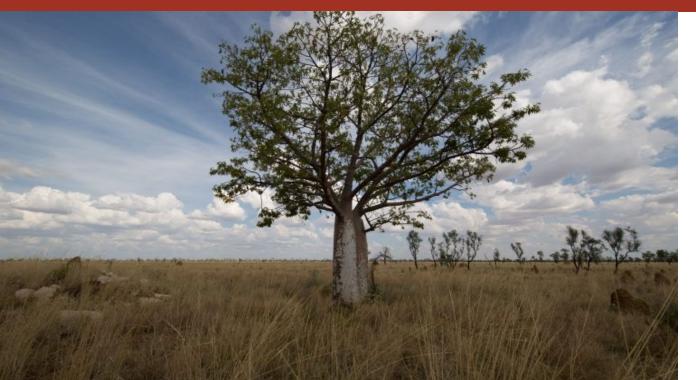
Assessing how changes in cultural services associated with future scenarios affect the wellbeing of different cultural groups



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Environmental

National Environmental Science Programme

Acknowledgements



NESP- Northern Australia Environmental Resources Aboriginal Interpreting Western Australia Research participants from the Fitzroy catchment and beyond









Background

Forests provide multiple benefits that contribute to people's wellbeing by fulfilling human values

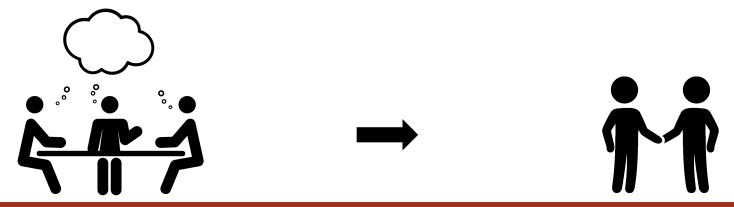
Different cultural groups may hold different, even competing values





Natural resource management: decisions are political choices among competing values

Multi-stakeholder initiatives (MSIs) – potential for more equitable and effective outcomes



Background

Method linking cultural services and wellbeing in a multistakeholder initiative aiming to:

- Develop a common language that accounts for cultural diversity
- Document how future changes affect the realisation of wellbeing values by different stakeholder groups





- Fitzroy catchment in the Kimberley region (WA) – Wild river
- 8,000 people, >70% Aboriginal
- Land use dominated by grazing
- Government planning water and land use

Context

Interest groups

- Aboriginal Australians
- Pastoralists (~48 stations, including Indigenous owned)
- Environmentalists
- Mining
- Government



Participatory scenario planning to explore how future environmental changes can affect the wellbeing of different stakeholder groups

Transdisciplinary approach:

Solution-oriented Interdisciplinary Mutual learning



Project

- Assemble the team, interviews
- Workshop 1: identified drivers of future change (30 years)
- Workshop 2: prioritised and described drivers
- [Scenarios: narratives, indicators, and maps of land use changes]
- Workshop 3a: Wellbeing assessment, Aboriginal groups
- Workshop 3b: Wellbeing assessment, multi-stakeholder (mid-Oct)



Scenario 1

Strong policy and higher demand/investment in industries that maintain natural landscapes

Scenario 2

Strong policy and higher demand/investment in industries that modify natural landscapes

DEMAND/INVESTMENT

Scenario 3

Weak policy and higher demand/investment in industries that maintain natural landscapes

Scenario 4

Weak policy and higher demand/investment in industries that modify natural landscapes

POLICY STRENGTH

Method

Categories of end-state values for environmental management that support human wellbeing¹

Associate specific landscape elements with values contributing to people's wellbeing

Used with mainstream (Australian) groups

Language and culturally translated to suit target groups

1. WALLACE, K. J., KIATKOSKI KIM, M., ROGERS, A. A. & JAGO, M. 2018. *Classifying values for planning the conservation and use of natural resources. Working Paper 1808* [Online]. Available: <u>https://ageconsearch.umn.edu/record/276174</u>

Enough food and water to drink







Satisfying work









Knowledge of country and culture







Safety, feeling safe and secure







Fun – recreation, leisure







Strong family and community relationships







Healthy country, healthy river







Beautiful places and things that make you feel good





Inner peace, spiritual fulfilment







Method

- 1. Personal and geographic perspectives
- 2. Present categories and discuss current satisfaction
- 3. Present scenario 1 and ask:

If this scenario happens, **compared to the way things are now**, your group's wellbeing for [category x] will be:



4. Discuss rationale behind rating

Results

1. Develop a common language that accounts for cultural diversity

2. Document how future changes affect the realisation of wellbeing values by different stakeholder groups

Aborigines related to most wellbeing categories

Distinct preferences between scenarios

Some issues (access) and themes (being on country with family) cut across categories

Conclusion and next steps

Successfully applied to Indigenous group

Repeat with multi-stakeholder group (mid October)

Tool for deliberation

Can be adapted to be used in impact assessment

Limited generalisation and simple quantitative analysis (but can be adapted)

Image credits

SEE-Change, 2015 Moone Valley City Council ABC News, 2012, 2017, 2019 National Indigenous Australians Agency, Commonwealth of Australia 2016 Bushfire and Natural Hazards CRC, 2019 Kimberley Aboriginal Medical Services NESP 5.3 project team, James Cook University The authors



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