



Klahoose First Nation



**Phase 1 Comprehensive Community Planning (CCP)
Results**

March 20, 2015

Executive Summary

The Klahoose First Nation (KFN) is a Coast Salish community whose traditional lands encompassing 1357.6 hectares are located on Cortes Island. The nearest service centre is Campbell River on Vancouver Island which is accessible by ferry via Quadra Island. Of our approximately 400 members, 14 % live on reserve and the remainder off reserve.

We continue to strengthen our community self-governance through community planning and in advancing our Treaty process. This recent phase of Comprehensive Community Planning (CCP) represents an important first step for our Nation and it continues our long tradition of planning as practiced by our Ancestors and Elders for generations.

CCP is a process of involving our community in planning for the future. It is deciding where our community wants to go and how we are going to get there. It needs to be holistic and embrace themes of economic development, culture, history and language, community housing and facilities, education, governance, relations and relationships, health and social development, and our environment.

Highlights of our Phase 1 process where 28 Community Members participated in four Open House sessions include: learning about CCP, sharing our cultural and social history, reviewing our planning history, gathering community information, building relationships, engaging our members, and understanding needs.

This report shares some initial results from the community upon which to build. It summarizes the results of the CCP Phase 1 and includes: a brief community profile and current situational assessment and a vision statement followed by a set of 7 Emerging Directions and 32 supporting Pathways to direct our decisions. A total of 40 Preliminary Actions are then proposed as potential ideas by the community to bring about the future we want for our Nation.



Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge the participation of the 28 Community Members who attended the Open House sessions.

Squirrel Cove

James Delorme
Tracy Dimitrov
Brenna Francis
Kathy Francis
Denise Hanson
Helen Hanson
Julie Hanuse
Jessie Louie
Jacqueline Mathieu
Kerry McKellar
Anita Noble
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Powell River

Non-member
Billy Barnes
Larry Barnes
Coral Delorme
Gerry Lessard

Campbell River
Cheryl Emmonds
Sandy Emmonds
Darian Hachez
Lorna James
Patricia McDougal
Nadine McGee

Lower Mainland

Cheyenne Hope
Allison McKellar
Robert Mearns
Mike Mearns

We would like to thank Chief James Delorme and Councillors Kathy Francis, Kevin Peacey, and Mavis Kok for their vision and dedication to our CCP process.

We would like to recognize and deeply thank Marion McKeller, Arlene Hope and Caroline Francis for their work to champion the organization and delivery of the CCP process, especially the effort in delivering four interactive Open House sessions and gathering community knowledge and information to inform community members.

We would also like to thank Tracy Dimitrov for her assistance throughout the process and Kathy Francis for her extensive knowledge and input in preparing the Timeline Tables.

And to our Youth, we would like to acknowledge Johnny Hanuse for his technical input and assistance at the Open House sessions, and Brenna Francis and Cheyenne Hope for their interest and involvement at these sessions.

Lastly, we would like to recognize the planning mentorship and guidance of Jeff Cook from Beringia Community Planning.



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I have belief, I have hope, I have faith, In my Klahoose people



Introduction

The Klahoose First Nation (KFN) is a Coast Salish community whose traditional lands encompassing 1357.6 hectares are located on the isolated Cortes Island. The nearest service centre is Campbell River on Vancouver Island which is accessible by ferry via Quadra Island. Of its approximately 400 members, 14 % live on reserve and the remainder live off reserve.

What is Comprehensive Community Planning?

Comprehensive Community Planning (CCP) is a process of involving our community in planning for the future. It is deciding where our community wants to go and how we are going to get there. It needs to be holistic and embrace themes of economic development, culture, history and language, community housing and facilities, education, governance, relations and relationships, health, social development, and our environment.

Purpose of CCP Phase 1

The purpose of CCP is to initiate, organize and prepare for the delivery of a community-driven process where members gather, share and discuss the future direction of KFN. Highlights of the Phase 1 process included: learning about CCP, sharing our cultural and social history, reviewing our planning history, gathering community information, building relationships, engaging our members, and understanding needs.

This report summarizes the results of the CCP Phase 1 and includes: a brief community profile and current situational assessment and a vision statement followed by a set of 7 Emerging Directions and 32 supporting Pathways to direct our decisions. A total of 40 Preliminary Actions are then proposed as potential ideas by the community to bring about the future we want for our Nation. This report is accompanied by an Appendices Report.

Intention of CCP Phase 2

The intention of Phase 2 is to continue the process of engaging our members to decide the vision, principles, directions, pathways and actions we will carry out to strengthen KFN for current and future generations. Deciding how we will govern our lands, culture and community is essential.



Methodology

Community-based process

The CCP Phase 1 process was led by local planners Arlene Hope and Caroline Francis, under the direction of Kerry McKeller. The role of the Planning Team was to guide the planning process, undertake background research, collect community information, build relationships, organize and deliver five community sessions, and guide the external planning support and mentorship of Jeff Cook from Beringia Community Planning. The approach was to support local collaborative decision making with a tool-based learning-by-doing approach.

The Planning Team discussed in consultation with Band Administration and Council how best to engage members. We first had small sessions with the Planning Team. We then targeted a 'Lunch and Launch' session to announce the intention of the CCP Phase 1 process. The Launch was then followed by four Open House sessions delivered in Toq (Squirrel Cove), Campbell River, Powell River and Vancouver (Lower Mainland).

The Open House sessions provided an opportunity for community members both on and off reserve to participate in a community planning process that began to explore our history, accomplishments and strengths. The process also started a discussion around our community concerns and challenges. Knowing our 'current situation' was the stepping stone to begin defining what we want to change or strengthen for the future. This is captured in various vision statement themes written by members, and then in a set of Directions (e.g. Build economic self-reliance) and Pathways (e.g. Learn more about our culture) to guide preliminary actions (e.g. Organize a cultural knowledge program). We need to be strategic to bring about our desired change.

Four Open House sessions were hosted by the KFN as follows:

Session 1: Toq (Squirrel Cove) Session, Klahoose Multi-Purpose Centre, Tuesday, February 10, 2015 from 4:30pm to 7:30pm

Session 2: Powell River Session, Powell River Town Centre Hotel, Monday, February 16, 2015 from 4:30pm to 7:30pm

Session 3: Campbell River Session, Coast Discovery Inn, Wednesday, February 18, 2015, from 4:30pm to 7:30pm

Session 4: Lower Mainland Session, Sandman Richmond Airport Hotel, Wednesday, March 4 from 3:00pm to 6:00pm



Phase 1 Comprehensive Community Planning Results

During each of these four sessions, we organized seven stations that were designed to help us identify strengths, values, challenges, actions and a vision for our community's future, and to have community members vote on priority actions:

- Station 1. **Introduction to CCP:** Members learned about CCP and were asked to brainstorm key words that define CCP
- Station 2. **Sharing Our History:** Members were asked to fill in a timeline in order to share their knowledge of the KFN's history
- Station 3. **Celebrating Our Strengths:** Members created a timeline of community strengths and accomplishments
- Station 4. **Hearing Your Concerns:** Members identified challenges (issues and needs) to help identify community priorities
- Station 5. **Building Our Vision Together:** Using pictures and words from magazines, members created a collage to collectively create a vision for our future; at Toq, members also commented on the existing vision statement
- Station 6. **Deciding Our Action Priorities:** Members identified action ideas and solutions based on our vision for the future
- Station 7. **Feedback:** Members were asked to provide feedback on the community session

After the conclusion of the sessions, we analyzed all the responses by grouping them into issue categories and then grouping those issue categories into themes so that we could understand priorities. We were able to see trends, key topics and occasionally regional distinctions as a result of this analysis.



Historical planning documents review

As part of 'Getting Ready to Plan,' we conducted a review of KFN's past planning history including the *1988 Community Development Plan*, the *2000 Vision and Values Statement*, the *2014 Community and Regional Land Needs Assessment Survey Results*, and the *2014 Strategic Plan*. This review uncovered many of KFN's strengths including the natural beauty of our lands, our location and many related economic opportunities. It demonstrated that we are caretakers of the land, we work together and we live by our values. We have highly skilled staff, control of own programs and budget, as well as competent professional advisors.

Challenges and needs uncovered by the planning review fall into seven themes: governance and planning, economic development, land, infrastructure, social, education and health. Based on an analysis of the strengths, values, challenges, needs and vision elements identified in past plans, the following seven draft Directions (ends objectives) were identified:

1. Pursue self-reliance and economic independence
2. Bring members home
3. Strengthen governance
4. Protect cultural values
5. Improve social well-being and health
6. Improve education and training
7. Protect environmental and natural resources

In reviewing the objectives and actions suggested by past plans and reframing them as either a Pathway (means objective) or an Action/Strategy, we identified 22 Pathways and 22 Actions/Strategies for change from past plans. These Pathways and Actions/Strategies mirror the themes evident in our seven draft Directions. Of our seven Directions, the Directions of pursuing self-reliance and economic independence and strengthening governance were most often reflected in the Pathways and Actions/Strategies identified.

A summary of the Review is located in Appendix A. (See the Appendices Report.)

In Phase 2 of the CCP process, we will bring together the past and present planning efforts so that we are creating a well-integrated plan for the future.



Participants

A total of 28 members participated in these community sessions. A summary of participation is located in Appendix B. (See the Appendices Report.) As illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, most of the participants were women (75%) and most were aged between 21 and 49 years (47%) although a significant number (39%) were aged over 50 years. Only 14% of the participants were under 20 and only 25% of the participants were male.

More women participated than men

In terms of the differences of women versus men, Squirrel Cove (85% women to 15% men) and Campbell River (83% women to 17% men) had the largest, while Powell River (60% women to 40% men) and the Lower Mainland (50% men and women) had the least. See Figures 3 and 4 for more details.

Members of all ages participated

When looking at the age groups, each community attracted different ages, which is interesting, but also hard to draw conclusions from. Squirrel Cove has similar numbers for the 21-49 and 50+ age groupings (46% each) but only 8% for the under 20 group. No one in the 21-49 group attended in Powell River, but there was 80% from the 50+ group and 20% from the under 20 group. The opposite occurred in Campbell River where no one attended from the 50+ group, but 83% from the 21-49 group and 17% from the under 20 group. In the Lower Mainland, with only 4 members, they had 1 (25%) member in the under 20 and the 50+ groups and 2 (50%) from the 21-49 group.

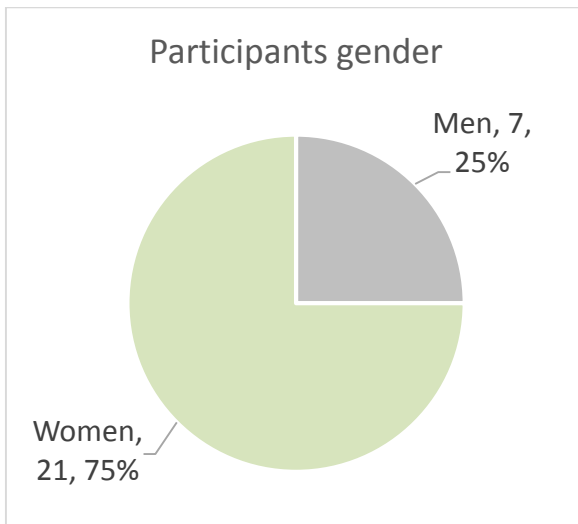


Figure 1: Participants by gender – 28 in total

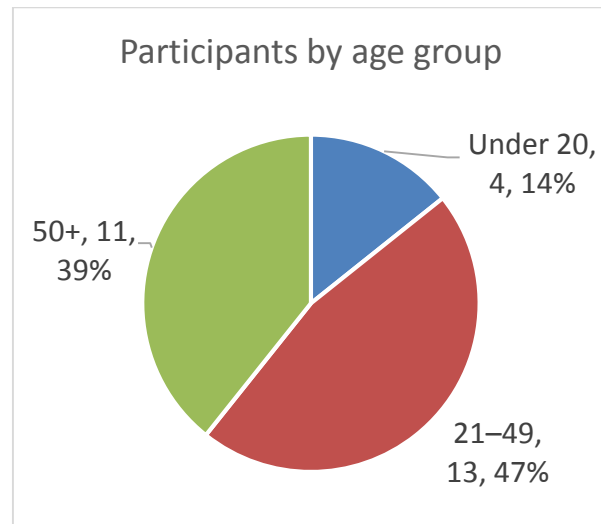


Figure 2: Participants by age group – 28 in total



Participants by gender by community

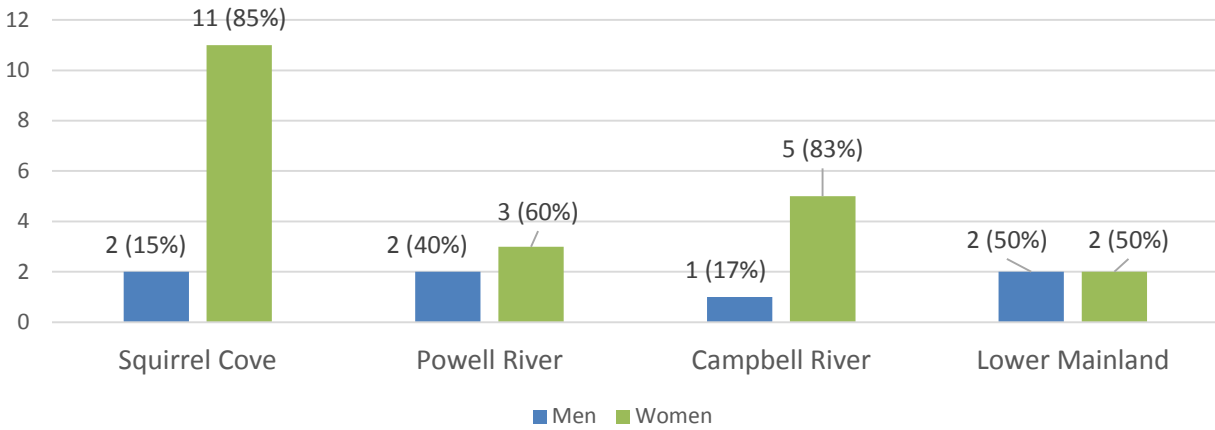


Figure 3: Participants by gender by community – 28 in total

Participants by age group by community

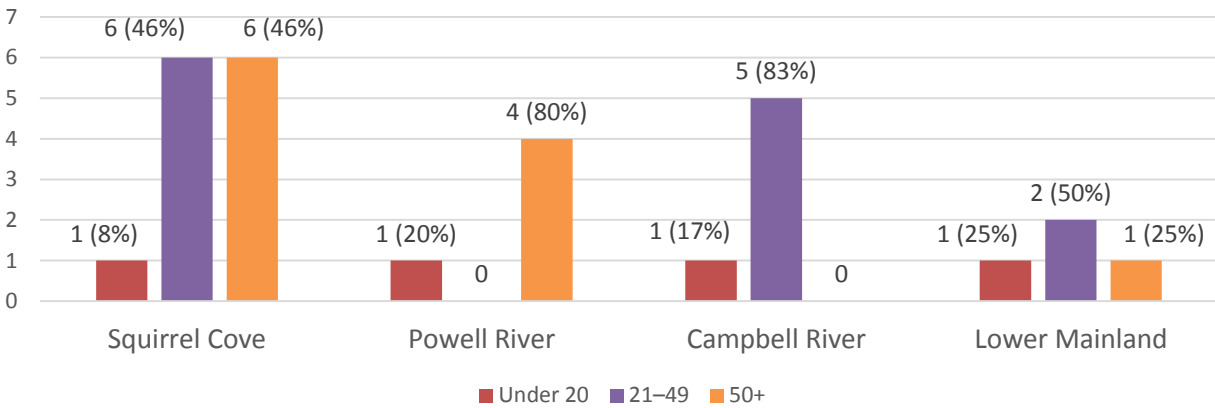


Figure 4: Participants by age grouping by community – 28 in total



Comprehensive Community Planning Background

What does CCP mean to you?

We asked members to describe using a few keywords what CCP means. The range of responses, 68 in total (tabulated in Figure 5 and summarized in Appendix C - see the Appendices Report), was very broad, from creating economic development opportunities through initiatives like ecotourism and the Tipi Camp Grounds to creating healthier lifestyles by being more physically active and to being more educated, for example, by offering training for the fire department.

Economic & business development

Referring CCP to economic opportunities was the largest response theme. There were 10 responses (15%) specifically on creating economic development opportunities, mostly around increasing tourism like offering bear watching and whale watching. Members also mentioned providing job opportunities in forestry and fisheries, supporting our entrepreneurs, and expanding economic development by building a community smoking / canning facility and a nursery for community landscaping. One member specified that *“protecting our wealth for future generations”* is what CCP is.

Building relationships and working together

Working together as a community was a common theme, noted by 7 members (10%). They talked about relationship building, helping bring community members together, being organized, and defining community goals. One non-member said, *“Social justice must be won with pride and dignity.”* In line with this theme, one member wrote about increasing unity in our community and two members wrote about increasing communication and connections with off-reserve members. In addition, one member added that off-reserve members need better access to community resources such as status cards, school funding and cultural activities.

To help bring community members together

Strengthening our culture, history and language

In line with the community theme, strengthening our culture, history and language was also a popular definition, noted by 7 members (10%). They talked about how *“language is culture,”* strengthening cultural and spiritual ties, sweat lodges and even having *“a whole section just about culture and language in the CCP.”* In addition, six members spoke about participating in traditional / cultural activities, such as undertaking a hiking trip to Forbes Bay or a tribal journey with the Sliammon and Homalco Nations, organising paddle making, drum making, basket weaving, button blanket making and canoe carving workshops, and learning hunting skills.



Building community facilities

Building community facilities was also a common definition. Six members (9%) wrote about building a swimming pool, community gardens, community storage, health care facilities and a Band Office in Campbell River. One member specifically wrote “community development” in terms of building community facilities and infrastructure. Further, one member suggested having a cultural awareness / sweat lodge along with a treatment centre and the Tipi Campground all in one community. Building more housing, specifically off reserve, was also noted.

Educating our members

Educating and training members was also related to CCP. Five members (7%) wrote about “education,” about “educating members to be successful at whatever profession they choose,” and about “training for the fire department.” One member specifically defined CCP as educating students.

Creating healthy lifestyles

Creating healthy lifestyles by getting active, and perhaps by building a community swimming complex was the CCP definition for four members (6%). One member added “healing” as the definition. This theme can be extended to two members who wrote about our Youth and how we need to offer support, guidance, Elder teachings and activities so that they stay healthy, and to one member who specified that activities for Elders that embrace a healthy lifestyle need to be offered.

Strengthening our governance

Strengthening our governance by planning for our future, having a vision, being involved in planning and looking at CCP as holistic was also a definition noted by four members (6%). In addition, one member wrote about how “empowerment is critical for our people’s sustenance.”

It’s a way for the people to have a say in the planning (future) of Klahoose

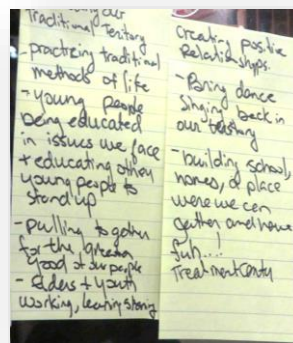




Figure 5: What does CCP mean to you? – 68 responses in total



Regional distinctions

As noted in Table 1 below, a total of 35 out of 68 responses (51%) were provided by the members at Toq (Squirrel Cove). These members wrote more about building community facilities, providing economic development opportunities, being healthy and educated and working together as a community. That makes sense since they are living in and experience the benefits of the community. An interesting observation is that it was the members off reserve who wrote more about participating in and strengthening our traditional and cultural activities as well as our history and language. They also spoke about accessing programs and communicating with off-reserve members.

Table 1: CCP regional distinctions

Community	# Responses	%
Toq (Squirrel Cove)	35	51%
Powell River	16	24%
Campbell River	11	16%
Lower Mainland	6	9%
Total	68	

It would be great to have a whole section just about culture and language in the CCP, like its own chapter



This definition of CCP is taken from the Klahoose website and is written by Johnny Hanuse (klahoose.org). The illustration is the poster used to let everyone know about the community workshops.

What does the Comprehensive Community Plan mean to you?

... The Comprehensive Community Plan would be a great place to display the achievements so that the future generations can look at it and see what kind of possibilities there are, and what kind of things that can be accomplished. Not only does this Comprehensive Community Plan have to do with Klahoose governance, this is an opportunity to act as an ambassador for your nation and where you wish to be when the future unfolds itself before our eyes. There is a place the Klahoose First Nation is trying to get to. Everyone takes a different path, and travels at different speeds, but eventually we need to meet at the same place. Where would that be? And what kinds of measures would be needed to accomplish those goals?

... The Comprehensive Community Plan can be seen as a way to travel through the years of elected leadership, and keep the band focused on the values that the community wants to see. There are a lot of Klahoose members who are spread out over the land, and might feel as though they are not included in all the happenings of the band, but the intuition of those who are not in the vicinity are in need to voice their ideas, and possibly create a guideline for the next generation; this is the only way that the Comprehensive Community Plan is going to work. This way all the members can stick together. It is about building connections, and keeping us together....

Klahoose First Nation Comprehensive Community Planning Phase 1
Klahoose CCP Team
presents

3 Community Workshops

Powell River Workshop
Powell River Town Centre Hotel
4660 Joyce Avenue
Monday, February 16, 2015
4:30pm-7:30pm

Campbell River Workshop
Coast Discovery Inn
975 Shoppers Row
Wednesday, February 18, 2015
4:30pm-7:30pm

Vancouver Workshop
Vancouver Aboriginal Friendship Centre
1607 East Hastings Street
Thursday, February 19, 2015
4:30-7:30 pm

**Door Prizes!
Food!
Fun!**

- Open-house drop-in style
- Interactive session with 6 stations
- Help us identify strengths, values, challenges, actions and vision for our community's future

All Welcome!

- » Questions? Contact Arlene Hope or Caroline Francis @
- » 250-935-6536
- » arlenehope@klahoose.org
- » <http://klahoose.org/category/klahoose-ccp/>



Community Profile

Location

The Klahoose First Nation is located on Cortes Island, Squirrel Cove. The geographic location is between 50 and 55 degrees latitude. Figure 6 illustrates our traditional territory.

The nearest service centre is Campbell River on Vancouver Island which is accessible by ferry via Quadra Island.



Figure 6: Traditional Territory & Reserve Overview (Source: Urban Systems, 2015)



Population

According to the AANDC website (March 15, 2015), the registered population of the KFN as of February 2015 is as follows in Table 2:

Table 2: Registered Population as of February 2015

Residency	# of People
Registered Males On Own Reserve	35
Registered Females On Own Reserve	33
Registered Males On Other Reserves	7
Registered Females On Other Reserves	9
Registered Males On Own Crown Land	0
Registered Females On Own Crown Land	0
Registered Males On Other Band Crown Land	1
Registered Females On Other Band Crown Land	0
Registered Males On No Band Crown Land	0
Registered Females On No Band Crown Land	0
Registered Males Off Reserve	155
Registered Females Off Reserve	160
Total Registered Population	400

In 2014, the KFN reported a total population of 382 people. This includes a member population of 373, with 52 members living on the Toq Reserve (Squirrel Cove) and 342 living off reserve. In addition, KFN reported 9 non-members living on reserve. Using the Cohort Survival Model, the community's population is expected to grow to 467 members by the year 2039, with a higher proportion of members (potentially a 50:50 split) living on reserve. (Source: CLNA Final Draft, pgs. 7, 17, 21)

During a 2014 land assessment review, participating members were asked why they live off reserve. Reasons included that family live off reserve, there is access to better housing, employment and business opportunities and that on the island, there is a high cost of transportation and limited activities for children. Almost half of these members who lived off reserve would prefer to live on reserve. (Source: Memo, November 28, 2014, Community and Regional Land Needs Assessment – Survey Results)



Land base

Table 3 outlines where the KFN reserves are located. They cover a total of 1357.6 hectares.

Table 3: Reserve Locations (Source, AANDC website, March 15, 2015)

No.	Name	Location	Hectares
07925	AHPOKUM 9	COAST DISTRICT, AT MOUTH OF FROBES CREEK, ON FORBES BAY HOMFRAY CHANNEL	25.10
07921	DEEP VALLEY 5	COAST DISTRICT, ON QUATAM BAY, AT MOUTH OF THE QUATAM RIVER EAST SHORE OF RAMSAY ARM	24.70
07917	KLAHOOSE 1	COAST DISTRICT AT MOUTH OF TOBA RIVER AT HEAD OF TOBA INLET	922.70
07918	QUANIWSOM 2	COAST DISTRICT, NEAR MOUTH OF TAHUMMING RVR, AT HEAD OF TOBA INLET	0.30
07922	QUEQUA 6	NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT, ON WEST REDONDA ISLAND, ON EASTERLY SHORE OF LEWIS CHANNEL	1.60
07919	SALMON BAY 3	COAST DISTRICT AT HEAD OF BREM BAY, AT MOUTH OF BREM RIVER NORTH SIDE OF TOBA CHANNEL	70.40
07920	SIAKIN 4	NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT, ON WESTERLY SHORE OF EAST REDONDA ISLAND	2.80
07924	SQUIRREL COVE 8	SAYWARD DISTRICT, EAST SIDE OF CORTES ISLAND, AT HEAD OF SQUIRREL COVE	282.50
07926	TATPO-OOSE 10	SAYWARD DISTRICT, ON SOUTHEAST SHORE OF MAURELLE ISLAND	11.70
07923	TORK 7	SAYWARD DISTRICT, ON EAST SHORE OF CORTES SQUIRREL COVE	282.50

According to the CLNA Final Draft (pg. 21) and based on population projections, *“a significant amount of additional land will be needed to meet the increased demand for housing, employment, goods, services and amenities.”* A Community and Regional Land Needs Assessment that was conducted in the fall of 2014 revealed that 76% of respondents agreed that pursuing the expansion of reserve lands at Squirrel Cove would result in more members returning to live on reserve.

Governance

The KFN is affiliated with the Naut’sa Mawt Tribal Council. It uses the Indian Act Election System to elect its Chief and Councillors (three members) for two-year terms. The Band Office is organised into several departments Chief & Council, Administration Education, Employment, Fisheries, Forestry, Health, Housing, Maintenance, and Social Development and Addictions Counselling.



The KFN reserves include Yekwamen, Quaniwsom, Kw'ikwtichenam, Siakin, Palhxn, Quequa, To'k (Squirrel Cove), Papenamin, Aap'ukw'um and T'at'pu7us. (Source: Treaty Booklet)

When the Desolation Sound Tribal Council disbanded, the KFN built the Band Office in Squirrel Cove (1987). The Band Office is now housed in the Multi-purpose Building. As of March 2015, the KFN Band Office comprises the following 14 staff positions:

1. Community Nurse
2. Accounts Payable/Receivable, Administrative Assistant
3. Fisheries Officer
4. Treaty Negotiator
5. Housing Co-ordinator
6. Communications Liaison Officer
7. Education Coordinator
8. Liaison Worker
9. Alcohol and Drug Counsellor and Language Co-ordinator
10. Brighter Futures (youth worker)
11. Administrator
12. Medical Travel Assistant
13. Maintenance Manager
14. Social Development Worker

Treaty

The KFN entered the Treaty process in 1994 and are currently negotiating independently with Canada and British Columbia (they are at Stage 4 – Agreement in Principle of the six stages of the process). There are two completed agreements of note, the Klahoose First Nation Incremental Treaty Agreement (2009) and the Klahoose First Nation Clean Energy Revenue Sharing Agreement (Jimmie Creek Hydro Project, 2014). (Source: Government of BC website, March 15, 2015) The Incremental Treaty Agreement with the Provincial Government established an Economic Development Corporation and assisted in the purchase of Tree Farm License #10.

Culture

The KFN is one of the most northern of the Coast Salish Tribes. Our immediate neighbours are the Homalco First Nation to the north and the Sliammon First Nation to the South. We have strong family and traditional ties to both of these Nations, as we share many of the same traditional practices and language (Coast Salish Language group).

Traditionally, the main village site of Klahoose was in Toba Inlet, and our people would travel up and down the coast, using many sites as camping, fishing and hunting grounds, with specific areas for winter and summer villages. Today the main village site of Klahoose is in Squirrel Cove (Toq).



The KFN were split by colonialism into different band councils but united historically as the Tla A'min, known as the Mainland Comox and the K'omoks, the larger grouping of the Comox people, also known as the Island Comox and before the merger with the Laich-kwil-tach culture were known as the Sahtloot. Historically both groups are a subgroup of the Coast Salish though the K'omoks name is from, and their language today, is the Lik'wala (Southern Kwakiutl) dialect of Kwak'wala. The ancestral tongue is the Comox language, though the Sahtloot/Island dialect is extinct. (Source, Wikipedia, March 15, 2015) According to the 2011 and 2006 Census (AANDC website, March 2015), the number of KFN members who speak the Comox language has diminished from 2006 to 2011 (25 members to 10 members). Members are involved in the First Voices project (www.firstvoices.com) in an attempt to protect their endangered language. They are hosting weekly language classes and have an hour long radio show.

ʔajɛčxʷot (how are you?)

Community infrastructure and housing units

According to the CLNA Final Draft (pg. 7) and the Klahoose First Nation (2015), there are 36 housing units (mostly single family homes) at Toq Reserve which averages to 1.7 people per unit.

Community buildings include the Catholic Church, the old Band Office/Community Hall (which is presently being used as commercial space for candle making and woodworking), a daycare building (being used for temporary short-term accommodation), the Multi-purpose Building (which houses Administration, a gym, a nurses' station, Community Gatherings, and meeting space and is photographed in Figure 7), a canoe shed, a salmon hatchery (non-commercial), and a community dock.



Figure 7: The Multi-purpose building



Economic development

KFN operates a saw mill, the Toba Hydro Project, Geoduck tenure and other beach and deep water shellfish tenures, KFN subcontractors, and a candle shop. (Source: Band office)

Klahoose is pursuing the development of a marina. It is currently in the planning stage.

When surveyed during the 2014 Land Needs Assessment, members suggested economic development opportunities could be created in tourism, forestry, hydroelectricity, clean energy, construction and aquaculture/mariculture.

Current community initiatives

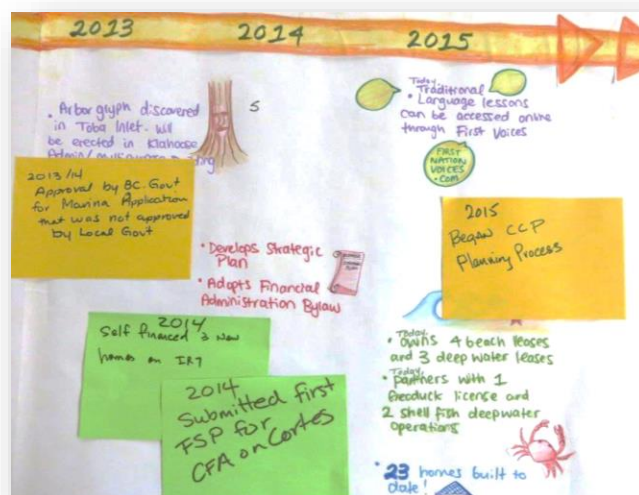
Current community initiatives include the following: (Source: Band office)

- On-going treaty negotiations
- Plans for upgrading sewer and water systems
- Work on economic initiatives including forestry, aquaculture, marina/tourism and clean energy projects.
- Housing repairs and community maintenance

Sharing our history

During the Open House sessions, members were asked to fill in a timeline in order to share their knowledge of the KFN's history.

Members remembered stories dating back to the 1800s about when a tsunami hit Thou-nutch, the *Indian Act* and reserves were established and the Catholic Church was built in Squirrel Cove. The timeline then turns to the early 1900s to when the children started being taken away to attend residential schools, which did not end until 1984. One significant time period during the 1930s was when the tuberculosis epidemic hit the community and devastated the population. The Nation's first election was held in 1953, with Chief Bill Mitchell winning the seat. The subsequent Chiefs and Council have worked to become independent from the Desolation Sound Tribal Council (1986), fought for KFN to save Toba Inlet from water export companies (1990), entered the treaty process (1994), built a day care (1997), and purchased private property in Squirrel Cove (2014). The KFN purchased its first Band boat in 1975. Major economic development occurred throughout the time period, including the creation of the Run-of-River Hydro Project in 2007. See Appendix D in the Appendices Report for the historical timeline.



Current Situation

Celebrating our strengths and accomplishments

During the Open House sessions, members created a time table to illustrate the community's strengths and accomplishments over time. The full listing of achievements are located in Appendix E in the Appendices Report. Figure 8 illustrates the grouping of the strengths into six categories.

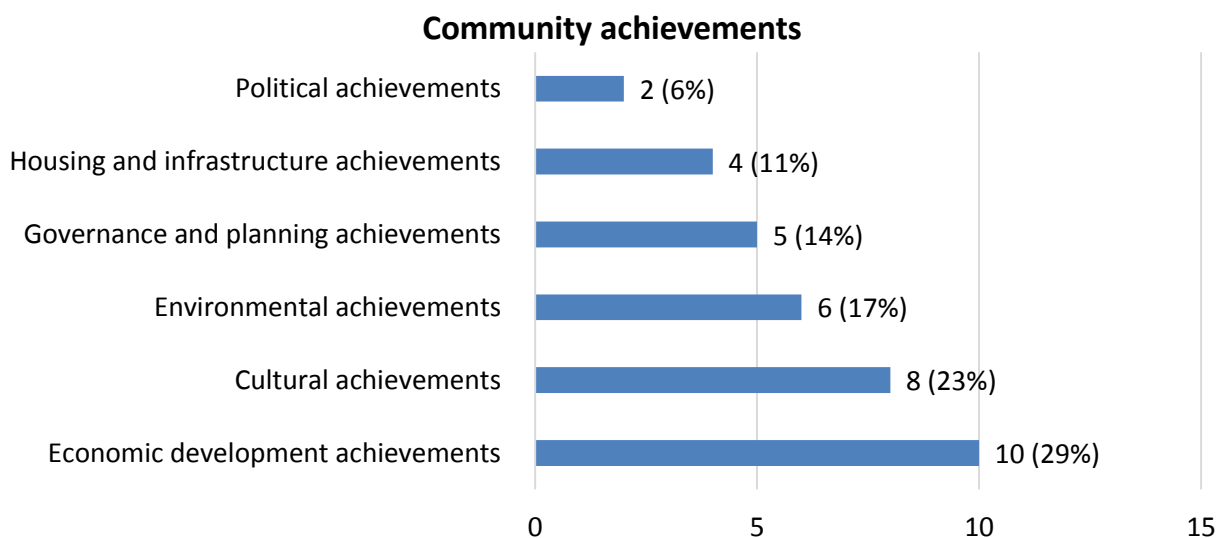


Figure 8: Community achievements - 35 responses in total

Economic development achievements

The most frequent response related to economic development achievements (29%). Members discussed the DFO agreement to support the Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy and the BC Government Community Forest Agreement, the acquisition of leases and licenses for land, water and the Big Game Hunting license (purchased for the Toba Valley and Desolation Sound), the awarding of the 300 hectare woodlot on Cortes Island, and the creation of the Plutonic Power-Run of River Project, the Toq sawmill, the marina and the Qathen Xwegus.

Cultural achievements

Culturally (23%), members talked about the traditional arts revitalization (which includes the development of a multi-community dictionary), traditional food harvesting practices and language revitalization projects. Members have erected totem poles (refer to the Memorial Pole Project (Toba Inlet) and the Klahoose Pole at SD #72 (Cortes Island)), started a cultural summer camp (Camp Au'puk'wum Annual Cultural Camp (Forbes Bay)), have put into safe keeping an arbor glyph discovered in Toba Inlet, and completed a traditional use and cultural mapping study.



Environmental achievements

The members (17%) talked about how the KFN have been safekeeping their waters, forests, fish, land, and nature by blocking Federal and Provincial policies and non-local company initiatives.

Governance and planning achievements

Five responses (14%) focused on how the KFN opened its first Band Office in 1988 and then went on to write a community development plan, an agreement with Health Canada, a strategic plan, a financial administration bylaw, topping it off with the commencement of this CCP planning process.

Housing and infrastructure achievements

As noted by four members (11%), the KFN has built new homes, a day care and a Multi-purpose Building.

Political achievements

Two members (6%) noted two significant political achievements that occurred starting in 1987. The KFN took control over its administration in 1987 and the next year, denied Weldwood of Canada access to its reserve lands because of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs unwillingness to negotiate a fair compensation package and Weldwood's disagreement over completing an environmental impact assessment.



Hearing your concerns

During the Open House sessions, members discussed their concerns or challenges (issues and needs) in order to help identify community priorities. There were 122 concerns put forward by members that focused on many issues. In order to understand the concerns, we first grouped them by key issue (37 in total, those with three or more responses are illustrated in Figure 10) and then further identified each concern's overarching theme (8 in total – see Figure 9.). Appendix F in the Appendices Report contains all the responses and the groupings.

Challenges by theme

As you can see in Figure 9, being socially connected and belonging was the main concern of the members. Being connected included between age groups (especially Youth and Elders), between communities (on and off reserve), and between members in person (e.g. by participating in activities) or online. Keeping our culture alive, supporting healthy, active members and having employment are concerns that are connected in a way, because if a member is employed, educated and healthy, he will most likely have a successful life. But if you take one of those concerns away, for example, his good health, he may also have more difficulties in being employed and furthering his education. A few responses are more community based in that they discuss the disparities between the dwindling numbers of Youth and the increasing number of Elders, building homes and community spaces for the changing population both on and off reserve, and ensuring we are looking after our land and resources.

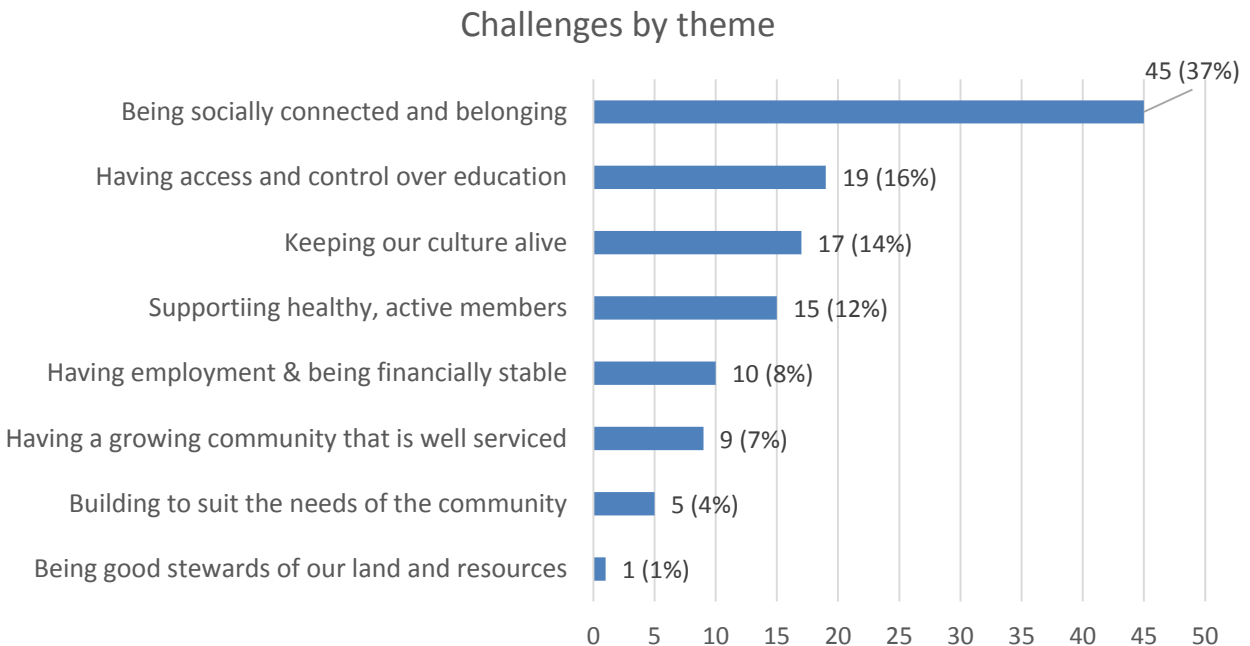


Figure 9: Challenges by overarching theme – 122 responses in total



Being socially connected and belonging

Members are overwhelmingly concerned with the social issues in the KFN (45 responses or 37%). The social issues include concerns about being connected with each other and with the communities (Klahoose, Sliammon and Homalco), communicating with members (online, on paper and in person), involving Youth, organising and participating in community activities (for Elders and Youth), and supporting our Elders and families.

Members talked about the relationship between on and off-reserve members and how difficult it is to be accessible and connected as well as in good communication. One member said a challenge is *“learning reserve life-urban-rural- reserve.”* Several talked about how spread out the members are (urban versus island) and also the isolation, especially of Cortes Island and during the winter months. Even if living in close proximity, members voiced concerns about not being connected, not participating in community events or people not willing to volunteer when events happen.

One said, *“We all live here but not together.”* Several noted that members are no longer *“helping one another – Elders not getting enough help.”* The Youth are also being neglected with not enough activities including field trips (for example, *“going to the pool”*), and not enough *“funding for activities for off-reserve kids.”* In terms of communication, members talked about the lack of newsletters to update off-reserve members on community affairs, but even in the community, members could use more information on what is happening. One member said, *“People need to see what the KFN is doing.”*

Having access and control over education

The second largest area of concern was around education (19 responses or 16%). This concern really highlighted the differences between those living in the community and those off reserve, especially for Youth. As there is no high school or post-secondary education offered in the community, students need to leave. A lack of financial support and of appropriate and affordable housing were the major concerns. Members provided responses like *“It’s too expensive for our kids going to college,”* *“the Band needs to negotiate with INAC to allow a bigger budget for living allowance,”* and *“a place for our kids to live while attending college that is affordable.”* In addition, little training or capacity building occurs on reserve for adults. One member stated that there is a *“need for localized training and support within the community.”*



Keeping our culture alive

Keeping our culture alive, speaking our language and practicing our traditions were also areas of concern (17 responses or 14%). Because culture, language and traditions are not practiced in “*day-to-day life*,” we are becoming disconnected and are having problems keeping these alive. Several members mentioned that a challenge is “*reconnecting with culture*,” “*organising cultural activities*,” and passing on the cultural knowledge, for example about “*ceremonies, dance, singing, sweats, naming ceremonies, hereditary chiefs*.” They said that not many are “*keeping our language*,” nor know how to “*speak our language*.” This is especially true for members living off reserve who may not have access to the Elders who know our language.

Supporting healthy, active members

Being healthy and living in a “*stronger, healthier community*” was identified by 15 members (12%) as a key concern. The issues in this discussion ranged from mental health problems (such as the “*residential school syndrome*”) and substance abuse to healthy eating, staying fit and active, and leading a balanced life. They talked about needing to “*get our people off of drugs and alcohol*,” and the lack of support for substance abusers and the lack of doctors. Two members specifically addressed the issue of transporting those with medical issues, especially the Elderly.

Having employment & being financially stable

Living a balanced life also means being gainfully employed and financially stable. Ten members (8%) talked about the lack of local jobs, especially in terms of attracting members back to the community, and about the lack of financial sustainability and literacy, both for members and the communities. They are concerned about a shortage of funds, staying within budget “*so that our kids are not bankrupt by the time they are adults*,” and the sustainability of our “*strong economic drivers*.”



Our sense of community has been lost, nobody comes out to community events or offers to help anymore.



Having a growing community that is well serviced

Equally concerning are the issues around governance and planning (9 responses or 7%). Six of the responses dealt with the characteristics of the KFN's population, that it is aging, lacking children, and seasonal. They also wondered about programs like receiving status cards when not living on reserve, and child care on Cortes Island. One member discussed the leaders' unwillingness to *"share their knowledge on younger generations."*

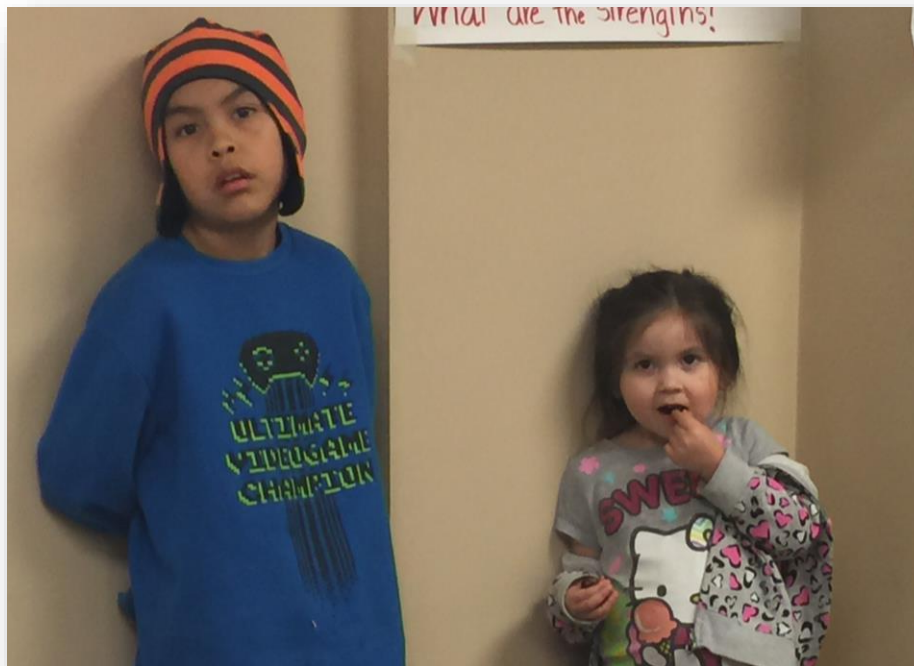
Building to suit the needs of the community

The infrastructure issues identified by five members (4%) were related general issues like the lack of funding for housing, especially for those living off reserve, to specific issues like needing a bench *"on the road from inside the bay to the office"* and *"cemetery space."*

Being good stewards of our land and resources

There was only one mention in Station 4 about land and resources. A member said, *"Are we over using our land and resources? Will there be anything left for when our kids are grown up?"*

We are missing our children - make our community alive



Challenges by issue

Looking at the challenges by issue, as illustrated in Table 4 and in Figure 10, there are three issues that stand out.

Being connected with each other

Taking a closer look at the concerns, we noticed that being connected with each other (12%) was the most common concern. Members wrote about the lack of connection with each other and the community, the difficulties adjusting when returning to the community, and the isolation on Cortes Island versus how the community is spread out. Members spoke of the loss of the “*sense of community,*” of “*connection,*” and of opportunities to “*socialize.*” They discussed the different connections between those living in the city versus in the community, and how the Klahoose, Sliammon and Homalco communities are not connected.

Affording education and supporting our Youth’s education

Affording education (7%) and supporting our Youth’s education (6%) were also key issues. The reality that Youth and those seeking more education and training need to leave the community means members are spending a lot of money on education and housing off reserve. It was noted by several members that there is no group home where members are attending school. One member said, “*We need a place for our kids to live while attending college or university that is affordable.*”

Connecting with our culture

Several members discussed concerns around connecting with our culture (7%). They were discussing the impact of not having culture in our day-to-day lives, not having enough cultural activities and opportunities to pass on the knowledge, and the feeling of disconnection with our culture.

Table 4: Concerns by overarching theme and key issue

Overarching theme	#	%	Key issue	#	%
Being socially connected and belonging	45	37%	Being connected with each other	15	12%
			Improving communication	5	4%
			Organizing community activities for our Elders	4	3%
			Participating in community events	4	3%
			Organizing community activities for our Youth	3	2%
			Supporting our Elders	3	2%
			Communicating with members	2	2%
			Organizing community activities	2	2%
			Accessing the community	1	1%



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Overarching theme	#	%	Key issue	#	%
			Connecting our members and communities	1	1%
			Connecting to our community	1	1%
			Involving our Youth	1	1%
			Lacking a sense of community	1	1%
			Reducing transportation costs	1	1%
			Supporting our families	1	1%
Having access and control over education	19	16%	Affording education	8	7%
			Supporting our Youth's education	7	6%
			Providing education and training	3	2%
			Building capacity in members	1	1%
Keeping our culture alive	17	14%	Connecting with our culture	9	7%
			Speaking our language	4	3%
			Practicing our traditions	3	2%
			Organising cultural activities	1	1%
Supporting healthy, active members	15	12%	Helping members overcome addictions	6	5%
			Helping members be healthy	3	2%
			Building a strong, healthy community	2	2%
			Providing good health care	2	2%
			Reducing medical transportation costs	2	2%
Having employment & being financially stable	10	8%	Being financially stable	5	4%
			Providing employment	3	2%
			Accessing funds	2	2%
Having a growing community that is well serviced	9	7%	Lacking community growth	6	5%
			Accessing member programs	1	1%
			Providing community services	1	1%
			Providing leadership to our Youth	1	1%
Building to suit the needs of the community	5	4%	Planning community spaces	3	2%
			Financially supporting housing	2	2%
Being good stewards of our land and resources	1	1%	Looking after our lands and resources	1	1%



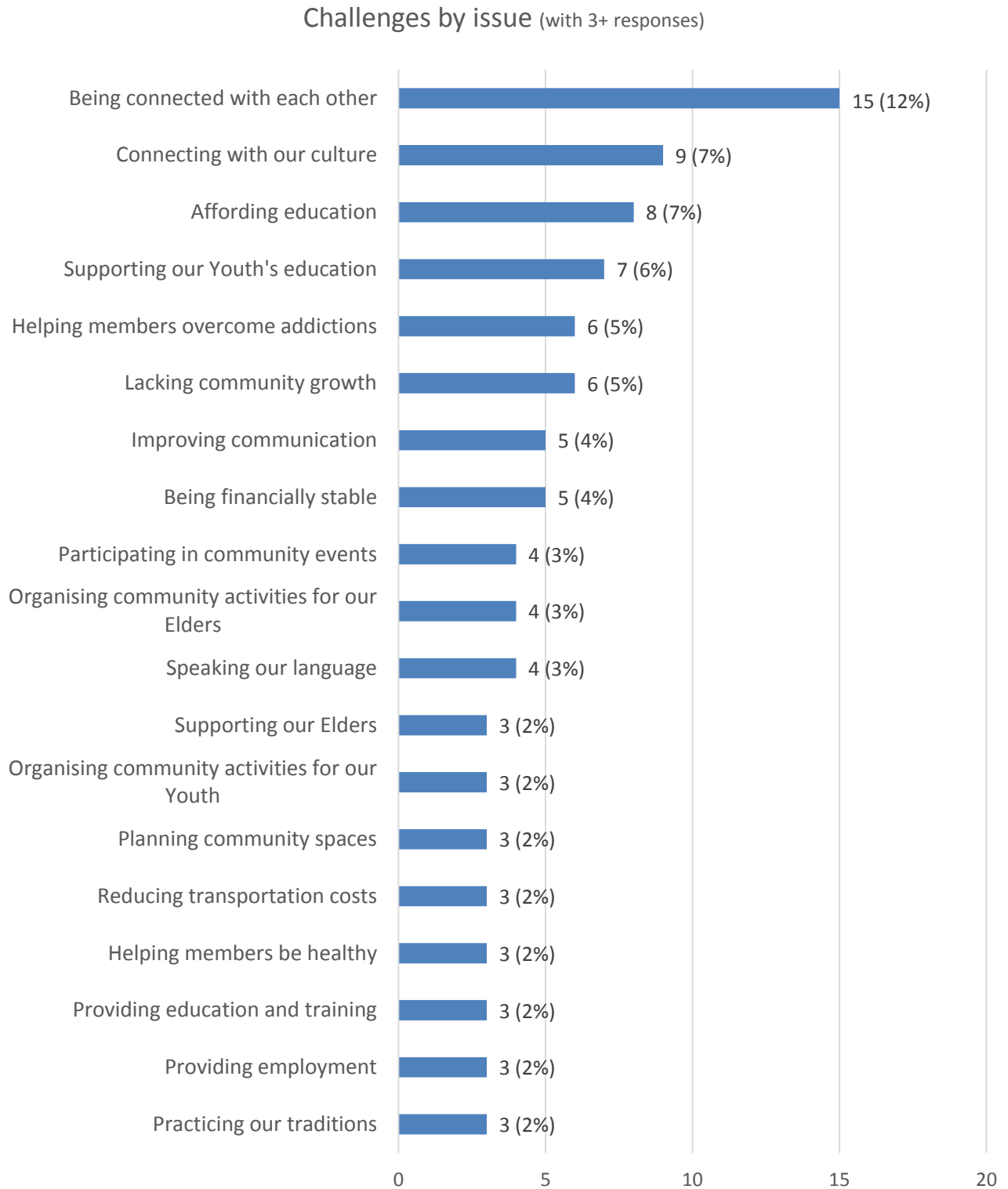


Figure 10: Challenges by issue – 122 responses in total



Off-reserve challenges

In the discussion above, we discussed the challenges of those living off reserve compared to those living on reserve. For example, members are concerned about the high cost of education off reserve, the lack of funding for off-reserve housing, and the difficulties in transporting those who need medical attention. We actually identified 46 responses (see Appendix F in the Appendices Report for the listing) about off-reserve concerns (several of the responses are below), which is 38% of the concerns. From the “*cost of ferries,*” and Youth “*going to the pool*” to sending newsletters to off-reserve members and creating more accessibility, the members in Squirrel Cove and those in the three other communities where the sessions took place seem equally concerned about the regional issues.

Off-reserve challenges

“Getting status cards when not living on reserve”

“No childcare – open up to Cortes”

“Medical transportation for off reserve members-it has to be paid up front and people can’t always afford to do that”

“Is there any help for off reserve members to get financial support for housing?”

“Lack of Rental Housing-cabins (summer) (for visiting Klahoose members)”

“Accessibility to the community (for on and off reserve members)”

“Challenge: People adjusting when they return to our community”

“Learning reserve life-urban-rural reserve. Since moving back”

“Isolation of Cortes”

“We are so spread out. – if we did one gathering per year for us all to get together”

“The need for relationship building between Klahoose, Sliammon and Homalco”

“Our Nation is lost - people are in the city, want to come home”

“Newsletters mailed to off reserve members because not all people have computers”

“Funding for off reserve kids to do extra-curricular activities”



Vision

We, the Klahoose people, are the original caretakers of the land. We live by our values which are based on our culture, tradition, unity and equality. Our solid economy is built on holistic practice and respect for ourselves, our territory and the environment. Social well-being, good health and education are essential for a safe, prosperous community. Through our vision, the Klahoose community ensures a future for our children and the generations that follow.

Building our Vision together

Using pictures and words from magazines, members designed a collage to collectively create a vision for our future and commented about the collage; at Squirrel Cove, members also commented on the existing vision statement. We grouped the 116 responses and then identified the key issues (see Figure 12) and the overarching themes so that we could understand priorities. Four themes stand out from the rest, as you can see in Figure 11. (See Appendix G in the Appendices Report for a listing of actual responses and groupings.)

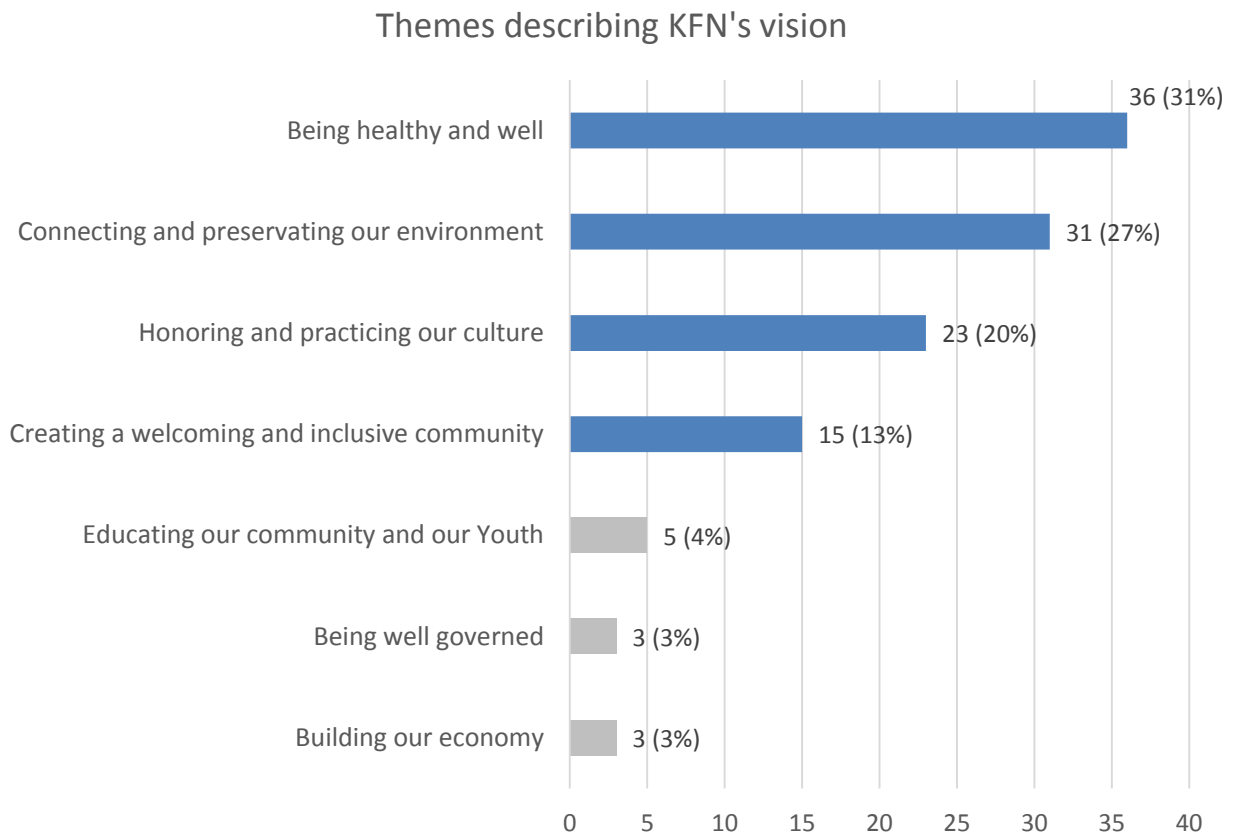


Figure 11: Themes describing KFN's vision – 116 responses in total



Being healthy and well

- 1) The members mostly talked about the community's vision in relation to the KFN's health and well-being (36 responses or 31%). Being a good community member, being in good mental and physical health, listening to and hearing each other, and looking after our children and families are how the members defined *"health and well-being."* They talked about emotions such as *"caring," "giving,"* and *"loving,"* alongside spirituality, values and respect. One member said, *"I have belief, I have hope, I have faith in my Klahoose people."* They also discussed physical health and wanting to be active and healthy. They want to live in a community that values families, children and oneself. For example, one member said, *"Zero children in care."* They want their community to listen to the *"voice of the people"* and to *"value our concerns."*

Connecting and preserving our environment

- 2) The community's ties to the land and the environment (31 responses or 27%) are also very important. Respecting and protecting our environment, our water, our land, as well as preserving our resources and living in our traditional territory were the key issues around land and environment. Members talked about the air, water, nature and animals. They described exploring and enjoying as well as preserving the land and the environment. One member's comment resonated in several others: *"Our land, territory to be protected and nurtured by us."* The notion of having off-reserve members connected to the land was also discussed. One member said, *"My vision for Klahoose is finding a way for members to come back to the land,"* while two others talked about touring and inhabiting traditional territories.

Honouring and practicing our culture

- 3) Culture was also a key area for visioning (23 responses or 20%), with honouring and practicing our culture, language and traditions as the most common answer of all with 16 responses (14%). Members also considered connecting with our culture and respecting and learning from our Elders as key issues. One member wrote, *"I hope we can get back to our cultural roots and have a bright future."* Another stated, *"My vision for Klahoose is finding a way for members to connect with culture."* Members discussed practicing traditional ways (such as learning how to carve, dance and sing), teaching and learning from Elders, including culture in the day to day life, and speaking and learning the language. Respect was one word that was repeated several times – respecting our culture and our Elders.



Welcoming & inclusive community

- 4) Describing the community's infrastructure and community life in visionary terms was important (15 responses or 13%). Working together as a community, having a welcoming and inclusive community, and building a connected community were three key themes. Several responses related to simply having fun, such as *"Building school, homes, a place where we can gather and have fun...!"* and *"Still around and vibrant for many years to come."* The responses mixed the need for infrastructure such as schools and homes with the need for the community members to have a *"sense of belonging to Klahoose no matter where you live,"* and to *"work together as one."* They discussed Elders working with Youth, members being welcoming and inclusive, and specifically *"Relations to Sliammon / Klahoose."*

Vision statements by issue

Honouring our culture, creating a community that is welcoming, inclusive and community minded, and respecting our environment, land and water were the most common visionary issues identified during the sessions.

Honouring and practising our culture, language and traditions

When we grouped the vision statements by issue, we noticed that *"honoring and practicing our culture, language and traditions"* was noted by the most members (16 or 14%). Members wrote about activities such as dancing, singing and carving, about member-to-member initiatives such as *"talking to Elders about learning language and culture"* and emotional concepts such as *"respect for our culture,"* and *"honouring our past."*

Community issues

What was also readily apparent is that the issues around our community, grouped together, provided a strong response. The issues of *"Being a good community member"* (9 or 8%), *"Working together as a community"* (6 or 5%) and *"Having a welcoming and inclusive community"* (5 or 4%) were in the top half of issues.

The environment, land and water

The same grouping strength appears when talking about our environment, land and water. *"Respecting and protecting the environment"* (8 or 7%), *"Respecting and protecting our water"* (8 or 7%) and *"Respecting and protecting our land"* (7 or 6%) are the third to fifth most common issues.

Having a welcoming and inclusive community



Vision statements by issue (with 3+ responses)

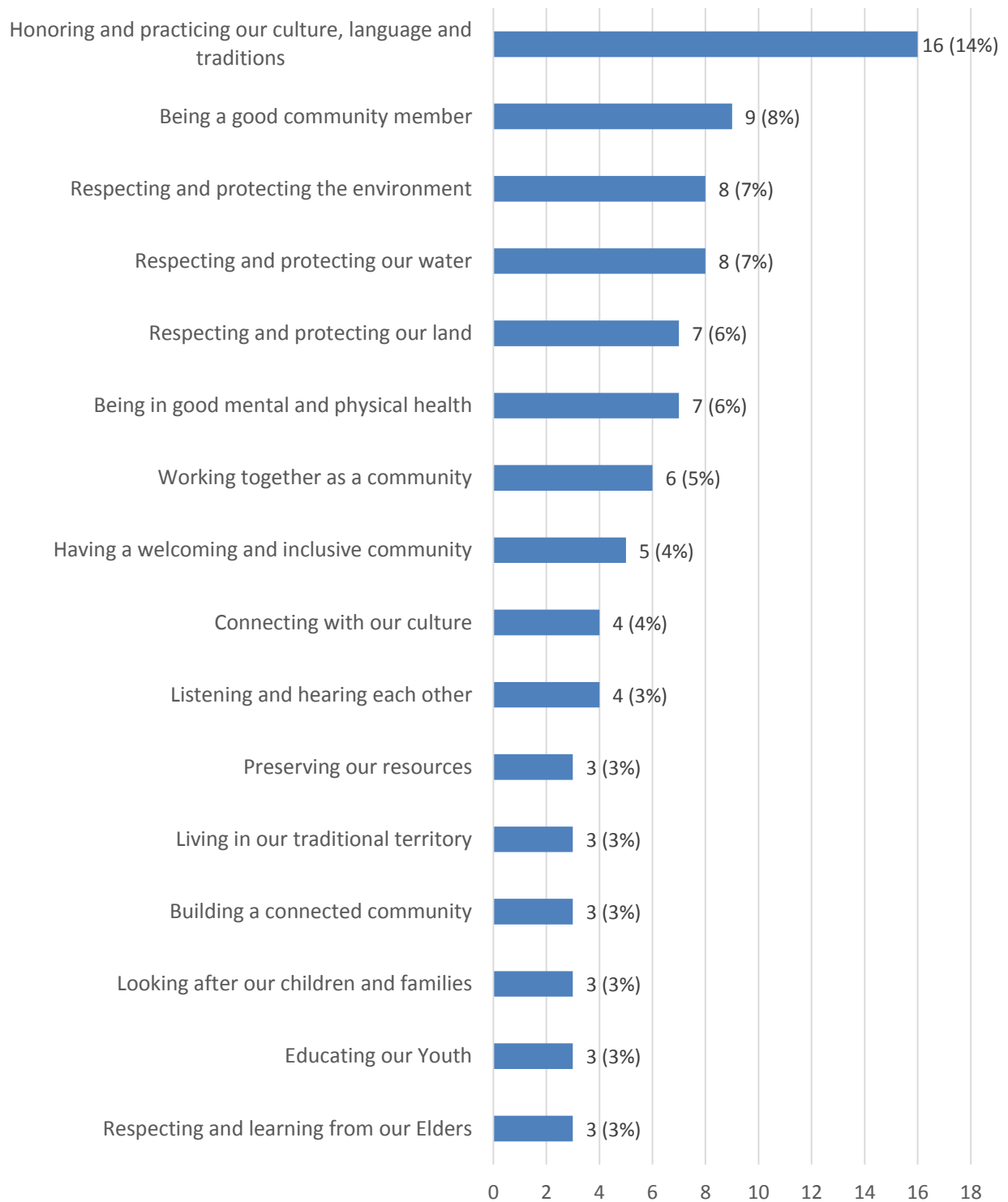


Figure 12: Vision statements by issue – 116 responses in total



Regional distinctions

As illustrated in Table 5, the members participating in the Squirrel Cove and Campbell River Open House sessions had the most to say about the vision statement, especially Campbell River considering there were 6 members there compared to 13 members at Squirrel Cove. However, it is interesting that the vision statements were not regionally distinctive. You could tell that the members were talking about a vision for the community regardless of where the members live.

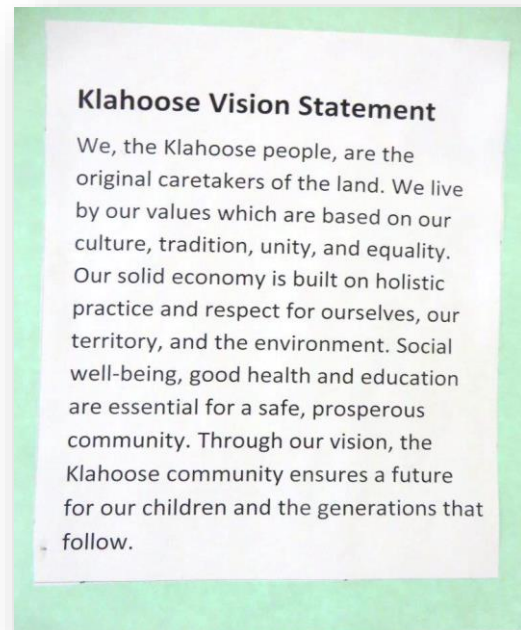
Table 5: Vision statement regional distinctions

Community	# Responses	%
Squirrel Cove	50	45%
Powell River	10	9%
Campbell River	42	38%
Lower Mainland	9	8%
Total	110	

Comments on existing Vision statement

After the activity around the vision statement, members at the Squirrel Cove session reviewed the current vision statement and discussed what they would add if they were drafting it. Here are the suggestions.

- *Working hard like our ancestors*
- *Our future through our children or our children's eyes*
- *Going fishing*
- *Working together*
- *Encouragement*
- *Patience*
- *Empathy*
- *Sharing the wealth, sharing the knowledge, sharing the learnings*
- *Acceptance. Lift people up*
- *Expanding*
- *Feed each other love and respect*
- *Learn to give without pay*



CCP Framework

Based on our community profile and current situation, we developed an initial CCP framework to organize the results of our Phase 1 process. Our framework includes a community vision statement, followed by a set of emerging 7 Directions and 32 supporting Pathways to direct our decisions. A total of 40 Preliminary Actions are then proposed by community members to bring about the change we desire. These are listed in Table 6 and illustrated in Figure 13. The full list of responses, actions, pathways, directions are located in Appendix H (located in the Appendices Report).

Table 6: Finding solutions

Emerging Directions	Supporting Pathways	Preliminary Actions
Increase belonging, connections & pride	Bring our families and Youth together	Organize community activities for families
	Encourage members to return to community	Organize community gatherings
	Expand services offered off reserve	Build a Band Office in Campbell River
	Improve communication	Mail a community newsletter to off-reserve members
	Improve housing options for medical stays	Build a group home near the hospital
	Increase communication	Organize regularly scheduled community meetings
	Increase community involvement	Promote volunteer opportunities to members
	Increase social programming	Write an online communications strategy
	Involve our Elders in teaching our Youth	Fund an Elders' activity program
	Offer more transportation options	Hire an Elders' Coordinator
	Participate in the community	Monitor children in foster care and report back to the community
	Work together as one Nation	Offer a Meals on Wheels program
		Offer a Youth activities program
		Organize an Elder's activity program
		Organize a Youth-Elder mentorship program
		Offer a regularly scheduled water taxi service



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Emerging Directions	Supporting Pathways	Preliminary Actions
Honour our culture, language & traditions	Keep our culture alive	Build a Big House
	Learn our culture together	Make a documentary of the canoe making process
	Promote our language, traditions and songs	Offer cultural activities programs
		Offer cultural ceremony journey
		Organise a Regalia Ceremony
		Build a cultural centre
		Create a language and culture activities fund
		Distribute a language and culture DVD
Invest in education & training	Invest in skill development	Host Nation visits
	Support affordable housing off reserve	Offer a lifeskills training program
	Target Youth education and training	Offer trades training programs
		Build a group home for youth at school off reserve
		Fund a meals program for students
Strengthen our health & well-being	Improve affordable medical transportation	Expand the number of Class 4 licence holders
	Increase self-awareness	Build a treatment centre that offers support services
	Offer treatment facilities and support services	Offer family counselling
	Overcome family dynamics	Offer wellness and fitness classes
	Overcome historical trauma	
	Promote physical activity	
	Support members who need medical attention off reserve	



Phase 1 Comprehensive Community Planning Results

Expand financial & economic self-reliance	Expand business opportunities	Build a campsite
	Increase financial literacy	Offer tourism tours
	Increase job opportunities	Produce an economic development strategy Create an aquaculture / wood works business
	Understand our population growth	
Invest in our housing & infrastructure	Improve housing	Create a housing repair program
	Increase summer housing	Build guest housing
	Consider on and off-reserve development	
Support strong governance	Follow through with solutions	Start a General Assembly
	Inform our members	

Emerging Directions

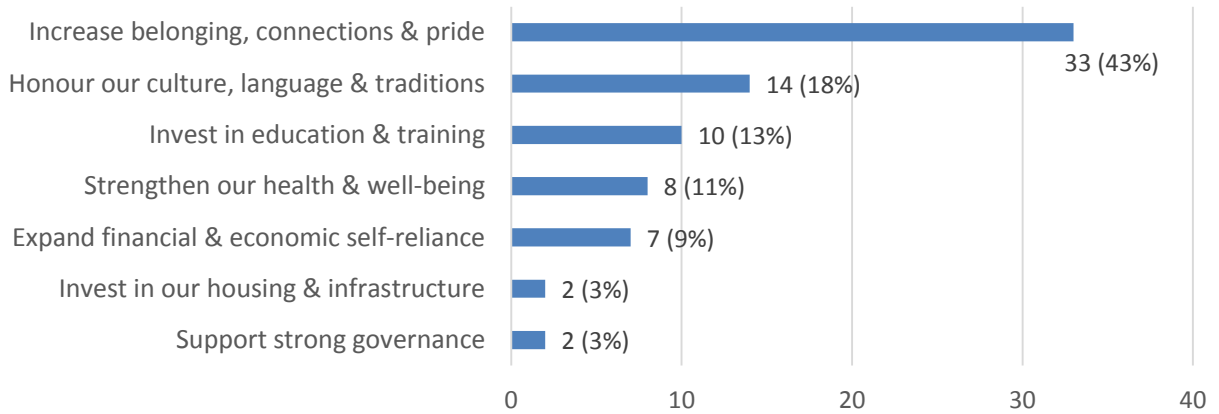


Figure 13: Emerging Directions - 76 responses in total



Increase belong, connections & pride

“Increase belong, connections & pride” was a theme discussed in 33 responses (43%). Members want to increase community involvement and participation by promoting volunteerism, organising community activities and writing a communication strategy. We want to improve communication both on and off reserve by distributing newsletters, hosting *“more community meetings”* and *“being open to listen.”* We want to take better care of our Elders and our Youth by organising gathering circles, activities and a mentorship program.

Honour our culture, language & traditions

Practices around honouring our culture, language and traditions were also popular, with 14 responses (18%). Practices included more general ideas around organising and promoting cultural activities and opportunities to learn our culture to specific ideas like *“bringing back cultural ceremony journeys.”* Members thought actions like organising a Klahoose First Nation Day and documenting our culture and language would reflect the need to promote them. They want the Youth involved in learning and the Elders involved in teaching.

Invest in education & training

Investing in education and training opportunities for our members (10 responses or 13%) means offering life skills and technical training so that members will be more prepared for the future. Youth need more support for schooling, even for simple things like a meals program. On a community level, we can learn from other nations by hosting Nation visits. We want to support education, especially for our Youth, by building, for example, an off-reserve group home.

Strengthen our health & well-being

We have seen the theme of health and wellness throughout this report. It also appears with significance as a solution, as there were eight responses (11 %). Providing treatment facilities and support services as well as supporting members who need mental health supports and medical attention off reserve were key to this emerging direction.

Community needs to come together as one again. This I believe will solve a lot of our problems. When we work together we can do anything!



Expand financial & economic self-reliance

Economically, seven responses (9%) suggested the community needs to increase economic development and job opportunities (e.g. in *“aquaculture and woodworks”*) as well as take advantage of funding. By focusing on tourism, for example, we can promote and share our culture by producing a tourism strategy and offering tourism tours *“of the Toba Valley.”* One way to be more successful economically and to provide more jobs is to expand our business portfolio (*“local, provincial, global, federal”*) by producing an economic development strategy. We also need to consider our population growth both on and off reserve.

Invest in our housing & infrastructure

Even though this emerging direction was only discussed in two responses, housing and infrastructure do appear as themes throughout this report. Members want to improve both everyday housing and summer housing by creating a housing repair program and building guest housing. We also need to consider our on and off-reserve development and how this can be sustained.

Support strong governance

As with the housing above that garnered two mentions, supporting strong governance is also mentioned as a theme throughout the report, albeit with less intensity. Members talked about wanting the KFN to *“follow through with solutions”* and to *“start a general assembly.”*

Bringing people together through culture and food



Conclusion and Next Steps

This recent phase of CCP represents an important first step for our Nation. We continue to strengthen our community self-governance through community planning and in advancing our Treaty process. Our CCP process continues our long tradition of planning as practiced by our Ancestors and Elders for generations.

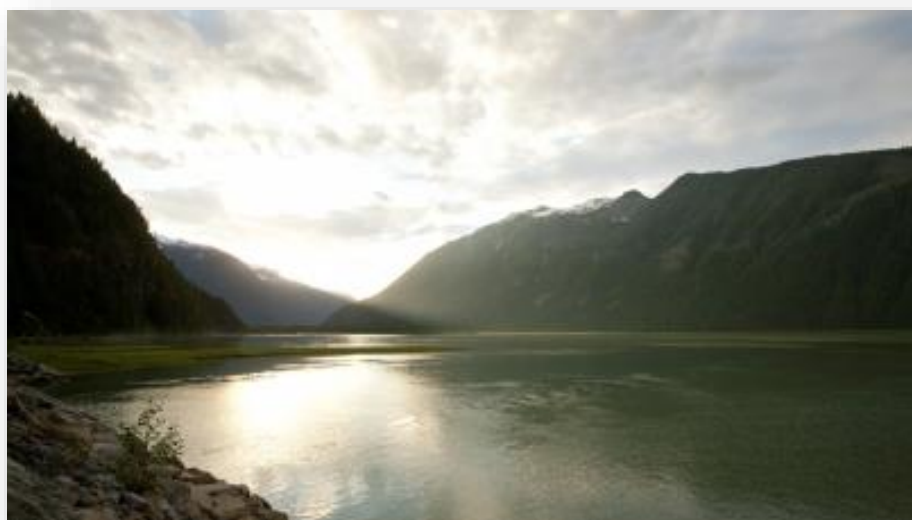
Members appreciated the community-based approach to our process and enjoyed the collaborative Open House sessions where they shared their knowledge, needs and ideas to strengthen our Nation in a fun and creative way.

We need to build on this first phase, and secure funding to launch our CCP Phase 2 process. We want to integrate our planning history and continue the process of engaging our members. We have to do more research, gather and share more information and knowledge, and continue to invite our members to join this meaningful conversation. Our CCP Phase 2 process will allow us to integrate the planning of our current and future land use as well because everything we do is connected.

Our Nation is getting stronger by working together to define what we want for our future, and how we are going to get there. We aim to continue building on our enormous accomplishments over the past three decades.

Our final CCP will clearly identify our community priorities based on our values, strengths, aspirations and opportunities for both current and future generations.

Thank you to all those who made this CCP Phase 1 process a great success!



Feedback

The feedback from members on the four sessions was overwhelmingly positive, as illustrated in Figure 14. Ten responses (31%) were about how the members especially liked participating and seeing all the members at the sessions. One member summed it up well by writing “*What I liked and enjoyed most about tonight: Information! Laughter! Togetherness! Conversation. Food.*” Another mentioned that she liked learning more about the community.

Nine responses (28%) related to how the sessions provided an opportunity to think about the future together, as a community, as well as being able to “*look at all that has already been achieved.*” One member wrote “*... I liked thinking about the challenges, solutions, and reading all the historical information... Lets see how far we can get with this.*”

Other comments were about the sessions being fun, light, and well organized, and the participants being wonderful, friendly and informative. They wrote that they appreciated the organizers’ hard work and that staff and council participated. The actual responses are noted in Appendix I in the Appendices Report.

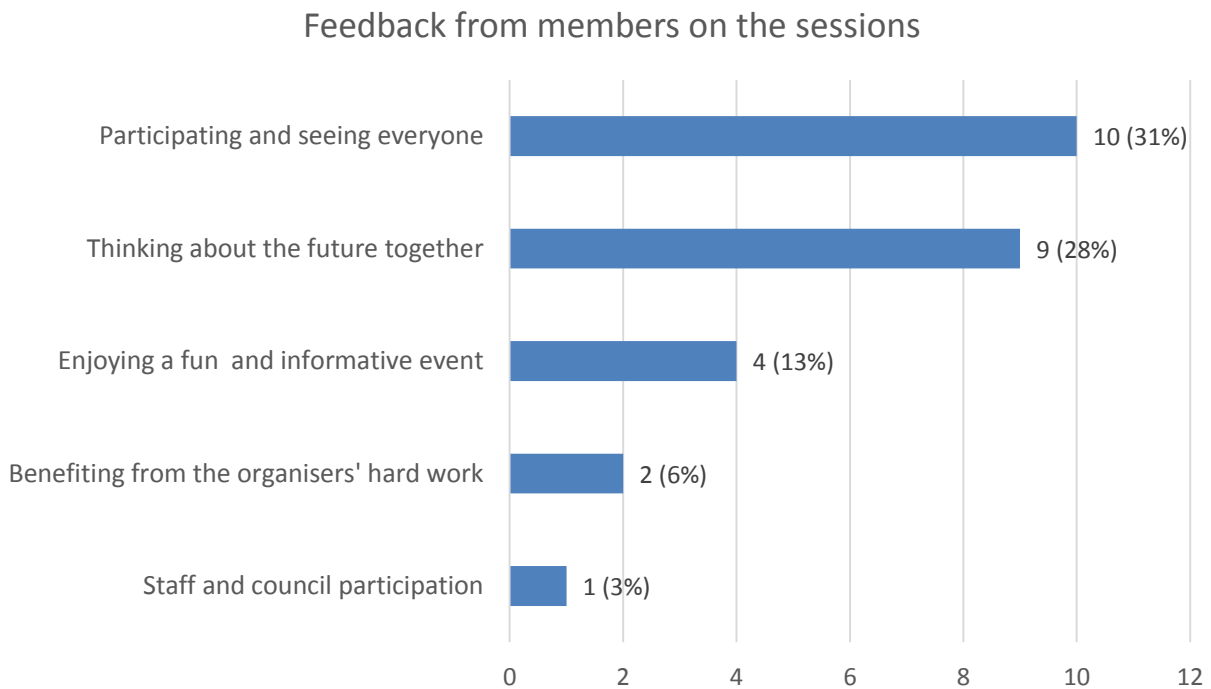


Figure 14: Feedback from members on the sessions – 32 responses in total



There were six suggestions (19%) or questions for improving the sessions.

- Music. We should have had.
- I thought it went really well except for more involvement from our community.
- Invites to other events.
- It would have been helpful for all stations to be in a kit to be mailed out ahead of time, to present at the session.
- It would be helpful to have a map of our reserves available to all band members.
- Is the info going to be mailed out to band members who don't have access to the internet?

