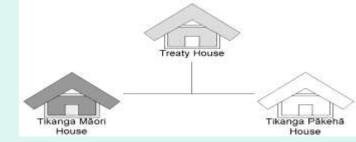
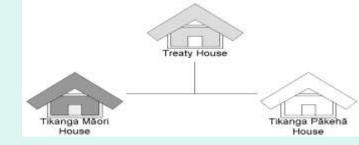


Personal Reflections - Murray Patterson





- Out of my comfort zone
- Acknowledgment of Charlotte Šunde and Anthony Cole
- In my view, the project 'worked' because:
 - Safe place/s for every-one to research & communicate
 - Agreed/upon 'shared' vision
 - Agreed upon kaupapa for the research programme
 - Primarily, led by what iwi/hapu wanted



- Out of my comfort zone
- Acknowledgment of Charlotte Šunde and Anthony Cole

In my view, the project 'worked' because:

- Safe place/s for every-one to research & communicate
- Agreed/upon 'shared' vision
- Agreed upon kaupapa for the research programme
- Primarily, led by what iwi/hapu wanted
- We had the right people (personality-wise) for crosscultural research –no prima donnas
- Distributed Leadership
- Multi-disciplinary, as well as being bi-cultural
- Mutli-method to suit the purpose of the problem/issue (every method has its advantages and limitations)
- It delivered practical benefits, as well as new knowledge

What Could We Done Better?

- Communication was difficult, due to researchers located in: Tauranga, Horowhenua, Palmerston North, - Financing difficult for some iwi/hapu groups
- Communication of our research national-wide
- Could have done better with capacity building
- Few speed wobbles with iwi/hapu governance at the beginning

For further written reflections:

Handbook of Research Methods and Applications In Environmental Studies

Edited by Matthias Ruth, Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts, US

October 2015 c 576 pp Hardback 978 1 78347 463 9 ebook isbn 978 1 78347 464 6

Chapter 15:

Cross-Cultural Environmental Research Processes, Principles and Methods

- Coastal Examples from Aotearoa/New Zealand

Derrylea Hardy¹, Murray Patterson¹, Huhana Smith² and Caine Taiapa³

- Resource and Environmental Planning Programme, School of People Environment and Planning, Massey University, Private Bag 11222, Palmerston North, New Zealand. E-mail: d.j.hardy@massey.ac.nz, m.g.patterson@massey.ac.nz
- Te Reo a Taiao Ngāti Raukawa Environmental Resource Unit Charitable Trust, c/o 658 State Highway One, RD 20, Kuku (via Levin), New Zealand. Email:

Ecological Economics 73 (2012) 75-85



Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

Ecological Economics

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ecolecon

Methods

Cross-cultural environmental research in New Zealand: Insights for ecological economics research practice

Derrylea J. Hardy *, Murray G. Patterson 1

School of People, Environment and Planning, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand

ARTICLE INFO

Article history: Received 26 July 2011 Received in revised form 20 October 2011 Accepted 21 October 2011 Available online 16 November 2011

Keywords: Indigenous Knowledge Māori New Zealand Cross-cultural research Ecological Economics

ABSTRACT

Indigenous cultures and knowledge systems have been virtually ignored by Ecological Economics theory and practice, in spite of the increasing willingness of indigenous peoples to engage in the holistic and integrative research that ecological economists aspire to. This paper draws on the involvement of ecological economists in cross-cultural research in New Zealand, to distill insights on how ecological economists can usefully and legitimately engage with indigenous peoples in environmental research. The main bodies of western ecological knowledge are reviewed and compared with indigenous knowledge, illuminating the main similarities, differences and challenges. This leads into a broader analysis of how these different 'knowledge systems' can be mobilised to provide cross-cultural environmental research of practical use to indigenous peoples. Accordingly, principles, characteristics, and structures of applied cross-cultural environmental research are discussed, not as a prescriptive template but as suggestions for future researchers. We conclude that Ecological Economics is well placed to embrace the perspectives and frameworks of indigenous and western knowledge

Outputs and Outcomes from Manaaki Taha Moana 2010-2014 (for Tauranga Only)

Intended Outcomes

- Assist in Improving the Ecological Health of the Harbour by generating new Knowledge and Analytical Tools
- Iwi/hapu Capability Development (co-management)

Cultural Values & Matauranga Maori

- Coastal Cultural Health Index
- Matauranga Maori Monograph
- Shellfish Surveys for Customary Harvest

Cross-Cultural Dialogue

- Cross-cultural Environmental Research Framework
- Cross-Cultural Approach to Economics
- Culture Matters too (all three published internationally)

Policy/Governance

2 journal articles of coastal governance

Ecology of Harbour

- State of the Health of Harbour Survey
- Board-scale Survey of the Harbour
- Cumulative Impact Index
- Species distributions along sediment, nutrient, contaminant gradients
- Multivariate analysis of biological & chemical endpoints
- Other Journal Articles

Publications Count

- 25 Published Monographs
- 10 Journal Articles
- 5 Book Chapters
- Numerous Conference Papers
- Book on Manaaki Taha Moana (planned with international publisher)

Modelling & Ecological Economics

- Mediated Modelling of Harbour Issues
- Preliminary Work on Ecosystem Services
- Prototype Spatial-Dynamic Model

Information Technology

- · 3 Dimensional Table
- · Kapawai (Drone) Imagining
- Digital Library

Regional Economics

- Input-Output Model of the Tauranga Economy
- Major Publication on Tauranga Economy

Our Website: http://www.mtm.ac.nz/

tino rangatiratanga (self-determination) – participants control their own cultural aspirations and destiny; reciprocity of knowledge transfer to empower and build capacity; appropriate protocols are implemented regarding information security;

tikanga/kawa (conduct) – respect the cultural significance of traditional customs and act accordingly within the research programme;

taonga tuku iho (cultural aspiration) – Māori ways of knowing, doing and understanding are unique and valid in their own right, and this is recognized within the research programme.

kotahitanga (collaboration) – while the unique contribution of each individual person, whānau, Hapū and Iwi are recognized, collective cooperation can empower and improve social, cultural and economic capacities. Thus, we work towards the holistic wellbeing of the collective;

whanaungatanga (building relationships) – building and enhancing strong relationships to enable effective cooperation, based on respect, understanding and aroha (affection, sympathy, charity, compassion, love, empathy); ata (respect) – building and nurturing relationships, by behaving in appropriate ways when interacting with people, kaupapa (matter for discussion, subject, programme) and environments to uphold mana (integrity). It assumes appropriate pre-planning in order to be properly prepared, and humility;

manaakitanga/kaitiakitanga (care and guardianship) – building strong relationships, caring for and protecting things of importance (such as knowledge) for the present and future generations;

maramatanga (understanding) – transparency of conduct at all levels, with management guidelines regarding planning, communication, policies and procedures.