

Examining the “governance fit” of a marine protected area using a social wellbeing approach in Bluefields, Jamaica

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AGENDA

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Institutional fit
- 3) Governance fit
- 4) Conclusions



Bluefields, Jamaica and BBSFCA



Map: Donovan Campbell

“Fit”

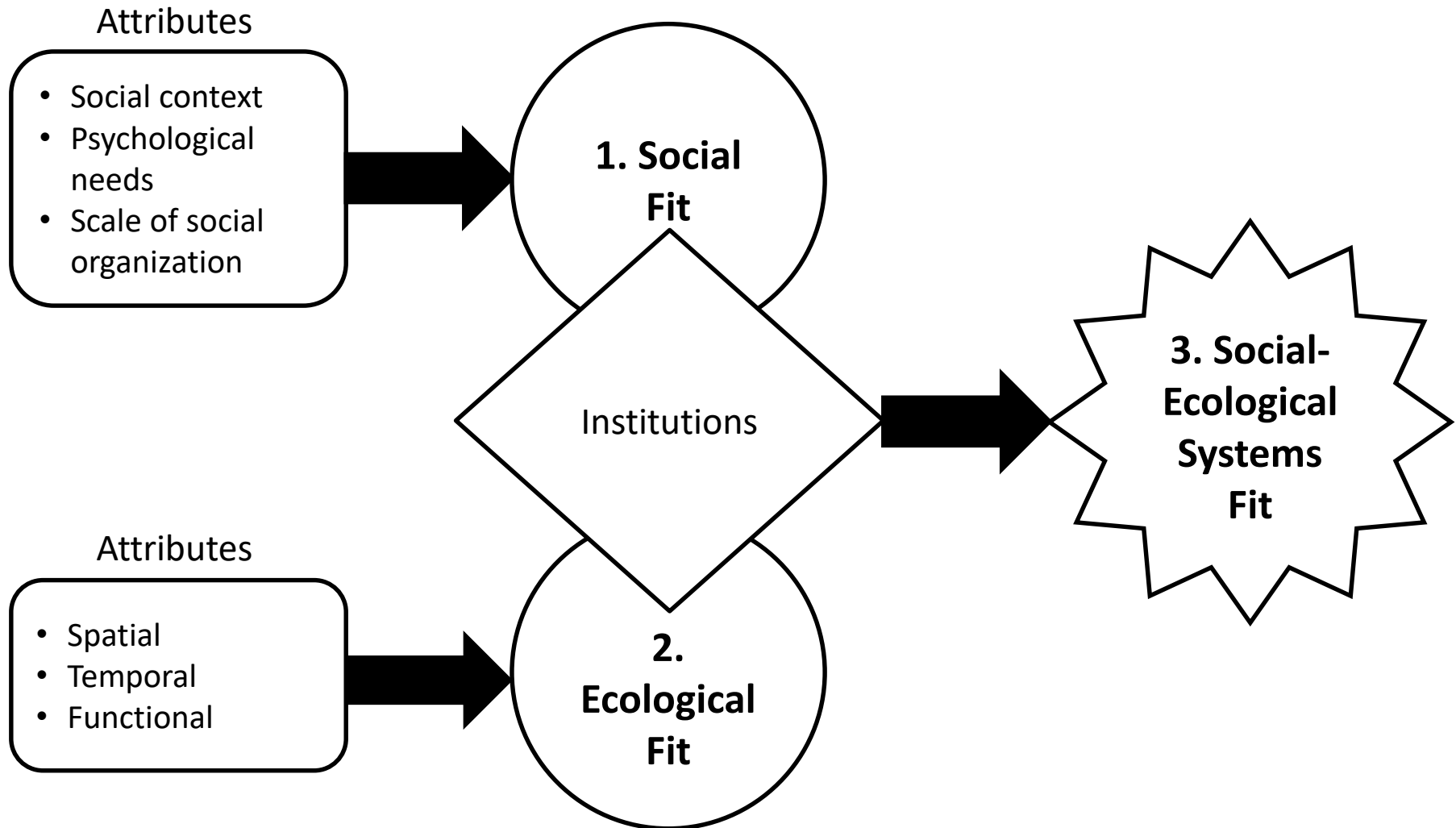
To effectively manage the natural environment, the governance system must fit or be aligned to the characteristics of the biophysical system (Galaz et al. 2008; Guerrero et al. 2015)

“...two objects [relating] in such a manner so as to produce a desirable outcome” (Cox 2012, pg. 54)

“...the effectiveness of existing and proposed governance mechanisms to fulfill their purpose in a particular context” (Rijke et al. 2012, p. 76)

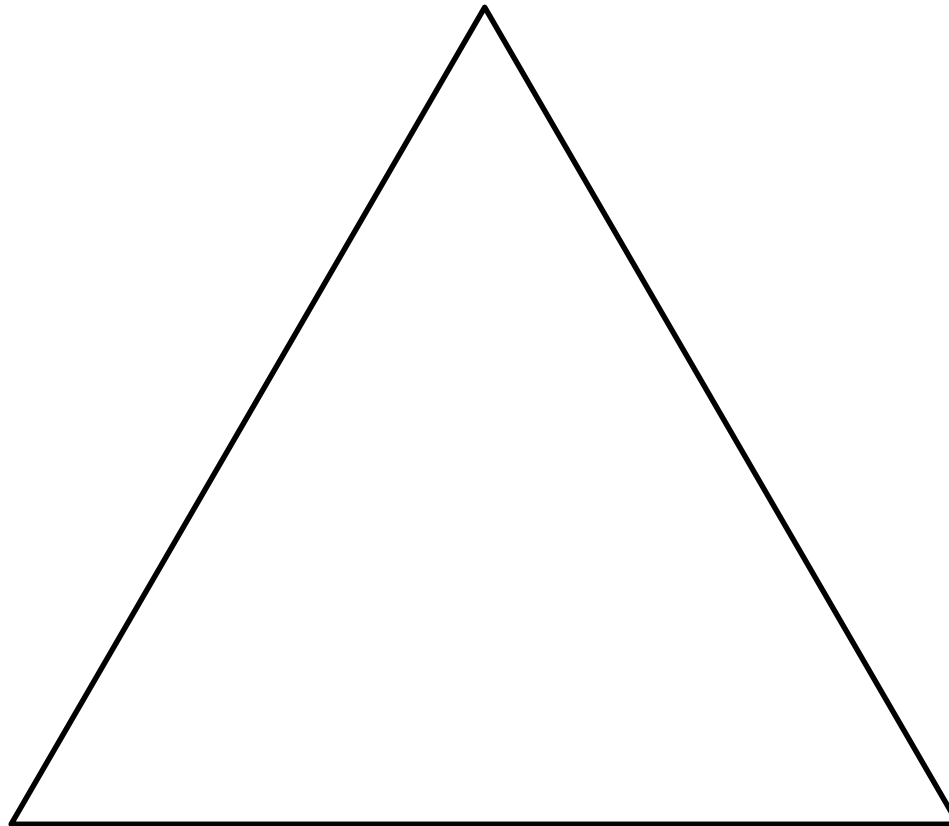
“...interactions between institutions and the social and ecological attributes of SESs that contribute to success” (Epstein et al. 2015, p. 35)

Institutional Fit in SES



Social Wellbeing

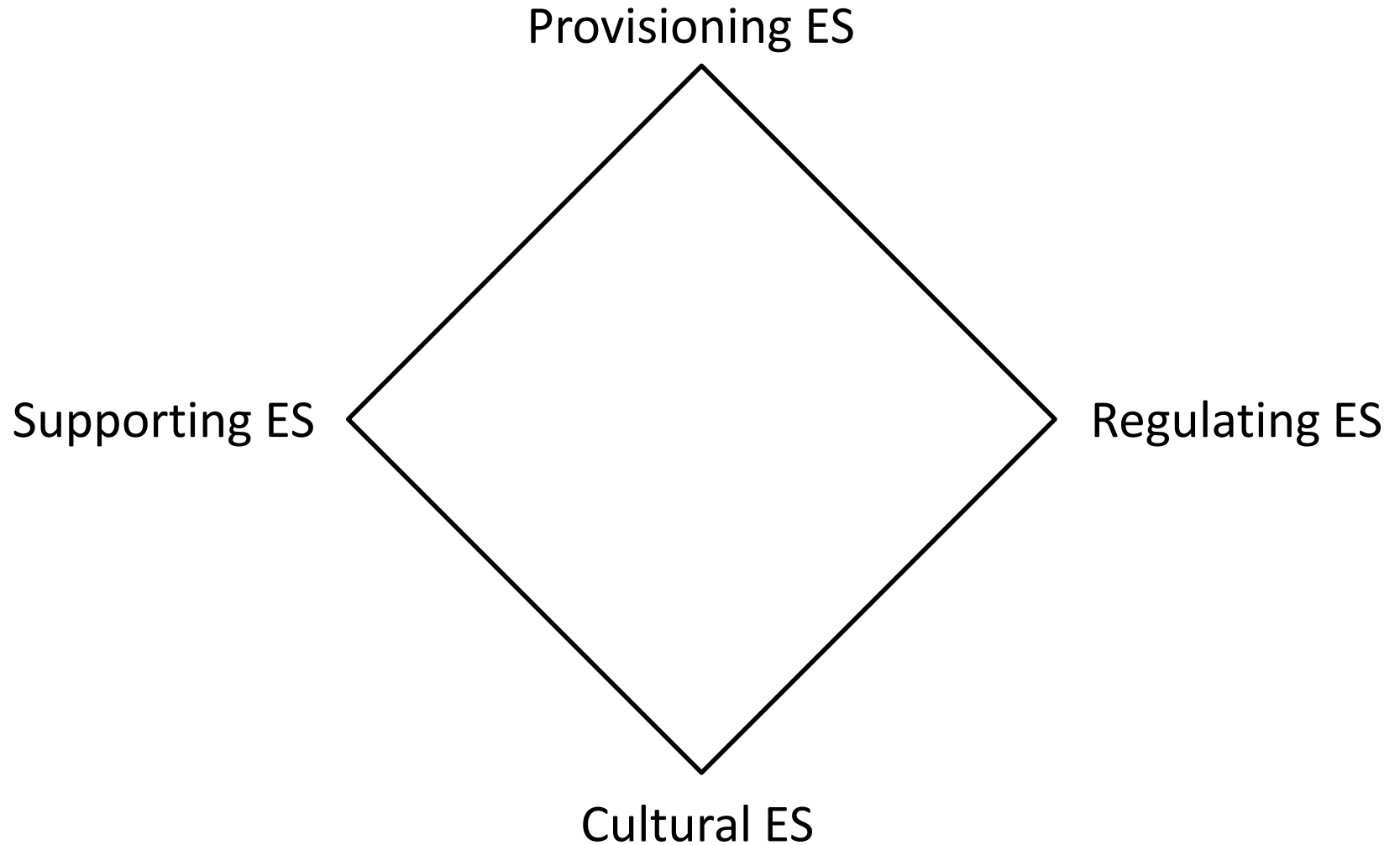
Material Wellbeing



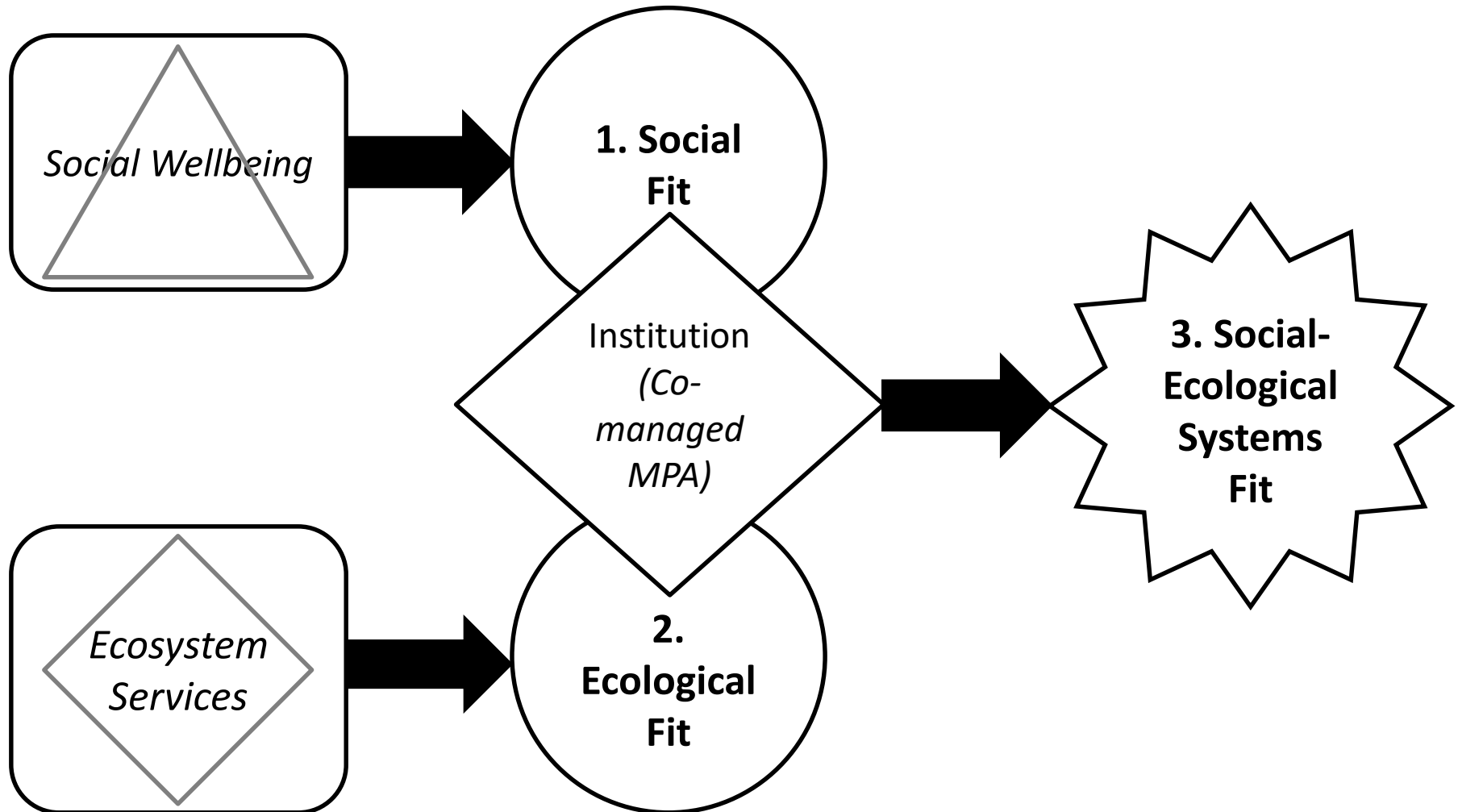
Subjective Wellbeing

Relational Wellbeing

Ecosystem Services (ES)



Institutional Fit in SES



1. Social Fit

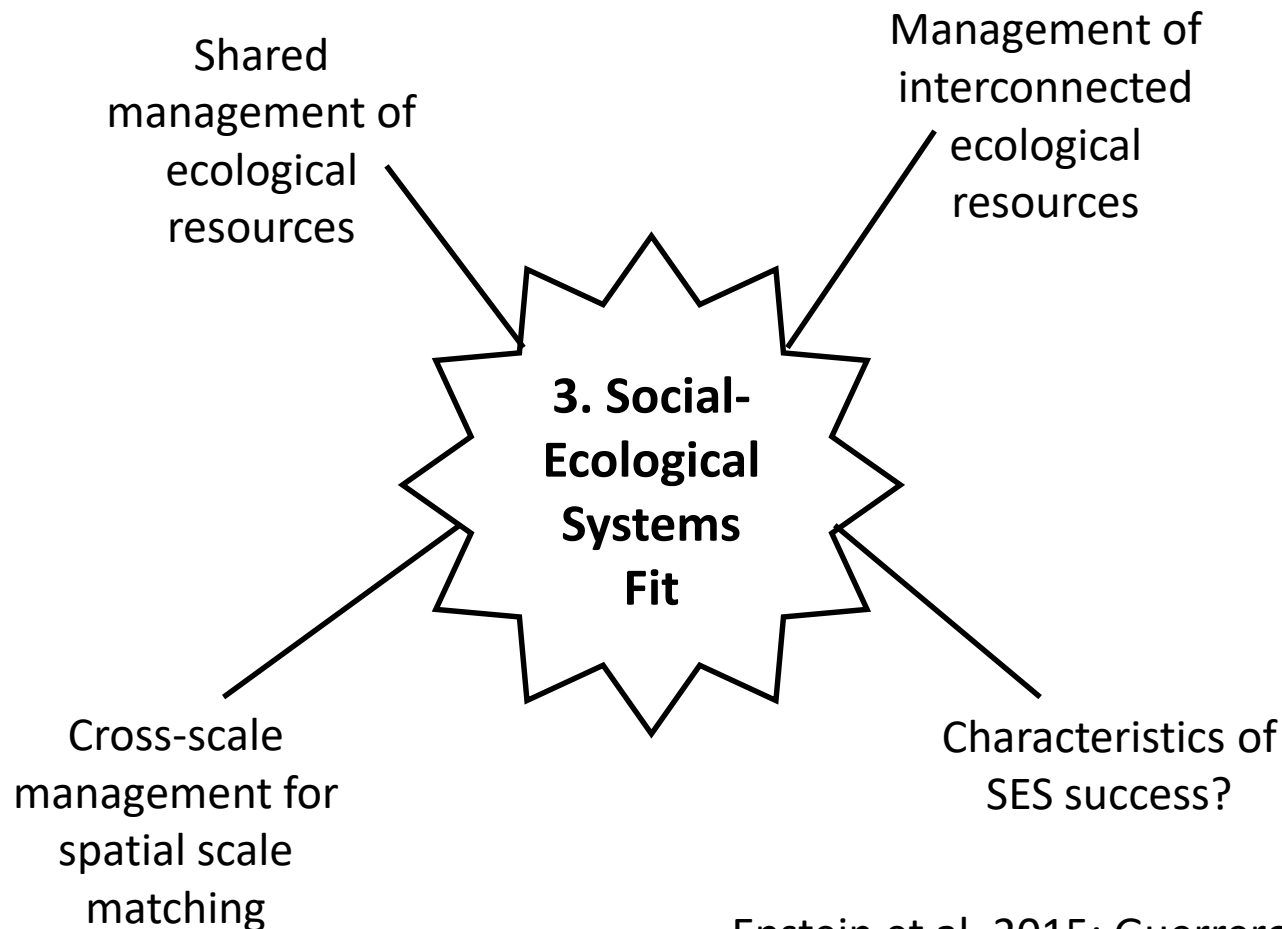
Attributes	MPA
Operational rules and social context (values, customs)	No-take rules disrupt social wellbeing for certain groups
Meaningful participation and psychological needs	Participation low, self-determination and intrinsic motivation low
Scale/level of social organization	Relational wellbeing differs across scale and levels

2. Ecological Fit

Attributes	MPA
Spatial scale	MPA is highly localized, resources migratory
Temporal scale	Response may be too delayed (Burke et al., 2004, 2011)
Functional linkages	Supporting ES, different inputs (e.g., tourism)

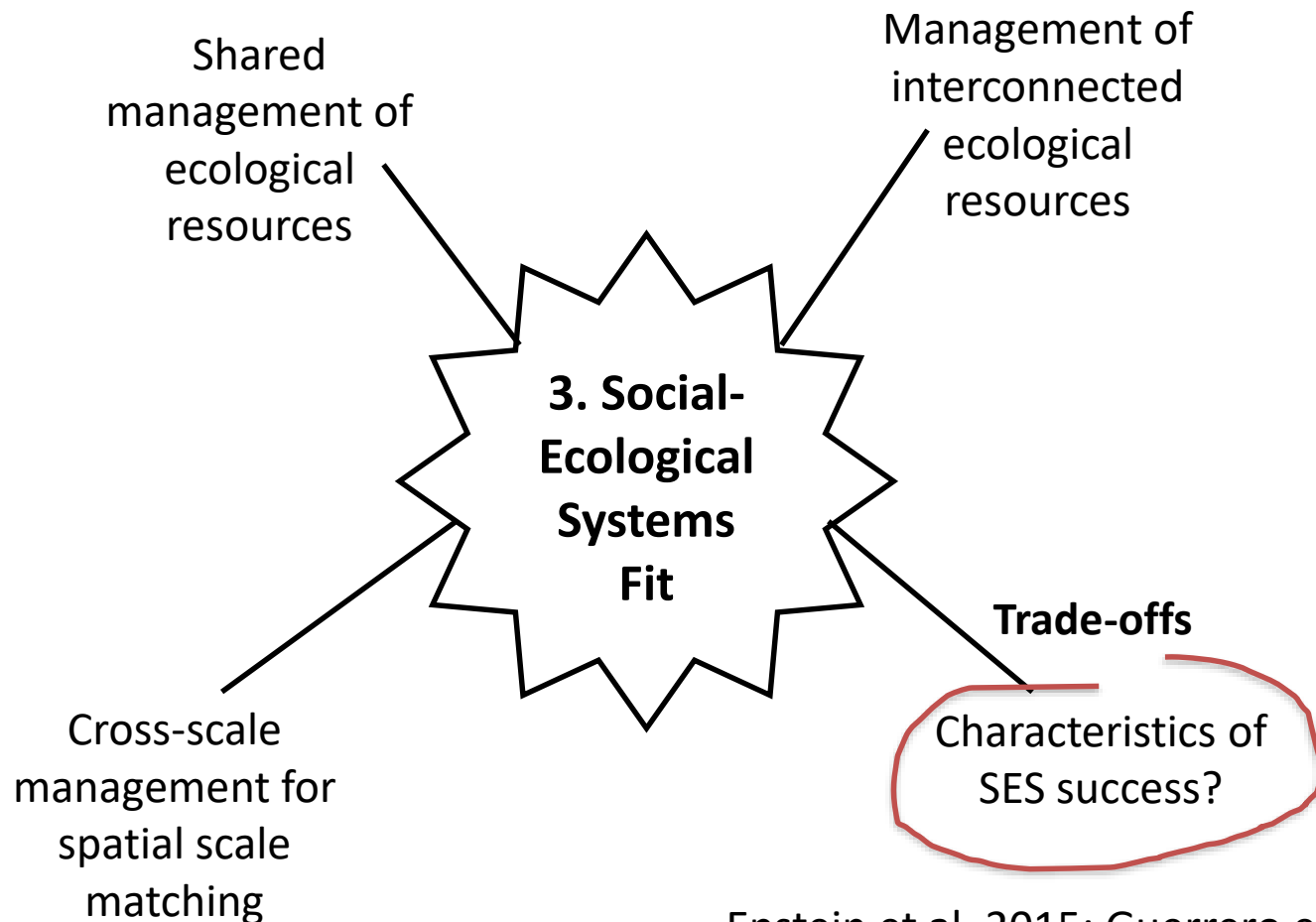
3. Social-Ecological Fit

“...interactions between institutions and the social and ecological attributes of SESs that contribute to success” (Epstein et al. 2015, p. 35)



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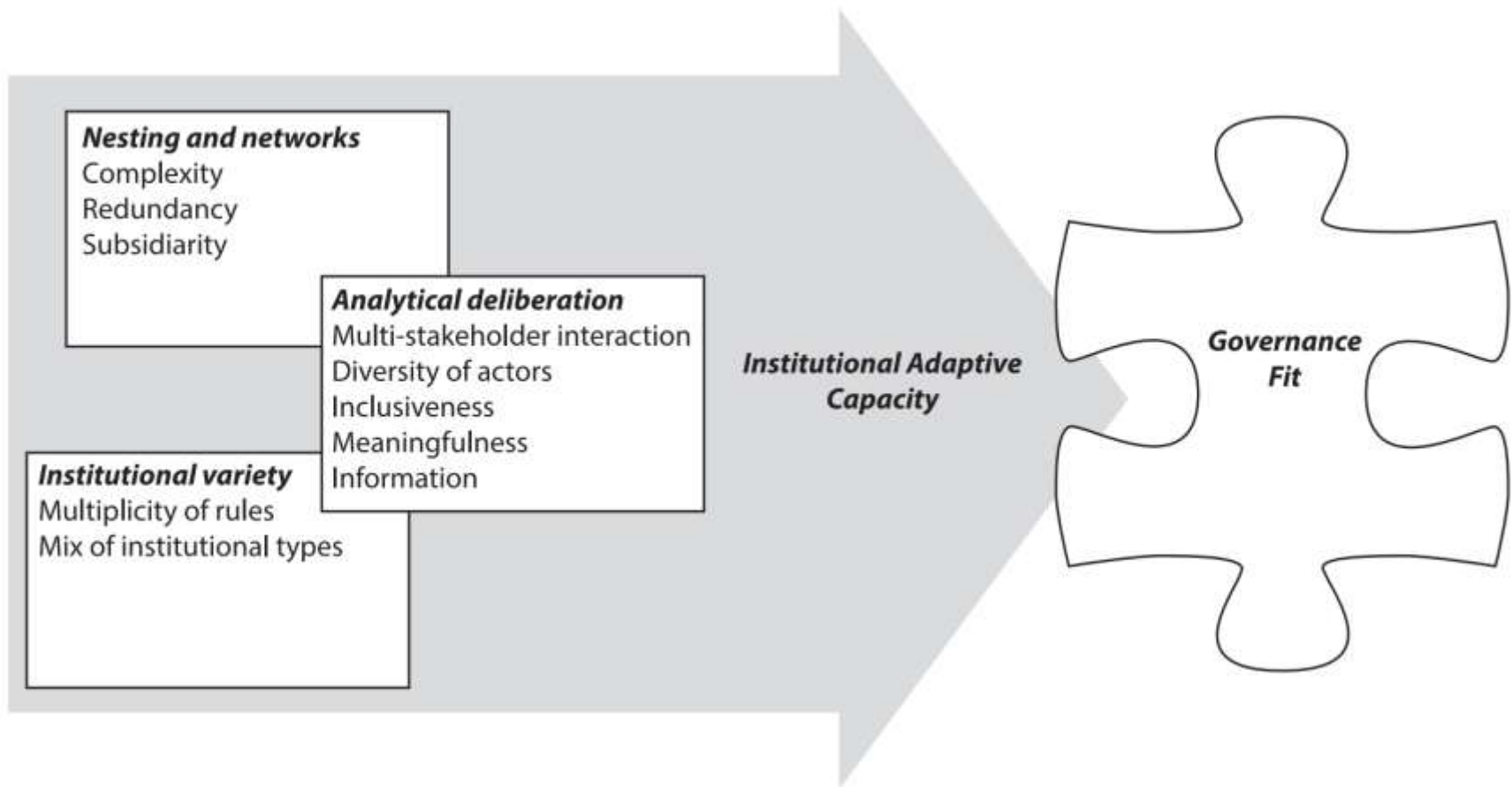


Governance



- Social and ecological contexts are dynamic and complex, making a “perfect” institutional fit for SES unlikely (Epstein et al. 2015)
- Need to move beyond institutional fit to also examine governance processes (Galaz et al. 2008; Pittman et al. 2015)
- In this literature, adaptive governance is highlighted in addressing issues of fit (Koontz et al. 2015; Olsson et al. 2007; Rijke et al. 2012)

Institutional Adaptive Capacity



Governance Fit

Attributes	MPA
Nesting and networks <i>(complexity, redundancy, subsidiary)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overall network cohesion is low although cohesive subgroups exist (Alexander et al. 2015)
Analytical deliberation <i>(multi-stakeholder interaction, diversity of actors, inclusiveness, meaningfulness, information)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of meaningful participation• Diversity of actors low in decision-making processes• Lack of effective communication and interaction (cultural norms)
Institutional variety <i>(multiplicity of rules, mix of institutional types)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited mix of institutional types and multiplicity

Conclusions

- 1) Fit is highly contextual even within “communities”
- 2) There are invariably trade-offs to any conservation initiative, thus complicating definitions of institutional fit and “success”
- 3) Adaptive governance could be a key factor in helping to address existing “fit” gaps (e.g., emerging from diverse interests, dynamic relationships)

References

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