

DEVELOPING A COMMUNITY LAND USE PLAN

PART 1 OF 4: LAND USE PLANNING (LUP) OVERVIEW AND BASICS

ATLANTIC LINKS TO LEARNING TUESDAY NOVEMBER 13, 2018

NALMA: National Aboriginal Lands Managers Association

Bringing Lands Managers Together

A national organization of First Nations Lands Managers which will actively network towards the enhancement of professional development and technical expertise in the functions of Lands Management and which will also incorporate First Nation values and beliefs in Lands Management always keeping in mind the grass-root practices when dealing with Lands Management.

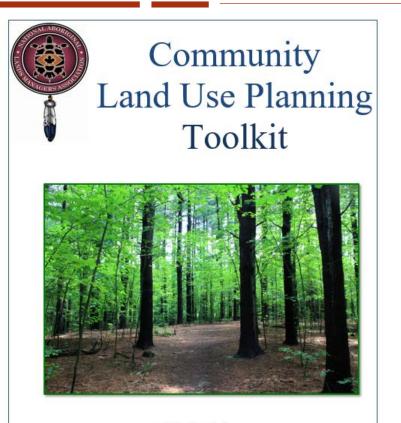




NALMA'S LUP AND SURVEY UNITS

The NALMA Land Use Planning (LUP) Unit was launched in 2017 to address the need for LUP support. This unit conducts outreach activities, provides direct technical training, support services and capacity building opportunities to assist First Nations in the development of Land Use Planning. In addition, the LUP Unit collaborates with the NALMA Survey Unit to administer contracts for survey projects identified from the land use planning process.

NALMA LAND USE PLANNING UNIT



Version 1.4 March 31, 2017

Sponsored By:

Indigenous and orthern Affairs Canada et du Nord Canada

Affaires autochtones

Community Land Use Planning Toolkit

- The toolkit has been developed by NALMA as a practical aid for First Nations' use in developing a Land Use Plan for their community.
- Culture, tradition, type of regime, experience, available resources, and the wishes of the community are all factors that must be considered to help determine the type and extent of the Land Use Plan.

NALMA provides training on this toolkit through the LUP Unit.

LAND USE PLANNING INITIATIVE APPLICATION 2018-19

LAND USE PLANNING INITIATIVE APPLICATION Fiscal Year 2018-2019

SECTION A:

STATEMENT

The Land Use Planning Initiative provides funding up to \$300,000 over 3 years or \$100,000 per year to each participating First Nation for the development of community-led land use plans. These plans help First Nation communities foster healthy and sustainable communities by protecting their environment, cultural, heritage and sacred sites, preserving existing community infrastructure, promoting land, water and environmental stewardship, managing land tenure activities, facilitating economic development, and guiding long-term infrastructure planning. They can also help to support a community's transition from the *Indian Act* to the *First Nations Land Management Act* or greater self-government by enhancing governance decisions related to lands and environmental management.

In the past, some land use plans were developed by consultants with a lack of or minimal community oversight and contribution. The Land Use Planning Initiative supports a participatory approach to land use planning for community members and stakeholders to be more actively engaged and consulted during the planning process, with the consultant providing expertise and technical advice when required.

The participatory approach seeks to engage and inform both on and off-reserve community members and stakeholders throughout the process of developing and implementing the plan to better reflect their views, values and perspectives. The role of the consultant is to guide the planning process by ensuring a flow of information and providing strategic advice to the community land use planning team. This approach recognizes that community members and stakeholders offer diverse and valuable viewpoints, and that their involvement is essential for successful implementation of the plan.

Differences Between a Comprehensive Community Plan (CCP) and a Land Use Plan (LUP)

CCP	LUP
A high-level plan that sets the mission, goals, and objectives for the entire community.	Contains more detailed information about historical use of the land, its current uses, the community's future plans, and highest/best land uses.
A broad based, holistic document which capture's a community's vision, projects, programs, and includes planning for all aspects of the community.	Results in specific land use zoning based on technical, environmental, social, infrastructure, economic and cultural attributes of the lands and natural resources. A final LUP includes maps, land use policies, zoning by-laws, an implementation strategy and a regular review and amendment approval process.
Integrates and links all other plans the community has produced.	Integrates and links with infrastructure, economic, and environmental plans.

CURRENTLY ACCEPTING APPLICATIONS

- Up to \$300,000 over 3 years or up to \$100,000 per year to each participating First Nation for the development of a community led Land Use Plan.
- Can be accessed through your regional ISC office or online through NALMA's member library



LAND USE PLANNING WORKSHOP

This workshop will:

- Introduce you to Concepts about Land Use Planning, and Environment
- Familiarize you with Surveys
- Provide a sample process for developing a Land Use Plan for your First Nation

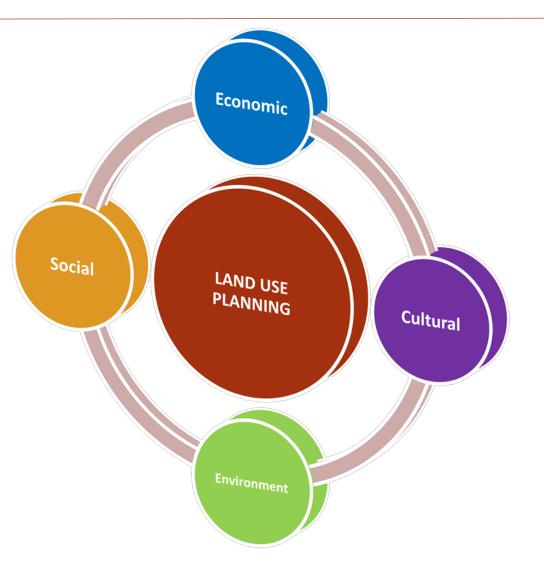
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INTRODUCTION TO LAND USE PLANNING

What is Land Use Planning?

The process of planning a scientific and orderly allocation of land, community resources, facilities, and services with a view to maintaining and improving the physical environment and the economic and social conditions of the community.

- NALMA Land Use Planning Toolkit, 2017





Why is Land Use Planning important?

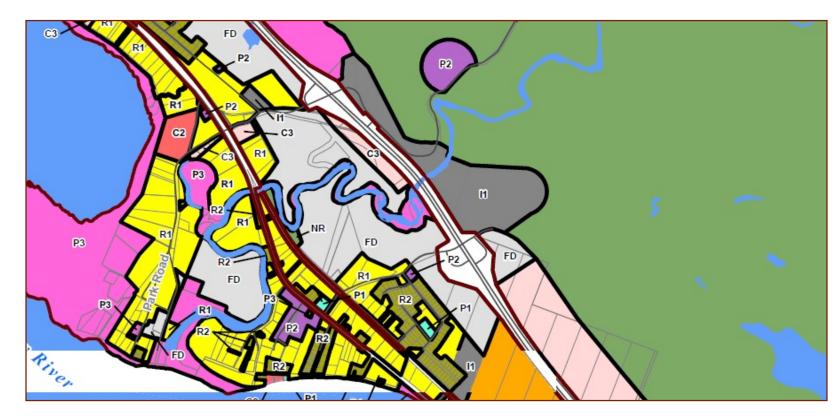
Land Use Planning is important to enable First Nations to reach their unique goals for their lands. Each First Nation must articulate a vision for their future, develop an appropriate plan, and then work towards making that plan a reality.

This will allow a First Nation to:

- ensure sustainable development
- affirm rights
- establish community values on the development of their lands
- determine the future use of natural resources



Where should Land Use Planning apply?



Ideally all the lands of a reserve community since it affects every part of life in a community.

Garden River First Nation Land Use Zoning Map (2015)



When is Land Use Planning required?

.... all of the time!

It is not mandatory, however it is best practice for a First Nation to implement a Land Use Plan

- Particularly when planning and projects are being developed
- A LUP should be ongoing and evolve as required



Who develops a Land Use Plan?

... the whole community participates.

However there must be leadership:

- A designated person, such as the Lands Manager, and (or),
- A committee made up of representatives from the major departments of the First Nation administration, council representation, and community members



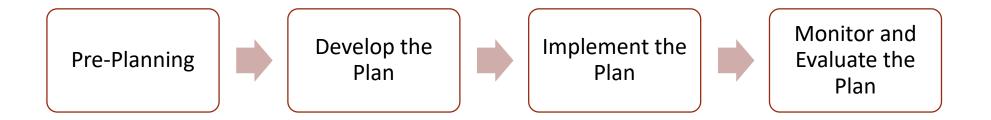
How do you develop a Land Use Plan?

- Base it on long-range goals with multi-generational points of view
- Link it to other community initiatives such as:
 - Economic Development
 - Environmental Concerns
 - Infrastructure Improvements
 - Community Growth
 - Community Social and Cultural needs
- Make it transparent and easily understood
- Involve the membership at each step





Sample Process for Developing a Land Use Plan:



• Developing your community's land use plan may be a multi-year process



LAND STEWARDSHIP

Is the practice of carefully managing land usage to ensure natural systems are maintained or enhanced for sustainability for future generations.

Four guiding principles are:

- 1. Caring for the system as a whole.
- 2. Resource conservation.
- 3. Maintaining building and enhancing stability in nature.
- 4. Cultural values and ethics.





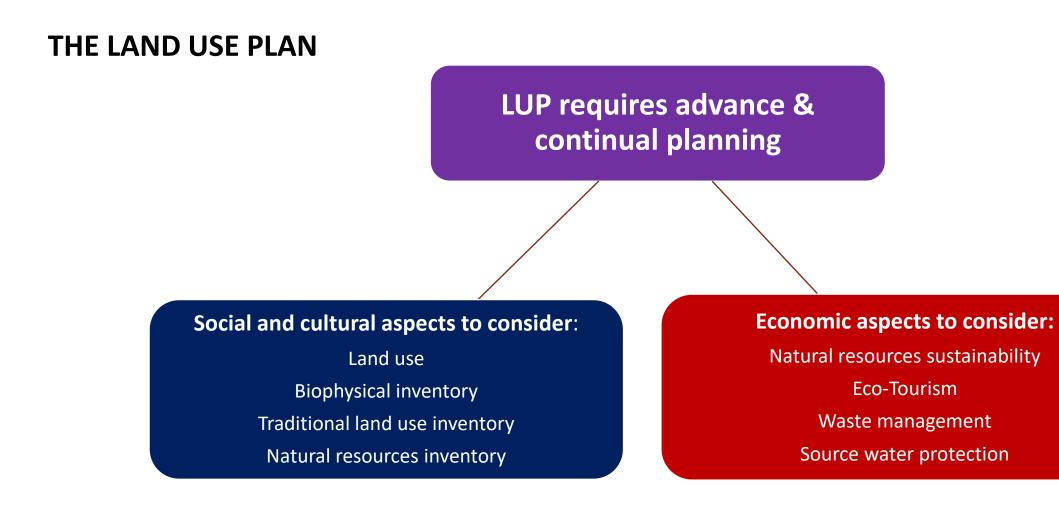




SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- Is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- It is achieved by balancing economic, social, environmental and cultural goals within the community.
- In the sustainable development model all the elements are tied together.
- One must take a comprehensive long term view.









THE ENVIRONMENT AND LUP

- Land and environmental management go hand in hand
- There is a deep relationship between the peoples, the land, and the environment
- Changes in the way we live, while beneficial, may have unintended consequences.
- We need to plan...
- But first, what are some issues that we must consider?



ENVIRONMENTAL INVENTORY

- Our use of the land affects the environment, often to its detriment..
- To understand the current state of the land
 - Identify existing problems
 - Identify fauna and flora on reserve lands
 - Identify areas to be protected
- Anticipate the future effects of different types of use of the land





PLAN AROUND the ENVIRONMENT

- Plan use of the land in a way that
 - does not damage the land, water or air
 - does not affect other living beings
 - enhances the lives of the community
 - impact is minimized, and
 - issues of concern are addressed
 - conforms to environmental legislation



FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

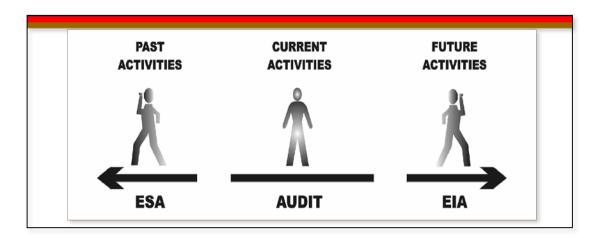
- Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) 1999
- Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (CEAA) 2012
- Fisheries Act 2012
- Navigation Protection Act 2012
- Safe Drinking Water for First Nations Act
- Species at Risk Act (SARA) 2002

These Acts are interrelated and support each other



ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TOOLS

- Environmental Assessment
 - Looks at impacts from previous activities
- Environmental Audit
 - Looks at compliance to current legislation and requirements
- Environmental Impact Assessment
 - Looks at future impacts of planned activities



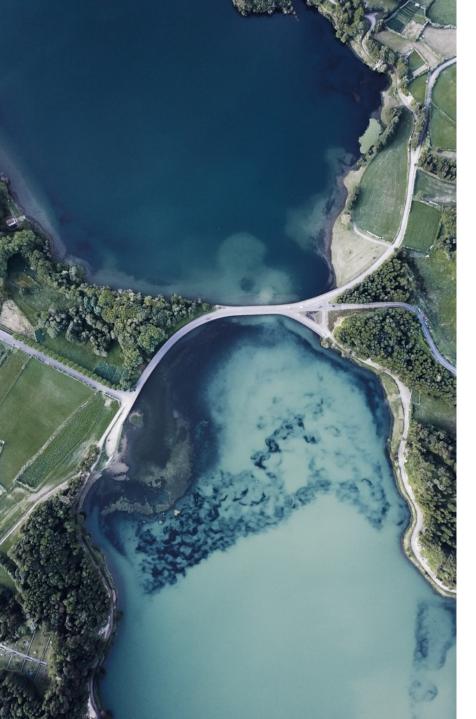


BREAKOUT GROUP ACTIVITY – TALKING CIRCLE

- A **Talking Circle** is a traditional method that Indigenous communities have used to solve issues.
- Topic: Land Use Planning, Time: 20 minutes
- This activity can be done in one large talking circle group or several smaller groups
- Answer the following questions to start or feel free to create your own questions:

A) Identify possible land use issues in your community.

B) Discuss how the development of a land use plan might resolve those issues.



THANK YOU

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