

EBMWG Project Close-Out Report

Project #: AM-01

Project Title: Land-Use Planning Summary

Steering Committee Members: Bill Beese, Dan Cardinall, Dorthe Jakobsen, Audrey Roburn, Lee Failing (for most of project)

1.0 FUNDING

- \$15,000 was allocated to the project in the EBMWG workplan.
- The project was completed for \$15,000.

2.0 EXTENT TO WHICH PROJECT OBJECTIVES WERE ACHIEVED

Objective	Description	Evaluation (Text)	Summary*
1	Develop a summary of land use planning goals, objectives, strategies, indicators and targets related to both ecological integrity and human well-being	The land use plan summary was completed. The consultants added value by (1) creating two versions of the summary: a complete compilation of (close to) the original text for every goal, objective, and strategy from every source document, and a shorter working summary table that summarizes the compilation table to its essential intent. (2) Providing “concept maps” to show the relationships between objectives, strategies, and indicators in the summary	Fully met

3.0 MAJOR TASKS COMPLETED

Task	Description ¹	Date
1	Review relevant documents (see Appendix 1 for a list of documents).	May 14 th , 2007
2	In consultation with a subgroup of EBM Working Group members, establish consistent terminology for the summary (e.g., targets vs. thresholds vs. indicators, etc. See Appendix II).	May 14 th , 2007
3	Summarize objectives, goals, strategies, indicators and targets related to both ecological integrity and human well-being ² .	<i>First Draft:</i> June 27, 2007 <i>Second draft:</i> August 7, 2007

¹ These tasks are drawn directly from the workplan submitted to the EBMWG in revised form December 20th, 2006.

² Note that with respect to “Management Considerations” in the North Coast LRMP, these were only included if indicators and targets existed for a given objective (assuming that if no agreement had been reached on indicators and targets, these management considerations were discussion points rather than agreements).

Task	Description¹	Date
		<i>Final draft: September 25th, 2007</i>
4	Identify any apparent gaps – for example, where indicators or targets do not exist or do not support the stated objectives.	<i>First draft: July 3, 2007 Second draft: August 7, 2007 Final draft: September 25th, 2007</i>

4.0 KEY PRODUCTS

Item #	Description	Completion date	Location
1	Agreement on terminology	May 14 th , 2007	Summarized in final report; see also Appendix II.
3	Final summary report	September 25 th , 2007	Final report

5.0 MAJOR FINDINGS/CONCLUSIONS

For the most part, the intent of this project was not to reach major conclusions, but simply to summarize the various land-use documents in a form that could guide the development of an EBMWG adaptive management program. However, in order to provide a useful first step in the development of the AM program, a few key steps and conclusions from the project are important information for the EBMWG.

In collaboration with the project Steering Committee, the consultants arrived at common terminology to guide the use of terms such as “objective”, “strategy”, and “effectiveness indicator”; see Appendix II for the full list of terms and definitions. This common terminology could be used in future EBMWG projects for consistency.

In addition, the consultants were requested in the RFP to “identify any apparent gaps – for example, where indicators or targets do not exist or do not support the stated objectives.” The request was for a brief assessment only, rather than a comprehensive assessment of whether, for example, an indicator chosen in the land use documents is the best effectiveness indicator to measure a certain objective.

Summary of types of objectives and gaps

The final project report provides a summary of what kinds of objectives are included in each of the source documents, as reproduced in the tables below³. The consultants noted that although the land-use documents are relatively comprehensive taken together, no individual document is comprehensive in addressing the full suite of objectives. Tables 2, 3, and 4 from the LUP summary are reproduced below.

Topic of objective	Plan													
	EBMH	HPG	NC	CC	TP	KNT	GFN	HFN	GT	KM	KS	MA	MO1	MO2
Ecological integrity														
Terrestrial ecological integrity / biodiversity	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓
Soils and terrain	✓	✓												

³ See Appendix 1 for a list of acronyms with definitions

Topic of objective	Plan														
Rare ecosystems	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓
Rare and focal species (general)	✓			✓	✓										
Grizzly bear			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓
Kermode bear			✓	✓						✓					
Marbled murrelet			✓	✓											
Northern goshawk			✓	✓											
Ungulates			✓	✓											
Tailed frog				✓											
Seabird														✓	
Hydro-riparian ecological integrity / aquatic resources / fish habitat	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Topic of objective	Plan													
<i>Resource use</i>	EBMH	HPG	NC	CC	TP	KNT	GFN	HFN	GT	KM	KS	MA	MO1	MO2
Water resource use				✓										
First Nations cultural and traditional resources	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Harvesting fish and wildlife / guiding, hunting and trapping	✓			✓										
Tourism and recreation	✓		✓	✓									✓	
Scenery			✓	✓									✓	
Timber	✓		✓	✓										
Non-timber forest products	✓		✓											
Mining and energy	✓		✓	✓										
Access and facilities	✓		✓	✓										

Topics addressed by objectives	Plan													
<i>Human well-being</i>	EBMH	HPG	NC	CC	TP	KNT	GFN	HFN	GT	KM	KS	MA	MO1	MO2
Community viability / population				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
Quality of life			✓											
Ability to meet needs (including vulnerable communities)	✓													
Sustenance	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Employment (incl. meaningful)	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
Income / wages / standard of living			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
Local share of resources (including First Nations rights)	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
Economic growth & diversity			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		
Investment			✓											
Red Tape			✓											
Community spirit				✓										
Traditional / cultural activities				✓										
Social Services				✓										
Education			✓	✓										
Health				✓										
Infrastructure & community development				✓										
Settlement				✓										
Ability to influence development / public process			✓	✓										
Non-commercial recreation			✓											

The consultants noted the lack of human well-being “strategies” in most documents reviewed, where strategies are defined as actions that can be implemented to achieve or influence the

objectives (G2G strategies to maintain First Nations traditional and cultural resources were the exceptions). They also noted that the indicators in Schedules C and G of the G2G agreements are not implementation indicators, but effectiveness indicators; they measure success in achieving the objective without providing guidance on how to achieve the objective.

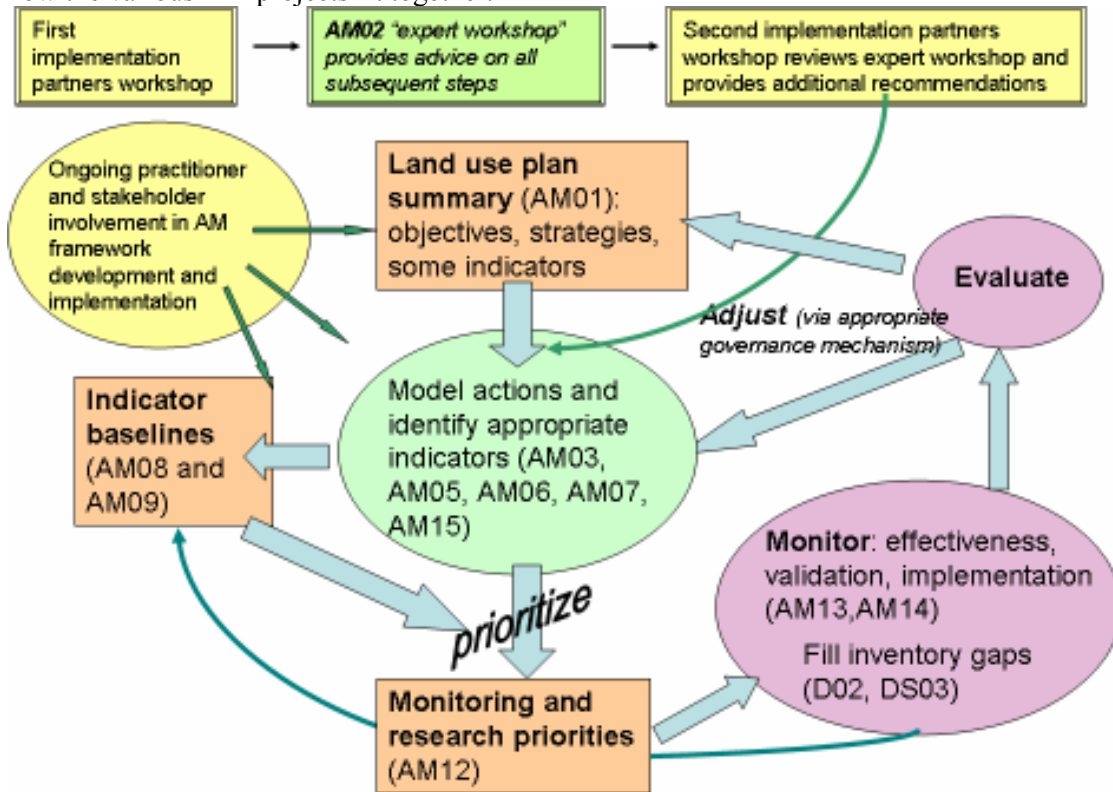
Last, the consultants identified a gap in most of the documents: “frequently, neither the parties responsible for implementation, nor the intended beneficiaries, are clearly identified⁴.”

Concept maps

The consultants also developed “concept maps” to help group similar objectives and strategies and to outline the relationships between objectives, indicators, and values. These maps are based on the source documents as much as possible, but some subjectivity is inevitable because the source documents are not normally explicit about these relationships. However, the concept maps provide good hypotheses to help guide the development of the Adaptive Management framework.

6.0 RELEVANCE/SIGNIFICANCE FOR EBM IMPLEMENTATION

The LUP summary document provides a key first step in the development of the Adaptive Management framework and EBMWG AM program, by clarifying the full suite of objectives, strategies, and indicators in the existing land use planning documents. The LUP summary document will thus provide useful background information regarding the scope of the existing Land Use agreements for the upcoming expert workshop (occurring under project AM-02) that will provide input on the design of the EBMWG AM framework. The image below shows a road-map of the steps in the development and implementation of the AM framework, including how the various AM projects fit together.



⁴ The report acknowledges that the LUOs are to be implemented under FRPA, which provides guidance on responsibilities under that legislation.

A next step following the workshop as part of the AM framework will be to understand the scientific information underlying these objectives, strategies, and indicators, and the relationships between them.

In addition, the LUP summary already provides some feedback into decision-making in that it has identified gaps in the suite of objectives, strategies, and indicators. Further AM framework development or other EBMWG projects (such as AM07) could benefit from this gap identification.

Appendix I: Land Use Documents Included in Summary (Table 1 from land-use planning summary)

Document	Geographic Scope	Reference Acronym	Type of Document
Anon. 2004. Central Coast LRMP Completion Table: Report of Consensus Recommendations to the Provincial Government and First Nations, Province of British Columbia, Victoria, BC.	Central Coast Plan Area	CC or CCAIP ⁵	LRMP
Anon. 2005. North Coast Land and Resource Management Plan: Final Recommendations. Province of British Columbia, Victoria, BC.	North Coast Plan Area	NC or NCAIP	LRMP
Anon. 2006. Land use planning agreement-in-principle (AIP) between Mamalilikulla-Qwe'Qwa'Sot'Em First Nation, 'Namgis First Nation, Tlowitsis First Nation, Da'naxda'xw Awaetlatla First Nation, Gwa'sala-'Nakwaxda'xw First Nation, We Wai Kai First Nation, We Wai Kum First Nation and, Kwiakah First Nation (collectively, the "KNT First Nations" or a "Party") and the Province of British Columbia	South Central Coast Plan Area. Covers southern third of Central Coast Plan area.	KNT	G2G ⁶
Anon. 2006. Land and resource protocol agreement between Gitga'at First Nation, Haisla Nation, Heiltsuk Nation, Kitasoo/Xaixais First Nation, Metlakatla First Nation, Wuikinuxv First Nation, (collectively the "Coastal First Nations" or a "Party") and Her Majesty the Queen in Right of the Province of British Columbia.	Applicable Territories Includes North Coast Plan Area and northern portion of Central Coast Plan Area.	TP	G2G
Anon. 2006. Sustainable land use planning agreement between Gitga'at First Nation and the Province of British Columbia.	Gitga'at territory	GT	G2G
Anon. 2006. Strategic land use planning agreement between Haisla Nation and the Province of British Columbia.	Haisla territory	n/a ⁷	G2G
Anon. 2006. Strategic land use planning agreement between Heiltsuk First Nation and the Province of British Columbia.	Heiltsuk territory	n/a	G2G
Anon. 2006. Strategic land use planning agreement between Homalco First Nation and the Province of British Columbia.	Homalco territory	HFN	G2G
Anon. 2006. Strategic land use planning agreement between Kitasoo/Xaixais First Nation and the Province of British Columbia.	Kitasoo/Xaixais territory	n/a	G2G
Anon. 2006. Strategic land use planning agreement between Metlakatla First Nation and the Province of British Columbia.	Metlakatla territory	MA	G2G
Anon. 2006. Strategic land use planning agreement between Wuikinuxv First Nation and the Province of British Columbia.	Wuikinuxv territory	n/a	G2G
Anon. 2006. Land use planning agreement between Gitxaala Nation and the Province of British Columbia.	Gitxaala territory	GFN	G2G
Anon. 2006. North Coast strategic land use planning agreement between Kitselas First Nation and the Province of British Columbia.	Kitselas territory	KS	G2G
Anon. 2006. North Coast strategic land use planning agreement between Kitsumkalum First Nation and the Province of British Columbia.	Kitsumkalum territory	KM	G2G
Coast Information Team. 2004. Ecosystem-based Management Handbook	North and Central Coast	EBMH	Other
Coast Information Team. 2004. Hydroriparian Planning Guide	North and Central Coast	HPG	Other
Ministry of Agriculture and Lands. Ministerial Order: Draft for Review and Comment	North Coast LRMP area and NW portion of Central	MO1	Draft MO

⁵ The North and Central Coast LRMPS include separate sections with interim targets. These sections of the document have a higher emphasis in the consensus recommendations as they formed the Agreement in Principle (AIP), and are thus listed separately in the tables.

⁶ G2G: Government-to-Government agreement.

⁷ included in the TP agreement; no new objectives.

Document	Geographic Scope	Reference Acronym	Type of Document
	Coast LRMP area.		
Ministry of Agriculture and Lands. Ministerial Order: Draft for Review and Comment	South and east portions of the Central Coast Plan area.	MO2	Draft MO

Appendix II: EBMWG LUP Summary Terminology

Goal	Goals are overarching “ends”. They are broadly stated, and not necessarily quantifiable or measurable. They should be clarified and supported by a set of more specific objectives. Indicators are not generally mapped directly to goals.
Objective	Objectives are specific ends that must be achieved in support of a goal. They clearly define both an end and a preferred direction, but do NOT prescribe a target. Ideally, a set of objectives will collectively describe all the components that have to be addressed in order to address a goal. Objectives are measurable via indicators and each objective should have an indicator mapped directly to it.
Sub-objective	In some cases, objectives can be further divided into components. In this case, a set of sub-objectives should collectively describe everything that’s important to address with respect to a given objective, and indicators are mapped directly to the sub-objectives.
Indicator	Indicators are metrics for reporting progress toward objectives or sub-objectives. Progress can be either predicted/modeled or measured/actual.
Implementation Indicator	Indicators (metrics) that are linked to (and affected by) management strategies – they report the extent to which management strategies are implemented.
Effectiveness (Primary) Indicator	Indicators (metrics) that are linked directly to reporting change or expected change in the objectives – they report the extent to which the strategies are effective in influencing the objective. They are the primary indicators to be considered when assessing progress/performance.
Secondary (Explanatory) Indicator	Secondary indicators that report things that are not necessarily important in and of themselves, but that help to explain trends observed in other (primary) indicators. They can be useful for learning/validation but should not be used to assess performance.
Strategy	The “means” that have been adopted or are being considered for achieving the ends. That is, the actions that can be implemented to achieve or influence the objectives (as reported by the indicators). Strategies could be stated with reference to an indicator and a specified quantitative level for the indicator.
Target	A specific quantitative state of an indicator associated with a strategy that is either under consideration or has been adopted.
Threshold	A specific quantitative state of an indicator at which there is a change in rate of response.
Benchmark	A specific quantitative state of an indicator that represents a meaningful point of comparison for a true (or estimated) indicator value. Examples of benchmarks include baseline condition, a condition in a neighboring jurisdiction, a natural or pre-disturbance condition, etc.).