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The Big Picture – what will we do with your recommendations?

National Advisory Panel on MPA Standards

July 8, 2018

Canada

Charlevoix Blueprint, June 15, 2018

Leaders committed at the G7 Summit to:

Support strategies to effectively protect and manage vulnerable areas of our oceans and resources:

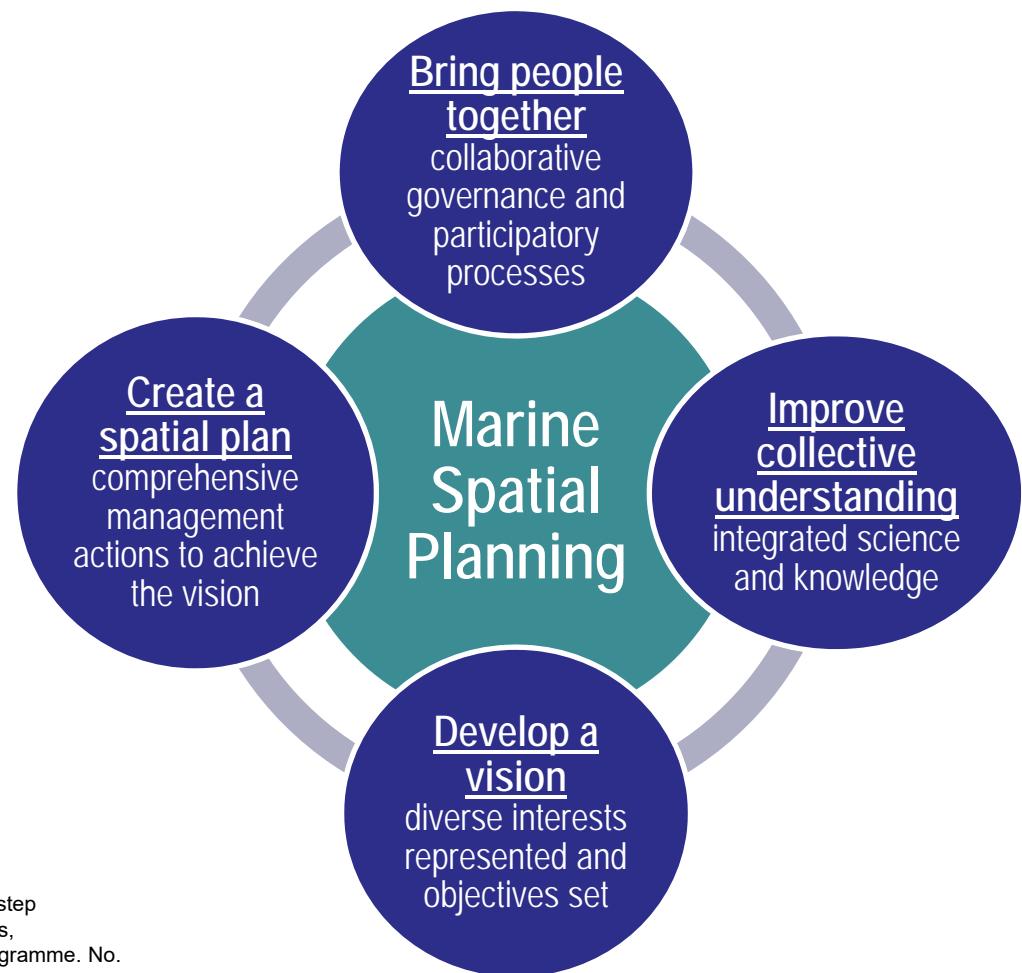
- Advancing efforts beyond the current 2020 Aichi targets including, the establishment of marine protected areas (MPAs) where appropriate and practicable and contribute towards these objectives, the sustainable management of fisheries and the adoption of marine spatial planning processes.

Canada's commitment to better co-manage our oceans

- Minister's mandate commitment: Work with the provinces, territories, Indigenous Peoples, and other stakeholders to better co-manage our three oceans.
 - Marine Spatial Planning is an effective tool to implement this vision and future targets post 2020
- Recall the five-point plan in 2016 to achieve the marine conservation targets:
 - 1) Finish what was started
 - 2) Protect large areas in offshore
 - 3) Establish MPAs in areas under pressure through MPA network planning
 - 4) Continue to identify existing and establish new marine refuges (other effective area-based conservation measures)
 - 5) Support completion of Bill C-55
- Item 3 of the MCT five-point plan (MPA Network Planning) can serve as the conservation element, or “layer” of Marine Spatial Planning

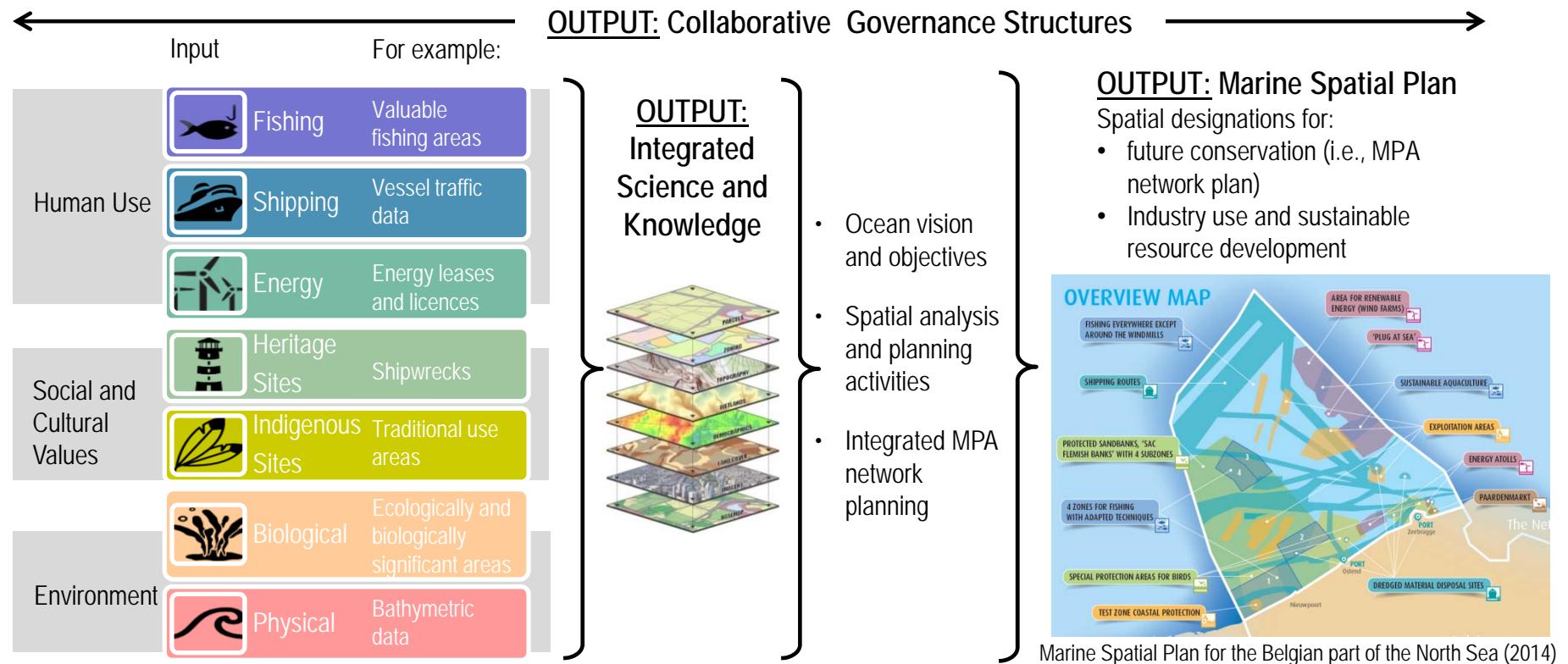
So, what is Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)?

Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) is a collaborative process of allocating the spatial and temporal distribution of human activities in marine areas to achieve ecological, economic, and social objectives¹.



¹Based on Ehler, C. and F. Douvere (2009). Marine Spatial Planning: a step-by-step approach toward ecosystem-based management. IOC Manual and Guides. Paris, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and Man and the Biosphere Programme. No. 53.

MSP - From Governance to Planning: What is the Result?



The case for comprehensive MSP

- Network planning is a form of MSP or zoning for conservation (includes a range of tools that can be employed to fulfill different ecological objectives)
- More comprehensive forms of MSP permit creation of zones for uses (for single or multiple industrial activities) in conjunction with conservation zones – thereby **identifying conservation and development opportunities/priorities in a bioregion**

MSP is being advanced around the world

International commitments:

- 2030 UN Sustainable Development Goals including Goal 14: *conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources*
- European Union Directive 2014/89/EU establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning

Global progress:

- ~65 countries have or are preparing ~140 MSP plans at the national, regional, or local levels¹
- 17 EU countries have adopted or are preparing MSP plans²



Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO Marine Spatial Planning Programme Website

¹ As of June 2017.

² As of August 2017.



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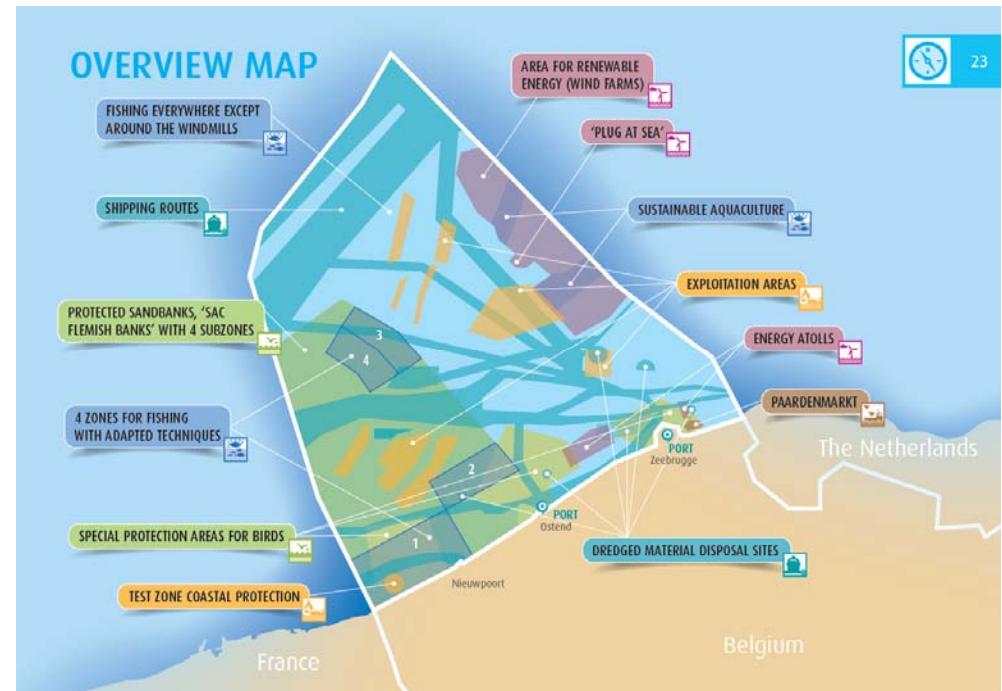
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MSP – Some examples at home and abroad

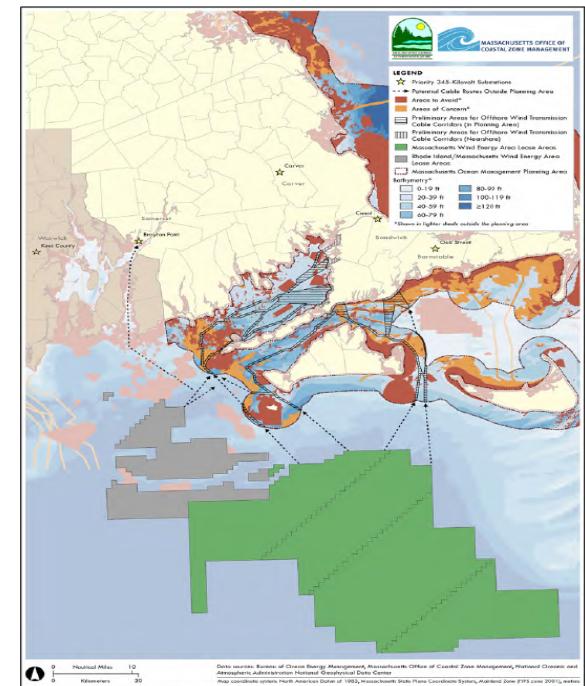
Example 1: Marine Spatial Plan for the Belgian part of the North Sea

- Marine area: ~3,454 km² and one of the most intensively used seas in the world.
- First established a 'Master Plan' in 2005. Following legislative changes, a new legally binding Marine Spatial Plan was adopted in March 2014.
- The plan includes:
 - Inventory of environmental features and current activities and spatial analyses
 - Long-term vision, principles, goals, objectives, and spatial policy choices
 - Management actions, indicators, and targets addressing MPAs and human uses; and
 - Spatial information including maps and GIS coordinates.
- MSP process requires consultation with stakeholders and the plan must be evaluated every 6 years.



Example 2: 2015 Massachusetts Ocean Management Plan

- Marine Area: ~5,549 km² comprising state waters
- The 2015 ocean plan is the first formal amendment to the 2009 ocean plan, which must be reviewed and updated every 5 years.
- The plan includes:
 - Inventory of environmental features and human uses
 - Description of management areas
 - Performance and siting standards for marine activities to protect special, sensitive, or unique natural resources and important existing water-dependent uses
 - Regulations and tools for implementation (e.g., coordinated Project Review)
 - Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
- Decision-making for major projects occurs through sector-specific authorities but project reviews must demonstrate conformance to the ocean plan.



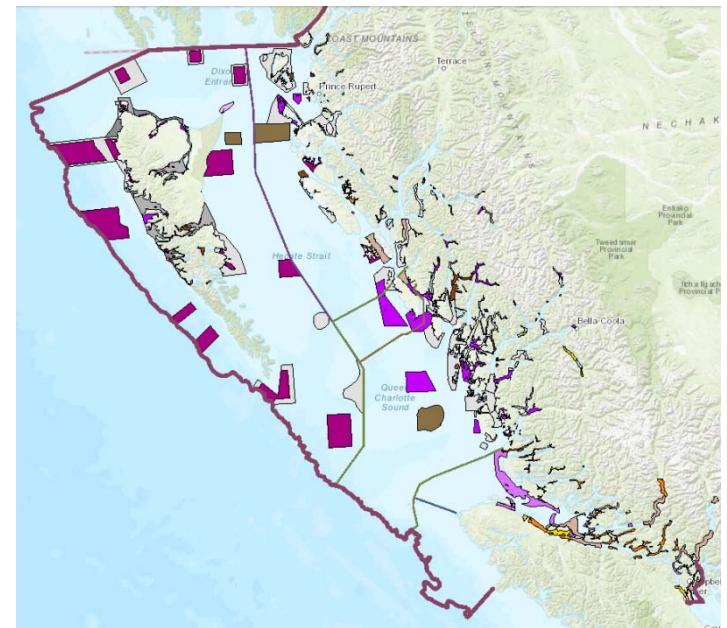
Massachusetts Ocean Management Plan Appendix 5 - Figure 3. Areas to avoid (red); areas of concern (gold); Massachusetts wind energy lease area (green); Rohde Island wind energy lease area (grey)

Example 3: Marine Plan Partnership for Canada's North Pacific Coast (MaPP)

- Marine area: ~102,000 km² along two thirds of British Columbia's north coast
 - Collaboration between the Province of British Columbia and 17 First Nations governments
 - Adopted the ecosystem-based management framework from the Pacific North Coast Integrated Management Area (PNCIMA) initiative

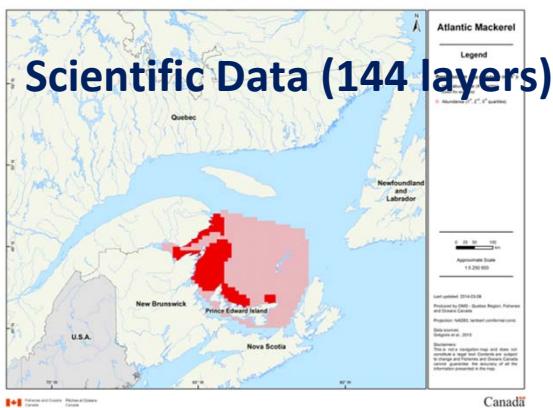


- April 2015
 - May 2016
 - August 2016
 - The plans include:
 - Description of ecological, cultural and socio-economic features
 - Objectives, strategies, and general management direction
 - Zones with recommendations on uses and activities,
 - Implementation, monitoring, review, and amendment information

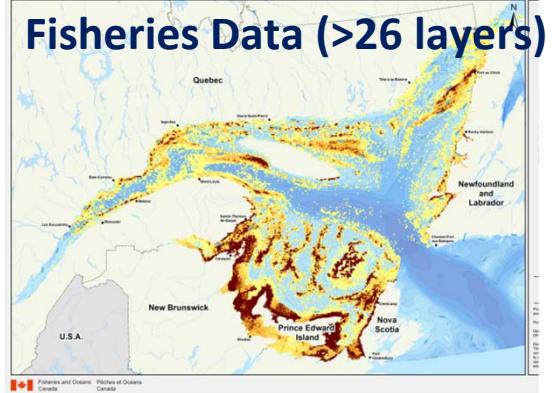
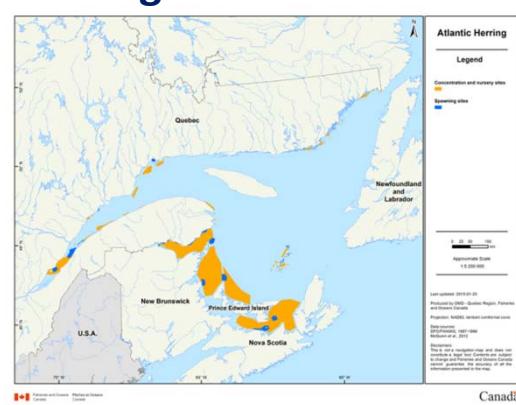


Examples of types of information layers used to inform MPA network design

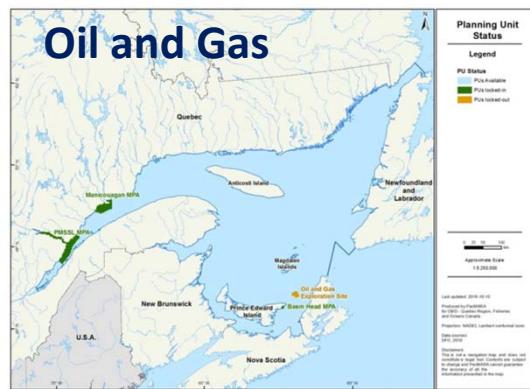
Mackerel



Herring



Oil and Gas



Existing protection measures



Existing Federal MPA Network Tools

- Oceans Act MPAs
- National Marine Conservation Areas (NMCAs)
- National Wildlife Areas (NWAs)
- Marine components of other federal protected areas
- Marine refuges established via licence conditions and variation orders under the Fisheries Act
- Species at Risk Act Critical Habitat

New tools proposed within Bill C-68

- Marine refuges through Biodiversity Protection Regulations (section 43.3)
- Ecologically significant areas (section 35.2)

MSP supports shared decision-making

- Key element: Establishment of collaborative governance mechanisms that enable shared decision making among essential partners
- MSP supports a renewed G2G relationship with Indigenous Peoples and can reduce intergovernmental conflicts to better balance conservation and development needs
- This will help position Canada for success in a post-2020 conservation agenda where demand for space is likely to increase

What does all this mean for the Panel?

- Achieving our 10% marine conservation target is not an end-point; we anticipate new international commitments and targets set for 2030.
- Your work will provide us with a common foundation to communicate a complex landscape of marine conservation tools to Canadians.
- Your recommendations on categories and standards will ultimately help to define the status of each site on the network map, providing clarity and reducing confusion throughout MPA establishment and management.
- Your recommendations on Indigenous approaches and governance will provide important context as Indigenous-led conservation tools emerge that can contribute to biodiversity and to the well-being, vitality and cultural continuity of Indigenous peoples in Canada.