



FIRST NATIONS
FISHERIES COUNCIL

Co-Management Discussion Paper:

What factors could B.C. First Nations consider when exploring the potential co-management of fisheries and aquatic resources?

Prepared for: B.C. First Nations Fisheries Council
B.C. First Nation Communities
FNFC-DFO Co-Management Working Group

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Context

In 2009, the B.C. First Nations Fisheries Council (FNFC) received resources through the DFO Pacific Integrated Commercial Fisheries Initiative (PICFI) to support capacity at a B.C.-wide scale to explore the notion of co-management in relation to B.C. First Nations, fisheries and aquatic resources. In late 2009, the FNFC hired three staff members to work with B.C. First Nations to develop a grass roots approach to look at what potential factors, methods, and mechanisms B.C. First Nations see as important in moving forward with potential co-management arrangements with the DFO.

The intent of the FNFC role is to facilitate discussions among B.C. First Nations in order to support a grass-roots approach to co-management discussions. In the spring of 2009 the FNFC was given a mandate by the three major First Nations political organizations in B.C. which included the following objective: *Facilitate discussions related to the development of a British Columbia-wide First Nations-based collaborative management framework that recognizes and respects First Nations jurisdiction, management authority and responsibilities.*

While supporting discussions related to co-management at the community scale, the FNFC is also looking at opportunities for First Nations to link local visions of co-management into an effective B.C.-wide co-management approach. Co-Management will be the theme of the FNFC's 2010 Fisheries Assembly to be held in Prince Rupert in November 2010.

The FNFC also intends to support collaborative work with DFO in order to move forward on this issue. To support this work, a joint FNFC and DFO Co-Management Working Group (CMWG) and workplan are being developed. This workplan will support First Nation communities around B.C. to participate fully in co-management discussions, including B.C.-wide meetings or assemblies focussed on the issue of co-management.

In order to begin these discussions, the FNFC has developed this Discussion Paper to foster dialogue among B.C. First Nations on the issue of fisheries and aquatic resources co-management.

This Discussion Paper is not meant to be an exhaustive exploration of all considerations related to co-management. The FNFC Recognizes that First Nations have different understandings and expectations of co-management, thus this Paper is only meant to stimulate discussion and dialogue at a grassroots level about co-management, and to draw attention to the various factors which could to be considered under this broad topic.

Introduction

The First Nations Fisheries Council (FNFC) was established in 2007 as an outcome of the B.C. First Nations Fisheries Action Plan (the “Action Plan”). The FNFC continues to be guided by the Action Plan, and is mandated to work with B.C. First Nations on issues related to fisheries and the health and protection of aquatic resources. At the February 2009 Fisheries Assembly, a new mandate for the FNFC was supported:

The First Nations Fisheries Council works with and on behalf of B.C. First Nations to protect and reconcile First Nations rights and title as they relate to fisheries and the health and protection of aquatic resources. The Council will achieve this mandate by working to:

- *Advance and protect First Nations title and rights related to fisheries and aquatic resources, including priority access for food, cultural and economic purposes;*
- *Support First Nations to build and maintain capacity related to fishing, planning, policy, law, management, and decision-making at a variety of scales (local, regional, national, international); and*
- *Facilitate discussions related to the development of a British Columbia-wide First Nations-based collaborative management framework that recognizes and respects First Nations jurisdiction, management authority and responsibilities.*

One of the objectives of the Action Plan and the FNFC mandate is the development of a B.C. wide fisheries co-management framework. B.C. First Nations have repeatedly articulated that they view their title and rights as including a right (and obligation) to play a key role in natural resource management within their territories. This vision of co-management is one that actively engages and accommodates First Nations’ role in fisheries and aquatic resource management and decision making processes.

The intent of the FNFC is to facilitate discussions among B.C. First Nations in order to support a grass-roots approach to co-management discussions. The FNFC also intends to support collaborative work with DFO in order to move forward on this issue. To support this work on a B.C.-wide scale a joint FNFC and DFO Co-Management Working Group (CMWG) and workplan are being developed. This workplan will support First Nations communities around B.C. to participate fully in co-management discussions, including local, regional and B.C.-wide meetings or assemblies focussed on the issue of co-management.

In order to begin these discussions, the FNFC has developed this Discussion Paper to foster dialogue among B.C. First Nations on the issue of fisheries and aquatic resource co-management.

Upon researching and writing this Discussion Paper, it became clear that any initial discussion of co-management touches upon a number of factors and considerations beyond what is possible in a short Discussion Paper. A growing list of questions is

being compiled by the staff members of the FNFC to track these emerging areas. Below are a select number of these questions which are deemed outside the scope of this Paper, yet still acknowledged as key questions which deserve consideration in future discussions.

Is analysis of First Nations strength of authority at the local level, area/region and provincial levels pertinent to the development of a co-management framework?

Is characterizing management units and other boundaries used by sectors (that lack consistency) pertinent to the development of a co-management framework?

Are there case studies that test/pilot nested-scale decision making processes in Aquatic Resource Management?

How can the differences between ‘procedural’ and ‘substantial’ legitimacy be tracked within decision making processes? I.e. the legitimacy of the process by which decisions are made and the legitimacy of the decision itself.

How can Indigenous knowledge be integrated in fisheries and aquatic resource management and decision-making processes?

How can Indigenous laws be incorporated into co-management arrangements?

What are the right pieces of information necessary to help move forward collaborative work among B.C. First Nations related to the development of a co-management framework?

What other questions should be asked?

Why Are We Discussing Co-Management?

Co-management has been put forward at times both by First Nations and by DFO as a mechanism through which First Nations title and rights can be reconciled with current governance structures and processes. Broadly speaking, governments are looking to the collaborative and cooperative engagement of First Nations and other stakeholders in the management of resources, marine spaces, and watersheds. This move is a part of a broad international dialogue that recognizes the inadequacies with current management practices.

As centralized, sectoral approaches to environmental management have proven increasingly ineffective, First Nations, stakeholders and Government have increasingly engaged in a more adversarial manner. Problematic environmental outcomes, combined with the broad dissatisfaction with process, have led many people including B.C. First Nations to search for a different culture of decision making and new mechanisms for the resolution of seemingly intractable environmental problems.

The culture change that academics and practitioners have advocated involves “... aspects of democratization, social empowerment, power sharing and decentralization. Co-management attempts to overcome the distrust, corruption, fragmentation and inefficiency of existing fisheries management arrangements through collaboration”¹. These broad principles are designed to facilitate more equitable decision making that in-turn supports improvements in policy and management output effectiveness. In Canada, particularly in British Columbia, another driving force for co-management with First Nations is an asserted right to engagement in management and decision-making for fisheries and aquatic resources, wherever that decision-making may infringe on an aboriginal right.

Definition and Principles of Co-Management

There is no legal definition of co-management, but it has come to be generally understood that co-management is the sharing of management responsibility and accountability between more than one party. Within the context of B.C. fisheries, the concept of ‘co-management’ can be defined in many ways.

In recognition of the constitutionally protected rights of First Nations and the fiduciary responsibility of the Crown, the B.C. First Nations Fisheries Action Plan *Principle of Shared Responsibility* states:

A central First Nations role in management is necessary based on Aboriginal and Treaty rights and title. First Nations, Federal, and Provincial Governments should have primary responsibility for the management of aquatic species and habitat. Local governments, fisheries, communities and the public at large should have opportunities to contribute meaningfully to management. (p.8)

Does this definition appropriately capture a vision of co-management that would be shared by First Nations and Fisheries and Oceans Canada?

More broadly, co-management of resources by all parties with interests in the resource has been defined as:

“A partnership in which government agencies local communities and resource users, NGOs, and other stakeholders share the authority and responsibility for the management of a specific territory or set of resources.” (*International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources 1996*).

¹ Paul A. Sabatier, Chris Weible, and Jared Ficker. Swimming Upstream: Collaborative Approaches to Watershed Management. Chapter: Eras of Water Management in the United States: Implications for Collaborative Watershed Approaches by Sabatier, Weible, Ficker p.41-2

In order to put the discussions about a co-management framework into context, a set of guiding principles is required. The FNFC has heard from B.C. First Nations that any co-management arrangement for fisheries resources would need to respect (but not be limited to) the following principles:

- *First Nations Ownership:* First Nations title and rights arise from prior use and occupation of the land and ocean spaces, and include rights to utilize and manage aquatic resources.
- *Shared Responsibility:* A central First Nations role in management is necessary, based on Aboriginal and Treaty title and rights.
- *Scale:* Recognition that the proper title and rights holders are at the community level – in the Chiefs and community members of each nation.
- *Conservation:* The protection, maintenance, and rehabilitation of aquatic resources, their habitats, and interconnected life support systems, take precedence in managing aquatic resources.
- *Stewardship:* The use of aquatic species and their habitat should carry with it the responsibility to treat them with respect and ensure their continued and unimpaired use and enjoyment by future generations.
- *Trust:* Successful relationships are built on a foundation of mutual trust.
- *Transparency:* Decision making should be open and transparent.
- *Accountability:* Aquatic resource managers and users should be accountable for the results of their decisions and actions.
- *Communication:* Information must be shared with First Nation communities.

*Are there other
guiding principles
which should relate
to co-management
initiatives?*

One of the concepts which the FNFC views as fundamental to the development of effective fisheries and aquatic resource co-management in British Columbia is the need to have local co-management designed by local communities. First Nations need to identify the geographic areas in which they feel comfortable operating, the mechanisms and processes which they feel are most appropriate for their territories, the way they want decision-making at various scales to interact, and the mechanisms for accountability.

The role of the FNFC in the development of co-management of B.C.'s fisheries and aquatic resources is to work collaboratively with First Nations around B.C. in order to facilitate discussions, to help build capacity, and to look at the opportunities for First Nations to link local visions of co-management into an effective B.C.-wide co-management approach.

Co-Management Processes

Many people use the term co-management, but often the ideas that people have about what co-management might look like are very different. Co-management can be viewed as a part of a spectrum of engagement.

Table 1 below illustrates the spectrum of engagement in decision-making, moving from centralized government management on the left to local community management on the right.

<div> <div>Centralized Government Management</div> <div>← Spectrum of Engagement →</div> <div>Community Self-Governance</div> </div>				
Informing	Information Exchange	Advisory	Partnership / Shared Management	Devolution
Government Management		Co-Management		
DFO informs First Nations and stakeholders of decisions First Nations provide no input into decision making process	DFO informs First Nations and stakeholders what management actions it intends to take First Nations and Stakeholders may provide comment, E.g. Dialogue Forums	DFO outlines what it intends to do but does seek comment or input from First Nations and stakeholders Assume that there is an analysis of options, Trade-offs, risk management Government makes the final decisions	Joint commitment to identify issues and processes for resource management activities and decisions Shared decision-making by DFO, First Nations and stakeholders	Government delegates the authority for resource management to First Nations and/or stakeholders

What type of co-management process would First Nations like to develop?

Table 1: Spectrum of potential engagement in a co-management arrangement

In B.C. at the present time, most First Nations probably view their relationship with government ranging from the middle to the far left of the spectrum of engagement. Federal and Provincial Governments continue to assert the Crown's authority for management of resources. However this position is increasingly being challenged by First Nations as Court decisions recognize and uphold First Nations rights, which include rights to management of resources within their territories.

Other elements of co-management that need to be discussed include **TIERS**, **SCALES**, and **ACTIVITIES**.

TIERS

One element that First Nations need to consider when thinking about what type of co-management they wish to develop is the relationship that they see between themselves and other First Nations, with federal and provincial governments, and with stakeholders. For the purposes of this Document we will refer to these relationships as “Tiers” of Co-management.

It is clear that a number of factors will require First Nations to work collaboratively among themselves in the areas of fisheries and aquatic resource management. These factors include: overlapping territories, migratory stocks, the need to manage ecosystems, the need to build and share capacity, traditional law and rules, and the need to work out issues that affect many First Nations. In this Document we will refer to these arrangements between and among First Nations as **Tier 1** relationships.

In many cases British Columbia First Nations assert Title to their territories and rights to fisheries and aquatic resource management. These title and rights usually include an asserted jurisdiction in decision-making. In many cases B.C. First Nations have articulated that the nature of their title and rights requires the development of bi-lateral relationships with federal or provincial governments. These relationships between First Nations and federal or provincial government are referred to as **Tier 2** relationships.

When discussing fisheries and aquatic resource co-management, the federal government often assumes that there will be a role for multi-stakeholder engagement in decision-making. In some cases the multi-stakeholder processes have been a driving force behind the government’s willingness to engage in discussions related to co-management. In a discussion about co-management it is important to start to define these terms, so that First Nations, government, and stakeholders can all be clear about what we are talking about when looking at co-management models. The engagement of First Nations with government and stakeholders is termed **Tier 3** relationships.

SCALES

One of the principles in the Action Plan relates to the promotion of an ecosystem-based approach to management of Pacific fisheries.

“Species and their habitat are managed through an ecosystem approach. An ecosystem approach looks at the role that a species, habitat-type, or activity plays in relation to other species, habitats or activities, and in relation to their broader ecosystem. It also looks at the cumulative effects of different activities. Finally, it includes

How can ecosystem boundaries be used as the primary planning/management units?

understanding broader processes and dynamics driving change at smaller scales.” (p.7)

Currently there is a trend in fisheries management to move away from the single species/activity approach to a more integrated management approach. This is a result of an appreciation of the interconnectedness of the aquatic environment and related processes. For reasons related both to the scales at which ecosystems function, and the socio-cultural needs of the people who interact with those ecosystems, it makes sense to consider how to geographically link to the development of co-management arrangements.

Decision-making can take place at many scales, which may include the following:

- Local/community
- Aggregate/Region
- Watershed/sub-watershed
- Ecosystem
- B.C.
- Pacific
- National
- International

At each scale, different decision-making is likely appropriate. The strength of authority for First Nations, DFO, and various stakeholders is also different. When considering the development of a co-management framework, First Nations and DFO will need to consider what decisions are most appropriately made at what scale.

As well, the capacity and available resources of B.C. First Nations to engage in co-management at each scale is different. Various technical fisheries and aquatic management functions occur at the local or community level (such as stock assessment and enumeration), as do local capacities to engage community members and elders. At the area or region or province-wide scales there is the opportunity to have capacity which is more strategic in nature (for example policy and legal analysts to review DFO policies and capacity to hold B.C. wide meetings). Differing co-management roles or functions will be appropriate to different types of First Nation organizations. Some roles will be appropriate to individual First Nations (the 203 Bands, Tribes or communities) and others will be more appropriate to aggregate First Nations bodies (Tribal Councils, AAROM bodies, Treaty groups, etc.), and to province-wide organizations (FNFC, Coastal First Nations Alliance, etc.).

We can also think about scales as potentially being nested, or fitting within one another or complementing each other. Some functions cut across the different levels. Building capacity to move into decision-making roles in co-management can itself lead to connections between the community and the aggregate scales. Aggregate level organizations might respond to key gaps in capacity at the local level by taking on responsibilities on behalf of groups of First Nations or by increasing efficiency through responding to issues commonly shared by various First Nations. However, aggregate organizations must constantly be linking back to communities, as this is where the strength of authority lies. The FNFC has produced a separate

document which further discusses the capacity to undertake co-management, and mechanisms at which capacity can be assessed and cultivated.

Thinking about scales in this way, as building blocks, where the same units are potentially used for a variety of different co-management purposes, helps to simplify and clarify the concept of scale.

AUTHORITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

For First Nation communities, the strength of authority is concentrated at the local level, as inherent title and rights flow from attachment to land and marine space within a specific territory. As modern governance has pushed decision-making further way from the community level (i.e. in many cases to a B.C. wide scale), the recognized authority for a First Nation community and/or organization in decision-making has become diluted. In contrast, the strength of authority in DFO lies at the national level, with the Minister having supreme jurisdiction. In the current federal model the field staff who are the primary point of contact for most First Nations, are at the opposite end of the spectrum from the Minister, and therefore have little strength of authority to make decisions at the community scale with the proper First Nations' rights holders.

The following diagram (created by Brigid Payne of DFO) illustrates some of the challenges and opportunities of accountability, outlining a specific set of challenges in developing First Nations engagement in aquatic resource co-management in British Columbia.

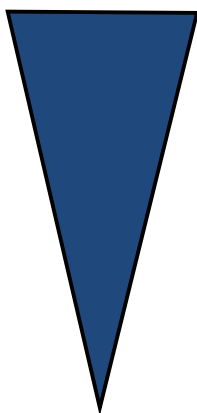
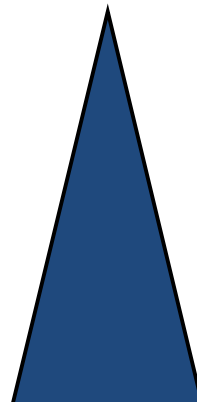
First Nation Geographic Scale	Strength of Authority	Government Organizations	Strength of Authority
	HIGH		LOW
Local (Nation Level)		Field Officer	
Regional/Aggregate Level		Field Officers/Managers	
		Area Chief/ Area Director	
B.C. Wide Level		RDG/Regional Director	
		ADM/DM/Minister	

Table 2: Opposing Strengths of Authority for First Nations and DFO

Generally, within the constitutional framework and within Canadian Court decisions, First Nations' jurisdiction, management authority and responsibilities are considered strongest within the traditional territory of the First Nations community (the local or Nation scale). First Nations (individual or tribal/Nation aggregates) hold title and rights, thus have the authority to be consulted with, and make decisions which affect

their own territory. In some cases a Nation's boundaries may align well with a watershed or marine ecosystem. As the geographic scale involved in many decisions gets larger spatially, any individual First Nation has less decision making authority. At the B.C. scale no individual First Nation can speak on behalf of the interests of other B.C. First Nations, and the challenge of building governance mechanisms that are effective needs to deal with reconciling authority and accountability that lies at the community and Nation scale.

In principle, 'strength of authority' at the local scale opens up opportunities for First Nations to directly engage in and have significant influence on aquatic resource management activities. The influence recognized by government will likely relate to a First Nation's 'strength of claim' and the possible adverse impacts from a potential infringing action or decision. One of the challenges for First Nations in achieving a recognized role in decision-making is that any decision-making in one individual First Nation's territory is viewed by the federal government as a part of a broader decision-making context. The federal government will shield itself from liability and will always be pressured to revert to managing in a way that minimizes complexity and cost. For this reason it is in the interests of First Nations and DFO to look at the development of a framework that accommodates the engagement of First Nations at the community scale.

In the recent *Ahousaht* Decision the Canadian Supreme Court has said that co-management agreements may be an appropriate accommodation for the Ahousaht's 'strength of claim' and the adverse impact of current aquatic resource management in the Ahousaht's traditional territories. A part of these discussions will need to look at issues related to regional or provincial, Canadian or international scales where direct potential adverse impacts are difficult to articulate, but there is a clear interest on behalf of First Nations in engagement in higher-level decision-making that has the potential to impact Title and rights.

As the previous diagram illustrates, government representatives at the local scale have the least amount of authority to accommodate and support the engagement of First Nations in aquatic resource decision-making. Federal government strength of authority diminishes the farther away one gets from a Ministerial level of decision-making.

One way to overcome these challenges is through the development of common Tier 1 forums, which bring together First Nations within a more broad spatial area, to share information and articulate joint priorities/approaches for aquatic resource management.

ACTIVITIES

Co-Management can be framed through discussions and arrangements on the types of activities associated with the fisheries and aquatic resource management. The types of management activities currently undertaken by DFO and/or First Nations include:

- Stock Assessment
- Allocation, Access and Management
- Science and Research
- Habitat Protection and Management
- Authorization and Management of Allowable Activities (e.g. referrals)
- Oceans and Marine Planning
- Monitoring and Compliance
- Policy and Communications
- Consultations with Resource Users

Due to the complexity of Fisheries and Aquatic Management, it may be useful to have a discussion on the utility of developing co-management through discussions related to management activities. For example, a starting point could be the desire to explore a framework for joint management responsibility of science and research initiatives in B.C. or with links to other scales (for example, watershed or coastal management areas).

How can decisions be made in a co-management framework?

One of the key challenges in the development of a co-management framework for British Columbia will be to apply the broad principles of co-management to the aquatic resource management decision-making processes and related operational policies and activities while addressing issues of Tiers, Scales, Accountability, and Activities.

One important concept to keep in mind is the existence of differing worldview perspectives. Edward T. Hall (1983) speaks of world-view as *the primary, underlying, hidden level of culture*. In this way, culture gives rise to worldview and is intimately linked with the way people view and interact with their environment. World-view includes a set of unspoken, implicit rules of behaviour and thought that regulate everything.

Even in the face of modern management, First Nations in B.C. retain a cultural worldview that looks at fisheries and aquatic resource management in a very specific manner. The worldview of communities may differ somewhat, but generally First Nations communities view their environment as one in which the whole ecosystem,

*How can we
characterize what
activities and
management functions
are best handled at
which scale?*

including the human traditional culture, operate together in an interconnected web. First Nations respect all components of the environment and the roles they play.

In order to cope with the demands and constraints of modern day government, today's bureaucracy has become stove-piped, centralized, and sector-based. Bureaucrats who work for government are brought up in a culture of authority and decision-making that bears little resemblance to that of First Nations. This disconnect only serves to make collaboration between government and First Nations more challenging.

Policy Barriers for achieving the co-management of aquatic resources in British Columbia

Two key policy barriers are at the centre of the current challenge to develop an effective co-management framework for First Nations related to fisheries and aquatic resource management in British Columbia. These are:

1. The principle that DFO cannot develop co-management arrangements which in any way would serve to "fetter the authority" of the Minister; and
2. An inability for DFO to develop a process for the recognition of First Nations Title and Rights, or to lay out a transparent "strength of claim" standard assessment to evaluate asserted title and rights.

Part of the challenge related to these two issues is the inability of DFO to respond to specific and detailed questions related to these two issues. There is an absence of a clear governmental policy or position on these issues which results in differing interpretation of their meaning and a lack of consistency within different parts of DFO. Currently in the Integrated Aboriginal Policy Framework the DFO defines co-management as "...processes through which responsibility for resource management is shared between government and users of the resource", although there is not a clear negotiating mandate on these issues which has been shared with B.C. First Nations.

*How do we
characterize these
barriers?*

*How much progress
can be made on
aquatic resource co-
management without
the recognition of
aboriginal title and
rights?*

Conclusion

The purpose of this Discussion Paper was to identify some considerations which may be of interest to B.C. First Nations on the topic of co-management. This document identifies some of the inherent challenges associated with co-management at various scales, as well as presenting the concepts of Tiers, Accountability and framing co-management by Activity. Some challenges identified include the concepts of accountability, opposing strengths of authority (between B.C. First Nations and DFO) and differences between capacity at the Nation, aggregate and B.C. wide scales.

The FNFC has developed this Discussion Paper to foster dialogue among B.C. First Nations on the issue of fisheries and aquatic resources co-management. This Document is not meant to be an exhaustive exploration of all considerations related

to co-management. This Document is only meant to stimulate discussion and dialogue at a grassroots level about co-management, and to draw attention to the various factors which could to be considered under this broad topic.

The role of the FNFC in the development of co-management of B.C.'s fisheries and aquatic resources is to work collaboratively with First Nations around B.C. in order to facilitate discussions, to help build capacity, and to look at the opportunities for First Nations to link local visions of co-management into an effective B.C.-wide co-management approach. This role is affirmed in the Action Plan and the mandate of the FNFC.

Hopefully this document can stimulate discussions and dialogue. Any comments, thoughts, questions on this document can be submitted to the FNFC Co-Management Co-ordinator by email at Deana@FNFisheriesCouncil.ca or phone at 604-868-6599.

Select Key Resources

1. Wilson, D., Neilsen, J. & Degnbol, P. (eds.). 2003. The Fisheries Co-management Experience: Accomplishments, Challenges and Prospects. Springer Press.
 - Chapter 1: The community development tradition and fisheries co-management
 - Chapter 11: Conflict and scale: a defence of community approaches in fisheries management
 - Chapter 13: Co-management and recreational fishing
 - Chapter 14: The government as a partner in co-management
 - Chapter 16: Representation in fisheries co-management
2. Notzke, C. 1994. Aboriginal Peoples and Natural Resources in Canada. Captus University
 - Chapter 6 includes: co-management and fisheries resources, aquaculture, Northwest Treaty Tribes best practices, impact of court decisions
3. Campbell, T. 1996. Co-Management of Aboriginal Resources. *Information North*. 22 (1).
4. Chuenpagdee, P. & Jentoft, S. 2007. Step Zero for Fisheries Co-Management: What Precedes Implementation. *Marine Policy*. 31 (6): 657 -668.
5. Crona, B. & Bodin, O. 2006. What you know is who you know? Communication patterns among resource users as a prerequisite for co-management. *Ecology and Society* 11(2): 7 (available online in full at: <http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol11/iss1/art5/>)
6. Goetze, T. 2005. Empowered Co-management: Towards Power-Sharing and Indigenous Rights in Clayoquot Sound, B.C.. *Anthropologica*. 47 (2): 247 -266.
7. Pinkerton, E. 1996. The contribution of watershed-based multi- party co-management agreements to dispute resolution: the Skeena Watershed Committee. *Environments Journal* 23(2): 55-68.
8. Pomeroy, R. 1998. A Process for Community-based Fisheries Co-Management. *ICLARM Quarterly – AFSSRN News*, 1, 71-76.
9. Goetze, T. 1998. "Reaching for New Perspectives on Co-Management: Exploring the Possibilities for Systemic Change and Indigenous Rights under the Interim Measures Agreement in Clayoquot Sound, B.C.."
10. Saul D. H. Milne. Distinctive Identity Needs and Their Role in the Consultation Process that Connects the *Sto:lo* Tribal Council and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans
11. Paul A. Sabatier, Chris Weible, and Jared Ficker. Swimming Upstream: Collaborative Approaches to Watershed Management. Chapter: Eras of Water Management in the United States: Implications for Collaborative Watershed Approaches by
12. International Research Development Centre - http://www.idrc.ca/en/ev-93103-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html

APPENDIX 1: Co-Management Processes currently in place in B.C.

	Consultative Processes	Participatory Processes
Tier 1		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numerous Bands and/or Nations and/or AAROM groups involved in fisheries management activities may have information sharing and coordination arrangements with other First Nations. Various Meetings, Workshops, and Conferences coordinated by a number First Nations or First Nations Organizations (e.g. FNFC, Fraser River Aboriginal Fisheries Secretariat, etc)
Tier 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numerous Bands and/or Nations and/or AAROM groups involved in fisheries management activities may have bilateral arrangements with DFO or other government organizations. Species at Risk (SARA) Consultations)as required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various Meetings, Workshops, and Conferences coordinated by number First Nations or First Nations Organizations (e.g. FNFC, Fraser River Aboriginal Fisheries Secretariat, etc) Forum for Conservation and Harvest Planning on Fraser Salmon The ROADMAP Process: Development of a Salmon Management Structure for the Fraser River
Tier 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pacific Salmon Commission Integrated Harvest Planning Committee Integrated Fisheries Management Plan Clam Board Integrated Groundfish Advisory Board West Coast Aquatic Management Board Integrated Herring Management Plan Integrated Herring Harvest Planning Committee (IHHPC) Tuna Advisory Board Sardine Integrated Advisory Board Sablefish Advisory Committee Halibut Advisory Board Pacific Region Harbour Authority Advisory Committee Species at Risk (SARA) Consultations Water Act Modernization Process Haida Gwaii Integrated Marine Use Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fraser River Sockeye Spawning Initiative (FRSSI) Integrated Salmon Dialogue Forum Pacific North Coast Integrated Management Area Forum (PNCIMA)

Are there other processes that First Nations are engaged in that are not included in this table?

Are there any processes listed here that have been misrepresented and need to be moved to a different place in the table or that need to be removed from the table?