

Future Directions

Questions and actions to date

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Questions

- * NEG and Environmental Outcomes
 - * Our research has focused largely on *process* (e.g. successful collaboration)
 - * There is a need for comparative quantitative and qualitative study into *outcomes* (Koontz and Thomas 2006)
 - * Longitudinal (before, during and after NEG)
 - * Attribution (NEG, regulation, natural changes)
 - * Interdisciplinary research - hard and soft science

New Governance

- * Considered only some NEG examples
 - * research into other NEG institutions and contexts is needed to test and confirm findings and consider other conditions
 - * In 2011, commenced this task:
 - * looking at the area of groundwater management, particularly regarding water quantity
 - * Australia and New Zealand

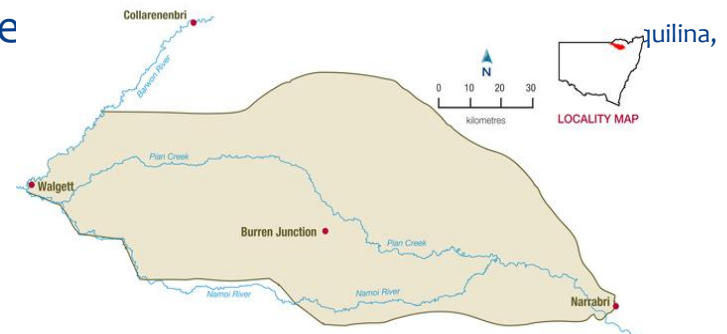
Water Planning

- * **National Water Reforms** (COAG Water Reform Communiqués 1994; National Water Initiative 2004)
 - * Government driven water planning, combined with water pricing/market mechanisms intended to ensure efficient water allocation

- * ***Water Management Act 2000 (NSW)***

- * “The strength of the new legislation is the community and government partnership that has been developed to delive

06 December 2001, p 19830; s3(d) Water Management Act 2000).





Dominated by governments and failed to deliver the expected benefits

“water reform revolution”

- * Drivers stem from:
 - * inappropriateness of decision-making by a centralised water bureaucracy
 - * the limitations of pricing to ensure efficient water allocation (market based governance)
 - * the need to harness local knowledge and participation (collaboration)

New collaborative governance

- * assess the operation of different types of collaborative water governance at the community level (Australia and New Zealand)
- * identify their defining features and evaluate their effectiveness and potential wider applicability
- * develop design principles to guide policymakers to mobilise new forms of collaborative water governance to deliver improved water outcomes in an effective and democratically acceptable manner; and
- * investigate the challenges and implications that new forms of governance pose for our understanding of law and regulation

Empirical Research

- * Examine 3 different examples of new collaborative governance in practice in the Murray Darling Basin in Australia and in New Zealand

1. *Voluntary self-management* – collaboration between irrigators and regulators at the *policy design stage* (determining water allocation)

Empirical Research

2. *Variable seasonal response* - irrigators given flexibility in how they manage their water extractions according to seasonal variation and the degree of recharge that occurs (e.g. respond real time conditions of water rather than strict caps/limits)

3. *Audited self management* - collaborative groups (irrigation schemes) given responsibility to control the behavior of their members and monitor activities themselves (the self management aspect) and report to the regulator on achievement of agreed goals (the audit aspect)

Climate Change

- * Traditionally, climate governance has had a fundamental reliance on state actors co-operating through agreements
- * **BUT...** governmental action has been largely deficient
- * Non-state actors such as NGOs have accordingly begun to fill parts of the “regulatory space” traditionally claimed by governments and multilateral treaties

Climate Change

- * NGOs seeking to shape climate change law, policy and practice through direct action mechanisms or through lobbying, environmental partnerships and broader multi-stakeholder networks.
- * Some research into NGOs, but less so on new kind of civil society movement
 - * Grassroots activist organisations such as 350.org (US and globally), 10-10 (UK, extending globally), Get Up and 1 Million Women (Australia) which are gaining momentum

Climate Change

- * In the future, new civil society movements may impact on mainstream politics, climate law regimes and 'business as usual' in a more profound way than mainstream NGOs or other traditional stakeholders

Climate Change

- * New project:
 - * develop a deeper, grounded understanding of climate change governance beyond the nation state and international negotiations
 - * assesses the relative effectiveness of NGOs and new climate change social movements, both in Australia and internationally

Climate Change

- * develop principles to guide these new movements and NGOs to better mobilise actors to influence or deliver climate change outcomes in an effective and democratically acceptable manner
- * to identify strategies through which the architecture of climate change governance might be reconfigured to achieve greater co-operation and effectiveness between NGOs and civil society movements themselves as well as between civil society and states

Climate Change

- * implications of these new climate change movements for our understanding of regulation, the public/private divide, and theories of law and governance more generally
- * Empirical Research
 - * Mix of interviews and 'action research' – work with conventional NGOs and civil society movements in Australia, Bangladesh (and maybe South Africa?)