

# QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON INDIGENOUS PERSPECTIVES

## QUESTION 1

### How were the perspectives of Indigenous peoples identified and incorporated into the *Common Vision*?

Federal, provincial and territorial (FPT) governments recognize that various barriers and policies have created specific challenges for Indigenous peoples to engage in healthful, culturally relevant physical activity.

The *Common Vision* has been guided by relevant principles of *Honouring the Truth, Reconciling for the Future: Final Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, 2015*. FPT governments committed to undertaking work in the spirit of co-development to enhance the *Common Vision* with Indigenous perspectives. The FPT working group engaged the Aboriginal Sport Circle and relevant Indigenous organizations to ensure the inclusion of Indigenous perspectives in shaping the *Common Vision*.

The result is a policy document that takes into account the culturally relevant opportunities for physical activity among Indigenous peoples, recognizing that their way of life is based on holistic relationships to the land, where physical activity is a part of everyday living.

### How will the *Common Vision* be implemented with Indigenous Organizations?

## QUESTION 2

Sport, physical activity and recreation officials have established an implementation committee to oversee, monitor and report on the implementation of the *Common Vision* on behalf of FPT governments. The Aboriginal Sport Circle has been invited to be represented on this committee, along with non-governmental organizations, academia, FPT health officials, Indigenous leaders and others.

## QUESTION 3

### What are some examples of how Indigenous perspectives have been included in the *Common Vision*?

The *Common Vision* acknowledges the unique personal and systemic barriers faced by Indigenous peoples that inhibit culturally-appropriate physical activity (page 7); addresses the holistic nature of physical activity for Indigenous peoples, including its connection to the land and historical cultural practices (page 15); and, acknowledges the negative impacts and lasting effects of the intergenerational trauma resulting from colonization, alongside the loss of Indigenous culture, language, identity and infrastructural neglect (page 16).