



**PROJECT
FOSTERING THE
DEVELOPMENT OF
AN INDIGENOUS
REFLECTION AND
VISION REGARDING
MARINE PLANNING
AND CONSERVATION
INITIATIVES**

**Technical sheet for the Marine
Protected Areas (MPAs) topic.**




The objective of this sheet is to support and fuel the reflection of the First Nations as well as the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) in the context of this project. DFO, and more specifically its Marine Planning and Conservation Division (MPCD), Quebec region, is the partner department for this project.

As a reminder, the objective of this project is to allow the communities concerned by the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence Bioregion to develop a reflection and vision on the topics of marine planning and conservation, in preparation for the discussions with the Government of Canada on these topics.

This sheet is a working document which aims to shed some light on the topics of “identification and establishment of conservation sites” and “co-management of marine protected areas” which are grouped here under “marine protected areas (MPAs)”.

This technical sheet was produced in March 2021 by the First Nations of Quebec and Labrador Sustainable Development Institute (FNQLSDI) with the contribution of the Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society, Quebec chapter (SNAP-Québec). The content of this technical sheet was revised and updated in February 2022.



TECHNICAL SHEET FOR THE MARINE PROTECTED AREAs (MPAS) TOPIC

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Section 1.

Description of the topic

1.1 MPA: concept definition

An MPA is “a clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated, and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values¹.”

This definition from the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is adopted by DFO and the Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques (MELCC).

An **MPA is a generic term**, which encompasses different legal statuses and management methods (for example: marine protected area under the Oceans Act, marine reserve, etc.). Whatever the specific conservation status of a marine area, for it to be qualified as an MPA within the meaning of the IUCN, it must meet the “[Guidelines for Applying the IUCN Protected Area Management Categories to Marine Protected Areas](#)” and, above all, focus on the **conservation of nature as a primary and priority objective**.

1.2 Key elements to consider in the MPA topic

Element 1 - MPAs, OECMs, networks and other marine management measures

MPAs vs. OECMs

By providing more flexibility in the conservation objectives to be targeted and the measures to be put in place, Other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) are a tool that, along with MPAs, contributes to achieving conservation targets for Canada's marine spaces. The federal government is using the following definition that was adopted at the 2018 United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD):

«a geographically defined area, other than a protected area, that is governed and managed to achieve long-term positive and sustainable outcomes for the in situ conservation of biodiversity, with associated ecosystem functions and services and, where appropriate, locally relevant cultural, spiritual, socioeconomic and other values.²¹»

In Canada, marine OECMs must also meet 5 criterias that are aligned with CBD guidance and the 2016 Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) interim guidance²² :

1. Clear definition of geographic location
2. Conservation or stock management objectives
3. Presence of ecological components of interest
4. Long-term implementation
5. Effective conservation of ecological components of interest

This guidance will be updated to reflect the 2018 CBD guidance and the 2019 OECM protection standard. To date, only marine refuges qualify as OECMs in Canada, allowing them to be counted toward marine conservation goals. Marine refuges are fisheries management measures established under the DFO *Fisheries Act*. Currently in Quebec, the federal government has established 14 marine refuges, 10 of which target the protection of corals and cold water sponges in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Unlike the federal government, the Quebec government does not recognize OECMs for the achievement of its marine conservation objectives. Recent amendments to the *Natural Heritage Conservation Act* (NHCA) in 2021 mention the recognition of other effective conservation measures. However, the government has not yet legally defined how this measure will apply under the NHCA.

Towards conservation networks

Moreover, the importance of creating conservation networks made up of MPAs and OECMs has been recognized for many years². Such networks make it possible to ensure representativeness of the different ecosystems, structural and functional connectivity between the different protected areas, redundancy of protected elements, all of this to ensure, among other things, the resilience of ecosystems, communities and our oceans more generally.

Other marine environment management tools

Along with the creation of conservation networks, many dynamic management tools are currently being deployed across the St. Lawrence. These can be regulatory or voluntary and apply to a variety of activities, including commercial shipping, fishing and marine mammal watching. Since many marine species move great distances, static conservation tools, even in the form of networks, cannot fully address all of the issues that affect them. Furthermore, many activities taking place outside MPAs or OECMs have impacts within their boundaries. It is therefore essential to ensure sound management of marine environments in their entirety.

Element 2 - The main steps in setting up an MPA vs. the roles and responsibilities of First Nations for each of them

The steps

1. Identification of potential sites
2. Ecological or biophysical, social, cultural and economic assessment (data collection)
3. Development of the regulatory intent (conservation objectives, regulatory measures, limits and selection of authorized activities), followed by public consultations and First Nations consultations*
4. Regulatory process and designation
5. Area management (includes the framework for management and monitoring activities to achieve conservation objectives)

*Unlike the general public, First Nations play a central role in marine conservation as rights holders and not as stakeholders³. In its 2018 report, the National Advisory Panel on Marine Protected Area Standards recommended to DFO that “the government recognize the importance of Indigenous peoples’ roles as **full partners in all aspects of design, management, and decision-making** around marine protected areas, Indigenous Protected Areas, and other effective area-based conservation measures”³.

If the First Nations so desire and if they have the means, they could exercise a role and hold responsibilities for each of the steps presented above.

The MPCD wishes to know how the First Nations want to participate in the MPA processes.

The MPCD puts forward the concept of MPA co-management, without clearly defining it and without specifying whether this only applies to step 5 presented above.

WARNING: GOVERNANCE VS MANAGEMENT

Warning: Caution is required when using concepts such as co-management, because it can have as many meanings as there are people who use it. It must therefore be defined when it is used, while specifying the specific roles and responsibilities being referred to. The same goes for the concept of governance. The following definition offers some clarifications:

« **Governance** is about who makes decisions, how they are made and who ensures that they are implemented; this includes decisions on the objectives and means of management. An institution or entity is held responsible for exercising authority and power.

In contrast, **management** refers to what is done on the given territory to achieve the specific management objectives; thus this includes all the activities or means that are carried out⁴.



Section 2.

Portrait of the situation

2.1 Current situation

2.1.1 The political, legislative and regulatory framework of the MPAs in the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence

Since the entry into force of the Canada-Quebec Collaborative Agreement to Establish a Network of Marine Protected Areas in Quebec (hereinafter Agreement), in March 2018, **the governance of the province's MPAs has generally been shared between the Government of Canada and the Government of Quebec through the Canada-Quebec Bilateral Group on MPAs (GBAMP), a group co-chaired by both Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) and the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MELCC).** Several government authorities are involved in the Agreement. At the federal level, Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) and the Parks Canada Agency (PCA), and at the provincial level, the Ministries of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPAQ), Forests, Wildlife and Parks (MFWP) and Energy and Natural Resources (MENR).

In doing so, without ceding or renouncing their respective powers, rights, authorities or jurisdictions, these parties undertake to collaborate in the selection, planning and implementation of MPA projects.

According to the terms and conditions of the Agreement, the GBAMP is responsible, among other things:

- for planning the development of MPA networks,
- issuing recommendations for the selection of MPA projects, their legal status, the announcement of their designation or their establishment
- and ensuring the cooperation of the departments and agencies not signatory to the Agreement concerned by the MPA project⁵.



In Canada, the federal government recognizes 4 protected area statuses dedicated to marine environments:

marine protected areas under the Oceans Act, national marine conservation areas, marine national wildlife areas and marine parks.

However, several other protected area statuses with marine components are also counted as MPAs by the federal government (national parks, migratory bird sanctuaries and national wildlife areas)⁶.

In Quebec, the provincial government recognizes 4 protected area statuses dedicated to marine environment:

(proposed) aquatic reserves, marine reserves, threatened or vulnerable wildlife species habitats, and marine parks.

In some cases, the St. Lawrence MPAs can have dual status. For example, the Banc-des-Américains is a **marine protected area under the Oceans Act** and is on its way to becoming a **marine reserve**. Otherwise, MPAs can be established under mirror laws as is the case for the Saguenay – St. Lawrence Marine Park.

Summary table: The legal forms allowing for the creation of MPAs

Status	Enabling legislation	Responsible authority
Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)	<i>Oceans Act</i>	DFO
National Marine Conservation Areas (NMCAs)*	<i>Canada National Marine Conservation Areas Act</i>	PCA (Minister of Environment)
Marine National Wildlife Areas (Marine NWAs)	<i>Canada Wildlife Act</i>	ECCC
Marine Park	<i>Ad hoc laws</i>	PCA and MFFP
Marine Reserves	<i>Natural Heritage Conservation Act</i>	MELCC
Threatened or Vulnerable Wildlife Species Habitats	<i>Act Respecting the Conservation and Development of Wildlife</i>	MFFP

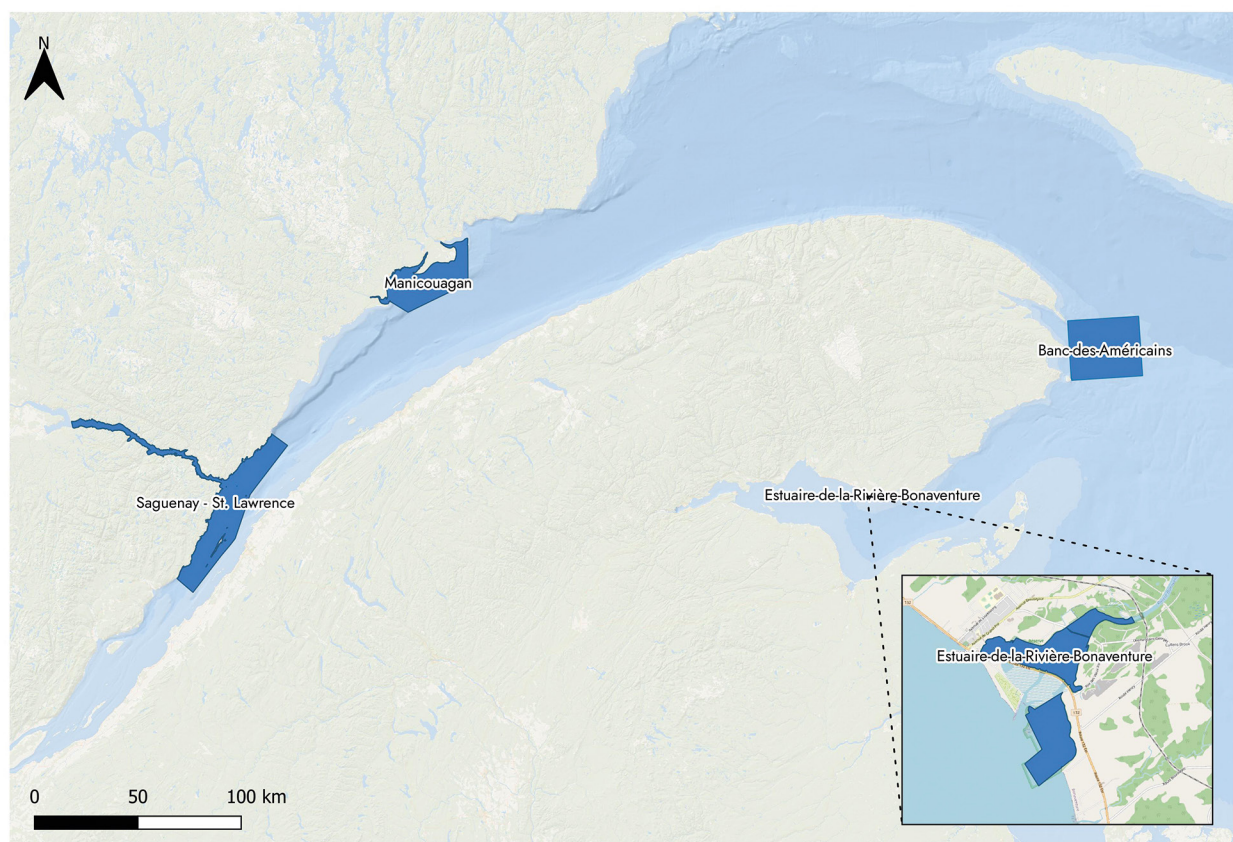
* In practice, true NMCAs (therefore marine protected areas established under the Canada National Marine Conservation Areas Act) cannot be created in the Estuary of St. Lawrence. Indeed, for the Government of Canada to be able to create an NMCA, it must be the owner of the seabed⁸. However, in Quebec, the seabed up to the western tip of Anticosti is part of the “domain of the state”.

Recently, Quebec deployed administrative measures in marine environments to protect certain sites from mining, oil and gas activities, the exploitation of hydraulic power and the commercial or industrial production of electricity. These measures were established under the status of territorial **reserves for protected areas purposes (TRPAPs)** in the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence. Since these TRPAPs are only administrative measures, it will eventually be necessary to give them a permanent legal status. Thus, under the Natural Heritage Conservation Act (NHCA), revised in February 2021, these TRPAPs are expected to become marine reserves⁷.

2.1.2 MPAs already established in the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence

Currently, the St. Lawrence has 4 MPAs, recognized by the federal government, the provincial government or jointly. These are the Saguenay – St. Lawrence Marine Park (SSLMP), the Estuaire-de-la-rivière-de-Bonaventure Aquatic Reserve, the projected Manicouagan Aquatic Reserve and the Marine Protected Area and TRPAP of the Banc-des-Américains⁷.

The MPAs recognized in the St. Lawrence



Map produced by SNAP-Québec in March 2021.
Sources ESRI (2021), MELCC (2021)

LEGEND

MPAs in the St. Lawrence

Section 2.

Portrait de la situation

2.2 Upcoming changes and next steps

2.2.1 MPA projects for the Estuary and Gulf

The Estuary of the St. Lawrence project has been in development since 1998⁹. In addition to establishing a physical link between the SSLMP and the projected Manicouagan Aquatic Reserve, this project was designed to address three conservation priorities:

- **the protection of marine mammals that visit or live in the estuary and their habitats (particularly the resident population of St. Lawrence belugas, as well as blue whales and fin whales),**
- **marine mammal prey species at risk,**
- **the protection of species at risk and their habitats (lake sturgeon, Atlantic sturgeon, American shad and the St. Lawrence striped bass population).**

Today, the protection of certain fish species in a precarious situation, as well as their habitats, is also part of the conservation objectives of this project¹⁰.

The Estuary project includes 7 sectors recognized as TRPAPs in Quebec:

- **Isle-aux-Grues,**
- **Central Estuary Area,**
- **Kamouraska,**
- **Des Basques,**
- **Haute-Côte-Nord,**
- **Matane-Les Méchins and**
- **upstream of the Saguenay Fjord⁷.**

It must be noted that currently, all of those sectors, excepted for the upstream of the Saguenay Fjord, are recognized as TRPAPs in Quebec.

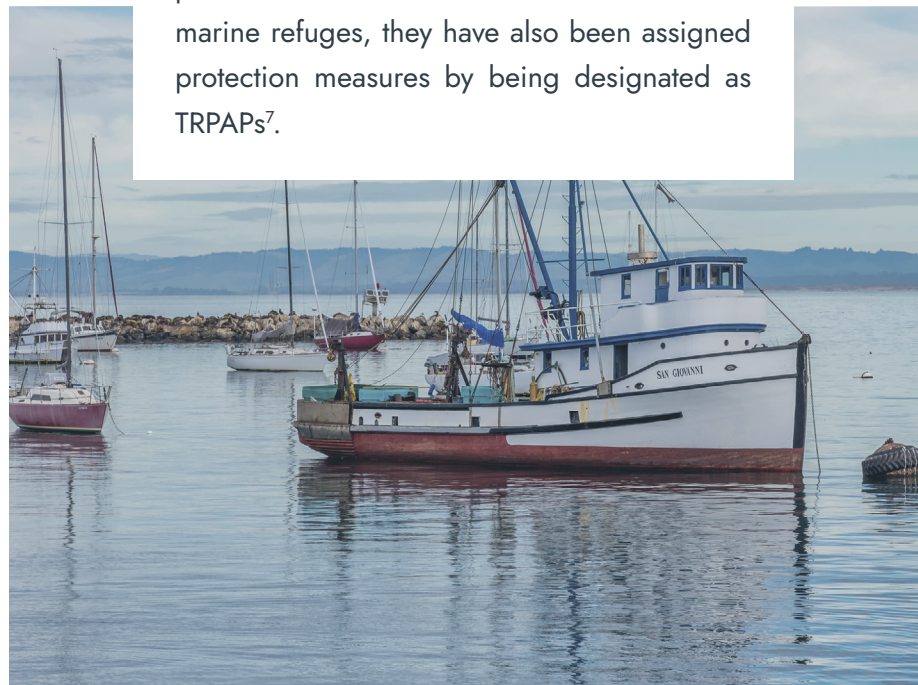
Initiated by DFO as part of the Coral and Sponge Conservation Strategy for Eastern Canada (2015)¹¹, the Northern Gulf of St. Lawrence Project was primarily designed to protect cold-water corals and sponges. To do this, in December 2017, DFO created 11 marine refuges. Consequently, it was prohibited to fish with bottom-contacting gear (dredges, bottom trawl, traps, bottom longline, etc.) within these marine refuges¹². In addition to fishing with bottom gears, the assessment of anthropogenic activities in marine refuges is done on a case-by-case basis. Considered OECMs by the federal government, these marine refuges were counted towards the achievement of the Canada Target 1 Challenge (Aichi Target 11) which consisted of protecting 10% of the country's coastal and marine areas by 2020¹³.

The Northern Gulf Project is currently made up of 10 of the 11 marine refuges created in 2017 by DFO:

- Anticosti-East,
- Bennett Bank,
- Parent Bank,
- Central Gulf,
- West Honguedo,
- East Honguedo,
- Jacques-Cartier,
- the Slope of Magdalen Shallows,
- Beaugé Bank
- and Southeast Anticosti¹⁰.

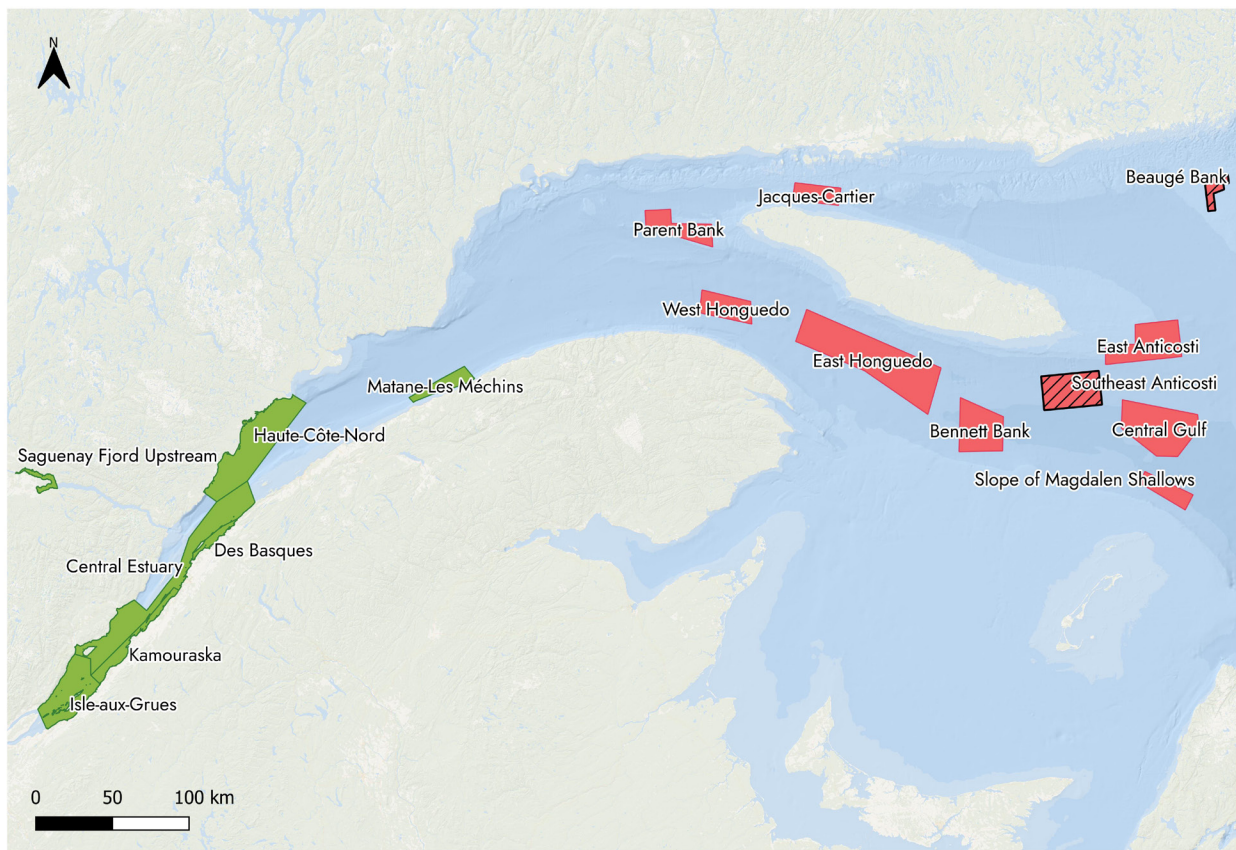
The Beaugé Bank and Southeast Anticosti sectors are proposed by the Quebec government. They are therefore also part of the sites of ecological interest under discussion at GBAMP²³.

Since December 2020, in addition to the protection measures established within these marine refuges, they have also been assigned protection measures by being designated as TRPAPs⁷.



In the event that these projects become legally designated MPAs, new conservation measures will have to be implemented in accordance with the minimum protection standards for MPAs as defined by Government of Canada, regardless of whether the MPA originated with DFO, ECCC or PCA since 2019. In doing so, bottom trawling, dumping, mining, and oil and gas activities will be prohibited within their boundaries. It must be noted that “bottom-contacting gear for Indigenous food, social, and ceremonial purposes and for scientific research purposes will be allowed within MPA where it does not pose a significant risk to the MPA’s conservation objectives”¹⁴.

The Estuary of the St. Lawrence and the Northern Gulf of St. Lawrence MPAs projects



Map produced by SNAP-Québec in February 2022.
Sources ESRI (2021), MELCC (2021), MPO (2021)

LÉGENDE

- Estuary of the St. Lawrence project
- Northern Gulf of St. Lawrence project
- Areas included in the provincial version of the project

2.2.2 Engagement and consultation stages for Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence projects

No date has yet been confirmed for the start of engagement on these projects.

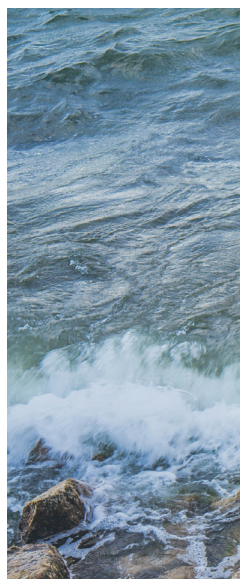
In addition, the GBAMP work plan, including updates on the projects presented to First Nations in June 2019 in Quebec City, are apparently underway, but not ready to be shared.

Note that during this meeting in June 2019, the GBAMP indicated to the First Nations that the next steps would be as follows:

Engagement (discussions) with the First Nations and stakeholders concerned regarding the **boundaries of the projects** and the **conservation measures.**

Consultation on specific projects, including **conservation priorities, boundaries and conservation measures.**

***It should also be noted that the GBAMP indicated that the First Nations and the stakeholders concerned would have the opportunity to make comments and recommendations throughout the process.**



REFLECTION:

MPCD offers First Nations, if they so desire, the opportunity to establish a participation platform (e.g., round table, community of practice, etc.). This type of platform would allow for regular exchanges between First Nations communities and organizations and DFO (and potentially other departments). **Perhaps this could represent an opportunity for regular exchanges with the GBAMP.**

Section 3.

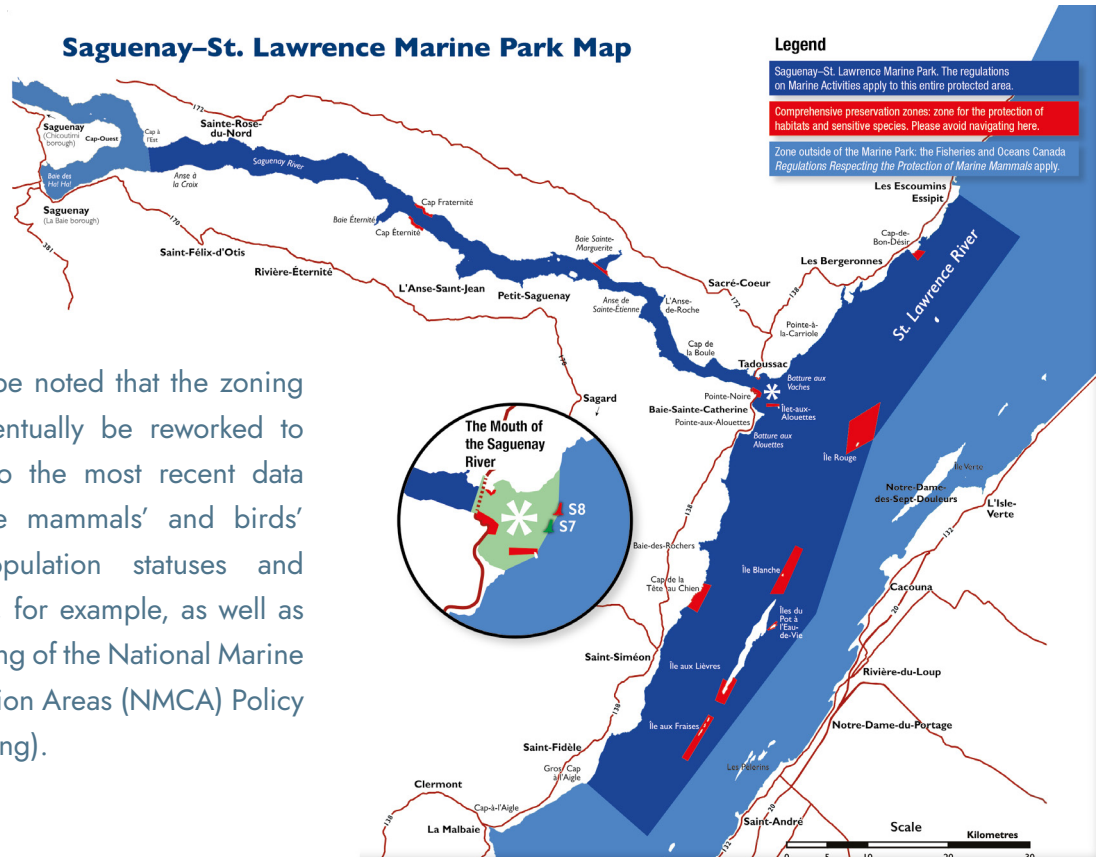
Avenues for reflection – Experiences of Indigenous people here and elsewhere

3.1. The Conseil de la Première Nation des Innus Essipit and the Saguenay – St. Lawrence Marine Park

3.1.1 Portrait

The Saguenay – St. Lawrence **Marine Park** (SSLMP) was officially established in 1998, following a complex process that lasted nearly 10 years¹⁵. The marine park incorporates areas for different uses¹⁶, ranging from no-take areas (integral preservation - zone 1) to general use areas (zone 4). At present, certain areas, those of Category I, are said to be well established, while others, those of Categories II to IV, are not yet. Also, protection measures, in particular for the beluga, are implemented in order to reduce the risks associated with navigation within the marine park.

It should be noted that the zoning would eventually be reworked to adapt it to the most recent data on marine mammals' and birds' diets, population statuses and behaviour, as well as the updating of the National Marine Conservation Areas (NMCA) Policy (forthcoming).



Sources : https://parcmarin.qc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/PM_D%C3%A9pliant-Regulation-03-2015.pdf

The SSLMP Management Plan indicates that it is “co-managed by the governments of Quebec and Canada”. This co-management is carried out by the harmonization committee, a body created under the two laws establishing the marine park. Also, “participatory management is ensured by the Coordinating Committee”, which has the mandate to “monitor the Management Plan and recommend to the ministers responsible for the Saguenay – St. Lawrence Marine Park the strategies and means needed to achieve the general and specific objectives defined in this plan¹⁷.” In addition, the Coordinating Committee has set up advisory committees in order to assist it in its responsibilities.

The Conseil de la Première Nation des Innus Essipit (hereafter Essipit) has a seat on the Coordinating Committee as well as on the advisory committees. It must also be noted that, in recent months, the Grand Conseil de la Première Nation Wolastoqiyik Wahsipekuk has also obtained a seat on the SSLMP Coordinating Committee.

3.1.2 Some highlights shared by a member of the Essipit team who sits on the SSLMP

Essipit had to advocate to obtain a seat on the SSLMP. Although the community had been consulted throughout the park establishment process, they had to push for a seat, not only for the Coordinating Committee, but also for the various advisory committees within the SSLMP management structure.

The experience associated with the SSLMP is very positive. In addition, management occurs on a consensual basis.

The SSLMP experience has shown that an MPA with different uses (restrictions in certain areas, commercial fishing in other areas, tourism, etc.) works very well.

Essipit's approach within the SSLMP has been very successful, whether it is for the slowdown of vessels aimed at protecting marine mammals or for measures to harvest sea urchins in a sustainable manner, to give just a couple examples.

Indeed, Essipit acted as a leader in the issue of sustainable sea urchin harvesting and fully participated in the co-management of the resource. It was Essipit who sounded the alarm on the state of the resource and who led the SSLMP Coordinating Committee to handle the file with DFO. Then, Essipit fully participated in the discussions between DFO, the SSLMP and other fishers in order to determine how to develop a fishery model that corresponds to the objectives of a marine conservation area, how to ensure the sustainability of this resource and ensure the prosperity of fishers and how to integrate Indigenous values and the licenses of Indigenous bands that have a much less significant fishing history than other holders.

Essipit's success within the SSLMP is explained in particular by the field knowledge and skills of the community representative who sits on the SSLMP. The role is quite technical. The Chief of the Conseil de la Première Nation des Innus Essipit has appointed a substitute to represent him on the SSLMP.

3.1.3 Some suggestions and ideas raised by a member of the Essipit team who sits on the SSLMP

That the First Nations communities request that MPAs be subject to a management unit, especially if the MPA is located near their communities. Then, that they obtain a statutory place within this management unit in order to be significantly involved.

That future government procedures and discussions for MPAs be done through a single window to ensure more efficiency and consistency: it would be problematic if each of the seven departments involved in the GBAMP were to consult with the First Nations communities in turn.

Since the SSLMP management model has proven itself, explore the idea of extending its boundaries to encompass MPA projects in the estuary sector. The current SSLMP management unit could be the headquarters, while satellite management units could be put in place. Since the estuary is an ecosystem in itself, this form of management makes sense.

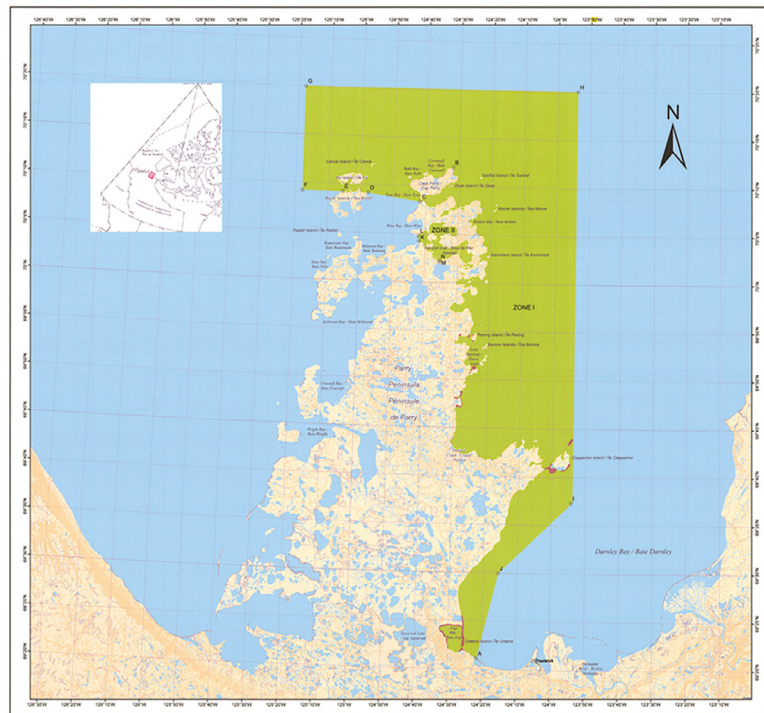
3.2 The community of Paulatuk and the Anguniaqvia Niqiqyuam Marine Protected Area

3.2.1 Portrait

The **Anguniaqvia Niqiqyuam Marine Protected Area (MPA)** was established in 2016 under Canada's Oceans Act following a process that spanned approximately 8 years. This MPA, primarily located in Darnley Bay, Northwest Territories, is divided into two regulated areas. The closest community to this site is Paulatuk, an Inuit community of nearly 300 residents. Note that this MPA is located in the Inuvialuit designated region under the Inuvialuit Final Agreement¹⁸.

Being quite recent, the management plan for this MPA is currently under development. Although its management has not yet been fully defined, this MPA already has some interesting features.

In this regard, the Anguniaqvia Niqiqyuam site is recognized as the first marine protected area in Canada, with a conservation objective that has been entirely defined on the basis of local and traditional knowledge; to "maintain the habitat to support populations of key species (i.e., beluga, Arctic char, ringed and bearded seals)"¹⁸.



Sources : <https://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p2/2016/2016-11-16/html/sor-dors280-fra.html#rias>

3.2.2 Some highlights

The creation of this MPA was initiated by DFO¹⁹.

An advisory committee, focused on site selection and bringing together the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation, the Inuvialuit Game Council, the Fisheries Joint Management Committee and DFO, was created. This committee identified three potential sites that could be qualified as sites of interest, each close to an Inuit community, either Paulatuk, Sachs Harbor or Ulukhaktok¹⁹.

An assessment based on ecological, social, economic and cultural selection criteria determined that the site adjacent to the community of Paulatuk would be the most suitable for becoming an MPA. This choice was presented to the three communities concerned by the potential sites who agreed to support its selection²⁰.

A workshop focused on local and traditional knowledge of this site and its surroundings was carried out²⁰:

DURATION

1 day and a half

LOCATION

Paulatuk

PARTICIPANTS

12 residents (young adults to elders) of Paulatuk selected by the hunters and trappers committee for their knowledge of the territory

FACILITATORS

a member of KAVIK-AXYS (an Inuit environmental consulting firm) accompanied by a DFO employee who acted in a support capacity

AVAILABLE TOOLS

questionnaire, maps, informative documents

PROCEDURE

the first day allowed participants to discuss their traditional and local knowledge around a map representing the study area proposed by the advisory committee. This was done first in a large group, then in subgroups of six people each. Discussions were guided by semi-structured and open-ended questions. The second day allowed the facilitators to revise the information discussed the day before, to ask for clarifications if necessary and to validate their understanding with the participants.

The information provided during this workshop helped to shed light on the conservation objectives and the boundaries of what would become the Anguniaqvia Niqiqyuam MPA.

Decisions relating to the management and monitoring of the MPA are made by DFO, but advice on this management is provided to it by the Fisheries Joint Management Committee and the Western Arctic Marine Protected Area Steering Committee¹⁹.

3.3 The involvement of Indigenous communities in MPAs in Canada

Name	Type	Designation Date	Province	Federal provincial agency	Indigenous Community Involvement
Endeavour Hydrothermal Vents	MPA	2003	BC	MPO	No. They were consulted, but they were not interested.
The Gully	MPA	2004	NS	MPO	They can participate in the Advisory Committee.
Eastport	MPA	2005	NFL	MPO	No.
Gilbert Bay	MPA	2005	NFL	MPO	Participatory management: NunatuKavu's community council participates as a voting member of the Advisory Committee.
Basin Head	MPA	2006	PEI	MPO	Mi'kmaq Confederacy of PEI sits on the Advisory Committee. Showcasing of Mi'kmaq culture at the museum of fisheries of the MPA.
Musquash Estuary	MPA	2006	NB	MPO	Participates in the Advisory Committee.
SGaan Kinghlas-Bowie Seamount	MPA	2008	BC	MPO	Co-managed with Haida Nation Council. Established as a Haida MPA since 1997.
Tarium Niryutait	MPA	2010	NWT & YK	MPO	Co-managed with Inuit communities through co-management committees.
Anguniaqvia Niqiqyuam	MPA	2016	NWT & YK	MPO	Co-managed with the Inuit of Paulatuk. Identification of conservation objectives based on Inuit Knowledge.
Hecate Strait and Queen Charlotte Sound	MPA	2017	BC	MPO	Many First Nations involved in Great Bear Initiative's marine spatial planning in the area.
St. Anns Bank	MPA	2017	NS	MPO	No.
Tuvaijuittuq	MPA	2019	NT	MPO	Co-management and collaborative research (MPO, Qikiqtani Inuit Association and Nunavut's government) to determine conservation measures.
Laurentian Channel	MPA	2019	NFL	MPO	First Nations were consulted throughout the creation process. Upcoming management structure.
Banc-des-Américains	MPA	2019	QC	MPO	First Nations were consulted throughout the creation process. Upcoming management structure.
Scott Island	NWA	2018	BC	ECCC	Participatory management with Tlatlasikwala and Quatsino First Nations.
Fathom Five	NMCA	1987	ON	PCA	At first, no. Since 2009 and following a request from Saugeen Ojibway Nation, there is a partnership agreement for better relations: regular consultations, revenue sharing, jobs, etc.
Saguenay-St. Lawrence	NMCA	1998	QC	PCA, SEPAQ	Participatory management: The Conseil de la Première Nation des Innus Essipit and the Grand Council of the Wolastoqiyik Wapishpekuk First Nation participate in the coordination committee.
Lake Superior	NMCA	2007	ON	PCA	Participatory management with First Nations and Metis organizations through the Advisory Committee.
Gwaii Haanas	NMCA	2010	BC	PCA	Co-management Haida Nation Council. Established as a Haida Heritage Site since 1985.
Manicouagan	Projected Aquatic Reserve	2013	QC	MELCC	First Nations were consulted throughout the creation process. Upcoming management structure.



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