation | Annually | 4 times per year |
| % business in Edmonton identifying as Indigenous | | | |

Note: external lists are used in lieu of current reporting structures until information is collected identifying Indigenous businesses

Possible measure: Increase Indigenous Businesses in Edmonton (CMA) 2017 directory

Challenges

| Challenge | Level of Risk | Mitigations |
|---|------------------|---|
| How to ensure sustainability, accountability and feasibility? | High to Moderate | Report on success and challenges biannually with Annual Delegation of Authority report to council |
| How do we ensure that the target audience (Indigenous-owned businesses, rather than non-Indigenous owned) are those that truly benefit from this Framework? | Moderate | A penalization of companies masquerading as Indigenous may be an appropriate deterrent. Severity could range from a holdback of contract funds to dismissal and classification of a suspended bidder (prohibited from responding to City procurement opportunities that fall within the scope of their suspension, or be awarded Contracts for goods, services or construction, directly or indirectly by the City) |
| How do we introduce how to sell to the City to Indigenous businesses? | Low | Provide periodic seminars through local business associations to guide suppliers through City process. This would be invitational on behalf of the business association for any members/industry interested. |
| How does CPSS assess potential partnerships between Indigenous Nations, communities or organizations with other suppliers when bidding for City's business opportunities? | Moderate | It is not within the City's authority to determine if a partnership between a business and an Indigenous Nation is equitably structured and balanced to the benefit of the Nation. In order to balance partnerships and individual business, it is cautioned to not value partnerships over other forms of Indigenous business. Preference may be given if proof is supplied of community benefit, support or movement towards generational change. |

| | | |
|--|----------|--|
| How are procurement awards to large out of town vendors balanced with smaller local vendors? | Low | Administration is committed to the principles presented in the Sustainable Procurement Policy, including sourcing from local providers and providing social benefit through purchasing when applicable and when permitted by the City's trade agreement obligations. |
| How do we build capacity within the Indigenous Community | Moderate | Include mentorship for Indigenous trades and subcontractors as evaluation criteria for projects. |

Logic Model

[Logic Model](#)

Stakeholder Map

Appendices

Appendix A. Jurisdictional Review

Federal

Federal Procurement Strategy for Aboriginal Business (PSAB) is the federal program to assist in the equitable representation of Indigenous participation in federal procurement opportunities. Launched in 1996, PSAB helps Indigenous businesses compete for federal procurements and assists other federal departments fulfill their Indigenous procurement requests.

Indigenous businesses are defined as a sole proprietorship, limited company, cooperative, partnership or not for profit organization in which

- Indigenous peoples own and control at least 51% of the enterprise
- At least 33% of the employees are Indigenous, if there are 6 or more full time employees
- For joint ventures, eligible Indigenous businesses can partner with non-Indigenous businesses. The Indigenous business needs to demonstrate 33% value of the work

The federal government incorporates Indigenous economic considerations in its procurement activities by allowing departments to set aside procurements for eligible Indigenous businesses.

Included in PSAB is an Indigenous business directory to assist in increased visibility for the businesses, partnership building opportunities and development of an Indigenous business network.

Saskatchewan

Indigenous Procurement Policy implemented in 2012. Saskatchewan Power provides evaluation points for Aboriginal ownership and labour participation in every request that goes to market. The focus on increasing Indigenous participation emphasizes multi year participation allowing for sustainable capacity building and ongoing employment. Reporting includes dollar value, number of contracts, number of purchase orders, number of Indigenous communities impacted and tribal councils represented.

Manitoba

Manitoba sees procurement practices as one way to assist in the development of Indigenous business and support economic development. Key benefits identified are:

- Stimulation of Indigenous business development
- Indirect creation of new employment
- Increased procurement from Indigenous business through subcontracting and or joint ventures with non Indigenous firms
- Increased competitiveness

- Relationship building between Indigenous suppliers and government buyers
- Better understanding of the tender process by suppliers; increased knowledge of Indigenous supplier base by government buyers

Indigenous business is defined the same as PSAB definitions with a province specific business registry.

Set asides are in 3 categories related to requirements of specific cultural value to Indigenous people, primarily designated for Indigenous people.

1. Procurements reserved for competition among Indigenous businesses only
2. Mandatory Indigenous Business Participation used when specific criteria are met but capacity is unknown or insufficient. For example if there is a condition of a contract that requires a portion of the work be provided by Indigenous business or if Indigenous Procurement Criteria are met but there isn't Indigenous business capacity to provide the full scope of the project.
3. Desired Indigenous Business Participation requests Indigenous business provide a portion of the contract to the greatest extent possible.

Ontario

Established in 2013 with identification criteria matching PSAB the program encourages ministries to purchase from Indigenous owned businesses when goods and services:

- Benefit Indigenous people or communities
- Serve the needs of Indigenous people
- Are culturally significant to Indigenous people

A combination of set asides, Indigenous requirements and evaluation criteria are used to help grow Indigenous participation in Ontario government procurement processes.

Additionally, workshops are offered on doing business with the government.

Quebec

Quebec held a three day socioeconomic forum in October 2005 which in part addressed multiple facets of socio economic issues relating to First Nations. There is no further indication of a procurement policy directly associated with Indigenous business.

New Brunswick

The province links to PSAB, in particular the business registry. There is no additional policy relating to procurement involving Indigenous business.

Northwest Territories

Adherence to a specific agreement related to Treaty 11 and contracting in Mowhi Gogha De Niitlee on Tłı́chô lands or in Tłı́chô communities.

Yukon

The Yukon First Nations Procurement Policy came into effect February 22, 2021 with implementation in phases. This policy includes a business registry, performance measures, community & workforce development and an extensive series of tutorials to assist in deployment of the policy. Training tutorials are accessible to all businesses and assist in reducing barriers to procurement opportunities. This policy is endorsed by Yukon First Nations and encourages the building of partnerships between Indigenous and non-Indigenous businesses.

Further focus of the Yukon policy is to break large projects down in order to provide opportunities for smaller Indigenous businesses, assists in building capacity in underrepresented communities as well as sectors and acknowledges the importance of cultural significance.

This policy has an external evaluation planned to cover the first 5 years of its rollout

The definition of Indigenous business is as follows:

- **Corporations**
 - 100% of the shares are owned by a Yukon First Nation Person, or another Yukon First Nations Business; OR
 - 51% of the Corporation voting shares are owned by Yukon First Nation Person, or another Yukon First Nations Business
- **Partnerships**
 - A partnership or limited partnership can be considered a Yukon First Nations Business is 50% of the partnership is owned by Yukon First Nation Person, or another Yukon First Nations Business
- **Not for Profit Organisations**
 - 100% of the organisation is owned by a Yukon First Nation Person, or another Yukon First Nations Business; OR
 - 51% of its membership comprised of Yukon First Nations People.
- **Sole Proprietorship**
 - A sole proprietorship can be considered a Yukon First Nations if it is owned by Yukon First Nation Person.
 - A sole proprietorship owned by a non-Yukon First Nations Person, which supports a Yukon First Nation spouse or common law partner, and/or a Yukon First Nations family, may qualify as a Yukon First Nations Business

British Columbia

The government of BC aims to create culturally appropriate procurement practices through an Indigenous specific procurement strategy. The Initiative

was formed in 2018 through province wide consultation with over 300 Indigenous participants to assist in appropriately building capacity for Indigenous business and build relationships between Indigenous communities and government employees.

The Report on What We Heard tells of the alignment with the goals of social procurement, the value of Indigenous culture and knowledge, accessibility to procurement opportunities by Indigenous business. The acknowledgement of the definitions of Indigenous business related to ownership is useful but insufficient, instead a balance of ownership, control, participation and values & principles should be considered.

Nunavut

This territory holds the Nunavummi Nangminiqqtunik Ikajuuti Policy to increase participation of Nunavut, Inuit and local businesses with the Government of Nunavut. The stated goal of this policy is to promote increased job opportunities and overall hiring of Inuit in accordance with the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement.

Victoria

As part of their Social Enterprise and Social Procurement Action Plan(2016), Victoria identifies that an inclusive economy includes opportunities created with and for those who are so often left behind including youth, First Nations people, people with mental health and addictions challenges, people who have been homeless, those with disabilities, recent immigrants, and people released from prison. Action 1.8 focuses on local First Nations through existing partners to support individuals in pre employment, job readiness and job opportunities.

Vancouver

Social Value Procurement identifies increasing opportunities for businesses that are social or diverse based on being owned or controlled by an equity seeking population (examples: non-profits, coops, women, Indigenous persons, people with disabilities, LGBTQ+)

Saskatoon

This city conducted an Indigenous Procurement Workshop October 22, 2018 and used the information provided to assist in creating an updated purchasing policy. Several evaluation criteria were proposed that can be translated to other jurisdictions including proportion of Indigenous employment to hours invested on a project, community involvement and engagement strategies, employment, training and apprenticeship opportunities provided. Significant portions of the feedback collected during this workshop have been echoed in City of Edmonton engagement sessions.

Toronto

Recognition of Indigenous Procurement is built into the Social Procurement Program. Diverse suppliers are 51%+ owned, managed and controlled by an equity seeking community or social purpose enterprise. This includes but is not limited to women, Aboriginal people, racial minorities, persons with disabilities, newcomers and the LGBTQ2S community.

*Post Secondary**University of Victoria*

Hosted forum to develop BC's Indigenous Procurement work

University of British Columbia

Several strategic documents mention the application of an Indigenous Procurement Policy, however it seems this policy is not yet launched/available

University of Saskatchewan

The university examined its procurement practices in 2018 and recognized significant opportunity to expand economic reconciliation efforts in their procurement practices. The university has partnered with the Canadian Council for Aboriginal Business (CCAB), incorporated Indigenous community benefit considerations into their procurement evaluation criteria, is educating their university community partners as to how they can incorporate Indigenous businesses into their practices and sources Indigenous goods for Indigenous Students or for Indigenous purposes from Indigenous suppliers. Additionally the University will create an Indigenous business directory to share with the university community. UofS will be reporting on their efforts annually.

University of Regina

In 2018 a partnership between University of Regina researchers and Indigenous Works, a national not-for-profit organization, recently received federal funding to strengthen the research capacity of Indigenous organizations. The aim is to assist with addressing the issue of Indigenous exclusion in the wider Canadian economy. Indigenous Works president and CEO stated "In the spirit of reconciliation, we want to find out how to mobilize Indigenous and non-Indigenous people with new engagement strategies that help them build effective and authentic partnerships between mainstream and Indigenous communities, leading to increased employment opportunities, enterprise and procurement developments, and social investments – ultimately building healthier and stronger communities."

University of Winnipeg

U of W lists the Indigenous Procurement Initiative (IPI) in their Purchasing Policy designed to increase the participation of Indigenous business in providing goods and services to the University. This initiative considers best value to the University, and suggests terms and conditions that indicate that Indigenous business participation is desirable. Measurement of “indigeneity” includes the percentage of vendor staff that are declared as Indigenous, ownership percentage that is Indigenous within the vendor company, whether the company offers Indigenous cultural awareness training to employees, and demonstrated positive interactions with the Indigenous community.

York University

York University has a Social Procurement Policy to encourage a diverse group of vendors including businesses that are more than 50 percent owned, managed and controlled by an equity-seeking community or social purpose enterprise. These communities include, but are not limited to, women, Indigenous people, racial minorities, persons with disabilities, newcomers and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, Queer, Two-spirit (LGBTQ2S) community. The university states it is committed to use its purchasing power to benefit local economies and to provide fair access to its procurement services.

Simon Fraser University

Simon Fraser uses registration in PSAB or CCAB as a method of validating Indigenous business. They hold a very detailed procedure to procure with Indigenous businesses, it will be linked to their publicly available documentation later in 2021

University of Ottawa

Indigenous procurement is listed in the sustainability section of procurement procedures and there is direction regarding purchasing directly from communities up to \$1000, pre approval is required

Queen's University

Queen's University uses a social procurement strategic sourcing approach, buying from diverse suppliers, defined as businesses that are at least 51 percent owned, managed and controlled by members of equity-seeking communities or a social purpose enterprise. Equity seeking communities include, but are not limited to, women, Indigenous peoples, racialized persons, persons with disabilities, newcomers and the LGBTQ+ community. There is further mention of Truth and Reconciliation looking to increase the Indigenous supplier base by making sure advertising is broad and directed to all qualified suppliers.

Toronto Metropolitan University (formerly known as Ryerson University)

The university is part of the Canadian Aboriginal and Minority Supplier Council (CAMSC) which provides access to a range of products and services from Indigenous and and racialized-owned businesses that operate in Canada. These suppliers are vetted by CAMSC certification, which includes the criteria that the business is at least 51% owned, managed and controlled by an Indigenous Person(s) or racialized person(s).

Kinder Morgan

This private company strives to build lasting relationships with Aboriginal communities and businesses. This is achieved with procurements through direct award, select tender and specified Aboriginal content in bid documents where appropriate.

Appendix B. References

Government of Alberta list of Indigenous nations
[Saskatchewan Indigenous Procurement Policy](#)
[Indigenous business and federal procurement](#)
[Manitoba Indigenous Procurement Initiative](#)
[Ontario Procurement Program](#)
[Yukon First Nations Procurement Policy](#)
[British Columbia Indigenous Procurement Initiative](#)
[Victoria's SESP Action Plan](#)
[Vancouver Sustainable Procurement](#)
[Saskatoon What We Heard report](#)
[Toronto Social Procurement Program](#)
[University of Saskatchewan](#)
[University of Regina](#)
[University of Winnipeg](#)
[York University](#)
[Queen's University](#)

Appendix C. Applicable Articles cited from UNDRIP

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of
Indigenous Peoples

Article 11

2. States shall provide redress through effective mechanisms, which may include restitution, developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples, with respect to their cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property taken without their free, prior and informed consent or in violation of their laws, traditions and customs.

Article 15

2. States shall take effective measures, in consultation and cooperation with the indigenous peoples concerned, to combat prejudice and eliminate discrimination

and to promote tolerance, understanding and good relations among indigenous peoples and all other segments of society.

Article 19

States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them.

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.

Article 23

Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development. In particular, indigenous peoples have the right to be actively involved in developing and determining health, housing and other economic and social programmes affecting them and, as far as possible, to administer such programmes through their own institutions.

Article 38

States, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, shall take the appropriate measures, including legislative measures, to achieve the ends of this 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.