



**First Nation  
Marine Use Planning  
Monitoring  
&  
Guardian Watchmen**

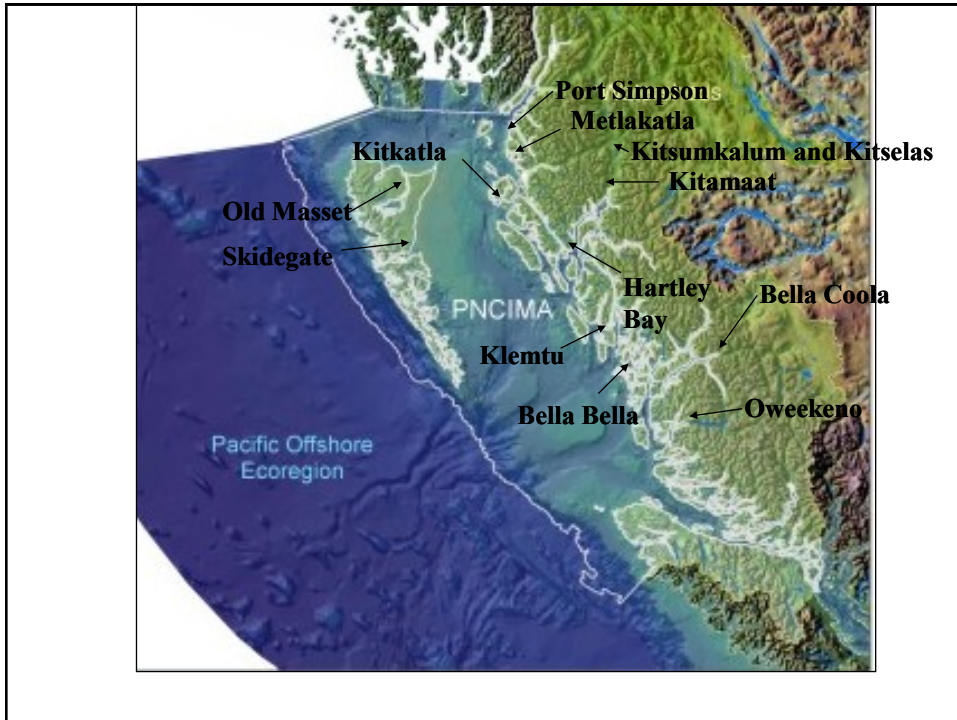
**May 20 2008**

Bruce Watkinson  
North Coast – Skeena First Nations Stewardship Society



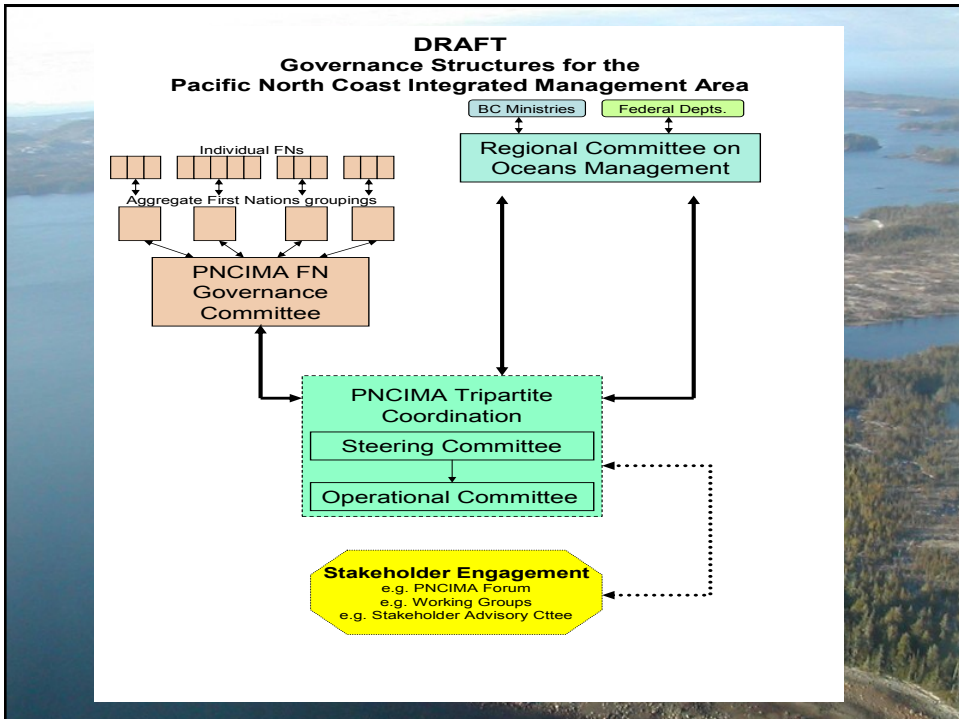
**Broad IMUP Planning Issues**

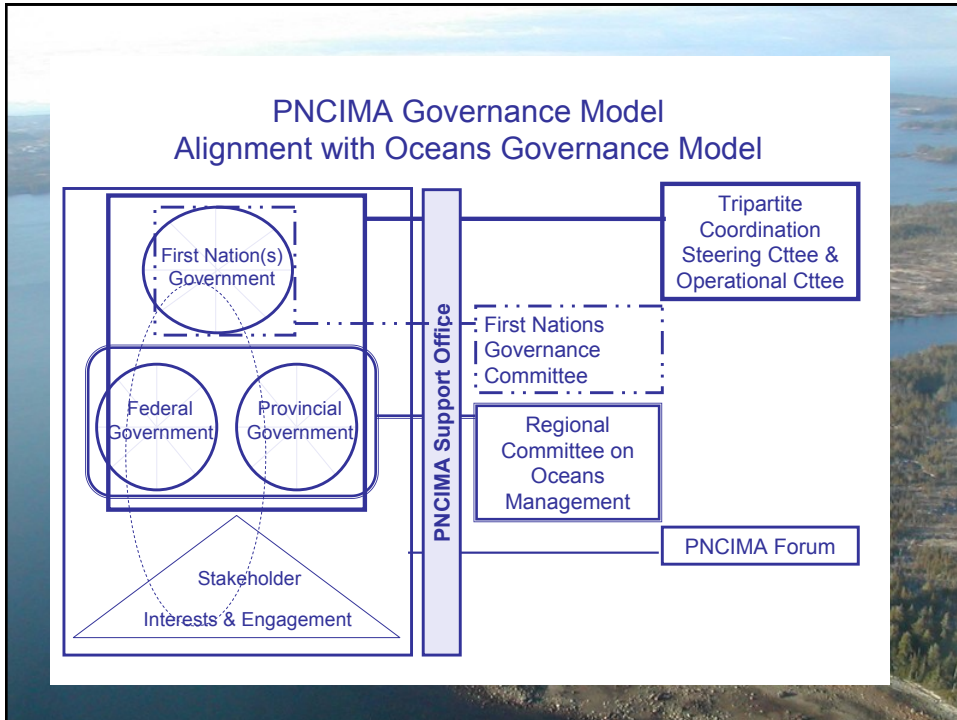
- Commercial Fisheries
- Aquaculture
- Transportation
- Culturally Important Areas
- First Nations Harvesting
- Resource Rehabilitation
- Tourism
- Upland Use
- Industrial Activities
- Oil and Gas
- Conservancy/Protected Areas
- Economic Opportunities



## Common Issues and Concerns

- **Increased Economic Opportunity**
- **Create Stable and Diverse Economies for FN Communities**
- **Increased Access to Commercial Fishing Licenses**
- **Greater Input into Resource Management Decisions**
- **Data and Information Sharing**
- **Increased Enforcement Authority for FN Guardians**
- **Restoration and Rehabilitation of Marine Resources**
- **Integrated approach based on principles of EBM**





**Develop Some Consistent Approaches**

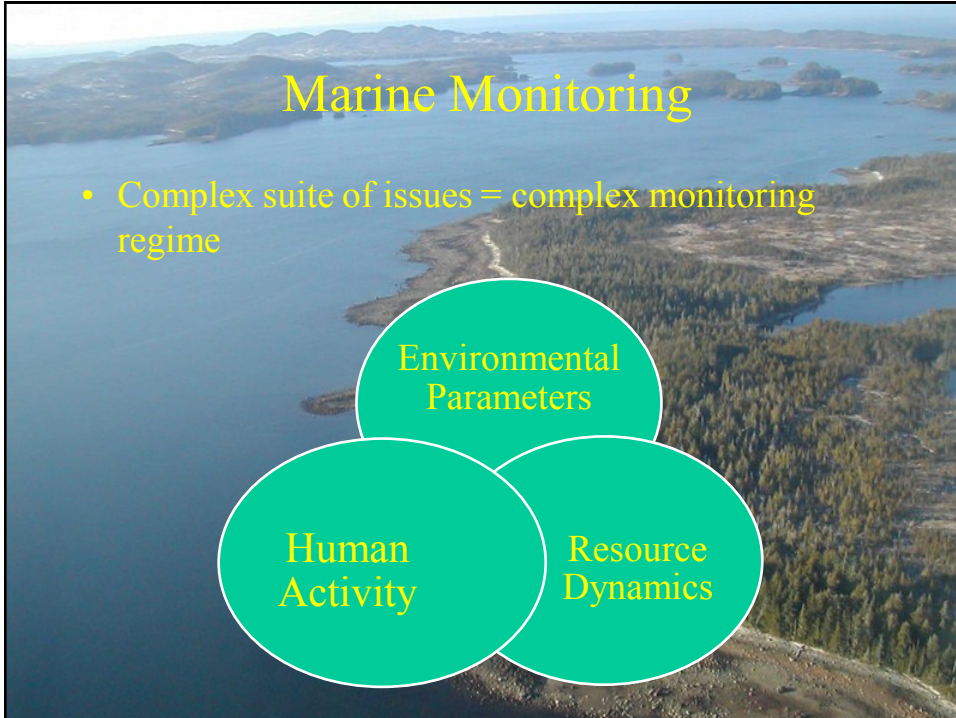
- **Community Planning Road-Map – ID Key Initial Milestones**
  1. **Institutional Steps** – Commit to Plan; Coordinators; Marine Planning Committee; Communication and Ratification Structures
  2. **Setting Planning Context** – Develop Overall Vision; Identify Priority Issues and Key Information Requirements
  3. **Component Planning** – Identify Objectives, Strategies, Indicators and Gaps for Broad Issues; Background Information Inputs Required
  4. **Sub-Component Planning** – Similar to 3 – more specific
  5. **Management Zoning and Prescriptive Planning** – Developed from Strategies in 3 and 4.
  6. **Resolve Zoning and Other Conflicts -**



An aerial photograph of a coastal landscape. A road winds through a dense forest of evergreen trees, leading towards a body of water. The water is a deep blue color, and there are several islands or peninsulas in the distance. The sky is clear and blue.

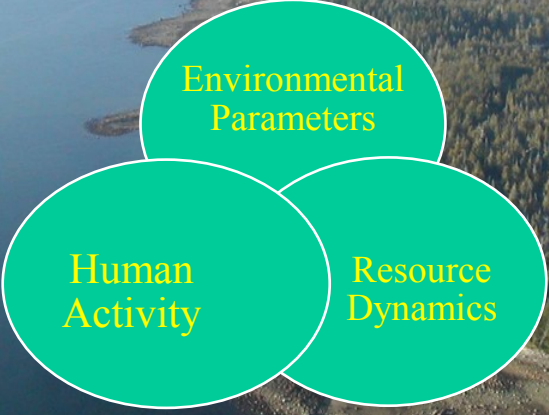
## Outputs/Deliverables

- Vision statement and plan goals,
- Resource management zones
- Resource management objectives
- Strategies and actions
- Implementation guidelines
- Governance structures
- Plan monitoring system
- Indicators
- Adaptive management process



## Marine Monitoring

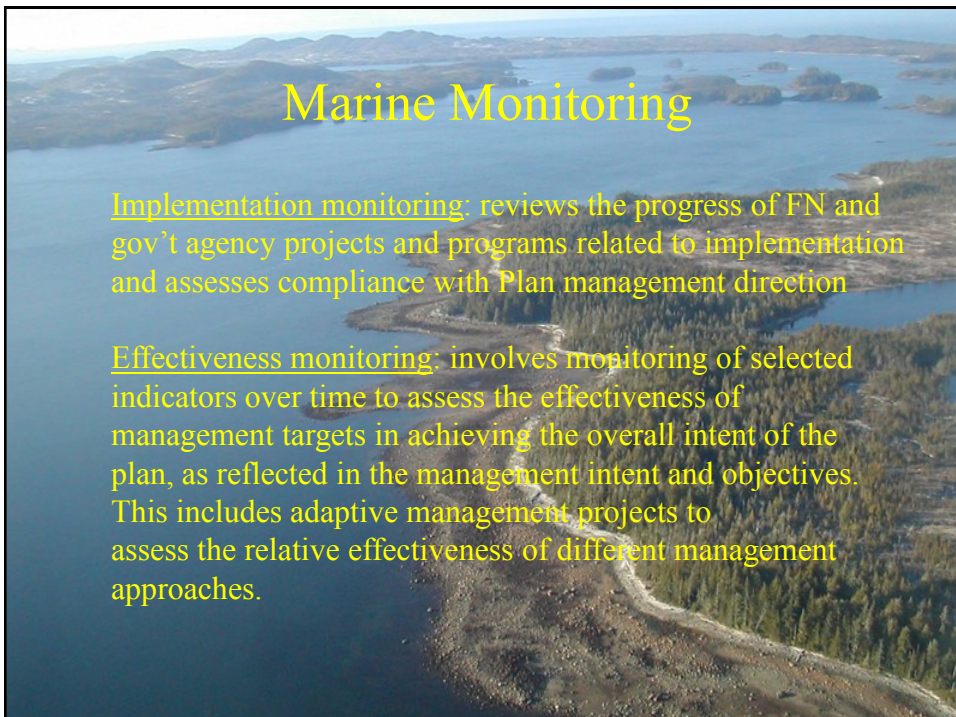
- Complex suite of issues = complex monitoring regime



Environmental Parameters

Human Activity

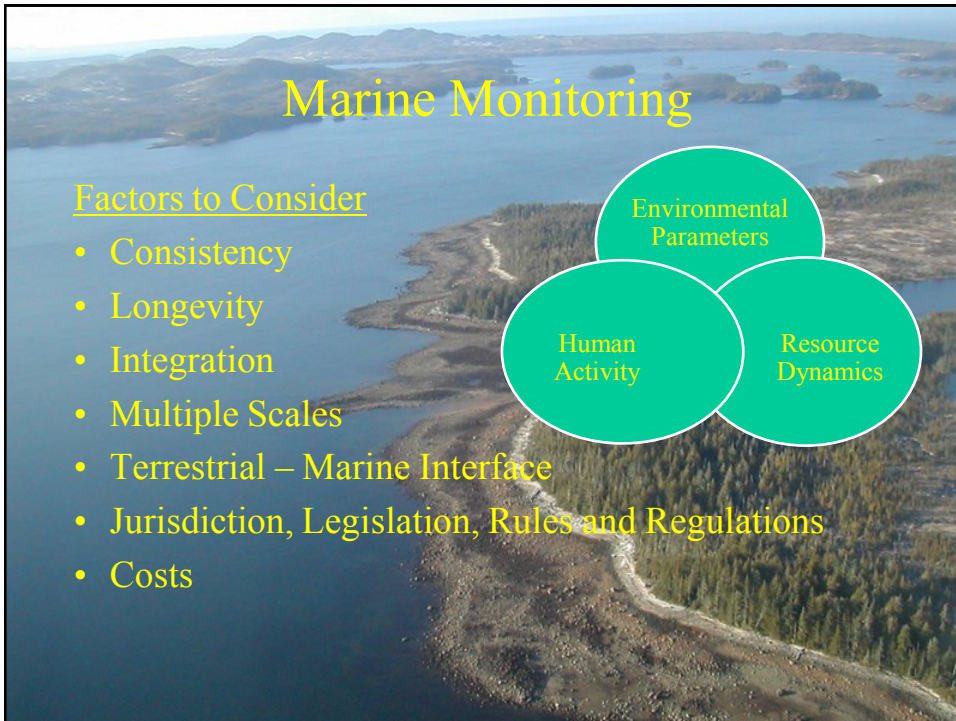
Resource Dynamics



## 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.



## Marine Monitoring

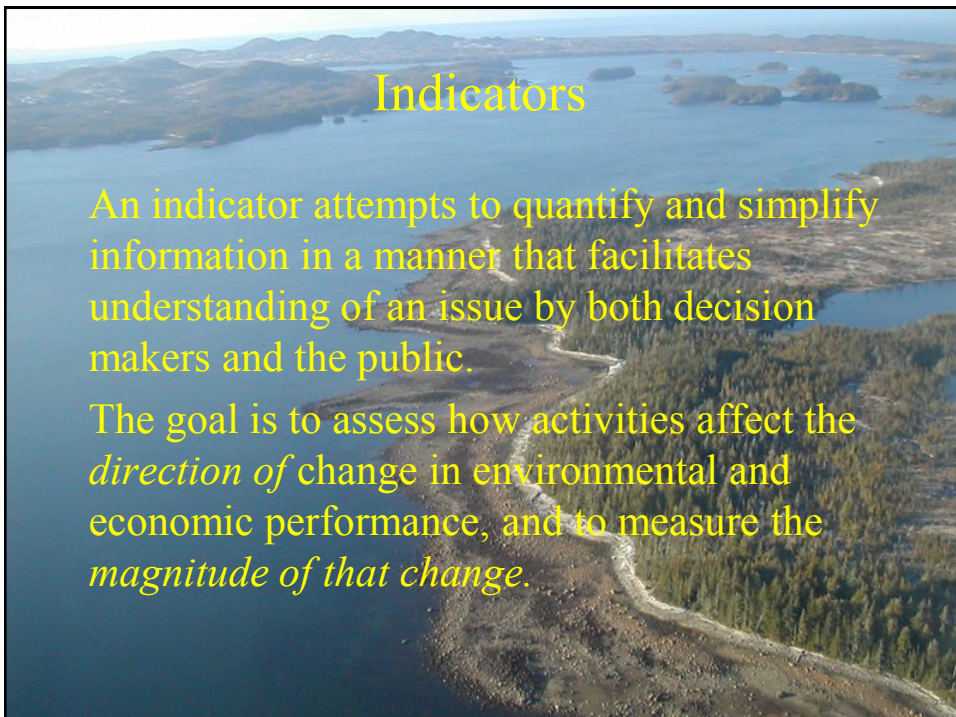
Factors to Consider

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

Environmental Parameters

Human Activity

Resource Dynamics



## 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



The End  
Thank You