First nations participating in pncma are: 
  • Haida Gwaii
  • Skidegate and Massett
  • North Coast - Kispiox
  • Gitga’at
  • Metlakatla
  • Haisla
  • Gitxaala
  • Heiltsuk

Contacts in your community:
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  • Cristina Soto, Marine Planner, 250.559.8945
  • Andrew Johnson, Marine Planner, 250.839.1255
  • Wally Webber, Marine Planner, 250.839.1255
  • Judy Carpenter, GIS Coordinator, 250.626.3302
  • Kyle Clifton, GIS Analyst, 250.957.2381
  • David Leask, Marine Planner, 250.628.3201
  • Gary Alexcee, Marine Planner, 250.635.1718
  • Aaron Heidt, Socio-economic Planner, 250.545.6336
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  • David Leask, Marine Planner, 250.635.8882
  • Haida Fisheries Program, Massett, 250.626.3302
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    • Central Coast First Nations Stewardship Society, 1051 - 409 Granville Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 1T2
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  • Coastal First Nations
    • North Coast-Skeena First Nations Stewardship Society, 734 - 255 3rd Avenue West, Prince Rupert, BC V8J 1L2
    • Phone: 604.696.9889 | Fax: 604.696.9887
  • Coastal First Nations
    • Coastal First Nations, 1051 - 409 Granville Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 1T2
  • Coastal First Nations
    • North Coast-Skeena First Nations Stewardship Society, 734 - 255 3rd Avenue West, Prince Rupert, BC V8J 1L2
    • Phone: 604.696.9889 | Fax: 604.696.9887

SECTOR-BY-SECTOR MANAGEMENT & NEW WORKING

Coastal management of the marine environment is a complex, interdepartmental issue. For example, Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) has different departments managing coastal recreational activities, commercial fishing tenures, and wildlife that differ in region and mission. Transport Canada regulates commercial shipping and trade activities along the coast. The provincial Ministry of Transportation is responsible for developing the marine transportation sector, while the Department of National Defence is responsible for developing the military transportation sector. Each sector has different responsibilities and objectives, which can lead to conflicts over the use of marine resources.
GETTING STARTED

Understanding how human uses and ecological interactions influence each other is fundamental to the success of marine spatial planning. The process of identifying potential marine spatial zones (zones of use) must be informed by an understanding of the community values and interests that exist in the marine environment. This approach can help ensure that the outcomes of marine spatial planning are accepted by the community and contribute to the sustainable management of the marine environment.

INFORMED BY TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Marine spatial plans developed and implemented with indigenous knowledge provide insight into the health and integrity of the marine environment and economy.

What is the potential influence of marine uses on people and place?

Past, present and future use of a marine area are important considerations in marine spatial planning. The socio-economic study will show which commercial activities and uses in an area are ecologically and culturally important, as well as areas that could be safely used for ecotourism activities. Marine TK studies will identify areas that are ecologically and culturally important, and areas that are not.

ZONING MARINE AREAS

One of the key understandings of the marine environment is the creation of marine spatial zones that reflect the community’s beliefs and values. The process of identifying potential marine spatial zones must be informed by an understanding of the community values and interests that exist in the marine environment. This approach can help ensure that the outcomes of marine spatial planning are accepted by the community and contribute to the sustainable management of the marine environment.

What are the potential effects of marine uses on people and place?

Past, present and future use of a marine area are important considerations in marine spatial planning. The socio-economic study will show which commercial activities and uses in an area are ecologically and culturally important, as well as areas that could be safely used for ecotourism activities. Marine TK studies will identify areas that are ecologically and culturally important, and areas that are not.

COMMUNITIES & ECONOMIES

Marine spatial plans developed and implemented with indigenous knowledge provide insight into the health and integrity of the marine environment and economy.

What do we want our ocean and communities to look like in the future?

Socio-economic information needs to align with our understanding of how the ocean is used today and what we want the ocean to look like in the future.

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