



Bringing in stakeholders' perspectives when establishing objectives: experiences from the AQUACROSS case studies

Pierre Strosser

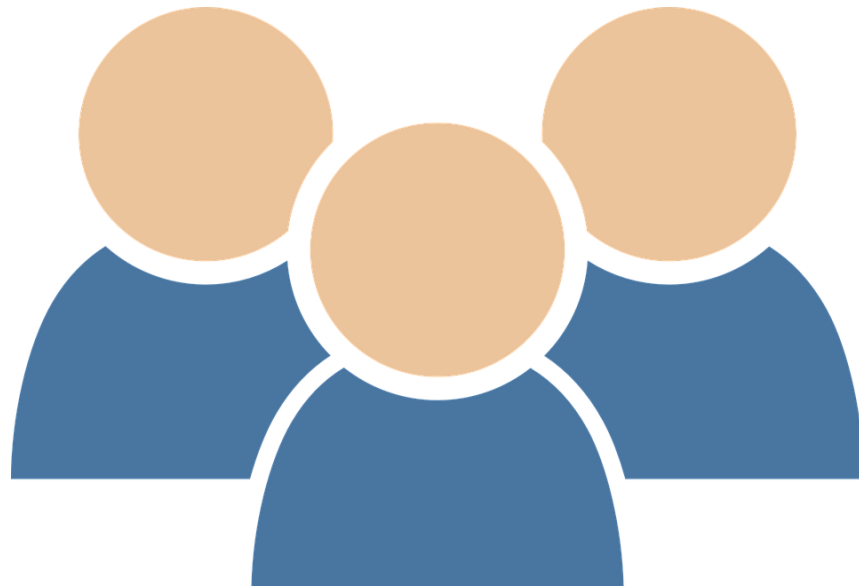
Final Conference – 10/10/2018

The AQUACROSS project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 642317.



Do forgive me: I will capture only a small fragment of what has been done in Aquacross...

Two reminders (1)



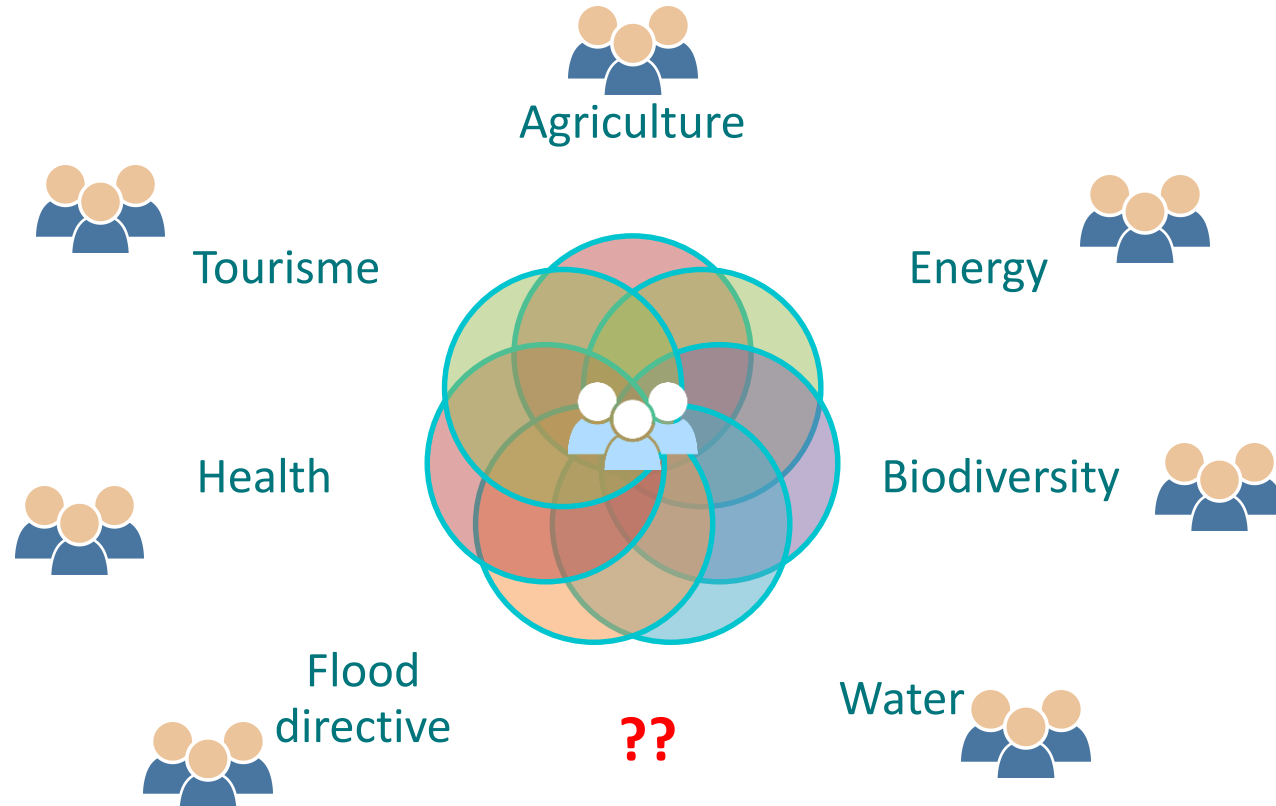
**= key principle
of EBM**

Two reminders (2)



It can take place at any stage of a « planning process » (early, coherent, dynamic...)

Mobilising stakeholders under EBM... can be « a bit » challenging 😊



A recognition (2)

... in particular when addressing large scale (transboundary) territories



So....



What can stakeholders bring in relation to « objectives » (setting the target) ?

Added-value?

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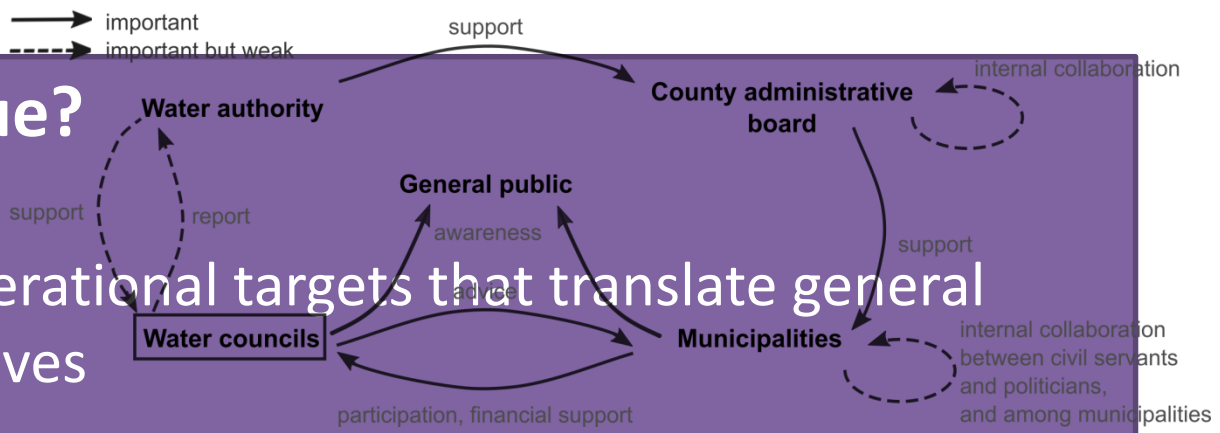
- Additional objectives than those specified in policies (in particular on « impacts »)
- Capturing « ex-ante » potential tradeoffs between different objectives
- Priorities between different (potentially conflicting) objectives

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Added-value?

- « local » operational targets that translate general policy objectives

- Capturing responsibilities in relation to set objectives, along with potential areas of « friction » (governance => successful implementation)



« Infiltrating » on-going
(formal) processes

Choice to focus on....



Added-value?

- food security (fisheries and aquaculture)
- renewable energy (mainly wind)
- (planned) nature protection areas.

-Prioritizing among (too many conflicting) policy objectives
.... And on their interactions/tradeoffs!

Sharing views and experiences ?



- ≈ Sufficiently **clear** (practical/operational) **objectives** (moving away from sustainable development....) => how to accompany/facilitate it?
- ≈ Contributing to the emergence of **new targets** in “formal processes” (often one-policy or one-issue focused) => Possible? How?
- ≈ **Representativeness** (bringing absent relatives to the table) => priority setting, transparency
- ≈ Making **contradictions explicit** (transparency) and account for them => ensure assessments make “tradeoffs” explicit
- ≈ Doing it at every **scale** – or there some “preferred” (decision making scales) at which “setting objectives right” is essential”
- ≈ As researcher: What about “**objectives**” you cannot assess?
- ≈ **Does it help?** – gaining interest in your work, enhanced ownership and more effective implementation of measures?

- ≡ **More generally, what are your experiences?**
 - Main challenges you face when you ask (how) stakeholders: what do you think the objectives/targets could (should) be? (and why...)
 - “Does it add value?” Or “dis-values”?



Many thanks 😊

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