



Development of a Coastal Resilience Framework, Lake Erie North Shore Pilot

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Agenda

- I. Welcome
- II. Recap of Previous Meeting Highlights
- III. Case Studies
- IV. Presentation/Discussion – Highlights of the Legislative and Policy Scan
- V. Presentation/Discussion – Highlights of Governance and Best Practices Review
- VI. Future Engagement Approaches
- VII. Other initiatives
- VIII. Next Steps



I – WELCOME



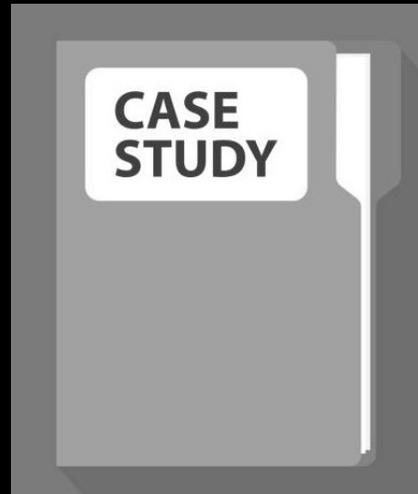


II – RECAP OF PREVIOUS MEETING HIGHLIGHTS





III – CASE STUDIES





IV – HIGHLIGHTS OF LEGISLATION AND POLICY SCAN





Legislation and Policy Scan - INTRODUCTION

- Develop a “base case” of the governance “ecosystem” for coastal planning and management in the Great Lakes
- Draw upon expertise of Think Tank members
- Identify key components and “mechanisms/tools” (legislation, policy, programs, strategies, agreement, priority, other) that can be/have been brought to bear on addressing coastal planning and management
- Answer questions:
 - What are the current key components in coastal management and planning?
 - What are the most common types of mechanisms/tools?
 - Who/Scale
 - Primary and secondary activity or outcome from mechanism/tool



Legislation and Policy Scan - INPUT

- 9 different groups submitted – THANK YOU!
- 88 items
 - #1-20, #2-12, #3-3, #4-1, #5-6, #6-23, #7-3, #8-12, #9-8
 - Not comprehensive but represent Think Tank members' input
 - Outcome:
 - Analysis – Presented today
 - Master file – Resource for Framework (Appendix?)
- Presentation order:
 - Component → Mechanism/Tool → Scale → Activity/Outcome
 - Example of Coastal Stewardship



Legislation and Policy Scan - COMPONENT

COMPONENT IN INTEGRATED COASTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT	TOTAL (N=88)
Coastal stewardship	9
Coastal processes and geodiversity	3
Coastal hazards	2
Species and habitats	29
Biodiversity	5
Invasive species	4
Nearshore water quality and sediments	5
Land use planning and regulation	13
Economics and livelihoods	1
Social justice, equity and mental health	0
Infrastructure, Public	8
Infrastructure, Private	0
Recreation and tourism	4
Navigation	0
Climate change	5



Legislation and Policy Scan –MECHANISM/‘TOOL’

KEY INPUT TYPE	TOTAL N=86
<u>Legislation</u>	<u>28</u>
Policy	9
<u>Program</u>	<u>19</u>
Strategy	7
Agreement	7
Priority	7
Other	9



Legislation and Policy Scan – SCALE WHO

SCALE WHO	TOTAL N=86
International	1
Binational	15
First Nation	0
<u>Federal</u>	26
<u>Provincial</u>	25
Conservation Authority	7
Regional	0
Municipal	3
Site	0
Other	9

Opportunity - Indigenous consultation and traditional knowledge

Support - Littoral Cell perspective and engaging landowners for Framework



Legislation and Policy Scan – PRIMARY & SECONDARY Activity

Activity	KEY N=79	SECONDARY N=73
in shoreline planning and management		
Regulating	16	6
Planning	11	10
Assessment	5	10
Monitoring	7	14
Research	2	1
Outreach and communication	2	10
Policy development	6	1
Review	0	2
Coordinating	2	5
Funding	3	0
Securing land	0	1
Conservation and protection	24	11
Engineering (Adaptation)	1	2



Legislation and Policy Scan – DETAIL ON COASTAL STEWARDSHIP RESULTS

<p>Coastal Stewardship (9) Fed: 1 Prov: 6 CA:2</p>	<p>Canada-Ontario Agreement on Great Lakes Water Quality and Ecosystem Health</p> <p>Great Lakes Guardian Council</p> <p>GL-St. Lawrence River Basin Sustainable Water Resources Agreement</p> <p>Great Lakes Local Action Fund</p> <p>Ontario Community Environment Fund</p> <p>Individual CA develops coastal/shoreline stewardship program in their jurisdictional boundary</p> <p>Nearshore monitoring protocol for assessing lake environments</p> <p>Beach Management and Ecological Integrity BMP</p> <p>Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)</p>	<p>P: Conservation and protection S: Monitoring</p> <p>P: Coordinating S: Review</p> <p>P: Monitoring S: Assessment</p> <p>P: Funding S: Conservation and protection</p> <p>P: Funding S: Conservation and protection</p> <p>P: Conservation and protection S: Outreach and communication</p> <p>P: Monitoring S: Assessment</p> <p>P: Conservation and protection S: Outreach and communication</p> <p>P: Conservation and protection S: Outreach and communication:</p>
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Legislation and Policy Scan – WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED?

- **COMPONENTS COASTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT :**
 - Emerging issues (Social justice, equity and mental health; Economics and livelihoods) and Infrastructure (Private) limited
 - May be particular interests of local landowners/stakeholders
- **SCALE, WHO:**
 - Opening for littoral cell scale – Regional scale lacking
- **ACTIVITY:**
 - Secondary activities more diverse – include Monitoring, Planning, Assessment, and Outreach and Communication but Conservation and Protection still key
 - Limited Adaptation (Engineering), Funding, Research, Policy development
- **MECHANISM/‘TOOL’:** Legislation and Programs dominate but others well-represented



V – HIGHLIGHTS OF GOVERNANCE AND BEST PRACTICES REVIEW





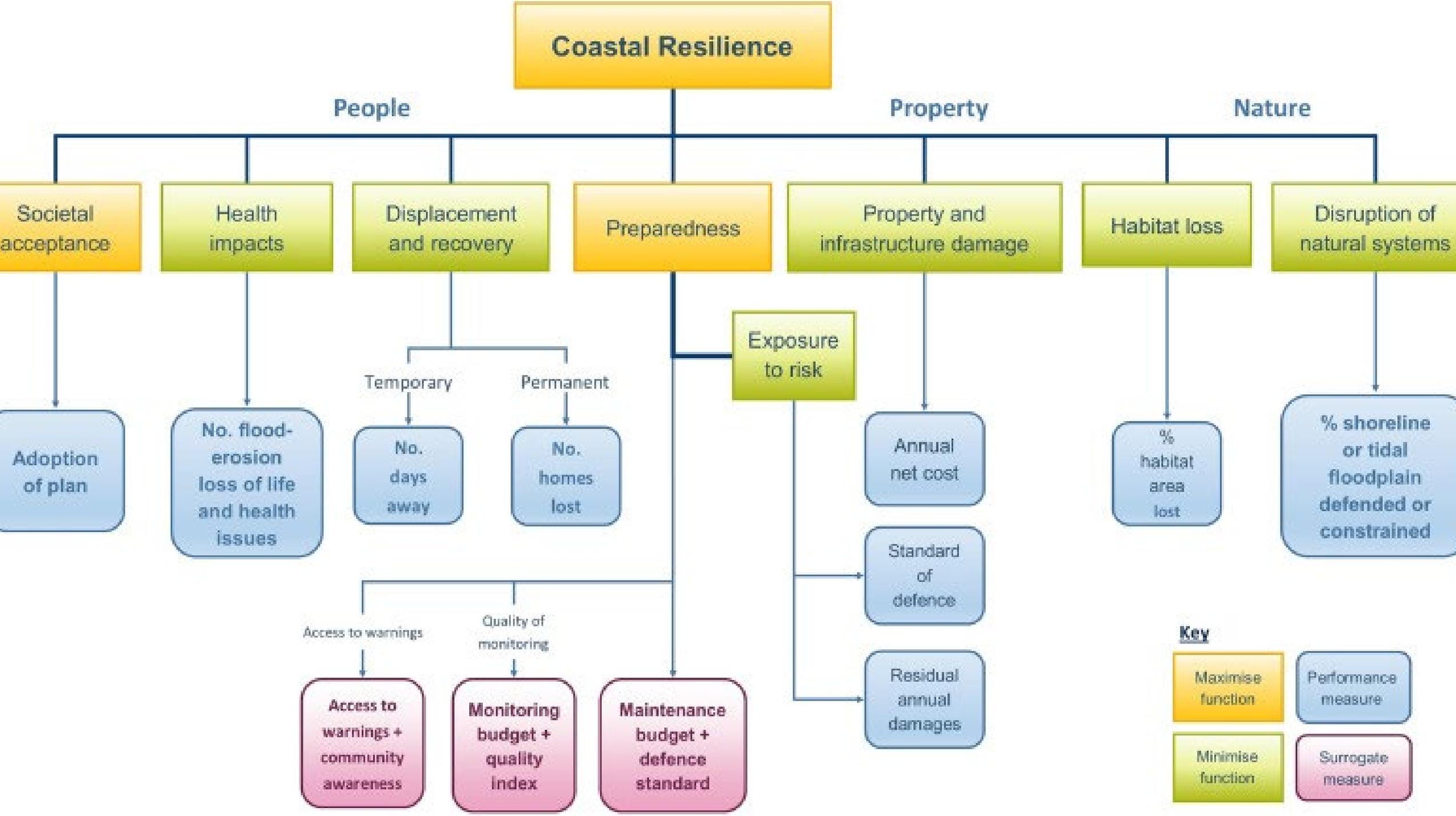
Recap - International Coastal Resilience Best Practices Review

- Coastal resilience strategies/frameworks being developed around the world.
~20 extant examples to date
- Many strategies at the national/regional level (e.g., USA, England, Denmark, Australia, New Zealand, EU, Caribbean, China, East Asia, as well as Canada's National Adaptation Strategy), plus some sub-national (e.g., U.S. States, Tasmania, PEI)
- Most resilience strategies still in early stages/yet to be implemented – little empirical evidence of results to date!



Core Principles and Approaches

- A whole-of-government / whole-of-society approach
- Resilient society - Coastal areas as an integrated land-water, physical-social-ecological-economic system. Incorporate land-use planning
- ICZ'Governance' (vs. just 'management') - legislation, policy, institutions, investments, programs
- Meaningful stakeholder engagement (degree not specified)





Examples – Prince Edward Island

- In October 2022, the Government of Prince Edward Island released its first Climate Adaptation Plan. *Building Resilience: Climate Adaptation Plan*
- Provides a concrete roadmap for the province to better prepare for the future while improving equity and resilience through lessening climate change's impacts
- Builds on PEI's Climate Change Action Plan (2018-2023) and a 2021 comprehensive provincial Climate Risk Assessment.

Building resilience cannot be accomplished without coordination between residents, communities and all levels of government.



Examples - England

- Proposed Coastal Resilience Model
- Working within a resilience paradigm, one seeks to maintain or improve the functionality of the system, and this requires balancing social gains and losses, ideally through consideration of societal preferences
- Enhancing resilience in practice requires a transition from the present largely qualitative notion to a quantitative evidence-based framework
- Framework needs to be flexible enough to address both chronic and acute hazards

Context is important - the conceptual definition adopted should be framed by the questions 'resilience against what?' and 'resilience for whom?'



Guidance for Great Lakes Coastal Resilience (1)

- The overall objective is to create 'resilient coastal societies'
- Build an inclusive team and establish an integrated planning & management body (Council or Coalition)
- Strong leadership at a local level can mitigate the lack of structure and coherence of efforts at higher governance levels
- Personal connections with citizens and communicating risks to them (local champion)

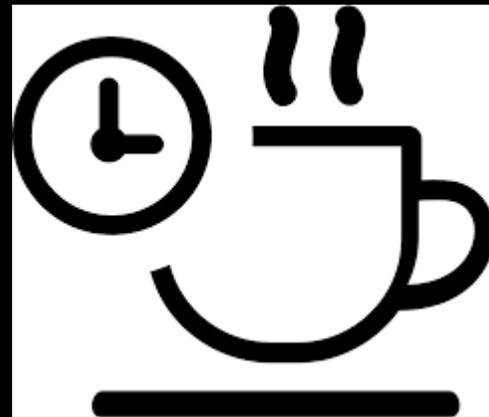


Guidance for Great Lakes Coastal Resilience (2)

- Take measures appropriate to local context
- Shift decision-making to nature-based solutions opportunities
- Technical assistance/capacity building necessary at local levels
- Preserving the health of coastal ecosystem services makes coastal areas more resilient to natural hazards, and should therefore be a point of focus within ICZM
- Underlying risk factors such as gender, ethnicity or land ownership also come into play and should be considered when taking adaptive measures



BREAK





VI – FUTURE ENGAGEMENT APPROACHES





Community Engagement Continuum

	INFORM	CONSULT	INVOLVE	COLLABORATE	EMPOWER
					
GOAL	To provide stakeholders with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives and solutions.	To obtain stakeholder feedback on analysis, alternatives and/or decisions.	To work directly with stakeholders throughout the process to ensure that their concerns and aspirations are consistently understood.	To partner with stakeholders in each aspect of the decision from development to solution.	Shared leadership of community-led projects with final decision-making at the community level.
STYLE	"Here's what's happening."	"Here are some options, what do you think?"	"Here's a problem, what ideas do you have?"	"Let's work together to solve this problem."	"You care about this issue and are leading an initiative, how can we support you?"

Adapted from the IAP2 Public Participation Spectrum



Coastal Zone Canada Scope for Next FY (starting April 2023)

- Further Think Tank meetings (2-3)
- Summer 2023 engagement with communities, rights holders, stakeholders, landowners, municipalities, and CAs. Budget for ~2 days of meetings
- Finalize Coastal Resilience Framework and generate report



LURA Proposed Engagement Summer 2023

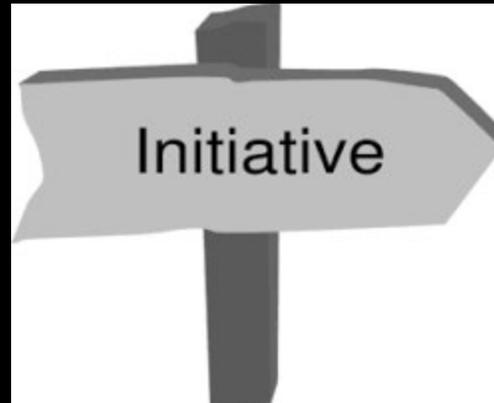
- Indigenous engagement
- Broad collaborators workshop (1 virtual)
- Local collaborators workshop (3 in-person)
- General public meetings (3 in-person)
- Think Tank meetings (2-3)

Questions:

1. How can we best present information to communities?
2. Do you envision additional or different engagement approaches?
3. How can Think Tank members support broader engagement and where can we find alignment of shared activities?



VII – OTHER INITIATIVES



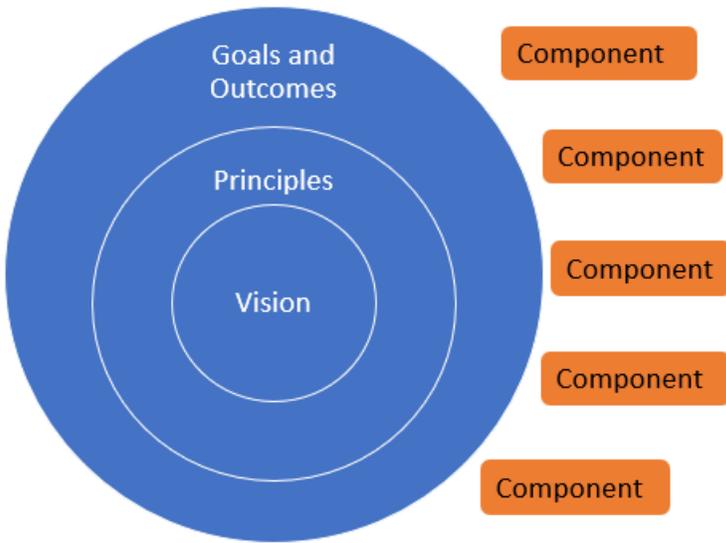


VIII – NEXT STEPS



Meeting 1: Common Understanding and Shared Vision

*What is coastal resilience?
What are the narrative, goals and outcomes?
What are we aspiring to achieve?
Why do we Need It?*



All of Society Approach
Equity in Collective

November 2022

Meeting 2: Who Needs to Be Involved & What Others are Doing?
*Who is actively working on coastal resiliency (stakeholder mapping)?
What is happening internationally?*

December 2022

Meeting 3 & 4 Mutually Re-enforcing Activities

*What activity is already occurring?
What roles exist? What are possible leverage points to consider? How can current activity be better shared/coordinated?*

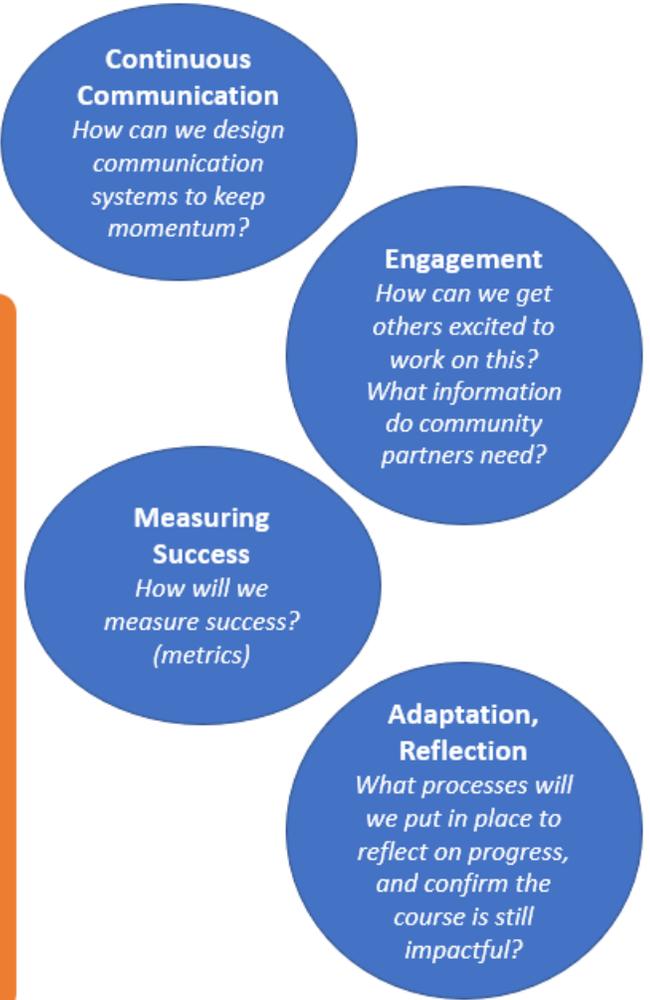
*Does anything work at cross purposes? What are the gaps? To improve resiliency outcomes, where could we start?
What actions are needed and by which organizations?*

January-February 2023

*What governance models have worked?
What do we need to do (differently) to achieve the vision, goals, objectives? What kind of support and/or endorsement is needed?*

**Governance Model/
Backbone Support**

Meeting 5: Draft Framework and Measuring Success



March 2023



MEETING ADJOURNED

