



DIGITALE KÜRFORMATE

IMPULSE FÜR NATURSCHUTZ
UND LANDSCHAFTSPLANUNG IN
NIEDERSACHSEN



CSS
Conservation Social Science
Naturschutzsozialwissenschaften

The Human Dimension

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Dr. Claudia Grünewald for Nature & People/People & Nature

**Menschen verstehen – Naturschutz
wirksamer gestalten**

*Eine Einführung in die Conservation Social
Science*

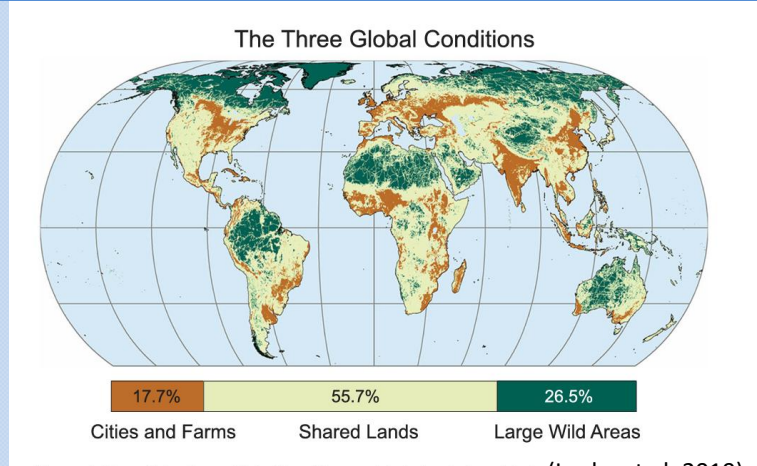


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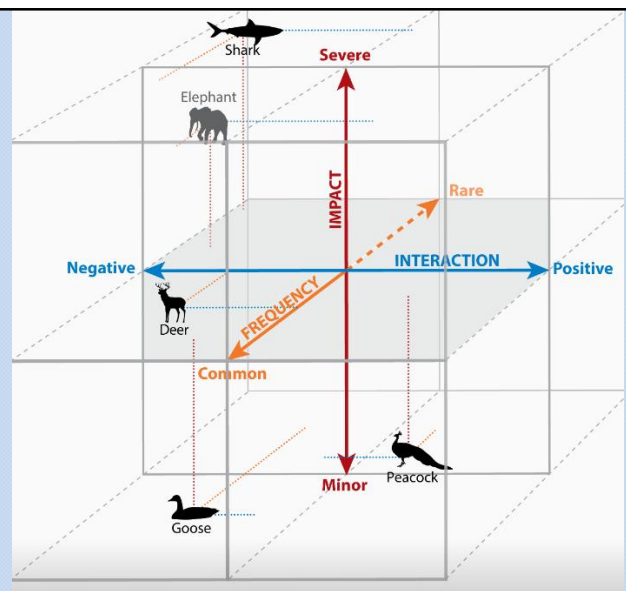
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„Biodiversity conservation occurs in Peopled Landscapes“ (N. Bennett)



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Nyhus PJ. 2016. *Ann. Rev. Environ. Resour.* 41:143–71

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“Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) is more than simply competition for space, food, and life— it pits different values for nature against one another, demanding attention from economic, legal, social, and environmental policy makers (...).”

(in Kansky et al. 2014)



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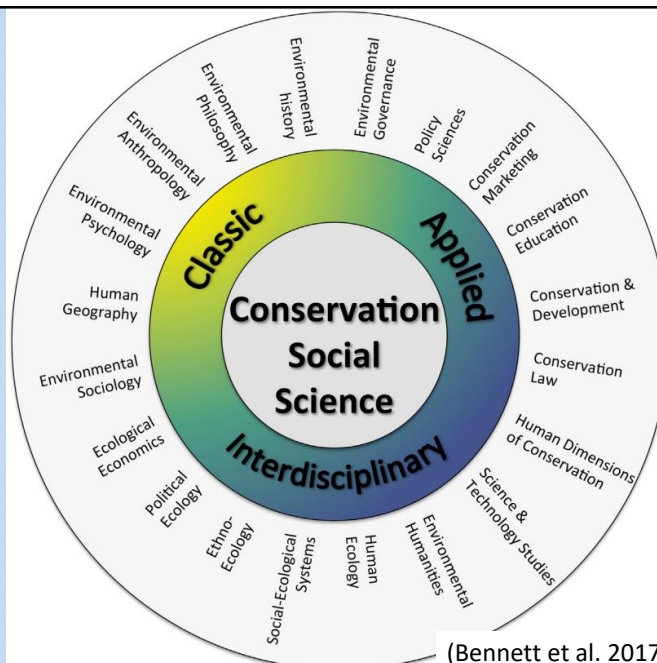
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Human Dimensions of Wildlife



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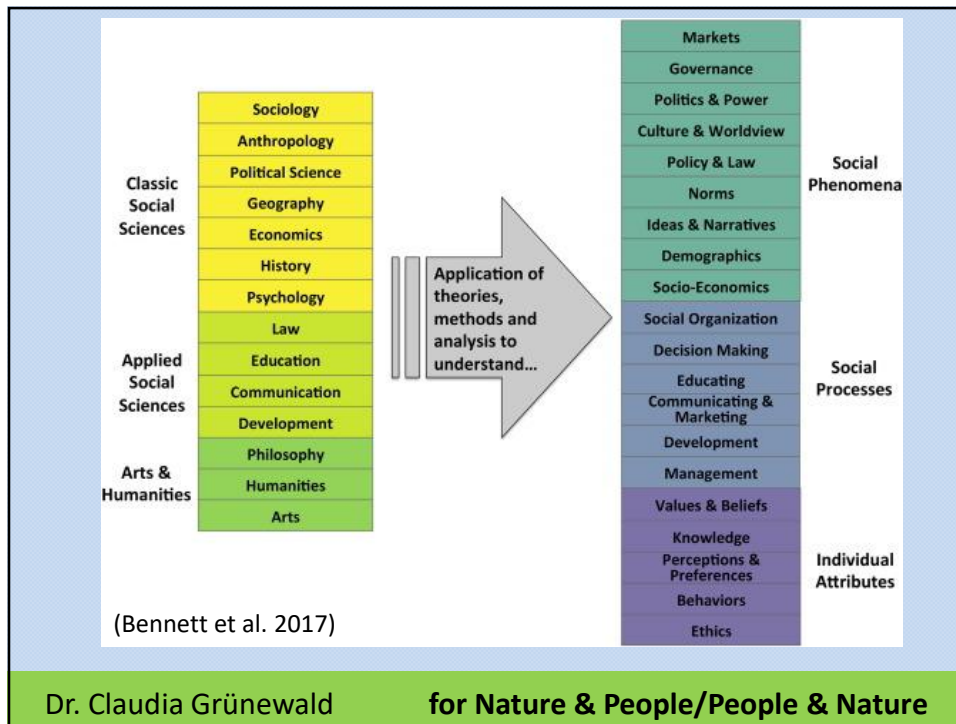
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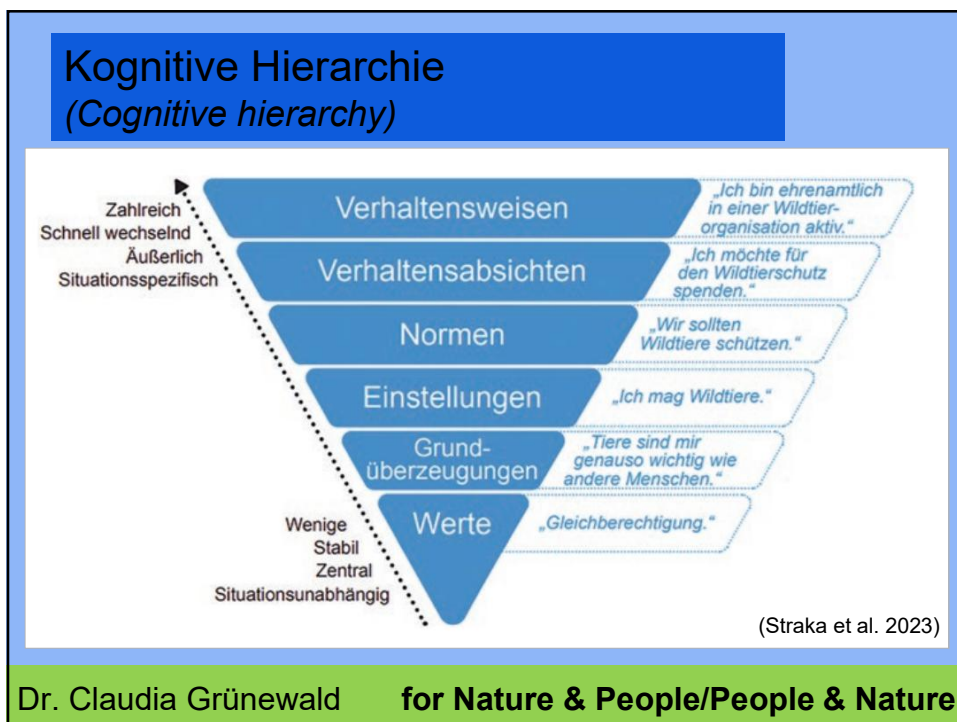


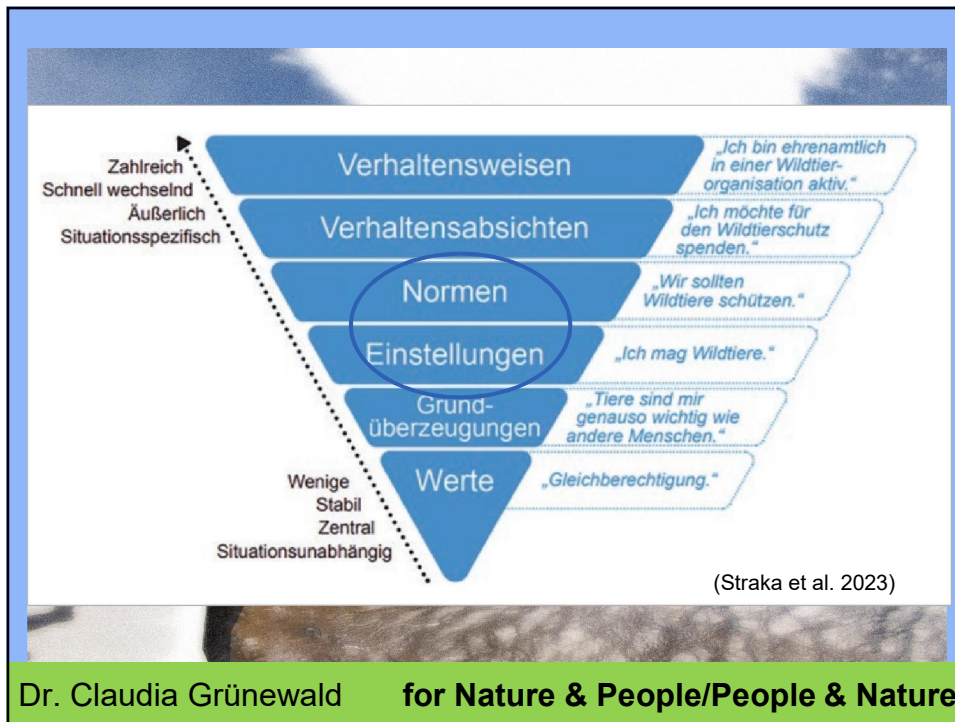
(Bennett et al. 2017)

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Biological Conservation
Volume 220, April 2018, Pages 132-139

Public attitudes toward the presence and management of bats roosting in buildings in Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Southeastern United States

Kirstin E. Fagan, Emma V. Willcox, Adam S. Willcox

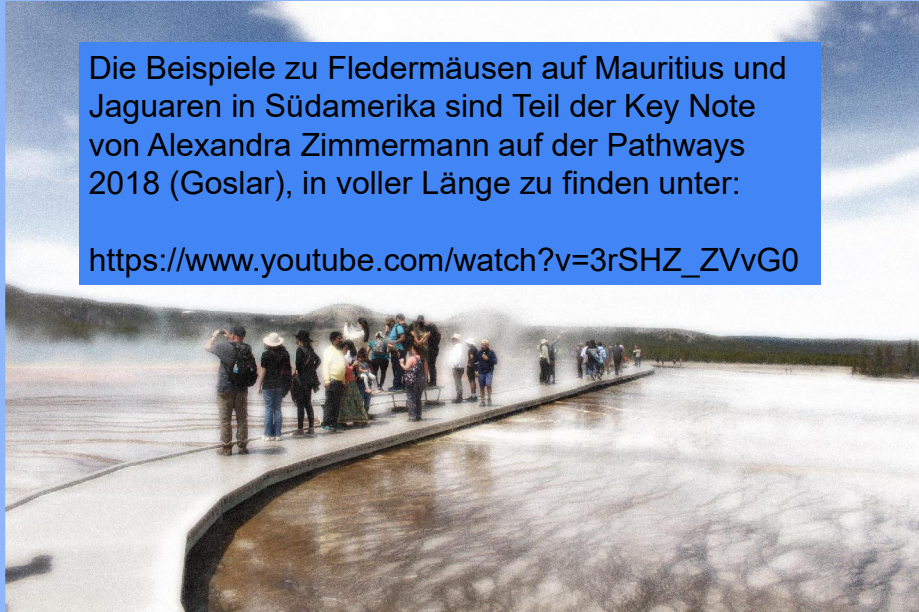
(schleswig-holstein.nabu.de)

FLEDERMAUS
freundliches HAUS
NABU Schleswig-Holstein - Stiftung Naturschutz Schleswig-Holstein

Plakette Fledermausfreundliches Haus - NABU Archiv

Die Beispiele zu Fledermäusen auf Mauritius und Jaguaren in Südamerika sind Teil der Key Note von Alexandra Zimmermann auf der Pathways 2018 (Goslar), in voller Länge zu finden unter:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3rSHZ_ZVvG0




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Biber




(Straka et al. 2023)

Der Biber ist ein Beispiel für erfolgreiche Naturschutzbemühungen, bei denen es aber auch zu Konflikten kommt. Gezielte Umsiedlungen und andere Schutzmaßnahmen haben insbesondere in Süd- und Ostdeutschland zu stabilen Biberpopulationen geführt (Halley et al. 2021). Biberbauten und -dämme haben jedoch -Auswirkungen auf Wälder, Weiden und Straßen. Außerdem ernähren sich Biber von Feldfrüchten und fällen Bäume, was zu finanziellen Verlusten führt und zum Ärger vieler Landwirte wird. Mehrere Autoren schlagen vor, dass das grundlegende Problem für den Konflikt zwischen Mensch und Biber aber darin besteht, dass viele Europäer vergessen haben, wie „natürliche“ Gewässerlandschaften aussehen, und sich das direkt auf ihre Einstellung gegenüber Bibern auswirkt (Czech und Lisle 2003).




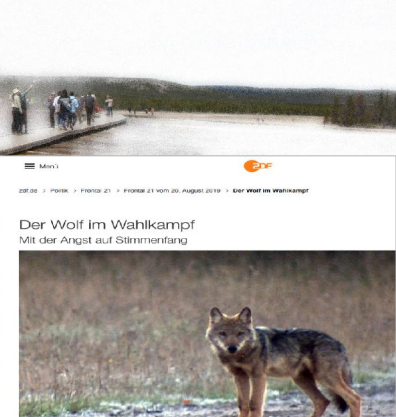
Wolf

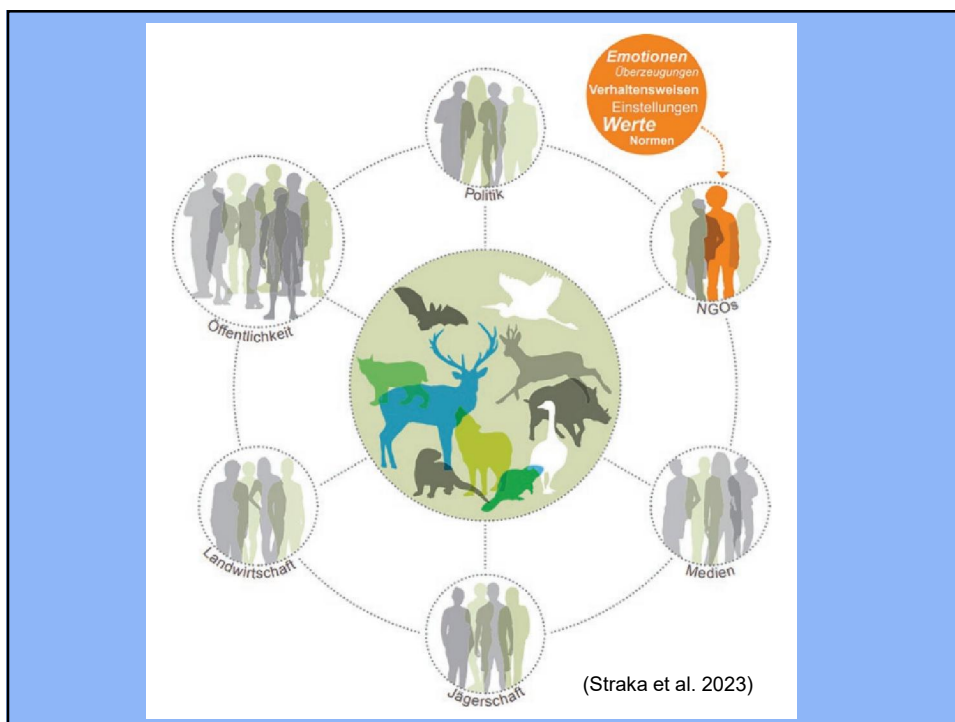


(Straka et al. 2023)

Naturschutzfragen zu großen Beutegreifern, insbesondere Wölfen, sind sehr umstritten und umfassen nicht nur ökologische und ökonomische, sondern psychologische, soziokulturelle und politische Dimensionen (z.B. Chapron et al. 2014; Linnell et al. 2017; Skogen et al. 2017). Eine europaweite Metastudie (Dressel et al. 2015) zeigt, dass Einstellungen gegenüber Wölfen im Vergleich zu Bären negativer sind, sich mit der Zeit nicht unbedingt (zum Positiven) verändern und primär in der Jäger- und Landwirtschaft, aber weniger der Öffentlichkeit auftreten. Die Autoren empfehlen parallel zum Wolfsmonitoring eine kontinuierliche Beobachtung der Einstellungen verschiedener Interessengruppen. Hierbei sollten









Biological Conservation
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/biocon

ELSEVIER

Perspective
Conservation's blind spot: The case for conflict transformation in wildlife conservation
Francine Madden ^{a,*}, Brian McQuinn ^{a,b}

CrossMark

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„The conservation social sciences are not an optional complement but rather a vital component, along with natural sciences, for effective conservation decision-making during planning, implementation and management.“ (Bennett et al. 2017)

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Konflikte im Naturschutz

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Konflikte

> *unterschiedliche Arten und Ebenen*

conflict –
of interest,
over beliefs and values,
over process,
over information;
structural, interpersonal
conflicts
(Redpath et al. 2015)

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Ziel -konflikte

“Konflikt, der entsteht, wenn zwei Ziele gesetzt werden, deren gleichzeitige, volle Erfüllung sich ausschließt.“

(dwds.de, Aug 2022)

“Conflicts of interest – two groups want different things from the same habitat or species.”

(Redpath et al. 2015)

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Ziel -konflikte		Forst- vs. Jagdinteressen, Naturwald vs. Nutzwald
		
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Ziel -konflikte		Beweidungsformen /-ziele
		
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**Ziel
-konflikte**

Natur- vs.
Tierschutz



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**Ziel
-konflikte**

Tourismus/
Naturerfahrung vs.
Naturschutz



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Stellvertreter- konflikte

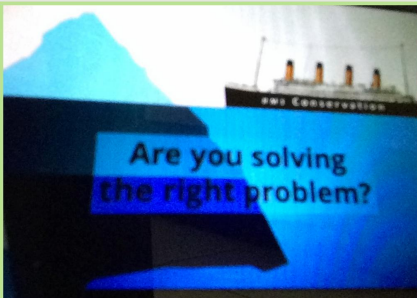
“military – a conflict between third parties, through whom enemies attack each other”
(collinsdictionary.com, Aug 2022)




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Konflikte

> unterschiedliche Arten und Ebenen



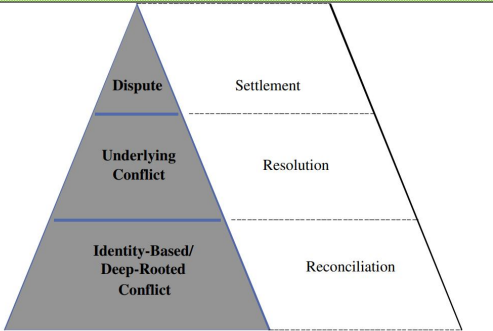
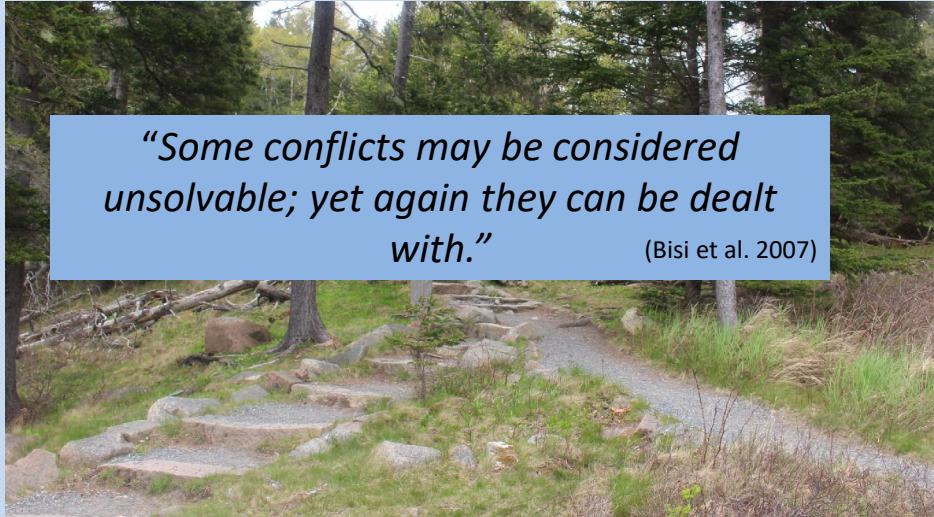


Fig. 1. The three levels of conflict that may exist in the conflict context (and the corresponding process used to address conflict at that level). Source: Adapted from Canadian Institute for Conflict Resolution (2000, 73).

(Madden & McQuinn 2014)

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Towards solutions



Dr. Claudia Grünewald

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About me

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Creating solutions
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My brand-new website
www.forNatureandPeople.de is launching soon!

Urban Ecology, Biology Department, FU Berlin
Visiting Scientist

Dr. Claudia Grünewald

for Nature & People/People & Nature

Creating solutions for Nature & People/People & Nature

Learning & connecting about,
understanding & implementing HD/CSS



Teaching	Consulting & Advising	Dialogue platforms
Outreach	(Process) Support	Applied & Integrated Research



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Literatureempfehlungen

The Levels of Conflict over Wildlife




FIGURE 1 The levels of conflict over wildlife

TABLE 2 Summary of how to identify and address each level of conflict over wildlife

Approaches to address the conflict	
Level 1: Dispute	Practical solutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguard income and security (e.g., barriers, alarms, husbandry improvements) Reduce risk of losses (and actual losses) to levels acceptable to the (farmer) and reduce levels of risk Increase productivity or diversifying income sources to off-set risk
Level 2: Underlying conflict	Relationship building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on building and fostering constructive relationships between the stakeholders Ensure initiatives address past issues in practical or symbolic ways Practical solutions play a role but are effective only if in combination with approaches to address norms and behaviors
Level 3: Identity-based conflict	Reconciling conflicting identities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing conflict at this level usually involves dialogue processes that balance power among the parties and empower communities The emphasis must be on re-balancing decision-making, ownership, and co-investment Symbolic gestures demonstrating respect afford stakeholders dignity that is often perceived to be lacking

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Conservation Science and Practice WILEY

PERSPECTIVES AND NOTES

Levels of conflict over wildlife: Understanding and addressing the right problem

Alexandra Zimmermann^{1,2,3} | Brian McQuinn^{3,4,5} | David W. Macdonald¹

Dr. Claudia Grünewald

for Nature & People/People & Nature

Literatureempfehlungen

Biological Conservation
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/biocon

Perspective
Conservation's blind spot: The case for conflict transformation in wildlife conservation
Francine Madden^{*,a}, Brian McQuinn^{a,b}

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Natural resource management
Stakeholders
Transformation

ABSTRACT
Unaddressed or poorly addressed conflicts present increasingly difficult and intractable management of many wildlife species around the world. These conflicts are often rooted in less visible, more complex social contexts. Current efforts to increase stakeholder engagement, typically through social conflicts that lie beneath the surface of conservation issues, are necessary conditions for productive transformation of the root causes of social carrying capacity for many species will depend on the extent these social conflicts, thereby increasing social receptivity to conserve, conflict transformation (CT) offers a new perspective on, and approach to understand, prevent, and reconcile conflict. Principles and processes of CT, and other useful resources for researchers and wildlife conservationists.

IUCN
IUCN SSC guidelines
on human-wildlife conflict
and coexistence
First edition

<https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2023-009-En.pdf>

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Die menschliche Perspektive im Naturschutz und Wildtiermanagement: Eine Einführung in die „Human Dimensions of Wildlife“

Chapter | Open Access | First Online: 25 January 2023
pp 273–289 | [Cite this chapter](#)

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Tanja M. Straka Margreet Drijfhout, Sophia Kochalski, Eick von Ruschkowski & Claudia Gruenewald

Evidenzbasiertes Wildtiermanagement

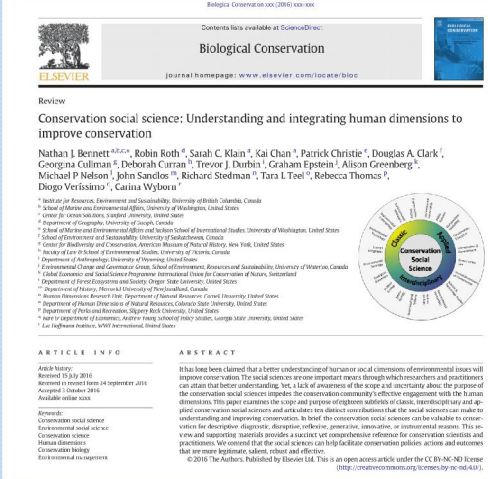
[Sections](#) | [Figures](#) | [References](#)

Zusammenfassung

https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-662-65745-4_11

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Literatureempfehlungen



Biological Conservation

Conservation social science: Understanding and integrating human dimensions to improve conservation

Nathan I. Bennett^{1,2,3,4}, Robin Roth⁵, Sarah C. Klan⁶, Kai Chan⁷, Patrick Christie⁸, Douglas A. Clark⁹, Georgina Gillman¹⁰, Deborah Carran¹¹, Trevor J. Darbin¹², Graham Epstein¹³, Alison Greenberg¹⁴, Michael P. Nelson¹⁵, John Sancelos¹⁶, Richard Steffman¹⁷, Tara L. Teel¹⁸, Rebecca Thomas¹⁹, Diogo Verissimo²⁰, Gaiina Wylborn²¹

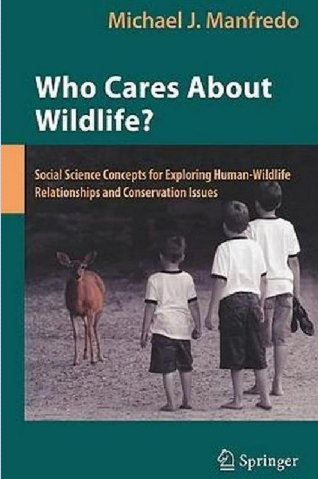
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ABSTRACT

It has long been claimed that a better understanding of human or social dimensions of environmental issues will improve conservation. The social sciences are important areas through which researchers and practitioners can obtain that better understanding, yet, lack of awareness of the scope and intricacy about the progress of the conservation social sciences impedes the conservation community's effective engagement with the human dimensions. This paper examines the scope and progress of conservation social sciences, interdisciplinary and applied conservation social sciences and articulates two distinct contributions that the social sciences can make to understanding and improving conservation. To build the conservation social sciences can be valuable to conservation for descriptive, diagnostic, disruptive, reflexive, generative, innovative, or instrumental reasons. This review and supporting materials provides a succinct yet comprehensive reference for conservation scientists and practitioners. We contend that the social sciences can help facilitate conservation policies actions and outcomes that are more legitimate, salient, robust and effective.

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Michael J. Manfredi

Who Cares About Wildlife?

Social Science Concepts for Exploring Human-Wildlife Relationships and Conservation Issues

Springer

https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007/978-0-387-77040-6_1.pdf

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Fort- und Weiterbildung

Pilot-Kurs in 2023



Conservation Social Science

Classic: Environmental Economics, Environmental Sociology, Human Geography, Ecological Economics, Political Ecology, Other Ecology, Agro-Ecological Systems, Agro-Ecological Economics, Environmental Policy, Environmental Law, Environmental Education, Conservation & Development, Conservation Law, Applied: Conservation & Development, Applied Environmental Economics, Applied Environmental Sociology, Applied Human Geography, Applied Ecological Economics, Applied Political Ecology, Applied Other Ecology, Applied Agro-Ecological Systems, Applied Agro-Ecological Economics, Applied Environmental Policy, Applied Environmental Law, Applied Environmental Education, Applied Conservation & Development, Applied Conservation Law, Interdisciplinary: Applied Environmental Economics, Applied Environmental Sociology, Applied Human Geography, Applied Ecological Economics, Applied Political Ecology, Applied Other Ecology, Applied Agro-Ecological Systems, Applied Agro-Ecological Economics, Applied Environmental Policy, Applied Environmental Law, Applied Environmental Education, Applied Conservation & Development, Applied Conservation Law

Konzept & Gastdozentin

CSS Kurs 2025 (Jan-April) → neues Programm Nov 2024

Niedersachsen

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