

**Community Development Institute
University of Northern BC**

A Community for People of all Ages and Stages of Life

**District of Clearwater 2011
Community Economic Development Plan**

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Appendix 8: Glossary

Adventure tourism: High risk, challenging outdoor tourism activities in remote locations.

Agglomeration / cluster development: A set of complementary firms or economic activities located in close proximity to each other in order to draw productive benefits (i.e. skilled workforce, technology, infrastructure, suppliers, etc.) from their close proximity.

Agro-forestry: A land management approach that is defined as the practice of growing trees in combination with perennial and annual food crops or livestock.

Amenity migrants: Early retirees or commuters who re-locate to a community that offers preferred amenities (i.e. natural landscape, recreational opportunities, services, etc.) that can enhance their quality-of-life.

Bio-fuel: Energy available in non-fossil, live, or recently living organic material. It can be harvested from plants, animals, and waste; although more recent attention has been given to utilizing bio-mass from Mountain Pine Beetle kill salvaged wood and waste fibre.

Botanical: Plants or plant extracts that can be used for therapeutic or cosmetic purposes.

Capacity building: The ability of people to mobilize their assets and resources to cope with stress and transition, or to capitalize on opportunities.

Civic infrastructure: The provision of roads, lighting, sidewalks, schools, community centres, recreation centres, etc. that can support civic engagement and participation.

Civil society: Refers to non-profit / non-governmental organizations that work to address social and community development goals. The civil society can include a wide range of groups such as service clubs, unions, churches, community foundations, community organizations, professional association, and charitable groups.

Co-generation: Processes that generate heat and electricity from the same industrial source (i.e. industrial power plant).

Co-location: The opportunity for multiple organizations to address challenges associated with infrastructure and operational costs by co-locating and sharing space in one facility.

Community development: It is most often identified with increasing the skills, knowledge, and abilities of residents to access information and resources and to then use these tools to create strategies and partnerships which can take advantage of new opportunities to improve local social and cultural infrastructure.

Community economic development: Bottom-up processes by which communities initiate and generate their own solutions to economic challenges and opportunities. These processes generate community capacity that can address integrated social, economic, and environmental goals.

Community forest: Any forestry operation that is managed by a local government, community group, First Nation, or community corporation or society for the benefit of the entire community.

Community sustainability: The development of social, cultural, economic, political, environmental, and institutional components of a community without compromising the needs of future generations.

Cooperative: A business organization that is owned and operated by members for their mutual benefit.

District heating: Systems that distribute heat generated (i.e. from steam or hot water) in a centralized location for heating municipal, commercial, industrial, or residential buildings.

Eco-tourism: Natural experiences that incorporate elements of community-based tourism with sustainable travel and activities. These activities should have a minimal impact on their environment; build environmental and cultural awareness; provide financial benefits for conservation; provide financial benefits and empowerment for local people; and raise awareness and sensitivity about the area's political, environmental, and social climate.

Farm gate sales: Customers who travel to farms to purchase agricultural products.

Food security: The availability and accessibility to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets the dietary needs and food preferences of households.

Footloose businesses: Businesses that can locate anywhere.

Geo-thermal: Refers to thermal energy that is stored in the earth's interior. Heat that escapes the earth's core can be harnessed to heat water and produce electricity.

Governance: Extending beyond the duties performed by a local council or local government, governance includes the representation of community interests and self-governing processes within a community that engage public, private, and voluntary sector actors for the collective benefit of the community.

Green energy: Also referred to as sustainable energy, it is the provision of renewable energy that can meet current needs without compromising the needs of future generations. Examples may include hydro, solar energy, wind energy, and geothermal energy.

Higher-order (specialized) services: Specialized goods and services that are bought less frequently, and therefore, require larger service areas that can support them.

Home care: The provision of health care and support services to facilitate independent living for individuals who have acute, chronic, or rehabilitative health care needs, as well as to provide supports for individuals who have palliative care needs.

Human resource capacity: The knowledge, skills, training, and experience (both paid and voluntary) that improve individual capabilities.

Innovation: The adoption of new products, new services, different administrative practices or processes, new technology, or new behaviours, knowledge, and strategies.

Interpretive centre: A facility that supports the education and dissemination of information about an area's natural or cultural heritage.

Multiplier effect: A measure of the amount of wealth that can be recirculated into an economy. An employment multiplier has also been used to estimate the total number of additional jobs that may be supported by a direct job created in a particular sector.

Non-timber forest products: botanical and mycological resources, but excludes conventional timber products (such as lumber, pulp, shakes, or firewood).

Place-based development: The use of local actors and institutions, including local knowledge and assets, in order to promote bottom-up, community-led development solutions.

Population aging: In the context of resource-based communities, population aging refers to the faster rate of growth amongst its retirement age population. This can occur in places that have an aging of the workforce, a greater retention of seniors, and an out-migration of younger residents.

Quality-of-life: The level of well-being that residents can obtain in their community. It is influenced by access to, and quality of, housing, recreation, transportation, communications, health care, education, the townscape and other aspects of the man-made environment, and the natural landscape. It can also be influenced by more personal attributes such as personal relationships, income, education, employment, physical and mental health, family life, personal safety, and community participation.

Resiliency: The capacity of individuals and organizations to adapt and respond to challenges and potential risks associated with social and economic restructuring.

Scaling-up: The processes adopted by rural and small town places to work collectively at a regional level in order to enhance their competitiveness. This involves establishing strategic alliances and knowledge relationships, including access to technical knowledge, shipping or trading networks and expertise, marketing and market research, and product development and innovation research.

Small market loggers program: The sale of smaller licenses to small enterprises that supplement their income with the production of specialty forest products. An example of a community forest that uses the small market logger program model is the McBride Community Forest Corporation.

Smart Services: Smart services are 'one-stop' service delivery sites that enhance the economic efficiency of their operations by pooling their resources together, by developing synergies and collaborations, and by enhancing the communication across service providers in order to connect

residents with supports in an increasingly complex and constantly changing service environment. Smart services may include one-stop portals of information about a range of supports, organizations that expand their services according to local demands and needs, and co-location of services where multiple organizations address infrastructure and operational costs by sharing space in one facility.

Social capital: The development of *trust* and *networks* amongst individuals and groups that can be mobilized to achieve common goals and can link individuals and groups to a wider pool of ideas, advice, resources, and support.

Social economy: Enterprises that are designed to address social and community development goals, while functioning as market driven private enterprises. Financial benefits that are accrued from these social enterprises may be used, for example, to develop civic infrastructure, support community organizations, or address the needs of those who are unemployed, underemployed, or underprivileged.

Soft tourism: Small-scale, land-based tourism enterprises.

Stay-cations: Vacations taken by individuals or families to enjoy attractions and amenities within one's home community or region.

Succession planning: The process of identifying individuals as successors for specific roles within an organization or enterprise. Resources and opportunities for development are provided to these identified individuals to facilitate their career development.

Value-added: The process of adding value or features to raw resource materials or services.

Voluntary sector: Organizations that are non-governmental, non-profit, self-governing, and voluntary (un-paid). These types of organizations generally provide a public benefit, depend on volunteers (at least for their governance), and have limited control by governments.

Woodlots: Refers to privately owned forest land that is capable of producing small-scale forest products.

Worker training adjustment programs: Programs that targeted assistance (job search assistance, counseling, job placement services, and training) to displaced workers affected by the restructuring or closures of resource-based industries.