The Lundgaard's Creek stakeholder group

A process analysis of the gaps to bridge in order to create win-win solutions in practice

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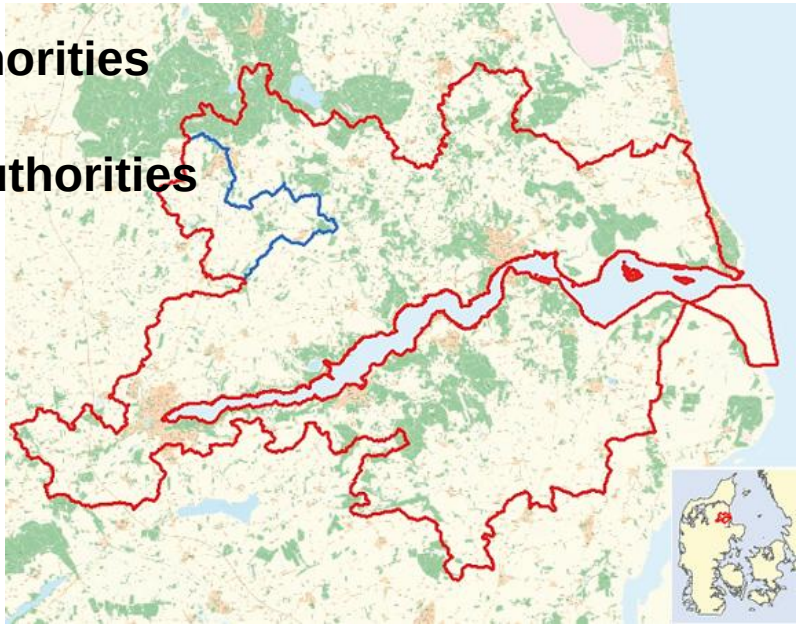
Composition of the Lundgaard's Creek Stakeholder Group

- National environmental (planning) authorities
- Local environmental (implementing) authorities
- Farmers
- Local agricultural advisory service
- National agricultural advisory service

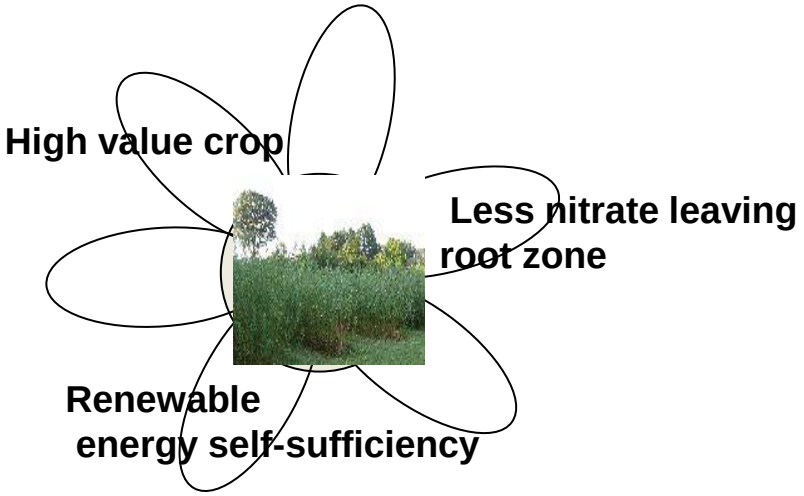


Terms of reference for the stakeholder group

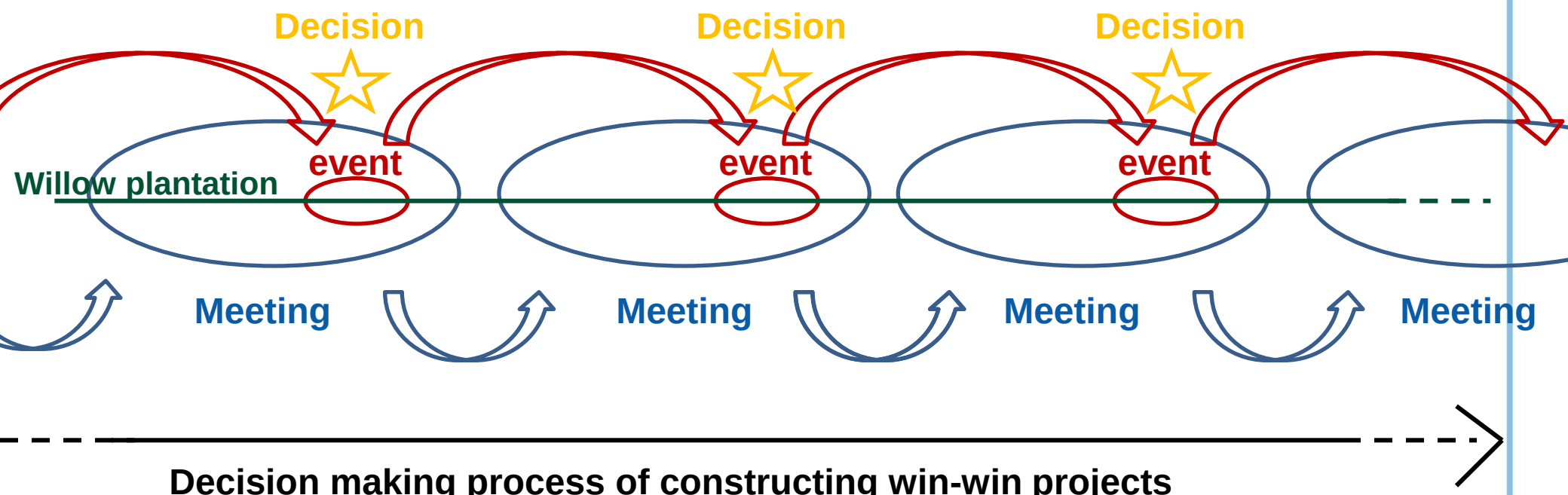
Primary objective : *Show in practice how to do efficient and profitable farming that create and sustain 'good water environment' within the whole catchment area.*

Value basis: *Work out activities that are mutually beneficial to the environment, agriculture and the authorities*

Mode of operation:



Process analytical approach



Decision making process of constructing win-win projects

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Farmers as water managers

Why is the creation of win-win solutions so difficult in practise ?

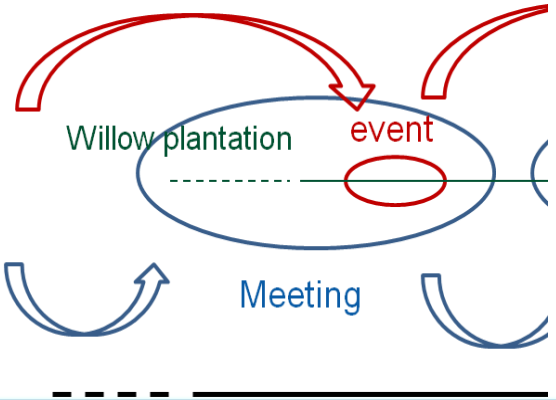
The emerging of an event

- Within the process of constructing ”the plantation of willow” as ”win-win”

’Simple mapping’ as the basis for constructing a GIS-tool:

”… this ’simple mapping’ of nutrient reduction will be of great advantage to water environment and agriculture… no doubt the method will be mistaken in pointing out areas… [but it] will prove considerably more cost efficient than applying the national nutrient reduction map *[present basis for regulation]* ***”*** *(env. stakeholder)*

(Document: ”Determination of Nutrient reduction capacity at catchment level”)



Event

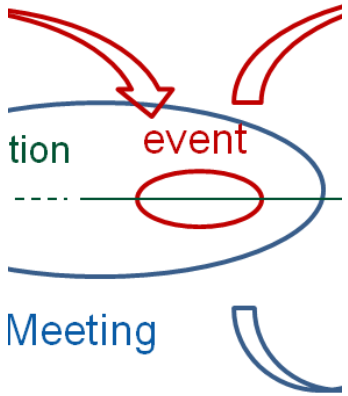
- Within the process of constructing ”the plantation of willow” as ”win-win”

” Right now, by using a GIS-tool, it would be very hard for us to say , where to put the willow … We are able to do a probability assessment …

[but] we may be in a situation, that where we have put the willow it has no impact on the water course, whatsoever… If we say that there may be advantages to this, in a year we may have to say that there weren’t, after all.”

(env. stakeholder)

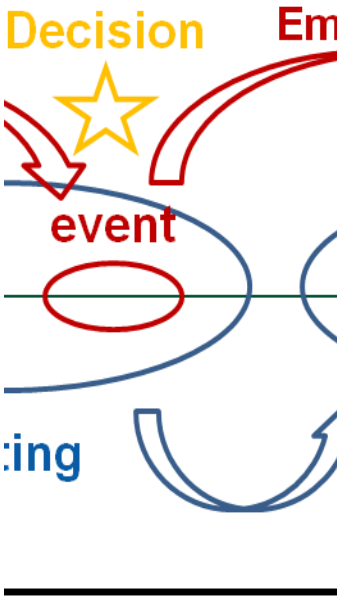
(Quotation: Meeting in Lundgaards’ Creek group 27.04.10)



… Closing and passing on of the event

”If the farmers should have this, it should be because of it’s economic potential… Waiting for mores investigations is what we always do *(agr. Stakeholder A)*

One thing may be willow as an economic alternative. Environmental allowances is an issue that we haven’t discussed.”
”At the moment you get no credit within the environmental allowance system for growing willow … *(agr. Stakeholder B)*



OK, lets first close the GIS-tool … *” (env. stakeholder)*

(Quotation: Meeting in Lundgaards’ Creek group 27.04.10)

Paradox and Data Analysis

The tool's win-win potential:

Great environmental potential AND No known negative consequences

May OR May not be a means to obtain env. allowances in a future system

Undoubtedly costefficient compared to existing methods

Why is the tool abandoned? Due to:

1. A logic that expects science to deliver proven facts
2. A logic that operates from within a command-control regime
3. An expectation that win-win's can be constructed by simply proceeding from one perspective to another.

Science come to weil the becoming of a win-win solution

The emerging of an event

- Within the process of constructing ”the plantation of willow” as ”win-win”

”... At the moment you get no credit within the environmental allowance system for growing willow” … (agr. stakeholder)

FarmN – a DSS for granting allowances – doesn’t contain data for willow

A specialist meeting opens a window of opportunity:

- Willow may be treated as a” catch crop” within FarmN
- Cattle farmers are identified as the right target group for trying this out

Event

- Within the process of constructing ”the plantation of willow” as ”win-win”

”Documentation of environmental impact is important to us. With willow we had a case that we were willing to try out but that didn’t come off… ” *(local env. stakeholder A)*

”It is not that complicated. I am not that pessimistic.” *(local env. stakeholder B)*

”Me neither, because according to the law, statutory catch crops can be substituted by something with an equal impact”. *(local agr.stakeholder)*

The system will easily be able to manage 10 ha. of willow. Then we’ll look at it as a catch crop... *(local env. stakeholder B)*

(Quotation: Meeting in Lundgaards’ Creek group 02.11.10)

Paradox and Data Analysis

Why are no actions taken to bridge the deficits of FarmN?

Why is the necessary approval of local politicians not sought?

Why are no steps taken to engage concrete cattle farmers?

The data indicate :

A tacit expectation that in win-win solutions some body else will act – an inbuild sense of non-obligation

There is no direct incentive in breaching a barrier within the env. allowance system

Due to lacking knowledge production no win-solution to farmers has been identified

A regulatory system treating DSS as devices for decision making weils the becoming of a win-win solution

The two events are similar

A lack of scientifically based knowledge provision preclude both farmers and the environment from responding positively to what would then possibly result in a win-win solution

What will ease the construction of win-win solutions?

- And bridge the gaps of science , regulation and practise

- **A shift from controlling facts and actions to ”potentiality management”**
  - Active search for potentialities
  - Seizing potentials by generating and acting on apt knowlegde
  - Clear sense of obligation to apply all available competencies
  - Non-intuitive ability to stay in ’decision making’ long enough for this to take place

- **A shift from seeing science as an instrument of control to treating it as an open-ended activity**

- **A firm focus on the present as the locus of reality**

Win-win solutions only succed from a strategy of praXis

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Thank you for your attention !