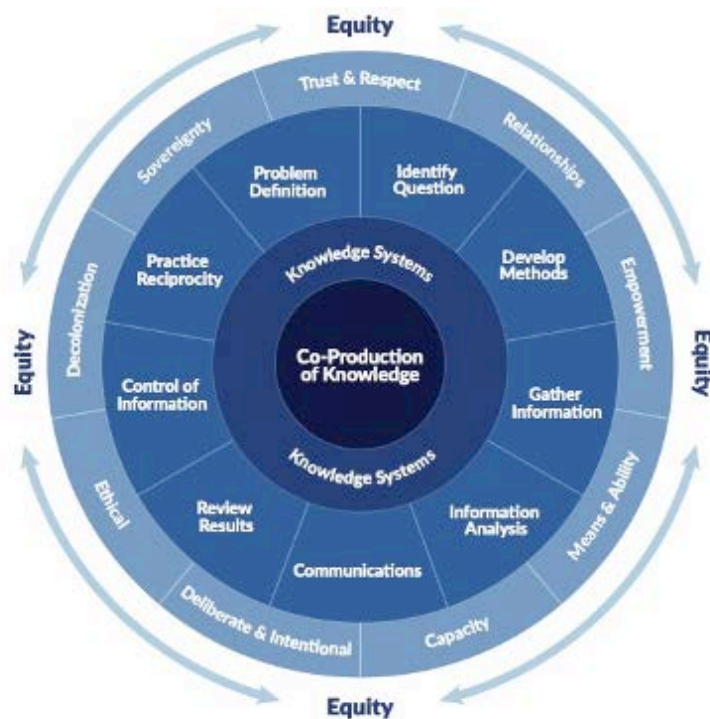


Knowledge co-production: North America

My experience of what is important to effective co-production:

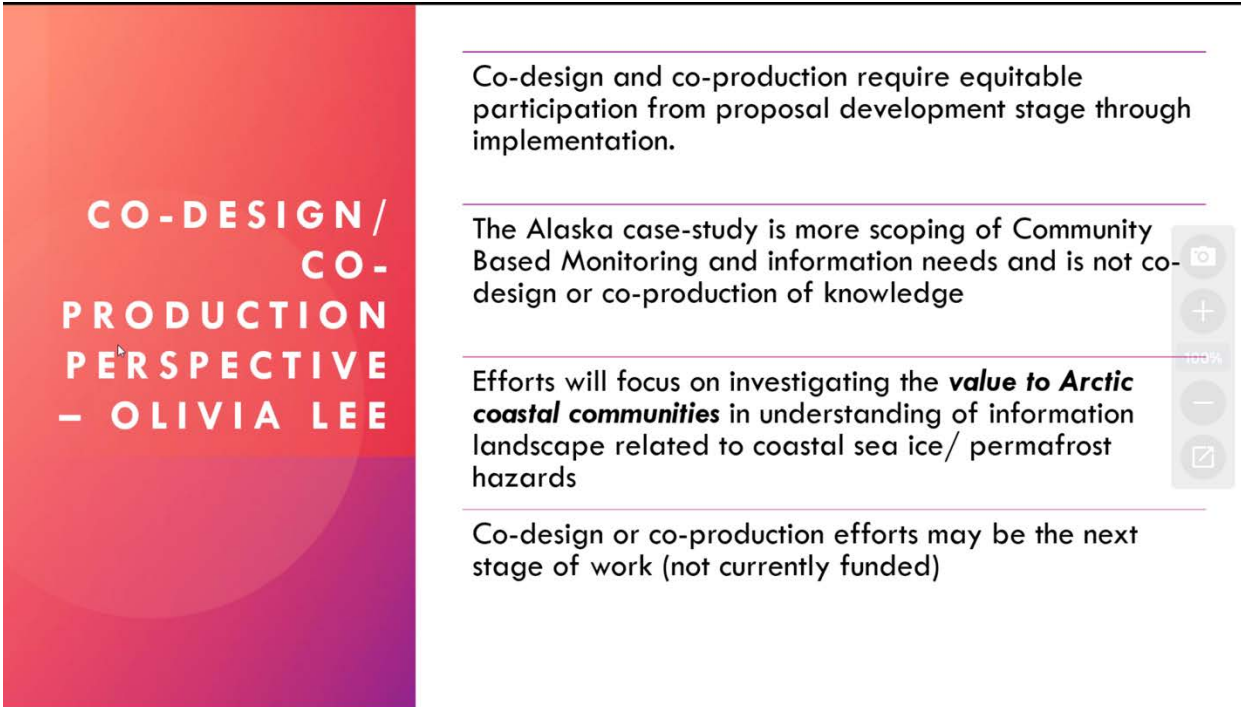
- Relationships based on **trust** (takes time and patience to establish)
- Involvement of all parties from the very beginning of a project (development of concept)
 - In practice, this means relationship comes before the project
- Commitment to **equity** and **reciprocity**
 - Acknowledging that the playing field is not equal and prioritizing voices/perspectives that are underrepresented
 - Equitable resourcing (partners receive funds, participants compensated for time, etc.)
 - Sometimes Indigenous Knowledge holders/representatives need a separate space to organize and get on the same page in order to engage in CPK activities
 - Sometimes non-Indigenous allies need to step back and play a lesser role in the process/project
- Awareness of larger context, including:
 - How research has exacerbated inequality and supported racism and colonial policies and practices
 - Issues, challenges, and priorities of community partners and how project can/cannot address them



Developed by [Raychelle Daniel](#), [Julie Raymond-Yakoubian](#), and [Carolina Behe](#)

<https://kawerak.org/natural-resources/social-science/>

Slide from Olivia:



CO-DESIGN /
CO-
PRODUCTION
PERSPECTIVE
- OLIVIA LEE

Co-design and co-production require equitable participation from proposal development stage through implementation.

The Alaska case-study is more scoping of Community Based Monitoring and information needs and is not co-design or co-production of knowledge

Efforts will focus on investigating the **value to Arctic coastal communities** in understanding of information landscape related to coastal sea ice/ permafrost hazards

Co-design or co-production efforts may be the next stage of work (not currently funded)

Slides from Martin E.

- Any proposed APS must be accessible in multiple language – all documentation should be somehow accessible in Russian
- Ownership and maintenance of the APS should be clear and should consider the specific Russian context, where non-Russian systems are not always allowed
- When dealing with Arctic communities in Russia, indigenous communities are a crucial entry point related to such sharing of knowledge. In practise, indigenous local communities are often mixed and all local stakeholders should be included
- Actual involvement in design and production of knowledge related to the APS, should be spearheaded by the relevant Indigenous Peoples organisations in the target areas, and should be supported by resources

Some inputs deemed relevant in the context of local communities in the Russian Arctic:

- The APS must contain different types of information, which includes different types of local best practises/information and different types of files (picture, video, written documents from scientific reports to local stories)
- Issues related to land and resource use and governance are central in the interest the communities that are depending on the very same resources
- The ways of searching information must be accessible to people in the communities
- Ways of putting information into the system must be simple and must be open to a broad range of stakeholders

Slide from Michael K. P.


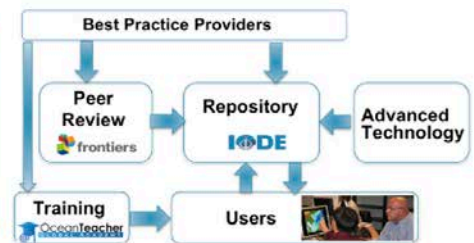
Participation in designing Cruise Expedition Monitoring

- Who can represent “the communities” (here guides and guests) when co-creating a monitoring program?
- How can communities joining later become part of the design process?
- How can we avoid that some partners will see the monitoring program as somebody else’s project?

Collaborators: INTAROS (research project), AECO (association of cruise operators), cruise operators, guides, tourists, Citizen Science (CS) programs, scientists, government institutions, politicians.



Slides from Jay

<h2>What is a Best Practice?</h2> <p>A best practice is a methodology that has repeatedly produced superior results relative to other methodologies with the same objective.</p>  <p>Best practices can come in many forms such as standard operating procedures, manuals, guides, cookbooks etc.</p> <p>At this point we have agreed to a broader approach to practices for inclusion in the APS system:</p> <p><i>A practice is a commonly used technique or process within a community which (reliably) produces a desired end result.</i></p>	<h2>APS evolution</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move from ABPS to APS • Addressed the challenge of a multi-lingual environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreed to an approach of accepting non-English documents with an English abstract • Semantic Search is likely possible with European-heritage languages; it is unclear how to address semantic search for indigenous languages • Recognized the challenges of CBM in the COVID environment • Acknowledge the need to clearly express the meaning and value of practices and the differences between practices standards
<h2>Stakeholders</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple classes of stakeholders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous communities • Science and Research • Policy and Government • Private Sector • International Organizations • These need different approaches, some more complex than others. • The value of APS may be perceived differently and diverse requirements need to be specified and integrated • What are our priorities???? 	<h2>Finn's Questions – indigenous communities</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do we ensure input from Indigenous and local communities to the development of the System? • How can we generate 'ownership' to the System and the process of developing it and, later on, using it? • Who should be contacted? And how? How do we ensure the dialogue partners have sufficient time? • How do we in practice use the inputs we obtain <i>for the definition and roadmap</i> for development of the System? • Which kind of feedback should be provided to the dialogue partners? • <i>How can they be engaged in "co-design"?</i> • Ownership of the System? Maintenance over time? And the role of Indigenous and local communities in this? • Target groups in terms of using the System? And in terms of persons benefiting from the outputs of the System (not necessarily themselves extracting the information)? • <i>What is the critical mass of practices that make the APS useful to a "community"?</i> • <i>How well can the value of practices be translated across communities??</i> <p><small>Blue Italics added by Pearlman</small></p>
<h2>Greenland Approach under discussion</h2> <p>a) Insider advocacy and consultations w/policymakers (demonstrating the problem and possible solutions, and assist with overcoming legal challenges) proposed led by Greenlandic CSOs</p> <p>b) Development of 'how-to-do' materials linked to the proposed 'bekendtgørelse' (i.e. on what municipalities and central government should do to support the CBM process), led by Nordeco</p> <p>3 International meeting to mobilize and conclude development of global CBM standard under the CBD, ensuring alignment with similar developments in other regions (=T2.3, led by Nordeco, see below)</p> <p>Who is targeted here and is it difference for each discipline/class of actions?</p>	<h2>Structure of the Ocean Best Practices System</h2> <p>For Reference</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> <p>The OBPS is an operational system currently with over 1100 BPs supporting the ocean community in sharing methods and developing best practices</p> </div>  <pre> graph TD BPP[Best Practice Providers] --> PR[Peer Review frontiers] BPP --> RE[Repository IODE] BPP --> AT[Advanced Technology] PR --> RE AT --> RE RE --> U[Users] T[Training OceanTeacher] --> U U --> RE </pre>