

CAPARDUS: Capacity-building in Arctic Standardisation Development

Presentation at

The 5th [Community Workshop](#) of the [IOC-UNESCO Ocean Best Practices System](#)

20-24 Septemebr 2021

by

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Project coordinator

The CAPARDUS project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 869673.



Objectives

- *Establish a comprehensive framework for development, understanding and implementation of Arctic standards*
- *Identify and document common practices as basis for development of standardization, building on the Ocean Best Practice System*
- *Engage researchers, service providers, Indigenous and local communities, commercial operators and governance bodies, together to design an Arctic Practice System*



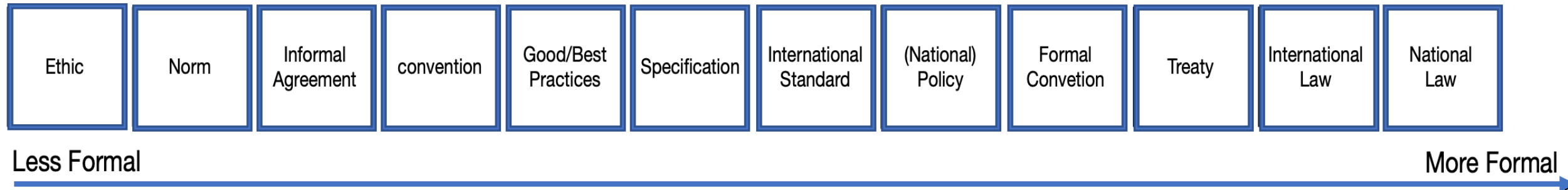
Fisheries is the most important economic activity and food source for local communities in Greenland. Photo by Gerth Nielsen



Buildings in Longyearbyen threatened by thawing permafrost. Photo: L. Iversen, NERSC

Standardization continuum

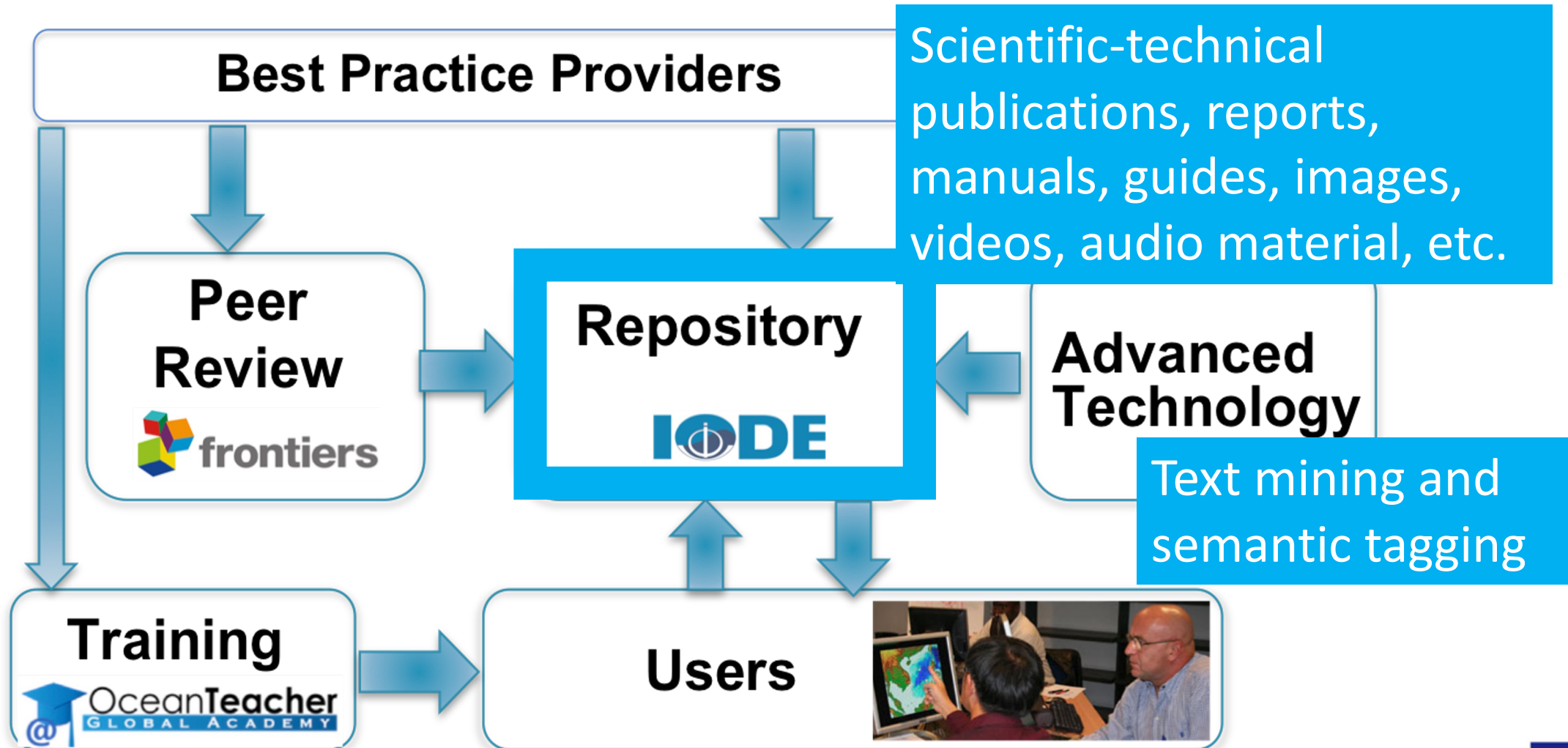
Tradition – culture → Documented practices → Policies - conventions → Legislation



CAPARDUS explores the standardisation continuum related to natural resource management, tourism, safety and community planning and decision making in Arctic communitites

Establishing a Repository for Arctic Practices

<https://repository.oceanbestpractices.org/handle/11329/1291>



CAPARDUS themes

- Observing system
- Data system
- Community planning and decision making
- Natural resource management
- Safety of operation
- Tourism
- Ethics, norms, responsible research, etc.
- Health, clean food and water

CAPARDUS themes and sub-themes

- Observing system
 - Data system
 - Community planning and decision making
 - Natural resource management
 - Safety of operation
 - Tourism
 - Ethics, norms, responsible research, etc.
 - Health, clean food and water
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- Policy
- Observing platform
- Observed data transmission
- Observed data, method, program
- Data services
- Community consultation
- Indigenous observations/knowledge
- “Western science” best practices
- Etc.

CAPARDUS document types

Type	Provisional definition
Method	a way of doing anything, esp. according to a defined and regular plan; a
Ethic	a system or set of moral principles; (in weaker sense) a set of social or personal values
Norm	a standard or pattern of social behaviour that is accepted in or expected of a group
Informal Agreement	an arrangement made between two or more parties and agreed by mutual consent
Convention	a rule or practice based upon general consent, or accepted and upheld by society at large
Guideline	a general rule, principle, or piece of advice
Standard Operating Procedure	a document which describes the regularly recurring operations to ensure that the operations are carried out correctly (quality) and consistently
Common Practice	something that is done frequently within a community of practice and is considered normal
Good Practice	a good practice is a successful experience that has been tested and replicated in different contexts and can therefore be recommended as a model.
International Standard	an internationally recognized exemplar of correctness, perfection, or some definite degree of any quality
(National) Policy	a principle or course of action adopted or proposed as desirable, advantageous, or expedient; esp. one formally advocated by a government, political party, etc.)
Formal Convention	an agreement between different countries that is legally binding to the contracting States
Treaty	a contract between two or more states, relating to peace, truce, alliance, commerce, or other international relation

Approaching actors in the case studies – first step

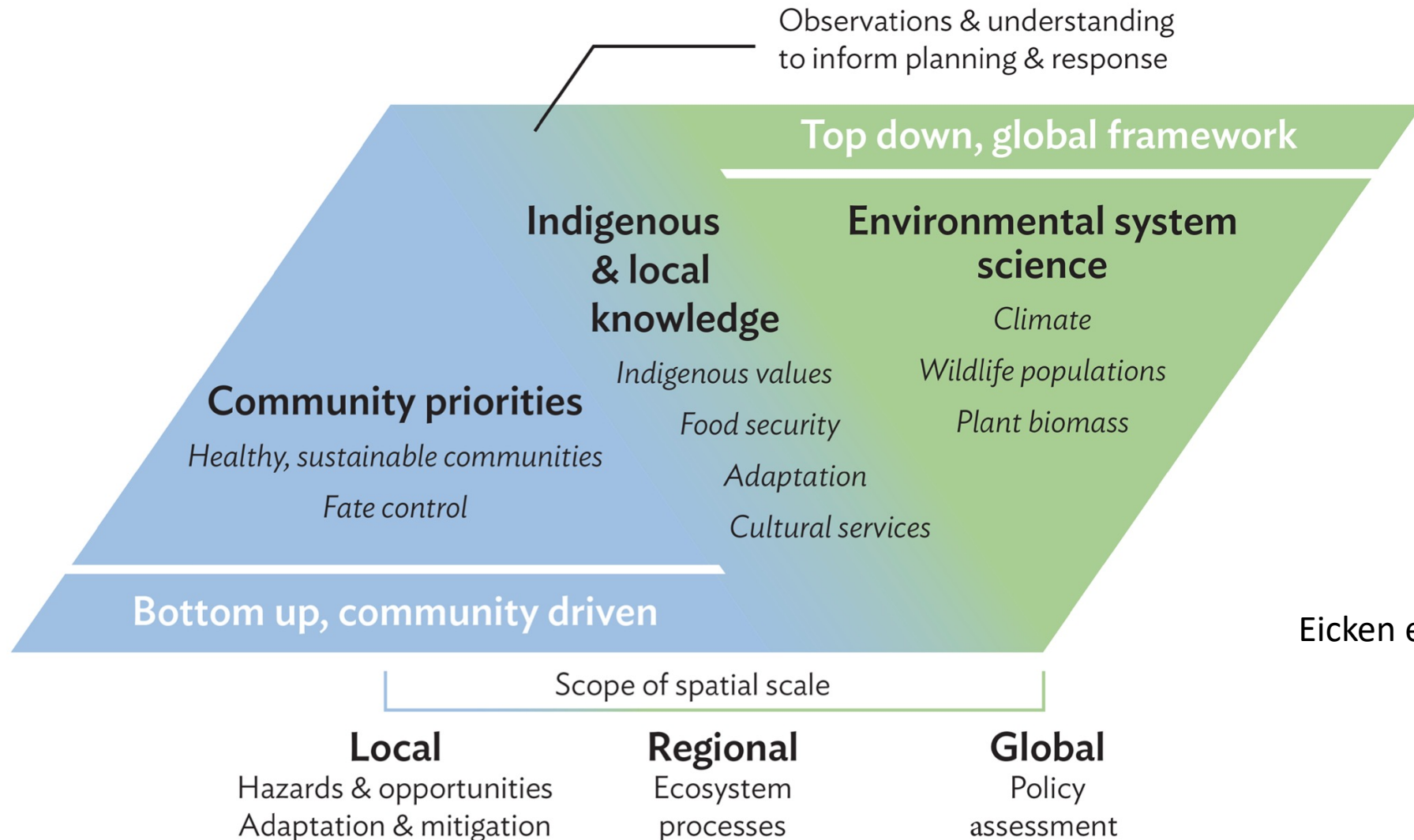
Survey of actors in Svalbard – preparation for a workshop

- What is your main sector ?
- Which topics are most important for you ?
- Knowledge about Arctic Council and its working groups
- Knowledge about practice, guidelines, standards, etc. in your sector
- How do practices, guidelines, standards, etc. develop in your sector ?
- Data access and use in your sector
- Knowledge and knowhow: how is documented, preserved and shared ?

Approaching actors in the case studies – next step

- How do you store your methodological knowledge / knowhow?
 - Examples
 - Documents
 - Videos
 - Audio recordings
 - Dedicated human experts
- How do you manage your methodological knowledge / knowhow?
 - Examples
 - Document archive or library system
 - Human knowledge stewards
- How do you share methods with other communities?
 - Examples
 - oral transmission
 - visits and in-person training
 - Online
- What capabilities in methodology management, development, or sharing would you like to have?
- What concerns do you have about pan-Arctic methodology/knowhow sharing?
 - Examples
 - Theft of protected knowledge
 - Intellectual property management across different sovereign jurisdictions

Connecting top-down and bottom-up approaches in environmental observing



Eicken et al., 2021

Development planning in Svalbard

Case Longyearbyen-Adventsdalen?

Could this be a collaboration with the local council and the inhabitants on Capacity building?.

Case: The Governor has started working on a protection plan for Adventsdalen, and area that is used by the local community and the tourist industry.

Participation and co-creation on mapping areas of public interest, worries, identifying need for knowledge and data for decision-making are important topics.



Session: Towards an Arctic Practices System

20 Sept 2021 1500-1630 CET

<https://workshop5.oceanbestpractices.org/sessions>

Workshop aims

1. To identify and plan how the the OBPS can help your community safely archive and share its methods, standards, guidelines, and other methodologies
2. To identify how the OBPS (<https://www.oceanbestpractices.org/>) should change to better support your community in sharing, developing, discovering, endorsing, and converging methodologies to support best practice development

Session questions for discussion

1. Who should an Arctic Practice System be designed for? Different users groups will need different systems, or at least different user interfaces for using the system.
2. What should be the contents and functionality of an APS to be useful in different regions of the Arctic?
3. What should the OBPS store in its [Arctic collection](#), which we build up in CAPARDUS as a precursor to an APS?
4. What will the CAPARDUS team suggest that systems like the OBPS can or must do to work in the Arctic region?
5. How can methodology management systems, such as the APS and OBPS, align their operations and strategy to link their holdings and communities?
6. How can we maintain (meta)data-level interoperability and help data systems in the Arctic and Ocean sustainably interact?
7. What activities and capacities are needed to support methodological exchange between community-based monitoring and citizen science initiatives in both the APS and OBPS?