

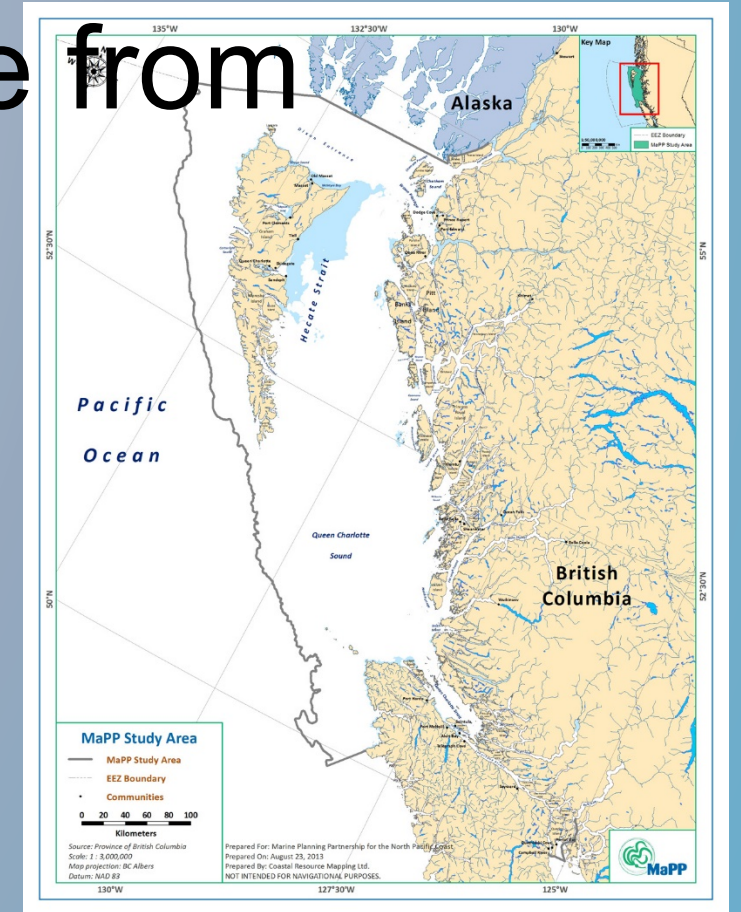
Marine Use Planning



Where did the process come from



- PNCIMA
 - Federal, Provincial, North Coast / Skeena First Nation Stewardship Society and Coastal First Nations (2013)



MaPP

Provincial, Haida Gwaii, North Coast, Central Coast, Northern Vancouver Island (Present for more visit mappocean.org)

What does it do

- 1. Promote improved ocean management decisions based on understanding
 - ecological, cultural and socio-economic characteristics:
 - community and cultural values;
 - future uses and opportunities; and
 - existing management and institutional arrangements.
- 2. Design an integrated marine use plan that :
 - identifies shared values of the area, including environmental, economic, social and cultural values;
 - identifies information gaps and needs; and
 - results in ecosystem-based management.
- 3. Develop institutional arrangements which bring together governments,
 - First Nations, user groups and other interests to enter into agreements on oceans management.
- 4. Contribute to the social, cultural, and economic well-being of First Nations, other coastal communities and stakeholders by identifying viable opportunities and development strategies.

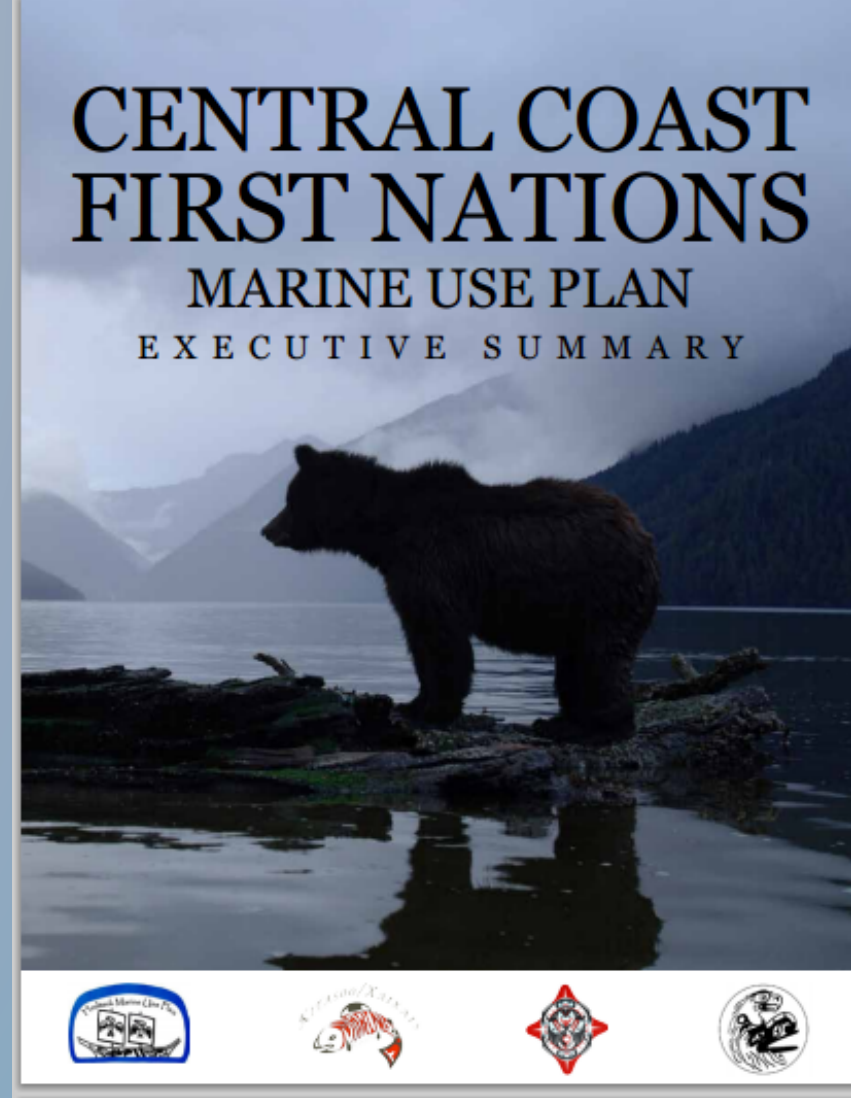


How was it integrated

- Individual Plans
- Central Coast Indigenous Resource Alliance
 - Cross compared
- Brought to other communities
 - Review for consistencies / inconsistencies
- Harmonized into a Central Coast Plan
- Where we didn't agree, that portion went into the individual plans

What were some of the results

- Priority Access to FSC
- Monitoring and Enforcement
- Territorial Economic Based Management
- Bottom Trawling
- Spatial planning
- Aligning industry development with environmental beliefs and interests.
- Waste and Pollution



We would encourage

- Alternative Energy
- Shellfish aquaculture
- Salmon stock management
- More sustainable commercial fisheries
- Marine resource management including sustainable
 - Recreation and tourism
 - Spill response capability
 - Commercial recreation fisheries
 - FSC

Spatial Plan

Central Coast first nations have designed 5 marine zone types and 2 sub-areas to facilitate sustainable resource use in our territories.

- marine sanctuary Zone
 - protects the most sensitive habitats from all extractive human impacts. They may allow for limited impact scientific research and First Nations' FSC use.
- marine Conservancy Zone
 - ensures that the natural integrity and values of an area are protected with the overall goal of enhancing biodiversity, while still providing access to marine resources for local food and FSC purposes as well as non-extractive tourism use.
- Habitat management Zone
 - provides protection for sensitive habitats, while allowing for commercial, recreational and first nation uses that have limited negative impacts on sensitive ecological features.
- Aquaculture Management Areas
 - ensure that high opportunity areas for aquaculture are available as the industry expands in the Central Coast.
- Transportation Corridors
 - provide for the safe and efficient movement of marine vessels while protecting important species and sensitive habitats from the anthropogenic effects of shipping.
- alternative energy areas
 - ensure that high opportunity areas for wind, tidal and wave energy are available as the industry expands on the Central Coast.
- 7. integrated management Zone provides space for all reasonable marine uses.

Challenges

- DFO.
- Securing joint-management agreements with government to give the Central Coast first nations' jurisdiction and governing authority over our marine environment and its resources, which enable revenue and benefit sharing, and provides for equitable First Nations' participation in economic development and capacity building;
- Acquiring specific resource tenures and licences through government negotiation, existing programs, and market buy-back;
- Developing partnerships with industry, environmental organizations and other third parties through memorandums of understanding, and impact-benefit or joint venture agreements;
- Affirming Aboriginal rights and title to our lands and resources through treaty, litigation and other means, as appropriate.