



CCIRA



# The Common Voice

CCIRA Newsletter  
April 2018  
[www.ccira.ca](http://www.ccira.ca)

## Inside this issue

Doug Neasloss and trophy hunting featured in National Geographic.....	2
CCIRA's scientific publications.....	3
Shrinking giant.....	4
Science and traditional knowledge synergy.....	4
Local filmmaker highlights need for better oil spill response.....	8
Conservation win: herring roe fishery suspended.....	10
Measuring progress with MaPP indicator monitoring.....	12
Building resilience: Marine Protected Areas network.....	16
Twyla's legacy.....	19
About This Newsletter.....	20

Central Coast  
Indigenous  
Resource  
Alliance





# Doug Neasloss and trophy hunting featured in National Geographic

Doug Neasloss, of the Kitasoo/Xai'Xais Nation, has been at the center of it all when it comes to developing ecotourism in his traditional territory, and ending trophy hunting of grizzlies in the Great Bear Rainforest.

Doug's work and vision were featured in National Geographic news last fall. The story traces his path from his first experiences as a bear-viewing guide to becoming Chief Councilor and a powerful voice for his Nation. But, wisely, Doug does not work alone.

Doug was just one of the founders of the Central Coast Bear Working Group and the Bears Forever campaign that have advocated for upholding our traditional laws and ending the trophy hunt in our territories. Collectively our Nations won a major victory last year when the Government of British Columbia announced that it would ban all grizzly bear trophy hunting in the Great Bear Rainforest.

**"Bears are an essential part of our culture, and the coastal ecosystem."**

**— Meagan Moody, Nuxalk Nation**

## Coastal Nations win award

Following this announcement, the Grizzly Bear Foundation awarded Coastal First Nations the inaugural Grizzly Champion Award. The award recognizes those who have advanced the well-being of grizzly bears either through education, research, conservation, or advocacy.

Specifically, Coastal First Nations were recognized for "an outstanding contribution to the advancement of the well-being of grizzly bears through their efforts to terminate the hunt of grizzly bears in the Great Bear Rainforest." Doug and Jennifer Walkus of the Wuikinuxv Nation accepted the award on behalf of Coastal First Nations.



Kitasoo/Xai'Xais Doug Neasloss (left) and Wuikinuxv's Jennifer Walkus (right) accepting the Grizzly Champion Award on behalf of Coastal First Nations.

Although a loophole in the ban originally allowed for hunting in the interior as long as the meat was removed from a bear's carcass, the trophy hunting ban has since been extended to cover the entire province. The Bears Forever campaign played an important role in raising public

**"Wildlife viewing is a sustainable way to create local jobs, but not when trophy hunters are leaving bear carcasses in the same estuaries where we bring visitors."**

— Doug Neasloss

awareness of the First Nations' perspective on this issue through press releases and their film *Bear Witness*: a film by BC's Coastal First Nations, which was viewed over 81,000 times on Youtube.

Now, with trophy hunting a thing of the past in our territories and across the province, our Nations no longer need to spend time and resources defending grizzly bears. Instead, Doug and others can focus more energy on proactive projects that focus on protecting our coastal ecosystems and growing sustainable local economies that are aligned with our Nations' traditional laws and values.



**"Bears are not trophies. They're not a 'natural resource' to be shot and skinned and left to rot. They're our neighbours, and they deserve to stay a living, breathing part of the BC Coast, now and forever."**

— Jennifer Walkus, Wuikinuxv Nation

## CCIRA's scientific publications

CCIRA conducts science that matters to our people. All our research is guided by the objectives of our Nations' marine use plans. And we've been busy! Here is a list of the papers we have published in top journals over the last two years.

### 1. Indigenous peoples' rights and marine protected areas.

Published in *Marine Policy* (2018) by Natalie Ban of the University of Victoria with Alejandro Frid of CCIRA.

### 2. Indigenous knowledge as data for modern fishery management: a case study of Dungeness crab in Pacific Canada.

Published in *Ecosystem Health and Sustainability* (2017) by Natalie Ban and Lauren Eckert of the University of Victoria, with Madeleine McGreer and Alejandro Frid of CCIRA.

### 3. Diving back in time: Extending historical baselines for yelloweye rockfish with Indigenous knowledge

Published in *Aquatic Conservation of Marine and Freshwater Environments* (2017) by Laruen Eckert and Natalie Ban of the University of Victoria with Alejandro Frid and Madeleine McGreer of CCIRA.

### 4. Declining size and age of rockfishes (*Sebastes* spp.) inherent to Indigenous cultures of Pacific Canada

Published in *Ocean and Coastal Management* (2017) by Madeleine McGreer and Alejandro Frid of CCIRA.

### 5. Rockfish size and age: The crossroads of spatial protection, central place fisheries and indigenous rights.

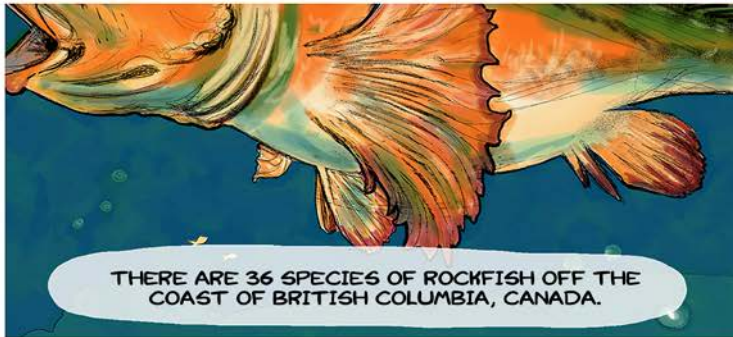
Published in *Global Ecology and Conservation* (2016) by Alejandro Frid and Madeleine McGreer of CCIRA with collaborating scientists Dana R. Haggarty, Julie Beaumont, and Edward J. Gregor.

### 6. Rapid recovery of Dungeness crab within spatial fishery closures declared under indigenous law in British Columbia

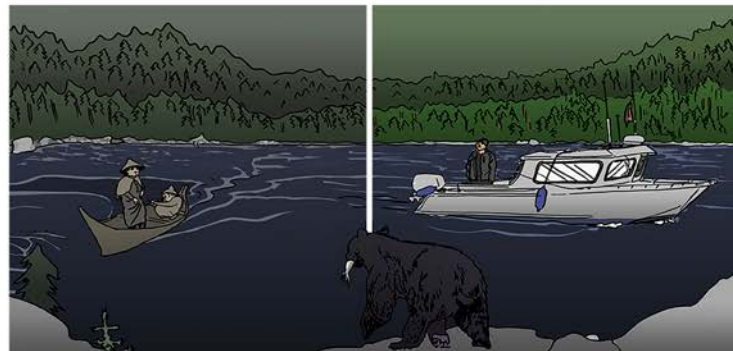
Published in *Global Ecology and Conservation* (2016) by Alejandro Frid and Madeleine McGreer of CCIRA with collaborating scientist Angela Stevenson.



# Shrinking giant



THROUGH THE CENTURIES, INDIGENOUS PEOPLES HAVE ENGAGED IN A CONTINUUM OF SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP,

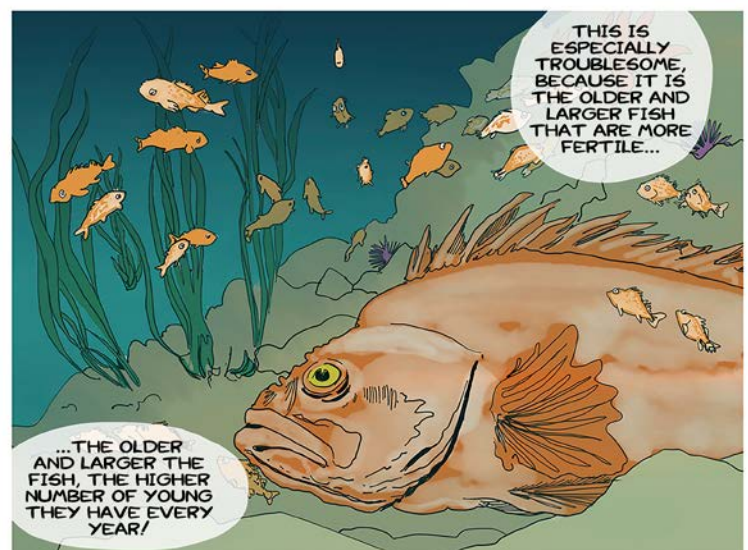
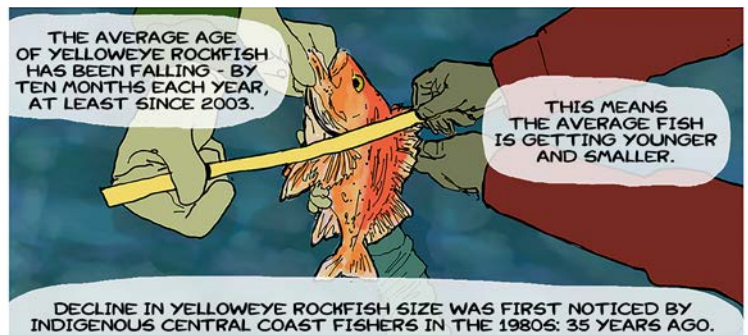


...SOMETHING THAT IS NOW CALLED "ECOSYSTEMS-BASED MANAGEMENT" OR E.B.M.

## Science and traditional knowledge synergy

Over the past two years a lot of science has been happening in our territories. Guided by the objectives of our Nations' marine use plans, CCIRA scientists and their collaborators have been hard at work doing research that couples our traditional and local knowledge with modern scientific techniques to tackle questions about marine resources that matter to our people.

In the field our Watchmen have been conducting crab and rockfish surveys; in our communities our elders and other knowledge holders have been sharing their insights with researchers; in the lab our scientists have been analyzing data and publishing scientific papers.





## Our research - which is seated in the context of upholding our Indigenous rights and laws - is setting an example for the complementary use of science with traditional and local knowledge in marine resource research.

To date, much of this work has been focused on Dungeness crab and rockfish. These species are important traditional food sources for our Nations that have become so depleted it is difficult to meet our food needs. But there is reason for hope.

### We are the local experts

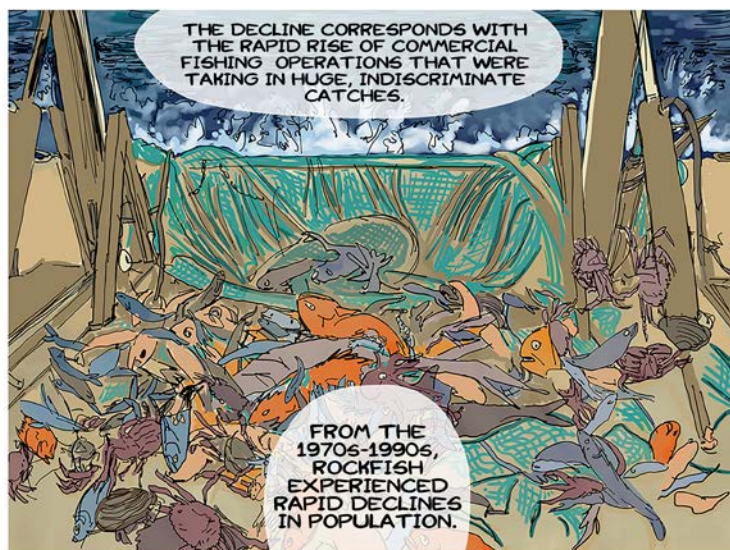
Working together our Nations have now completed the largest survey of Dungeness crab ever conducted for the

central coast. We have also compiled the biggest dataset of rockfish size and abundance ever created for the inside waters of this region. With this knowledge we have established ourselves as experts on the status of these species in our territories.

All this work is providing our Nations' decision makers with new information to help guide their management decisions. This knowledge also strengthens our position in discussions with Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

"We hope the hard data from our surveys will bolster our case with the DFO to create marine sanctuaries in certain

Continued on page 6.





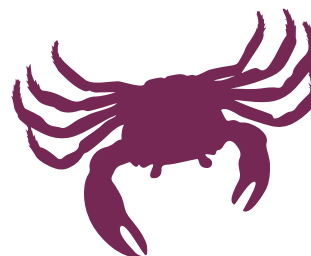
Continued from page 5.

areas to help support sustainable food fisheries for our Nations,” says Heiltsuk Fisheries Manager, Mike Reid.

Meanwhile, the scientific papers being published are spreading important new insights about the ecology, conservation status and management of crab and rockfish to international audiences. Our research - which is seated in the context of upholding our Indigenous rights and laws - is setting an example for the complementary use of science with traditional and local knowledge in marine resource research.



*All of CCIRA’s research papers and more can be found on our website at [www.ccira.ca/reports/](http://www.ccira.ca/reports/)*



**Results of Central Coast crab research conducted by our Nations in collaboration with the University of Victoria.**

**“We hope the hard data from our surveys will bolster our case with the DFO to create marine sanctuaries in certain areas to help support sustainable food fisheries for our Nations.”**

**— Mike Reid, Heiltsuk Fisheries Manager**

**“Long-term conservation solutions require collaboration in research and management between federal and indigenous governments to be successful.”**

**— Alejandro Frid, CCIRA Science Coordinator**

# DUNGENESS CRAB CATCHES THROUGH TIME



PAST TYPICAL CATCHES



PRESENT TYPICAL CATCHES

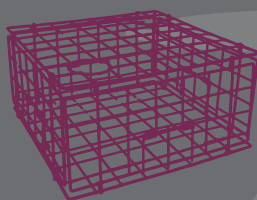
CRAB  
CATCHES  
HAVE  
DECLINED  
BY 77%

## A SUCCESSFUL CATCH



15

CRABS DESIRED PER PERSON



2

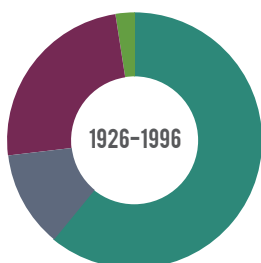
TRAPS

## PROBABILITY

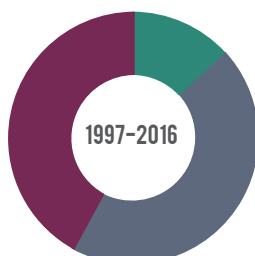


ONLY 1 OUT OF 9 SITES WILL LIKELY RESULT  
IN A SUCCESSFUL FISHING TRIP

## HOOP TRAPS ARE NO LONGER THE PREFERRED METHOD OF CATCHING



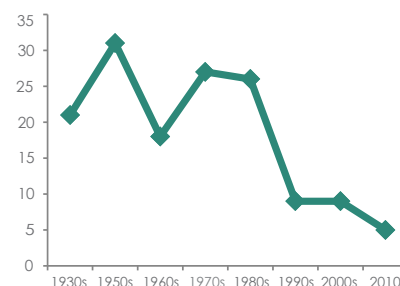
1926-1996



1997-2016

HOOP TRAP RECREATIONAL TRAP COMMERCIAL TRAP OTHER

## AVERAGE CRAB CATCH SIZE CONTINUES TO DECREASE



TYPICAL CRAB CATCHES PER DECADE

This research was a partnership among the Heiltsuk, Kitasoo/Xai'xais, Nuxalk, and Wuikinuxv Nations, the Central Coast Indigenous Resource Alliance, and the University of Victoria's School of Environmental Studies.

If you have questions or comments, please contact Alejandro Frid (alejfrid@gmail.com; 604-358-2031) or Natalie Ban (nban@uvic.ca; 250-853-3569)





# Local filmmaker highlights need for better oil spill response

2017 was a big year for Heiltsuk's Zoe Hopkins. Her debut film *Kayaking to Klemtu* won the Air Canada Audience Choice Award at the 2017 imagineNATIVE Film + Media Arts Festival.

In the film, the primary character, Ella, is on a quest to prevent oil spills in her people's territory within the Great Bear Rainforest. But as the photography for this film project wrapped up a terrible and ironic twist took place in real life: the Nathan E. Stewart ran aground near Gale creek, contaminating the seas and traditional harvesting sites in Heiltsuk territory with over 100,000 liters of diesel and other pollutants.

Zoe immediately followed up *Kayaking to Klemtu* with another film project: *Impossible to Contain*. Done in 360 degrees, this moving film takes the viewer into the chaos of the spill's aftermath, but also into the dining room of Zoe's family where a feast of traditional foods is enjoyed to honour the food of Gale creek.

*Impossible to Contain* is a heartbreaking, yet intimate and beautiful film that has been viewed almost 100,000 times on Youtube. It points a finger at the inadequate spill response systems of the Federal government, but is also a

tribute to the tenacity of the Heiltsuk people and their unshakable ties to their territory – ties that resonate with all of us as central coast First Nations.

## Heiltsuk propose Indigenous Marine Response Centre

Within a year of the release of Zoe's films and the Nathan E. Stewart disaster, the Heiltsuk Nation faced another major spill threat when a barge containing 12.5 million liters of diesel broke free from its tug, the *Jake Shearer*, off Goose island. Our Nations held their breath as the fuel-laden barge drifted towards the rocks. Thankfully, the barge was recovered and no petrochemicals were spilled.

**"Indigenous communities bear the highest risk from marine shipping incidents and it's time for our deep local knowledge and stewardship ethic to drive marine emergency response in the region."**

— Heiltsuk Chief Councillor Marilyn Slett



The tug *Jake Shearer* in Central Coast waters.  
Photo by Jordan Wilson, Pacific Wild.

Nonetheless, the incident was a scary reminder of our Nations' vulnerability to another major spill in our waters. This is why the Heiltsuk published a report last fall urging the Federal government to support the creation of an Indigenous Marine Response Centre (IMRC) on the central coast to provide timely assistance for marine emergencies where oil spills are a possibility.

The Heiltsuk propose a base on Denny Island with satellite locations along the central coast. The IMRC would employ a full-time staff of 37 locals who are familiar with central coast waters and weather, and trained in oil spill

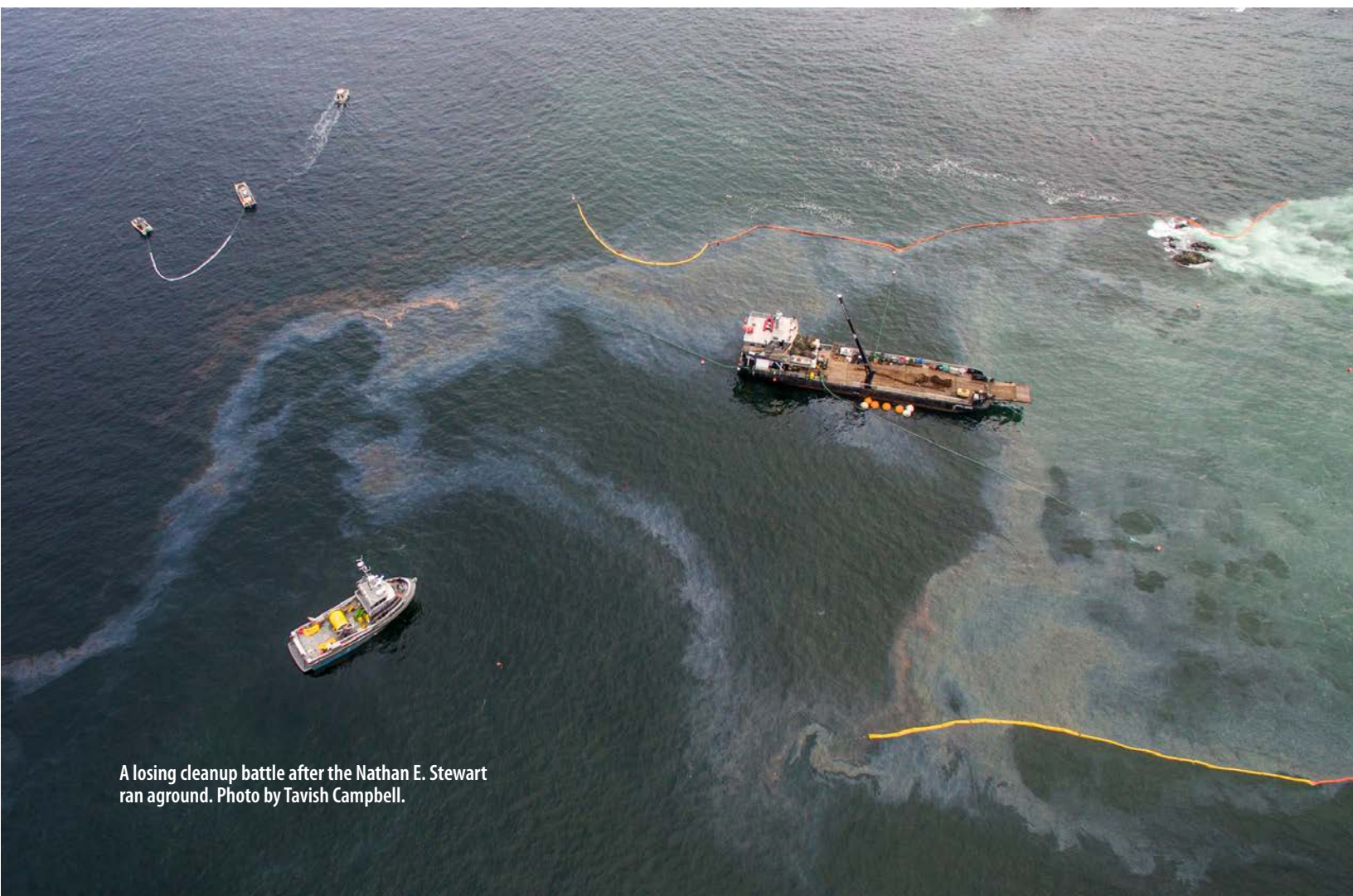


response. Fast response vessels and an Oil Spill Response Barge would be on call around the clock to significantly improve current response times for vessels in distress in this region.

“Indigenous communities bear the highest risk from marine shipping incidents,” says Heiltsuk Chief Councillor Marilyn Slett in a December 2017 press release, “and it’s time for our deep local knowledge and stewardship ethic to drive marine emergency response in the region. We look forward to implementing our proposal for an Indigenous Marine Response Centre with the support of all other levels of government and our neighbours.”



Filmmaker Zoe Hopkins.



A losing cleanup battle after the Nathan E. Stewart ran aground. Photo by Tavish Campbell.





# Conservation win: herring roe fishery suspended

After years of difficulties with Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), our Nations won a major victory this spring when DFO agreed to suspend the 2018 commercial herring roe fishery across the Central Coast.

Central Coast herring populations have seen major declines from industrial fishing practices. The Heiltsuk and Kitasoo/Xai'Xais Nations have each taken their own initiatives to help protect herring and uphold their Indigenous rights with respect to this resource.

For their part, DFO has recently showed a new willingness to engage with our Nations on this issue. In a Fishery Notice on their website about the decision to suspend

this fishery, DFO's Herring Resource Manager, Victoria Postlethwaite, writes:

*"In order to support the government's reconciliation agenda, including supporting co-management of fishery resources, taking into account the Heiltsuk's traditional knowledge of the ecosystem, and given the Department's risk of being unable to ensure orderly and well managed fisheries, DFO has agreed to suspend the roe herring fishery in the Central Coast for 2018. DFO will continue to collaboratively engage Heiltsuk in decisions about the Central Coast herring fishery."*

This kind of dialogue gives our all Nations hope that we may be heading towards true co-management of fisher-

The herring roe kill fishery on the Central Coast has been suspended for 2018. Photo by Ian McAllister and Pacific Wild.



ies in our territories; something we have been working towards for a long time.

Heiltsuk Chief Councilor, Marilyn Slett, is encouraged by this development. In a press release she said, “With this decision, DFO has taken an encouraging concrete step to show that it is serious about reconciliation. We applaud DFO’s recognition of Heiltsuk traditional knowledge and their desire to support co-management of fisheries with us. We hope this is indicative of times to come.”



**“In order to support the government’s reconciliation agenda, including supporting co-management of fishery resources... DFO has agreed to suspend the roe herring fishery in the Central Coast for 2018.”**

**— Fisheries and Oceans Canada**







# Measuring progress with MaPP indicator monitoring

Marine environments are vulnerable to human exploitation, and Central Coast ecosystems are no different; they have suffered from the effects of overfishing and other industries like forestry for decades. To preserve our Nations' way of life, long-term conservation planning and monitoring of environmental changes are critical.

Just ask Ernie Tallio, who's seen the cumulative impacts of industrial fishing around his home in Bella Coola, and through his monitoring work with Nuxalk Guardian Watchmen over the last six years. Ernie points to recent Dungeness crab surveys that he and other Nuxalk Guardians helped carry out with CCIRA, which clearly show negative effects on local crab populations from intensive commercial and sport fishing.

"When we conducted our first surveys in 2011, every pot was full and we were catching all kinds of large crabs," says Ernie, who manages the four-person Nuxalk Guardian Watchmen team. "But the commercial fleet started increasing the number of pots going into the estuary—that really made a difference in populations, and made it harder for local Nuxalk and other residents to get any legal-sized crab."

**"The MaPP plans will follow an adaptive approach during implementation. MaPP partners will adjust their focus to respond to what we are learning from indicator monitoring and research."**

— Gord McGee, Marine Planner for CCIRA

The Nuxalk monitoring results showed strong evidence of a population decline. In an effort to secure the Nation's access to crab for food and economic opportunities, the Nuxalk closed specific areas to help the populations recover.

Building on the experience of the Nuxalk and others, Dungeness crab has now been chosen as one of 27 indicators being monitored by all our Nations in partnership with the Province through the Marine Plan Partnership (MaPP) initiative.

## Watchmen essential for MaPP implementation

After years of work, the Nations and the Province completed MaPP marine use plans for the North and Central Coast, North Vancouver Island, and Haida Gwaii in 2015. MaPP's vision is to sustain the vibrant ecosystems, local economies and cultures of the BC coast long into the future. Importantly, MaPP also promises more decision-making authority for coastal First Nations.

Implementation of the MaPP plans is now underway with our Guardian Watchmen playing a critical role. Significant resources have been devoted to training two new Watchmen for each Nation, as well as fuel, maintenance and other expenses to support them on the water. Our Watchmen are working to monitor the indicators from the MaPP plans – like crab – and others identified by each Nation.

## An adaptive approach to marine management

MaPP planners know things will be adjusted as we learn more and as marine ecosystems change. This is why long-term monitoring of the key indicators is so important; it will provide baseline understanding of the natural and cultural environment, and track changes in those factors over time to inform management actions.

“The MaPP plans will follow an adaptive approach during implementation,” says Gord McGee, Marine Planner for CCIRA. “As knowledge and understanding improves for various species and habitats of concern, it may lead to different management approaches like we have seen occur with crab. MaPP partners will adjust their focus to respond to what we are learning from indicator monitoring and research.”

Continued on page 15.

## 27 key MaPP indicators

At a workshop in 2016, representatives from Central Coast First Nations, including scientists, Coastal Guardian Watchmen and policy makers met with their provincial counterparts and monitoring experts. Their job was to select a group of key indicators to track changes in the natural and cultural environments of the coast over time.

The group selected over 40 indicators for the Central Coast, eventually pairing them down to 27 pilot indicators divided into seven distinct themes that are important to our people. By tracking these indicators over time, we will be aware of changes to the marine environment and be better able to adapt our management decisions accordingly.

Theme	Indicator
Species and habitat	Salmon
	Herring
	Dungeness Crab
	Invasives - Green Crab
	Invasives - Tunicates
	Groundfish
	Eelgrass
	Pyropia
	Kelp
Clean water	Estuary Health
	Contaminant levels
	Marine spills
	Trends in water quality (fecal coliform)
Climate change and oceanography	Dissolved Oxygen
	Salinity
	Sea Surface Temperature
Stewardship and governance	Compliance among resource users
	Enforcement effort
Sense of place and wellbeing	Valuing culture
	Seafood harvest
	Protection of cultural sites
Seafoods	Regional seafood landings
	Regional seafood processed locally
	Toxic phytoplankton blooms
Coastal development and livelihoods	Participation in the workforce
	Vessel traffic
	Regional wealth



Clean water is essential for our Nations. Keeping watch for any sources of contamination is critical.  
Photo by Tavish Campbell



Health of species with cultural value like herring, crab and groundfish – as well as our Nations' seafood harvest – are key indicators being monitored.

**“Maintaining a presence in our territory is really important, and looking at key indicators helps us do that...it’s pretty important to us.”**  
—Nuxalk Guardian Watchmen Ernie Tallio



Continued from page 13.

## Eyes and ears on the water

All four Central Coast Nations have been collecting data for each indicator and analyzing results to establish baselines and trends.

“From last February until mid-November, we patrolled more than 14,000 kilometres over 28 days and 139 patrols in total,” says Ernie Tallio, adding that his team’s Dungeness crab surveys were just one of many indicators the Nuxalk monitored. Those regular patrols, he says, provide a wealth of valuable information that help to inform collaborative marine management decisions with Provincial and Federal governments.

In addition to monitoring wildlife populations and overall ecosystem health, Tallio says the Guardian Watchmen also

record data for boat sightings and vessel traffic. “We’ve also identified several important cultural sites in our territory that we visit on a regular basis,” he says. “When we pull up to boaters, we ask whether they’ve visited those sites, what they’re up to and how long they’ll be in the area.”

As MaPP implementation progresses, indicator monitoring—along with local and traditional knowledge—provides a strong foundation for evidence-based decision making, while ensuring more eyes and ears out on the land and sea. “Maintaining a presence in our territory is really important, and looking at key indicators helps us do that,” says Tallio. “So, yeah, it’s pretty important to us.”



Monitoring the protection of archaeological sites is a key cultural indicator for MaPP.



Our Watchmen are keeping tabs on the presence of green crabs and other invasive species in our territories.



# Building resilience: Marine Protected Areas network

Mike Reid remembers when fishing in Heiltsuk territory was easier and far more productive. At age 12, he started commercial fishing with his grandfather, and recalls catching their share of halibut, crabs, clams and other local marine staples without much trouble—all fairly close to home.

“Now you have to go further, spend more time and burn more fuel,” says Reid, who draws on that lifetime of local fishing experience as the Aquatics Manager for the Heiltsuk Integrated Resource Management Department. This new normal, he adds, is a major issue for Heiltsuk and other Central Coast Nations that depend on the ocean for their livelihood and sustenance. “I have heard a lot of our people say the ocean is our breadbasket,” he says. “When you rob from the breadbasket, it affects our whole community because we have less and less food to feed ourselves with.”

After decades of unsustainable resource extraction by outside interests, First Nations have been pushing to protect key habitats for all species including those that are crucial for local economies and for food, social and ceremonial (FSC) purposes. To protect marine resources that are in severe decline and in need of recovery, these efforts need to be supported by establishing a network of protected areas that can maintain structure, function and integrity of marine ecosystems.

## First Nations co-leading MPA process

That’s why marine planners throughout the coast are cautiously optimistic about the Canada-British Columbia Marine Protected Area Network Strategy — a government-to-government-to-government effort to create marine protected areas (MPAs) within 13 marine bioregions in Canada, including the Northern Shelf Bioregion that extends from the top of Vancouver Island to Alaska.

Co-led by 17 First Nations (including all Central Coast Nations), along with federal and provincial agencies, planning for the MPA network promises to reflect advice and feedback received over an extensive consultation period with stakeholders throughout coastal communities, and to build upon legal obligations and commitments to First Nations with respect to decision-making.

Continued on page 18.



Our Nations’ research is an important part of the MPA process.

**“We’ve harvested from the ocean for millennia and done it sustainably. Any protected area network will need to incorporate our common-sense approach to conservation.”**

**— Mike Reid, Heiltsuk Aquatics Manager**

To protect marine resources we need a network of protected areas that can maintain structure, function and integrity of marine ecosystems.



Our Nations' traditional harvest of herring roe is a sustainable practice.  
Photo by Ian McAllister/Pacific Wild.





Continued from page 16.

## Protecting biodiversity to secure local food and economies

The primary goal of the MPAs is to preserve marine biodiversity in coastal regions, and ensure these ecosystems remain healthy and resilient. Following the objectives of our marine use plans, our Nations will be pushing to ensure that the MPA's are designed to maintain local fisheries and economies and protect archaeological sites, as well as important areas for traditional fishing.

Planners hope to establish the MPA network by 2019—an ambitious timeline, given the range of parties that must agree on the plan. In addition to the 17 North and Central Coast Nations, multiple federal and provincial departments are involved as well, including DFO, Transport Canada, Parks Canada and the BC Ministry of Environment. Although the overarching vision, goals and

objectives have been sketched out, planners are still developing conservation priorities, and specifying key features to be protected.

## Strengthening Indigenous rights

In a recent paper in the journal *Marine Policy*, Indigenous peoples' rights and marine protected areas, CCIRA Science Coordinator Alejandro Frid and marine researcher Natalie Ban suggest that MPAs "...have the potential to recognize, honour, and re-invigorate Indigenous rights," adding that First Nations' involvement in MPA planning and future management could empower communities and local fisheries' managers, who have too long been shut out of marine planning.

However, the authors note that several obstacles remain. It's still uncertain, for instance, how the areas would be co-managed once they're established—a major concern for

Ernie Mason of the Kitasoo/Xai'Xais Nation conducting rockfish research.





## Twyla's legacy

Nations that want to be in the driver's seat for resource or conservation decisions in their territories. And some Nations also worry about sharing sensitive data in the public sphere during the planning process, which could lead to unintended consequences, such as increased fishing pressure in the "biologically-rich or culturally-significant areas" they are hoping to protect.

For experienced fisheries managers like Mike Reid, protecting culturally and ecologically important marine areas is surely a positive development. But only if they are ultimately managed by First Nations—those with local knowledge of the region and the most to lose if things go wrong. "We've harvested from the ocean for millennia and done it sustainably," he says. "Any protected area network will need to incorporate our common-sense approach to conservation."



**"Marine Protected Areas...have the potential to recognize, honour, and re-invigorate Indigenous rights."**

**— Natalie Ban, Associate Professor at UVic and Alejandro Frid, CCIRA Science Coordinator**

As spring approaches on the coast we still mourn the loss of our friend and supporter, Twyla Roscovich, who died last fall.

Twyla was a talented filmmaker and passionate defender of this coast. Among many other films, she produced *Keepers of the Coast*, a film that highlights our Nations' efforts to protect the marine resources – and our way of life – within our territories.

On behalf of the central coast First Nations, CCIRA made a \$1000 contribution to a memorial fund that was created to help support Twyla's four-year-old daughter Ruby. This fund has now raised over \$65,000 which is a testament to the influence Twyla and her work have had on people.

A scholarship fund for young filmmakers has also been established with Tides Canada in Twyla's memory. This fund will help aspiring filmmakers attend the Gulf Island Film and Television school where Twyla got her start in film during her teens.

Twyla made major contributions to the protection of this coast and we are grateful for her dedication. Her legacy will live on in the films she created, the people she inspired and the difference her work has made.



# CCIRA



## About This Newsletter

Our Nations created CCIRA to build upon our success in working together to develop and implement our Nation-level marine use plans. Today, CCIRA is involved in a wide array of projects and initiatives across the central coast. The Common Voice is one source of information about CCIRA's activities in our communities. Each issue will highlight specific projects that are underway in our communities with updates on projects and policies that CCIRA is working on. The Common Voice is distributed to all central coast First Nations and is one way we are working to ensure that our communities stay connected with each other. For more information about CCIRA and what we do, please visit our website [www.ccira.ca](http://www.ccira.ca) or contact us at [info@ccira.ca](mailto:info@ccira.ca)

## CCIRA Community Marine Use Planning Coordinators

Stephanie Henry, Wuikinuxv Nation

Barry Edgar, Kitasoo/Xai'Xais Nation

Travis Hall, Heiltsuk Nation

Peter Siwallace, Nuxalk Nation

## Your CCIRA Team

Tristan Blaine - Science Technician

Rich Chapple - President

Andra Forney - Lands Coordinator

Alejandro Frid - Science Coordinator

Anna Gerrard - Marine Implementation Coordinator

Cindy Hanuse - Administrator

Aaron Heidt - Program Director

Gord McGee - Marine Planner

Madeleine McGreer - Fisheries Coordinator

## How to Get Involved

- » Visit your Community Coordinator or Resource Stewardship Office and ask about your Nation's marine use plan.
- » Attend local marine use planning open houses and community meetings.
- » Take advantage of training and employment opportunities.

## Hey! Did you know CCIRA is online

All of our newsletters and articles are on our website at this address:

[www.ccira.ca](http://www.ccira.ca)

## We're also on Facebook

Like our Facebook page and get updates on issues and events that matter to our Nations.

## Impact statement

Paper Brand  
Post Consumer Waste  
Total Weight  
Carbon Dioxide Equivalent

Sappi Flo  
10 %  
540 kg  
790 kg

