



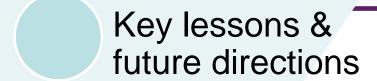
Social license for marine renewables and stakeholder participation

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Example in relation to marine energy

Social license and stakeholder participation

SAMS UHI Laurence Mee Centre





SAMS UHI Laurence Mee Centre for Society and the Sea

- Advancing understanding of the resilience of social-ecological systems by connecting communities, values, policy and places
- Interdisciplinary research linking the social and natural sciences through a whole systems approach
- Working with and within communities focused on bringing long-term, sustainable benefits









Laurence Mee Centre: Key themes

MSFD implementation Marine protected areas

Natural resource management

Ecosystem Approach

Adaptive management

Sustainable development

Policy and governance

Marine spatial planning

Policy and project evaluation and scenarios

Communities

Social license to operate

Social entrepreneurs

Social & cultural capital

Ecosystem services

Biodiversity – ES – well-being pathways

Monetary Valuation

Non-monetary valuation



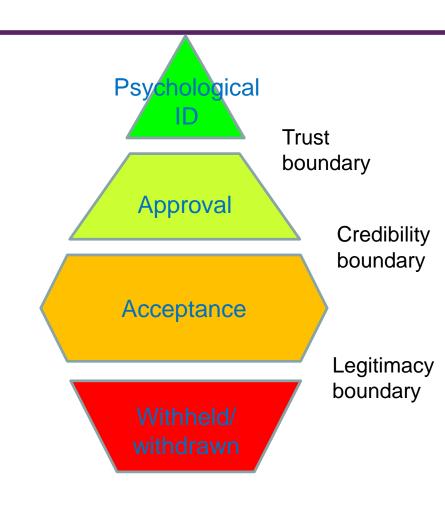
Cultural ecosystem services
Local knowledge
Resilience and vulnerability





Social Licence to Operate (SLO)

- Started in mining industry
- Approval within local communities of companies and their projects
- Not a formal agreement or document but real credibility, reliability and acceptance
- SLO is dynamic, can be revoked, should not be taken for granted
- All about establishing and maintaining good relationships with stakeholders (including local communities)



Adapted from Thomas & Boutilier 2011





Challenges in stakeholder participation

Current state of affairs

- Poorly run public meetings
- Technocratic consultations
- Economic analyses often contested
- Too late too have a genuine influence





Degrees of participation

- Tokenism
 - Limited participation
 - Usually towards end of the process
 - Ticking a box
- Functional participation
 - More substantial participation
 - Participation as a means
 - Focus on outcomes
- Partnership
 - Ongoing substantial participation
 - Participation as an end
 - Focus on both process and outcomes





Deliberation and social learning

Deliberation

 Searching for information; exchanging knowledge, values and beliefs; forming and expressing reasoned opinions (not exerting power/coercion) through dialogue, identifying and critically evaluating options

Social learning partly explains how deliberation works

- A change in the relationship between a person and the world (ie change in understanding)
- This change in understanding occurs through social interaction
- Learning occurs across more than one person, at the scale of social units or communities of practice





Example: CORPORATES

Cooperative Participatory Evaluation of Renewable Technologies on Ecosystem Services









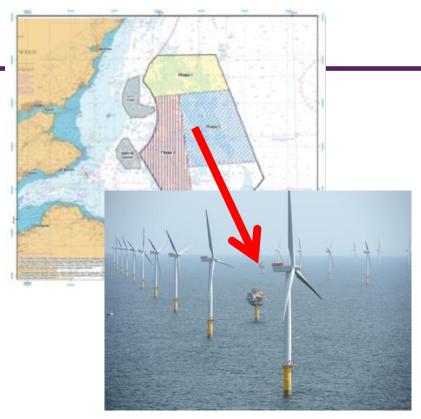




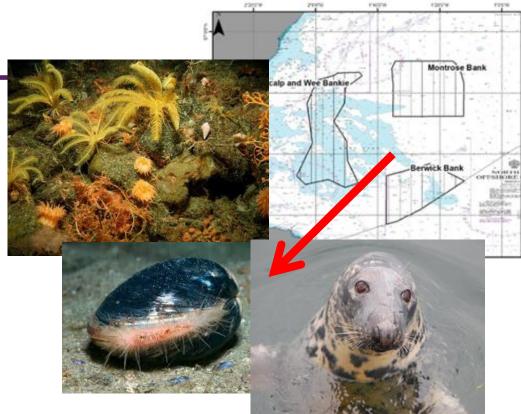




Firth of Forth case study



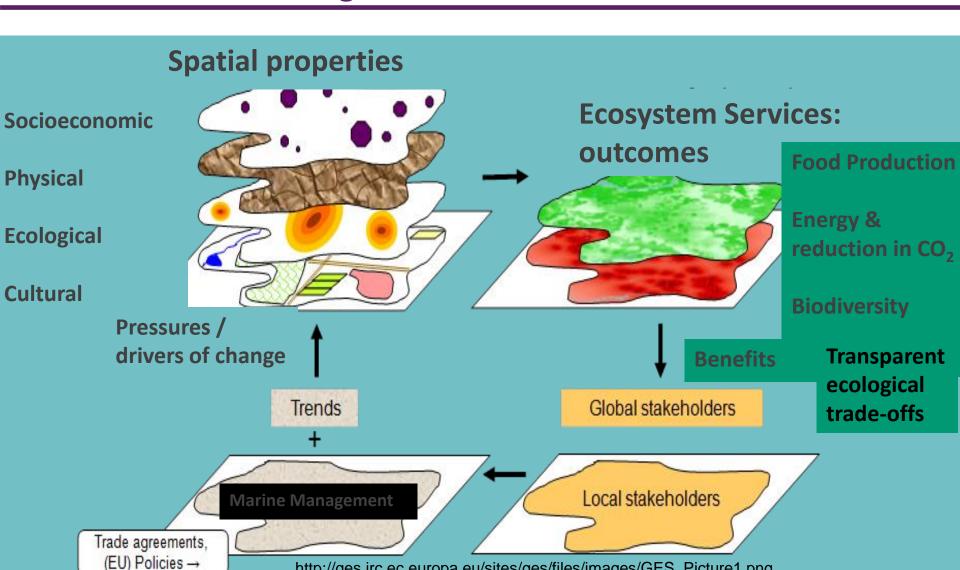
Energy security and climate change =>
Offshore Renewables



Loss of biodiversity and need for resilience under climate change => Marine

Protected Areas (MPAs)

Need (e.g. in SEA, EIA, CBA) for multiple layers of information. Ecosystem Services framework provides mechanism for integration and trade-off assessment



Focus on three services



Final Ecosystem Services

Fish and shellfish

- Algae and seaweed
- Ornamental materials
- Genetic resources
- Water supply
- Climate regulation
- Natural nazard
 protection
- Clean water and sediments
- Places and seascapes

Goods/Benefits

- Food (wild, farmed)
- · Fish feed (wild, farmed, bait)
- · Fertiliser and biofuels
- Ornaments and aquaria
- Medicines and blue biotechnology
- · Healthy climate
- · Prevention of coastal erosion
- Sea defence
- Waste burial / removal / neutralisation
- · Tourism and nature watching
- Spiritual and cultural well-being
- Aesthetic benefits
- Education, research
- · Health benefits

Supporting

Provisioning

Regulating

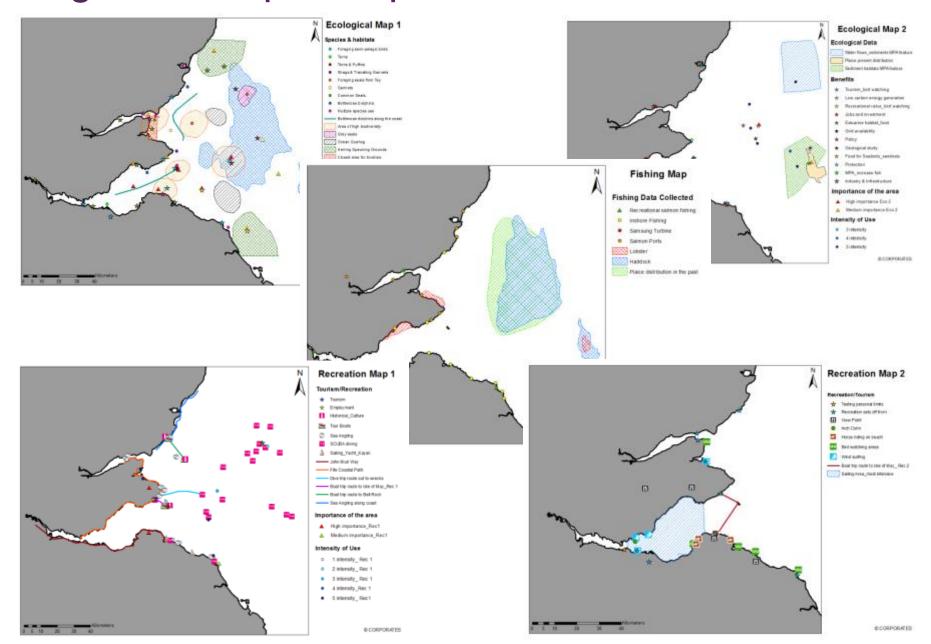
Cultural

Figure 13. The classification of ecosystem services and goods and benefits for coastal and marine ecosystems for the UK NEAFO. Source: Adapted from the conceptual framework of the UK NEA, 2011.

Built, human and social capital



Digitised maps of spatial benefits from WS1

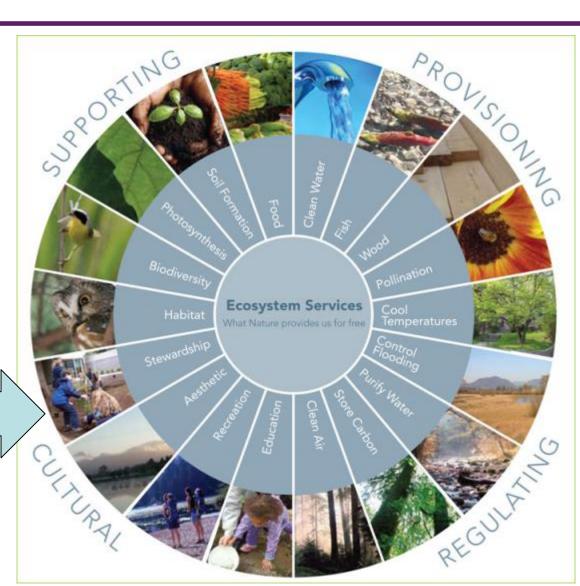


Workshop 2 linking benefits to ecosystem services

Flah ing catch as local delicad Folodiasa nutrition Long term friends So dai interactions id eve lopr Telating your limits Adventure Advances

Validesing füllstaal wellbeing
Paradom (Füllstaal)
Paradom (Füllstaal)
Und extractiling har stage
Sorving subsets
En viter man stall apparetation
Validesia (Füllstaal)
Introduces apparetation
Validesia (Füllstaal)
Paradom (Füllstaal)
Pa Commendal fisheries Developan of fishore p opulations Carbon cyding and sequestration

Leading to more transparent trade-offs



Ecological interlude: relations between ecosystem functions and services























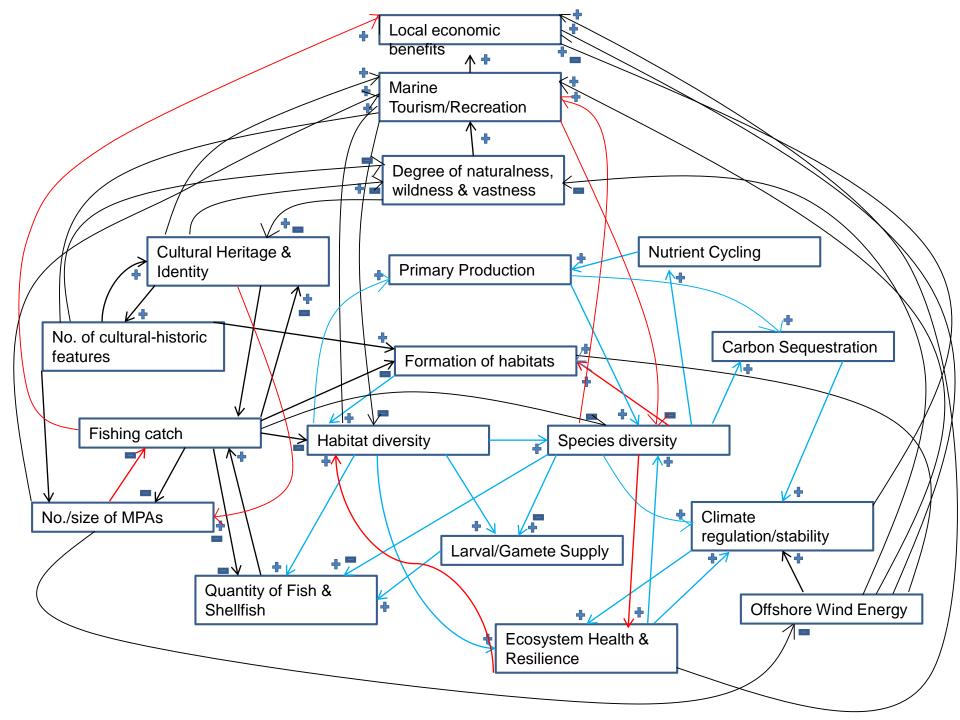
Conceptual system model

- Building a conceptual picture of the socialecological system
- Looking at interactions between ecosystem services, activities, benefits and drivers of change (wind farms, MPAs, fisheries policy)

- Social learning
- It's not about drawing a perfect diagram, but about the discussion







Stakeholder feedback

- "Interaction with others organisations was very useful – gaining understanding of others view"
 "Liked working in a mixed group"
- "Enjoyable, well-facilitated workshop"
- "Good interaction with other contributors personal/social learning process"
- "People were prepared to listen level of engagement between sectors was interesting"
- "Good diversity of attendees"





Key factors for successful participation and deliberation

- Establish and communicate what participation is for:
 - What are the objectives?
 - What is the scope for influencing decisions?
- Needs to be timely
- All stakeholders adequately represented
- Inclusivity
- Three-way knowledge exchange
- Deliberation and social learning process
- Careful process design and facilitation





Future directions

- Better integration of economic and non-economic evidence (eg deliberative valuation, participatory multicriteria analysis, participatory CBA)
- 'Meta-values' what are peoples' preferences for different processes to account for their values
- Demonstrating costs versus benefits of different participation approaches
- Decision support frameworks for multi-use





Thanks for listening

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