

# Governance in co-management and community-based monitoring in the Arctic

A photograph of an Arctic landscape. In the foreground, a large, white iceberg floats in the water, its reflection visible. To the right, a small white boat with two people on board is visible. The background features a range of rugged, snow-capped mountains under a hazy sky. The water is calm, and the overall scene is serene and cold.

Martin Enghoff

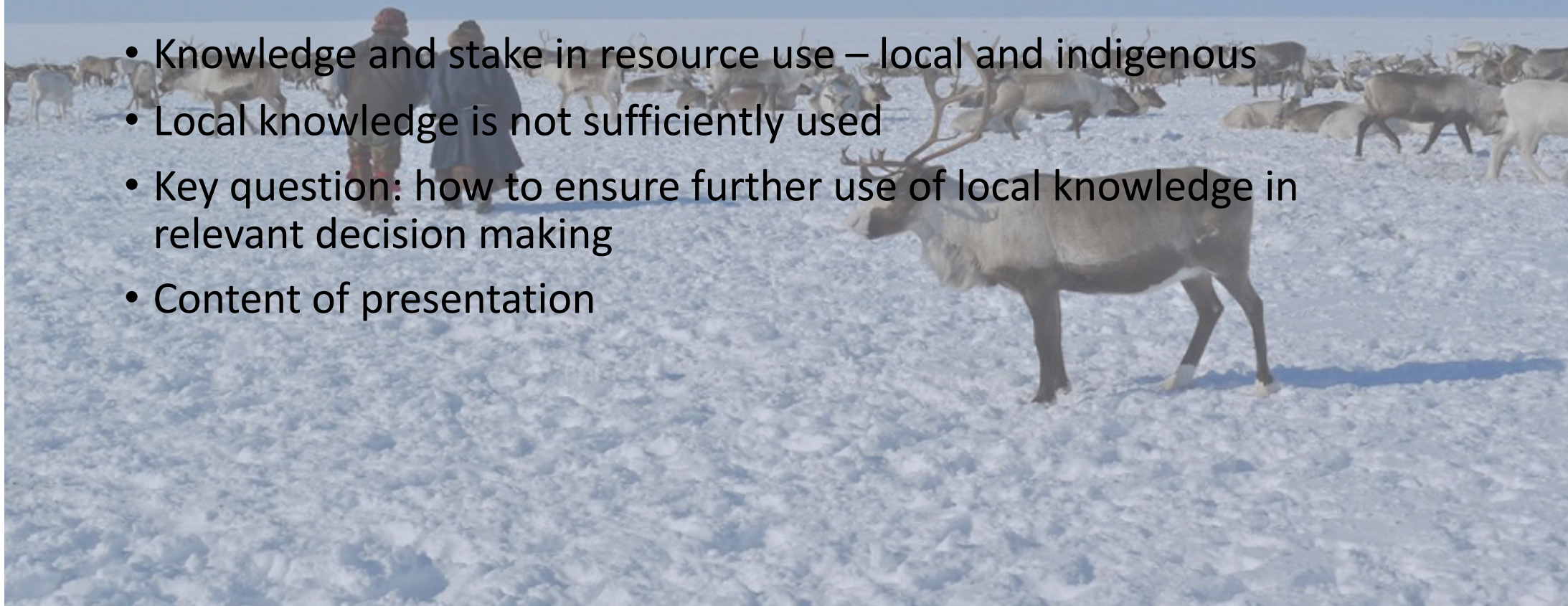
Day 3, 09.00-10.00

UArctic course, Nuuk, October -2019



# Overall understanding of co-management and community based monitoring

- Knowledge and stake in resource use – local and indigenous
- Local knowledge is not sufficiently used
- Key question: how to ensure further use of local knowledge in relevant decision making
- Content of presentation





A photograph of a wooden building with numerous dried fish hanging from the eaves. The fish are arranged in rows, hanging from thin lines. The building has a green door on the left and a corrugated metal roof on the right. The sky is clear and blue.

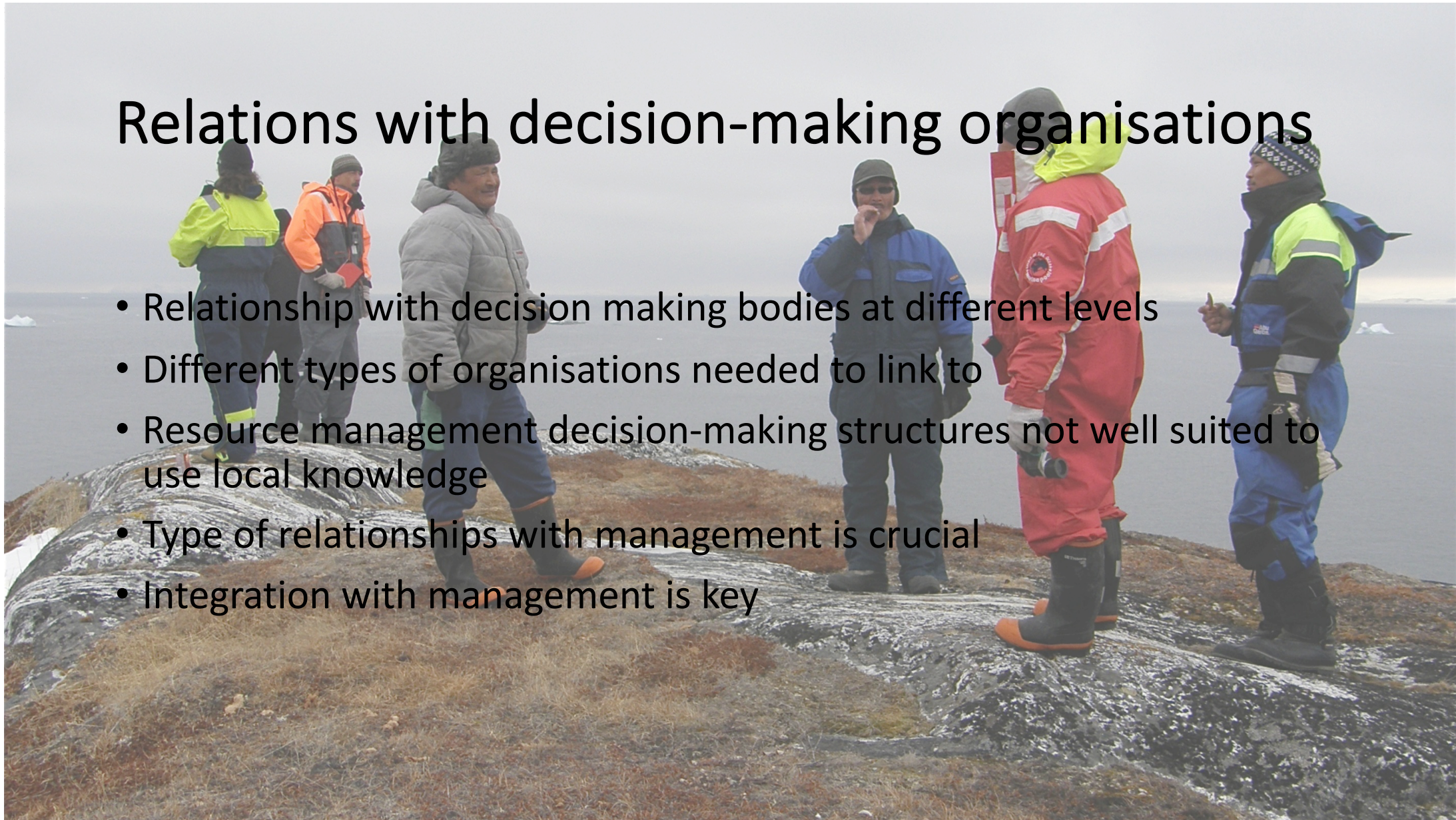
# CBM Programmes in the Arctic

- Many different types of programmes
- Differences in terms of how used for management
- Experience from a range of different Arctic and non-Arctic countries



# Relations with decision-making organisations

- Relationship with decision making bodies at different levels
- Different types of organisations needed to link to
- Resource management decision-making structures not well suited to use local knowledge
- Type of relationships with management is crucial
- Integration with management is key





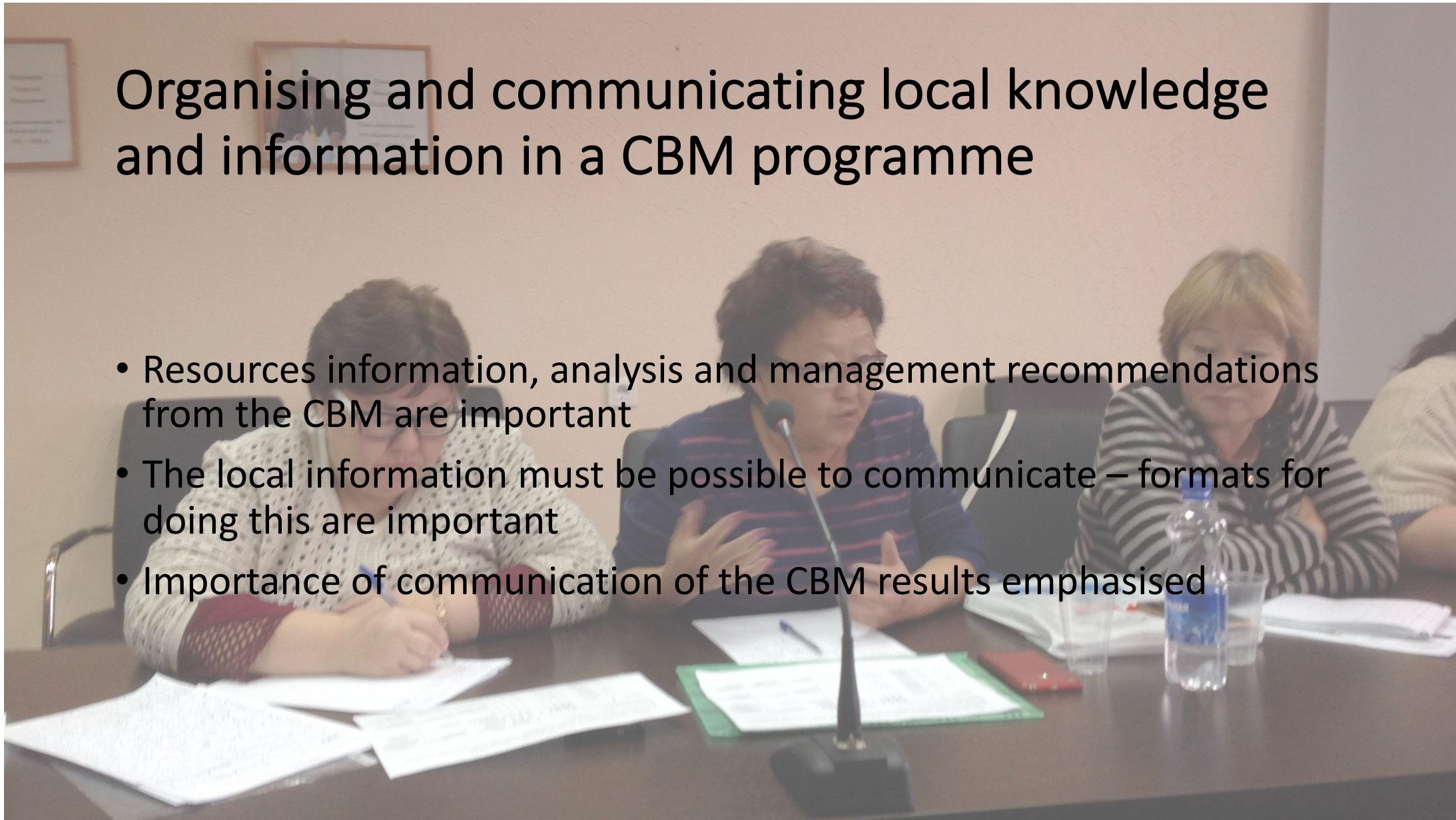
# Local knowledge and information – what information and decisions are relevant and at what levels?

- Type of observations - Information on resources and ecological conditions
- Type of information - Changes in status of resources/ conditions
- Linkage information/decision making – much variability – depends on management arrangements
- Some type of observing in place also without CBM
- Observing relevant for a range of decision-making – CBM can be key

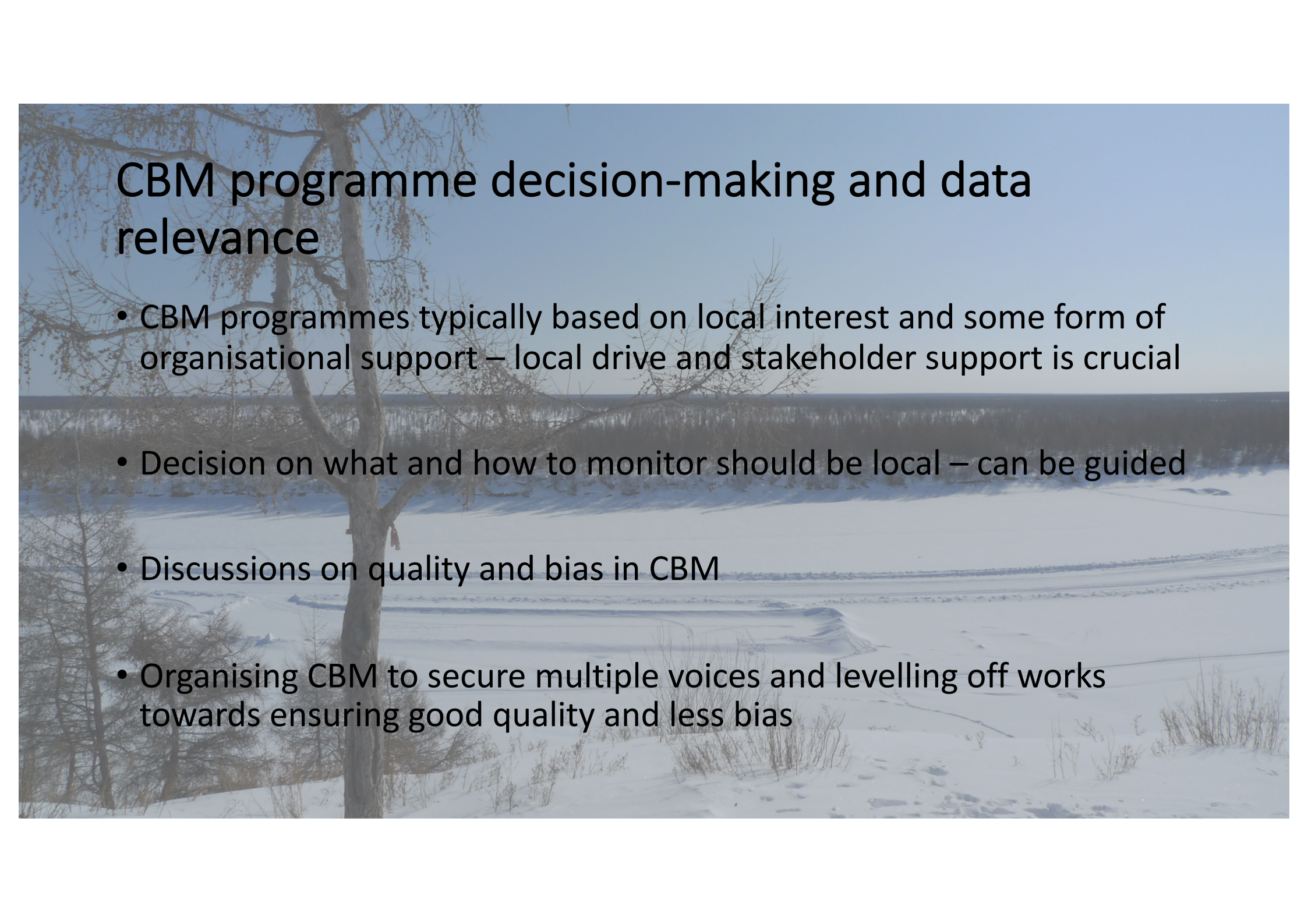


# Organising and communicating local knowledge and information in a CBM programme

- Resources information, analysis and management recommendations from the CBM are important
- The local information must be possible to communicate – formats for doing this are important
- Importance of communication of the CBM results emphasised







# CBM programme decision-making and data relevance

- CBM programmes typically based on local interest and some form of organisational support – local drive and stakeholder support is crucial
- Decision on what and how to monitor should be local – can be guided
- Discussions on quality and bias in CBM
- Organising CBM to secure multiple voices and levelling off works towards ensuring good quality and less bias



# CBM programme organisational set-ups

- Participants– key is interest, local presence and continuity
- CBM can have different basic organisation – groups good experience
- Voluntary involvement – limited time – focus on easy observations
- Use of manual/guidance





# Internal institutional and governance aspects in CBM programmes

- Incentive structures can differ - important to get right
- Continuity is important and linked to organising and incentives
- Management needed externally and internally – coordinating roles
- Need to recognise and clarify linkages to existing governance structure locally and upward in the systems





# Conclusions – CBM and governance

- CBM is linked to co-management and the related governance aspects
- Many different types of CBM programmes
- Important that CBM programmes is linked with management decision making relevant for resource utilisation
- Information/knowledge in CBM programmes is typically on resources/conditions relevant for people and is on change in trends
- CBM programmes has the potential to include local level information, analysis and proposed management actions – needs to be communicated
- CBM programmes need strong local interest and support from various types of support organisations
- CBM programmes largely build on volunteer participants and organising around CBM groups has proven effective
- Incentive structures and strong local coordination is important to govern CBM programmes