



REFLECTIONS ON DATA AND TECHNOLOGY USE IN COMMUNITY BASED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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POWER OF DATA IS UNDERVALUED

- Lack of readiness for absorbing data and tech, especially geospatial data.
- Data/Tech Literacy is still scarce – in Civil Society and in the communities being served
- CSOs – human resource stability, project mode, lack of investments, lack of funder push...
- Other barriers to be addressed before this – literacy, familiarity with technology, inequalities in access based on gender, caste, religion etc.
- Capacity gap can be addressed through
 - Trainings on skills at different levels
 - Providing support mechanisms – platforms, products etc. that can be used directly. E.g. CLART.
 - Making more data open, generating data at scale involving local stakeholders (crowdsourcing)
 - Institutionalising the use of data in decision making. E.g. Gram Sabhas sharing status of Natural Resources.



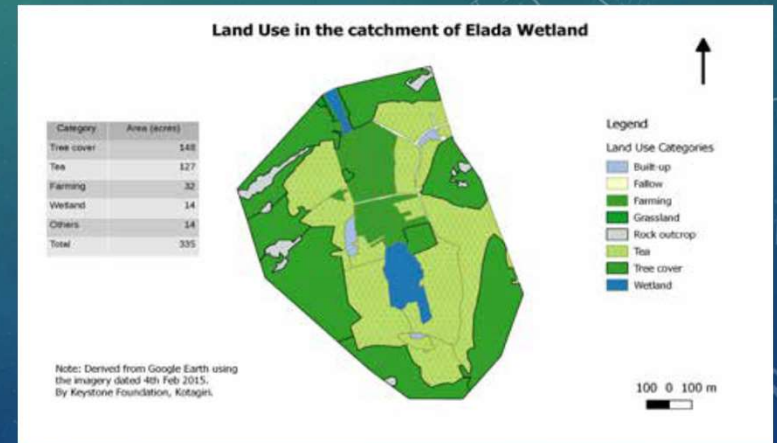
DATA -> INFO -> KNOWLEDGE -> WISDOM

- There is usually some level of local knowledge and wisdom on NRM, which may be driving some conservation/use practices.
- This may be declining over generations. Knowledge gaps, defunct practices...
- May not be uniform across the community. Gender and caste barriers may prevail.
- Can data and tech be used to strengthen/revive this?
- Can use of data in one domain, say groundwater, help kickstart demand for data on other domains as well?
- How much data is good enough for decisions? How accurate? What scale? Precautionary principle...



DATA FOR TRANSPARENCY/ACCOUNTABILITY

- Land, water and biodiversity are highly contested domains
- Lack of data on the status and changes in these natural resources leads to losses due to encroachment, diversion, deforestation etc. E.g. waterbodies, wetlands...
- Need to plug the gap with citizen science supported by Remote Sensing and other analytics.
- Tech can enable an open monitoring system to empower all stakeholders.
- Digital land records that are open, help CSOs identify waterbody extents, encroachments etc. and plan better
- Can the waterbodies census data be opened up as a geospatial database of waterbodies that civil society can build a monitoring programme around?



DATA NEEDS AN ECOSYSTEM

- To serve communities in CBNRM, data and tech initiatives need
 - Domain experts
 - Data Analysts/tech developers
 - Design and Communication
 - Localisation (Not just translation, but local idioms etc.)
 - Trainers etc.
- CSOs and communities in CBNRM can't access all these capacities easily
- Need CSOs that work on different pieces of the puzzle converging to address the problem on the ground
- Need more data to be open with clear licensing, open formats etc.
- Backing this with funding to sustain these efforts beyond the project cycle
- Mainstreaming in local governance systems. E.g. Jaldoot data in gram sabhas for planning.

TECHNOLOGY USE FOR CBNRM

- Spontaneous use of technology by CSOs and communities is still not widespread.
- Tech adoption requires investment of time and resources that are scarce
- Resources are scattered – data, tools, platforms, case studies etc.
- Even with free to use tools, data – investment for time, trials needed.
- Need for an intervention around it
- Delivering at scale, but also handling diversity. Locally relevant.
- FES in collaboration with The Nature Conservancy India and Ooloi Labs is working to build a national data collective for Freshwater Ecosystem Conservation.
 - Not just putting data together, but also tools, use cases etc. so that interested people know how the data can be used.

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Natural Resource commons needs the data and tech commons to support it

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Thank you