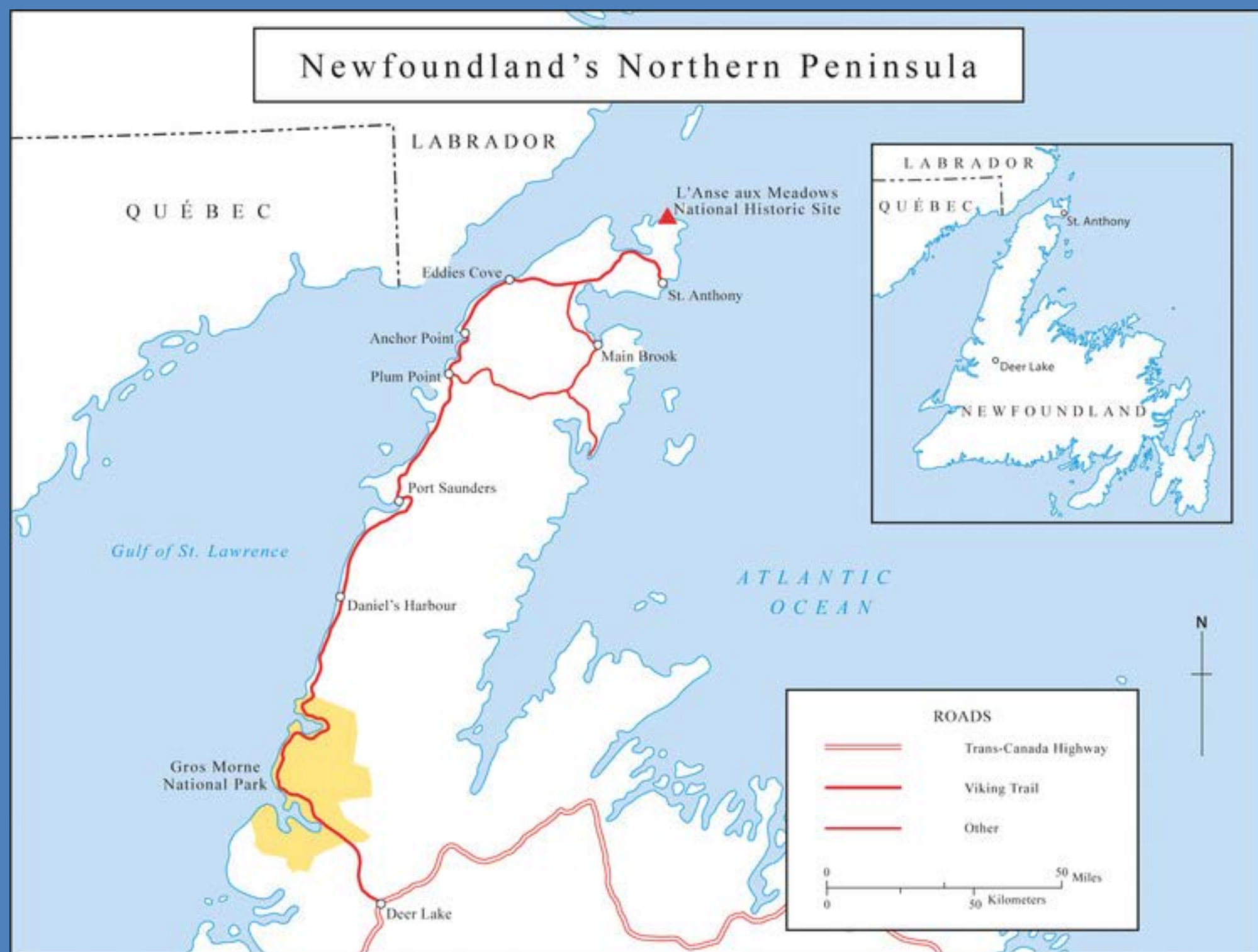


Marine Spatial Planning and Community Capacity in the Great Northern Peninsula

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

Canada is tackling impacts of resource exploitation and ocean pollution by pushing new marine conservation targets through various methods of Marine Spatial Planning (MSP). Communities along the Great Northern Peninsula (GNP) dependant on marine resources have varying capacity to respond to governance changes, and in turn ecological changes. MSP should protect the **ecological integrity** of ecosystems without superimposing new governance that negatively impacts local livelihoods.



Map: Bowen, Dawn. (2015). The Roadside Gardens of Newfoundland's Northern Peninsula. Focus on Geography. 58. 93-107. 10.1111/foge.12053.

OBJECTIVES

- ❖ The aim of this research is to understand the capacity for MSP to be integrated into planning along the GNP to achieve positive conservation outcomes for local communities.
- ❖ Demonstrate the interconnectedness between different capacities through various local factors
- ❖ Support coastal communities in conservation initiatives and promote local marine governance
- ❖ Share lessons between communities regarding how capacities are mobilized

METHODS

Data Collection

- ❖ **Systematic review:** Identify factors of successful MSP from past case studies and categorize them based on the correlation between the underlying assets and 5 relevant capacity measures developed into a matrix.
- ❖ **Case study approach:** Comparisons will be made between working waterfronts across the GNP with in-depth research in Anchor Point, Main Brook, and Norris Point.
- ❖ **Interviews:** Questions will be semi-structured, guided by the capacity indicator matrix to use pre-identified factors of success as prompts. Conversations with community members and consulting with representatives of particular interest groups (including fisherman, conservation groups, tourism operators, town councils) will help to understand
 1. How livelihoods are impacted by marine governance
 2. What motivates individuals in local conservation planning
 3. What factors of success does the community identify

Data Analysis

- ❖ **Qualitative analysis:** Deconstruct interview results through a deductive approach using the capacity measure matrix. Each community will gain a ranking of low-medium-high based on the level of influential factors
- ❖ **Triangulation** of data sources to identify factors of success under each capacity measure
 1. Public documents from government and conservation organizations
 2. Gap analysis and local interviews to determine motives in conservation planning
 3. Member checking in field research to compare secondary sources of identified factors

Question 1 What problem solving capacities exist in the GNP and where are the gaps?

Question 2 How can community based capacities be mobilized and integrated into MSP?

Question 3 What would a more successful MSP look like with local factors considered?

A community based approach to governance analysis of MSP



Inventory of assets in community

Motivations and contextual factors

Problem solving capacities

Mobilize capacities for MSP of the GNP

Bonne Bay



Hare Bay



Underlying Assets
(Minnes & Vodden, 2017)

- * Human
- * Social
- * Institutional
- * Financial

Influential Factors

What do past studies find to be the most important factors which influence the ability of assets in the community to be transformed into problem solving capacities? Does the community suggest different factors than the literature suggests?

Capacity Measures
(Fish & Walton, 2013)

- * Capacity for engagement
- * Capacity to generate, access and use information and knowledge
- * Capacity for policy and legislation development
- * Capacity for management and implementation
- * Capacity to monitor and evaluate