



Facilitating Community Participation

Lessons learnt from SOCMON& SLED

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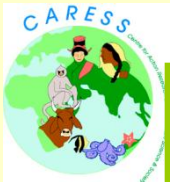
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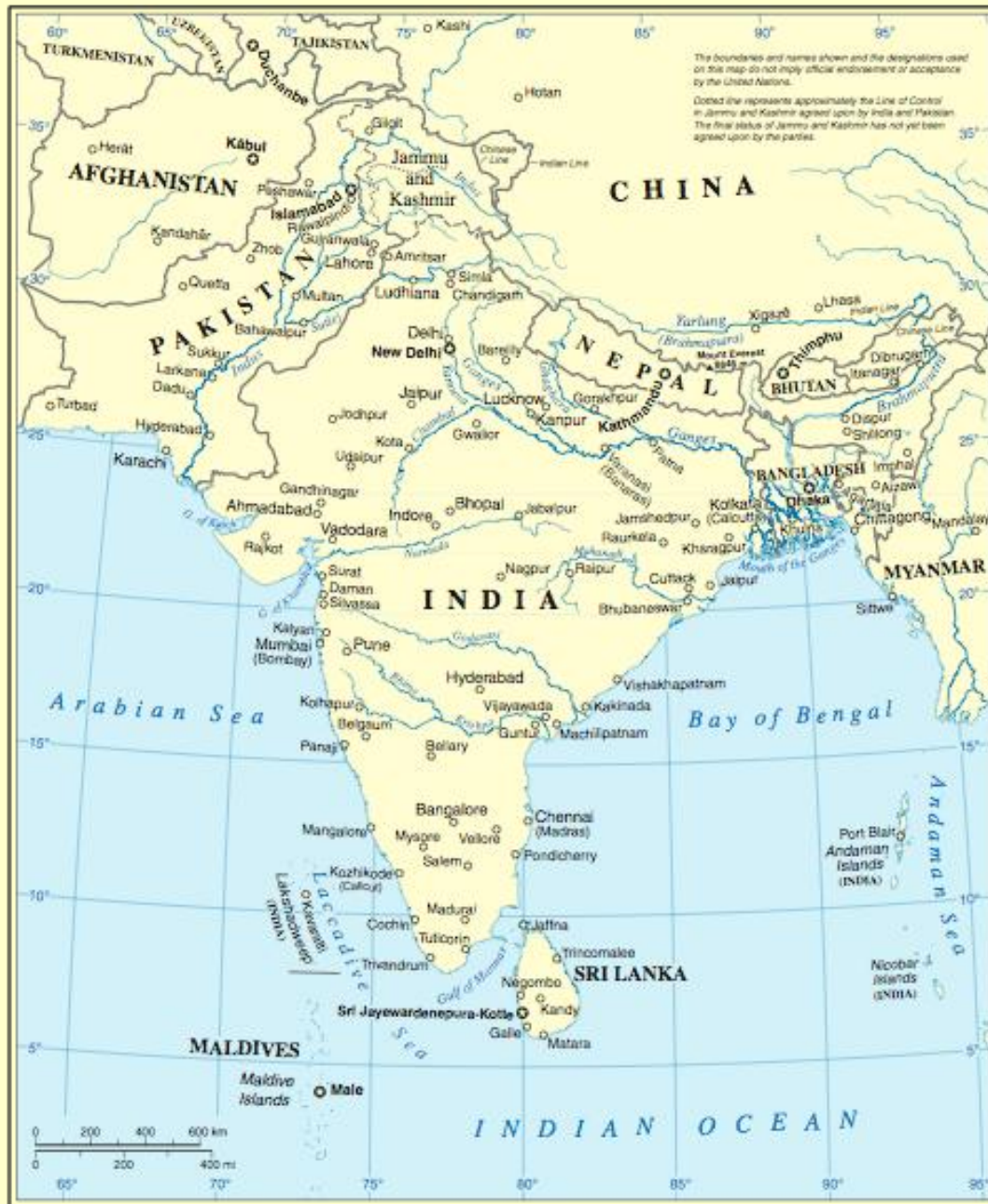
BOB LME Inception Workshop 3-5 November 2009

Session Structure

- SOCMON, SLED - The effectiveness of the participatory approach
- Existing Networks and capacity
- Lessons learnt - site examples
- Achievements
- Implications for Policy
- Links with the BOB LME



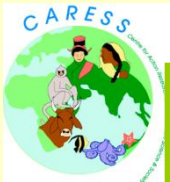
SOUTH ASIA



**CORALI Project
2007-2008
Implemented by
IUCN ELGIN
covered countries
with Coral Reefs
India, Srilanka
Maldives, Pakistan,
Bangladesh and
Indonesia**

SOCMON

- GLOBAL Programme - GCRMN
- Coordinated by NOAA
- Regions with guidelines ready: SEA, SA, WIO, Pacific Islands, Caribbean, Central America. regional coordinator and strategic plan
- Comes with Some funding from NOAA coral reef programme.





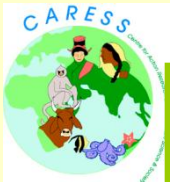
The Discovery STAGE: SOCMON

Understanding how the Community uses
coastal and marine ecosystems.
livelihood dependency/ recreation



SLED

- An Approach developed by IMM, tested out in 5 sites in South Asia and 1 in Indonesia
- SLED built on SocMon and the poverty and reefs study and took it further to focus on livelihoods E and D.
- These approaches are more than socio-economics and statistics. People centered and Community driven.



External Factors that Create Uncertainty
shocks - trends - seasonality

Gov Authority
Com. Leaders

Relationships

service
provider

Influences

Attitudes

culture

Beliefs

Social norms

markets

Culture of
corruption

Dependency
cultures

language

Relationships

Relationships

human

Spirituality

information

social

ethnicity

gender

Sexual
orientation

Physical
Appearance

ability &
disability

You

age

class &
caste

Infrastructure

natural

Charisma

financial

Hopes

Changes -
ops & threats

CHOICES

ACTIONS

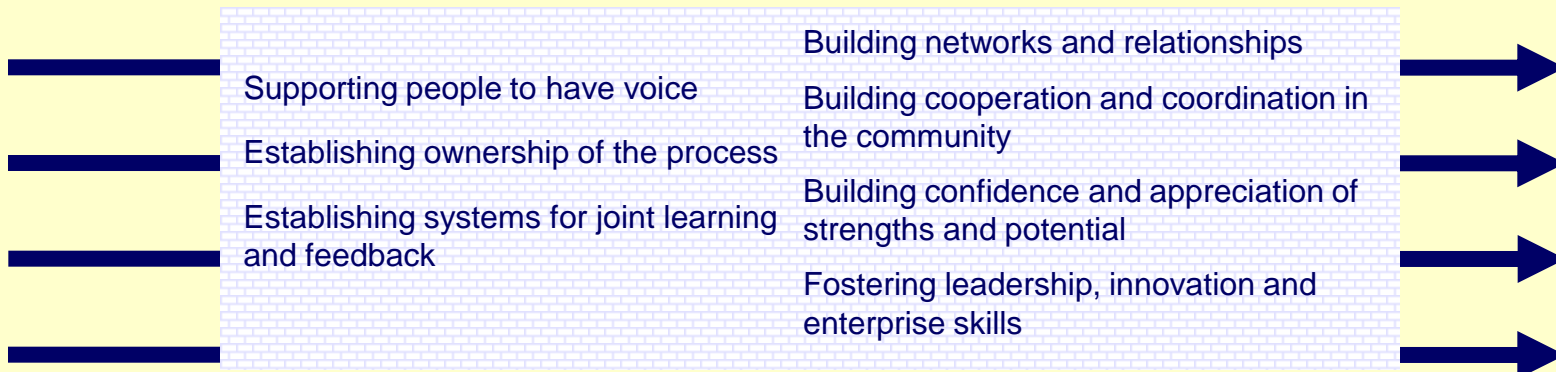
LIVELIHOOD OUTCOMES

SLED Approach

Discovery — — —> Direction — — —> Doing



Supporting Processes for SLED



The Challenges

Institutionalizing Community Processes

- Step 1: Initiating the Participatory Process
- Step 2: Facilitating a CBO establishment
- Step 3: Evolving it into a mechanism that gathers good reliable data
- Step 4: Exploring Livelihood options
- Step 5: Integrating Livelihoods with Conservation
- Step 6: Keep it going



Hikimass



Building a glass bottom boat



Training Nature Guides



Traditional coconut climber diversifying



Business skills training

Action driven by
PEOPLE



Artefact production



Sewing activities

Copra



Roof making



Crafts

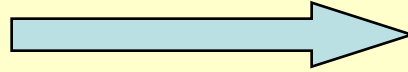


10 carpentry

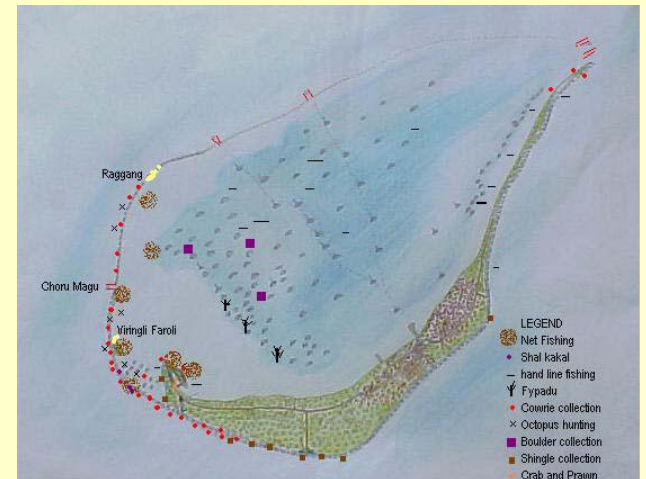
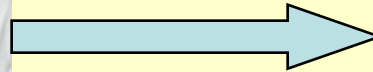
SLED In Lakshadweep



Discovering womens
role and strengths



DISCOVERY



Learning about traditional livelihoods

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and the linkages to the reef





Group visioning



showing possibilities

Direction



Scoping opportunities



Building Linkages₁₃



CBO Established



Training members



Brand name



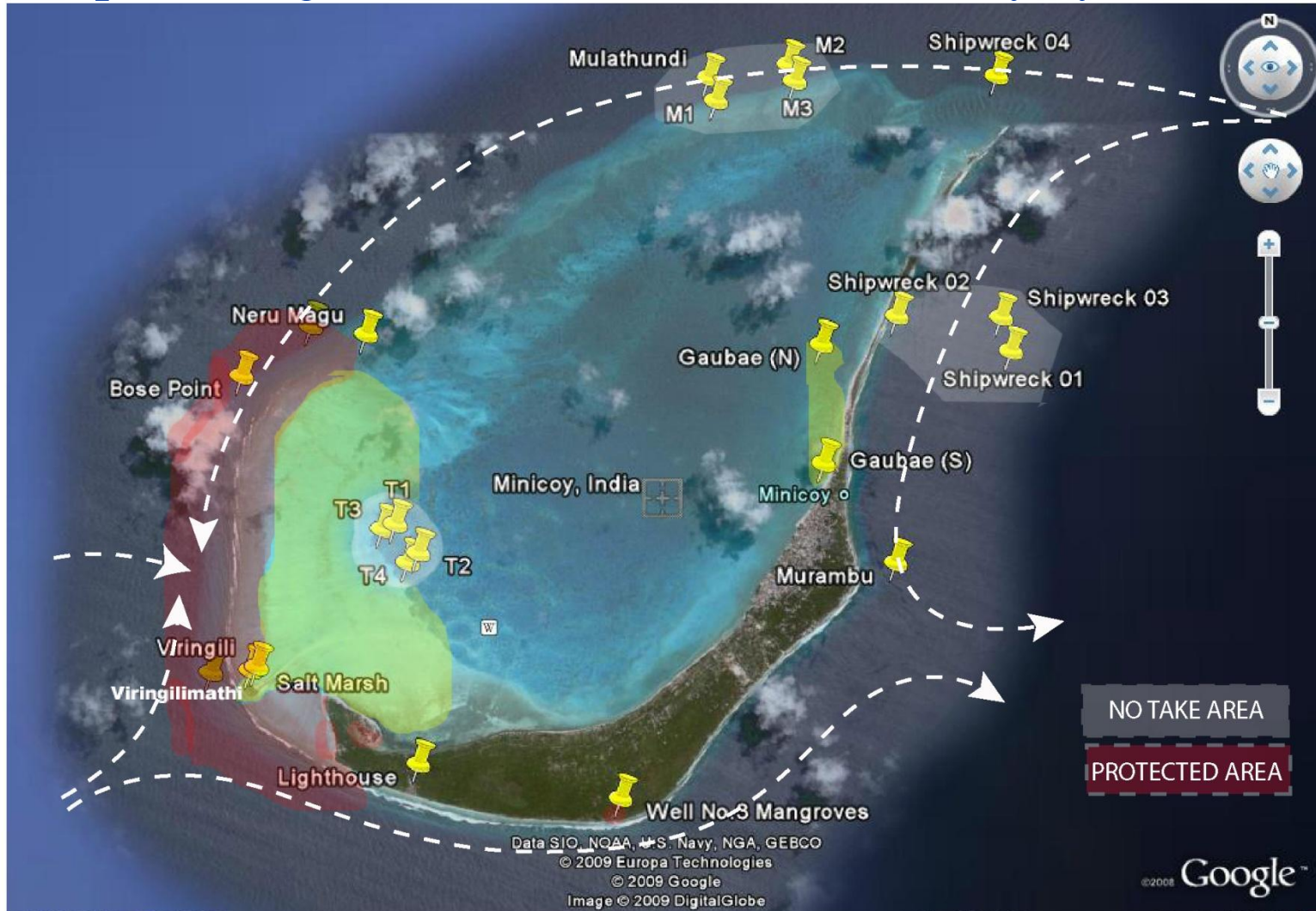
Diversifying



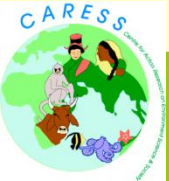
Reinforcing Ecosystem and economic system complexities

Conservation

Map showing Areas for Protection at Minicoy by JCRMC



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Conservation and Enterprise

- Island Festival 2009



RESPECT SHIPWRECKS

Environmental Value

Shipwrecks serve as habitats for fish and other aquatic life. Their substrate acts as an artificial reef on which entire ecosystems can thrive. Invertebrates such as mussels, sponges, scallops and sea fans attach themselves to the hard surface of the wreck. Since these organisms often support higher

levels of the food web, fish populations often congregate and propagate in the safe haven of the structure. The abundance of life and biodiversity found on wrecks can be similar to that of pristine coral reefs. Minicoy has 4 shipwrecks which the fishermen have designated as no take zones.

Cultural Value

A submerged record of mankind's maritime history is left behind when a ship is lost due to mishaps. A shipwreck is a cultural heritage area that provides a glimpse of the culture and technology at a specific time in history, offering opportunities to learn from our past successes and failures.



SLED in Kudawa



Discovery





Common group visioning



Community notice board for information sharing

Direction

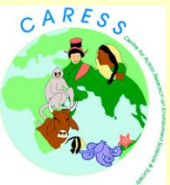
Doing

Opportunities for Improved Employment/Skills					
Activity	Level of Community agreement	Degree of Potential	Required Level of investment	Availability of technology	Availability of market
4.Skill development in under water welding	H	H	M	A	H
5. Providing professional license for divers	H	H	M	A	H
Opportunities for household Expenditure Reduction					
6. Home gardening improvement	H	H	L	A	NA



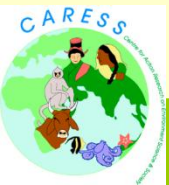
Lessons Learnt

- Socioeconomic Monitoring provides the basic information for the establishment of Community need based programs.
- With regular socioeconomic monitoring we have a finger on the pulse of the people and can note the change taking place in peoples perceptions towards both livelihoods and conservation
- Recommend/establish programs for maximum impact.

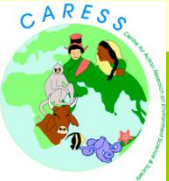


SLED/SOCMON Achievements

- Built capacity - Led to establishment of both conservation and enterprise CBO's at Lakshadweep and srilanka
- Awareness of the need for conservation
- Environment education Package developed
- At one site the community has requested the Administration for a Community managed reserve and for SET Net fishing to be stopped.



Understanding global Change and the implications for policy



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What role can SOCMON and SLED play in Policy

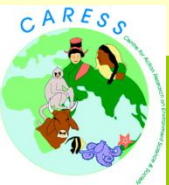
- Creating resilience to shocks and trends
- Implementing Policy
- Informing Policy

SOCMON

- understanding of the socioeconomic parameters of coastal ecosystem management is an issue that is emphasized in national policy in most of the countries.
- Adaptive Management

Qualities of a good Socio economic research programme

- Accessible to the community as well as outsiders;
- Low on development resources - particularly the time and efforts of field workers and community members
- Updated reliable and relevant information;
- Simplified / easy to understand;
- Transparent;
- Reflects and responds to culture, religion and social norms.



Creating resilience to global shocks and trends:

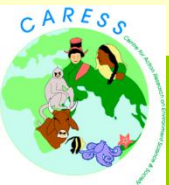
- Shocks and trends:
 - climate change
 - fuel prices
 - recession
 - food prices
 - globalization
 - major economic changes in the region - recession and boom

Implementing policy:

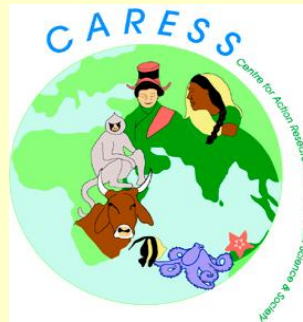
- Generates knowledge, increases capacity & changes behaviour to support policies in:
 - Conservation/sustainable resource use
 - Poverty reduction
 - Economic growth
 - Employment
 - Domestic food security
 - Mainstreaming gender
 - Empowerment of communities and individuals

Informing policy:

- SLED and SOCMON
 - Knowledge of resources
 - Knowledge of people and institutions
 - Needs and aspirations of communities - SLED
 - Plans for the future
 - Information on impacts of change



Thank You



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