

# Manaus Letter: Recommendations for the Participatory Monitoring of Biodiversity

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## Preamble

*Whereas local, indigenous and other traditional, natural resource dependent peoples throughout the world monitor biodiversity and natural resources on their lands, either independently or in collaboration with government, academia, and other civil society partners ('participatory monitoring'); and*

*Whereas many protected areas worldwide are inhabited or traditionally used by local and indigenous peoples and often have objectives related to securing the livelihoods of these stakeholders; and*

*Whereas the impacts of increasing population pressures and climate change make it more urgent to monitor and manage resource use in these areas; and*

*Whereas there is a wide range of objectives, arrangements, scales and targets among participatory monitoring initiatives, which will influence their methods and governance structure; and*

*Whereas participatory monitoring is proven to be capable of providing accurate information at local and regional scales using both scientific, local and traditional knowledge methods; and*

*Whereas such information has been used as the basis for successful management decisions, implemented either by local people, their organizations or the NGOs and/or government agencies with which they work; and*

*Whereas it is known that participation by local people in monitoring can lead to effective decision making regarding sustainable resource management, relative to data collected solely in an academic context; and*

*Whereas remote sensing technologies are important for monitoring land use change but cannot detect and monitor biodiversity status, human behavior and resource use decisions and practices; and*

*Whereas issues of food security and food sovereignty are of paramount importance to ensure the well-being of rural, traditional and indigenous peoples, and*

*Whereas* local and indigenous peoples have the right to manage the resources on which their livelihoods and cultures depend, for current and future generations; and

*Whereas* financial constraints often prevent government agencies from hiring and placing sufficient staff in remote regions to monitor and manage forests and other ecosystems both within and outside protected areas; and

*Whereas* local and national government in multiple countries on all continents have long supported participatory monitoring of biodiversity and natural resources in protected areas, and several more are currently considering the scaling-up of participatory monitoring; and

*Whereas* in more remote areas of the planet, the only people who can contribute to transformative ecological knowledge over large scales and long time frames are the indigenous, traditional and other local peoples who live and travel in these areas and often intimately know their natural history; and

*Whereas* in order to ensure resource use rights, continued accumulation of knowledge, and transparency in conservation and development decisions, biodiversity and resource use monitoring must be a participatory process involving all segments of society; and

*Whereas* one of the functions of the Intergovernmental Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services is to bring the different knowledge systems, including indigenous and local knowledge, into the science-policy interface; and

*Whereas* countries that have ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity are obliged to respect, preserve and maintain the knowledge of indigenous and local communities while promoting its wider application.

*Therefore*, a large group of stakeholders from 18 countries committed to participatory monitoring to manage biodiversity and natural resources, including representatives from indigenous and local communities, academia, organized civil society, practitioners from governmental and non-governmental organizations, and government decision makers, gathered in Manaus, Brazil, on 22-26 September 2014 to debate, discuss, and share experiences regarding opportunities, challenges, best practices, and lessons learned (Attachment 1). Everyone shared a common objective of improving the practice of participatory monitoring and accelerating its uptake by government, academic, and civil society stakeholders for use in diverse settings and contexts as appropriate.

As one of the outcomes of this meeting, the gathered stakeholders developed the following recommendations regarding best practices for participatory, community-based monitoring of biodiversity and natural resource use, understanding that their relevance to monitoring initiatives will vary according to the initiatives' objectives and particularities.

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## **Design of monitoring initiatives**

- 1 Initiatives should be constructed from the bottom up, incorporating local as well as academic visions and knowledge.
- 2 Roles, responsibilities and institutional arrangements should be carefully identified via a thorough dialogue with the communities prior to beginning the initiative, considering the communities' capacities, needs and interests.
- 3 Monitoring targets should prioritize resources that are of local subsistence or economic value or in other ways meaningful to local people.
- 4 The methods and instruments used for monitoring should be easy to use, suitable, and appropriate to local practices and culture.
- 5 The designers of a participatory monitoring initiative must evaluate the potential positive and negative impacts associated with its implementation before starting it, keeping in mind that the benefits may not compensate for the associated workload and governance issues and therefore implementation may not be desirable.
- 6 Whenever possible, new initiatives should build on existing local initiatives rather than replacing them.
- 7 Data gathered should contribute to decision making on resource use, territorial management, socio-environmental policies at different scales, or other objectives that are jointly agreed on.
- 8 The monitoring initiative's methods, governance structure, data produced, and use of information for management should be regularly reviewed in order to make any necessary adjustments.

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## **Community participation in monitoring initiatives**

- 9 Community members involved in monitoring should be selected by the communities themselves supported by their partner organizations considering their responsibility, capacity, commitment and experience.
- 10 The role of community actors in decision making for territorial management and resource use can be enhanced through the promotion of broad community participation in all aspects of monitoring initiatives and implementation of regular community meetings to disseminate, review and value the information produced.

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## **Institutional arrangements and partnerships**

- 11 The participation of diverse social actors is necessary for the success of participatory monitoring initiatives; partnerships and multi-institutional arrangements should be formalized before implementation of the initiatives.
- 12 Monitoring initiatives must reconcile and balance the interests and motivations of local, regional and global actors involved in the initiative; mutual trust among these actors is essential for success. Relationships must be transparent, initiative construction and design must include realistic expectations from all partners, and initiative objectives must be clear and consider the interests of all actors.

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## **Data quality and management**

- 13 Data quality is fundamental if participatory monitoring of biodiversity is to achieve its objectives; it is therefore essential that data collection be standardized at the necessary scales (among monitors, among communities, and among initiatives if the scale of monitoring is regional or global).
- 14 Data quality can be ensured by several mechanisms, including continuous training of persons involved in data collection, data quality assessment by researchers and community members, effective community involvement in all aspects of monitoring, and collective understanding and social control by the community. Additionally, community leaders participating in the project should be responsible for verifying data integrity.
- 15 When feasible, recognized statistical analysis or data filtering systems should be used to prevent the accumulation of errors in monitoring databases and ensure objectivity and standardization in data quality.
- 16 Data from biodiversity monitoring should be stored in a systematic manner using best practices of data base management.
- 17 Participatory monitoring data should always be available to local communities
- 18 Use and application of monitoring data should respect the characteristics, limitations and restrictions inherent in the data.
- 19 Data interpretation and analysis that are relevant for local management should be carried out as quickly as possible, with the participation of local actors, in order to accelerate and facilitate data use in local decision-making.

- 20 When monitoring initiatives are designed for use at the regional or global scale, they should ensure the return of information and results to participating local communities. Communication mechanisms must be in place in these larger scale initiatives to guarantee community access to information and transference of knowledge, ensuring that information can and will be in fact returned.

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### **Relationship between monitoring initiatives and public policy**

- 21 Public policies on natural resources management, education, and territorial management should be improved by incorporating information derived from participatory monitoring.
- 22 There should be a feedback relationship between participatory monitoring initiatives and public policies: the initiatives should stimulate and promote the use of monitoring results in technical and political decision making, and decision makers should recognize and support processes of participatory natural resource monitoring.
- 23 Non-community decision-makers should respect and use the information generated by communities and the way in which communities use this information for local management.
- 24 Participatory monitoring approaches and information should be disseminated to other enterprises and sectors of society that are not organized into community-based governance systems, such as small and large landowners, the private sector, and agencies involved with environmental impact assessments, thus bringing the benefits of scale, transparency and social control to these other sectors that impact and/or depend on biodiversity and natural resource use.
- 25 Participatory monitoring should be promoted by and applied in programs and policies linked to environmental services.

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### **Recognition of community involvement**

- 26 The entities involved in participatory monitoring should recognize the contribution and intellectual property of the community in the publication of materials, for instance through co-authorship in technical-scientific works that are based on or include community efforts, when this is of interest to the community and appropriate for the publication, seeking when possible to shift current publication customs and practices of journals and publishing houses.
- 27 The issue of remuneration for participatory monitoring must be broadly discussed by all stakeholders; community agents involved in monitoring initiatives must be formally compensated – financially or not – in a fair and appropriate manner agreed to with the participating community.

- 28 National and international research institutions should recognize the current and potential value of information generated by well designed and implemented participatory monitoring and should more often establish and promote partnerships for participatory monitoring.
- 29 The funding agencies for conservation, research, technological innovation and education should promote and support participatory monitoring as a mechanism to enhance biodiversity conservation and community empowerment.

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### **Institutional and community strengthening**

- 30 Recognizing that participatory monitoring is one mechanism for community strengthening, participatory monitoring initiatives should promote the reduction of local social inequalities, in particular stimulating the involvement of women and youth and other marginalized groups when appropriate to the local culture and when prioritized by the communities.
- 31 In order to guarantee grassroots participation, participatory monitoring initiatives should stimulate and support the development and strengthening of community and social organization, ensuring social cohesion and effective participation in the initiatives.
- 32 Local community monitoring groups should be strengthened to enhance their role in discussions of information and decision making based on participatory monitoring results.

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### **Capacity building**

- 33 Capacity building for community involvement in participatory monitoring must be included in formal education programs. Such capacity building should address the needs of the diverse social actors that participate individually and collectively (including community organizations) in monitoring and management, emphasizing the relationship of monitoring to environmental and territorial management and to the development and social control of public policies.
- 34 Education processes should address improvements in critical thinking for all actors involved in participatory monitoring; such education is as important as technical training to ensure the quality of the information generated by participatory monitoring.
- 35 The social-environmental issues addressed by participatory monitoring initiatives should be included as crosscutting themes in local public schools.
- 36 When designing for support of monitoring activities, actions that respond to community concerns should be prioritized, foreseeing the need for continuous support to increase

the sustainability of the initiatives in the medium and long term and enable adaptive management.

- 37 The financial support of participatory monitoring initiatives should consider financial arrangements and mechanisms of implementation appropriate to local realities of participatory monitoring activities.

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### **Systematization, dissemination and communication**

- 38 Methodologies and materials for participatory monitoring, including species identification guides, information management systems and best practices in monitoring and management should be made broadly available.
- 39 All stages and results of monitoring initiatives should be disseminated among communities, in the press, in scientific meetings, and through social networks.
- 40 Local, traditional and indigenous knowledge used in and produced by biodiversity monitoring should be systematized and made publicly available, ensuring that there is consent among the knowledge holders.

**Brasília, 1<sup>st</sup> June 2015**

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### **Editorial Committee of the Manaus Letter and the Participatory Monitoring and Management Partnership**

PMMP

#### **Annex 1**

The International Seminar on Participatory Monitoring for the Management of Biodiversity and Natural Resources took place from the 22nd until the 26th of September 2014 in Manaus/ Brazil and gathered more than 220 participants from Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, East Timor, Ecuador, England, Germany, Greenland, Guatemala, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Sweden, the United States of America and Venezuela. Throughout the seminar, the participants shared and discussed their experiences, especially with regards to opportunities and challenges as well as best practices and lessons learnt – all with the common objective of improving participatory monitoring practices and accelerating the appropriation by governments, academia and civil society to apply these practices in an appropriate manner, considering different contexts and circumstances.

The seminar was organized by the Brazilian Ministry for the Environment (MMA), the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio) with support from the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, acting on behalf of the

German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) in the framework of the Brazilian-German technical cooperation, the “ARPA” Programme, the Project “Manguezais do Brasil”, the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), the Institute for Ecological Research (IPE), the Secretariat for the Environment and Sustainable Development of the State of Amazonia (SDS-AM), the Avina Foundation, the Nordisk Fond for Miljø og Udvikling (NORDECO) and the Secretariat of the Convention for Biological Diversity (CDB). Within the context of this seminar, the Participatory Monitoring and Management Partnership (PMMP) was established to promote the dialogue between all parties involved in monitoring and managing natural resources in order to fine-tune and improve their initiatives.

The participants of this seminar, who collaborated on developing this letter, are enlisted below:

Adevaldo Dias- Adriana Burbano- Adriana Leão- Adriana Rivera-Brusatin- Aguinaldo Batista Rodrigues- Agus Priambundi- Albertina Lima- Ana Luiza Figueiredo- Ana Rosa Saenz- Ana Tres Cruz- Anders Jensen Schmidt- André Antunes- Andrei Cardozo- Angel Yaicate- Antonio Adevaldo Dias da Silva- Antonio Carlos da Silva- Antonio Francisco Batista- Aroldo Xavier- Beate Quilitzsch-Schuchmann- Benito Hesiquez- Bruce Rose- Camila Barra- Camila Helena da Silva- Camila de Freitas- Camila Ortolan- Carlos Durigan\* - Carolina Bertsch- Carolina Comandulli- Caterina Cosmopolis- Cecil Maia- Celia Favacho- Claudia Simone da Luz Alves- Claudio Casara Gonçalves- Cristina Tofoli- Damian Rumiz- Daniel Castro- Daniel Gomes de Sousa- Daniela Américo Oliveira- Danilo da Silva Macário- Deise Damião- Denis Domingues- Denise Fajardo- Denisiu Araujo Pena- Domingos Santarem- Eberhard Goll- Edson Amaral- Eduardo Borba- Elisa Herkenhoff- Emiliano Esterci Ramalho- Erika Bettiol- Evanildo Sena- Ezequias Pereira dos Santos- Fabiana Prado- Fabio França Silva Araujo- Fabio de Oliveira Roque- Felipe Rossoni- Felix Mirasol- Fernando Cesar Ferreira de Souza- Finn Danielsen\*- Francilene Gomes Pinheiro- Francinalda Rocha- Francisco da Rocha Neto- Francisco de Assis da Silva Moreira- Francisco de Souza- Francisco Leandro Santos- Francisco von Hildebrand- George Henrique Rebêlo- Gilberto Olavo da Costa Oliveira- Gilmar Nicolau Klein- Gina Dourado Rocha Leite- Gloria del Carmen Rojas Ríos- Guillermo Estupinan\*- Hannah Kuegler- Héctor Cabrera- Heinrich Terhorst- Hendi Sumantri- Henrique Santiago- Herizo Andrianandrasana- Hernán Montero- Humberto Berlanga- Humberto Gomez- Ilnaiara Sousa- Ima Yudin Rajaningtygas- Ingrid Prem- Ismet Kharuddin- Israel Correa do Vale Junior- Ivanildo dos Santos- Jackeline Nobrega- Jackson Magalhães Valente- Jaime Gomes Nery Junior- Jan Kleine Büning\*- Jeff Richey- Joanísio Mesquita- João Arnaldo Novaes Jr.- João Carlos- João Valsecchi- Jon Kaye- Jorge Ugaz- Jose Augusto Ferreira da Conceição- José Carlos Tavares Silva- José de Lima Kaxinawá- Jose Fragoso- Jose Frank Silva- Jose Luis Quispe- Jose Manoel Canto- Jose Roberto Medeiros- José Soares- Josenilde Ferreira Fonseca- Juliana de Fatima Soares de Araujo- Kamilla Amaral- Karin von Loebenstein- Katia Barros- Katia Geraldo dos Santos- Katia Torres Ribeiro\*- Keuris Kelly Souza da Silva- Kirsten Silvius\*- Klaus Henle- Lais Fernandes- Leila de Sena Blos- Leonardo Kurihara- Lilia Marina Assunção- Luis Arevalo- Luis Felipe Duarte- Luis



Piva- Luiz Gomes de Araujo- Luiza Magalli Pinto- Maiana Costa do Lago- Manoel Cunha- Mapidmoré Suruí- Marcelo Ferreira Costa- Marcelo Marcelino- Marcelo Moreira- Marcelo Raseira- Marcelo Rodrigues Kinouchi- Marciano Rodrigues- Marcio Rodrigues Pinheiro- Marcio Barragana- Marcio Uehara Prado- Marco Antonio- Maria do Carmo Gomes Pereira- Maria Francisca de Aquino do Carmo- Maria Paula Quiceno- Maria Reginalva- Maria Valeria Vasquez Sinti- Mariana Varese- Marina Campos- Marina Vieira- Marly Lucia de Souza- Maryann Fidel- Maximiliano Rodrigues- Michael Goulding- Michael Køie Poulsen\*- Miriam Factos- Nicolás Cartagena- Nilson Cardoso da Silva- Odanilson da Silva Nunes- Oscar Furtado- Oscar Loayza- Patricia Ribeiro Salgado Pinha- Patricia Pinho- Paul Van Damme- Paula Pinheiro- Paulina Arroyo\*- Paulo Cesar M. Andrade- Paulo Henrique Bonavigo- Paulo Manoel dos Santos- Paulo Oliveira- Pâviarak Jakobsen- Pedro de Araujo Lima Constantino\*- Pedro Pizzigatti Correa- Pollyana Figueiras de Lemos- Rachel Klaczko Acosta- Rafael Balestra- Rafael Fonseca- Raimundo Dima Lima- Ricardo Miranda Britez- Robert Miller- Rodney Kennett- Rodrigo Leal Moraes- Rodrigo Medeiros- Rodrigo Tawada- Rogerio Eliseu Egewarth- Ronaldo Pereira Costa- Ronaldo Weigand Jr.- Ronilson Vasconcelos Barbosa- Roselis de Souza Mazurek- Rosi Batista da Silva- Roxana Salas Peredo- Rubi Castro dos Santos- Rubia Goreth Almeida Maduro- Sannie Brum- Sergio Borges- Sergio Ruiz- Sheyla da Silva Leão- Silmara Erthal- Sinea do Vale- Sinomar Junior- Soren Hvalkof\*- Tathiana Chaves de Souza- Tatiana Cardoso- Tarcisio F. Magdalena, Thalma Maria Grisi Velôso- Thiago Barros- Thiago Valente Vieira de Almeida- Tiago Juruá Damo Ranzi- Torsten Krause- Tri Meinartin- Trio Santoso- Uanderson Jacinto Camargo- Valeria Vasquez Sinto- Vasco van Roosmalen- Vitoria Isaac- Waldemar Londres Vergara Filho- Walmir Mario Alves Lima Jr.- Wendy Townsend- Whaldener Endo- Wiliam Lucitante- Willian Magnuson- Zulfikhar.

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## Suggested citation

*Participatory Monitoring and Management Partnership (PMMP). 2015. Manaus Letter: Recommendations for the Participatory Monitoring of Biodiversity. In Constantino, P.A.L.; Silvius, K.M.; Kleine Büning, J.; Arroyo, P.; Danielsen, F.; Durigan, C.C.; Estupinan, G.; Hvalkof, S.; Poulsen, M.K. and Ribeiro, K.T. (eds.), International Seminar on Participatory Monitoring of Biodiversity for the Management of Natural Resources 2014. Manaus, Brasil. Available at [www.pmpmpartnership.com](http://www.pmpmpartnership.com)*

