CAPARDUS: Capacity-building in Arctic Standardisation Development

http://capardus.nersc.no

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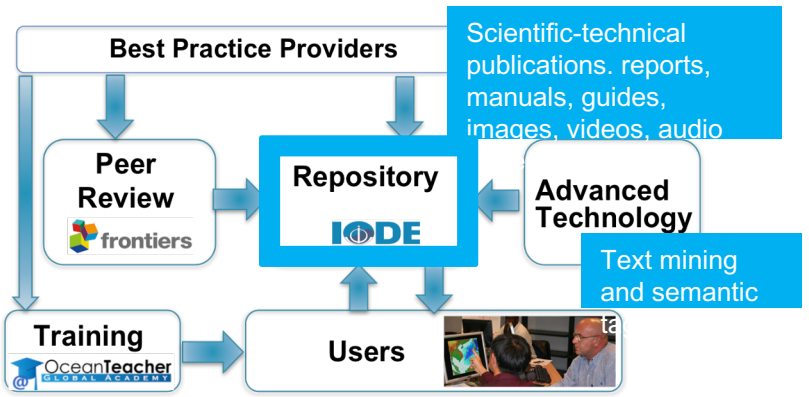
The objectives of CAPARDUS are to:

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

Establishing a repository of Arctic practices



Documents are compiled in the Ocean Best Practice system under "Arctic Practices:
https://repository.oceanbestpractices.org/handle/11329/1291

There is no "standard Arctic", only a variety of communities with own culture, practices and standards related to handling data and other information within their fields.

There is no framework for integrating practices, guidelines and standards between local communities, science communities, commercial operators and governance bodies

CAPARDUS documents practices, guidelines and standards among Arctic operators. This will form the basis for a framework for Arctic standards and design of an Arctic Practice System

Standardisation continuum

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

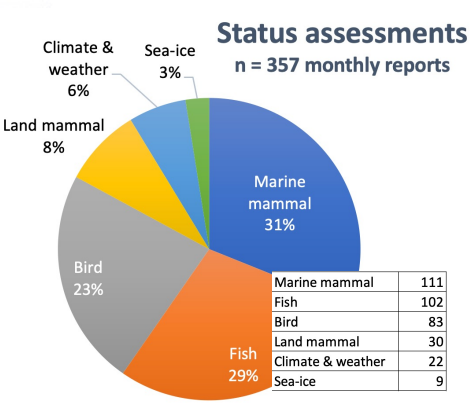
Ethic	Norm	Informal Agreement	convention	Good/Best Practices	Specification	International Standard	(National) Policy	Formal Convetion	Treaty	International Law	National Law

Less Formal → More Formal

Ref. Pulsifer et al., 2019

CAPARDUS partners analyse existing documents according to the Standardisation Continuum on topics such as natural resource management, tourism, shipping, community planning and decision making in selected Arctic communities

Community Based Monitoring



Left: The communities involved in the resource observations in Northwest Greenland. Centre: Registration of local resources in Disko Bugt (Photo : F. Danielsen). Right: Overview of data from 357 monthly reports on resource observations.

Community-based monitoring (CBM) is a method where indigenous and local communities are directly involved in environmenta data collection. An example is from North-West Greenland where the Qeqertalik Municipality and NORDECO with many partners are developing community observing (figures to the left). Fishermen and hunters routinely observe the environment in their respective communities and report to the observing network PISUNA https://eloka-arctic.org/pisuna-net/en CBM is a useful method to document living resources, promote local discussion and shorten the time from observation to decision.

Partners

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