



RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: LESSONS FROM THE COLLABORATIVE PROCESS



HELLO!

I am Tom Kay

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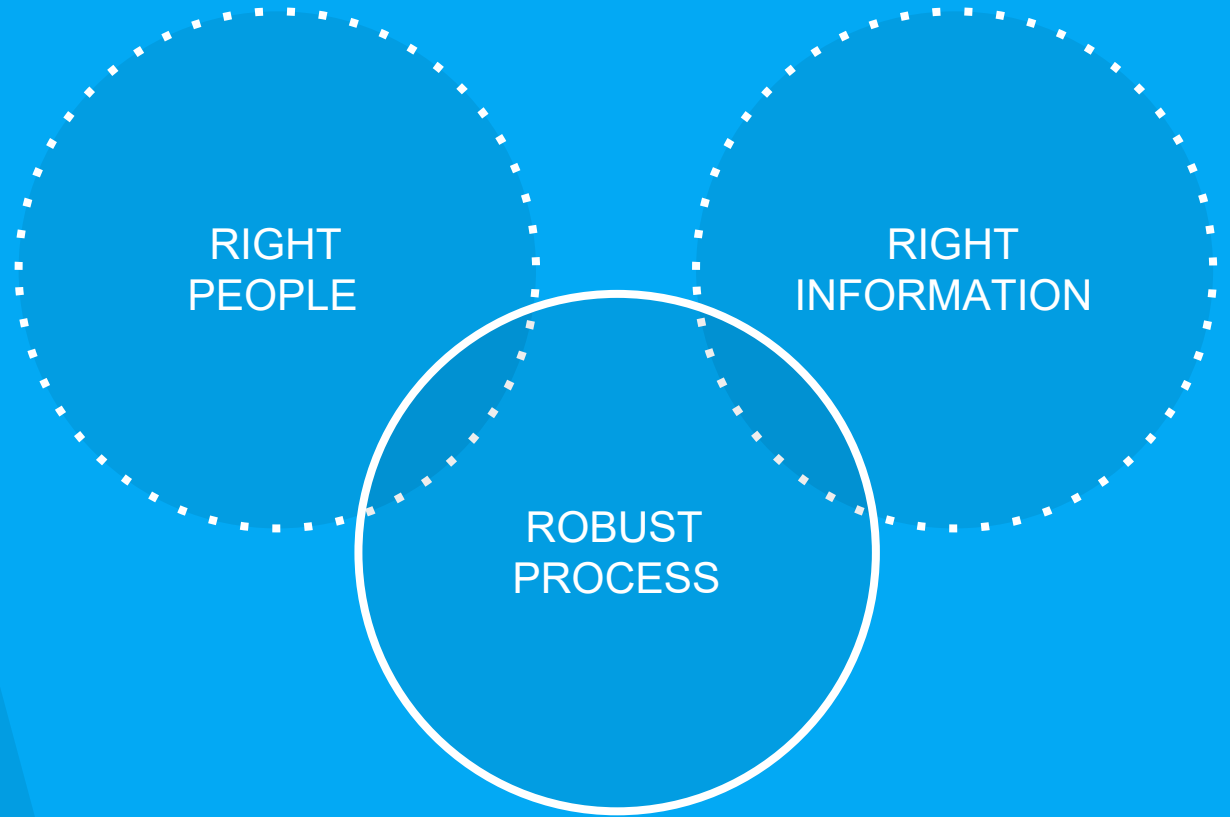


STUFF/WARWICK SMITH



COLLABORATIVE PROCESSES

Forest & Bird is a veteran ...



WHAT IT TAKES TO
GET IT RIGHT



WHAT IT TAKES TO
GET IT RIGHT

SETUP
RIGHT PEOPLE / RIGHT INFORMATION



ROBUST PROCESS



OUTPUT AND ENGAGEMENT

1.

SETUP



GROUP SETUP

Participants

Key organisations
Organisations should be able to pick their representatives (no lawyers)

Active Observers

Clarify their role and utilise their knowledge - there is a wealth of knowledge in DOC, Councils, etc. that should be drawn on.

Terms of Reference

Framework for decision making (i.e. legislative limits).
Output, scope, timeline, quantity of material, reporting, per diems, etc.

Decision Maker/Govt. Body

Should have a clearly defined role that is apparent to the participants of the group

Facilitator

Independent, experienced, respected.
Capable of working to the terms of reference.

DIVERSITY

We don't need more old white men.

WE NEED MORE DIVERSITY.

“

The **role** of the Biodiversity Collaborative Group is to:

i. develop a **draft National Policy Statement** on Indigenous Biodiversity

“

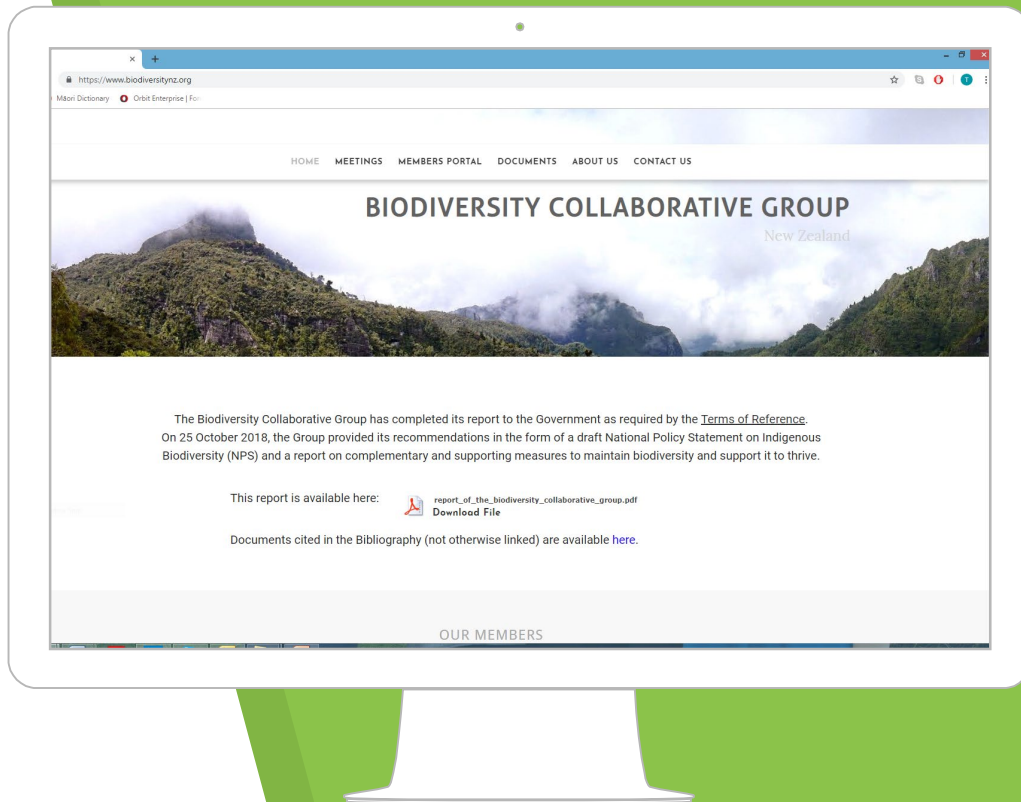
The group agrees to work within the parameters of the **Resource Management Act 1991** and in particular, the **provisions relating to biodiversity**.



BIODIVERSITY
COLLABORATIVE GROUP

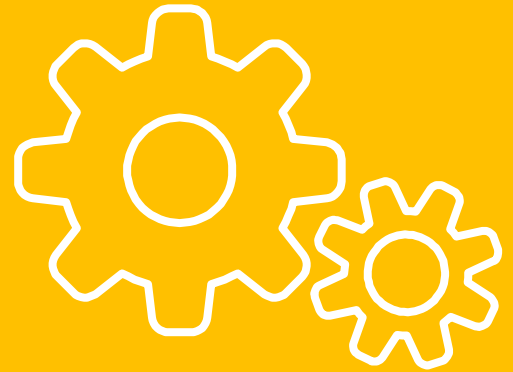
Terms of reference
available at

biodiversitynz.org



2.

ROBUST
PROCESS





ROBUST **PROCESS**

Robust information

We need robust information and science to base decisions on

Communication

Discussion needs to be ongoing between organisations and their representatives on the group

Respecting disagreement

No ambushing or bullying participants

Value participants

Not everything can be picked up, but participants need to feel heard and not feel like they're wasting their time

Field trips

Important to add context and meaning to anything being discussed or policy being drafted

Deal with the hard stuff

Identify the 'sticky issues' early on and figure out how and when they'll be dealt with – and follow through

3.

OUTPUT AND ENGAGEMENT





OUTPUT AND ENGAGEMENT

Pride in the outcome

Work to produce something that the group can be proud of

Tell people where its going

Tell people where the product goes next and what the next steps are.

Let others have a say

Have a consultation process for those that weren't directly involved – i.e. the wider public

Keep the door open

Participants need to feel they haven't been locked into a position and can continue to help develop whatever has been produced

Reflect

What worked, what didn't work, what was the cost, was it better than a schedule 1 process? How could it be better?

Pass on your learnings

Help others get it right!



Factors influencing successful collaboration for freshwater management in Aotearoa , New Zealand

CradockHenry et al. (2017)

Community perceptions of collaborative processes for managing freshwater resources

Sinner, Brown, & Newton (2016)



THANKS!

Any questions?

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