

Community Involvement in Coastal Resource Management: A Comparative Study of Maritimes Experience

Prince Edward



Anthony Charles - Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Canada Lisette Wilson - Marine Affairs Program, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada



Coastal Community-University Research Alliance

The Coastal CURA is a partnership of First Nations communities, fishery-related organizations and university partners, to build knowledge and capacity, across Canada's Maritimes, in support of community values, wellbeing and involvement in managing our coasts and oceans. Coastal CURA focuses on both immediate and long term needs in three key ways: (a) participatory community-based research; (b) improving our analytical & evaluative tools and (c) developing organizational & institutional capacity.

Aims and Objectives of the Study

Community partners are actively involved in coastal resource management, whether grassroots or government-led. Their need to participate in such multi-use management may result from a proactive perspective or to defend their access to coastal areas and resources. This paper describes three broad approaches that are being used to engage communities in coastal resource management - in Malpeque Bay (PEI), Annapolis Basin (Nova Scotia) and Saint John Harbour (New Brunswick).

(1) Annapolis Basin: Nova Scotia

Community engagement in coastal resource management within and surrounding the Annapolis Basin has been ongoing since 1996 with various initiatives demonstrating the successful role of community engagement in adjacent coastal ecosystem resource management. Community values underpin the work and define attributes of integrated coastal and ocean management in this area; these values include the integration of social, cultural, environmental and economic spheres. local decision making and research, maintaining cultural identity and integrity, and a multi-stakeholder approach.



Community / grass root capacity building initiatives

(2) Malpeque Bay: Prince Edward Island

In 2006, the idea for developing an integrated management plan for Malpeque Bay - a focus of food harvesting, transportation, recreation and economic development for PEI First Nations for thousands of years - was initiated by the Mi'kmag Confederacy of PEI (MCPEI). A three-propoed strategy to engage and involve the different stakeholders involves (1) land use analysis, (2) qualitative rating for each user group to determine the interactions between different industry sectors, and (3) community consensus meetings to discuss the integrated management plan.



Mi'kmaq Confederacy of PEI holistic integrated management approach

(3) Saint John Harbour: New Brunswick

Saint John Harbour has been both a major commercial/industrial hub and a fishing port. Today, fishing community concerns for the area include: (1) the loss of traditional fishing areas due to industrial projects; (2) the loss of lobster traps and gear from increased vessel traffic, and (3) secure access to fishing wharves, following the tightening of security. A number of stakeholder committees have been established but the ad hoc nature of these committees compounds the problem as there is no one lead government agency to drive an integrated management plan.



Community engagement with industry & government agencies

Acknowledgements

We thank all participants in the Coastal CURA initiative, and particularly those in the Annapolis Basin, Malpeque Bay and Saint John Harbour areas, for their support in this research, Financial support from the Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada is gratefully

Social Spiences and Momerifies Consol do redherabes on Records Council of Canada spiences, humaines du Canada

Canada

Harbour ntegrated maintaining healthy & resilient communities and oastal-ocea Lennox Island First Nation and within different anagemen 240 km2, 6.6m-9m tidal range, watershed covers approximately 55,110 km2. Major rivers - Saint John & Kennebecasis. 96.2 km2, 6.8m-9.3m tidal range, watershed covers approximately, 408 km2. cological description o shallow with numerous shoals, 35 watersheds. Major rivers - Annapolis, Bear, Allians and Moose. covering 461 km2 empty into the Bay. Ramsar Site. he areas Mikmaq, French, British, earlier links with Basques & Passamaquoddy, British American fishing fleets. Impact on diets – Mikmaq. loyalists. Mi'kmaq, French, British, Black loyalists. Habitat Cultural nfluences & mpacts Rural - Fisheries decline (1990's) & ITO's, fluctuation in the size of scallop and lobster fleets. End of hand lining and wild salmon fishery. Reduced herring fishery and access to clam beaches Social impact rom fishery fluctuations in the size of scallop & lobster fleets. End of herring and salm fishery in the harbour. Impacts on watersheds ssels), and farming (e.g atoes). End of wild events almon fishery. Impacts on quaculture from invasive cies and diseases. Fisheries, tourism, agriculture aquaculture, transportation. Lobster & Agriculture, aquaculture, ourism, fisheries, forestry. Malpeque Oyster disease Industry-oil and gas refinery, transportation, fisheries, tourism, fores conomic ocus and clam price fluctuations in 2008-2009. 1915) and fluctuations in obster prices 2008-2009. Fluctuations in lobst prices 2008-2009. luencing Federal, Provin Federal, Provincial, Municipality, First Nation Federal, Provincial, City, Municipality overnance

General Overview of the Study Sites

Contact: Coastal CURA

Saint Mary's University B3H 3C3

Phone: (902) 420-5003 (902) 496-8101 Website: www.coastalcura.ca

Summary

Ecological changes that have occurred across the three areas relate to reduced resources from over-fishing, habitat degradation from pollution. invasive species, and coastal development. Economically, the global meltdown in 2008 has affected specific fisheries, and the loss of beach access, wharf space and gear further threatens the resilience of community livelihoods. Some of the most notable social and cultural changes have been the change in diets for First Nation People, increasing marginalization of small scale fisheries and the reduced diversity of livelihood options. Governance problems relate to confusion caused by multi-government agency mandates and by differing understandings of integrated management terms and concepts.

With respect to the leadership process of coastal resource management, all three areas build their foundation heavily on community engagement and participation, but the proposed leadership in each of these three areas differs. For the Annapolis Basin the focus is on grass root community and First Nation leadership, for Saint John Harbour the call is for a lead government agency to facilitate harbour planning and operations, while for Malpeque Bay, MCPEI is initiating approaches for integrated management.

Selected Literature

Sylingbolland Reviews of a Michael Memorial Sylingbolland Review of the Michael Sylingbolland Reviews of a Michael Sylingbolland Review of the Michael Sylingbolland Reviews of the Michael Sylingbolland Reviews of the Sylingbolland Reviews of the Sylingbolland Reviews of the Michael Sylingbolland Reviews of