Meeting Notes from 11 February 2021

Introduction of Pauline Simpson at UNESCO/IOC project office for IODE (International Oceanographic Data and Information Exhange). She is operating the OBPS (Ocean Best Practices System) and has set up a test repository for Arctic documents. She helps the CAPARDUS participants to register new documents, define metadata for the documents, etc.

The purpose of the meeting was to clarify our understanding of methods and processes related to co-design and co-production of scientific activities where scientists collaborate with local communities. The partners have different background and many are not familiar with the term co-design/co-production of knowledge. It is related to how scientists converse with local communities, how they are involved in research projects. In CAPARDUS we plan to engage local communities in the co-design of the Arctic Practices System (APS), which is a concept of an information system to serve different user groups and communities in the Arctic. One of the goals of CAPARDUS is to design the APS as a useful tool to serve those communities we target in the case studies and ultimately for a broad community of Arctic stakeholders. A first step should be to ask some basic questions on what and then how an APS would be able to support them in archiving, developing, and converging their methods, practices and standards. In the co-design process, we need to approach the Indigenous communities in a different way than we do with the other groups, recognizing Indigenous rights including the right to Free Prior and Informed Consent, Indigenous data sovereignty, and the requests from Indigenous communities for early and significant involvement in research when it may be used to inform decisions that affect them. However, we need to ask similar questions to each of the communities. The questions formulated in a generic way could be the following:

In your community/thematic area/economic activity, (e.g. the themes addressed in CAPARDUS: “fishing and hunting”, “community planning and decision making”, “safety of shipping”, etc.)

1. What knowledge or information do you use to make decisions or guide practices in your area?
2. How to do you access, document, store and/or share the methods, knowledge, and information ?
	1. Within your community
	2. with a wider community (and with whom do you share?)
		1. What are your concerns regarding sharing of methods/knowledge in wider community ?
3. In order to develop an information system which is useful for your community (or thematic area or economic activity), what should that system do ? Or what capabilities should the system have ?
4. Is there knowledge or information that would be useful that you currently do not have access to?
5. Do you have challenges in using the knowledge and information available or applying it to meet specific needs?
6. What new methods or approaches have you learned from other communities and have you adopted them in your way of doing things?

More questions can be included and the language must be adapted to the communities we approach, so they understand the questions. We can use questionnaires/survey forms to help so we can get the answers in a structured way.

It is envisaged that the case studies will show that different methods of co-design/co-production will emerge. Towards the end of the project we will synthesize the methods.

To be very pragmatic, we need to start the dialogue with the communities we have identified in each of the case studies in Alaska, Greenland, Svalbard and Russia. For example, in Arctic shipping, we plan to engage with tourist operators and the Coastguard to address safety of vessels in the Svalbard area. Standards and regulation related to safety are provided by the Polar Code for the whole Arctic, while in Svalbard there are more strict regulations by the Governor.

In Svalbard we will also work with actors involved in cultural heritage research, which has become important in recent years due to climate change, sea level rise and coastal erosion globally as well as in Svalbard. We will collaborate with archeologist and geologists in the CULTCOAST project which will allow us to identify standards, practices and regulation used in detecting, documenting and protecting cultural heritage sites. This activity is part of the community planning and decision-making theme in Svalbard.

It was proposed that the internal workshop should be organized in two parts. The first part should be about how we work with the co-design/co-production process in the case studies. In the second part the focus should on the Roadmap work, including how to consolidate requirements for the APS and how the case studies will feed into APS design. There is significant description of issues in the APS Roadmap document prepared by Pier-Luigi: ( <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1sDU8BfeMh5gzFEBPFFGzbh0nXiDpXRXzrBUhIu0GDPg/edit#bookmark=id.2lqaled7zzjv>)

The main challenge is how we can build clear connections between the methods used in the case studies (which are specific to each case study) and the APS. Put differently: How do the case studies inform the road map development? In CAPARDUS we can address this challenge through the dialogue process in the case studies and through collaboration with other projects.

Proposed date for the Co-design Workshop: 25 February 15-18 CET