A Biosphere Reserve of, by and for the local people: Redberry Lake Biosphere Reserve, Saskatchewan, Canada

International Conference Communities, Conservation & Livelihoods Halifax, Canada, May 28-30, 2018

Kenji Kitamura

Noto Satoyama Satoumi Research Program Center for Regional Collaboration Kanazawa University Suzu, Japan

Maureen G. Reed

School of Environment and Sustainability University of Saskatchewan Saskatoon, Canada

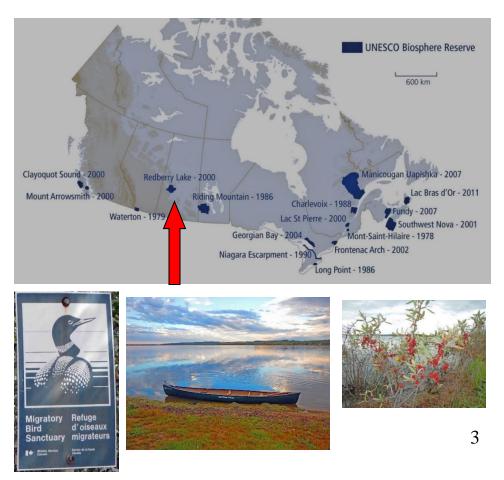
Key Messages

- Local residents can initiate action for sustainability of their communities, even where no strong support comes from outside.
- A global institution like UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme can be used by local people for such action.
- Actors in different standpoints can also join the action at different times to help diversify options and opportunities for sustainability.

Community Introduction

Hafford and 10 urban & rural municipalities constituting the Redberry Lake Biosphere Reserve (RLBR) District

- Location: Central Saskatchewan in Treaty 6 Territory
- Population: 4,000-, Metis, Cree, descendants of Ukrainian and other European settlers
- Major Livelihood: Agriculture
- Redberry Lake: Saline lake at the bottom of a closed watershed
- Aspen parkland; Migratory Bird Sanctuary & Important Bird Area



Conservation and Livelihood Challenges (1)

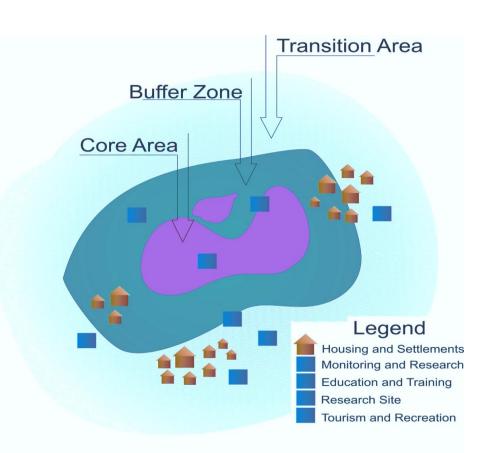
- Conversion of native prairies to cropbased farms, totally altering landscapes and ecosystems
- Change in prairie hydrology, varying precipitation patterns
- Demographic and livelihood change
- Larger scale and mechanized farming practices – small scale farming becoming less viable

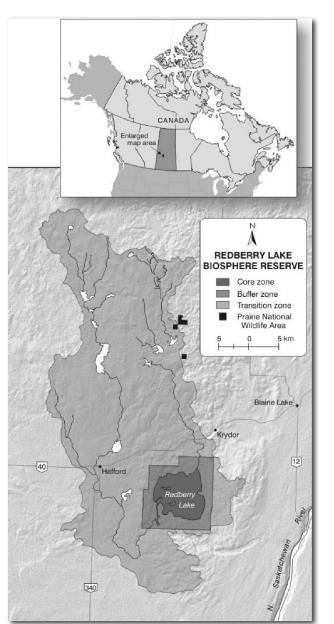


Community Initiative (1)

- 1980s: Resort development plan prompting local residents to consider sustainability of their communities seriously
- 1989-: Redberry Pelican Project, with then endangered American White Pelican as an attractive environmental icon
- 1996-7: A biologist during his fieldwork recommended that the UNESCO MAB might be suitable with the local action
- Local people decided to aim at BR designation, which was realized in 2000







United Nations . Man and Educational, Scientific and • the Biosphere Cultural Organization • Programme

Source: Reed, M. G. (2007); Map cartography by Keith Bigelow

Practical Outcome (1)

- RLBR's Periodic Review (2011): Generally positive assessment in all three functions of conservation, sustainable development, and support for research and education
 - Educational programs at Hafford Central School
 - Master's theses related to RLBR
- Sustainable farming practice promoted by RLBR was acknowledged with particular emphasis – largely owing to the Executive Director's expertise







Conservation and Livelihood Challenges (2)

- Budget cut: Federal funding terminated in 2012
- Lack of government support
- Difficult to cover operational cost, e.g. staff, office, projects, etc.
- Invasive weeds and zebra mussels (potentially) threatening the ecosystems
- Waste management: Particularly plastic waste, e.g. grain bags



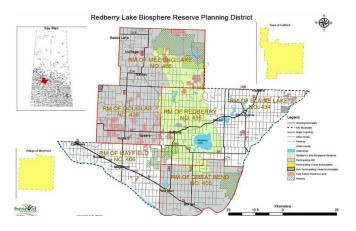


news.ontario.ca

Community Initiative (2)

- Working group structure: local people acting as subject matter experts
- Collaboration with broader network
 - University of Saskatchewan
 - Saskatchewan Polytechnic
 - Canadian Biosphere Reserves Association
 - Rhon Biosphere Reserve, Germany
 - Integrated Local Environmental Knowledge project of the Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Japan
- Sustainability plan for RLBR district
- Fee-for-service entity





Practical Outcome (2)

- Field course modified over the years to better meet the needs of graduate students and <u>local communities</u>
- Innovative farmers: Ranch with native vegetation; Organic farming and community-supported agriculture
- Turning a large, abandoned hog barn into new facility for plastic waste recycling; then developing it into a local center of innovation
- Documentary film 'Striking Balance' and accompanying e-book 'Sustaining Home'









BETWEEN BETWEEN Rechony Lake Boophers Resen Haftert, Saeketshowen

NNU The LEK Project Research Institute for Humanity and Nature South Janan

This MEXINIANCIAN OF VIRCHISTANCIANA (MACU) is hardby mode and oritoad into by an between Reverse Services and the Reverse RELERS into the LLKR hegics (Localities and losabaratine downmance of New Commans through Formation of Integrated Local Environment Revoluting): control do at the Revolution functions for Macune (ReVerse). This is not an MOU between REBE and REVE.

The parpose of this MOL to provide specifications regarding the onlahoostic between RLBB and the LDB Project. Both parties in this agreement observations from a grant to regressing partition regressing sustainable doublegreent and environmental particular. This participant instaldes unknown to parening, implementation and evaluation of activities aimed at the parts and atom.

B. BERTSHAFT OF MUTUAL BERKIPS NON PRESENT. Both parties any symmutus benefits from this partnersensity. The HLBR finds values in collocation with the LEX finglest, which instead to the transfermental involvinges and collaboration in planning and sensering devices the MLBR finds water in relationation on planning and sensering devices instead and the LEX finglest finds and sensering industrations with LBR, which sensering files load instalations for automating de connecting.

development and acception conservation by use of the UNESCO's Biosphere Reserva formerses, Both parties will pursue neutrally beneficial outcomes from this performant C. RURSHALL: 1. Provide a chaineated conjust earners for the EPS Present. RURB will early the EPS

Project of any change in the contact persons; 2. Provide an adequate building whole researchers can work: the Rosearch and Edu Dention of Buildings; Jako office working and resetted spaces, interval arcses, a liter

cooking featilities and washinsons; 3. Shere related research results from other projects with the ILDK Project (RLBR)

 Participate in the planning and development of collaborative activities with the Project, and







Celebrate our farm & ranch community Meet your neighbours!

- Learn about how your farm neighbours are helping environmental experts-in-training prepare for their careers.
- Learn about why an institute in Japan is interested in how we live and think,
- Find out what 20 students and faculty at the University of Saskatch Wan are saying about this community.

Browse our displays and talk to people who care:

• Lakeland College • ILEK (Japan) • Hafford Central School • Ministry of Agr culture

AgriTeam Serrices

- SENS (UofS)
 Pickseed
- Pickseeu
 Pover CrepSeien
- Bayer CropScience
- AGT Foods
- 4-H Saskatchewan
 PA Model Forest
- North Sask River Basin
 PA Mode
 And the list is growing!

Presentati hs * Refreshments * Cash Bar at 4:30 It all happens at the HAFFORD COMMUNIPLEX

 Learn about why an institute in Japan is interested in how we live and think.

Clayoquot Sound vs Redberry Lake



Key Messages

- Local residents can initiate action for sustainability of their communities, even where no strong support comes from outside.
- A global institution like UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) can be used by local people for such action.
- Actors in different standpoints can also join the action at different times to help diversify options and opportunities for sustainability.

Thank you for your attention!

We are grateful to :

- Peter Kingsmill, John Kindrachuk, Larry Hawrysh, Thomas and Susanne Abe, Larissa Matechuk, Ian King, Brian and Dorcy Yasieniuk, their families and all the other collaborators at Redberry Lake Biosphere Reserve, for sharing their experiences;
- Lenore Swystun and the team of Prairie Wild Consulting for providing documents and insightful comments;
- Steven Kuski of the Saskatchewan Bureau of Statistics for providing data and interpretations regarding the historic trends in population;
- Vladimir Kricsfalusy, Christy Morrissey and other people in the University of Saskatchewan for providing information on the field course and research;
- Shearmalene Mendis-Millard for her knowledge and advice; and
- Tetsu Sato, Reiko Omoto and other members of the ILEK Project at the Research Institute for Humanity and Nature (RIHN), Kyoto, Japan, for supervising and supporting the study.
- This work was supported by JSPS KAKENHI (Grant Number 15K00673) and the Noto Satoyama Satoumi Research Program.