

# Netawek Ikkikum

Voice of the Ocean

Quarterly Newsletter of the Maritime Aboriginal Aquatic Resources Secretariate

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***Congratulations to IKANAWTIKET for being selected as a Featured Partner for the International Union for the Conservation of Nature Countdown 2010***

IKANAWTIKET was to be featured on the homepage to the Countdown 2010 website ([www.countdown2010.net](http://www.countdown2010.net)) for the period June 15 – July 15, 2010.

Countdown 2010 is a premier international initiative to support the 2010 International Year of Biodiversity, hosted by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) The IUCN is the world's oldest and largest global environmental network, consisting of over 1,000 government and non-government organizations, as well as 11,000 volunteer scientists, situated in more than 160 countries throughout the world.

The objects of Countdown 2010 are to:

1. Gain maximum public attention for the challenge of saving biodiversity by 2010;
2. Encourage and support the full implementation of all the existing, binding, international commitments, and necessary actions to save biodiversity;
3. Demonstrate clearly what progress the world makes in meeting the 2010 Biodiversity Target.





## THE CHARLOTTETOWN DECLARATION: CALLING ALL CANADIANS TO HEAL OUR COASTS AND OCEANS

Released 1 August 2010 by the 9th Biennial Conference of the Coastal Zone Canada Association, Charlottetown, PEI

Our oceans, coasts and Great Lakes are in crisis. They need our help. Urgent action is required. The Coastal Zone Canada 2010 conference calls for bold political leadership at all levels. Success will require broad, collaborative action by all Canadians.

Over the past 16 years, each biennial Coastal Zone Canada Conference has issued recommendations to government presenting our collective expert view on steps that must be taken to achieve the health, resilience, safety and sustainability of Canada's coastal and ocean ecosystems, economies and communities. Our recommendations have been predicated on the view that coastal zones are part of a critical system that links the conservation and sustainable use of land and freshwater with the oceans. We are reminded that Canada is bounded on four sides by water – the Arctic, Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence River. We have also been acutely aware of the importance of provincial/territorial and community-level action in effective coastal stewardship.

*At the 2010 Coastal Zone Canada Conference in Charlottetown, we heard expert opinions from the full spectrum of Canada's coastal and ocean policy, science, engineering and management communities. There was a clear consensus that the pressures facing our coastal systems demand a broad-based, multi-disciplinary response – this must include increased awareness and scientific understanding of changing environmental and socio-economic conditions, trends and their causes.*

While many positive steps have been taken since our inaugural conference in 1994, the pace of improvement has been too slow. At the same time, the pace at which challenges to those environments has grown is increasing steadily. Further, countries that lagged behind Canada's lead in the 1990s are vigorously developing strategies and action plans for the stewardship of their coastal zones, and are matching those strategies with resources for their implementation. Our collective view is that to regain lost momentum, we must move beyond our focus on individual strategies, and address the governance framework within which priorities are set and actions initiated and sustained.

Hence, the participants at Coastal Zone Canada 2010 call in the strongest possible voice for Canada to take immediate action in accordance with the following resolution:

Whereas Canada's coastal zones - the Arctic, Atlantic, Pacific and the Great Lakes:

- are critical to the health of the oceans and the health and prosperity of all Canadians
- provide integral and essential socio-economic benefits provincially, regionally and nationally
- are already suffering from the cumulative effects of biodiversity loss and overexploitation of commercial species

- are at increasing risk from catastrophic events such as the oil blowout in the Gulf of Mexico, the increased frequency and magnitude of major hurricane events, and the recent EnBridge oil spill which threatened the Great Lakes, AND
- are being impacted today and increasingly by the catastrophic effects of global warming, including increasing ocean acidification, rising sea levels, and the recently identified long term decline in phytoplankton, the basis of oxygen, food production and all life in the ocean

And recognizing that:

- all levels of government, in cooperation with all Canadians, have a fundamental responsibility to conserve, protect and sustain a healthy, resilient, safe and productive coastal and ocean environment.
- 2013 is the deadline for Canada to submit its claim to the north as part of its ratification of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea; Canada will assume the Chair of the Arctic Council in 2013 and this presents a unique opportunity to demonstrate international leadership on coastal and ocean health and sovereignty.

Therefore:

The 300 participants at Coastal Zone Canada 2010 – including experts, practitioners, youth and those dependent on coastal and ocean resources - call on our governments to convene in 2011, a **CANADIAN SUMMIT ON OCEANS, COASTS AND THE GREAT LAKES**.

To be successful, the Summit must be led by First Ministers, and include key Aboriginal and First Nations leaders, academics, and representatives of the private sector, NGOs, communities, and all sectors with vested interests in the health, resilience, safety and sustainability of our oceans, coasts and Great Lakes resources. It will build on the leadership shown by coastal provinces that have developed or are developing their own strategies for effective coastal management (e.g. Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island), and be charged with developing a **Plan of Action** to ensure healthy, resilient, safe and productive coastal and ocean ecosystems for the benefit of present and future generations of Canadians.

Further, Coastal Zone Canada 2010 calls for the Summit to establish the **Canadian Council for Oceans, Coasts and the Great Lakes** (CCOCGL) to ensure that the plan of action is carried out. The Canadian Council would be analogous to the National Oceans Council endorsed by President Obama on July 19, 2010 in his acceptance of the recommendations of the US Interagency Ocean Policy Task Force.<sup>1</sup>

This Summit, the Plan of Action, and the Council would ensure that Canada reassumes its leadership role in the effective stewardship of the Arctic, Pacific and Atlantic Oceans and coasts, and the Great Lakes.

## A TIME FOR ACTION

Concern for the state of Canada's coastlines and coastal ecosystems is at an all-time high. Degrading water quality and ecosystem health, the effects of climate change, risks posed by resource extraction and boundary issues are all driving this groundswell of public awareness and concern.

We are at a unique point in time where Canada's leaders can capitalize on this awareness and take strong initiatives to develop a scientifically-based coherent approach to the stewardship of our coastal ecosystems, communities and economies.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.whitehouse.gov/files/documents/2010stewardship-eo.pdf>.



# World Oceans Day 2010

By NS AMDO Franz Kesick

The Maritime Aboriginal Peoples Council (MAPC), the Maritime Aboriginal Aquatic Resources Secretariate (MAARS) and IKANAWTIKET participated in World Oceans Day celebrations held this year on Friday June 4, 2010, at the Maritime Museum of the Atlantic.



The decision was made to have the celebrations moved indoors this year due to the weather forecast. Many of the participants remained on the board walk and the rain did hold off for most of the day.

MAPC/MAARS and IKANAWTIKET distributed information on various subjects, as well as handed out T-shirts to support the Winter Skate. We also handed out over seven hundred booklets on the Winter Skate on the Eastern Scotian Shelf, and over nine hundred T-shirts indicating that the Winter Skate had been refused protection under the Species At Risk Act (SARA), and by all indications they, were received well.

This Oceans Day was made even more important with the United Nations declaring 2010 as the International Year of Biodiversity (IYB).



Throughout the year countless initiatives will be organized to distribute information, promote the protection of biodiversity, and encourage organizations, institutions, companies and individuals to take direct action to reduce the constant loss of biological diversity worldwide. The celebrations for the International Year of Biodiversity are led by the [Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity \(CBD\)](http://www.convention.org/). Countdown 2010 is a partner of the CBD for the IYB. (From the Countdown2010 web-site at: <http://www.countdown2010.net/year-biodiversity>)



MAPC/MAARS would like to extend Congratulations to Sean Weseloh McKeane with NS Fisheries and Aquaculture for his excellent leadership in organizing a very successful Oceans Day 2010.

## 20 TARGETS FOR 2020

(Proposed by the IUCN for the Post-2010 CBD Strategy)

- 1 By 2020, everyone is aware of the value of biodiversity and the steps they can take to protect it.
- 2 By 2020, the values of biodiversity, and the opportunities derived from its conservation and sustainable use, are recognized and integrated by all countries in their national accounts, national and local strategies and planning processes, and by business, supported by effective economic incentives.
- 3 By 2020, subsidies harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied.
- 4 By 2020, incentives to encourage efficiency in production are used to reduce the use of resources and production of waste to within ecological limits by enabling and promoting technology transfer and cooperation.
- 5 By 2020, the loss and degradation of natural habitats and ecosystem integrity is halted.
- 6 By 2020, pressure on marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems through overharvesting is halted, and destructive harvesting practices are eliminated.
- 7 By 2020, all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry, or subject to mining and energy production, are managed according to sustainability criteria; including through the development and adoption of certification schemes.
- 8 By 2020, biodiversity and ecosystems that provide essential services, and contribute to local livelihoods, are safeguarded or are being restored; adequate and equitable access to essential ecosystem services is guaranteed for all, especially for indigenous and local communities, as well as the poor and vulnerable.
- 9 By 2020, new introductions of invasive species are prevented, currently established invasive species are identified, prioritised and accordingly controlled or eradicated, and emerging infectious diseases of wildlife are controlled.
- 10 By 2020, the impacts of climate change and of ocean acidification on ecosystems have been reduced, and mitigation and adaptation responses to climate change that support and conserve biodiversity have been agreed and implemented.
- 11 By 2020, the extinction of threatened species in the wild has been prevented.
- 12 By 2020, all terrestrial, freshwater and marine key biodiversity areas have been protected through representative networks of effectively managed protected area systems integrated into wider land- and seascape, and the total global coverage of recognized protected areas (according to the IUCN categories) is at least 15%.
- 13 By 2020, genetic diversity of wild and domesticated crop relatives and livestock is effectively conserved in situ and ex situ.
- 14 By 2020, terrestrial, freshwater and marine biodiversity that provides critical services for building socioecological resilience for climate change mitigation and adaptation is safeguarded and restored.
- 15 By 2020, pollution from excess nutrients (e.g. nitrogen and phosphorus) and environmental toxins has been brought below critical ecosystem loads.
- 16 By 2020, each Party has implemented an effective national biodiversity strategy, contributing to the achievement of the mission, goals and targets of the Strategic Plan.
- 17 By 2020, access to genetic resources is enhanced and effectively regulated through the International Regime on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS), and substantial benefits are equitably shared.
- 18 By 2020, traditional knowledge, and related innovations and practices, and the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities over these are protected, and their contribution to the sustainable management of biodiversity is recognized and enhanced.
- 19 By 2020, current scientific information and technologies on biodiversity, its value and functioning, its status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved and continuously widely shared with decision makers.
- 20 By 2020, capacity (human resources and financing) for implementing the Convention has been increased tenfold, including through each OECD Party contributing at least 0.3% of GDP to national biodiversity conservation measures in addition to 0.7% for development assistance.

# A New Off-Reserve Voice to Jump-Start NACOSAR

*Interviewed by IKANAWTIKET Regional Facilitator Joshua McNeely*

Federal Environment Minister, Jim Prentice, made several new appointments to the National Aboriginal Council on Species at Risk (NACOSAR) in June. The Council of six Aboriginal persons, also nominated by the National Aboriginal Organizations to reflect, as best possible in across six persons, a diversity of regions, backgrounds and knowledge about biodiversity and Aboriginal issues. The Council's duty is to advise the Minister of Environment on the administration of the Species at Risk Act (SARA) and to provide advice and recommendations to the Canadian Endangered Species Conservation Council (the council of all federal, provincial, and territorial ministers responsible for species at risk within their respective jurisdictions).

This is a monumental responsibility for six Aboriginal advisors, but also an unprecedented opportunity and starting point for Aboriginal Peoples to become involved in the decisions which most affect us.

I sat down with one of the new NACOSARians, IKANAWTIKET volunteer Jeff Stevens, to learn what his vision is for the future of species at risk.

*Joshua: Good afternoon Jeff and congratulations on your appointment to NACOSAR.*

*Jeff: Thanks, it came as a surprise to me. I'm a fisher and a hunter – not a high class politician or university professor.*

*Joshua: Well, it doesn't surprise me Jeff. The Species at Risk Act recognizes that Canadians, especially decision-makers, need to learn from Aboriginal Peoples who are educated on the lands and waters, and who are guided by an Aboriginal eco-centric world view and long continuum of knowledge handed down by our Elders. The Minister receives plenty of scientific, industrial, and bureaucratic advice. What he really needs is advice from people who daily see the effects of our impacts and inactions. The Minister needs Aboriginal advisors who are connected to the people and who can advise him about how the government is or is not implementing the Act to include all Aboriginal Peoples.*

*I guess my first question to you is how did you, the hunter and fisher, become an advisor to the highest authority on the administration of this Act. Where*



Jeff Stevens

*do you come from and what is your personal history?*

*Jeff: Well to answer your first question, I think it is obvious...I come from my mother (chuckling)... I mean that in two senses. First I am born and raised by my mother and father, and for me I can extend that to my grandparents, cousins, and several in my community. What I mean is that everything that I've learned, everything that I hold dear, I've learned from those people. My mother got me into collecting old bottles. Now I have barns full of really interesting*



*historic stuff that I've collected and bartered for over the years. My one grandfather took me out into the woods to harvest fire wood. I learned to respect him and those trees. To this day, I feel his spirit come to me when I smell the ash wood. I think he is one of the reasons why I chose to become an arborist. My other grandfather and older cousins took me fishing all the time when I was really young. There I learned to respect the rivers. I was always fascinated at the strength and power of the fish who would whiz by me, while I struggled to cross a stream.*

*But when I say I come from my mother, I also mean that in a deeper sense. Living and working in the woods has taught me that I am a part of nature. My mother is also the Earth and she nurtures me and protects me and teaches me in additional ways to what my family has.*

**Joshua:** *Did you ever try any other professions?*

*Jeff: Well, I do like welding and I gave that a try once. Another time when I was young and naive, I heeded the prospect of good money out west in a fish plant, but nature was always calling to me. I love to be outdoors working in the woods and streams. So I gave that up and came back to Nova Scotia so that I could do what I love. The pay isn't as good, but it keeps me fed and a roof over my head.*

**Joshua:** *I remember the day you volunteered for IKANAWTIKET. You just kept asking questions and trying to find out what you could do.*

*Jeff: Yeah, seems to be a trait of mine (chuckling)... I just keep asking questions. I've 'asked' myself into all sorts of interesting opportunities, and from those opportunities I've learned a lot more than many of those educated folks. Of course that leads me to ask more questions. It's a vicious cycle you know... and so simple. Now, I find myself an advisor to the Minister – all because I ask questions and learn from those around me.*

**Joshua:** *Two years ago, the Native Council of Nova Scotia appointed you as their representative to the Atlantic Whitefish Recovery Team. What has that experience been like?*

*Jeff: That's been a real eye-opener. Before then, I thought that the government had all the information they needed to draft a plan to save a species. Every time I picked up a brochure, I got the impression that the government or some environmental group had a handle on things. At best, the brochure would suggest that I donate some money or become involved in some sort of project. Then I attended my first recovery team meeting and there were only a dozen or so people. "Wow" I thought. "Where are all the elders, and the municipality land zoning department, and the high school teachers, and the factory owners, and the sociologists...?" I mean the people that are on the team are dedicated and good at what they do, but they only cover the science and the government side. Species at risk is much more than biology though, is it not? Where are all the 'other' people – the ones who will make sure that we protect species? Like my grandfather who taught me to only cut down the trees that I needed today, and to be very careful about how I cut them so that I don't disturb any of the others. He wasn't a scientist and what he would see as important for a recovery strategy is very different than what a scientist sees as important.*

**Joshua:** *So, you've been around. Seen many places and met many people. You've experienced working intimately with others to save a species under the Act. What is your vision for NACOSAR and for SARA?*

*Jeff: That is a no brainer. We must have a united Brotherhood for the species. You're right, I've talked with many people and I've walked many miles. We all have very similar stories as Aboriginal Peoples. I'm disgusted at the politics today, both native and non-native. What I want is for us to start sharing our stories with each other. Together we have the*

*strength to make change. It is up to us to stand up for what is right and to take charge. This is our future.*

**Joshua:** *What do you need, as one of six NACOSARians, to make that happen?*

*Jeff: What I need most is for people to show their human side. What I mean is that we should all go for a walk in the woods, or go out on the water, or what ever your favourite outdoor activity is. Soak the experience in. Feel the sun, and the breeze, and the rain. And remember who you are. You are a son or daughter of our Mother Earth. And then share that story with others around you. Share it with me. I'm*

*just an advisor to the Minister. I don't pretend to know everything. But I will promise that if you share with me, I will do the best that I can to make sure that is shared with high levels of our government, so that together we can have change.*

*On the political side of things, NACOSAR must have 'A Face and A Place' with the Minister. We must have a space within the Environment Canada offices so that we can have access to advise the Minister, and a proper budget so that we can meet and learn from Aboriginal Peoples across Canada. If we can't get that, then I don't think the Government is serious about working with Aboriginal Peoples on SARA.*

Again, we would like to congratulate IKANAWTIKET Jeff Stevens on his appointment to NACOSAR. Our door always remains open to you and the rest of NACOSAR.

To send your thoughts or concerns to Jeff, you can reach him at [the.stevens@ns.sympatico.ca](mailto:the.stevens@ns.sympatico.ca).

You can also make your voice for species at risk heard by becoming involved in IKANAWTIKET, like Jeff has: Contact Joshua McNeely at [ikanawtiket@mapcorg.ca](mailto:ikanawtiket@mapcorg.ca) or (902)895-2982.



*“The arrogance of humanity is that somehow we imagine we can get by without biodiversity or that it is somehow peripheral: the truth is we need it more than ever on a planet of six billion heading to over nine billion people by 2050.”* Achim Steiner  
United Nations Under-Secretary General

What is the state of our global biodiversity? Will we achieve the target set out in Johannesburg in 2002 – halt the rate at which our biodiversity continues to decline by 2010? Have we addressed the fundamental causes of biodiversity loss: habitat loss, the unsustainable use and overexploitation of resources, climate change, invasive alien species, and pollution? Has the Convention on Biological Diversity been effective on-the-ground and what do we need to do to renew efforts?

To help answer these questions, the Secretariat for the Convention on Biological Diversity released the Global Biodiversity Outlook 3, which is now available for free download from the Secretariat website at: <http://gbo3.cbd.int>.



# MAPC MAARS Says Goodbye to Summer Student

By Summer Student Hillary Daigle

From the beginning of June to late August, I was employed as a summer student with the Maritime Aboriginal Peoples Council (MAPC) and the Maritime Aboriginal Aquatic Resources Secretariate (MAARS) in Truro, Nova Scotia. When I was told that they were looking for a summer student I was very hesitant about applying for the position, not knowing a thing about what the company did, or who they even were. For me to even consider this position I was already way out of my comfort zone. As my summer is winding down, and I begin to look back on that first day I started, I am very glad I was given this opportunity. As I walked through the doors on my first day there were a million thoughts going through my head, some being “what did I get myself into? I don’t even know these people”. To “I hope I am going to enjoy this position”. Now that I am in my last few days here with MAPC-MAARS I can’t help but think that I am so delighted that I decided to apply to be a summer student here.

I have learned so much this summer that I would have never had the chance to learn about. If it wasn’t for this job, I would have never learned the Species at Risk Act and knowledge that Joshua has, or how to be a very determined Librarian for your place of work, or how to do “twenty million things at once”, as Brett would say. I would not even know how it is possible to be a Director of a company for both Truro, Nova

Scotia, and Ottawa, Ontario the way Roger does. I would have also never been given the chance or even thought to attend an air quality conference if it wasn’t for the convincing of Franz. I definitely would not have been able to work all summer side by side with four men the way I did without the help of Mary Rose!

My time here has really opened my eyes to the world around us and the species that are at risk in Canada today. When I was in High School I thought I knew a lot about species at risk, but I was wrong. I am very grateful to have had the chance to meet and work alongside with Roger, Mary Rose, Franz, Joshua, and Brett. They definitely made my first summer in Truro fly by, that’s for sure. I hope they enjoyed my company everyday as much as I enjoyed theirs. They are all great people with great personalities and are all very well-liked by one another, which are excellent qualities to have in a work environment. I am sad that my time with them is done for the summer, but on the other hand I am very excited to head back to school and tell my friends and perhaps even professors about the opportunity and experience I had with MAPC MAARS this summer.

If next summer they are looking for a summer student I will definitely not be hesitant and apply again, for sure!

## New Acquisitions for the MAARS Library

*The Unnatural History of the Sea*

*Native People and Planning for Marine Protected Areas: How Stakeholder Processes fail to address conflicts in Complex, Real World Environments*

*Decolonizing Methodologies: Research and Indigenous Peoples*

*Marine Renewable Energy Legislation for Nova Scotia*

*Global Biodiversity Outlook 3*

*Global Biodiversity Outlook 2*

*Realizing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: Triumph, Hope, and Action*

*Aquaculture: English-French Vocabulary*

## Waterlution presents: The Canadian Water Innovation Lab 2010

*By Tori Goodday, Program Coordinator, Waterlution – A Water Learning Experience*

In October 2010, 250 young Canadians will come together with key water decision-makers from all disciplines for a week of inspired dialogue on water issues. The Canadian Water Innovation Lab is a collaborative "unconference" event designed to cultivate informed leaders, influence policy, and strengthen the Canadian water stewardship network.

Are you passionate about protecting our water and watersheds? Seeking inspiration and ways to influence long-term change? We are looking for outstanding young Canadians, aged 18-35 years and working or studying in any field, to join the Lab as participants. Successful applicants will stay on-site in the inspiring Rocky Mountain setting and learn about Canadian water issues via experiential learning activities, field tours, mentoring and systems theory. The Lab will give tomorrow's leaders the inspiration, insight, tools and connections to works towards the sustainable management of their local watersheds. We need you to represent the issues happening in your watershed, so we're offering travel subsidies for those coming from Eastern Canada.

Are you ready to lead real change? Do you have experience facilitating groups, in traditional Aboriginal knowledge, or have worked or studied Canadian water issues extensively? We are hunting down 50 of the water community's most inspiring leaders to undergo world-class facilitation training at the Banff Centre and then guide Lab activities.

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## Mime'j Seafoods Tour

By MAARS CDIL Brett Bancroft

On June 23, 2010, I had the opportunity to travel to the South Shore area of Nova Scotia to view various facilities owned and operated by Mime'j Seafoods Ltd., which is the Aboriginal Communal Commercial Fisheries Entity (ACCFE) of the Native Council of Nova Scotia (NCNS).



Accompanying myself on the tour were Jordan Crane, Manger of L'nu Fisheries Ltd., Jason Harquail, Manager of Aboriginal Seafoods Network, Kim Nash-McKinley, NBAPC President and Chief, as well as NS AMDO Franz Kesick, PEI AMDO Naomi Crane and NB AMDO Barry LaBillois.

Our first stop was in Brooklyn, Queen's County, Nova Scotia where we saw the MV Kitpu (Eagle) VI in port. Our second stop was at the Mime'j Seafoods warehouse in Liverpool, Nova Scotia, where we were introduced to two Mime'j employees, Fleet Manager Larry Whynot and Assistant Fleet Manager Matt Whynot. We were able to view the grounds at the warehouse both

inside and out, and view the numerous amounts of gear, traps and areas of storage for vessels and gear, as well as see the equipment needed to build new traps. After the warehouse we traveled to Shelburne, Nova Scotia, to view the MV Kitpu (Eagle) Talon in port at Shelburne Wharf.



After visiting the wharf in Shelburne, we continued on our journey down the south shore to visit the Lobster pound in Point Sable Island, Nova Scotia. We viewed the facilities available at the pound as well as the intricate operations of the facilities.





# Cochabamba – A Time for Climate Morality

By MAARS Director Roger Hunka

Cochabamba, Bolivia, was founded in the early 1500's. Today it is a city of about one million people. Cochabamba is situated in an area of Bolivia where the temperature, for most of the year, is fairly “spring like”, and is considered the best area in Bolivia. Fresh water comes from the mountain snow peaks and glaciers of the high Andes. Bolivia is the homeland of a predominantly indigenous majority. Like other South American countries, the peoples of Bolivia revere the great Liberator Simon Bolivar. Up to his death in 1830, Simon Bolivar inspired the people to build their nations. He encouraged people to plant trees, irrigate the lands and introduce new crops. For many centuries Cochabamba was a major agricultural centre of Bolivia. Today, we can still witness the thousands of acres of rich green lands, plantations, farms, and trees.

In retrospect, aside from the living legacy of liberty and choices, which Simon Bolivar achieved with and for the peoples of South America, his call for peoples to tend the lands and plant trees, also would make him today one of the world's first environmentalist or friend of the “trees and ecology”.

The inspiration for change in attitude and behaviour from oppression and hopelessness to one of liberty and growth is in the pulse of the peoples of South America. Today, among other regions of Bolivia, a country of ten million plus, there is transformation, an acute awareness of the

changing physical geographic environment. Snow melting and glaciers vanishing. The changes, destruction and oblivion of a changed “Climate” is leaving a scar on the physical landscape of life, not only in Cochabamba, but in all the cities and regions throughout the world.

As it was meant to be, the world's first Indigenous leader elect, Evo Morales, of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, with the spirit of liberty, growth and work for a better future, and with the confidence of his Indigenous Traditional Knowledge of understanding, protecting and respecting Mother Earth, invited the world to a celebration in Cochabamba Bolivia, April 2010.

Knowing the value of kinship with all life, and the duty to understand, protect and respect Mother Earth, President Evo Morales' invitation to the “Peoples World Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth” championed over thirty thousand (30,000) peoples, representing over one hundred and forty five (145) countries from five (5) continents, speaking over a dozen (12) key international languages to come freely to Cochabamba. This turn out surpassed his greatest dreams. Cochabamba in April 2010, established a new attitude for individual liberty and growth in a world being killed by atmospheric pollution.

The difference between Cochabamba in April of 2010, compared to Copenhagen, December 2009, only 4 months earlier, was like night and day.

The “Copenhagen Coup” of a few industrial states, denied the world meeting as convened by the United Nations to conduct their proceedings in full forum. Unlike the military, police controlled, funeral mood of the Peoples assembled in Copenhagen, the Peoples who came to Cochabamba, Bolivia, joined freely in kinship for a celebration of life, and to celebrate the gifts of Mother Earth - La Madre Tierra.

Copenhagen marked the ultimate form of disdain for the well-being of humanity and life on Earth, by the “cavalier bullying of a few countries to serve the status quo”. The Copenhagen Accord revealed the level of “bankrupt greed” and “self-interest” of industrial states, and industrial statesmanship. You can’t begin to heal yourself if you don’t accept that you are sick.

Cochabamba, by itself, marks the beginning of peoples joined in kinship, who are celebrating life and are determined to find solutions; peoples committed to take action and make choices for the good of all humanity living between the two poles. Good work starts with a celebration of faith in the stronger force, in this case, that of Mother Earth.

In 2010, the Peoples in Cochabamba took action to stop “Climate Oblivion”, and the pollution race to end humanities continuum in this world on Earth.

At Cochabamba, seventeen key documents were produced, among which was stated the need for the industrial northern peoples to halt their consumption of oil and their discharge of billions

of tons of harmful gases into the thin oxygen crystal blue green atmosphere.

Stop the pillage, plunder and cooking of life under a changing atmosphere. Stop adding to the change and destruction of our oxygen crystal blue green atmosphere. STOP AND THINK. What do six point eight (6.8) billion peoples in the world cherish most? Life and life around them.

30,000 people, with individual pride and honour of conviction, demonstrated to the world humanity can form a kinship with all life forms in this world. In Cochabamba, peoples learned that humanity wants to continue in this world, on Mother Earth, “till the time meant”. We all live together, and no one will escape a failed atmosphere. No one will be able to buy their way into another world, because there is no other world than this one on Earth, as it is now.

A Government of the North was quick and “full of smiles” when an oil corporation promised and set aside some twenty-seven billion dollars for one disaster. That was reported between the United States of America and British Petroleum, over the “Horizon” oil spill incident in the Gulf. Surely the United Nations should count on more from countries and companies for the destruction of humanities atmosphere than what a single company was voluntarily prepared to pay for one environmental crime.

It does not appear right for governments to collect billions of dollars in royalties from oil and gas companies under the pretext of doing so for the “public good”, or “for the social well being of

citizens”, yet spend little or nothing to prevent the spewing of billions and billions of tons of toxic and deleterious gases into humanities atmosphere. To kill the world and allow humanity to die by destroying the oxygen crystal blue-green atmosphere protecting humanity, without spending the equivalent royalty dollars on reversing the effects, or developing alternative technologies, is an environmental crime ripe for an international Court.

Is there any hope for all oil, gas, petroleum, and man-made gas producing countries to “invest royalties to save the worlds atmosphere”? Only if they begin with a celebration of the meaning of life and celebrating Mother Earth will there be hope.

As an optimist, I know that we are past the time where the membrane of life, our atmosphere, can repair itself to keep its tint of an oxygen crystal blue-green. We have passed that point and are at the beginning of changing the tint of our world to another colour. The oven is still being fueled faster today than it was a decade ago. I don't expect to see that kind of change.

The change that I see is an opportunity for more and more leaders of the world to turn to the example of President Evo Morales of the Plurinational State of Bolivia. Invite into your country all people to begin to celebrate Mother Earth. Celebrate her kindness with the understanding of Traditional Knowledge. Celebrate her energy with the protection of forming a kinship with all life. Celebrate respect for her with ideas, solutions, technologies and

uses of resources which protect life for its rightful continuum in this world on Mother Earth.

Cancun, Mexico, in October of 2010 is the place for world leaders to attend a United Nations session on Climate Change. Cancun 2010, will not deter the movement made in Cochabamba in April of 2010; with devastating consequences to all life and humanity in this world. However, if we are not diligent and committed, Cancun 2010, could be hijacked once again, by the climate coup gang, as in Copenhagen, 2009.

The divide between greedy bravado and kindly indulgence will be subsumed in fighting debates, rather than actions to save humanity – while all life and everyone is being cooked. Get into the kitchen and make a meal without an oven, or get out of the kitchen and plan a meal that does not need an oven. Both require a change in attitude.

We all know that we can't continue to billow billions and billions of tons of CO<sub>2</sub> into the fragile oxygen crystal blue green atmosphere; our umbrella for life, nor millions of tons of other man made deleterious substances to deplete the Ozone Layer, and the many other layers of our atmosphere, hoping to escape the consequences. We know we can't keep filling the oven with racks to draw the Sun's energy on earth and cook life away from this world.

The discharges into the atmosphere by the mid 1960's demonstrated atmospheric alteration, which we coined as “*climate change*”.



By the 1990's we knew we were at a dangerous cross road. We called that time “*Climate Destruction*”.

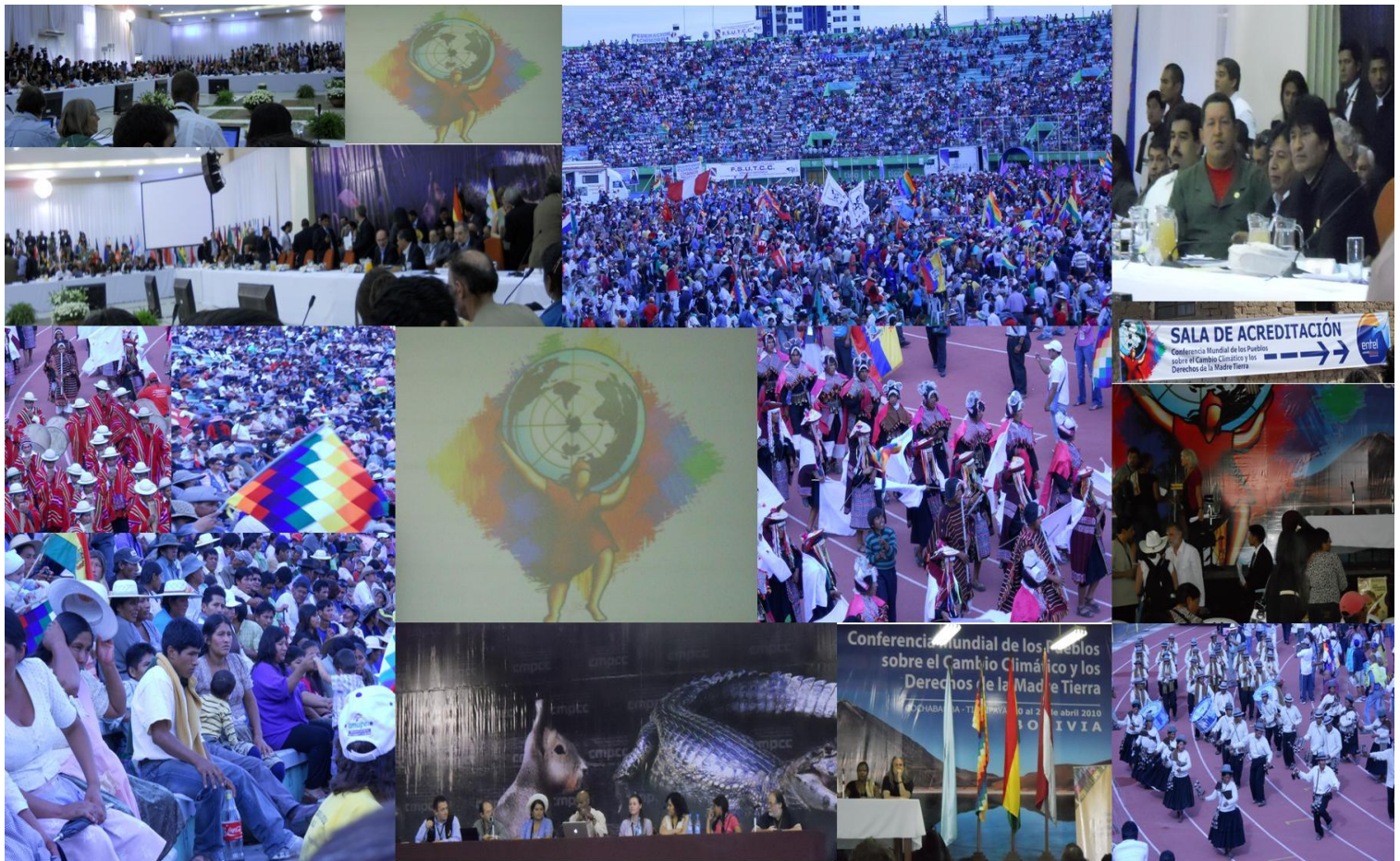
In 2010, after Copenhagen, we know industrial states have no interest in, nor answer to, changing the course, or reversing the eminent catastrophe; we call this time of inaction “*Climate Oblivion*”.

But what of Cochabamba in 2010 where 30,000 Peoples from around the world assembled in peace and resolved to celebrate Mother Earth - La Madra Tierra. This is the beginning of the period of time in this world for “*Climate Morality*”. The atmosphere is the common heritage of all human kind throughout the world. Environmental climate crimes will not be accepted. Cochabamba

2010 is the event of peoples from around the world, turning to each other in kinship as a part of life, to save life, to experience “*Climate Justice*”.

The leadership of the first Indigenous President elect Evo Morales of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, showed the world a simple and effective approach. First, Celebrate Mother Earth, learn to understand her, protect her, and respect her. Only then can we as peoples hope to continue our continuum in this world on earth.

There is no other world for us. There is no other host for us. There is no other time for us. There is no other place for us in this universe as unique, as beautiful, and as life giving as Mother Earth.



# National Invasive Alien Species Forum

By IKANAWTIKET Joshua McNeely

MAARS Director, Roger Hunka, IKANAWTIKET Facilitator Joshua McNeely, and CAP Advisor, Alastair MacPhee attended the National Invasive Alien Species Forum on March 25 & 26, 2010, in Ottawa, Ontario. This second national forum on Invasive Alien Species was held to continue early discussions between Federal Government officials, provincial Invasive Species Councils, and Aboriginal Organizations (of which we are still the only participants).

Environment Canada, who is the lead federal department under the Canada Invasive Species Strategy, proposed that a new governance mechanism be developed to bring together: Environment Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Canadian Forest Service, Parks Canada Agency, Transport Canada, Department of National Defense, Provincial and Territorial departments and stakeholder organizations responsible for Invasive Alien Species, such as provincial Invasive Species Councils.

This was met with mixed review. On the one hand, IAS governance should be simplified if Canada is to make any meaningful progress on implementing Article 8h of the Convention on Biological Diversity. On the other hand, some departments and agencies are much further ahead than Environment Canada with their internal IAS decision-making mechanisms and are unwilling to “take a step backward” to accommodate Environment Canada’s late entry.

We also noted that lacking in the proposed Environment Canada governance mechanism was the role of Aboriginal Peoples. Possessing knowledge about the natural states of all lands and waters throughout Canada, accumulated and

verified over thousands of years, and possessing an Aboriginal eco-centric worldview, Aboriginal Peoples must be recognized as vital to the implementation of the Canadian Invasive Alien Species Strategy. Though sporadic now, addressing IAS issues will become more complex and more commonplace within government, through species and habitat assessments, consultations, socio-economic impact studies, regulatory impact studies, eradication and prevention strategies, and action plans – a process similar to what is used to address species at risk under the Species at Risk Act. Aboriginal Peoples must be afforded the opportunity, and be accommodated, to become involved in all aspects of IAS decision-making, if they so choose.

In closing, Daryl Seip, administrator of the Invasive Alien Species Partnership Program (IASPP), stated that we must work together to move the IAS agenda forward in Canada. He expressed his desire to continue funding provincial IAS Councils through the IASPP, depending on whether the IASPP budget is renewed this year by the Treasury Board. In turn, Mr. Seip requested that the councils continue to undertake leading projects, bring together partners, and raise awareness and political pressure to make IAS a priority issue at all levels of government.

We call on Canada to renew the IASPP budget as soon as possible – it is “good value for public money spent”. Otherwise, witness the continued invasion of natural habitats by Invasive Alien Species, which ultimately always leads to much more costly consequences, including habitat destruction and species at risk.



## The Canadian Environmental Network (RCEN) 2010 Conference

By MAARS Director Roger Hunka

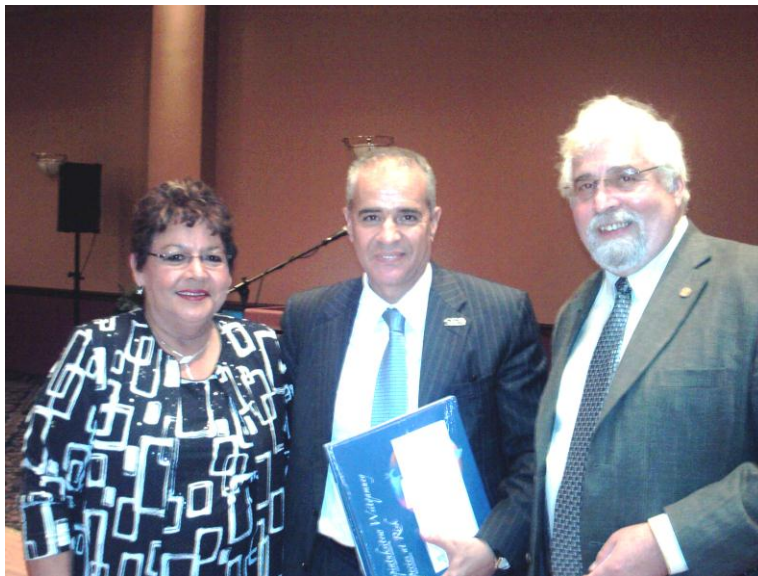
Montreal, Quebec, was the host city for The Canadian Environmental Network (RCEN) 2010 Conference, September 17, 18 and 19. The Maritime Aboriginal Peoples Council (MAPC) and the Maritime Aboriginal Aquatic Resources Secretariate (MAARS), as members of the Nova Scotia Environmental Network, sent two representatives to the three day conference.

The Conference had an extensive range of plenary sessions, discussion panels and many workshops. Also RCEN had several of its caucus sessions on-going. No matter what your priorities were, there was something that would inform you, get you involved, or in the least get you thinking. The organizers did an excellent job. The hospitality was great. Mary Rose Watts of MAARS is now on the national Aboriginal Issues Caucus, and will update us as her work proceeds with the caucus. I am glad that Mary has added more work to her already busy plate. Why Mary Rose? “I like the group and I think I can contribute something”.

Isn't that what a national network is all about, building networks with like-minded interests?

An important challenge made to the RCEN, which I hope they take up; become more proactive as the national voice for bringing together like-minded groups, and situate RCEN as the focal point for influencing governments and civil society to first consider environmental integrity.

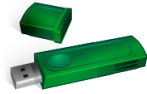
During the evening banquet, Ahmed Djoghlaif, Assistant Secretary-General and Executive Secretary Convention on Biological Diversity, attended and delivered a key note speech to the Conference and guests. The words of inspiration, the challenges ahead, including the urgency and absolute need for all humanity to assume responsibility on fundamental matters, hit home.



Left to Right: Mary Rose Watts, Ahmed Djoghlaif, Roger Hunka

Two numbered copies from the limited run of one hundred hard bound copies of the recently produced endangered species book in Mi'kmaq and English, “Kespiatuksitew Wsitqamuey” by IKANAWTIKET, were presented to Mr. Djoghlaif and the CBD Secretariate Library in Montreal. The book also marks our contribution towards 2010, the International Year of Biodiversity.

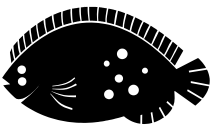
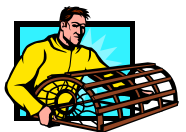
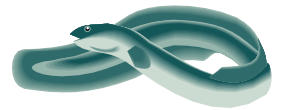




Throughout the months of April, May and June 2010, the MAARS Staff attended many Fishery: Stakeholders/ Advisory/ Committee/ Area Meetings, Science Workshops, Oceans Planning & Management Sessions.

Listed is a very small sample of predictable interfaces between MAARS and the Fishing Industry, Government and Science.

1. NB AMDO, Barry LaBillois and L'nu Fisheries Manager, Jordan Crane, attend a Atlantic Large Pelagic Advisory Committee meeting to discuss CITES.
2. IKANAWTIKET Facilitator, Joshua McNeely, with MAPC MAARS SCAA, Mary Rose Watts and Dr. Donna Hurlburt attend the House of Commons Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development SARA Legislative Review.
3. NS AMDO, Franz Kesick attends a Fisheries Resource Conservation Council Consultation to discuss Atlantic Groundfish, with an emphasis on cod.
4. MAARS Director, Roger Hunka meets with Kenneth Hahn of Transport Canada to raise issues about the proposed Navigable Waters Protection Act regulations.
5. MAARS staff, with IKANAWTIKET Facilitator Joshua McNeely invite the public to participate in the launching of "Kespiatuksitew Wsitqamuey" "Leave No Footprint" at Victoria Park, Truro, Nova Scotia.
6. MAARS Director, Roger Hunka attends "Negotiating Climate Change"; a community vision meeting at Dalhousie University and makes a presentation.
7. MAARS Director, Roger Hunka, IKANAWTIKET Facilitator, Joshua McNeely and CAP Advisor, Allistair McPhee attend the Environment Canada National Aboriginal Engagement Session on Access and Benefit Sharing policy.
8. MAARS staff with IKANAWTIKET Facilitator, Joshua McNeely engage the public on World Oceans Day about the deficiencies in the listing process, using the Winter Skate as an example.
9. NB AMDO, Barry LaBillois attends the New Brunswick Aboriginal Peoples Council Annual General Meeting.
10. NS AMDO, Franz Kesick with PEI AMDO, Naomi Crane attend a Regional Canadian Marine Advisory Council meeting to hold an information workshop on the study of waste management.
11. MAARS Director, Roger Hunka participates in the Atlantic Aboriginal Protection of Species Committee Teleconference.
12. MAARS Director, Roger Hunka and NS AMDO, Franz Kesick attend a Fisheries Advisory Council meeting.





Throughout the months of July, August and September 2010 the MAARS Staff attended many Fishery: Stakeholders/ Advisory/ Committee/ Area Meetings, Science Workshops, Oceans Planning & Management Sessions.

Listed is a very small sample of predictable interfaces between MAARS and the Fishing Industry, Government and Science.



1. NS AMDO, Franz Kesick and PEI AMDO, Naomi Crane attend the Atlantic Veterinarian College 6<sup>th</sup> Annual Lobster Science Workshop.



2. IKANAWTIKET Facilitator, Joshua McNeely attends the International Negotiating Group of the 9<sup>th</sup> resumed meeting of the open end AD HOC working group on Access and Benefit Sharing.



3. MAARS Director, Roger Hunka, NS AMDO, Franz Kesick, SCAA, Mary Rose Watts, NB AMDO, Barry LaBillois and PEI AMDO, Naomi Crane attend the Native Council of Prince Edward Island (NCPEI) Annual General Assembly.



4. NS AMDO, Franz Kesick, NB AMDO, Barry LaBillois and PEI AMDO, Naomi Crane attend the Coastal Zone Canada conference and Youth Forum 2010.

5. MAARS Director, Roger Hunka participates on a teleconference about the change from a “census of population” to a “volunteer survey”.

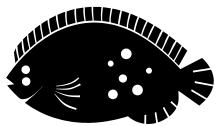
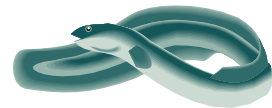


6. NS AMDO, Franz Kesick and CDIL, Brett Bancroft attend the Action H2O summit on water quality and conservation.



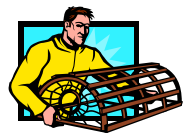
7. MAARS Director, Roger Hunka, NS AMDO, Franz Kesick and IKANAWTIKET Facilitator, Joshua McNeely with Jeff Stevens attend the Scotia Fundy SW Nova “Commercial Eel license holders” meeting to discuss the trading of Eel licenses for Invasive Alien Species Green Crab licenses.

8. MAARS Director, Roger Hunka and IKANAWTIKET Facilitator, Joshua McNeely with Dr. Donna Hurlburt attend a DFO Pre-COSEWIC science peer review on the American Eel.



9. MAARS Director, Roger Hunka NS AMDO, Franz Kesick and IKANAWTIKET Facilitator, Joshua McNeely meet with Chip Bird of Parks Canada and Yves Bosse, Aboriginal Liaison for Parks Canada to discuss initiatives, partnerships and opportunities for future projects.

10. NS AMDO, Franz Kesick attends the Canadian Environmental Network 2010 conference.



11. NS AMDO, Franz Kesick, CDIL, Brett Bancroft and IKANAWTIKET Facilitator, Joshua McNeely attend the Native Council of Nova Scotia Annual General Assembly where Joshua presented to the NCNS delegates the MAPC MAARS Annual Report 2009-2010, and passed out copies of “Kespiatuksitew Wsitqamuey”.



# Netawek Ikkikum

Voice of the Ocean

## In this issue:

- IKANAWTIKET and Countdown 2010
- Coastal Zone Canada Association "The Charlottetown Declaration"
- World Oceans Day 2010
- 20 Targets for 2020
- A New Off-Reserve Voice to Jump-Start NACOSAR
- MAPC MAARS Says Goodbye to Summer Student
- Waterlution presents: The Canadian Water Innovation Lab 2010
- Mime'j Seafoods Tour
- Cochabamba – A Time for *Climate Morality*
- National Invasive Alien Species Forum
- The Canadian Environmental Network (RCEN) 2010 Conference

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The views expressed and the information shared herein reflects those solely of the writers and does not necessarily attest to accuracy or represent the views of MAPC MAARS or any of its partner Councils with which the writers or Netawek Ikkikum is affiliated with or a part of.

Vol. 6 Issue 1&2, June/Sept. 2010

# COUNTDOWN

# 2010

# SAVE BIODIVERSITY

## Maritime Aboriginal Aquatic Resources Secretariate

*Collectively advancing the rightful share to Atlantic Aquatic Resources for the sustained economic growth of the Maritime Aboriginal Peoples*

MARITIME ABORIGINAL PEOPLES COUNCIL-COLLABORATIVE MANAGEMENT BODY  
A partnership of the Native Council of Nova Scotia,  
New Brunswick Aboriginal Peoples Council & Native Council of Prince Edward Island

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