

Ne'tawe'k Ikjikum

Voice of the Ocean

MAARS Quarterly Communiqué

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FISHERIES ACT RENEWAL

Fisheries Act Renewal is the focus topic these past few months in the Maritime Region of Canada.

The governance decision making process led by DFO Maritimes Region is to provide DFO Ottawa Headquarters input from stakeholder interests, and the Aboriginal Peoples.

On September 13, 2005, the Government of Canada signed Accords with National Aboriginal Organizations, to involve Aboriginal Organizations in policy development. In developing relationships with the Traditional Ancestral Homelands Community Native Councils in the Maritimes, DFO held an Aboriginal Councils Fisheries Act Renewal meeting in Moncton, New Brunswick.

All three MAARS partners leaders, their Communal Commercial Fisheries Principals, and some MAARS team members attended. The involvement of eight senior level Scotia Fundy and Gulf DFO Officials, demonstrated the priority which participants attached to this meeting.

The Fisheries Act dates from 1868 with minor changes throughout the years.

Through the Act, the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans is directed; with absolute discretion wherever the exclusive right of fishing does not already exist by law, to issue or authorize to be issued leases and licenses for fisheries or fishing, wherever situated or carried on in waters under Federal jurisdiction.

The Governor General in Council may, on the recommendations of the Minister, make, amend or revoke Regulations for the good administration of the Act.

This round of Fisheries Act Renewal is focused to six elements:

- Governance
- Allocation
- Licensing
- Fisheries Co-Management
- Administrative Sanctions
- Habitat Management

DFO's positive effort to directly engage and invite input from our MAARS partners Traditional Ancestral Homelands Aboriginal Peoples Communities organized representative Councils: NCPEI, NCNS, NBAPC, is good news.



The world view differences as between “Aboriginal Communal” and “Dominant Private” economic wealth creation derived from aquatic resources access and use of the oceans environments, and the difference between the DFO corporate cultures and Community Councils, surfaced throughout the presentation, input and dialogue.

Some of the inputs on concerns, needs, issues, and interests for decision makers to consider in renewal of the Fisheries Act as Government Policy and Amendments to the Fisheries Act are briefly highlighted in summary from MAARS perspective without being exhaustive of all discussions or ranking the priorities of the Councils.

For Governance: although the integration into the existing fisheries remains a vision, the East Coast is generally “have not provinces” in terms of economic growth from resources and opportunities. There exists from before and still after the 1992

“respond to Court Dicta”, “uphold the Constitution of Canada” and the “Aboriginal Peoples Rights”.

The Councils suggested that Section 7 can be expanded to add a third clause clearly reflecting the duty of the Minister to accommodate Constitutional Rights of Aboriginal Peoples. Also, the capacity of the Minister to enter into a range of arrangements or agreements with any number of interests Aboriginal or Non-Aboriginal Canadians for co-management. These relationships, however, should clearly be based on agreements to uphold or enhance the fundamental principles and values which Canada promotes: sustainable fisheries, integrity of bio-diversity, the precautionary approach, and transparent management decision making to ensure that generations also have aquatic resources and a healthy oceans environment.

For the Preamble: a lot of input. Pivotal, recognize that Aboriginal Peoples economic self sufficiency rests in part with access to aquatic resources. A non



Seated left to right are Carol LaBillois (NBAPC), Jason Harquail (ASN Fisheries Inc), Tim Martin (Mime'j Seafoods Inc), Tim Lutzac, Linda Hunt, Jim Jamieson, Christine Annan, Bob Allain, Monique Baker, Josianne Massiera (DFO), Tim Hainer (MAARS CARDA), Jordan Crane (PEI Mi'Kmaq Fisheries), Roger Hunka (MAARS), Betty Anne Lavalle (Chief, NBAPC), Grace Conrad (Chief and President, NCNS), and Jamie Gallant (Chief, NCPEI). Picture taken by Barry LaBillois (MAARS CARDA).

AFS Strategy, the 1995 AFS ATP Component, and the 1999 MRI, opposition to Aboriginal Peoples Involvement in the Fisheries. There are many reasons for this opposition. One reason, the fisheries are not healthy and already oversubscribed.

Governance amendments to the Fisheries Act must clearly allow the Minister to retain discretion to make decisions that advance “good government”,

derogation clause would require adding a section to the Act recognizing Aboriginal Peoples “Communal Commercial Fisheries”. Aboriginal Peoples communal governance management of fishery resources commensurate with evolving self government must be stated.

For a Purpose Clause: input generally favored clearly stating principles such as “sustainable”, “precautionary approach”, “inclusive transparent



decision making", and "consultation with Aboriginal Peoples", as fundamental principles underlying the purposes of the Act, and its regulations, administration, and management.

On the matter of Access and Allocation: the greatest challenge is not establishing a formula, rather, the Fisheries Act has to catch up with the shape of CANADA today, Governance decision making, the state of aquatic resources and the health of oceans.

Striking a balance where decision makers factor social progress, economic development, and environmental integrity for healthy aquatic life and oceans environments, must be the basis for all decisions on access and allocation. In short, sustainable sharing.

We can't think that the 60's and 70's are still with us. The gaps between have and have not provinces, have and have not communities, and have not coastal Aboriginal Peoples, require decisions to balance and consider social progress, economic development, and environmental integrity in transparent decision making. The ocean and aquatic resources are no longer the sole source for the economic growth, social progress and pristine oceans environments vision of the East Coast. The pressures have to be redistributed or absorbed by other sources.

Any set of Regulations can be introduced or amended to establish management of aquatic resources access and allocations for use and benefit. However, under what basis? That is absent in the Act. Only the Fisheries Act can establish the basis upon which the authority of the Minister can be exercised in the administration of access and allocation. Those decisions must be based on a new basis other than the basis used since 1868.

Presently, there is nothing in the Act to provide guidance to the Minister as to what are the new fundamental contemporary basis and realities for making decisions.

Arriving at a decision based on balancing social progress, economic development and environmental integrity for sustainable aquatic resources and healthy

oceans, is the new order and basis for decision makers. If we want to have a future from aquatic resources and healthy oceans, decisions must be made for the future based on the new realities.

Some resources and environments based Acts are adding provisions for "advisory bodies". For the MAARS Partners and other Coastal Aboriginal Peoples of Canada, consider an inclusive Aboriginal Advisory Body to the Minister on the implementation of the Act.

Licensing Equity: Use Canada's Constitutional Language. The Aboriginal Peoples of Canada. The Fisheries Act is applicable across Canada for all Canadians. In 1982, the Political Will of all Governments of Canada agreed that all the Aboriginal Peoples of Canada are included in the Federation of the Peoples of Canada. That means both Traditional Ancestral Homelands Aboriginal Peoples of Aboriginal Nations and Aboriginal brothers and sisters residing on DIAND Indian Act administered reserves. Stop perpetuating DIAND concepts of lessening the worth or merit of Traditional Ancestral Homeland Aboriginal Peoples who do not reside on Indian Act Reserves.

For Administrative Sanctions: "protocols" is often talked about, raised many times, and even documented in "*A Policy Framework for the Management of Fisheries on Canada's Atlantic Coast*". True and tested, "with the privilege and right comes the responsibility and duty".

Aboriginal peoples, Fisher Groups, Fisher Bodies, Fishery Associations who enter into co-management for access, use, and benefit of aquatic resources must also be prepared to monitor, applaud, or impose sanctions according to principles of natural justice to protect and honor their co-management resources agreements.

A Renewed Fisheries Act should make provisions for co-management agreements to initiate and dispense sanction by way of negotiated protocols agreed with DFO. These "sanction protocols", or "dispute resolutions" should also be recognized by the Solicitor General.



Missing from the presentation are several obvious issues. The Act should codify the adoption of “**the precautionary approach**” in the conduct of fisheries. Somehow, introduce concepts of the “Canadian Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing Operations”.

This is a pivotal anchor first step from which to move co-management and industry sanctioning. It makes no sense to help the Minister administer the Fisheries Act with direct stakeholders and rights holders involvement and co-management while keeping the same practices, approaches, and decision making processes which have brought us all to realize that a renewed Act is needed. The discussions on Fisheries Act Renewal is not an off-loading of responsibility exercise, rather one to share responsibilities under enacted principles, and a new basis from which to go forward in the administration for fishery resources access and use and oceans health for a sustainable future.

Clearly ongoing dialogue and the process of Consultation with Aboriginal Peoples must be honoured. To a person at the meeting, the question posed. “Is that all that there is?” A one time meeting on Fisheries Act Renewal and then nothing until the Act is at first reading before parliament, is not acceptable to Aboriginal Peoples.

The Councils require follow up from this first meeting with the opportunity to provide further input, clarification, and comments to help towards drafting a Fisheries Act that at least captures the Aboriginal Peoples input.

MAARS Team Addition

ANGELA TITUS is the Communications Data Information Librarian (CDIL). Angie is a Mi'Kmaq from the Yarmouth County area, and has lived along the South West Atlantic and the Bay of Fundy all of her life. Angie holds an undergraduate degree in English from Dalhousie University and a Library Technician's diploma from Kingstec in Kentville. Angie also holds a Business Information and Technology diploma from Burrigde Campus in Yarmouth.



Since receiving her library technician's diploma, Angie has worked in several library environments, most notably managing two libraries in North Queens and setting up a special environmental and aquatic resources library for the Clean Annapolis River Project.

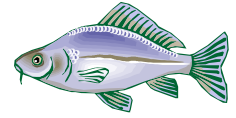
Angie trained and worked with library filing, cataloguing, a number of library database systems, and media communications. Besides extensive interests in reading and writing, she loves her calico cat, Meg.

Involving Aboriginal Peoples in the process is not a revolutionary new concept. In fact, Aboriginal Peoples have been involved in Constitutional Language drafting, including involvement in drafting language for several Federal Acts. By National Accords, most definitely, Aboriginal Peoples have to be involved in policy development throughout the process. The legal dicta on Consultation equally demands that one meeting is not by any stretch of anyone's imagination, consultation or realistic nor does it help anyone to advance together in partnership.

MAARS will follow Fisheries Act Renewal. MAARS will note whether DFO will involve the three Maritime Aboriginal Councils in follow up meetings as they requested before a draft Fisheries Act is presented for first Reading in Parliament.

To close, there were many more concerns, issues, needs, and interests expressed at this first meeting which this article does not mention. Our intent is to communicate to our readership that 'Fisheries Act Renewal' is important, moving ahead, and MAARS Partners are involved with the MAARS team.

Telik Ji'jitewni'n (as I know it to be).



The Canadian Aboriginal Sciences and Technology Society



MAARS CARDA Franz Kesick

MAARS CARDA Barry LaBillois

September 22 – 24, 2005

The Canadian Aboriginal Sciences and Technology Society (CASTS) holds a conference every three years in different areas of Canada. The 2005 CASTS conference was held in Membertou, Nova Scotia. The conference theme was “*Seeing with Two Eyes*”, one eye being “*the Eye of Science and Technology*” and the other being “*the Eye of Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge*” (ATK).

The CASTS conference brought together various sectors of the science and technology fields to share developments in the field, as well as to encourage Aboriginal Youth to enter the fields of science and technology as careers.

MAARS CARDAs Franz Kesick and Barry LaBillois attended.

The various agenda topics presented and discussed as reported by MAARS CARDAs included sessions on: Pollution affecting the environment, technology advances in robotics and telemetry distance surgery techniques, meteorological and oceans current

Argo float system prediction, and discussions on combining ATK with modern science and technology.

Examples of pollution generators in Canada, and around the world, include the bilge water dumping in the Bras’ Dor Lakes, the Sydney Tar Ponds Pollution, Sydney Harbour, the mercury, arsenic, and other dangerous chemicals levels affecting the rivers and lakes in Northwestern Ontario, and the highway oils and rubber residues and pollutants on the New Zealand wetlands.

The advances in robotics and telemetry included distance surgery and the Argo float system. Elders’ presentations on Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge echoed throughout the conference.

- **Bras’ Dor Lakes Pollution:**

The pollution appears to be entering the lakes from ships and boats dumping bilge water as well as from various organisms coming off of



ships and boats that enter the lakes from oceans. There is concern in regards to the number of cottages on the shores of the Bras' Dor Lakes. The province of Nova Scotia is working with the Federal Government in this regard, and Aboriginal Communities in Cape Breton are involved.

- **Sydney Tar Ponds Pollution:**

There is much concern being voiced by residents and environmentalists in regards to the delay in beginning the clean-up of the Tar Ponds. This area is constantly polluting Sydney Harbour. The delay stems from those concerned about the incineration of the pollutants in the Sydney area. The Federal Government will launch another study to address the concerns.

- **Northwestern Ontario Rivers and Lakes Mercury Pollution:**

Mercury has been identified as the major pollutant in the rivers and lakes affecting the lives of numerous Aboriginal Communities in the Northwestern Ontario region. Many Aboriginal people have been identified with high levels of mercury, arsenic, and other dangerous chemicals in their blood systems. This is leading to the death and disfigurement of numerous community members. Mercury has been identified in wild meats, such as moose and deer, as well as identified in wild berries, such as blueberries. Ontario Hydro and Pulp and Paper Mills have been identified as the major sources of these poisons. Some of the Aboriginal Community leaders have teamed with scientists from Japan to determine ways of dealing with and recovering from the poisoning.

- **New Zealand Wetland Pollution:**

Major highways have been identified as one of the sources of pollutants in the wetlands. The wear of rubber tires as well as the oils from vehicles are leaching into the delicate New Zealand wetlands.

- **Distance Robotics and Telemetry Surgery Technology:**

Dr. Mendez, a surgeon from Halifax, presented a session on the technology used to advance distance brain surgery. Through the use of technology, his department of surgeons will be able to perform surgery in remote areas through the use of robotics and telemetry. For example, a brain that has been injured in an accident has one hour to be stabilized (the chances of recovery diminish with

every minute after the "golden hour"), thus placing any person outside a 100 kilometer radius of Halifax in great peril. Through the use of robotic technology and telemetry, a surgeon in Halifax will be able to operate and treat injured individuals in remote areas. This technology can be used in other countries, using Halifax centre hospital model as an example.

- **Agro Float Technology for Predictions of Ocean Currents and Weather and other Technological Advances:**

The conference showcased how technology is being used in Law Enforcement, mining, fishing and education. The use of the Argo Float Program showed how technology has advanced to assist scientists and meteorologists with predictions of ocean currents and weather

- **Aboriginal Elders Bridging ATK with Modern Technologies:**

The Elders at the conference discussed the need to combine the use of Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge and modern technology. This can be accomplished by encouraging more Aboriginal students to study the fields of technologies.

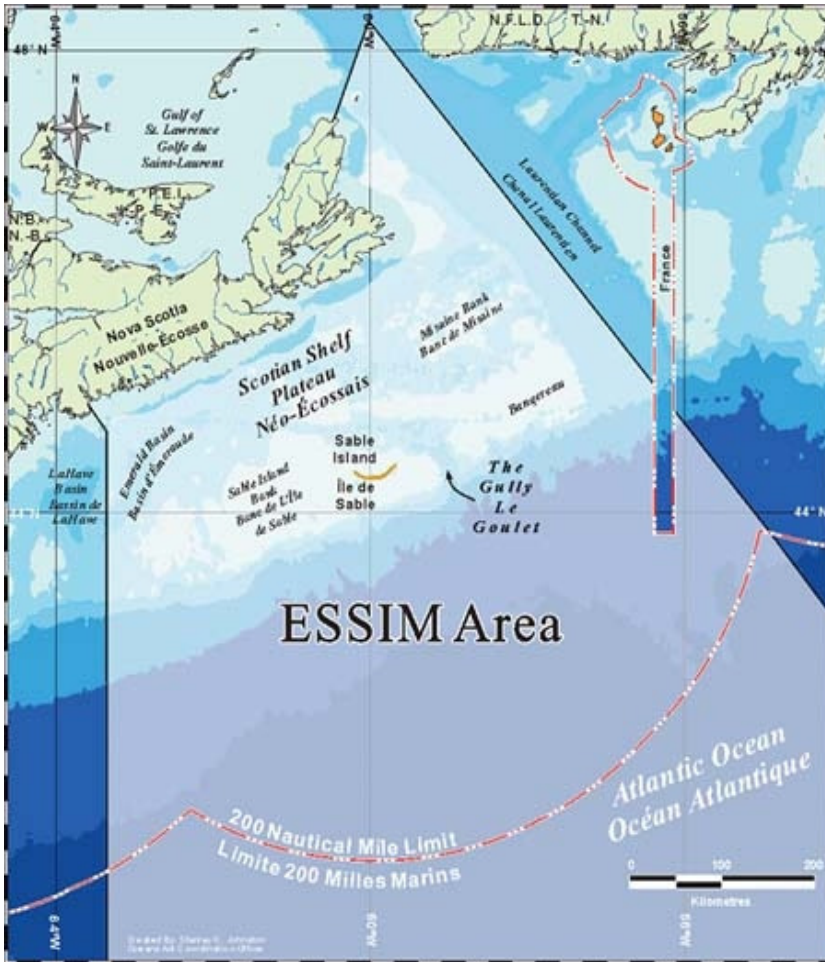
By Franz Kesick and Barry LaBillois



Membertou Trade and Convention Centre, the location for the Canadian Aboriginal Sciences and Technology Society meeting.



Our Oceans – An Integrated Management Approach



On December 18, 1996, the Parliament of Canada enacted The Oceans Act. The Oceans Act directs the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans to be the responsible minister for the Act, encourage, develop, and implement a National Oceans Strategy for the management of estuarine, coastal, and marine ecosystems.

The Oceans Act recognizes that the three oceans surrounding Canada - the Arctic, the Pacific, and the Atlantic oceans are the common heritage of all Canadians.

In 1998, the minister announced that a 325,000 square kilometer area of the Eastern Scotian Shelf had been identified as an area for long-term planning. The goal of the Eastern Scotian Shelf Integrated Management (ESSIM) initiative would be to see if the principles of the Oceans Act, specifically: “integrated management”, “the precautionary approach”, and “ecosystem-based management”, could be made to work in a real-life setting.

A pivotal approach to achieving results and success for an integrated Oceans Management Plan for the ESSIM Area is “collaboration between all interests” in the ocean area.

To date, a number of ESSIM Forums have been held and will be ongoing. As well, the development of the role of a collaborative stake-holder advisory body is proceeding. Traditional Ancestral Homeland Coastal Aboriginal Peoples and their Aboriginal Organizations have a role and are identified in the Act as important stake-holders.

MAARS, with a mandate in Oceans Management processes, is involved. Franz Kesick, MAARS CARDA, will attend ESSIM Community workshops, and other ESSIM forums and meetings. The MAARS director is preliminarily involved in the meetings to discuss the role and responsibilities of an ESSIM Multi-Stakeholder Advisory Board. MAARS is a member of the advisory body for the Traditional Ancestral Homeland Communities (off-reserve), in Nova Scotia.





TIME TO RESOLVE THE HARBOUR AND WHARF DISCORD

The Mi'Kmaq, Malicite, Passamaquoddy Aboriginal Peoples, as coastal Aboriginal Peoples of the Maritimes, occupy traditional ancestral homelands that include the longest coastlines of the Aboriginal Peoples of Canada. The coast of present day New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island are very familiar to the Maritime Aboriginal Peoples. As coastal Aboriginal Peoples, we have used the many inlets, sheltered bays, and protected natural harbours for thousands of years.

Over the last three hundred years, many of the natural inlets, protected bays, and natural harbours became the base for established harbours and wharf facilities. Today, the coastline of the Maritime region is dotted with many small craft harbours and fishing wharves. The harbours and wharves continue to be an essential bridge between the ocean world and the land world and represent a key link to the waters, its Aquatic Resources, and the social progress, economic growth, and oceanscape of the Maritime region.



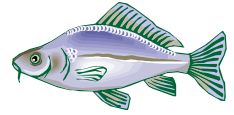
The Department of Fisheries and Oceans managed and administered hundreds of wharves and harbours throughout the Maritimes. In the mid-80's, as part of an ongoing process to reduce deficits, DFO initiated a program to divest management responsibility for the day to day management and operation of wharf facilities to "not for profit community groups", which would form as "Harbour Authorities".

The history, importance, and link between community and the bays and oceans shapes the very character of the Maritimes.

Where the ownership and upkeep of the wharves was paid by Canadian taxpayers, the transfer of management responsibility and eventual ownership to local community Harbour Authorities had to be based on the principle that DFO wharf facilities would be "leased and licensed" through either agreements and arrangements with the condition that the harbours and wharves would be used "*for the public good*".

DFO had to ensure itself that harbour authorities would live up to these fundamental conditions as well as ensure itself that the facilities were maintained at appropriate standards to protect the health and safety of users and the ocean environment.

Harbour Authorities, as not for profit community organizations, have the responsibility to make decisions on the operations of the harbours and equally assume the duty for operating wharves in harbours for the public good. In short, their operations had to be inclusive of all interests and operate under fair and open management practices and have inclusive decision making processes.



DFO established a Small Craft Harbours Division to provide guidance, advice, monitoring, support and inspection of the physical condition of the facilities and the operations of the Harbour Authorities.

Associated with the transfer of the day to day management responsibility to Harbour Authorities, which provide berthing to the commercial fishers and recreational boaters, the Harbour Authorities have the responsibility and duty to ensure safe facilities. The up-keep for the facilities rests with the Harbour Authorities. DFO's Small Craft Harbours does have some limited funds available to upgrade some facilities which are essential, and which costs for upgrade may far exceed a Harbour's Authority capacity to raise such funds from operations. To date, throughout the Maritime Region, there is a network of 329 fishing harbours, of which 282 are managed by 242 Harbour Authorities.

For our Aboriginal communities, regaining participation and involvement in the Atlantic Commercial fishery as Aboriginal Communal Commercial Fisheries, our presence and interests in harbours and wharves was not forefront to DFO in the mid-80's. As a result, there are almost no Aboriginal Community Harbour Authorities. While in most instances, the relationship between our Aboriginal Communal Commercial Fishery fleets and Harbour Authorities is supportive, there does, however, remain some serious issues and problems. Some few Harbour Authorities management and acceptance policies for Aboriginal fishing vessels are not clear, not transparent, nor inclusive and fail to honour the condition "for the public good".

The availability of berthing, sail out, or landing of Aboriginal Community owned vessels and harvests is seriously jeopardized and made vulnerable to negative actions by a few Harbour Authorities. Solutions must

be found and the discord resolved.

DFO is attempting to help resolve the berthing and wharving problems encountered by Aboriginal Communal Commercial fishers through some measures such as the Harbour Integration Initiatives. The problems are, in many instances, a combined manifestation of social prejudice, misunderstanding, or just a plain lack of knowledge about Aboriginal Peoples effort towards economic development and self-sufficiency.

The 1992 Aboriginal Fishing Strategy (ASF), the ATP component program, and the limited 5 year Marshall Response Initiative (MRI) are not understood. Solutions to the discord are urgently required, particularly when Aboriginal Communal Commercial Fisheries are growing throughout the Maritimes.

The MAARS collaborative partners required the involvement of the MAARS team and the partners ACCFs to resolve the matter regionally. MAARS CARDAs are planning an initiative to both familiarize DFO Small Craft harbour managers about the obstacles, as well as try and establish some practical, on-the-ground solutions, be they by Policy changes, Harbour Authority Practices or Management. To ensure that Aboriginal Communal Commercial Fishers are not obstructed or excluded.

Some of the solutions being explored are:

1. MAARS, with DFO Small Craft Harbours Division managers, are planning a special session on the whole issue.
2. MAARS is compiling information on some of the urgent wharf needs and some of the



problem Harbour Authorities.

3. MAARS is also looking at some options and alternatives to establish Aboriginal Operated Harbour and Wharf facilities.
4. MAARS is examining ways to raise understanding and awareness about Aboriginal Communal Commercial fisheries and the importance to create and support economic development opportunities, a share to Aquatic Resources and Fishing of those resources, which require wharves.
5. MAARS is looking at advancing mechanisms to have a MAARS partners representative hold a position in advisory forums for Harbour Authorities with an active role in raising awareness, issues and solutions.
6. MAARS is exploring mechanisms to build meaningful, predictable supportive relationships between Aboriginal Communal Commercial Fisheries enterprises and existing and or newly

created or restructured Harbour Authorities to be inclusive of all interests.

In conclusion, the Traditional Ancestral Homeland Coastal Aboriginal Peoples of the Maritimes, the MAARS collaborative partners are striving to become self-reliant partners in the fishing industry by taking a shared stewardship approach based on a strong commitment to conservation and sustainability. A prerequisite to achieving this goal is the development of stable relationships with other users, which include Harbour Authorities, based on a principle of recognition, respect, and partnership.

By Tim Hainer



NCPEI Mi'kmaq Fisheries and Cod

The Licensed Ground Fish Cod and Cod Buy Back Quota Experience

In September of 2005, the Native Council of Prince Edward Island Communal Commercial fishery, NCPEI Mi'kmaq Fisheries had the opportunity to fish its Class B groundfish license, for cod and a one-tonne Buy Back Cod Allocation.

Both of these fisheries were conducted within a limited time frame. The Class B Cod Ground Fish Fishery took place on September 15 and 16, for a 36-hour period with a four hand-line limit. The Cod Buy Back Allocation of one-tonne immediately followed the Class B fishery and was fished on September 17, 19, and 20 - the time had to be extended because of tropical storm Ophelia.

The significance of these two Cod Fisheries proved to be a valuable experience to MAARS Partner Community and their Communal Commercial Fishery. NCPEI Mi'kmaq Fisheries was in-

cluded to provide input into the limited cod fishery harvesting plan. The Cod Fishery allowed the NCPEI to use a groundfish license for cod, which had remained dormant for several years. The limited Cod Fishery provided the community with valuable experience in the conduct of a hand-line Cod Fishery. And DFO recognized the importance of involving and including the NCPEI community in the fishery.

Although the one-tonne Cod Buy Back Allocation to NCPEI was not proportionate to the needs of the NCPEI community of Traditional Ancestral Homeland Mi'kmaq throughout PEI by any comparative sense, the results of both Cod Fisheries in measure contributed to generate cost recovery where the combined harvest realized 3900 pounds of harvested cod.



This fishery was also a way for DFO science to gain more information on the Cod Stocks in and around Prince Edward Island. The experience proved beneficial to NCPEI for involvement, capacity development, and a beginning to recognize our involvement in the Communal Commercial Fishery, and the start of developing a more considered on-the-ground relationship between DFO resource managers and the NCPEI Mi'Kmaq Fisheries, Aboriginal Communal Commercial Fishery in PEI.

In the future, by working closely together with DFO and other fisheries, we believe that the disproportionate Allocation formulas will be resolved to better reflect

reality and promote NCPEI viable Commercial fisheries for the social and economic wellbeing of the NCPEI Community.



Dramatic Changing Northumberland Strait – Task Force

On September 14, 2005, Fisheries and Oceans Minister Geoff Regan established a regional working group to study the state of the ecosystem in the Northumberland Strait.

The Strait underwater environment and fish stocks are changing and affect many interests. Solutions can only be arrived at when all interests begin to work together.



The regional working group consists of approximately 20 people, including representatives from fishing associations, shellfish groups, Aboriginal Peoples, Watershed Organizations, Provincial Governments, several Federal Departments, and other interests.

The working group will oversee the study of topics like weather systems, topography, human impact, erosion, sedimentation, invasive species, transportation issues, the impact of other industries on fisheries as well as fishing patterns, practices, and policies.

MAARS CARDA, Tim Hainer, has been appointed to the working group to provide input as to the MAARS partners Aboriginal rights holders and Communal Commercial Fishery interest, as well as Oceans Management interests in the Northumberland Strait. The Northumberland Strait shores on all of our Maritime Aboriginal Peoples Coastal Communities in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

To date, Tim has involved himself in the task force to input on a stake-holder “involvement engagement strategy” that will ensure a process of community engagement which reaches and is accessible to a range of multi-stakeholder interests in the Northumberland Strait.



Evolving Partnerships

Throughout the month of September the MAARS CARDAs attended many fishery stakeholders advisory committee meetings, science workshops, as well as some oceans management sessions. We list a very small sample of stakeholder predictable interfaces in September:

1. Fishermen and Scientists Research Society Discussion, Truro, Nova Scotia
2. LFA-34 Advisory Committee Meeting, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia
3. 4X Snow Crab Advisory Meeting, Shelburne, Nova Scotia
4. Eastern Nova Scotia Snow Crab Meeting, Port Hawkesbury, Nova Scotia
5. Fisheries Act Renewal, St. George and Moncton, N.B., and Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
6. CAST Conference, Membertou, Nova Scotia
7. Northumberland Strait Ecosystem Task Force, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island

MARITIME ABORIGINAL AQUATIC RESOURCES SECRETARIATE

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

MARITIME ABORIGINAL PEOPLES COUNCIL— COLLABORATIVE MANAGEMENT BODY
A PARTNERSHIP OF: NATIVE COUNCIL OF NOVA SCOTIA
NEW BRUNSWICK ABORIGINAL PEOPLES COUNCIL & NATIVE COUNCIL OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

*Community of Mi'kmaq, Malicite, Passamaquoddy/Aboriginal Peoples
continuing on traditional ancestral homelands in the Maritime Region*

Advancing Aboriginal Fisheries & Oceans Entities Best Practices, Management and Decision-making

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