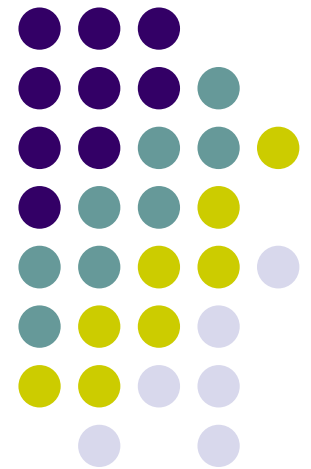


# Opportunities for Shared Development

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# Outline

- Partnerships
- Shared Development (my focus today)
- Theory and frameworks
- Geographic concepts and examples
- Summary



# Partnerships

- An agreement to do something together that will benefit all involved.
  - Share authority
  - Have joint investment of resources
  - Result in mutual benefits
  - Share risk, responsibility, accountability

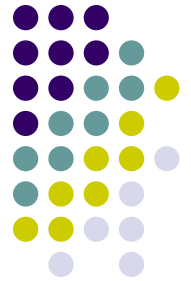
Flo Frank and Anne Smith, 2000, **The Partnership Handbook**, HRDC.



# Shared Development

- A focus for partnerships
- Often thought of as “infrastructure” but think about services, programs, etc
- Share in the:
  - Investments required
  - Operations necessary
  - The benefits and outcomes
  - The accountability and liability

# Why “Shared Development?”



- Rising costs
- Declining population thresholds
- The search for efficiencies
- Avoid competition for scarce resources
- Take advantage of competitive advantages
- Share individual expertise not possible within one community or organization – broader base
- Whole is greater than sum of its parts



# Theory and Frameworks

- Changing urban structure
  - Edge cities
  - Peri-urban periphery – contested space
- City regions
  - Dominant core with vibrant large centres nearby
  - Usually accessible rural-recreation space nearby
- Clustering and economic agglomeration
- Corridors (invest to promote flows between growth poles)
- Knowledge economy and technology
  - Debate over impact on removing distance as a barrier
- The Creative Class
  - Culture, identity, and social capital
- Environment
  - Watersheds
  - Eco-systems



# Geographic Concepts

- Urban-Rural
- Regional
- Multi-community collaboration
- Within community
  - Municipal-private sector
  - Municipal-NGO
  - Social Economy

# Urban-Rural Linkages are Multiple and Complex



- Trade and commerce
  - Goods, Finance, Services, People, Information
- Functional integration
  - Carbon sequestration, water protection, recreation
- Institutional integration
  - Health, education, social economy, NGOs, family
- Common environments
  - Water, air, climate
- Common identities
  - Local, regional, national, international

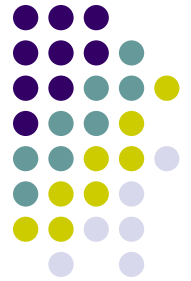




# Urban-Rural

- Importance of rural to urban vitality
- Leverage natural relationships that already exist
- Opportunities
  - Tourism (GoMoncton! & southeast NB)
  - Water (wellfield protection)
  - Economic (labour force development, industry clusters)
  - Land use management and preservation

# Regional



- Growth which is planned for and managed on a regional basis is seen as the critical issue now and into the future (Bish)
  - Large cities can't do it alone
  - Rural areas need to be integrated with, or will be left behind
- Usually a defined administrative or service area
- Usually one larger centre and many smaller centres
- Usually a focus on public service delivery or shared economic development services
- A regional “brand” for marketing
- Business Retention / Expansion / Attraction
- Labour force development strategies



# Regional

- Opportunities:
  - Schools (South central Manitoba - make use of technology)
  - Health care (NB health centres)
  - Transportation infrastructure
    - Greater Fredericton airport bank
    - Wood River SK with 35 other municipalities purchased the Great Western Railway in their area to secure grain transport in their area
  - Economy (CFDCs, Enterprise Agencies, Regional Development Authorities)

# Multi-Community Collaboration



- Usually several small communities in a subregion of a larger administrative or service area
- Opportunities
  - Tourism
  - Solid waste
  - Recreation (Sackville NB – Civic Centre)
  - Protection services (many unincorporated LSDs in NB have service agreements with nearby villages and towns for fire and ambulance service)

# Within Community



- Formal and informal partnerships and arrangements
- MUN-NGO-PRIVATE SECTOR combinations
- Emerging Social Economy interests:
  - Enterprises & organizations use tools and methods of business
  - Not-for-profit basis
  - Provide social, cultural, economic and health services
  - Characterized by cooperative enterprises
  - Based on principles of community solidarity

# Within Community



- Opportunities
  - Business creation is key
  - Green energy (Springhill NS geothermal)
  - Museums
  - Recreation
  - Transportation (Mckenzie BC construction of a causeway; Spalding SK purchase of rail as a coop)
  - Health care services (New Dawn Enterprises NS – dental facility)
  - Communications (Mckenzie BC – MARS radio station)



# Summary

- Opportunities limited only by vision
- Need to think outside of traditional municipal boundaries
- Look at benefits across the region when development occurs in one municipality
- Leadership and innovation required