

Cumulative Effects as a Mechanism for Biodiversity Conservation and Resilience

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Outline

- Southwest Yukon
- The projects
- Objectives
- CEA concerns
- Obstacles
- Gaps
- Needs
- Conclusions

Southwest Yukon

- Much studied region in land claims and devolution context
- Limited cumulative effects assessment provision in YESAA
- Increasing small and large-scale development and land alienation
- Biodiversity is a highly valued resource for KNPR and the area
- History of protected areas, wildlife monitoring and management





Governance Context

- Older park in a new land claims and devolution context
- Part of broader transboundary St. Elias region
- Federal agencies: DFO, AANDC, EC
- Three FN territories
- Comanagement
 - KPMB
 - ARRC
 - YESAB
 - YLUPC



Projects

1. CEA update for the 2004 and 2010 KNPR PMPs.
2. Undergraduate thesis to identify and review needs, gaps, and approaches for wildlife cumulative effects assessment in southwest Yukon.



Objectives

- 1) Review literature, spatial and temporal data availability, for wildlife, biodiversity, CEA, and monitoring.
- 2) Explore wildlife and CEA concerns, gaps and needs in KNPR region.
- 3) Identify options and recommendations for improving wildlife CEA in KNPR region.



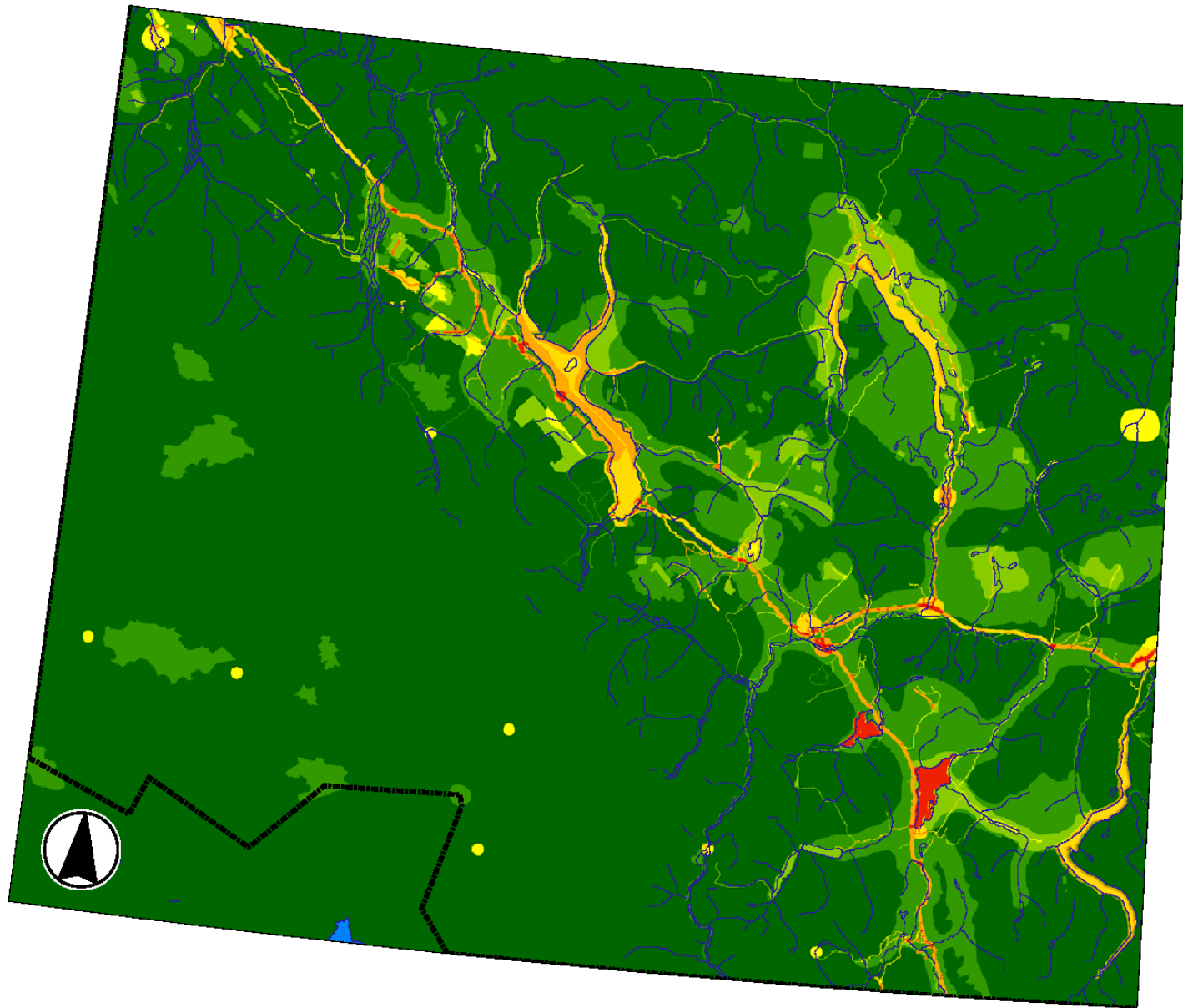
Methods

- Qualitative, multi-method approach
- Spatial data synthesis for CEA
- Literature review
- Document analysis
- Semi-structured, key informant interviews on gaps and needs (17)



Evolving Concerns





LAND USE PRESSURE
Based on Land Use
and Recreation Intensity

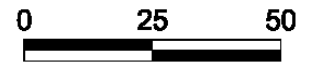


**See accompanying text
for methodological details.*

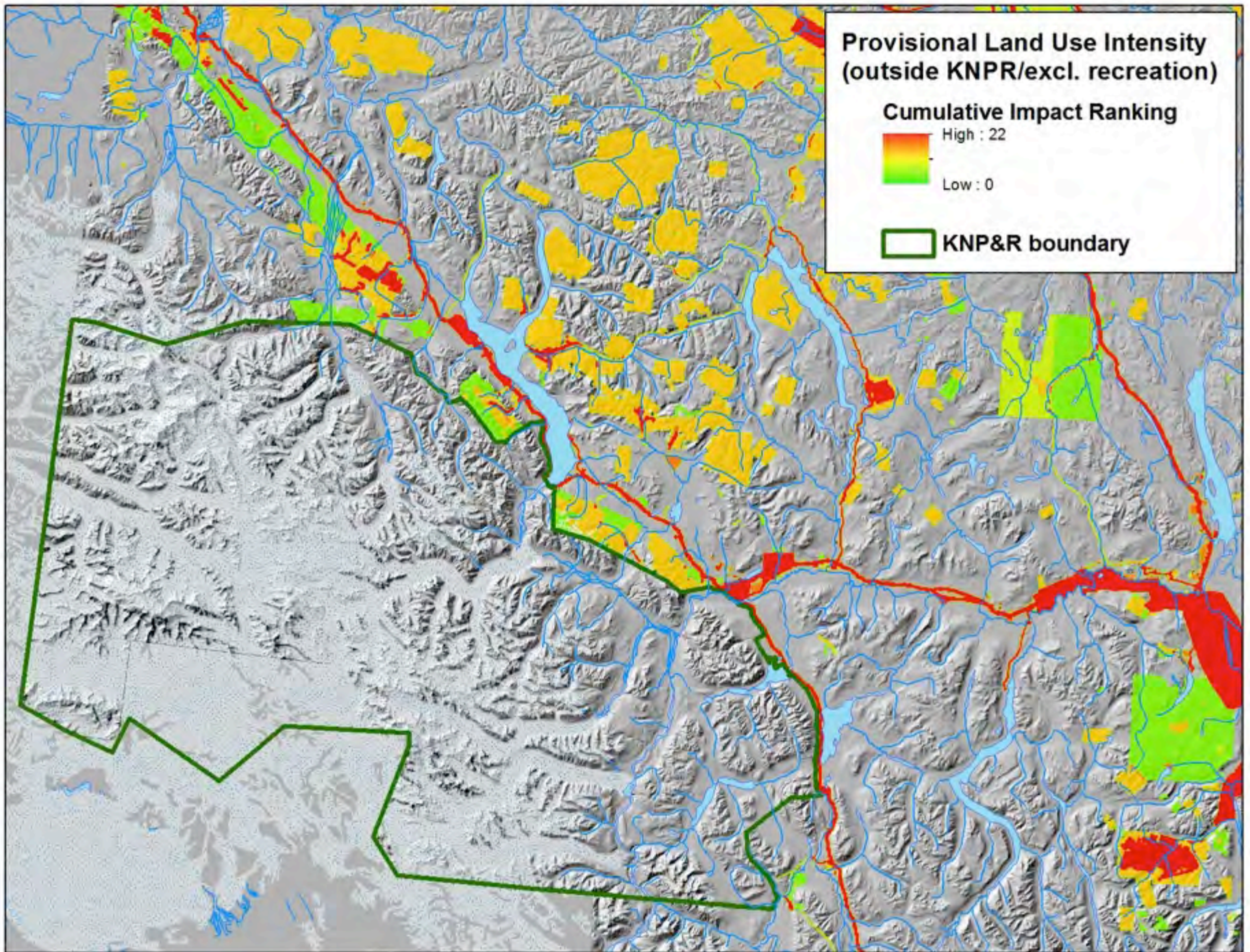
KLUANE
National Park & Reserve

Cumulative Effects
Assessment Update
2002

R.K. Danby & D.S. Slocombe



Kilometres



**Provisional Land Use Intensity
(outside KNPR/excl. recreation)**

Cumulative Impact Ranking

High : 22

Low : 0

KNP&R boundary

Obstacles, Gaps and Needs



Obstacles

- Compartmentalized EIA process
- Single project focus
- Time frames (review, comment)
- Funding/capacity
- Data responsibility debate
- Trust
- Linear and surface disturbance focus in LUP



Gaps



- Broad biodiversity focus
- Coordinated park/region programs
- Common CEA tools
- Baseline data and data management
- Project monitoring and reporting

Needs



- Build capacity
- Integrate/use Yukon biodiversity database
- Collaboration
- Common CEA guide and tools
- Strengthen long-term research
- Determine pathways and thresholds

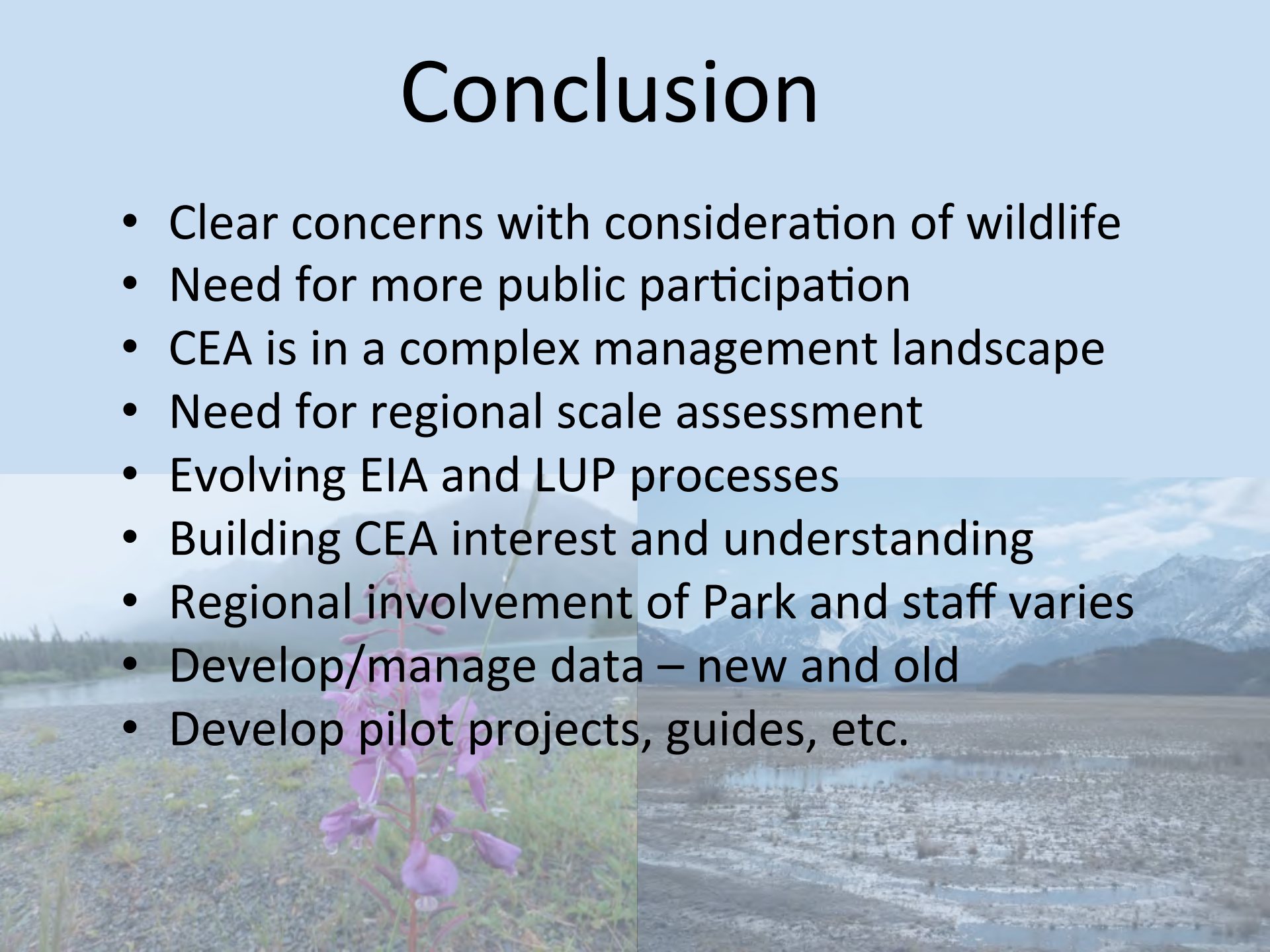
Data and Monitoring

- Baseline data gaps
- Monitoring for compliance
- Who is responsible?
- Local and traditional knowledge
- Citizen monitoring to help bridge gaps
- Collaborative monitoring is one way to build trust



Conclusion

- Clear concerns with consideration of wildlife
- Need for more public participation
- CEA is in a complex management landscape
- Need for regional scale assessment
- Evolving EIA and LUP processes
- Building CEA interest and understanding
- Regional involvement of Park and staff varies
- Develop/manage data – new and old
- Develop pilot projects, guides, etc.



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- Interviewees

