Why CBONS? Place Not Race!

- Systematic, long term (series) of observations using reproducible, standardized collection methods;
- Local science teams work as partners with Academic/Gov’t science teams to form a SSC.
- Rigorous methods to co-identify and monitor meaningful indicators that can be used to guide adaptation and responses on the ground.
What is Community Based Observing?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CBONS</th>
<th>CBM</th>
<th>Citizen Science</th>
<th>Observer Blogs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quality</td>
<td>Assured/Controlled</td>
<td>Variables co-identified (extensive); Structured Data Intakes; Data interoperable; Mixed Methods; On-going Verification and Validation; Local Science Team Leaders</td>
<td>QA/QC variable; Variables co-identified (fewer); Semi to Structured Data Intakes; V&amp;V for protocols variable; Individuals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Building a Science of CBO

- Methods and outcomes from CBO and CBONS help us develop a Science of Community Based Observing;
- Allows us to better translate data to decisions, because context is powerful.
- White Paper proposing a permanent CBO sub-group within CON has advanced through the Arctic Executive Steering Committee (White House).
- Allows us to harmonize methods and hence, data interoperability across Nations while respecting local cultures and practices.
Enormous effort on “resilience” and “adaptation” but few tangible pathways to convert data to action.

CBONS offer a systematic set of observations which are interoperable with other instrumented networks.

CBONS allow information to be placed in a local and regional societal context. From this we can derive critical indicators.

Indicators are a globally applied approach to guiding successful adaptation and avoiding harm.

Indicators, in turn, help guide which variables are monitored at different scales.

What are we observing and why?