

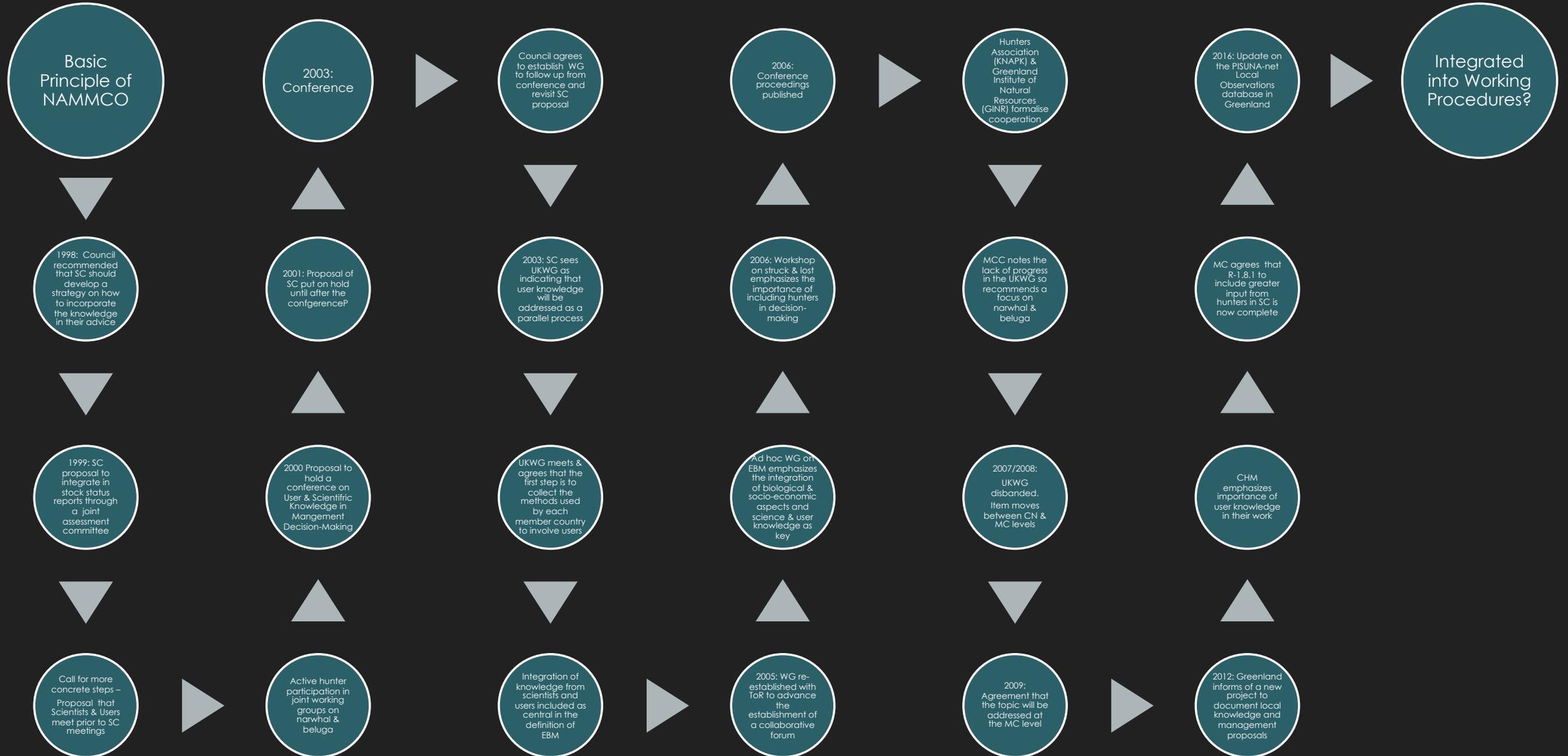
NAMMCO



User Knowledge in Management Decision-Making

The Past, Present & Future of NAMMCO's work on this topic

The Past...

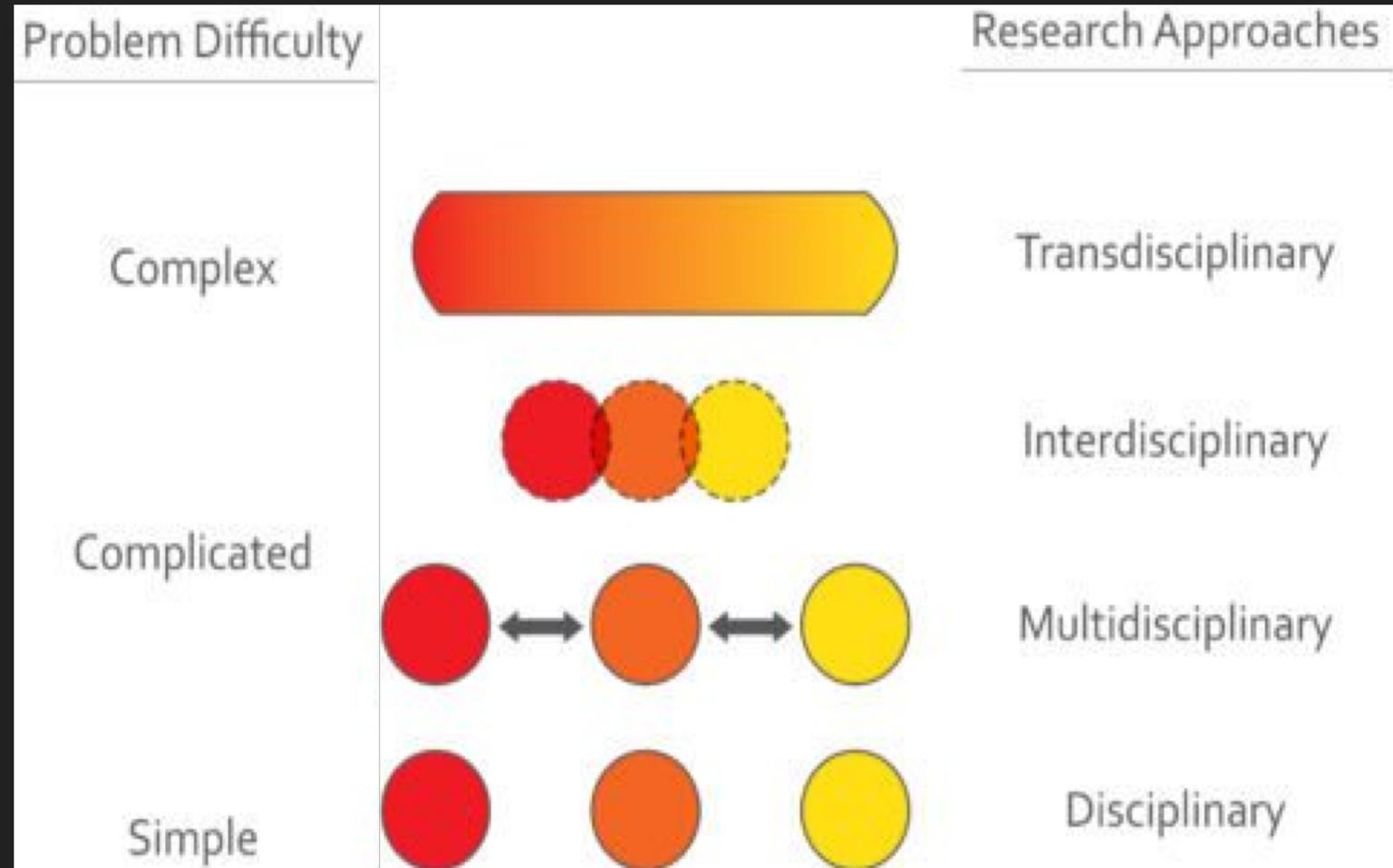




Related Concepts & Work

Transdisciplinary Research

- Focus on complex and multidimensional real-world problems;
- Transcending academic boundaries to incorporate collaboration and mutual learning between researchers & relevant stakeholders; and
- An iteratively evolving method





Related Concepts & Work

Public Engagement



Ladder of Participation

Based on the work of Arnstein (1969)



Different Methods of Engagement

Different Rationales & Reasons...

- Inviting Written Submissions on Hearings
- Surveys
- Interviews
- Focus Groups
- Scenario Workshops
- Advisory Committees
- Participatory Appraisals
- Co-management Committees
- Consensus Conferences
- Citizen Science
-

- **Instrumental Rationale**

To achieve a pre-defined goal, e.g. Involving users so that they accept a decision as legitimate

- **Substantive Rationale**

To produce a better result, e.g. a more comprehensive assessment based on all forms of available knowledge

- **Normative Rationale**

Because it is the right thing to do, e.g. people have a right to be involved in decisions that affect them

Scientific Reasons

Users can help advance scientific research (e.g. local knowledge of biology, identifying survey sites, taking samples, long term monitoring, etc)

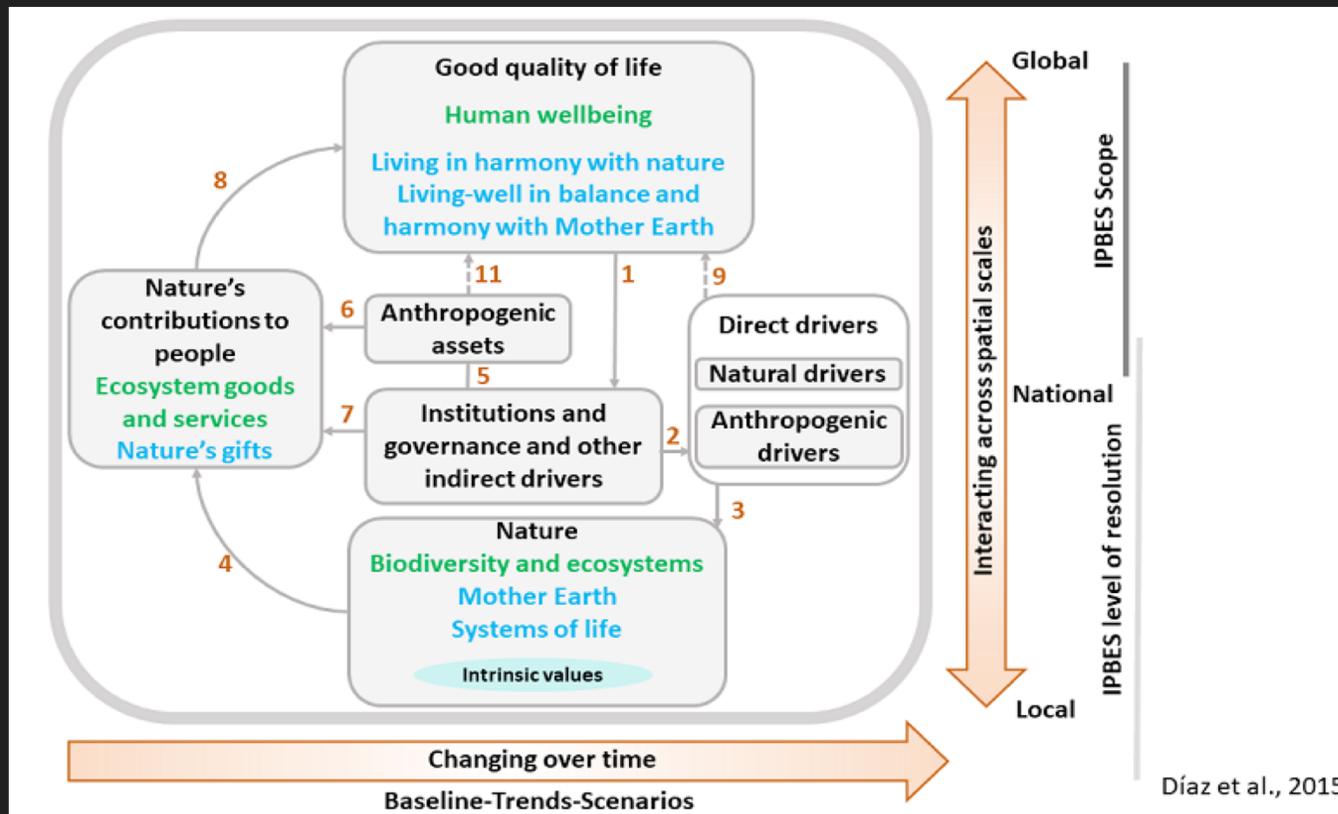
Social Reasons

Users offer a broader contextual perspective and can help ensure an ecosystem approach to management that includes socio-economic and cultural impacts

Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity & Ecosystem Services (IPBES)

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Integrated view of biodiversity knowledge–policy interface



Díaz et al., 2015

Intergovernmental body which assesses the state of biodiversity and of the ecosystem services it provides to society, in response to requests from decision makers.

Includes natural scientists, social scientists, philosophers, local and traditional knowledge holders, & managers



Lessons Learned:

What is Challenging

- Different Cultures & Worldviews
- Diverging Approaches to Knowledge
- Lack of Shared Language & Terminology
- Uneven Power Relations
- No Stable Funding Sources
- Patience Required

What is Important

- Trust & Confidence Building
- Humility & Respect
- Common Objectives & Shared Terminology
- Documenting Traditional & Local Knowledge
- Regular Interactions & Contact
- Formal and Informal Meeting Sites
- Long Term Stability of Initiatives



Questions of Relevance

- **Why do we want users involved in management decision-making?**

Instrumental/Substantive/Normative Rationales; Scientific & Social Reasons; ...

- **Who should be involved?**

Organisations or Selected Individuals; Member Countries or also Others; ...

- **What form should this involvement take?**

Parallel or Integrated; Standing or Ad hoc;...

- **When should it be done?**

Before/During/After Development of Scientific Advice/Management Decision;...

- **How should it be conducted?**

Country Specific/Species Specific/Universal;...



Opportunity:
*Recommendation that SC & CHM collaborate for
advancing «honest reporting on struck and lost»*

The Future...?

NAMMCO Founding Principle:
*Base our management decisions on the best
available scientific advice and user
knowledge*