

MaPP: STAKEHOLDER AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENGAGEMENT EBM INDICATOR REPORT - May 2025

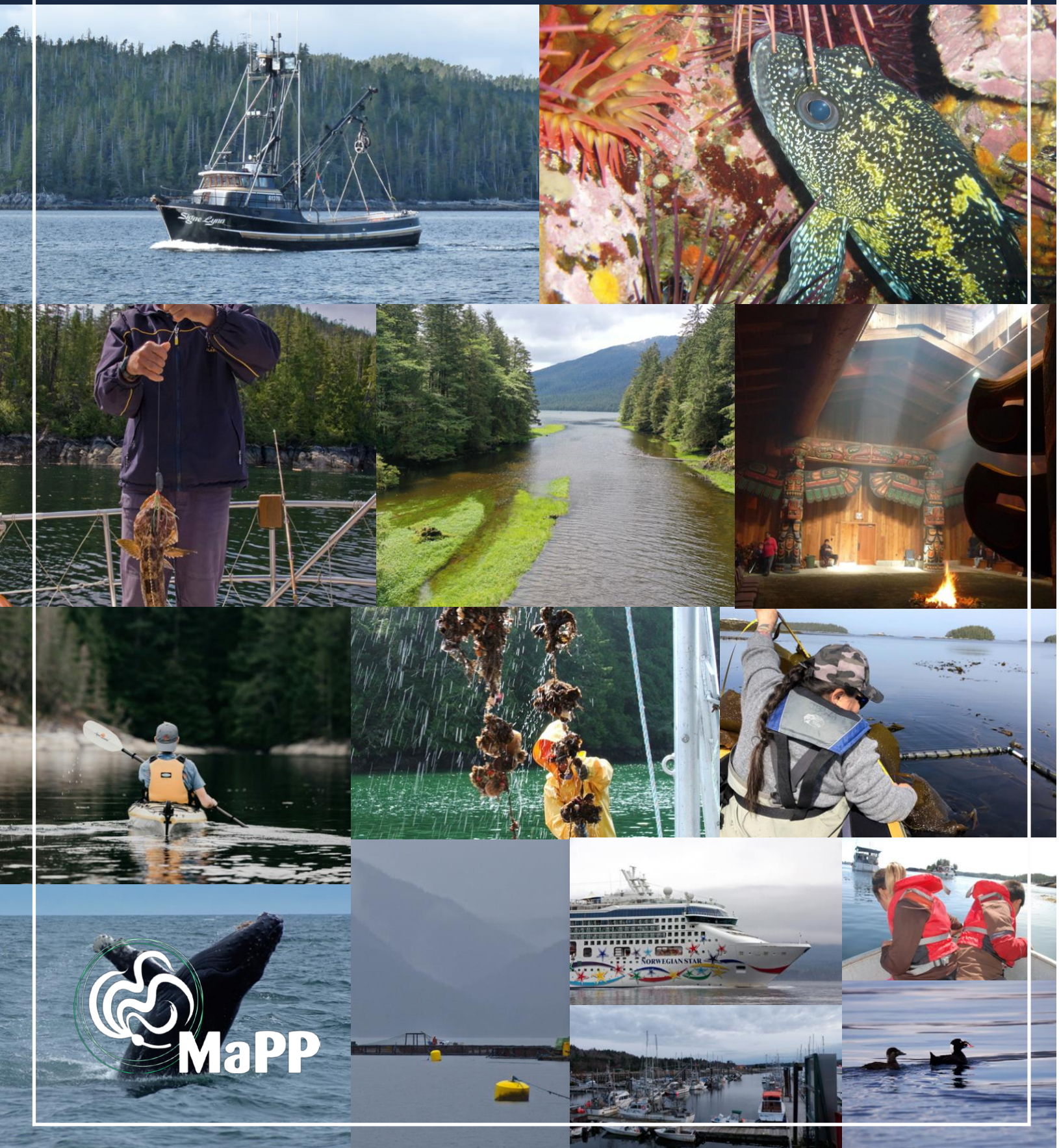


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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Marine Plan Partnership for the North Pacific Coast (MaPP) is a partnership between the Province of British Columbia and 17 First Nations to develop and implement four sub-regional marine plans and a Regional Action Framework (RAF) for marine uses on the North Pacific Coast of British Columbia. The four MaPP sub-regions are Haida Gwaii, the North Coast, the Central Coast, and North Vancouver Island.

The engagement of stakeholders, local governments, and the public is a critical element of effective governance and an integral component of the ecosystem-based management (EBM) framework that underpins the sub-regional MaPP plans and RAF.¹ The MaPP partners use a variety of engagement methods, including workshops and meetings, annual reporting, and formal advisory committees comprised of marine stakeholders and local government representatives. In 2023 the partners developed a “Stakeholder and Local Government Engagement (SLGE)” indicator to evaluate the effectiveness of these methods and their outcomes. SLGE is part of a suite of indicators selected by the MaPP Partners to monitor ecological integrity and human wellbeing in the MaPP region.

This evaluation was led by a working group of MaPP’s EBM Indicators Subcommittee. It consisted of surveys, completed by MaPP partner staff and members of MaPP’s advisory committees, and of follow-up interviews with external survey respondents. This report presents the findings of this evaluation to inform the partners’ ongoing engagement efforts.

The intention of the MaPP partners in evaluating the SLGE indicator was to understand how, and how well, interested parties are informed about and given meaningful opportunities to provide input on MaPP activities, products, and decisions. The period evaluated was from 2016-2023. The report shows that MaPP has a robust stakeholder engagement process that has fostered meaningful participation from diverse sectors. There was a general agreement that MaPP’s engagement process has improved relationships between partners and stakeholders and contributed to more robust marine management in the MaPP region.

The report also outlines opportunities for the MaPP partners to improve stakeholder engagement. Detailed in the “Recommendations” section, these include:

- Engaging stakeholders and local governments with greater consistency and frequency,
- Clearly showing stakeholders how their advice influences MaPP implementation and decision-making,
- Aligning MaPP’s engagement processes with those of other marine initiatives in the region, such as the Marine Protected Area Network in the Northern Shelf Bioregion, and

¹ To learn more about MaPP’s EBM framework, see the Regional Action Framework (pp. 6-), available online at <https://mappocean.org/regional/raf/>.

- Revitalizing MaPP's communication strategy to promote awareness of MaPP's role in marine management in B.C.'s North Pacific Coast.

MaPP has been greatly strengthened by the contributions of stakeholders and local governments across the region, and by the relationships fostered through meaningful engagement with these groups. The recommendations in this report provide an opportunity to revitalize the engagement processes that underpin those relationships, towards improved collaborative management of coastal environments in British Columbia.



1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 THE MARINE PLAN PARTNERSHIP FOR THE NORTH PACIFIC COAST

The Marine Plan Partnership for the North Pacific Coast (MaPP) is a partnership between the Province of British Columbia and 17 First Nations. The MaPP partners have developed and are implementing marine plans for the Northern Shelf Bioregion in each of four sub-regions: Haida Gwaii, North Coast, Central Coast, and North Vancouver Island. Sub-regional marine plans are complemented by regional implementation of the co-developed [Regional Action Framework](#) (RAF). The RAF establishes regional MaPP actions that have been identified by MaPP partners as being most appropriately implemented at the regional scale. Interested readers can find information on the MaPP partners, governance structure, and marine plan implementation on the MaPP [website](#).

1.2 ECOSYSTEM-BASED MANAGEMENT

The MaPP partners use an ecosystem-based management (EBM) framework to manage coastal and marine ecosystems and resources. EBM is an adaptive approach to managing human activities that seeks to ensure the coexistence of healthy, fully functioning ecosystems and human communities.

There are three equally important elements of MaPP's EBM framework (Foley et al. 2010):

- **Ecological integrity** describes ecosystem connectivity and habitat and species diversity. It is focused on ecosystem structure, function and resilience.
- **Human well-being** is the combination of social, economic and cultural aspects of human communities, including spiritual and cultural connections to the marine environment.
- **Governance** and collaborative management focuses on collaborative, effective, transparent and integrated governance and management, as well as public engagement.

The framework was developed by First Nations, provincial and federal governments, and marine stakeholders and is consistent with the holistic and integrated approach to resource management that First Nations on the North Pacific Coast have practiced for millennia.

Implementation of the EBM framework relies on robust indicator monitoring programs to inform adaptive management. During the development of the RAF and marine plans, the MaPP partners identified a suite of 19 regional indicators under seven themes (Figure 1). This report evaluates the Stakeholder and Local Government Engagement (SLGE) indicator, one of four regional indicators under the theme of Stewardship and Governance.

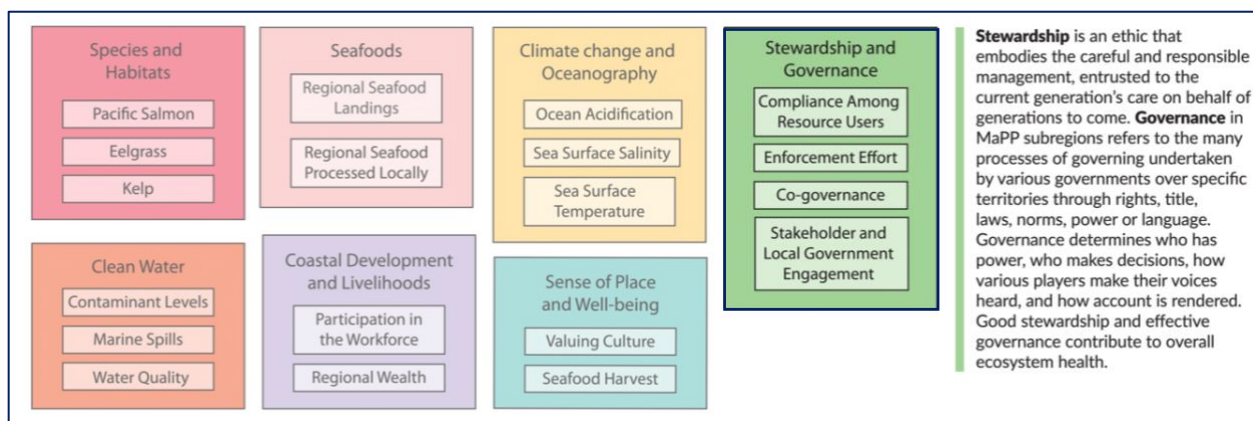


Figure 1. MaPP Regional Ecosystem Based Management Indicators. Stakeholder and Local Government Engagement is grouped under the theme of Stewardship and Governance.

1.3 STAKEHOLDER AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENGAGEMENT

Since MaPP's inception in 2011, stakeholder and local government engagement has been foundational to the collaborative development and implementation of the marine plans. The sub-regional plans and the RAF all include commitments to engage stakeholders during plan implementation.² These commitments foster connectivity, collaboration and integration across marine sectors, and are critical to effective marine governance. Consideration of stakeholder perspectives and advice is also understood to be an important contributor to overall human wellbeing in the region (Day et al. 2014). Given its importance, the MaPP partners are committed to monitoring the effectiveness and quality of their approaches to engagement.

While this evaluation is narrowly focused on the engagement of specific identified marine stakeholder groups and local governments in the region, the results presented here will also support the partners in continuing to improve MaPP's engagement generally, including with the broader public. They may also inform future work to evaluate other indicators of human well-being in the regional suite (Figure 1).

² See RAF Action 6.2b; North Coast Marine Plan Strategy, s. 3.2 Governance, strategies 2.5 and 2.6; Central Coast Marine Plan, s. 5.1 Governance strategies 2.4 and 2.5 for examples of plan direction on stakeholder engagement.

2. METRICS AND METHODS

2.1 METRICS

The SLGE indicator is comprised of three metrics designed to assess how, and how well, stakeholders and local governments are informed about and given meaningful opportunities to provide input on MaPP implementation activities (**Table 1**). The indicator and metrics were designed by a working group of MaPP's EBM Indicator Subcommittee, with input and guidance from the subcommittee as a whole. This report presents an evaluation of each metric from 2016-2023 (the reporting period³).

Table 1. Description of the metrics used to evaluate collaborative governance.

	Metric 1	Metric 2	Metric 3
Description	Inventory of engagement approaches.	Sectoral attendance and participation at advisory committee meetings.	Perspectives on the quality of MaPP's engagement with stakeholders and local government.
Intent	To identify the approaches being used by the partners to inform and seek input from stakeholders and local governments.	To quantify who is engaging with the MaPP partners.	To evaluate the quality and outcomes of MaPP engagement, as perceived by stakeholders and local government (external) and staff at MaPP partner organizations (internal).
Method	Staff at MaPP partner organizations recorded information using template.	Staff at MaPP partner organizations recorded information using template.	'External' survey for stakeholder and local government respondents (distributed to 69 people, 19 responses (27.5% response rate)). 'Internal' survey for staff at MaPP partner organizations (distributed to 29 people, 16 responses (55% response rate)). Follow-up interviews (6 people).
Information Collected	- Name of engagement approaches - Description of purpose and target audience - Engagement frequency and format	- Meeting dates - Sectors, interest groups, or local governments represented at each meeting - Number of entries made in	- Interest, involvement, and familiarity with MaPP - Perceived quality of MaPP engagement - Impressions of how stakeholder input influences MaPP implementation and decision-making

³ The reporting period marks the time between the publication of MaPP's Regional Action Framework in 2016, and the beginning of the evaluation in September 2023.

	(e.g. in-person meeting, email, etc.) • Whether the engagement allows for input (Yes/No; if yes, how?) • Notes and other details	the advice log by each sector, interest group, or local government (a relative measure of how much advice was received)	• Comparisons between MaPP engagement and other government-led stakeholder engagement processes • Barriers to engagement in MaPP
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2.2 ANALYSIS AND REVIEW

Quantitative data collected for Metrics 1 and 2 through the data entry templates were analyzed using Excel to display summary statistics and identify trends. Qualitative data collected through the surveys and interviews (Metric 3) were analyzed using thematic approaches that identified keywords, patterns and themes. Results across all metrics were integrated to develop a final suite of recommendations, opportunities and key takeaways.

Preliminary results were presented to MaPP partners through the EBM Indicators Subcommittee and MaPP Implementation Technical Team (MITT), with partner feedback incorporated into the development of the final report. A draft report was circulated to MaPP’s advisory committees and presented for discussion at a Regional Marine Advisory Committee meeting. Feedback from the advisory committees was incorporated into the final version of the report.

2.3 LIMITATIONS

While we attempted to achieve fulsome representation across all MaPP sectors and areas of expertise, the findings in this report only represent the perspectives of 19 external survey respondents⁴ (27.5% response rate) and 6 interviewees. Findings also represent the perspectives of 16 internal survey respondents (55% response rate), representing all four sub-regions.

3. FINDINGS

This section summarizes the findings from Metrics 1, 2 and 3.

⁴ External survey respondents were not asked to identify their sectoral or local government representation to preserve confidentiality. The results below are therefore not analyzed by sector.

3.1 METRIC 1: INVENTORY OF ENGAGEMENT APPROACHES

The MaPP partners use a variety of approaches to engage stakeholders, which vary according to the desired engagement outcomes and intended audience. **Table 2** presents the engagement approaches used across MaPP subregions and the region during the reporting period.⁵

Engagement approaches can be classified into two categories: those intended primarily to disseminate information about MaPP activities, and those designed to also gather input and advice from stakeholders on the implementation of the MaPP plans and RAF. Annual reports, social media, and the MaPP website were the primary tools for sharing information on MaPP implementation, while advisory committee meetings and workshops were the primary approaches for gathering input and advice.

Table 2. Results of Metric 1: Inventory of engagement approaches used by MaPP during the reporting period (2016-2023). HG = Haida Gwaii sub-region, NC = North Coast sub-region, CC = Central Coast sub-region, NVI = North Vancouver Island sub-region, Region = the MaPP region. ✓ indicates that this engagement approach was used during the reporting period. † indicates engagement approaches that allow for input.

Engagement Approach	MaPP Sub-region / Region				
	HG	NC	CC	NVI	Region
Advisory Committee†	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Public forums†	✓	-	-	-	-
Sector and/or topic-specific meetings and workshops†	✓	-	✓	✓	✓
Technical working groups†	✓	-	-	✓	-
Open houses†	✓	-	-	-	-
Annual Implementation Reports	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ecosystem-Based Management Indicator Reporting	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MaPP website	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Province of B.C. website	-	✓	-	-	-
First Nation website	-	✓	-	-	-
Social media	✓	-	-	✓	✓
Video communication materials	-	-	-	-	✓
Participation at community events†	✓	-	-	-	✓
Participation at conferences and academic events	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

⁵ While the scope of this report is limited to the MaPP's engagement of stakeholders and local governments, some of the approaches included in Table 2 are intended to reach a broader public audience.

Presenting and/or participation on other collaborative forums and committees	✓	-	-	-	-
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3.2 METRIC 2: ATTENDANCE AND PARTICIPATION AT ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETINGS

MaPP's sub-regional and regional advisory committees are the primary method for gathering input and advice from stakeholders on MaPP implementation. The general role of these committees is to provide advice and feedback on sub-regional Marine Plan and RAF implementation activities, applying the individual and collective knowledge and skills of committee members. This section presents data on sectoral attendance and participation at all advisory committee meetings during the reporting period (2016-2023).

Committees for the North Coast, Central Coast, and North Vancouver Island sub-regions, as well as the Regional Marine Advisory Committee (RMAC) are composed of representatives from key sectors, interest groups, and local governments. The advisory committee for the Haida Gwaii sub-region is composed not of sector or interest group representatives but rather of members who bring valuable perspectives on marine uses in Haida Gwaii based on experience, expertise, local knowledge, and/or interpersonal relationships. As such, the terms "area of expertise" and "sector" are used to represent membership categories for the Haida Gwaii and all other advisory committees, respectively.

During the reporting period there were a total of 60 advisory committee meetings across the sub-regions and the RMAC. **Table 3** summarizes the attendance and amount of input received at these meetings by sector or area of expertise. It should be noted that the composition of advisory committees was not consistent over the reporting period. New sectors were added (e.g., Recreational Hunting on the North Coast) and others were removed or merged (e.g., merging Marine Research and Academia). In others, representatives withdrew their participation and their positions became vacant. These changes influenced the rates of attendance and advice shown in **Table 3** - in some cases, low participation rates may be due to changes in the composition of advisory committees.

Table 3. Results of Metric 2: Attendance and advice provided by each sector or area of expertise at advisory committee meetings during the reporting period (2016-2023). Attendance ("Att") shows the percentage of all meetings attended by that sector or area of expertise. Advice ("Adv") shows the number of entries made to sub-regional advice logs to record input from each sector or area of expertise. Cells are grey where a sector does not participate at an advisory committee.

Name of sector or area of expertise	North Coast		Haida Gwaii		Central Coast		North Vancouver Island		Region	
	Att.	Adv.	Att.	Adv.	Att.	Adv.	Att.	Adv.	Att.	Adv.
Coastal Forestry	83%	0	0%	0	85%	42	100%	25	78%	2
Commercial Fishing	100%	26	93%	37	100%	52	94%	57	100%	50



Commercial Tourism	0%	0	86%	6	69%	4	72%	8	56%	1
Conservation	100%	26	79%	16	100%	80	94%	13	100%	10
Finfish Aquaculture			0%	2	62%	2	56%	2	89%	1
Local Government	83%	5	93%	0	15%	3	100%	37	56%	18
Marine Infrastructure									11%	0
Marine Science	67%	1	93%	14	77%	17				
Port Authority	100%	0					22%	2		
Public Recreation	50%	1			69%	5	100%	12	78%	1
Recreational Fishing	83%	17	100%	45	54%	9	78%	11	44%	2
Recreational Hunting	33%	4								
Renewable Energy	0%	0			25%	3			0%	0
Seafood Processing	0%	0								
Shellfish Aquaculture	80%	2			54%	2	67%	6	56%	5
Traditional Knowledge			57%	8						
Transportation	50%	2	79%	6						
Youth			21%	0	73%	1				

3.3 METRIC 3: QUALITY AND OUTCOMES OF MAPP ENGAGEMENT

This section summarizes the findings of the external and internal surveys, and follow-up interviews. Interview and survey questions covered a range of topics related to the quality of MaPP's engagement approaches. The responses illuminate successes and describe room for improvement in MaPP's engagement with stakeholders and local governments. Findings from the surveys and interviews are presented within four themes: 1) Satisfaction with MaPP's Engagement Approaches, 2) Decision-Making, 3) Relationship Building, and 4) MaPP in the Broader Landscape of Marine Planning.

3.3.1 Satisfaction with MaPP's Engagement Approaches

Respondents to both the internal survey (MaPP partner staff) and external survey (advisory committee members) were asked to rate their overall satisfaction with MaPP's engagement approaches: 67% of advisory committee members that responded agreed that they are satisfied with those opportunities, whereas only 58% of MaPP partner staff that responded agreed that they are satisfied with the opportunities that MaPP is providing. Partner staff indicated that internal capacity limits their ability to engage stakeholders. The responsibility to engage stakeholders must be balanced with other implementation activities described in MaPP's marine plans, and other marine planning initiatives such as the Marine

"Strengthening engagement will make MaPP unbelievably strong and is key to a more durable future."

- MaPP Stakeholder

Protected Area Network. In particular, the MaPP partners noted the need for dedicated communications capacity to develop and implement a more effective communication and engagement strategy.

To better identify where engagement approaches can be improved, survey respondents were asked to evaluate the usefulness of each engagement approach (identified in Metric 1) for “learning about and giving input on the activities, products, and decisions of the MaPP Partners”. According to 83% of advisory committee members that responded, MaPP reports were ‘very’ or ‘somewhat’ useful; 74% of respondents thought the same of the MaPP website; 72% of topical workshops and working groups; 70% of advisory committee meetings; and 63% of other meetings with MaPP partners (**Figure 2**). The views of MaPP partner staff were similar: 83% thought that MaPP reports and non-advisory committee meetings were ‘very’ or ‘somewhat’ useful; 75% thought the same of both the MaPP website and topical workshops and working groups. Only 53% of MaPP partner staff respondents agreed that advisory committee meetings were very or somewhat useful, but this is because over 40% responded ‘not applicable / no involvement’ to this question.



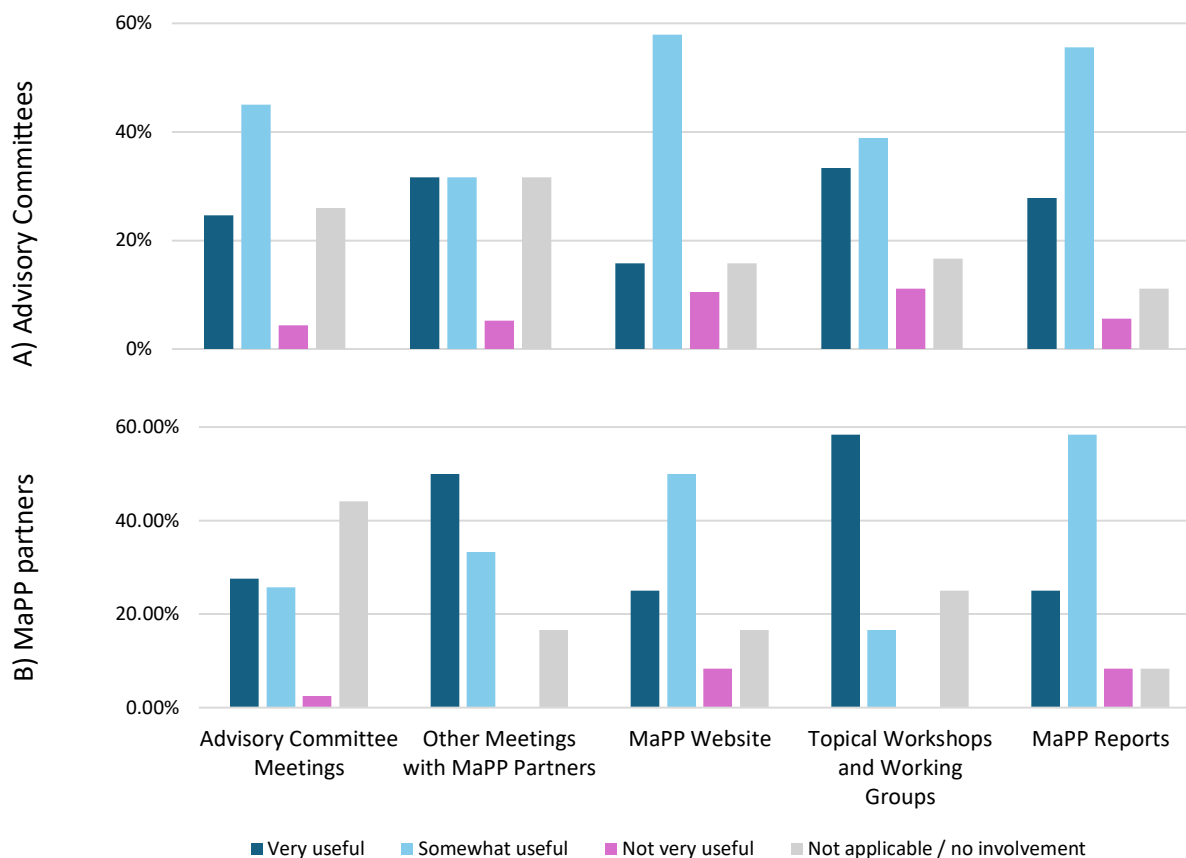


Figure 2. Perceived usefulness of the engagement approaches used by MaPP during the reporting period, according to A) Advisory Committee members (external survey) and B) MaPP partners (internal survey).

In the follow-up interviews, respondents emphasized that robust engagement requires consistency. This allows stakeholders to forecast when they will be asked to provide advice, and to prepare for it. In particular, stakeholders indicated that advisory committee meetings should follow a consistent schedule, supported by regular communications updates distributed to all stakeholders throughout the region. Some respondents also noted that the level of MaPP engagement was better during the planning phase, when advisory committees were more active and communications more frequent.

In addition to consistency, communication was identified as a key area for improvement. The frequency and predictability of communications with stakeholders varies across sub-regions—stakeholders recommended that the MaPP partners could better utilize their existing communications tools (e.g., MaPP’s annual reports, website, newsletters, social media) to provide more consistent updates across sub-regions. They also noted that materials and information should be provided far enough in advance to allow stakeholders to review and prepare, and that meeting minutes and summaries should be provided in a timely fashion after each engagement.

While it is outside the scope of this report, stakeholders also encouraged the MaPP partners to develop more robust strategies for engaging the public. Interviewees noted that public awareness of MaPP is low and that MaPP could benefit by sharing progress more publicly.

3.3.2 Decision-Making

Most advisory committee members (72%) agreed or strongly agreed that through their engagement with MaPP they had developed a better understanding of how the MaPP partners make marine management decisions (Figure 3). However, fewer respondents (61%) agreed that their advice had influenced those decisions (Figure 4). When asked to select among factors that made it difficult for them to engage in MaPP processes, 52% selected “lack of clarity or confidence in how my engagement will make a difference” as one such factor.

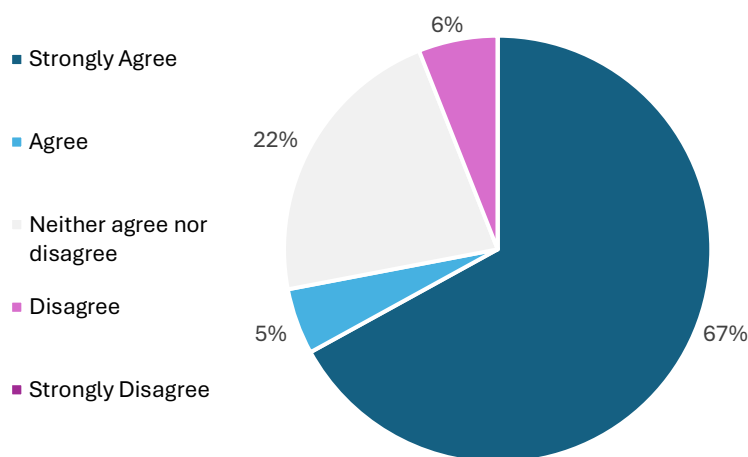


Figure 3. Responses to the question: "As a result of my engagement as a stakeholder in MaPP, I have a better understanding of how the MaPP partners make marine management decisions."



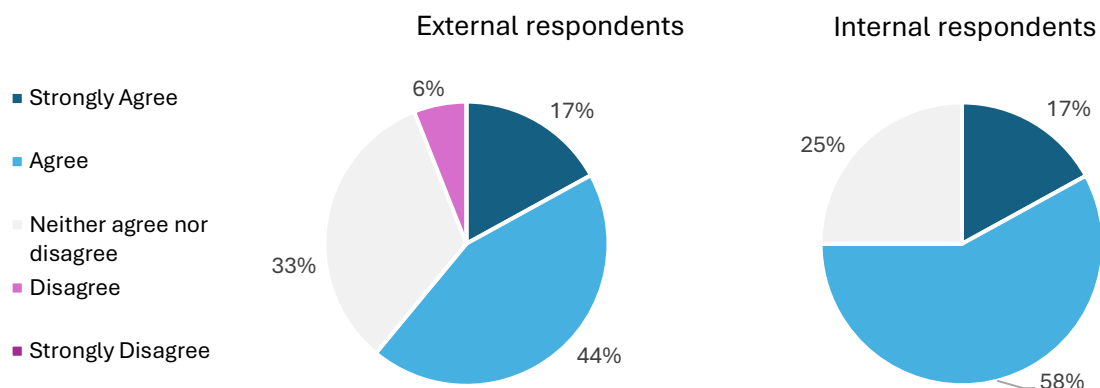


Figure 4. Responses to the question: “Input from stakeholders and local government representatives has influenced MaPP implementation of the sub-regional Marine Plans and RAF.”

3.3.3 Relationship Building

Across both internal and external surveys, 50% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that MaPP has improved relationships between marine stakeholders and the MaPP partners (Figure 5). Most of the remaining half neither agreed nor disagreed with this statement, while 6% of advisory committee member respondents disagreed, indicating room for improvement. In follow-up interviews, advisory committee members and MaPP partner staff both suggested that more in-person meetings would foster more meaningful relationships, particularly between stakeholders and MaPP’s Partner First Nations. Compared to their virtual replacements, in-person meetings offer better opportunities for learning, listening, sharing, and relationship-building. Respondents suggested that these meetings occur in local communities and that regional meetings should rotate throughout the sub-regions. Respondents also noted gaps in sectoral representation on the advisory committees (see Table 3, **Error! Reference source not found.**) and suggested that the MaPP partners identify these gaps and seek to fill them. According to interviewees, the quality of stakeholder engagement increases when it reflects a diverse set of interests.

“The relationships between MaPP partners and stakeholders are imperative and critical for building a stronger future for MaPP”

- MaPP Stakeholder

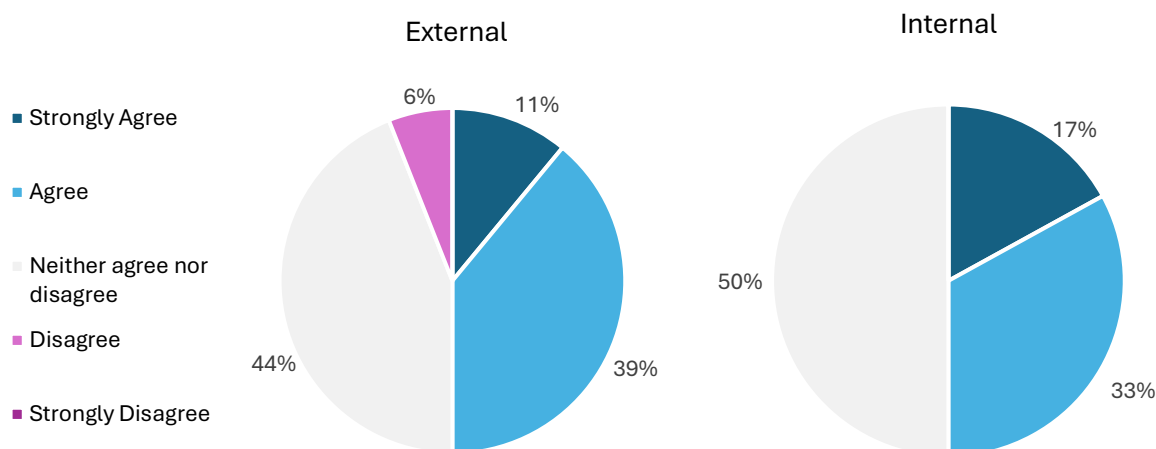


Figure 5. Responses to the question: “MaPP has improved relationships between marine stakeholders and the MaPP partners.”

3.3.4 MaPP in the broader landscape of Marine Planning

83% of MaPP partner staff strongly agree or agree that MaPP has improved how stakeholders and other interested parties are engaged on marine management issues. Interestingly, only 50% of stakeholder and local government respondents strongly agreed or agreed with this statement.

In interviews and during advisory committee meetings, stakeholders noted uncertainty regarding MaPP’s role in the broader landscape of marine initiatives. Since 2015 there has been a proliferation of overlapping, collaborative marine planning projects (e.g., the Marine Protected Area Network, Oceans Protection Plan). As the seascape of marine planning processes continues to evolve there is a need to better define MaPP’s role and to clarify how each initiative engages with stakeholders.

“In the context of all that is happening right now, there is a huge opportunity for MaPP to solidify its role in the region.”

- MaPP Stakeholder

Stakeholder engagement is a core component of MaPP’s success, and more than half of survey responses considered MaPP to be “better” than other government-led engagement processes. There may be an opportunity for other initiatives to learn from MaPP, and to align stakeholder engagement across multiple initiatives (such as is already occurring in Haida Gwaii). This would streamline engagement processes, potentially reducing the capacity requirement for stakeholders and collaborative planners alike.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS



Through the surveys and follow-up interviews (Metric 3) the advisory committee members and MaPP partner staff identified several ways in which stakeholder and local government engagement might be improved. This section synthesizes those suggestions with the findings from metrics 1 and 2 to present short- and longer-term recommendations for improving MaPP engagement.

Short-term and low-barrier recommendations to increase the effectiveness of existing stakeholder engagement:

1. Hold sub-regional and regional advisory committee meetings on a regular schedule (if not already doing so) and send more frequent updates to advisory committee members.
2. Increase transparency in MaPP's decision-making:
 - a. Develop agendas for advisory committee meetings in collaboration with committee members.
 - b. For each engagement, clearly define the role for stakeholders, the requests for feedback, and the pathways for incorporating that feedback in MaPP's decision-making.
 - c. Dedicate time at each advisory committee meeting to review the advice received at previous meeting(s) and how it has been incorporated in decision making.
3. Identify and seek to fill gaps in sectoral representation in MaPP engagement processes. Provide onboarding materials to new advisory committee members, including a "MaPP 101" package, recent meeting summaries, and key materials.

Longer-term recommendations to guide future stakeholder engagement opportunities:

1. Ensure that MaPP partner organizations have the staff capacity (funding and human resources) to meaningfully engage stakeholders and local governments. Identify strains or barriers on MaPP partner capacity presented by engagement and explore opportunities to address them.
2. Increase the effectiveness of MaPP's engagement opportunities:
 - a. Diversify engagement approaches tailored to different stakeholder audiences and implementation activities (e.g., topical workshops, bilateral meetings).
 - b. Hire professional facilitators or provide facilitation training to MaPP partner staff. Develop a list of facilitation activities and tools that can be used to add team and relationship building to the agenda.
 - c. Develop and utilize engagement strategies that foster deeper discussion of current challenges and opportunities to address them (e.g., small group discussions, open-space facilitation). Using advisory committee meetings to primarily provide updates misses an opportunity to leverage stakeholder, local government and knowledge holder expertise.
3. Streamline stakeholder and local government engagement where possible. Align engagement opportunities with other marine initiatives in the region as appropriate.

4. Prioritize in-person engagements, especially in local communities, to improve relationships between stakeholders, local government, First Nation communities, and First Nation leadership.

Longer-term recommendations to improve MaPP's communication with stakeholders and other audiences:

1. Dedicate additional resources to the development and distribution of communications materials.
2. Develop educational materials around key topics such as MaPP's role in the landscape of marine management initiatives, and First Nations rights and roles in marine governance.
3. Host webinars to present MaPP annual reports to stakeholders, local governments, and interested members of the public. Develop shareable summaries to highlight key takeaways that could be distributed broadly.
4. Renew MaPP's communication strategy.
 - a. Align communications with other marine initiatives such as the Marine Protected Area Network.
 - b. Leverage existing communications tools (MaPP website, newsletters, and social media) to increase public awareness of MaPP. Consider sharing marine stewardship success stories along the coast of B.C., including work that is not directly led by MaPP or the MaPP partners (e.g., stakeholder sectors, academic institutions).
 - c. Engage media outlets to highlight the work of MaPP and MaPP partners.

5. CONCLUSION

In a previous evaluation of MaPP's engagement approach the partners found that sufficient funding, inclusive stakeholder participation, collaborative and accountable leadership, and relationship building contributed to positive engagement outcomes (McGee *et. al.* 2021). While engagement by the MaPP partners remains robust, this report outlines opportunities for improvement. By implementing the recommendations described above, the MaPP partners will build on their successful record engaging stakeholders and local governments in marine decision-making.

Stakeholder and local government engagement is key to effective governance and overall human wellbeing throughout the MaPP region. Furthermore, it is essential to the continued implementation of MaPP's EBM framework. A renewed commitment to stakeholder engagement will support the partners in their work to collaboratively steward British Columbia's coastal environment, now and into the future.

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