

CAPACITY FOR TRANSITION

Enabling collaborative practice: a practical model

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FUTURE LANDSCAPES

In the future landscapes contain mosaics of land use that are more resilient, healthy and prosperous than today.

Strategic Area 1

Be able to see what diversity is possible and match land use to what it is suitable for.

Strategic Area 2

Understand and model the management of land and water quality.

Strategic Area 3

Provide the novel production systems that use healthy land and water to generate high-value products.



INCENTIVES FOR CHANGE

New Zealand's primary producers are well-rewarded for producing high-value products in sustainable ways.

Strategic Area 4

Capture and share with the producers more of the value consumers associate with our products.

Strategic Area 5

Increase and share value based on mechanisms that rewards sustainable land use and high-value products.

Strategic Area 6

Enable communities to identify and adopt sustainable land use practices.



CAPACITY FOR TRANSITION

We understand what it will take, and have the tools to help us, transition to resilient, healthy and prosperous futures.

Strategic Area 7

Increase our social capital so that we can have well informed debate about alternative futures.

Strategic Area 8

Act as kaitiaki, being responsible for our actions within enterprises, in a catchment and beyond.

Strategic Area 9

Manage pressures and remove the barriers to a transition.



What is the problem?

What makes for effective collaboration in guiding decisions (policy and practice) about contested natural resources?







What is the solution?

1. Learn from practitioners

Immersive and dialogical study with those who play a direct role in attempting to make collaboration happen

Application of **social practice theory*** (augmented) – *materiality, competence, meaning and history*





* Shove, E., Pantzar, M., & Watson, M. (2012). The dynamics of social practice: Everyday life and how it changes. Sage publications.



What is the solution?

2. Enabling collaborative practice

Practical model of key variables
Framework for 'critical collaboration'

Four related papers:

- > Enabling collaborative practice: a practical model
- Interpreting practice: producing practical wisdom from qualitative study of practitioner experience
- ➤ Helping science take root: addressing the influence of context on science impact and scaling
- ➤ Transformation Is 'Experienced, Not Delivered': Insights from Grounding the Discourse in Practice to Inform Policy and Theory







Practical model of critical variables

MATERIALITY

- · Sufficient resources
- · Receiving system
- · Design, strategy, administration
- · Host/Kaitiaki governance and management protection
- · Alternative structures of accountability
- · Room for emergent practice
- · Participation of key parties

COMPETENCE

PERSONAL:

- Openness
- Commitment
- · Strength/Confidence

GROUP:

- · Ability to reflect on questions and the 'frame'
- · Social capital between participants
- Facilitation
- Technical expertise
- · Patience to take time
- Ability to respect and discover differing worlds and knowledge

ORGANISATIONAL:

- Governance and management trust the process
- · Openness to change and re-framing
- · Distinction between collaboration and consulting
- · Available fit for purpose technical expertise

MEANING

- · Conceptual underpinnings
- · Participants identification with kaupapa
- . Group sense of ownership and agency
- · Sense of legitimacy
- · Participant sense of identity, responsibility and mandate
- Focal issue is seen as complex

for design, evaluation or trouble shooting

Key variables

collaborative

practice

HISTORY

- Development and implementation of scope, horizon, composition
- Credible and legitimate partners providing mandate and sponsorship
- Perceived system failure or system frustration
- · Decision and commitment to share power
- Commitment to Te Tiriti o Waitangi and relationship with Mana Whenua
- · History between parties
- · Political mandate and opportunity for key parties
- · Positive experiences of engaging community-based expertise
- · Bounded opportunity temporal imperative



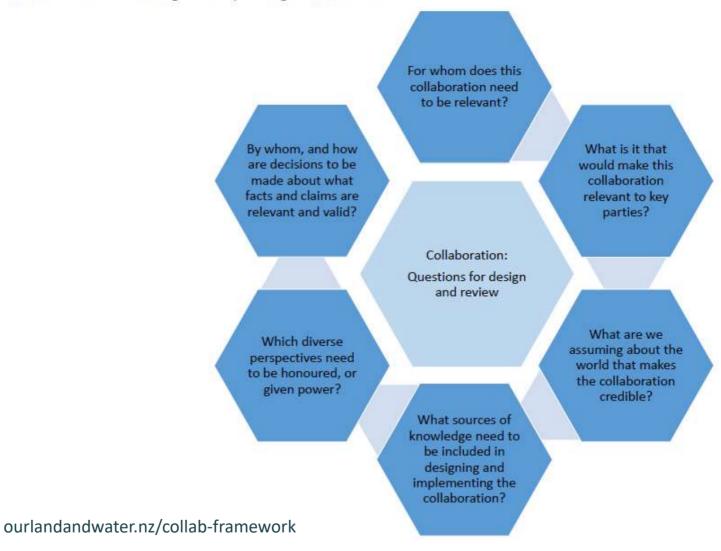
CAPACITY FOR TRANSITION





Framework for Critical Collaboration

A framework for building and improving collaboration









Who is using the research to make a difference?

Early indications and active dissemination:

- Regional council decision-makers
- Department of Conservation
- Designers and facilitators of collaborative processes
- Evaluators of collaborative processes
- Stakeholders considering or participating in collaborative processes







How is it building towards the Our Land and Water goal?

- Land and water has special but differing significance for communities
- How we think about land and water, and about land and water 'problems' shapes decision-making and leads to conflict
- Collaborative processes provide a powerful pathway for working with diverse values, perspectives and 'competing' solutions
- Understanding the *experience* of attempting and sustaining collaborative process will support future collaboration to be *effective*, *efficient and meaningful* – and therefore:
- Help "to preserve the most fundamental treasures of our country – our land, water and associated ecosystems – while producing economic value from those same treasures"











Nicholas, G., Hepi, M., & Duncan, W. (2019). Enabling collaborative practice: a practical model. *Submitted for publication*.*

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