

Coastal Management – Stakeholder Involvement

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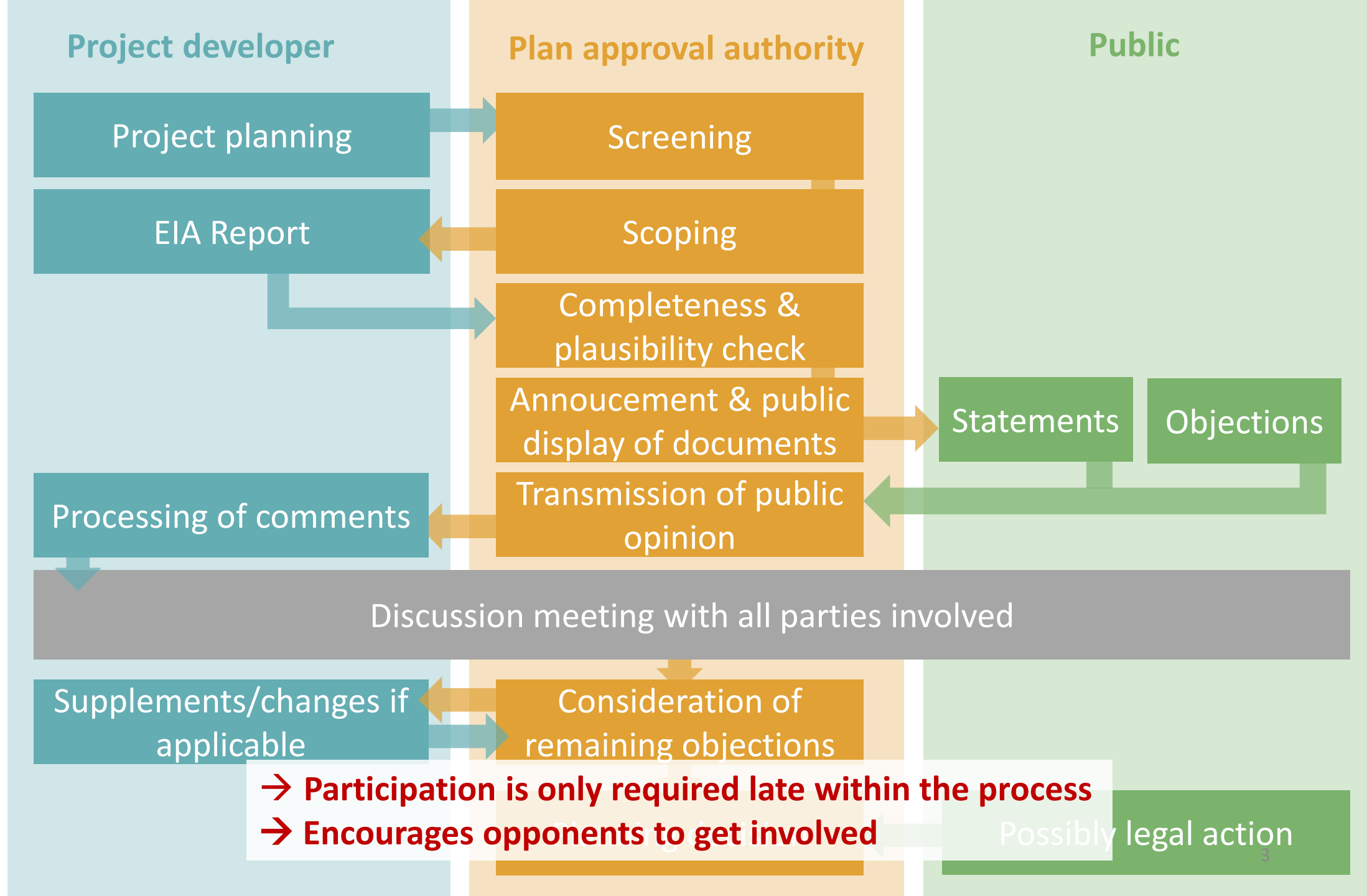
Introduction

- Stakeholder involvement is a process in which the **concerns, needs and values of stakeholders are incorporated into decision making**
- A stakeholder is anybody who is affected by or involved or interested in an issue
- Participation of the public in decision-making is **legally required** for environmental matters (Aarhus convention)
- **Active participation is a crucial element within ICZM** and MSP and core of the Systems Approach Framework

- **Participation is commonly applied in Baltic ICZM case studies**
- **Implementation varies strongly**



Planning procedure



Markgrafenheide & Hütelmoor: Coastal realignment and moor restoration



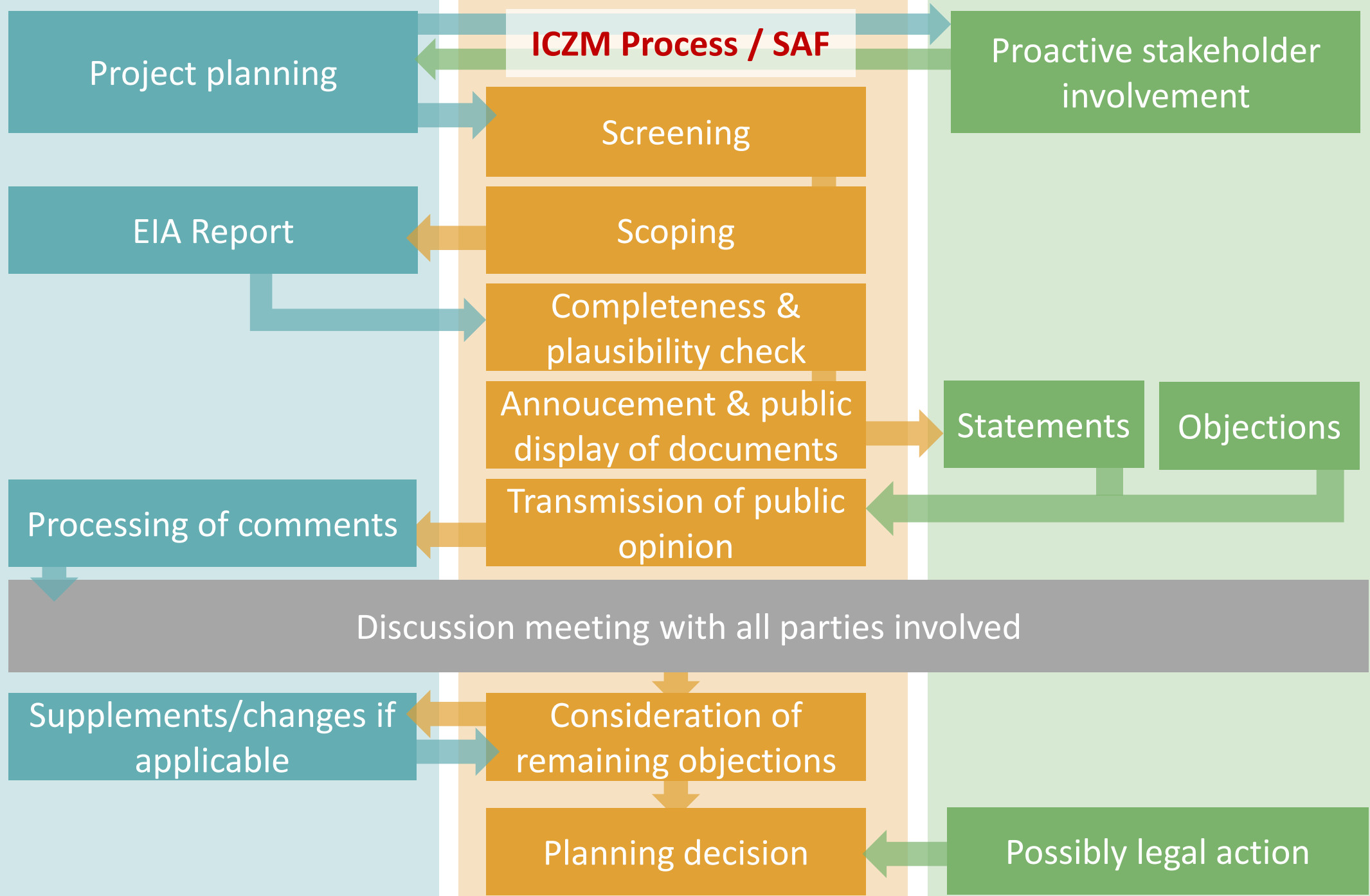
- Only minority used public meetings as information source
- Strong public polarization
- More than 14 years from the decision to the implementation

Integrated coastal protection and flood defence Timmendorf

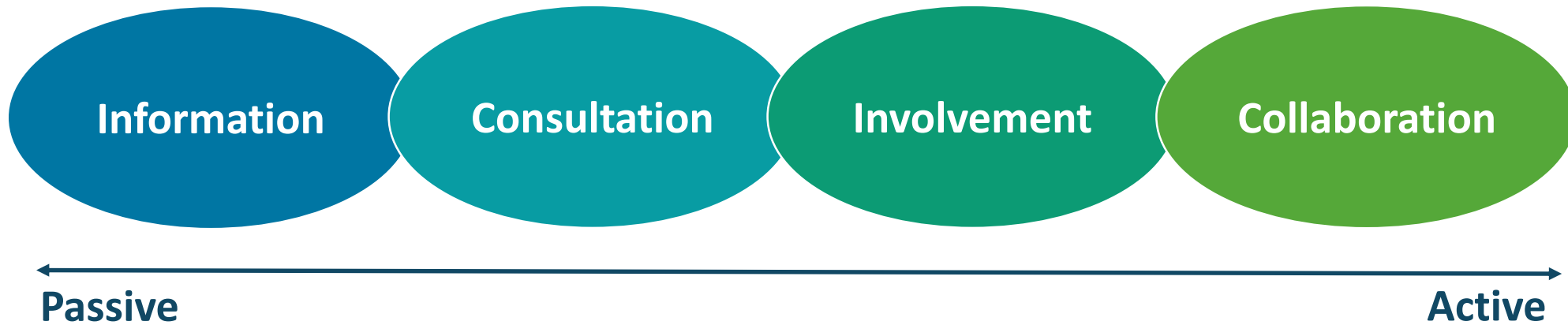


- Pro-active stakeholder involvement
- Stakeholders changed from skeptics to advocates
- Low number of stakeholders involved

Planning procedure



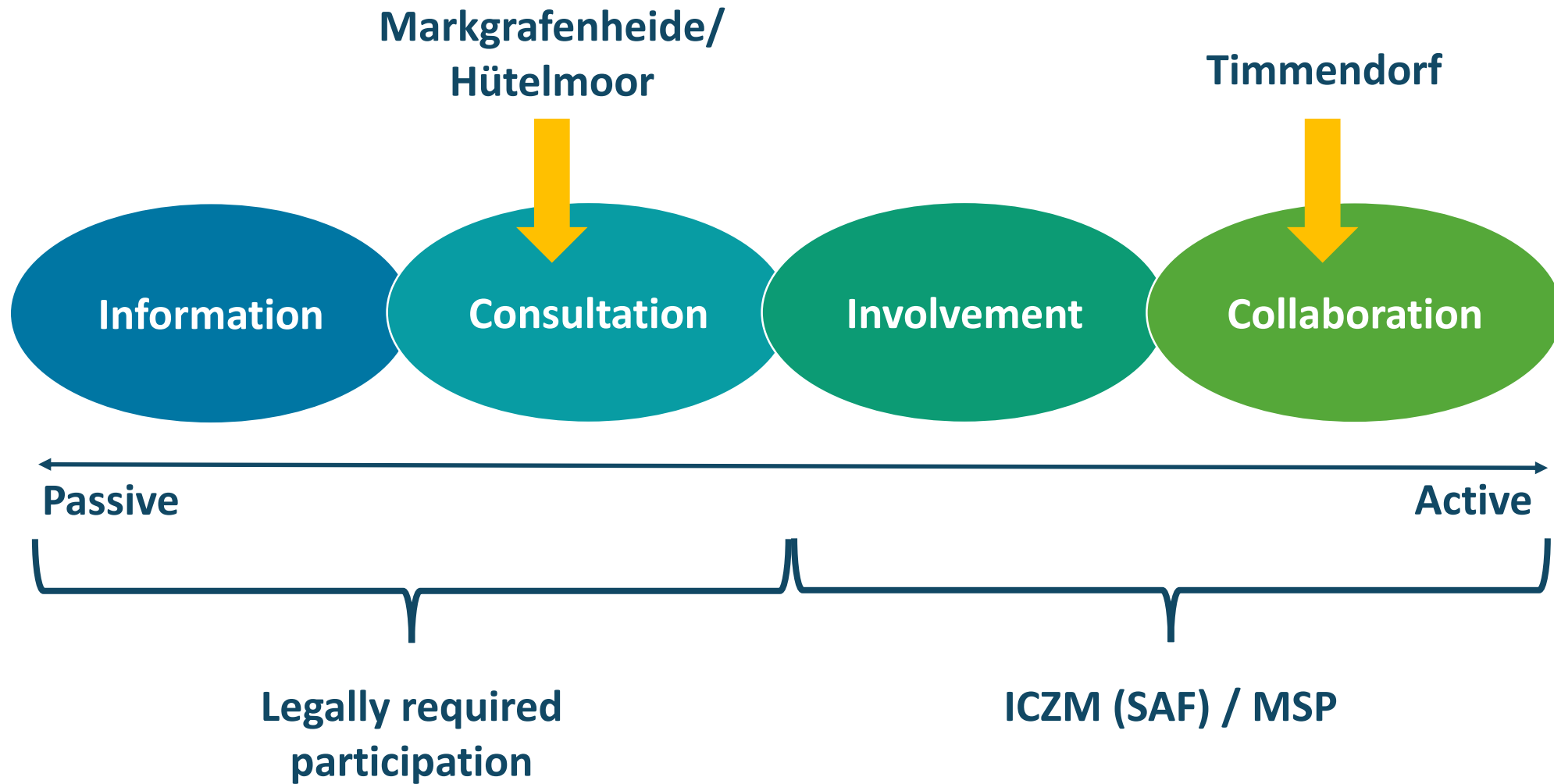
Levels of participation



Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate
To provide balanced and objective information to assist stakeholders in understanding the problems, alternatives and/or solutions	To obtain feedback from stakeholders on analysis, alternatives and decisions	To work directly with stakeholders throughout the process to ensure that issues and concerns are understood and considered.	To partner with stakeholders and/or groups for the development of alternatives and preferred solutions.

(based on iap2 public participation spectrum 2018)

Levels of participation



→ ICZM encourage an active involvement of stakeholders

Benefits of stakeholder involvement

Benefits for the project planner

- Contribution of **local knowledge, professional experiences** and **political realities**
- Generate a **common understanding** of a problem
- **Increase public understanding** of coastal issues or management decisions
- Building **trust and support** for decisions
- **Create new relationships** among stakeholders
- Produce **better outcomes** of decisions
- Increasing stakeholders' **responsibility and accountability**
- **Enhance acceptance and satisfaction** of management policies and decisions
- Contributing to **more effective enforcement of rules and regulations** by increasing the likelihood of compliance

Benefits for the stakeholders



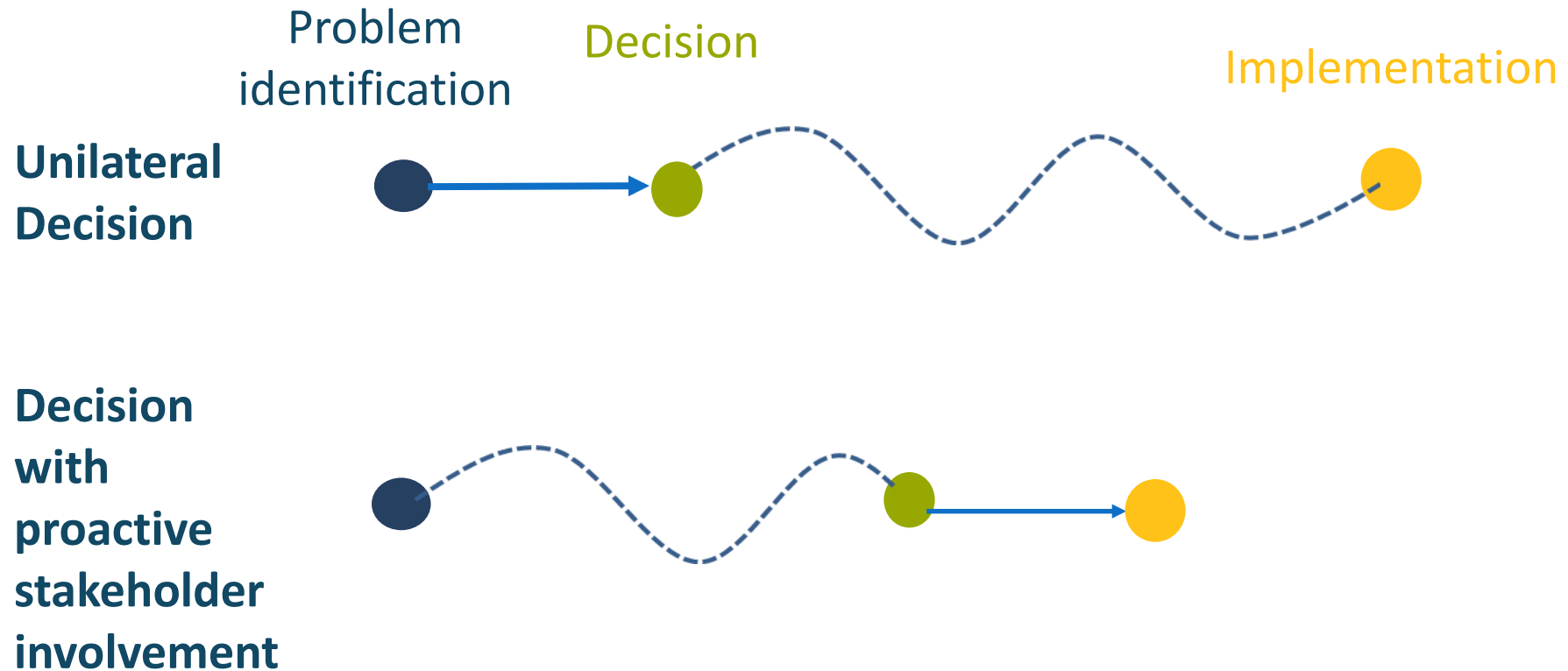
Challenges of stakeholder involvement

- Time-consuming
- Costly
- Labour-intensive
- Confrontational
- Can ultimately delay decision-making or even fail
- Can create new conflicts and escalate existing ones



Feasibility of stakeholder involvement

Comparison of length of time from problem identification to implementation of measures



→ Proactive stakeholder involvement can shorten the time from the issue identification to the implementation of a solution

When is stakeholder involvement (not) needed?

Not feasible if

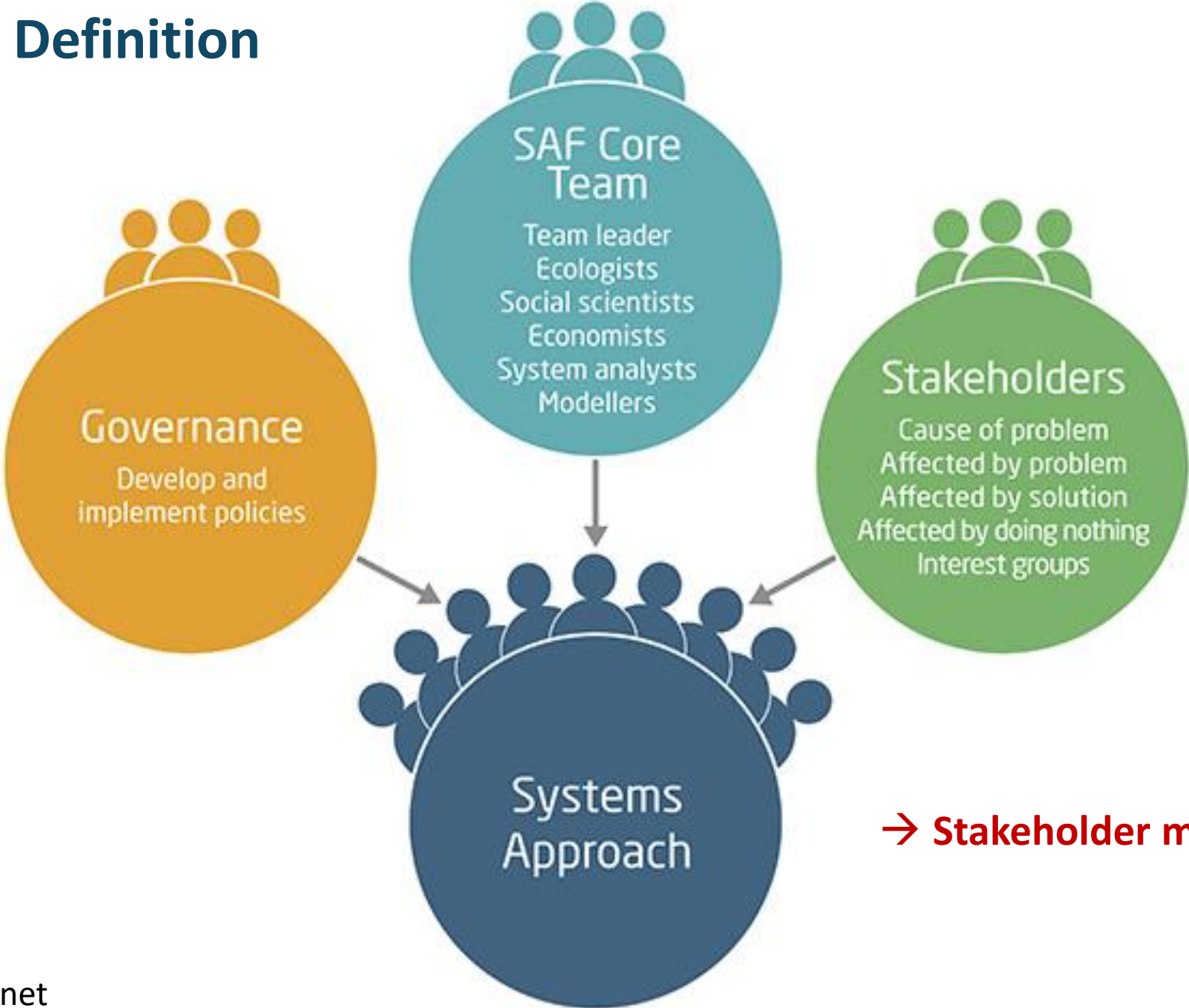
- Critical information is lacking
- Immediate action is needed
- Legal clarification is needed
- Extreme polarization prohibits face-to-face discussion
- Stakeholders are not concerned about the issue

Feasible if

- Proactive engagement can help to avoid problems
 - A problem has been clearly identified
 - Many parties are affected
 - Stakeholder support is necessary for the decision to be successful
 - Issues and solutions are negotiable
 - Parties are willing to cooperate
- Coastal issues are complex
- Feasible to involve stakeholders actively

(based on NOAA Coastal Services Center, 2007)

Stakeholder Definition



→ Stakeholder mapping is crucial!

Mussel cultivation in Oder/Szczecin Lagoon



→ Which stakeholders should be involved in the process and how?

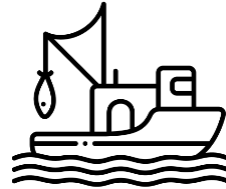
Stakeholder Mapping

- List human activities
- Identified related stakeholder types



Nature Protection

- Env. authorities
 - Federal
 - State
 - District
 - Local
- NGOs
- Environmental research
- ...



Fisheries

- Authorities
- Fishermen
- Fishery cooperatives
- Fishermen Unions
- Processing industry
- Fisheries research
- ...



Tourism

- Tourism agencies
- Business owners
- Tourists (bathing, hiking, water sports)
- ...



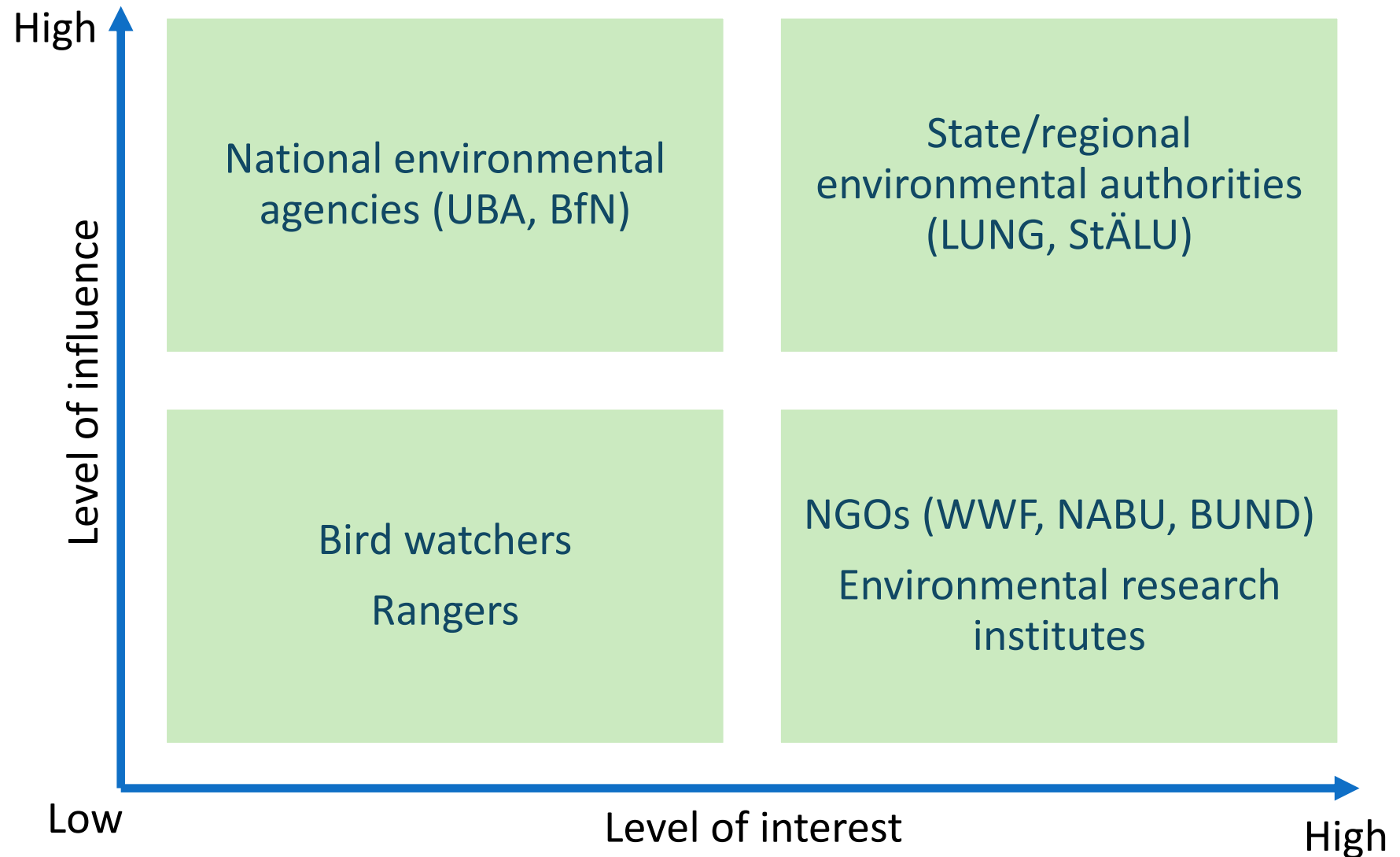
Administration

- County, municipal and local administration
- Harbour masters
- ...

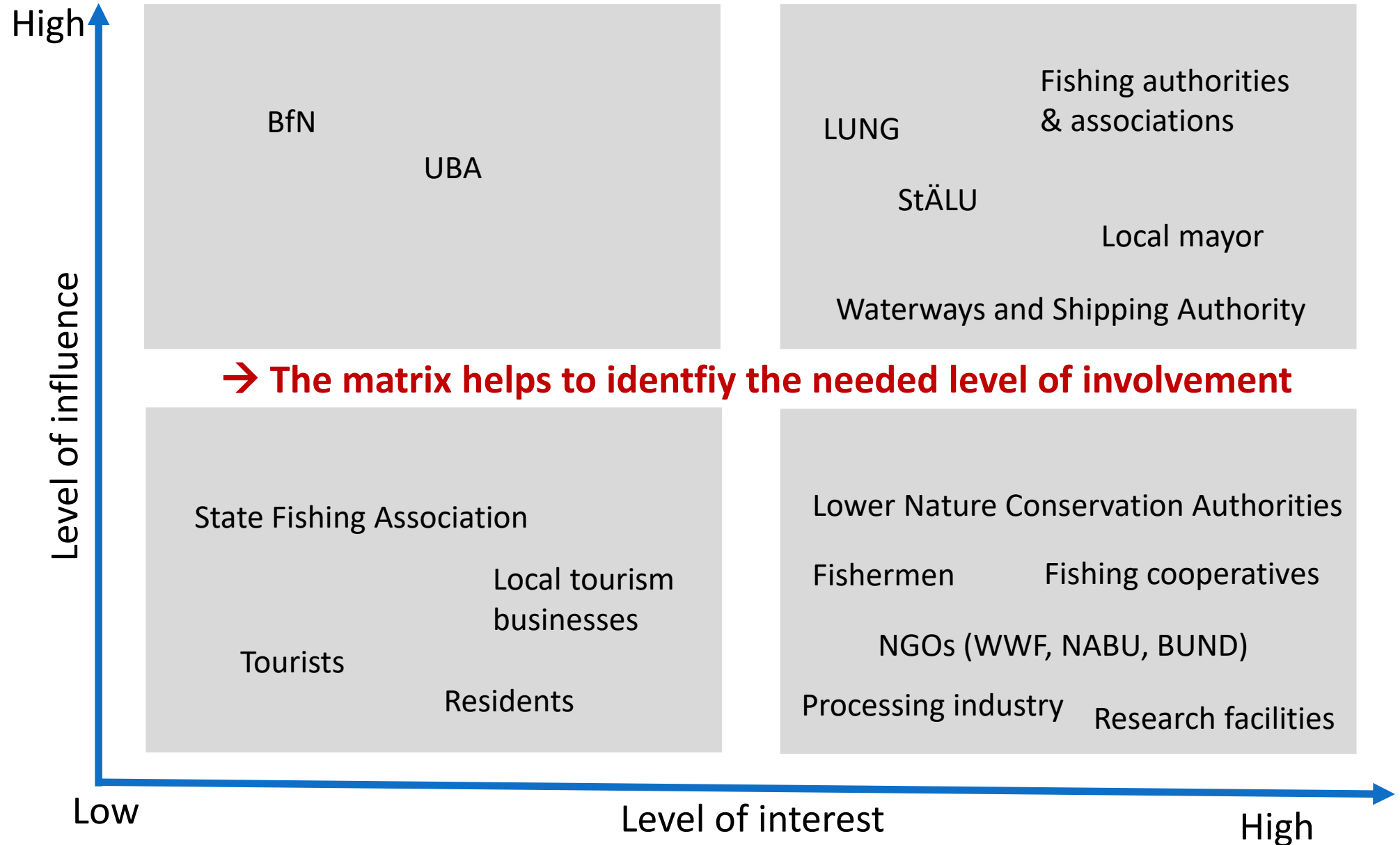


Stakeholder Mapping

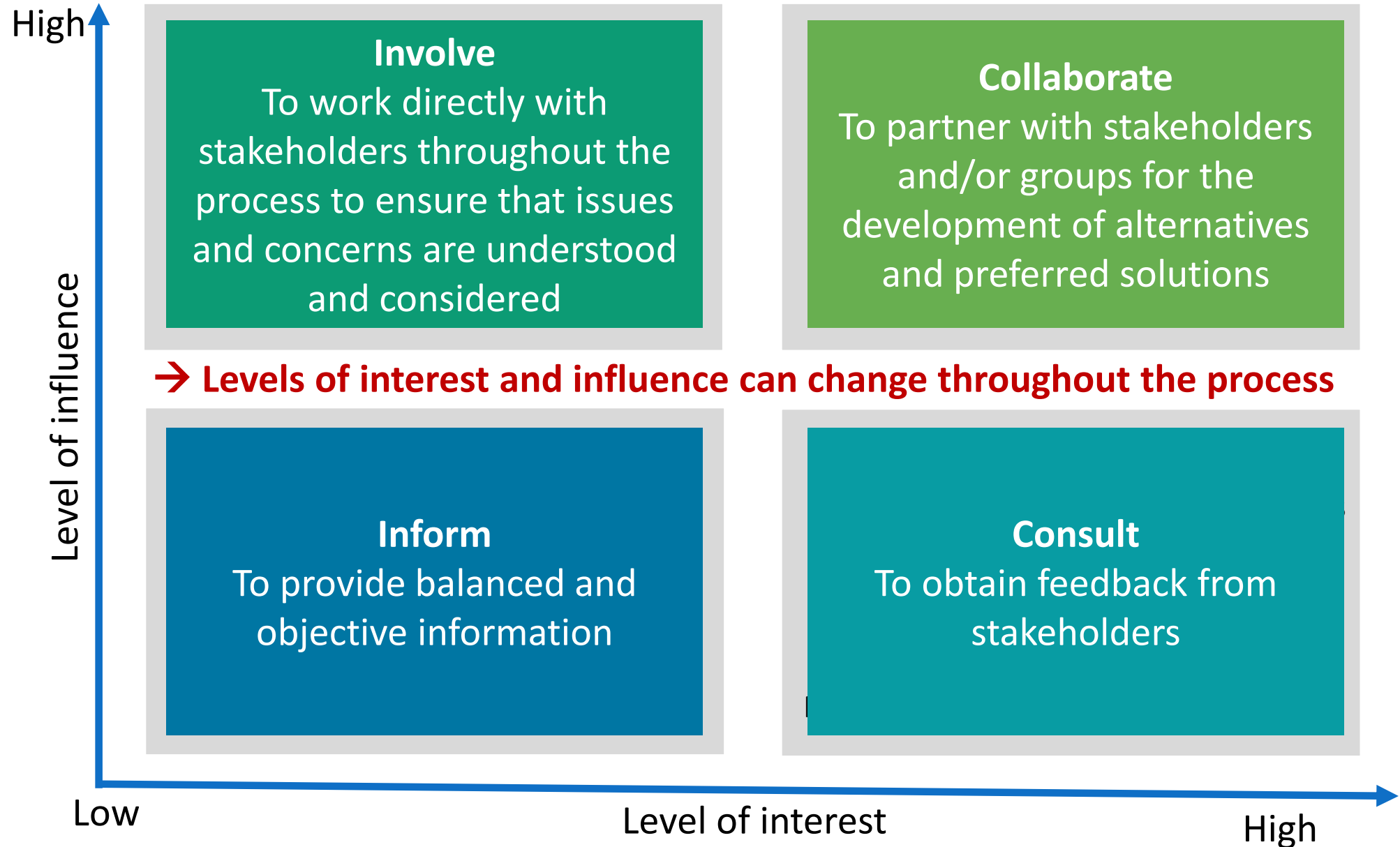
Nature Protection



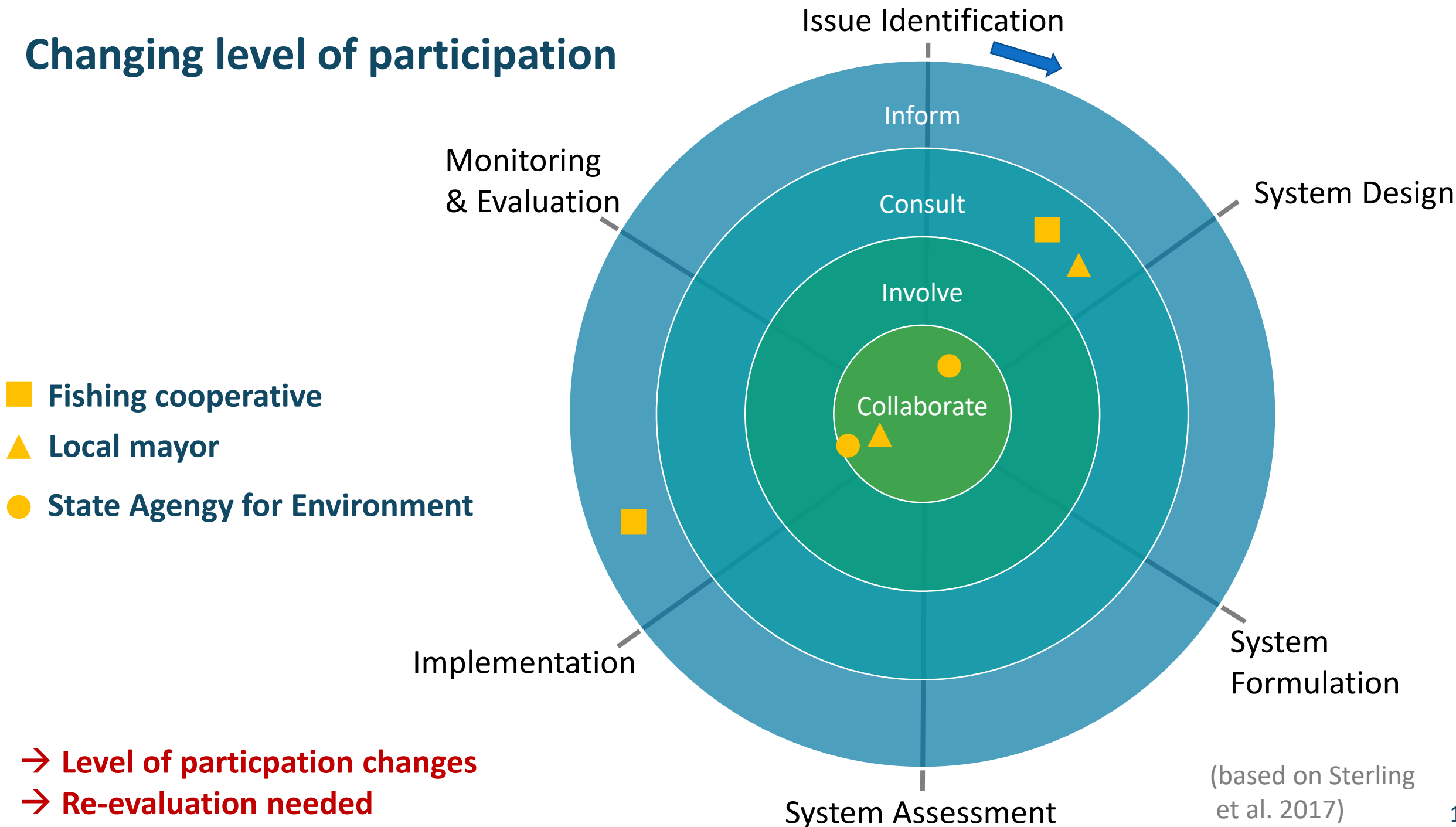
Stakeholder Mapping



Stakeholder Mapping



Changing level of participation



Methods for participation

Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fact sheets• Websites• Open houses• Newsletters• Reports• Public presentations• Media releases	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public comments• Public meetings• Focus groups• Surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Workshops• Multi-stakeholder forums• Advisory panels	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reference groups• Joint projects• Multi-stakeholder initiatives• Partnerships

(based on iap2 public participation spectrum 2018)

Methods for participation

	Method	Benefits	Limitations
Inform	Fact sheets, Websites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reach large number of stakeholders • Can be targeted to particular groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-directional communication • May not be accessible to all
Consult	Public meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication with large groups • Opportunity to raise issues and ask questions <p>→ Participation requires careful preparation and experience!</p> <p>ideas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitation is crucial
	Surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Straight-forward • Focused and specific • Can gauge a large number of opinions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult to gather qualitative information • Delivery methods can affect results
Involve	Workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage joint working and problem solving • Build ownership of results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time consuming • Limited group size • Facilitation is crucial



Summary

- **Public information and consultation is legally required** in environmental decision-making but is often conducted late within the process
- ICZM aims at an **early and active involvement** of key stakeholders
- To ensure a balanced involvement of all relevant stakeholder groups a **stakeholder mapping is crucial**
- Stakeholders' **levels of interest and influence might change** throughout the ICZM cycle and require re-evaluations
- **Various methods and tools** exist to support participation
- Participation **requires careful preparation and experiences**



Thank you for your attention!

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