

Chile – Canada

Marine conservation and protection:

MANY
similarities!



Similarities

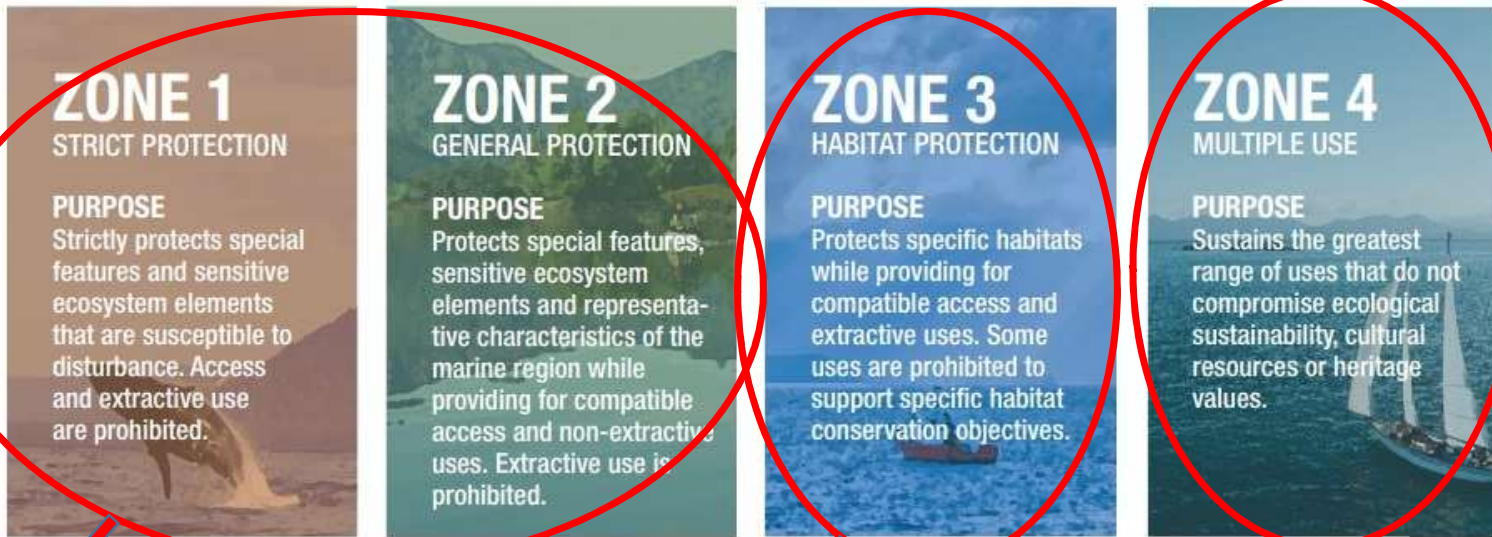
- MPA legislative priorities: conservation and protection
- MPA marine uses are guided by the objectives in site management plans
- Other federal government departments/agencies have laws to uphold and mandates to implement inside federal MPAs
- Developing national monitoring frameworks to inform decision-making
- Reliance on capacity and data sharing from other departments to support and enhance monitoring and decision-making
- Expanding co-management with Indigenous partners
- Collaboration with partners, stakeholders, the public
- No regulations in place yet, however actively working towards this

TABLE A1: NMCA ZONE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

 <p>ZONE 1 STRICT PROTECTION</p> <p>PURPOSE Strictly protects special features and sensitive ecosystem elements that are susceptible to disturbance. Access and extractive use are prohibited.</p>	 <p>ZONE 2 GENERAL PROTECTION</p> <p>PURPOSE Protects special features, sensitive ecosystem elements and representative characteristics of the marine region while providing for compatible access and non-extractive uses. Extractive use is prohibited.</p>	 <p>ZONE 3 HABITAT PROTECTION</p> <p>PURPOSE Protects specific habitats while providing for compatible access and extractive uses. Some uses are prohibited to support specific habitat conservation objectives.</p>	 <p>ZONE 4 MULTIPLE USE</p> <p>PURPOSE Sustains the greatest range of uses that do not compromise ecological sustainability, cultural resources or heritage values.</p>
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8.9.2 Parks Canada works towards the long-term goal of placing the majority of each NMCA in fully protected zones (zone 1 and/or 2)¹⁴.

TABLE A1: NMCA ZONE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES



Marine Park

- Research allowed
- Fishing & aquaculture not allowed
- Purpose: To preserve species, habitats and ecosystems for science and conservation of biodiversity

Marine Reserves

- Research, limited fishing of some stocks allowed
- Fishing other stocks & aquaculture not allowed
- Purpose: To protect reproductive/spawning grounds, restocking areas and fishing grounds

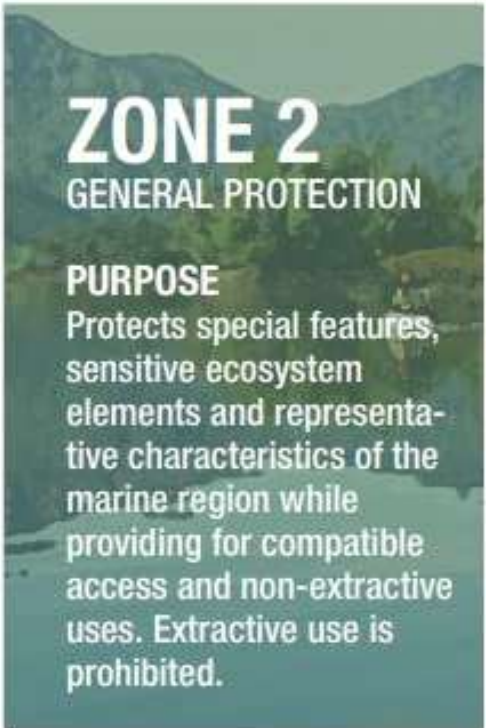
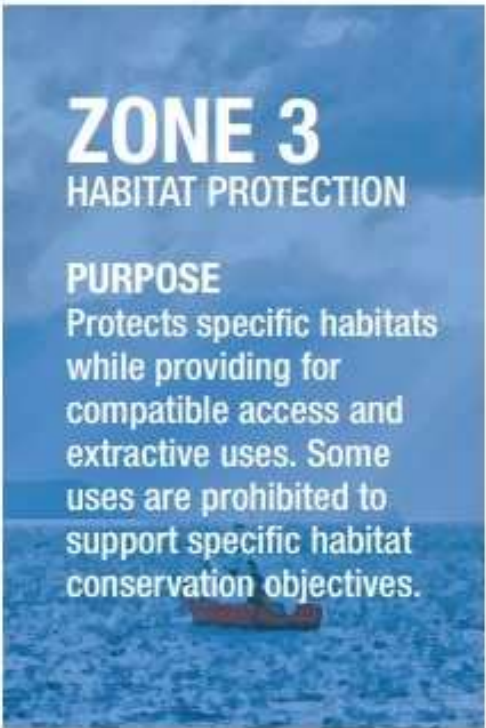

Multiple Use Marine/Coastal PAs

- Fishing, aquaculture, research allowed IF compatible with conservation targets defined in Management Plan
- Purpose: To conserve biodiversity, protect threatened species, reduce conflicts, and support research and education. To support traditional, sustainable commercial recreational fishing

Fisheries and Aquaculture

ACTIVITIES AND USES	FULL PROTECTION ZONES		ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE USE ZONES		LIMITS / PERMITS / EXCEPTIONS
	ZONE 1 STRICT PROTECTION	ZONE 2 GENERAL PROTECTION	ZONE 3 HABITAT PROTECTION	ZONE 4 MULTIPLE USE	
Indigenous traditional use	✓	✓	✓	✓	Traditional use of an NMCA by Indigenous peoples will not be subject to zone restrictions except for conservation, public health or public safety reasons, determined in consultation with Indigenous rights holders.
Recreational fishing	X	X	C	✓	Conducted in accordance with the <i>Fisheries Act</i> , and provincial/territorial regulations, including stated limits and licensing requirements.
Commercial fisheries	X	X	C	✓	Conducted in accordance with the <i>Fisheries Act</i> , provincial/territorial regulations (e.g., stated limits and licensing requirements) and the <i>Interdepartmental Principles for Fisheries Management in Federal Marine Protected Areas</i> .
Bottom trawling	X	X	X	X	Consistent with the Government of Canada marine protected areas protection standard.
Aquaculture	X	X	C	✓	Conducted in accordance with the <i>Fisheries Act</i> and provincial/territorial regulations. Authorization from Parks Canada is required. The deposit of deleterious drugs and pesticides is prohibited.

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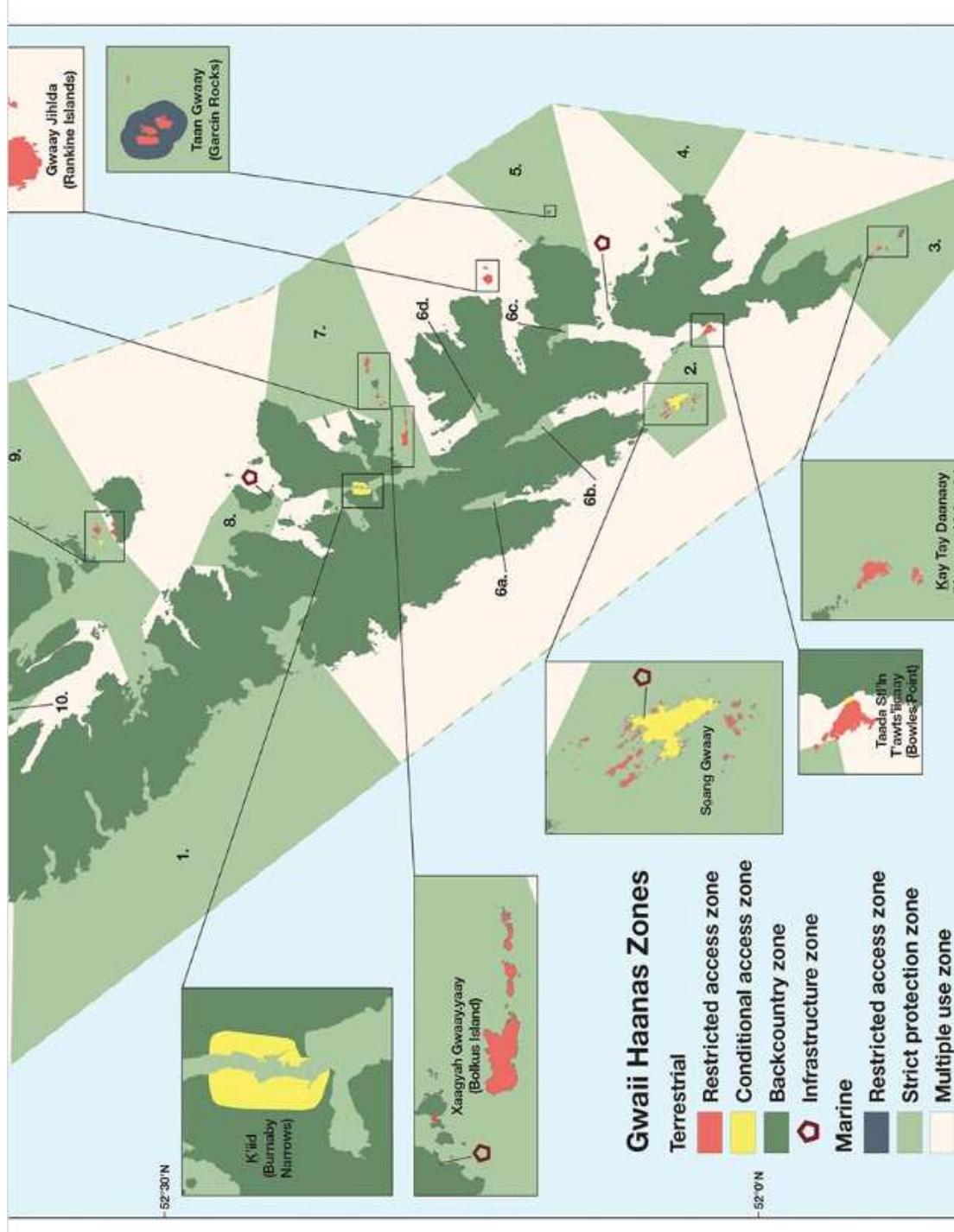
Zones

(4) Each marine conservation area shall be divided into zones, which must include at least one zone that fosters and encourages ecologically sustainable use of marine resources and at least one zone that fully protects special features or sensitive elements of ecosystems, and may include other types of zones.

Marine zoning framework		MARINE ZONE		
		Restricted access	Strict protection (IUCN II)	Multiple use (IUCN VI)
Activities	Traditional use*	✓Yes	✓Yes	✓Yes
	Research, monitoring and restoration	C	C	✓Yes
	Tourism and education	✗No	✓Yes	✓Yes
	Commercial fisheries/harvest	✗No	✗No	✓Yes
	Recreational fisheries/harvest	✗No	✗No	✓Yes
	Shellfish aquaculture	✗No	✗No	✗No
	Finfish aquaculture	✗No	✗No	✗No

National
Zone 1

National
Zone 4



Gwaay Jihida
(Rankine Islands)

Taan Gwaay
(Garcin Rocks)

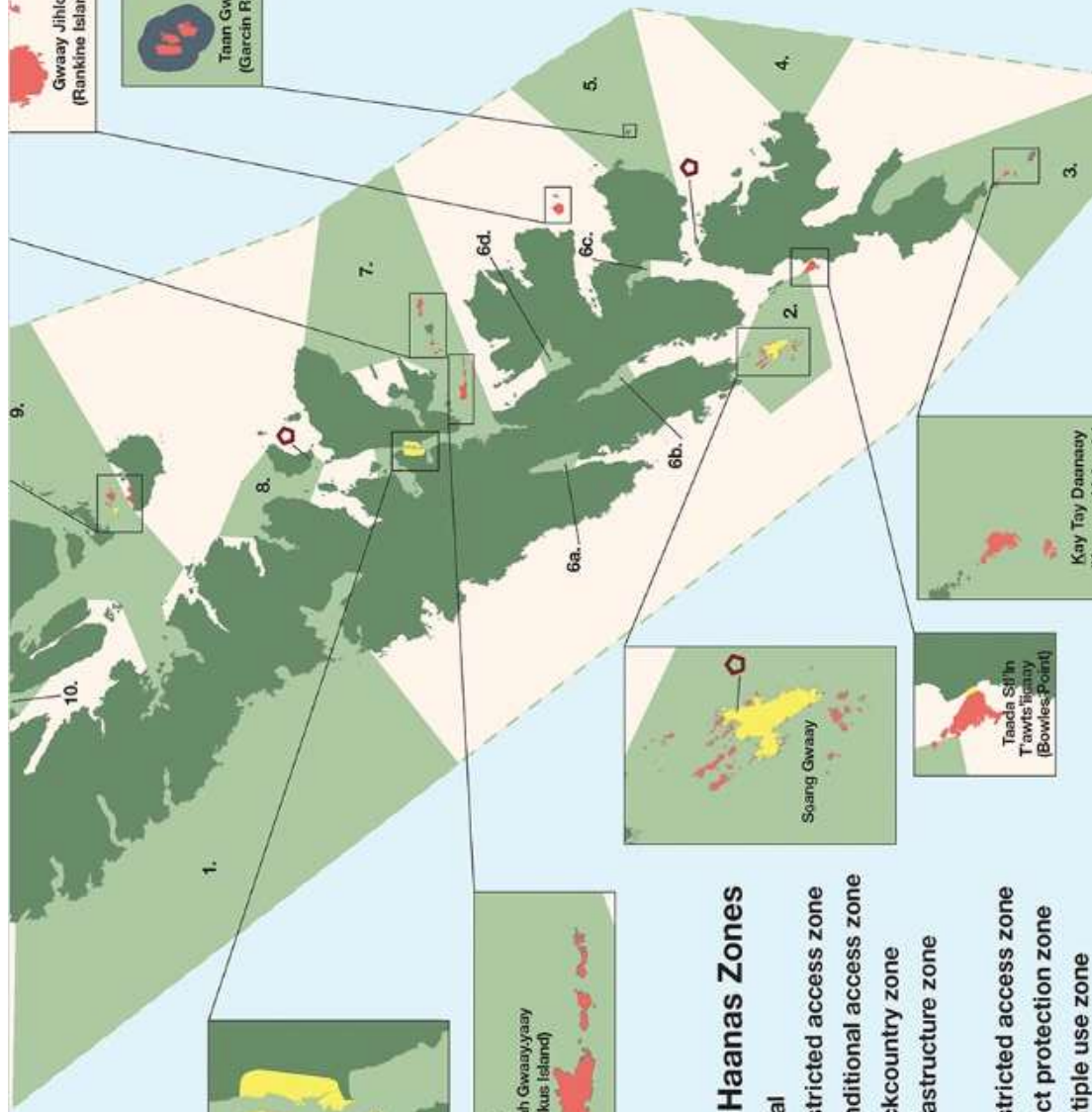
Kay Tay Daanay

Taada Sii'ih
Tawts'itany
(Bowles Point)

Saang Gwaay

Xaagyah Gwaayyaay
(Bolkus Island)

K'iid
(Burnaby
Narrows)



GOVERNANCE of Fisheries in National Marine Conservation Areas

- Each NMCA decides on zoning, and sets out the goals and objectives for the site in the site Management Plan, WITH partners and stakeholders including Indigenous partners, government partners, and fishers.
- Goals and objectives related to fisheries must be agreed to by the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans.
- Parks Canada leads determination of where fisheries can occur in the NMCA (zoning) and sets goals and objectives for ecologically sustainable fisheries, while Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) licenses and administers fishing activities in the NMCA multi-use zones in a manner consistent with the NMCA Management Plan.
 - DFO must incorporate NMCA Management Plan objectives related to fisheries into regional Integrated Fisheries Management Plans for all stocks fished in the NMCA.
- Parks Canada monitors and assesses the ecological sustainability of fisheries in NMCAs in partnership with DFO, Indigenous partners, fishers, etc.
- Parks Canada must report on status of marine uses (including fisheries), species and ecosystems in public reports tabled in Parliament and published for all Canadians to see.
 - Motivation for DFO to work with Parks to ensure fisheries are ecological sustainability and meet Management Plan objectives
- Integration into each others' processes is very IMPORTANT!

GOVERNANCE of Aquaculture in National Marine Conservation Areas

- Parks Canada included a prohibition on the deposit of drugs and pesticides in NMCA waters in the recently published Policy Directive.
 - Affects mainly finfish net-pen aquaculture (also issues with escapes, sea lice, disease, predator control)
 - Did not prohibit finfish aquaculture per se, so can drive innovation
- Parks Canada must issue land use authorizations for aquaculture operations, and must monitor and assess impacts, so have a means of requiring ecological sustainability goals are met.
- Welcome ecologically sustainable shellfish and marine plant aquaculture
- Important for food security and coastal communities
- Indigenous clam gardens in Gulf Islands National Park Reserve

Chile



Chungungo

Canada



Parka

**MANY
similarities!**