DRAFT: Toward a Shared Strategy for Marine Ecosystem-Based Management in British Columbia - Logic Model

Draft Vision:

Effective Implementation of Marine Ecosystem-Based Management on British Columbia's Coast.

DRAFT PRINCIPLES*:

- Maintains and restores the structure and function of ecosystems while recognizing that ecosystems change over time.
- Is place-based but takes into consideration multiple temporal and spatial scales.
- Human communities and economies are sustained within the context of healthy and resilient ecosystems.
- 4. Ecosystem and human interactions are understood as part of complex, dynamic, socio-ecological systems.
- 5. Acknowledges interconnectedness
- among systems, such as between air, land, and sea.
- 6. Is precautionary.
- 7. Is fair and strives for equitable opportunities for all interests through a collaborative, participatory process.
- 8. Is purposeful and adaptive, based on
- monitoring and accountability against objectives.
- Recognizes that we cannot know everything, engages the "best" available knowledge, including science and traditional, intergenerational knowledge.
- 10. Strives for long-term intergenerational benefits.
- 11. Recognizes aboriginal rights and title.
- Aims for long-term sustainable local use while recognizing global responsibility.

ISSUES, BARRIERS & OPPORTUNITIES

RESOURCES

STRATEGIC ACTIONS

MID-TERM OUTCOMES (2015)

LONG-TERMOUTCOMES/ IMPACTS (2035)

Issues & Barriers:

- No shared vision misconception that EBM would be funded by governments
- Jurisdictional issues misalignment of Federal and Provincial departments, First Nations; disconnect between various planning processes, fragmented /conflicting policy
- Resourcing alignment of resources with priorities; duplication of effort; organizations working at cross purposes
- Lack of EBM Framework for BC challenges with the inherent complexity; hard to get people to engage; no common terminology; outcomes of adopting EBM not clear
- No effective collaborative management structure
- Misalignment amongst stakeholders; difficult to involve stakeholders meaningfully
- Low level of trust regarding processes, information sharing and lack of transparency
- · Lack of political will fish don't vote
- · Difficult to galvanize support
- Win / lose perception no buy-in to collective investment for common good

Opportunities:

- Streamlining of legislation, regulation, policy
- Alternative ways to address the EBM resourcing gaps
- Financial and tax incentives for alignment with EBM
- Retargeting of science to support applied ocean management
- Market incentives for EBM-traceable fisheries
- Create a 'green marine' for west coast
- Leveraging provincial experience in terrestrial EBM
- · Monitoring technology and know how
- Leveraging current international agreements for addressing oceans issues; international funding programs and foundations; international science, research, expertise and technology; current international relationships to benefit BC at many levels
- Identifying a suite of tools and methods that will enable key aspects of marine EBM in BC
- Leveraging what we already have by creating a mechanism to share the information and knowledge resources across jurisdictions and stakeholders

Existing or evolving strategies

- Governance, management and coordination bodies
- EBM governance
- Financial and other resource support
- Capacity in people, know how and partnerships, associations
- Marine information and knowledge resources
- International agreements and protocols
- Established network elements
- Support organizations, systems and tools

Strategy / Planning:

- Complete current assessment of EBM activities leveraging past work
- Co-create an Outcome Map (Strategy Roadmap) for EBM in BC
- Develop quantitative return on investment / cost-benefit analyses to identify efficiencies and benefits to society, industry & the environment
- Develop a shared strategic plan based on the Outcome Map that parties can endorse, and identify actions to deliver

Governance / Institutional:

- Explore options for shared governance to coordinate EBM planning
- Establish and staff a non-partisan shared, trusted information and knowledge brokering service

Sustaining Funding for Collaborative Activities:

- Identify and capitalize on collaborative opportunities for pooled funding for outcomes that are common
- Identify and act on collaborative funding opportunities for research, science, analysis, planning and monitoring

Capacity Building:

- Continue to identify skill and knowledge gaps; develop capacity for training, mentoring and outreach support
- Design and create an EBM tool suite for BC working with analysts, planners and researchers locally and internationally
- Create and act on a coordinated, integrated and interdisciplinary science and research agenda for marine EBM

Research, Knowledge and Information Gathering:

- Undertake inventory of marine EBM activities in BC
- Document and leverage lessons learned from coastal and terrestrial initiatives in BC and other jurisdictions to inform EBM
- Prioritize and begin to fill critical gaps in data / information

Communications:

- Develop a Communication Strategy for gathering and sharing case studies, best practices and success stories
- Work with targeted communities to build broad support for marine EBM
- Establish a formal relationship with existing efforts to pilot components of marine EBM, demonstate opportunities and value, and test new tools and methods, building on existing processes like PNCIMA, West Coast Aquatic, Gwaii Haanas NMCA, and others

- Shared vision and common principles
- Strengthened government (Federal, Provincial, First Nations and local) commitment to act on common management strategies and goals
- Progress on rationalizing legislation, harmonizing policy and streamlining regulation
- Effective adaptive management supported by monitoring and assessment
- Greater investment certainty for industry, governments, foundations, etc.
- A knowledge economy built around EBM
- Increased trade opportunities with fewer market boycotts
- International recognition of BC as a leader in demonstrating marine EBM policy and practices
- Demonstrated progress on common international management strategies and goals for shared ecosystems (e.g., Pacific Coast Collaborative)
- Strengthens Canada's ability to comply with international obligations (e.g., IUCN, Convention on Biodiversity, UNCLOS, ECA, etc.)
- Tangible progress on attributing full value to ecosystem services (e.g., regulation of climate, maintenance and regulation of habitat, waste absorption)
- Deeper understanding of ecosystem functions and structure
- Richer body of shared knowledge with more effective access
- Effective and collaborative management mechanism including community-driven resource decision-making
- Powerful examples of integrated ocean planning and management (all sectors)

- A culture of stewardship and responsibility is established
- Healthy communities with sustainable employment and thriving culture
- Healthy oceans resulting in improved well-being, and a higher quality of life
- Long-term economic prosperity
- Viable green-based economy
- No gap in quality of life between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples
- Net sequestration of carbon
- Increased resilience to relentless change