

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

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# Framework, Overview

A faint, light gray world map is visible in the background of the slide, centered behind the text.

- ▼ Stakeholders and institutions
- ▼ Co-management
- ▼ Knowledge management

# Framework, Model

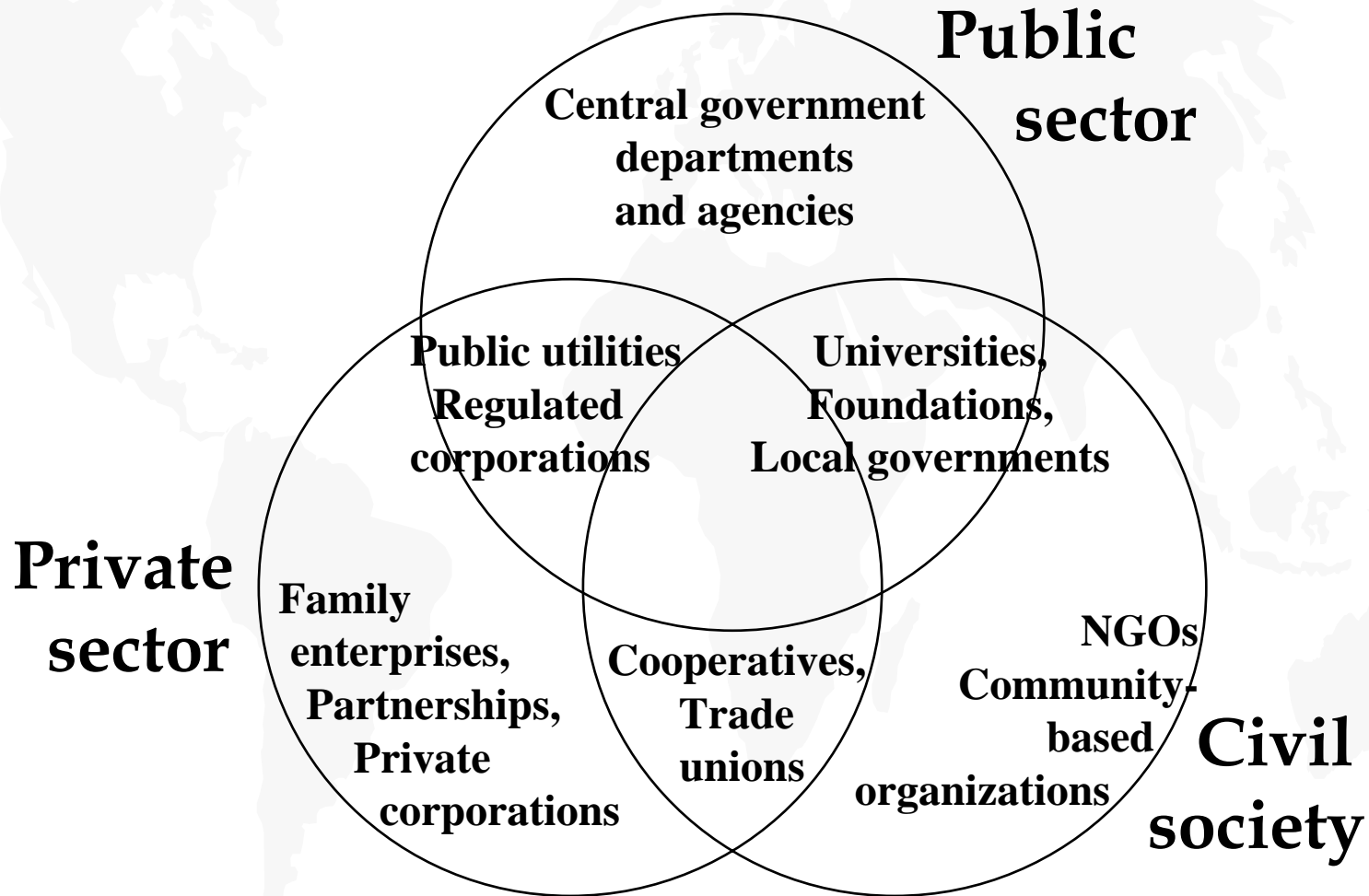
Inst. analysis → Co-mgmt. → Knowl.mgmt → Empowerment → Sust.dev/Pov.red.



# 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

# Organizations



# 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 place 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](http://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



# Discussion, I



- ▼ 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

# Discussion, II



- ▼ 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

# Discussion, III

- ▼ 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