



GUIDELINES FOR MANAGEMENT PLANS AND RECOVERY STRATEGIES

This document gives general guidelines on preparing a management plan or recovery strategy under the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act* (the Act).

Section 62 of the Act states: “The Conference [of Management Authorities] may establish guidelines respecting the preparation of a management plan or recovery strategy. The Conference shall make guidelines available to the public.”

Planning partners

The Conference of Management Authorities (CMA) is the group of wildlife co-management boards and governments that share responsibility for managing species at risk in the NWT. As of 2011, the CMA includes wildlife co-management boards established under the four completed land claims agreements (Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT), Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board, Sahtú Renewable Resources Board, and Wek'èezhìi Renewable Resources Board), the Tłıchq Government, the Government of Canada, and the Government of the Northwest Territories. When wildlife co-management boards are set up under future land claims agreements, they will become part of the CMA.

CMA membership is flexible depending on which species is being considered. Only Management Authorities that have jurisdiction for that species are involved in making the decisions.

The Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT) advises governments on wildlife policy, management, regulation, and administration of wildlife, habitat and harvesting in the NWT portion of the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (Inuvialuit Final Agreement, section 14). The Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT) works collaboratively with the Inuvialuit Game Council, Hunters and Trappers Committees and government in research, monitoring and management of wildlife and habitat. The Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT) consults regularly with the Inuvialuit Game Council and Hunters and Trappers Committees, and these groups may assist the Council in carrying out its functions.

The Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board is the main instrument of wildlife management in the Gwich'in Settlement Area. Its powers include approving plans for the management and protection of particular wildlife populations (including endangered species), particular wildlife habitats, and forests (Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement, sections 12 and 13). The Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board works collaboratively with Renewable Resources Councils and government in research, monitoring and management of wildlife and habitat. The Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board consults regularly with the Renewable Resources Councils, and its management authority may be delegated to Renewable Resources Councils.

The Sahtú Renewable Resources Board is the main instrument of wildlife management in the Sahtú Settlement Area. Its powers include approving plans for the management and protection of particular wildlife populations (including endangered species), particular wildlife habitats, and forests (Sahtú Dene and Métis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement, sections 13 and 14). The Sahtú Renewable Resources Board works collaboratively with Renewable Resources Councils and government in research, monitoring and management of wildlife and habitat. The Sahtú Renewable Resources Board consults regularly with the Renewable Resources Councils, and management authority may be delegated to Renewable Resources Councils.

The Wek'èezhìi Renewable Resources Board is the wildlife co-management authority responsible for managing wildlife, wildlife habitat, forests, plants and protected areas in Wek'èezhìi as set out in the Tłıchǫ Agreement (Tłıchǫ Agreement, sections 12, 13, 14 & 16). Responsibilities include making determinations or recommendations on management proposals for activities which may affect wildlife and wildlife habitat. The Wek'èezhìi Renewable Resources Board works collaboratively with the Tłıchǫ communities and Tłıchǫ, territorial and federal governments in research, monitoring and management of wildlife and habitat.

The Tłıchǫ Government has powers to enact laws in relation to the use, management, administration and protection of lands and renewable resources on Tłıchǫ lands. This includes laws relating to the management and exercise of harvesting rights for wildlife, plants and trees (Tłıchǫ Agreement, section 7). The Tłıchǫ Government has prepared the Tłıchǫ Land Use Plan to assist in managing approximately 39,000 km² of Tłıchǫ lands. The Plan provides a guide for future development by outlining how Tłıchǫ land will be protected and how activities and development on Tłıchǫ lands should occur.

The Government of Canada has ultimate responsibility for the management of migratory birds (as described in the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*), fish, marine mammals, and other aquatic species (as described in the *Fisheries Act*). It also has responsibilities under the federal *Species at Risk Act (SARA)*, including the implementation and enforcement of protection for individuals, residences and critical habitat for listed species. The federal Minister of

Environment and Climate Change and the Minister responsible for Parks Canada Agency are ultimately responsible for the preparation and completion of national management plans and recovery strategies for federally listed (non-aquatic) species under SARA.

The Government of the Northwest Territories, represented by the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources, has ultimate responsibility for the conservation and management of wildlife and wildlife habitat in the NWT, in accordance with land claims and self-government agreements, and having due regard for existing, pending, and future interests in land. It is the ultimate responsibility of the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources to prepare and complete management plans and recovery strategies under the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act*.

CMA's role with respect to management plans and recovery strategies

The CMA brings the Management Authorities together to provide direction, coordination and leadership on species at risk. The group operates by building consensus among Management Authorities. It respects the roles and responsibilities of Management Authorities under land claims and self-government agreements.

One of the roles of the CMA as a group is to develop consensus agreements on management plans and recovery strategies. As part of reaching consensus, each co-management board carries out the consultation and processes required under their land claim agreement. The GNWT is responsible for Indigenous engagement in areas without a settled land claim and for engagement with stakeholders such as industry, outfitters, resident hunters, environmental groups, and the public. The GNWT is responsible for consultation if there are potential adverse impacts on asserted or established Aboriginal and/or Treaty rights.

What is a management plan? What is a recovery strategy?

A management plan or recovery strategy is an action-oriented planning tool that identifies how the recovery, conservation and/or management of the species can be accomplished. Management Authorities will use it to help them decide how to implement actions, how to prioritize their work, and how to allocate their resources.

A management plan recommends objectives for the management of the species at risk. A recovery strategy recommends objectives for the conservation and recovery of the species at risk. Both recommend approaches to achieve those objectives. Both include a description of the existing and potential threats to the survival and recovery of the species, and threats to the habitat. Both also include a description of the existing and potential factors that may have a positive influence on the survival and recovery of the species, and the existing and potential factors that may have a positive influence on the habitat.

A management plan or recovery strategy will not commit any party to any actions or resource expenditures.

When is a management plan or recovery strategy required?

If a species is listed as Special Concern, Threatened or Endangered on the NWT List of Species at Risk, a management plan or recovery strategy must be done.

Listed status:	Type:	Deadline for completion:
Special Concern	Management plan	Within 2 years of listing
Threatened	Recovery strategy	Within 2 years of listing
Endangered	Recovery strategy	Within 1 year of listing
Extirpated	Recovery strategy (optional)	Not specified

'Completion' means that the final management plan or recovery strategy has been provided to the Management Authorities and made available to the public. The CMA can choose a completion date earlier than the deadline given above. If the CMA is satisfied by reasons provided by the preparer that the management plan or recovery strategy cannot be completed by the deadline, the deadline can be extended. Completion dates and reasons for extension are made public.

Process and timelines

The usual process and timelines for developing a management plan or recovery strategy are outlined in Figures 1, 2 and 3 and Table 1 at the end of this document.

Under section 139 of the Act, unless otherwise provided in the Act, the Minister of ENR may, as he or she considers appropriate, extend the timeline for any step in this process.

The management plan or recovery strategy may use the standard *Template for a Management Plan or Recovery Strategy Under the Species at Risk (NWT) Act*. The preparer may incorporate all or part of an existing plan or strategy from another person or organization.

Responsibility for preparing a management plan or recovery strategy

The CMA may establish a process for preparing a management plan or recovery strategy. This process would identify who is responsible for its preparation (the 'preparer').

Under the Act, a multi-species or an ecosystem approach may be adopted. The process established by the CMA could identify what approach will be used.

If the CMA does not establish a process within **three months** after a species is listed, the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) is responsible for preparing the management plan or recovery strategy. In this case the Minister of ENR will ask for the CMA's advice on its preparation.

The preparer may delegate the preparation of a management plan or recovery strategy, or any part of it, to any person or organization. The preparer may also involve any person or organization in the process.

Guiding principles for a management plan or recovery strategy

The CMA has agreed that these guiding principles will be followed in developing a management plan or recovery strategy:

- Recognize that the biological diversity of the Northwest Territories is a legacy to be preserved, and that all residents have a shared responsibility for the protection and conservation of species at risk;
 - Recognize the shared responsibility of the Management Authorities, seek collaborative partnerships, and expect that all responsible parties will contribute;
 - Respect Treaty and Aboriginal rights as well as land claim and self-government agreements;
 - Involve interested parties in developing the plan/strategy, including engagement at the community level throughout the process especially for culturally sensitive species;
- Recognize that some conservation measures may have social, economic or ecological implications;
- Use adaptive management, which is: a systematic approach for continually improving management policies or practices by deliberately learning from the outcomes of management actions;
- Be guided by and implement the Precautionary Principle, which is: where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective conservation measures;
- Make full use of the best available information, including traditional, community and scientific knowledge;
 - Recognize and respect differences and similarities in approaches to the collection and analysis of different types of knowledge;
 - Recognize and address information gaps;
- Have a clear goal and clear, measurable objectives;
 - Include only management approaches that are realistic and biologically feasible; and
 - Recognize that conservation and recovery can take a long time, therefore long-term approaches are needed.

What information will be considered when preparing a proposed management plan or recovery strategy?

The Act (subsections 61(6-7)) requires that the preparer consider certain pieces of information when preparing a management plan or recovery strategy. These are:

- The species' assessment done by the Species at Risk Committee, and the reasons for the assessment;
- The species status report approved by the Species at Risk Committee;
- Information on the biological status of the species that the CMA provided to the Species at Risk Committee after the status report was approved but before the species was assessed (if any);
- Written clarification that the Species at Risk Committee provided to the CMA (if any);
- Recommendations from the CMA or a Management Authority on measures to conserve the species (if any);
- Recommendations from the CMA or a Management Authority on measures to conserve the habitat, or the area in which the habitat is located, or the surrounding area (if any);
- Applicable consensus agreements of the CMA (if any); and
- Regulations or designated habitat under the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act* that apply to the species (if any).

Additionally, these guidelines require that the preparer also consider the following information when preparing a management plan or recovery strategy:

- Any other information or advice provided by the CMA or a Management Authority. This may include the results of their consultation and/or engagement with communities, harvesters, Indigenous governments and organizations, the public, and others. It may also include new information that became available after the species was assessed.

The preparer may also consider other pieces of information, including information provided by any person or organization.

What is included in a management plan or recovery strategy?

The following items are typically included in a management plan or recovery strategy. Items marked with a star (*) are specified in the Act (subsections 61(7,9, and 10)). Other items may include:

- Goal(s) – a clear statement about what will be accomplished or attempted with this particular plan/strategy.
- Disclaimer – a statement that the plan/strategy does not set commitments or obligations for Management Authorities.
- Planning process – a brief summary of the partners involved and the process for how the plan/strategy was developed, revised and completed,

- with indications of how different perspectives and input received were considered (e.g., meetings in communities, distribution of management plan/recovery strategy to management partners for comments). If a multi-species or an ecosystem approach was adopted, an explanation as to why this was done.
- Historical and/or social perspectives – a brief summary of the historical and/or social perspectives on the species held by people in the NWT.
 - Background on the species – a brief summary of the relevant species and habitat information from the status report and assessment, including the status (and reasons for it), as well as a summary/list of knowledge gaps.
 - *Threats - a description of the existing and potential threats to:
 - *the survival and recovery of the species; and
 - *the habitat of the species.
 - *Factors that may have a positive influence - a description of the existing and potential factors that may have a positive influence on:
 - *the survival and recovery of the species; and
 - *the habitat of the species.
 - Current management – a summary of current management for the species, if applicable. (This can be included under *Factors that may have a positive influence*, if desired.)
 - *Recommended objectives.
 - *In the case of a management plan, objectives for the management of the species.
 - *In the case of a recovery strategy, objectives for the conservation and recovery of the species.
 - Objectives should be specific, measurable, realistic and achievable.
 - *Recommended approaches to achieve those objectives.
 - More specific recommended actions explaining how the approaches can be achieved. (These specific actions, if included, are usually put in an appendix as part of the framework rather than in the body of the document.)
 - A chart and/or text indicating the objectives and approaches, the respective threats they address, relative priority, timeframe, and corresponding performance measure(s).
 - Effects that management actions may have on people and/or other species and how these effects may be mitigated (recognized at a high level, not a detailed environmental impact assessment or cost benefit socio-economic analysis).
 - *Recommendations to continue, amend or repeal regulations or designated habitat under the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act* that apply to the species (if any).
 - Next steps – a brief description (two to three sentences) of the process, timelines for moving things forward, and who will need to be involved. Text can indicate the number of years until the legislated requirement for:
 - review and possible amendments to management plan/recovery strategy;

- development and completion of implementation agreement; and/or
- progress reports.

- Management/recovery framework – a numbered list or table of the goal, objectives, approaches and actions can be included as an appendix.
- Guiding principles – guiding principles for the plan/strategy, including the guidelines outlined above and any additional guiding principles appropriate for the species, can be included as an appendix.
- Planning partners – information on the Management Authorities and their roles, and any other key people or groups involved in the planning, can be included as an appendix.

*If the preparer of a recovery strategy determines that the recovery of a Threatened species, an Endangered species or an Extirpated species is not biologically feasible, the recovery strategy must include the reasons why recovery is not biologically feasible and any other information that the CMA considers appropriate.

Additional content may be added to the management plan or recovery strategy as appropriate. The plan/strategy will be written in plain language and will be concise; supporting documents may be placed in an appendix.

How does a management plan or recovery strategy go from ‘proposed’ to ‘completed’?

After the preparer provides a proposed management plan or recovery strategy to the Management Authorities, the next step is for the CMA to come to agreement on accepting it. The CMA can ask the preparer for advice on the proposed plan or strategy. Within **three months** of receiving the proposed plan/strategy, the CMA must:

- Discuss the proposed management plan or recovery strategy;
- Identify and co-ordinate the actions each Management Authority agrees to take to prepare for a consensus agreement on accepting the plan/strategy, including actions required to fulfill land claims agreements (e.g. consultation); and
- Establish a time frame to complete these actions.

The actions agreed to by the Government of the Northwest Territories must include a chance for the public to provide comments, and may include further engagement of the public. Other Management Authorities may have their own requirements for consultation or public engagement within their regions that need to be met before accepting the proposed plan or strategy (Table 1). For example, the Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board (GRRB) follows the process laid out in the *GRRB Consultation Rules and Procedures*.

The proposed plan or strategy may be revised because of input received during this process. Depending on changes that are made, Management Authorities may decide that additional consultation and/or engagement is necessary.

As soon as practicable after the Management Authorities have carried out their actions to prepare for a consensus agreement, the CMA meets to develop a consensus agreement on accepting a management plan or recovery strategy. The consensus agreement will set out that the CMA has reached consensus to accept a management plan or recovery strategy, and the actions each Management Authority will take (or has already taken) to accept it. The consensus agreement is provided to the Minister of ENR and the other Management Authorities.

The plan or strategy could be accepted as proposed, or it could be with changes made by the CMA.

The Act requires that the CMA consider certain pieces of information when developing a consensus agreement on accepting a plan or strategy. These are:

- The proposed management plan or recovery strategy;
- The results of any actions (e.g. consultation) undertaken by Management Authorities to prepare for the consensus agreement on accepting the plan or strategy;
- The species' assessment done by the Species at Risk Committee, and the reasons for the assessment;
- The species status report approved by the Species at Risk Committee;
- Information on the biological status of the species that the CMA provided to the Species at Risk Committee after the status report was approved but before the species was assessed (if any);
- Written clarification that the Species at Risk Committee provided to the CMA (if any); and
- Applicable consensus agreements of the CMA (if any).

If the CMA does not reach a consensus agreement on accepting a management plan or recovery strategy by **three months before the completion date**, the CMA will give written notice to the Minister of ENR and the other Management Authorities and make the notice public.

Final completion of the management plan or recovery strategy is the responsibility of the Minister of ENR. If the Minister receives a consensus agreement, the Minister will provide the accepted management plan or recovery strategy to the Management Authorities and make it and the consensus agreement public.

If the Minister of ENR receives notice that no consensus agreement has been developed, or does not receive either a consensus agreement or notice by the deadline, the Minister will make a decision on the management plan or recovery

strategy. In doing so, the Minister will consider all the same pieces of information listed above, make any changes that he/she deems appropriate, then provide the management plan or recovery strategy to the Management Authorities and make it public.

An Acceptance Statement may be added to the management plan or recovery strategy before it is provided to the Management Authorities and made public. The Acceptance Statement may indicate whether the plan/strategy was accepted under a consensus agreement, or whether the decision was made by the Minister.

The management plan or recovery strategy is 'complete' once it has been provided to the Management Authorities and made public.

Implementation of a management plan or recovery strategy

After a management plan or recovery strategy is completed, the next step is to come to agreement on how it will be implemented.

This can be done by the CMA through a consensus agreement on implementation. Such a consensus agreement could include the actions Management Authorities agree to take towards implementation, as well as any other matter that the CMA considers necessary or advisable. The consensus agreement would be made public.

The Act requires that the CMA consider certain pieces of information when developing a consensus agreement on implementation. These are:

- The management plan or recovery strategy;
- The results of any actions (e.g. consultation) undertaken by Management Authorities to prepare for the consensus agreement on accepting the plan or strategy;
- The species' assessment done by the Species at Risk Committee, and the reasons for the assessment;
- The species status report approved by the Species at Risk Committee;
- Information on the biological status of the species that the CMA provided to the Species at Risk Committee after the status report was approved but before the species was assessed (if any);
- Written clarification that the Species at Risk Committee provided to the CMA (if any); and
- Applicable consensus agreements of the CMA (if any).

The CMA may also consider other pieces of information, including information provided by any person or organization.

If the consensus agreement will include a provision in which the Minister of ENR agrees to recommend to the Commissioner that a designation of habitat be made

under section 153, there are certain conditions that must be satisfied first (see subsections 70(4-5) of the Act).

If the CMA does not complete a consensus agreement on implementation within **nine months** after the management plan or recovery strategy is completed, the Minister of ENR makes a statement summarizing the actions the Minister intends to undertake to implement it. The Minister's statement is provided to the CMA and made public.

Even after a statement by the Minister, the CMA can still develop consensus agreements on implementation.

Periodic reviews and progress reports

At least **every five years**, or sooner if required by the management plan or recovery strategy, the CMA will review the management plan or recovery strategy and prepare a progress report.

The report will be on the actions undertaken to implement the management plan or recovery strategy, and the progress made towards meeting its objectives. The progress report will be made public.

Completing management plans and recovery strategies (s. 58-69)

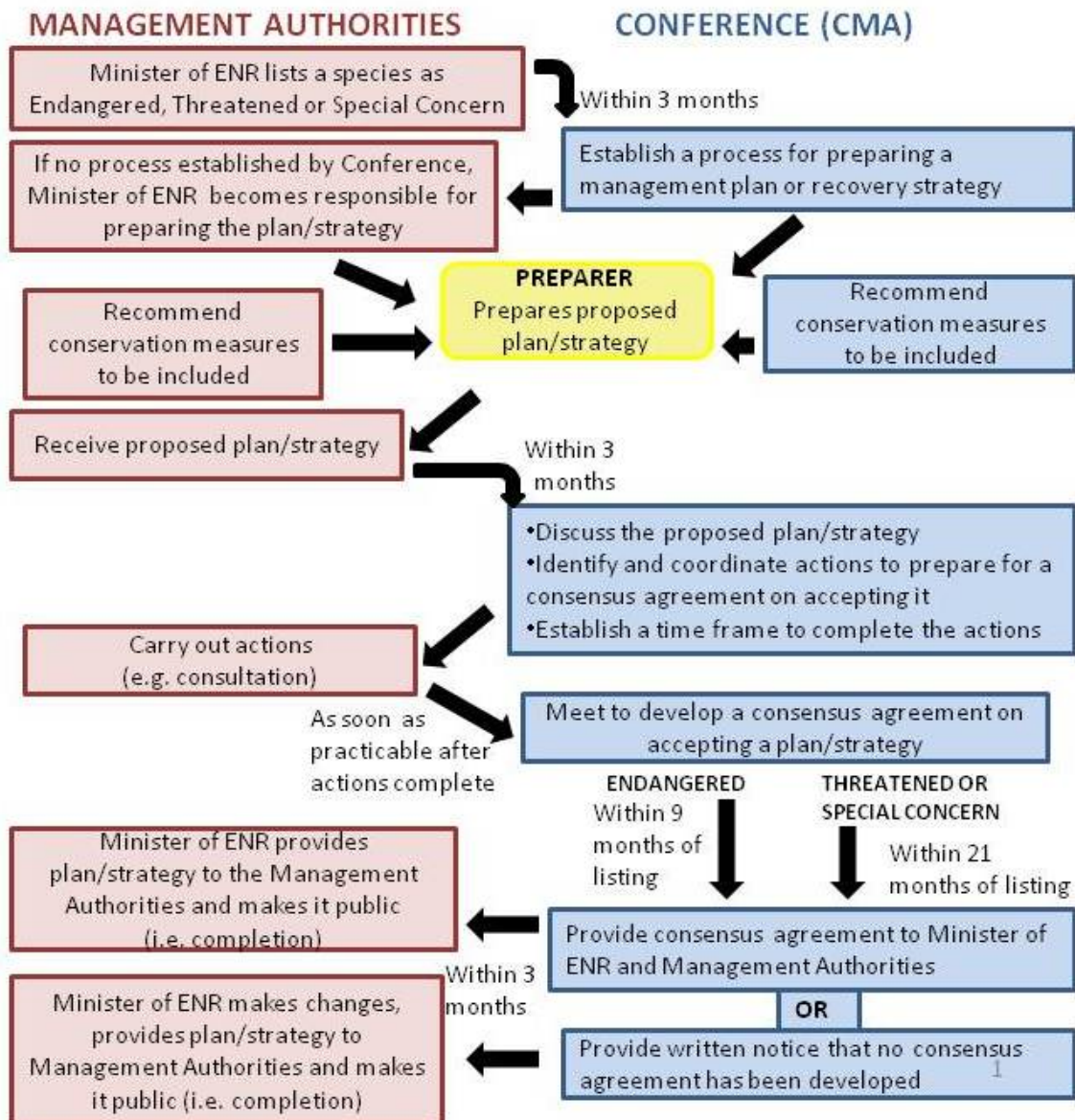


Figure 1. Flow chart of process for completing management plans and recovery strategies.

Implementing management plans and recovery strategies (s. 70 – 74, 155)

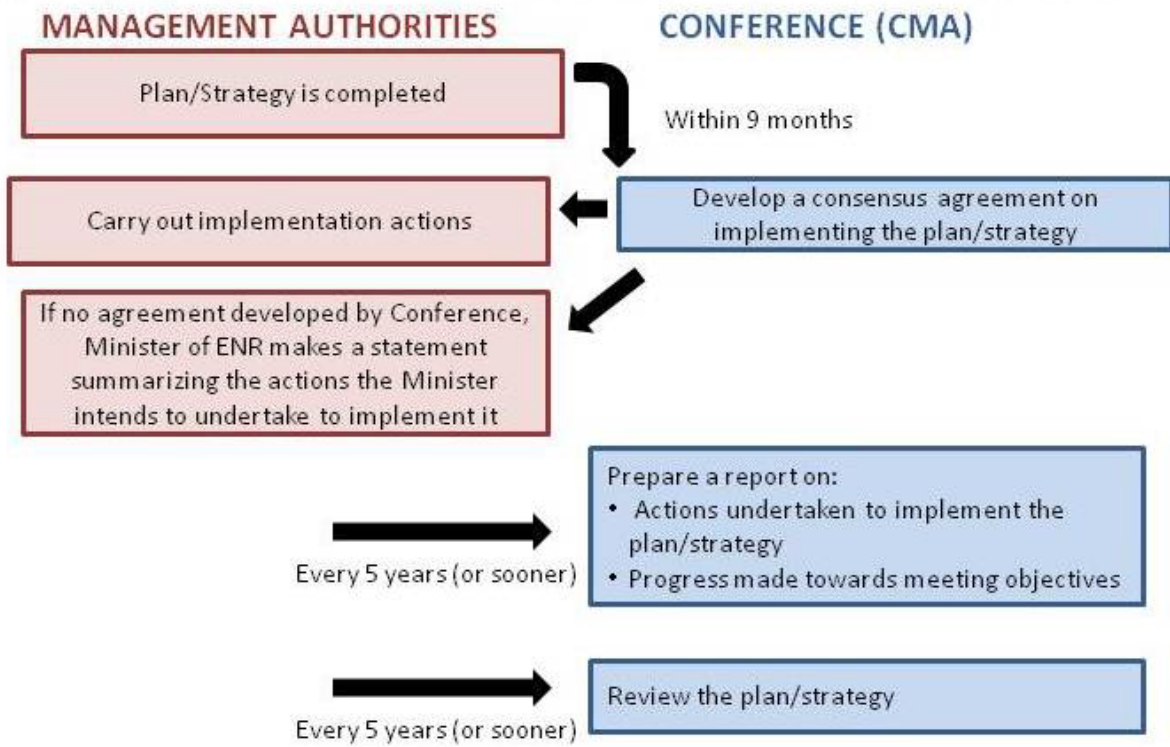


Figure 2. Flow chart of process for implementing management plans and recovery strategies.

Guidelines for management plans and recovery strategies
May 8, 2018

THREATENED OR SPECIAL CONCERN											
Time after listing	3 months	6 months	9 months	1 year	15 months	18 months	21 months	2 years	27 months	30 months	33 months
CMA*	Establish process for preparing plan/strategy	Recommend conservation measures		Meet to identify & coordinate actions			Consensus agreement on accepting plan/strategy				Consensus agreement on implementing plan/strategy
Management Authorities		Recommend conservation measures	Receive proposed plan/strategy		<u>Carry out actions (eg. Consultation)</u>						
Minister of ENR								Complete plan/strategy and make it public			
Preparer		Prepare proposed plan/strategy									
ENDANGERED											
Time after listing	3 months	6 months	9 months	1 year	15 months	18 months	21 months				
CMA*	Establish process for preparing plan/strategy	Meet to identify & coordinate actions	Consensus agreement on accepting plan/strategy		Consensus agreement on implementing plan/strategy						
Management Authorities		Receive proposed plan & <u>Carry out actions (eg. Consultation)</u>									
Minister of ENR				Complete plan/strategy and make it public							
Preparer	Prepare proposed plan/strategy										

Figure 3. Timelines for developing and implementing management plans and recovery strategies. *The possibility of an extension exists, if necessary. Underlined text shows opportunities for public engagement and input.

Table 1. Roles of the Preparer, Management Authorities and Conference of Management Authorities (CMA) during the process of developing a management plan or recovery strategy.

Preparer	Management Authorities	CMA
Stage 1: Planning		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a process for preparing the strategy
Stage 2: Drafting		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve interested parties in developing the strategy, including community engagement • Prepare a draft strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve interested parties in developing the strategy, including community engagement • Recommend conservation measures to be included 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommend conservation measures to be included
Stage 3: Review of draft		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide draft to Management Authorities to review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform internal review; this may include engagement with communities and other interested parties as appropriate • Provide comments to preparer 	
Stage 4: Receive proposed strategy and plan actions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make revisions based on comments received • Provide proposed strategy to Management Authorities • Provide advice to the CMA upon request 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receive proposed strategy • Perform internal review • Determine what internal actions are needed to prepare for a consensus agreement on accepting it • Determine internal timelines for actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the proposed strategy • Identify and coordinate actions to prepare for the consensus agreement • Establish a time frame for Management Authorities to complete the actions

Stage 5: Prepare for consensus agreement on accepting the strategy		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide advice to the CMA upon request 	<p>Each agency carries out actions needed to prepare for consensus agreement as outlined below:</p> <p>Tłıchq Government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further community engagement may be needed depending on the species • Tłıchq Government decides whether to accept the strategy; for species important to Tłıchq people, approval of Tłıchq Assembly may be needed <p>Wek'èezhii Renewable Resources Board (WRRB):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed strategy brought to the Board as a management proposal • Further community engagement may be needed depending on the species; would be done by WRRB in conjunction with Tłıchq Government • Timelines for Board review and engagement depend on the species • Board decides either support with recommendations or non-support • Board meets 4 times/year <p>Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board (GRRB):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRRB seeks comments from the Gwich'in Tribal Council (GTC), GTC – Department of Cultural Heritage, Renewable Resource Councils (RRCs), and communities on the proposed strategy, following <i>GRRB Consultation Rules and Procedures</i> • Board decides either support with recommendations or non-support • Board meets 2 times/year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate actions to avoid unnecessary duplication

	<p>Sahtú Renewable Resources Board (SRRB):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SRRB seeks comments from Sahtú Secretariat Inc., Sahtú Development Corp., RRCs and communities on proposed strategy, depending on species • Board decides either support with recommendations or non-support • Board meets 2 times/year <hr/> <p>Wildlife Management Advisory Council (WMAC) (NWT):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WMAC (NWT) seeks comments from Inuvialuit Game Council (IGC) and communities on the proposed strategy, depending on the species • IGC brings proposed strategy to Hunters and Trappers Committees (HTCs), Inuvialuit Regional Corporation, and Inuvialuit Land Administration (ILA) • Under the Inuvialuit Final Agreement, IGC and ILA have a say in some management actions • Council decides either support, support with recommendations, or non-support • Council meets 4 times/year <hr/> <p>Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must provide opportunity for the public to provide comments on the proposed strategy • Further community engagement may be needed depending on the species • Consult with land owners if private lands would be impacted • If potential infringement of asserted or established Aboriginal and/or Treaty rights, conduct consultation • ENR to engage with Indigenous governments and organizations in areas without settled land claim agreements 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENR to engage other GNWT departments if there are implications for them • Minister of ENR may decide either support or non-support 	
	<p>Government of Canada:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage other Government of Canada departments if there are implications for them • The consultation and/or engagement needed, and the internal decision process for Canada to decide support or non-support, require further clarification 	
<p>Stage 6: Develop consensus agreement</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare an internal position on accepting the strategy, to bring to the CMA table • Share position with other Management Authorities before CMA meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop consensus agreement on accepting the strategy, as proposed or with changes • Provide consensus agreement to the Management Authorities and the Minister of ENR
<p>Stage 7: Complete the strategy</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minister of ENR provides the accepted strategy to the Management Authorities and makes it public 	