



**Practical principle 7: The spatial and temporal scale of management should be compatible with the ecological and socio-economic scales of the use and its impact. <sup>(7)</sup>**

**Rationale:**

Management of sustainable use activities should be scaled to the ecological and socio-economic needs of the use. If, for example, fish are harvested from a lake, the owner of the lake should be in charge of, and accountable for, the management of the lake subject to national or, as appropriate, subnational policy and legislation.

**Operational guidelines:**

- Link responsibility and accountability to the spatial and temporal scale of use;
- Define the management objectives for the resource being used;
- Enable full public participation in preparation of management plans to best ensure ecological and socio-economic sustainability.
- In case of transboundary resources, it is advisable that appropriate representation from those states participate in the management and decisions about the resources.

<sup>(7)</sup>See principles 2 and 7 of the ecosystem approach.