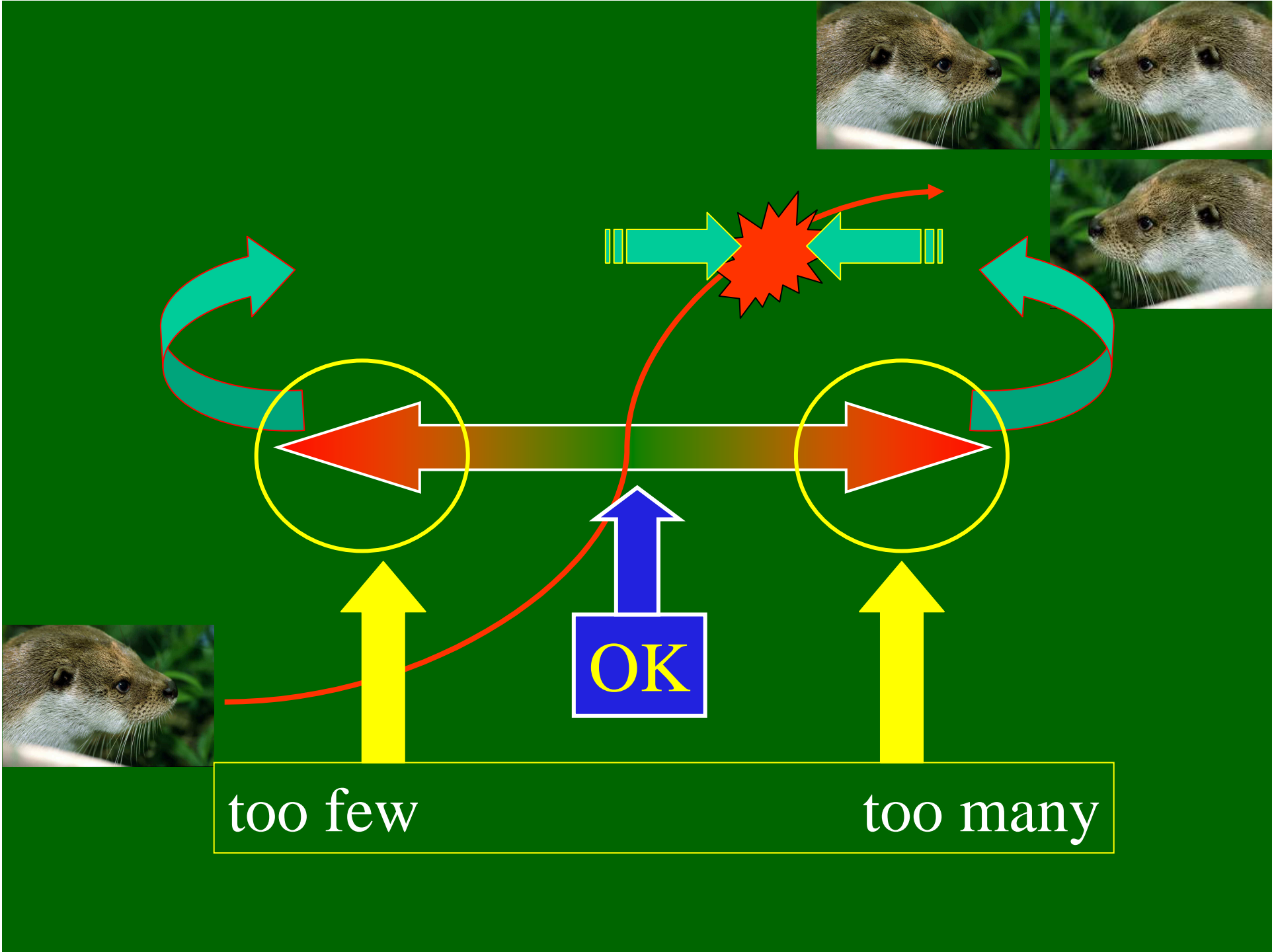


Reconciliation action plans: A systematic approach for conflict resolution

Andreas Kranz, Austria andreas.kranz@aon.at





Traditional approach to meet conflict species

=

same like for damage species



Wildlife management
based upon
ecology

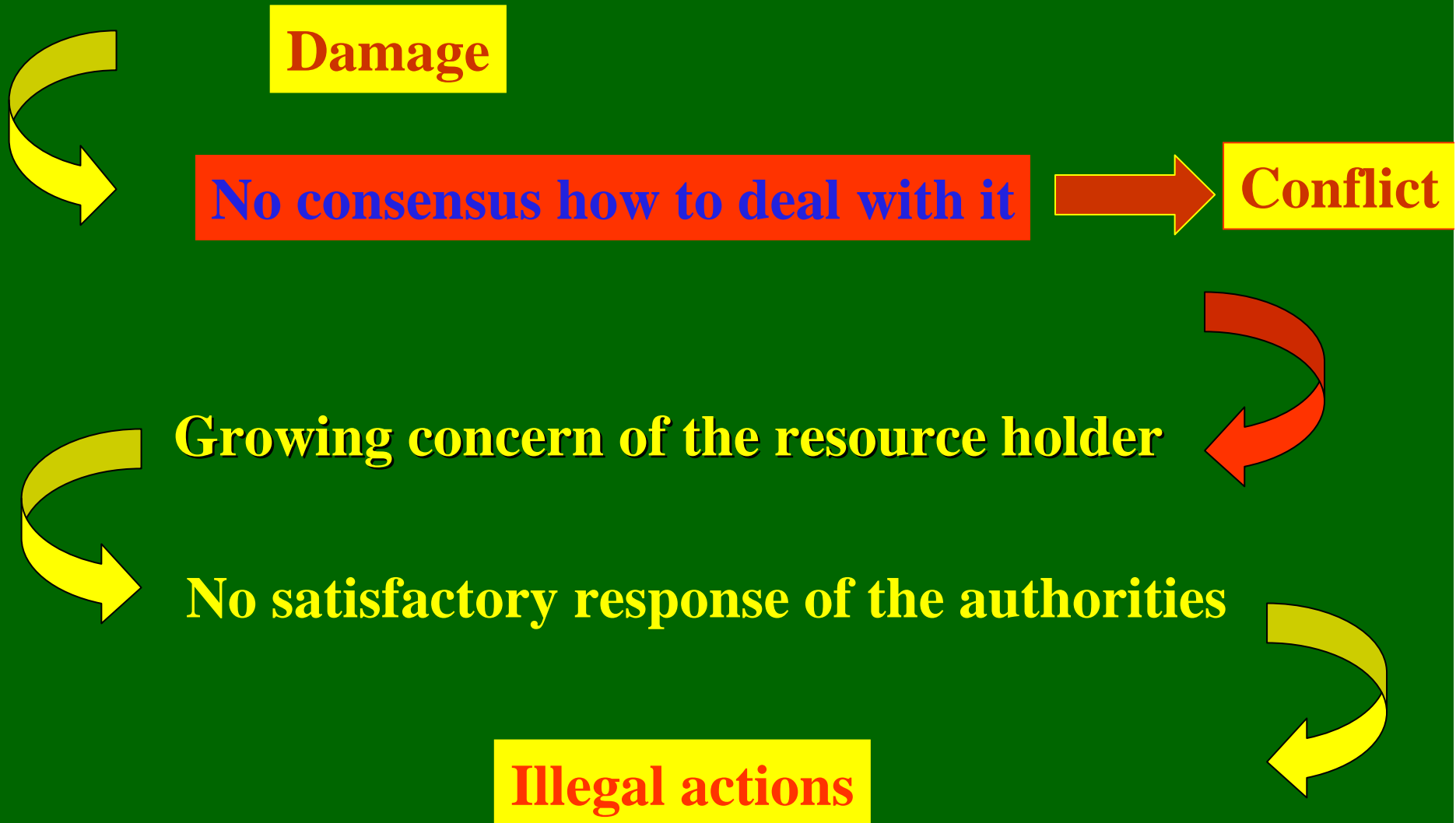
Upper Austria 2003



7 requests to kill 15 otters in trout rivers

Requests rejected

Definition of conflict species:



WHY CONFLICT RESOLUTION ??

Challange

to meet

CONSERVATION

&

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

RAP for Otters = Reconciliation action plan for otters

AIM:

A guide for conflict managers
how to deal with such conflicts

1. Screening the conflict:

2. Analysing the conflict:

3. Resolving the conflict:



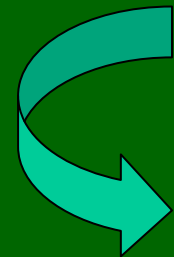
WHY Screening

- A) Raise awareness on all aspects to be considered
- B) Rough idea about history and intensity of conflict
- C) Identify gaps of knowledge
- D) Decide how to proceed**

How much money will be spent, ... and on what?

1. Screening: Raise awareness on all aspects to be considered

A) Ecology: basic facts of the otter

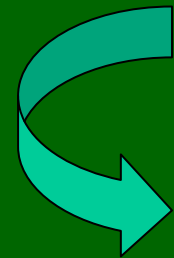




1. Screening: Raise awareness on all aspects to be considered

A) Ecology: basic facts of the otter

B) Damage assessment



Carp damaged by otter predation

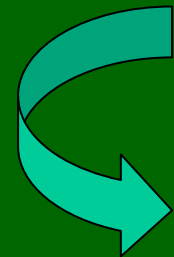


1. Screening: Raise awareness on all aspects to be considered

A) Ecology: basic facts of the otter

B) Damage assessment

C) Mitigation: ecological & economic





Fladry:

Human hair fixed in
nylon stockings
on a rope around a pond

1. Screening: Raise awareness on all aspects to be considered

A) Ecology: basic facts of the otter

B) Damage assessment

C) Mitigation: ecological & economic

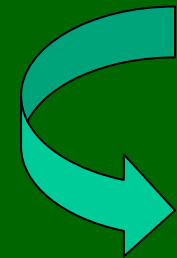
D) Costs and Benefits

E) Scale of the conflict

F) Legal framework

G) Relevant stakeholders

H) Expected attitud.



Blood on the ice:
unhappy fisherman at his pond



Otter predation at carp pond

1. Screening:

Raise awareness on all aspects to be considered



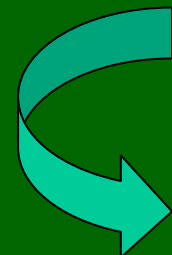
Rough idea about history and intensity of conflict

A) Otter population, distribution, status

B) Economic development

**C) Traditional ecological knowlegde
in terms of otters & mitigation**

D) Existing policy instruments



1. Screening:

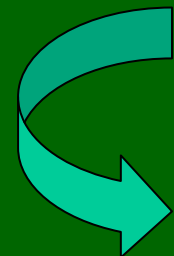
Raise awareness on all aspects to be considered



Rough idea about history and intensity of conflict



Identify gaps in knowledge



1. Screening:

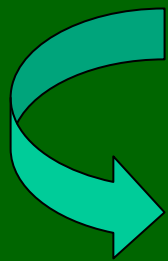
Raise awareness on all aspects to be considered



Rough idea about history and intensity of conflict



Gaps in knowledge



Decide how to proceed:

minimum - standard - advanced approach

How much money will be spent, ... and on what?

1. Screening: 

2. Analysing and assessing

1. Otter population, habitat factors, landscape:

Parameters	Approaches		
	minimum	standard	advanced
Distribution	literature	otter survey	otter survey
Status	literature	repeated surveys	repeated surveys
Abundance	expert guess	relative densities (tracks and scats)	absolute densities: genetic analysis, snow tracking
Population structure	-	accidental casualties (road kills, drowns in fike nets, etc.)	life trapping
Visiting rate	TEC	indirect signs	video monitoring, ...
Habitat availability	expert opinion	quantification from map	telemetry, ...
Key habitat features	literature	quantification in the field	telemetry, ...
Landscape factors	expert opinion	quantification from map	telemetry, ...

2. Damage assessment:

Parameters	Approaches		
	minimum	standard	advanced
Commercial diet	literature	scat analysis: proportion of prey species and size	... additionally quantify absolute numbers and biomass consumed
Alternative diet	literature	scat analysis: proportion	... add. number and biomass
Abundance commercial prey	fish farmers reports	fish farmers reports & monitoring during stocking and harvest	fish farmers reports & monitoring during stocking and harvest
Abundance alternative prey	expert opinion	indirect by quantifying habitats	direct by quantifying prey populations
Availability commercial prey	fish farmers reports	monitoring (field work), otter scat analysis	monitoring (field work)
Availability alternative p.	expert opinion	rough score due to seasonality or/and otter scat analysis	monitoring (field work)
Secondary losses: condition & health	literature	quantification in the field	experiments
Secondary losses: surplus killing	fish farmers reports	monitoring field data	monitoring field data
Effect of fish farming	fish farmers experience	... add. diet analysis and indirect signs (tracks)	... add. telemetry, direct observations, experiments

2. Analysing and assessing



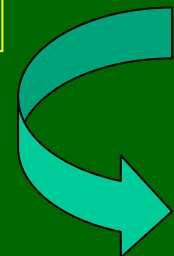
A) Otter population, habitat factors, landscape

B) Damage assessment

C) Legal & institutional framework

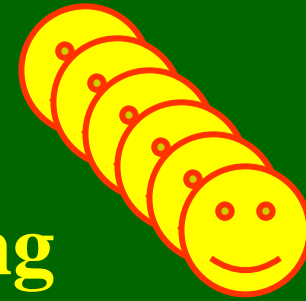
D) Economics

E) Stakeholders attitudes & expectations



1. Screening

2. Analysing and assessing



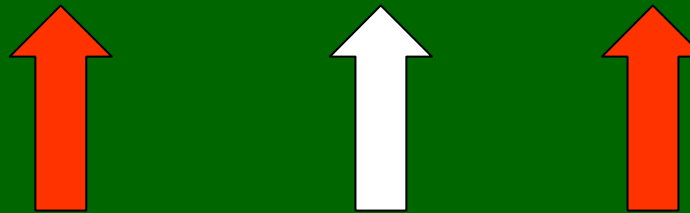
CONSEQUENCES



3. Designing participatory decision strategies:

**Conflict Manager
& Authorities
& Stakeholders**

Who is missing ???



**Conflict Manager
& Authorities
& Stakeholders**

Take Home Messages 1:



**A conflict manager,
accepted by all stakeholders
may be a good investment**

Take Home Messages 2:



Conflict species
ask for
PEOPLE MANAGEMENT

Ecology / wildlife management are just **one**
of several ingredients to solve the conflict,
ecology and social science may be 50:50

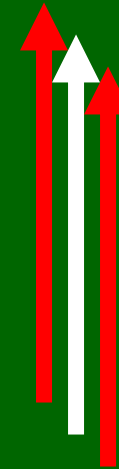
Take Home Messages 3:



Aspects of species conservation ...
may get more important



... may lose significance



Ethical aspects



Thank you for your attention