

Complexity

Ontological

Epistemological

Social incommensurability

Presence of conflict between legitimate and contradictory values and interests in society (Munda, 2004)

Different perceptions

Technical incommensurability

Absence of common unit of measure across plural values → weak comparability of values (Martinez-Alier et al., 1998)

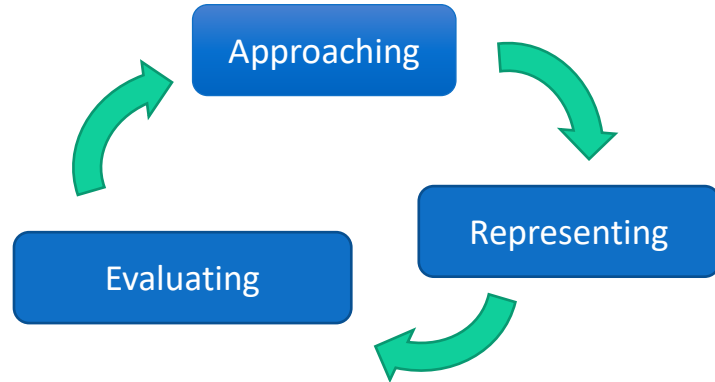
Refers to the issue of representation of multiple identities in descriptive models.

Public participation



Multi-inter disciplinary

Social Multi-criteria Evaluation



Steps

- ⇒ Identify relevant social actors
- ⇒ Define the problem
- ⇒ Multi-criteria structure
 - Alternatives
 - Criteria
- ⇒ Alternatives evaluation based on criteria
- ⇒ Comparison of alternatives
- ⇒ Analysis and discussion of outcomes

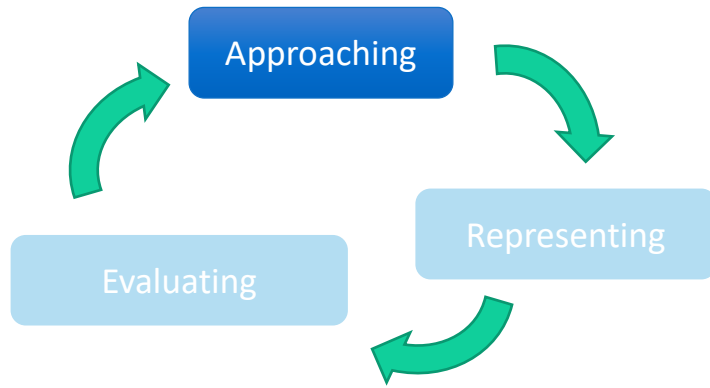
Tools – Methods

Historical-institutional analysis
In-depth interviews
Focus groups
Surveys
Workshops...

In-depth interviews
Focus groups
Surveys
Workshops...

Multi-inter disciplinary work

Focus groups
Workshops...



⇒ Identify relevant social actors

Historical-institutional analysis (Dente et al 1990)

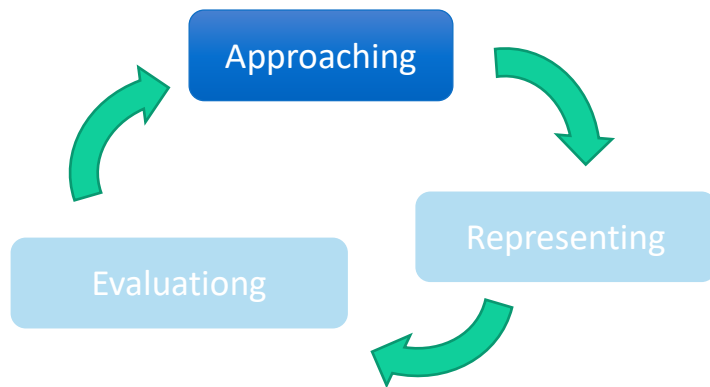


- Timeline of relevant events - chronology
 - Secondary sources: reports from local governments and NGNs, websites, newspapers, company reports
 - In-depth interviews
 - Review of legislative and administrative documents
- Identify social actors
- Understanding power relations and patterns of interaction between social actors

3.1 CRONOLOGÍA

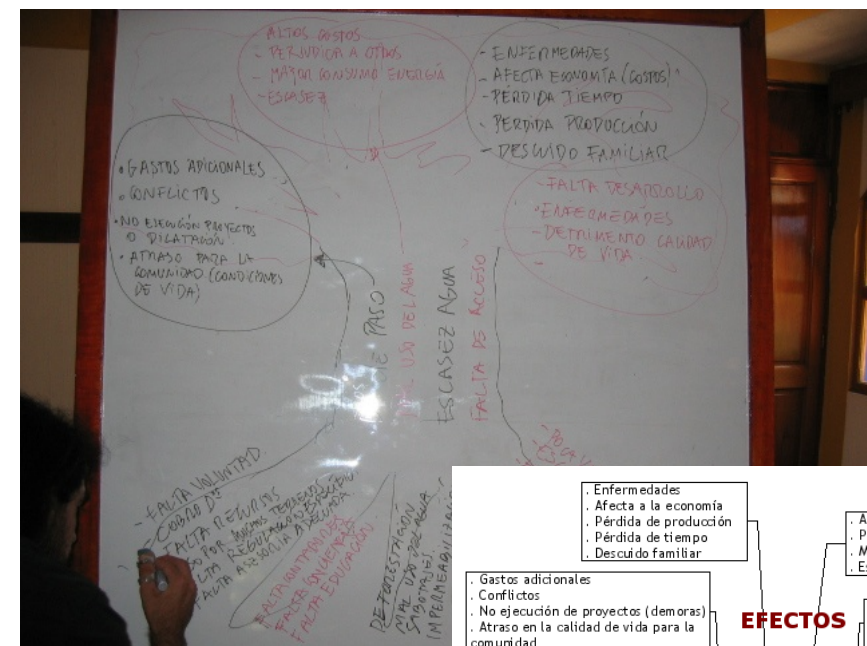
<i>ETAPAS</i>	<i>subetapas</i>	<i>Inicio de las etapas y subetapas</i>	
ANTECEDENTES		1970	Comienzan las exploraciones del yacimiento
ETAPA 1	subetapa 1.1	2000	Barrick presenta el primer EIA (y se aprueba en el 2001)
	subetapa 1.2	2004	Barrick presenta el segundo EIA
ETAPA 2	subetapa 2.1	2005	La Directiva de la Junta de Vigilancia firma acuerdo con Barrick
	subetapa 2.2	2006	Se aprueba el segundo EIA de Pascua-Lama

Urkidí (2007)

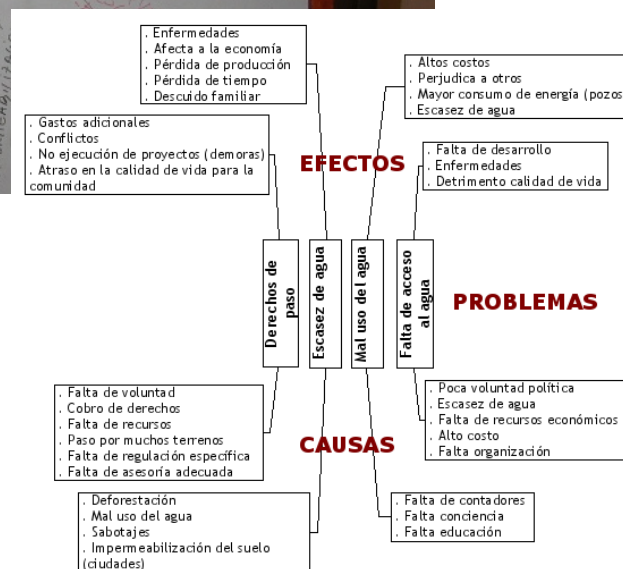


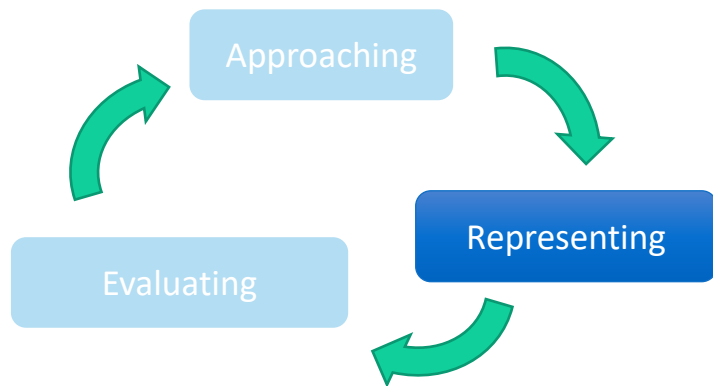
⇒ Define the problem

Tree of problems



Participatory mapping

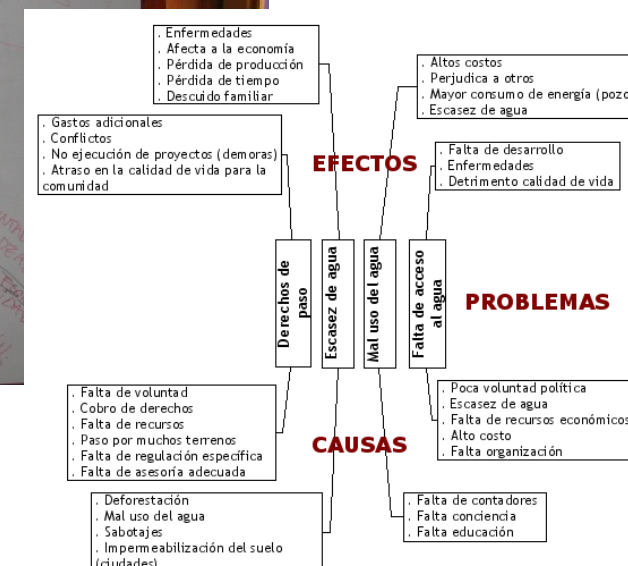
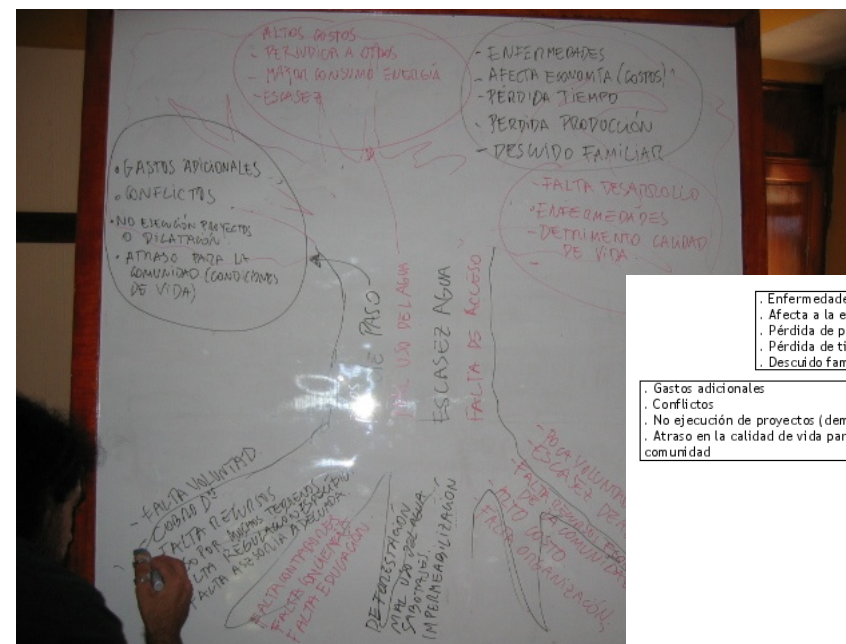




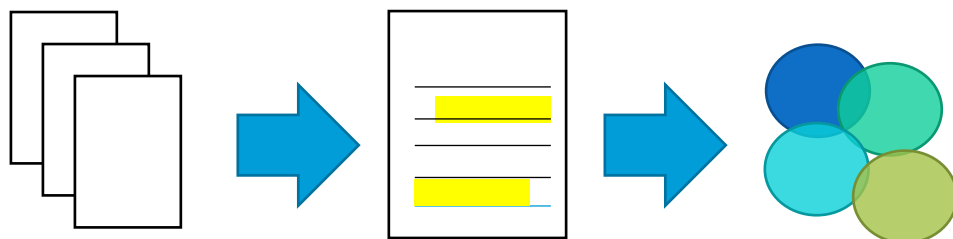
⇒ Multi-criteria structure

- Alternatives
- Criteria

Tree of problems



Analysis of narratives



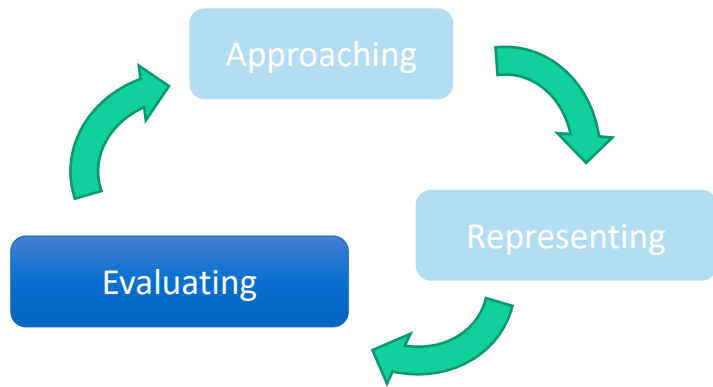
Document
selection

Textual
analysis

Narratives

Narratives → Attributes & Indicators

Gamboa et al (2016)



- ⇒ Criteria valuation
- ⇒ Comparison of alternatives
- ⇒ Analysis and discussion



Impact matrix

		A1	A2	A3
Cost	€	100.000	300.000	220.000
Residual pollution	Mg/Kg	150	100	200
Reduction of organic matter	%	4	9	5
Tiempo de limpieza	Días	80	65	75



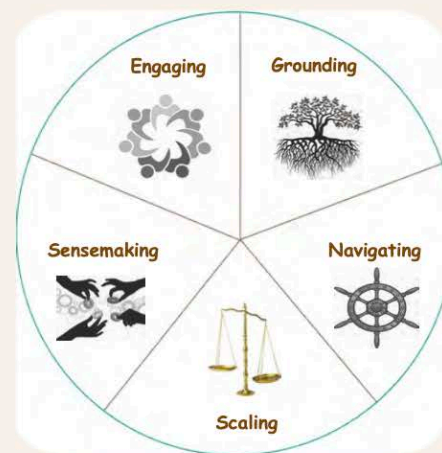
A1
↓
A3
↓
A2



Handbook for Participatory Action Research, Planning and Evaluation

SAS2 Dialogue, Ottawa, Canada, March 2019

Revised edition, www.sas2.net



<https://www.uwlanc.org/sites/uwlanc.org/files/Planning%20and%20Evaluation.pdf>

Conclusions

- Social Multi-criteria Evaluation is a framework for public decision making. Mainly at project scale
- It allows to include different visions to structure the problema and evaluate alternatives
- To do so, it combines public participation and multi-inter disciplinary work
- When we invite social actors to participate in this sort of processes (to make decisions), we have to bear in mind, at least the following...

Conclusions

- Expectations of participants may differ from the objectives of the process
- Transparency in the decisions made through the whole process is of fundamental importance
 - One-way collaboration: participants provide inputs to researchers or decision-makers (e.g. to understand problems and complexity)
 - Two-ways collaboration: The outcomes are useful for all participants; social actors and decision-makers
- Fulfill the commitments acquired
- Who decides... Who participates? How to participate? What is the relevant knowledge to be included in the assessment?...
- Participation is necessary, but not sufficient.

Quality of the product



Quality of the “social” process

Participation

Transparency

Multi-Inter disciplinarity

Ethics
Responsibility

Consistency

