

Kōkua Community-based Monitoring Project

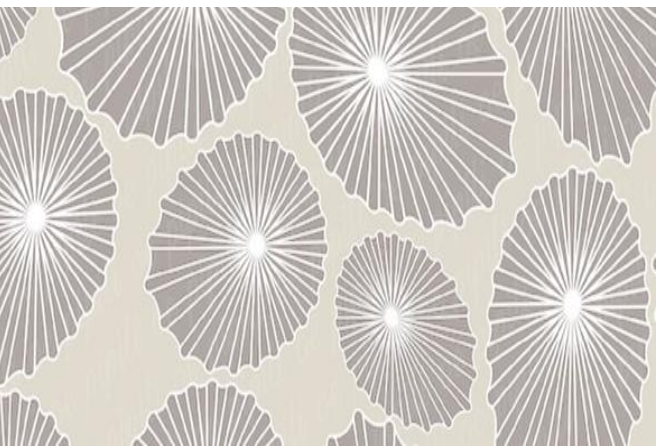
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HCRI – Social Science Research Institute
on contract to DLNR-DAR



Kōkua Community-based Monitoring Project



Kōkua: To help without the expectation of anything in return.



- Developed by Hawai'i Coastal Zone Management Program and DLNR-Division of Aquatic Resources
- Overarching Goals of the Project:
 - Address gaps in current DAR monitoring efforts
 - Build capacity at the local level for data collection and increase community engagement in management planning (place-based & regional)
 - Improved management of marine resources through incorporation of community collected data and traditional ecological knowledge
- Project Supports:
 - Hawai'i Ocean Resource Management Plan Focal Area 3: Marine Ecosystems
 - Hawai'i DAR Holomua Marine Initiative
- Funded as a Project of Special Merit

Community-based Monitoring Hui

Build and maintain a community-based monitoring space that is intergenerational, reciprocal, action-oriented, and effective.

CI	KUA	DAR	CBM Hui
Create Space Best Practices Increased capacity for monitoring Co-develop methods	Co-create space Alignment between partners Bring community partners	Listen to communities How Community data can be used in management Data Sharing agreement	Participate and contribute Share with other communities Inform managers Share how



Development of the Kōkua CBM Framework

Step 1:
Review existing information.

Review 1 on 1 Interviews (2021):

- Conversations and efforts **must work towards the community goal**. It's important to focus on the community question.
- There must be **trust** between the State and communities and data must be protected.
- Data collection methods should include **qualitative and quantitative** methods and include methods grounded in traditional practice.
- The community could use **technical support**.
- **Funding** was a need identified by community groups to help sustain long-term monitoring programs.

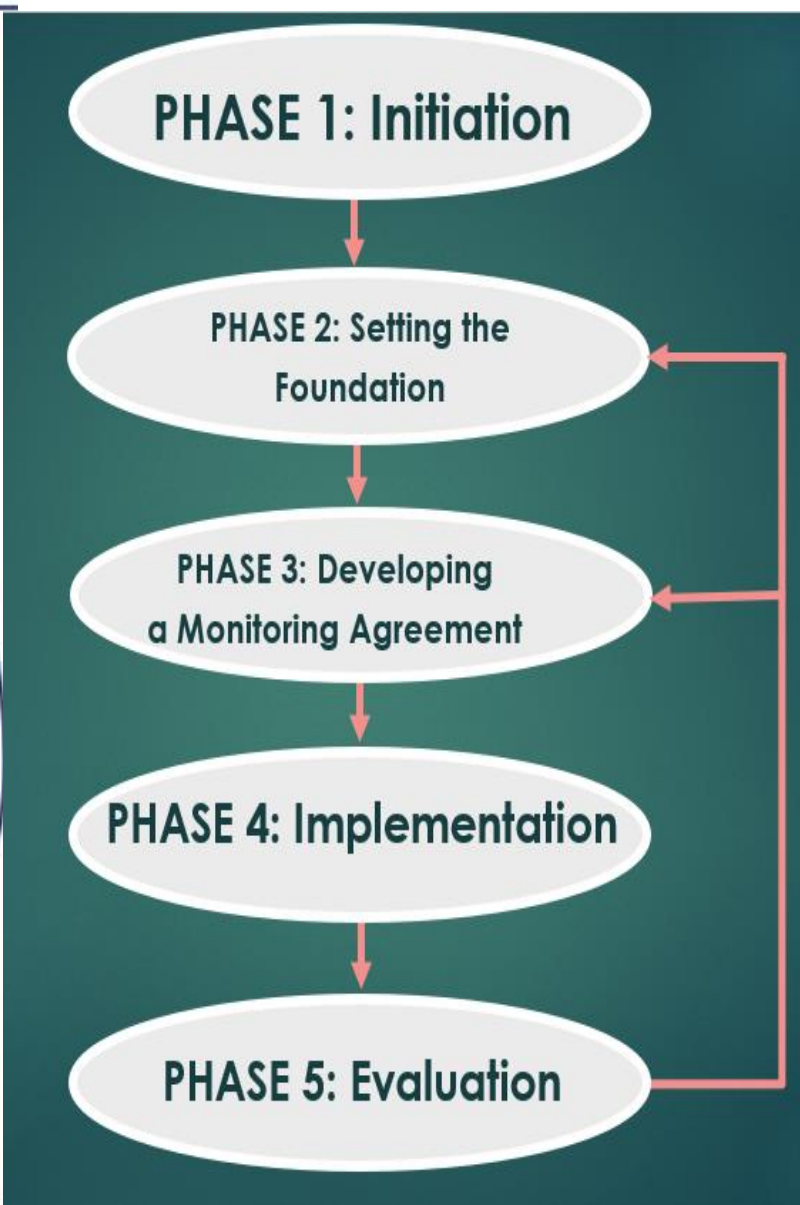
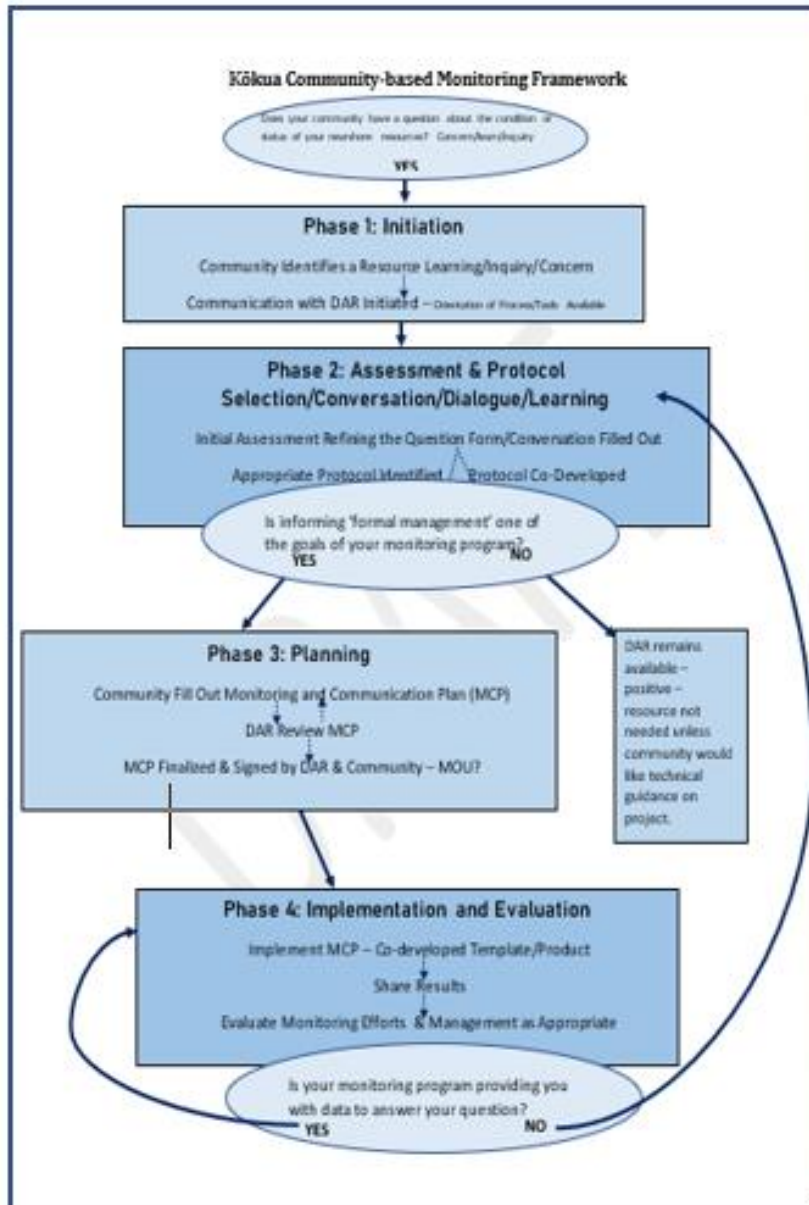
Review of CBM Literature:

- Monitoring needs to be targeted at information that **delivers guidance**.
- Components of **ownership**:
 - Control of the process
 - Intimately know the process
 - Invest in the process
- CBM leads to decision making through:
 - Opportunity for **regular discussion**
 - Opportunities for **collaboration** between gov. & communities
 - **Responsive** management
- The extent to which local monitoring leads to sustainable resource use also depends on aspects of **how resources are governed**.

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- An underwater scene with a dark blue background, several small fish swimming, and a large, dark, semi-transparent rectangular box in the center containing white text. The text is a bulleted list of six items.
- Create a pathway for data collected by and anchored in communities to be used to inform management.
 - Support the development of a robust and reproducible monitoring program that is targeted at gathering data that delivers guidance for place-based management.
 - Be collaborative, develop mutual understanding, and support community efforts.
 - Identify key opportunities for support and sharing.
 - Value relationships and communication.
 - Flexible to incorporate different ways of knowing and monitoring, different communities' management objectives, and available capacity.

Step 2:
Setting the
intention.

Development a CBM Framework



Step 3:

Draft and Share for feedback.

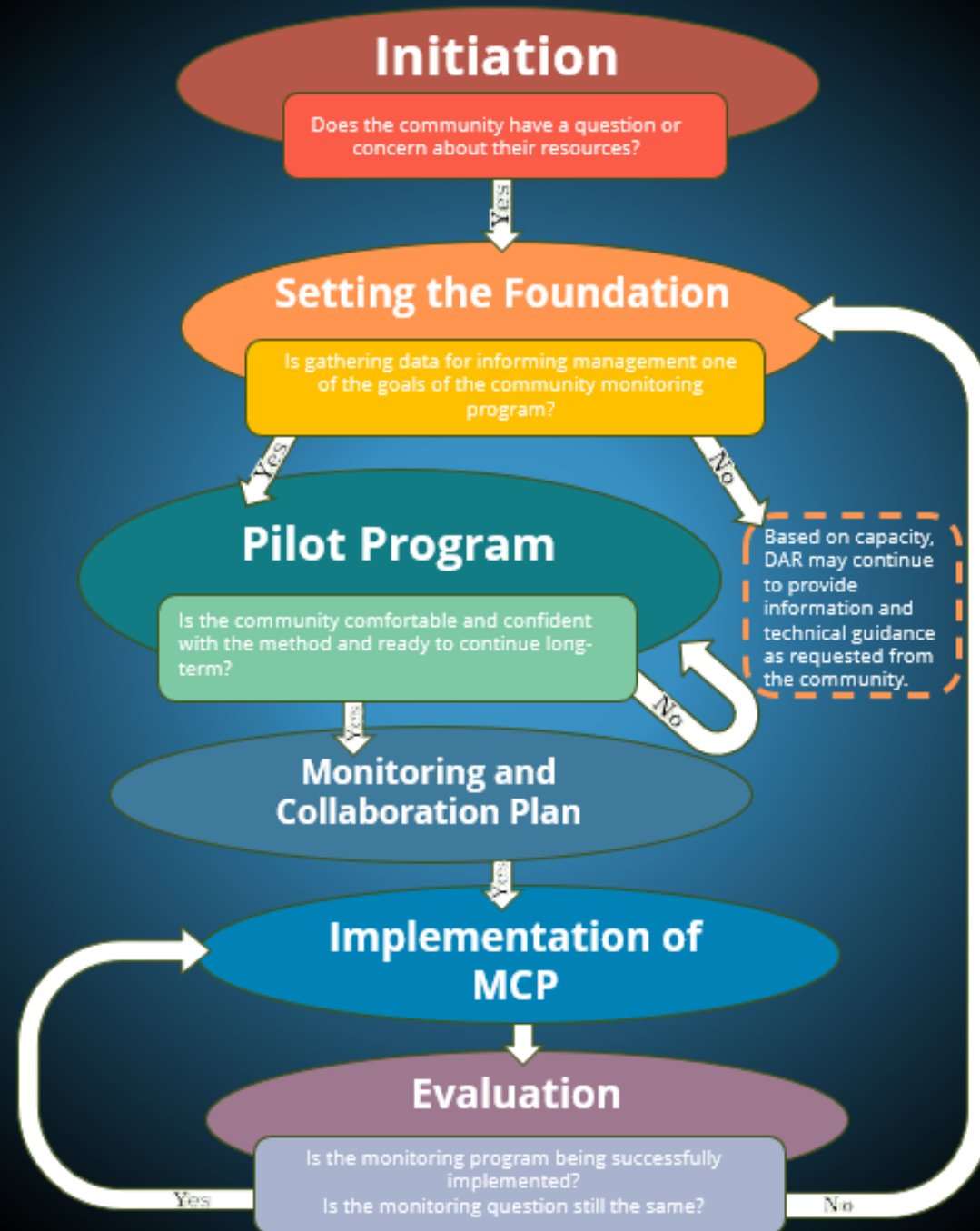
- DAR District Teams
- Kako'o Organizations
- Current Co-management Communities
- Shared at Hawai'i Conservation Conference

Step 4: Pilot Framework

Share with community groups and DAR to pilot.

Step 5: Refine

The “Finalized” Framework

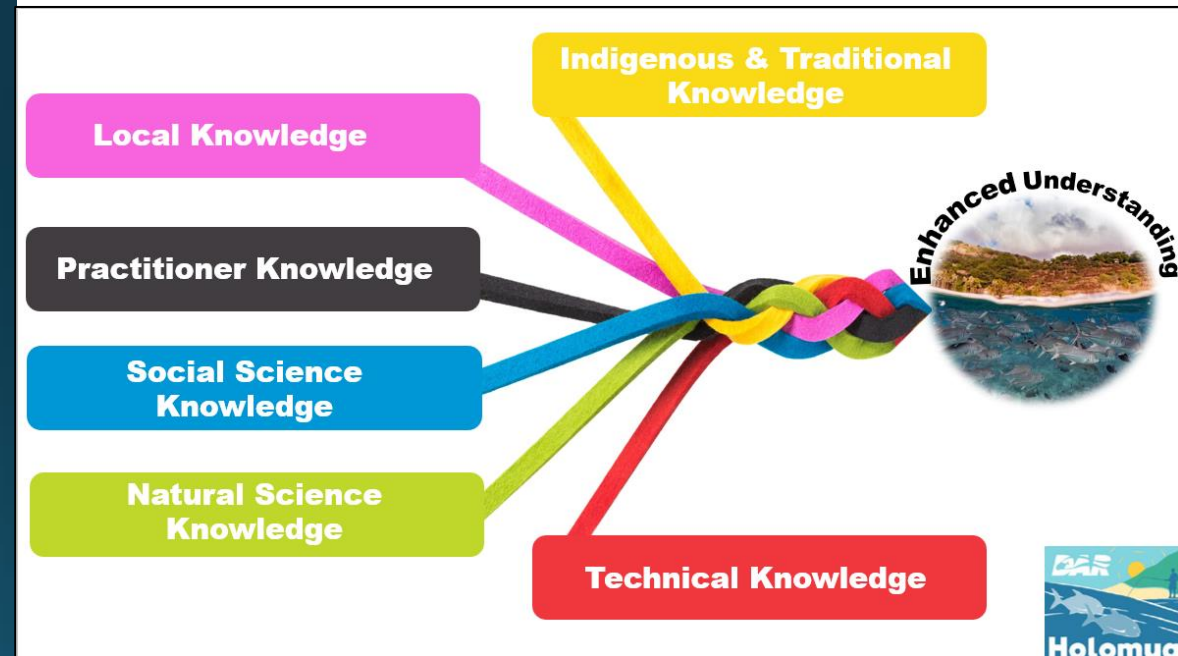
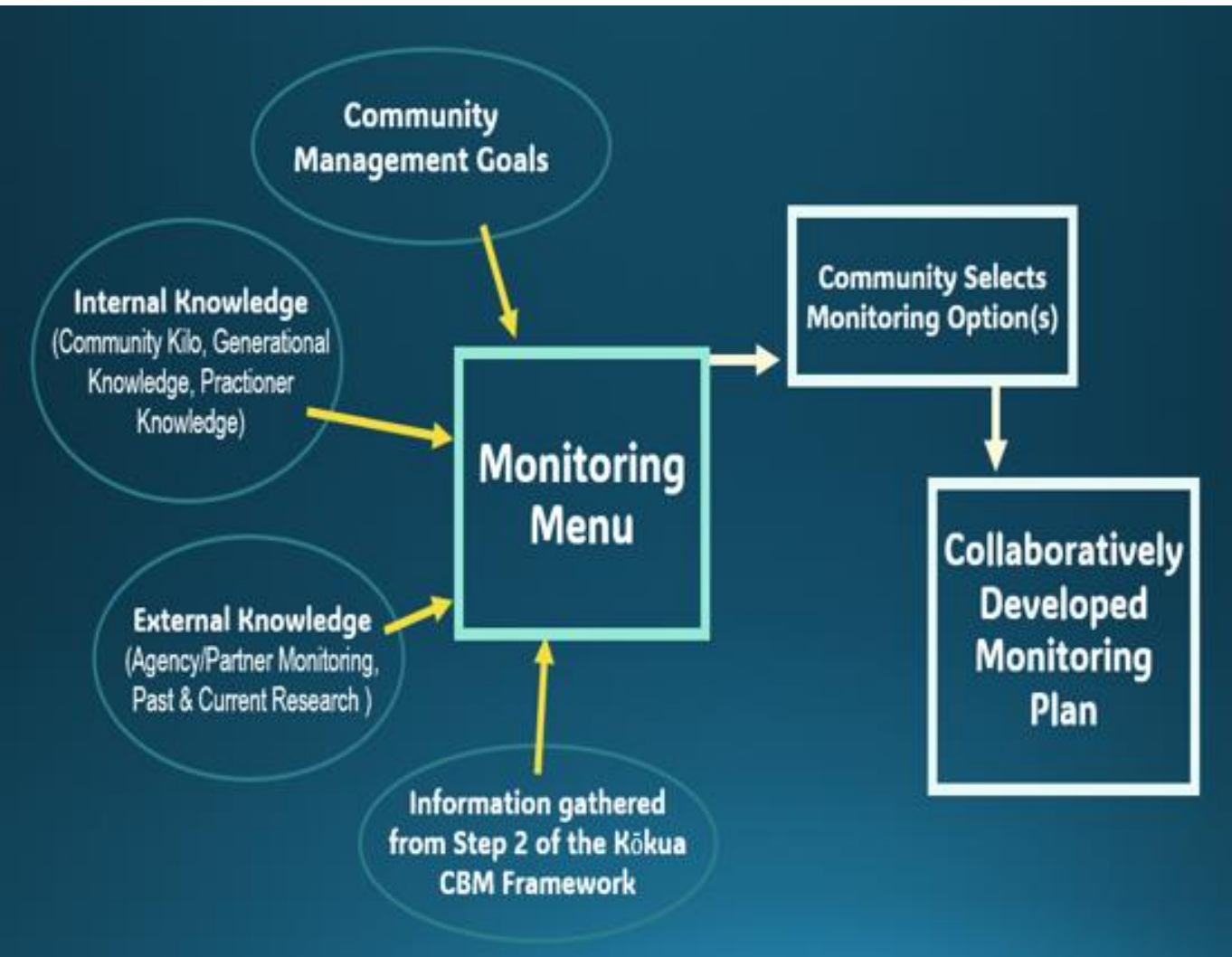


Key Changes in KMP Framework:

- Language changed to be more collaborative & accessible
- Monitoring and Communication Plan changed to the Monitoring and Collaboration Plan
- Addition of a Pilot Step
- Removal of Reciprocal Sharing

Development of Monitoring Protocols

Conversations and efforts **must work towards the community goal**. It's important to focus on the community question. - *One on One Talk Story with Community Leaders*



Development of Monitoring and Collaboration Plan

- Lays out roles and responsibilities in monitoring from development to implementation
- Provides opportunity to review & adapt
- Ongoing communication
- Identifies how and when data will be shared

Components of a Monitoring and Collaboration Plan

Monitoring SOP

- Monitoring protocol
- Sites
- Frequency
- Coordination

Communication

- Preparation of reports
- Frequency and method for communicating results (internal and external)
- Strategies for protecting data

Training

- Process for refreshing monitors and onboarding new
- Who provides training

Collaboration

- Intervals for check-ins
- Accountability
- Commitment of support

Data Management

- Data entry & storage
- QA/QC
- Analysis
- Data ownership and process for sharing externally

Evaluation

- Intervals for evaluation of the program
- Who is involved

Why MCP and not Data Sharing Agreement?

- Can DLNR-DAR guarantee protection of sensitive natural resource data?
- Letter drafted and sent to Office of Information Practices (OIP) January 2023
 - Two key questions:
 - 1) Does Hawaii Revised Statutes §92F-13(3) of the Uniform Information Practices Act (UIPA) permit DLNR to withhold disclosing sensitive ecological and geospatial data, collected in partnership with local community organizations, from the public
 - 2) Would the forced disclosure of this data frustrate a legitimate government function if the disclosure results in the mistrust of DLNR by the community and, ultimately, an unwillingness by the community to participate in DLNR's Community-Based Monitoring program?
- Drafted Disclaimer
 - *Disclaimer: The Division of Aquatic Resources strives to maintain the confidentiality of information shared by and with the Division. In some instances, such as a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request, the Division may be compelled to disclose written, auditory, visual, electronic, or any other physical forms of communication between the Division and members of the public. However, such disclosure will only occur when legally required by applicable laws and regulations.*

Pilot the Kōkua CBM Framework

Hani'o, Oahu – Site Visit

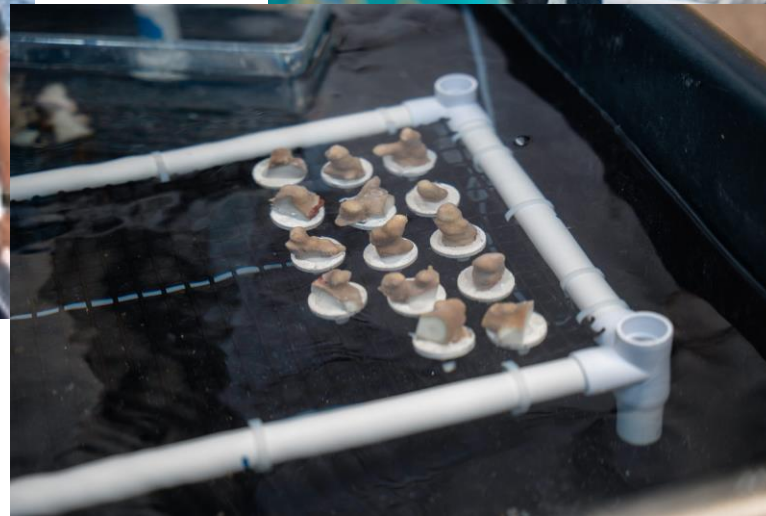
- Walk Story of Site
- In-Water Assessment
- Developed Monitoring Menu



	Intertidal	Effort	Why?	Notes/Resources
Short-term	Initiate limu and intertidal monitoring	★ ★ ★	This will help identify what limu exists and how population changes over time. This information may help identify appropriate management.	DAR can provide equipment, training, and protocol for monitoring.
Long-term	Limu restoration	★ ★	Limu surveys will help identify if limu restoration is a potential management action.	

Pilot the Kōkua CBM Framework

Hani'ō, Oahu



Hanio.org

Pilot the Kōkua CBM Framework

Hani'o, Oahu



Hanio.org

Pilot the Kōkua CBM Framework

Integration into ongoing DAR Programs

Management Action in Pūpūkea Marine Life Conservation District Management Plan

Objective 1: To promote management effectiveness by monitoring the health and abundance of biological and cultural resources in the MLCD, assessing ecological stressors, evaluating management effectiveness, identifying data gaps, and determining areas where the plan may need to be adapted.

Action M 1.1 Conduct regular monitoring of biological management effectiveness indicators, including those that help to track climate change impacts.

- a. Develop a monitoring plan that is intentional about the purpose of data collection, who collects the data, when the data should be collected, how data should be collected, how the data are input and stored, who completes analysis and reporting, and when. Coordinate with DAR to implement the Kōkua Community Based Monitoring framework and compare or integrate with existing monitoring plan.



Other Project Activities

- Participated in CBM Planning Hui and supported CBM Hui Workshops including:
 - Community Engagement and CBM Hui Planning Workshop
 - Makai Watch Talk Story
 - Human Use Monitoring Workshop
- Participated in community monitoring activities and community-based management meetings with Kona communities



Key Lessons from Phase I

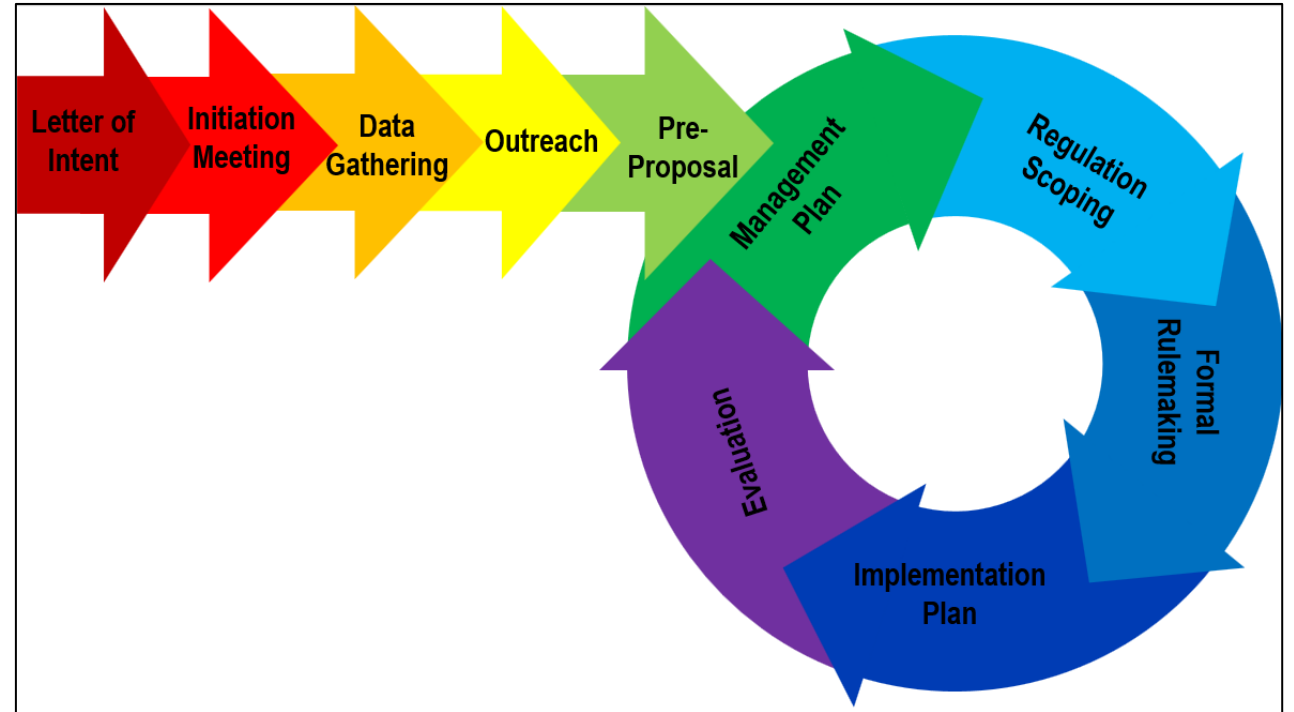
- Supporting communities to develop and implement CBM programs requires continuous and long-term commitment.
- The Kōkua Community-based Monitoring Framework can be more successful in supporting place-based management if it is nested within a larger co-management framework and incorporated into existing DAR programs.



- Different vocabulary/terminology can be a barrier to understanding between community groups and agencies.
- Engaging partners across DAR, other state agencies, and non-governmental organizations is beneficial.

Phase II

- Continued support for communities to develop and implement monitoring programs.
- Continued support and participation in the CBM Hui.
- Evaluation of the development of the KMP Framework.
- Evaluation of the implementation of the KMP Framework
- Update Co-Management Framework highlighting opportunities to incorporate the KMP Framework.





Mahalo!

Questions?

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