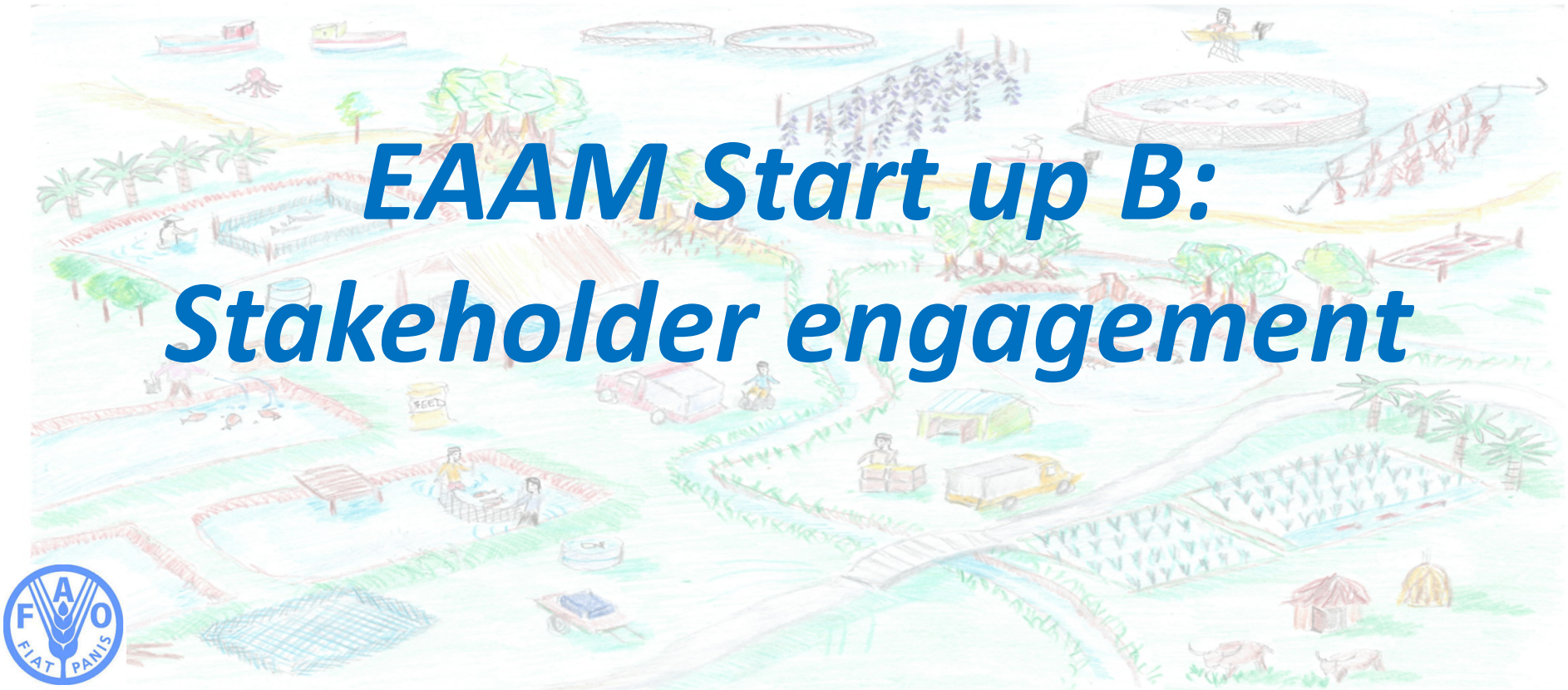


Developing capacity in the Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture Management (EAAM)

EAAM Start up B: Stakeholder engagement



Module objectives



After this session you will be able to:

- Apply participatory approaches for stakeholder engagement
- Organize and hold stakeholder meetings;
- Describe the basics of co-management



Participation



A successful EAAM needs that all the:

- participant people,
- users,
- local organizations
- communities,
- vulnerable and underrepresented groups
- local government officials
- other stakeholders

are enabled to take control and make decisions



Participation



Participation brings many benefits :

- different perspectives from stakeholders;
- Promotion of actions for the project;
- Build-up empowerment in participants through
 - self confidence
 - increased awareness,
 - building responsibility
- Achievement of quick and cost effective results;
- Improvement of ownership of decision and outcomes;
- Welcome any personal opinion or contribution;
- Building relationships and partnerships.

Key principles of participation

Don't dominate

Let go of your own ideas and viewpoints

Respect of local customs, languages and experience

Promote a process of learning, changing and action

Believe in people and their abilities

Listen and build rapport and trust

Allow all people to be heard

Work with stakeholders

Be flexible



Aim of participatory approaches



Agree on issues and solution

Identify trade offs



Awareness raising

Ownership



Group trust

Assessing stakeholder interest and commitment

	Little awareness of problems with aquaculture	Concern about these problems	Willingness and ability to take action to solve these problems	Action needed
Stakeholder 1				
Stakeholder 2				
Stakeholder 3				

This assessment should be done by the EAAM team

1. List all the key stakeholders in left hand column.
2. Then discuss in which of the categories (1 to 3) each of them should be placed



Preparing stakeholders to engage

Awareness raising

- Knowledge empowers people and improves their ability to take part (awareness of environmental, social and governance issues)

Methods can include:

- Training
- focus group discussions
- media campaigns
- stories
- policy briefs



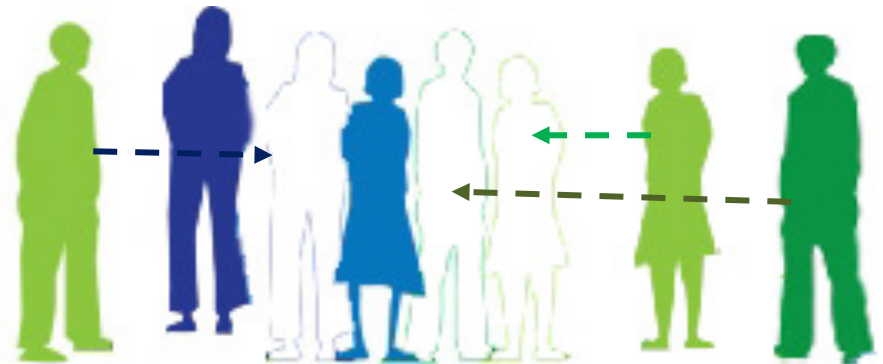
Preparing stakeholders to engage

Community mobilization

- Stakeholders get organized to arrive at consensus on interests and concerns

Methods can include:

- environmental education;
- social communication;
- building alliances and networks;
- organizational sustainability to keep members and funding
- human capacity development



Facilitating stakeholder input



Meeting: larger group coming together



Workshop: smaller group working towards resolving an issue



Interviews Views of selected people with specialized knowledge in certain topics



Focus group discussions small facilitated group discussing a specific topic



Questionnaires/ surveys Views of a large number of People/population



Activity 14: Characteristics of a facilitator

Group A: draw a very **GOOD** facilitator!

Group B: draw a very **BAD** facilitator!

No words or writing allowed!



Co-management

Collaborative and participatory process of sharing rights and responsibilities between representatives of user groups, government agencies, research institutions and other stakeholders



Advantages of co-management

- more **open, transparent, autonomous management** process;
- more **coordination** that builds **synergies** among stakeholders;
- a more **democratic** and **participatory society**;
- **more economical** than centralized systems, requiring less to be spent on administration and enforcement;
- **flexible and creative management** strategy, which meets particular needs and conditions (seen as legitimate);
- **local solutions to local problems**;
- improved public **awareness** of aquatic and coastal resources management.



Co- management

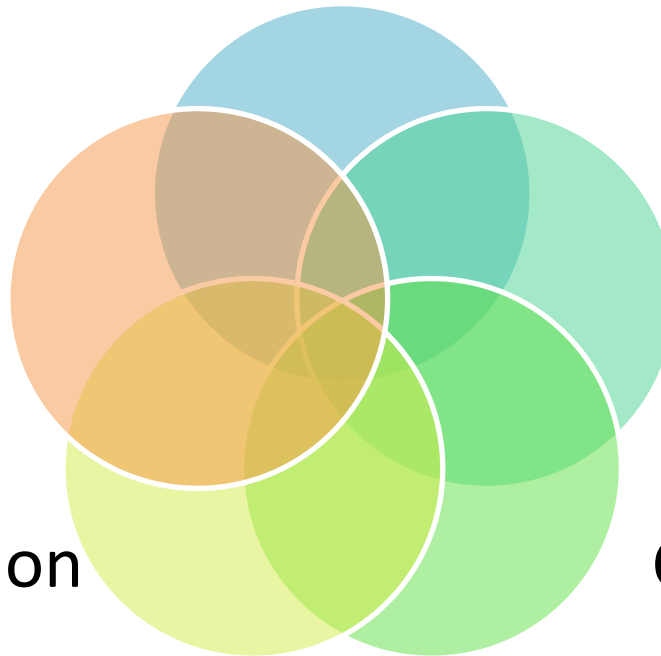
Coordination

Joint
decision
making

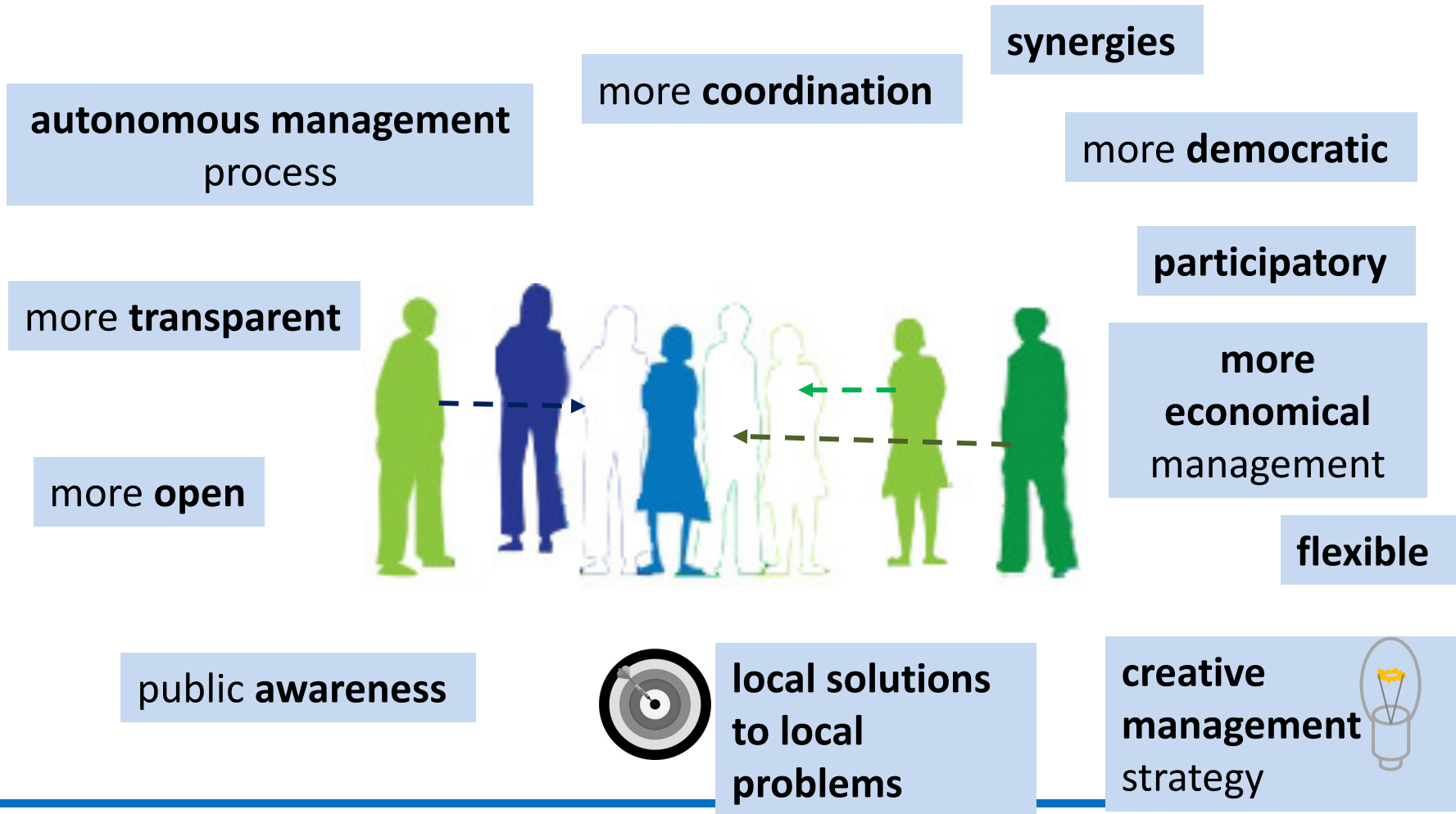
Consultation

Negotiation

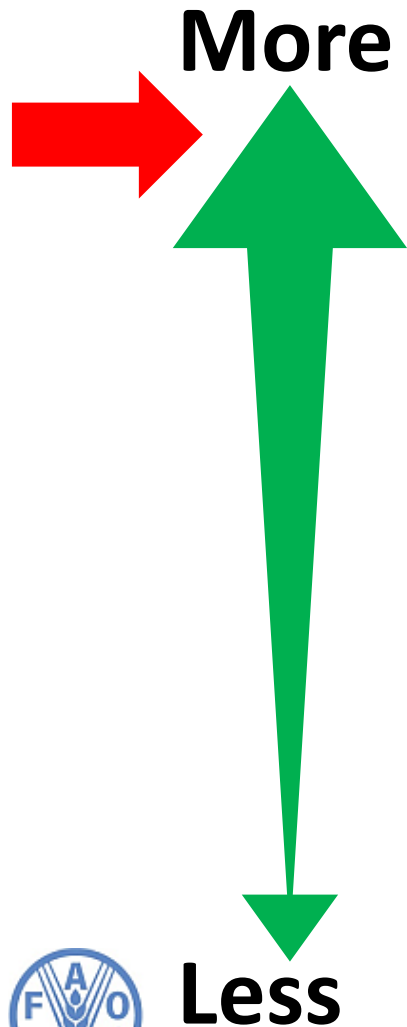
Cooperation



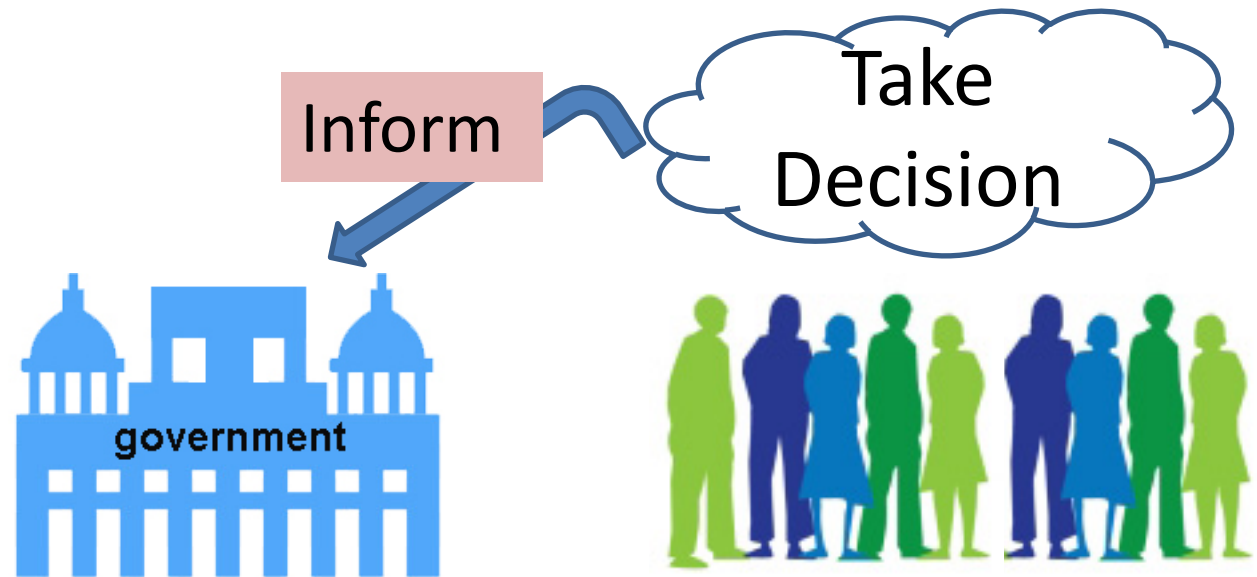
Advantages of co-management



Degrees of partnership

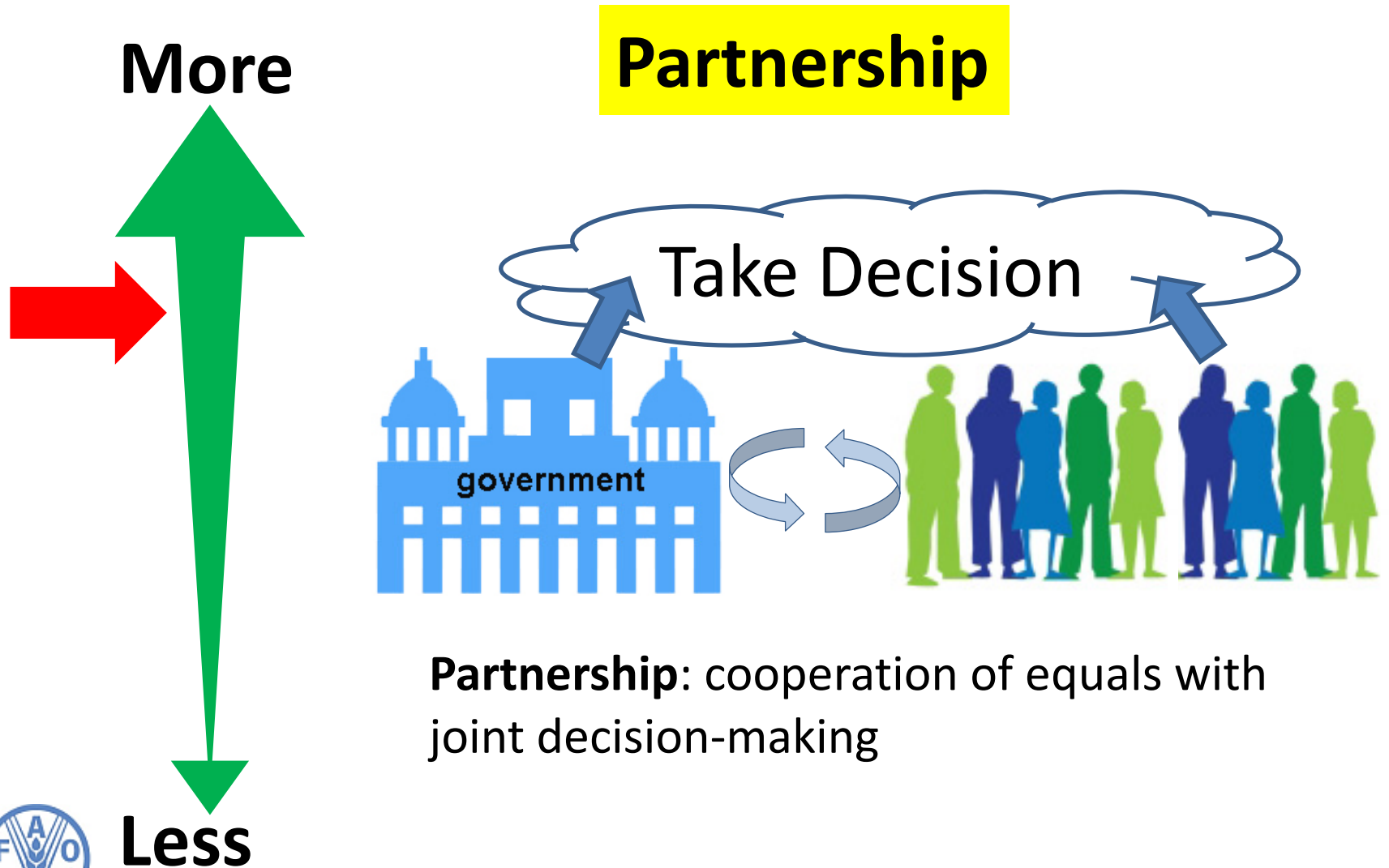


Community control

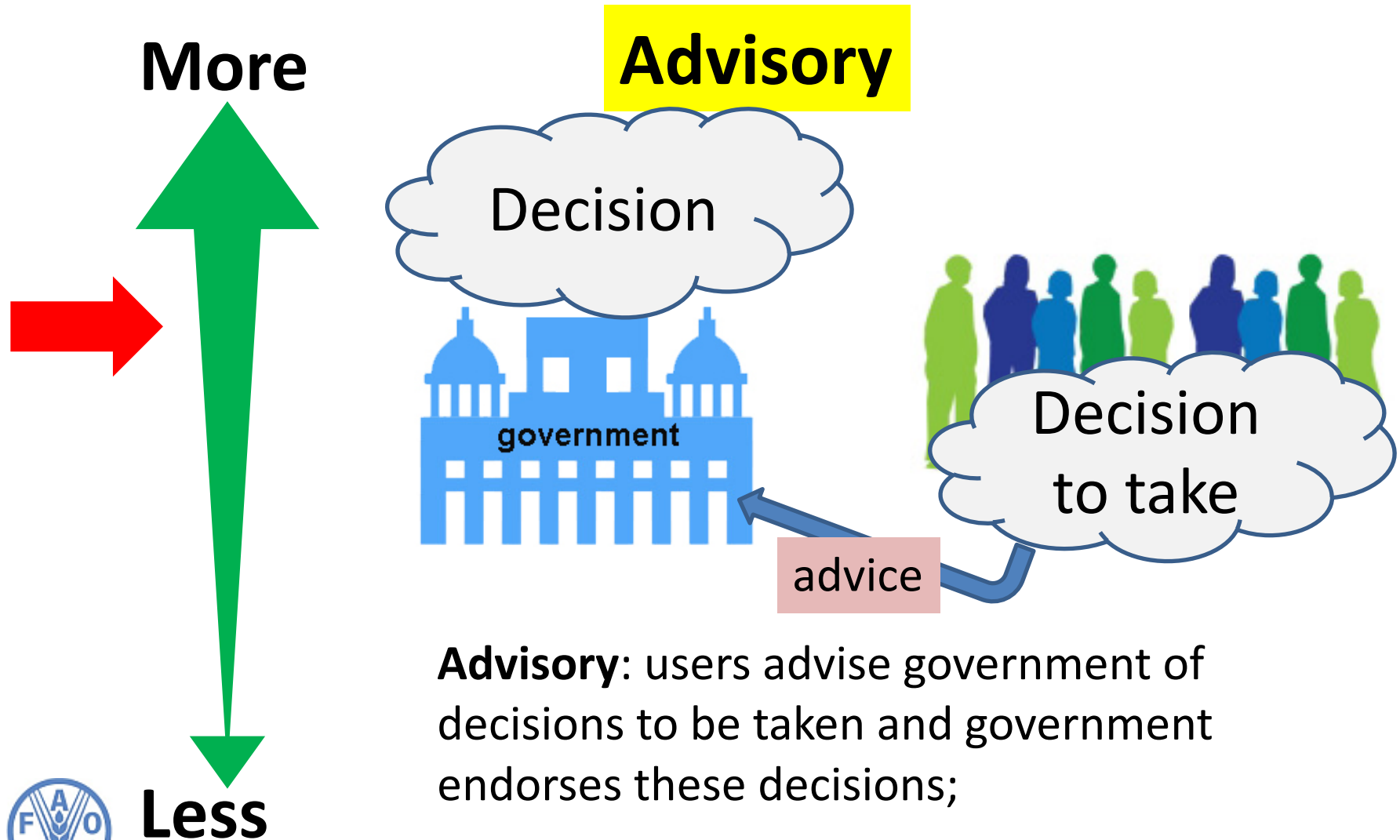


Community control: power delegated to the community to make decisions and inform government of these decisions;

Degrees of partnership



Degrees of partnership

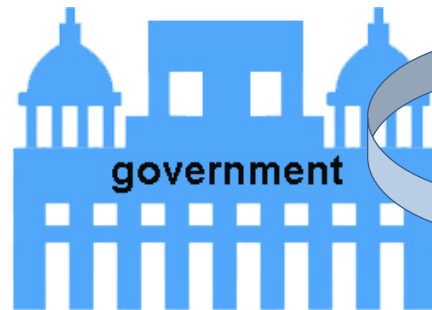
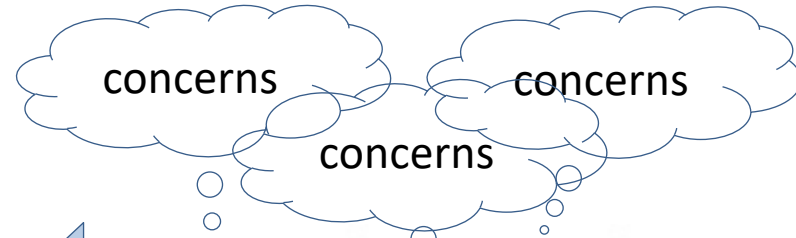


Advisory: users advise government of decisions to be taken and government endorses these decisions;

Degrees of partnership

Communicative

More



Communicative: two-way information exchange, local concerns are represented in management plans;

Less



Degrees of partnership

More

Cooperative

Management plans

inputs

government

Cooperative: community has input into management;

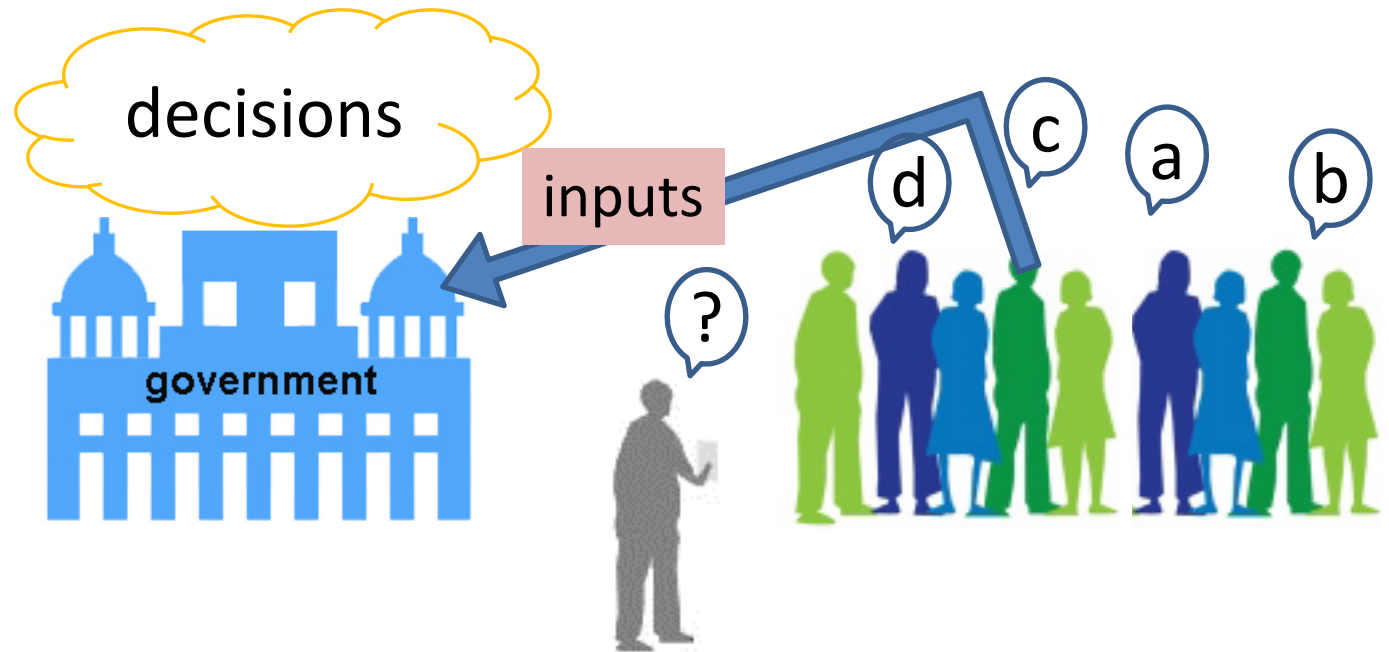
Less



Degrees of partnership

More

Consultative



Consultative: Government consult with users but makes all decisions;

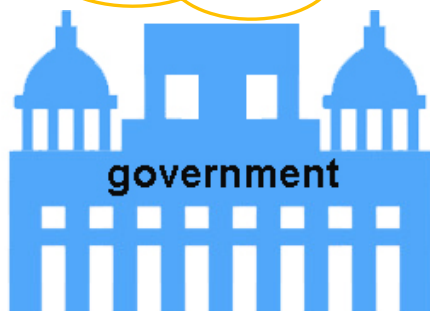
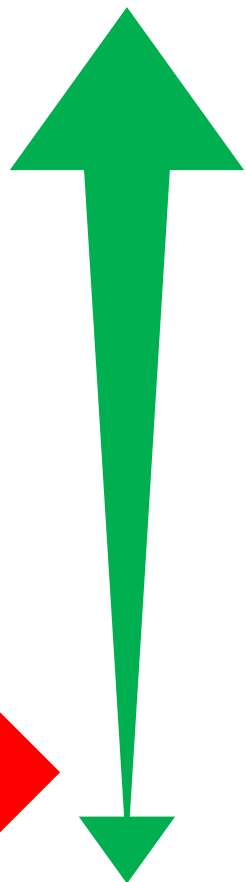
Less



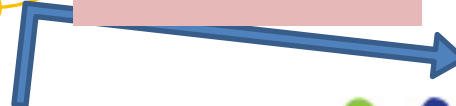
Degrees of partnership

Consulta Informative

More

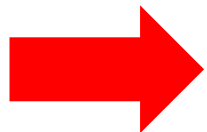


information



Informative: community is informed about decisions that government has already made

Less



Key elements of co-management

- Shared vision and goal
- Collaborative planning to address diverse interests
- Shared responsibilities - working together
- Better communication
- Shared resources
- Learning together
- Sharing costs and benefits
- Sharing successes and failures



Start Up Overview!



Key messages

Before starting on the EAAM cycle there are some initial tasks to be done by the EAAM team

- Get organized
- Identify, prioritize and engage stakeholders
 - Stakeholder engagement is initiated in the beginning and continues through the whole EAAM process;
 - EAAM involves developing co-management arrangements, so that stakeholders can be involved in the whole management process.



Activity 15 Active listening

- Paraphrasing
- Clarifying
- Eye contact
- Body language

Active listening in groups of three

Two of you discuss examples of co-management that you are familiar with/ have experienced/ know of (think about topics we have just discussed)

The 3rd person observes (can take notes) then feeds back. Rotate so you all get a chance to speak and observe



Essential EAAM

To download all materials please visit:

