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Developing social-ecological indicators for Canada's Pacific Marine regions: steps, methods, results and lessons

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Indicators for Ecosystem-Based Management

ANDREW DAY, TOM OKEY, STEPHANIE KING, MICHA PRINS.

SALISH SEA CONFERENCE 2014
Objectives Today

1. Rationale, Mission, Scope, and Scale
2. Steps and Methods
3. Results
4. What’s Hot, What’s Not
5. Using the products
6. Conclusions
The Rationale

Ecological Integrity and Human Well-Being are goals that span across governments, sectors, organizations and communities. Yet typically each group monitors only those elements of the goals that relate to their mandate or interest. This means there is rarely a comprehensive picture of the system and little understanding of how different monitoring activities relate to each other.

Addressing monitoring in an integrated, ecosystem-based manner has taken on increasing significance as ecological, social, and economic changes occur in increasingly uncertain, unpredictable, and interconnected ways. EBM monitoring also has the potential to reduce costs by addressing duplication and inefficiencies associated with an uncoordinated approach.
Example:

“MaPP is drafting a list of candidate indicators to be used to monitor ecological integrity, human well-being and governance upon implementation of the marine plans.”

Indicators can be used for:
- Monitoring and tracking the changes in the status of a resource or system and the pressures thereon;
- Evaluating the effectiveness of management measures;
- Assessing the risk of exceeding a limit reference point; and,
- Simulating and predicting or forecasting the future effects of management measures in modeling explorations of management and policy options.
Project Partners

- MaPP
- West Coast Aquatic
- Coastal First Nations
- PNCIMA

Puget Sound Partnership and Parks Canada provided valuable lessons.
Project Scope

- Focus is on elements of the ecological and human well-being systems that are directly related to the marine environment (recognizing land and marine are interconnected and HWB affected by both).

- Look at EBM indicators rather than just indicators falling within specific mandates.

- Not in the scope of this project to set targets or reference points for indicators, nor to develop a monitoring program or data management plan.
Project Scale

- Requested to identify a list of indicators that are representative of the health of marine ecoregions.

- Have also provided a ‘toolbox’ of EBM indicators, some of which can be used sub-regionally or locally.
Project Steps and Methods

- 10 Steps

1. Organizing Model: Aspects and Elements of the system
2. Features and Valued Components
3. Criteria for good indicators
4. Literature Review
5. Identify experts
6. Expert discussions, surveys and workshops
7. Analyze results and re-organize models
8. Recommend short list and toolbox indicators
9. Guide sheets for short listed indicators
10. Monitoring strategy

Soundness; Relevance; Practicality; Part of a Balanced Suite
Products

- Reports including
  - Purpose
  - Overview
  - Types of Indicators
  - Limitations and Assumptions
  - Methods
  - Recommended Indicators
  - Comparison with draft strategies
  - Guide sheets to indicators and recommendations re implementation
  - Monitoring strategy options and considerations

Phase I

Phase II

Phase III

Marine Ecosystem-Based Management Indicators for Canada's Pacific North Coast Region

Phase I/II Report

August 2013

Coordinated through Daiga Consulting, Ltd.

Andrew Day, Thomas F. Oke, Michelle Prior, and Stephanie King
## Results: Recommended Ecological Indicators / Groupings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Macro-habitat</th>
<th>Habitats adapted from Halpern et al. 2009 and Hemmerra 2013</th>
<th>General description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estuaries</td>
<td>Estuary, Seagrass</td>
<td>Transition zone between freshwater input from land and the ocean. Includes seagrass and other shallow, subtidal vegetated substrate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandy shorelines</td>
<td>Sandy beach</td>
<td>Sandy shoreline including the intertidal zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky shorelines</td>
<td>Rocky intertidal</td>
<td>Hard and mixed substrate shoreline including the intertidal zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelp forests and rocky reefs</td>
<td>Kelp, Rocky reef</td>
<td>Canopy forming kelp forests and rocky reefs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coral and sponge reefs</td>
<td>Coral and Sponge Communities</td>
<td>Deep and shallow water corals and sponges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seafloor</td>
<td>Shallow soft-bottom, Soft shelf, Hard shelf, Soft slope, Hard slope, Canyons, Hard deep, Sub-arctic and Transitional Pacific general (BCMEC)</td>
<td>Subtidal soft sediments and hard substrates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water column</td>
<td>Shallow pelagic, Deep pelagic</td>
<td>Water column from the surface to the bottom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ecological components

- **Habitat quality**
  - Cetaceans
  - Seals
  - Birds
  - Introduced / invasive species
- **Community Composition**
  - Fish
  - Pacific Salmon
  - Elodea
  - Forage Fish
  - Zooplankton
  - Phytoplankton
  - Invertebrates
  - Echinoderms
  - Macoalgae
- **Trophic dynamics**
  - Segmented worms

### Human pressures

- Pollution and contamination
- Land-based stressors
- Oil spills
- Habitat modification
- Shipping and boating
- Coastal development

### Environmental states and drivers

- Atmospheric forcing
- Sea Level
- Sediment processes
- Watershed conditions
Results: Recommended HWB Indicators / Groupings
### Groundfish

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitats</th>
<th>Kelp and rocky reefs, coral and sponge reefs, seafloor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recommended indicators</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Benthic fish community composition</td>
<td>See indicator for community composition. Key species include Pacific halibut, ling cod, rockfish, arrowtooth flounder, greenling, greenstriped rockfish, Pacific herring, petrale sole, dover sole, rex sole, yellowtail rockfish, canary rockfish and Walleye Polluck (Indices 2013). Many species are long lived and slow growing and susceptible to overfishing. Several rockfish species are listed as threatened or of special concern by COSEWIC. Ground fish are a major part of the commercial and recreational fishery in British Columbia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EBM indicators</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Age/size structure of longer lived groundfish species</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monitoring options / efforts</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The commercial fishery is monitored 100% at-sea and dockside for all species retained and released. DFO has conducted biennial multispecies bottom trawl surveys in Hecate St/Dixon Entrance and Queen Charlotte Sound since 2003.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Related MaPP objectives</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- There are several strategies for all MaPP sub-regions in Marine Fisheries that are relevant to groundfish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Haida Gwaii has a specific strategy on identifying new rockfish conservation areas (Marine Protection, Issue 3, Objective 3.1, Strategy B.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Haida Gwaii has a strategy that includes identifying areas that are important for specific life history stages of groundfish species (Marine Fisheries, Issue 1, Obj 1.2, Strategy G)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Broader linkages</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Linked to other highly rated indicator community composition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Linked to HWB indicators in resource use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Results: Recommended HWB Indicators and Related Objectives/Strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wellbeing Zone</th>
<th>E12/ In2O: Economic Access: Resource Access and Allocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Institutional: 8 Resource Management: 8.5 Allocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Importance</td>
<td>Access in an area of highly resource-based economies and cultures is the single most mentioned issue of concern for communities. Increased local access ensures increased local economic benefits and grounds the management of competing interests within an arena of common understanding (see DPRA, 2012). The balance of a variety of resource users’ needs (recreational, cultural, commercial) coupled with the urgency of preserving ecological and cultural integrity sit at the crux of decision making for the region. Local access is prioritized on most community and regional economic development plans and is the focus of many MaPP area goals and objectives.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related MaPP Area Objectives</th>
<th>Promoting Local Access:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Nations Access:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increase First Nations access to marine resources (North Coast)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Encourage opportunities for First Nations’ investment, partnership, participation in aquaculture activities. (North Vancouver Island)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Work with federal agencies to establish new community-based fisheries and increase the number of (local) licenses. Examples – Haida allocation in new and emerging fisheries (eg, sea cucumber); PICFI (Haida Gwaii)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Support First Nations commercial fisheries programs to train fishers and improve aboriginal fishing capacity (North Coast)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Allocation Process** (Transparent, Fair, Knowledge-based, Integrated):

- Ensure information from the compatibility matrix and vulnerability matrices inform tenure approval process policies (Central Coast)
- Develop guidelines for how the Province facilitates the consistent development of protocols between First Nations and tenure proponents (Central Coast)
- Improve clarity of tenuring and regulatory policies for new aquaculture operations, including First Nations approval, monitoring and management. (North Coast)
### Links to Other Valued Components

- **Social Realm**: 1 Social Relationships: 1.1 Intergovernmental Relationships, 1.2 Government Stakeholder Relationships, 1.3 Stakeholder Relationships, 1.4 Family Relationships, 1.5 Community Relationships; 2 Culture: 2.1 Values, Norms, 2.3 Engagement, 2.4 Heritage and Traditional Knowledge, 2.5 Identity; 3 Human Capacity: 3.1 Leadership, 3.2 Labour, 3.3 Financial Capacity, 3.4 Personal Wellbeing: Spiritual, Mental, Physical, 3.5 Population, 3.6 Knowledge
- **Economic Realm**: 4 Access: 4.3 Market Access, 4.4 Technology/Knowledge Access, 5 Organization: 5.1 Character or Types of Economic Activity, 5.2 Economic Structures and Systems, 5.3 Economic Culture; 6.2 Economic Productivity, 6.3 Output, 6.4 Growth, 6.5 Economic Resilience, Sustainability
- **Institutional Realm**: 8 Resource Management: 8.1 Conservation, 8.2 Legislation, 8.3 Integrated Management, 8.4 EBA, 8.6 Resource Use Monitoring, 8.7 Assessment, 8.8 Maritime Traffic, 8.9 Emergency Response; 9 Economic Development: 9.1 Growth Plans, 9.2 Financial Policies, 9.3 Regulations and Limits; 10 Advisory Processes; 11 Knowledge Sharing Mechanisms: 11.1 Partnerships, 11.4 Data Collection, 11.5 Information Sharing, 12 Community Governance: 12.1 Community Planning

### Ecological Components
- phytoplankton

### Balanced Suite

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable Themes</th>
<th>Related Human Needs</th>
<th>Related Area Values</th>
<th>Links to Other Models</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>Power</td>
<td>Diversity</td>
<td>Sheltair, 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation</td>
<td>Freedom</td>
<td>Interconnectedness</td>
<td>T’aq-wiihak Fisheries, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Dynamics</td>
<td>Participation</td>
<td>Connection with the Natural Environment</td>
<td>WCA, 2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Recommended Dashboard Indicators
- Local Access (per community or area): Number and ratio of commercial and recreational licenses and tenures held 1) locally and non-locally, 2) by First Nations and Non-First Nations by sector (such as: fisheries, aquaculture, adventure tourism/commercial recreation, mineral exploration, energy production, and other natural resource tenures)
- Tenure application process: 1) How many new tenure applications have been made in a time period; b) What type of economic activity; b) how long has it taken to process; c) ratio of acceptance to rejection; d) if rejected, why?; e) accepted, was there significant opposition and form whom (specific to First Nations) (info from BC land referral)
Results: Guide Sheets for Indicators

Marine Ecosystem Based Management Indicators for Canada’s Pacific North Coast Region

Ecosystem Components: Key species and groups

Herring

Overview

Pacific herring (Clupea harengus) are a small pelagic fish found most BC waters. They spawn in shallow sub-tidal or intertidal waters in estuaries and sheltered bays each spring, turning the water milky-white. They are considered an important prey of Pacific salmon, seals, whales and seabirds, and have significant cultural and economic value. Pressures on herring include climate change, fishing intensity, coastal development and quality of spawning habitat. Stocks declined drastically in the 1960s, DFO shut down the fishery for a period, and herring stocks rebuilt quickly.

Recommended Indicators

Herring spawn distribution: This indicator is a measure of the location that herring spawn. Monitoring is practical given herring spawn in shallow locations in the same general regions every spring. There is a long time series of data, and the indicator is relevant given its ecological, cultural and economic value.

Habitats

Herring spawn on algae in the shallow subtidal and intertidal zones, and are thus important components of kelp forests, rocky and sandy shorelines and estuaries.

Current Monitoring

1. Herring spawn distribution

1.1. Existing monitoring programs and monitoring agencies

Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) have an extensive monitoring program for herring on the BC coast. They are managed according to stock areas, which include three major stocks (Gulfs Gales (Area B)), Prince Rupert District (PRD) and Central Coast (CC) and two minor stocks (Area 2W and Area 27) in the MARP region. Stock assessment is based on commercial catch, spawn survey data, test fishery and research catches (DFO 2012).

The Herring Conservation and Research Society (HCRS) runs a fishery monitoring program which consists of halls and 100% deckside monitoring of roe, spawn on kelp, food and bait and special use fisheries. This

Figure 1: Management areas for herring stocks in BC (Shane from DFO 2012).

Prepared by West Coast Aquatic 2013

2. Data collection and analyses

Herring spawn distribution and intensity of egg deposition is monitored for each of the stock areas. Spawning dates, vegetation substrates, estimated length, width and intensities of egg depositions have been recorded since 1928. Spawn surveys include both surface and SCUBA surveys. SCUBA, diver transect surveys are made for all major herring spawn beds while surface surveys are still used in minor areas where divers are not available. Surface surveys are also used for narrow and minor spawning in shallow water, and conducted by either beach walking at low tide or using a skiff to estimate the shoreline length and width of spawn. DFO uses contract divers hired through the test fishery program for the SCUBA herring spawn surveys. Detailed methods for SCUBA and surface surveys are described in the DFO Herring Spawn Survey Manual (Port et al. 2013).

The DFO herring spawn data are compiled into cumulative spawn tables which list the date, size, and egg layers spanning records by area. These data are used to generate an annual cumulative Spawn Habitat Index (SHI) for each kilometer of the coastline which is a measure of spawning herring shoreline utilization by taking into account the long-term frequency and magnitude of recorded spawns over time (Hay and McCarter 2012). Composite herring spawn maps are also generated which show spawning locations by year. Mapping is described in McCarter et al. (2005).

1.3. Spatial and temporal coverage

Pacific herring spawning surveys have been conducted annually since the 1930s along the BC coast for the major and minor stocks shown in Figure 1. Since 1928, approximately 30,000 Pacific herring spawning events at almost 1,400 locations have been recorded (Hay and McCarter 2012). The cumulative spawn analysis is constructed at 1km spatial resolution.

1.4. Data storage and access

Herring spawn survey data and the cumulative spawn analyses are available on the DFO website as part of the Herring Geographical Bulletin (see link in resources section below). Maps and ArcView shape files of composite spawn maps are also available for download. The Pacific Biological Station (Nanaimo, BC) holds paper records and an electronic database of herring spawn (McCarter et al. 2005).

Herring spawn data and maps are also collected and stored in British Columbia Coastal Resource Information Management System (http://ibmweb.gov.bc.ca/cis/coastal/others/crimsindex.htm).

1.5. Limitations

Despite a rich data set, there is limited understanding of why herring spawn where. The SHI represents past spawning sites and not necessarily current or future spawning sites. About 25 – 33% of the spawn surveys (mostly pre-1950) could not be digitized. Many small spawns, which may be important from a habitat perspective, are not included in the herring spawn database.

1.6. Review and reporting

Herring spawn surveys combined with catch and test fishery sample data are used for the stock assessment of BC herring in order to estimate the number of fish that returned to spawn and provide an assessment of size and strength of herring stocks. DFO reports this information year by year in the stock assessment for BC herring in order to manage stocks sustainably and protect herring habitat, and ecosystem processes.

Future Monitoring Strategies

Recommended future monitoring is to continue the existing herring spawn program.

Prepared by West Coast Aquatic 2013
Results: Implementation Strategy Options and Considerations

Embed indicators in agencies, communities and related organizations.

Partnership-Based Approach coordinated by central organization.

EBM Monitoring Program.
What’s Not

• Lots of time and money to do; and still a challenge to have something that is, as a whole, sound, relevant, practical and balanced.
• Meta Theory of Meta Everything
• Scale and variability are significant issues
• Difficult to understand pathways and prove causality
• Difficult to set reference points and targets
• Difficult to balance need for consistency with need to adapt to new research results
• Ecological and HWB interactions not well understood
• Bias towards quantitative
• The data hammer and the cash press
• Cultural divides
What’s Hot & What’s Not

What’s Hot

• Grounded theory
• Diversity of participants
• HWB petal diagram (very comprehensive HWB approach)
• Ecological habitat / system approach
• Partnerships forming around common interests
• People looking for new ways of doing things
Using the Indicators

Relation to Marine Plans

» Are the indicators meant to help monitor the effectiveness of strategies over time?

» Yes. Indicators can be used for spatial strategies (amount of area that is in protected status) and for non-spatial ones (# of applications for new tenures; processing time; etc.).
Using the Indicators

Relation to Marine Plans

Are the indicators meant to help with local level or agency/group specific monitoring?

Yes. The toolbox contains indicators that may help groups decide what needs to be monitored (either specific stressors or broader ‘state of the system’). However, science is continually evolving in this regard so toolbox will need updating. Depending on implementation, the sub-regions, communities, and partners could use the toolbox to communicate about indicators.
Using the Indicators

Relation to Marine Plans

- Will the indicators help with local, sub-regional or regional application of products such as risk assessments, cumulative effects assessments, etc.?
  - Yes; components and indicators are needed for each of these products and using a common set to draw from saves time and allows comparison between sub-regions while giving flexibility to differences (example: water quality and mussels).
Using the Indicators

Relation to Regional Marine Framework

- Are there indicators that are best monitored regionally (in all sub-regions) rather than only in some sub-regions?
  - Yes; many indicators may benefit from comparative analysis between regions (and also with other parts of BC and Canada).
  - Note that some indicators should not be compared.
Using the Indicators

Relation to Regional Marine Framework

- Can the indicators help monitor the effectiveness of regional strategies over time?
  - Yes. Example: governance framework – talks a lot about activities and process, but doesn’t talk a lot about outcomes – what indicators would tell you whether all those meetings and agreements are making a difference?
Using the Indicators

Relation to Regional Marine Framework

- Can the indicators be informed by and help inform EBM monitoring related to land use plans and agreements?
  - Yes; it makes sense to look at merging them, especially for human well-being indicators.
OK, BUT...
WHERE IS ALL THIS LEADING, REALLY?
Using the Indicators

Relation to Implementation

1. Three basic options for monitoring strategies

- Partnership-Based Approach coordinated by central organization
- Embed indicators in agencies, communities and related organizations
- EBM Monitoring Program
Relation to Implementation
Monitoring Strategy Drivers

1. Governance agreements and commitments
   - Clarify if planning bodies stay in place over time and provide a ‘house’ for the monitoring programs
   - Express political commitment to taking a ‘monitoring, evaluation, and adaptive decision-making approach’ that will use the results of the indicator program.
   - Confirm commitments for those participating to ‘own’ particular indicators.
   - Establish Monitoring Leadership Group.

2. Funding drives design and costs
1. Focus on Utility

- Monitoring must measure progress towards Marine Plan objectives and definitions of success. What impacts do we predict to result from the Marine Plans? What process results do we expect to achieve?
- Link indicators to specific policy and operational decisions (establish pathways via logic models)
- Develop targets and reference points: how do we define ‘success’? What do we value and what are we willing to do to produce or preserve those values?
- Recognize that some data is just good to have in order to find correlations
2. Appreciate the Need for Learning

- Need a systematic approach to testing indicators and adjusting them over time in response to utility.
- Share info about effective methods at all levels (data gathering to presentation). “Community of Practice.”
- Greater integration of HWB and Ecological.
Relation to Implementation Agreements
Monitoring Strategy Considerations

3. Collaboration Details
   • Focus on partner’s core indicators as foundation; then work on partner indicators; then indicators that aren’t currently monitored.
   • It will take time to talk with different partners and outline how program might work
   • Key barriers (policies, admin, technical, institutional)

4. Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches Needed
   • Attribution, influence, and meaning are challenges. Use narrative to provide depth and understanding.

5. Explore use of Technology
Conclusions

- Implementation driven by political will and resources
- Focus on utility, learning, collaboration, quantitative/qualitative approaches
- Very large, very complicated, very holy grail
- Grounded theory, diverse participation, HWB development, ecological habitat approach, partnership strategy, and pragmatic recommendations are unique contributions from this project
- Can new technology change the game?
Thank You.

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