



Fall 2011/Winter 2012

Volume 4 Issue 2  
Final Issue

## Coastal CURA News & Events

### A Final Newsletter by the Coastal CURA Team



#### Inside this issue:

Final Research Findings & Policy Insights	2
Reflecting on the CURA Experience	3
People in Places: Key Messages, Evaluation & Conference Proceedings	4
Capstone Film Project: A Coastal Partnership	6
CURA Conversations 2011: Lessons Learned	7
Reflections from the Fundy Fixed Gear Council, Cornwallis Park, NS	8
UNB: Melanie Wiber's Reflections on the Coastal CURA Experience	8
FNFA: Ghost Trap & Right Whale Stewardship	9
The Mi'kmaq Confederacy of Prince Edward Island: Recent Projects	10
CURA Student Yearbook	10
CURA Photos, Announcements & Partner Contact Information	12



L-R: Carolea White, Randy Angus, Madelaine Patterson, Courtenay Parlee, Donna Curtis, Melanie Wiber, Sheena Young, Hubert Saulnier & Tony Charles during the final Coastal CURA Council Meeting, October 1-3, 2011 in St. Andrews, NB

Welcome to the final newsletter of the Coastal CURA ('Coastal Community-University Research Alliance'). The Coastal CURA has been a six-year collaboration among community, aboriginal, 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. Our overall interest lies in exploring the potential for 'community-based governance' of coastal resources, through work that has included research and learning, capacity building and networking. We have 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 to success in managing coasts, ocean, fisheries and other resources is surely to ensure respect for People in Places (and from that reality came the title of our successful conference earlier in 2011 – see elsewhere in this newsletter for more information).

The Coastal CURA's sub-title is *Communities Managing Coasts Together*. The idea throughout has been that while not all decisions about the coast can be made solely by individual communities, neither can they be made solely by governments, at least not if there is a desire for equitable and effective solutions. Coastal communities can play a strong and crucial role in managing the coast, through their own initiative in some cases, along with governments in others. We have tried to figure out the ingredients needed to make that possible, and to take concrete steps to build the knowledge, the capacity and the policy directions to make it happen.

As a result of Coastal CURA's work, and its support for local initiatives, many community and fishery groups have acquired the knowledge needed to argue their case for livelihood (Continued on Page 2...)



security and environmental health. Government representatives have learned more about community values and interests, while communities have learned about the workings of government policy. We have all learned more about aboriginal values, knowledge and approaches. We have added to theory on community-based resource management and environmental governance, as well as producing plenty of practical results – community fishery and coastal management plans, fishermen surveys, studies of fishery-aquaculture interactions, and great films on how management decision making can work better with community involvement. Coastal CURA has even contributed to stream restoration, so there are actually more fish in some locations than before. You can find much of what we've produced on our website, [www.coastalcura.ca](http://www.coastalcura.ca).

This newsletter is a celebration of our years of partnership, and we are grateful that you are joining us by reading it. We are also grateful to the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) for funding Coastal CURA all these years. As we wrap up our exploration of ideas and approaches across the Canadian Maritimes, and our comparison with experiences in other parts of the world, we come firmly to three conclusions. First, fishery, coastal and marine management is really all about people, especially in place-based communities, working together. Second, the key to that is having the knowledge, capacity, policy space and concrete government support to make it possible. Third, placing an emphasis on values, good will and strong relationships underlies any success in resource management, as it has within our Coastal CURA partnership.

Tony Charles,  
for the Coastal CURA team

## Coastal CURA - Final Research Findings & Policy Insights

### DESIGNED FOR CHANGE

The Coastal CURA was designed to achieve three things. First, it focused on including community members in research, as a means of addressing the power inequalities inherent in the conventional academic research approach. Inclusion also serves to draw on local knowledge and experience that could otherwise be overlooked. This participatory approach helped some communities (such as the Fundy North Fishermen's Association) develop tools to undertake research on specific resource issues on their own.

Second, it aimed to engage audiences through varied and meaningful mediums. Stories about how communities are affected by decisions, and how they reflect and learn, have been told through academic papers, documentary films, workshops and a multi-day conference with delegates from around the world (see p6).

Third, the Coastal CURA focused on generating applicable findings that

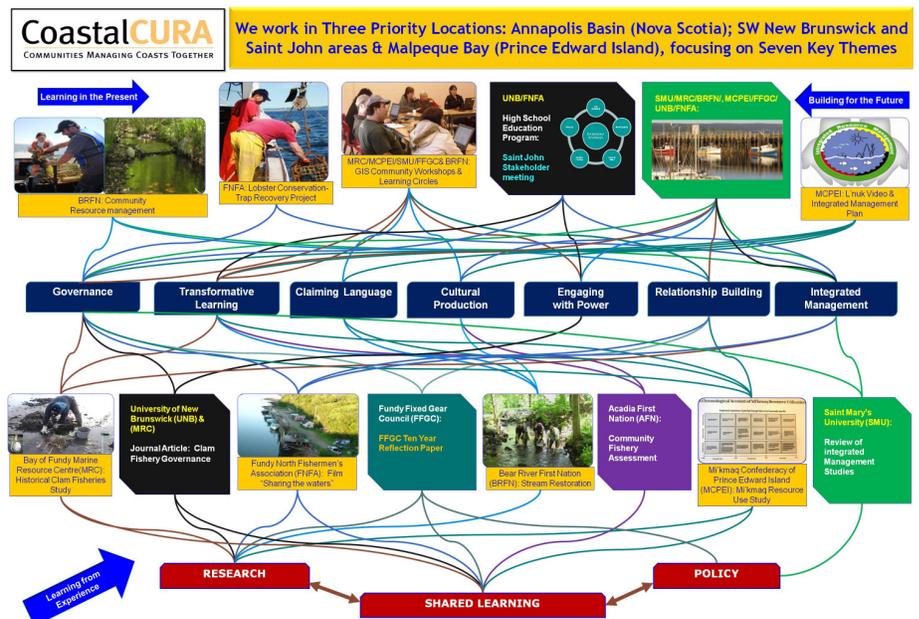
improved the management of Canada's coasts and oceans, including ways to involve local communities in decision-making. Providing educational tools and drafting clear policy recommendations have been central in this strategy, and we hope that these will help governments and other actors address conflicts generated by multiple use and mitigate against cumulative impacts.

### POLICY INSIGHTS

Despite the existence of policies that encourage the Department of Fisheries and Oceans to work "in partnership" with local stakeholders (such as the Oceans Act), opportunities for representation of local voices are still greatly lacking when assessing the costs and benefits of a decision to these communities.

Coastal CURA's review of past experiences and current management across the Maritimes yielded four key recommendations, each one highlighting an important requirement for effective participation of local communities in decision-making:

**1. Focus on Community Participation** as an essential element of resource management: begin by consulting



those most affected by decisions to be taken, namely those living beside the resource base in local communities. Local communities can and do create effective partners for managing resources, but only if government supports this role in a consistent way.

**2. Incorporate Local Values and Resource Knowledge** (e.g. traditional knowledge), which can be vital in assessing and addressing local resource concerns, into decision-making, and keep in mind that those in resource-based communities have diverse ideas of what constitutes proper and sustainable use of their local resources.

**3. Build Capacity for Participation in Resource Management**

Write community participation into new and existing policies to provide clear guidelines and best practices for engagement, every time; seek to understand and overcome obstacles that may prevent people in local communities from participating in decision making processes; and respect the important internal mechanisms communities have for deliberating ideas and alternatives, and the time these require to be completed.

**4. Reflect Multiple Scales in Resource Management**

by enabling and supporting action not only at the large scale but also at the small (e.g. local beaches and wetlands). The time scale we use to judge 'progress' is important. Since our decisions now about coastal resources might be perceived differently in the future, we must ensure that decisions taken today leave local communities in future generations with similar opportunities to manage their local resources and spaces.

More is available on the **CURA Policy Advice Webpage** here: <http://www.coastalcura.ca/report.html>

**Reflecting on the CURA Experience**

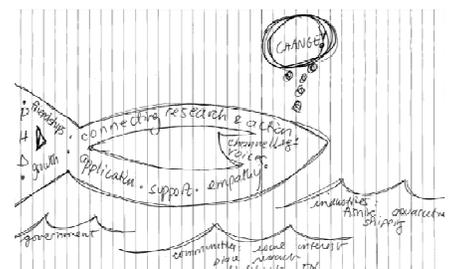
At the Coastal CURA's inception, Council members made sure that the process of reflection was an integral component of the project. Six years ago, the group started off by Reflecting on the Past. Among other things, we reflected on historical Mi'kmaq resource utilization, on the Fundy Fixed Gear Council's role in their community, and on past examples of successes and failures in the Integrated Management process.

The reflective process was instrumental in designing our CURA-specific definition of Integrated Management, and also helped to identify several key themes that were vital to building local capacity. As part of a CURA Reflections Workshop that was held in October 2007, CURA partners developed a matrix to think about how these common themes should inform our further research.

Seven interconnected themes were identified: governance; transformative learning/empowerment; claiming language; cultural production; engaging with power; relationship building; integrated management. A thematic matrix (page 2) was developed to assist partners in thinking about how these common themes should inform further research. In short, the reflection process allowed us to recognize and to solidify plans to address a set of shared research interests.

We started out with reflection 6 years ago, and at the end of this journey, we are reflecting again, on our unique experience. During our final Face-to-Face Council Meeting, CURA participants were asked to contribute to the development of a CURA events timeline (view the timeline online here: <http://coastalcura.ca/resources.html>).

Partners also contributed their personal reflective stories or key memories from their time working with the CURA, and engaged in a reflective drawing exercise. Both the stories and the reflective drawings (for examples, see below) highlighted key issues explored over the course of the Coastal CURA including effective communication, information flow, balanced power dynamics, and healthy communities.



## People in Places: Engaging Together in Integrated Natural Resource Management - Key Messages, Evaluation & Proceedings

Our People in Places conference ran from June 27-29, 2011. Academic participants represented approximately half of conference attendees, with the other half representing numerous groups including community based organizations, First Nations, non-profits, and other groups. From our conference evaluation, we were able to assess that the top three reasons participants attended the conference were (1) to learn from and share common experiences, (2) academic and professional interest, and (3) interest in the conference content and format (making space for community voice).

Respondents also identified emerging issues/research areas which included, among others, ecosystem based management, relationship building, collaborative research, theory translated into action, government engagement, aboriginal rights, and governance structures of community organizations.

Overall the conference received a positive attendee evaluation, and several key messages emerged:

### Key Messages on natural resource and spatial management

- Embracing community values in governance. The People in Places conference was about values; values were at the root of most discussions. Speakers from the west coast of Vancouver Island, the Canadian north, South

Africa, the Philippines, the South Pacific, Mexico, and many other locations noted that values were related to the alleviation of poverty, placing priority on local needs, recognizing rights to access local resources, and acknowledging the ecosystem/food-web connections.

- Real community participation. People in Places participants brought their stories of either community success with or barriers that frustrated them in taking on resource management decisions.
- Legal space for effective resource governance. Legal space is a fundamental prerequisite for communities to take part both in resource management decision-making and in stewardship.
- The need for multiple scales of governance. The governance of natural resources cannot take place at just one 'scale' of operation, as is often assumed by government resource managers. Evidence from around the world illustrates that multi-scale governance is both needed and can work.

### Key Messages on community-university connections and participatory research

- This kind of meeting works. People in Places replaced the

conventional conference format with inclusive plenaries and workshops (with community, academic and government voices), a public film festival, special Talking Circles facilitated by First Nation participants, and community-planned field trips.

- Greater focus on participatory research and how to do it is needed. Discussions at the conference, and especially among the student participants, reinforced the importance of the right research methods when working with communities. The conference presentations showed that there are many different approaches to community-based research, but the one key element required in all cases is a real respect for the community and the people involved.

### Announcement: People in Places Online Conference Proceedings

The Coastal CURA's **Online Proceedings** from the People in Places Conference (June 27-29, 2011) are now available online. Our Canadian and International delegates have kindly allowed us to share their presentations with all those interested in our conference themes.

This webpage, accessible from our Coastal CURA website at [www.coastalcura.ca](http://www.coastalcura.ca), allows viewers to access pdf versions of paper



presentations, rapporteur notes from keynote and plenary sessions, posters from the poster session, as well as information about the People in Places Film Festival.

This site is dynamic - As we receive more information from our delegates, we will update the webpage. We hope these proceedings will be a valuable tool for academics, students, practitioners, and the general public!

Our Online proceedings are user friendly and easy to navigate:

## Monday June 27

### Keynote Speakers

#### Clifford Atleo Sr

[Link](#) Hishshuk Ish Tsawalk - Everything Is One

#### Dan Edwards

[Link](#) The Importance Of Including Communities Of Place And Local Fisheries In The Development Of Fisheries Policy

[Link](#) Rapporteur Notes

### Concurrent Sessions AM

#### Community Engagement In Governance

#### M. Bouman & L. Ross

[Link](#) ECCo Location: A Place-Based Approach To Enhancing Cultural And Biological Diversity In A Complex Great Lakes Coastal Region

#### M. Barriteau

[Link](#) Sustainable Integrated Development And Biodiversity Conservation In The Grenadine Islands



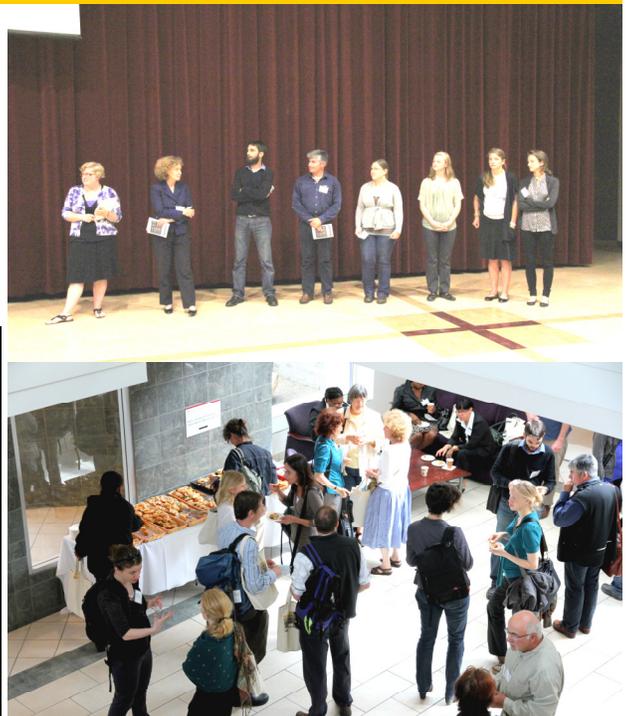
View the proceedings here: [http://coastalcura.ca/cap\\_follow2.html](http://coastalcura.ca/cap_follow2.html)

#### People in Places Conference, June 2011 Photo Captions:

Page 4 Left to Right: (1) Melanie Wiber presents at the People in Places Conference; (2) Talking Circle Session, lead by Walter Bayha, Alice Martin, and Deborah Simmons; (3) Sharmalene Mendis-Millard Leads her session, *Biosphere Reserves: A Practitioners Panel*; (4) Jackie Sunde and Merle Sowman (South Africa) during their keynote presentation.

Page 5 Left to Right: (1) Fikret Berkes and Nancy Doubleday in front of their poster on Eco-Health; (2) Nancy Doubleday, Tony Charles, and Kevin Vessey during the Opening Reception; (3) Dan Edwards and Community Representatives during the Conference field trip to Port Mouton, NS.

Page 5 Top to Bottom: (1) Film Presenters introduce their films during the PIP Film Festival; (2) Delegates Mingle during a break; (3) Bonnie McCay presents with Gordon Slade and Carol Penton during their plenary session on *Bringing Community and Fisheries Together: Challenges for Integrated Projects*; (4) Don Hall (Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council Fisheries Department) asks a question during a plenary session; (5) Dan Edwards and Cliff Atleo Sr. present during their keynote session.



# A Coastal Partnership: Maritime Stories of Integrated Management

*A Collaborative Film Documentary*

*by Sarah Bood & the Coastal CURA*

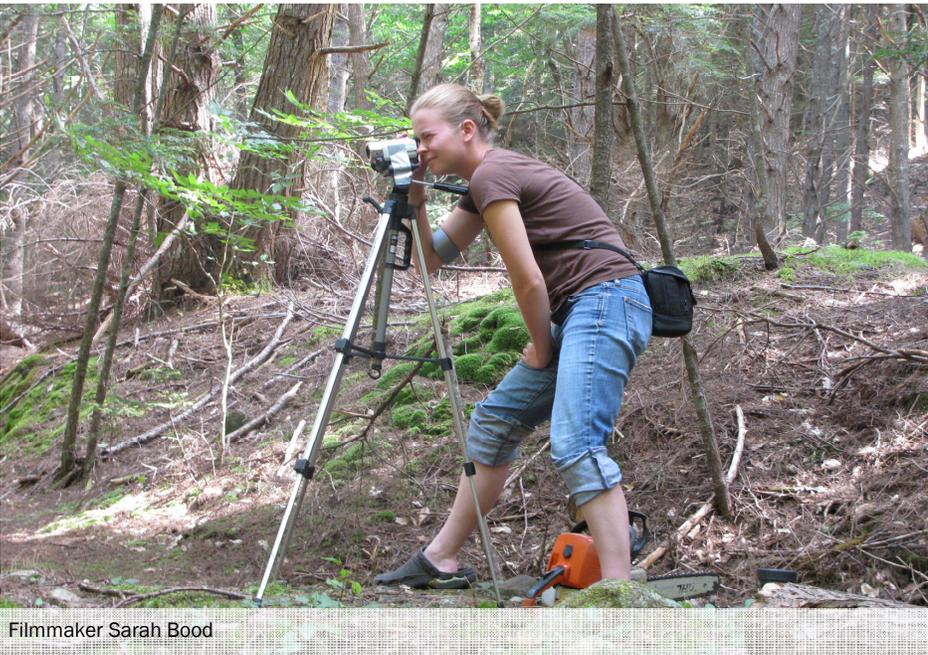


The Coastal CURA is proud to announce that our film, **A Coastal Partnership**, is now available for viewing on the Coastal CURA website. The film is a documentary, filmed by local maritime filmmaker, and former CURA student, Sarah Bood. It focuses on two First Nations communities, and two fishermen's Associations: 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 the Digby-Annapolis region of Nova Scotia.

Linked together through the Coastal 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. Coastal CURA members believe that meaningful participation by local coastal groups will greatly improve the success of the long term plans for our shared coastal and marine environments.

This film was produced as a collective effort, not only to share the perspectives of the four coastal communities but also to be used as a reflective tool for coastal community residents in general (both within the Canadian Maritimes and beyond). Moreover, the film contains success stories and important lessons about the role of local values, the realities of sharing space and access to resources, and the process of increasing local participation in coastal management.



Filmmaker Sarah Bood

Watch **A Coastal Partnership** here: <http://coastalcura.ca/film.html>.

Sarah's previous film, **Sharing the Waters, Saint John, NB**, is also available on our website. *Sharing the Waters* was filmed by Sarah, for the Fundy North Fishermen's Association in St. Andrews, NB, and focuses on the history of the inshore fishery in Saint John. It provides an overview of issues stemming from the recent increase in marine industrial projects in the harbour.

The story is told by local fishermen who share their concerns and the many efforts they have made to collectively work with project proponents, harbour officials and other user groups on managing the coastal waters.

## CURA Conversations 2011: Lessons Learned from Collaborative Research

By Melanie Wiber, University of New Brunswick

Last June we held an event we called CURA Conversations. Given that the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council has terminated the Community University Research Alliance (CURA) grants, we wanted to assess what we had learned from our collective experience in doing research that addresses community concerns. Invitations went out to many research groups (national and international) that were focused on the governance of natural resources. All participants were *dealing with livelihoods* and working in rural (sometimes remote) communities. As a result, when we all sat down to a day-long discussion, we



Participants engage in discussion during CURA Conversations

found a lot of common ground, were able to discuss lessons learned, and to share common research experiences.

We found that the research questions that the CURAs addressed are complex and required multiplex collaborations. Their success suggests that *interdisciplinary collaboration* is needed more than ever, not only to study problems and their solutions, but also to examine rapidly changing

governance partnerships (civil society, non-governmental actors, economic agents and various levels of government) in order to improve governance outcomes.

Both researchers and community partners agreed that the loss or reinvention of the CURA program has implications for how these community/university projects may function in the future. There is a *recognized and continued need for collaborative work with communities in the area of resource management*.

Participants also felt strongly that the funding agencies should carefully review replacement programs to ensure similar opportunities. With recent changes in funding program architecture, most participants were concerned that there is *no longer the explicit focus on communities and/or livelihoods*, nor explicit acknowledgement of what we have learned from 11 years of CURA projects. In particular, we do not want to lose the focus on place-based communities and on livelihood issues, which community partnership helped to bring to the forefront. Participants expressed concern about several differences between the old CURA and the new Partnership model. Why the change to the CURA program? Was there something that was not working?

The Partnership Grants that have replaced the CURAs require that networks of researchers and communities find matching contributions from the private sector. While it is still possible to partner with community organizations through in-kind contributions, many community partners cannot afford to contribute financial resources and are concerned with the direction the Canadian funding agencies are taking.



Jeanne Moore and Walter Bayha converse during a mid-meeting break

Many also felt that universities and the funding agencies, on the one hand, and researchers and community partners on the other, needed to communicate more effectively about *barriers to effective project organization and facilitation*. Some participants struggled to find a match between the funding rules and their specific disbursement requirements. This led to the conclusion that there was a basic discrepancy between what the funding was designed to do and what the funding rules allowed.

In summary, the CURA Conversations event was a success, as it allowed us to share experiences and frustrations and to make recommendations to SSHRC about recent changes to the funding architecture. Those recommendations include: keep community needs central to some grant programs; recognize the financial limitations of many community organizations and design funding programs and demands for matching funds around this reality; revisit disbursement regulations to provide the flexibility needed to include financial support for more kinds of partners.

You can read the full briefing document from this session here:

<http://www.coastalcura.ca/report.html>

## Partner Reports & Reflections

### Reflections from the Fundy Fixed Gear Council, Cornwallis Park, NS

By Carolea White

"Where oh where has all the time gone?" It seems like such a short time ago that CURA was all excited to start a new project involving community partners, First Nations, a Marine Resource Centre, and University Professors along with many students. Five years later, after many projects involving all the partners and our students, we are wishing we had another five years. It has been a great learning experience to spend time with our diverse partners, travelling around the communities of our partners to see the struggles and successes of many of the communities in the Maritimes. It is wonderful to know that at the end of this CURA we have been able to help these communities in some small way.

The Fundy Fixed Gear Council had the opportunity to work on a Reflections Paper which resulted in the History of the FFGC to be written for our members, other organizations the world over, and our own staff to read and learn about the success of a community-based management group that has managed to continue even in the times of conflict, quota cuts, skyrocketing expenses, and many other



Hubert Saulnier (FFGC), Madelaine Patterson (Coastal CURA Coordinator), and Carolea White (FFGC) at the FFGC Office in Cornwallis Park, NS



Hubert Saulnier, FFGC

changes to the fishery. The FFGC was given the opportunity to do a survey amongst only its own members to find out what the members felt about the running of the FFGC and any changes they could suggest to make it run better. This sort of thing had never been carried out since the beginning of the FFGC. It was a learning experience for all the members. The FFGC has also created a beautiful poster telling everyone what the FFGC stands for and some of its accomplishments.

Thanks to CURA we were able to invite some government people to one of our meetings. Many things were discussed that day that our partners would probably never had the opportunity to bring before these people if CURA had not helped. A few short weeks later a decision on a matter that really concerned the fishermen in Nova Scotia was made by Department of Fisheries, a subject discussed at the CURA meeting. DFO's decision showed that they had listened to the concerns of the fishermen and gave a ray of hope that in the future just such another group of people could meet and make other decisions by listening to the parties involved.

As the work of CURA draws to a close, I am happy to say that I am convinced the communities will not go away. Working with our great group of students should give everyone hope. These students are working hard to make sure that all aspects of community living will continue into the future.

### UNB: Melanie Wiber's Reflections on the CURA Experience



Melanie Wiber, UNB, and Courtenay Parlee, PhD Student, UNB

At a recent Coastal CURA Face-to-Face Council meeting, Dr Melanie Wiber reflected on the many personal experiences that came out of the 6 year CURA experience.

In one case, one of her Masters students, Velta Douglas (2010), developed a curriculum on the Saint John harbour which Velta taught in three separate high school classes in the Saint John, NB Area. One of Velta's young students who was considered "at risk" came up to her in class and said "Ma'am, you are messing with my mind - I rode across the bridge this morning on the school bus and I was looking at the harbour, and all I could think about was dredge dumping!" Melanie noted that this story taught her that, in the right model, innovative and accessible work on Integrated Management could have a great impact on how the local community views local resources.

In another case, Melanie used a mock stakeholders meeting to showcase the local situation in coastal resource management to a group of international students. The students took on the persona of some of the groups that are traditionally found on opposite sides of the stakeholder table. Through this exercise, her students were able to acknowledge

that a significant difficulty in resource management is balancing the many different objectives and perspectives that come to the table. The CURA story of coastal resource management in the Canadian Maritimes resonated in places far beyond Canada through this mock stakeholders meeting and the enthusiasm of her students.

Other key experiences included a survey that she and Maria Recchia conducted as part of the Eider Rock Oil Refinery Environmental Impact Assessment, to correct the original EIA measurement of fisheries impact which had a poor measurement methodology. Melanie also learned a great deal from her participation in several learning circles that covered topics as diverse as the colonial commons, food security and small boat livelihoods.

### Fundy North Fishermen's Association: Ghost Trap Retrieval & Right Whale Stewardship

By Sheena Young

For several years Fundy North has been addressing the concern expressed by our members to better understand the real threat ghost-fishing lobster gear poses to Right Whales in Lobster Fishing Area 36 (LFA 36).

In 2008-2009 in collaboration with Fundy Engineering and Canaport LNG Fundy North participated in a Ghost Trap Retrieval Project in Saint John Harbour. Fundy North was the recipient of the Gulf of Maine Research Council's Industry Award for the project.

Most recently, Fundy North has identified and evaluated the overlap of space and time of Right Whales and ghost fishing gear in LFA 36. Maps



Sheena Young, FNFA

have been created using fishermen's knowledge and recorded Right Whale sightings within LFA 36. Ghost-fishing gear priority areas have been identified and grappnels to retrieve the lost gear have been designed and constructed by local fishermen.

Ghost Trap fishing is a great concern to LFA 36 lobster fishermen. Primarily they are concerned that Ghost Traps increase the problem with Right Whale entanglements and lobster mortality in a non-selective way (ie. including jumbo lobsters and berried females). They also alter lobster habitat.

The powerful Bay of Fundy tides, storms, deterioration of lines and knots, clippings of trap lines by vessel propellers or intentional cutting by vandals can lead to the loss of lobster traps onto the seafloor; these become known as Ghost Traps. The traps continue fishing on the seafloor, capturing and retaining lobster and other marine organisms resulting in mortality. Thus these traps are altering ocean floor habitat. Most traps are fitted with a safety-release mechanism (an escape hatch), which allows organisms to escape once the hog rings corrode and release (Figure 1). This is not always effective if the trap is damaged or destroyed, entrapping lobster or other marine organisms and causing increased and non-selective mortality.

The Bay of Fundy is also critical habitat for the endangered Right Whale. There are several recorded Right Whale sightings LFA 36 making

it the third most populated area in Atlantic Canada for Right Whales with only the Grand Manan Basin and Roseway Basin having more sightings. Both Grand Manan and Roseway Basins are designated conservation areas for Right Whales. Right whales are particularly at risk due to the very low numbers of known individuals (about 350 animals). Recent studies have shown that a high percentage of Right Whales have scars that suggest entanglements with lobster fishing gear. The areas frequented often by Right Whales within LFA 36, potentially have high density of ghost fishing gear with vertical lines.

Ghost Trap Retrieval will reduce right whale entanglements and improve lobster habitat. LFA 36 lobster fishermen are aware of the importance of right whale stewardship and lobster stock health to their fishing livelihoods. In addition, they feel healthy oceans are key to maintaining the sustainability of the lobster fishery.

In the summer of 2012 Fundy North members will begin retrieving ghost-fishing gear out of identified priority areas in the waters of LFA 36.

The ultimate goal is to reduce mortality and injury to Right Whales and other marine animals which have been occurring as a result of fishing gear interactions animals while maintaining sustainable lobster fishery.



Ghost Trap- Wire Lobster trap with escape hatch (Source- DFO)

## The Mi'kmaq Confederacy of Prince Edward Island: Recent Projects



Randy Angus, MCPEI

Randy Angus is the Director of the Integrated Resource Management Department at MCPEI. He has been working on multiple Projects. Most recently, Randy initiated the development of a **Integrated Management Interpretive Signage Project**, which will serve as one of the next steps in the development of an Integrated Management Plan for Malpeque Bay. MCPEI will be designing an interpretive sign about the Bay as part of the education and discussion component of the IM plan. The signs will explain how the IM process is proceeding in the region, and will be placed at access points to the Bay, and at community centers. This is a very unique output for the CURA and the group is very excited to proceed.

The MCPEI is also in the process of completing their film, **Lnu'k (The People): First Nations of PEI**. The objective of the project is to document the social fabric of PEI First Nation communities, in video format, by exploring what creates the sense of community, what has been gained in their communities and what has been lost. To do this, the aspirations of Chief's,

Councilors and community members will be presented so that a clear message can be transmitted to non-native persons both in PEI and outside of PEI. Data will be shared from the land use project which captures the resource utilization of the First Nation members on PEI. The project will transcend several of the Coastal CURA Matrix areas of interest, such as: Cultural Production, Transformational Learning, Claiming Language, and Relationship Building aspects of the Coastal CURA Matrix (see pg. 5). The Coastal CURA Team is very much looking forward to seeing this final product!

Finally, Randy has also been working on a project entitled, **Malpeque Bay – Ingredients for Social Learning**. This project includes the development of communications materials that will explain the unique nature of Malpeque Bay, the basics of integrated resource management, and a basic understanding of Aboriginal rights and issues in the area. The project will also include a small pilot scale research project: that will examine the “ingredients” of social learning and assess if the ingredients lead to better information flow. The Coastal CURA Team is thrilled with the unique work Randy is doing at MCPEI and they look forward to seeing the results of these three great projects (among many more!).

## Coastal CURA Student Yearbook:

### Former Students



**Louie Porta**  
CURA Partner: MCPEI  
Project: Mi'kmaq Resource Utilization  
Where he is now: Science and Policy

Analyst at the Pew Environmental Group, Oceans North Canada



**Olando Harvey**  
CURA Partner: MCPEI  
Project: Stakeholder Assessment for the Malpeque Bay ICZM Plan  
Where he is now:

Marine Biologist at Tobago Cays Marine Park, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines



**Rob Cameron**  
CURA Partner: SMU  
Project: Compiled National experiences on community engagement in coastal management  
Where he is now:

Traditional Knowledge Facilitator at Stantec Consulting



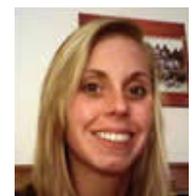
**Don Logan**  
CURA Partner: SMU  
Project: Compiled Maritime experiences on community engagement in coastal management  
Where he is now:

Environmental Analyst at the Canada-Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Board



**Bob Capistrano**  
CURA Partner: SMU  
Project: Compiled Maritime experiences on community engagement in coastal management  
Where he is now:

PhD Student, Victoria University of Wellington, NZ



**Jessica Burgoyne**  
CURA Partner: SMU  
Project: Provided Research & Administrative Support

*Former Students Continued...***Elizabeth Lenc**

**CURA Partner:** Saint Mary's University  
**Project:** Provided Research & Administrative Support  
**Where she is now:** Administrative Assistant at CGA Nova Scotia

**Sarah Bood**

**Project:** Produced a film, "Sharing the Waters" set in the Saint John Harbour.  
**Where she is now:** Teaching high school students in Northern Quebec, after completing an education degree at Saint Thomas University

**Courtenay Nickerson**

**CURA Partner:** University of New Brunswick  
**Project:** An Economic Study, Maces Bay, NB  
**Where she is now:** Recently finished a MES at York University, Toronto, ON

**Velta Douglas**

**CURA Partner:** University of New Brunswick  
**Thesis:** A Case Study of the Saint John Harbour in Two High School English Language Arts Classrooms  
**Where she is now:** Teaching high school students in Northern Quebec

**Coastal CURA Student Yearbook: Current Students****Courtenay Parlee 2011**

*Masters of Philosophy in Policy Studies, University of New Brunswick*

**Thesis:** Alternative Dispute Resolution: Can it Advance the Stated Policies of Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Canadian Fisheries and Oceans?

**Details:** Through the lens of alternative dispute resolution analysis, specifically the transformative approach, Courtenay's thesis explores consultation and collaborative processes associated with integrated coastal zone management in connection with a specific region of Nova Scotia, Canada. *Courtenay Parlee began a PhD Program at the University of New Brunswick in September, 2011.*

**Kate Bigney-Wilner 2012**

*PhD Candidate, Dalhousie University*

**Thesis:** Integrated Management in the Bay of Fundy: an interpretive policy analysis

**Details:** Kate's research seeks to identify coastal policy discourses in the Maritime provinces, as well as how they are created, sustained and interact with social, cultural, economic and biophysical processes.

**Donna Curtis 2012**

*PhD Candidate, University of New Brunswick*

**Thesis:** The Role of Information and Knowledge in Integrated Management for Coastal Communities: A South West New Brunswick Case Study of the Capture Fisheries and Finfish Aquaculture

**Details:** Research focuses on stakeholder information access needs and availability in the co-management processes of environmental resources and decision making.

**Lisette Wilson 2012**

*PhD Candidate, Dalhousie University*

**Thesis:** Understanding the Relationship between Risk and Resilience in a Small-Scale Coastal Fishery System: Experiences from Southwest New Brunswick and Saint John area, Canada and the South Western Cape Area, South Africa

**Details:** The purpose of Liz's research is to better understand how coastal communities respond and cope with changes within their communities. She is interested in learning about how coastal communities describe and identify different types of risks and opportunities that they feel are influencing their livelihoods, health of the environment and overall community well being.

## Coastal CURA Photos 2011



From Left to Right: (1) Coastal CURA Student Courtenay Parlee during her trip to present at the Conference of the International Association for Study of the Commons (IASC), Hyderabad, India; (2) Liz with senior community ladies, Doringbaai, South Africa, 2011; (3) People in Places Conference Delegates enjoy supper during the Banquet Dinner, June 29; (4) Musicians entertain PIP Conference delegates on their field trip to Port Mouton, NS; (5) CURA H20 participant Heather Castleden, and West Coast Aquatic's Jenn Spencer participate in a round table discussion during the CURA Conversations Event; (6) Sheena Young of the Fundy North Fishermen's Associations presents the [Fishermen's On-the-Water Observations Aquaculture-Traditional Fishery Interactions, Southwest New Brunswick, 2011](#) study at the People in Places Conference.

## CURA Partner Contact Information

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Phone: (902) 638-3044. [marine@bfmrc.ns.ca](mailto:marine@bfmrc.ns.ca)

**Bear River First Nation Heritage and Cultural Centre:** PO Box 210, Bear River, NS, BOS IBO. Phone: (902) 467-0301. [brfnculturalcenter@ns.aliantzinc.ca](mailto:brfnculturalcenter@ns.aliantzinc.ca)

**Fundy Fixed Gear Council:** Bay of Fundy Marine Resource Centre Building, 236 Marine Drive, Cornwallis Park, NS, B0S 1H0. Phone: (902) 638-3513. [ffgc@ns.aliantzinc.ca](mailto:ffgc@ns.aliantzinc.ca)

**Fundy North Fishermen's Association:** 3 Prince of Wales Street, St. Andrews, NB, E5B 3W9. Phone: (506) 529-4165. [fnfa-sheena@nb.aibn.com](mailto:fnfa-sheena@nb.aibn.com)

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## Announcements

**Rebuilding Collapsed Fisheries and Threatened Communities:** An International Symposium, Bonne Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada. October 1-4, 2012  
Community-University Research for Recovery Alliance (CURRA)  
[www.curra.ca](http://www.curra.ca)



For more information, please contact:

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*The Coastal CURA is a 6-year project to build knowledge and capacity, across the Maritimes, in support of community involvement in managing our coasts and oceans. The Coastal CURA is a "Community University Research Alliance" of First Nations communities, fishery-related groups and university participants, funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council.*

**The Coastal CURA consists of eight partners:**

- Acadia First Nation
- Bay of Fundy Marine Resource Centre
- Bear River First Nation
- Fundy Fixed Gear Council
- Fundy North Fishermen's Association
- Mi'kmaq Confederacy of PEI (Abegweit and Lennox Island First Nations)
- Saint Mary's University
- The University of New Brunswick



Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada

