

KANAKA BAR'S CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

WHAT WE DO TO THE LAND, WE DO TO OURSELVES

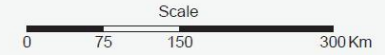
**Indigenous Climate Change
Adaptation Gathering**

Gatineau, Quebec
February 13-14, 2018



SOME **GEOGRAPHY**...

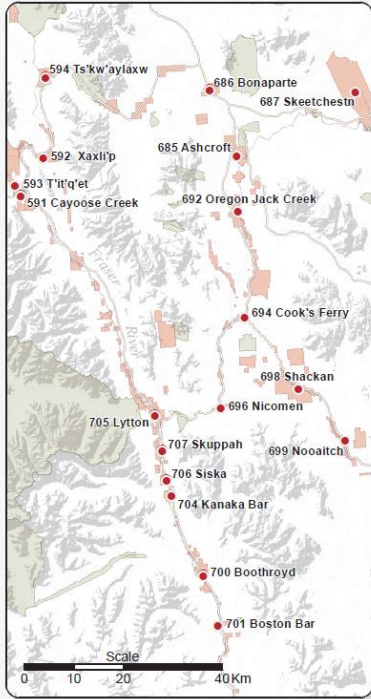
First Nations in British Columbia



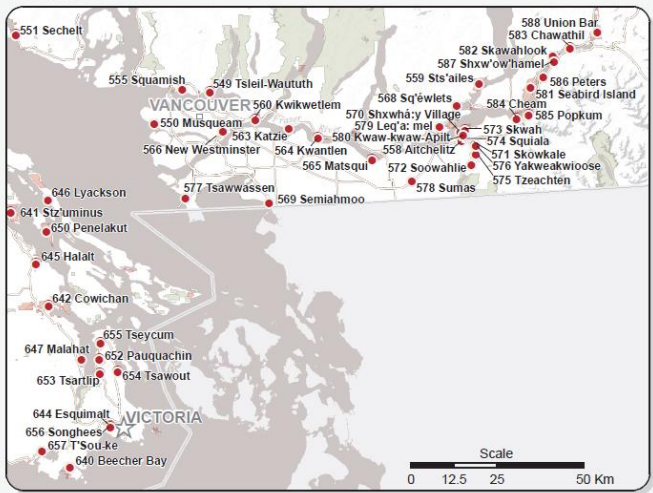
- First Nation Community
- Indian Reserve
- City or Town
- Park and Protected Area

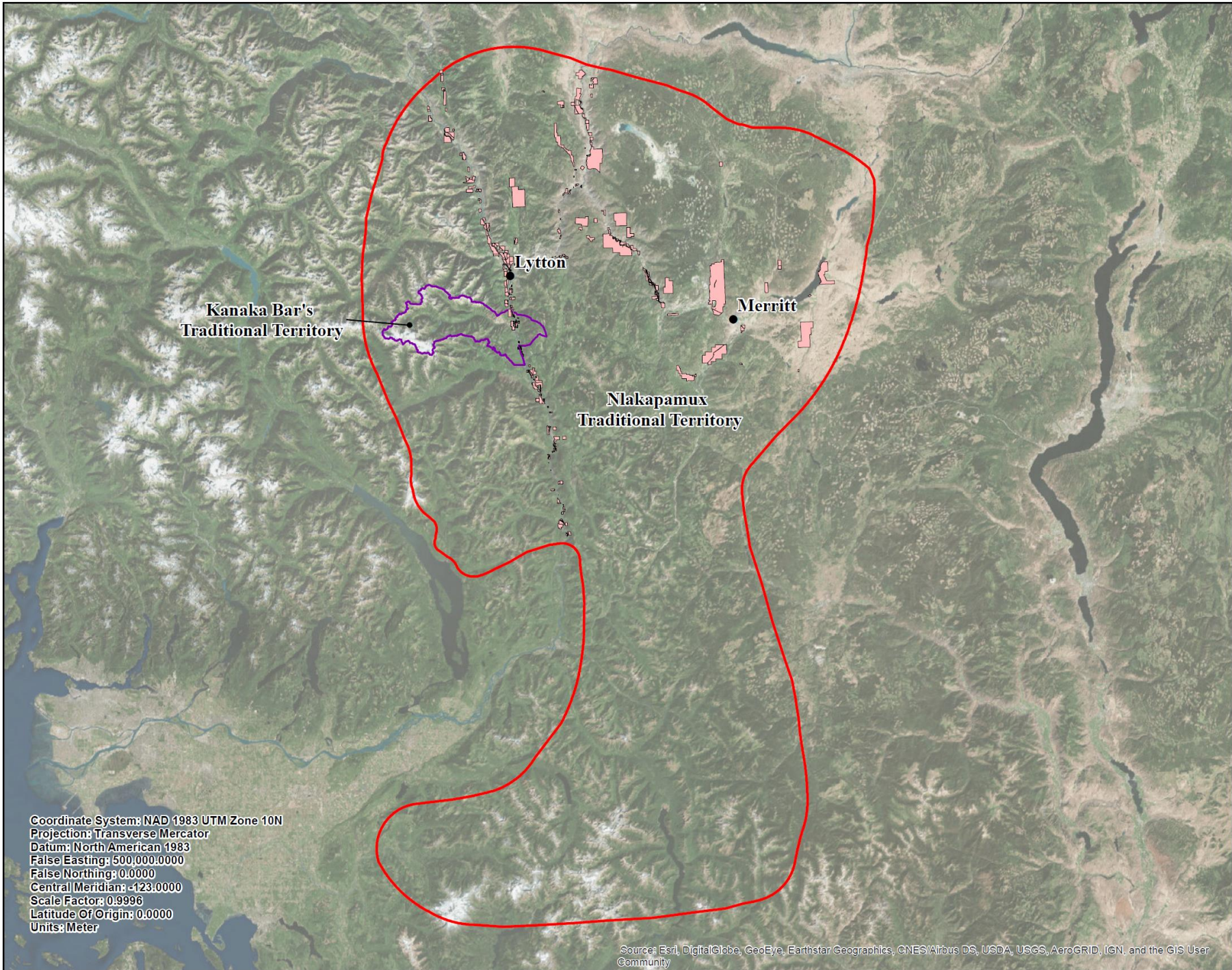
Example:

Inset 1



Inset 2





**Kanaka Bar's
Traditional Territory**

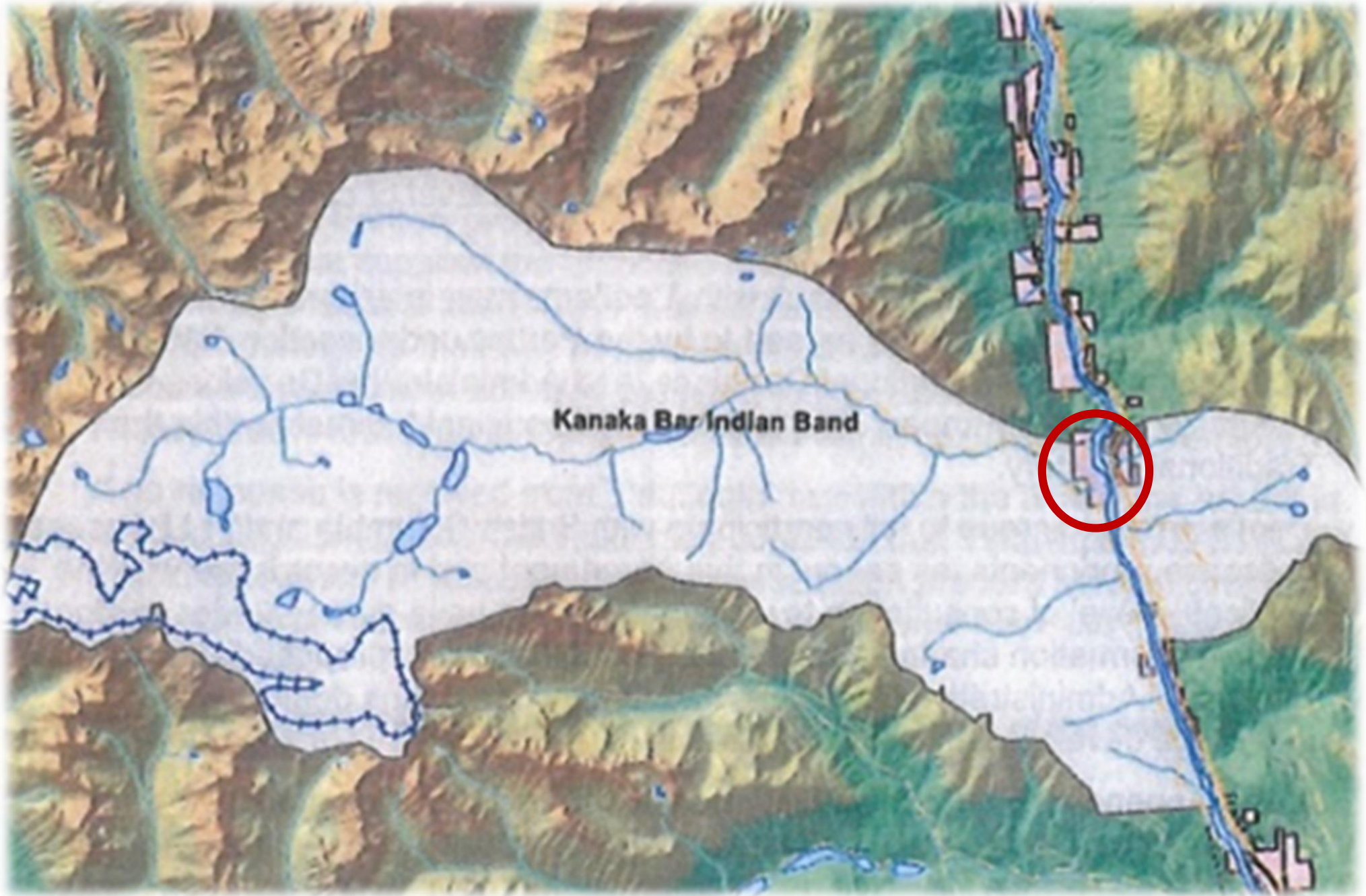
Lytton

Merritt

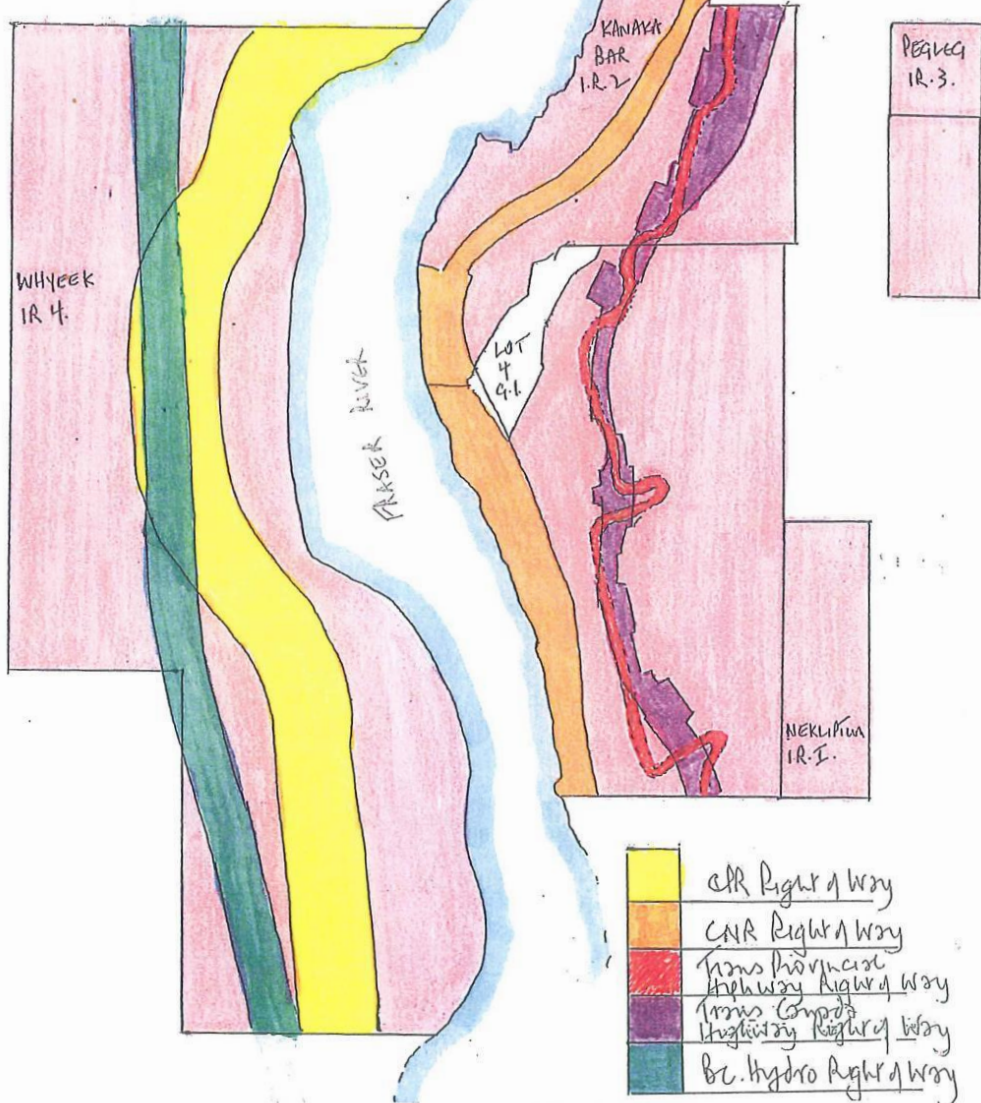
**Nakapamux
Traditional Territory**

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
False Easting: 500,000.0000
False Northing: 0.0000
Central Meridian: -123.0000
Scale Factor: 0.9996
Latitude Of Origin: 0.0000
Units: Meter

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

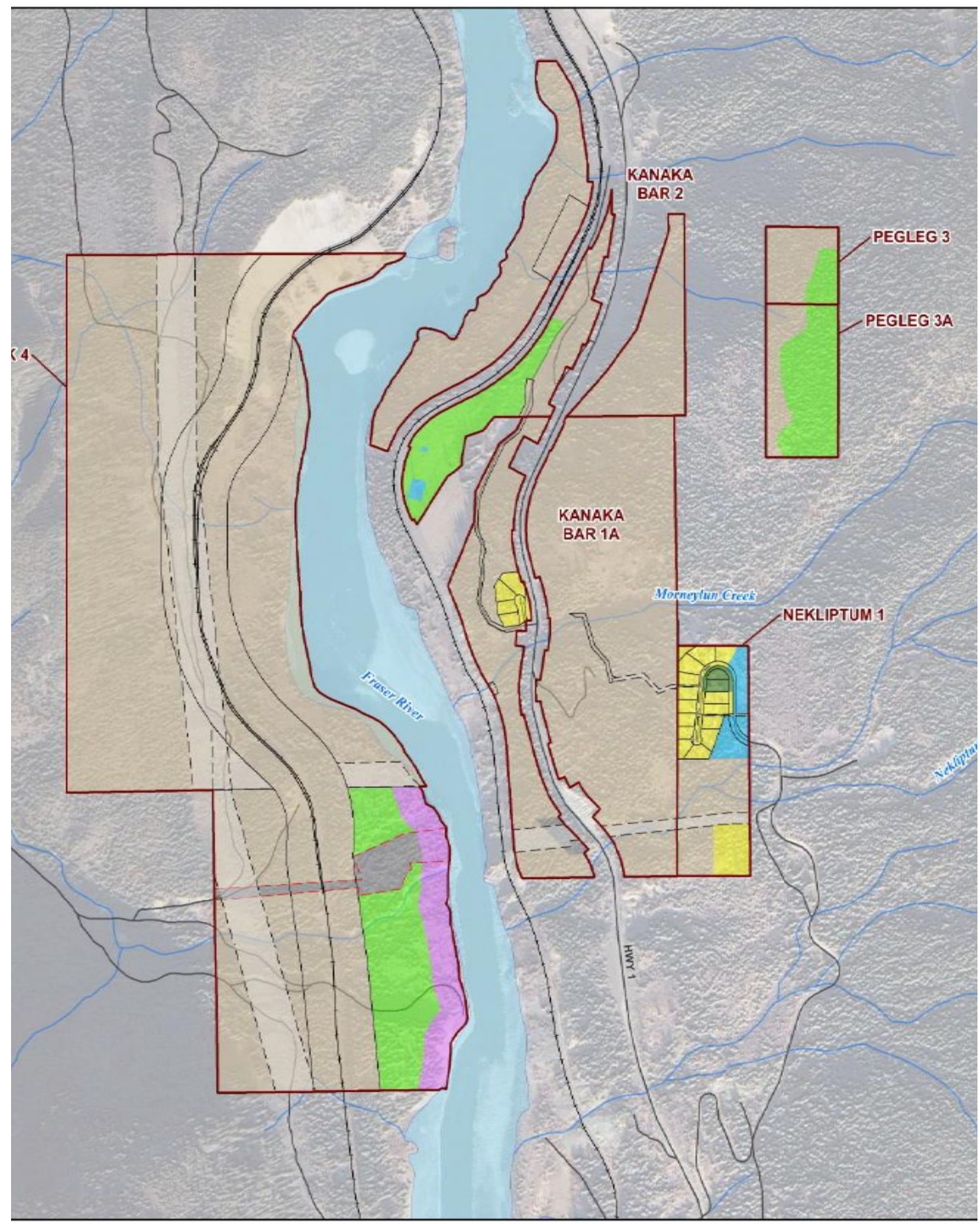


KANAKA BAR.



A full third of the lands reserved for the future well-being and sustenance of the Kanaka Bar people have been taken for public rights of way.

Total lands allotted	699.90 ac.
Total lands alienated	246.645 ac.





SOME HISTORY...

Year	Event
1808	First contact with the Nlaka'pamux
1857-58	Gold rush and the Fraser Canyon War
1858	Colony of British Columbia declared
1867	Canada's Confederation
1871	British Columbia joins Canada
1876	Indian Act is established
1878	Reserves allocated to Kanaka Bar
1884	CPR is built on Kanaka's Whyeek reserves
1913	CNR is built and Kanaka loses more reserves
1927	Trans-Provincial Highway is built
1957	Highway-1 is built and Kanaka loses more reserves
1967	BC Hydro builds power lines and more reserves are lost
1978	Kanaka Bar commences the process of 'recovery'

Arthur Patrick Muehl
Summer 2010

Memory, Loss and Sorrow

For the community of Kanaka Bar, the Kwoiek Creek Hydro project represents an assertion of indigenous rights which is consistent with both Nlaka'pamux law and present day business practices and laws. The hydro project is also an opportunity to improve present day conditions for community members and for future generations too. The development, construction and operation of the hydro project will involve and affect almost every person and entity that has ever had relationships with the community since formal contact occurred in 1808.

In every day discussions with the affected parties and as part of the harmonised environmental review of the Kwoiek Creek Hydro Project submitted to the Environmental Assessment Office in September of 2008, it became apparent that many people have forgotten (or possibly never knew) what was done to the Indigenous populations of Canada as part of the colonization process that was instituted.

How does one therefore provide the background information and create an understanding about the past, present and the future without writing a massive history book, upsetting people and avoid accusations of bias and allegations of inaccuracy, exaggeration or fear mongering. I don't think it's possible, so the best that could be done is to tell a story about the Kwoiek Creek Hydro Project and what it means to the community of Kanaka Bar and thus allow the reader to draw their own conclusions.

I consider it important to remember that while the following is about the history, impacts of contact and present day realities of the community of Kanaka Bar, every indigenous Nation and every Indigenous community in the whole world, not just BC and Canada, has a similar story of its own.

The Way Things Were (Memory)

I always understood that there were five fundamental components that defined each of the separate Indigenous Nations in what has now become known as British Columbia. That is their individual relationships to the land, their language and culture, their social structures and the way in which they educated their children.

One such Indigenous Nation is the Nlaka'pamux¹. The external boundaries of the Nation are well known and were respected by the adjoining Indigenous Nations prior to contact and by both the colonial and US governments for a period of time after contact. Each of the 16 present day communities of the Nlaka'pamux Nation share the same language, culture, and have similar past and present day lifestyles and history. Kanaka Bar is one of these communities.

For over 8,000 years, Nlaka'pamux communities lived on the land and were sustained by the land and its resources. A self reliant, self governing people, with a distinct language,

¹ Spelling is taken from the 1994 Natural Resources Resolution. The resolution includes a map of the external boundaries of the Nation.

LOOKED TO THE LAND... —





NLAKA'PAMUX Canada



Kanaka Bar INNERGEX



LITOSTR&POWER

Ground Breaking Dec-15, 2011

Projected Opening Fall 2013

kwoiekcreekhydro.com

Took **36 Years** to
develop

40 Years of
diversified revenue
streams

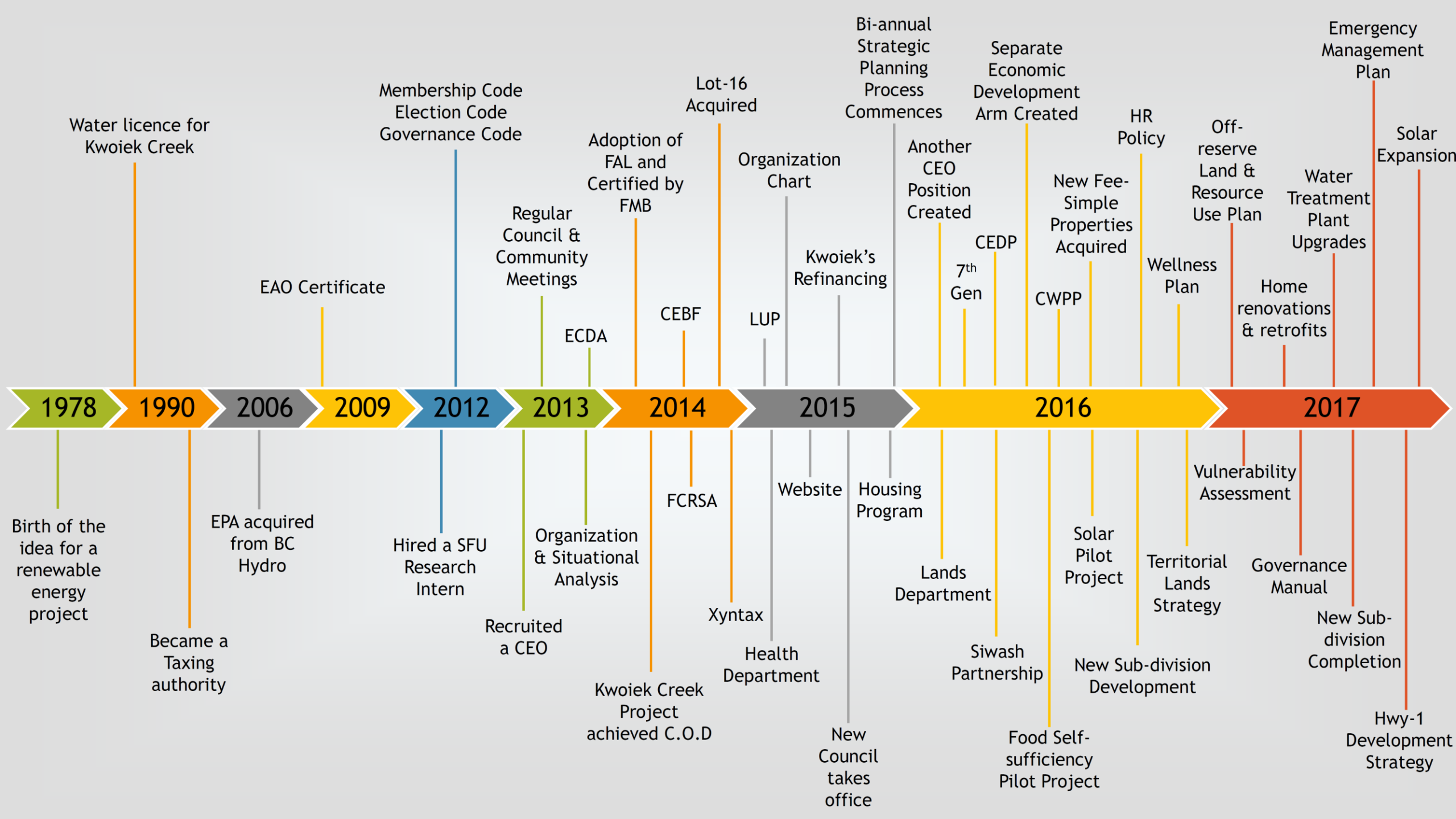
**Kwoiek Creek
Hydro Project**

\$200 million
project

Generates a **\$1 million**
annually for Kanaka



SO THEN **WHAT?**



Food

[Goal: 20 backyard & 2 community gardens, 3 beehives & 100% members engaged in traditional food & medicine practices]

Energy

[Goal: 100% energy self-sufficient]

Employment & Community Readiness

[Goal: 1% better than Provincial Unemployment rate]

Finance

[Goal: 75% Own-source Revenues as a percentage of total revenues]

**Self-sufficient,
Sustainable
& Vibrant**

HOW WILL WE ACHIEVE SELF-SUFFICIENCY?

Employment & Community Readiness

- Office
- Field
- Commercial
- Retail

Food

- Meats
- Fruits
- Vegetables
- Beverages

Energy

- New builds
- Renovations
- Demand-side management
- Production

Financial

- Royalty
- Taxation
- Revenue Sharing Agreements
- Business Revenues









BUT WHY?



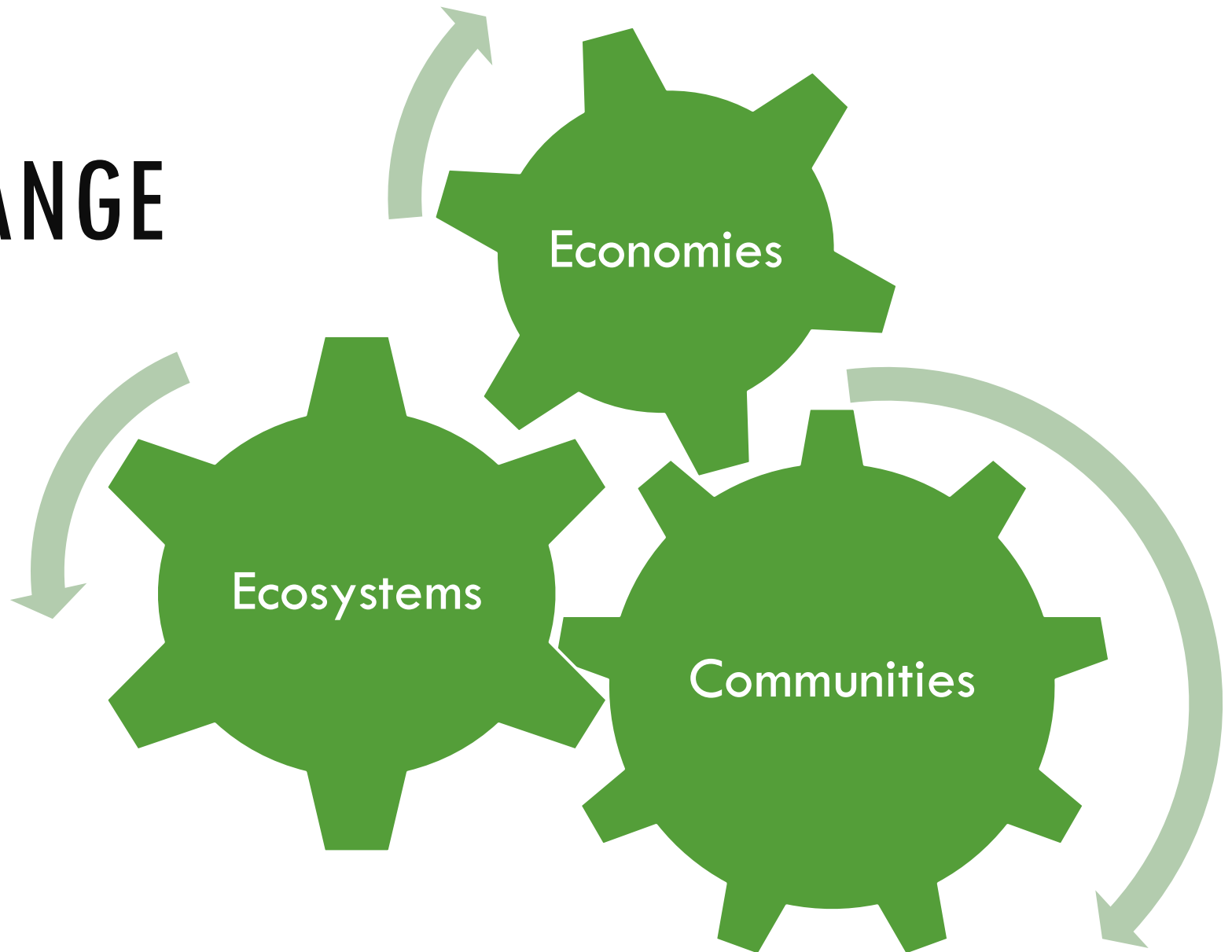
We believe that **climate change** is real and
that we live in the **age of consequence**.
So, we simply want our people to be prepared for the
environment and **economy** of
tomorrow

WE ARE VERY CAREFULLY OBSERVING...

- ❑ Higher turbidity levels in our water treatment systems due to excessive rains
- ❑ Flooding of our roads and home basements
- ❑ Collapse of sockeye and other salmon species' in Fraser River
- ❑ Disappearance of traditional food sources and dying of our trees
- ❑ Degrading air quality and increasing air temperatures
- ❑ Extreme drought conditions leading to wildfires in British Columbia and elsewhere
- ❑ Water shortages in places like Cape Town and other parts of Africa and Asia
- ❑ Refugee crisis in Bangladesh, Syria and Myanmar
- ❑ Hurricanes in Central America

IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

- Local
- Regional
- National
- International





SO, WE ASKED
OURSELVES, CAN WE
ADAPT?

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

- What will be the impact of climate change on our water resource in:
 - Nekliptum Creek
 - Kwoiek Creek
 - Siwash Creek
 - Morneylun Creek
 - Niger Creek

- What is our current water usage in each watershed and will we will be able to use it for future domestic purpose, irrigation, firefighting and producing energy?

- What are the risks around each watershed and how we will mitigate those risks, and does the community have the capacity to adapt?

Installation of
hydrometric
gauging
stations

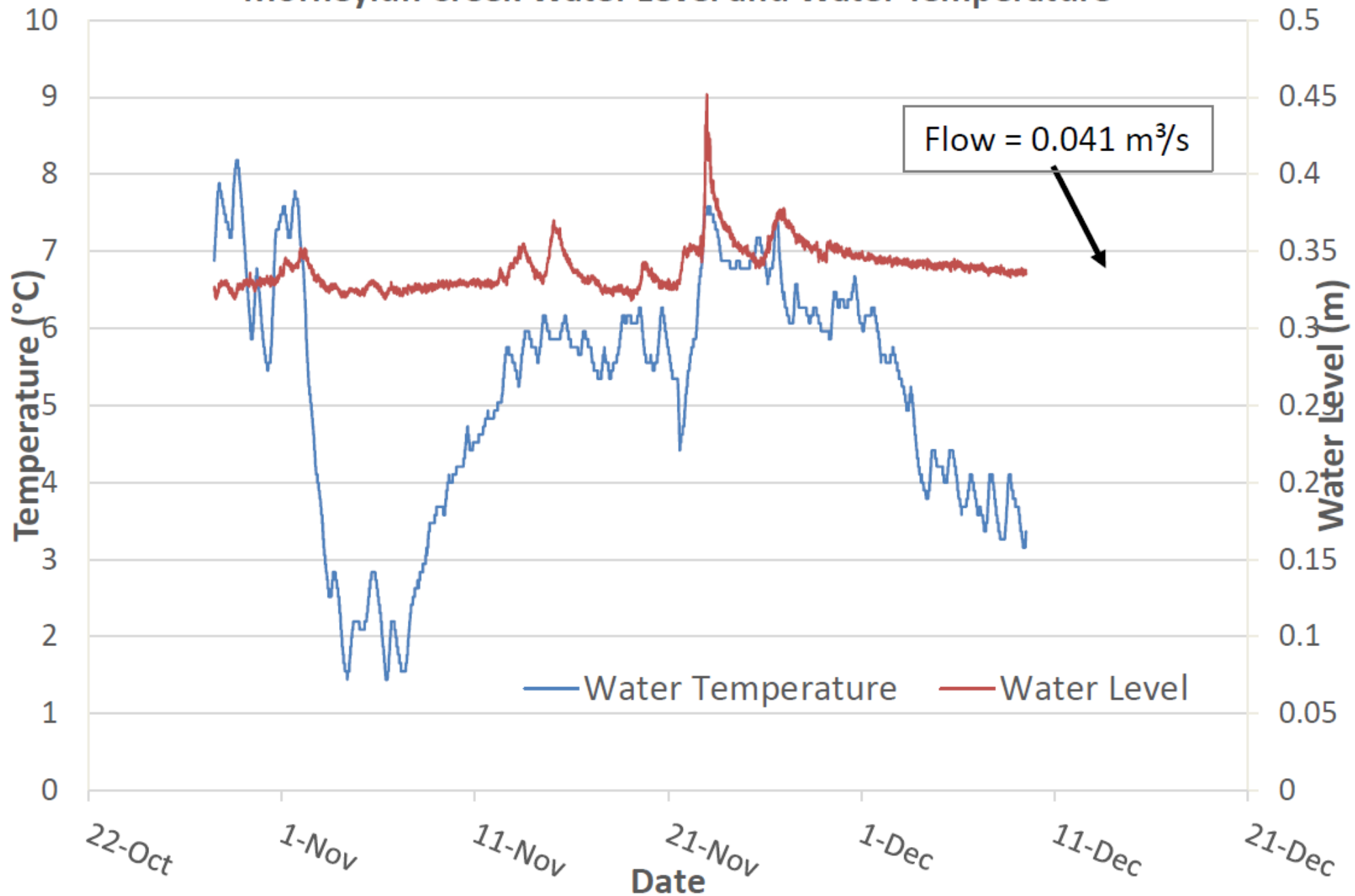
Baseline
assessment
of watersheds

Climate
change and
community
resource **risk**
assessment

Community
engagement
to connect
science with
traditional
knowledge



Morneylun Creek Water Level and Water Temperature



NEXT STEPS...

Once we understand how vulnerable we are:

- ❑ We can prepare ourselves better for the worse by making decisions, living with success and learning from failures
- ❑ We can achieve our vision of becoming self-sufficient, sustainable and vibrant more successfully by scaling up projects and programs that makes site specific sense
- ❑ We can invest more in our local capacity and infrastructure to tackle with the impact of climate change
- ❑ We can manage and maintain our assets in a better way



THANK YOU

“What affects one affects all – we are part of a greater whole – the body of the planet.”

Bernard Campbell

Zain Nayani, CEO

www.kanakabarband.ca