

# Desired Outcomes of JPRF Co-Management: Preliminary Results from Participants

## *Criteria and Indicators of Joint Forest Management*

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### Preserving Tl'azt'en Culture

- Opportunities for cultural rediscovery for First Nations children and youth
- Strengthening intergenerational connections
- Cultural revitalization through:
  - Restoration of traditional trails
  - Identification and protection of CMTs
  - Preservation of traditional knowledge and practices; involvement of Elders
  - Building sites to celebrate traditions and culture; for example, the pit houses
  - Development of eco-cultural tourism

### Employment

- Employment for people from UNBC and Tl'azt'en Nation
- Meaningful work opportunities for Tl'azt'en youth
- Increasing Tl'azt'enne success in professional employment
- Tl'azt'enne employed as researchers, tour guides, resource management professionals, and contractors

### Education and Training

- Tl'azt'en children and youth experience increased success in school and are prepared for higher education
- Development of Tl'azt'enne resource management professionals
- Growth of the science and culture camp program
- Traditional knowledge is taught on the JPRF and involves the Dakelh language and Elders as teachers
- Job-shadowing, mentoring and apprenticeship programs are created
- Summer student, internship, and volunteer programs are created
- Education programs use hands-on and outdoor learning approaches
- Programs facilitate cross-cultural learning and build relationships
- Professional development and training opportunities
- Opportunities for general public to learn about forestry and First Nations cultures
- Skill development in research for Tl'azt'en and UNBC

### Strengthening Tl'azt'en Nation

- Tl'azt'enne employability and skills increase
- Optimism about the future increases
- Community autonomy and self-sufficiency
- Meaningful opportunities to participate in and receive tangible benefits from resource management
- Contributions to community health, healing, and well-being
- Community pride and positive outlook increase

### Empowerment

- Recognition and prestige brought to partners
- Increased access to information, funding, and services
- Increased community control over resource use
- Recognition of Aboriginal rights and title
- Enhanced communication and cooperative decision-making
- Increased self-esteem, identity, and sense of pride

### Economic Sustainability

- JPRF remains non-profit; income is re-invested in programs, facilities, and staffing
- Financially self-sufficient and sustainable in the long-term
- Contributes directly and indirectly to the economic well being and stability of local communities
- Contributes to economic diversification - cultural tourism, eco-tourism, recreation, guiding, gift shop, non-timber forest product development
- Economic development is appropriate, small scale, and considers social/cultural implications

### Facilities and Infrastructure

- Development of the Cinnabar Resort; facilities should be attractive and functional
- Cinnabar Resort should be used as the JPRF office, a tourist destination, campsite, and a center for JPRF programs, events, courses, and retreats
- Cinnabar Resort should be promoted as a facility available to rent
- Infrastructure projects: electricity, sewage system, running water to cabins, telephone, and internet
- Facilities projects: improved accommodations, public washrooms and showers, upgraded cabin kitchens, covered picnic shelters, research space, outdoor gathering places, classrooms, and labs
- Girl Guide camp becomes an education facility, focusing on at-risk youth

### Building Relationships

- The JPRF is a place for gathering, "a hub of activity"
- Opportunities for diverse cultures to work together and learn from each other
- Programs designed to bring individuals together and provide personal enrichment
- Strong families; interpersonal and intergenerational connections
- Tl'azt'enne exposed to UNBC students, staff, structures, and programs
- Relationships with other First Nations are enhanced
- Communities outside partnership are engaged
- Feasibility of joint management partnerships in other areas improves

### Desired Research Projects

- Forest Ecology: natural disturbance, landscape ecology, effects of logging history, Douglas-fir, soil conservation
- Archaeology
- Improved partnership
- Economic development: tourism, value-added, cottage industries
- Education and training
- Regional socio-economic impacts of the JPRF
- Cultural revitalization
- Social well-being
- Traditional knowledge of medicine plants, forest health, stewardship
- Traditional practices: subsistence use, burning
- Water quality, hydrology
- Impacts of sport fisheries
- Sturgeon populations
- Bark beetles
- Climate change
- Forestry: alternative practices, cost-effectiveness, growth and yield, wood products, herbicides and pesticides, social impacts
- Integrated resource management
- Pinchi mine
- Ecological restoration
- Wildlife
- Improved research methods
- Special sites

### Partnership

- Trust between co-management partners
- Understanding and respect for each others' culture and values
- Tl'azt'en values and beliefs are central to the partnership
- Community support for partnership exists
- Working environment is positive and welcomes innovation
- JPRF is held in high regard as a model of co-management

### Forest Stewardship

- Highest standards of forest stewardship are practiced: sustainability, integrating all values, ecosystem-based, maintaining natural systems, exceeding current standards of environmental protection, responsible harvesting
- Incorporation of traditional knowledge, practices, and perspectives into management
- Strong working relationships with Keyoh holders
- Support for personal, cultural, family and ancestral attachments to the land
- Protection of subsistence opportunities; traditional plants and animals are protected
- Protection or enhancement of sites of ecological, cultural, and social importance
- Protection of wildlife/fish populations and habitats, especially hunting and trapping animals, endangered species, and unique ecosystems
- Protection of water, wetlands, riparian areas and soils
- Inventory of wildlife, fish, and streams
- Long-term monitoring and evaluation program
- Ecological restoration of damaged or degraded sites
- Efforts to assist Pinchi Mine remediation
- Roads and access are responsibly managed
- Recreation opportunities exist

### Sharing Knowledge

- JPRF demonstrates that co-management can be effective and viable
- JPRF management experiences are shared
- Knowledge gained through research is shared
- Knowledge is transferred and used by partner organizations
- Collective learning; local/regional First Nations, schools, industry, government agencies, academia utilize knowledge
- Education for the general public is provided; for instance, on First Nations' culture, forest ecology, and forest practices
- Development of cultural and ecological interpretive sites
- Through demonstration of alternatives, JPRF plays an indirect political role

### Research Expectations

- Applied, practical research is conducted
- Research results are implemented and promote change on the JPRF and in other areas
- Research benefits both partners
- Research addresses issues of local/regional concern
- Research priorities address Tl'azt'en Nation needs
- Children and youth are involved in research
- Through research, JPRF provides information for improved decision-making
- Better understanding of natural systems
- Improved forest management and practices
- Better understanding of the environmental impacts of forestry and mining
- New partnerships are formed through research
- Research is monitored and assessed
- Opportunities continue to develop for both partners