

DIMENSÕES HUMANAS DAS INTERAÇÕES ENTRE HUMANOS E FAUNA

Silvio Marchini
LEMaC



FOLHA DE S.PAULO

★ ★ ★ UM JORNAL A SERVIÇO DO BRASIL

Onça interrompe passeio de turistas nas cataratas do Iguaçu

03/01/2015 ☼ 18h00

No Animals Were Harmed in the
Making of this Episode

APPROVED



HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT

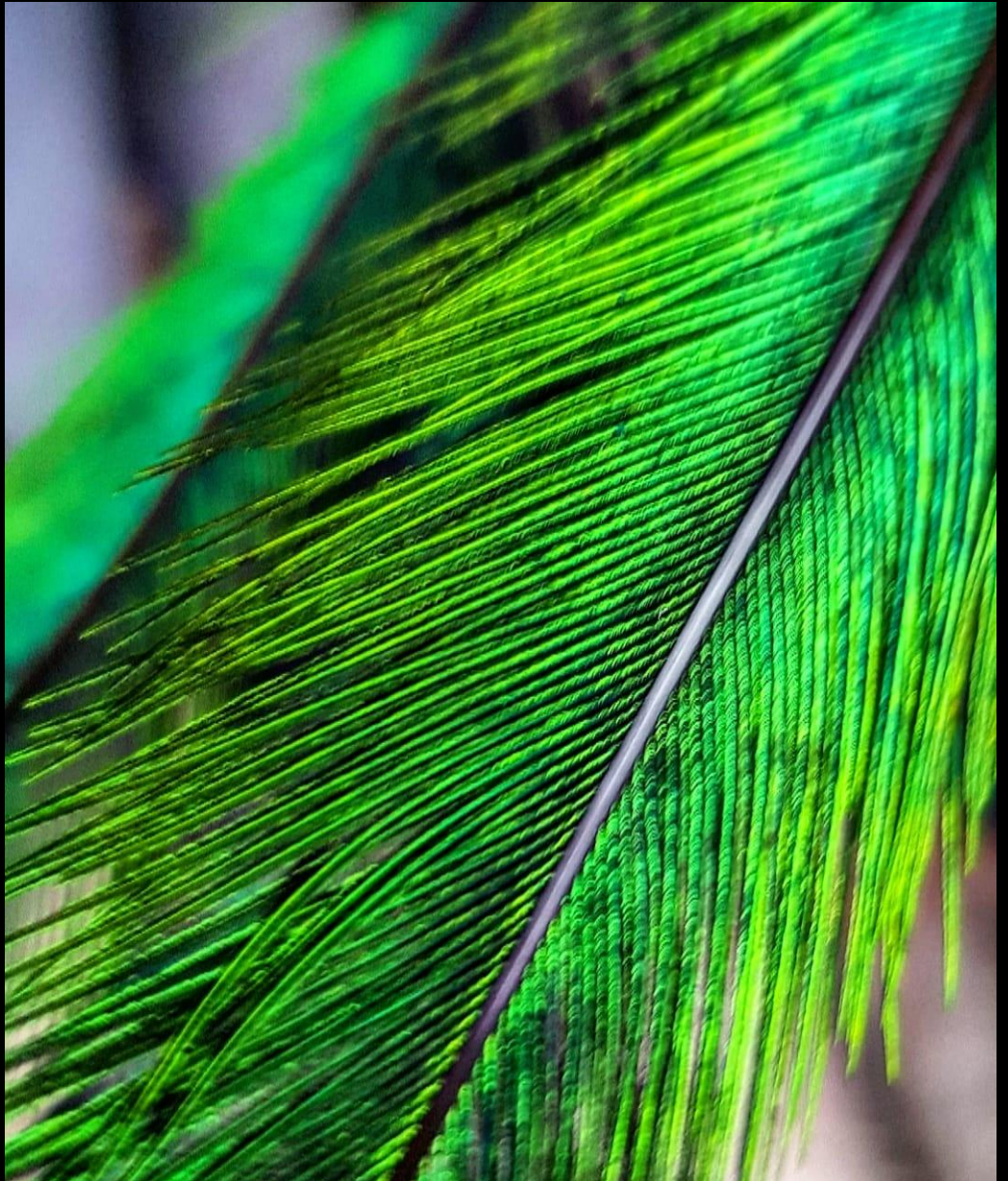
Costa
Rica
wildlife
Foundation

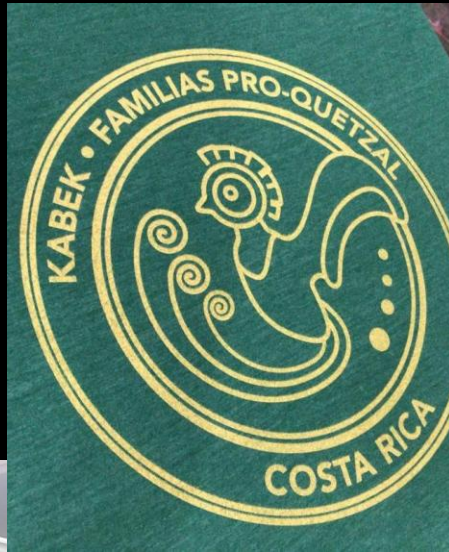


Costa
Rica
wildlife
Foundation









COEXISTENCE

Ecological
INTER-ACTIONS

+

Human
RE-ACTIONS



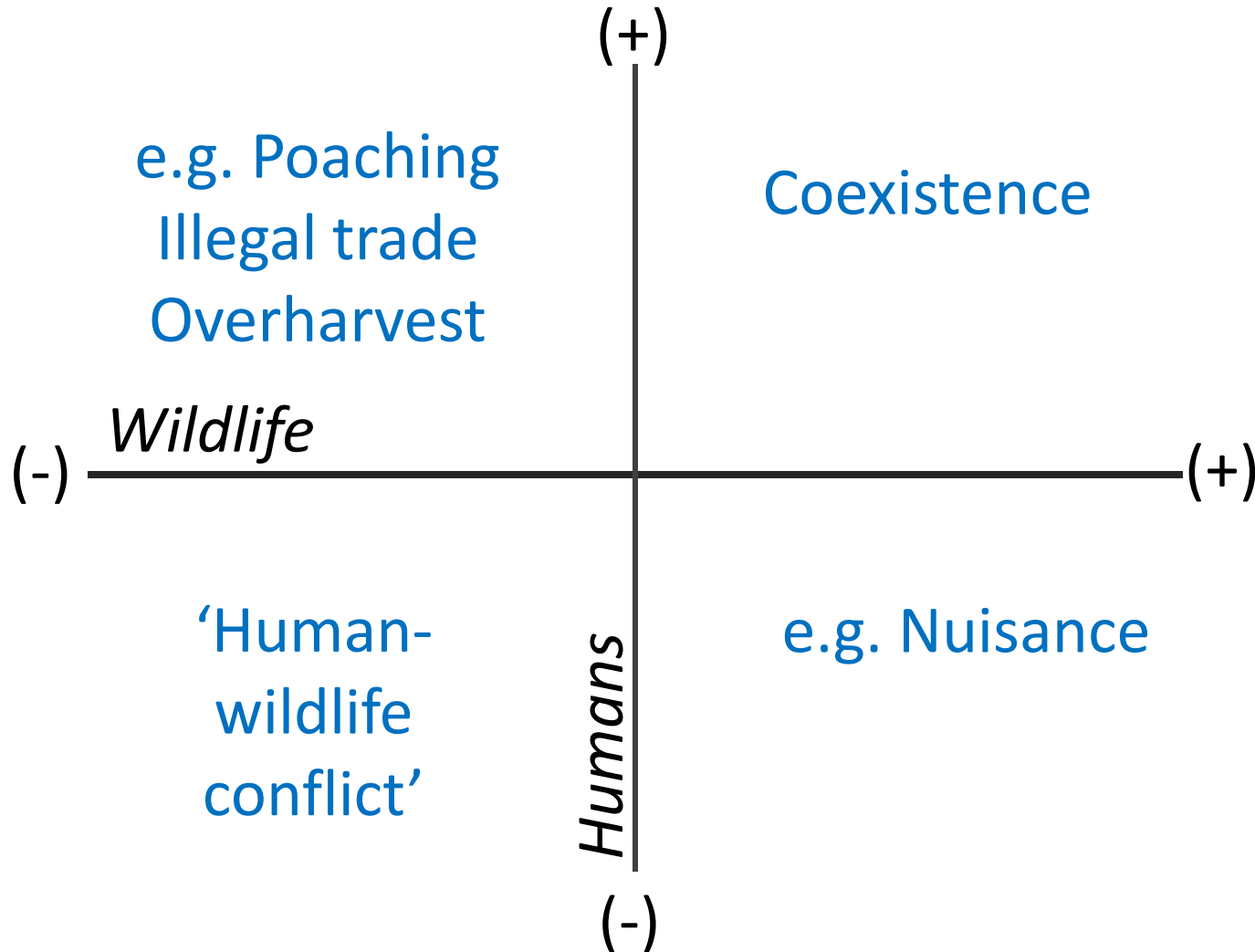
Tangible **benefit**



Intangible **value**

Avaliação da Situação

Assessing human-wildlife relationships



Human-wildlife relationship



(+)



(-) *Wildlife*

(+)



Humans

(-)





Análise de Stakeholders

Regras para a elaboração de perguntas



Regras para a elaboração de perguntas

1. Evite termos ambíguos na pergunta

Ex. *Você acha que uma onça pode atacar um ser humano sem ser provocada por ele?*

☐ Sempre que ele quiser ☐ Sim ☐ Não sabe ☐ Não ☐ Nunca

2. Evite perguntas longas

Ex. *Você sabe que é crime matar, perseguir, caçar, apanhar, utilizar espécies da fauna silvestre nativa ou em rota migratória sem a devida permissão, licença ou autorização da autoridade competente, ou em desacordo com a obtida?*

Regras para a elaboração de perguntas

3. Evite perguntas duplas

Ex. *Você já ouviu falar em alguma lenda ou história sobre as onças?*

4. Evite perguntas muito gerais

Ex. *O que você acha das onças?*

Regras para a elaboração de perguntas

5. Evite perguntas sugestivas

Ex. *Você concorda que é uma crueldade matar onças com veneno?*

6. Evite perguntas com negativos

Ex. *Você concorda que onças não atacam gente?*

Regras para a elaboração de perguntas

7. Evite jargões e termos técnicos

Ex. *Que outro predador de topo de cadeia existe na região?*

8. Ofereça opções equilibradas de respostas

Ex.

A. ☐ excelente ☐ muito bom ☐ bom ☐ aceitável ☐ ruim

B. ☐ muito bom ☐ bom ☐ nem bom nem ruim ☐ ruim ☐ muito ruim

Regras para a elaboração de perguntas

9. Distingua entre “nenhum” e “sem opinião/não sabe”

Ex. *O sr. apoia ou se opõe a liberação do abate de javalis?*

☐ se opõe fortemente ☐ se opõe moderadamente ☐ nem apoia nem se opõe
☐ apoia moderadamente ☐ apoia fortemente ☐ sem opinião

10. Inverta ordem das repostas para evitar viéses

Ex. *Onças são:*

Úteis na natureza _____ Inúteis na natureza

Perigosas para o homem _____ Inofensivas para o homem

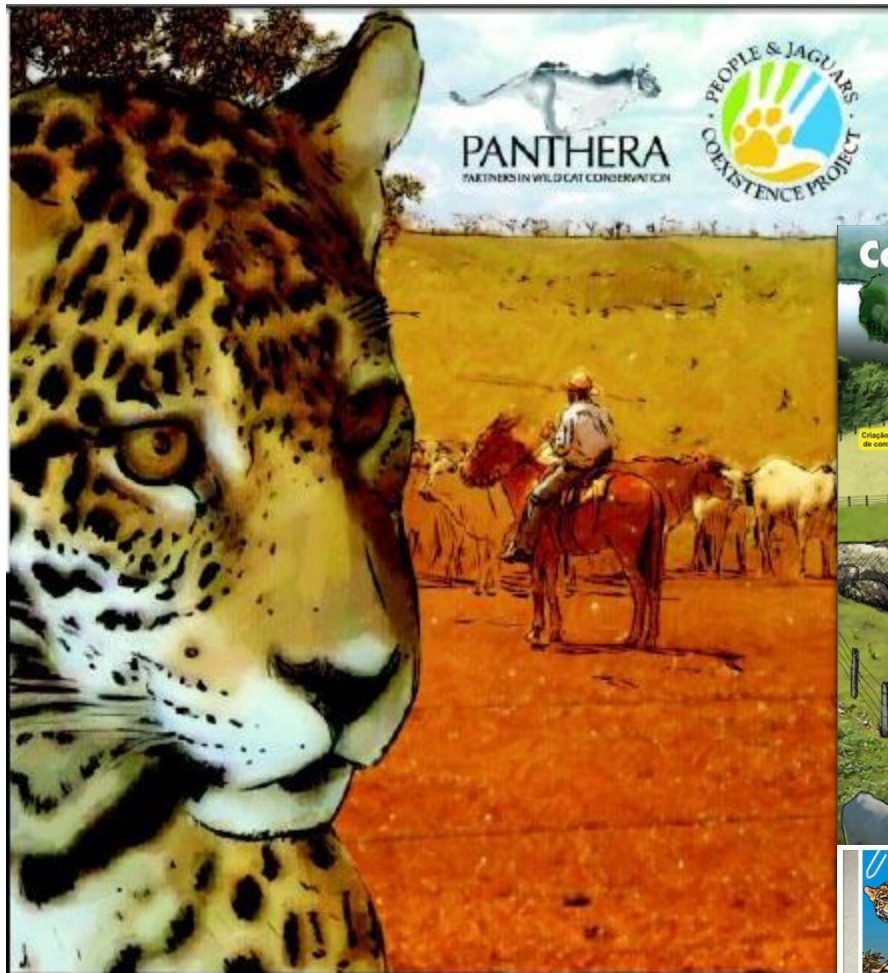
HOW TO CHANGE BEHAVIOUR

IF PEOPLE...

THEN

Do not know enough to understand the problem

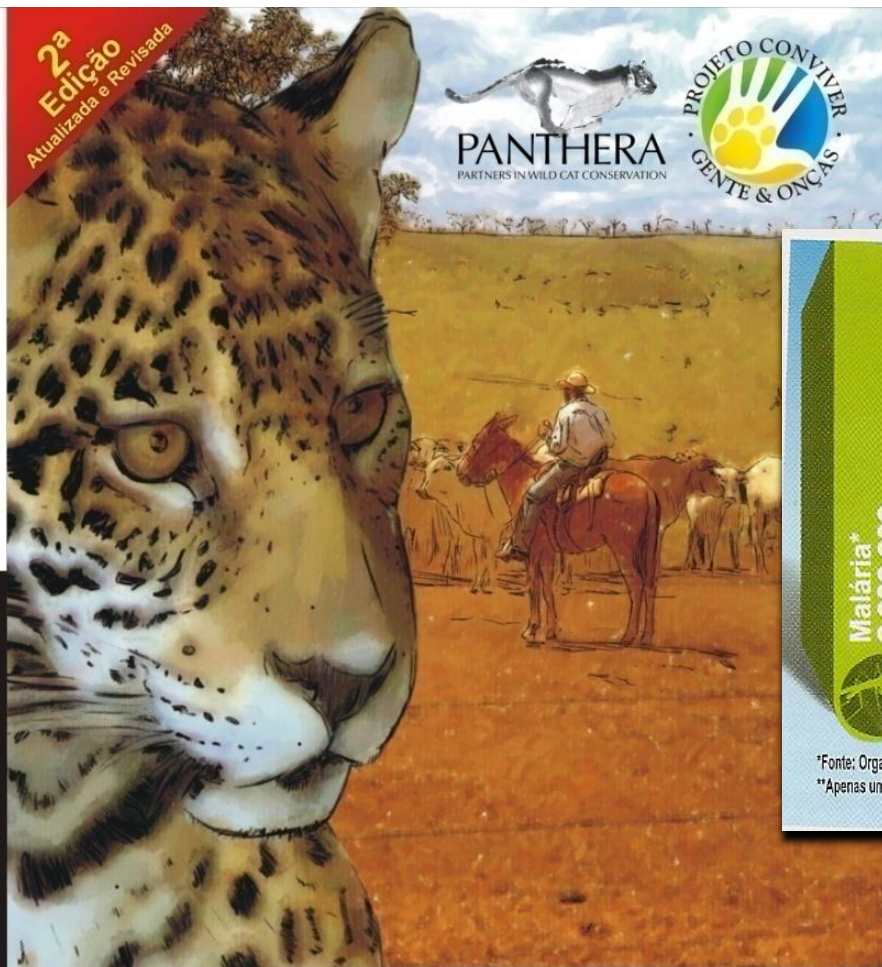
Provide information



People and Jaguars A Guide for Coexistence

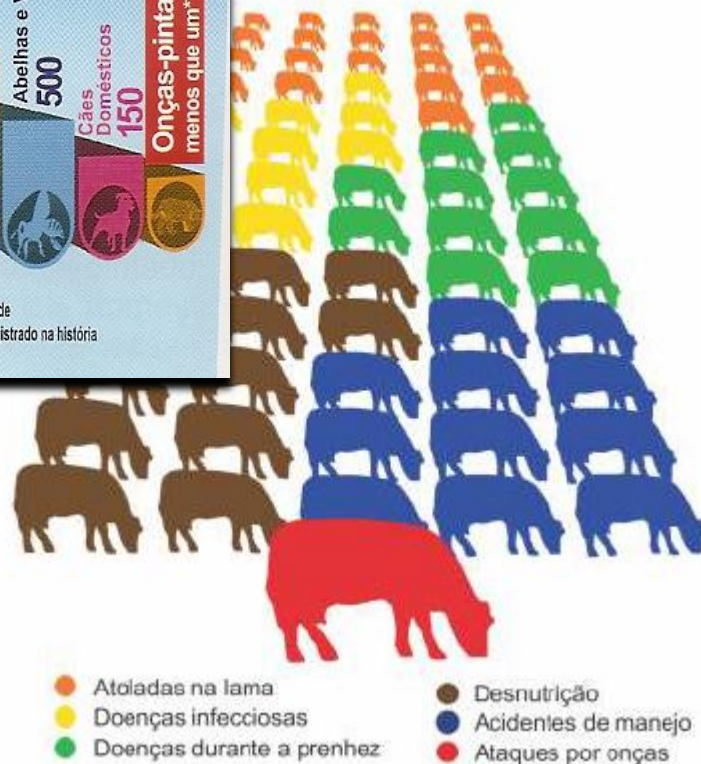
Silvio Marchini / Ricardo Luciano / Rafael Hoogesteijn





Guia de Convivência Gente e Onças

Silvio Marchini / Ricardo Luciano



HOW TO CHANGE BEHAVIOUR

IF PEOPLE...

Do not know enough to understand the problem

**Know about the problem, BUT
do not care** about it

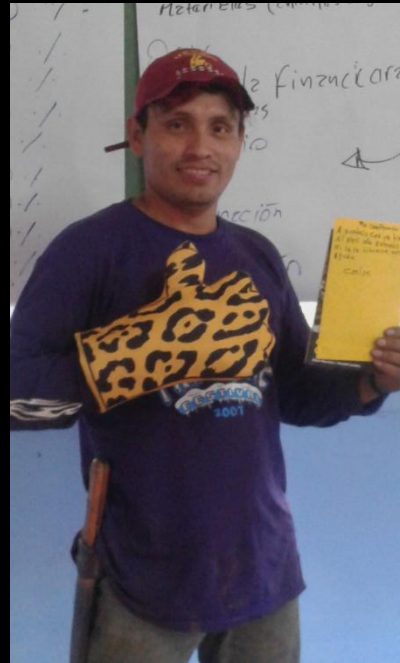
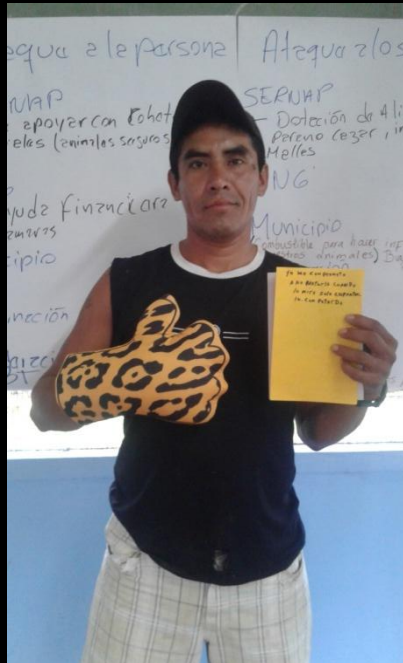
THEN

Provide information

**Change incentive, feelings,
social norms**
(eg persuasive communication,
social marketing)



Participatory design
of “best practices”
protocol.



LUZ AMÉRICA

DICE **SI** A LA **CONVIVENCIA** CON EL **TIGRE**



aceaa
ASOCIACIÓN BOLIVIANA PARA LA
INVESTIGACIÓN Y CONSERVACIÓN DE
ECOSISTEMAS ANDINO-AMAZONICOS

2016



HOW TO CHANGE BEHAVIOUR

IF PEOPLE...

THEN

Do not know enough to understand the problem

Provide information

Know about the problem, BUT do not care about it

Change feelings and social norms
(e.g. Persuasive communication, Social Marketing)

Care, BUT **have no alternatives**

Find alternatives

HOW TO CHANGE BEHAVIOUR

IF PEOPLE...

THEN

Do not know enough to understand the problem

Provide information

Know about the problem, BUT do not care about it

Change feelings and social norms

(e.g. Persuasive communication, Social Marketing)

Care, BUT have no alternatives

Find alternatives

Have alternatives, BUT
lack necessary skills to adopt new practice

Offer training

HOW TO CHANGE BEHAVIOUR

IF PEOPLE...

THEN

Do not know enough to understand the problem

Provide information

Know about the problem, BUT do not care about it

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(e.g. Persuasive communication, Social Marketing)

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Have alternatives, BUT lack necessary skills to adopt new practice

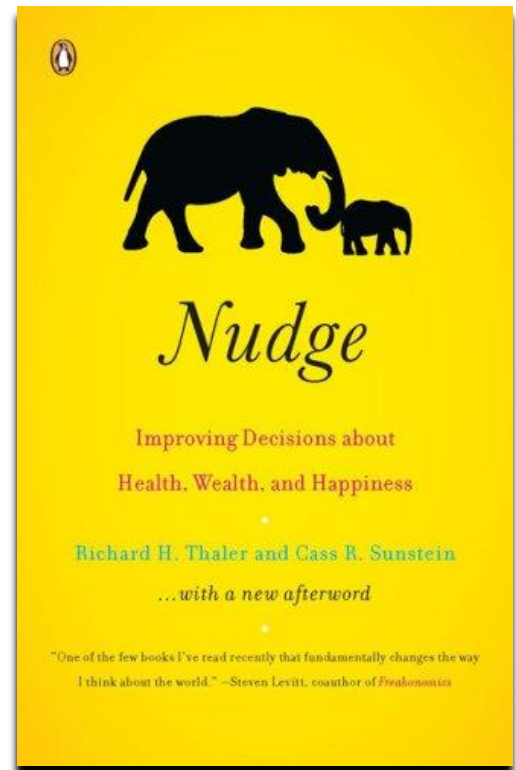
Offer training

Have the skills, BUT face **external barriers** (e.g. lack of financial resources)

Remove barriers (e.g. Collaborations, sponsorship)

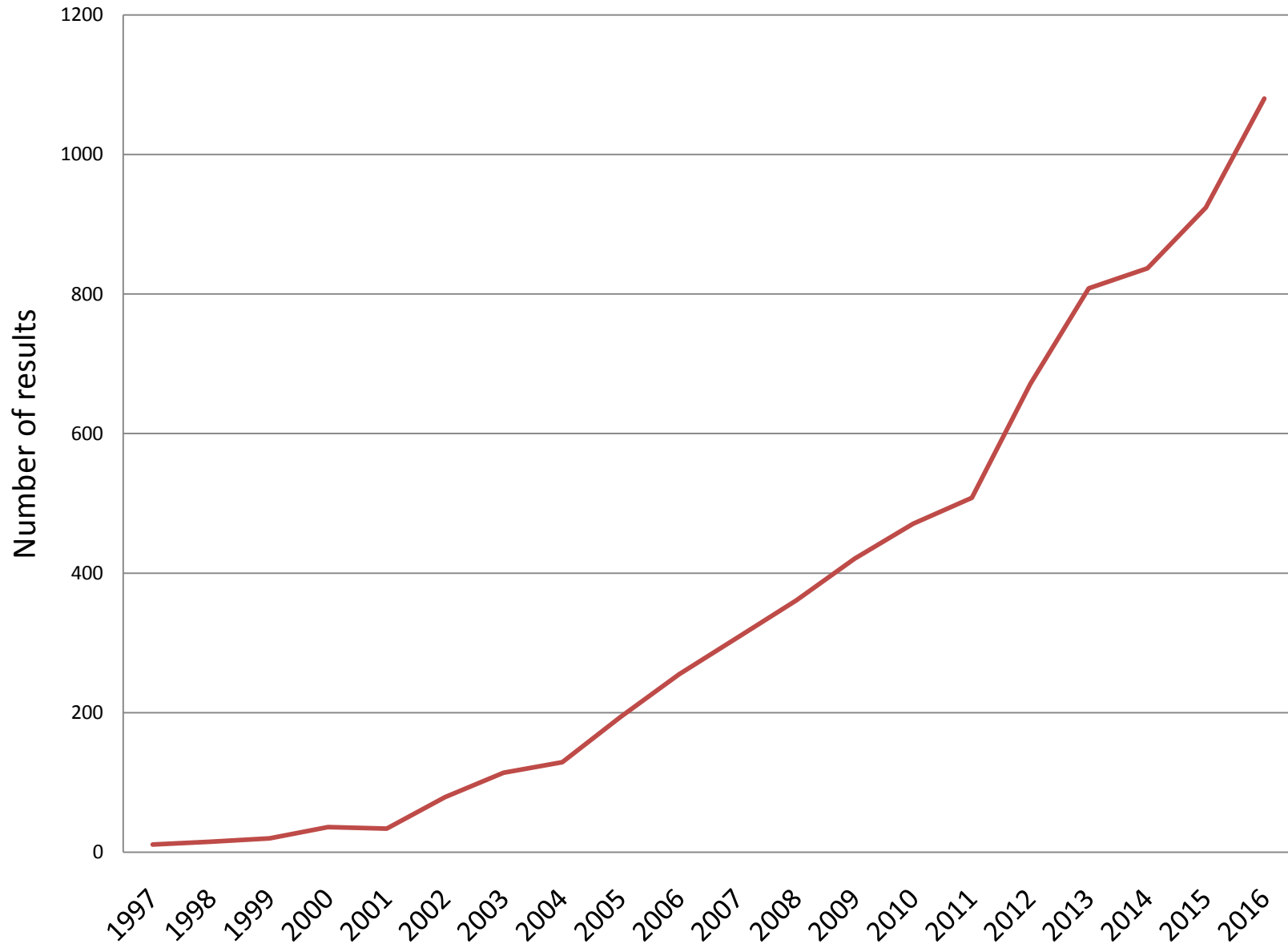
NUDGE





HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT

HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT (Google Scholar)





Lions of Tsavo
by John Banovich









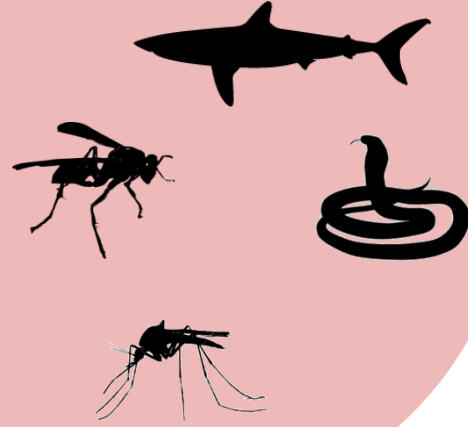
© Jeremy Goss



Cause material loss



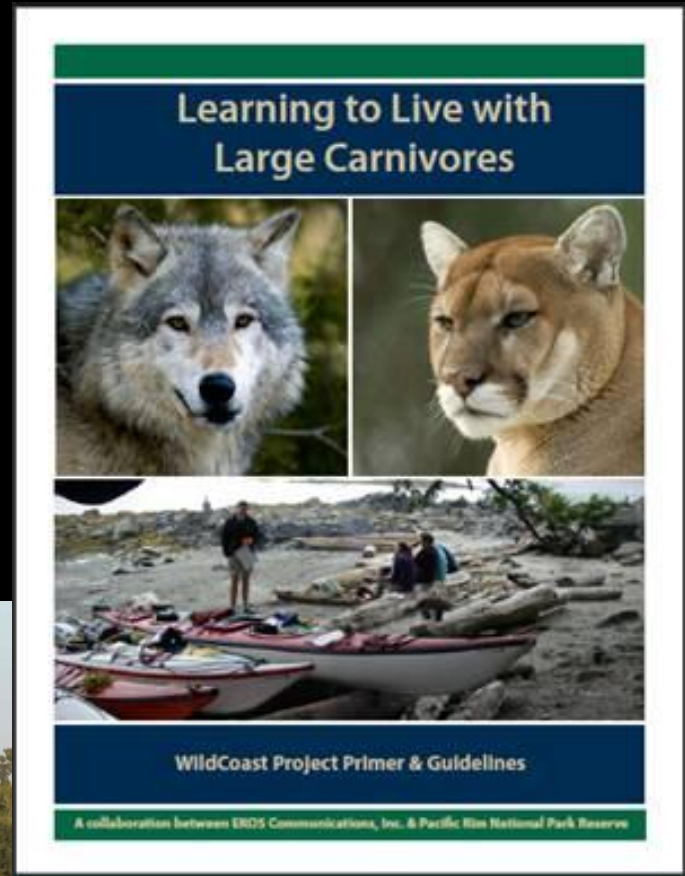
Cause loss of human lives



From 100 articles since 2010:

54% large carnivores

42% large herbivores

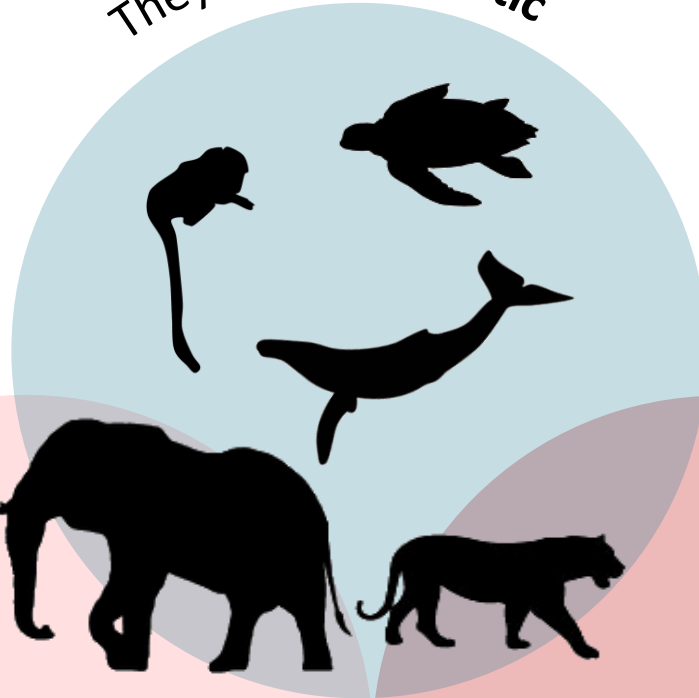


Redpath et al. 2015. Tilting at wildlife: reconsidering human-wildlife conflict. *Oryx* 49(2), 222-225.

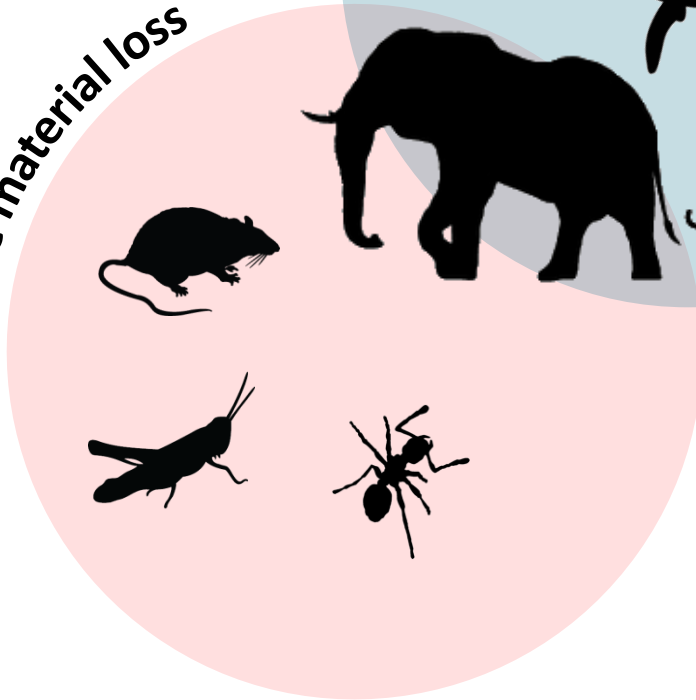
Reducing Human-Wildlife
Conflict in the Eastern
Himalayas



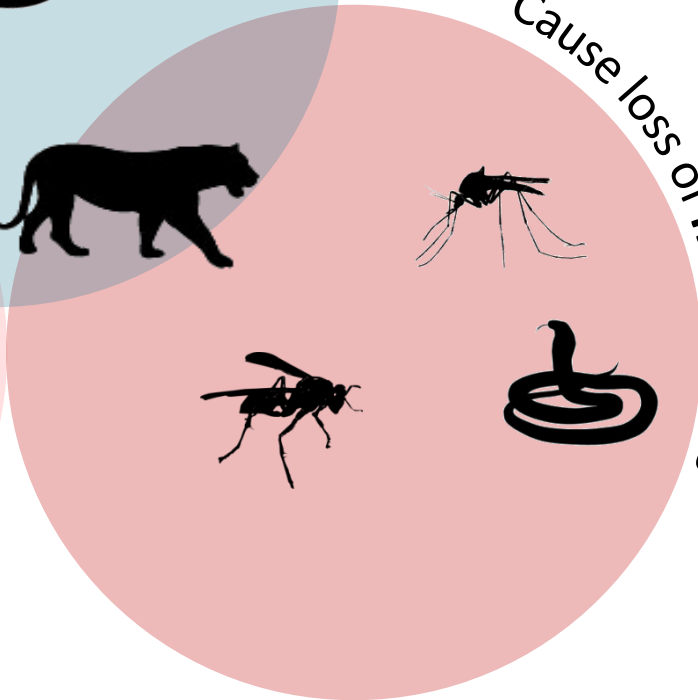
They are charismatic

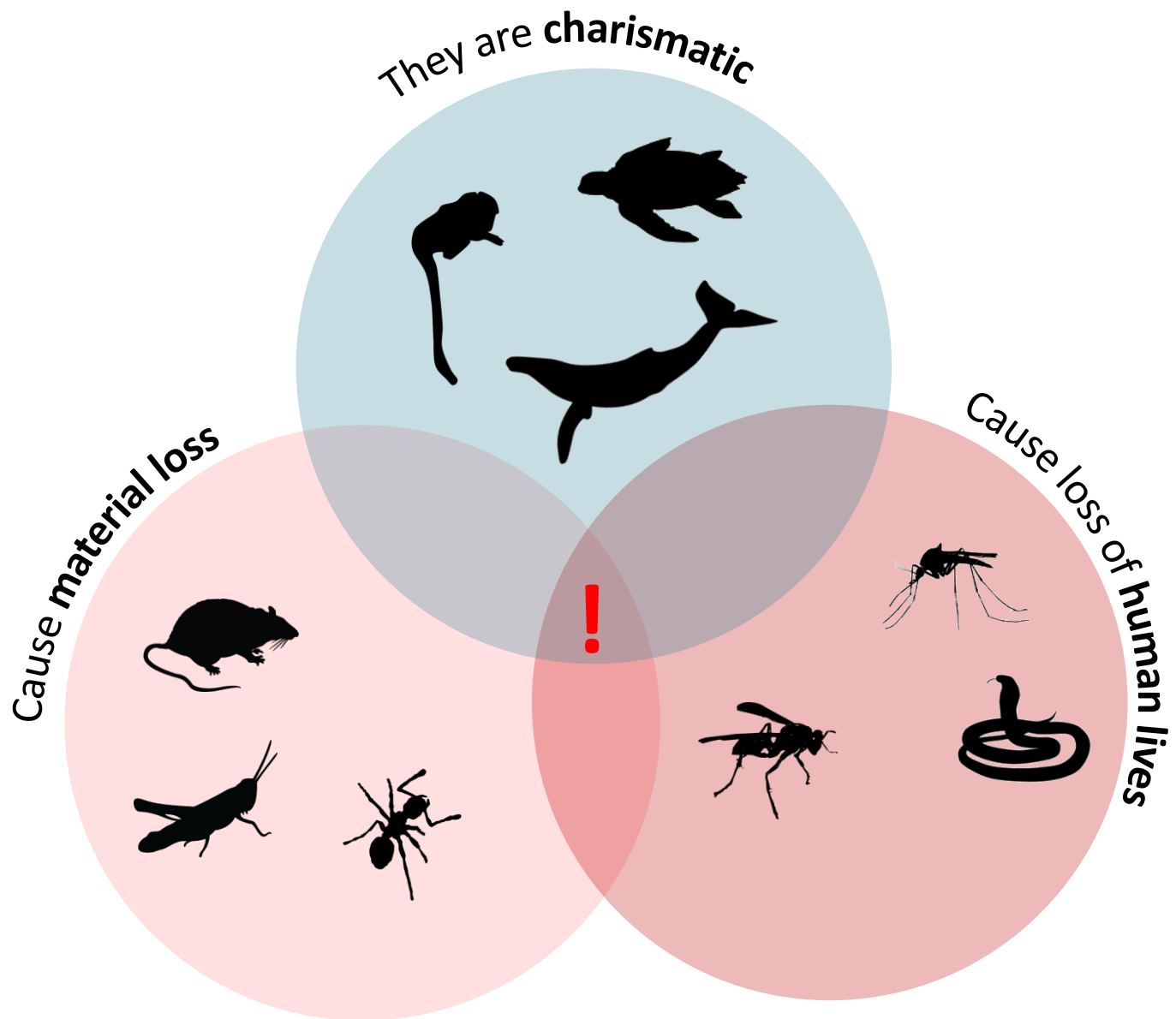


Cause material loss



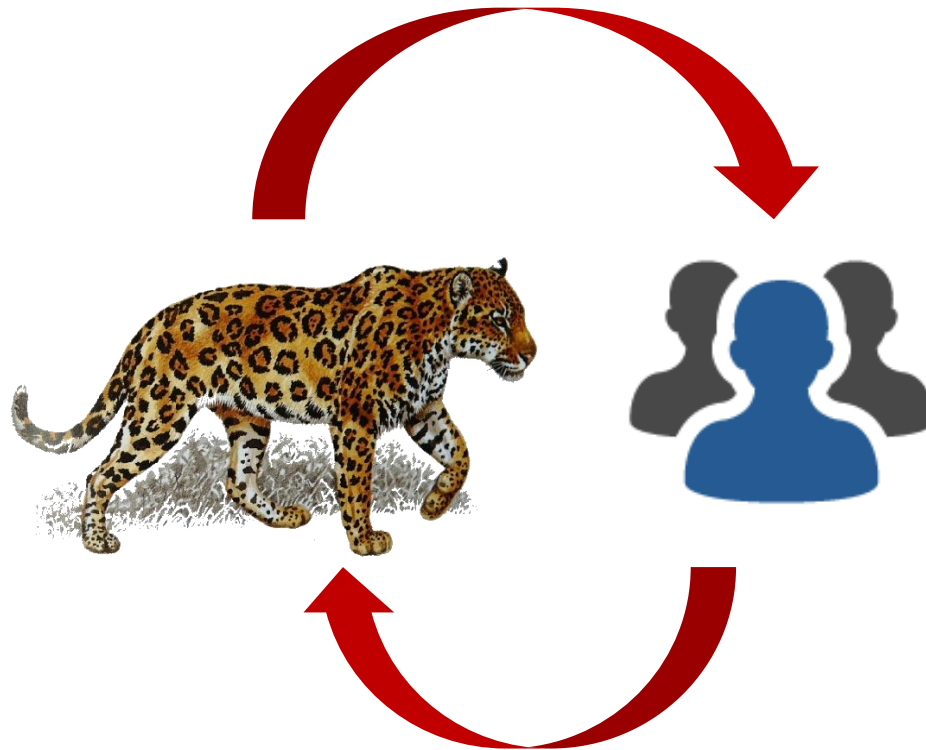
Cause loss of human lives





Human-Wildlife Conflict

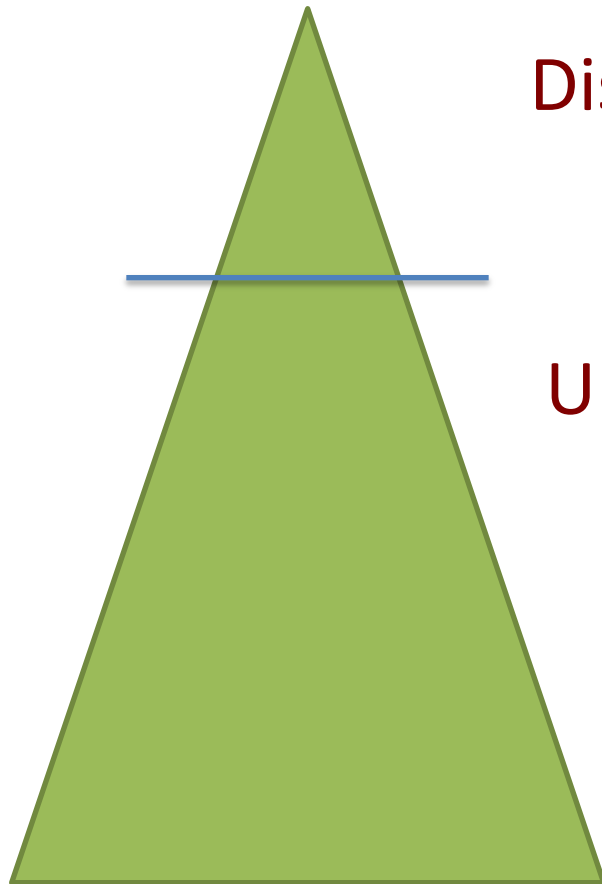
I. PREDATION/HERBIVORY/
COMPETITION/DISEASE



III. CONFLICTS OF
INTEREST BETWEEN
STAKEHOLDERS

II. KILLING/RETALIATION

Levels of Conflict



Dispute

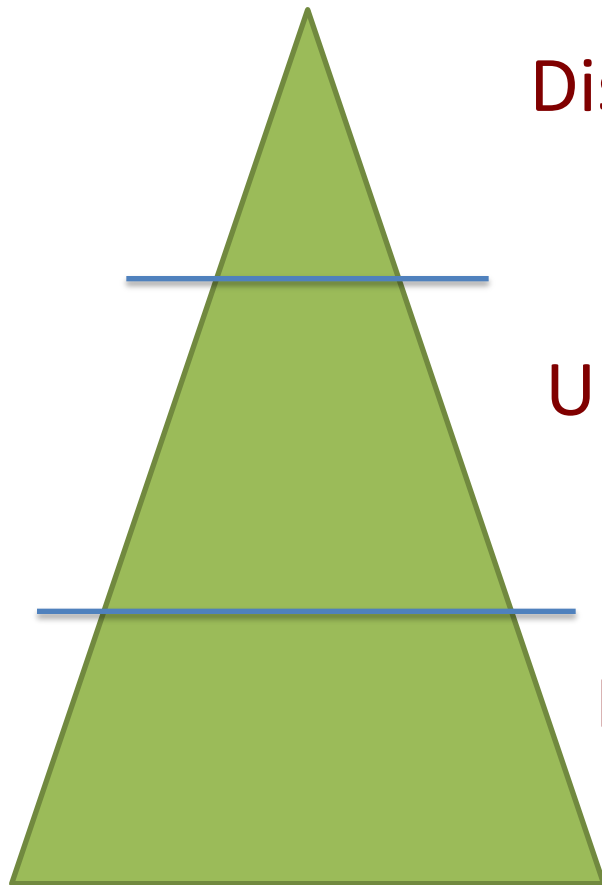
Losses: crops damaged, livestock killed, income lost

Underlying conflict

Losses

+ a recurring issue not satisfactorily resolved

Levels of Conflict



Dispute

Losses: crops damaged, livestock killed, income lost

Underlying conflict

Losses

+ a recurring issue not satisfactorily resolved

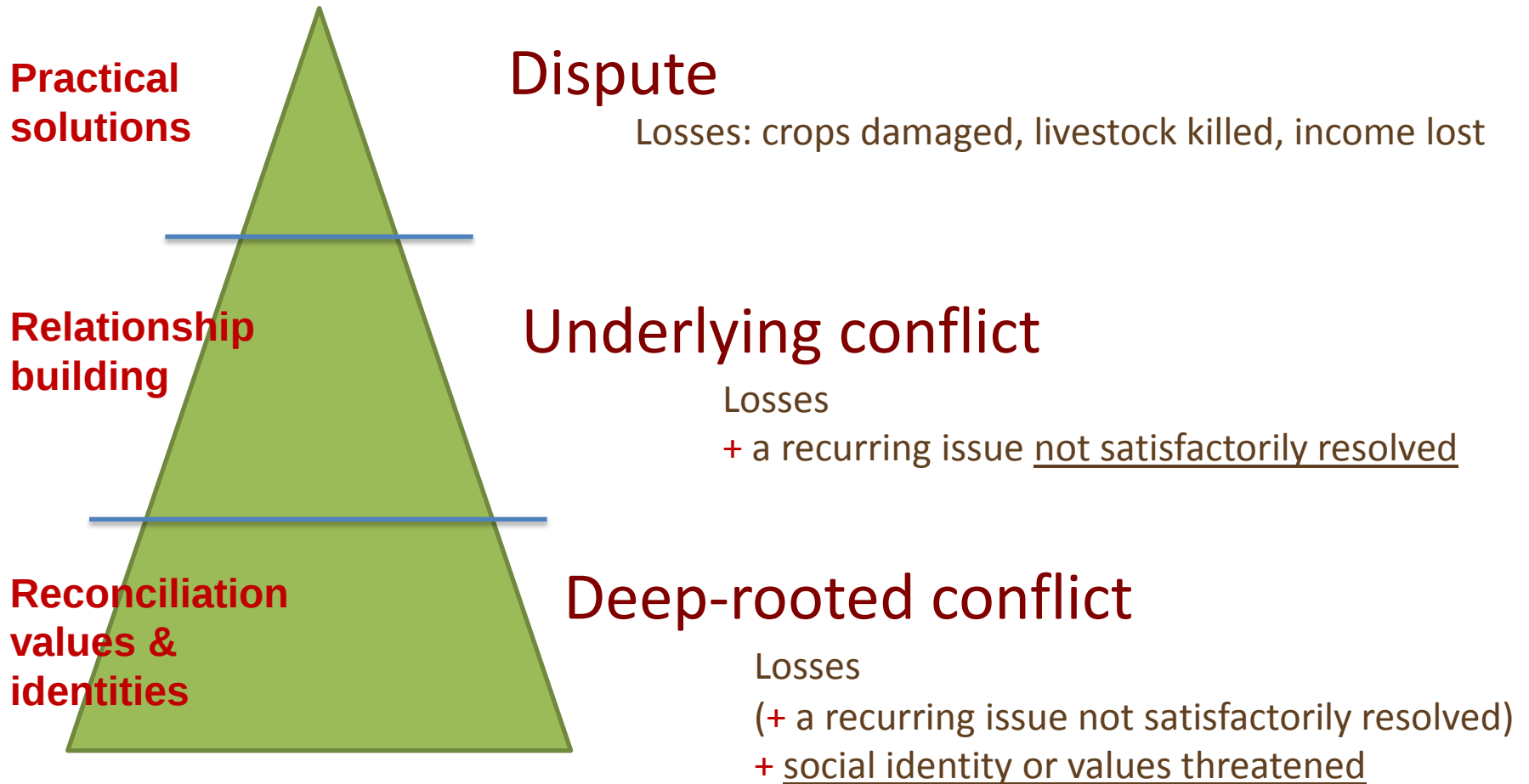
Deep-rooted conflict

Losses

(+ a recurring issue not satisfactorily resolved)

+ social identity or values threatened

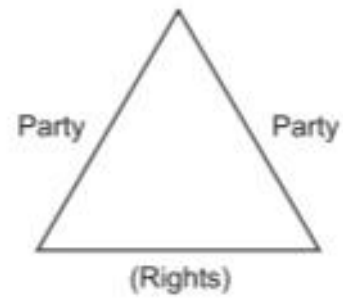
Addressing Levels of Conflict



**RIGHTS-BASED
SYSTEM OF JUSTICE**

Dispute

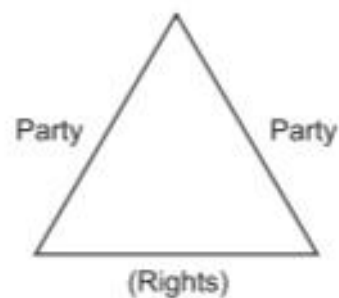
Settle



**RIGHTS-BASED
SYSTEM OF JUSTICE**

Dispute

Settle

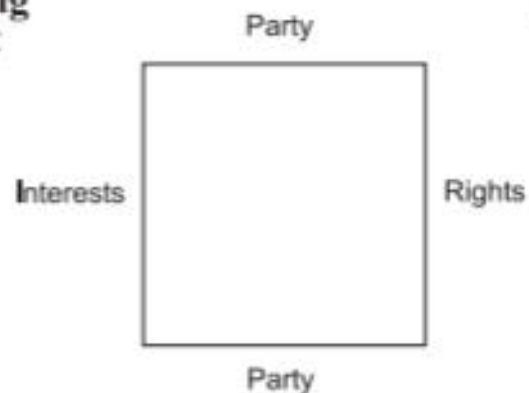


Alternative Dispute
Resolution (ADR)

**Underlying
Conflict**

Resolve

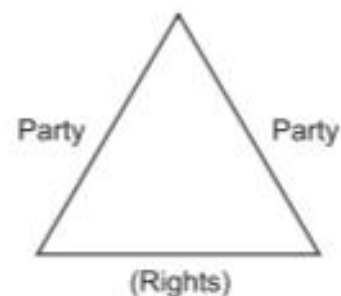
**INTEREST-BASED
CONFLICT RESOLUTION**



**RIGHTS-BASED
SYSTEM OF JUSTICE**

Dispute

Settle

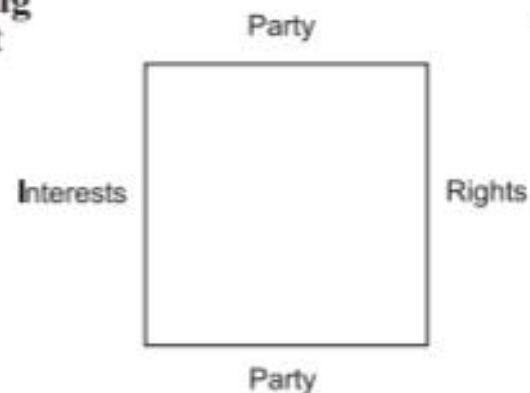


Alternative Dispute
Resolution (ADR)

**Underlying
Conflict**

Resolve

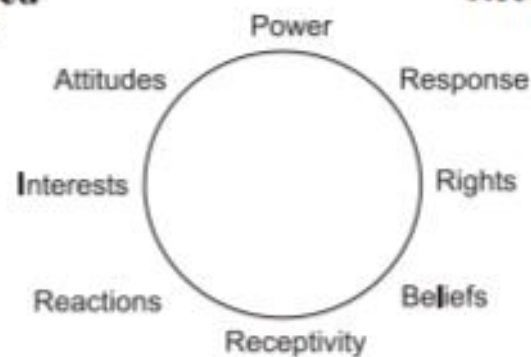
**INTEREST-BASED
CONFLICT RESOLUTION**



**Deep-Rooted
Conflict**

Reconciliation

**IDENTITY-BASED
RESOLUTION PROCESSES**



Análise de Conflito



IUCN SSC
**Human-Wildlife
Conflict**
TASK FORCE

[Home](#) [About ▼](#) [Members](#) [Resources ▼](#) [News & Events](#)

Human-Wildlife Conflict Resource Library

Latest

Goljani Amirkhiz, R., J. K. Frey, J. W. Cain, S. W. Breck, and D. L. Bergman. 2018. Predicting spatial factors associated with cattle depredations by the Mexican wolf (*Canis lupus baileyi*) with recommendations for depredation risk modeling. *Biological Conservation* **224**:327-335.  [External resource](#)

Støen, O.-G., A. Ordiz, V. Sahlén, J. M. Arnemo, S. Sæbø, G. Mattsing, M. Kristofferson, S. Brunberg, J. Kindberg, and J. E. Swenson. 2018. Brown bear (*Ursus arctos*) attacks resulting in human casualties in Scandinavia 1977–2016; management implications and recommendations. *Plos One* **13**:e0196876.  [Download](#)

Montgomery, R. A., C. F. Hoffmann, E. D. Tans, and B. Kissui. 2018. Discordant scales and the

Key Topics

[Conflict analysis & theory](#)

[Social research methods](#)

[Political ecology of conflicts](#)

[Human dimensions theory](#)

[Behaviour change & social marketing](#)

[Compensation & other financial instruments](#)

[Monitoring & evaluation](#)

[Electric fences](#)

[Other topics](#)

[Anti-poaching](#)

Key Species

[African elephant](#)

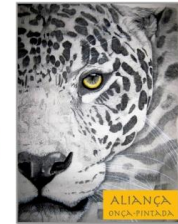
[Asian elephant](#)

[Bears](#)

[Crocodilians](#)

[Jaguar](#)

[Lion](#)



THANKS!

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