Appendix B: Indictive and Deductive Coding Categories

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| **Coding Categories**  | **Descriptions**  |
| *Definition*  | Descriptions of EBFM and co-management in the article  |
| *Driver*  | Motivations for initiating the management approach  |
| *Attribute*  | Characteristics of the management approach  |
| *Desired Outcomes*  | Goals that the management approach seek to accomplish  |

Predetermined coding categories and descriptions from deductive approach to content analysis.

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| **Coding Categories**  | **Descriptions**  |
| *Inhibiting factors*  | Factors that prevent EBFM and co-management efforts from occurring or advancing  |
| *Critiques*  | Doubts and concerns related to the legitimacy of the management type  |

Inductive coding categories and descriptions that emerged from the coding process.

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| **Examples of Coding Categories from Literature Review** |
| **Coding Category**  | **EBFM**  | **Fisheries Co-Management**  |
| ***Definition*** | “Ecosystem-based management is an integrated approach to management that considers the entire ecosystem, including humans” ([82], pg. 293) | “In its board context, co-management is joint management through a cooperative organization of government and resources users” ([83], pg. 165) |
| ***Driver*** | “EBM is driven by a recognition of the failure of conventional management to protect marine ecosystems from over-exploitation” ([59], pg. 245) | “Co-management of marine resources is advocated by many as a solution to the failures of top-down management strategies or open access situations in ﬁsheries management” ([47] pg. 1279) |
| ***Attribute*** | “Ecosystem-based ﬁsheries management (EBFM) requires the expansion of ﬁsheries research programs to include the relationship between target species and their habitats such that trophic and other ecological interactions can be assessed” ([84], pg. 279 ) | “Co-management arrangements generally have at least one vertical linkage between the government and a user group and may rely on the collaboration of diverse stakeholders across multiple scales, including research institutes, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and civil society” ([85], pg. 1279 ) |
| ***Desired******Outcome*** | “The aim of EBFM is to sustain healthy ecosystems and the ﬁsheries that they support” ([86], pg. 1381)  | “Taken together, co-management has the potential to increase both community and ecosystem resilience through the sharing of knowledge and creation of management plans tailored to specific places and situations” ([87], pg. 128) |
| ***Inhibiting Factors*** | “The complexity of ecosystems, variety of stakeholders, lack of data, limited funding and capacity, conﬂicting management goals, and rapid shifts in political support are still serious impediments to implementing EBM, even in California where EBM approaches are required in law” ([88], pg. 154) | “Lack of funding and political will to support co-management was also considered a major factor inhibiting co-management implementation in Brazil” ([11], pg. 666) |
| ***Critiques*** | “EBFM is ‘holistic’ and considers ‘all factors,’ but it is impossible for management to incorporate all factors into EBFM” ([69], pg. 40) | “While co-management has been put forth as the only realistic solution for the majority of the world’s ﬁsheries, establishing real co-management arrangements, with strong community participation in resource management, is not a simple or even a feasible option in all ecological and governance contexts” ([85], pg.1289) |

A list of inductive and deductive coding categories as well as example text for each management type derived from the literature.