

Coastal Guardian Watchmen Network

Overview of Marine Monitoring

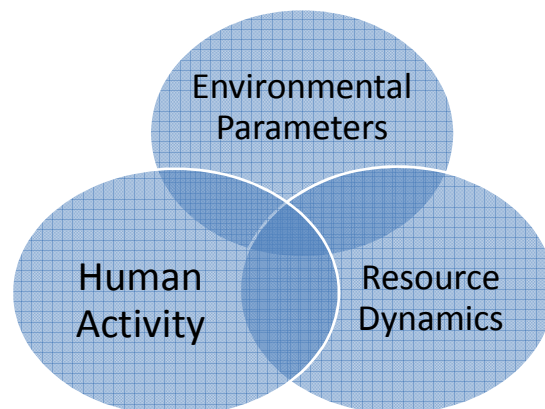
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Marine Monitoring

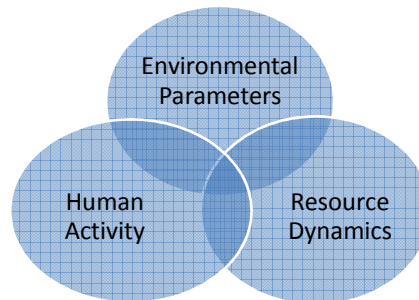
- Complex suite of issues = complex monitoring regime



Marine Monitoring

Factors to Consider

- Consistency
- Longevity
- Integration
- Multiple Scales
- Terrestrial – Marine Interface
- Jurisdiction, Legislation, Rules and Regulations
- Costs



DFO - PICFI

Pacific Integrated Commercial Fisheries Initiative

4. Enhanced Accountability Measures

- Design will be developed with input from First Nations, industry, and others.
- Enhanced fisheries monitoring, catch reporting, and enforcement, in support of share-based management approaches.
- Support development of a new traceability program to address emerging market-place and food safety issues.
- Initial steps are planned for the 2007 salmon season in Lower Fraser, and for other areas and fisheries in subsequent years.
 - Key components include: mandatory landing sites for Lower Fraser fishers with a minimum 35% catch verification, and independent catch verification for First Nations.

Species At Risk Act

- **Key steps in the process:**
- COSEWIC assesses and designates a species
- DFO consults with stakeholders and the Minister of the Environment provides advice to Cabinet
- Cabinet determines whether to list species under SARA
- DFO updates fisheries management plans to comply with SARA
- DFO develops recovery strategies with industry and provincial and territorial governments
- DFO develops compliance program

Coast Opportunities Fund - Conservation Based Allowable Activities

The Conservation initiatives for which grants or Agency Agreements may be provided are as follows:

- science, research, and monitoring for Conservation matters;
- Conservation, Protected Area, and cultural zone resource planning and management consistent with EBM;
- Participating First Nation participation in joint Conservation management initiatives;
- programs to protect or interpret biophysical or cultural resources in Protected Areas or areas of specific biological or cultural significance;
- monitoring compliance with Conservation management plans;
- habitat restoration activities;
- EBM Conservation capacity building for Participating First Nations; and
- such other Conservation and resource management activities that are consistent with the Foundation's constitution and the *Income Tax Act*.

First Nation Marine Use Plans

- FN Community based strategic plans
- Considerations for: Environment and Economics
- Spatial planning component - zoning
- Implementation includes monitoring and adaptive management

Marine Monitoring

Implementation monitoring: reviews the progress of FN and gov't agency projects and programs related to implementation and assesses compliance with Plan management direction

Effectiveness monitoring: involves monitoring of selected indicators over time to assess the effectiveness of management targets in achieving the overall intent of the plan, as reflected in the management intent and objectives. This includes adaptive management projects to assess the relative effectiveness of different management approaches.

Indicators

An indicator attempts to quantify and simplify information in a manner that facilitates understanding of an issue by both decision makers and the public.

The goal is to assess how activities affect the *direction of change* in environmental and economic performance, and to measure the *magnitude of that change*.

Indicators

Given the diversity of issues, the variety of contexts in which they arise, and the numerous possible solutions to them, no “correct” set of indicators exists.

Factors to Consider

- Targets and Baseline conditions
- Clarity in Design
- High Quality and Reliable Data
- Appropriate spatial and temporal scale
- Limitation in Number
- Realistic Costs of Development and Collection