

Stakeholder Involvement in Long-term Maritime Spatial Planning: Latvian Case

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WHY?

- Inform and raise awareness on MSP
- Involve in planning process
- Create a link between the shipping and energy sectors
- Facilitate cross-sectoral expert talk
- Engaging into international perspective
- Get understanding and acceptance of MSP proposals











WHO SHOULD BE INVOLVED?

- Stakeholder mapping and defining their involvement level
- Enriching the stakeholder map with experts
- Creating a core team of experts and facilitators
- Client's engagement owner of MSP



Consult

provide expertise and opinion (gather information, views)

in national planning process

and workshops (promote two-way dialoge)

Engage

key stakeholders participating in transnational workshops (framing the issues and debating options together at national and BSR level)

Empower decision makers,

politicians, responsible ministers, government, parliament



Inform

keep informed

about project and

planning process (inform, educate, share or disseminate information)









PROCESS DESIGN CHALLENGE

• PLANNING IN ADVANCED STAGE – 1st DRAFT IN PLACE

• NUMBER OF STAKEHOLDERS





North











Stakeholder identification and mapping

01/05/17 - 11/06/17

Developing of evidence-based national future scenarios for energy and shipping sectors in the context of MSP in close cooperation with national sector stakeholders

| | 12/00/17 - 20/03/17 |
|---|---------------------|
| | 12/06/17 - 28/09/17 |
| Defining the most important shipping and energy sector questions and issues for Latvia in regards to MSP matters at | |

pan-Baltic level











12/06/17 20/00/17



MAPPING RESULT: stakeholders as challenge





North







HOW TO INVOLVE?







PARTICIPATION IN PROCESS

| Involvement level | Consult/inform | Involve | Engage | Total |
|--|----------------|---------|--------|-------|
| Number of initially selected participants | 20 | 9 | 23 | 52 |
| Number of additionally invited participants during the process | 5 | 11 | 14 | 30 |
| Total number of participants contacted | 25 | 20 | 37 | 82 |
| Participation rate, % | 48% | 65% | 87% | 70% |









Why we like scenario approach?

Likely to happen, possible future

- Many futures are possible
- Logical and reasoned model
- Not a vision avoid wishful thinking
- Focus on most significant issues





Steps for developing scenarios













SCENARIO PROCESS DESIGN



2+1 APPROACH

- First, creating sectoral scenarios:
 - Shipping: scenario axis technological development & market development
 - Energy: scenario axis political support & market development
- Second, merging scenarios:
 - Capturing cross-sectoral approach
 - Making to understand each sector's issues and challenges



Baltic Sea Region

Nes



2+1 APPROACH



Translation scenarios to space



Translation scenarios to space

orth











Consensus













THANK YOU!

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An Interactive Method for Actor Engagement in Transnational MSP

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BACKGROUND

- Stakeholder engagement is a key strength to MSP
- Need for:
 - personal experience and interactive practice
 - Dialogue and communication
 - Identification of mismatches and synergies
 - Understanding of stakeholders viewpoints / perspectives

Towards cooperation and coherence in MSP, added value in MSP processes and more informed actor participation

Research is necessary in order to gain understanding of different ways MSP is perceived, as different terms have different meanings to stakeholders











Q Methodology

- A discussion analysis tool
- Combines qualitative and quantitative research approaches

Studies participants viewpoint and perspective, by having participants rank and sort a series of statements (from strongly disagree (-3) to strongly agree (3))

- 5 main steps
- Definition of the domain of discourse;
- Development of set of statements (Q-sort);
- Selection of the participants representing different perspectives;
- Q sort by participants;
- Analysis and interpretation.





strongly disagree

neutral

strongly agree





Scope: NorthSEE, BalticLINes, SIMCelt and other MSP experts











The 'Living Q'

Allows interactive dialogue, discussion, comparison of MSP approaches and understandings among stakeholders....

... in a playful, communicative and living environment.

environments

The 'Living Q'—An Interactive Method for Actor Engagement in Transnational Marine Spatial Planning

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MDPI

Abstract: The interaction of stakeholders is negatede key in modern environmental and spatial planning, Marine/maritime spatial planning (MSP) is an emerging marine policy domain, which is of great interest worldwide. MSP practices are characterized by diverse approaches and a lack of transnational cooperation. Actors with various backgrounds have to identify mismatches and synergies to jointly aim towards coherent and coordinated practices. The 'Living Q' is a communication method to make actors aware systematically about their viewpoints in an interactive, communication method to make actors aware systematically about their viewpoints in an interactive, communicative and playful environment, while it draws on results of a proceeding 'Q Methodology' study. Results from 'Living Q exercises with international expert's groups from European Sea basins show that the method is capable to foster communication and interaction among actors participating in 'Living Q' exercises, while having the potential to generate added value to planning processes by actor interaction in a collaborative setting.

Keywords: stakeholder engagement; Q Methodology; participatory approach; communication; interaction of actors; marine/maritime spatial planning

1. Introduction

Marine spatial planning, also termed maritime spatial planning (MSP) is an emerging approach towards a more effective use of the sea. MSP is a planning domain defined as 'a process of public authorities of analyzing and allocating the spatial and temporal distribution of human activities in marine areas to achieve ecological, economic and social objectives' [1] and has been a reaction to uncoordinated planning of coastal and marine areas [2]. Moreover, MSP has been described as, 'optimizing sea use and ensuring the integrity of the ecosystem at the same time' [3].

MSP has been developed in response to current spatial challenges and is considered a rather new governmental approach in many parts of Europe [4]. Thematic European Union (EU) directives are stressing the importance of transnational action at sea-basin level [5] but are lacking blue prints and guidance to planning processes itself. Over the last years, marine spatial plans have been adopted by an increasing number of countries within the EU. Plans and planning itself unveil significant divergence due to different institutional architectures [6] with diverse frameworks and priorities in the individual nations. A number of obstacles and challenges for MSP have been identified, ranging from the different stages of MSP implementation, different national and sectoral priorities and opposing

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RULES OF THE GAME

| Step | Description |
|------|---|
| 1 | Participants are asked to have a look at the pre-selected statements on MSP. |
| 2 | Afterward, participants are asked to sort these statements into categories from strongly disagree to strongly agree (including the category neutral) using a sheet of paper, questionnaires or pre-printed cards with the statements. Note: Only one statement per category is possible. |
| 3 | The moderator shows each statement at a time. |
| 4 | Participants walk around a U-shaped line in the room and position themselves along bases, which indicate the numbers for the ranking. |
| 5 | The moderator highlights the distribution of participants and facilitates a discussion and participants explain why they decided to position themselves in this specific category. |
| 6 | Participants have the opportunity to re-consider and change their ranking after discussions and position themselves in another category. |
| 7 | Repeat from step 3. |
| 8 | Moderator asks participants to reflect their decisions and experiences. |

SEE









RESULTS





Marine planning and terrestrial planning are strongly linked and should not be separated.

Human activity is causing the diversity of life on earth to be lost at a greatly accelerated rate. These losses are irreversible, impoverish us all and damage the life support systems we rely on every day.





RESULTS





(a)







Marine planning and terrestrial planning are strongly linked and should not be separated.

















DISCUSSION

Potential to improve both discourse and interaction of actors in transnational MSP

- 1. Operability and limitations of the method
 - Q method
 - Quality of statements
 - Amount of statements
 - Commitment and willingness to participate
- 2. Benefits for individuals actors and the group of participants
 - Variety of individual opinions
 - Room for group discussions
 - Awareness of mismatches and synergies
 - The way MSP is perceived
- 3. Implications for MSP processes
 - Finding common ground
 - Relevance and importance of certain aspects











'Living Q' SESSIONS

















THANK YOU

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