Wednesday June 29th, 2011   9:15-10:30am

Keynote address: Where do we go from here?

Evelyn Pinkerton – The role of the Moral Economy in 21st century strategies for community based resource management

-   Enhance moral clarity and outrage reflect on ways that these can be used to do CBM
-   Value added and healthy communities what does that tell us?
-   Violations of the social contract, in forestry the social contract has been that large corporations that got tenure, built a mill, keep people employed, in fisheries social contract was fishermen were offered licences in exchange for moving into rural communities
-   FN accepted small reserves with the understanding they would always get to fish and hunt
-   This tells us something about public awareness about social contract, if government continues to give lip service to these when they have been violated, how can we use moral awareness with general public?
-   Anthropologists and moral economy: activities that serve the public good, not about efficiency its about deeper meanings of value
-   At this conference, heard examples of moral economy: ecolabelling, allocation of resources, sport fishing
-   All capitalists economies have amoral sphere, question is how large is it, how can it be expanded and under what conditions?
-   Opportunity to focus on this, we're doing this already but how can it be en hanced more systemtically?
-   Moral principles will remain absent from neo liberal economics unless we deliberately shift the focus from measures (in slide)
-   Reflect on what we can do to flip moral awareness into action to change things
-   What is the best approach? → big dragons everyone is concerned about is climate change and economic recession, is there a place to talk about these two issues?
-   Indicators of social dysfunction, moral sphere is much larger in some developed countries which are moving target's what can we do about them?
-   Trust = cohesion and cooperative communities
-   Versus absence of trust: societies with high inequality, huge rise in anxiety levels, economic inequality is threatening self esteem and social status
-   Back to the question of moral values and what citizens feel: most people don't want to live in a society where self worth is based on economics
-   Good opportunity for CBM practitioners to explain what CBM has to offer
-    Cohesive community, everyone had a place, everyone belonged, support = health and wellbeing
-   Wellbeing is a huge factor that we should focus on, Bonnie Macay has contributed to important studies of job satisfaction for fishermen, consistently shown that all fishermen, including small scale fishermen who didn't have much money were off the charts for job satisfaction, that goes down when they are blamed for decline in fish stocks

- Studies from Australia: difference in health when Aboriginal people are involved with land management, lower rates of diabetes, hypertension etc..., look at economic benefits of this in lower healthcare costs = we should be doing more of these analyses
- Livelihood literature which demonstrates adaptive response of fishermen to fluctuations in resources
- Documentation of rural families to deal with shocks, sudden changes in management
- Because the whole point of this is to stimulate discussion, summarization of ideas of startegies that could be used to deal with moral economy in our communities
- Social capital and high levels of trust that can be created in resource management communities, buisness environment and social life
- Health risks with low social capital and how much better it is in communities who participate in resource management
- Preservation of biodiversity: Communities do much better on this because communities are able to practice their customary methods
- Useful for exchanges amongst communities represented here: what are examples of how moral economy in our communities, how can it resonate with larger communities
- **QUESTIONS**
- 1. Equate CBM with small scale and with moral: does it have to be small scale?
- No, just going to find more incidents of that in communities, people in attachment to place
- Owner operators have commitment to communities, they'll continue to operate in communities, they'll make sacrifices because they know how people are affected
- They have a different decision making calculus
- We can articulate what those elements are without saying they have to be small scale, it is those values that small scale fisheries abide by that is important
- Take home message: because communities have far greater opportunities to articulate that, they should take advantage of it
- 2. With respect to writing down and scaling up these kinds of values, the international coop standards, their list of values and ways of operating fit this, they work at all levels, quite often family enterprises or CB worked on cooperative values even if they aren't organized as such, they provide us with an interesting list of how to develop these kinds of systems and institutions that are socially and environmentally equitable
- Holistic and supportive, equality amongst the people,
- Quality of life studies in PEI, money and jobs is practically never mentioned, community social cohesion, you depend on people to work together, environmental
- 3. Baffled by the way Moral economy is being framed, these are imperatives rather than choices, surely its a right to manage land, isn't the first and foremost argument an ethical and moral one, rather than communities arguing economic (social welfare and development)
- Government does not feel the same way, we have to muster every argument there is to mobilize the general public to say this has to happen
- Why should we have to drag in the argument of economics, because some other people might listen
- 4. Transitional cost for community based efforts especially given the narrow context of moral economies, cooperatives have struggled because they are a very different moral

economy, it's not simple, maybe when we talk about new strategies for CBM include stress, there isn't a timeline, must be opportunities for these to develop
- People on the front lines are stressed, it's the benefits of getting there that are important
- 5. Stress regarding mining, high rate of family violence

Fikret Berkes What Have we learned about building knowledge and capacity through participatory networks?

- Synthesis, quite different from Lyn's, different perspective
- Knowledge and capacity building, participatory networks
- How can place based communities become better engaged in CBM
- First, there are important requirements to do this, it involves building knowledge, more emphasis on capacity to support community involvement at community level, researchers, managers
- In this globalized world communities can't manage on their own, nobody really wants co-management but it is the best compromise, joint management, there is a range of management agreements with different levels of power
- Focus more on what we learned in the area of partnerships, networks and capacity building
- Lots of experience, we are not new at this, Coastal CURA is one experiment
- Each of these experiments have their own players, pathways, rules, lots of projects will be referred to
- Integrated conservation development projects (UN program) where grad students went into field to discover what worked and what didn't
- James Bay area CURA: preserve landscape and prevent damning in the area
- It's FN initiated, university people to provide capacity, research help
- The context of participation has changed over the recent years, to emphasize multiple linkages, rich webs of social relationships in the form of networks, what he wants to illustrate is that there are in fact more linkages then we thought before and there is a denser network of relationships then we thought
- Chilean documentation/project: 3 parties = fishing associations from territorial fish rights, university partners which provide survey capabilities because association has to do survey and on that basis they are given a quota by government
- Who do these associations have relations with as part of their resource management
- Associations with 7 clusters of players, does include government
- Financial institutions, municipal government, other resource sectors, media and other players, fishers confederations
- Don't interact that much with other associations that enclose fisher rights
- If you do it systematically you end up generating a much greater set of networks then what people were assuming
- Guyana (Fernandez): looked at main players and where they were located, organizing board get's lots of input from a Guyanese international board, serves as a support function for associations
- Mexico: government, national university, funding programs, development programs, international programs, over a 20 year program, community had inputs and capacity building from 24 different partners, backup plan if you want different expertise, fairly typical of more mature, longer standing CB programs that are successful

- Kenya: major NGO, has all the inputs from all the other players, filters to communities, not much coming from national level, but it has international level and some input from them
- What is in common, lots of players, lots of linkages
- Lessons from these initiative projects: they involve something like 10-15 partners, more developed ones that have been running for 20 years, partners are in 20, local and national NGO's, local governments, regional governments, in some cases national governments, varies from country to country, lower levels of government are better co-operators then larger, donor agencies but not crucial, don't need to put of money into these, little bit of seed money to get these going, seed money with no strings attached does well
- These partners interact with communities, range of service and support function, range is larger than document before
- Support functions include: raising funds, building local institutions, buisness network and marketing, innovation transfer, knowledge transfer, technical training, research, legal help, infrastructure, community health and social services
- Local resource management to getting into moral economy and get's into social development and building social capital
- Capacity building, social learning = important functions
- Evolution of social learning, deal with successtional problems, learn to become problem solvers
- Learning networks, and communities of practice
- Development of these networks parallels social learning
- Namibia: elaboration of networks, similar to South African case in that there was a distinct increase in number of partners that accompanied community empowerment and social learning
- Capacity building is required before running conservicies
- Canada: Beluga management under agreement, co-management under Native land claim, not all the North is covered by them
- In early co-management, the number of linkages involved in managing Beluga, before the agreement, community was not involved in management, DFO gave contract to the Lions club
- Mature co-management: who is communicating with who? → after agreement much denser network, show quantitatively co-management involvement, but also have to talk to people to confirm hard data
- Importance of central agency that coordinates, not all co-management agreements work, not all problem solving agreements work, but in this community it has proven to work
- Bridging organizations: main idea is here is biosphere reserve and cluster of organizations that deal with Bird organizations, take a cluster of organizations deal with birds, another that deals with water quality, another with culture and heritage, put a box in the middle and bring together their common interests, that is bridging organization, common interests experienced
- We know a lot about how we build knowledge and capacity, pre-conditions of participation: trust, building vision, skills, capacity building
- 3 forms of actions from Habermas: creation of shared issues for shared vision, individual learning, deliberative process reflect on values and knowledge (not synthesis, run as parallel roads and build linkages)

- Turn these plans into action to get communities of practice, turn individual learning into social learning
- When you have a bunch of individual learners together, get learning institutions and organizations, action reflection action process, over space and time scale
- Not only do you get spirals of learning, reflect on it and move on, solve and tackle a problem that is larger in space and time
- Problem solver, start with something small, move on and tackle something bigger
- Instrumental action: rules and use, social capital, trust reciprocity, enabling environment (political, social economic sense, missing in atlantic coastal fishery)
- Knowledge and capacity building
- Communication action, joint or collaborative action, self organization =- loop, it's a learning system
- If it were that easy we'd all be doing CBM, but we are not there are obstacles = lack of enabling environment (from government in some cases), learn how to do better job with multi-level governance, time factor because joint management evolves takes time, time lags in professional education and practice (new generation of managers with different values and educational background)
- Conclusions: sharing of governance, build knowledge and capacity, rich network of partners, time, learn from experience, social learning, foster learning institutions (adaptive co-management)
- Must do capacity building with government, patience, have to help them,
- Ideas have been developing a long time with clusters of people
- **QUESTIONS**
- 1. Started off by asking what works in CBN, capacity builing and communal learning over time, any of you or your students have looked at whether starting point has impact on success of project, ex. Projects that are small and grow become more successful or larger projects at beginning better idea
- Can't start with lots of partners because don't know who they are, when you talk to communities to find out how many they can handle, can handle about 4 or 5 at a time, community makes that decision
- Don't start big must start small
- 2. Some years ago recalls world bank projects, what do you think of risk that successful projects with lots of partners get's lots of attention and resources, they are in danger of exploding, how do communities deal with it and supports deal with it when they become famous
- Must communities have a problem with too many researchers, communities suffer from research overload, informant fatigue
- Community maintains control, community decides when they need the help, if we are involved as researchers, make ourselves available as situation develops
- NO quick answer, have to respect communities to do things at their speed
- 3. Suggested capacity development and social learning will work through partners, the more partners, the more knowledge outcome for communities, worry about the nature of the partnership, critique to analysis and different agenda's partners are bringing to initiative
- In South Africa, have partners with very diverse objectives working on CBM projects, communities actually disbenefit from this

- Not all partners are desirable or well fitting, some don't work out, CBM means community can toss out the rascals, conclusion for community people is if you have university partner or someone else toss them out
- 4. Density of networks, if you have top down management don't have dense networks coming out and satisfaction in social trust and health that would come from rich arrangement, more common with Lyn then anticipated at the onset
- 5. Last question about are there any managers in the room, any DFO or government we need to get to the point where we are all managers
- Some don't have the power to manage
- Proper approach is to integrate into management, management system needs to be change so these things can become part of management
- Whole new generation, although we are all managers, grad students are generation coming in, don't avoid management ranks because current ones aren't doing a good job
- 6. Bring fishermen and science together, focus on biological science, this has been eye opening because consider how you can integrate more social science, how can they broaden research to include more social science and how it is connected and its importance, when fishermen are dealing with day to day stresses and make a living, convince them to get involved in this research as well
- Can't make distinction between social and natural science
- 7. Stability of the networks, Mexico case, continuity of process can be broken
- Network analysis is not an exact science, take a snapshot and it changes over time
- 8. What have we learned, to continue learning, curious to know if there are any universities or organizations that work with communities and whether they've thought of community understanding of co-management an idea of 2 parallel management processes so when initiative brings FN to the table, recognizing they have their own process, any organization or initiative that has taken that seriously right from the beginning set something up so Aboriginals don't have to fit in, its a natural occurrence
- Try to make sense of Aboriginal knowledge into science, Uni's are a collection of knowledge, just as we try to build capacity in communities, communities can build capacity with researchers, communities can teach academics, educate us, get us up to speed so we can help so it becomes a two way relationship