



## **AOKFN SECURITY AND PEACEKEEPING BI-LAW**

*Adopted by the Anishinaabe of the Kitchi Zibi First Nation (AOKFN)*

*Pursuant to inherent jurisdiction, UNDRIP, and the AOKFN Constitution*

### **1. Purpose and Authority**

1.1 This Bi-Law establishes the **AOKFN Security and Peacekeeping Framework**, grounded in the inherent sovereignty of the Anishinaabe of the Kitchi Zibi First Nation, as recognized by:

- The **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)**
- The **UN Charter**
- The **Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols**
- The **Laws of Armed Conflict (LOAC)**
- Section 35 of the **Constitution Act, 1982**
- The AOKFN **Governance Constitution**

1.2 This Bi-Law affirms the Nation's inherent right to:

- Maintain internal peace and security
- Protect citizens, lands, waters, and sacred sites
- Enforce AOKFN laws and decisions
- Enforce AOKFN laws and decisions Defend against threats consistent with international humanitarian law
- Establish Indigenous peace officers and security forces under clan authority

## 2. Guiding Principles

### 2.1 Anishinaabe Law and Custom

Security and peacekeeping shall follow the teachings of the Bear Clan (protection) and Martin Clan (warrior-strategists), guided by the Seven Grandfather Teachings.

### 2.2 International Humanitarian Standards

All actions shall align with:

- Distinction (combatants vs. civilians)
- Proportionality
- Necessity
- Humanity
- Non-discrimination

### 2.3 UNDRIP Compliance

This Bi-Law implements UNDRIP Articles including but not limited to:

- **Art. 3** – Right to self-determination
- **Art. 4** – Right to self-government
- **Art. 5** – Right to maintain Indigenous institutions
- **Art. 7** – Right to security of the person
- **Art. 22** – Protection of vulnerable persons
- **Art. 23** – Control over community programs
- **Art. 30** – No military activity on Indigenous lands without consent
- **Art. 37** – The right to enforce treaties and agreements

## 3. Establishment of the AOKFN Security Force

3.1 The **AOKFN Security Force (ASF)** is hereby established as the official peacekeeping, protection, and enforcement body of the Nation.

3.2 The ASF operates under the authority of:

- The **Bear Clan** (primary guardians and protectors)
- The **Martin Clan** (strategic defenders and operational planners)

3.3 The ASF is mandated to:

- Maintain peace and order
- Enforce AOKFN laws and resolutions
- Protect citizens, including children, Elders, and vulnerable persons
- Safeguard AOKFN lands, waters, and infrastructure
- Respond to emergencies, threats, and unlawful intrusions
- Assist in search and rescue, crisis response, and community safety

#### **4. Status as Indigenous Peace Officers**

4.1 Members of the AOKFN Security Force are recognized as **Indigenous Peace Officers** under AOKFN law.

4.2 Their authority includes:

- Investigative powers within AOKFN jurisdiction
- Authority to detain for safety and law enforcement purposes
- Authority to enforce AOKFN laws, resolutions, and emergency orders
- Authority to protect citizens from violence, coercion, or unlawful actions
- Authority to remove trespassers or hostile actors from AOKFN territory

4.3 Peace Officer status shall be recognized through:

- Clan appointment
- Training in Indigenous law, conflict de-escalation, and international standards
- Oath of service to the Nation, Elders, and future generations

#### **5. Rules of Engagement and Use of Force**

5.1 The ASF shall follow a **graduated use-of-force model**, consistent with:

- The Geneva Conventions
- LOAC
- UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms
- Anishinaabe teachings of proportionality and respect for life

5.2 Force may only be used when:

- Necessary to protect life
- Necessary to prevent serious harm
- Necessary to enforce AOKFN law
- No lesser measure is sufficient

5.3 Prohibited actions include:

- Torture or cruel treatment
- Collective punishment
- Targeting civilians
- Excessive or retaliatory force

## **6. Right to Defend the Nation**

6.1 AOKFN affirms the inherent right to **defend its people, lands, and governance**, consistent with:

- UN Charter Article 51 (self-defense)
- UNDRIP Articles 7 and 30
- Customary international law

6.2 Defensive actions must:

- Prioritize de-escalation
- Protect civilians
- Follow necessity and proportionality
- Be documented for accountability

## **7. Accountability and Oversight**

7.1 The ASF is accountable to:

- The Bear Clan Council
- The Martin Clan Council
- The AOKFN Grand Council

7.2 Oversight mechanisms include:

- Annual reporting
- Incident review boards
- Elders' advisory circle
- Community feedback processes

7.3 Violations of this Bi-Law may result in:

- Suspension
- Removal from duty
- Restorative justice processes
- Disciplinary measures under AOKFN law

## **8. Cooperation with External Authorities**

8.1 Cooperation with external governments or agencies shall occur only when:

- It respects AOKFN sovereignty
- It aligns with UNDRIP Article 37 (treaty rights)
- It does not compromise community safety
- It is approved by the Bear Clan and Martin Clan leadership

8.2 External agencies must:

- Seek consent before entering AOKFN territory
- Respect the authority of AOKFN Peace Officers
- Follow AOKFN protocols while on the territory

## 9. Training and Standards

9.1 ASF members shall receive training in:

- Anishinaabe law and clan governance
- Conflict resolution and de-escalation
- Trauma-informed response
- International humanitarian law
- Emergency response and crisis management

9.2 Elders, knowledge keepers, and veterans shall guide training to ensure cultural and legal integrity.

## 10. Enactment

10.1 This Bi-Law comes into force upon ratification by the AOKFN Grand Council.

10.2 Amendments may be made through:

- Clan consensus
- Grand Council resolution
- Community referendum when required

Date: 2025-05-31

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Chief Harvey Beaudoin