

# Energy and Innovation Wānanga 2023

*Turning strategy into action ...*  
an invitation to shape our future



# Murihiku Regeneration: An orientation towards social regeneration planning

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# Context & intent



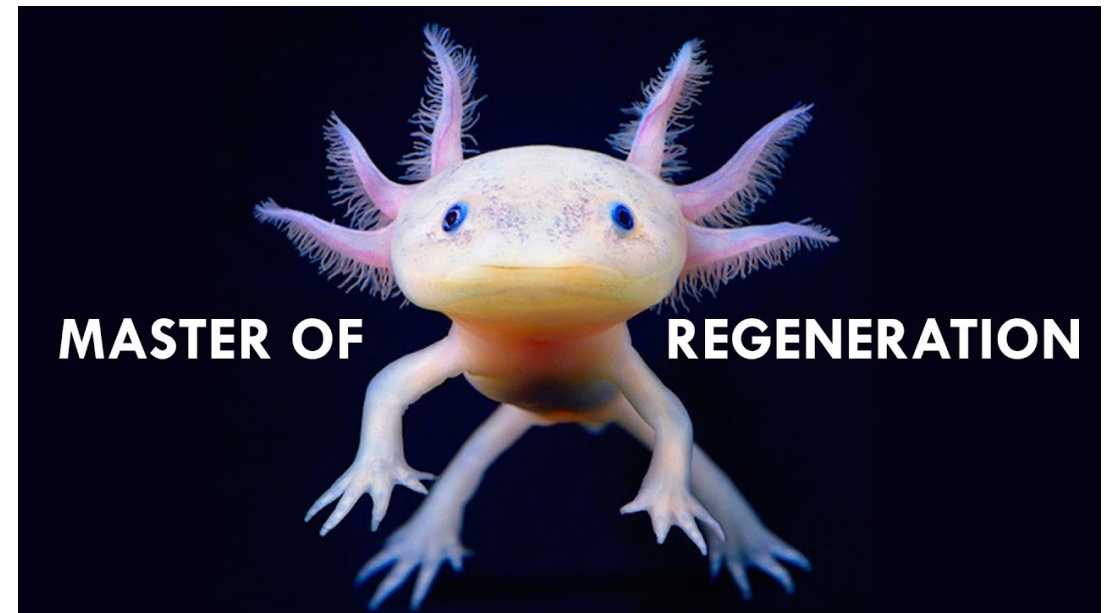
- Significant investment about to occur in Murihiku
- How will this contribute to a regenerative & sustainable future?
- Murihiku regeneration identified four interconnected Pou:
  - (1) social, (2) cultural, (3) economic, (4) natural ecosystem
- Concepts of ‘commons’, ‘relational ethics’ & SDGs to underlie principled framework





# Social Regeneration – a working definition

“Social regeneration is about ensuring that the places where people live, now and in the future, create new opportunities, promote wellbeing and reduce inequalities so that people have better lives, in stronger communities, and achieve their potential” (working definition) – (source Community Southwark).



# Conceptual ingredients for regeneration

- Recognise interconnectedness of human, socio-economic, cultural, environmental considerations (4 Pou)
- “We don’t inherit the earth, we borrow it from our children” (Chief Seattle)
- “mō tātou, ā, mō kā uri ā muri ake nei” – for us and our descendants after us
- Any growth/investment should lead to better futures
- Nurture the commons - air, land, sea, institutions & opportunities accessible to all



# The Commons: Ancient idea for today's world

- *Charter of the Forest* (1217) – rights/freedoms, customary gathering...
- Some resources need protecting/sharing to sustain life
- Can jointly create, inherit & grow collective resources inter-generationally
- Cooperation to protect what we share for everyone to flourish
- Locally, Kāi Tahu, Councils & community/business guardians of the commons
- Nationally, MSD articulation of institutional governance of economic commons – NZ Superannuation...





# The Commons (cont.)

- Resonates with Māori concepts/practices of kaitiakitanga, tūrangawaewae, mana motuhake & ahi kā
- Elinor Ostrom (Nobel Prize in Economics, 2009): ‘traditional’ societies governed the commons through social norms
  - Scholarship on group-based cultural evolution
- Recognises people & environment as interdependent
- Where resources exploited we risk *tragedy of the commons* (Garrett Hardin, 1968) as an undermining of collective rights & common good
- Aligns with SDGs & concerns around sustainability, socio-economic inclusion, relational ethics & wellbeing

# Key questions for today

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- What are our commons?
- What social norms are likely to promote *regeneration of the commons*?
- What are the implications of the commons for *extractive industries*?





# Relational ethics

- Relational ethics enable groups to deal with different others in ways that maintain their enduring values & practices
- Direct individuals to consider how different principles might be applied in context of relationships between different kinds of transacting partners
- Relationships can be purely instrumental/extractive – fixated on costs & rewards
- Relationships can be enduring partnerships where other factors (past, future & kaitiakitanga or stewardship) govern reciprocity focused on people's collective (present & future) wellbeing
- An example is the notion of whakapapa – where values & commitments recognise intergenerational connection & responsibility for the wellbeing of all

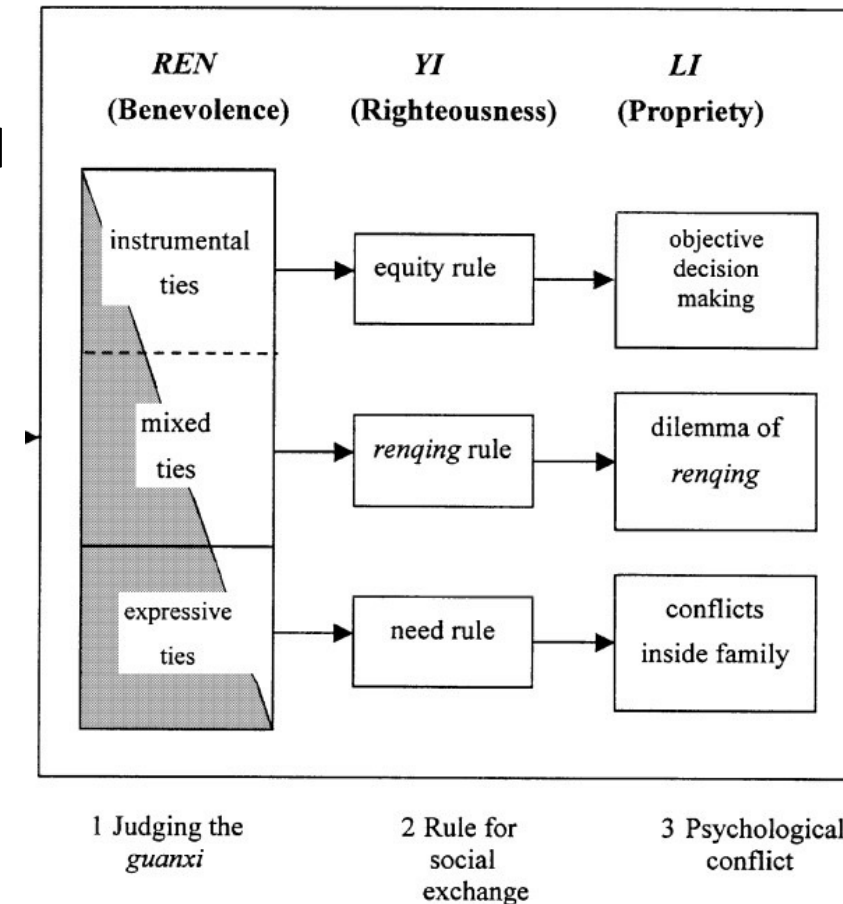


# Relational ethics (cont.)

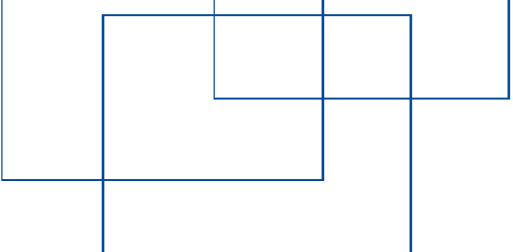
*Kwang-Kuo Hwang*

## Psychological process of resource allocator

- Relationships building should be a goal of regenerative planning
- Each organization should be able to identify organization members who are committed to build bridges required for long term regional regeneration
- Organizations with more long term goals and visions can help to remind organization with more short term goals how to stay the course
- The goal is to be able to advance in relationships building so that more relationships become close and enduring
  - to balance out the fact that capitalism forces people to adopt a transactional approach to one another
  - Organizations need to have long term goals and visions, and empower their people to maintain them







International  
Labour  
Organization



# From social impact assessments to social regenerative principles

- Murihiku Regeneration attempts to walk-the-talk on 17 SDGs regionally through four pou: social, cultural, economic & environmental
- Seeks to provide a framework for investment that will facilitate social regeneration & collective flourishing
- Balances industry social impact reports & risk mitigation strategies with community perspective





# Over to you...

- What does the near future look like for us, with energy & climate transitions?
- What threats & opportunities do you see?
- How might we ensure that economic investment protects the commons & promotes community flourishing?
- How do we harmonise sustainable communities with the regeneration of our environment (built & natural)?
- What principles should guide us in governing the commons?
- Can such principles be used to guide developments so people want to live here & contribute to the regeneration of the region?



*Tū tahi ki te Kei*

Let's all stand together in the stern of our waka

*Murihiku Tītī a Kai, Tītī a Manawa*

Murihiku, a land of resource, a people steadfast

*Tauarutia ka aho ratarata*

Follow our Southern Lights

