



People in Places

Engaging Together in Integrated Resource Management

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

June 27-29, 2011



Conference Program & Book of Abstracts

People in Places

June 27-29, 2011

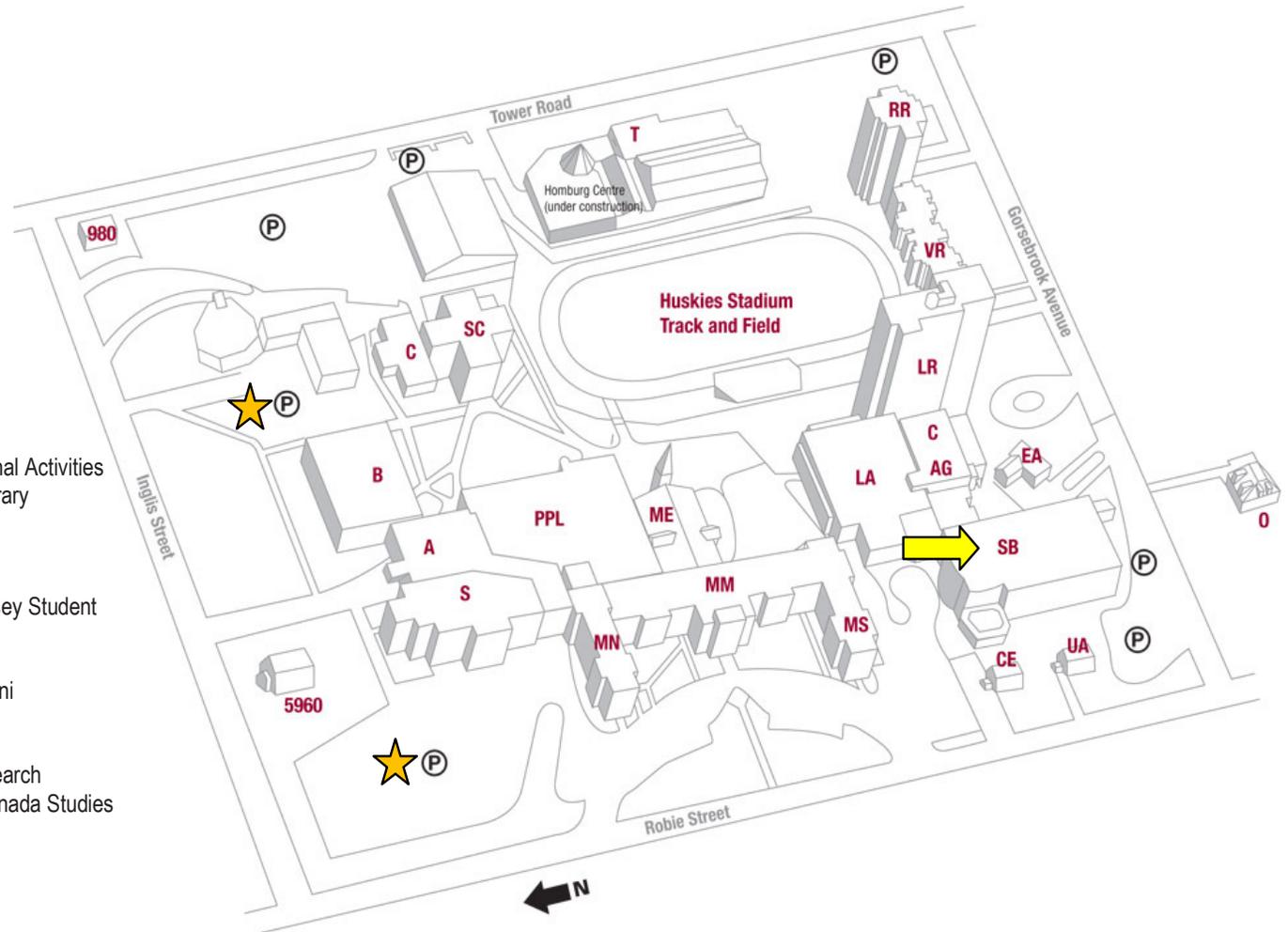
Location of Events

Sobey Building
 Saint Mary's University
 923 Robie St. Halifax, NS

Parking Information

If you are driving, you will need to purchase a parking pass at the Registration table (\$5 per day).

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| A Atrium | O The Oaks/International Activities |
| AA Alumni Arena | PPL Patrick Power Library |
| AG Art Gallery | RR Rice Residence |
| B Burke Building | S Science Building |
| C Cafeteria | SB Sobey Building |
| CE Continuing Education | SC O'Donnell Hennessey Student Centre |
| EA External Affairs | T The Tower |
| LA Loyola Academic Complex | UA Development/Alumni |
| LR Loyola Residence | VR Vanier Residence |
| ME McNally East Wing | 980 TESL Centre |
| MM McNally Main | 5960 Gorsebrook Research Institute for Atlantic Canada Studies |
| MN McNally North Wing | |
| MS McNally South Wing | |



Lost? Call Madelaine Patterson, Conference Coordinator @ 902 880 2737 for assistance.

WELCOME TO PEOPLE IN PLACES!



Welcome to People in Places. By now, you know that this conference has been organized by something called the Coastal CURA (or 'Coastal Community-University Research Alliance'). The Coastal CURA is a six-year collaboration among community, fishery and academic partners, exploring how to support and promote meaningful involvement of coastal communities in decision-making about the coast, notably in the Canadian Maritimes. While our work is by no means done, we in the Coastal CURA see this gathering, People in Places, as a celebration of our years of partnership, and we are grateful you have chosen to join us.

We tried from the start to design a conference that includes the diverse mix of ingredients we've had in our own work, and in so doing, to create a conference like no other. Most importantly, we have insisted all along that this must be a meeting that brings community and university – as well as government, industry and others – together in equal measure.

A quick word about the conference title. It is just a few words, but there is a big message, and some history, in those words. First, like so many, our Coastal CURA work has focused on relationships among people, and on ideas of place-based management, but we know it is not enough to focus separately on people and on places. The key, it seems, is ensuring respect for People in Places. The conference sub-title, meanwhile, reflects an evolution from an earlier collaboration on community-based fishery management, with the theme *Communities Managing Fisheries Together*. We broadened this in the Coastal CURA to all coastal issues, with our project sub-title *Communities Managing Coasts Together*. This conference covers a still wider range of resources, but keeps the philosophy of 'managing together', leading to the sub-title: Engaging Together in Integrated Resource Management. So the conference title reflects the key message of resource management and governance being about people, in place-based communities, working together.

Speaking of working together, this conference is the result of many people doing just that. The conference simply would not have happened if not for the hard work and real dedication of our Coastal CURA Coordinator, Madelaine Patterson. Our Conference Planning Committee members contributed wonderfully, including Courtney Parlee (pre-conference tours), Kate Bigney-Wilner (student day), Marley Levins (logistics) and Lisette Wilson (planning and operations). We also greatly appreciated the advice of our Advisory Committee members – Justin Huston, Tim Hall, Merle Sowman, Silvia Salas, Chantal Gagnon, Marc Allain, Barb Neis, Steve Plante, Evelyn Pinkerton, Fikret Berkes, Rob Stephenson and Dan Lane. Finally, we are very grateful to the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) for funding Coastal CURA in the first place, and now for providing a conference grant to make People in Places possible. We also thank our other conference sponsors – the International Development Research Centre, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, the Nova Scotia Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture (on behalf of other provincial departments), and Saint Mary's University.

Now let's get on with telling some stories, sharing some ideas, and together, moving forward in the directions we share. Have a great time!



Tony Charles, For the Coastal CURA team

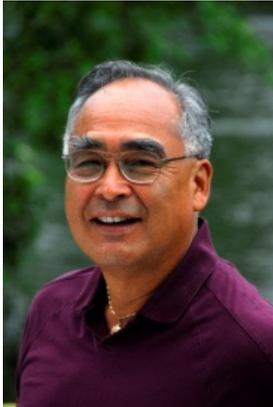
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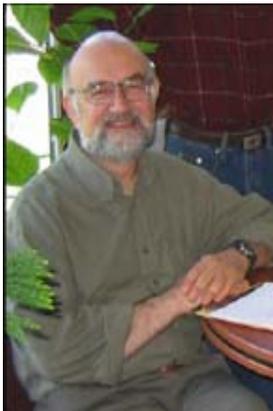
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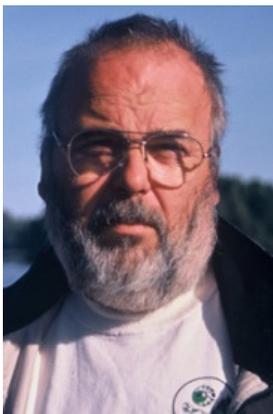
KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



Clifford Atleo was born and raised in Ahousaht, BC. He worked for the Native Brotherhood of BC from 1978-1989. During this time, he was appointed as a Commissioner to the Pacific Salmon Treaty. He served on the Pacific Advisory Regional Council, a senior advisory group to the Minister of Fisheries and also served on the Salmon Enhancement Board. From 1993–2005, he served as a Chief Negotiator for Ahousaht, in the modern day treaty making process. He initiated a joint management model for fisheries, called the West Coast Aquatic Management Board, now known as West Coast Aquatic, where he served as a co-chair from 2002–2007. During the same period he also served on the International Halibut Commission. Currently, Clifford is the Nuu-chah-nulth Tribal Council President.



Fikret Berkes is Distinguished Professor of Natural Resources at the University of Manitoba, and holds the Canada Research Chair in Community-based Resource Management. He has worked with the coastal communities and resources of all three coasts of Canada. Fikret has devoted most of his professional life to investigating the relations between societies and their resources, and to examining the conditions under which the "tragedy of the commons" may be avoided. He is the author of *Sacred Ecology* (2008) and the editor of a number of books including *Adaptive Co-management* (2007) and *Navigating Social-Ecological Systems* (2003).



Dan Edwards is a fourth generation commercial fishermen whose family has lived and fished from Ucluelet for over 60 years. After being involved in numerous land use planning processes in Clayoquot Sound, he initiated the West Coast Sustainability Association, a native and non-native organization focused on establishing community-based management in the WCVI area. He served as Executive Director of the WCSA, as director of the Regional Aquatic Management Society, and as Councilor for the Village of Ucluelet. He is a director of the BC Dogfishing Association, a member of the Canadian Fisheries and Allied Workers Union, and an alternate on the Clayoquot Biosphere Trust board. Dan is presently the Executive Director of the Area A crab fleet out of Prince

Rupert and an active fishermen on a longline vessel in the integrated groundfish fishery in B.C. He continues to participate on the Commercial Fishing Caucus for groundfish, which helped to develop the integrated groundfish process and until recently was the Labour Representative on the West Coast Aquatic Board, a process he was the community negotiator for during the late nineties when this board was brought into existence in order to implement the Oceans Act.

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



Evelyn Pinkerton is a maritime anthropologist (Simon Fraser University) who has integrated common property theory and cultural/political ecology in considering the role communities play in the management of adjacent renewable natural resources. She has played a key role in developing the theory and practice of power-sharing and stewardship through co-management agreements. She has published over 40 peer-reviewed articles on fisheries and forestry co-management arrangements, and in *Fisheries that Work* (1995, co-authored with Martin Weinstein), began to develop a more comprehensive framework for analyzing and comparing co-management arrangements. This work has since evolved into analysis of the developmental sequence of types of co-management rights and activities.



Merle Sowman is the Director of the EEU and Associate Professor in the Department of Environmental and Geographical Sciences at UCT. She obtained her PhD in the field of integrated coastal management from UCT in 1994, and has been involved in research and teaching in the field of integrated environmental management with a particular focus on coastal and small-scale fishery systems since then. Her interests range from integrating sustainability principles into local planning processes, governance of coastal and small-scale fisheries in southern Africa, to exploring practical ways of incorporating human dimensions into marine protected area planning and management. Merle serves on UCT's Social Responsiveness Committee which encourages academic engagement in community issues and is working to promote the recognition of the value of such university-community partnerships across the university.



Jackie Sunde is currently a part time researcher and PhD student at the University of Cape Town Environmental Evaluation Unit; she is also the Chair of the Coordinating Committee of the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers, ICSF. Until March 2010, she was the Policy Research and Advocacy coordinator at an NGO working with small scale fishing communities, the Masifundise Development Trust. Prior to this Jackie worked as a researcher in the social development sector in South Africa, with a particular interest in feminist research, rural development and land reform.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEES

Local Planning Committee

Randy Angus

The Mi'kmaq Confederacy of Prince Edward Island

Kate Bigney-Wilner

Interdisciplinary PhD Program, Dalhousie University

Tony Charles

Principal Investigator, Coastal CURA
Professor, Saint Mary's University

Donna Curtis

Interdisciplinary PhD Program,
University of New Brunswick

Courtenay Parlee

University of New Brunswick

Madelaine Patterson

Coastal CURA Coordinator

Hubert Saulnier

Fundy Fixed Gear Council

Carolea White

Fundy Fixed Gear Council

Melanie Wiber

Professor, Anthropology Dept., University of
New Brunswick

Lisette Wilson

Interdisciplinary PhD Program / Marine Affairs,
Dalhousie University

Sheena Young

Fundy North Fishermen's Association

Advisory Committee

Marc Allain

Independent Consultant, Canadian Council of
Professional Fish Harvesters (CCPFH)

Fikret Berkes

Professor, University of Manitoba
Natural Resources Institute

Chantal Gagnon

Executive Director, Southern Gulf of St.
Lawrence Coalition on Sustainability

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Regional Manager, DFO, Oceans and Coastal
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Justin Huston

Coastal Zone Advisor, NS Fisheries &
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Dan Lane

Professor, University of Ottawa
School of Management

Barb Neis

Professor, Memorial University
Sociology

Evelyn Pinkerton

Professor, Simon Fraser University
Resource and Environmental Management

Steve Plante

Professor, University of Quebec at Rimouski
Regional, Social and Territorial Development

Silvia Salas

Unidad Mérida del Centro de Investigación y
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Merle Sowman

Professor, Environmental Evaluation Unit
University of Cape Town

Robert Stephenson

Principal Investigator
NSERC Canadian Capture Fisheries Network

SESSION CHAIRS & VOLUNTEERS

Marc Allain

Canadian Capture Fisheries
Research Network

Randy Angus

The Mi'kmaq Confederacy of
Prince Edward Island

Kristina Benoit

Dalhousie University

Kate Bigney-Wilner

Dalhousie University
(Student Workshop)

Sarah Bood

Saint Thomas University

Chris Burbidge

Dalhousie University

Mauricio Castrejon Mendoza

Dalhousie University

Bridget Connolly

Stanford University

Jarrett Corke

WWF-Canada

Donna Curtis

University of New Brunswick

Nancy Doubleday

McMaster University

Velta Douglas

University of New Brunswick

Samantha Dutka

Dalhousie University

Mairi Edgar

Dalhousie University

Kayleigh Grieve

Dalhousie University

Michel Guitard

NB Film Co-op

Katie Jewett

Stanford University

Catherine Joudrey

Dalhousie University

Dan Lane

University of Ottawa

Marc Leopold

IRD / Fisheries Department of
Vanuatu

Marley Levins

Saint Mary's University
(SMU Logistics)

Rachel Long

Saint Mary's University

Laura Loucks

West Coast Aquatic

Mary-Frances Lynch

Dalhousie University

Jana MacDonald

Dalhousie University

Margo Macgregor

Dalhousie University

Sharmalene Mendis-Millard

University of Waterloo

Leigh-Anne Outhouse

Dalhousie University

Courtenay Parlee

University of New Brunswick
(Field Trips)

Leigh Paulseth

Dalhousie University

Steve Plante

University of Quebec at Rimouski

Melina Puley

Dalhousie University

Silvia Salas

Unidad Mérida del Centro de
Investigación y de Estudios
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Hubert Saulnier

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Fundy Fixed Gear Council

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NSERC Canadian Capture
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Heather Squires

Deakin University, Australia

Karen Traversy

Coastal Coalition of Nova Scotia

Katie Waitt

Citco, Halifax

Carolea White

Fundy Fixed Gear Council

Melanie Wiber

University of New Brunswick

Lisette Wilson

Dalhousie University
(Planning and Operations)

Sheena Young

Fundy North Fishermen's
Association

CONFERENCE EVALUATION FORM

Please Submit at the Registration Table

Optional: Fill out your personal details if you would like to receive a summary report from the conference evaluation

Name: _____ Email: _____

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION

(1.1) Affiliation (please check one)

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community/Community Based Organization | <input type="checkbox"/> Government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Academic/University | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Profit/Non-Government | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

(1.2) How did you hear about the conference (please check one)

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal CURA Website | <input type="checkbox"/> Poster |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Email Promotion | <input type="checkbox"/> Postcard |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Word of Mouth | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

(1.3) Please tell us what your top three reasons were for attending this conference?

(A)

(B)

(C)

(2) CONFERENCE OBJECTIVES

(2.1) How well do you think the conference was able to further the role of rural and aboriginal communities' in integrated natural resource management for coastal, forest, watershed and other systems?

(2.2) How well do you think the conference was able to showcase local and international innovations in participatory research and collaborative partnerships focusing on natural resource management?

(2.3) How well do you think the conference was able to create space for communities to express the values they would like to see furthered in integrated natural resource management policy and planning?

(2.4) How well do you think the conference was able to create space for community-government collaborations?

(3) CONFERENCE STRUCTURE

(3.1) What comments and/or suggestions do you have on the current format of the conference?

Welcome Reception

Presentation Sessions

Discussions

Workshops

Film Festival

Plenary Sessions

Keynote speakers

Cultural presentations

Field trip (Digby)

Field trip (Port Mouton Bay)

Banquet

(3.2) What sessions and/or part of the conference were the most interesting and why?

(3.3) What emerging issues/research areas should be considered for future programs/follow up?

(3.4) Please provide any other comments/suggestions you have regarding the conference?

(4) CONFERENCE LOGISTICS (Please circle your response)

Item	Poor	Good	Excellent			
Pre-conference Communication	1	2	3	4	5	NA
Registration Function	1	2	3	4	5	NA
Level of registration fee and payment process	1	2	3	4	5	NA
Guidance received	1	2	3	4	5	NA
Conference facilities	1	2	3	4	5	NA
Hospitality service	1	2	3	4	5	NA
Hotel/residential facilities	1	2	3	4	5	NA
Field trips?	1	2	3	4	5	NA
Coffee/refresh. breaks	1	2	3	4	5	NA
Welcome reception	1	2	3	4	5	NA
Luncheons?	1	2	3	4	5	NA
Field trips?	1	2	3	4	5	NA
Banquet	1	2	3	4	5	NA
Airports (arrival/dept)	1	2	3	4	5	NA
Shuttle service/taxi	1	2	3	4	5	NA
Other Comments:						
<i>Please feel free to add another page to your evaluation for additional comments! Thank You!</i>						

Program at a Glance

Saturday June 25 th 2011		Pre-Conference Events
8:00am-5:00pm	Foyer, Sobey Building	Registration
Sunday June 26 th 2011		Pre-Conference Events
8:00am-9:00pm	Foyer, Sobey Building	Registration
Pick Up @ 5:40am – Dalhousie Residences – Risley Hall Pick Up @ 5:50am – Lord Nelson Hotel		Digby Field Trip
Pick Up @ 6:30am – Dalhousie Residences – Risley Hall Pick Up @ 6:35am – Lord Nelson Hotel Pick Up @ 6:40am – Garden South Park Inn Pick Up @ 6:50am – Westin Hotel		Port Mouton Field Trip
9:00am – 5:00pm	4 th Floor Lounge, Sobey Building	Student Workshop
6:30pm-7:30pm	4 th Floor Lounge, Sobey Building	People In Places Opening Reception
7:30pm-8:30pm	Scotia Bank Theatre, Sobey Building	Coastal CURA Film Premiere <i>"A Coastal Partnership: Stories Of Maritimes Integrated Management" A Film By Sarah Bood</i>

Session Legend:

-  **Theme 1:** Participatory Action Research Towards Innovative Change
-  **Theme 2:** Knowledge Mobilization and Transformative Learning
-  **Theme 3:** Engaging With Power, Relationship Building and Governance
-  **Theme 4:** Enhancing Resilient Livelihoods and Natural Environments
-  **Theme 5:** Crosscutting Themes

Notes: Rooms SB260, SB265 and SB415 are in the Sobey building and rooms L273 and L275 are in the Loyola Building

Monday June 27th 2011 - Reflecting On The Past

AM

8.00am-9.30pm	Foyer, Sobey Building	Registration
8:45-9:15am	Scotia Bank Theatre	Opening Program Tony Charles Colin Dodds (President, Saint Mary's University) Mi'kmaq Grand Council (Shubenacadie) Representative TBA
9:15-10:30am	Scotia Bank Theatre	Keynote Addresses Presenters: Clifford Atleo Sr: Hishshuk Ish Tsawalk - Everything Is One Dan Edwards: The Importance Of Including Communities Of Place And Local Fisheries In The Development Of Fisheries Policy Session Chair: Tony Charles

10:30-11:00am: Break: Foyer, Scotia Bank Theatre, Sobey Building

	Room SB260 Community Engagement In Governance I Chair: Karen Traversy	Room SB265 Local Knowledge Chair: Velta Douglas	Room L273 Communities & Coastal Management: International Perspectives Chair: Robert Stephenson	Room L275 Communities & Fisheries Management: International Perspectives Chair: Marc Allain	Room SB415 Community Stakeholder Engagement in the Maritimes Chair: Donna Curtis
11:00-11:25	Mark Bouman & Laurel Ross ECCo Location: A Place-Based Approach To Enhancing Cultural And Biological Diversity In A Complex Great Lakes Coastal Region	Mya Wheeler Wiens Common Land, Common Ground: Imagining Sense Of Place Connections Among Local People In Kenova, Ontario	Dan Lane The C-Change ICURA: Community Adaptation To Coastal Climate: Canada And The Caribbean	Silvia Salas Participatory Approach To Implement Development Programs In Coastal Communities: The Case Of The Lobster Fishery In Yucatan, Mexico	Jennifer Ford What We Heard: Lessons From DFO's Consultation To Select The Next Area Of Interest On The Eastern Scotian Shelf For Marine Protected Area Designation
11:30-11:55	Martin Barriteau Sustainable Integrated Development And Biodiversity Conservation In The Grenadine Islands	Sue Nichols Mobilizing Local Knowledge To Bridge Information Gaps In Climate Change Adaptation Planning	Cristiana Seixas Collaborative Coastal Management In Brazil: Accomplishments, Opportunities And Challenges	Ana Minerva Arce Ibarra A Review Of The Different Meanings Of Fishing For The Maya: Some Field Experiences From Mexico's Lowland Maya Area	Jessie Davies & Glen Herbert The Southwest New Brunswick Marine Resources Planning Initiative: Community And Government Learning From One Another
12:00-12:25	Peggy Smith & Denise Golden First Nations And Climate Change In The Boreal Forest Of Northern Ontario: A Collaborative Approach To Research And Shared Learning	Sheena Young Fishermen's Observations Of The Impact Of Aquaculture On Inshore Fisheries, Southwest New Brunswick	Bruce Johnson Developing Facilitation To Assist Stakeholder Engagement And Public Participation In Coastal And Marine Environments; A UK Perspective	Marc Leopold The Success Story Of The Co-Management Of A Sea-Cucumber Fishery (New Caledonia, South Pacific)	Rabindra Singh Historical And Present Local Community Involvement In Musquash Estuary Resource Use And Protection

12:30-1:30pm: Lunch - Loyola Conference Hall

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Monday June 27th 2011- Reflecting On The Past

PM

	<p>Room SB260 Community Engagement In Governance II Chair: Heather Squires</p>	<p>Room SB265 Knowledge & Governance Chair: Courtenay Parlee</p>	<p>Saint Mary's University Art Gallery Talking Circle I Rapporteur: Sarah Bood</p>	<p>Room L275 Communities & Forest Management Chair: Sharmalene Mendis-Millard</p>	<p>Room SB415 Participatory Research & Decision Support Tools Chair: Randy Angus</p>
1:30-1:55	<p>Steve Plante Community Involvement And Participatory Action Research</p>	<p>Josephine Savaris Governance At Varying Levels Geared For Effective Mangrove Management: The Kii Experience</p>	<p>Talking Circle: Engaging Traditional Knowledge In Research And Decision-Making <i>Facilitators: Walter Bayha, Alice Martin And Deborah Simmons</i></p> <p>Talking Circle Process For Sharing Stories About Challenges – And Positive Experiences That Can Be The Basis For Moving Forward. The Focal Point For The Talking Circle Will Be The Experiences Of Indigenous And Non-Indigenous Participants Experienced In Traditional Knowledge Research.</p>	<p>Lynn Palmer & Peggy Smith Emerging Partnerships Between Municipalities And First Nation Communities: New Institutional Arrangements Under Community-Based Forest Management In Northern Ontario</p>	<p>Oswaldo Huchim Participatory Research To Improve Stock Conditions And Fishers Health: The Lobster Fisheries In Yucatan</p>
2:00-2:25	<p>Tony Charles A Comparative Analysis Of Community Engagement In Coastal Management</p>	<p>Donna Curtis The Role Of Information And Knowledge Within Integrated Coastal Management – A Case Study Analysis From The Canadian Maritime Provinces Of New Brunswick And Prince Edward Island</p>		<p>Victoria Kramkowski-Epner Landscapes In Transition: Planning For Multi-Scale Challenges, Uncertainty And Long-Term Futures In Post-Productivist Forest-Dependent Regions</p>	<p>Heather Coleman Good Practices For Decision Support Tools</p>
2:30-2:55	<p>Kate Sherren Tackling Tree Decline With Graziers In Australia's Sheep-Wheat Belt</p>	<p>Susan Machum Participatory Action Research And The Challenge Of Negotiating Multiple Agendas In Social Policy Research</p>		<p>Baburam Rijal Community Forest Management: An Opportunity Of Integral Rural Development, Community Based Biodiversity Conservation And Environment Protection: A Case Study From Nepal</p>	<p>Kim Baldwin The Development Of A Participatory Marine Resource And Space-Use Information System For The Grenadine Islands And Its' Implications For Enabling Interactive Governance</p>
<p>3:00-3:15: Break: Foyer, Scotia Bank Theatre, Sobey Building</p>					
3:15-4:30	<p>Scotia Bank Theatre, Sobey Building</p>		<p>Plenary Session: Bringing Community And Fisheries Together: Challenges For Integrated Projects Presenters: Bonnie McCay, Carol Penton, & Gordon Slade Session Chair: Sheena Young</p>		

3

**People In Places Film Festival: 7:00-9:30pm, McNally Theatre
Auditorium, McNally Main, Saint Mary's University (923 Robie St.)**

Ricardo Torres: Recovering Mangrove Cover In Mahahual, Mexico

Alison Shott: Change has Come

Kathleen Blanchard: Cod: Renewing A Bountiful Catch

Jean-Michel Boré & Marc Leopold: The Success Story Of The Co-
Management Of A Sea-Cucumber Fishery

Dawn Foxcroft: Nashuk Youth Council Digital Stories

Bridget Connolly & Katie Jewett: Preserving The Catch

Sarah Bood & Coastal Cura: A Coastal Partnership: Maritime Stories
Of Integrated Management

Tuesday June 28 th 2011 - Iterative Learning In The Present			AM		
8:00am-6:30pm	Sobey Lobby	Registration			
9:00-9:15am	Scotia Bank Theatre	Announcements - Tony Charles			
9:15-10:30am	Scotia Bank Theatre	Keynote Addresses Power In Partnerships And Governance In Process: Reflections On University And Community Engagement In South Africa Presenters: Jackie Sunde & Merle Sowman Session Chair: Marc Allain			
10:30-11:00am: Break: Foyer, Scotia Bank Theatre, Sobey Building					
	Room SB260 Aboriginal & Practitioners Knowledge I Chair: TBD	Room SB265 Transformative Learning & Story Telling Chair: Nancy Doubleday	Room L273 Engaging With Power Chair: Carolea White	Room SB415 Communities & Watershed Management Chair: Steve Plante	Room L275 Discussion Session: Rapporteur: Kayleigh Grieve
11:00-11:25	Sana Kavanah A "Good Feed": Reverence For Eels As A Guiding Principle Of Traditional Ecological Knowledge And Management Among Participants In The Mi'kmaq Food And Ceremonial Fishery In Unama'ki, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Canada	Tanya Markvart Community Aggregate Resource Management In Ontario: Local Issues And Opportunities	Melanie Wiber Places And Power: Governmentality And Integrated Coastal Management	Irene Novaczek Mapping Social And Cultural Values In Pei	Biosphere Reserves: A Practitioner's Panel Co Chairs: Sharmalene Mendis-Millard & Scott Slocombe <i>Panelists:</i> Shanna Fiddler Laura Loucks Liz Maccormick Brad Toms Kejimikujik National Park Representative What May Be Learned From Biosphere Reserves About What Integrated Resource Management Means, How It Can Be Implemented, And The Role Of The UNESCO BR Concept And Its Application?
11:30-11:55	Jen Daniels Exploring Linkages Between Identity And Territory In Place-Based Resource Governance	Kelly Poirier & Jennifer Spencer "Good Stories Keep On Going": The Story Of The Tsawalk Partnership	Kate Bigney-Wilner Integrated Management In Canada's Bay Of Fundy: A Critical Policy Analysis	Alison Shott The Nexus Of Citizen Action, Perceived Quality Of Life And The Environment In The Stanley River Watershed Of PEI	
12:00-12:25	Claire Hutton Coastal First Nations - Community Based Monitoring In The Great Bear Rainforest		Nicolaas Waldeck & Henk Smith Power In Place: Protecting Living Law And Local Knowledge In Coastal Planning Processes	Ken Caine Water Hearts And Cultural Landscapes: Practical Understanding And Natural Resource Management In The Northwest Territories, Canada	
12:30-1:30: Lunch: Loyola Conference Hall					

Tuesday June 28th 2011 - Iterative Learning In The Present

PM

	<p>Room SB260 Aboriginal & Practitioners Knowledge II Chair: Melina Puley</p>	<p>Room SB265 Education & Knowledge Transfer Chair: Melanie Wiber</p>	<p>Room L273 Building Partnerships For Effective Stewardship Chair: Dan Lane</p>	<p>Room SB415 Socio-Ecological Resilience & Risk Management Chair: Silvia Salas</p>	<p>Room L275 Workshop: Film As A Tool For Community Voice Rapporteurs: Bridget Connolly & Katie Jewett</p>
1:30-1:55	<p>Walter Bayha, Alice Martin & Deborah Simmons Stories, Harvesting, And Relationships: Renewing Indigenous Land Stewardship</p>	<p>Velta Douglas Ecological Literacy In Coastal Issues: Comparisons Of A New Brunswick City And A Northern Community</p>	<p>Courtenay Parlee Alternative Dispute Resolution: Can It Advance The Stated Policies Of Integrated Management In Canadian Fisheries And Oceans?</p>	<p>Elise Mayrand Sharing Of Local And Scientific Knowledge As A Tool To Co-Construct A Resilience Strategy In A Coastal Community</p>	<p>Sarah Bood & Martha Stiegman Martha Stiegman, Director Of "<i>In Defense Of Our Treaties</i>" And Sarah Bood, Director Of "<i>Sharing The Waters</i>" Will Present Their Films And Talk About How Film Was Used To Help Two Communities Share Their Stories With The General Public. After Talking About Their Experiences, Martha And Sarah Will Facilitate A Discussion On How To Produce A Film That Represents A Community Of People, The Challenges One Might Encounter When Taking On Such A Project, And The Positive Outcomes That Can Result.</p>
2:00-2:25	<p>Doug Aberly & Brian Wadhams No Permission Required: Walking The Talk In First Nation Natural Resources Stewardship</p>	<p>Coral Voss Contributions Of Traditional Ecological Knowledge To Conservation Strategies: The Impacts Of Cultural Context, Spiritual Frameworks And Educational Systems</p>	<p>Geoff Le Boutillier The St. Margaret's Bay Stewardship Association</p>	<p>Laura Loucks Reflections On Resilience And Integrated Marine Planning In Clayoquot Sound</p>	
2:30-2:55	<p>Amy Thompson The Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board: An Example Of Northern Co-Management</p>	<p>Francis First Charger Using Elders In The Educational Institution</p>		<p>Lisette Wilson Understanding The Relationship Between Risk And Resilience In A Small-Scale Coastal Social-Ecological Fishery System</p>	
<p>3:00-3:15 Break: Foyer, Scotia Bank Theatre, Sobeys Building</p>					
3:15-4:30	<p>Scotia Bank Theatre, Sobeys Building</p>	<p>Plenary Session: The Current State Of Aboriginal Resource Management Panel: Ana Minerva Arce Ibarra, Walter Bayha, Alice Martin, Brian Wadhams Session Chair: Randy Angus</p>			

People In Places Poster Session – Loyola Conference Hall, Loyola Building, Saint Mary’s University (923 Robie St.)

4:30-6:00PM

Martin Barriteau: Sustainable Integrated Development And Biodiversity Conservation In The Grenadine Islands

Rod Beresford: Working Together To Re-Establish The Bras D’or Oyster Industry

Jacklyn Chisholm-Lightbourne: Community Driven Sustainable Development In South Eleuthera, Bahamas: A Local Participatory Governance Model

Jarrett Corke: Protecting Canadian Shark Populations

Shelly Ann Cox: The Cultural Context Of The Sea Urchin Fisheries Of Barbados And St. Lucia: A Muse For Artistic Pursuits

Cecilia Bastos Da Costa Accioly: Teacher Training Curriculum In Performing Arts: Optimized Place-Based Education Environment For Cultural, Social, And Environmental Equity

Nancy Doubleday: Coastal Communities And Ecohealth

Jacob Etzkorn: Assessing The Contribution Of Marine Ecosystems To Local Communities: The Marine Economy Of The Mount Waddington Regional District.

Kaitlin Fahey: Managing Adaption To Environmental Change In Coastal Communities: Canada & The Caribbean

Deirdre Jafferally: Local Scale Arapaima Fish Management In The North Rupununi, Guyana: Lessons Learned

Jodi Johnston: Implications Of Climate Change For Inuit Marine Harvesting: A Case Study Of Narwhal Adaptive Co-Management In Arctic Bay, Nunavut

Rachel Long: The Key Elements Of Ecosystem-Based Management And An Assessment Of Their Application In 3 Fisheries In The Bay Of Fundy

Elizabeth McCormick: The Bras D’or Lake Biosphere Reserve Association: Supporting Balanced And Sustainable Development In An Ecologically And Culturally Diverse Watershed

Amanda Mackenzie & Kraig Babin: Engaging Fishermen In Right Whale Stewardship

Hooman Mostofi: Coastal Communities Impacts, Vulnerabilities And Resilience Under Environmental Threats: Decision Support With Community Participation

Sheila Omom: Hiv/Aids And Artisanal Fisheries: A Case Study Of Lake Victoria Kenya

Monik Richard: Clean Annapolis River Project’s River Guardian Program: 20 Years Of Successful Community Watershed Management

Shannon Scott-Tibbetts: Fishermen and Scientists Research Society Lobster Recruitment Index from Standard Traps (LRIST)

Catherine Sabinot: Governance And Resource Management In Native And Migrant Communities On Gabon Coast

Hubert Saulnier: Hubert Saulnier Pioneering Seafood Traceability in the Atlantic Lobster Fishery

Glyn Sharp: An Inuit Seaweed Industry In Nunavik, Quebec, Canada

Ruth Smith & Ron Loucks: A Community’s Experience With Salmon Aquaculture - Port Mouton Bay, Nova Scotia

Titus Tienaah: Community-Based Participation In Coastal Management Through Local Knowledge

Daniel Utting: Coastal Hazard Mapping For Community Planning, An Example From Yarmouth

Coral Voss: Contributions Of Traditional Ecological Knowledge To Conservation Strategies: The Impacts Of Cultural Context, Spiritual Frameworks And Educational Systems

Carolea White: Fundy Fixed Gear Council: Community-Based Governance By Inshore Fishermen In The Bay Of Fundy

Melanie Zurba: Caring For Country Through Participatory Art: An Emerging Method For Exploring Regional Values And Aspirations

Wednesday June 29th 2011 - Policy And Planning For The Future

AM

8:00am-5:00pm	Foyer, Sobeys Building	Registration
9:00 -9:15am	Scotia Bank Theatre	Announcements – Tony Charles
9:15-10:30am	Scotia Bank Theatre	Keynote Addresses: Where Do We Go From Here? Presenters: Evelyn Pinkerton: The Role Of The Moral Economy In 21st Century Strategies For Community-Based Resource Management Fikret Berkes: What Have We Learned About Building Knowledge And Capacity Through Participatory Networks? Session Chair: Hubert Saulnier

10:30-11:00am: Break: Foyer, Scotia Bank Theatre, Sobeys Building

	<p>Room L275 Workshop: Helping Coastal Communities Anticipate And Plan For Future Climates Rapporteur: Chris Burbidge</p>	<p>Room SB265 Community University Research For Recovery Alliance I Rapporteur: Kristina Benoit</p>	<p>Room L273 Discussion Session: Uu-A-Thluk Rapporteur: Leigh Paulseth</p>	<p>Room SB415 Community Engagement: Working Across Different Scales & Issues Chair: Mauricio Castrejon</p>	<p>Room SB260 Coastal Livelihoods Chair: Marc Leopold</p>	
11:00-11:25	<p>Anne Warburton (Elemental Sustainability) And Kyle Mckenzie (Planadapt)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What Are Our Greatest Hopes For Community-Based Climate Adaptation Planning? 2. How Does The Inclusion Of Scenario Planning Differ From What's Been The Typical Planning Approach? 3. How Can We Make Sure Efforts In Planning For Climate Adaptation, And Integrated Ocean & Coastal Management Inform And Complement Each Other? 	<p>Barb Neis Laying The Foundations For Fisheries Recovery On Newfoundland's West Coast</p>	<p>Don Hall & Dawn Foxcroft Uu-A-Thluk (Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council's Fisheries Department)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How Can We Create Collective, Collaborative Resource Management Between Communities That Honour Nations' Differences Yet Provide Advantages To All Nations Involved? 2. How Will Recognition Of Aboriginal Rights And Title Improve The Decision Making Authority Of First Nations? 	<p>Heather Squires Participatory Modeling And Stakeholder Knowledge Systems</p>	<p>Glyn Sharp Inuit Development And Management Of Seaweed Resources In Nunavik, Quebec, Canada</p>	
11:30-11:55		<p>Deatra Walsh How Fish Ends Up On The Table: Fish Commodity Chains And Networks</p>		<p>Kristen Lowitt Exploring Opportunities For Fisheries-Tourism Development In The Bonne Bay Region Of Newfoundland</p>	<p>Hooman Mostofi Coastal Communities Impacts, Vulnerabilities and Resilience under Environmental Threats: Decision Support with Community Participation</p>	<p>Shannon Arnold Changing How We Get Our Fish: Community Supported Fisheries</p>
12:00-12:25		<p>Anita Best & Mandy Ryan School Work: Fisheries Stewardship And Marine Careers</p>		<p>TBD</p>	<p>Ashley Sprague Voices For Our Coast</p>	

12.30-1:30pm: Lunch: Loyola Conference Hall

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Wednesday June 29th 2011 - Policy And Planning For The Future PM

	<u>Room L275</u> Workshop: A Coastal Act For Nova Scotia: To Advise Or Regulate? Rapporteur: Chris Burbidge	<u>Room SB265</u> Community University Research For Recovery Alliance II Rapporteur: Rachel Long	<u>Saint Mary's University Art Gallery</u> Talking Circle II Rapporteur: Sarah Bood	<u>Room SB415</u> Communities & Coastal Fisheries Chair: Cristiana Seixas
1:30-1:55	Coastal Coalition Of Nova Scotia (CCNS) 1. What Policies, Laws, And Regulations Are Needed To Achieve Effective Coastal Management In Nova Scotia? 2. How Have Coastal Communities Effectively Participated In Coastal Management? 3. Under What Circumstances Do Multi-Stakeholder Advisory Bodies Perform Effectively?	Kathleen Blanchard Combining Harvester Knowledge With Science In Educational Materials For Marine Species At Risk	Talking Circle II: Engaging Traditional Knowledge In Research And Decision-Making Facilitators: Walter Bayha, Alice Martin And Deborah Simmons	Natalie Schell Perceptions Of Co-Management Theory And Practice In Small-Scale Fisheries In South Africa
2:00-2:25		Anita Best Pride Of Place: The Great Northern Peninsula Heritage Network		Shelly Ann Cox Adaptive Co-Management: An Innovative Approach To The Management Of The Sea Urchin Fisheries In Barbados And St. Lucia
2:30-2:55		Robert Hooper & Barb Neis Effects Of The CURRA Project On The Role Of A University Field Station In A Coastal Newfoundland Community		Kim Olson Voluntary Closures In Fisheries Management: Avoiding 'Quick Fix' Solutions
3:00-3:15pm: Break: Foyer, Scotia Bank Theatre, Sobeys Building				
3:15-4:30	Scotia Bank Theatre	Plenary Session: Visions For The Role Of Communities In Integrated Resource Management: Panel 1: Academic & Government Perspectives Tony Charles, Rick Williams, Tim Hall Panel 2: Community Voice Cliff Atleo, Dan Edwards, and Jackie Sunde Session Chair: Melanie Wiber		
4:30-4:45	Scotia Bank Theatre	Final Remarks & Farewell Tony Charles & Coastal CURA		
Free Time				

Nova Scotia Kitchen Party – Conference Banquet Dinner

6:30-9:30pm	Halifax Seaport Farmers Market 1209 Marginal Rd	"Nova Scotia Kitchen Party" Conference Dinner Banquet
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SUNDAY 26TH JUNE: PRE CONFERENCE-EVENTS

Student Methodology Workshop

Time: 8.30am-4.30pm; **Location:** 4th Floor Lounge, Sobey Building, Saint Mary's University

Facilitator: Kate Bigney-Wilner

Affiliation: Dalhousie University

Contact: kate.bigney@gmail.com

9:00- 9:30: **Welcome**

Introduction to session and to one another

Establishing our goals for the day

9:30-10:30: **Roundtable on students in participatory research**

Topics may include: aspects of interdisciplinary research, training and mentorship, fieldwork, negotiating needs and boundaries of academic and community research, publishing, research ethics, integrating thesis work and community work

10:40-11:00: **Coffee break**

11:00-12:30: **Methodology workshops**

Students present their work, focusing on methodological challenges. Invited discussants then offer guidance and support. The discussion is then opened to the group.

- *Anne Ouma*, Umeå University "Traditional Medicinal Knowledge, Commercialisation and Rural - Urban Dynamics"
- *TBD*
- *Discussants:* Dr. Irene Novaczek (UPEI) and Chantal Gagnon (Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence Coalition on Sustainability)

12:30-1:30: **Lunch break**

1:30-3:00: **C-Change ICURA: Lessons from student research and experience**

Presented by Hooman Mostofi, Sahar Pakdel and Kaitlin Fahey

This session presents the experience of the team of researchers involved in the C-Change ICURA studying the adaptation of selected coastal communities to the changing climate in Canada and the Caribbean since 2009. This work includes student graduate level research on: (1) the development of coastal community mapping software with the purpose of detailing the impacts of storm surge and sea level rise to local community points of interest, (2) surveying and summarizing community attitudes toward climate change; (3) understanding the dynamic linkages between natural, socioeconomic, cultural, and institutional components profiling coastal communities; and (4) developing evaluative methods for decision support of prioritized adaptation strategies for local community governance. The discussion focuses on the process of research undertaken, the integrated linkages between the different research work, and the development and presentation of contributions to knowledge as part of the academic exercise of research.

3:00-3:30: **Coffee break**

3:30-5:00: **Concluding roundtable**

Lessons Learned & Video Feedback to the PIP Conference

Field Trips June 26th

Port Mouton: A Community Protecting its Bay

Bus Times:

- Pick Up @ 6:30am – Dalhousie Residences – Risley Hall
- Pick Up @ 6:35am – Lord Nelson Hotel
- Pick Up @ 6:40am – Garden South Park Inn
- Pick Up @ 6:50am – Westin Hotel

Field Trip Leader: Donna Curtis (University of New Brunswick)

Contact: donna.curtis@unb.ca

Phone: 506 262-7935

Digby: The Clam & Lobster Industries

Bus Times:

- Pick Up @ 5:40am – Dalhousie Residences – Risley Hall
- Pick Up @ 5:50am – Lord Nelson Hotel

Field Trip Leader: Courtenay Parlee (University of New Brunswick)

Contact: courtenaye.parlee@gmail.com

Phone: 902 760 2378

Pick-Up Locations:



Recommended Field Trip Gear:

- Comfortable walking shoes, runners or rubber boots;
- A sweater plus windbreaker may be needed on the water;
- Landlubbers may get their feet wet;
- Rainwear is good insurance;
- Sunscreen, hat, insect repellent (if required)

WATER & SNACKS

Please Note:

- Breakfast will not be provided on either trip and therefore you should eat prior to arriving at the Sobeys Building or plan to bring something with you. We also strongly suggest that you bring water and a snack as nothing will be available to you until lunchtime.
- Photographs are permitted and therefore, you are welcome to bring a camera; binoculars are also recommended.

Lost? Call Madelaine, Conference Coordinator @ 902.880.2737 for assistance.

Opening Reception

6:30-7:30pm, 4th Floor Lounge, Sobeys Building, Saint Mary's University

Conference Delegates are invited to join the People in Places Organizing Committees for appetizers and beverages (a cash bar will be available) in the 4th Floor Lounge, Sobeys Building, Saint Mary's University from 6:30-7:30pm on Sunday June 26th. The reception will be followed by the premiere of the Coastal CURA Film, *A Coastal Partnership*.



WELCOME TO HALIFAX

Coastal CURA Film Premiere

7:30-8:30pm, Scotia Bank Theatre, Sobeys Building, Saint Mary's University
Introductions & Welcome: Tony Charles
Facilitator: Randy Angus, Mi'kmaq Confederacy of Prince Edward Island

"A Coastal Partnership: Maritime Stories of Integrated Management" A Film by Sarah Bood

Across the Canadian Maritimes there are many unpublicized stories of coastal community heroes, groups of people working together to protect the health of their fisheries, watersheds, and community heritage. *A Coastal Partnership* is a documentary on four coastal communities in the Canadian Maritimes: the inshore fishery of southwest New Brunswick, Lennox Island First Nation in Prince Edward Island, Bear River First Nation in Nova Scotia and the Independent Clammers in north-western, Nova Scotia. Linked together through the Coastal Community and University Research Alliance (CURA), members from these communities have been working with academics to document their efforts and identify what they need to become more involved in coastal management decisions.

A Panel Discussion with representatives from each filmed location will follow the viewing.



MONDAY 27TH JUNE CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS

Morning Sessions

Keynote Addresses: Reflecting on the Past

Speaker: Clifford Atleo Sr.

Affiliation: President, Nuu-chah-nulth Tribal Council

Contact: Cliff.Atleo@nuuchahnulth.org

Time: 9.15-10.30am

Abstract: Fifteen Nuu-chah-nulth First Nations reside on the West Coast of Vancouver Island. Fourteen of them make up our Nuu-chah-nulth Tribal Council. All of the Nations have Ha'wiih – hereditary Chiefs and traditional natural resource management practices based on “hishshuk ish tsawalk”, everything is one, and “isaak”, respect. Joining traditional Nuu-chah-nulth and western resource management philosophies has been mostly rejected by Canada and BC as they view it as lessening their authority. On the contrary, we believe it strengthens and increases their authority as it ensures decisions are developed and endorsed by legitimate stakeholders. Two examples of this have occurred in our territory, over the last seventeen years. The first being the Central Region Clayoquot Sound Forestry Agreement. The second is the West Coast Aquatic Agreement, designed to manage aquatic resources on the West Coast of Vancouver Island. It is important that agreements with other Governments reflect in part, our history, which includes sole, sovereign jurisdiction over land, resources and people. For success in the future, it is important that our values, such as “hishshuk ish tsawalk”, and “isaak”, respect, be incorporated into the management of all resources. These values need to be embraced by all people who benefit from renewable resources.

Session Chair: Tony Charles

Affiliation: Saint Mary's University

Contact: tony.charles@smu.ca

Keynote Address: Reflecting on the Past

Speaker: Dan Edwards

Affiliation: Executive director of Area A Crab Association

Contact: danedwards@telus.net

Title: The importance of including Communities of Place and local fisheries in the development of fisheries policy.

Time: 9.15-10.30am

Abstract: On the west coast of Vancouver Island, twenty years of work was invested into building an Aquatic Management Board in the Nuuchahnulth Territory, which covers most of this part of the island. It was first suggested as an interim measures process within the framework of the Aboriginal Treaty process, and has now been in place since 2001. Dan Edwards supported the building of this board through his role as the Executive Director of the West Coast Sustainability Association and a co-chair of the Regional Aquatic Management Board during the nineties and was a negotiator for the building of the terms of Reference from 1999 to 2001 and has been a board member for both the commercial fishing interests and the labour interests over the last few years, recently resigning from the board in 2011. His talk will focus on the success and failures of the boards attempt to implement the principles of the Ocean's Act in the last several years with a particular focus on the west coast troll fishery. He will also focus on the present attempt to include fishing fleet interests and their interconnections to north coast communities in the Pacific North Coast Integrated Management Area (PNCIMA).

Session Chair: Tony Charles

Affiliation: Saint Mary's University

Contact: tony.charles@smu.ca

Room SB260: Community Engagement in Governance I

Mark J. Bouman & Laurel M. Ross

Title: ECCo Location: A Place-based Approach to Enhancing Cultural and Biological Diversity in a Complex Great Lakes Coastal Region

Affiliation: Chicago State University

Contact: mbouman@csu.edu

Time: 11:00-11:25am

Abstract: Environment, Culture, and Conservation (ECCo) that integrates the work of ecologists, anthropologists and educators in on-the-ground work to enhance cultural and biological diversity. ECCo has led rapid biological inventories in the Amazonian rainforests of Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia that led them to working with local people and organizations to broker the development of twelve large protected landscapes that cover roughly seven million hectares. ECCo also locates conservation activities closer to home in the Chicago region, and especially in the resource-rich, culturally diverse, but heavily industrialized and politically balkanized Calumet region of 1.8 million people at the southern end of Lake Michigan. Here the connections between people and nature have been made especially tenuous by more than a century of steel and other large-scale manufacturing. Yet this is also an area characterized by gritty citizen action that has led to the conservation of important remnant natural areas from the XX acre National Park, the Dunes National Lakeshore, to small oka savanna fragments preserved by local land trusts. To this region, for the past ten years ECCo has brought contributions by ecologists and anthropologists, careful and respectful network-building, considered and patient action, adoption of regional-scale environmental education programs, and substantive contributions to policy debates especially on climate change, green infrastructure development, and ecological restoration. In all of this the major successful strategy has been the engagement of local partners in networks that focus on meeting local needs. The Calumet Stewardship Initiative links over thirty organizations, including federal, state and local government agencies, foundations and small local community groups who work together to implement a regional vision they created together. This paper discusses the impact that an approach like ECCo's brings to a region such as the Calumet area. We first sketch the contours of this unique place and the challenges that face its people and natural areas. We then tell the story of ECCo's engagement in the region, focusing on what is unique about the approach and what value it adds to existing activities. Finally, we consider the possible "exportability" of the ECCo model to other urban coastal industrial regions.

Room SB260: Community Engagement in Governance I

Martin Barriteau

Co-Author: Robin Mahon

Title: Sustainable Integrated Development and Biodiversity Conservation in the Grenadine Islands

Affiliation: Sustainable Grenadines Inc

Contact: susgrenpm@vincysurf.com

Time: 11:30-11:55am

Abstract: The Grenadine Islands comprise an archipelago with over 30 islands and cays located on the Grenada Bank between St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada. It is an area of ecological significance supporting the most extensive coral reefs and related habitats in the south-eastern Caribbean. Having high potential for tourism and associated development the marine and terrestrial ecosystems are highly vulnerable to environmental degradation. Unplanned development and unregulated use of resources have already led to significant degradation of many areas. The Sustainable Grenadines Inc (SusGren) is a transboundary non-governmental organization (NGO) committed to the conservation of the coastal and marine environment and sustainable livelihoods for the people of the Grenadines. This is being achieved through capacity building and increased awareness of the environment for non-governmental organisations and community groups. The Sustainable Grenadines Inc is based on the idea that in the Grenadines, civil society partners are the least able to participate in bringing about change that is equitable and lasting. They are also least able to access the benefits of development. SusGren therefore focuses on strengthening civil society so that it can better play its role. SusGren Inc. evolved from an eight year initiative (2003 - 2010) of the University of the West Indies with core funding from the Lighthouse Foundation. Core activities of the Sustainable Grenadines Project include: training workshops, small project support, attachments and exchanges, networking and awareness, linking activities of the two governments and external donors in the Grenadines by facilitating engagement with local groups. The project team also pursues complementary funding for related projects, and has partnered with local, regional and international organizations to bring associated projects to the Grenadines and increase the total value of the Project beyond the core funding. Over 10 projects have been initiated and several completed, e.g. the Water Taxi Project, the People and Corals Project and the establishment of the Sandy Island/Oyster Bed Marine Protected Area. After eight years, local NGOs are beginning to show capacity for self-sustainability and SusGren has transitioned into a transboundary NGO that will continue to support their efforts.

Room SB260: Community Engagement in Governance I

Peggy Smith & Denise M. Golden

Title: Translating local knowledge into policy: Values and practices governing community level Natural resource management in Hawaii

Affiliation: Faculty of Natural Resources Management, Lakehead University

Contact: psmith@lakeheadu.ca; dmgolden@lakeheadu.ca

Time: 12:00-12:25pm

Abstract: In the James Bay Treaty 9 and Treaty 5 territories of Nishnawbe Aski Nation (NAN), First Nation people make up 90% of the population (~24,000) in 36 very remote (no year round road access) Ontario communities north of the 50th parallel. In partnership with NAN, a collaborative research project was developed on climate change and the boreal forest: participant observations, impacts (current and potential), and perspectives on climate change mitigation options and policies. The research methodology is based on Participatory Action Research (PAR). The knowledge exchange and research data gathering conducted from January 6-March 31, 2011, in ten (10) communities over a large geographic area (~140,000 sq. km.) included: interviews with Chiefs and Councilors, land users (hunters, fishers, trappers), Elders and community members, and community presentations, radio shows and classes to school kids. The presentation is an overview of the collaborative research project process, research results to date, and lessons learned while researching.

Room SB265: Local Knowledge

Mya Wheeler Wiens

Co-Author: John Sinclair

Affiliation: University of Manitoba

Contact: myawheeler@gmail.com

Title: Common land, common ground: Imagining sense of place connections among local people in Kenora, Ontario

Time: 11:00-11:25pm

Abstract: In 2005, due to an agreement to foster constructive working relationships between First Nation and non-First Nation governments, the City of Kenora and Treaty #3 took ownership of a small island from Abitibi-Consolidated Inc. Tunnel Island, or Waa'Say'Ba'Go', is now the focal point of the Common Land, Common Ground (CLCG) initiative and there are many people that have an interest in how this shared place is managed. The purpose of this research therefore, was to understand how different people connect with place and how engaging this connection informs their vision and ability to imagine future possibilities for shared place. Interviews with local people, modified sharing circle focus groups, and participant observation of island use were the data collection techniques employed. Results indicated that the participants had a strong sense of place in relation to Tunnel Island, and many viewed it as a public space meant

Room SB265: Local Knowledge

Sue Nichols

Title: Mobilizing Local Knowledge to Bridge Information Gaps In Climate Change Adaptation Planning

Affiliation: University of New Brunswick

Contact: nichols@unb.ca

Time: 11:30-11:55

Abstract: Over the last 10 years, Canada has helped to lead the way in terms of modeling sea level rise and storm surge threats for coastal communities. Coastal climate adaptation projects in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have benefitted from the use of high precision LiDAR data to develop digital elevation models (DEMs) of the coast. Used with historical sea level data, physical ocean modelling, and coastal geomorphology, these DEMs provide a strong scientific base for visualizing the spatial extent of threats under various sea level rise scenarios. However the challenge for many communities is that they do not have a strong information base and may not be able to afford many of the new data collection and processing technologies. Therefore part of the C-Change ICURA project is to design approaches for threat identification that can be applied in data rich and data poor settings. This paper addresses the need for flexible approaches for some Canadian and Caribbean communities in C-Change and illustrates what can be accomplished using local knowledge to supplement science. A Coastal Collaborative GIS (CCGIS) has been developed, using best available data, open source software and web imagery (e.g., Google/Bing) as a background. CCGIS then allows participants to add spatial and nonspatial notations, as well as various multi-media, to track storm events and to identify threatened areas based on local knowledge. Potentially it can also be used to validate any available scientific data and as a platform for Volunteered Geographic Information on an on-going basis. Benefits and limitations of this approach will be discussed, as well as future developments. Note: If there is enough interest in exploring future use of local knowledge and Volunteered Geographic Information (i.e., data collected by citizens to enhance mapping products) the group would be willing to host a discussion section and possibly include related examples from other projects.

Room SB265: Local Knowledge

Sheena Young

Co-Authors: Melanie Wiber and Lisette Wilson

Title: Fishermen's Observations of the Impact of Aquaculture on Inshore Fisheries, Southwest New Brunswick

Affiliation: Fundy North Fishermen's Association

Contact: fnfa-sheena@nb.aibn.com

Time: 12:00-12:25pm

Abstract: Inshore fishermen along the Fundy coast in Southwest New Brunswick have been the backbone of the local economy since European settlement. They have also played a significant role in the provincial economy, exporting herring, lobster, scallops and other seafood products to markets in the U.S. northeast and abroad. Over time, they have lost access to fishing grounds through environmental degradation (as in Passamaquoddy Bay) and to alternative industries. Most recently, aquaculture has played an important role in this displacement of fishing activities. Aquaculture sites have proven particularly incompatible with herring weirs, but other fisheries have also been affected. A recent study conducted among fishermen in Southwest New Brunswick recorded local ecological knowledge (LEK) as to the impact of aquaculture on their fisheries. Fishermen involved in lobster, herring, scallop, and sea urchin fisheries all reported observing significant environmental changes around aquaculture sites. Within two years of an aquaculture site being established, fishermen report observing that berried female lobsters abandon the bottom, scallop and sea urchin shells become brittle, scallop meat and sea urchin roe becomes discolored and herring schools avoid the area. Aquaculture chemicals used to control sea lice have also been linked to lobster, crab and shrimp kills. These and other concerns suggest that more comprehensive and detailed studies are required to establish the environmental and economic costs of aquaculture, especially the effects on the capture fishery and the stocks on which that fishery rely

Room L273: Communities & Coastal Management: International Perspectives

Dan Lane

Title: The C-Change ICURA: Community Adaptation to Coastal Climate: Canada and the Caribbean

Affiliation: Telfer School of Management, University of Ottawa

Contact: dlane@uottawa.ca

Time: 11:00-11:25am

Abstract: Knowledge Sharing: C-Change ICURA Project and field experiences This paper describes the work of the C-Change ICURA that brings together researchers in Canada and the Caribbean under the leadership of the Telfer School of Management, University of Ottawa and the Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies (SALISES) of the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago. C-Change has been working since 2009 on developing a program to assist coastal communities in adapting to the impacts posed by projected sea level rise and severe storms associated with climate change. Working with interdisciplinary partners from universities and the private sector of both Canada and the Caribbean, community partners in both areas are working to identify and map affected infrastructure, to assess their vulnerabilities, to develop risk management scenarios, and to prepare Community Adaptation Action Plans to address the anticipated changes. Project community partners include Charlottetown (PE), Isle Madame (NS), Gibsons (BC), and Iqaluit (NU) in Canada, and Georgetown (Guyana), Bequia (the Grenadines), the Belize Barrier Reef, and Grande Rivière (Trinidad) in the Caribbean. This paper discusses the response mechanisms proposed for each community reflecting the unique conditions created by local environments, socio-economic conditions, cultures and governance systems, the methodologies employed are intended to be transferable to other communities facing similar challenges. C-Change is contributing to local capacity building, and to the development of university curricula in Canada and the Caribbean.

Room L273: Communities & Coastal Management: International Perspectives

Cristiana Seixas

Co-Authors: Iain Davidson-Hunt, Daniela Kalikoski, Fikret Berkes, Fabio de Castro, Rodrigo Medeiros, Carolina Minte-Vera, Luciana G. Araújo, Brian Davy

Title: Collaborative Coastal Management in Brazil: Accomplishments, opportunities and challenges

Affiliation: State University at Campinas, Brazil

Contact: csseixas@unicamp.br

Time: 11:30-11:55am

Abstract: Collaborative coastal management (CCM) may be carried out within different institutional arrangements and involving different sets of stakeholders. In Brazil, over the past 20 years, several CCM arrangements have evolved exhibiting a large range of outcomes. Learning lessons from these different cases may help to guide new and on-going CCM initiatives. Based on this assumption, we carried out a workshop to explore lessons learnt and identify knowledge gaps and research opportunities to advance CCM in Brazil. Another key objective of this workshop was to explore opportunities for continued knowledge exchange among Brazilian and foreign researchers working with CCM elsewhere in the world. The workshop took place in Paraty, Brazil, during December 10th and 11th, 2010, and involved 56 participants – mostly academic researchers from Brazil and abroad (including nine Canadians), some government staff and some community representatives. This paper presents the outcomes of this workshop. First, we identify key events and issues that have shaped collaborative coastal management in Brazil. These include: (i) threats from coastal development (e.g., ports, oil and gas, shrimp farms) leading to mobilization of civil society and the use of environmental compensation measures leading to establishment of new protected areas; (ii) participatory academic research and environmental assessment triggering and supporting new partnerships and arrangements to promote CCM; (iii) crises in the fisheries systems (declining in fish production and fisher income; user-group conflicts; lost or threats to self-identity) leading to community mobilization; (iv) the establishment and/or implementation of protected areas (PAs) (both marine and terrestrial PAs); and (v) policies and legislation creating new opportunities for CCM. Second, we address key accomplishments and main challenges in proposing and implementing CCM in Brazil. Third, we identify knowledge gaps and communication deficiencies hampering CCM in the country. Finally, we investigate research priorities for CCM and opportunities to build and/or strengthen existing partnerships and networks at national and international levels. Sharing the lessons learnt from CCM initiatives during the workshop among resource users, government, researchers, and other relevant stakeholders helps to reflect on CCM initiatives and to build up new fruitful CCM projects and programs.

Room L273: Communities & Coastal Management: International Perspectives

Bruce Johnson

Title: Developing Facilitation to Assist Stakeholder Engagement and Public Participation in Coastal and Marine Environments; A UK perspective

Affiliation: University of Central Lancashire

Contact: RBJohnson@uclan.ac.uk

Time: 12:00-12:25pm

Abstract: Whilst humanity continues to drift from its connections with the natural environment there is a growing need for the capture and retention of anecdotal /local/ naïve evidence. This evidence base is especially relevant in the fields of climate change adaptation policies and the sustainable utilization of food, water and energy resources. The capture and use of this resource should be encouraged through effective Stakeholder Engagement and Public Participation (SEPP) practices. Effective engagement requires skilled facilitation. Participatory processes are often complex, diverse and non-linear they are also largely unregulated, although in Europe there is recourse to EU law under the powers of the Aarhus convention (a statute which to date has been little used, especially within the UK). Poorly designed or insincere facilitation processes may result in negative effects, including those of an intergenerational or socio-economic nature, and which may engender mistrust in policymakers and policy development. In contrast, well constructed and skillful facilitation, which encompasses inclusivity and openness whilst being sincere, honest and faithfully recorded, has the ability to harvest information and develop complex, interactive intelligence networks utilizing anecdotal evidence, local expertise, experience and research data. Comparative research undertaken on the UK's Irish Sea Conservation Zone Management (ISCZM) process and the UK Nuclear Newbuild project show that all SEPP facilitation processes are not carried out using the same facilitation principles to produce equitable, open and inclusive frameworks for participation and interaction. The ISCZM project stands out as an exemplar for facilitation by successfully addressing an issue with complex dynamics it has demonstrated that a range of Action Research (AR) techniques can be used in the development of good facilitation exercises, and that AR could be instrumental in the development of successful SEPP consultation processes. This paper discusses the possibilities for future of SEPP facilitation and AR in the UK and poses the question: is there a requirement for a formal standard of competence for facilitators and designers of SEPP processes?

Room L275: Communities & Fisheries Management International Perspectives

Silvia Salas

Co-Authors: Miguel A. Cabrera, Carlos Zapata-Araujo, Jorge I. Euan-Avila

Title: Participatory approach to implement government programs: the case of the lobster fishery in Mexico

Affiliation: Cinvestav del IPN

Contact: ssalas@mda.cinvestav.mx

Time: 11:00-11:25am

Abstract: Availability of natural refuges in Yucatan, Mexico, has been affected due to adverse environmental conditions in the last decade; this has impacted the catches of spiny lobster and other demersal and benthic species of local fishers. Introduction of artificial habitats (“casitas”), which have proved to contribute to an increase in landings and recruit lobsters in other areas of the Caribbean where they have been placed, appeared to fishers as an option to improve the conditions of their fishing grounds. One of the challenges to do so was to define the appropriate design of the refuges (avoiding them to be sinking) and define the suitable areas to place the shelters (generating habitat for resources and improving fishers’ catches). On the other hand, the fishing method regularly employed in Yucatan (hookah), does not allow fishing lobster selectively, so fishers only sell the lobster tail. Selective fishing can facilitate compliance with lobster legal size and at the same time open a window for different markets for fishers (whole lobster, live lobster). The use of “casitas” was also seen as alternative to reduce the need to go deeper to fish lobster, condition that has generated problems of decompression illness for fishers. Under this context, a project was promoted by local fishers in Yucatan to introduce “casitas” in their fishing areas. The economic support came from a governmental program and implemented by the same fishers in coordination with researchers. Four fishing communities and five fishing cooperatives (more than 500 fishers) were involved in the project. The goals included: a) characterization of the marine bottom of natural fishing grounds, b) construction and introduction of “casitas” in the fishing areas, c) improvement of fishers’ skills to catch lobster selectively, and d) improvement of the infrastructure of the fishing cooperatives to promote better markets. The design of the “casitas” was defined in agreement between researchers and leaders of the fishing cooperatives based on previous experiences and information from literature. Researches undertook field work in collaboration with fishers to characterize the sea bottom through the use of photo and video transects. A survey was also undertaken, interviewing experienced fishers who had used those devices previously. The use of GIS techniques facilitates building maps from the area to define the suitable sites to place the “casitas”; results from the survey were also considered to guide fishers where to place the devices. A total of 4100 “casitas” were placed into the sea in the selected region and the exact location of all them was recorded. The level of colonization was evaluated after three months showing promising results. In addition, one processing plant was renovated and several courses promoted into the communities. Here the results of this project undertaken in partnership among fishers, government and researches are presented. The challenges faced in the process and the economic, ecological and social implications of this type of productive projects are also discussed.

Room L275: Communities & Fisheries Management International Perspectives

Ana Minerva Arce Ibarra

Title: A review of the different meanings of fishing for the maya: some field experiences from Mexico's lowland maya area

Affiliation: El Colegio de la Frontera Sur

Contact: aarce@ecosur.mx; aibarra@dal.ca

Time: 11:30-11:55am

Abstract: The report includes research on inland fisheries as well as on livelihoods undertaken from 1998 to 2001 and from 2004 to 2006 at the Mayan Zone of Quintana Roo, Mexico. Depending of the season of the year, fishing for the Maya means several things, including recreation, traditional meals, religion, cash and in-kind incomes. In other cases, like whenever the fisher is not a well-skilled in fishing it may mean even a waste of time. Moreover, fishing is also part of the local knowledge system wherein elders pass part of their knowledge and experience to the youth.

Room L275: Communities & Fisheries Management International Perspectives

Marc Leopold

Co-Authors: Nathaniel Cornuet, Serge Andrefouët, Zacharie Moenteapo

Title: The success story of the co-management of a sea-cucumber fishery (New Caledonia, South Pacific)

Affiliation: IRD / Fisheries Department of Vanuatu

Contact: marc.leopold@ird.fr

Time: 12:00-12:25am

Abstract: The sandfish (*Holothuria scabra*) fishery located in a 26 km² seagrass flat in New Caledonia has been targeted for 15 years by a fisher community, who established a temporary closure in 2008. Since then, scientists, public authorities and fishers have implemented a cost-effective co-management regime based on total admissible catch (TAC) and additional informal limitations to share and sustain economical benefits. Participative assessments of sandfish biomass were repeated six times from 2008 to 2011 following an adaptive approach. The biomass of commercial-sized sandfish has doubled in the last three years while the activity has become much more profitable. This local success story shows the need for implementing fishing rules proposed and endorsed by local fishers and supported by government agents (i.e., Fisheries Departments) and specific scientific inputs. Local governance and contextual issues must be carefully considered should this co-management system be up-scaled and/or transferred to other sea cucumber fisheries.

Room SB415: Community Stakeholder Engagement in the Maritimes

Jennifer Ford

Co-Authors: Marty King, Aimee Gromack, Derek Fenton, Anna Serdynska, and Maxine Westhead

Title: What we Heard: Lessons from DFO's Consultation to Select the next Area of Interest on the Eastern Scotian Shelf for Marine Protected Area Designation

Affiliation: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Contact: Jennifer.Ford@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Time: 11:00-11:25am

Abstract: In the winter of 2009 and spring of 2010, DFO in Maritimes Region undertook a wide-reaching public consultation process to select one of three candidate sites as an Area of Interest for Marine Protected Area (MPA) designation off Eastern Nova Scotia. Over the seven months of consultation, DFO had a total of 70 meetings including bi-lateral, multi-stakeholder, and intergovernmental meetings, public seminars through universities, and one workshop organized by a stakeholder group. In addition, we received 158 Feedback Forms and many phone calls, emails, and letters. During this process, much was learned about the three areas under consideration, but even more of the feedback from stakeholders related to the process used to select potential MPAs, and their perspectives on MPAs and MPA networks. Many stakeholders expressed a strong interest in being involved in MPA selection and design very early in the process. Another key message was the desire to see socio-economic information considered earlier in the process. More transparency was also sought about how decisions are made around MPAs and about the long-term objectives of the government with respect to protected areas in the ocean. Finally, many stakeholders expressed

Room SB415: Community Stakeholder Engagement in the Maritimes

Jessie Davies

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Glen Herbert

Affiliation: Fisheries & Oceans Canada

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Co-Authors: Rabindra Singh & Heather Breeze

Title: The Southwest New Brunswick Marine Resources Planning Initiative: Community and Government Learning from One Another

Time: 11:30-11:55am

Abstract: In 2004, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the government of New Brunswick established the Southwest New Brunswick Marine Resources Planning Initiative. This initiative was set up to improve dialogue among different interests within this highly used portion of the Bay of Fundy and to address conflicts between the users of these coastal and marine areas, including demands for conservation. Several stakeholder committees have been working since this time on the planning process, with the assistance of a government-supported secretariat. Three distinct phases have been undertaken to date, with the stakeholder committee putting forth priority recommendations to improve management of the area in the second phase and the committee and government working jointly on the recommendations during the third phase. As the initiative has progressed, government has gained a better understanding of the needs and aspirations of the communities while members of the stakeholder committee have gained a greater understanding of government decision-making processes. This presentation will provide an overview of the marine resources planning process to date and focus on the aspects that both community and government have learned from each other. (co-authors Jason Naug and Rabindra Singh-Oceans and Coastal Management Division, Maritimes Region, Fisheries and Oceans Canada)

Room SB415: Community Stakeholder Engagement in the Maritimes

Rabindra Singh

Title: Historical and present local community involvement in Musquash Estuary resource use and protection

Affiliation: Fisheries and Oceans

Contact: rabindra.singh@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Time: 12:00-12:25pm

Abstract: Musquash Estuary Marine Protected Area (MPA) was nominated as a candidate MPA in 1998 by the Conservation Council of New Brunswick with the support of the Fundy North Fishermen's Association. It was designated as a MPA on December 14, 2006. The natural resources in the area have been important in the development of the Musquash community and there are strong historical use by the residents of the area. The Musquash community also supported the establishment of the MPA and local residents are today part of the Musquash Advisory Committee. Residents provide local knowledge and experience to assist in the management of the MPA. In this presentation, which will include video clips, we will provide information captured in a recently completed oral history project to describe how the natural resource use by the community has changed over time. We will also illustrate how the participation of local residents aided the establishment and how they continue to be involved in the management of the MPA.

Afternoon Sessions

Room SB260: Community Engagement in Governance II

Steve Plante

Co-Author: Chantal Gagnon

Title: Community involvement and participatory action research

Affiliation: ARUC-DCC/UQAR

Contact: steve_plante@uqar.qc.ca

Time: 1:30-1:55pm

Abstract: The speed with which transformations induced by climate changes occur on the coasts and the policy issues associated with the management of water resource demand that we develop innovative management and adaptation strategies. Some important issues are: 1) the resiliency capacity of individuals and communities, and take into account the long-term sustainability of communities operating in a critical yet vulnerable ecosystem; 2) complexity and uncertainty surrounding the socio-ecosystems requiring actors of development to take into account both "expert" and "local" knowledge 3) integration of these types of knowledge to define communities and ecosystems vulnerability levels in order to increase their resilience. The representation of various actors in decision-making mechanisms regarding development and adaptation of communities is essential to the implementation of sustainable approaches. The networking of associations, municipalities, academics and individuals of the public and private sectors in riparian, rural and urban areas allows each to strengthen their governance capacity. In the CURA on coastal communities' challenges (www.coastalcommunitieschallenges.org), we've adopted the participatory action research framework methodology to strengthen coastal communities' resilience to cope with the transformations of public policies and coastal risks. In this presentation we present the case of integrated management of the coast and tributaries of Kamouraska, and the case of accompanying communities suffering the effects of climate change in the Higher-North-Shore. Finally, we show how our partners can act as agents for dissemination and change.

Room SB260: Community Engagement in Governance II

Tony Charles

Co-Author: Lisette Wilson

Title: A Comparative Analysis of Community Engagement in Coastal Management

Affiliation: Saint Mary's University

Contact: tony.charles@SMU.CA

Time: 2:00-2:25pm

Abstract: Researchers in the Coastal Community-University Research Alliance (Coastal CURA) have had the privilege of working, over a period of five years, with a wide range of community partners in Canada's Maritime Provinces, all dealing with issues of 'integrated' coastal management. The work has taken place particularly in relation to five locations – the Annapolis Basin and Bear River First Nation in Nova Scotia, Malpeque Bay in Prince Edward Island, and Saint John Harbour and Passamaquoddy Bay in New Brunswick. This paper presents results of comparative research in these five locations, exploring the extent and nature of local community involvement in integrated management and coastal decision making. A degree of success was found for some community initiatives engaging in ocean and coastal governance, but concerns over a lack of government support (or even strongly negative measures) were also common. Greater success would be anticipated if policy space were created to support local initiatives; key ingredients for this are (a) respect for (and inclusion of) community values, (b) meaningful approaches to conflict resolution and adaptive co-management, (c) adequate attention to community aspirations relating to rights and resilience, and (d) mechanisms for suitably scaling up and scaling down governance initiatives.

Room SB260: Community Engagement in Governance II

Kate Sherren

Title: Tackling tree decline with graziers in Australia's sheep-wheat belt

Affiliation: School for Resource and Environmental Studies, Dalhousie University

Contact: kate.sherren@dal.ca

Time: 2:30-2:55pm

Abstract: Tree decline has been documented in farming and grazing landscapes around the world, risking negative consequences for biodiversity and for important ecosystem services. We used solution-oriented transdisciplinary research to understand the possible consequences of tree decline in Australia's temperate grazing landscapes, and explore appropriate management and policy responses. Here we share lessons from a 3 year research program into tree decline. A cohort of graziers were regularly involved: 1) as research enablers, volunteering their properties for ecological study; 2) as research subjects in qualitative study; 3) as research collaborators in the interpretation and examination of preliminary results; and, 4) as the focus group for testing our final outreach and extension work. In the end, the research project fostered a new community of interest around the problem of tree decline. This presentation will describe the study, summarize our key findings, and highlight lessons from our methodology for community engagement in other resource management settings.

Room SB265: Knowledge & Governance

Josephine Savaris

Title: Governance at varying levels geared for effective mangrove management: The KII Experience

Affiliation: Zoological Society of London

Contact: jo_savaris@yahoo.com

Time: 1:30-1:55pm

Abstract: In the Philippines mangrove conservation is done by government and communities. The government recognizes that coastal communities dependent on mangroves are experiencing food insecurity, a lack of sustainable livelihoods, poverty, and a vulnerability to natural hazards such as typhoons. The role of organized communities in mangrove management cannot be discounted. Organized groups or People's Organization (POs) provide the formal structure within communities on which decisions and project implementation and sustainability depends. Recognizing the inherent roles of two of society's pillars, the government and the community, the Zoological Society of London through a Mangrove Rehabilitation Project in 4 Provinces in Western Visayas has chosen Community-Based Forest Management Agreement (CBFMA) as central strategy where the Local Government Unit (LGU) and the community through the People's Organization (PO) converge. This paper will highlight the experience of the two POs, Bugtongbato Fisherfolk Association (BFA) and Naisud Mangrove and Aquatic Organization (NAMAQ) in managing Katunggan It Ibajay (Mangroves of Ibajay) located in Aklan province, Philippines with the support and supervision of the Ibajay LGU.

Room SB265: Knowledge & Governance

Donna Curtis

Title: The Role of Information and Knowledge within Integrated Coastal Management – A Case Study Analysis from the Canadian Maritime Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island

Affiliation: University of New Brunswick

Contact: donna.curtis@unb.ca

Time: 2:00-2:25pm

Abstract: Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICM) offers numerous opportunities to improve not only the access and sustainability of valuable coastal ecological resources but has the potential to go beyond to ensure the sustainability of the directly related socio-economic systems of dependent coastal communities. However, it cannot do so if it adopts the same ineffectual approaches that currently dominate Canada's fisheries management regimes. To effect change, ICM must harness the valuable assets that socio-economic systems bring to the resource access equation. Among such assets are the local information and knowledge systems held by coastal communities. This paper is an examination of such systems beginning with the defining of what is meant by local information and knowledge systems and then critically exploring how they may function and be used in the fisheries management process. Using a case study analysis focusing on the capture fisheries and aquaculture industries of south western New Brunswick and the Mispic Bay region of Prince Edward Island, this paper will demonstrate the complexities and challenges of open information and knowledge flow along with the gains and losses of their inclusion within coastal zone resource management.

Room SB265: Knowledge & Governance

Susan Machum

Co-Author: Erran Giacomini

Title: Participatory Action Research and the Challenge of Negotiating Multiple Agendas in Social Policy Research

Affiliation: St. Thomas University

Contact: smachum@stu.ca

Time: 2:30-2:55pm

Abstract: Academic researchers and community organizations are constantly seeking information to better understand and improve the situation of particular populations — this is especially true of policy research. This paper focuses on the challenges researchers face when engaging in research with well-established ‘community-based’ practitioners. The paper looks at participatory action research as a research model that requires constant negotiation around purpose, goals and outcomes if the research is to be meaningful and useful for all parties. Specifically the paper reports on the challenges faced in a research project involving academics and the farm community — in this respect it is a paper about the lessons learned from this case. It tells the story of the research process, methods and strategies employed and lessons learned for producing viable results for all participants engaged in an academic-community research partnership.

Room TBA: Talking Circle

Walter Bayha

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Alice Martin

Affiliation: Mikisew Cree First Nation

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Deborah Simmons

Affiliation: Native Studies, University of Manitoba

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Title: Engaging Traditional Knowledge in Research and Decision-Making

Time: 1:30-2:55pm

Abstract: Indigenous peoples everywhere maintain an important body of knowledge about the land, passed on through the generations in stories and kept alive in land-based practices. Many organisations in Canada and around the world have recognized this by establishing Traditional Knowledge policies. However, the processes required to implement such policies in cross-cultural environmental management contexts continue to be challenging. This session adopts an indigenous Talking Circle process for sharing stories about challenges – and positive experiences that can be the basis for moving forward. The focal point for the talking circle will be the experiences of indigenous and non-indigenous participants experienced in traditional knowledge research. The Talking Circle will be audio recorded and transcribed. The transcript will be the basis for preparing a document that may be reviewed by speakers for possible publication.

Talking Circle Protocol

"When you put your knowledge in a circle, it's not yours anymore, it's shared by everyone."

– Douglas Cardinal

Talking Circles vary depending on who is leading the gathering, the purpose, and who is participating. This circle represents the voices of all participants from north, south, east and west, coming together to share stories about their experiences. Depending on the number of participants, there may be one or two rings in the circle. Sitting in the inner circle are experienced traditional knowledge holders and researchers who wish to speak (priority will be given to indigenous speakers). In the Talking Circle, all stories are respected equally, and there is understanding that stories are told without interruption. At the same time, speakers respect that all members of the circle need to have time to speak. The facilitators will signal if there is a need to think about time and the stories of others waiting to be shared.

By consent of the speakers, this Talking Circle will be recorded, and the stories will be transcribed and worked with to prepare a contribution to the conference proceedings. Don't hesitate to speak with the facilitators if you have any questions.

Room L275: Communities & Forest Management

Lynn Palmer

Co-Authors: Peggy Smith, Chander Shahi

Title: Emerging partnerships between municipalities and First Nation communities: New institutional arrangements under community-based forest management in northern Ontario

Affiliation: Faculty of Natural Resources Management, Lakehead University

Contact: clpalme1@lakeheadu.ca

Time: 1:30-1:55pm

Abstract: This paper discusses the emergence of several community-based forest management (CBFM) initiatives in northern Ontario as potential new institutional arrangements for the management of Crown forests. The CBFM approach puts special emphasis on improving the economic and social circumstances of forest-dependent communities in the region. The new institutional arrangements under CBFM involve partnerships between municipalities and First Nation communities dependent on forest resources. Both types of communities have historically experienced a lack of meaningful input to forest management decision-making which has been exclusively controlled by the provincial government, which grants long-term, large area licenses to timber on public lands to forest industry companies. The CBFM initiatives are being proposed as a response to a provincial-led reform of the forest tenure system to address the faltering forestry sector. The CBFM initiatives are described in relation to proposed governance, First Nation/settler (municipalities) collaboration founded on respect for Aboriginal and treaty rights, and associated community forest-based enterprises. The paper includes community testimonials about these initiatives.

Room L275: Communities & Forest Management

Victoria Kramkowski-Epner

Co Author: Peter Mulvihill

Title: Landscapes in Transition: Planning for multi-scale challenges, uncertainty and long-term futures in post-productivist forest-dependent regions

Affiliation: York University

Contact: epner@yorku.ca

Time: 2:00-2.25pm

Abstract: Forest and resource-dependent regions undergoing social, economic, and environmental transitions face multiple challenges at various spatial and temporal scales. We examine how such communities take a regional place-based approach to socio-economic planning and how regional environmental planning can be incorporated into this approach to address cumulative impacts at various spatial and temporal scales. We will delve into the challenges and potential for long-range planning in forest-dependent regions, particularly the opportunities offered by the development and use of scenarios. Finally, we will explore how existing governance structures facilitate or hinder long-range regional planning and the transformations required for such regions to more effectively address impacts as well as identify and shape a more sustainable future.

Room L275: Communities & Forest Management

Baburam Rijal

Title: Community forest management: An opportunity of integral rural development, community based biodiversity conservation and environment protection: A case study from Nepal

Affiliation: University of Maine

Contact: baburam.rijal@umit.maine.edu

Time: 2:30-2.55pm

Abstract: Nepal is a developing country located in south Asia. It is endowed by mountainous natural resources especially diverse forestry products. Multi-ethnic and multi-cultural tribes, and aboriginal people are residing and integrated with the resources across the region. Community forestry (CF) is one of the government's mainstream of forest policy and planning for sustainable management. It was initiated in the late 1970s that recognized community rights of resource uses and their efforts of conservation in and around their forest and legally enacted in 1993 entitling 'community forestry program'. It greatly valued people's dependency over the resources for their livelihood and extended rights over resources uses for economic development through decentralization and devolution of forest governance. Since the past several years, CF in Nepal has been widely recognized as one of the most successful examples of community-based natural resource management initiative in developing countries. Forest neighboring communities in Nepal are generally tribes, aboriginal, far away of access of external resources, services and facilities. Nevertheless, they are rich in indigenous knowledge. They use to have integral ties with the natural resources for their livelihoods. The basic mechanism of the CF program is all the community neighboring to local forest is organized into community forest user group (CFUG) and gets recognition as an institution after having registered in government authority. The CFUG includes women, disadvantage communities and bring them into active participation in decision making over the resource management and benefit sharing in equity base. By empowering community and capitalizing the indigenous knowledge of tribes and locals, the strategic management program achieved great success in conservation of natural resources and deliver sustained benefits to household and community demands of forest products for livelihood and economic development. Recognition of traditional rights, capitalization of indigenous knowledge and decentralized planning and devolution of forest governance are the major reasons that made CF a great success for conservation and development harmonizing the people and the forest.

Room SB415: Participatory Research & Decision Support Tools

Oswaldo Huchim

Co-Authors: Dra. Julia Fraga; Dra. Silvia Salas

Title: Participatory research to improve stock conditions and fishers health: the lobsters fisheries in Yucatan.

Affiliation: Cinvestav

Contact: ohl@mda.cinvestav.mx

Time: 1:30-1.55pm

Abstract: For the past 40 years, lobster fisheries in the western coast of Yucatan evolved from skin diving to a 'hookah' system of fishing, using an on-boat air supply. This allows fishers to get into deeper water and stay longer underwater, in search of better catches. Now, a decline in lobster catches is leading fishers to search for new fishing grounds, exposing themselves to higher risks, mainly decompression sickness. The occurrence and severity of those risks are also influenced by a variety of fishermen's fishing- and non-fishing related behavior. This has seldom been analyzed, despite the fact that fishers do not know how these habits can increase their chances of severe decompression sickness, or how to reduce their risks. We explored, based on participatory research, the conditions that can make fishers prone to risk and how this is associated to their fishing strategies, their health conditions, and the level of organization of fishers within their communities. Results showed that about half of interviewed people had suffered decompression sickness in each of the two communities studied. Several health preconditions increase the risk of this problem; many fishers have such conditions and acknowledged the limited information they have on these. Differences in the level of organization between communities were evident; the implications of those differences are discussed when related to prevention and follow up of this type of health problems. Socioeconomic factors play an important role in fishers' decisions and actions in this regard. Educational programs to improve the occupational health of fishers are suggested.

Room SB415: Participatory Research & Decision Support Tools

Heather Coleman

Title: Good Practices for Decision Support Tools

Affiliation: PacMARA

Contact: hcoleman@pacmara.org

Time: 2:00-2.25pm

Abstract: The main goal of systematic conservation planning (SCP) is to locate, design and manage representative protected areas. A number of tools exist to inform SCP in marine environments, with varying degrees of user support. Marxan is one of the most commonly used decision support tools for marine protected area network planning, as it prioritises sites based on socio-economic efficiency, ecological targets, and proximity to other protected areas. Although a User Manual and newly updated Good Practices Handbook (www.pacmara.org/tikiwiki) have been published for this tool, new globally applicable insights and preferred approaches deserve presentation and discussion. Other tools, such as MarineMap, are location-dependent and case studies can expand their applicability. A discussion of solutions to complex issues that are common to SCP tools, such as climate change, connectivity and appropriate target selection, can help build capacity by making decision support tools more globally accessible.

Room SB415: Participatory Research & Decision Support Tools

Kim Baldwin

Title: The development of a participatory marine resource and space-use information system for the Grenadine Islands and its' implications for enabling interactive governance

Affiliation: University of the West Indies

Contact: baldwin.kimberly@gmail.com

Time: 2:30-2.55pm

Abstract: The need for a more inclusive inquiry using multiple sources of information is required to contend with complex socio-ecological problems is recognised within marine resource management. To this end a participatory geographical information system (PGIS) was employed to integrate social, economic, cultural and conventional biophysical information together with the local knowledge of marine resource users in a single framework for the transboundary Grenadines Islands. This paper describes the practical application of utilising a PGIS approach (in terms of both the process and the product) in the development of the Grenadines Marine Resource and Space-use Information System (MarSIS). To this end a PGIS approach was used for two reasons. The first was to gain insight into the local context in order to effectively enhance stakeholder engagement in terms of refining the research objectives, deciphering appropriate research methodologies, communication and information sharing mechanisms, validation techniques and information technology applied. The second use of participatory research was to pragmatically document local knowledge of marine resource distribution and space-use patterns occurring in the Grenadines to provide a more inclusive base for planning sustainable development. The application of the PGIS approach was evaluated by stakeholders and examined as a practical mechanism to aid certain dimensions of interactive governance specifically ownership, appropriateness, comprehensibility, accessibility and transparency principles within a marine spatial planning context.

Plenary Session: Integrated Approaches to Coastal Community Survival and Development: The Fogo Island Experience

Title: Integrated Approaches to Coastal Community Survival and Development: The Fogo Island Experience

Presenters:

- **Bonnie J. McCay**
Affiliation: Rutgers University
Contact: mccay@aesop.rutgers.edu
- **Gordon Slade**
Affiliation: Shorefast Foundation
Contact: gordonslade@shorefast.org
- **Carol Penton**
Affiliation: Fogo Island Flame
Contact: carolpenton@yahoo.com

Time: 3.15-430pm

Abstract: The Fogo Island plenary will discuss how a remote northeast Newfoundland island community has survived and adapted to change and decline in the region's fisheries since the 1960s. We point to how interwoven the economic bases of the island have been with social life and the arts, such as the late 1960s role of National Film Board efforts to the evolution of a centralized school and island-wide cooperative. Current efforts, working toward a viable future of both fishing and tourism, have features that appear critical:

- Social entrepreneurship approach aided by a charitable foundation with support from federal and provincial governments
- Driven by local people, their needs, aspirations, and talents
- Inspired and showcased by contemporary arts, local and international partnership with the amalgamated community of Fogo Island

Session Chair: Sheena Young

Affiliation: Fundy North Fishermen's Association

Contact: fnfa-sheena@nb.aibn.com

Monday Evening: People in Places Film Festival

*McNally Theatre Auditorium, Saint Mary's University (923 Robie St)
7:00-9:30pm*

Convenors:

- **Sarah Bood**
Affiliation: Coastal CURA
Contact: hftzr@stu.ca
- **Michel Guitard**
Affiliation: New Brunswick Filmmakers' Co-operative

Recovering Mangrove Cover in Mahahual, Mexico

Ricardo Torres

Affiliation: Universidad de Quintana Roo

Contact: rtorres@uqroo.mx

Abstract: In 2007 Hurricane Dean devastated extended mangrove area in the coastal area of Mahahual, Southern Quintana Roo, Mexico. From the beginning of 2010, biological characteristics and ecological processes have been studied in a mangrove forest in that coastal area. Variables such as biological production, hydro period, temperature and salinity have been recorded and downloaded into data bases to be analyzed and then characterize the ecosystem, in order to identify its vulnerability to changes in sea level due to climate change. This work relies heavily on the enthusiasm, knowledge and experience of a working team of ten local students and relevant people in the community of Mahahual. At this moment, still four field trips to collect information and sampling remain to be carried out, to complete an annual sampling program in January 2011. However, joint actions among academic, students and community regarding this project are in progress. At one sampling point, a small surface freshwater current was cleaned from roots, branches and garbage to allow water to flow directly to the sea. The students, led by a University's professor, are helping a family that owns 16 hectares in the south of the community to develop a plan to manage resources; the plan is part of a legal figure called Wildlife Conservation and Management Unit (UMA as Spanish acronym). Students are also participating in short campaigns to clean beaches up and to separate organic from inorganic sub products. Final results from the sampling program will be ready at the beginning of 2011, but joint experiences and conservation activities will be carried out until the project is due. All these experiences are the ones that we would like to show in the conference through a video.

Change has Come

Alison Shott

Co Authors: Mitch O'Shea & Ariana Salvo

Affiliation: Institute of Island Studies UPEI

Contact: ali.shott@gmail.com

Abstract: Like all watersheds on Prince Edward Island, the Southwest River watershed has been deeply scarred by deforestation and industrial agriculture practices and also affected by intensive fisheries and aquaculture, and more recently, coastal cottage development. Our 10 minute video, produced by students at the Institute of Island Studies, provides a glimpse at this history and the challenges currently facing watershed residents.

Cod: Renewing A Bountiful Catch

Kathleen Blanchard

Affiliation: Intervale

Contact: kblanchard@intervale.ca

Abstract: Produced by Intervale Associates, a nonprofit organization based in Newfoundland and Labrador, in 2011, with funding and collaborative support from several partners. This 17- minute documentary DVD about Atlantic cod in Newfoundland and Labrador waters is intended for harvesters and general audiences for the purpose of encouraging discussion about cod recovery. Interviews combine harvester local knowledge with findings from Memorial University researchers to create images of abundance that pre-date the collapse of NL and Northern Gulf stocks. Stories of large cod (“blowers”) and underwater footage of spawning behaviour combined with sound recordings highlight a few issues and life history features that may be important to recovery. The DVD may prove helpful towards increasing awareness among the younger generation that did not witness the cod abundance that existed prior to the moratoriums of the early 1990s. Financial support for the DVD was provided by Canada’s Habitat Stewardship Program for Species at Risk, the Community-University Research for Recovery Alliance (CURRA) at Memorial University of Newfoundland, and the Marine Institute of Memorial University. The CURRA and other partners contributed to the intellectual content and assisted with the distribution. Videography by Vidcraft Productions of Corner Brook, NL.

The Success Story of the Co-Management of a Sea-Cucumber Fishery (New Caledonia, South Pacific)

Jean-Michel Boré & Marc Leopold*

Co-Authors: Nathaniel Cornuet, Serge Andrefouët, Zacharie Moenteapo

Affiliation: IRD / Fisheries Department of Vanuatu

Contact: marc.leopold@ird.fr

Abstract: The sandfish (*Holothuria scabra*) fishery located in a 26 km² seagrass flat in New Caledonia has been targeted for 15 years by a fisher community, who established a temporary closure in 2008. Since then, scientists, public authorities and fishers have implemented a cost-effective co-management regime based on total admissible catch (TAC) and additional informal limitations to share and sustain economical benefits. Participative assessments of sandfish biomass were repeated six times from 2008 to 2011 following an adaptive approach. The biomass of commercial-sized sandfish has doubled in the past three years while the activity has become much more profitable. This local success story shows the need for implementing fishing rules proposed and endorsed by local fishers and supported by government agents (i.e., Fisheries Departments) and specific scientific inputs. Local governance and contextual issues must be carefully considered should this co-management system be up-scaled and/or transferred to other sea cucumber fisheries.

Nashuk Youth Council Digital Stories

Dawn Foxcroft

Affiliation: Uu-a-thluk, Nuu-chah-nulth Tribal Council Fisheries Department

Contact: dawn@whiteravenconsulting.ca

Abstract: Uu-a-thluk brought together Nuu-chah-nulth youth who wanted to make a difference in their communities. Today the Nashuk Youth Council has emerged as a leader in the traditional foods movement. Through community feasts, youth conferences, cultural workshops and training, the youth council is changing the way young people perceive their heritage and the resources. One of the ways the youth council is sharing their experience are through short video presentations. Five of the youth council members attended a digital storytelling workshop where they created visual presentations that include personal stories set to music and photographs. Focusing on the theme of food, the digital stories allowed youth to express themselves and be creative in a familiar medium. Youth council members (Damon Rampanen, Nikkie Watts, Keenan Jules, Belinda Lucas, and Mitch Touchie) were named as “2010 Traditional Foods Champions” at the third annual traditional foods conference for Vancouver Island First Nations.

Preserving the Catch

Bridget Connolly

Affiliation: Stanford University

Contact: bridgetconnolly8@gmail.com

Katie Jewett

Affiliation: Stanford University

Contact: jewett.katie@gmail.com

Abstract: With two-thirds of the world's fisheries either over-exploited or collapsed, researchers warn that we may soon be saying "so long" to seafood. Preserving the Catch tells the story of over-fishing in California and shows how government regulation has impacted the livelihoods of local fishermen. While government officials push to further restrict types of fishing gear and allowable days at sea, fishermen fear they may soon be in the red. Preserving the Catch features Mr. Duncan McLean, a commercial fisherman for over forty years and President of the Half Moon Bay Fisherman's Association, who offers unique insight into his love for fishing and the independent lifestyle it exemplifies. Mr. McLean shares with the audience his fear of increasing government regulation over numerous fisheries, particularly salmon. Buzz Thompson, Professor of Law and Director of the Woods Institute at Stanford University, offers a policy perspective on the severity of fishery depletion and potential ways in which commercial fishermen might adapt using more sustainable catch methods. Both Professor Thompson and Mr. McLean recognize the rapid decline of fish stocks, but Preserving the Catch highlights the tension surrounding how best to sustain revenues versus resources and offers testimony to the importance of building solid relationships among stakeholders.

A Coastal Partnership: Maritime Stories of Integrated Management

Sarah Bood & Coastal CURA

Affiliation: Coastal CURA

Contact: hftzr@stu.ca

Abstract: Across the Canadian Maritimes there are many unpublicized stories of coastal community heroes, groups of people working together to protect the health of their fisheries, watersheds, and community heritage. A Coastal Partnership is a documentary on four coastal communities in the Canadian Maritimes: the inshore fishery of southwest New Brunswick, Lennox Island First Nation in Prince Edward Island, Bear River First Nation in Nova Scotia and the Independent Clammers in north-western, Nova Scotia. Linked together through the Coastal Community and University Research Alliance (CURA), members from these communities have been working with academics to document their efforts and identify what they need to become more involved in coastal management decisions.

TUESDAY 28TH JUNE CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS

Morning Sessions

Keynote Addresses: Iterative Learning in the Present

Speaker: Jackie Sunde

Affiliation: Environmental Evaluation Unite, University of Cape Town

Contact: jsunde@telkomsa.net

Speaker: Merle Sowman

Affiliation: Environmental Evaluation Unite, University of Cape Town

Contact: Merle.Sowman@uct.ac.za

Title: Power in partnerships and governance in process: reflections on university and community engagement in South Africa

Time: 9.15-10.30am

Abstract: In 1994, at the advent of democracy, traditional fishing communities in South Africa believed that the new legal reforms of the post-apartheid government would recognise their historical rights to marine resources and redress the discrimination of the past. Yet, despite a progressive constitution the small-scale fisheries sector in this country remains marginalized. Drawing on over a decade of engagement with small-scale fishing communities in South Africa, we reflect on the relationships that have developed between traditional fishers, a university and non-government organizations in the process of supporting these fishers in their struggle for the recognition of their rights. We explore the shifts in approach to these partnerships from a technically orientated, 'expert-led' one initially to one of adaptive, shared learning and advocacy. We present insights that have emerged through these partnership processes that are shaping interactive governance in process.

Questions to guide discussions:

1. What are the challenges to building alliances with local communities when working across diverse disciplines, political perspectives and sector interests?
2. As individuals, whether activists, researchers or academics, how do we remain open and receptive to change and alternative perspectives and strategies when working collaboratively with a range of partners?
3. How do we address the barriers to integrating different knowledge in partnerships between university and communities?
4. How can we ensure that social responsiveness is valued equally with other academic outputs within a university environment?

Session Chair: Marc Allain

Affiliation: Independent Consultant, Canadian Council of Professional Fish Harvesters (CCPFH)

Contact: marcallain@sympatico.ca

Room SB260: Aboriginal & Practitioners Knowledge I

Sana Kavanagh

Title: “A good feed”: reverence for eels as a guiding principle of traditional ecological knowledge and management among participants in the Mi’kmaq food and ceremonial fishery in Unama’ki, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Canada

Affiliation: Dalhousie University

Contact: sn507709@dal.ca

Time: 11:00-11:25

Abstract: Traditional ecological knowledge and management of eels among Mi’kmaq participants in the aboriginal food and ceremonial fishery in Unama’ki (Cape Breton) includes values such as respect and reverence for eels as a source of life. In this presentation, I explore a key theme, “a good feed”, which emerged through qualitative analysis of semi-structured in-depth interviews with 12 community-recommended eel fishery participants, from 4 Mi’kmaq communities. Participants explain that part of their traditional ecological knowledge is self-management, through which they limit the size of their harvest to a “good feed”. According participants, a good feed is enough eels for themselves and sometimes for others to eat, without greed or waste. Examples given by participants show that determining a “good feed” is highly contextual. Similarly, participants explain that they self-manage by limiting waste from their harvest - although they define waste and non-waste in a unique way based on reciprocity. According to participants, reverence is the guiding principle for thinking and acting in the context of the traditional food system such that harvest of eels is reciprocated to the eel or the water - its ecosystem. When they speak about their traditional way of life, participants delineate appropriate and inappropriate ways of fishing for eels and other species. Several participants argue that their practices, based on respect and reverence, have sustained the eel population and their ability to procure eels for food. In contrast, they argue, based on their life experience with different management paradigms, that some other fisheries are both irreverent and unsustainable. Using quotations and thick description, I try to portray the unique cultural perspective on sustainability among these participants and how they link their ecological knowledge, practices, and values.

Room SB260: Aboriginal & Practitioners Knowledge I

Jen Daniels

Title: Exploring linkages between identity and territory in place-based resource governance

Affiliation: Memorial University

Contact: j.daniels@mun.ca

Time: 11:30-11:55

Abstract: This paper explores the connection between identity, territory and place and the extent to which these literatures have informed the theory and practice of place-based resource governance. Over the past few decades, geographers and other cultural theorists have explored the connection between identity and place. There is an emerging emphasis suggesting that place is more than simply a physically bound entity, it consists of a set of socio-spatial relations. It is argued that identity is highly intertwined with these relations, which, in turn, are closely related to ideas of community and territory. Communicating the significance of the identity-place connection can be achieved through recognizing the ways in which people relate with one another and the environment, including the meanings they attribute to practices, such as the governance of natural resources. The importance of place, however, is not well recognized when it comes to individual and social behavior in resource development. In this paper, I investigate the interdisciplinary literature regarding identity and place and the extent to which this literature has informed both the theory and practice of place-based resource governance in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Room SB260: Aboriginal & Practitioners Knowledge I

Claire Hutton

Title: Community-based First Nations' Monitoring in the Great Bear Rainforest

Affiliation: Coastal Guardian Watchmen Network

Contact: claire@coastalguardianwatchmen.ca

Time: 12:00-12:25

Abstract: The Coastal Guardian Watchmen Network (a project of the Coastal First Nations Great Bear Initiative) provides support to First Nation communities to strengthen and build local Guardian Watchmen programs on the North and Central Coast of BC (Great Bear Rainforest). Guardian Watchmen are the eyes and the ears of the coast, resource stewards working for their Nations who play a critical role in monitoring and protecting cultural and natural values as well as implementing marine and land use plans in their territories. One of the current projects underway is the Regional Monitoring Strategy, where Coastal First Nations have adopted a standardized approach to monitoring priority issues throughout the region in order to coordinate monitoring efforts in increase the impact and effectiveness of data collection. Through the RMS, tools for collecting data (field cards and mobile devices) and storing data (on online data management system) are provided so that Nations can compile, access, and analyze data at a territory and regional level.

Room SB265: Transformative Learning & Story Telling

Tanya I. Markvart

Title: Community Aggregate Resource Management in Ontario: Local Issues and Opportunities

Affiliation: University of Waterloo

Contact: tanoon@mac.com

Time: 11:00-11:25

Abstract: I am a Doctoral Candidate in the School of Planning at the University of Waterloo. I also work as an independent consultant from time to time, when something meaningful happens to pass my way... Recently, I have had the opportunity to work as a consultant in the area of aggregate resource management in Ontario.

I would like to tell the story of the struggle for community-based sustainable aggregate resource management in Ontario as I have experienced it through my consulting work with academics, community groups, and First Nations. My presentation will touch on a range of challenges and opportunities, important precedents set in recent judicial rejections of quarry proposals, and practical ideas for pursuing greater sustainability in local aggregate resource management.

I would like to share my personal reflections on the complex range of social, economic, and ecological issues involved in the development of community-based sustainable aggregate resource management regimes in Ontario. Broadly speaking, these issues reflect the historic struggle of communities to maintain local control over local resources and, in some cases, increased self-determination through community-based aggregate resource management.

Room SB265: Transformative Learning & Story Telling

Kelly Poirier & Jennifer Spencer

Title: "Good stories keep on going": The Story of the Tsawalk Partnership

Affiliation: West Coast Aquatic

Contact: kelly@westcoastaquatic.ca, jennifer@westcoastaquatic.ca

Time: 11:30-12:25

Abstract: This presentations session takes a workshop format, focusing on the ability to utilize story telling in traditional and technological contexts to make spatial planning activities and products engaging, tangible and accessible to the people of the community and beyond! The forum will provide examples of the work being done by the Tsawalk Partnership to take their unique team approach, data and products and disseminate them to diverse and dynamic communities on the West Coast of Vancouver Island as well as provide a forum for participants to share their ideas, successes and challenges about using 'out-of-the-box' communications methods in marine planning and conservations contexts.

Questions for discussion may include: •

- What are examples of innovative uses of story that provides insights on a quantifiable as well as values based way to better resource management options?
- How have you used or participated in the usage of 'story' in successful ways to make your project accessible, engaging and relevant to the affected stakeholders and communities?

Room L273: Engaging with Power

Melanie G. Wiber*

Co-Authors: Donna Curtis, Kate Bigney-Wilner, Courtenay Parlee, Liz Wilson

Title: Places and Power: Governmentality and Integrated Coastal Management

Affiliation: University of New Brunswick

Contact: wiber@unb.ca

Time: 11:00-11:25

Abstract: This paper explores recent literature on governance to ask questions about the role of power in integrated coastal management. In particular, we ask about the role of scientific management in neoliberalism (following Anna Tsing); and the 'switch points' that turn critiques such as 'sustainability' into a way to maintain the status quo (Tania Li 2007, Rose 1999). Here, 'governing' does not arise from political mandates but rather from processes of negotiation and exchange between social actors, state and non-state, that wish to direct social and environmental relations (Rose 1999). Foucaultian notions of everyday forms of power inform the view of governance as the attempt to "shape human conduct by calculated means" (Li 2007:5), a gradual assemblage of practices that educate the population and direct their ways of seeing and understanding. It is this assemblage of objects, knowledge, techniques and events that provide power (Li 2005). Those who are entrusted with the role of governing must be able to rationalize their actions and decisions, which in turn requires certainties and measurables. The science of statistics identifies patterns in demographics, health, fertility, mobility, and prosperity. New information technologies such as maps, permits, censuses, remove individuals from the social relations in which they were embedded and make them objects of government practices (see also St Martin 2006). Government rationality can be viewed as a cyclical pattern, which we will explore through an analysis of the challenges to the status quo offered by integrated coastal management, and of government responses (switch points) to this challenge in the Canadian Maritimes.

Room L273: Engaging with Power

Kate Bigney-Wilner

Title: Integrated Management in Canada's Bay of Fundy: a critical policy analysis

Affiliation: Dalhousie University

Contact: kate.bigney@gmail.com

Time: 11:30-11:55

Abstract: Like all maritime nations, Canada must address coastal resource overexploitation and development while balancing the demands of multiple users – commercial and recreational fishing industries, energy, transportation and aquaculture industries, indigenous peoples, and coastal citizens, to name a few. Canada's Oceans Act (1996) calls for the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans to lead and facilitate "integrated management" (IM), the principles of which are "ecosystem-based management, sustainable development, the precautionary approach, conservation, shared responsibility, flexibility and inclusiveness". Barriers to implementing the Act include coordinating inter-departmental change in a siloed environment, and making sense of terms such as "sustainable development", "conservation", and "shared responsibility". These ideas, the manner in which they are generated, talked about and used, have both framed the problem and have offered a specific set of solutions, to posit what kind of expertise and knowledge will be used in this process, who should be part of the solution, and what kinds of livelihoods are included and excluded. Another barrier is the history of mistrust that exists between certain government and community actors as a result of certain developments, like the collapse of groundfish stocks in the 1980s and 1990s and the implementation of aboriginal rights with regard to natural resources. Post-Oceans Act changes in marine and coastal governance that are evident have had few meaningful improvements in resource sustainability or on the lives of those living in coastal communities. As part of the Coastal CURA project, my dissertation research examines discourses around, and the implementation of, integrated management in two distinct areas of Canada's Bay of Fundy on the Atlantic coast. In the Annapolis Basin (province of Nova Scotia), a community-driven, meagerly funded approach was brokered by a trusted community organization, while a government-supported marine planning area was established in Passamaquoddy Bay (province of New Brunswick). Both cases deal with the privatization of access, coastal and marine energy development, space conflict between traditional and industrial uses, and exclusion of community actors in policy formation. Using a conceptual framework informed by political ecology, I will discuss i) the role policy discourses have in framing what options, participants, and knowledges are included in natural resource policy, regulation and institutions; ii) how power relationships are enacted and access to resources is structured in coastal resource governance, and iii) community resistance through alternative discourses and models.

Room L273: Engaging with Power

Nicolaas Waldeck

Affiliation: Masifundisee

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Henk Smith

Affiliation: Legal Resourced Centre

Contact: henk@lrc.org.za

Co-Authors: Merle Sowman & Jackie Sunde

Title: Power in Place: Protecting living law and local knowledge in coastal planning processes

Time: 12:00-12:25

Abstract: For over a century the Olifant's River estuary on the West Coast of South Africa has been used sustainably by the local community, descendants of the indigenous peoples of the Cape who have depended on the estuary and surrounding coastal resources for their livelihood. The cultural and social relations of the Olifant's estuary fishing community are integral to their use of this unique ecosystem, despite the imposition of a range of colonial and apartheid laws that have effectively dispossessed them of their ownership of the surrounding land and undermined their customary fishing rights and institutional practices. In 2007, the South African government embarked on an estuary management planning process that proposed the declaration of a Marine Protected Area (MPA) at the estuary. This biodiversity protection initiative was contradictory, on the one hand it was promoted as a response to international biodiversity protection imperatives such as the Convention on Biodiversity, and yet simultaneously it chose to ignore key principles within this Convention, such as the protection of these resources through the sustainable use of such resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices. This top down planning process was largely shaped by the power of the conservation lobby and framed within a narrow marine science discourse, resulting in the marginalisation of the traditional fishing community. The proposed management plan prioritised the conservation of the ecological components of the estuary and proposed the imposition of an extensive no-take zone as well as the phasing out of the traditional gillnet fishery. South Africa's current legislative framework for MPAs and coastal management makes inadequate provision for community-based governance and hence the plan did not create space for a dynamic, community-based system that could accommodate living customary law and local institutional arrangements as they are expressed at the estuary. In response, the community has established a partnership with three civil society organisations: a non-government organisation, a public interest law firm engaging in a range of human rights litigation and advocacy activities and an environmental research unit at a university building capacity for participatory research and co-management of marine and estuarine resources. Together these four organisations have begun a process of supporting the community in documenting their histories of living-in this space, enabling elders to tell their stories, mapping how local cultural and social patterns are woven by the fabric of river resources and researching alternative institutional arrangements that draw on their living customary law and local ecological knowledge. They are exploring more integrated management options and undertaking advocacy initiatives to ensure that the community is able to participate fully in a process that will protect their human rights whilst securing a sustainable future for estuary. This paper will present the process of this advocacy partnership, reflecting on the iterative learning that has evolved and the insights that have emerged for the development of integrated coastal management policy and planning and its responsiveness to local ecological knowledges and histories.

Room SB415: Communities & Watershed Management

Irene Novaczek

Title: Mapping social and cultural values in PEI

Affiliation: Institute of Island Studies UPEI

Contact: inovaczek@upei.ca

Time: 11:00-11:25

Abstract: Planning, adaptive action and emergency preparedness can reduce or mitigate losses and associated distress resulting from negative impacts of climate change on small islands. However, adaptation plans and strategies are typically developed using only scientific and economic data. These need to be augmented by data that reflect the social and cultural values and concerns of citizens. Social and cultural values mapping uses GIS to display and analyze social and cultural values that are attached to geographic space. This method brings various knowledge fields together and creates the potential to compare make visible and juxtapose compare normally invisible human relationships and to juxtapose these valued places with scientific data on the predicted impacts of climate change. These maps then become tools to assist local governments in planning and prioritizing effective adaptation strategies. In addition, the process of collective map building reassures people that their knowledge and values are respected. This helps develop trust and collaboration in governance which are essential for effective community-level climate change adaptation. Small island governments and community groups are the vanguard of climate change adaptation because small islands are among the most vulnerable places on the planet to the effects of climate change. These jurisdictions will need tools that allow them to improve their resilience, adaptation mechanisms, and ability to speak to national and international governing bodies that can support adaptation. In this paper we report on a pilot study of social and cultural values mapping performed on Prince Edward Island in January - March 2010. We conclude that this methodology has potential as a tool to support decision-making for climate change adaptation that, and it can be implemented and modified as required by a variety of stakeholders. Key Words: Climate change, values mapping, small islands, local governance, social values, cultural values

Room SB415: Communities & Watershed Management

Alison Shott

Co-Author: Rob Sharkie

Title: The nexus of citizen action, perceived quality of life and the environment in the Stanley River watershed of PEI

Affiliation: Acadia University

Contact: ali.shott@gmail.com

Time: 11:30-11:55

Abstract: Through key informant interviews and a randomized mail survey, student researchers at the Institute of Island Studies working in collaboration with the Trout River Environment Committee gathered data to assess the current concerns and degree of engagement of citizens in environmental issues, the impact of the natural environment on quality of life, and the impact of TREC on community well-being. The results reveal a tremendous depth of love and concern for the natural world that results in consonant dissonance for concerned residents who are torn between modern busy lifestyles, rampant coastal development and an imperative to not only maintain but restore a watershed that is suffering from significant environmental degradation. The linkages between environmental health and quality of life are clear, as is the importance of the leadership provided by TREC. The way forward to sustainability in the current political context is less obvious.

Room SB415: Communities & Watershed Management

Ken Caine

Title: Locating the water heart: Great Bear Lake watershed management in the Northwest Territories, Canada.

Affiliation: University of Alberta

Contact: kcaine@ualberta.ca

Time: 12:00-12:25

Abstract: This presentation examines how socio-cultural and political practices enable the creation of novel northern natural resource management (NRM) institutions. Based on my active participation in two locally-driven collaborative projects: the Great Bear Lake (GBL) Watershed Management Plan and the long-term protection of an aboriginal cultural landscape for Sahoyúé ehdacho National Historic Site, I examine how local and outside resource managers perceive, negotiate and practically apply one another's diverse understandings of natural resource management. In the process of developing the GBL watershed management plan, creating a relational space resulted in shared understanding of resource management through narratives such as the story of the Water Heart. For shared understanding to be applied in the development of new formal institutions, however, it must be reconsidered as practical understanding further encapsulating power and socio-cultural strategies. The significance of this perspective of NRM is that it offers a cultural framework with which to explore institutional hybridity.

Room L275: Discussion Session: Biosphere Reserves: A Practitioner's Panel

Co Char: Sharmalene Mendis-Millard

Affiliation: Canadian Biosphere Research Network and Canada MAB

Contact: srmendis@uwaterloo.ca

Co-Chair: Scott Slocombe

Affiliation: Wilfrid Laurier University

Contact: sslocomb@wlu.ca

Panel Members:

1. Shanna fiddler, Senior Negotiator, Parks Canada (NS)
2. Kejimikujik national park and national historic site of Canada representative (NS)
3. Laura loucks, West Coast Aquatic (BC)
4. Liz MacCormick, Bras d'Or Lake Biosphere Reserve Association (NS)
5. Brad Toms, Wildlife biologist, Mersey Tobeatic Research Institute (NS)

Time: 11:00-12:25

Abstract: Biosphere reserves are meant to demonstrate how environmentally and socially sustainable conservation, livelihoods and land/resource use practices may be integrated. They consist of protected areas embedded in working landscapes that are recognized as 'special places', 'learning sites' and 'models of sustainability' by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

What may be learned from biosphere reserves about what integrated resource management means, how it can be implemented, and the role of the UNESCO BR concept and its application?

Questions for each panelist and break-out group to discuss:

1. What needs to be 'integrated' in environmental and resource management (e.g., forms of knowledge, values, cultural norms, cross-boundary interests/jurisdictions/policy, etc.)?
2. What are the opportunities for integrated resource management in your region?
3. What are the challenges of integrated resource management in your region?
4. What are the *current* and *potential* roles of a biosphere reserve (designation, organization)? How do they relate to the above?

Afternoon Sessions

Room SB260: Aboriginal & Practitioners Knowledge II

Walter Bayha

Affiliation: Sahtu Renewable Resources Board

Contact: sgi_director@gov.deline.ca

Alice Martin

Affiliation: Mikisew Cree First Nation

Contact: alice-martin@hotmail.com

Deborah Simmons

Affiliation: Native Studies, University of Manitoba

Contact: simmons@cc.umanitoba.ca

Title: Stories, Harvesting, and Relationships: Renewing Indigenous Land Stewardship

Time: 1:30-1:55

Abstract: “Management” of indigenous harvesting resources has long been considered by government decision-makers to be a scientific exercise with an overwhelming focus on census figures. Declines in populations of aboriginal subsistence species such as we are witnessing today with barren-ground caribou, cod, and salmon have been understood as “crises” that result in imposition of limits on aboriginal subsistence harvesting. In the three northern territories of Canada, the 1990s ushered in a new era in resource management with the adopting of traditional knowledge in policy. However, the science-based frameworks for decision-making remained. In being incorporated into these frameworks, traditional knowledge became detached from the people, relationships, stories and harvesting practices that give it meaning. At the same time, new land claims established boundaries across the traditional migration routes, and established the legal basis for industrial development. The shifting economy combined with new land claim-based regional cooperative resource management boards meant that the traditional relationships that had been the basis for Dene stewardship, including relationships with caribou and with neighboring First Nation communities, were weakened. The bureaucratic and science-based orientation of the co-management system also undermined story-telling traditions that had been the vehicles for sharing knowledge. In exchanging old time stories and personal experiences, people would reinforce respectful harvesting practices, analyze changes in the caribou herds, and make harvesting decisions.

Room SB260: Aboriginal & Practitioners Knowledge II

Doug Aberley

Affiliation: 'Namgis First Nation

Contact: douga@namgis.bc.ca

Brian Wadhams

Affiliation: 'Namgis First Nation

Contact: brianwadhams@hotmail.com

Title: No Permission Required: Walking the Talk in First Nation Natural Resources Stewardship

Time: 2:00-2:25

Abstract: The 'Namgis First Nation (NFN) occupies a 2800 square kilometer territory on northern Vancouver Island and adjacent marine area in Queen Charlotte Strait and the Broughton Archipelago. The government of the NFN is located in Alert Bay on 400-hectare Cormorant Island, accessed by a 45-minute ferry ride off the northeast coast of Vancouver Island. The 1700 members of the 'Namgis First Nation assert aboriginal rights and title to a territory that is profoundly rich in terrestrial and marine resources. For the past 150 years these resources have been plundered without the permission or consent of the NFN. The natural resources management policies of BC and Canada have consistently failed to reflect 'Namgis cultural values. Over the past 20 years 'Namgis have shifted their effort away from attempting to reform how natural resources are managed by BC and Canada. Significant effort is now applied to developing stewardship approaches that are wholly community-based. This presentation will briefly highlight six arenas within which the NFN is practicing integrated natural resources stewardship: cultural resources management, bioregional mapping, watershed based planning, marine planning and monitoring, partnership building, and referral management. The goal of this illustrated presentation is to demonstrate that no permission is required for a First Nation to 'walk the talk' of evolving community-based approaches to stewardship of natural resources within its territory.

Room SB260: Aboriginal & Practitioners Knowledge II

Amy Thompson

Title: The Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board; an example of northern co-management

Affiliation: Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board, Inuvik NT

Contact: athompson@grrb.nt.ca

Time: 2:30-2:55

Abstract: For centuries the Gwich'in people lived off the land and managed their resources through traditional management. The signing of the Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement (GCLCA) in 1992 provided new management tools to help the Gwich'in people. The Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board (GRRB) was established as public co-management board responsible for wildlife, fisheries and forest management in the Gwich'in Settlement Area (GSA). The GCLCA also developed renewable resource councils (RRCs) in each of the GSA communities. The GRRB is required to work very closely with the RRCs to ensure there is local involvement in renewable resource management. Through this northern co-management regime we have been able to create management plans, consultation policies, and monitoring programs that are community accepted. We also maintain working relationships with neighbouring regions to manage migratory species. This presentation will summarize how the GRRB uses co-management to effectively manage the resources in its jurisdiction.

Room SB265: Education & Knowledge Transfer

Velta Douglas

Title: What Kind of Ecological Literacy? Reflections on Student Projects in Saint John, NB and Kangirsuk, QC.

Affiliation: Coastal CURA

Contact: veltadouglas@gmail.com

Time: 1:30-1:55

Abstract: Ecological literacy, as described by Stables (1998) is the ability to understand the environment through a 3-pronged approach: functional environmental literacy, critical environmental literacy, and cultural environmental literacy. This presentation will explore two ecological literacy projects conducted with secondary students in two very different communities. In each case, students were encouraged to consider the environment as a 'text' that could be 'read' (Stables and Bishop, 2001). In Saint John, students focused on stakeholder relationships in the Saint John Harbour; in Kangirsuk, students took photographs and wrote texts to explain their community to outsiders. These two student populations, one urban and predominately Caucasian, the other rural and Inuit, expressed very different readings of their environments. With reference to student work, this presentation will explore how students reacted to ecologically literate projects. These equal-yet-distinct readings of the environment as text begs the question: how can place change ecological literacy?

Room SB265: Education & Knowledge Transfer

Coral Voss

Title: Contributions of Traditional Ecological Knowledge to Conservation Strategies: The Impacts of Cultural Context, Spiritual Frameworks and Educational Systems

Affiliation: University of British Columbia

Contact: coralvoss@gmail.com

Time: 2:00-2:25pm

Abstract: This study examines the spiritual contexts which are the foundation of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) and considers whether it is possible for TEK to be removed from its traditional principles and spiritual structure to be integrated with Western science and management systems. Furthermore, it asks the question should TEK's spiritual framework be disengaged for this purpose. This research was conducted by undertaking a critical analysis of the current literature focusing on the implications of cultural and spiritual systems on TEK and its integration with Western science in conservation effort

Room SB265: Education & Knowledge Transfer

Francis First Charger

Title: Using Elders in the Educational Institution

Affiliation: Mikai'sto Foundation

Contact: firstchg@telus.net

Time: 2:30-2:55

Abstract: Blood Tribe Employment and Skills Training (BTEST) have asked Red Crow Community College (RCCC) to coordinate, and facilitate a cultural environmental and forestry component as part of their Youth Work Experience Program. It was a noncredit course delivered to avoid any college or university entrance requirements. Red Crow Community College provided the facilitator along with other academic and Blackfoot eminent scholars and/or resource people were called in to provide support and to pass on their Cultural, Traditional and Educational knowledge on the forestry and about environment to the participants. It was a 10 day program for the youth to know more about their culture where at least one to three elders were used each day to show and explain different sites. The program was sponsored by First Nation Forestry Program (FNFP), the Kainia First Nation/ Blood Tribe and in kind from the province and others. The program has provided an excellent sense of pride in the students, raised self esteem and a better attitude toward themselves and to others.

Environment makes reference to: the surroundings, setting, situation, atmosphere, milieu, location background, upbringing, natural world, nature, ecosystem, natural environment. Environment in our traditional, cultural and spiritual ways includes the animals that walk the land, the creatures below the water and the many different birds that fly the skies, the many different plants and includes even the rocks that are everywhere and the soil where the plants grow. The course will take the participants to sites that are part of our oral history, sites to many different places and a trip to the forest timber area where we gather our herbal and sacred plants. The class presentations and lectures provided how and where songs and dances that comes from the animals and the environment. Even the traditional upbringing is to respect the plants, the animals, the land and the people. How our cultural and spiritual ways are part of parenting in raising our children to respect all creations including plants, animals, people and the land we live on. In the end the participants learn to respect all creations including to respect all people and to respect themselves.

Room L273: Building Partnerships for Effective Stewardship

Courtenay Parlee

Title: Alternative Dispute Resolution: Can it advance the stated policies of Integrated Management in Canadian Fisheries and Oceans?

Affiliation: Coastal CURA

Contact: r76km@unb.ca

Time: 1:30-1:55

Abstract: Over centuries, government regulators in Canada have put billions of dollars into researching the 'best methods' for managing the fisheries and oceans (Wiber & Bull, 2007). Currently the government has agreed to a policy initiative in support of IM by signing the UNCLOS, the Oceans Act and the Oceans Strategy. IM has been described as: "a contentious and dynamic process that unites government and the community, science and management, sectoral and public interests in preparing and implementing an integrated plan for the protection and development of coastal ecosystems and resources" (Bastien- Daigle et. al. 2008, p.97 in Wiber & Bull, 2009, p.2). One component that requires integration amongst the many different stakeholders in the fisheries and oceans is the problem of conflicting uses (McFadden 2008 in Wiber & Bull, 2009, p.2). My research focuses on methods of conflict resolution in IM and I am developing a case study of a recent conflict in coastal management to understand the various positions of stakeholders and regulators. The conflict I have selected to analyze is between government regulators and Clam harvesters in Clam Harvesting Area 2 and I will assess consultation and conflict resolution processes in connection with the renewal of the leases in St. Mary's Bay and the new CSSP classifications. It will be examined through an ADR lens, more specifically, a transformational perspective. Preliminary results of the analysis will be established and presented.

Room L273: Building Partnerships for Effective Stewardship

Geoff Le Boutillier*

Co-Author: Kent Martin

Title: St. Margaret's Bay: Caught in the Crosshairs of Urban Sprawl

Affiliation: St. Margaret's Bay Stewardship Association

Contact: gleboutillier@lowenbe.ca

Time: 2:00-2:55

Abstract: St. Margaret's Bay just south of Halifax, is a single watershed jigsawed into 2 municipalities, 3 municipal districts, and 4 provincial and federal ridings. As the Bay evolves it's a bedroom community, a retirement community, a famous tourist destination, and a string of picturesque fishing villages undergoing a sea change in quality of life. Like many formerly rural communities, it is caught in the crosshairs of urban sprawl, entangled in cross-jurisdictional confusion - over 14 'siloed' government departments and agencies at the provincial level alone. As sea level rises and storm surges increase, disjointed planning and enforcement characterize Bay development. A case study illustrated by two Bay filmmakers and presented with the St. Margaret's Bay Stewardship Association - working hard for coastal governance reform with the NS Coastal Coalition, 55 NGOs calling for a NS Coastal Act. This presentation will cover a detailed analysis of current issues and proposed solutions, and a video presentation.

Room SB415: Socio-Ecological Resilience & Risk Management

Elise Mayrand

Co-Authors: Omer Chouinard, Vincent Stervinou & Alida Thiombiano

Title: Sharing of local and scientific knowledge as a tool to co-construct a resilience strategy in a coastal community

Affiliation: Université de Moncton, campus de Shippagan

Contact: elise.mayrand@umcs.ca

Time: 1:30-1:55

Abstract: Coastal communities are currently facing various environmental changes, some of which may be linked to global warming and some to local human activities. In order to develop its resilience, a community must be aware of such changes and must be able to identify correctly their proximate causes. Our working hypothesis is that coastal communities are in close contact with their environment and are therefore a depository of valuable knowledge and memory of the environmental changes that may have occurred during the last few decades. Providing that this acute perception is not biased by an incorrect identification of the most probable causes of these changes, it could be converted into incentives for taking actions that would ameliorate the communities' resilience. Our study aims to build shared knowledge with the community living around the bay of Shippagan by integrating the local knowledge with the scientific monitoring of the environmental changes that took place at the study site. The ultimate goal is to progress toward a collective decision process that will allow the identification of environmental degradations for which the community can take actions. The study started in July 2010. Semi-directive interviews were conducted with 19 people who have been living and/or working in the region under study for at least 10 years. Nine themes were covered, namely climate changes, sea level rise, shoreline erosion, aquatic pollution, drinking water resources, biodiversity, partnership for the protection of the environment, communication/ awareness regarding environmental health, protection/ adaptation. In parallel, we searched databases (satellite images, governmental and non-governmental organizations' statistics) to build time series of environmental variables depicting the aforementioned themes. The environmental changes, as perceived by the respondents, included shorter and warmer winters, shorter duration of ice cover on the bay, higher sea level, better water quality in terms of chemical pollution but a degradation with regards to sewage contamination and eutrophication, increases or decreases of various animal, plant & seaweed species. The time series that we were able to obtain supported the perceptions, with the exception of the duration of ice cover on the bay which did not vary significantly over the last two decades. Such a close match between local knowledge and the scientific data is highly rewarding for the community. It might act as a strong motivation to take actions to improve the health of the environment and to strengthen partnerships between the community and the researchers. Nonetheless, the understanding of the causal relationships was found to be erroneous in some cases. The next step, which will take place in Spring 2011, is to share the results of the present study with the community & to discuss the most probable causes of the environmental problems or threats that were identified. These readjustments, knowledge sharing & discussions should open the way to the co-construction of a strategy aiming to ameliorate the resilience of the community in a changing environment. This experience might motivate other coastal communities to go through a similar exercise.

Room SB415: Socio-Ecological Resilience & Risk Management

Laura Loucks

Co-Authors: Thomas A. Okey, Jennifer Spencer, Mike Davis, Andrew Day

Title: Reflections on Resilience and Integrated Marine Planning in Clayoquot Sound

Affiliation: West Coast Aquatic

Contact: laura.loucks@gmail.com

Time: 2:00-2:25

Abstract: Clayoquot Sound, an area rich in cultural and ecological diversity on West Coast Vancouver Island, has experienced multiple types of exotic disturbances in its aquatic, terrestrial and socio-cultural community systems. The indigenous Nuu-chah-nulth socio-cultural systems have been significantly altered with the introduction of European and Asian settlers and dominating British governance rules. Subsequently, the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems have changed with the introduction of industrial harvesting technologies in both forestry and fisheries sectors. What is unique to Clayoquot Sound is the history of resistance and resilience to these disturbances. However, Clayoquot Sound remains vulnerable to the two classic “traps” identified by resilience thinkers: the poverty trap and the rigidity trap. The purpose of this paper is to describe the evolution of integrated marine planning and ecosystem-based forestry adaptive management frameworks in Clayoquot Sound and to use resilience thinking as a basis for reflection on how these traps can be avoided.

Room SB415: Socio-Ecological Resilience & Risk Management

Lisette Wilson

Co-Author: Tony Charles

Title: Understanding the relationship between risk and resilience in a small-scale coastal social-ecological fishery system

Affiliation: Marine Affairs Program, Dalhousie University

Contact: lisette.wilson@dal.ca

Time: 2:30-2:55

Abstract: This paper explores the relationship between risk and resilience using field and literature examples drawn from small-scale coastal fisheries located in the Bay of Fundy and internationally. Declining fish stocks, habitat loss, climate change and global economic influences are some of the main potential threats faced by local coastal communities, especially in developing countries. These threats can be manifested in the form of risks to food security from fishing and the equitable access and use of coastal and marine resources over both short term and/or long-term periods. Maintaining community wellbeing, as well as the integrity of the natural environment, are important goals from both a governance and risk management perspective. Although key principles for sustainable development require attention to both social and ecological factors, in many cases one component may be prioritized over the other, based on the current science and policy agendas guiding specific natural resource governance frameworks. Furthermore, these underpinning influences are also “value driven”, so there is a possibility that people whose livelihoods are directly dependent on the fishery, and who have knowledge of the fishery but perhaps have alternative or contributing views based on their specific “values”, are left out during both risk and governance assessments. The coastal area is the interface between land and sea environments, and includes the bio-physical components as well as the interactions with and between social, economic and governance factors influencing the use of the area. A social-ecological small-scale coastal fishery system is a dynamic integrated relationship between systems of nature and society, requiring a governance structure that is flexible and able to effectively respond to feedback from both social and ecological environments. In this context, the objective of resilience management is to prevent a social-ecological system from moving into an undesirable configuration, and to better understand the system’s ability to cope with internal and external shocks in a complex and uncertain environment. The two objectives of this paper are: firstly: drawing from current social-ecological literature; provide a broad overview of how factors of risk and resilience are described and their relationships and integration into governance models. Secondly, focusing specifically on field examples, present a risk management framework that explores both specific and overall risks from the perspective of small scale coastal fisheries. In this context the social and ecological components are treated equally

Room L275: Workshop: Film as a Tool for Community Voice

Sarah Bood & Martha Stiegman

Title: Film as a Tool for Community Voice

Affiliation: Coastal CURA

Contact: hftzr@stu.ca; martha.stiegman@gmail.com

Time: 1:30-2:55

Abstract: Join two Canadian film-makers in a discussion on film for community voice. Martha Steigman, director of "In defense of Our Treaties" and Sarah Bood, director of "Sharing the Waters" will present their films and talk about how film was used to help two communities share their stories with the general public. After talking about their experiences, Martha and Sarah will facilitate a discussion on how to produce a film that represents a community of people, the challenges one might encounter when taking on such a project, and the positive outcomes that can result. We hope you join us for this informative and engaging talk.

Plenary Session: The Current State of Aboriginal Resource Management

Title: The Current State of Aboriginal Resource Management

Time: 3:15-4:30pm

Panelists:

- **Ana Minerva Arce Ibarra**
Affiliation: El Colegio de la Frontera Sur
Contact: aarce@ecosur.mx
- **Walter Bayha**
Affiliation: Sahtu Renewable Resources Board
Contact: sgi_director@gov.deline.ca
- **Alice Martin**
Affiliation: Mikisew Cree First Nation
Contact: alice-martin@hotmail.com
- **Brian Wadhams**
Affiliation: 'Namgis First Nation
Contact: brianwadhams@hotmail.com

Session Chair: Randy Angus

Affiliation: Director, Integrated Resource Management, The Mi'kmaq Confederacy of PEI

Contact: rangus@mcpei.ca

Tuesday Evening: People in Places Poster Session

Martin Barriteau

Co-Author: Robin Mahon

Title: Sustainable Integrated Development and Biodiversity Conservation in the Grenadine Islands

Affiliation: Sustainable Grenadines Inc.

Contact: susgrenpm@vincysurf.com

Abstract: The Grenadine Islands comprise an archipelago with over 30 islands and cays located on the Grenada Bank between St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada. It is an area of ecological significance supporting the most extensive coral reefs and related habitats in the south-eastern Caribbean. Having high potential for tourism and associated development the marine and terrestrial ecosystems are highly vulnerable to environmental degradation. Unplanned development and unregulated use of resources have already led to significant degradation of many areas. The Sustainable Grenadines Inc (SusGren) is a transboundary non-governmental organization (NGO) committed to the conservation of the coastal and marine environment and sustainable livelihoods for the people of the Grenadines. This is being achieved through capacity building and increased awareness of the environment for non-governmental organisations and community groups.

Rod Beresford

Co-Authors: Anita Basque, Lindsay Marshall, Neil Ross

Title: Removal of the MSX Oyster Parasite - Aquaculture Opportunities

Affiliation: Cape Breton University and Dalhousie University

Contact: rod_beresford@cbu.ca

Abstract: In 2002, the Bras d'Or Lakes aquaculture industry suffered a devastating blow. The oyster parasite, *Haplosporidium nelsoni*, commonly called MSX, caused significant mortalities. The restrictions placed on oyster transfers have paralyzed the industry. These factors have played a role in the approximate 80% reduction in productivity for the Nova Scotia oyster industry in the last 10 years. Research at Cape Breton University and Dalhousie University has discovered a process to treat infected oysters to reduce the level of parasite infection to undetectable levels using DNA analysis. Cape Breton University has partnered with the Potlotek Fishery Co-op to investigate the possibility of parasite removal on a commercial scale. Doing so would result in increased survival of infected oysters and create an opportunity to re-establish oyster populations in areas of the Bras d'Or that have been impacted by the parasite. This may be the beginning of a new Cape Breton Oyster Industry.

Jacklyn Chisholm-Lightbourne

Title: Community Driven Sustainable Development in South Eleuthera, Bahamas: A local participatory governance model

Affiliation: Dalhousie University/College of the Bahamas

Contact: Jackchlit@yahoo.com

Abstract: The purpose of this research is to explore the implementation of community driving sustainable development initiatives on South Eleuthera in the Bahamas. The island of Eleuthera is small in size and like other small island developing states (SIDS) it is coastal in nature with vulnerable economies and environments. There are very few natural resources particularly land based resources, hence livelihood dependency is very dependent on tourism and fishing. The community is driven by a local government who makes many of the local decisions despite the pressures of the centralized government It ensures initiatives are implemented to protect the environment and its climate system for the benefit of the present and future generations. Eleuthera is ideal for the implementation of sustainable development initiatives in fact the local community is onboard with sustainable development initiatives and the local school received a green flag certification in 2010. In terms of resources use the community is dependent on the fragile ecosystems in the marine environment for livelihood and carry out artisanal fishing practices. They are also involved in subsistence farming and grow some of the food they eat and sell in the community. Others in the community are employed at small tourist resort, which is planning for green flag certification. In accordance with the Agenda 21, the Barbados Plan of Action (BPOA) and Barbados Declaration this paper will demonstrate that South Eleuthera can satisfy many of the recommended actions and policies that can be implemented over the short -, medium and long term in 14 priority areas, reaffirming the principles and commitments to sustainable development and it will be community driven

Jarrett Corke

Title: Protecting Canadian Shark Populations

Affiliation: WWF-Canada

Contact: jcorke@wwfcanada.org

Abstract: Globally shark populations are in trouble – being threatened from a range of human activities such as finning, overfishing, habitat degradation and bycatch. As a result, the management and conservation of shark species is increasingly being recognized as a major priority in marine conservation. In March 2011, WWF-Canada held the first ever Atlantic Shark Forum. This was the first step in a collaborative process to identify regional priorities for shark protection and conservation. This forum brought together fishermen, scientists, managers and practitioners that either interact with shark species directly or are involved in the conservation and management of sharks in Atlantic Canadian waters. Participants identified the top priorities that, if addressed, would significantly advance the conservation and management of sharks and inspire collaboration between different interest groups. While the Atlantic Shark Forum was a very successful first step which united stakeholders, it also highlighted that there is still much to be done in order to secure the future for sharks. WWF-Canada is committed to working with partners to address the unintentional capture of shark species in Atlantic Canadian fisheries. In particular we will be working with industry to gather their knowledge regarding shark distribution, levels of unintentional capture and current measures to reduce interactions as well as facilitating the exchange of information between sectors, participating in research to identify shark bycatch hotspots and conducting pilot projects investigating mitigation measures to address conservation issues for specific species. Working collaboratively with members of industry is crucial to successfully reducing this significant threat to shark populations in Atlantic Canada.

Shelly-Ann Cox

Title: The Cultural Context Of The Sea Urchin Fisheries Of Barbados And St. Lucia: A Muse For Artistic Pursuits

Affiliation: CERMES, UWI

Contact: shelly.cox@cavehill.uwi.edu

Abstract: In Barbados and St. Lucia there are small-scale fisheries for the edible roe of the white sea urchin, commonly referred to as 'sea egg' or 'Chadon' in St. Lucian Creole. The cultural and economic importance of this resource has placed a high demand for this delicacy resulting in overexploitation. Both countries have attempted co-management arrangements in the past but have not yet yielded entirely successful outcomes. Perhaps what first needs to be done is to review these attempts, identify their faults and correct them. Alternatively, attempting a new approach which builds on the foundation of co-management and adds the innovative flair of learning by doing in situations of uncertainty may contribute to solution. The knowledge sharing session presented will report on experiences of graduate research which seeks to determine the processes and conditions for establishing and sustaining the adaptive co-management of the sea urchin fisheries in Barbados and St. Lucia.

Cecília Bastos da Costa Accioly

Title: Teacher training curriculum in performing arts: optimized place-based education environment for cultural, social, and environmental equity

Affiliation: Programa de Pós-Graduação em Artes Cênicas da Universidade Federal da Bahia (Graduate Program in Performing Arts - Federal University of Bahia) PPGAC/UFBA

Contact: cecidanca@ig.com.br

Abstract: This PhD research is focused on introducing place-based cultural appreciation into the teacher-training curriculum in Brazil (particular focus for achieving this is with experiential Performing Arts). Current curricula reflect general euro-centric/national issues which resulting in ineffective teaching at the local community levels, where local issues are much more relevant. The hypothesis raises the hierarchy of knowledge in the curricula of undergraduate courses, preventing a multi-referential dialogue with territoriality and local knowledge, contributing to a process of estrangement from the reference culture in the construction of academic knowledge. The research proposes to develop novel synergistic ways to create the common element of an empowering learning environment that can serve the purposes of improving learning and social conditions in communities as well as creating socially and environmentally aware and responsible students.

Nancy Doubleday

Co-Author: Fikret Berkes

Title: Coastal Communities and Ecohealth

Affiliation: McMaster University

Contact: doublen@mcmaster.ca

Abstract: Ecohealth is about ecosystems and human health, and sometimes about the health of ecosystems. It is often described using keywords like “population health”, “epidemiology”, “emerging diseases”, and “chemical contaminants”, but to us relying on medically based descriptors seems to narrow a complex area of inquiry prematurely. Some of our formative experiences in ecohealth were with the Northern Contaminants Program (mainly Northwest Territories) and the James Bay area (Quebec), so we know that the health of the land and waters is seen by indigenous peoples to be closely linked with human health and community health. But this idea is relevant to people of coastal areas, bays and estuaries, and lakes and rivers as well. Analytically, we are dealing with integrated human-environment or social-ecological systems, those that include social (human) and ecological (biophysical) subsystems in a two-way feedback interaction. The same approach is needed in policy development.

Jacob Etzkorn

Title: Assessing the Contribution of Marine Ecosystems to Local Communities: The Marine Economy of the Mount Waddington Regional District

Affiliation: Living Oceans Society

Contact: jetzkorn@livingoceans.org

Abstract: To address gaps in socioeconomic data at the regional level, Living Oceans Society and the Regional District of Mount Waddington (RDMW) commissioned a study to determine the direct and indirect contribution of marine related activities to the economies of coastal communities in the region. The results provide valuable information for local government and community stakeholders about the extent to which marine ecosystem services contribute to their communities and that to which they rely on a healthy marine environment for their economic prosperity. Together with an earlier study out of UBC on marine ecosystem services and values in the RDMW, this work uniquely demonstrates the linkages between economic livelihoods of people, businesses and communities to a healthy marine environment. By providing spatial and economic data at a resolution that was not previously available, the study also serves as a model for other regional districts within Pacific North Coast Integrated Management Area.

Kaitlin Fahey

Affiliation: C-Change, University of Ottawa

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Dan Lane

Affiliation: C-Change, University of Ottawa

Contact: dlane@uottawa.ca

Title: Managing Adaptation to Environmental Change in Coastal Communities: Canada and the Caribbean

Abstract: The impacts of climate change are nowhere more imminent or intense than in the coastal zone. Rising temperatures are melting polar ice and together with thermal expansion of water are contributing to: sea level rise, changing precipitation patterns, storm surges, flooding, coastal erosion, and increased sedimentation of coastal waters. Managing Adaption to Environmental Change in Coastal Communities: Canada & the Caribbean, or C-Change, is a five year ICURA project being carried out through the University of Ottawa, in partnership with the University of the West Indies, Trinidad. This project attempts to link communities and universities in support of research on coastal adaptation to climate change at the community level by examining eight coastal communities, four in the Caribbean and four in Canada. The C-Change project will result in decision support tools for developing adaptation and mitigation strategies for the impacts of sea-level rise and storm surges on the selected coastal communities.

Deirdre Jafferally

Co-Authors: Aiesha Williamsa, Graham Watkins

Title: Local Scale Arapaima Fish Management in the North Rupununi, Guyana: lessons learned

Affiliation: Iwokrama International Centre for Rainforest Conservation and Development

Contact: djafferally@iwokrama.org

Abstract: Over-harvesting of the Arapaima population, in the Rupununi, lead to its decline and near extinction over the last 30 years. The communities from their level began taking action to ensure the conservation of the species. Action included raising awareness, placing a local ban on all fishing of the species, the development of a management plan that would ensure the recovery of the species and bring benefit to the people. The Government of Guyana, as a co-management partner, provided the legal standing and backing for implementation of the management plan. Using monitoring has their core focus the communities have attempted to harvest the species using a legal quota system to bring benefits to their members. Aside from political delays, the project encountered several challenges. The plan was successful in that it provided a platform where communities can advocate for the management their fisheries resources in general, it has shown the importance in the exchange/sharing of information, that there should be co-operation and willingness to work together to achieve specific goals.

Jodi Johnston

Title: Implications of Climate Change for Inuit Marine Harvesting: A Case Study of Narwhal Adaptive Co-management in Arctic Bay, Nunavut

Affiliation: Wilfrid Laurier University

Contact: johnston.jodi99@gmail.com

Abstract: With reference to Arctic Bay, Nunavut, this poster examines the roles that co-management institutions have in helping Inuit marine harvesters cope and adapt narwhal management to changing climatic conditions. By involving community researchers, conducting semi-structured interviews and drawing on theoretical considerations, we were able to explore current and projected changes to the extent and quality of sea-ice and harvesting areas in and around Arctic Bay, as well as examine what these current and projected changes mean for narwhal, and the implications these have for Inuit marine resource harvesting activities.

Rachel Long

Co-Authors: Tony Charles, Rob Stephenson

Title: The Key elements of Ecosystem-Based Management and an Assessment of their Application in 3 Fisheries in the Bay of Fundy, Canada

Affiliation: Saint Mary's University

Contact: rachel.long@smu.ca

Abstract: Over the last decade Ecosystem-Based Management (EBM) has gained popularity in the fisheries sector. It has evolved into a management regime that acknowledges the importance and interconnectivity of ecological, social and economic systems. The all encompassing nature of EBM has allowed for a variety of interpretations and perspectives of its theoretical elements and defining characteristics. As a result there is no universal application framework; this has inhibited its implementation. The immense number and variation of key elements associated with EBM makes it difficult to recognize when EBM is being utilized and a list of the essential ingredients is vital to being able to assess the degree to which EBM is currently being applied, and to further its implementation. My research compiles and compares the frequency of the key elements of EBM from a variety of published sources, across various sectors or disciplines. This is used to develop a list of the minimum core elements that must be applied for EBM to be fully implemented. This set of key elements is used to assess the degree and method by which EBM is currently being applied in the soft-shell clam, atlantic lobster and groundfish fisheries in the Bay of Fundy in both SW New Brunswick and SW Nova Scotia. Face to face surveys will be conducted with industry representatives to determine which key elements of EBM are being implemented at the ground level, along with an analysis between these coexisting fisheries. Multiple government, academic and industry parties will be interviewed within a single fishery accompanied by local technical and government reports to compare the perspectives of EBM and get a well rounded, in depth view of the EBM process in the area.

Elizabeth MacCormick

Title: The Bras d'Or Lake Biosphere Reserve Association: Supporting Balanced and Sustainable Development in an Ecologically and Culturally Diverse Watershed

Affiliation: Bras d'Or Lake Biosphere Reserve Association

Contact: ea.maccormick@gmail.com

Abstract: As an interdisciplinary approach that combines the needs of both humans and the natural system, UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Program is designed to enhance the relationship between people and their environment. The evolving governance of the Bras d'Or Lake Watershed provides the opportunity for a biosphere reserve to play a supportive role that would enhance research and monitoring initiatives, and bring a larger measure of expertise in the social and natural sciences to bear on its research and management. Building on the existing climate of work and aspirations of organizations and agencies currently associated with the Bras d'Or Lake Watershed, the Bras d'Or Lake Biosphere Reserve Association is presented with the opportunity to build capacity through ongoing research, monitoring, education and training that will benefit the rich ecological, economic, social and cultural values of the watershed.

Amanda Mackenzie

Co Authors: Kraig Babin, Catherine Hood

Title: Engaging Fishermen in Right Whale Stewardship Southwestern New Brunswick

Affiliation: Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Contact: abmackenzie@mta.ca

Abstract: The Fundy North Fishermen's Association, St. Andrews, New Brunswick, has recently undertaken a project looking at lobster trap vertical lines and their potential to entangle right whales. The right whale was listed as Endangered under the Species at Risk Act (SARA) in January 2005. This listing requires that recovery actions be put in place to prevent further decline of the species. The right whale was a prime target for whalers and nearly faced extinction due to the unsustainable numbers that were taken. Currently, the northern right whale faces two primary threats: ship strikes and entanglement in fishing gear.

Hooman Mostofi

Co-Author: Dan Lane

Title: Coastal Communities Impacts, Vulnerabilities and Resilience under Environmental Threats: Decision Support with Community Participation

Affiliation: University of Ottawa

Contact: Hooman.Mostofi@gmail.com

Abstract: This poster presents a multicriteria and multiple participant analysis of a community decision support methodology for coastal communities threatened by storm surge and sea level rise. The decision support model includes estimation of the communities' vulnerabilities, and their resilience from alternative adaptation strategies. A multidimensional descriptive profile of the community is developed in terms of the natural environment, socioeconomic status, cultural tendencies, including institutional and organizational arrangements in place. Storms are categorized in terms of their expected impacts on the dimensions of the community profile and based on historical information. Adaptation strategies are based on variations of "retreat", "defend", or "attack" alternatives to construct prioritized community options. Vulnerability is described in terms of the multiple impacts of no action in preparing for a storm and measured as a multidimensional vector. Community resilience is determined by comparing the results of alternative strategies compared to "no action". An index of vulnerability and resilience is prepared for communities faced with varying degrees of storm scenarios. A decision support matrix is presented using weighted utilities and indicating adaptation actions against the likelihood of coastal storm events.

Sheila Omom

Co-Authors: A. John Sinclair & Harry Spaling

Title: HIV/AIDS and Artisanal Fisheries: A Case Study of Lake Victoria Kenya

Affiliation: University of Manitoba

Contact: sheilaom2001@yahoo.com

Abstract: Since the emergence of HIV/AIDS on the shores of Lake Victoria Kenya in 1985, HIV/AIDS related illness and mortality has remained highest among fishing communities in this region compared to the rest of the population. The primary purpose of this research was to describe the reciprocal relationship between HIV/AIDS and artisanal fishery. Using a qualitative approach, perceptions of fishers from two local artisanal fishing communities, Kaswanga and Kolunga on Rusinga Island – Lake Victoria, Kenya were collected. The qualitative approach used participatory techniques including participant observation, transects walks, semi-structured interviews and focus groups as well as a review of government and other documents. A total of 50 respondents from both fishing communities was selected for this study. The respondents were artisanal fishers (fish crews and boat owners), fishmongers (buyers/sellers), fish processors, village/clan elders, and members of the community (village men and women). Research findings showed that the type of fishery played a role in increasing the fishing communities' vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. For example, a government-imposed seasonal ban placed on Omena (or smelt-type) fishing for conservation purposes, mainly affecting the Kolunga fishing community, decreased food security and income sources, which further aggravated their existing poverty and made them more susceptible and vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. In addition, the Omena fishing ban in Kolunga resulted in the seasonal out-migration of fishers and fish processors, which increased their susceptibility and vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. Seasonal out-migration was not common to Kolunga fishers and fish processors prior to this ban since they had access to fish all year round. The study also found that the Kaswanga fishing community was slightly less vulnerable to HIV/AIDS compared to Kolunga, due to the fact that Kaswanga had access to the two export fish species (Nile Perch and Tilapia) which generated better returns and somewhat better livelihoods. However, HIV/AIDS affected fishers in Kawanga revised their fishing strategy by fishing the near-shore (which requires less labour) where export species are less prevalent and other species of lesser value were exploited to compensate for the decline in income. The results further underscore that emerging issues such as sex-for-fish, sex-for-customer, and a perceived tilapia-aphrodisiac phenomenon all contribute to fishing communities' susceptibility and vulnerability to HIV/AIDS, and changing management of the artisanal fishery.

Monik Richard

Title: Clean Annapolis River Project's River Guardian Program: 20 years of successful community watershed management through citizen scientists

Affiliation: Clean Annapolis River Project

Contact: monikrichard@annapolisriver.ca

Abstract: The Clean Annapolis River Project (CARP) is a charitable non-profit organization that aims to restore and protect the ecological health of the NS Annapolis River, watershed through science, leadership and community engagement. The Annapolis River Guardian Program began monitoring the Annapolis River, an estuary of the Bay of Fundy in 1992, in the first water quality-monitoring citizen science program of its kind in Eastern Canada. The goals of the program are to provide an early warning system for environmental problems; provide a long-term record of the river's health; develop interest in community stewardship to ensure viable resources for future generations and provide a knowledgeable group of local individuals who can promote the preservation, rehabilitation and use of these resources. The program has trained over 100 individuals in water quality monitoring techniques. Since 1992 there have been many changes to the program including the number of sites monitored, training components and parameters sampled. Several parameters have been monitored continuously (fecal coliform bacteria, dissolved oxygen, air and water temperature, weather conditions), while others are sampled periodically (nitrate, chlorophyll, chloride, sulphate, pH, conductivity, total dissolved solids, salinity, total suspended solids, colour, transparency). CARP analyses all data and publishes a summary report card and a comprehensive report annually which are then distributed to decision makers, governments and stakeholders. This program has allowed CARP to successfully communicate watershed health and trend analysis while fostering stewardship with ordinary citizens.

Shannon Scott-Tibbetts

Title: Fishermen and Scientists Research Society Lobster Recruitment Index from Standard Traps (LRIST)

Affiliation: Fishermen and Scientists Research Society

Contact: shantibbetts@gmail.com

Abstract:

The Lobster Recruitment Index from Standard Traps (LRIST) project began in the spring of 1999. The goal of the project is to provide an index of the number of lobsters that will moult into the legal sizes in the coming seasons. The project was initiated by the Fishermen and Scientists Research Society (FSRS) in cooperation with the Invertebrate Fisheries Division, DFO at the Bedford Institute of Oceanography (BIO). The initial phase of the project was planned for five years but after reviewing the project's usefulness, it is scheduled to continue for the foreseeable future.

The project involves over 170 volunteer fishermen fishing 2, 3 or 5 standard traps each in fixed locations. The traps are fished in locations from the northern tip of Cape Breton around the southern tip of Nova Scotia and up the Bay of Fundy. The lobster fishing areas (LFAs) represented are 27, 28, 29, 30, 31a, 31b, 32, 33, 34 and 35.

The standard trap is a trap with one inch mesh, wire construction, five inch entrance rings, and without escape mechanisms. The fishermen sex and measure all the lobsters they catch in the standard traps. The lobster's carapace is measured into one of 15 size groups using a specially designed gauge.

Participating fishermen also monitor bottom temperatures with a minilog temperature gauge in one of the standard traps. These bottom water temperatures are forwarded to the oceanographers at BIO and are a great addition to their coastal temperature monitoring database.

Catherine Sabinot

Title: Governance and resource management in native and migrant communities on Gabon coast

Affiliation: National Museum national of Natural History, Laval University - Québec

Contact: sabinot@mnhn.fr

Abstract: Along the Gabon coast, more and more communities of migrant fishermen live side by side with native communities; and the influence of international decisional processes related to conservation and resource management is growing. Most of foreign fishermen come from Nigeria, Ghana, Benin, and Senegal. They brought their knowledge and know-how with them, along with their social and fishing regulations. They have to negotiate their practices with other fishermen communities who share the same spaces, while abiding by the national rules. Moreover, during the last decades, the implementation of many protected areas in the country has begun to change forestry and fishing management and to influence power relationships. This poster presents, with some examples, how coastal communities deal with this complex environmental management that demands to consider local, national and international positions and interventions, conducting progressively to a new management of maritime and coastal spaces.

Hubert Saulnier

Title: Hubert Saulnier: Pioneering seafood traceability in the Atlantic Lobster fishery

Affiliation: Fundy Fixed Gear Council

Contact: capttiff@ns.sympatico.ca

Abstract: In the fall of 2010 some of the fishermen in S.W. Nova Scotia were approached by Ecotrust Canada & The Canadian Council Of Professional Fish Harvesters on an idea of tagging lobsters with an identification code on it that the consumers purchasing or eating the lobster at a fine restaurant anywhere around the world could go online to a website and enter the code number and see exactly where, how and who caught the meal they were eating. This would be some form of traceability from ocean to plate that seems to be something that will be needed in the future if we want to sell our product outside Canada. My poster will show how many lobster I tagged, how many were traced back to my fishing boat and where they were someone's meal all around the world.

Glyn Sharp

Co-Author: Marc Allard

Title: Inuit Development and Integrated Management of a Seaweed Resource in Nunavik, northern Quebec, Canada

Affiliation: Kiely Cove Marine Enterprises

Contact: glyn.sharp@gmail.com

Abstract: Nunavik Biosciences Ltd is wholly owned subsidiary of Makivik Corporation the ethnic organization representing the Inuit of northern Quebec, Nunavik. NBL has conducted research and development projects in Ungava Bay over the past six years. Beginning from basic surveys of distribution and abundance NBL has acquired sufficient information to provide well supported long-term management plans and assessment of environmental impacts. A final high value product has been produced from Furoid seaweed species for the cosmetic industry. The harvest of this species will be among the first to undergo review in the new Inuit resource management regulatory structure for Nunavik.

Ruth Smith & Ron Loucks

Title: A Community's Experience with Salmon Aquaculture - Port Mouton Bay, Nova Scotia

Affiliation: Friends of Port Mouton Bay

Contact: ron.loucks@ns.sympatico.ca

Abstract: "Port Mouton Bay, on the south-west shore of Nova Scotia supports an active fishery and a vibrant tourist industry. Friends of Port Mouton Bay joined together in 2006 out of concern for the future of our Bay. Based on our 15 year experience with an existing salmon farm the community was convinced a proposed second fish farm would further threaten the ecological health of the Bay and in particular lobster habitat. Our approach documented the local ecological knowledge of the fishermen, conducted scientific experiments and collected information including fishermen-led lobster trap surveys to demonstrate the low-flushing and ecological site-specific nature of the bay. We have been active in sharing our findings with the public, and all levels of government.

In March 2009, our community-driven efforts were rewarded when a moratorium on new finfish aquaculture operations in Port Mouton Bay was announced. Later that year we reached a co-operative agreement with the new salmon farm owner, Cooke Aquaculture, to leave the current site fallow while we conduct collaborative sediment biodiversity studies with Dalhousie University on the rate of recovery of the bay from aquaculture activity. These studies are ongoing.

After five years, Friends continues to fund, conduct and share our research while voicing our concerns. In all our work, we have strived to be fact-based, to initiate dialogue, and seek co-operation with all stakeholders including the aquaculture industry.

Titus Tienaah

Co-Authors: Sue Nichols, Don Forbes, and Michael Sutherland

Title: Community-based Participation in Coastal Management through Local Knowledge

Affiliation: University of New Brunswick

Contact: t.titus@unb.ca

Abstract: Local knowledge in management is often considered as fragmented, subjective, and thus lacks scientific merit. It is also observable that public or stakeholder involvement assists in effective design, implementation, and monitoring because their views were involved in the process giving them a sense of ownership. Across various local communities (rural, peri-urban, and urban), local inhabitants may themselves count as experts about their own localities. In effect, it is important to develop management plans with the local people and not for the people. This research develops an online Coastal Collaborative GIS (CCGIS) using local knowledge as input as means of community-based participation and engagement.

The CCGIS was developed using the *Zend Framework*, *OpenLayers* and *ExtJS* and embeds public familiar maps: Google and Bing Maps as base layers to capture spatial input described with multimedia. The purpose was to develop a low cost, user-friendly system, which could be used in any community. Local knowledge acquired in a coastal community is sketched as point, line, and polygon representing a location, linear and area features respectively. Descriptions of spatial objects with rich attributes such as video, audio, pictures, and text captured in a local environment compliment the spatial abstraction of local knowledge. The CCGIS serves as a platform where contributions are peer reviewed to maintain a degree of trust in contributors and their contributions. By capturing local knowledge in a consistent digital format, participants and collaborators can effectively engage each other in a coastal management process.

Daniel Utting

Title: Coastal Hazard Mapping for Community Planning, an example from Yarmouth

Affiliation: NS Dept of Natural Resources

Contact: uttingdj@gov.ns.ca

Abstract: Sea-level rise and the potential for increased coastal storms represent a risk for coastal communities, infrastructure and ecosystems in Nova Scotia. The geology of the province has considerable variability; some coastal areas are exposed granite (e.g. Peggy's Cove) or comparatively easily eroded sedimentary bedrock (e.g. Northumberland shore), and others are eroding drumlins and barrier beaches (e.g. eastern shore) or extensive salt marshes (e.g. Bay of Fundy). To provide information to planners and other decision makers on what environments are present along the coastline and how these might change, the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources is mapping coastal areas and assessing risk of erosion in several projects across the province, including three areas under the Atlantic Canadian Adaptation Solutions (ACAS) Program. To assess the potential for change (typically erosion), an approach similar to calculation of regional coastal sensitivity and vulnerability indexes (where variables contributing to coastal erosion and flooding are combined to determine an index) is proposed for a test for the Yarmouth, Nova Scotia area. Combining new surficial geology maps, including coastal deposits and backshore materials (e.g. dunes, beach ridges, drumlins or bedrock), with new bedrock mapping, as well as slope from LiDAR, distance to the backshore, fetch, tidal range and wave climate, an index of erosion susceptibility can be calculated. In general steep slopes of unconsolidated material have a higher erosion potential than steep slopes of durable bedrock. Similarly, steep slopes of the same material have different erosion potential with different exposures to wave attack. This Erosion Susceptibility Prediction (ESP) tool will be adapted with planners to provide a simplified, yet scientifically backed decision-making dataset for assigning setbacks in coastal areas. This would be applied coupled with flood modeling based on LiDAR DEMs. Future work will attempt to test this model in other areas of Nova Scotia.

Coral Voss

Title: Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Conservation Strategies: The Impact of Cultural Context, Spiritual Frameworks and Educational Systems

Affiliation: University of British Columbia

Contact: coralvoss@gmail.com

Abstract: This study examines the spiritual contexts which are the foundation of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) and considers whether it is possible for TEK to be removed from its traditional principles and spiritual structure to be integrated with Western science and management systems. Furthermore, it asks the question should TEK's spiritual framework be disengaged for this purpose. This research was conducted by undertaking a critical analysis of the current literature focusing on the implications of cultural and spiritual systems on TEK and its integration with Western science in conservation efforts.

Carolea White

Co-Authors: Hubert E. Saulnier, Chris Hudson and Lois Hatt

Title: Fundy Fixed Gear Council: Community-based governance by inshore fishermen in the Bay of Fundy

Affiliation: Fundy Fixed Gear Council

Contact: ffgc@ns.aliantzinc.ca

Abstract: The Fundy Fixed Gear Council (FFGC) was created in 1996 by three fishermen's associations, the MFU Local 9, Bay of Fundy Inshore Fishermen's Association (BFIFA) and the Islands Inshore Fishermen's Association (IIFA). The Fundy Fixed Gear Council's vision is to provide strong community based leadership to its fishing members of the 45' Groundfish Fleet and to help ensure that the Fishery remains a viable and environmentally sustainable way of life for generations to come. The FFGC continually strives to help protect and enable the small coastal communities by working closely with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans as well as with environmentally focused groups, in order to maximize the benefits to the fishers and their communities while protecting the Bay of Fundy and the health of existing and future stocks. A key principle that is upheld by the FFGC is that fishermen must hold authority in management- Local community-based governance bodies are needed where fishermen, through their associations have the primary role in the stewardship and management of all adjacent fishery resources and ecosystems that support them. The objective of this poster is to share the experiences of the FFGC - reflecting past and current projects, with emphasis on lessons learned and future aspirations.

Melanie Zurba

Co-Authors: Dr. Fikret Berkes, Dr. Helen Ross, Phil Rist

Title: Caring For Country” Through Participatory Art: An Emerging Method For Exploring Regional Values And Aspirations

Affiliation: Natural Resources Institute, University of Manitoba

Contact: umzurba2@cc.umanitoba.ca

Abstract: The inclusion of regional perspectives into governance and management forums is increasingly being recognized as being both valuable for informed decision making and the movement toward social equity. Participatory methods are valued as suitable approaches for engaging communities in expressing values and aspirations for natural resources. The Giringun Aboriginal Corporation is a grassroots organization in North tropical Queensland, Australia, representing nine Traditional Owner (local Indigenous) groups. The main objective of the project was to identify Indigenous values of local natural resources. Participatory art was used as a method for generating discourse with the guiding question “What does caring for country mean to you?” The participatory work with Giringun proved to be valuable in many different respects, and it became apparent that the process entailed with participatory art is equally as valuable as the productions. Such outcomes have direct relevance to the development and implementation of policies adequately representing regional populations.

Morning Sessions

Keynote Address: Building Policy for the Future - Where do we go from here?

Fikret Berkes

Title: What have we learned about building knowledge and capacity through participatory networks?

Affiliation: The University of Manitoba

Contact: berkes@cc.umanitoba.ca

Time: 9:15-10:30am

Abstract: Engaging in participatory, integrated resource management has an important requirement: building knowledge and capacity to support community involvement. The understanding of participation has changed over the years to one that regards multiple linkages and social relationships in the form of networks, as the essence of participatory management. Detailed case studies illustrate the ways in which these relationships can evolve and deal with a succession of problems over the years. Much of this problem-solving occurs through informal learning networks and communities of practice. Bridging organizations provide a platform for co-production of knowledge, deliberation, visioning, and building social capital, trust and institutions. Skills acquisition and capacity-building often occur through networks and partnerships. Learning can be characterized as an action-reflection-action process. Some of these factors can be posited as a model, not a “blueprint” but a diagnostic tool, to help think through participatory, integrated resource management.

Session Chair: Hubert Saulnier

Affiliation: Fundy Fixed Gear Council

Contact: capttiff@ns.sympatico.ca

Keynote Addresses: Building Policy for the Future - Where do we go from here?

Evelyn Pinkerton

Title: The Role of the Moral Economy in 21st Century Strategies for Community-based Resource Management

Affiliation: Simon Fraser University

Contact: epinkert@sfu.ca

Time: 9:15-10:30am

Abstract: In a largely neo-liberal environment, there is a tendency to view most human activity as dictated by individual, rational profit maximizing. Other activities are often excluded from analysis and the role of the state is seen as simply facilitating market forces to produce the greatest efficiency which is assumed to produce the greatest good. The moral economy includes activities which do not fall into this category, activities at the policy level which serve the public good of getting most value, employment, well-being, and activities at the individual level which serve values which are not necessarily efficient, such as: consumer pressure for green certification, regulatory pressure to achieve multiple values in publicly owned resource, and allocation of resources to produce greatest public benefit. Here I consider the role of the moral economy in achieving these sorts of objectives in management of fish and forest, particularly community-based management.

Session Chair: Hubert Saulnier

Affiliation: Fundy Fixed Gear Council

Contact: capttiff@ns.sympatico.ca

Room L275: Workshop: Helping Coastal Communities Anticipate & Plan for Future Climates

Anne Warburton

Affiliation: Elemental Sustainability

Contact: awarburton@elementalsustainability.com

Kyle McKenzie

Affiliation: PlanAdapt

Contact: kyle.mckenzie@dal.ca

Title: Helping Coastal Communities Anticipate and Plan for Future Climates

Time: 11:00- 12:25

Abstract: This Community Forum briefly reviews current land use planning processes tackling the question of climate variability. It will then introduce the value of fusing scenario planning processes into community engagement as a means of strengthening planning process and creating more resilient buffers to various system stresses.

The fabric of this Forum will include a brief presentation, facilitated discussion, and an illustrative exercise demonstrating the difficulties and potential elegance of incorporating scenario planning into climate adaptation planning efforts.

Discussion questions:

1. What are our greatest hopes for community-based climate adaptation planning?
2. How does the inclusion of scenario planning differ from what's been the typical planning approach?
3. How can we make sure efforts in planning for climate adaptation, and integrated ocean & coastal management inform and complement each other?

Room SB265: Community University Research for Recovery Alliance I

Barb Neis

Affiliation: Community-University Research for Recovery Alliance, Memorial University

Contact: bneis@mun.ca

Time: 11:00-11:05

Abstract: This presentation will introduce the CURRA and provide an overview of our approach and progress to date on our work related to helping to establish the foundations for the recovery of fish stocks and fishery communities on Newfoundland's west coast.

Room SB265: Community University Research for Recovery Alliance I

Deatra Walsh

Title: How Fish Ends Up on the Table: Fish Commodity Chains and Networks

Affiliation: Memorial University

Contact: deatrawalsh@hotmail.ca

Time: 11:05-11:25

Abstract: Following a critical review of commodity chain theory, we propose a combination of chain and network analysis to explain fish production and distribution processes. In fisheries, these processes can vary significantly among the different commodities. Any link can be a point of stress and also provide opportunity for capital and labour to improve their material positions. For fishers, plant operators, and fishery-dependent communities, it is often the combination of opportunities from different species and chains that allows them to survive and sometimes to prosper. We demonstrate our arguments by reviewing the cod, lobster and shrimp fisheries of western Newfoundland and Labrador based on fieldwork in 2009-10 and documentary analysis. We set this work in the historical context of depleted groundfish stocks and the increasingly globalized nature of the fish food industry.

Room SB265: Community University Research for Recovery Alliance I

Kristen Lowitt

Title: Exploring opportunities for fisheries-tourism development in the Bonne Bay region of Newfoundland

Affiliation: Memorial University of Newfoundland

Contact: klowitt@mun.ca

Time: 11:30-11:55

Abstract: The Bonne Bay/Gros Morne region on Newfoundland's west coast has a unique blend of natural, social, and cultural resources. This area has a strong cultural heritage tied to fishing traditions. While the fishing sector continues to undergo change, it remains an important part of the social and economic fabric of this region. At the same time, the worldclass destination of Gros Morne National Park attracts tourists from around the world, who are looking to experience some of the 'local' sights and tastes of this region. This presentation will share some of the findings from a project to take place this spring looking at the potential for improved collaboration and economic opportunities among the fisheries and tourism sectors in this region. Particularly, this includes a consideration of the role of local seafood in tourism products and place promotion strategies (Henderson, 2009).

Room SB265: Community University Research for Recovery Alliance I

Anita Best

Affiliation: Community-University Research for Recovery Alliance

Contact: abest@mun.ca

Mandy Ryan

Affiliation: Community-University Research for Recovery Alliance

Contact: mandy.ryan@nf.sympatico.ca

Title: School Work: Fisheries Stewardship and Marine Careers

Time: 12:00-12:25

Abstract: Two of the challenges faced by fishing communities since the cod moratorium are the dissemination of information about conservation activities in the fishery to the general public and about meaningful careers in the marine sector to young people who might want to consider this sector as a career choice. The Fish, Food and Allied Workers Union have been active in this area and have formed a partnership with the CURRA to ensure that information about the fishing industry and careers in marine environments is presented to students in western Newfoundland. Several school visits have already taken place, and more are planned for February and March. The Bonne Bay Marine Station has been helpful, sending marine biologist Dr. Bob Hooper and station manager Allison Eaton to take an active part in school visits. Mandy Ryan, fisheries stewardship advocate with the FFAW/CAW, describes some of the province's greatest examples of fisheries stewardship like voluntary quota cuts, closed fishing areas and lobster conservation measures. Members of the conservation and protection division of the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans agreed to come into the schools to talk about their work and to answer student questions. Also, a representative of the Professional Fish Harvesters Certification agreed to talk with students about the process to follow and the qualifications that are necessary to obtain in order to become a professional fish harvester in Newfoundland and Labrador. Mandy Ryan of the FFAW and Anita Best will discuss their school presentations outlining the stewardship initiatives undertaken by local fish-harvesters as well as locating opportunities for careers in marine environments.

Room L273: Discussion Session: Uu-a-thluk: Taking Care of Our Resources and Increasing Nuu-chah-nulth Access and Management Authority on the West Coast

Dawn Foxcroft

Affiliation: Uu-a-thluk, Nuu-chah-nulth Tribal Council Fisheries Department

Contact: dawn@whiteravenconsulting.ca

Don Hall

Affiliation: Uu-a-thluk, Nuu-chah-nulth Tribal Council Fisheries Department

Contact: Don.Hall@nuuchahnulth.org

Title: Uu-a-thluk: Taking Care of Our Resources and Increasing Nuu-chah-nulth Access and Management Authority on the West Coast

Time: 11:00-12:25

Abstract: Uu-a-thluk's workshop will provide participants with an experience including multi-media presentations, storytelling and discussion. We will focus on the aquatic resource management projects and developments in Nuu-chah-nulth Ha-houlthee (Chiefly territories). An overview of the Uu-a-thluk program will explore some of the exciting activities around youth and traditional foods, and Nuu-chah-nulth's work around increasing management authority in their Ha-houlthee.

The highlight of our workshop will be discussion about the groundbreaking Nuu-chah-nulth Fishing Rights case, with perspective given by Cliff Atleo, President of the Nuu-chah-nulth Tribal Council and a member of the Ahousaht First Nation.

Questions for discussion:

- How can we create collective, collaborative resource management between communities that honour Nations' differences yet provide advantages to all Nations involved?
- How will recognition of Aboriginal Rights and Title improve the decision making authority of First Nations?

Room SB415 Community Engagement: Working Across Different Scales & Issues

Heather Squires

Title: Participatory modelling and stakeholder knowledge systems

Affiliation: Deakin University, Australia

Contact: heather_squires@hotmail.com

Time: 11:00-11:25am

Abstract: Increasingly multi-stakeholder platforms are used as bounded institutional spaces to support 'democratic decentralisation' of natural resource governance. This is being witnessed in the United Kingdom with respect to both fisheries governance and the citing of marine protected areas. Knowledge exchange and/or knowledge co-production amongst stakeholders – including amongst researchers, community members, resource harvesters and others – is typically seen as an essential ingredient to success in such collaborations. This paper examines the application of participatory modelling to support collaborative and transformative learning and decision making in two cases in the United Kingdom related to fisheries and marine protected areas planning: the Invest in Fish South West project and the Finding Sanctuary project. In both cases, the experience based knowledge of stakeholders has attempted to be integrated with scientific knowledge in the production of discrete modelling (or mapping) tools to support the overall consensus building goals of each project. This paper will explore the tensions experienced in producing, exchanging and negotiating legitimate knowledge for these participatory modelling tools and the lessons and opportunities presented for future success in such processes and partnerships.

Room SB415 Community Engagement: Working Across Different Scales & Issues

Hooman Mostofi

Co-Author: Dan Lane

Title: Coastal Communities Impacts, Vulnerabilities and Resilience under Environmental Threats: Decision Support with Community Participation

Affiliation: University of Ottawa

Contact: Hooman.Mostofi@gmail.com

Time: 11:30-11:55

Abstract: This poster presents a multicriteria and multiple participant analysis of a community decision support methodology for coastal communities threatened by storm surge and sea level rise. The decision support model includes estimation of the communities' vulnerabilities, and their resilience from alternative adaptation strategies. A multidimensional descriptive profile of the community is developed in terms of the natural environment, socioeconomic status, cultural tendencies, including institutional and organizational arrangements in place. Storms are categorized in terms of their expected impacts on the dimensions of the community profile and based on historical information. Adaptation strategies are based on variations of "retreat", "defend", or "attack" alternatives to construct prioritized community options. Vulnerability is described in terms of the multiple impacts of no action in preparing for a storm and measured as a multidimensional vector. Community resilience is determined by comparing the results of alternative strategies compared to "no action". An index of vulnerability and resilience is prepared for communities faced with varying degrees of storm scenarios. A decision support matrix is presented using weighted utilities and indicating adaptation actions against the likelihood of coastal storm events.

Room SB415 Community Engagement: Working Across Different Scales & Issues

TBD

Room SB260: Coastal Livelihoods

Glyn Sharp

Co-Author: Marc Allard

Title: Inuit Development and Integrated Management of a Seaweed Resource in Nunavik, northern Quebec, Canada

Affiliation: Kiely Cove Marine Enterprises

Contact: glyn.sharp@gmail.,com

Time: 11:00-11:25

Abstract: Nunavik Biosciences Ltd is wholly owned subsidiary of Makivik Corporation the ethnic organization representing the Inuit of northern Quebec, Nunavik. NBL has conducted research and development projects in Ungava Bay over the past six years. Beginning from basic surveys of distribution and abundance NBL has acquired sufficient information to provide well supported long-term management plans and assessment of environmental impacts. A final high value product has been produced from Furoid seaweed species for the cosmetic industry. The harvest of this species will be among the first to undergo review in the new Inuit resource management regulatory structure for Nunavik.

Room SB260: Coastal Livelihoods

Shannon Arnold

Title: Changing how we get our fish: Community Supported Fisheries

Affiliation: Off the Hook and Ecology Action Centre

Contact: sharnold@ecologyaction.ca

Time: 11:30-11:55

Abstract: In the past few years, community-supported fisheries (CSFs) have begun popping up in coastal communities across North America, where they've attracted enormous attention and interest. Arguably, part of the appeal of this model is the triple bottom-line approach that recognizes that long-term solutions require the integration of ecological, economic, and socio-political goals. The CSF approach challenges traditional fisheries management to expand the scope of its responsibility to more fully integrate ecosystem, human and food system dimensions. Off the Hook CSF -Atlantic Canada's first CSF- just completed its first season in the fall of 2010 and is eager to share their experience and lessons learned to generate discussion on how alternative food models can affect policy change on the water.

Room SB260: Coastal Livelihoods

Ashley Sprague

Title: Voices for Our Coast

Affiliation: Ecology Action Centre

Contact: coastaloutreach@ecologyaction.ca

Time: 12:00-12:25

Abstract: The coast provides a range of benefits and experiences to coastal dwellers. These range from jobs and income to entertainment and spiritual renewal. Those who live by the coast generally have a deep connection - a feeling of place. Climate change is already bringing many changes to coastal areas and coastal communities - changes in water temperature, weather, and erosion rates to name but a few. This photo and video project documents how coastal residents in Nova Scotia perceive this change. It is based on interviews by Ecology Action Centre staff and volunteers with people living on the coast all over Nova Scotia talking about their realities, their concerns, and their hope for their coastal future.

Afternoon Sessions

Room L275: Workshop: Act for the Coast - Coastal Communities & Coastal Governance in Nova Scotia

Ashley Sprague

Affiliation: Ecology Action Centre

Contact: coastaloutreach@ecologyaction.ca

Karen Traversy

Affiliation: Coastal Coalition of Nova Scotia (CCNS)

Contact: kvtraversy@ns.sympatico.ca

Title: A Coastal Act for Nova Scotia: to Advise or Regulate?

Time: 1:30-2:55

Abstract: This session which is sponsored by the Coastal Issues of the Ecology Action Centre (EAC) and the Coastal Coalition of Nova Scotia (CCNS) will focus on the need for a Nova Scotia Coastal Act and options for establishing coastal planning and management for the province. The session will highlight what Nova Scotians have been saying about the need for legislation: sea-level rise and storm events, erosion, reduced public access, pressures on coastal habitat and the loss of sensitive eco-systems, as well as the need for a formalized role for coastal communities in sustainable coastal development. Three panelists who are involved in coastal management and planning, from New Brunswick, Rhode Island and a place-based community NGO, will address the nature of their coastal plan or initiative, how their approach came about and was implemented, and what role communities have played in the process. Based on experience in their respective jurisdictions and settings, the panelists will provide advice on key elements of a Coastal Act for Nova Scotia being developed by the EAC and Coastal Coalition: coastal management principles; comprehensive scope (applicable to all coastal uses), land use planning standards; advisory boards; comprehensive targets for protection and public access, and clear departmental leadership and accountability.

Questions for discussion may include:

- What policies, laws, and regulations are needed to achieve effective coastal management in Nova Scotia?
- How have coastal communities effectively participated in coastal management?
- Under what circumstances do multi-stakeholder advisory bodies perform effectively?

Room SB265: Community University Research for Recovery Alliance II

Kathleen Blanchard

Title: Combining Harvester Knowledge with Science in Educational Materials for Marine Species at Risk

Affiliation: Intervale

Contact: kblanchard@intervale.ca

Time: 1:30-1:55

Abstract: Projects by Intervale, a nonprofit organization based in Newfoundland and Labrador and a community partner in the Memorial University of Newfoundland's CURRA, create and use specially designed educational materials to assist in the recovery of five marine species at risk in NL waters. In developing these resources, Intervale draws on financial and intellectual contributions from the CURRA and other resources, including Canada's Habitat Stewardship Program for Species at Risk. The CURRA has helped promote and distribute these resources. A documentary DVD (2007) addresses three species of wolffish through underwater photography and interviews solely with harvesters who interact with wolffish at sea. A DVD on Atlantic cod (2011) combines harvester local knowledge with findings from Memorial University researchers to create images of abundance that pre-date the collapse of NL and Northern Gulf stocks.

Room SB265: Community University Research for Recovery Alliance II

Anita Best

Title: Pride of Place: The Great Northern Peninsula Heritage Network

Affiliation: Community-University Research for Recovery Alliance, Memorial University

Contact: abest@mun.ca

Time: 2:00-2:25

Abstract: Fishing communities throughout Newfoundland and Labrador have faced enormous challenges since the cod moratorium, in fiscal and in cultural terms. One area that encompasses both is the exploitation of tangible and intangible heritage resources in the tourism sector. Many communities have managed to keep body and soul together by capitalizing on the traditional skills and knowledge of their people and the archives and artifacts of their history. These heritage activities include museum exhibits, interpretive walks, storytelling and performance events, culinary tourism opportunities and the sale of cultural products such as hooked mats and other handmade items. Fishing communities have a particular pride in their fish harvesters and the history of fishing in their communities. The CURRA is involved with the two Regional Development Boards and community heritage organizations to form a Great Northern Peninsula Heritage Network, encompassing community heritage organizations from Trout River to St. Anthony. This Network was successful in that it was chosen to take part in a \$205,000 three-year pilot project. Its purpose is to help community heritage organizations improve their operations and services to the public and build their capacity overall. The project was funded through the Cultural Economic Development Program of the Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation. CURRA Community Coordinator Anita Best will give an illustrated talk about the formation of this Heritage Network and the importance of engaging local heritage groups in finding ways to promote the recovery of fishery communities in the region, using examples from individual communities.

Room SB265: Community University Research for Recovery Alliance II

Robert Hooper

Affiliation: Bonne Bay Marine Station, Memorial University

Contact: rhooper@mun.ca

Barbara Neis

Affiliation: Community-University Research for Recovery Alliance, Memorial University

Contact: bneis@mun.ca

Title: Effects of the CURRA project on the role of a university field station in a coastal Newfoundland community.

Time: 2:30-2:55

Abstract: Memorial University has operated a field station in the small coastal community of Norris Point in western Newfoundland since 1969. Before the cod moratorium, fishers in the community harvested cod, salmon, lobster, herring on a seasonal basis. University personnel used the station only as a base; relations with community members were friendly but limited in scope. Fishing viability was severely impacted by the loss of, first Labrador, then Gulf of St. Lawrence cod stocks. The wild salmon harvest was also lost due to stock decline. This led to a search for alternative 'underutilized' species in cooperation with government agencies. Again interaction between the community and station was limited to scientific and neighborly interactions. We had advanced to being citizens but were regarded as just another business. The initiation of the CURRA project greatly increased interactions between the station and community by introducing, for the first time, a wide spectrum of social sciences and arts academic disciplines. More importantly, it fostered serious, two-way communication. There is now a process for community members to be equal partners in identifying and defining problems, contributing critical data and working towards reaching goals. The Station is now invited to contribute to many more community planning and social functions and is serving as a community information resource centre. As a bonus, fishers come straight to us to display their newly discovered sea monsters.

Room TBA: Talking Circle II

Walter Bayha

Affiliation: Sahtu Renewable Resources Board

Contact: sgi_director@gov.deline.ca

Alice Martin

Affiliation: Mikisew Cree First Nation

Contact: alice-martin@hotmail.com

Deborah Simmons

Affiliation: Native Studies, University of Manitoba

Contact: simmons@cc.umanitoba.ca

Title: Engaging Traditional Knowledge in Research and Decision-Making

Time: 1:30-2:55pm

Abstract: The focus of the second Talking Circle session will be established by the facilitators as an outcome of Monday's Talking Circle I session.

Talking Circle Protocol

"When you put your knowledge in a circle, it's not yours anymore, it's shared by everyone."

– Douglas Cardinal

Talking Circles vary depending on who is leading the gathering, the purpose, and who is participating. This circle represents the voices of all participants from north, south, east and west, coming together to share stories about their experiences. Depending on the number of participants, there may be one or two rings in the circle. Sitting in the inner circle are experienced traditional knowledge holders and researchers who wish to speak (priority will be given to indigenous speakers). In the Talking Circle, all stories are respected equally, and there is understanding that stories are told without interruption. At the same time, speakers respect that all members of the circle need to have time to speak. The facilitators will signal if there is a need to think about time and the stories of others waiting to be shared.

By consent of the speakers, this Talking Circle will be recorded, and the stories will be transcribed and worked with to prepare a contribution to the conference proceedings. Don't hesitate to speak with the facilitators if you have any questions.

Room SB415: Communities & Coastal Fisheries

Natalie Schell

Title: Perceptions of co-management theory and practice in small-scale fisheries in South Africa

Affiliation: University of Cape Town

Contact: natalie.schell@gmail.com

Time: 1:30-1:55

Abstract: Since the late 1990s, co-management has been advocated as an alternative approach to small-scale fisheries management in South Africa. However, successful operation of co-management in the country differs between provinces and case study sites. In KwaZulu-Natal, co-management arrangements continue to function whereas in the Eastern and Western Cape many projects have collapsed. International literature suggests that fostering shared perceptions towards resource management can improve management practices by obtaining greater community support, increase understandings of site-specific conditions and improve conflict resolution amongst stakeholders. This study sought to identify stakeholders' perceptions of co-management theory and practice in four case study sites in South Africa, and to ascertain any differences in perceptions and factors that influence these perceptions.

Findings from this research project illustrate a common understanding of the term co-management, but that stakeholders have different perceptions about other aspects of co-management. Different institutional arrangements in KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern and Western Cape may contribute to the differing perspectives of stakeholders between the two areas. Yet, despite the collapse of co-management arrangements at two of the identified sites, almost all stakeholders support the concept of co-management and view it as the most appropriate approach for small-scale fisheries management in South Africa.

Room SB415: Communities & Coastal Fisheries

Shelly-Ann Cox

Title: Adaptive co-management, an innovative approach to the management of the sea urchin fisheries in Barbados and St. Lucia

Affiliation: CERMES, UWI

Contact: shelly.cox@cavehill.uwi.edu

Time: 2:00-2:25

Abstract: In Barbados and St. Lucia there are small-scale fisheries for the edible roe of the white sea urchin, commonly referred to as 'sea egg' or 'Chadon' in St. Lucian Creole. The cultural and economic importance of this resource has placed a high demand for this delicacy resulting in overexploitation. Both countries have attempted co-management arrangements in the past but have not yet yielded entirely successful outcomes. Perhaps what first needs to be done is to review these attempts, identify their faults and correct them. Alternatively, attempting a new approach which builds on the foundation of co-management and adds the innovative flair of learning by doing in situations of uncertainty may contribute to solution. The knowledge sharing session presented will report on experiences of graduate research which seeks to determine the processes and conditions for establishing and sustaining the adaptive co-management of the sea urchin fisheries in Barbados and St. Lucia.

Room SB415: Communities & Coastal Fisheries

Kim Olson

Title: Voluntary closures in fisheries management: avoiding 'quick fix' solutions

Affiliation: Memorial University, International Coastal Network

Contact: kolson@mun.ca

Time: 2:30-2:55

Abstract: Fishery closures are a form of conservation measure employed to protect fish stocks, a keystone resource for many coastal communities. Despite the challenges associated with fishery closures in resource-based communities (e.g. rural outmigration) they are gaining popularity in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador, particularly as voluntary initiatives. Voluntary fishery closures are unique as they resemble co-management and involve fish harvesters, fisheries managers, and the fish harvesters union in their implementation. Like other conservation efforts, not all closures discussed are implemented, and not all implemented closures are successful. Research on closures has focused primarily on outcomes or compliance, often excluding the steps, processes, and interactions leading to the event or those preventing its implementation. In this paper we argue that knowledge about how a closure is conceived, discussed and communicated, as well as the state of the fisheries system prior to its implementation are as important as the outcomes and help explain why they succeed or fail. This awareness can better determine the role of voluntary closures in fisheries management and the factors that generate support or opposition for the conservation measure. We present a case study of the Bay of Islands, Western Newfoundland, where a voluntary snow crab closure was discussed among inshore fish harvesters in the spring of 2010, but was not implemented. Through interviews with fish harvesters, the fish harvesters union, fishery managers, scientists and other community members, we learn that the initiative was partly influenced by an existing closure in the nearby area, and was driven to some extent by the low prices of snow crab. The closure was also conceivable because of a low economic reliance on the crab fishery in that area. While concerns about the stock were shared, stakeholders support for the closure varied, as did their expectations of the closure and their roles in marine conservation. It is clear through this study that the crab stocks in the Bay of Islands are depleting and require attention. Closure discussions, however, did not fully address the needs and concerns raised by harvesters in the area. Until these voids are addressed it is unlikely that harvesters will implement a voluntary snow crab closure.

Plenary Session: Visions for the Role of Communities in Integrated Resource Management

Key Question posed to Panelists: What is your vision for the role of communities in Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM)?

Panel 1: Academic and Government Perspectives

- **Tony Charles**
Affiliation: Saint Mary's University, Coastal CURA
Contact: tony.charles@smu.ca
- **Tim Hall**
Affiliation: Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Contact: tim.hall@dfo-mpo.gc.ca
- **Rick Williams**
Affiliation: Deputy Minister, NS Office of Policy and Priorities
Contact: williamr@gov.ns.ca

Panel 2: Community Voice

- **Clifford Atleo Sr.**
Affiliation: Nuu-chah-nulth Tribal Council
Contact: Cliff.Atleo@nuuchahnulth.org
- **Dan Edwards**
Affiliation: Executive director of Area A Crab Association
Contact: danedwards@telus.net
- **Jackie Sunde**
Affiliation: University of Cape Town
Contact: jsunde@telkomsa.net

Session Chair: Melanie Wiber

Affiliation: University of New Brunswick

Contact: wiber@unb.ca

Wednesday Evening: Conference Banquet Dinner

On Wednesday June 29th, we are planning an exciting Conference Banquet. The Banquet is being organized in the style of a 'Nova Scotia Kitchen Party' – Good food, good music, and good friends.

The evening will start at 6:30pm at the Halifax Seaport Farmer's Market located on Marginal Road (Pier 20) along the historic Halifax waterfront. It will be a sit down, family style dinner catered by Local Source Market. Local ingredients and wines will be highlighted, including seafood from Nova Scotia's first Community Supported Fishery (CSF), Off the Hook.

The night will showcase some live music by a local Maritime musician Gordon Tucker, and we invite all guests to bring any and all musical talent with you to the banquet. The idea behind the kitchen party is to encourage an interactive and musical experience, with the music being provided by anyone who wants to play! So if you want to bring a musical instrument we highly encourage you to do so.

We are excited to be working with so many great locals to make this banquet a fun and unique event! If you have any questions or concerns (i.e. special dietary needs) please feel free to contact us at coastalcura@smu.ca.

We are looking forward to seeing you all there!



Thank You...Safe Travels...Till We Meet Again!

GENERAL INFORMATION

Welcome to Halifax

Halifax is one of Canada's oldest and most naturally beautiful cities. It was originally settled in 1749 as a naval and army base to hold the English settlements from the French. It is a city dominated by the ocean, and much of its history is inescapably tied to its historical port, which is the second largest natural harbour in the world. Halifax is full of culture and heritage, offering fun things to do and see for people of all ages. Our city is full of rich local food products which can be found at the oldest Farmer's Market in North America, friendly people, a very active live music scene and an energetic nightlife. There are many different restaurant choices to suit any pallet, and Halifax touts the most bars/pubs per capita of any city in North America.

Halifax is an exceedingly tourist friendly city offering a number of shops, boutiques and shopping centers. Additionally, there are a number of tour buses and guided tours throughout the city; including a free bus ride/guided tour on the Metro Transit Bus "FRED" offered during the summer months. There are additional boat and tall ship harbour tours leaving from downtown regularly and even a guided tour on an amphibious vehicle which can drive on land and then launches itself into the ocean for a tour of the Halifax harbour.

There are a number of historical attractions including Pier 21 where thousands of immigrants from across the Atlantic first arrived in Canada; North America's oldest Farmer's market is adjacent to this historical site and as well will be the location of our banquet June 29th. Further attractions include the Maritime Museum of the Atlantic, Citadel Hill, the Museum of Natural History, the Art Gallery of Nova Scotia, Point Pleasant Park, the boardwalk along the waterfront, and the Public Gardens all within several kilometers of one another in downtown Halifax.

Please enjoy your stay in our city and if you need any further information please don't hesitate to ask!

Important Numbers

- For Emergencies at Saint Mary's University, call 902 420 5000
- For all other Emergencies, call 911
- Madelaine Patterson, Conference Coordinator: 902 880 2737

Eating out in Halifax

Eating on Campus @ Saint Mary's University

Saint Mary's University campus and the Gorsebrook offer food:

- Dockside Cafeteria:
 - Breakfast 7:30am-9:00am \$5.87 + taxes
 - Lunch 11:30am-1:00pm \$8.26 + taxes
 - Dinner 4:30pm-6:00pm 10.87 + taxes
- Tim Horton's at Loyola: Mon-Thurs 7:30am-8:00pm Friday 7:30am-4:00pm and Closed Saturday and Sundays
- Just Us Cafe at Atrium Mon-Fri only 8:00am-4:30pm
- "C" store Mon-Friday only 8:00am-2:30pm
- Gorsebrook Lounge Tues-Friday only 11:30am-6:30pm

Restaurants near Saint Mary's University:

- Vinny's Pasta Bar: 5361 Inglis Street, Halifax, NS 425-4435. One of Halifax's best-kept dining secrets, this small, modest south end trattoria shouldn't be ignored. 4 out of 5 stars and price ranges between \$11-20.
- Taj Mahal 5174 South Street, Halifax 492-8251. One of Halifax's most celebrated and best Indian restaurants.
- Tomavino's Ristorante 5173 South Street, Halifax 425-7111. Offering local wines, produce and meat products. Menu includes a range of gourmet pizza, which has several dietary options available.
- Talay Thai 1261 Barrington Street, Halifax 404-3700. Delicious Thai food, offering take out and delivery.
- Cafe Chianti 1241 Barrington Street, Halifax 423-7471. Fine Italian Dining, offering eastern European and Northern Italian Cuisine.
- The Henry House 1222 Barrington Street, Halifax 423-5660. Great food, great pub, with a great atmosphere. Local and micro brewery beers on tap as well as beers from around the world. Great pub food and finer dining options.

Eating on Campus @ Dalhousie University

For those of you who are staying at the Dalhousie Residences, here are some options for eating in and around Dalhousie University:

Dining on Campus:

- Dalhousie Student Union Mon-Fri- 8:00am-9:00pm and Saturday 11:00am-9:00pm and Sundays are closed
- Sodexo Union Market: Booster Juice 11:30-1:30pm; Tim's Horton's 8:30am-3:00pm.
- Grawood Restaurant and Bar open Mon-Fri Lunch 11:30-1:30pm

Restaurants near Dalhousie University:

- The Coburg Coffee house excellent coffee, snacks, baked goods and sandwiches at a fair price. Open daily 7:00am-9:00pm.

Dalhousie is also close to two main commercial areas with many dining options. Within a 15-20 minute walk, a quick bus ride or taxi ride are *Spring Garden Road* and *Quinpool Road*.

Spring Garden Road (and the many side streets) offers a variety of shops and services, restaurants, pubs and fast food options. If you wander up or down this road you are sure you find something to meet your needs whatever they may be.

Quinpool Road also offers a variety of services, shops and restaurants. We would like to bring your attention to a few of the following popular spots:

- The Heartwood Bakery and Cafe 6250 Quinpool Road, Halifax 425-2808. This is an amazing vegetarian option which also offers local and organic produce.
- Several Greek and Mediterranean options: Athens, Mezza, Its all Greek to Me, Spartan restaurants ranging in price and quality all within several blocks of one another on this vibrant street.
- Freeman's Little New York 6092 Quinpool Road, Halifax 455-7000. This pizzeria is a Halifax landmark, open until 5 am and offers delivery.
- There are several other fast food, pizza and restaurant options available on Quinpool Road. As well as an Atlantic Superstore and a Nova Scotia Liquor Store.

Eating out in Downtown Halifax

Downtown Halifax has a wide variety and great number of restaurants and pubs!

Pubs (Great live music, a truly Nova Scotian atmosphere, a good pint of local or import beer and pub food)

- The Old Triangle (5136 Prince Street)
- The Economy Shoe Shop (1663 Argyle Street)
- The Carleton (1685 Argyle Street)
- The Henry House (1222 Barrington Street)
- The Lower Deck (1869 Upper Water Street)
- The Split Crow (1855 Granville Street)

Small Local/Micro Breweries:

- Propeller (2015 Gottingen St) - No sampling, but a good place to pick up a beer or two.
- Garrison (1149 Marginal Road, across from the Halifax Seaport Farmers Market) – Sampling is available!
- Rogue's Roust (5435 Spring Garden Road) – Also a pub!
- Alexander Keith's (1496 Lower Water Street) – Tours and sampling available.

Support the Local Food Movement:

- **Halifax Seaport Farmers Market** (1209 Marginal Rd, AND also the location for our Banquet Dinner):
 - Saturday Farmers' Market : 7am-4pm
 - Sunday Farmers' Market : 10am-5pm
 - Wednesday Farmers' Market : 10am-5pm
 - Friday International and Farmers' Market : 10am-6pm
- **The Wooden Monkey Restaurant**, where the menu is based on organic, macrobiotic, and locally grown fresh ingredients. Great Pizza (\$14), and reasonably priced entrees (\$20-\$25). Gluten free options available. 1707 Grafton Street, Downtown Halifax.
- **Jane's on the Common** overlooks the Halifax Commons. Ingredients are fresh, made from scratch and, whenever possible, sourced from local producers and suppliers. Entrees prices from \$17. Gluten free options available. 2394 Robie St, Central Halifax).
- **Chives Canadian Bistro** menus embrace local foods, with producers often credited on the menu, which change with the seasons and availability of produce. A little on the pricy side (\$21-\$40) but has rave reviews from locals and visitors alike. 1537 Barrington Street, Down town Halifax).

Transportation in Halifax

Downtown Halifax is a fairly condensed geographic area. You can walk from Saint Mary's University or Dalhousie University to the heart of downtown within approximately 30 - 45 minutes.

There are a number of buses and taxi services which will also help you arrive at your chosen destination.

Taxi Numbers:

Casino Taxi: 902-425-6666 or 429-6666

Yellow Cab: 902-420-0000

Bus schedules and routes:

To contact the Metro Transit Bus for schedules or on how to get to a location: 490-4000.

Cost \$2.25 each way. If you ask for a transfer, and use it within 2 hours, it saves you a one way fare.

From Downtown/Barrington Street to SMU:

10 to Dalhousie, 14 Leiblin Park, 17 (loop) Universities these buses will be the same # and names from SMU to Dal, 18 from SMU to Dal Lacewood Terminal

From the Dalhousie Residences To:

Downtown: 1 Spring Garden/Dartmouth, 58 Woodlawn

SMU: 14 Universities/Downtown, 10 Westphal, 18 SMU

Quinpool Rd: 1 Mumford Terminal

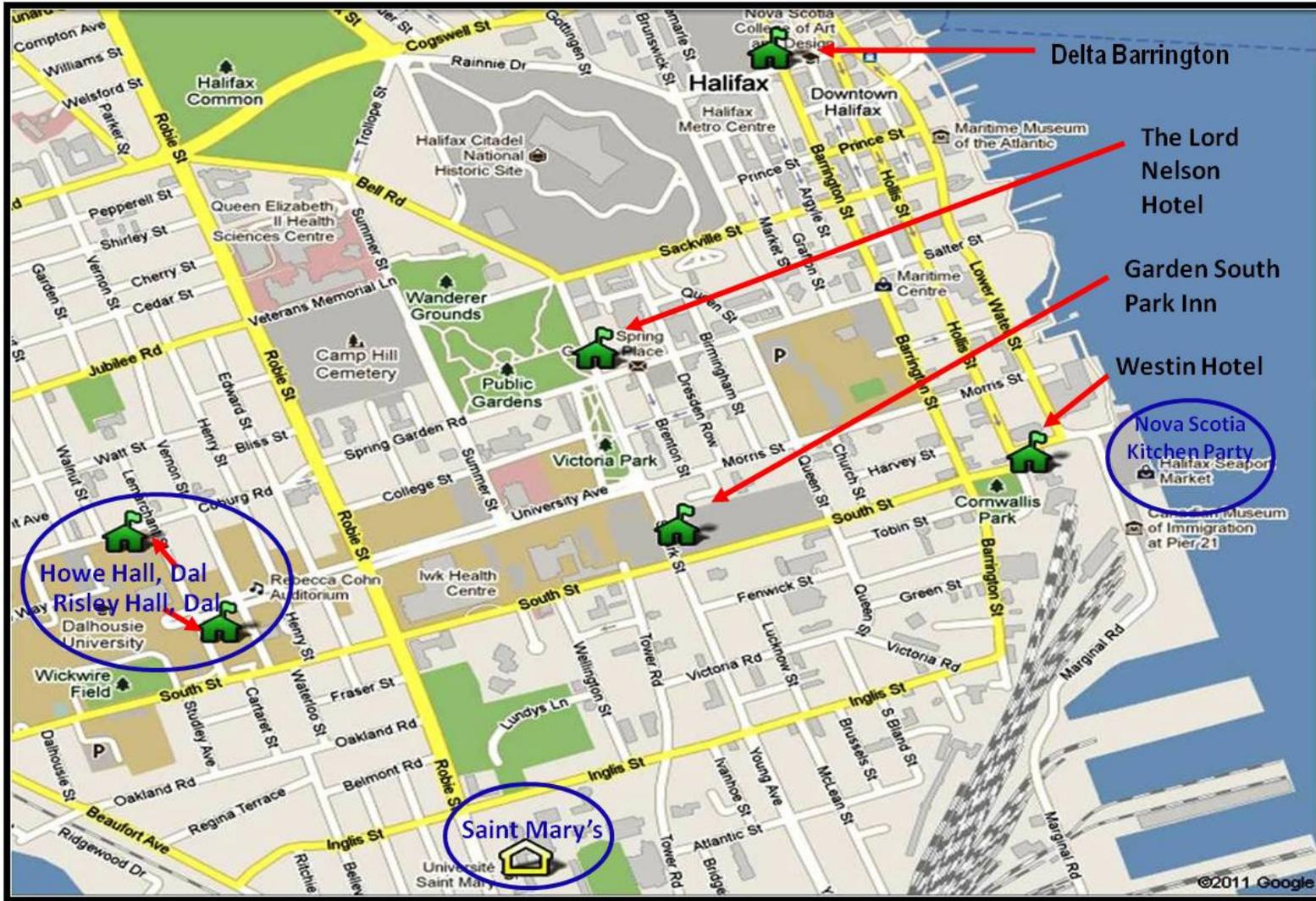
From SMU to:

Dalhousie: see above

Downtown: 14 Downtown/Universities, 17 to Spring Garden to hospitals/universities,

To Quinpool: 14 Leiblin Park, 17 universities/hospitals, 18 Lacewood

Halifax - Downtown





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