

Stakeholders in Swedish Marine Planning

Towards a strategy for stakeholder
involvement

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Workshop 4.c

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This presentation draws on a report produced by Kontigo AB on commission from the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management, within the project PartiSEApate.

The purpose of this study

- Identify and analyse the characteristics of stakeholders in the forthcoming MSP process
- Analyse and characterise the most important stakeholders
- Propose how stakeholder involvement can be arranged, based on the above characterisation and an analysis of best timing
- Propose how the international dimension may be integrated in the Swedish MSP.

The Swedish Spatial Planning Framework

– the planning authorities

Concerns	Regional level			Local level
<i>Geographical entity</i>	<i>County (21)</i>			<i>District (290)</i>
Authorities	County Administrative Boards (Länsstyrelser - CAB)	County Councils (landsting – in some cases called " <i>Regions</i> ".)	"Regional Assemblies of local authorities" (regionförbund) – in operation in some counties.	Local authorities (kommun)
Political governance	"Appointed" by central government	Directly elected	Appointed by local authorities	Directly elected
Main functions	Environmental protection, natural resource management, etc. In some regions responsible for economic development	Health services, cultural policies, and regional public transport. In some regions responsible for economic development.	Assumed responsibility for cultural policies and economic planning from CAB:s and county councils.	Responsible for housing, planning, social welfare, education etc.
Role in spatial planning	Formally in relation to protecting national interests and inter-district issues	Limited or none, with the exception of regional planning in Stockholm county	Limited or none, with the exception of regional planning in Göteborg metropolitan region.	Responsible for local spatial planning

The Swedish Spatial Planning Framework

– wet and dry planning processes

Geographical level	Wet		Dry	
National	Government Sectorial authorities	Adoting plans Stakeholders	Swedish Agency for Housing, building and planning Sectorial authorities	Indirect support with methodological development Stakeholders
Planning areas (3)	SwAM	Drafting and proposing plans	-	-
Regional	CABs (14)	Participate in planning, providing data, managing regional process	CABs (21)	Protecting national interests, resolving interdistrict conflicts, etc.
Local	Local authorities (80)	Participate in planning, providing data, managing local process	Local authorities (290)	Drafting, proposing and adopting plans, providing data, managing local processes.

Questions for our stakeholder study

- What stakeholders are there?
- Why are they stakeholders?
- What forms the basis of their "stakes"?
- What position of influence do different stakeholders have?
- What are their strategies in relation to the planning process?
- What does this say about how to involve them in the MSP process?

Four different bases for stakeholder legitimacy

**Political
legitimacy**

**Economic
legitimacy**

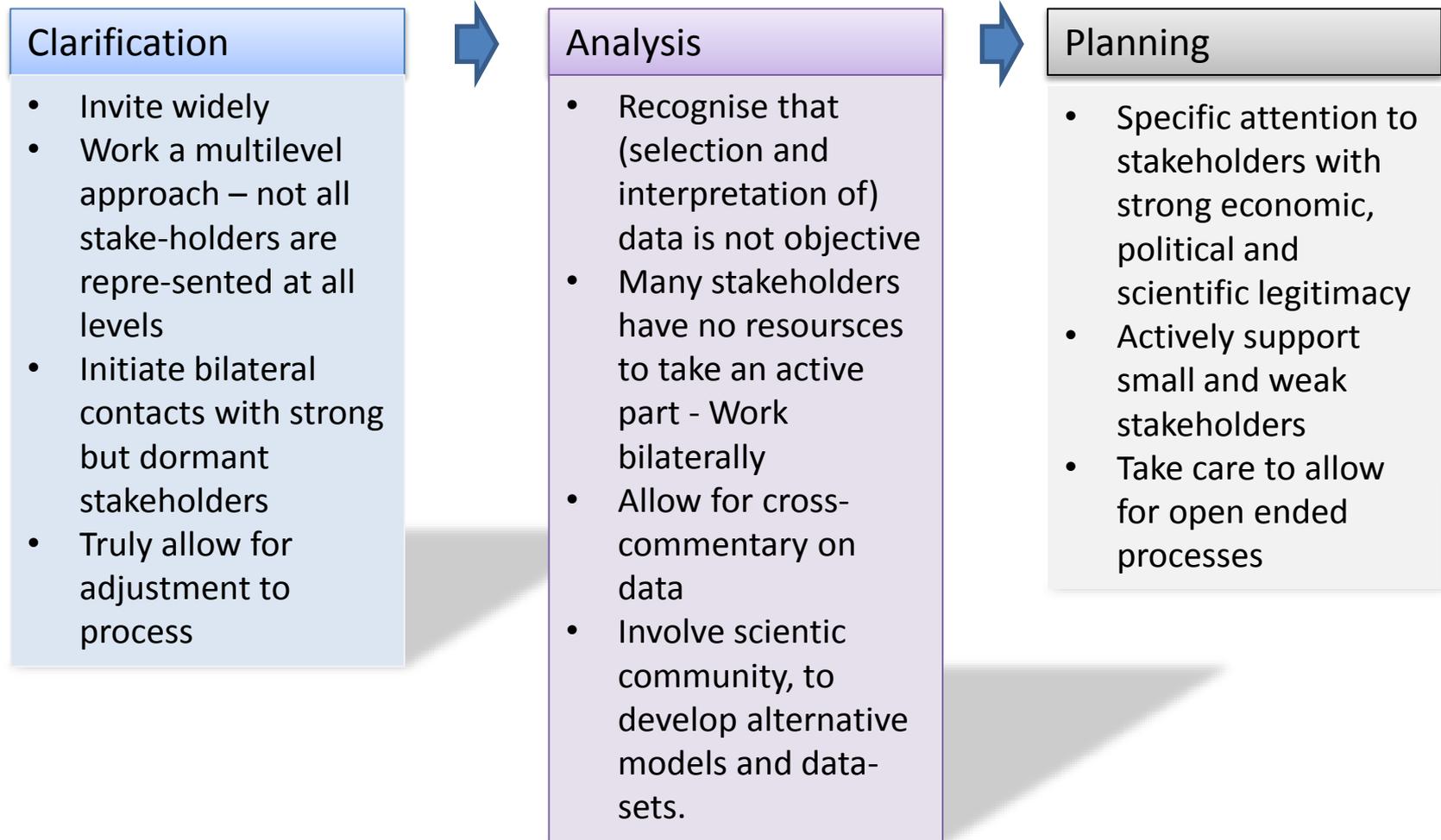
**Legal
legitimacy**

**Scientific
legitimacy**

Strategic positions of stakeholders

- Proactive stakeholders – are well informed of the MSP-process, and wish to be involved from early on, and do take own initiatives
- Reactive stakeholders – are relatively well informed, want to be involved when relevant, well prepared to defend their interests
- Dormant stakeholders – are not well informed, does not express interests to be involved, but may be ready to sometimes vigorously defend own interests.

Involving stakeholders of different legitimacy bases and strategies at different stages in planning process



Concluding remarks

- Stakeholder involvement is not new to Swedish spatial planning – however national and international integration is
- Need to raise awareness of stakeholder legitimacy and capacity and to organise MSP processes in accordance
- Openness and preparedness to real change are crucial at all stages in the planning process
- Identify stakeholders of different strengths from early on – actively bring in stakeholders of different bases of legitimacy
- Special attention to dormant stakeholders – offer bilateral meetings from early on in the process
- Special attention for stakeholders with strong economic, political and scientific legitimacy
- Allow for an active (bilateral) involvement of small and dormant stakeholders.

Thank you for listening!

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