

Participatory monitoring of natural commons in Brazil: lessons from the literature and the field

Camila Islas, Sandrine Gouvêa, Ana Carolina Dias, Luciana de Araújo e Cristiana Seixas



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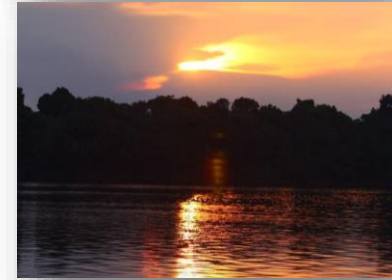
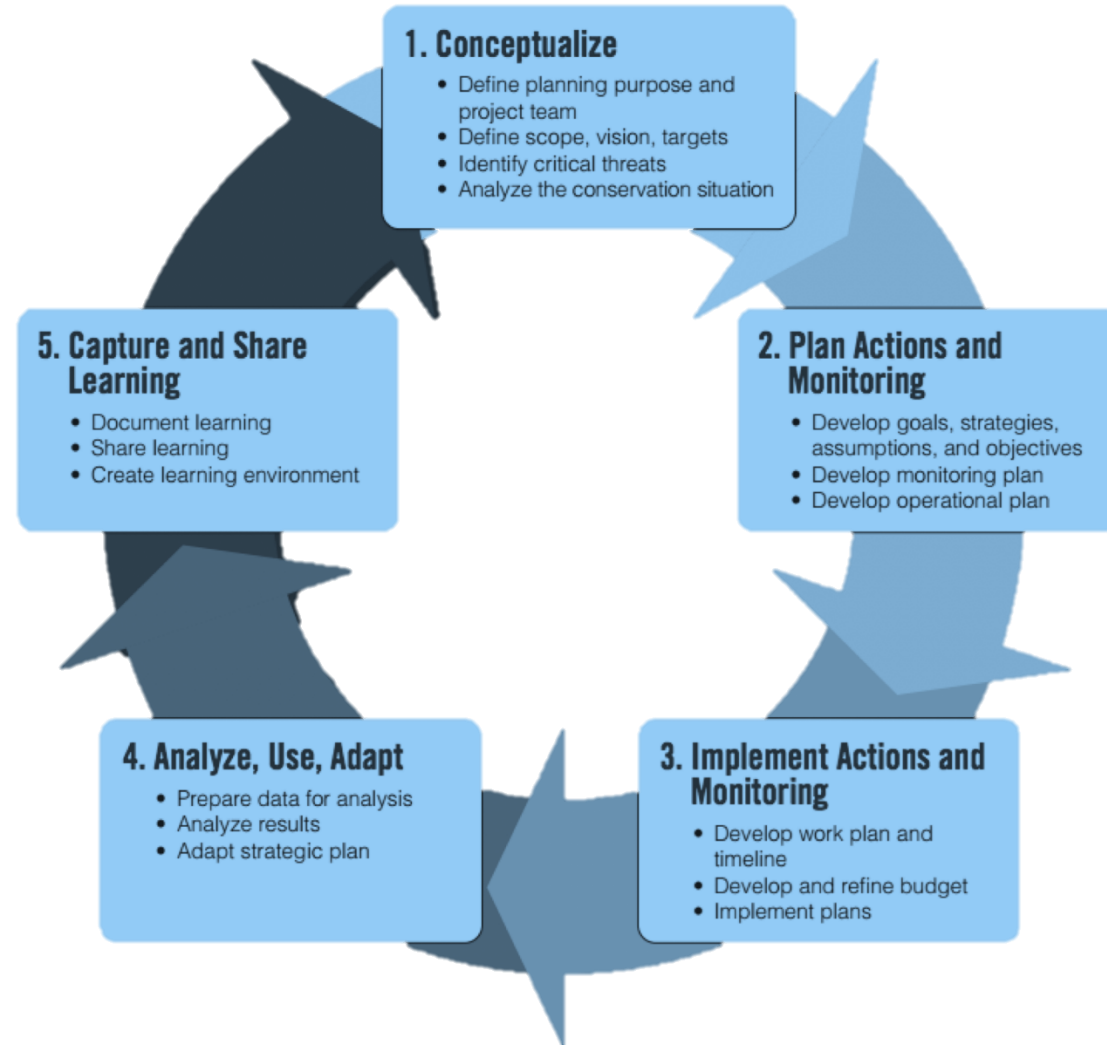
Commons
Conservation and Management
Research Group



Community Conservation
Research Network

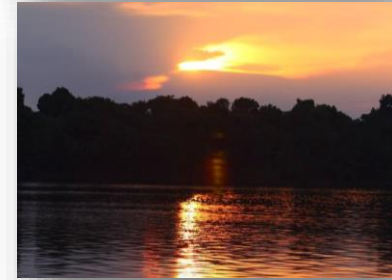
Introduction

Environmental management approaches



Introduction

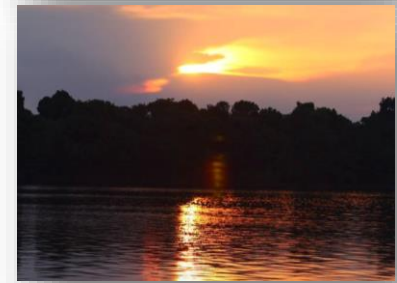
Monitoring



Introduction

Monitoring

Allows management strategies to be followed through time and evaluated periodically



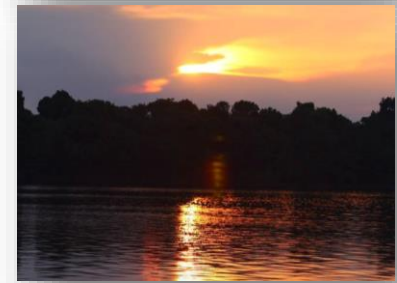
Introduction

Monitoring

In it's classical
format

disregards
stakeholders'
perceptions and
knowledge

Is carried out by
technicians

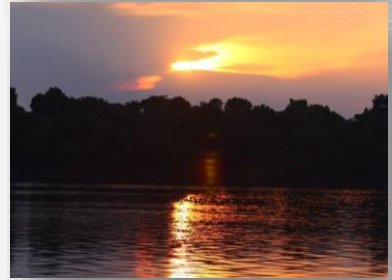


Introduction

Monitoring

In it's classical
format

Opportunities are
missed in the
direction of a
participatory
management



Introduction

Participatory Monitoring



Tool to engage stakeholders in the process of designing data collection and collecting, analysing and using data



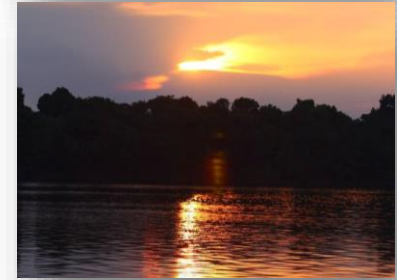
Introduction

Participatory Monitoring

Provide high-quality data in short time period

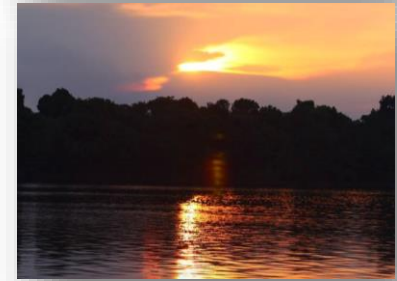
Empower communities

Low-cost



Objective

To investigate the features of participatory monitoring initiatives of common-pool resources in Brazil

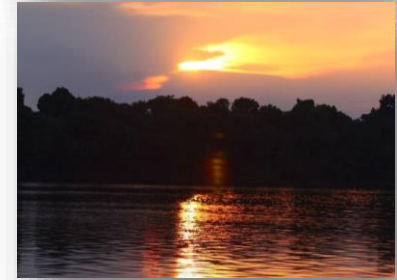


Objective

To investigate the features of participatory monitoring initiatives of common-pool resources in Brazil

and how they have influenced the development of PM initiatives

what lessons can be learned?



Methods

Literature
review



9 cases

google scholar
(English and Portuguese
key-words)

Case
studies



3 cases

from our research
group

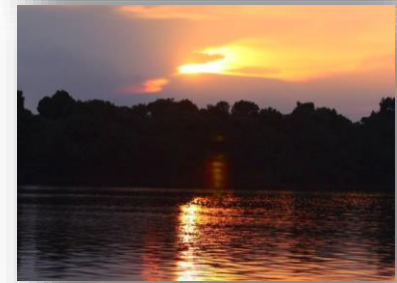
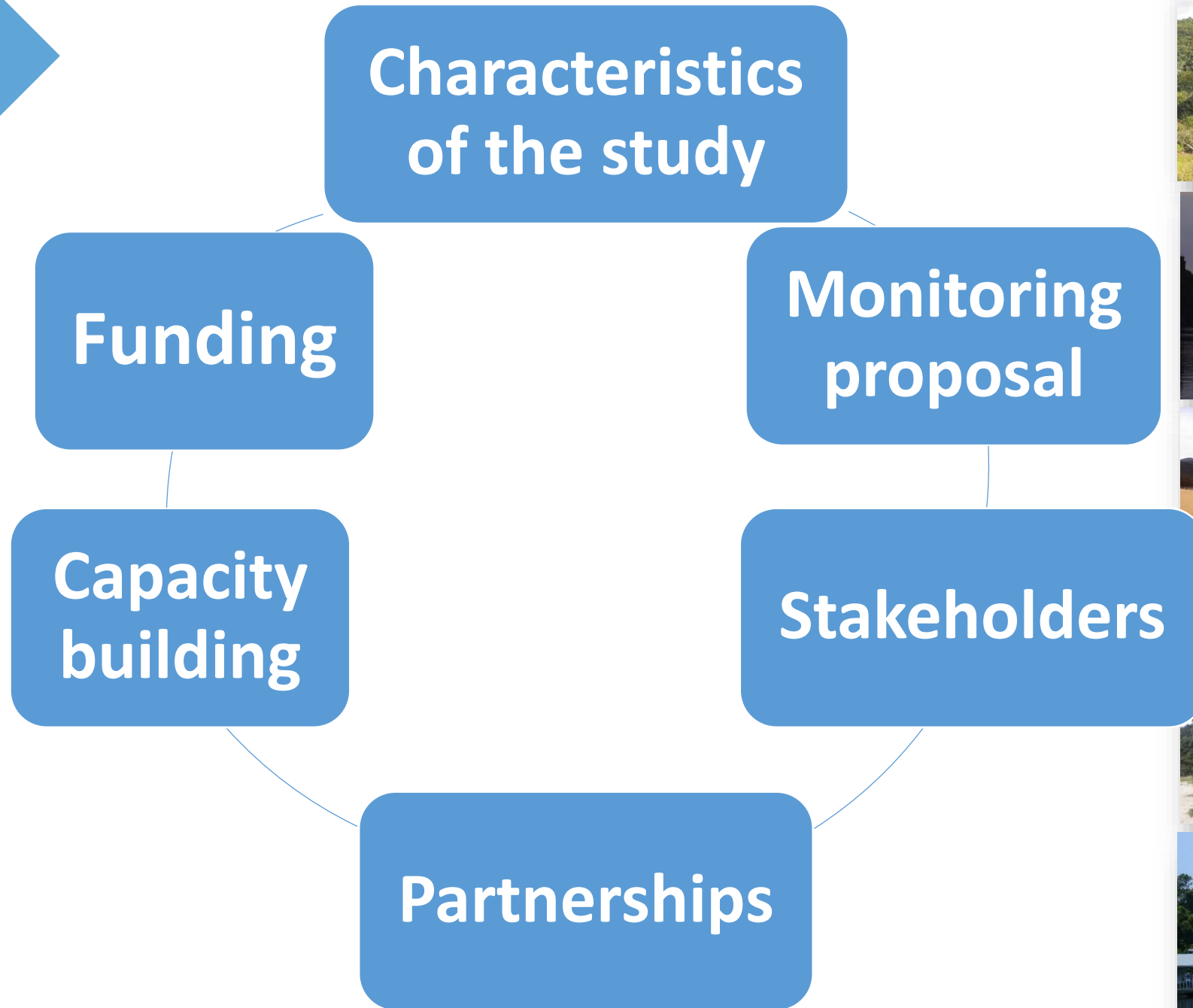


CCRN sites



Methods

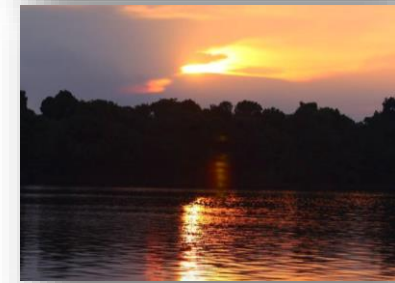
Classes of features investigated



Results

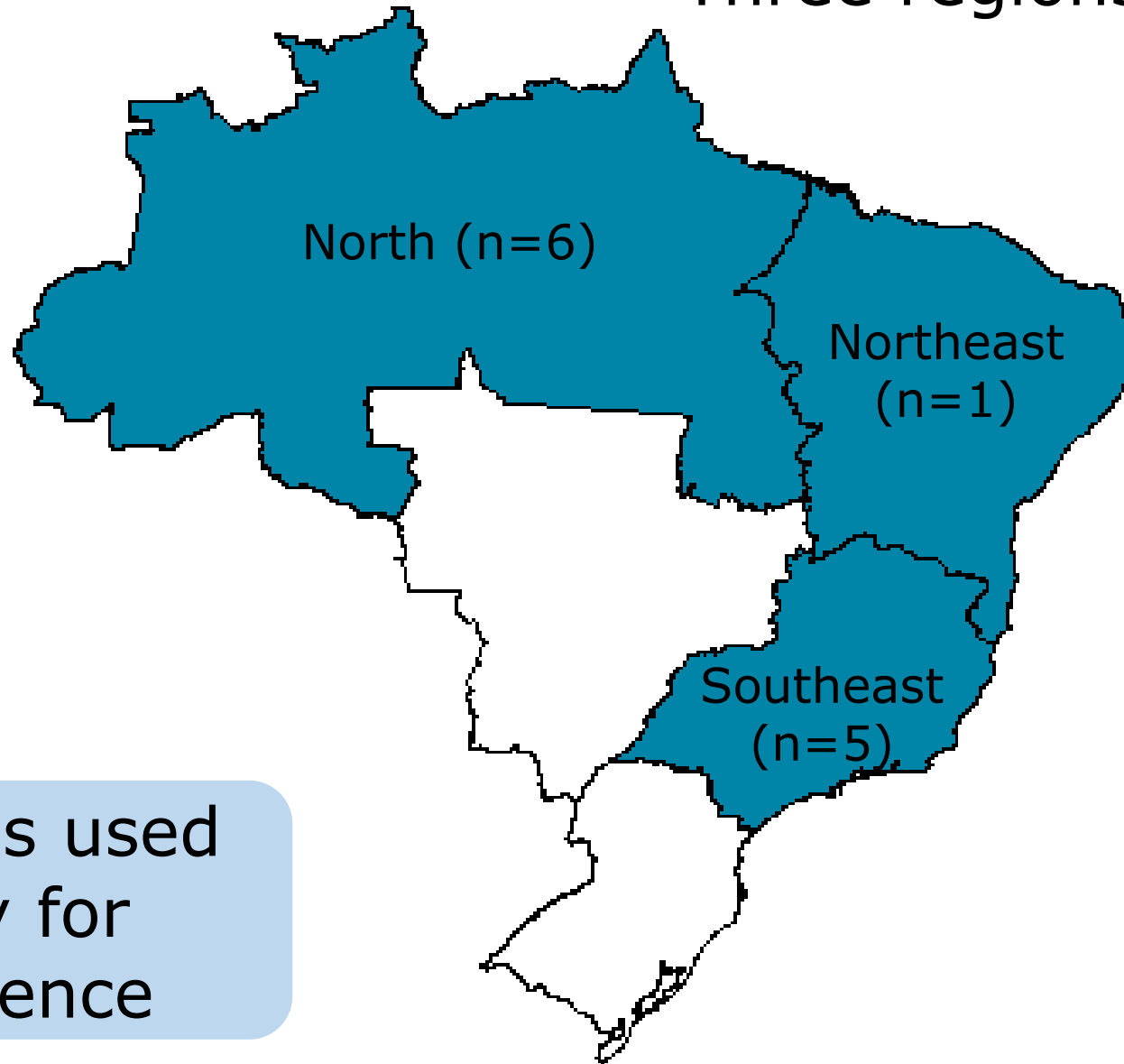
Characteristics of the studies:

	Biome	Resource / harvest / Environmental variables	Reference
Literature Review	Amazon	Brazil nut	Soares et al. 2004
	Amazon	Game species and hunting	Constantino et al. 2012
		Game species, hunting, plant species	
	Atlantic forest	Game species and harvest	Cichoski 2013
		Water resources	
	Savana/semi-arid	Soil and environment	Correia et al. 2013
Amazon	Terrestrial and aquatic wildlife	Costa & Marchand 2014	
Atlantic forest	Reef fish	Malafaia et al. 2014	
Amazon	Game species	Vieira et al. 2015	
Case studies	Coastal Zone	Small-scale fisheries	Tarituba
	Coastal Zone	Small-scale fisheries	Trindade
	Atlantic forest	Wildlife (mammals)	Rural community SLP

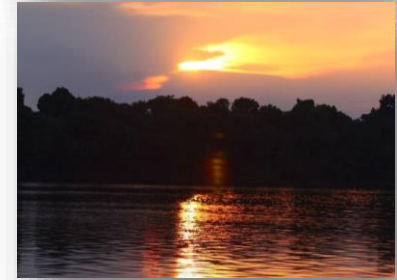


Results

Characteristics of the studies: Three regions of Brazil

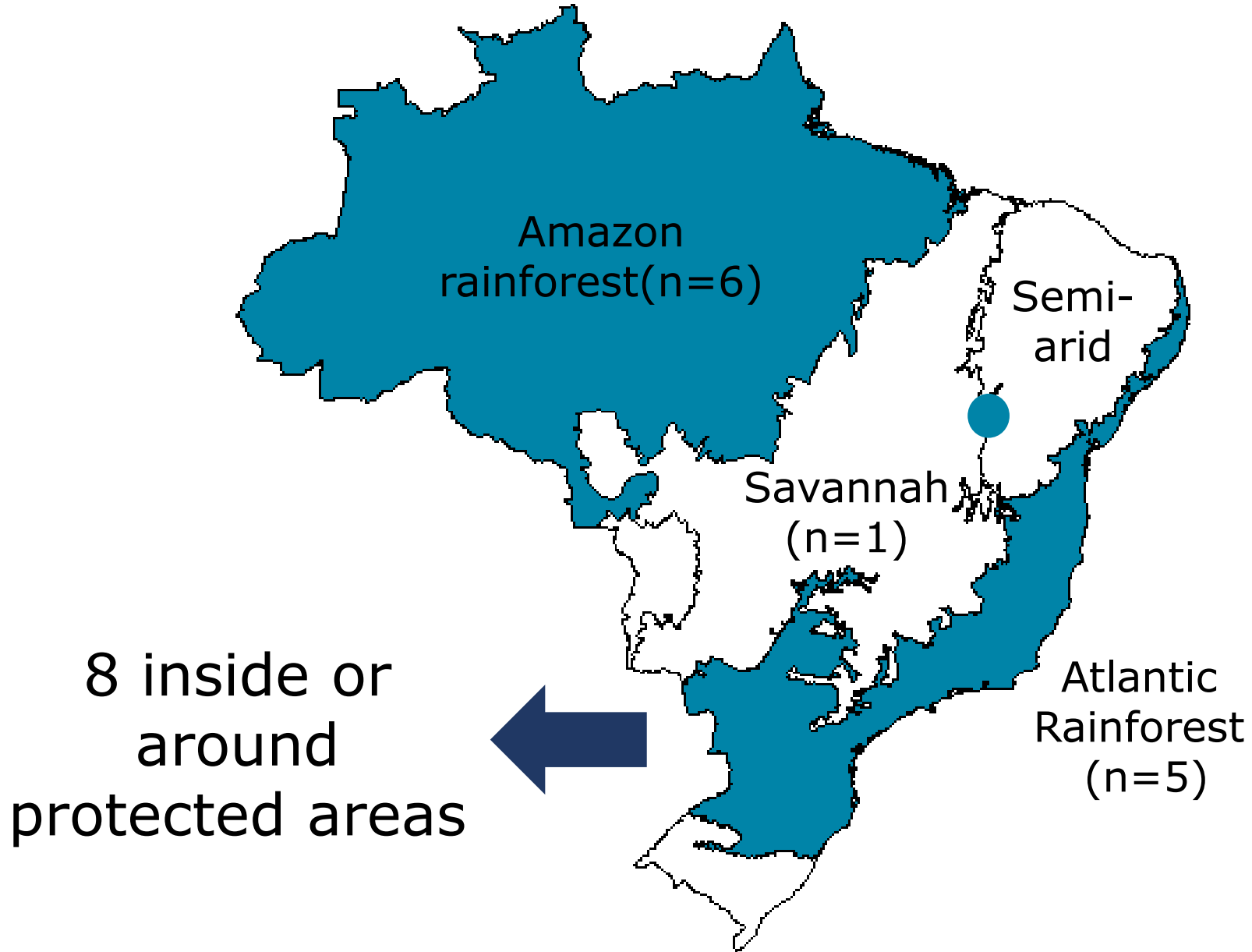


Resources used
mainly for
subsistence



Results

Characteristics of the studies:



Results

Monitoring proposal:

Initiatives triggered by

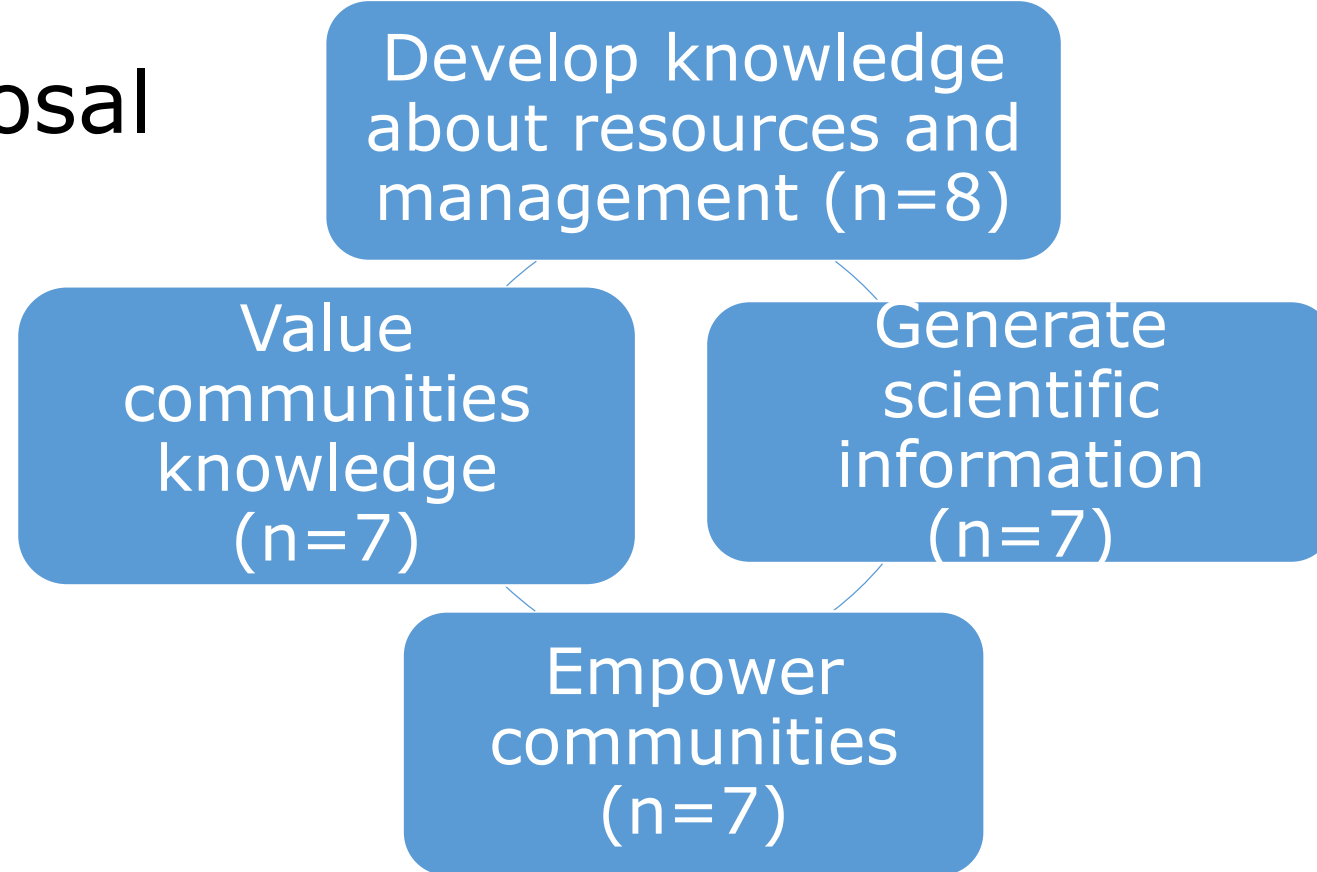
- Researchers and research institutes (n=7)
- Government (n=4)
- NGO(n=1)



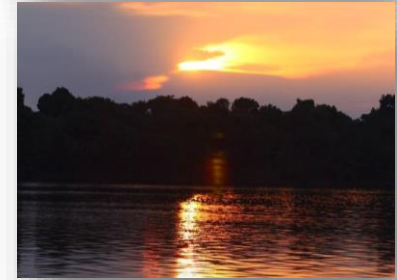
Results

Monitoring proposal

- Main goals:



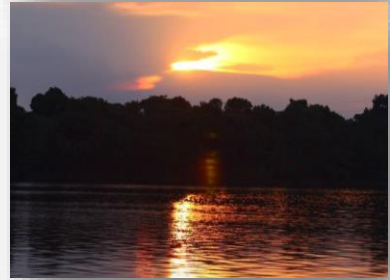
- Seeks nature conservation explicitly (n=8)
- Seeks social development explicitly (n=10)
- Both (n=7)



Results

The role of local communities

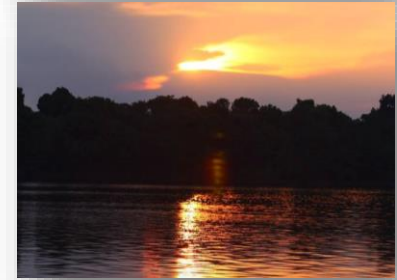
- Involved with
 - Project design (n=5)
 - Implementation (n=1)
 - Data collection (n=9)
 - Analyses (n=2)
 - Discussion (n=5)
 - Assessment (n=4)



Results

Partnership:

- Universities and research institutes (n=5)
- NGOs and funding agencies (n=4)



Results

Funding:

- Brazilian Funding agencies - directly (n=3)
- Research institutes (n=2)
- Non-governmental institutions and foundations (n=3)

Main type:

- Payment to the ones collecting data (n=4) and to researchers (n=2)
- Full-funding (n=1)



Results

Capacity building:

- Only one study did not offer capacity building
- Between the ones who offered:
 - Training to collect data (n=8)
 - Normally conducted through workshops



Discussion

➔ Studies are concentrated:

- In some regions and biomes of Brazil
- Around protected areas

➔ “Outsiders” are still the main ones proposing the PM initiatives

➔ Communities are still superficially involved in the initiatives



Discussion

- ➔ Conservation and social goals are being considered
- ➔ There are few partners in each program
- ➔ Funding is scarce and short-term



Conclusions

Some lessons we learned:

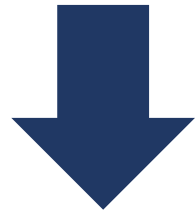
- ➔ Acknowledgement of the importance of local communities in collecting and using information for better resource management
- ➔ The need of incentive for long term commitment of communities
- ➔ The potential to expand citizen science
 - Rural and urban transformed landscapes



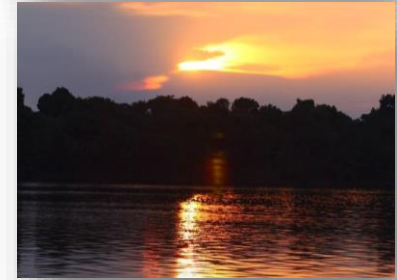
Conclusions

In Brazil:

- Frequent institutional instability causing discontinuity of policies
- Government lack of financial resource and staff to monitor natural resources



highlight the urgency to foster citizen science at all levels



Thanks!

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Supporters



Funding

