



Our Seas Project 1.1.1

Participatory processes for Sustainable Seas

Richard Le Heron, Paula Blackett, June Logie, Naomi Simmonds, Jacinta Forde, Kate Davies, Erena Le Heron, Bruce Glavovic, Alison Greenaway, Will Allen, Dan Hikuroa, Carolyn Lundquist, Sue Tai.



Main messages



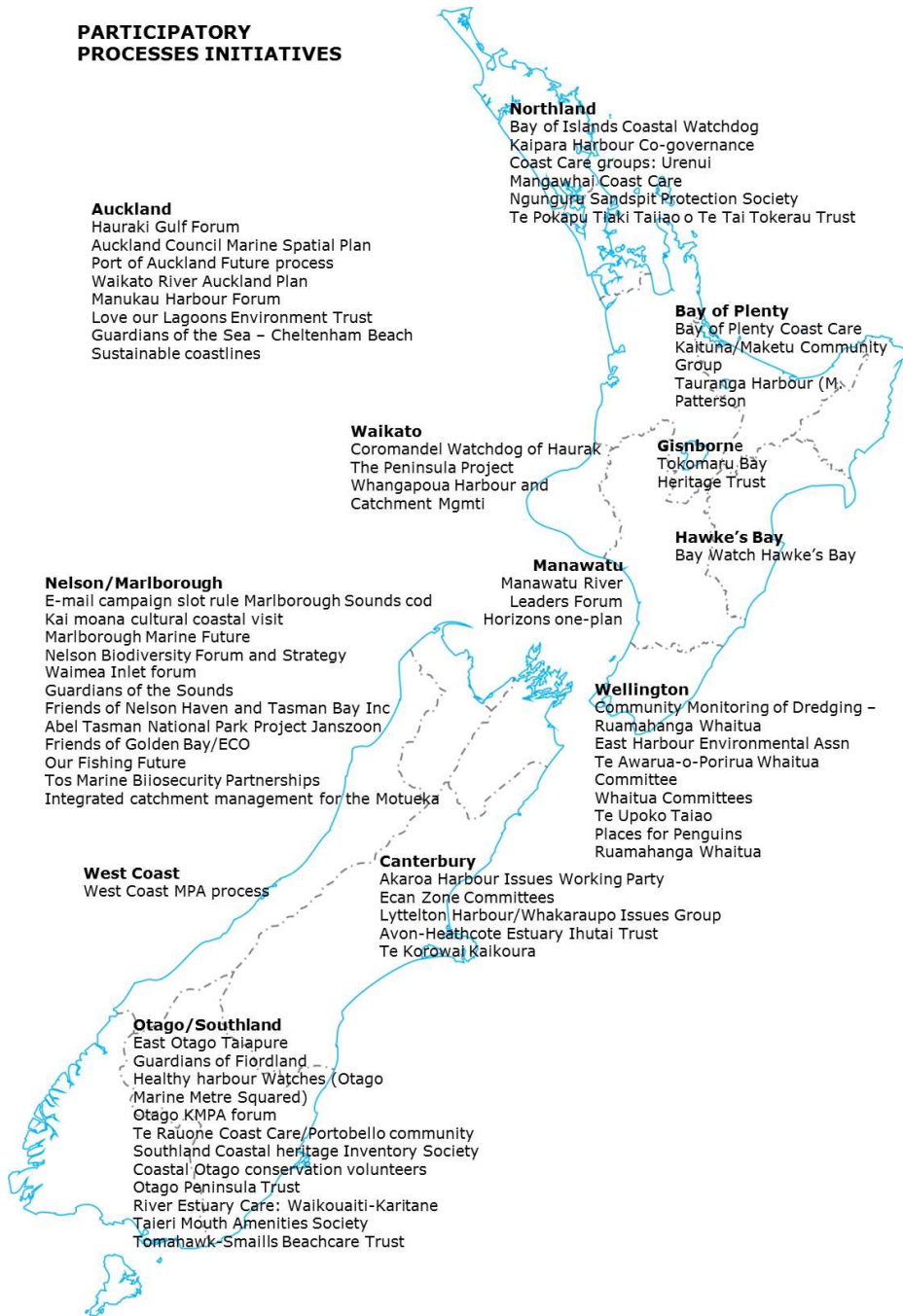
What does this mean – what are participatory process?

- Proliferation of “participatory process” in NZ
- Led by the Water Agenda? Marine space catching up?
- Appear to be driven by a mix of desires e.g.
 - “make better decisions”
 - “be more inclusive”
 - “achieve change”
 - “manage resource conflict”
 - “obtain social legitimacy for enterprises”
 - “include spatial and temporal cumulative effects”
- Variable definitions – depends on discipline, training, and perspective/interests

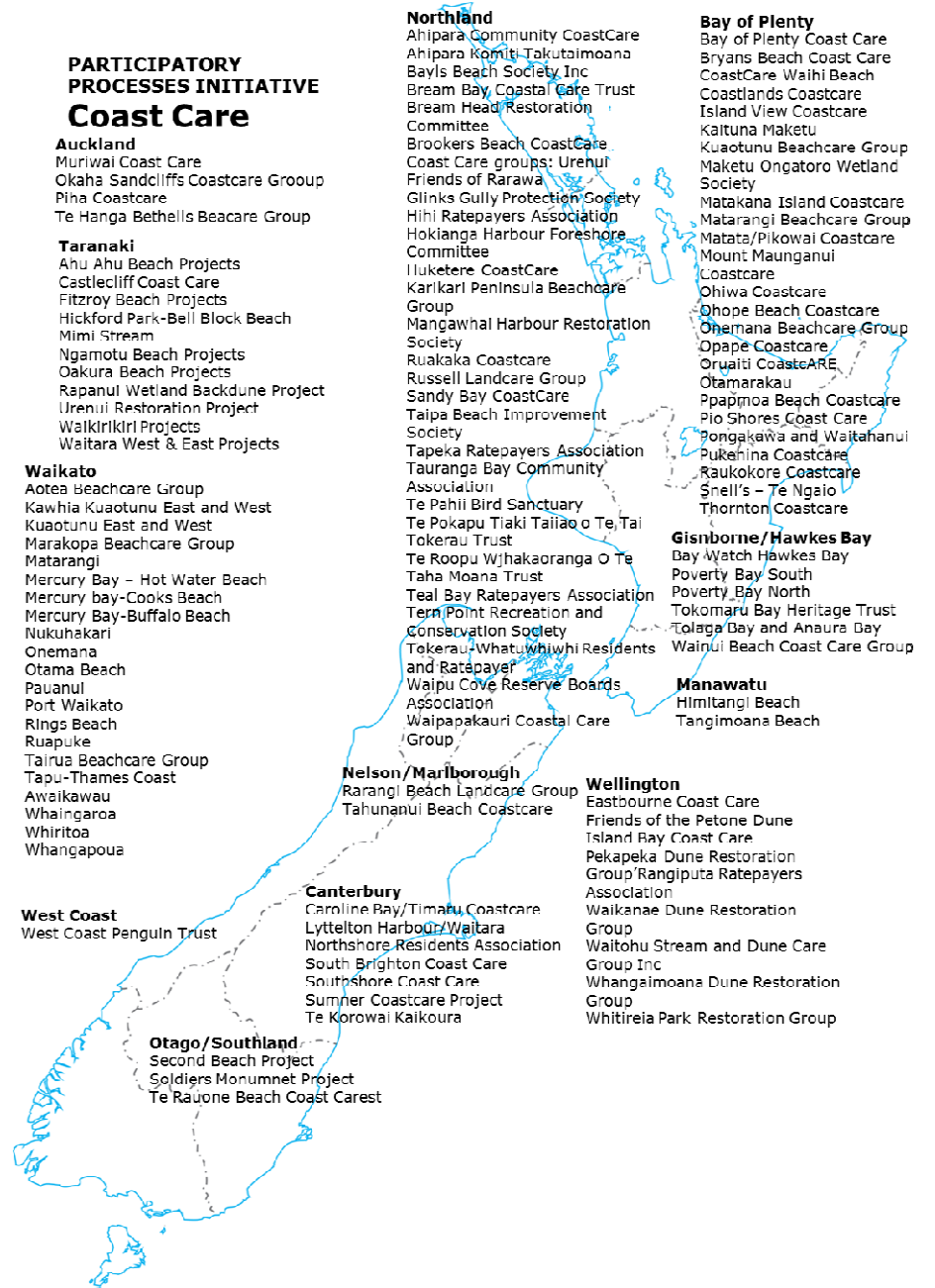
Using a broad definition of participation

- **Prepared a NZ inventory, international comparators**
- **Considered types of participatory initiatives' in the marine space**
- **Exploring a range of case studies**
 - **Desk top analysis (15)**
 - **Interviews (5-6)**

**PARTICIPATORY
PROCESSES INITIATIVES**



**PARTICIPATORY
PROCESSES INITIATIVE
Coast Care**



Participatory Processes Initiatives:

NZ-wide organisations

Beach Coastal clean-up
Bioblitz
Coast Care Groups (NZ Coastal Trust)
Councils collaborative (LAWF and councils)
Dolphin Watch/swim commercial operators
Dunes Restoration Trust of NZ
Ecomatters Environment Trust
Environmental Defence Society
Environment Foundation
Experiencing Marine Reserves
Guardians of the Sea Charitable Trust
Local Government and Heritage Symposium: Working together
Land and Water Forum
Freshwater NPS
Kai moana cultural coastal visit – why go if you can't get food
Nature Watch
Participatory Science Platforms
Project Jonah New Zealand
SE MPA Forum
Sub-Antarctic MPA process
Whale stranding volunteer efforts



	Linking with EBM	Vision Mātauranga	Scope and depth of engagement	Linking with marine economy	Monitoring for cumulative effects
Ground zero	No reference to ecosystems or ecosystem services, no use of socio-ecological knowledge, use if alternative analysis that avoids EBM	Maori consulted but reference to VM or like absent	Key groups absent, skewed participation profile	No mention of marine economy	No consideration of temporal and spatial cumulative effects
Awareness	Ecosystem or environment state reported in outputs or public discussion, reporting an official part of initiative decision making and deliberative processes	Maori representation becoming or formal part of initiative	Key groups for area formally involved, alternative values of users recognised	Recognition that commercial activities are integral to futures in marine spaces	Cumulative effects/risks, from growth in investment trajectories, seen as important
New learnings	Identification of Ecosystem Based Management principles as part of initiative	Introduction of Maori values such as kaitiakitanga and VM, evidence of co-learning processes amongst stakeholders	Groups able to outline value, means and ends positions in formal processes of various kinds	Marine economy investors actively participating as stakeholders	Identification of range of cumulative effects and associated risks and potential surprises
Formative action	Science, policy and stakeholder meetings/ workshops to scope possible EBM design, design and timetable for implementation	Co-crafting of recommendations relating to EBM identifying practice changes incorporating VM principles	Co-governance/co-management protocols created and adopted as part of start-up or emerged during life of initiative	Building of co-understandings of marine economy growth and EBM requirements	Procedures developed to monitor cumulative effects on different scales
Institutionalising practices, implementation Underway	Explicit use of an EBM model grounded in socio-ecological knowledge, EBM reporting part of meetings, recommendations being used to modify behaviours towards EBM	Adoption of VM informed Blue Economy objectives, mobilising investors and relevant actors into following new practices	Relevant interests involved in build scenario or like efforts and building new capacities and capabilities, understandings of feedbacks	Trials/adoption of marine spatial planning	Real time reporting of cumulative effects linked to changes in investment patterns, investor decision making and behaviour

Le Heron, Blackett, et al. Governability of multi-use/user marine spaces for sustainable seas: a preliminary report on mission-led science in marine participatory processes in New Zealand. Submitted to *Marine Policy*.

Our work has revealed

- **Participation takes many forms**

Activism – self organisation - collaboration

- **Regulation, governance & institutions constrain and enable participation**
- **Power in participatory processes is important:**
 - **Design, re-design**
 - **Global, national, local influences**
 - **Not an even playing field -who has influence?**
 - **Who is involved, why/why not?**
 - **Setting of expectations**
 - **Where participatory decisions end up**



Our thanks to all who have generously worked with us over the past year (or more)

