

Wainui Beach Management

Inaugural Key Stakeholder Forum Meeting
17 September 2012



Purpose

To determine:

- Terms of Reference
 - Key Stakeholder Forum (KSF)
 - Working Group (WG)
- Decision processes
- WBMP Key Tasks & Scope
- Initial Working Group brief
- Working Group membership
- Communication Plan
- KSF Meeting Schedule



Agenda

- 1. Welcome
- 2. Apologies
- 3. Introduction Agenda & process

Brief Update Project Overview

- 4. KSF Terms of Reference
- 5. Draft WG Terms of Reference
- 6. KSF Decision Processes
- 7. WBMP Key Tasks & Scope
- 8. Initial Brief to WG
- 9. WG Membership
- 10. Communication Plan
- 11. KSF Meeting Schedule
- 12. Wrap Up



Meeting Process

Brief presentation \rightarrow discussion \rightarrow decision

Some items as full forum e.g.

- Already worked through on 22 August
- Documents provided in advance

Other items work through in smaller groups first

22 August Meeting Feedback

- Opening up specialist expertise presentation to broader stakeholders
- > Consensus decisions to be defined
- → Balance between consistent KSF membership to keep momentum & being flexible Initially open membership then restrict to members only
- → WG Honorarium? No only statutory committees
- Mechanism for contribution by those not able to commit to KSF membership

Contribution to KSF by Others

- → All registered persons to receive KSF agenda
- >Feedback on agenda can be contributed to KSF through relevant 'representative' or Chair
- Propose KSF agenda items to Chair



WBMP Purpose

Sustainability

To develop a sustainable strategy that identifies the preferred management of coastal hazards affecting Wainui Beach

Broader Context

We will be taking into consideration the wider economic, environmental, social, recreational and cultural context

Broad Acceptance

Our goal is to achieve a WBMS that has broad acceptance amongst the community because it will provide a framework for future development and decisions related to Wainui Beach

WBMP Process Key Stakeholder Forum (KSF) Working Group (WG) 22 Aug & 12 Sep **Broad** Stakeholder WG GDC **KSF Meetings** Mar 2013 **Tonight KSF KSF KSF** WG Dec 2012 **Broad KSF** Stakeholder Meeting

Council Process & Timeline

April/May 2013

Council Meeting

- Considers recommendations
- Council decision re amendments to WBMS

May/June 2013

Council

Communicates
 Council decision
 to all
 stakeholders



Key Stakeholder Forum

KEY FUNCTIONS:

- 1. Make recommendations to GDC
- 2. Establish & guide WG including: Agree work plan; Review reports & recommendations; provide feedback
 3. Conduit to stakeholder constituencies

FORUM MEMBERS NEED:

Commitment to fairness & transparency
Willingness to think together
Commitment to keeping informed
To be available (80% meetings)

Representative from each key stakeholder
Other stakeholders

Works to achieving consensus decisions

WBMP Key Stakeholder Forum Chaired by GDC
Councillor Brian
Wilson

Meets @ key milestones About each 4 – 6 weeks

Working Group

MEMBERS NEED:

Availability for meetings
Accountability – tasks & timeframes
Contribute key perspectives – complementary mix
Length of Wainui Beach involvement
Genuine commitment to build mutual understanding
Commitment to achieving a consensus

Meetings up to 2-4 hrs every 1 – 3 wks

Chaired by GDC
Review Manager Kevin
Strongman

Specialist expertise as required

Resourced by GDC

GISBORNE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Works to achieving consensus decisions

KEY FUNCTIONS:

- 1. Work within KSF guidance
- 2. Agree work plan with KSF
- 3. Tackle & resolve issues
- 4. Confirm with KSF @ key milestones
- 4. Develop options & make recommendations to KSF

5 - 7 members appointed by GDC Endorsed by KSF WBMP Working Group

Proposed Consensus Decision Process



What is consensus?

- "Consensus generates a decision about which everyone says, 'I can live with it'." Ingrid Bens
- "It means arriving at a decision each member of the group can accept and support." Fred Niziol & Kathy Free
- "Consensus is the process a participatory process by which a group thinks and feels together, enroute to their decision." Sam Kaner
- Consensus is <u>not</u> unanimity although some
 GISB
 groups may have unanimity as part of their culture

Pros and Cons of Consensus Decision Making

Pros

- Collaborative
- Participative
- Encourages commitment
- Fosters creativity

Cons

- Quality decisions require good information and skill levels
 - Risk of watered down solution compromise
- Takes time

When is Consensus Decision Making Most Valuable?

Generally when:

- Stakeholder commitment to decision important
- A high level of conflict; wide variety of perspectives among stakeholders
- No single stakeholder has authority to make the decision

'Made in Heaven' Consensus Experiences

Sometimes consensus is readily achieved.

- Clarify key issues and interests
- Brainstorm options
- Analyse and develop potential ways forward



Totally mutually acceptable option emerges



Tools for Achieving Consensus

Gradients of Agreement (Kaner adapted)

Strongly

Agree

Agree

Can see
pluses &
minuses, but
willing to go
along with

the group

Disagree

Strongly
Disagree &
Cannot
Support



Consensus Process

- If everyone consensus reached, can move ahead
- 2. If any opportunity to explain to group & recommend changes

 Original proposer > change or not 2 why
- Original proposer -> change or not & why
- 3. Poll again
 - If everyone ___ _ _ decision made, we move ahead
 - (NB: If proposal changed → start again at 1)
- 4. If any as per 2 above at least once
- 5. In final review majority rules

Benefits Consensus Process

- Encourages to listen carefully when is disagreement & twice if necessary
- Doesn't allow a solution to be watered down because a few disagree
- Although may be 1 or 2 who don't like final decision, ensures everyone heard & heard well

Proposed Consensus Process

- Questions of Clarification?
- I propose that we adopt this consensus decision process for the KSF & Working Group
- Use your cards to indicate your level of support



WBMP Initial Key Tasks

. Understand:

- how beach works
- existing documentation/information available
- existing infrastructure along the beach
- existing planning controls, policies & strategies
- varying issues/values of all stakeholders
- other impacts on coastal erosion
- effect of remaining with status quo

