HANDOUT 3.1: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Glossary of Terms

Advocacy
Various strategies for influencing decision-making within organizations, government and private sector groups which can include lobbying, social marketing, public education activities, community organizing, media campaigns, signature campaigns, and other techniques.

Brainstorming
A facilitated group discussion whereby members are encouraged to share their ideas about a particular topic (e.g., Why are reefs degraded?), the main purpose of which is to get participants to react to the topic and express ideas in a creative fashion and provide opportunity to gather diverse opinions and generate new ideas, and to learn.

Coastal Resource Management (CRM)
The participatory process of planning, implementing, and monitoring sustainable use of coastal resources through collective action and sound decision-making.

Collaborative Management or Co-Management
A collaborative process of managing coastal resources whereby governments (especially local governments) and communities share responsibility for coastal resource management and work together in a dynamic partnership. Government usually retains responsibility for overall policy and coordination functions while local community plays a large role in day-to-day management.

Community
A unified body of individuals, often of different economic classes, clans or family groups, ethnic groups, gender groups, and other interest groups bound by a geographical area and sharing elements of common life such as customs, manners, traditions, and language. Community can also refer to individuals and groups linked by common policies and interests not necessarily in a similar geographical area.

Community Organization	The process of bringing together members of a community and empowering them to address common concerns and problems and to identify community goals and aspirations.
Community Organizer	Person responsible for facilitating the organizing process, such as initiating group discussions, managing group dynamics and conflicts, building capabilities of leaders and groups, facilitating problem solving processes, and other outcomes required for group and community organizations to become functional.
Community-based Coastal Resource Management (CB-CRM)	The process of involving local resource users and community members in active management and taking full responsibility for the process of the coastal resource management planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.
Community-based Forest Management Agreement (CBFMA)	A production sharing agreement entered into between a community organization and the government (Department of Environment and Natural Resources), to develop, utilize, and manage and conserve a specific portion of forestland (mangrove forests in the coastal areas) consistent with the principles of sustainable development and pursuant to an approved community Resource Framework Plan.
Core Group	The group that a community organizer works with at the initial stages of his/her organizing work in the community. Members of the core group are representatives of several sectors, clusters, or groups in the community who are available and willing to work to initiate activities for CRM and who can influence other community members to get involved.
Empowerment	The development of the ability (power) to exercise management control over resources and institutions, to own livelihood, and secure sustainable use of resources upon which communities depend.
Focus Group Discussions	Discussions with four to eight selected members of a community who are chosen for their knowledge and involvement in a specific topic. The group facilitator guides the discussion to focus on gathering information, clarifying community perceptions, and building consensus for a recorded outcome.

Information, Education and Communication (IEC)	In CRM, IEC is a process whereby knowledge is imparted to coastal communities to increase their awareness, understanding, and appreciation of the coastal environment and its importance. The goal of IEC in CRM is to create a critical mass of the population who are environmentally literate, adhere to environmental ethics and are engaged in some form of environmental action or advocacy.
Integrated Coastal Management	Those activities that achieve sustainable use and management of economically and ecologically valuable resources in coastal areas that consider interaction among and within resource systems as well as interaction between humans and their environment (White and Lopez 1991). ICM encompasses CRM being a broader set of activities that emphasize integration with the government, non-government and environmental realms.
Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment (PCRA)	Method of resource assessment wherein local communities actively participate in gathering and analyzing environmental, ecological, social, and economic information about an area. In PCRA, resource assessment is done from the perspective of local resource users.
Problem Tree	Diagrammatic tool that can be generated with the community and government partners to identify core or underlying problems and their root causes and effects (IIRR 1998).
Semi-structured Interview	Method of obtaining community input with the use of an interview guide mostly composed of open-ended and probe questions done in a conversational manner either with an individual or group.
Stakeholder Analysis	Method by which people generate insights into the characteristics of individuals and/or groups and their respective relationship to a particular resource or project (IIRR 1998).
Stakeholders	Individuals or groups involved, interested in or impacted (positively or negatively) by coastal resources and their uses. These may include members of the community, local fisher people, local business sector, NGOs, representatives of government agencies, and others.

SWOT Analysis   SWOT stands for strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. SWOT analysis is a strategic planning tool that is used to assess the community or organization's capability to carry out an activity.

Transect Diagram   A representation of a geographical cross-section of the coastal ecosystems or habitats ranging from deep water to beaches, mangroves, and extending to settlement areas. The horizontal axis of the transect represents habitats. Along the vertical axis are list resources, economic opportunities and uses, as well as problems associated with each habitat.

Venn Diagram   A tool for illustrating relationships and relative influence of institutions, issues, or problems related to an area or project.

Source: The Philippine Coastal Management Guidebook No. 4, Involving Communities in Coastal Management, 2001; Managing Marine Protected Areas: A TOOLKIT for the Western Indian Ocean. xiv-xvi pp.