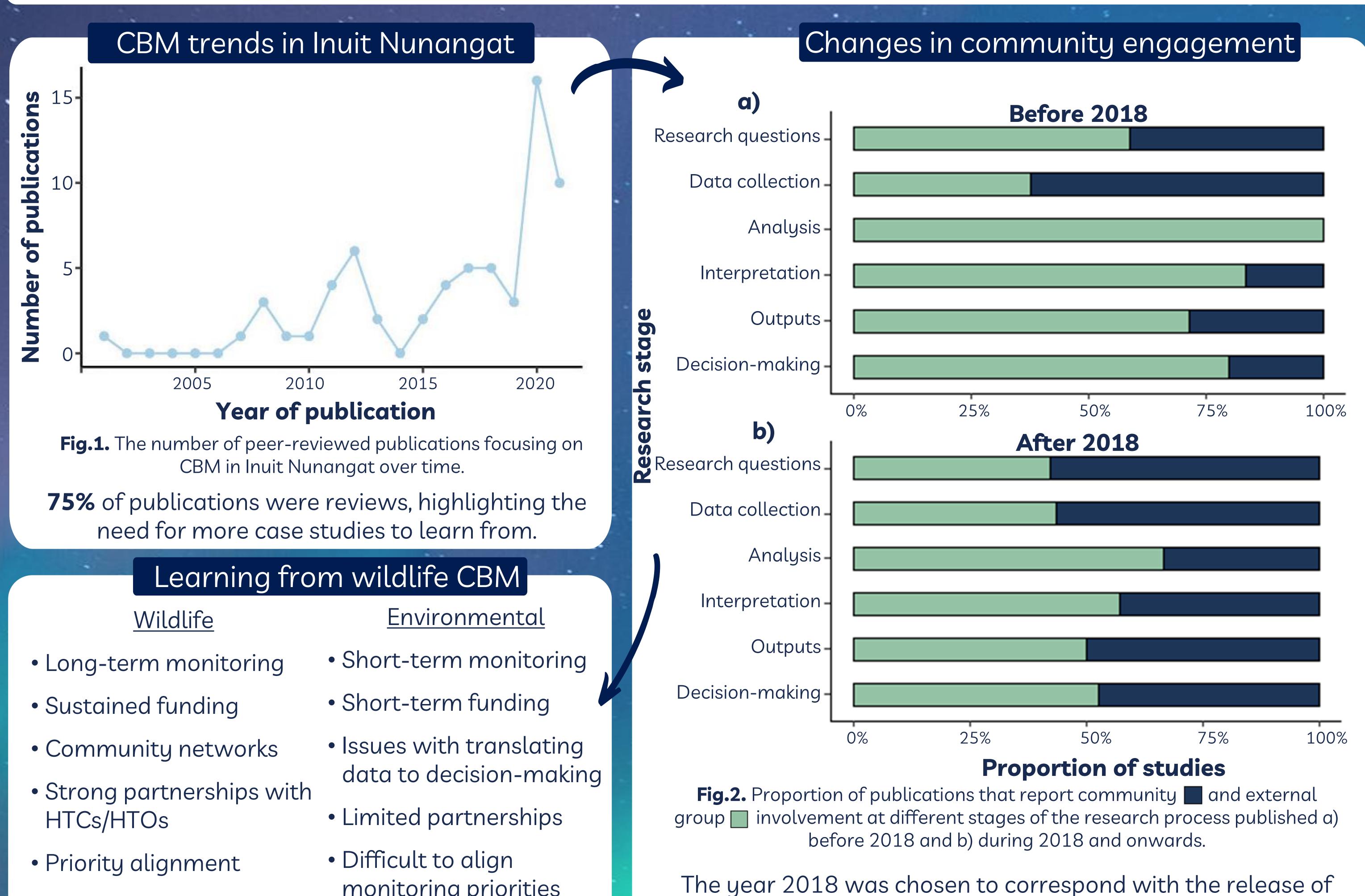
Keeping Up With Wildlife CBM

Developing environmental community-based monitoring (CBM) through collaborative research and two-way capacity sharing



monitoring priorities • Ties in with subsistence the **ITK NISR** priority areas. This may suggest that the NISR has **increased** community engagement in research.

Partnerships

outlook

From guidance to practice

Flexibility Research priorities Place-based knowledge Evidence informed Cross-seasonal and remote monitoring Leadership Early detection of change

Knowledge sharing

communities and research Resources (specialised skills,

Experimental design determination and process knowledge Usable science

Relationship building

Inference from localglobal research

Networks

Resources (specialised skills, Inuit Knowledge Systems

Equitable outcomes

Scientific Knowledge Systems

Recommendations from case studies and approaches including ScIQ and Two-Eyed **Seeing** informed the development of this



Self-

decision-making

Resilient

framework (Fig.3). Inuit Knowledge and science can be combined to increase meaningful engagement and draw environmental monitoring benefits for both communities and scientific researchers.

Fig.3. Framework to develop environmental CBM through collaborative research and two-way capacity sharing.

Next steps

The framework (Fig.3) will be adapted to the resource requirements, place-based knowledge and research priorities of different communities in Inuit Nunangat. The **goal** of my PhD is to co-develop community-based environmental monitoring that community members can sustain and use to take actionable steps towards community resiliency and adaptation efforts.



activities

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Natural Resources Canada

