



**Community-based Monitoring in international processes of the Convention on Biological Diversity: Future perspectives**

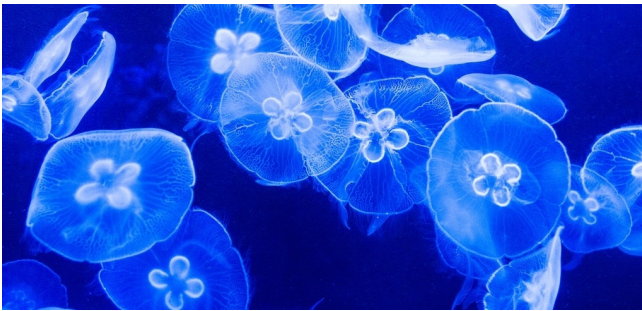
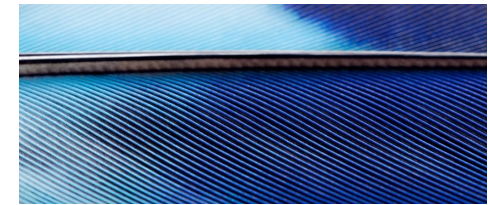
**Uumassusillit Assigiinngisitaarneri pillugit Isumaqatigiisummut naleqqiullugu sumiiffikkaani uppernarsaasarneq aqutsinerlu.**

**Siunissamut takorluukkat**

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Science Officer, Science Panel for the Amazon, UNSDSN,  
Former Chair of Global Council of Birdlife International,  
Former Executive Secretary of the CBD,  
Former National Secretary for Biodiversity and Forests

**CBM & CITIZEN SCIENCE IN THE ARCTIC**

Aasiaat, Greenland  
29 Nov-1 Dec 2022



## The Manaus Letter on Community-based Monitoring to Manage Biodiversity and Natural Resources

Indigenous communities, academia,  
organized civil society, practitioners  
from GOs and NGOs, and government  
decision makers from 18 countries  
gathered in Manaus, Brazil

22-26 September 2014

## Manaus'imit Allakkat

Brasiliami Manaus'imi nunanit 18-init nunap  
inoqqaavi, ilisimatusartut,  
sakkutooqarfiunngitsutut inuiaqatigiit,  
pisortaasunit suliaqartartuusut, aamma  
NGO-t naalagaaffinnilu aalajangiisartut  
katersuupput

22.-26. septembari 2014-imi



...to debate, discuss, and share experiences regarding opportunities, challenges, best practices, and lessons learned.

220 participants from Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, East Timor, Ecuador, England, Germany, Greenland, Guatemala, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Sweden, the United States of America and Venezuela.

Tamatumani periarfissat, ajugaaffigisassat, aamma 'pitsaanerpaatut periusaasut' pillugit misilittakkat oqaluuseralugillu agguasseqatigiissutiginiarlugit.

Peqataasut 220-t makkunaneerput: Australia, Bolivia, Brasilia, Colombia, Danmark, Timor Kangilleq, Ecuador, Tuluitt Nunaat, Tyskland, Kalaallit Nunaat, Guatemala, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mexico, Peru, Philippinerit, Sverige, Naalagaaffeqatigiit Amerika aamma Venezuela.



All had the common objective:

- 1) Improve participatory monitoring practices.
- 2) Accelerate the use by GOs, scientists and civil society.
- 3) Encourage application in an appropriate manner.

Tamarmik assigiimmik anguniagaragaat:

- 1) Pisuussutunik uumassusilinnik sumiiffikkaani uppersaasarnermik aqutsinermillu qanoq suliaqartarnermut periusaasunik pitsanngorsaanissaq.
- 2) Pisortasuni, ilisimatusartuni, aamma sakkutooqarfiunngitsutut inuiaqatigiit periutsinik taakkuninnga atuisarnerup annertusartinnissaa.
- 3) Periutsini isumalinni periutsit atornerisa nukittorsarnissaat.



# Organizers

The Brazilian Ministry for the Environment (MMA)

and the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMbio)

with support from:

- the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) (BMUB) in the framework of the Brazilian-German technical cooperation,
- the Amazon Region Protected Areas (ARPA) Programme,
- the Mangroves of Brazil Project,
- the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation,
- the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS),
- the Institute for Ecological Research (IPE),
- the Secretariat for the Environment and Sustainable Development of the State of Amazonia (SDS-AM),
- the Avina Foundation,
- the Nordisk Fond for Miljø og Udvikling (NORDECO)
- and the Secretariat of the Convention for Biological Diversity (CDB).

# Aaqqissuussisut

Brasiliami Avatangiisinut Ministereqarfik, aamma  
Umassusillit Assigiinngisitaarnerinut Chico Mendes Institutti

Makkunanit tapiisoqarluni

- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) ,
- Amazon Region Protected Areas (ARPA) Programme,
- Mangroves of Brazil Project,
- Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation,
- Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS),
- Institute for Ecological Research (IPE),
- Secretariat for the Environment and Sustainable Development (SDS-AM),
- Avina Foundation,
- Nordisk Fond for Miljø og Udvikling (Avatangiisinut aamma Ineriartortitsinermut Nunat Avannarliit Aningaasaateqarfik) (NORDECO)
- aamma Sekretariatet for Biodiversitetskonventionen (Umassusillit assigiinngisitaarneri pillugit Isumaqatigiisummut Allattoqarfik)



## **Why do we need best practices for participatory, community-based monitoring and citizen science of biodiversity and natural resource use?**

- 1. Many protected areas worldwide are inhabited or traditionally used by local and indigenous peoples and often have objectives related to securing the livelihoods of these stakeholders;**
- 2. Food security and food sovereignty are of paramount importance to ensure the well-being of rural, traditional and indigenous peoples;**
- 3. Local and indigenous peoples have the right to manage the resources on which their livelihoods and cultures depend, for current and future generations;**

1. Nunarsuarmi sumiiffiit amerlasuut sumiiffiusuni aamma nunap inoqqaavinik najugaqarfigineqarput imaluunniit atugaapput. Anguniakkat ilaat tassaavoq inuit taakku inuussutigisaannik isumannaarinissaq;
2. Kikkut tamarmik nerisassaqaarnissaatigut isumannaagaanissaat, aamma kultureqarneq tunngavigalugu nerisat peqqinnartut atugaaneriniq siuarsaasarneq tassaapput nunap immikkoortortaanni aamma nunap inoqqaavini atugarissaarnerup qularnaarnissaannut aalajangiisutut pingaarutillit;
3. Maannakkut aamma siunissami kinguaariinnut pisuussutiniq tamakkuninnga, inuussutigisaminnik kultureqassutsiminnillu aalajangiisunik, aqutsinissamut nunap inoqqaavi pisinnaatitaaffeqarput;



**4. The impacts of increasing population pressures and climate change make it more urgent to monitor and manage resource use in these areas;**

**5. Participatory monitoring is proven to be capable of providing accurate information at local and regional scales using both scientific, local and traditional knowledge methods;**

**6. Such information has been used as the basis for successful management decisions, implemented either by local people, their organizations or the NGOs and/or government agencies with which they work;**

4. Innuttaasut amerliartornerisa artukkiinerisa aamma silap pissusaata allannguuteqarnerisa sunniutaat sumiiffiusuni tamakkunani pisuussutininik atugaqarneq, nakkutilliillunilu aqutsinissaq annertunerusumik ilungersunarnerutilerpaat;

5. Sumiiffikkaani uppersaallunilu aqutsinerit ilisimatusarnikkut, sumiiffikkaani ileqqorisatigullu periutsinik atugaqarnertigut sumiiffiusuni aamma nunap immikkoortuini inissisimaffiusuni paasissutissanik eqqortunik pilersuisinnaasut paasineqarsimapput;

6. Paasissutissat taama ittut sumiiffikkaani innuttaasunit, taakku kattuffiinit, imaluunniit suleqatigisaannit ngo'nit aamma naalagaaffimmi oqartussaasunit iluatsilluartutut aalajangiussinernut tunngavigisatut atorpeqartarsimapput;



7. It is known that participation by local people in monitoring can lead to effective decision making regarding sustainable resource management, relative to data collected solely in an academic context;

8. In order to ensure resource use rights, continued accumulation of knowledge, and transparency in conservation and development decisions, biodiversity and resource use monitoring must be a participatory process involving all segments of society.

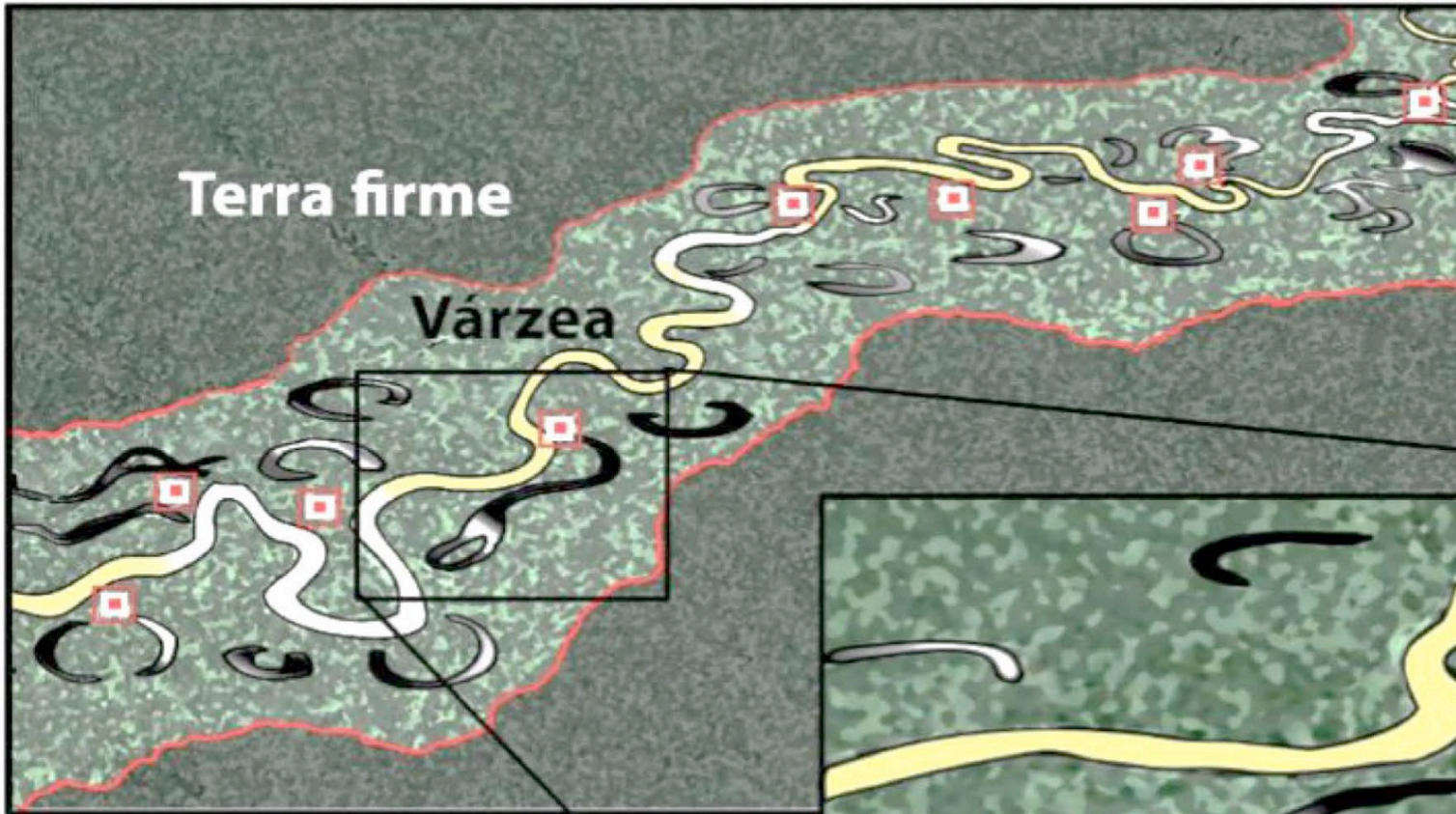


7. Sumiiffikkaani innuttaasut nakkutilliinermi peqataanerat ilisimatusartut taamaallaat katersugaattut paasisutissanut assersuukkaanni sumiiffikkaani innuttaasut nakkutilliinermi peqataanerat sunniuteqarluartumik aalajangiussisarnernut, aamma piujuartitsisumik pisuussutunik aqutsinermut aqqutissiuinnaanerit ilisimaneqarpoq;

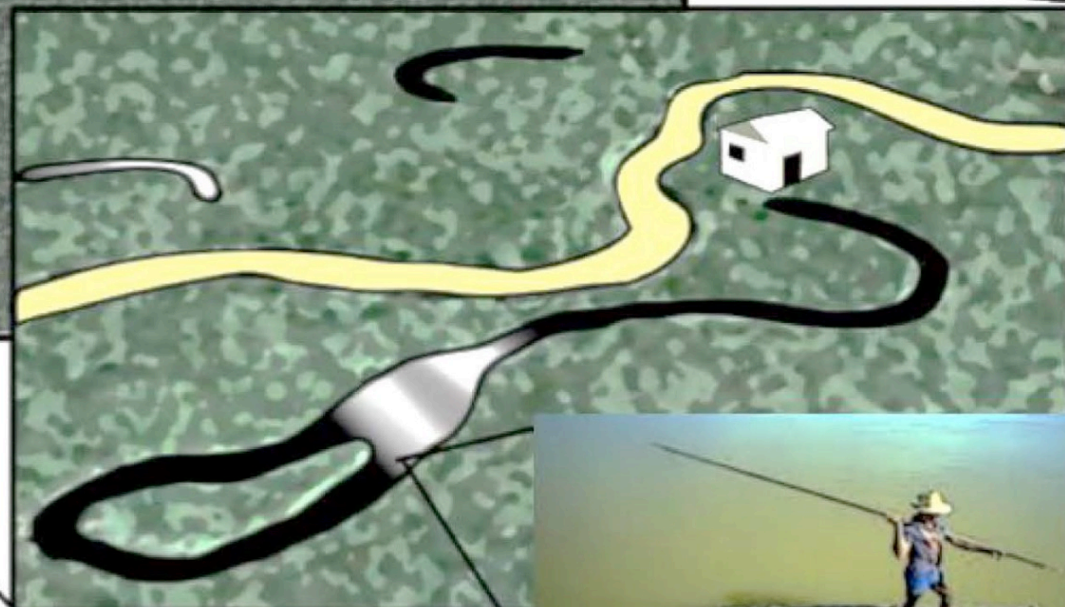
8. Sumiiffikkaani pisuussutinut pisinnaatitaaffiik, pitsaanerusumik ilisimanninnerannik, aamma aalajangiussinernik tamanik paasinnissinnaanerit qularnaarniarlugit pisuussutunik uumassusilinnik nakkutilliinerit piniartunik aalisartunillu ilanngussisariaqarput.







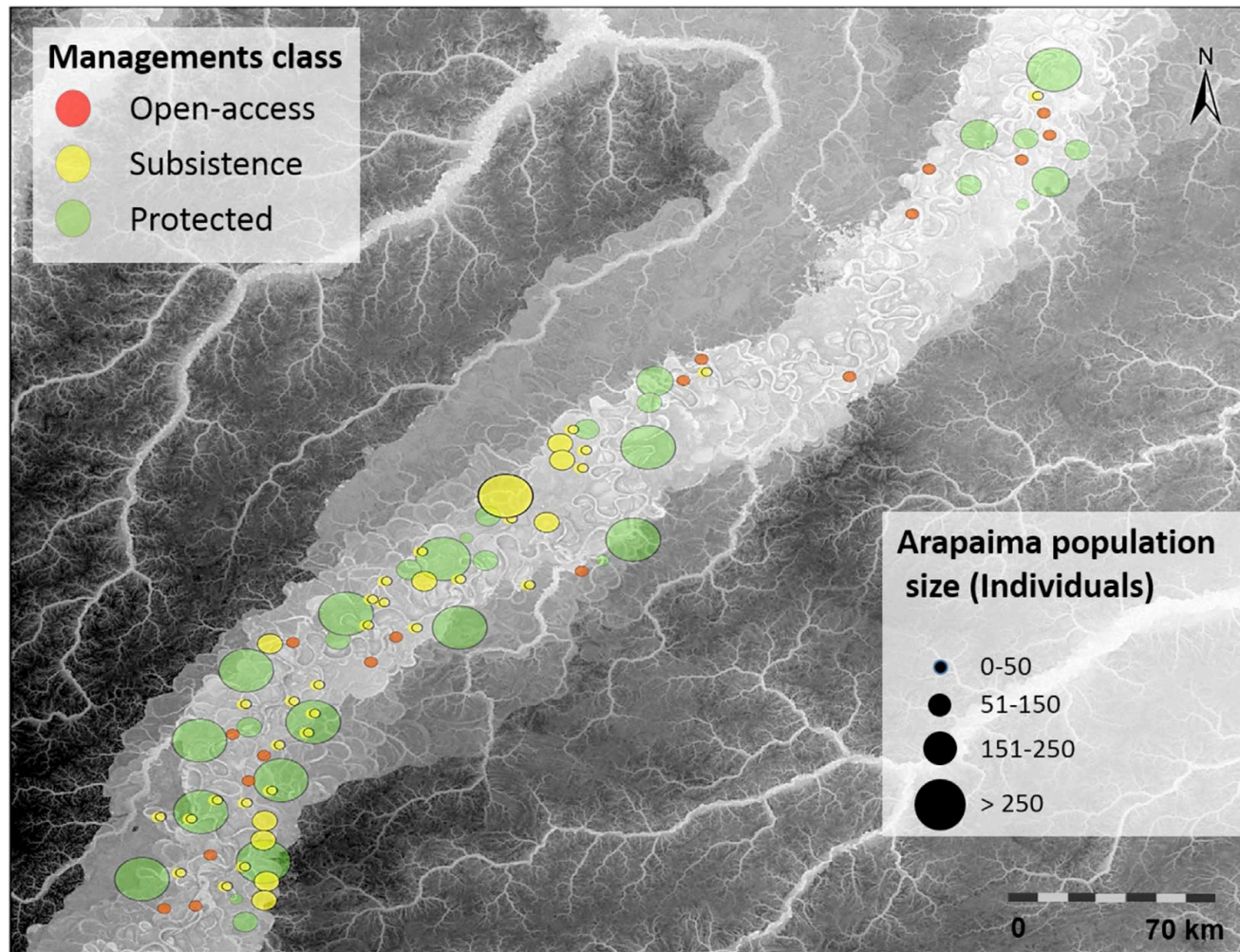
System of Good Governance of Fisheries in Amazonian Lakes by Local Communities



Community-based management induces rapid recovery of Juruá lakes fisheries (Campos-Silva, J.V. & C.A. Peres, 2016. *Nature Scientific Reports* 6: 13p.)



Community-based management induces rapid recovery of Juruá lakes fisheries (Campos-Silva, J.V. & C.A. Peres, 2016. *Nature Scientific Reports* 6: 13p.)



## Best practices for participatory, community-based monitoring: Future perspectives 1/2

- Propose adoption of a CBD Guidelines (based on the recommendations of the Manaus Letter and of the Aasiaat Workshop) - this could be done by a submission of the Danish/Greenlandic Government for the 12th Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on Article 8j (Traditional Knowledge).

Manaus'imit Allakkamit aamma Aasianni Isumasioqatigiinnermit inassutigisat Konventionen om Biologisk Mangfoldighed'imit (Umassusillit Assigiinngisitaarneri pillugit Isumaqatigiissut'mit) pisortatigoortumik ilitsersuutinngortinnissaat siunnersuutigaa. Tamanna "Open-ended Working Group on Article 8j (Traditional Knowledge)"-imi ataatsimiinnerit 12-issaanni naalagaaffiup siunnersuutigineratigut pisinnaavoq.



## **Best practices for participatory, community-based monitoring: Future perspectives 2/2**

- Propose insertion of reference to the Aasiaat Workshop and its main findings in a relevant decision to be adopted by the CBD at COP15 - this could be done by a submission of the Danish/Greenlandic Government.

Aasianni Isumasioqatigiinnermut, tassanilu inerniliussanut pingaarnerpaanut attuumassutilimmik 2022-mi decembarimi Montrealimi Konventionen om Biologisk Mangfoldighed pillugu nunarsuarmi ataatsimeersuarnermi aalajangiussassatut ilanngussaqaarnissaq siunnersuutigaa. Naalagaaffimmit tamatuminnga siunnersuuteqartoqassappat tamanna pisinnaavoq.



## Open-ended Working Group on Article 8j (Traditional Knowledge and Practices)

Established in 1998 by decision at COP4 of CDB. Meets every two Years.  
Co-presided by a representative of a national government and co-presided by representative of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity

Over the years many important issues for IPLC were discussed and recommended resulting in several COP decisions, including:

- **Akwé:Kon Guidelines** for the conduct of cultural, environmental and social impact assessment regarding developments on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by IPLC
- **Tkarihwalé:ri Code of Ethical Conduct** to Ensure Respect for the Cultural and Intellectual Heritage of IPLC
- **Rutzolijirisaxik Voluntary** Guidelines for the Repatriation of Traditional Knowledge of IPLC
- **Mo' otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines** for the development of mechanisms, legislation or other appropriate initiatives to ensure the “prior and informed consent”

<https://www.cbd.int/traditional/>

# Thank you!

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