

The background of the slide is a wide-angle photograph of an Arctic landscape. In the foreground, there is a vast, flat expanse of light blue ice or snow, possibly a frozen body of water. In the middle ground, there are several jagged, snow-covered mountains or hills. The sky is a clear, bright blue with a few wispy white clouds. The overall scene is serene and cold.

PAME

Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment

PROTECTED AREA CO- MANAGEMENT MODELS

Government of Canada

March 2019

INTRODUCTION

- Canada has a long history of Indigenous participation in protected area planning and management.
- The first modern land claim agreement (signed in 1975) established the first of what are now referred to as “co-management bodies”.
- While Indigenous people have long managed their territorial lands and waters, co-management with government is an evolving concept that is gaining increasing recognition as an effective approach to marine protection.

OUTLINE

- Definitions
- Reports and recommendations
- Current Indigenous involvement in federal MPAs and Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas
- Emerging opportunities for Indigenous Involvement

DEFINITIONS

WHAT IS CO-MANAGEMENT?

- There are a variety of perspectives on what co-management means and various contexts in which it is used in Canada.
- Crown agencies and departments have adopted a range of models for including Indigenous peoples in protected area management and decision-making.
- Options and circumstances vary by coast and by region.
- Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas are a related concept which is also evolving.

REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ Increasing recognition of Indigenous roles in conservation
 - National Advisory Panel on Marine Protected Area Standards
 - The Indigenous Circle of Experts' report
 - Minister's Special Representative Report: A New Shared Arctic Leadership Model
 - House of Commons Standing Committee 2017 Report: Taking Action Today: Establishing Protected Areas for Canada's Future
 - Minister's Mandate Letter



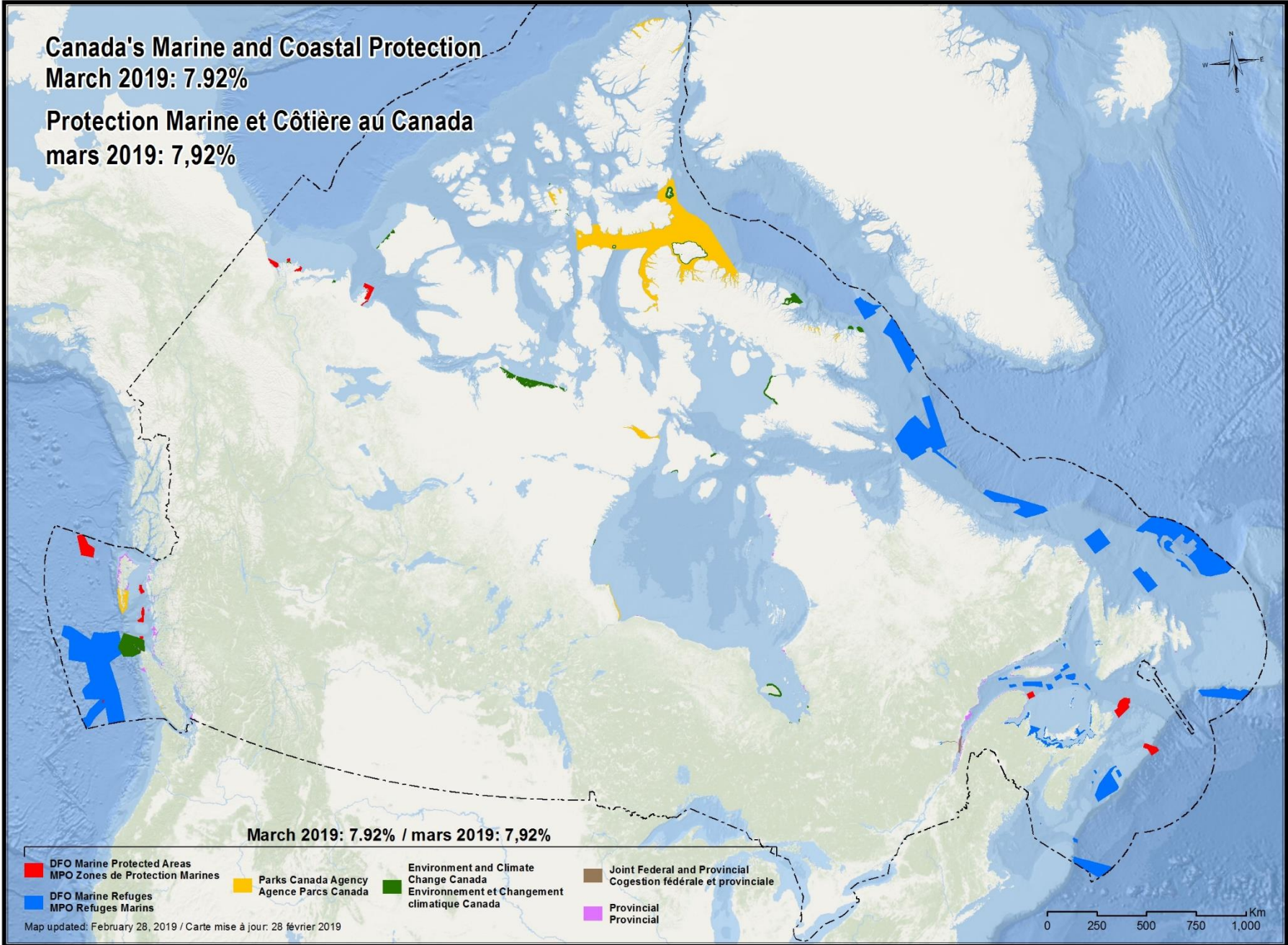


Canada's Marine and Coastal Protection

March 2019: 7.92%

Protection Marine et Côtière au Canada

mars 2019: 7,92%



March 2019: 7.92% / mars 2019: 7,92%

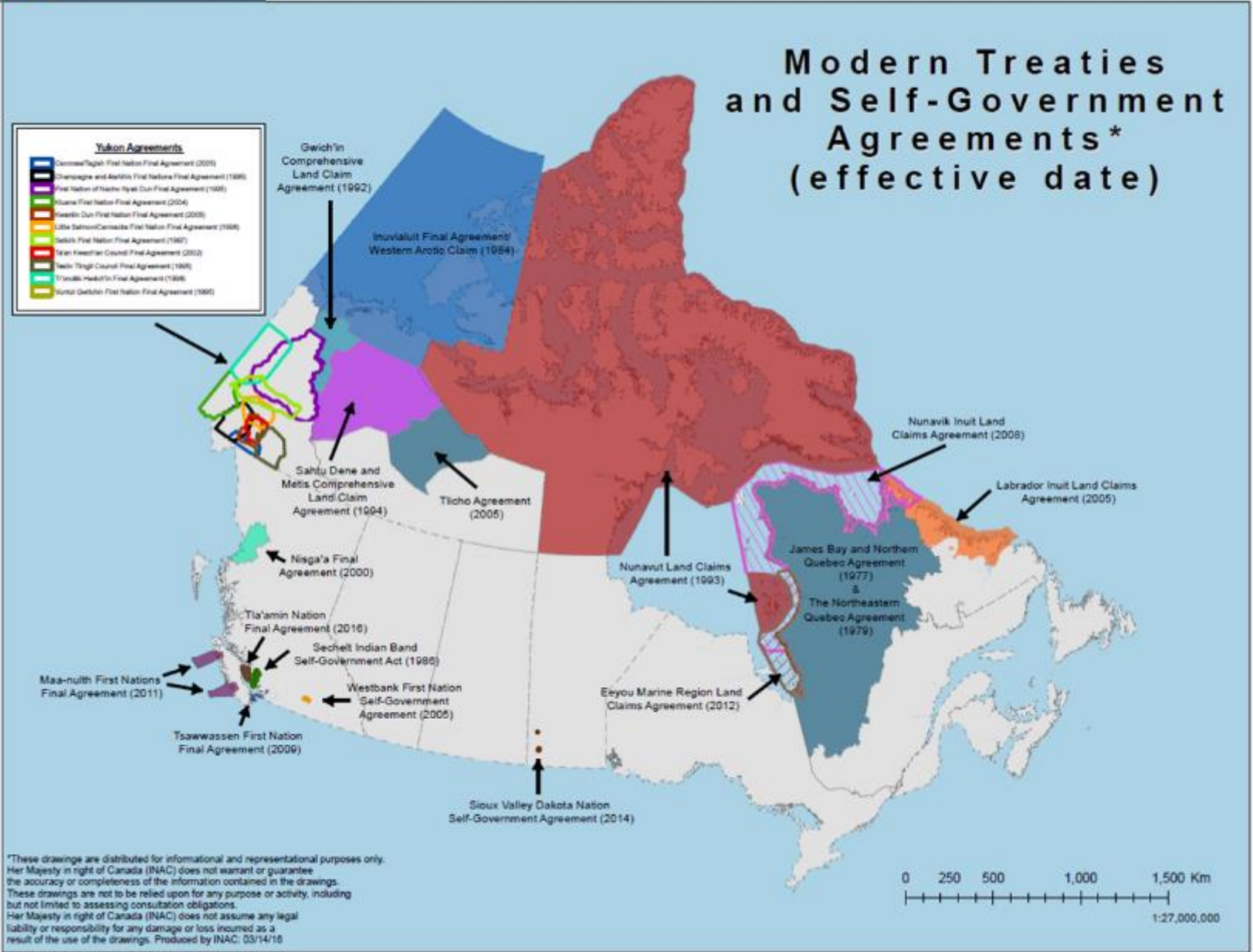
- DFO Marine Protected Areas / MPO Zones de Protection Marines
- Parks Canada Agency / Agence Parcs Canada
- Environment and Climate Change Canada / Environnement et Changement climatique Canada
- Joint Federal and Provincial / Cogestion fédérale et provinciale
- DFO Marine Refuges / MPO Refuges Marins
- Provincial / Provinciale

Map updated: February 28, 2019 / Carte mise à jour: 28 février 2019

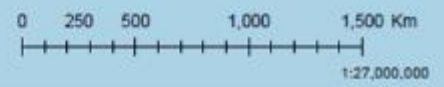
0 250 500 750 1,000 Km

Modern Treaties and Self-Government Agreements* (effective date)

- Yukon Agreements**
- Champagne and Aishihik First Nations Final Agreement (2009)
 - First Nation of Nahlin Tsai Dui Final Agreement (1999)
 - Klondike First Nation Final Agreement (2004)
 - Kwanlin Dui First Nation Final Agreement (2005)
 - Liika Salween/Canada First Nation Final Agreement (1996)
 - Selkirk First Nation Final Agreement (1997)
 - Tlein Kweethan Council Final Agreement (2002)
 - Tlein Tsiig Council Final Agreement (1995)
 - Trondhi Hask'ya Final Agreement (1998)
 - Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation Final Agreement (1995)



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OCEANS ACT MARINE PROTECTED AREAS: FISHERIES AND OCEANS CANADA



Wolf Eel

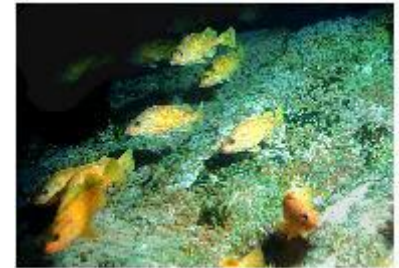


Rockfish



Prowfish

- *Oceans Act* allows for establishment or recognition of advisory or management bodies jointly with “affected Aboriginal organizations”
- Co-management arrangements can be supported by formal agreements
 - For example, a management board for the SGaan Kinghlas-Bowie Seamount MPA was established through a Memorandum of Understanding

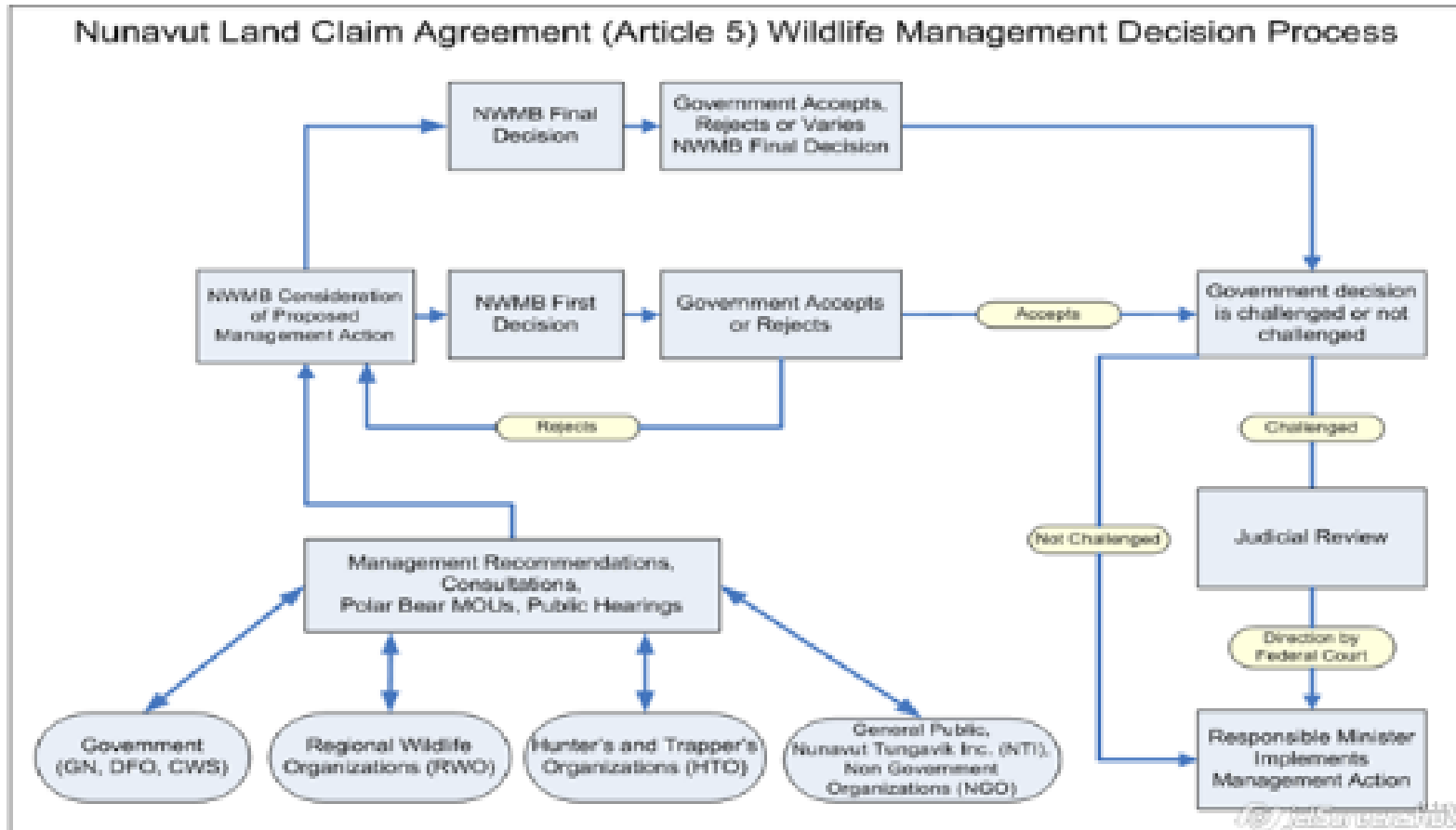


OCEANS ACT MARINE PROTECTED AREAS: FISHERIES AND OCEANS CANADA

- Some OA MPA co-management bodies have been established under modern land claim agreements in the Arctic.
 - These typically include boards which manage a wide range of land and resource matters, and make recommendations, with final authority resting with relevant Minister(s)
 - Discussion of a “whole of government” approach to marine protection-related impact benefit agreements underway

OCEANS ACT MARINE PROTECTED AREAS: FISHERIES AND OCEANS CANADA

Co-management: Nunavut Wildlife Management Board



OCEANS ACT MARINE PROTECTED AREAS: FISHERIES AND OCEANS CANADA

Two *Oceans Act* MPAs are co-managed in the
Western Arctic

- **Tarium Niryutait MPA**
 - Mackenzie River Delta and estuary in the Beaufort Sea, 1,750 km²
 - First marine protected area in the Arctic, established 2010
- **Anguniaqvia niqiqyuam MPA**
 - Northwest Territories, within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region 2,358 km²
 - Second marine protected area in the arctic, established 2016



Beluga. © Emilie Couture

NATIONAL MARINE CONSERVATION AREAS: PARKS CANADA

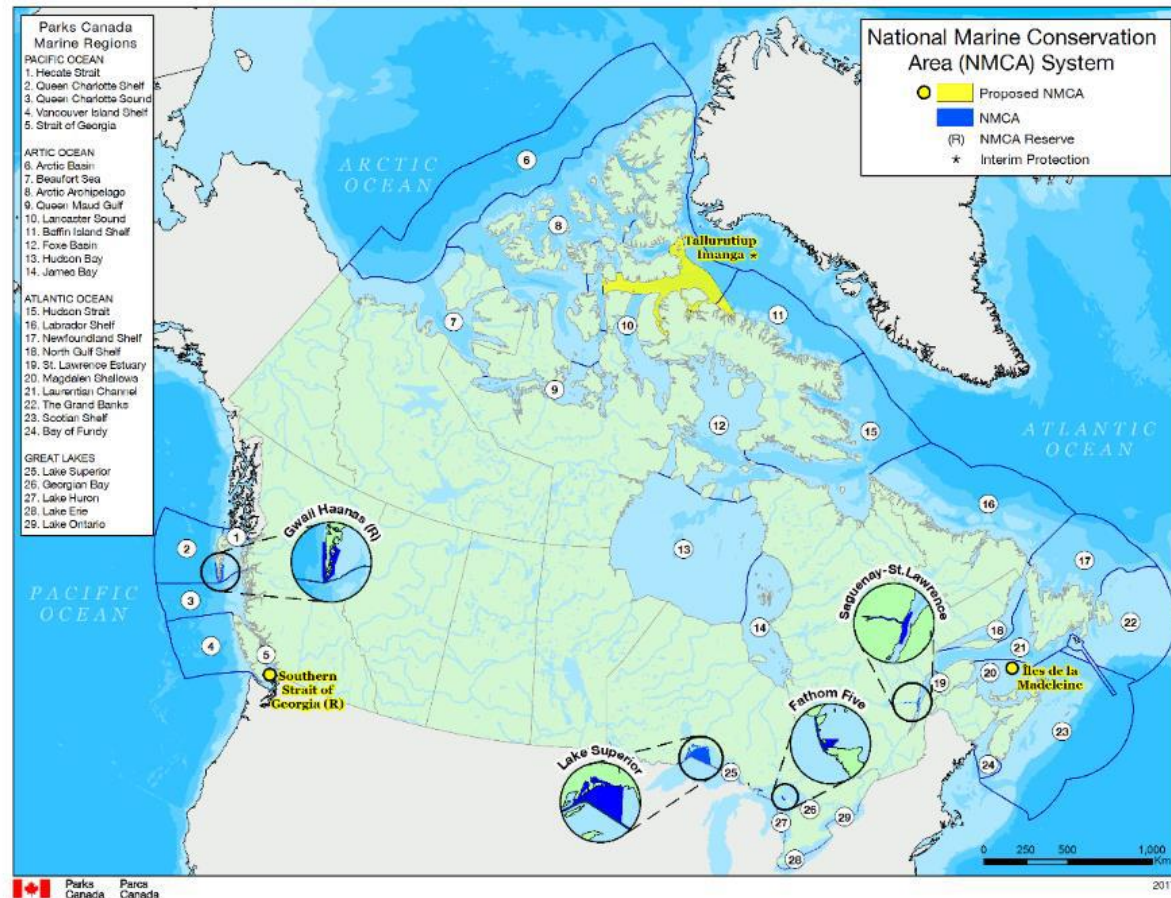
- Canada National Marine Conservation Areas Act
Purpose: Protects representative marine areas for the benefit, education and enjoyment of the people of Canada and the world
- Ecological sustainability: harmonize conservation with human activities.
 - Lasting benefits for coastal communities and Indigenous people.
 - Prohibition on exploration and development of oil, gas, minerals, aggregates.
- Management based on scientific, local and Indigenous knowledge.
 - Zoning key management tool: spectrum from full protection to multiple use.
 - Transport Canada and Fisheries and Oceans retain their responsibilities.



NATIONAL MARINE CONSERVATION AREAS: PARKS CANADA

NMCA Establishment guided by a system plan

- representing 29 marine regions in the 3 oceans and the Great Lakes
- Five regions represented by 4 NMCA's (17% complete)
- Three active proposals:
 - Tallurutiup Imanga
 - Southern Strait of Georgia
 - Îles de la Madeleine



NATIONAL MARINE CONSERVATION AREAS: PARKS CANADA

➤ Tallurutiup Imanga

- In northeastern Nunavut, this will be the largest protected area in Canada once established
- Immense cultural significance to Inuit, and internationally recognized as one of the most significant ecological areas in the world
- The Government of Nunavut, the Qikiqtani Inuit Association and Parks Canada continue to work together to establish Tallurutiup Imanga as an NMCA
- Opportunities for cooperative management are being explored

Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve, National Marine Conservation Area Reserve, and Haida Heritage Site

Cooperatively managed by the Haida Nation and Canada

1500 km² land, 3500 km² sea

Diverse and abundant ecological communities

Livelihoods earned through commercial fishing and tourism

More than 700 recorded archaeological sites, including S \bar{G} ang Gwaay World Heritage Site

Living Haida culture continues through traditional use and the Watchmen Program



Guiding principles

Yahguudang—Respect.



Gina 'waadluxan gud ad kwaagid—
Interconnectedness.



'Laa guu ga kanhlins—Responsibility.



Giid tlljuus—Balance.



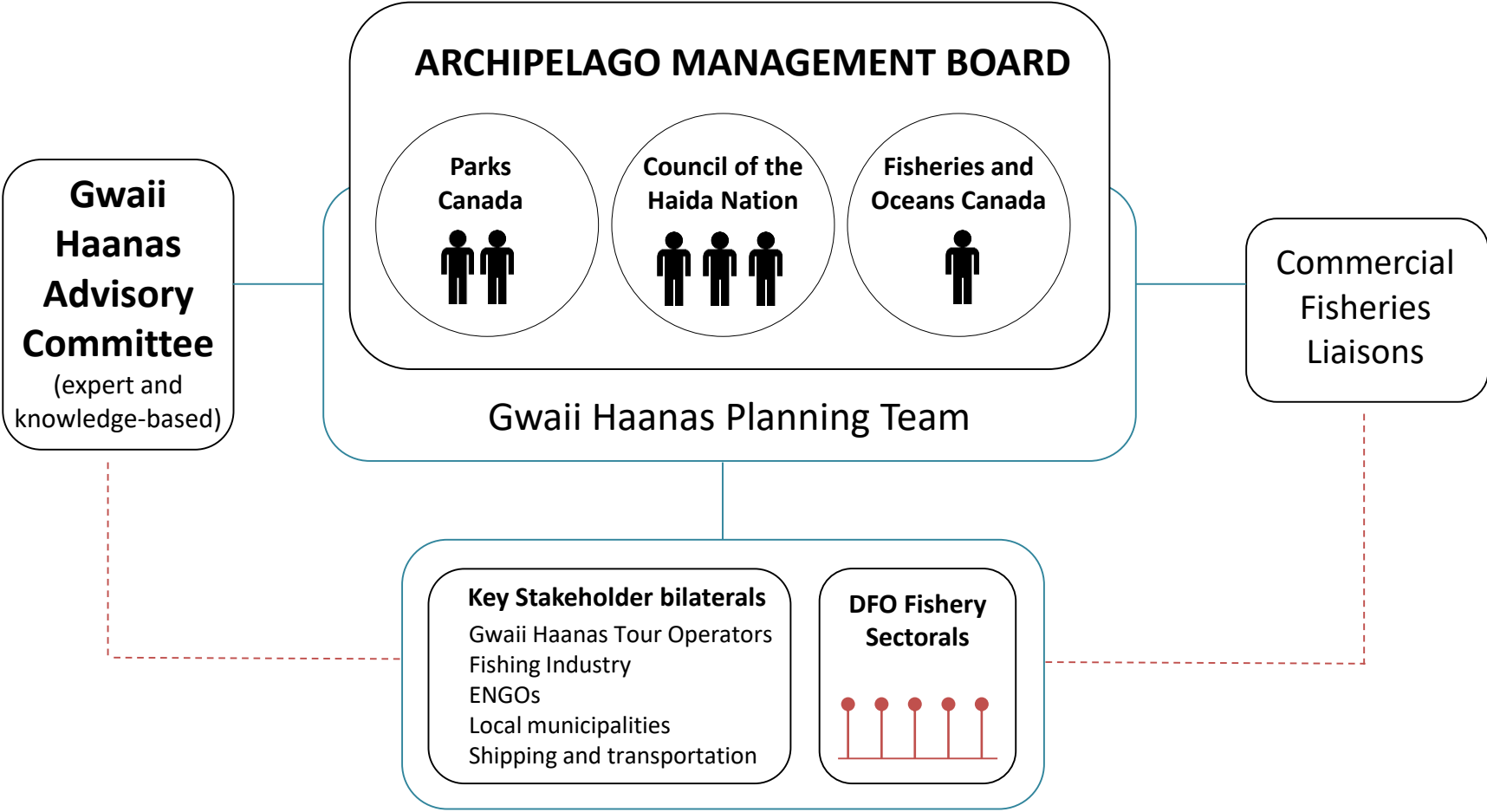
Isda ad dii gii isda—Giving and Receiving.



Gina k'aadang.nga gii uu tll k'anguudang—
Seeking Wise Counsel.



Governance and engagement structure



Archipelago Management Board

Intent

Desire and willingness to work together in the spirit of cooperation. Nothing fetters or limits existing authorities, rights, or jurisdictions.

Board Structure

Equal representation of Haida Nation & Government of Canada.

Function

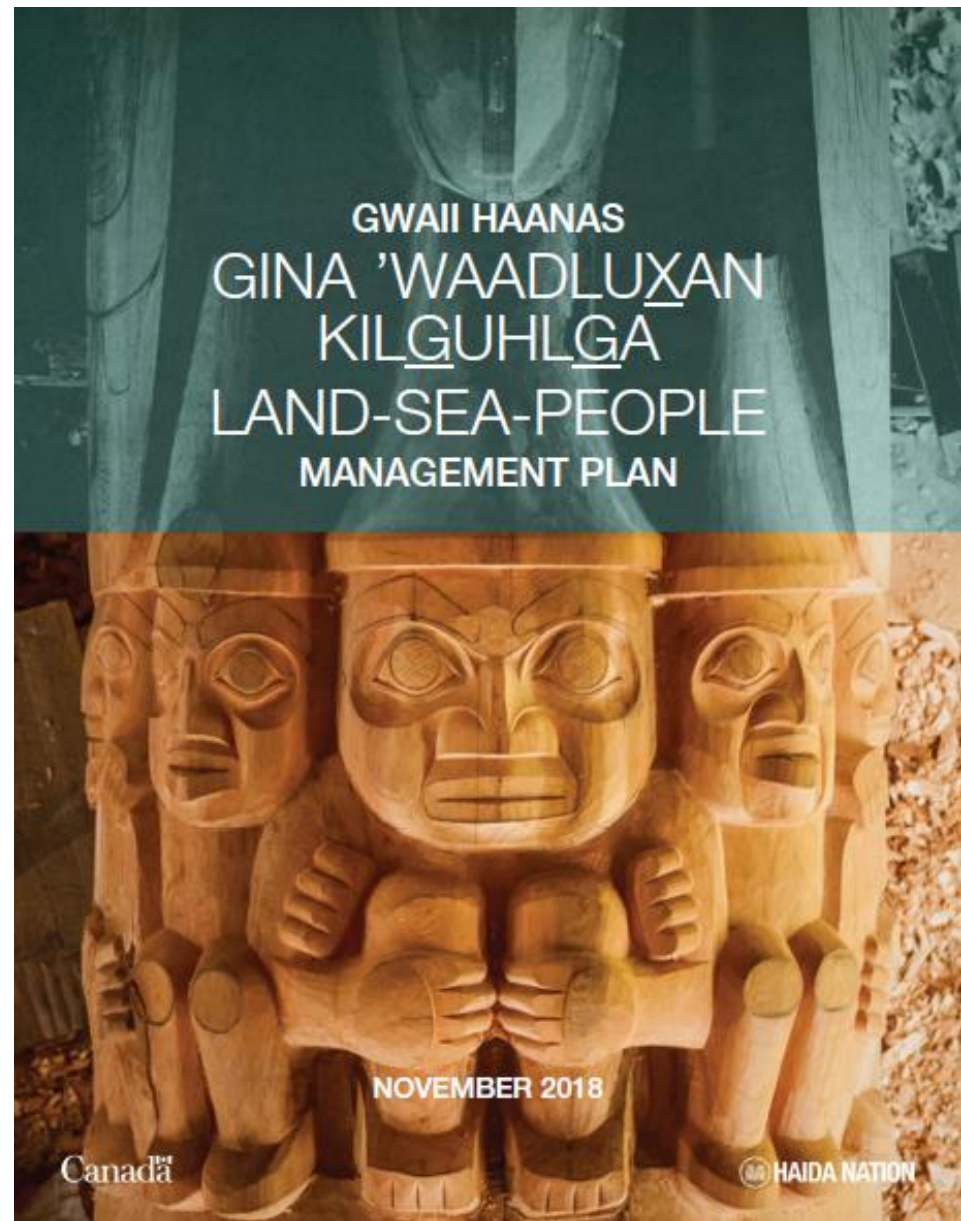
Decisions are made by consensus.

Consensus decisions are deemed recommendations to the appropriate authority. Senior representatives may agree to put actions into abeyance.



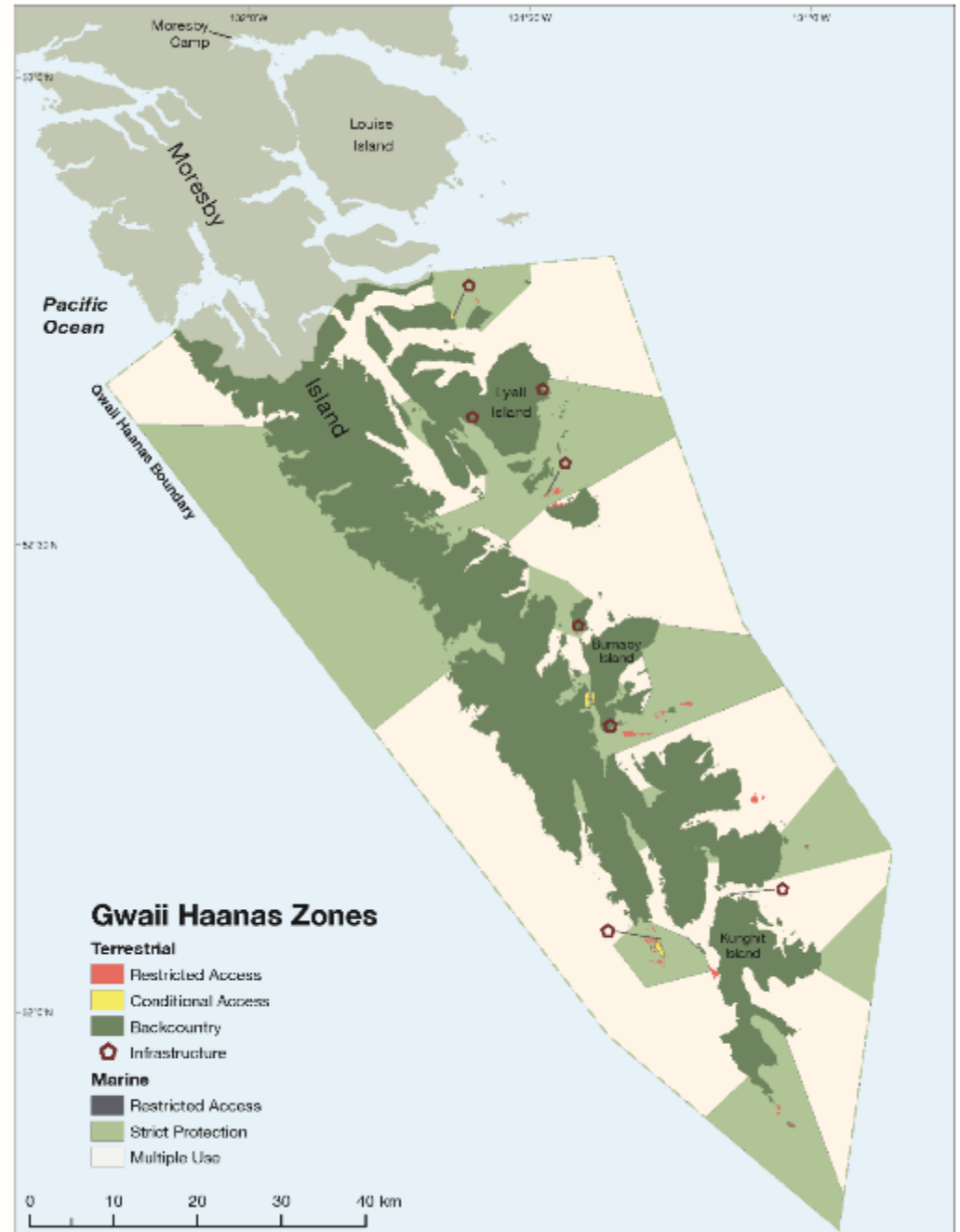
New management plan

- The Gina 'Waadluxan KilGuhlGa Land-Sea-People plan was approved by the Haida Nation, DFO and Parks Canada in November 2018.
- Key sections include **goals, objectives** and **targets**, and a **zoning plan**.
- View/download the plan: www.pc.gc.ca/en/pn-np/bc/gwaiihaanas/info/consultations/gestion-management-2018



New zoning plan

- Includes 2 primary marine zones
 - Strict protection (green) – 40.9%
 - Multiple use (white) – 59.1%
- Developed with input from stakeholders including the fishing, tourism and conservation sectors



EMERGING OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDIGENOUS INVOLVEMENT: MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING

- DFO is mandated to collaboratively develop and implement integrated oceans management plans, involving affected aboriginal organizations.

Nunatsiavut region

- Nunatsiavut Government signed statement of intent to work with government on a marine management plan.

“The Imappivut initiative is about recognizing Labrador Inuit connection, knowledge and rights to our ocean.”

Johannes Lampe

President, Nunatsiavut Government

EMERGING OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDIGENOUS INVOLVEMENT: MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING

➤ ***Nunavut region***

- Inuit-Crown Partnership Committee released joint statement, committing to work together to implement Pikialasorsuaq Commission recommendations (March 2019); includes a recommendation to identify a management zone to support the Inuit vision of a working seascape.

➤ ***Inuvialuit region***

- Beaufort Sea Integrated Oceans Management Plan/Beaufort Sea Partnership.

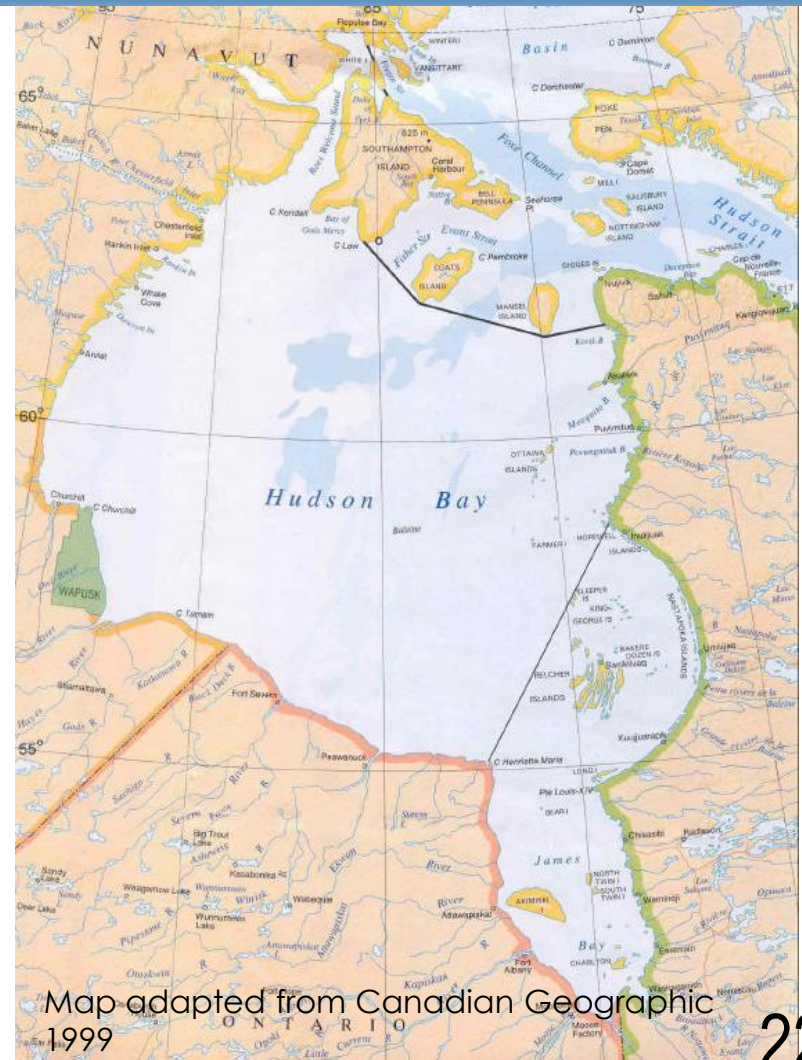
➤ ***Nunavik region***

- Development of a marine protected area strategy underway through the Nunavik Marine Region Planning Commission.

EMERGING OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDIGENOUS INVOLVEMENT: MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING

➤ *Hudson Bay*

- Hudson Bay is the world's largest seasonally ice-covered inland sea.
- The Hudson Bay Consortium is a coordinated effort among communities and stakeholders to work together.
- Eeyou Marine Region Land Claims Agreement covers an area of approximately 61,270 square kilometres in eastern James Bay and southern Hudson Bay– will likely identify marine areas for future protection.



Map adapted from Canadian Geographic
1999

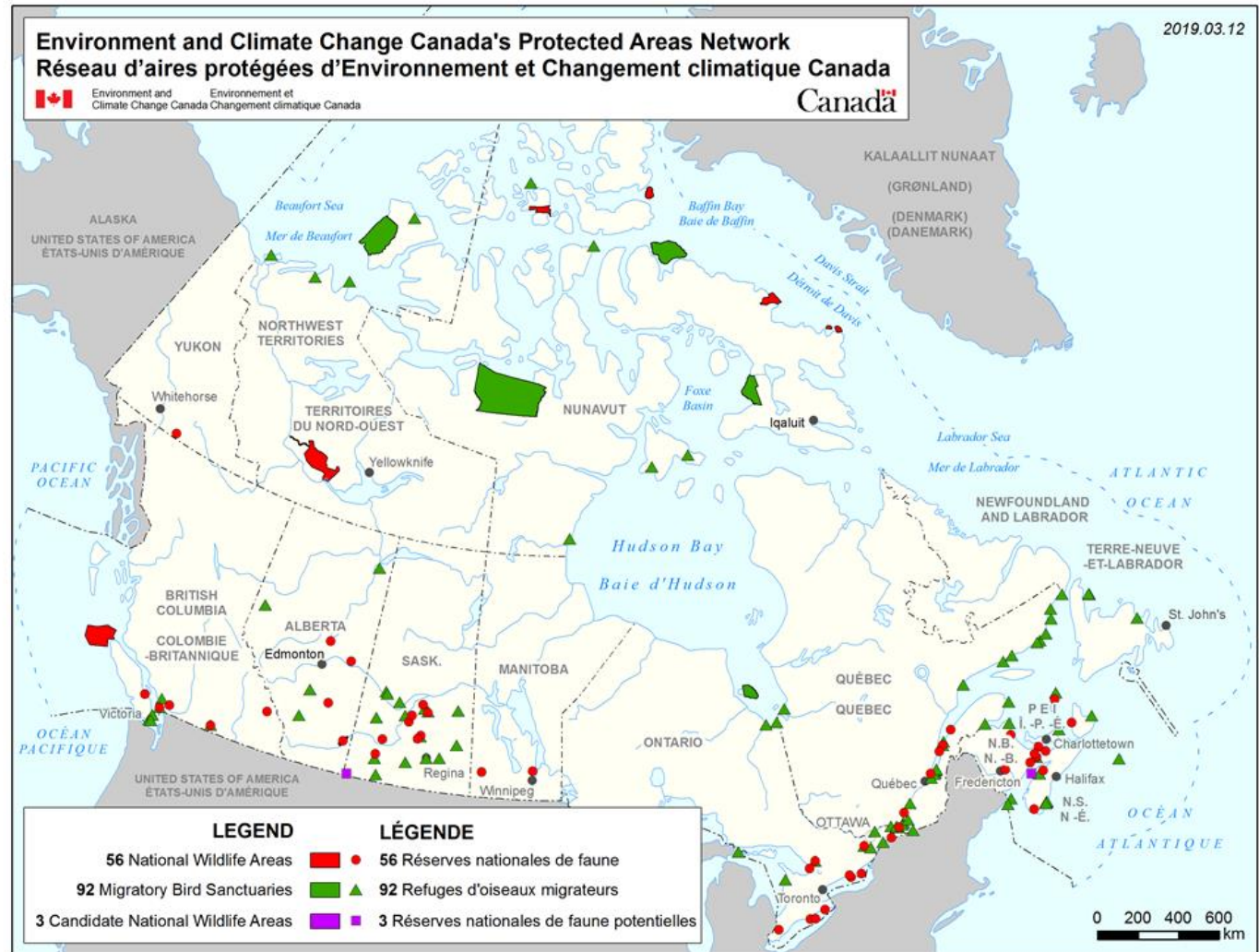
A large flock of birds, likely Arctic Skuas, is captured in flight against a pale, overcast sky. The birds are scattered across the upper two-thirds of the frame, with some in sharp focus and others appearing as smaller silhouettes in the distance. Below the birds, a rugged, rocky shoreline leads to a calm body of water that reflects the sky and the surrounding snow-covered mountains. The mountains in the background are partially covered in snow and appear to be part of a larger, snow-dusted landscape. The overall scene conveys a sense of a vast, natural, and somewhat desolate Arctic environment.

CO-MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE CANADA'S PROTECTED AREAS IN NUNAVUT

Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME) – 4th MPA Workshop
Cambridge Bay, Nunavut, Canada
March 19-21, 2019

ECCC's Terrestrial and Marine Protected Areas: 13.6 million hectares

- 55 National Wildlife Areas
- 92 Migratory Bird Sanctuaries
- 3.1 million hectares of marine habitat
- 10.5 million hectares of lands and freshwater





Scott Islands marine National Wildlife Area



Aboriginal and Treaty Rights in ECCC's Protected Areas



Migratory Bird Monitoring © Kim Jones

Canada Wildlife Act s.2(3)

Migratory Bird Convention Act s.2(2)

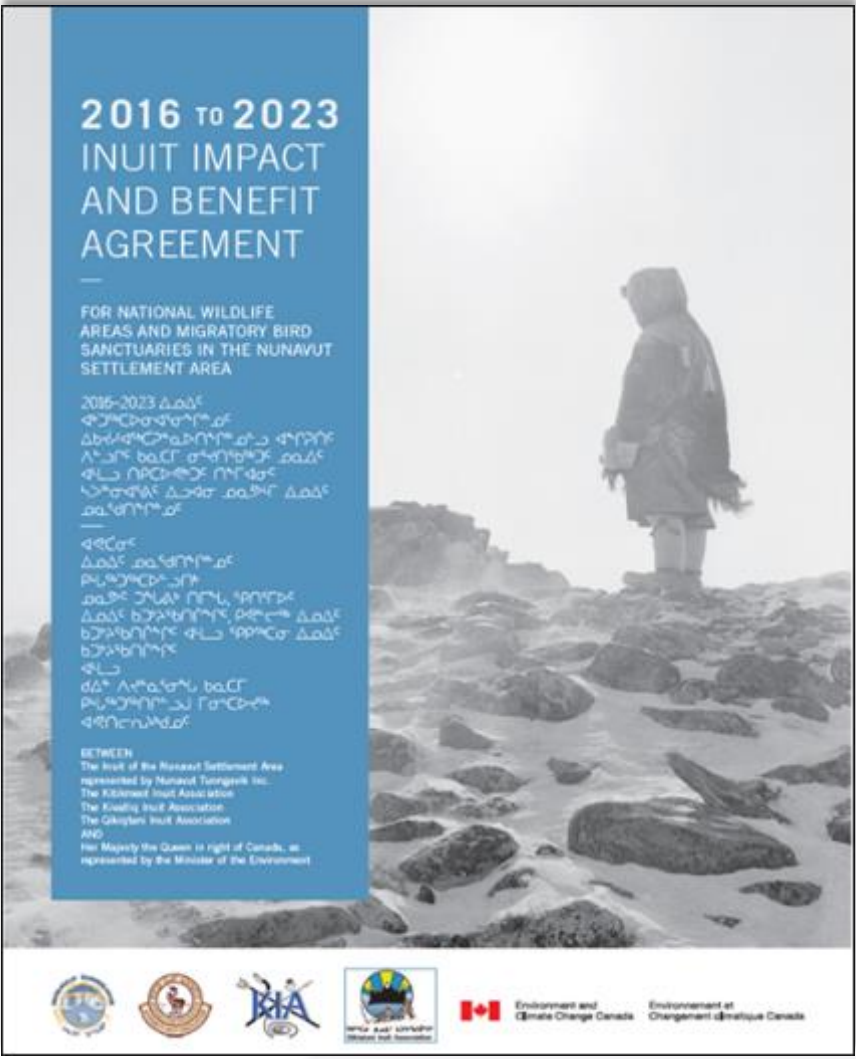
“For greater certainty, nothing in this Act shall be construed so as to abrogate or derogate from any existing aboriginal or treaty rights of the aboriginal peoples of Canada under section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982”

Establishment and management of National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries respect Indigenous rights and traditional practices

- includes access to and traditional harvest within these areas

Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement 2016-2023

- Under the Nunavut Agreement, an IIBA must be negotiated by the responsible agency with the Designated Inuit Organization before the creation of a protected area in the Nunavut Settlement Area (NSA).
- ECCC and Inuit Parties (Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., three Regional Inuit Associations) signed an IIBA for NWA and MBSs in the NSA.
- Key benefits from this Agreement:
 - co-management
 - consideration of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit
 - education and employment (Inuit hiring programs and business opportunities).



Area Co-Management Committees in Nunavut

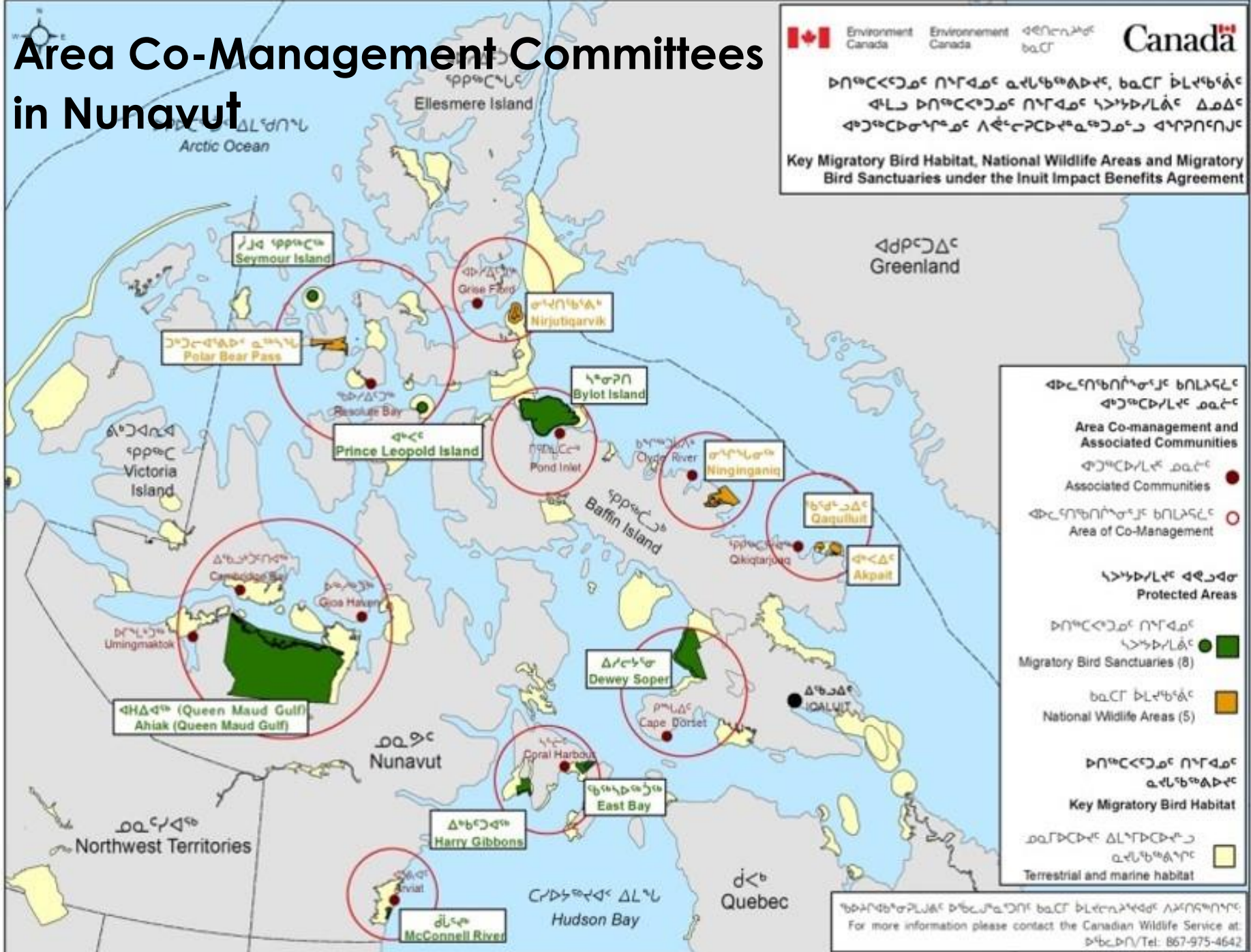


Environment Canada / Environnement Canada / ᐃᐅᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

Canada

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Key Migratory Bird Habitat, National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries under the Inuit Impact Benefits Agreement



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Area Co-management and Associated Communities

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Associated Communities

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Area of Co-Management

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Protected Areas

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Migratory Bird Sanctuaries (8)

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National Wildlife Areas (5)

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Key Migratory Bird Habitat

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Terrestrial and marine habitat

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For more information please contact the Canadian Wildlife Service at:
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What is an Area Co-Management Committee?

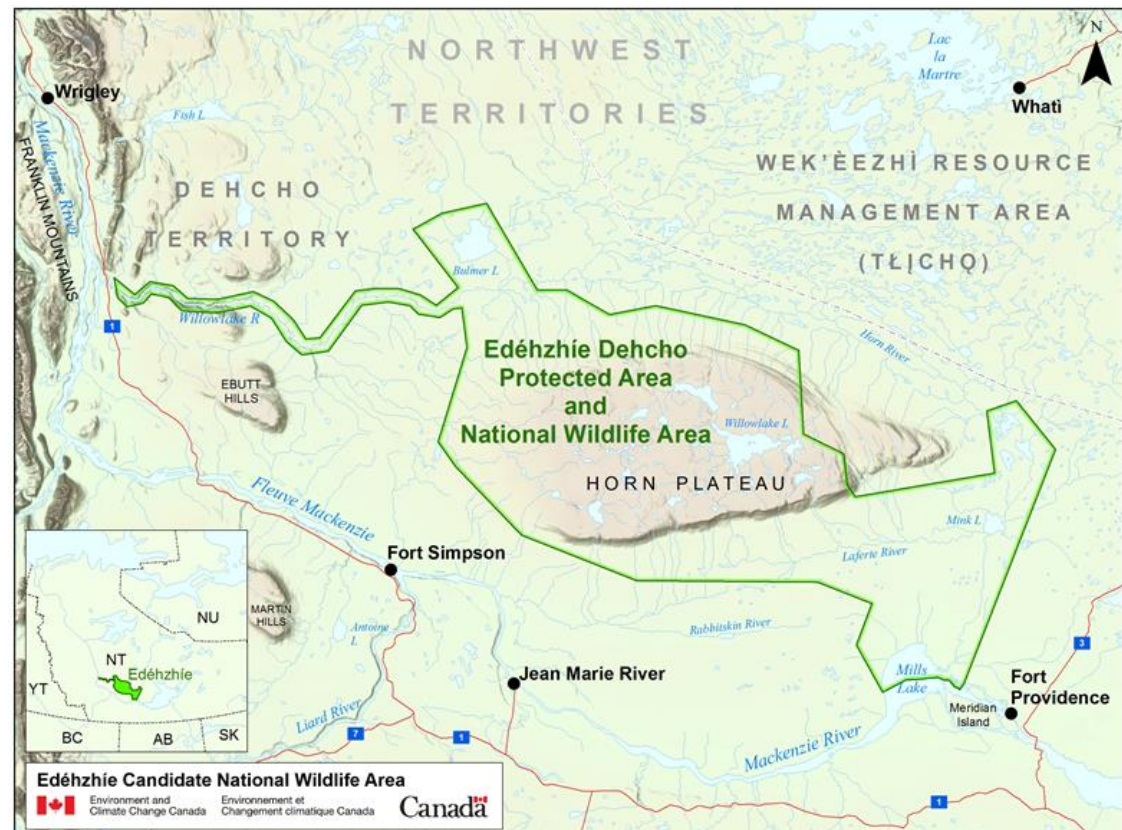
- An advisory committee that makes recommendations to the Environment Minister on all aspects of planning and management of NWAs and MBSs in Nunavut.
- Recommendations are consensus-based or by majority vote.
- Ultimate decision-making and authority remains with Minister.



Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas

“Lands and waters where Indigenous Peoples have the primary role in protecting and conserving ecosystems through Indigenous laws, governance and knowledge systems. Culture and language are the heart and soul of an IPCA” – One With Nature, 2018

- IPCAs generally share three essential elements:
 1. Indigenous-led
 2. Long-term commitment
 3. Highlight Indigenous rights and responsibilities
- May include a spectrum of governance models from co-management to Indigenous-led management



Edézhíe

(eh – day – shae)

A Joint Decision-Making Model



“Being on the land in a Dene way will protect the land”
“The land protects us and we will protect the land”

