

Appendix 1. Enablers of and barriers to devolving fisheries management to Coastal First Nations

	Current Problems & Barriers	Enablers & Solutions
Legal environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical exclusion from decision-making • Conflicts over monitoring & enforcement authority • Cost of legal action/conflict resolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal rights & title recognized • Documenting historical use & occupancy • Affirming pertinent traditional laws and rules (e.g. Gvi'ilas -- the Heiltsuk Nation's laws of their ancestors -- are their guiding principles for resource management) • New relationships with province, industry • Just redistribution of commercial harvesting rights to First Nations
Policy environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dominant top-down paradigm • Industry interests dominate • Government silos; disconnect between political & operational at DFO • Limited local participation in decision-making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonized Marine Use Plans for CCFN • New relationships and understandings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconciliation protocols • Government-to-government letters of intent and agreements • Increasing participation in industry and commercial activities
Governance and decision-making processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient/excessively expensive conflict resolution mechanisms • Inappropriate inclusion rules for "stakeholder" negotiations • Poor communication across scales • Decreasing DFO capacity due to staff and funding cuts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing local organization & capacity • Harmonized Marine Use Plans for CCFN • New cross-scale, bridging organizations and processes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • eg. CCIRA, MaPP, CGWN, FNFC • De facto authority <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E.g. coastal guardian watchmen, Kitasoo prevented sea cucumber harvest in an area adjacent to their community
Knowledge, science, and information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient science baseline • DFO often lacks fine-scale information to inform local plans • Local ecological knowledge (LEK) undervalued by current regime • Local science capacity not adequately recognized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing capacity for science and monitoring • Increased integration of LEK into scientific studies to improve monitoring • E.g. CCIRA, Coastal Guardian Watchmen Network collecting baseline data and developing capacity
Relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor communication between actors • Insufficient collaborative capacity in government • Tense relations between First Nations and federal government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving relationships between <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Nations and industry • First Nations and BC government • First Nations
Local organizing & community capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonial legacy of disenfranchisement • Out-migration • Few trained locals • Continuity of leadership/programming • Cost of travel, distance between communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong vision & harmonized marine plans • Strengthening ties between nations • Local/FN resource management offices • Increasing capacity in science and monitoring (e.g. CGWN and CCIRA)
Capital, funding, & incentives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to local resources & associated revenue <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expensive licenses • Perception of inequitable allocation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue sharing agreements • Initiatives to increase access to licenses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacific Integrated Commercial Fisheries Initiative) • Aboriginal Fisheries Strateg (AFS) • Support from non-profit funders (e.g. Moore foundation) • Diversified economic development opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquaculture • Processing • Value-added products