

# Categorization and Standards for Marine Protected Areas

Preliminary Recommendations  
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## About the Wolastoqey Nation in NB

- Technical Consultation Body
- Supports 5 NB Wolastoqey (Maliseet) communities
  - Madawaska
  - Tobique
  - Kingsclear
  - St. Mary's
  - Oromocto
- Span two bioregions
  - Gulf of St. Lawrence
  - Scotian Shelf, including Bay of Fundy



[www.Wolastoqey.ca](http://www.Wolastoqey.ca)

## Outline

1. Application of IUCN categories/standards in Indigenous context
2. IUCN guidelines and Canadian Indigenous Peoples
3. Preliminary recommendations\*

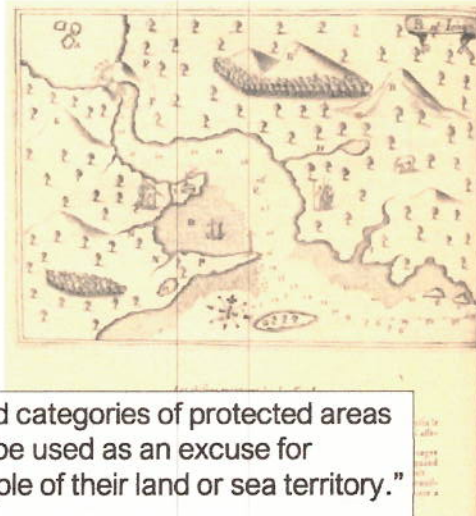
\*Recommendations on IPCAs will be included in our written submission

## Historic displacement of Indigenous Peoples



-- Samuel de Champlain, "R. St. Jehan," 1613 (1604) Library and Archives Canada, e010764740. Image of Etchemin (Wolastoqey) town Ouigoudi.

## Historic displacement of Indigenous Peoples



“The definition and categories of protected areas should not be used as an excuse for dispossessing people of their land or sea territory.”

-Day et al. 2012, p. 15

Image of Etchemin (Wolastoqey) town Ouïgoudi.

) Library

## IUCN Categories and Indigenous Peoples

Day et al. 2012

### Category I-b

“in some circumstances, sustainable resource use by indigenous people to conserve their traditional spiritual and cultural values, **provided this is done in accordance with cultural tradition.**”

### Category II

“[T]ake into account the **needs** of indigenous people and local communities, including **subsistence** resource use, in so far as these will not adversely affect the primary management objective”

### Category III

“...sustainable resource use by indigenous people to conserve their traditional spiritual and cultural values may be compatible, **provided this is done in accordance with cultural tradition**”

### Category VI

“To promote low-level and sustainable use of natural resources considering ecological, economic and social dimensions”

Compatibility of fishing/collecting activities in different management categories – preliminary. Adapted from Day *et al.* 2012

IUCN category	Long term and sustainable local fishing/collecting practices	Recreational fishing/collecting	Traditional fishing/collecting	Collection for research
Ia	No	No	No	No*
Ib	No	No	Yes**	Yes
II	No	No	Yes**	Yes
III	No	No	Yes**	Yes
IV	Variable#	Variable#	Yes	Yes
V	Yes#	Yes#	Yes	Yes
VI	Yes#	Yes#	Yes	Yes

\*If not possible elsewhere

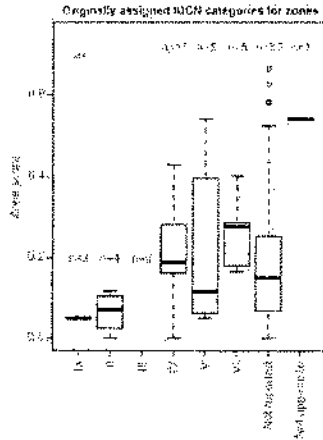
\*\*Limited quotas for "traditional, ceremonial or subsistence purposes. Not for commercial sale or trade

#Dependent on MPA objectives

## IUCN Categories and Indigenous Peoples

- FSC and moderate livelihood fishery issues unresolved
  - Use of communal-commercial catch for FSC
  - Where do food fisheries count? =subsistence?
- Values, species, and methods evolve
  - Rights must be affirmed in a contemporary form
- Access vs. meaningful access
- MPAs with community support are more successful

## IUCN Guidelines - Issues



- Miscategorization (Horta e Costa et al. 2016)
- "All or nothing" approach
- Ignores "realized" protection
- Ignores regional conservation context
- Ignores connectivity

## Preliminary Recommendations

### 1. Rights-based Indigenous fisheries must be supported

- IPCAs or other MPAs
- Consistency with IUCN categories is unclear in Canadian context
- Must allow meaningful practice of rights
- Must allow for the evolution of methods, species mix
- Will enhance community buy-in, provide better protection
- FPIC should be a requirement for any no-take classification

## Preliminary Recommendations

### 2. Connectivity, cumulative effects should be considered in classification

- MPAs don't exist in a vacuum
- Focus on "no-take" creates conflict
- Poorly connected MPAs provide little protection, even if "no-take"
- MPAs that ignore cumulative effects in surrounding ocean will be ineffective (e.g. *Agard, Notarbartolo di Sciara & Christie 2011*)
- Displacement of activity from MPAs can negatively impact unprotected areas

## Preliminary Recommendations

### 3. Consider regulation-based classification (e.g. *Horta e Costa et al. 2016*) or outcome-based classification

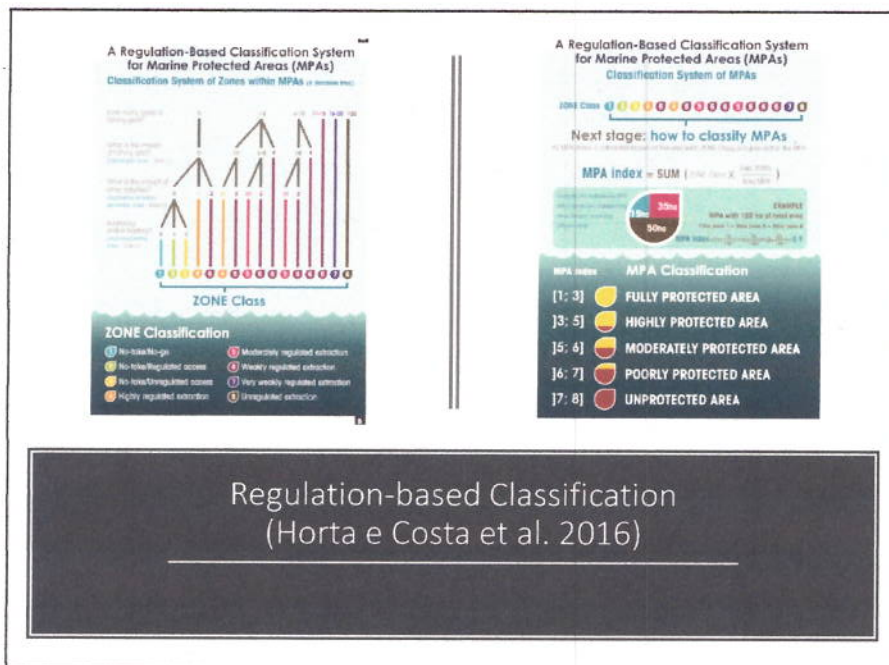
- Potentially more transparent, accurate
- Complementary to IUCN Classification
- Allows more flexibility in planning and achieving goals
- Focus is on cumulative impacts, not "all or nothing"
- Could better accommodate rights-based access for Indigenous Peoples.

## References

Agardi T., Notarbartolo di Sciara G. & P. Christie, 2011. Mind the gap: Addressing the shortcomings of marine protected areas through large scale marine spatial planning. *Marine Policy* 35: 226-232.

Day J., Dudley N., Hockings M., Holmes G., Laffoley D., Stolton S. & S. Wells, 2012. Guidelines for applying the IUCN Protected Area Management Categories to Marine Protected Areas. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. 36pp.

Horta e Costa B., Claudet J., Franco G., Erzini K., Caro A. & E.J. Gonçalves, 2016. A regulation-based classification system for Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). *Marine Policy* 72: 192-198.



Regulation-based Classification  
(Horta e Costa et al. 2016)