Coastal and marine resources in the Caribbean: Local co-management and regional knowledge management

56th GCFI Annual Meeting, BVI
November 2003
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Framework, Overview

- Stakeholders and institutions
- Co-management
- Knowledge management
Framework, Model

Inst. analysis → Co-mgmt. → Knowl.mgmt → Empowerment → Sust.dev/Pov.red.
Framework, Institutions

- Generally: rule-bound and patterned nature of behaviour
- More specifically: (a) organizations and (b) rules for behaviour
- Stakeholder analysis and institutional analysis are key tools to be used in project preparation
Framework, Co-management

- Generally: situation in which two or more stakeholders negotiate, define and guarantee a fair share of the management functions, entitlements and responsibilities for a given territory, area of set of natural resources

- Here: understood as a pluralist approach to managing natural resources
Framework, Knowledge mgmt.

- A radically new way of understanding the learning resulting from project implementation:
  - While information is data arranged in patterns, knowledge is information placed in a cultural and social context
  - ICTs provide new opportunities
Framework, Knowledge mgmt.

- Dimensions of knowledge mgmt.:
  - Sharing knowledge
  - The reach of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)
  - Explicating knowledge, including: capturing, organizing and disseminating
  - Production of new knowledge
Results, Overview

- Focus on institutions
- Characteristics of institutions in the Caribbean juxtaposed with the situation in selected World project and sector work in Bangladesh and Ghana
Results, Caribbean

- An extensive literature reviewed finds examples of institutions, as well as several factors that is closely connected with institutions.
- Few examples of institutions in coastal and marine resource mgmt., and specifically old institutions.
- Those that are found are functioning.
Results, Bangladesh

- Extensive trad. institutions at the local level, i.e., villages, but not connected beyond
- The public sector is virtually not present in the country side, and cannot support and develop institutions
- NGOs step into this lacunae and take on the job
Results, Ghana

- Extensive traditional institutions, integrated, from the local level up to the macro level
- With the modernizing and decentralizing project, Ghana has effectively marginalized the traditional sector, and it has little role to play
Results, Project matrix

- The literature has extensive analysis of co-management, not specifically focusing on projects as units.
- A table is prepared that contain key variables operating on the project level, with separate lists for relevant variables operating on the nation-state and local level.
CBNRM Net, Overview

- Started in 1997 as a World Bank activity
- Around 500 members in 100 countries
- A Community of Practice of people working on similar issues globally
- Founded on extensive use of knowledge management of relevant CBNRM knowledge
CBNRM Net, ICTs

- What makes networking possible is use of ICTs, namely Internet and email
- CBNRM Net Web site address: www.cbnrm.net
- Increasingly emphasis on Newsletter as more people can receive it
CBNRM Net, Knowl. mgmt.

- Knowledge management is made possible through use of ICTs
- Knowledge covered represents all kinds of relevant knowledge, incl. conferences, training, new publications, projects, case studies
- Members volunteer knowledge
Caribbean projects can learn from the Bangladesh and Ghana experiences in the way relevant institutions are designed.

Design of institutions benefit from taking place in a broad context of knowledge management, and will, in turn, contribute to empowering local communities.
Co-management placed in the context of knowledge management presents potentials for important changes, leading to better results. Key factor is a move from information to knowledge.
Approaches to employing knowledge management, on the local and regional levels, a la the approach of CBNRM Net:

- Start from the bottom, with users. Build gradually, organically. Not top-down approach
- Network knowledge. Understand projects as processes and networks as tools and as adaptive