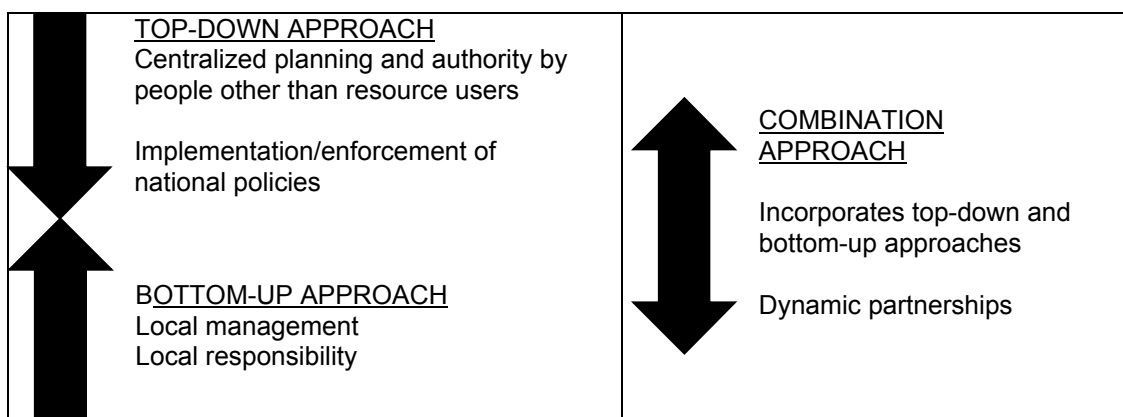**1. Top-down approach** — People other than the resource users make decisions about managing resources and enforcing rules. For example: a government department that makes all the decisions and rules about the resources.

2. Bottom-up approach — People who are directly affected by resource use make the major decisions regarding the resource use. For example: a community-based system in which fisher people vote to decide on rules and regulations for fisheries.

3. Combination approach — a mixed approach in which the "top" people consult frequently with the "bottom" people, and frequently use their input and opinions in shaping decisions.

TOP-DOWN APPROACH
Centralized planning and authority by people other than resource users

Implementation/enforcement of national policies

BOTTOM-UP APPROACH
Local management
Local responsibility

COMBINATION APPROACH

Incorporates top-down and bottom-up approaches

Dynamic partnerships

Here is how the following three types of coastal management apply to these three management approaches.

1. Integrated coastal management — Integrated coastal management (ICM) is a "top-down" approach that is characterized by centralized planning and authority. This approach ensures that decisions are consistent with the national legal and jurisdictional framework for coastal management. ICM has many purposes and addresses the connections between development, human activities, biophysical processes, and economic sector activities in inland areas, coastal lands, coastal waters, and offshore waters. ICM, when effective, provides a supporting framework for community-based and collaborative approaches.

2. Community-based coastal resource management — In contrast to centralized planning and authority, community-based resource management is a bottom-up approach that involves local resources users and community members in active management and responsibility for coastal resources. The bottom-up approach assumes that local users, if given responsibility for their resources will manage their resources in sustainable ways and enforce community-derived rules. Bottom-up approaches evolved in response to the failure of more centralized approaches and with the recognition that local management may be more effective than a top-down approach.

Community-based management is consistent with the tenets of co-management — described below — since government is always involved in the management process.

3. Collaborative or co-management of coastal resources — Co-management or collaborative

management incorporates both a top-down and bottom-up approach. It describes in reality most management processes by which governments (especially local governments) share responsibility and work together in dynamic partnerships. This collaborative process is based on the participation of all individuals and groups that have a stake in the management framework. Social, cultural, and economic objectives are an integral part of the management framework. Government retains responsibility for overall policy and coordination, while the local community plays a large role in day-to-day management.

> ***Co-management also creates the opportunity to take advantage of <u>scientific and technical knowledge</u> (often from outside the community) and <u>local or traditional knowledge</u> (within the community). The former brings the rigors of the scientific method from government agencies and research institutions; the latter contributes site-specific and historical information, customary practices, and traditional values that add local experience and an important social dimension to the MPA planning process.***

The trend in MPA management has been to become more integrated across habitats and sectors, and more focused on community-based or local-level management rather than centralized approaches.

In all cases, equity, respect for traditional knowledge, gender fairness, and empowerment of local resource users are also important components of a participatory community approach.

Levels of community involvement

Community participation in management planning and implementation is a continuum. At one end, community members may be completely unaware of what is happening the MPA, and not involved at all in any decision-making. At the other end, community members might keep fully engaged, aware of all available information, and actively decision-makers who take proactive steps in pushing for various management changes. In between, community members can be informed and/or active in decision-making to various degrees.

PASSIVE ⟶ **INFORMED** ⟶ **ACTIVE** ⟶ **DECISION-MAKERS**

Handout 5.6 - Levels of Stakeholder Involvement

Handout 5.7 - Hypothetical Situations

Exercise – Hypothetical Situations

Review the hypothetical situations in handout 5.7 with your group and discuss the following:

1. What groups of individuals were involved in the project activities in each situation?
2. In what ways were they involved?
3. What were (and might be) the benefits of their involvement?

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4.   What problems might arise in the future?

Participatory Techniques

Discussion: Sharing participatory techniques
What are some of the techniques or tools you use in your MPA to bring the community together? Please explain in detail.

A variety of participatory techniques such as workshops, discussion groups, and seminars can be used to help organize the community, identify issues of concern, identify important stakeholders, and identify potential leaders in coastal and marine resource management. Earlier we looked at some of these techniques for use with local communities (focus groups, surveys, and mapping); here we provide a fuller list of participatory techniques. These same tools will also be useful for talking with other stakeholders, such as the tourism industry stakeholders that we will discuss tomorrow.

Natural group or informal interviews — Casual conversations with groups of people in their natural surroundings. This technique provides a broad overview of key issues.

Focus group interviews — Semi-structured discussions with groups of people with common interests or characteristics. Participants are chosen either using statistical or non-statistical sampling methods (e.g., cross-section of ages, different villages). These techniques are useful for identifying and describing group perceptions, attitudes and needs.

Semi-structured interviews — Interviews using a checklist of topics instead of a detailed questionnaire. The interviewee is encouraged to speak generally on each topic without interruption by the interviewer, who may prompt on items that have been overlooked. This technique enables unforeseen topics to surface.

Brainstorming sessions — A facilitated discussion that is used to identify problems and issues in the community. The purpose of a brainstorming session is to encourage members of the community to think creatively about a particular topic and generate new ideas and opinions. The facilitator writes down all the ideas as they arise and does not encourage lengthy discussions of each one.

Observational walks and boat trips — Undertaken by a group of local people and useful for identifying social, environmental and livelihood issues, and evidence of degradation. This technique often helps local community members to get a new perspective on resources.

Participatory mapping — Large sketches of the local area created with local materials. These maps are discussed in a group and used to gather data on both natural resources and social issues, and to encourage stakeholder involvement. Data can be incorporated into more formal maps through GPS recording.

Venn diagrams — The use of overlapping shapes to illustrate and summarize relationships, conflicts and issues among stakeholders. Stakeholder groups can draw or use pre-cut shapes. The final overlap is captured by the interviewer. This technique can be used during a focus group.

Gender analysis — The study of gender relations and how they might be affected by an intervention, either during the establishment of a MPA or if a new female is introduced into the group.

Many of these techniques can be used in conjunction with each other to develop a **Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment** (PCRA), which is particularly useful in showing community resources and their condition.