

Stakeholder Network Analysis A case study of the aquatic plant industry in Victoria



Australasian Evaluation Society
Conference
4th of September 2009



Byron Pakula & Stuart Raetz

Roberts Evaluation





Introduction



 Work commissioned by the Victorian Department of Primary Industries



 Improving Provincial Victoria's Biosecurity and Weeds and Pest Initiative



 Previous studies had shown that the aquatic plant industry was a particular risk to Victoria's biosecurity

(Petroeschevsky, 2004; TWOPL, 2005; etc)



 Trade within and across state boundaries largely unregulated with different classifications of noxious species



Aquatic Weeds



 Aquatic plants with weed potential are routinely traded for home aquariums and water gardens



 Weeds of national and state significance (i.e. Cabomba and Salvinia) are considered ornamentals plants



- Problems arise when disposed of inappropriately, grown in public waterways illegally or used for manmade lakes
- Can cause significance environmental damage by clogging up waterways, lakes and



Objectives



 Determine the pathways for the spread of aquatic weeds through the supply of aquatic plants



 Identify points in the supply chain that represent particular risks (i.e. likelihood to trade plants that have potential for weediness)



 What channels and conduits exist in the network for DPI to disseminate information to reduce risks?











Objectives

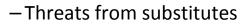
To meet these three core objectives, we used a mix of methods approach to collect and analyse data, providing recommendations on the communication and engagement strategy



Economic Analysis



- Porter's Five Forces (Porter, 1998)
 - Rivalry



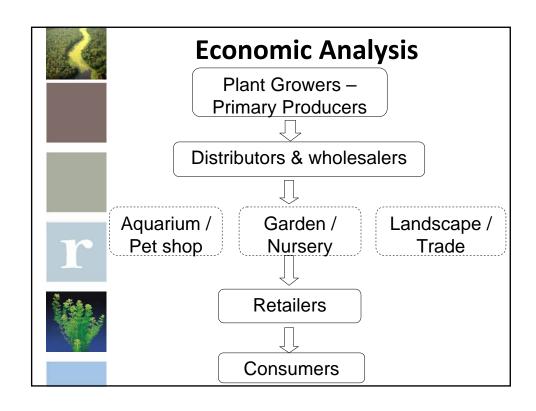
-Buyer power



- -Supplier power
- Barriers to entry



 Applied this to each stage of the supply chain to identify 'bottlenecks'

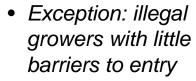




Economic Analysis



- Specialist area
- Small market
- High set up costs
- Only a couple of major growers for all Australia













Wholesalers:



- Growers vertically integrated with wholesalers (same entity)
- Little integration at retail end
- Tend to focus on an industry



- Few barriers to entry
- Can be driven underground with over regulation

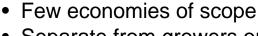




Economic Analysis



Retailers





 Separate from growers or wholesalers at large scale



 Seek diversity with complimentary products (i.e. aquariums, landscapers, nursery)



 Vertically integrated at small scale (i.e. backyard grower and sell at markets/fetes)

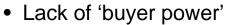




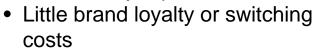


Consumers







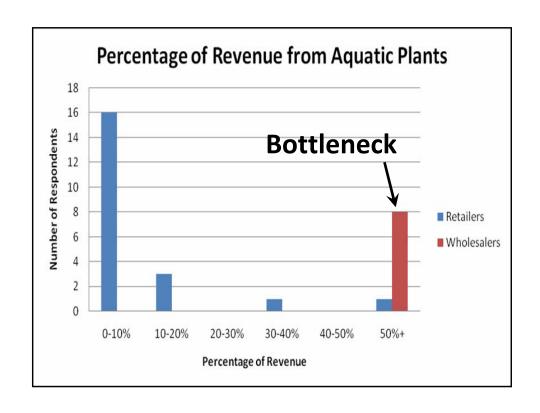




• Focus on price, availability



- Substitute based on growability unless collectors of ornamentals
- Cyclical spring is buy time





What of SNA?



Economic analysis in this case too shallow



Still don't know who is most influential



 Many stakeholders not considered in the market (i.e. government, peak industry bodies)



Turn to SNA



SNA & NRM



 Applied widely in health, education, terrorism, organisational development, etc. New to NRM



 Indigenous land management in the Gulf Country, Northern Territory (Woodward, 2008);



 Coastal ecosystem management in Gippsland, Victoria (Dawson, 2007);



 The identification of opportunities for a New South Wales Catchment Management Authority to partner with other organisations (Molino Stewart, 2008); and



 Community engagement in weed and pest management in Victoria (Roberts Evaluation, 2008, 2009).



Our Methodology



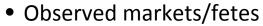
Systems approach to identifying boundary



 Participatory approach to identifying stakeholders in scoping study



• Contacted 55 people in total





Trawled through online forums

 A list of high, medium and low important stakeholders resulted

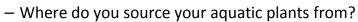


Questionnaire



Areas of Questioning

– Where do you obtain information about aquatic plants?



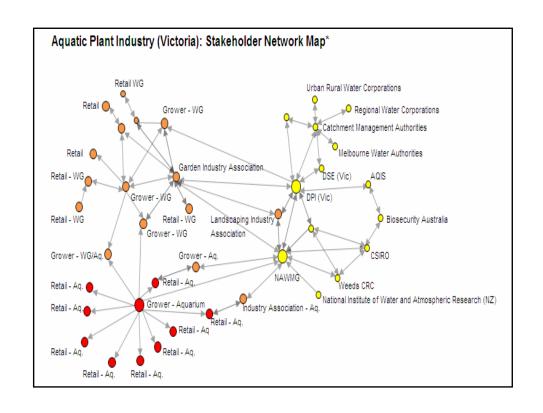
– Who do you distribute aquatic plants to?

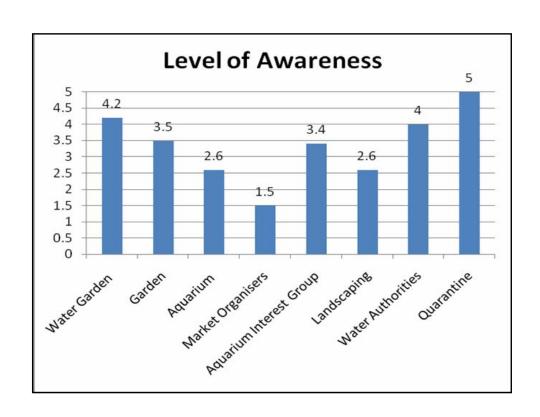


- Stakeholder attributes
 - Role, function, general interests and activities



- Relationship attributes
 - Frequency and strength (strong, medium, weak)
 - Type of relationship (information, material)
 - Direction (provider, receiver)







Hubs, Channels and Conduits



 Supplier in Qld providing 60-80% of aquarium plants



 Two major growers in the water market industry in Victoria supplying most small nurseries and mega stores (i.e. bunnings)



- Hobbyists and informal traders highest risk, most disaggregated
 - 40% of aquarium retailers stated they had been approached by illegal operators



Hubs, Channels and Conduits



Peak bodies and government agencies



- Eastern Districts Aquarium Society (and their reference book which is nationally renown)



Victorian Cichlid Society



Aquarium Society Victoria



- Pet Shop Industry Association Australia
- Nursery and Garden Industry Association Victoria
- Landscaping Industry Association Victoria
- Australian New Guinea Fishes Association



Evidenced Based Policy







 Role, network, interest, awareness, perceived responsibility, likelihood to trade in risky aquatics, quality of network, interactions



 Gaps in engaging and evaluating informal networks that by their nature are hidden from view



Evidence informs the policy:



 Prioritised list of stakeholders to communicate and engage with, some expected policy response, and type of information to be provided



Lessons Learned



SNA is useful in a mix of methods



 SNA is based on system theory: so defining boundaries and networks to investigate is of utmost importance



Questionnaire design is crucial



 Don't forget the A in SNA: Need to frame and understand the connections



Sometimes there is no evidence for evidenced based policy making: need to create evidence, and SNA useful for communication and engagement

SNA is good fun as a researcher!



Phew.. The end!

Thank you for your time



Hope that there is something you can take away with you



Questions?

