Marine resource managers are increasingly interested in incorporating local knowledge from fishermen and their marine governance institutions to make management decisions, design regulatory measures, identify area use conflicts, and develop protected areas. In some locations such information has been collected, mapped and presented, however quantitative mechanisms and institutional pathways to use this information alongside forecasting models and statistical data remains a challenge to managers.

In this talk I will explore methods used in the Solomon Islands to successfully combine local and traditional knowledge as well as governance institutions to policy, and where co-management systems have resolved conflict between local and centralized authorities to some degree.

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