

Environmental Governance under Land Code

BC Links to Learning

February 1, 2023



Presenters



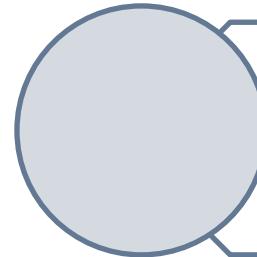
Chantal Kitamura
Environment & Enforcement
Specialist, First Nations Land
Management Resource Centre



Francis Thommai
Land Steward, Katzie First
Nation



Cheryl Bryce
Land Code Governance Advisor,
First Nations Land Management
Resource Centre



Candice Wilson
Environmental Manager, Haisla
Nation

Agenda



- 1. Welcoming and Overview**
- 2. The Framework Agreement**
- 3. Environmental Site Assessment (ESA)**
 - Phase I, II and III
- 4. Environmental Management Plans (EMP)**
- 5. Environmental Laws**
 - Federal laws, First Nations Land and Environmental Laws, Environmental Protection and Environmental Assessment
- 6. Environmental Governance Tools**
 - Overview of tools First Nations are using to protect their communities from the effects of climate change
- 7. RC 1 on 1 Individual Support**
- 9. Guest Presentations**
 - Haisla Nation – Candice Wilson
 - Katzie First Nation – Francis Thommai
 - Songhees Nation – Cheryl Bryce



The *Framework Agreement* was launched in the 1990's by a small group of First Nation Chiefs and it is a Government-to-government agreement through which the federal government recognizes First Nation self-government authority over their reserve lands, natural resources and the environment.

It identifies the jurisdiction assumed by First Nations, which includes decision-making authority as well as the power to design and enforce laws over reserve lands and resources.

The *Framework Agreement* is ratified by enacting a Land Code; once a Land Code is enacted, the land management provisions (approx. 44 sections) of the *Indian Act* no longer apply.

Introduction – First Nations Land Management Resource Centre & Lands Advisory Board



A First Nations organization dedicated to serving and supporting First Nations communities who want to re-establish control over their lands, natural resources, and environment through the historic government-to-government *Framework Agreement on First Nation Land Management*.

RC was established by the LAB to undertake its technical responsibilities to FNs, through:



"Supporting First Nations to exercise their Inherent Right to govern their Lands, Environment and Resources."

Acronyms

ESA

Environmental Site Assessment

- Looks back at past land uses and activities to determine the existing condition of a specific study area.
- Identifies, tests and remediates areas of environmental concern on First Nation reserve lands.
- Typically completed in 3 phases (Phase I, II and beyond).
- Results of the Phase I ESA contribute to the Individual Agreement with Canada.

EMP

Environmental Management Plan

- Planning tool that identifies key environmental issues and priority areas on reserve lands.
- Proposes strategies to address the identified environmental issues and priority areas.
- Developed with extensive community engagement
- Includes an implementation plan that forms the basic work plan for a First Nation's Lands & Environment Department.

EP

Environmental Protection

- Sets out the maximum acceptable levels of a particular substance in the environment before it is considered a contaminant (standards or criteria).
- First Nation EP laws must meet or beat provincial standards and penalties.

EA

Environmental Assessment

- Predicts the potential environmental, social and cultural effects of a project before the project occurs.
- Proposes mitigations measures to reduce or eliminate the predicted effects.
- Includes public consultation.
- A tool used for decision making by the First Nation.



Environmental Site Assessments (ESA)

ESA's and the *Framework Agreement*

Environmental Site

Assessments (ESAs) confirm the absence or presence of contamination.

- Looks back at past land uses and activities to determine the existing condition of a specific study area.
- Identifies, tests and remediates areas of environmental concern.
- ESAs are typically completed in 3 phases (Phase I, II and beyond).
- Results of the Phase I ESA contribute to a First Nation's Individual Agreement with Canada.

Phase I

Identifies Areas of Potential Environmental Concern (APECs)

- Records Review
- Site Visit
- Community Meetings and Interviews

Potentially contaminating activities might include fuel/chemical storage tanks, landfills, historical spills, etc.

Phase II

Confirms Areas of Environmental Concern (AECs)

- Environmental Sampling & Analysis
- Comparison to federal & provincial environmental standards and guidelines based on land and water use

Beyond the Phase II

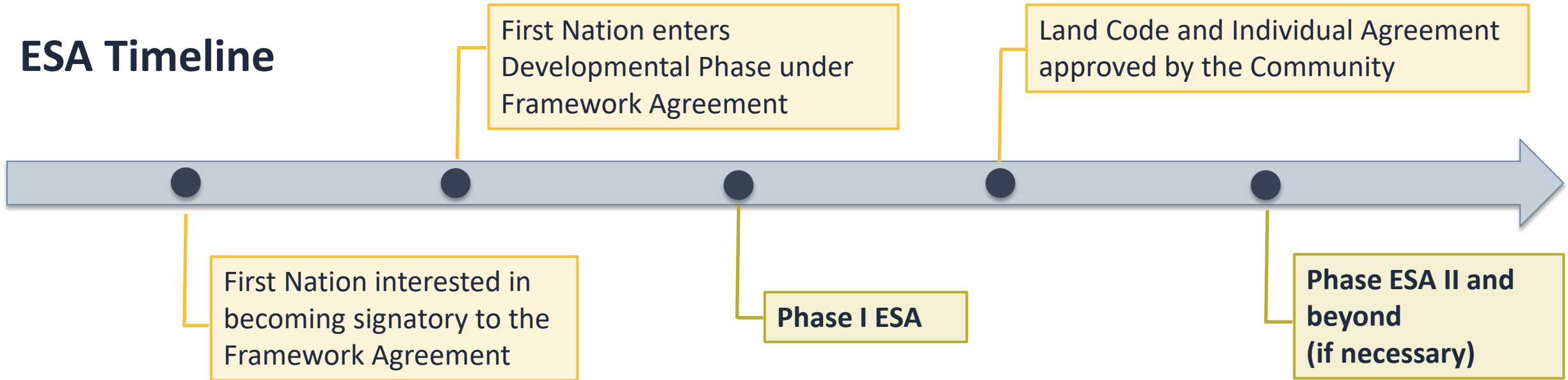
Manages or Remediates Contamination

- Contamination delineation
- Exposure pathways, conceptual models & risk assessment
- Containment or remediation works, as necessary

* Depending on the circumstances it may not be necessary to complete all ESA phases.

ESA's and the *Framework Agreement*

ESA Timeline



- Once a First Nation becomes a signatory to the Framework Agreement, the Phase I ESA is conducted during the Land Code Developmental Phase.
- The results of the Phase I ESA are included in the First Nations Individual Agreement with Canada.
- This is Canada's official acknowledgement of the existing environmental conditions of the First Nations reserve lands



The Joint Management Committee (JMC)

ESAs are overseen by a Joint Management Committee (JMC). This usually consists of one representative from the First Nation and one representative from Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

In Instances where the parties have a different number of participants, there remains an equal voice in decision making between the First Nation and ISC .

The Resource Centre typically participates in the JMC, as a non-voting member to provide technical support to the First Nation. The level of Resource Centre involvement is always up to the First Nation.

ESA Process and RC Supports (2)

Request for Proposal (RFP)

Contains the terms of reference, area of interest, notable concerns, tasks, schedule of activities, and distributed to list of qualified consultants.

The RC can review and comment on the RFP to ensure it includes all Phase I ESA tasks.



Consultants Proposals

Consultant(s) prepare and submit proposals to JMC for review.

The RC can evaluate proposals received and make recommendations to the FN on preferred consultant.



Draft Phase I ESA Report

Consultant conducts assessment, prepares and submits report to JMC.

The RC can review and comment on the draft Phase I ESA report to ensure completeness, and review ISC comments on draft report.



Finalization of Phase I ESA Report

Consultant finalizes report and sends to JMC with any recommendations for Phase II or follow up work with attached cost estimates.

The RC can review the final report to ensure JMC comments on the draft report have been incorporated into the final version.

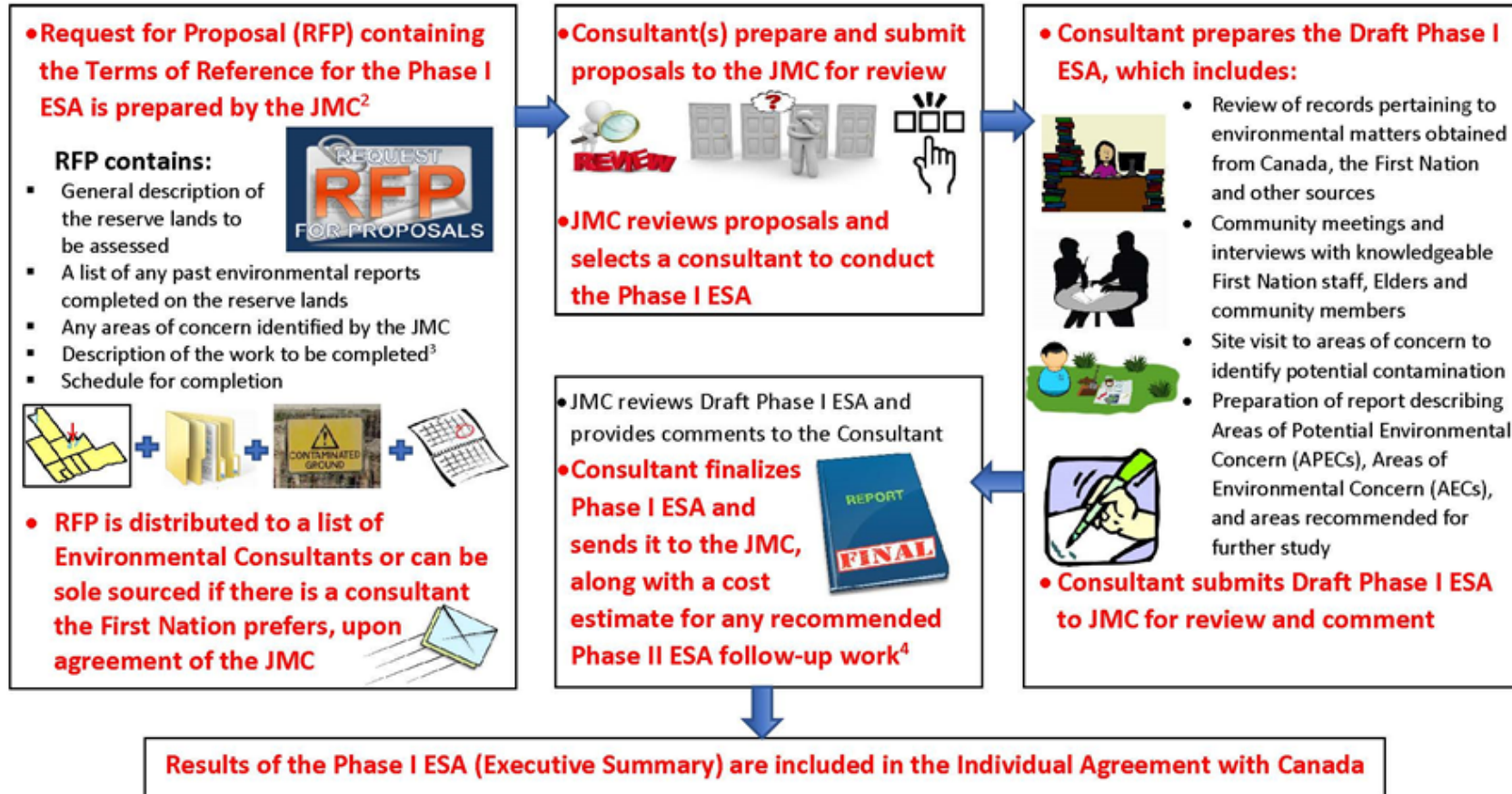


**Results of Phase I ESA
Included in Individual
Agreement with Canada**

NOTE: Please see a copy of our handout on Phase I ESAs for more details on the process and supports available (next slide)

ESA Process and RC Supports (3)

General Overview for the Preparation, Review and Approval Process for a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA)¹



Notes:

¹ Phase I ESAs are conducted to fulfil Canada's responsibility under Section 6.3(c) of the *Framework Agreement on First Nation Land Management* which requires Canada to provide the First Nation with "all existing information, in Canada's possession, respecting any actual or potential environmental problems with the proposed First Nation land".

² "JMC" = Joint Management Committee and consists of representatives from the First Nation, Indigenous Services Canada (ISC), and the Resource Centre

³ Phase II ESAs are not required to be completed prior to the ratification and coming into force of a First Nation's Land Code.

Environmental Management Plans (EMP)

Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

An **Environmental Management Plan (EMP)** is a planning document that defines a First Nation's approach to important environmental issues, and it organizes actions to achieve specified environmental goals.

- EMPs are developed with extensive community engagement
- Includes an implementation plan that forms the basic work plan for a First Nation's Lands & Environment Department
- There is no legal requirement to prepare an EMP but, it is recommended to help set direction for environmental management on First Nations reserve lands

An EMP identifies important environmental issues

What issues are impacting your lands?
What is the community concerned about?



An EMP specifies tools to address the identified issues

What tools are appropriate/feasible to implement?
What will the community support?



The RC's Collaborative EMP Funding Program*

Provides funding and technical support to limited groups of Operational First Nations to develop their individual EMP's. \$80,000 in funding provided directly to approved First Nations to develop their individual EMP's.

*Funding is provided to approved First Nations through milestone-based funding agreements. Funding for EMP development is currently limited to 10 entrants for 2022-23.

Additional support is also available to First Nations that have completed their EMP's under the Collaborative EMP Funding Program for the first year of EMP implementation (\$120,000 per First Nation to implement their EMP).

RC Support for EMP Development & Implementation

Webinars, Workshops & Online Courses

- Online courses on Environmental Governance, Environmental Management Plan Preparation, etc. available on our website:
<https://labrc.com/resource/online-course-catalogue/>
- Online webinars and in-person workshops to share information, and provide networking opportunities for participating First Nations.

Technical Assistance & 1 on 1 Support

- Technical support for on the design and conduct of First Nations' individual EMPs
- We can review and comment on draft EMPs
- We can provide support for specific issues and questions that might come up

Sample EMP Materials

- We can provide sample EMPs that have been created by other First Nations.
- Sample EMPs are also available on our website:

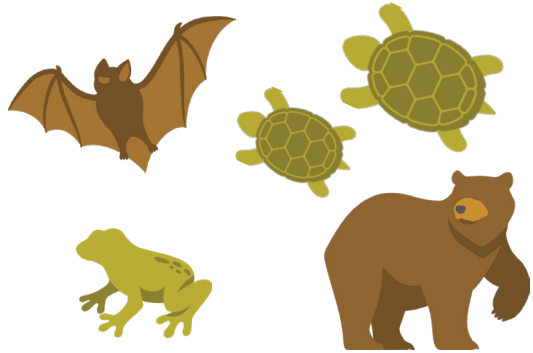
<https://labrc.com/resource/environmental-management-plan/>



Environmental Laws

The *Framework Agreement and Federal Environmental Laws*

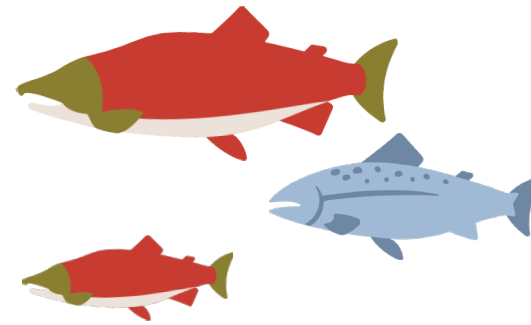
Under the Framework Agreement, some federal environmental laws will continue to apply on First Nations lands. Some examples include:



Species at Risk Act



Migratory Birds Convention Act



Fisheries Act



Canadian Environmental Protection Act

The council of a First Nation with a land code in effect will have the power to make laws, in accordance with its land code, respecting the development, conservation, protection, management, use and possession of First Nation land and interests or land rights and licenses in relation to that land. (Sec 18 of Framework Agreement)

- The council of a First Nation with a land code in force will have the power to make environmental laws relating to First Nation land.
- The Parties intend that there should be both environmental protection and an environmental assessment process for each First Nation.
- The environmental assessment and protection systems will be implemented through First Nation laws. (Sec. 23)

The Framework Agreement and Environmental Laws

Framework Agreement First Nations with enacted Land Codes have the power and authority to design and enact environmental laws, for example, laws relating to:




Contaminants




Environmental Protection



Environmental Emergencies & Natural Disasters



Conservation & Heritage mgmt.



Nuisances
(i.e. noise, dust, odour, light)



Recycling and Solid Waste mgmt.



Unsightly Premises



Sewage and Effluent Discharges



EMP Implementation

Environmental Laws - RC Support Tools



To support the development of First Nations environmental laws the RC can:

Assist with determining
where laws are
required

Provide sample
laws

Review draft
laws*

Assist with enforcement
provisions &
administrative sections

Work with federal/provincial agencies
to promote recognition of Land Code
First Nation environmental laws

* RC support for environmental laws does not replace the need for a First Nation to retain independent legal advice but, can help reduce legal costs for environmental law development and adjudication.



Under the Framework Agreement, First Nations' have the authority to enforce their Land Code and their First Nation laws including their environmental laws. First Nations have the power to:

Appoint justices of the peace

Establish Offences

Establish comprehensive enforcement procedures

Provide for fines, imprisonment, restitution, community service and alternative means to achieve compliance

Carry out inspections, searches, seizures, sampling, testing and production of information

Provide for collection of non-tax debts, fees or charges owed to the First Nation

June 6 - 8, 2023 - HILTON LAC-LEAMY - Gatineau/Ottawa



NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE ENFORCEMENT OF FIRST NATION LAWS

ADVANCING ENFORCEMENT SOLUTIONS

<https://www.2023firstnationenforcementconference.com/>



Environmental Protection (EP)

Environmental Protection (EP) Laws (1)

Environmental protection

is defined as the efforts made to identify, remediate and prevent contamination of soil, water and air, and to reduce associated risks to environmental and human health and safety.

First Nations EP Laws can help to address:



Hazardous Substances



Solid Wastes



Fuel Storage and Tank mgmt.



Spill Response



Environmental Emergencies

- First Nations EP Laws set out the maximum acceptable levels of a particular substance in the environment before it is considered a contaminant (standards or criteria).
- Standards or criteria are based on the media impacted (e.g., soil, groundwater, surface water, air) and the intended or current land or water use.
- First Nation EP laws need to meet or beat provincial standards and penalties

Note: Note that standards are the maximum acceptable levels of a potentially contaminating substance that is permitted in a particular media based on current or intended land use. First Nations still need to seek independent legal advice on their laws

Environmental Protection (EP) Laws (2)

First Nations EP Laws Should:

- Meet or beat provincial standards, criteria and penalties.
 - This is to ensure that First Nations' reserve lands receive at least the same protection as lands just outside of reserve boundaries so, its not easier to contaminate First Nations land than provincial land
- Ensure you are setting standards that do not largely exceed provincial guidelines to set limitations for your own community (i.e., development opportunities)
- Align with the goals for land-use in your community (residential vs industrial).
- Consider the information from your ESA process.

RC Support for developing EP Laws:

Provide sample laws

Review draft laws

Assist with enforcement provisions & administrative sections

Assist with ensuring that FN EP laws meet or beat provincial standards & punishments

NOTE: Standards are the maximum acceptable levels of a potentially contaminating substance that is permitted in a particular media based on current or intended land use. First Nations still need to seek independent legal advice on their laws.



Environmental Assessment (EA)

An **Environmental Assessment** (EA) predicts the potential environmental, social and cultural effects of a project before the project occurs.

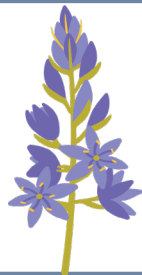
- An EA includes mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate the predicted effects
- An EA includes public consultation
- An EA is a decision making tool used by the First Nation

First Nations EA Laws can (and should) consider what's important to your community. For example:



Culturally Significant Areas

i.e., Archaeological sites, harvesting sites, spiritually significant sites



Traditional Plants, culturally significant wildlife and Medicines



Climate Change

i.e., Incorporation of a climate risk & vulnerability assessment

Environmental Assessment (EA) Laws (2)

First Nations EA Processes and Laws Should:

- Outline a process that suits the First Nation's capacity & concerns.
- Include clauses that require proponents to cover EA costs (including community consultation & independent reviews).
- Consider cultural impacts, climate change, and any other factors that are important to the First Nation.
- Ensure the EA provides sufficient details to make a determination on the significance of adverse environmental effects from the project.

RC Support for developing EA Laws:

Assist with developing/implementing policies & procedures under Interim EA Process

Provide sample laws

Review draft laws

Assist with enforcement provisions & administrative sections

Diagramming/testing proposed EA processes in FN draft EA laws to ensure the proposed process will work within their administrative structure, includes public consultation, and will provide sufficient information to make an informed decision



Environmental Governance Tools - Climate Change

Climate Change (1)

First Nations laws, policies and plans can help us mitigate and adapt to **climate change**. Some examples include:

Land Use Plan & Zoning Law

- Can define allowable or prohibited developments that occur on your lands.
- Some Land Use Plans contain policies to reduce green house gas (GHG) emissions from activities on reserve

Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

- Can provide direction on how to address climate change and other associated environmental issues.
- For example, the issue of air quality and the developing laws that seek to reduce GHG emissions.

Environmental Assessment (EA)

- First Nations EA processes and laws can assess the carbon footprint of a project and they can require that proponents to perform a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to provide more information on the potential climate change related impacts to First Nation lands.

Climate Change (2)



Environmental Protection (EP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• First Nations EP laws can consider GHG emissions to be a hazardous waste (with exemptions) and require permits from the Lands Department for GHG emitting activities
Laws on Development Procedures, Subdivision & Servicing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can specify engineering and design standards that buildings and infrastructure need to meet (i.e., stormwater drainage)
Enforcement & Ticketing Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides the ability to issue tickets for violations of First Nation laws• (i.e., laws relating to climate change)
Business Permitting Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Another way for First Nations to ensure that business activity is in compliance with all First Nation laws, including First Nations environmental laws



RC Environmental Support



RC Environmental Support

- Available to provide support and advice.
- Involved by request from the First Nation.
- Can be contacted through your RC Support Services Technician.
- Our level of involvement is up to the First Nation.

The RC can provide 1 on 1 support to assist with community specific requests, such as:

Climate Change

i.e. Adaptation planning, monitoring, community-based initiatives

Incidents and Environmental Emergencies

Training for Lands Staff, Committees & Leadership

Environmental Law Development

Promote Networking

RC Environmental Funding Initiatives (1)

Collaborative Environmental Management Plan (EMP) Fund

- Collaborative-based approach funds up to 10 First Nations annually to develop their individual EMP.
- Milestone based funding agreement.
- Eligible First Nations receive up to \$80,000 each to develop their EMP.
- Additional support is also available to First Nations that have completed their EMP's under the Collaborative EMP Funding Program for the first year of EMP implementation. (\$120,000 per First Nation to implement their EMP).

Solid Waste Management Fund

- Solid Waste Management Plans
- Solid Waste Laws
- Landfill / Transfer Station Improvements
- Operations and Maintenance Plans
- Feasibility Studies
- Waste Diversion and Reuse Programs
- Bins & Equipment Purchase
- Unauthorized Dumpsite Clean Ups

RC Environmental Funding Initiatives (2)

Legacy Fund

- Support long-standing clean-up and waste removal activities
- Land fills, dumps and illegal dumping
- Other waste removal or contaminated sites activities that are not covered by **Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan (FCSAP)**
- Legacy Funding has also supported surveying projects
 - i.e., research on Traditional Land Holdings, resolution of survey boundary issues

Land Use Planning Fund

- Intended to assist planning and lands governance processes that are community-driven
- Could be used to prohibit development in environmentally sensitive areas
- Eligible First Nations receive up to \$100,000 to assist develop a Land Use Plan / Land Relationship Plan

RESOURCE CENTRE SUPPORT TO FIRST NATIONS

Land Code Governance Support



**First Nation
Requests
Support**



**RC Support
Services**



Meet the B.C. & F.V. Teams



Patti Wight

Manager, First Nation Support Services, B.C.



Jeremy Bonhomme

Land Governance Advisor, B.C.



Jackie Brown

Land Governance Advisor, B.C.



Denise Unger

Manager, First Nation Support Services, Fraser Valley (F.V.)



Cheryl Bryce

Land Governance Advisor, B.C.



Bonnie Hill

Land Governance Advisor, B.C.



Heather McIntyre

Land Governance Advisor, B.C.



Shawn Speirs

Land Governance Advisor, B.C.



Tabitha Donkers

Land Governance Advisor, F.V.



Brittany Hall

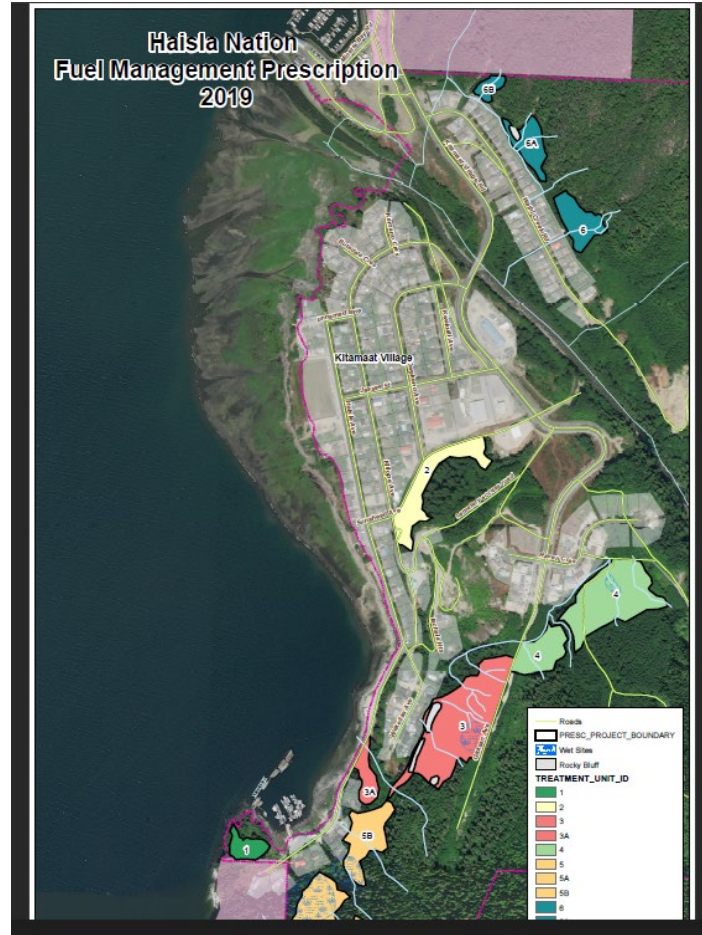
Land Governance Advisor, F.V.



H AISLA NATION

Planning for climate change

Fuel Reduction Project



HAISLA NATION

Seawall Project



HAISLA NATION

<https://haisla.ca/video-youth-construction-update/>

Food Security



HAISLA NATION



KATZIE FIRST NATION

Environmental Governance

Francis Thommai, Land Steward

BC Links to Learning

February 01, 2023

Overview

- Introductions
- Katzie Environment Management Plan
- Katzie Environment Policies
- Environmental Governance in Katzie business establishments and Residence
- Overview of Katzie Environmental Policies Implemented



Environmental Governance

What is Governance?

Decisions to use of resources, both by aboriginal peoples or by others with the consent of aboriginal Peoples, First Nations land use decisions, permitting and licensing of access to resources, development, water takings, establishment of water, sewer and landfill systems.

Environmental Governance

Human interactions with the environment and our impacts on the environment

Environmental Management Plan

The purpose of Environmental Plan is to assist with identifying and managing environmental issues to help ensure proposed and future development activities are:

- Best management practices
- Utilizing industry standards related to environmental protection; and
- In compliance with various legislation, regulation, and policies specific to the communities.



Environmental Policies

Land Development & Disturbance

Wildlife and Vegetation Protection

Surface water & Fisheries Protection

Erosion & Sediment control

Archaeological & Cultural Resources protection

Air Quality Protection & Noise Management

Spill Prevention & Response

Land Filling

Land Filling – Best Management Practices

Septic Planning & Installation

Septic Planning

Septic Installation

Katzie Residential Guide

- Solid & Household Hazardous Waste Management
- Waster Reduction & Diversion
- Groundwater Protection
- Septic Maintenance
- Wildlife & Vegetation
- Personal Fuel Management
- General Wildlife Health & Safety Measures



Environmental Governance – Scrap yard at Katzie1

Environmental Management Plan & Restoration

- Housekeeping considerations
- Auto recycling
- Hazardous waste Management
- Storage of Batteries, oil and related fluids
- Management of scrap metal
- Emergency spill response procedures.
- Fire and explosion risk and emergency Response
- Non – Hazardous Waste Management Measures.
- Erosion Mitigation measures
- Invasive Species Management Plan



Environmental Governance- Earth exchange at Katzie1

EMP

- ✓ Operations Description
- ✓ Known Environmental Risks- contaminated materials, Natural Hazards and operation issues
- ✓ Protective measures
- ✓ Material Acceptance and Management Plan(Pre – Screening), Soil Acceptance Agreement, Incoming monitoring, Suspect material segregation and sampling
- ✓ Product monitoring(sampling and quality control)
- ✓ Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (water discharge criteria, corrective actions and maintenance plan.

- ✓ Regular site visit and preparation of comprehensive reports for monitoring and restoration
- ✓ Stop work order issued – for not submitting SDS & SFA and for the non compliance.



Environmental site assessment work

- ✓ Phase I – to identify and document actual or potential contamination and areas of potential environmental concern(APECs)
- ✓ Phase II-The objective of phase II ESA was to determine whether PCOCs(Potential Contaminants of Concern) were present in environmental media(soil, sediment, ground water and or surface water within APEC(Potential Environmental Concern) at concentrations exceeding applicable land use.
- ✓ Phase III – To delineate the lateral and vertical extent of contamination identified during previous ESAs sufficient to remediate and/risk assess/manage properties identified to be adversely impacted by historic land use.
- ✓ Phase IV – Data Gap Investigation & remediation



Environmental site assessment work

Phase IV – AEC (Area of Environmental Concern)

- ✓ Katzie IR1 AEC 5 – Drainage Ditch Data Gap Investigation
- ✓ Katzie IR1 AEC 6 &12 – Data Gap and remediation
- ✓ IR2 AEC 1-2 – Data Gap & Risk Assessment
- ✓ IR3 AEC 1-2 – Data Gap investigation



Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event

November 19th 2022

- ✓ Residence of the KFN Community to safely dispose of hazardous waste and recyclable items not accepted in the curbside collection.
- ✓ These types of household hazardous waste include paint, varnish, paint thinners, light bulbs, electronics, and batteries for recycling.
- ✓ Household items such as pesticides and vehicle fluids can be dangerous if tossed in the garbage, burned, buried, or dumped down the drain.
- ✓ The Household Hazardous Waste Event is the perfect time to dispose of these types of items conveniently.



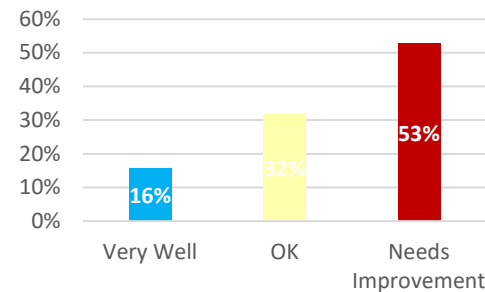
Solid Waste Management Project

Objectives

- ✓ Encourage the community members to participate in the WRP
- ✓ Educate the community members on contamination associated with storage of potentially hazardous waste material
- ✓ Proper direction to the community members to adopt different disposal methods
- ✓ Review and follow-up action to register in the recycling programme

Scope of work

- ✓ Background review
- ✓ Community consultation
- ✓ Evaluate option
- ✓ Prepare draft plan



Septic issues in the Reserve

- ✓ During high water, septic tanks emit sewage into the surrounding surface water
- ✓ Flooding and high-water table are a concern.
- ✓ Inspections carried out in all the properties of Barnston island
- ✓ Initiatives made to replace the nonfunctional systems
- ✓ Steps being taken to repair the other defective systems.



Let's Protect Our Land Resources



A person is shown from the side, wearing a traditional, intricately woven garment made of natural fibers. The garment has a textured, basket-weave pattern and is primarily brown with some reddish-orange accents. The person is standing outdoors at what appears to be a community event or festival, with other people and buildings visible in the blurred background. The lighting is bright, suggesting a sunny day.

PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE: REINSTATING INDIGENOUS FOOD SYSTEMS AND SOVEREIGNTY

Cheryl Bryce, Songhees
Traditional Knowledge Keeper

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

- Sk̓wx̓wú7mesh (Squamish), səlilwətał (Tsleil-Waututh) and xʷməθkʷə́y̓əm (Musqueam) on which the Links to Learning meets today.
- My family, ancestors and Songhees Nation.

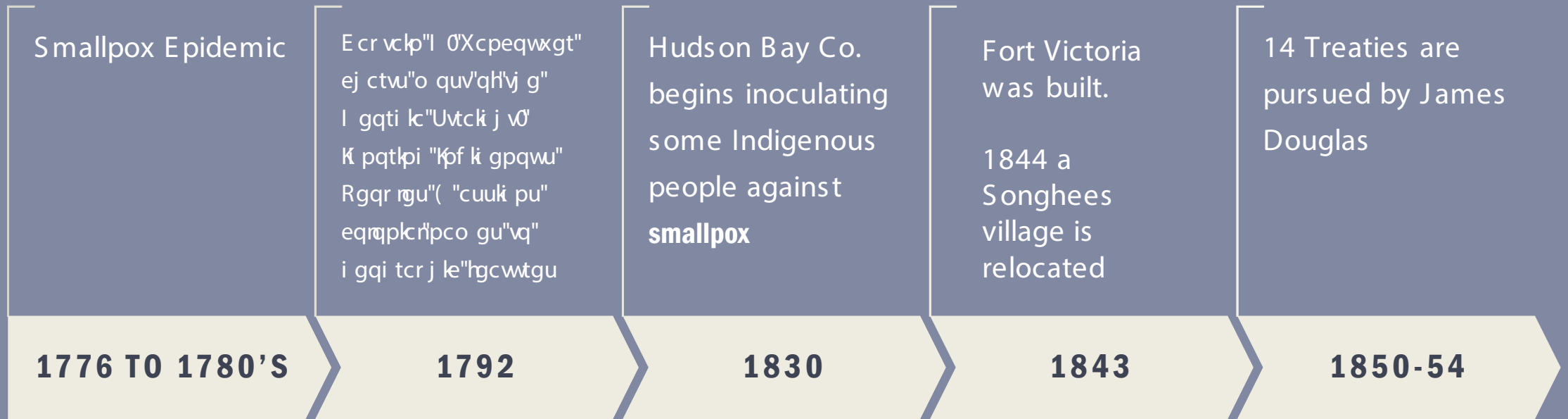




OVERVIEW

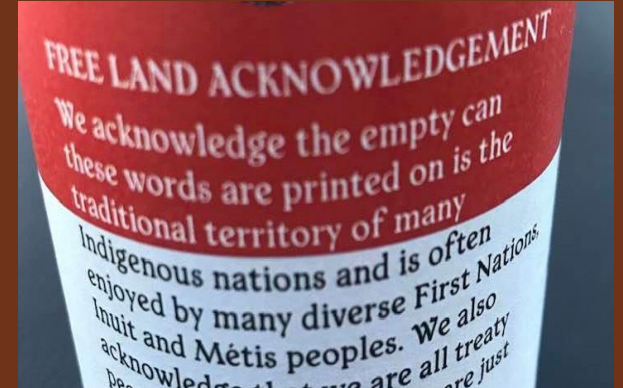
- Historical Colonial Actions
- Colonial Impacts and On-going Harm
- Lekwungen Ancestral Land
- Indigenous Food Systems
- Kwetlal Food System
- Working Together
- Planning For The Future
- Questions

EXAMPLES OF HISTORICAL COLONIAL ACTIONS

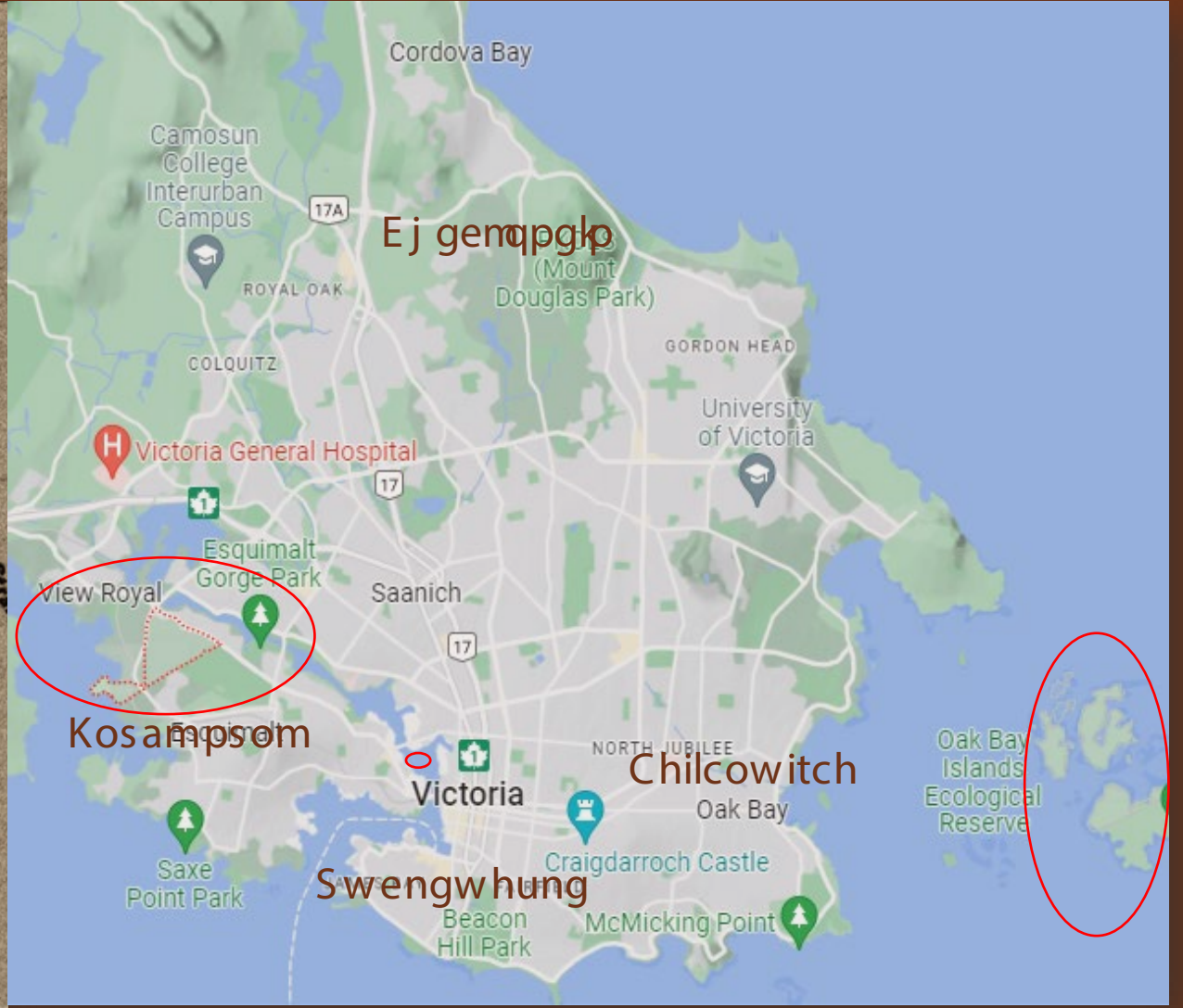
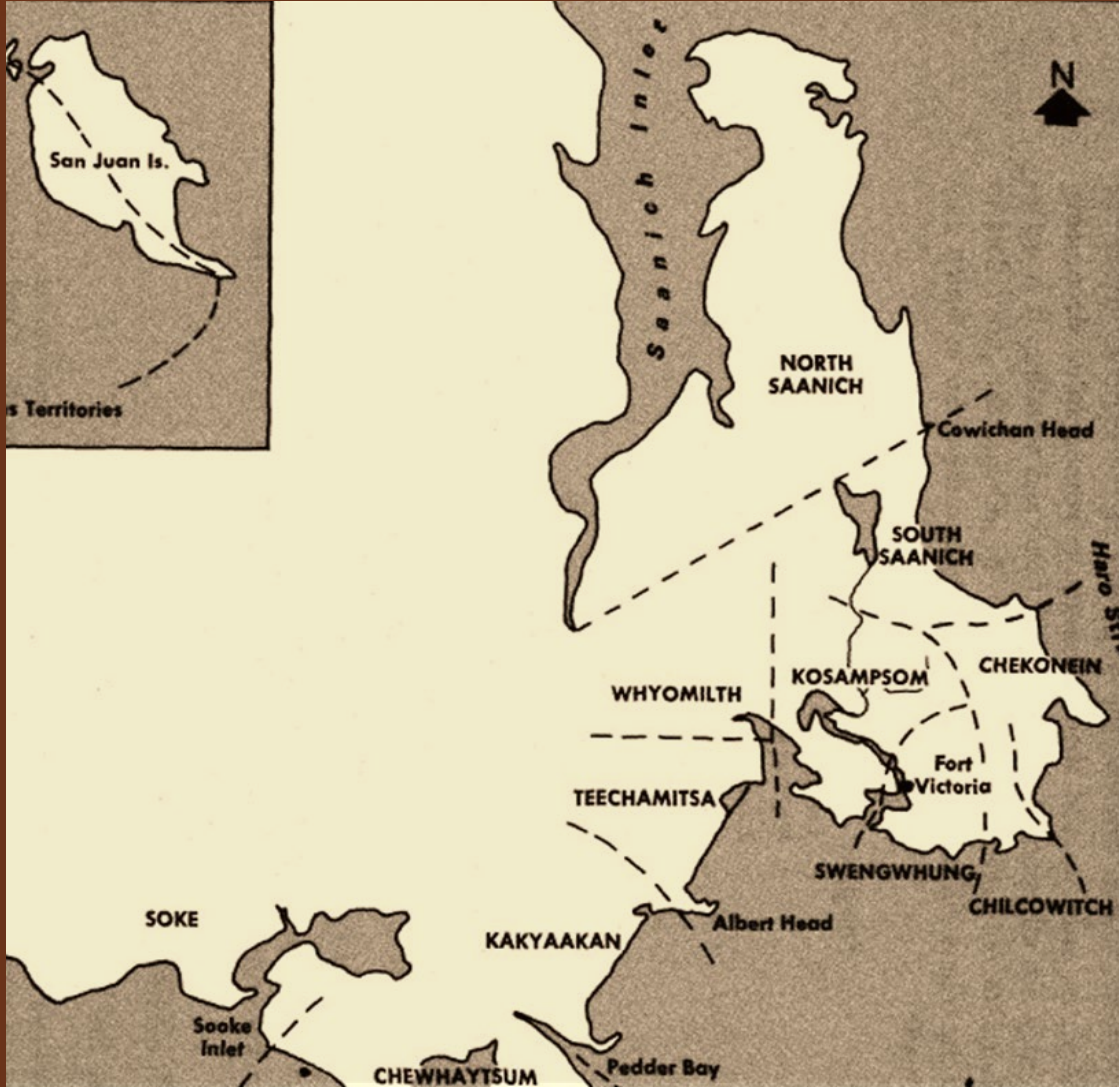


Colonial Impacts and on-going Harm

- Colonial Oppressive laws
- Human Harm
- Land and Cultural Harm
- Exploiting land and resources
- Systemic Racism
- Tokenism

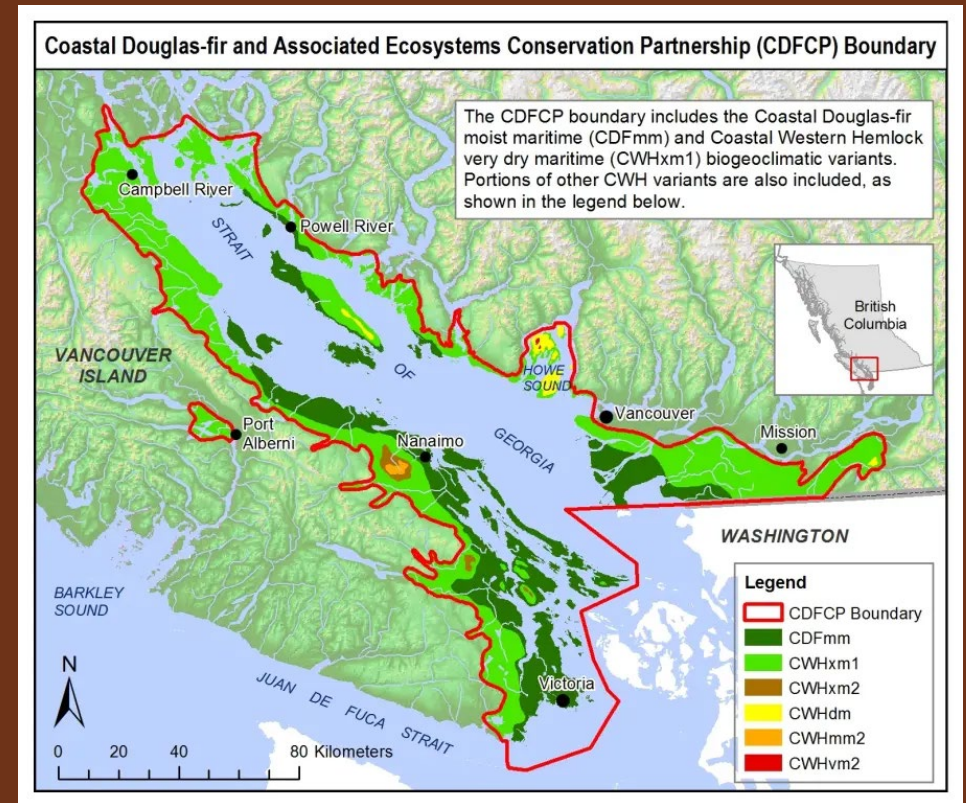
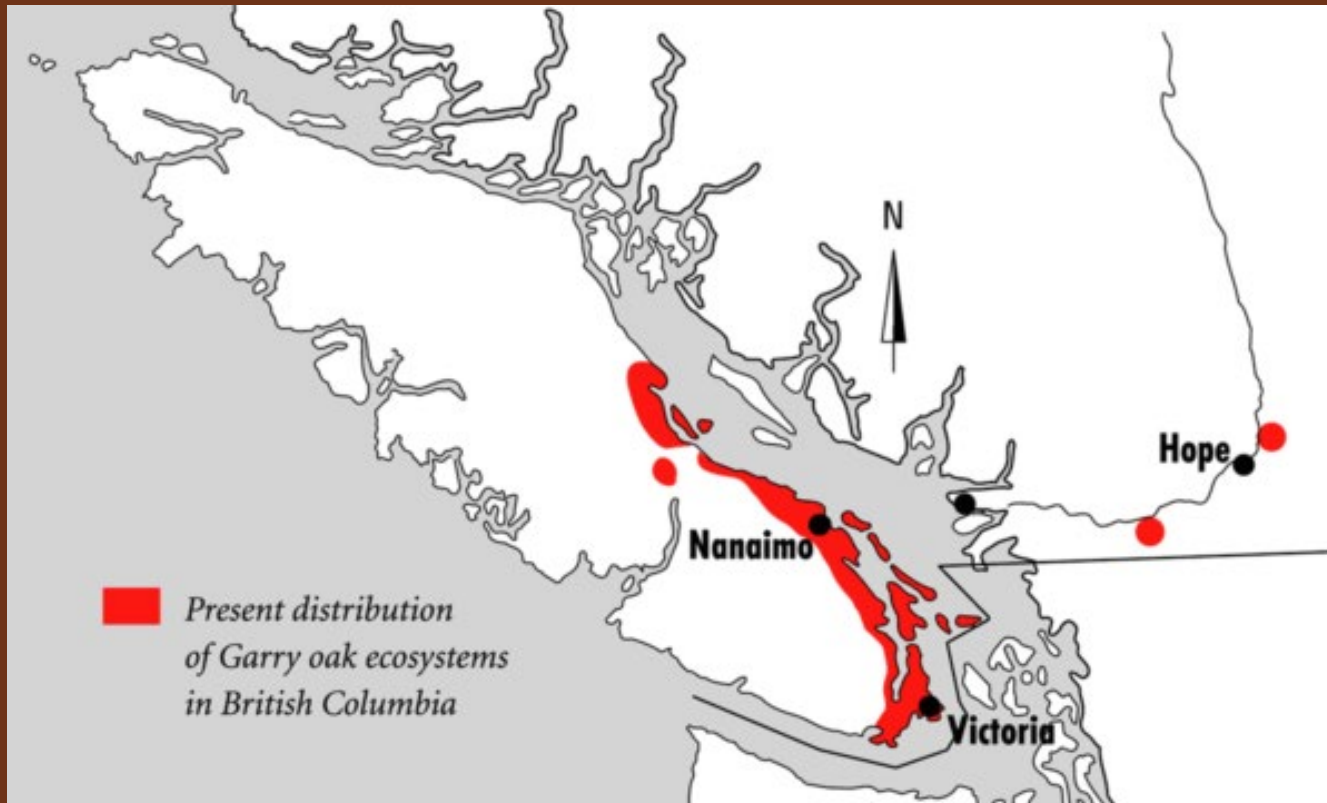


LEKWUNGEN ANCESTRAL LAND



INDIGENOUS FOOD SYSTEMS

- Kwetlal Food Systems (Garry Oak Ecosystem)
- Coastal Douglas Fir Forest
- Aquatic Ecosystems (Marine)



KWETLAL FOOD SYSTEM



Living Land

Living Culture

Living Artifact

Living History

Connecting Generations

HOW TO PLAN FOR THE FUTURE?

REINSTATING INDIGENOUS FOOD SYSTEMS



Living Indigenous History, Land and Culture

MARINE USE PLAN



"Effective immediately any trespassers on the islands will be greeted by Indians who will impose fines and confiscate their boats or whatever they bring with them"

John Albany

1974, December 18, The Daily Colonist



Protect

Traditional Use

Culture & Community Values

Plan for the Future

Governance

HAYALS

Ucj ulo c"Uvqt{ ."Ej kxy lej "

Camossung, Swengwhung



Living History

Vtcf kxqpcrNcy u

Traditional Roles

Transformation

Creation



WORKING TOGETHER

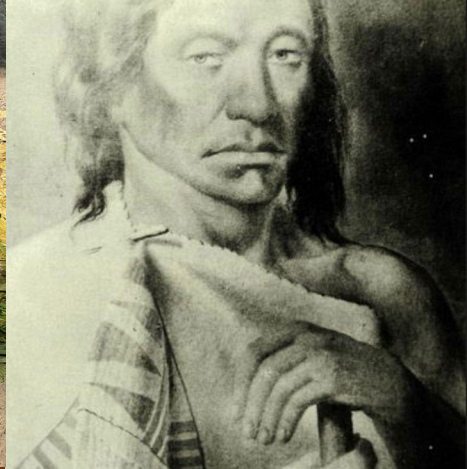
Taking CARE of a living HISTORY
Garry Oak habitats are rich natural and cultural landscapes

Send down. Touch the earth. This is a living place of history—a special landscape rich with food and medicine. To the Garry Oak habitats, the Garry Oak habitats are a living place of history—a special landscape rich with food and medicine. To the Garry Oak habitats, the Garry Oak habitats are a living place of history—a special landscape rich with food and medicine. To the Garry Oak habitats, the Garry Oak habitats are a living place of history—a special landscape rich with food and medicine.

UNE HISTOIRE vivante à CONSERVER
Les habitats à chênes de Garry sont de riches paysages naturels et culturels

UN NATUREL COMMUNICOM

UN RAPPROCHEMENT NATUREL

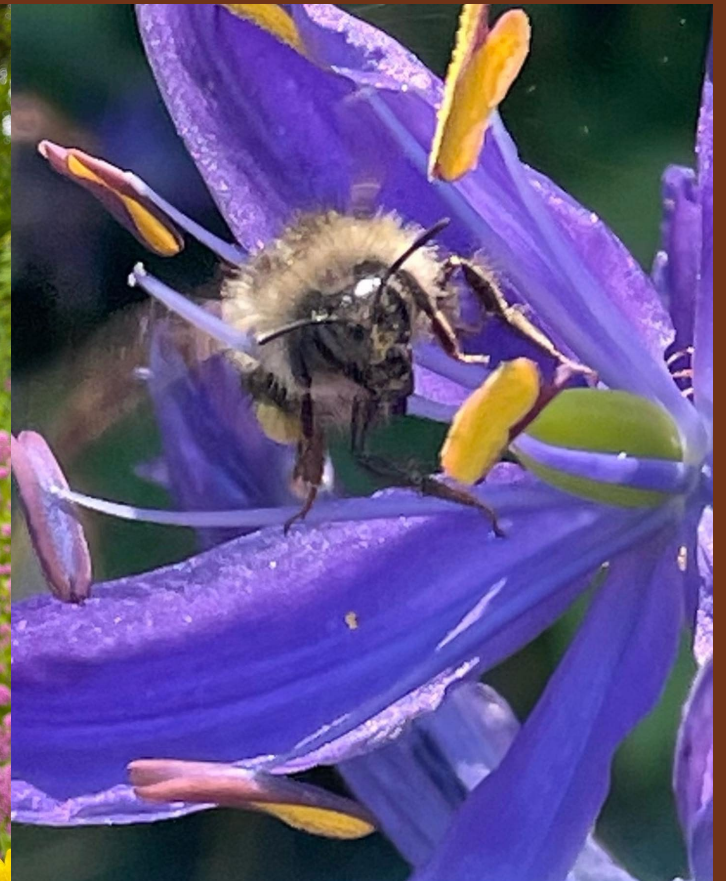


DECOLONIZING PLACE

Kpf ki gpqwu"Vtwj

Indigenous Sovereignty

Indigenous Food Systems



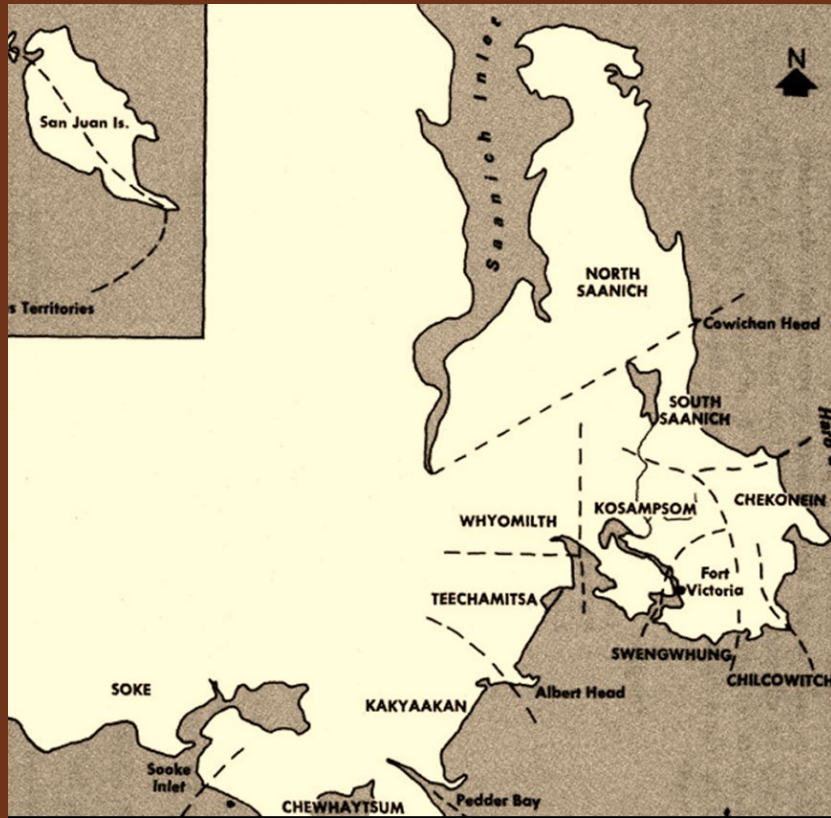
Indigenous Stories

Kpf ki gpqwu"Ncpi wci g

Indigenous Land

PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

CpegutcrhNcy u



Nation Laws

Traditional Governance



Y qtnpi "Vqi gjt"

Indigenous Food Systems



Environment Plans

HYS'QA (THANK YOU)





THANK YOU!