

Conservation Approaches and Indigenous Participation: Streamlining Co-management of Living Marine Resources



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Indigenous Human Activities

The State of the Ecosystem

Ecological Objectives



- “Societal Needs” and Choices (EA Concept Paper)
 - The need to take “appropriate action to protect the ecosystem” (1973 Agreement on the Conservation of Polar Bears)
 - Minimize impacts where possible

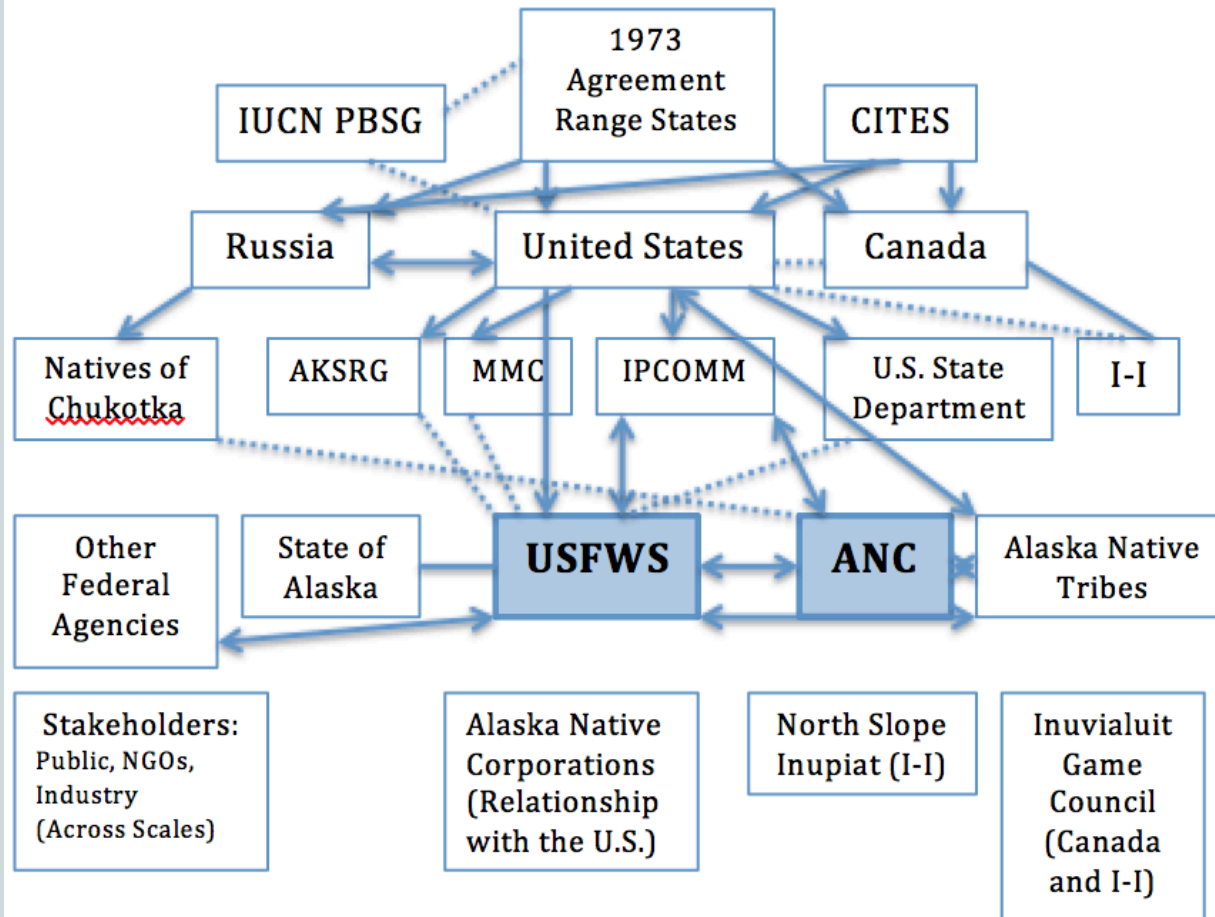
Polar Bear Conservation Approach



- There is an “inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms to address climate change” (USFWS 2015)
- Reduction of “Other Stresses” Strategy (The Directorate for Nature Mgmt. 2009, 14)
- One of EBFM goals is to integrate different management policies to better act within a changing climate (NMFS 2015, Grader & Sloane 2015)

Cross-Scalar Systems Approach to Co-management

Organizational Structure: Parties Involved in Polar Bear Conservation





Working Across Scales

Processes and
mechanisms

Timeliness

Flexibility

Biological
Subpopulations
Issues



Photo by Andy VonDuke

Implementation of EA for Living Marine Resources



- Co-management is an opportunity to co-identify and manage human activities
 - Research, creation of scenarios, co-derive human influences, co-monitor efficiencies
- The use of EBM emphasizes a holistic approach that better communicates with Indigenous Knowledge and Indigenous approaches to management



Best Practices and Recommendations:

Multi-organization collaboration

Use the flexibility within institutional structures

Create Monitoring tools

Weigh a diverse array of human activities and consider equity when balancing these activities



Process in Implementing EBM to Improve Co-management

Quyanaq

