Scaling-up community-based fisheries management | Transposition à grande échelle de la gestion communautaire des pêche

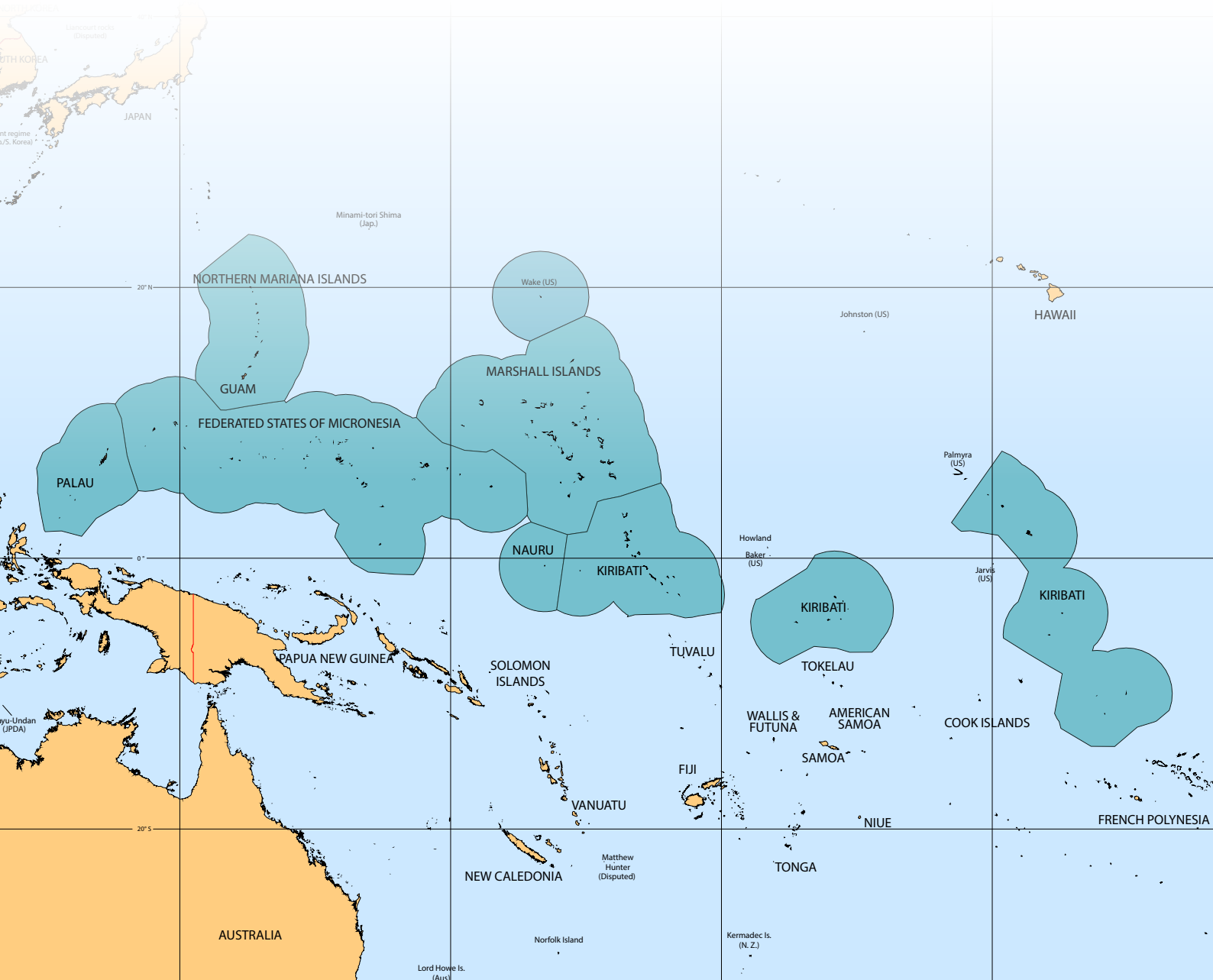
Pacific Community
Communauté du Pacifique

Scaling-up Community-based Fisheries Management in the Pacific

Micronesia sub-region: Summary workshop outcomes report

Virtual Workshop: 8-12 February 2021

ANNEX 1 – Country matrices: Micronesia



Federated states of Micronesia (FSM)

1. Current CBFM actions

CBFM interventions	Proportion of coastal communities* receiving / having received support (%) *(i.e. coastal communities[1])	Are other stakeholders reached – who?	Do all communities need the same types of support?	How are community support needs prioritized? * *(i.e. how are some chosen and not others)
Kosrae	Kosrae all communities have received some form of CBFM support. In Kosrae a community is at Municipality level. 5 Communities in Kosrae, all have MPAs but only 2 are recognized by state law legislation. Kosrae is working towards formalizing the remaining MPAs We have size limits for Mangrove crab, trochus and giant clams For our Species management we have: 1.Trochus - trochus sanctuary, seasonal and size restriction; 2.Sea cucumber- size restriction and seasonal; 3. Turtle- seasonal and size restriction; 4. Lobster- size restriction; 5. Mangrove crab- size restriction and 6. Humphead parrotfish- totally banned. Other interventions we have is gear restrictions: 1. Scuba Fishing-totally banned; 2. Fish poisoning/electric-totally banned; 3. Sunday Fishing – BANNED! and 4. Protected Areas - 4 gazetted sites and 2 proposed		No not all, our 5 communities have MPAs, but some MPAs are not formally recognised by state law	At govt level, based on need and active leadership that is looking for support (technical, donor, etc). Those who are active in looking for support seem to receive it over the other communities.

[1] refer to individual countries context in defining coastal communities

Yap proper and – outer islands	A community would be an outer island and in Yap proper, villages are communities We have strong traditional management systems. Yap outer Is - All have received some sort of CBFM support, but this is not sufficient, some have received more than others dependent on resources available (cost & distance, geographical spread) Mainland Yap - 6 out of 10 communities have CBFM Lagoon resources own by clan. Outer islands, an island is a community, could break this further to individual Villages. For Yap Outer Islands has been: community education which resulted in locally managed areas in all of the Outer islands.	Some atolls received more support than others	Logistical problems regarding outer islands, e.g. lack of finances, distant islands. Issues about messing with traditional management systems. Some communities may not need extra govt support and $ may change things. It is ad hoc at the moment, so thus the framework to formalize all processes (mainstream at national level and throughout state level). Some communities don't have access to a "voice" to express need, some communities don't know what they need and need support to identify this. Our issues are how information gets transferred to Government, NGOs facilitated already managed areas. Each atoll is managed as entire entity, Local people would say that they are managing resources.
Chuuk	Chuuk – it is difficult to quantify a good guess would be around 25% of communities have received CBFM support (again difficult to quantify) We have seasonal closures on Grouper - Jan to April. Chuuk has a total of 40 municipalities, with communities comprising of different villages within each of those municipalities. When talking about MPAs, there is a total of 8 we are working with. Other traditional managed areas do exist, but we still need more information on them. For Management Plans, there are 2 existing and 4 being drafted for Chuuk Each of the outer islands have their own forms of management: 1. Protection of turtle nesting sites; 2. Size limits for certain species; 3. Bands on Napoleon wrasse, Humphead parrotfish; 4. Jan to May band on grouper sales; 5. Many mangrove protections. 15 protected areas		
Pohnpei	Pohnpei - 200 groups managed. There are about 15 protected/managed areas around Pohnpei, and some are co-managed by multiple Kousapw. For Pohnpei there are over 200 kousapw (groups under one chief) but if we are talking about fisheries management, some managed areas are shared by multiple communities or what we call Kousapw.		

National	It is difficult for us to put a number of suggest how many communities have CBFM CBFM, is community based, we may be missing some non-captured CBFM There are multiple managed areas, fisheries laws: seasonal bans on certain species, etc. too many to share from the FSM on verbally. we need to go and send these by email because it'll be hard to capture everything now.	We need more management teams, R&D could support the scaling R&D, operationalize the FSM PAN, Protected area network. Working with Partners and NGOs. FSM has Framework that lays out? Need to add new communities to the PAN. Looking at coastal fisheries, to develop a policy, what does the national government needs to do. Status of coastal fisheries (WB work). Across all states biggest challenge is reaching the communities, having good outreach programs. One of the issues to prioritize need is to first understand the needs. Some communities don't have access to a 'voice' to express need, and others don't necessarily know what they need, and need support to identify that. So again, there needs to be a concerted effort to reach all communities and better understand what the needs are and what available support there is. FSM needs to look into solutions for the challenges address... so I believe with diverse approach of solutions will enable the states and stakeholders to identify the best effective mechanisms that will work in our Micronesian region. Night / day Spearfishing and net fishing, would be the biggest concern across FSM.

National scale – lack of information on all communities, what's working and what is not working (OPOR); but all mgmt. is community based; so mgmt. is ongoing but it is not documented or recognised at national scale or by the national govt. Night spear fishing is a big problem in all states. Prioritise areas that have already been identified as a problem, gather the data, then can act on these problems, e.g. night spear fishing (CSP)
(R&D) – 1. protected area network (PAN) – FSM plan – framework endorsed in 2018, trying to put it in to operation now; staff in every state now; there is clearly laid out criteria; putting structure and definition into what is already ongoing; standardise all operations;
2. We need a coastal fisheries policy (either national or state level) – what does national govt need to do? Fisheries assessment already conducted through World Bank support – status of coastal fisheries in FSM. This policy will include CBFM and a standardised process for this.
Kosrae – 5 municipalities = 4 municipalities and 1 sub-municipality; communities within each municipality; each community has MPA, 2 are gazetted, working towards legislating the rest; working on development plan in the rest; species specific regs giant clam, trochus, (DFMR); size restrictions and seasonal ban for sea cucumber; size specific regs on mangrove crabs and lobster; gear restrictions; scuba spear fishing banned as well as fishing on Sunday; fishing using poison/electric banned; 4 protected areas gazetted and 2 proposed sites; traditional knowledge on turtle nesting sites contributed to seasonal bans (Jun-Aug & Dec-Jan) – request for study on turtle nesting sites, similar to RMI study conducted.

Yap – size dependent; in outer islands, each island is considered as 1 community; and when dealing with mgmt., this can even be smaller and mgmt. can be at village level; community education has translated to managed areas in all outer islands; each atoll is managed in entirety, but not recognised legally and not well documented (OPOR); 10 sites all locally managed on mainland, 6 have mgmt. plans (OPOR)
Chuuk – community is at village level, 40 municipalities with communities comprising of diff villages within each of those municipalities. 8 MPAs in total, there are other traditionally managed areas but still need more info on them. Mgmt. plans – 2 existing, and 4 in draft (MCT); seasonal ban on grouper Jan-April, seasonal ban on turtle, shark finning ban, export ban on Maori wrasse and Bumphead parrotfish;
Pohnpei – community is at village level – over 200 groups total (groups are under 1 chief) – kousapw are managed areas shared by multiple communities; 15 managed areas, some are co-managed by multiple kousapw; 11 mangrove managed areas gazetted under law, UNESCO biosphere reserve; 2 turtle sanctuaries in legislation; species size limits, regulations on species (e.g. giant clam, bumphead parrotfish, napoleon wrasse); seasonal ban on groupers Jan-May – recently extended more months by legislators.

2. Information and awareness approaches

Community awareness tools	National coverage (% Coastal communities)	Within community coverage (who reached / who missed)	Regularity: How often do they receive information / awareness? (e.g. weekly (W), fortnightly (F), monthly (M), quarterly (Q), annually (A), One-off (O))	Cost (approximate $) (or at least. low (L), Medium (M), High (H)	Strengths (S) / Disadvantages (D)
Kosrae	Community consultations (all communities within states) Radio talk/radio programmes	All invited, outreach is tailored Different strategies, for audience. Not sure, of coverage	Radio programmes, Monthly		
Yap	Tailored meetings Information sheets Local science teams, providing catch effort data (fisherman to fisherman) Active youth program: Communicate as regularly as can to champions of management/ conservation. Information booklets We work with schools, once a year we give talks to teach meetings. Gov agrees with NGO			More regular in Yap proper, less than monthly Outer island: lesser on the counter islands. 10 years we meet annually	Face to face meeting, hold meetings with council of chiefs regularly (even the out islands chiefs residing in Yap proper, provides updates to these chief Lot of the work is on Ulithy and Yap proper and Wolie (these 2 islands are more accessible) We need resources to scale this to more communities, need more funds. Face to face consultation is best, we need data to demonstrate the state of resources. Need to revive traditional management systems. Traditional forms of management are still necessary. We work with communities, based on request. We may need more awareness materials, brochures, pamphlets are good during meetings, but these get put aide

Chuuk		Coverage rate depends on audience Similar to other states, it is difficult to quantify Direct beneficiary resource owners and comm members Indirect beneficiary would be neighboring communities and non-resources owners		It is resources demanding (100K, office and state partners)	Most effective tool, onsite demonstration, presentations (face to face) Social media
Pohnpei	Pohnpei fisheries council meetings (council targets communities island wide) Green road show (targets schools in Pohnpei)	Hard to quantify the reach of these tools	Green shows reach most of the schools (elementary schools) but some schools on remote islands.		Need to strengthen our NGO Pohnpei, we have over 200 communities, our challenge is we need a consistent approach, how to deliver the messages, how do we reach all communities We tend to target the common fishing communities. For further outreach we use radio. We need to recognize socio media.

3. Two-way communication and representation

	What are different mechanisms, liaisons, networks that allow communities to inform government or each other on CBFM matters (differentiate between community (C) and government (G) support mechanism)	Current roles in sustaining CBFM	Opportunities for scaling up CBFM and what would be needed to achieve it
National scale	1. (C&G) cross site learning exchange (between partner agencies and communities) 2. (C) Resource management councils (at various levels) Alternative: (YAP) Working with youth groups for change – in outer islands: possible look for nation-wide application	1. **(PP)** for site management plans to be shared and updates, and to agree together on common objectives for the year (Annual planning), and to agree with gov entities on a resolution to influence decision making **(Kosrae)** to review management plans, to confirm demarcation of MPAs and proposed MPAs, confirm legislation linked to management plans **(Chuuk)** opportunity to learn from another community, to learn how communities have set up resource management council, and sharing lessons learnt **(Yap)** see above… help people understand what kind of support they can get (this is a missing link in Yap, a lot of great sporadic work but little coordination or documentation across all communities in state – will make a difference – sharing information and experience on Traditional knowledge and management) Cross state learning – PP has brought in reps from three states (Yap, Chuuk and Kosrae) to share experience.	1.Cross-site learning is very effective, and ongoing utilization of this channel for other experience sharing (e.g. traditional management and knowledge sharing) Cross-state learning is useful, however we lack resources to do more cross-state learning **(PP)** Use the PA network to update plans and try to link those plans to national criteria **(Chuuk)** Institutionalize cross site learning – make it an annual recurring activity – not one-off **(Yap)** agree – annual event!... lowering costs to effectively scale up – this often involves methods and tech that are not available to remote communities- so visits are needed… possibly use scheduled 'supply runs' to get annual cross site events

		2. **(PP)** councils work well and executive committee meets monthly and invite key gov entities to join – transparency; gov cabinet level NRM committee that work with Int. NGOs (inactive), but subcommittees are active (including invasive species taskforce, watershed steering committee, fisheries working group [fisheries advisory council involving/registering communities]) **(Chuuk)** they serve as a decision-making body for NR, and it connects community and state agencies **(Yap)** see above. outer islands: see above **(Kosrae)** [offline]	2. **(PP)** Micronesian challenge endowment fund – waiting for standardizing management plans, ad formalizing networks, and institutions, PA network is in place and will directly involve community; blue prosperity initiative will roll out later this year and we foresee opportunity for comm, gov and national level stakeholder work together; RARE fish forever programs is an opportunity, and needs support of community, gov and NGO stakeholders; More support needed from NGOs and other orgs (1 people 1 reef, RARE, BINGOs - TNC, WWF, CI) – to provide more financial and tech support **(Chuuk)** Bring community reps into national and regional level discussion so that local interests are represented **(Yap)** More state level collaboration among NGOs and GOs (had a conservation consortium in the past but not sure of current state); sharing at national-level between states; more attention, focus and support for outer island communities (stewards of vast areas of reefs); elevate island level (traditional) managers to higher level discussions **(Kosrae)** [offline]
Kosrae	- (G) Resource management groups in communities (youth, women, associations in the communities etc) - (G) Fisheries advisor council working with communities - (G) Outreach programs in communities - (C&G) Learning exchange process between communities - (G) Monitoring and enforcement network (taskforce comprised of gov and comm resource management groups) - (G) cross site learning exchange, between partner agencies and communities - (G) quarterly fishery monitoring programsHonorary & voluntary system, training provided by Ministry of Fisheries		
Yap	- (C) community councils (COT) - (G) teachers workshops – teachers come in to upskill and grade - (G) Workshops with island reps, - (G) Presentations on leadership and broadcasted out to communities - (C, with facilitation of G) inter-island runs, using gov ship to reach outer islands - (C&G) Wellbeing survey, and shared community to community - (C&G) fisheries and ref data collection (local fisher teams collected – C & science team collecting tech data – G) - (C) Youth exchange program		
Chuuk	- (C) learning exchanges programs, training of trainers - (C) Resource management councils - (C) Community led enforcement and monitoring - (G) PA network - (G) Awareness activities - (G) Management planning initiatives - (G) Public hearing of enactment of legislation - (G) Leadership conferences		
Pohnpei	- (G) Various simple/appropriate community based monitoring activities : e.g. coral reef (climate change monitoring using simple color-cards for assessments) & fish monitoring (for the 2 most economically important species) - (C) PP LMMA executive committee: comprised of chief and state entity reps, meeting on monthly basis (annual cross site visit) - (C) PP fisheries advisory council, - island wide community: comprised of community chiefs and fish market owners - (G) PP resource management committee – but currently inactive, but subcommittees are still active		

4. Enabling conditions that support or empower local communities

Enabling actions / conditions	What / numbers	Do these exist and are they effectively implemented, indicate if Adequate (A) or Inadequate (I)?	What is needed to improve the enabling actions/conditions?
Staff support for CBFM	Directly supporting CBFM e.g. extension to villages	National: **PA network coordinators appointed to each state** (relatively new – so in learning phase) **Kosrae**: (I) We have staff at state level but inadequate **Chuuk**: (I) We have staff at state level but inadequate **PP**: (A) We have 2 gov entities in fisheries (dept of R&D and Dept fisheries and Aquaculture). Staffing is adequate (supported with partnership within gov and between gov and NGOs); however, not enough. **Yap**: logistics (dispersed environment) is a continuing challenge	- **More (Technical) Support from NGOs is helpful and assisting state partners and communities** in implementing fisheries management plans and MPA management plans - to address dispersed environment - **More coordination MCS efforts between entities at national level** (NGOs and GOs) - **Capacity and budget needed** **Kosrae**: Capacity and budget needed. **Chuuk**: Capacity and budget needed **PP**: still need cap training in monitoring (particular community level monitoring) & need consistent funding **Yap**: Chiefs decide if areas go under protection PMAs *General across FSM National Gov has PAN coordinators in each state, These PAN coordination, relatively new, we are learning. We need to coordinate all supportive entities and more support ($, & People)*
	Indirect e.g. enforcement at markets or ministry information strategies	Per state there are **enforcement officers at state, municipal and community level.** **Kosrae**: (A-I) We have enforcement officers at state and community level; Kosrae conservation taskforce established mainly to enforce MPA and fisheries and Environ laws (composed from diff agencies e.g. island management authority, NGOs, community local police) enforcement officers/rangers need to be 're-deputised' every 2 years (ridge to reef program) **Chuuk**: (I) We have enforcement officers at state, municipal and community level – and have rangers in ridge to reef program **PP**: legal entity provision of fish and wildlife, but need more capacity to enforce that (also police academy training program in Gaum) – **PP**: *Has legal entities, Division of Fish and Wildlife (need more capacity) Similar to Kosrae, they receive training from police academy training program in Guam. F&WL works with municipal government, Training on basic Surveillance and monitoring skills and building, write case files, so it holds up in court. Need to assist state in deputizing process.*	- **To scale-up we need assistance to build cap of staff in taskforce (training capacity building & financial support)**– we plan to enroll staff in training in police in PP, conducted by police dept (Kosrae) - **Improvement of coordination** between the three diff levels – state, municipal and community is important (**Chuuk**) **PP**: enforcement alliance between fish and wildlife & municipal policy authorities, is still in its infancy... training around MCS enforcement cap and reporting (case files for court) – we hope our community officers to become deputized, but still in progress. **Kosrae**: *Enforcement officers need to re-deputised staff every two years, Rangers supported by R2R. … Training in Guam, sending staff to participate in police academy in Pohnpei.*

Operations budget to support CBFM	Directly supporting CBFM e.g. extension to villages	FSM has the blueprint on biodiversity, and each states has their biodiversity plan, spatial planning (complied through co-management) ABS areas of biological significance 2 Government entities, OFA, DRND (adequate staff), working with partnership with 2 Gove entities and CSO, NGOs **Kosrae**: has CBFM operation budget, rolling 3 years budget, CBFM USK67 K personnel and operation **PP**: will provide figures latter, has adequate funding support for CBFM, Multiple sectors, R2R program adaptation fund, from National level, this fund supports all states, and we have support from NGOs and CSO. Support in monitoring markets and resources. FSM We have the Micronesian challenge initiative. Funds come from?, all states are illegible. We also have the coral reef monitoring initiative, funded by MCT. Micronesia, Challenges, (everybody that lives in Micronesia) **Yap**: has state operational budget, for awareness activities, Struggle with fact that resources are traditional own. Need more funds to hire fulltime communities' members to work. received support from US Compact. **Chuuk**: similar to Pohnpei, funding for different programs: 2021 the budget from various partners, 130K) note that this year is a good year for funding, R2R will fade out in a y1.5 years. (need to get funding partner)	More budget needed across the board **Yap**: given resources are locally owned, we need additional funding to appoint fulltime community members to implement CBFM in community **Chuuk** – need consistent support from Partners **PP**: we still require training in MCS and improving our monitoring and enforcement.
	Indirect e.g. enforcement at markets or ministry information strategies	See line 1	
	Political support for CBFM investment from national budgets*	**Nationally**: Inadequate currently – support from (NGOs and bilateral) partners is what keeps CBFM programs going Funding is provided 100000 allocated to each state to enhance coastal fisheries in each state – STARTING in 2021 (Yap not yet included but looking to include) **PP**: we have fisheries development fund (currently under review) – accruing from fisheries fees & licenses and managed in a separate account.	
Supportive legislation and policies	Provide clear user rights and CBFM mandates or roles for communities and government staff	**Per state rights over marine and coastal space are defined in legislative and policy framework–** **Kosrae**: (e.g. chapter 4 on endangered species; Chapter 8 protected areas and terrestrial. . . consultation processes are included) NOTE – cross ref with SPC database on legislative framework. **See also the community management plans – legal instruments are noted under Kosrae state legislation** (environment codes and regulations, PA system, trochus regulation, access benefit sharing ACT, forest and mangrove protection ACT) draft PA legislative framework (MCT or FSM R&D have copy) **Yap**: state jurisdiction noted in the constitutions of rights over from coastal zone to EEZ 12 nautical miles coastal area. State constitution noted traditional rights over (cross ref in Legislation and regulations) Yap, traditional user rights is mentioned in constitution, states managed within 12 nm	

	Control on high value commercial and export commodities	**Kosrae**: Harvest and export of commercial species (BDM, trochus, ornamental fish, etc.) are controlled at state level (regs, size limits, open season) NOTE: cross ref with Kosrae state legislation Kosrae, state controls high value species. Look at state legislation, protection of endanger species, Marine protected areas, establishment of ?? and administration on PAN, Consultation requirements between states and Municipalities. Has existing legislation (we can look at whats in community management plans, Also check environment legislation and code, Trochus & sea cucumber regulations. As well as Access benefit and Mangrove forest legislation. Look at protected area operations Manual (as MCT, or Ponhpei.)	
	Adequately supports local and national enforcement relevant to CBFM	See previous points in first lines	
	CBFM strategy or equivalent	At FSM level PAN (implementation) strategy is in place; but by state the progress/status is different (principle would be to align whatever is happening at state level implementation with national PAN strategy) There is an FSM national CBFM strategy and a State level CFM strategy . OPOR: working in outer islands, there are lot of CBFM happening in remote areas, formal and informal. May need to be documented those cbfm initiatives with little support. PP: what is needed, what OPOR stated is true, every state has CBFM, but it's the legality. Revisit current policies to see where gaps are. Kosrae: we know the challenges and work through them, strengthen consultations and working with communities. Need. We like to Improve community consultations process. (kinda similar across the 4 states, we identify all gaps) OPOR: what would be useful: do a gap analysis of what being done, what we are doing well, and not so well: if we are to scale up	- If we are to scale-up, then **we need to strengthen our community consultations to elevate voice and role of communities in CBFM policy** (we continue to have challenge in reaching and collaborating with community groups). We need to strategize our consultations so we can capture **remote** community voices. - **Gap analysis is needed** – understanding what is being done well and what is not done (MCT and R2R is already doing good work and we must build on that) – this work will guide outside International Funders to support use better. CBFM strategies at state level that incorporate community level (currently) Outer islands – great CBFM is happening but not documented or considered 'official CBFM' – coordination around info gathering on this and integrate that, and document those (A LOT OF GREAT CBFM PRCATICES IN FSM TO DOCUMENT AND COMMUNICATE – both from gov and traditionally [outer islands]) Learnings from CBFM in FSM remote communities (better than other countries) need to be documented and shared across the region so that neighboring PICTs can learn from FSM **PP**: the legal aspect of supporting CBFM is needed – hoping to bring head of offices to support review of policies to ID gaps and missing links. Recommendations from this workshop will help to make a case to legal entities in country Could have a CBFM strategy at each state and community levels
Fisheries agencies capability	Capacity or training	COVERED IN PREVIOUS POINTS – coordination and collaboration around MCS	
	Adequate coordination with non-state actors (NGOs, CSOs, CBOs, private sector, etc.)		

5. Emerging and cross-cutting issues including inclusivity and equity

Emerging issues / cross cutting issues	Existing mechanism that support all members of the communities (e.g. taskforce, working group, committee, etc.)	Is the mechanism effective to address the issue?	Ways to strengthen or improve existing mechanism to ensure community support?
People-centred approach (inclusive processes, taking into account interests of women fishers or other groups of fishers that are less visible, issues with neighbouring communities, balanced considerations between ecological sustainability and human needs to fish for food and livelihoods).	Marginalized groups: At-risk youth - (young people that have dropped out of school and now are fishing and farming) – difficult to get them involved as they are always out in the field/sea Women – over a 100 women's groups registered. But difficult to reach out (resource outreach team is male – we would need more women in the team to access women) People with disabilities – CBFM activities (disaster response plans) – we have an active NGO focused on supporting the disabled Remote outer islands – difficult to engaged in decision making, due to geographic isolation **Kosrae**: Similar to PP – for consultations often miss groups **Yap**: Similar to PP **Chuuk**: Similar to PP. NOTE: Submerged lands are under the jurisdiction of state law as common land Placing people in center, understanding different gender roles, age, disability etc. what matters to them: e.g. food security, livelihoods, there may be inequalities, how do we include all? Speaking, can youth speak if elders are there (some have higher social status then others) **PP**: when working with communities our approach is work through, with traditional, village leaders/chiefs, chiefs' wives are involved in the discussions. The difficult group to get involve are the at-risk youth, eg school dropouts that focus on fishing or farming: either they are out fishing or up in the land working the land. Women's groups (we have over 100 women's group) its difficult for us to reach out to them. The disable/disability folks is another group that we find difficult to get fully involved	Outer island communities have their representation in central gov. Efforts have focused on working through and with village customary leaders (village chiefs) in culturally appropriate way (also, their wives are also part of the group and help in decision making) The traditional owners are KEY – each municipality has traditional councils and have paramount council of chiefs and they make the last call (relevant for all of FSM) **Kosrae**: similar to PP. Also work through the disability office. Community consultations are becoming more catered to involving groups (education programs for schools etc.) **Chuuk**: The resource outreach groups are explicitly gender balanced to allow for inclusion. **Yap**: Use local traditional leader/owners, Working with communities through traditional branch. **FSM**: has ratified conventions that recognize rights for marginalized groups (youth women and disabled). However how to engage and involve them in decision making remains a challenge for CBFM	To involve outer island communities – Multiple channels to engage with communities – (i) using champions from communities is useful to bring out the traditional representation (but can also be only partial representation) – and this is where an approach (ii) involving appropriate outside facilitators to access other groups with emphasis on sharing knowledge and co-learning, using sensitives approaches to understanding local contexts – i.e. using local participants to ask the questions To involve youth: use church groups to get youth involved To improve women involvement: Gender balance in technical outreach teams Working with senior citizens, particular those that have had high level positions or important traditional roles – very influential Working with youth groups: Example from PP: Sea cucumber case on commercialization/export process (NGO had not standing in the court – so mobilized youth groups to represent that cause and it helped stop the sea cucumber) Using local fish market owners: are important conduits to pass on information on fishing rules and regulations (bans and size limits) Working with kava bar owners (central social meeting area): including market actors can help change production of kava (sustainability) **Chuuk**: Recent setup of org 'KICH-able' to support people with disability. Working with leadership traditional councils and with school groups (PTAs etc) to involve target groups Strengthening traditional leaders/owners: **How would FSM address, strengthen existing mechanism?** Most of our resource team are men, we need more female in our technical team so we can have gender equality. Also work with Sakau bar owners: our farming method is unsustainable, working with these people helps Use the traditional systems and try to approach the marginalized groups: we don't tell them on management we just have an informal discussion.

	Community reps: FSM has ratified convention, eg convention for youth, women, disability: we have these in place, but our disconnect is how to engage, and for each group to recognize they are involved in decision management. **PP**: we have traditional council (recourses owners, each of the 4 municipals have traditional councils and council of paramount chiefs, they make the last call, in management eg size limits, water shed management, they are key stakeholder. **KR**: similar to Pohnpei, groups not involved (youth, disable). When we do consultations, students are at school, fishers and farmers are also busy, Some women. **Chuuk**: similar to Pohnpei: we have an organization KICH able: focus on disabilities, youth. We have traditional councils and schools. Our issue is improving collaboration between all different groups. Include church Group. **Yap**: Similar to other states, but we add: the resources is privately own. When doing consultation, we work with chiefs, it falls on the chiefs to call together the communities (sometimes resources may be off island, or the consultation call did not reach these resources owners). Some of us may not understand or follow the cultural norms in some islands.		Don't impose something in the system, works with the system (sharing of knowledge) As traditional managers is this an effective way to get the answers. How do we put people in the center, When we ask the standardize questions, we get a standardized answer. Maybe we ask the people (women to ask the questions), We develop the questionnaires with these people.
Wider ecosystem impacts (external) – across sectors **e.g. development planning, forestry, mining**	Managing demand-driven international markets for high value species – sea cucumber, mud crabs, grouper, ornamental fish - Land based development – Golf courses (overuse of water; nutrient run-offs onto reefs) - Dredging - Sand-mining - Vessel groundings (abandoned boats are left on reefs, or left drifting) e.g. the wreck in yurpick left a large reef damaged	Consultation and evaluations (e.g. EIA) are in place but there is room for improvement EIAs are necessary, but are not always effective **PP**: have started working with SPREP on improving EIAs Consultation processes currently include community hearings, but gaps remain – room for improvement Overarching challenge – giving weight to voice of communities in negotiations /discussions /legal court (overrun by financial interests and political interests) **KR** has a permitting system, EIAs required. Our biggest problem is community empowerment: Often what people say is not going to make a difference. Regarding impacts...issues of invasive species and pathogen effects and levels are not fully addressed. Vessel groundings, some companies leave vessels on the reef. State must find ways to remove it from reefs, it should be the burden on shipping companies to clean this up. Mother ship sitting on reef for 5 years.	Making broad awareness what the possible consequence are of certain developments to communities Policy and legislation improvements (both design and enforcement) Shipwrecks/grounding – costs of addressing cleaning up should be on the shipping companies not on national government (companies declaring bankruptcy is a challenge) - Representation of community rights/voice in higher level discussion/ negotiations _ particular in the context commercial fishing vessels. How can we have their voices represented without putting burden on them - Possibly consider putting forward proposal to the tuna commission to propose as part of license agreements – insurance around ship groundings for communities etc

Community impacts on ecosystem (internal to the village)	- Night spear fishing (mainly by youth groups) - Use of more modern fishing gear vs traditional gear – making fishing more effective - Island with high schools see increased fishing pressure - youth from high schools are granted rights to fish and increase pressure - Traditional needs – i.e funerals require communal fishing… more recent development sees this extended to new celebrations (e.g. like bdays, xmas etc) – now communal fishing activities are far more common (pressure on closed areas, where only 'communal collective fishing' is allowed) - Destructive fishing gear – gill netting; undersize mesh-size nets Foreign influence on sea cucumber fisheries, live fish fishery and others… Night spear fishing, **PP** Destructive fishing gears (Modern gear), fiber boat that access distant areas traditionally not accessible. High schools = concentration of people: Traditional curtesy means these people can fish seasonal. Funerals, 3rd days we bring in lots of fish (now we have birthdays, anniversaries, {weddings}, easter, xmas etc (feasting) that justifies a big fishing event. Communities fish to provide for these areas. Community fishing are allowed in these restricted. Net fishing (was 4inch now down to 1 inch) **KR** night Spear fishing particularly youth. And small mesh gillnetting. Impact of modern religion (as opposed to old way) has impacted. Eg god will provide, why bother)
Climate change, disasters, or pandemics	

Kiribati

1. Current CBFM actions

CBFM interventions	Proportion of communities* receiving / having received support (%) *(i.e. coastal communities[2])	Are other stakeholders reached – who?	Do all communities need the same types of support?	How are community support needs prioritized? * *(i.e. how are some chosen and not others)
Management rules at the village level: • Village consultations to set up village management plans • Island-level consultations • Zonal consultations: allocating neighbouring villages into zones for consultations to get them appropriate support to address common issues on fisheries • Involvement of village members in the enforcement of management plan, funding from outside source and given to Island Council for distribution	• **Village consultations:** 50 communities • **Island-level consultations:** 5 islands (on average 13 villages per island) • **Zonal consultations:** 2 islands (13 villages per island). Those 2 islands are already part of the 5 islands which receive island-wide consultations and support. • **Enforcement by communities:** Support sourced from different organisations: in North Tarawa, 2 villages but looking to expand	• **Village consultations** are done with different groups (Unimane) (elders), men, women, youths). Involvement is not only for people directly involved in fisheries but the wider community consultation to include everybody • **Island-level consultations:** involve all the councilors of the island; Chairman of the Unimane association, Women association chair lady; church leaders • **Zonal-level:** More inclusive than island-wide: inclusion of village executive committee, councilor and representatives from different stakeholder groups • **Enforcement to assist with control of MPA and rules:** CBFM committee for 1 village and for another village it is the village executive committee	• **New communities with no CBFM:** Assistance from Ministry in facilitation to set up the management plan; Simple Fisheries/scientific information to help with decision-making • **Communities with CBFM:** assistance in bringing together different villages to set up a platform for sharing, discussion and collaboration among villages; assistance to reach out to different Ministries to assist with implementation of CBFM • **New ideas:** Suggestion from chair lady of the women association in North Tarawa: to assist scale up CBFM in the whole of North Tarawa: allocate a particular day as a "Celebration day for fisheries management" as an annual event with all the villages in North Tarawa	
CBFM/Blue Charter taskforce at national level (inter-Ministerial platform to enhance coordination of CBRM programs)		Different Ministries		

[1] refer to individual countries context in defining coastal communities

Support of communities in terms of livelihoods to assist with CBFM implementation of village management plans: some income-generating activities already happening include: • FAD deployment • Training on fishing techniques to fish further at sea • Post-harvest training • Aquaculture initiatives: giant clam farming + other Ministry programs	Income-generating activities: • FAD: • Fishing techniques to fish further at sea: • Post-harvest training: • Aquaculture: giant clam farming + other Ministry programs

2. Information and awareness approaches

Community awareness tools	National coverage (% Coastal communities)	Within community coverage (who reached / who missed)	Regularity: How often do they receive information / awareness? (e.g. weekly (W), fortnightly (F), monthly (M), quarterly (Q), annually (A), One-off (O))	Cost (approximate $) (or at least. low (L), Medium (M), High (H)	Strengths (S) / Disadvantages (D)
Posters on new regulations	Shared with the FAs to display in public areas in all islands = 100% coverage	Some posters are in English so non-English speakers miss out but posters in I-Kiribati have good coverage	Delivered once but with long-term presence	Provided by SPC, Ministry budget assisted with freight for delivery to the outer islands (Low) but costly from the point of view of SPC	- (S) lot of information on a poster in a graphic form
Posters on CBFM concept	Same as above + communities visited during CBFM consultations	- Same as above	Same as above	- Same as above	- (S) help in informing communities about CBFM; encourage communities to reach out and seek info about CBFM
Information on simple scientific concepts shared during community consultations	During CBFM consultations at community and island-level	- Wide audience within community; can get men, women, youths	Face-to-face community consultation, no set frequency but as often as possible depending on needs and requests	- Medium to expensive	- (S) help with community decision making;
CBFM face-to-face community consultations	During CBFM consultations at community and island-level	Wide audience within community; can get men, women, youths	Face-to-face community consultation, no set frequency but as often as possible depending on needs and requests	Medium to expensive	(S) help with community decision making; good to get feedback from communities
Fortnightly MFMRD radio program	Radio used to reach all the outer islands but recent problems with the radio mean that only South Tarawa can listen to the program (will be fixed). Used to be 100% coverage	Mostly older people listen to the radio; younger people rarely listen to the radio	Fortnightly	Expensive	Unsure as to the current coverage of radio but used to be very important before Facebook
Talkback radio show	Same as above	Reach a range of audiences as more interactive	Once every 3 months	Very expensive	Participation varies on topics

Fish for life one month radio program held in the morning during the month of December	Same as above	Mostly older people listen to the radio; younger people rarely listen to the radio	Every day for one month (possibility of doing that another time)	Very expensive + need evaluation to see if effective	Timing was incorrect, instead of the morning, it should be held on Sunday evening to reach a wider audience
Current radio show (drama) is very popular held on Monday evening (one time the show was sponsored by Fisheries to talk about the upcoming Regulations)	100% coverage	Very popular program across audiences	Daily	Very expensive; for only 1 week it cost AU$600	(S) everybody in Kiribati listens to it
(D) expensive, need specific sponsorship by Ministry to feature fisheries info					
Social media: mainly Facebook	Used widely; good coverage	Audiences vary: Mainly young people but older people also use social media to stay up to date	Nei Tengarengare page: weekly updates; Ministry page: updated as required (monthly basis)	Low as updates are done as part of an officer workload	(S) Widely used + allow exchange via comments and dissemination of information
(D) a lot of misinformation can be shared and need extra work to clarify later on					
Celebration day on fisheries management and perhaps to mesh it with existing annual island or village events (community-led) (example during women's day program held in March and November): CBFM day	90% of the island where the event is held	100% coverage as everybody will be involved	Women's day program is currently held in March and in November; some events could be done at the island level annually and also some specific events to be held at the village level (for CBFM villages) to coincide with existing village-led events	Medium; + in-kind support provided by communities	(S) to scale up CBFM; integration of the outreach program can be integrated within their existing community events to display CBFM information.
(S) everybody in the communities can be reached					
Coastal Fisheries Summit week			Every 2 years	Coastal Fisheries Summit week	
Fisheries Awareness week			Annual		
Suggestion: a drama road show (in planning)					Idea to assist with scaling CBFM
Suggestion: Billboards to feature regulations and village rules (in prep.)					
Children activities?					

3. Two-way communication and representation

What are different mechanisms, liaisons, networks that allow communities to inform government or each other on CBFM matters (differentiate between community (C) and government (G) support mechanism)	Current roles in sustaining CBFM	Opportunities for scaling up CBFM and what would be needed to achieve it?
Information booth during Fisheries Awareness Week (G to C)	Only used to inform communities in South Tarawa	To scale up it would be better to also conduct this kind of event in other outer islands. Related to suggestions in the previous days to hold specific island- and/or village-led celebration days of fisheries management. Important to exchange and share lessons but also learn on fisheries management
Coastal Fisheries Summit during which communities can raise their concerns (C to G)	Organized by MFMRD every 2 years, all Fisheries Assistants from the outer islands are invited/or Chairmen of Fish Association (or cooperatives) + Mayors + clerks: each island can raise any issues during this event so that the Ministry can take note. A good opportunity for communities to ask for assistance from CBFM team; already several instances during which island reps asked for specific CBFM advice	First step: address issues raised during the Summit **immediately** to keep the momentum from Mayors and island representatives (to keep track on progress)
CBFM Stakeholder meeting: a platform for communities to freely speak about their initiatives (C to C and C to G and G to C)	Held annually; communities have time to give their updates; exchange of lessons learned between communities. Very effective mechanism	Could be a substitute for the Coastal Fisheries Summit during years when it is not held. During last stakeholder meeting: Communities propose that the next **meeting should be held in islands where CBFM has been effectively implemented to allow for communities to observe how CBFM is done on that island** (but quite a costly event so need co-financing between projects which have a focus on CBFM) Idea: instead of a whole stakeholder meeting, **undertake separate island group stakeholder meetings** to allow for exchanges between island groups (North, Central, South Gilbert groups) (even organize competitions between island groups)
Direct approach from communities to the Secretary of MFMRD or through the Fisheries Assistants; can include request for CBFM support (C to G). Requests are done in writing through a formal process. Formal channels (not only for Fisheries): between communities to Ministry or higher level of government Example: In North Tarawa the women association can bring up concerns and seek for support from Island Council, Unimane or Island MPs through a formal channel (C to C and C to G); Or discussion raised at the village level among fishermen are raised to the Fish association and sometimes all the way to MPs (C to C and C to G)	Suggested by communities that using this process highlights **their willingness to be engaged and support the program** Interesting experience from Aranuka: The Fisheries Assistant are part of Island Council sub-committees that allow for concerns or project ideas to be raised during the Full Island Council to ensure that projects can become island-wide project. Once there is support at the island level, the matter is raised with MIA (Ministry of Internal Affairs) which then reach out to MFMRD for support on fisheries projects	Fisheries Assistants to be **liaison officers** to ensure communication between their island to Head Office and vice versa. To ensure that CBFM is scaled up **capacity building for Fisheries Assistants is needed so that they can play an important role in supporting CBFM on their island**

CBFM communities who want support from neighbouring communities: through direct conversation between CBFM village executive committees to neighbouring village executive committees or through councilors during monthly Island Council meetings or during Unimwane association monthly meetings (C to C);	- Communities can see positive changes; a decrease in non-compliance cases;	Assistance from CBFM team to also raise awareness in neighbouring communities on CBFM itself = **ensure a joint awareness program is developed to share lessons, issues** (for instance an example from current enforcement work; bringing the lessons from South Tarawa to other communities in North Tarawa) CBFM communities to **join hands with the island Fisheries Assistants** to support their work in raising awareness about the CBFM program, CBFM village rules and about Coastal Fisheries regulations (**joint activities between communities and FAs**) **Enhance awareness/outreach programs include photos**, include well-documented success stories from CBFM communities; will allow for the issues to be raised nationally perhaps through video **Invitation of neighbouring communities to attend village-led events to discuss issues under the maneaba** (see point above about celebration day for CBFM)
Village CBFM Committees acting as Co-management advisory committees (C to G) + Island-wide CBFM committees (C to G and C to C)		
Blue Charter/CBRM Taskforce for the action group on sustainable coastal fisheries (G to G); importance of such a group for government to align priorities, and maximise outputs for communities and avoid duplication	Several Ministries represented	
In islands without CBFM, existence of Committees which are more focused on fisheries development issues		Need to ensure that there are committees that also focus on fisheries management issues to consider management (have both development and management committees)

4. Enabling conditions that support or empower local communities

Enabling actions / conditions	What / numbers	Do these exist and are they effectively implemented, indicate if Adequate (A) or Inadequate (I)?	What is needed to improve the enabling actions/conditions?
Staff support for CBFM	Directly supporting CBFM e.g. extension to villages	Fisheries Assistants are located on most outer islands. Only a few islands do not have FAs. Currently CBFM is not clearly stated in their workplan/job description but they are tasked with helping any areas of fisheries in the islands (including CBFM); + Fisheries Extension Assistants (project officers from FAO R2R and LDCF = total of 6); + MFMRD CBFM of 6 CBFM officers (project-funded) + GIS officer assists from time to time. (**Mostly adequate**?)	Need **all the islands to have Fisheries Assistants (need to priorities islands without FAs**); + need to find someone on the islands to assist FAs with specific CBFM activities (perhaps people from communities such as what is being done through the FAO project = 3 islands).
	Indirect e.g. enforcement at markets or ministry information strategies	MCS team (3 full-time officers + other support officers) + Ministry information and awareness products on new Coastal Fisheries regs (Currently probably **adequate** but will become more of an issue later on)	Need more MCS officers + training of MSC officers
Operations budget to support CBFM	Directly supporting CBFM e.g. extension to villages	Currently no budgetary line on CBFM from the recurrent Ministry budget. However, funding available to assist communities with activities such as MPA marker buoys. + project support for CBFM activities + 1 fully-funded CBFM position from the recurrent budget (**Inadequate**)	Need for further **direct financial government support** to allow for CBFM scaling up (as currently most of the support is from project funds) Fully funded CBFM unit within the Ministry instead of just project funded. Already a proposal to that effect
	Indirect e.g. enforcement at markets or ministry information strategies	Yes, some budget for enforcement at markets	
	Political support for CBFM investment from national budgets*	Ministry very supportive of CBFM; direct requests from communities for CBFM but government has not yet fully pledged support to CBFM (but gradually changing) (**Improving**)	More awareness at the government level is needed to fully understand the costs of operationalizing CBFM in the outer islands (and for scaling up)
Supportive legislation and policies	Provide clear user rights and CBFM mandates or roles for communities and government staff	Coastal Fisheries regulations (2019) Part 2 is on CBFM + Incorporated Societies Act (2002) + Local Government Act (**Adequate**) Island by-laws (**Inadequate**)	Recent regulation (need to assess effectiveness) + some areas for improvement on the technical areas to ensure good understanding by communities of their rights More support needed for island by-laws
	Control on high value commercial and export commodities	Yes for lobsters; BdM; bonefish; clams; mantis shrimp; spider conch; te bun + an island-based code of conduct in Abemama to control export of seafood (looking at incorporating this into a by-law) + Butaritari: control of giant clam export (under the FA role) + some villages have established specific regulations on commercial species under their CBFM management plans (**Adequate**)	Room for improvement: Perhaps learn from Abemama and increase the number of islands which control the amount of seafood exported + greater monitoring and surveillance of the rules
	Adequately supports local and national enforcement relevant to CBFM	Yes, specific fisheries authorized officers + defined roles (relevant but not direct to CBFM)	Issue highlighted by communities: need assistance to conduct their surveillance activities on MPA but current legislation mentions that fines will be directed to the government; no benefits going back to the communities
	CBFM strategy or equivalent	CFD Roadmap with CBFM targets	

Fisheries agencies capability	Capacity or training	Lack of training of FAs	FAs need further **training**: mainly on facilitation skills & communication skills Training of MCS officers
	Adequate coordination with non-state actors (NGOs, CSOs, CBOs, private sector, etc.)		

5. Emerging and cross-cutting issues including inclusivity and equity

Emerging issues / cross cutting issues	Existing mechanism that support all members of the communities (e.g. taskforce, working group, committee, etc.)	Is the mechanism effective to address the issue?	Ways to strengthen or improve existing mechanism to ensure community support?
People-centred approaches (inclusive processes, taking into account interests of women fishers or other groups of fishers that are less visible, issues with neighbouring communities, balanced considerations between ecological sustainability and human needs to fish for food and livelihoods).	**Groups that are left behind in decision-making:** Women and Youths are usually left behind and are traditionally not included in the decision making. Only the middle-aged men and the Unimane (elders) can make decision. **Barriers to equal and fair benefit:** Usually if discussion is done in plenary; discussion are mainly done by men or Unimane **Existing mechanisms:** However, in **CBFM consultations**, the process is to engage and consult with different groups during the decision-making process for the management plan with youths, women, men, unimane. The group discussion is done in **separate groups according to gender and age, then joint meetings at the end**. The ideas discussed during those group discussions are then incorporated in the management plan **BUT** the final endorsement is done by middle-age men and Unimane. **People who are unfit to attend or are disadvantaged in terms of attending meetings under the maneaba**: people provide the information to their children who can raise their points (if the children are too young to speak up, they find a person who will speak on their behalf). **Neighbouring communities**: the village chairman of the village proposing management measures will liaise with the executive committee chair of the adjacent villages to raise the issues and ensure information. If neighbouring communities do not have executive village committees in place, then need to raise issues with councilors, but mechanism is in place.	CBFM mechanism in place is **effective** as a way to get inclusive ideas from the whole village BUT also by respecting the cultural ways of making decision under the maneaba which is very important. The CBFM team works with the men and Unimane to talk about the inclusive process and get their support and endorsement for the process prior to the consultation. Mechanism to raise the voices of people who cannot attend meetings: it is **effective** Neighboring communities: Found to be **effective**	Communities have different set-up. Community consultations need to **consider the actual population size of the village**; need to visit the different sub-groups in the village to ensure that there is wide consultation, not just a few representatives from the different groups. New approach to ensure that the whole voices are included in the decision-making: **new system in Buariki**, North Tarawa, there are different sub-committees (youths, women, men…) and then these sub-committees can raise their points: the way to do that is - during the endorsement of decisions, middle-age men are the ones who are tasked to be the speaker for the issues raised during the sub-group discussion. **Aim is to respect the cultural way but bring the voices of the marginalised groups to the plenary (ensure community support)**. **Neighbouring communities**: to ensure that the **new leaders elected** are always informed for continuous support and ongoing collaboration.

Wider ecosystem impacts (external) – across sectors e.g. development planning, forestry, mining	Usually from the government, it does give the proposal to the Island Council which does not give the final decision until getting the approval from all the island **councilors**. The island councilors will be informed about the proposal and will be the **one responsible to inform the village who will make a decision**. Decision are discussed during a village discussion (with only households that are registered). If the majority of people do not want to proceed, then that decision is provided to the island council.	By a series of steps and process, everyone has a possibility to have an input into the decision: seen as **effective**. **If impacts of a proposal are going to impact different groups differently**, the mechanism allow for women and men to raise their points (either through the new Buariki method or directly in places where the system is more modern)	Important for families to be registered in the village (if they are not registered, they are not included in the decision-making). People know that there is the option to register (they will have to follow the rules decided by the village anyhow).
Community impacts on ecosystem (internal to the village)			
Climate change, disasters, or pandemics			

Marshall Islands

1. Current CBFM actions

CBFM interventions	Proportion of communities* receiving / having received support (%) *(i.e. coastal communities[4])	Are other stakeholders reached – who?	Do all communities need the same types of support?	How are community support needs prioritized? * *(i.e. how are some chosen and not others)
National community-based conservation framework – "Reimmanlok Framework" **MIMRA lead process, with partner support (e.g. MICS – Marshall Islands Conservation Society)** Consolidated approach, covers all communities in all of RMI Management practices under process are not uniform, no one-size fits all interventions, but all activities/communities fall under the established framework "Natural Resource Management Plans" – not only fisheries focus, holistic plan Different from R2R, but complementary and sometimes overlapping Process/plan development facilitated by MIMRA in communities	Number of villages/coastal communities: 103 (est.) There are probably more than 103 communities, but haven't been through Reim. Process yet *How many communities have gone through Reim. Process?* Est. more than 15 of 20 atolls have gone through process, implemented some kind of plan, most of remainder continue to go through process or are "on the list" to start A couple of tricky ones remaining: e.g., Bikini (not many people); Atoll with military base	Inclusive process, includes multiple reps from community such as: Church, school, health clinics, M/F, traditional leaders, council leaders, landowners One key step of Reim. Process: Form Local Resources Committee (LRC) Community decides who is part of LRC, what group(s) they represent Community works throughout process with MIMRA Reim. Team *Who speaks during community sessions?* Elders are main speakers during consultations, facilitators try to do breakout groups to solicit diverse views	Not all communities need the same kinds of support but many often ask for similar supports – e.g., development support in fisheries and agriculture – technical and financial MIMRA will refer community to right assistance based on their request for support – e.g., technical, financial MIMRA provides the same range of supports to all communities – there is a standard of support offered Example of assistance request: need to assess biodiversity of a particular area MIMRA shares with community a range of different possible options to manage but community decides ultimate management model – e.g., some communities have protected areas, some not; maybe some species restrictions	Priority based on requests from community Forms of support provided depend on what community wants, a few similarities in focus: e.g., agriculture, community fisheries management

[1] refer to individual countries context in defining coastal communities

Extra Questions:

Q: What CBFM-type activities existed before Reim. Framework?
Before
-Approaches varied by atoll
-Some atolls: traditional methods – e.g. traditional leadership, species-focused restrictions
-Some other atolls open access, no restrictions
Used to only have 2 types of protected areas designations
-community use only
-complete no-take for everyone

Transition
- Once MIMRA transitioned from tuna fisheries focus, started doing Fisheries Management Plans with some communities

Now
-Traditional approaches still considered and encouraged under Reim. Framework
Protected areas:
-added traditional protected area designation (now have 3 types)

Q: How did Reim. Process come about?: as a result of commitment to Micronesia Challenge in 2008 (goal of 30% marine/ land resources protection)

Development of Reim. Process: came out work done by Coastal Management Advisory Council – consortium of gov't and non-gov't orgs : MIMRA, EPA,MICS,CMI, USP, SPREP

CMAC developed the original reim. Process

Process has been modified since then, CMAC about to meet again to update process to be more socially-inclusive, especially gender and disability dimensions

MIMRA open to adapting, updating process

(Q3) Key challenges/lessons learned in providing adequate support to all communities (MIMRA):

- isolation of atolls from one another
- Some islands don't have functional airport, sea travel instead, transport challenges
- Funding is always an issue
- Human resources support for implementation/ongoing (e.g., MIMRA, MICS)

Technical challenges to CBFM implementation:

- Personnel availability can be an issue (has been lately), MIMRA don't have enough people to do all the different work required - E.g., data analysis, produce reports

Current solutions: MIMRA call on partner support e.g. MICS, also hire interns to help reduce personnel pressures

- Lines of communication – not everyone can afford devices in communities, no "central hub" for direct contact, hard to get in touch with community reps

(Q4) What key changes to budget/ activities could be made?

- Issue: communities feel "left alone to implement" on their own after Reim. process takes place in community and MIMRA leaves
    - Communities either lack ability to self-sustain or do not feel empowered enough to self-sustain implementation, want MIMRA to stay 'behind' and continue to support implementation activities – but not feasible financially or from human resources perspective for MIMRA
- *Issue:* MICS: An NGO challenge is having the capacity to collect data, do all work required to support MIMRA/communities
- *Issue:* Engaging women fishers

Importance of coastal fisheries in RMI: Country reliant on food imports; COVID has placed a strain on local resources eg coastal fisheries, crops; coastal fisheries as 'social safety net' during COVID; coastal fisheries mostly for subsistence, no notable exports of coastal species; Coastal fisheries activities very male-dominated in both fisheries activity and management, women do fish in RMI but it has been a challenge to engage this group so far.

2. Information and awareness approaches

Community awareness tools	National coverage (% Coastal communities)	Within community coverage (who reached / who missed)	Regularity: How often do they receive information / awareness? (e.g. weekly (W), fortnightly (F), monthly (M), quarterly (Q), annually (A), One-off (O))	Cost (approximate $) (or at least. low (L), Medium (M), High (H)	Strengths (S) / Disadvantages (D)
Radio	100% (weather dependable!)	Yet to be confirmed	MICS – bi-weekly announcements (eg fishers associations) MIMRA – ad hoc (aiming for more regular updates, perhaps fortnightly)	No payment – broadcast station is a government entity	(S) 100% national coverage (D) Don't know how many people receive message
Community consultation	100% of the Communities implementing CBFM under the Reimaanlok Framework	100% of people within those communities	Varies according to location, eg monthly/quarterly – at least 2-3 times per year	Low-high (Depends on site/distance)	(S) Engage directly with local stakeholders (D) Requires time, money, logistics,
Social Media	Strong in 4 main centres; unknown outside those	Depends on computer and internet access (eg students well covered); Videos mainly accessed by people outside the country	Weekly – social media posts; YouTube video streaming approximately 5-6 times per year	Low	(S) Popular; widespread use; highly visual and better received than radio (D) Main disadvantage is coverage (access to social media not necessarily targeted stakeholders)

General Notes from Discussion today

What projects have been undertaken? What are some of the Community awareness tools that you use?

1) Community Consultations

MICS (NGO representative) in RMI – there is a step in the CBFM framework that is based on community consultations – direct face to face - awareness on resource management. Usually go out with a PowerPoint pre-prepared. Try for 100% of communities engaged with (recognising that some people are off island); schoolkids – different interaction. When we do stakeholder consultations, the communities let us know who is not on island (also recorded when undertaking socioeconomic surveys).

Reimaanlok Framework – each consultation trip takes around 7-8 days (depends on flight schedule) – within a year for a community we would be looking at around 5 trips a year working with that community. The team will be working with around 5 communities at a time. Majoru – 'community' is defined at the district level, and for outer islands – a community is an atoll. The longest we have had to work with a community was 3-4 years; the shortest is 2 years ... but last year we were able to do it in a couple of months! (Margaret – once they have set program up is there more awareness? Some awareness done to initiate change, and some is more long term awareness) Answer – initial trip to community usually focused on awareness and building relationship with the community. Second and other trips – at least one member in common, especially during data collection phase of process. After social-economic, marine baseline surveys etc the team must go back and present the results. Counts this as awareness raising.

Benefits – direct contact with community. But costly in terms of people and time. Weather dependent, depends also on schedule of local community etc

2) Social Media

Are media or other avenues used? Recently tried to get into social media – FB, Insta, twitter, You tube. Media person will compile videos of work in outer islands. This will not get to places without internet access. Some radio work, but awareness officer is also the one editing videos etc – a big undertaking for one person. Last year 4 episodes broadcast on a Saturday on regular government agencies program. Current status of internet access is not known. Social media is predominant in four main centres but as you travel further out the coverage is less strong. Majuro has the best coverage.

Where there is access – students have good access because of school wifi and computers. Youtube videos mainly accessed by people outside of country; youth/under 20s are main consumers of social media. How often are social media sites updated? A couple fo posts per week – at least weekly. Youtube uploads come as the editing is finished (ie irregularly)

Social media is highly visual and so a better option than radio; however those with access to social media are not necessarily those who we are targeting as stakeholders.

3) Radio Programs

MICS also has radio programs/announcements; some of them do pertain to fisheries – a partnership approach. Use announcements eg to help start local fishers associations (eg meeting announcements for community in Majuro.)

Difficult to quantify radio in terms of outreach – would need to go into community and ask. However it is the main way of communicating with remote communities and for sharing information across the whole country. Reach for national radio is supposed to be 100% but if there is technical issues with antennae, station etc – difficulty

Have there been any programs like the cChange programs mentioned in Scott Radway's presentation? Interview style/ Q&A style – have been done in past; trying now to bring back up the usage of radio again. Awareness staff in MICS and MIMRA – are new people – all starting fresh and trying to rebuild what once was.

Strength of radio message – 100% national coverage. But cannot know who is listening. At end of radio broadcast – ask people to pass information on; give a phone number at end of message as additional point of contact.

4) Other

Website – MIMRA team - stories from each of the Divisions – eg consultation trips to outer islands, will do a para plus photo report posted on website.

Print? Also regular updates sent to the national newspaper; annual report.

3. Two-way communication and representation

What are different mechanisms, liaisons, networks that allow communities to inform government or each other on CBFM matters (differentiate between community (C) and government (G) support mechanism)	Current roles in sustaining CBFM	Opportunities for scaling up CBFM and what would be needed to achieve it
Government ←→community Within Reim. Framework: One key step in consultation process is formation of Local Resources Committee (LRC) – drives a lot of community representation to government, nominated by community LRC rep sits in community on behalf of different community 'sub-groups' e.g. traditional leaders, handicrafts, fishers, M/F, church leaders, education sector – good representation within LRC Consultation structure (basic): Mayor←→LRC←→ MIMRA Initiation of process – first discuss with mayor, then proposal to traditional leader, discuss community driven interests/needs with leaders, needs to be ok'd by mayor and traditional leaders to begin engaging with communities Mayor for each atoll – election/nomination/selection process differs by atoll and local government, sometimes by council selection, salaried atoll local government position, depending on population size Terminology: Municipality=village Community= atoll or district Workshop format of engagement – i.e., Gov't/MICS engages with different 'sub-groups' within a community through a series of consultations	**Government ←→community** Role of community networks: National Reim. framework with Atoll/community-based LRC Current official lines of communication only exist within Reim. Framework, no standardized 'external' process beyond existing framework processes LRC is key communication driver to implementation team, government LRC guides implementation team – e.g., where traditional areas of importance are, what community needs are Communities are expressing desire to have implementation team stick around longer to help with implementation MIMRA have been working to help build capacity of LRC to empower them to be more operationally self-sustaining, including communications ability, project budgeting Fisheries associations: MICS currently consulting with groups of fishers to gauge interest in forming fisheries associations as a new communication/engagement 'conduit' Inclusivity of people with disabilities – what are some tools to improve respectful inclusivity in recognition of this group's participation in fisheries? – Day 5 question	**Government ←→community** *Opportunities for scaling (both within existing and to new communities):* Ensure gender lens exists across whole process; there is need to reflect – is disaggregated data that is currently being collected an accurate reflection of what is actually happening in terms of resource use? The current thought is that collected gender-based information is not as accurate as it could be and more could be done to improve this. *Challenge to support scaling:* MICS (implementation partner) is an NGO – doesn't get the same government 'perks' in terms of community prioritization in engagement, not as recognizable by community, also less budget, technical support, fewer personnel than government, harder to do what needs to be done *Opportunity:* Creating more regular opportunities for learning exchanges between communities would be great for scaling support. *Challenge:* Current MIMRA budget challenges to making this happen *Opportunity:* 'Baby steps' capacity building opportunities in potential new communities, e.g., awareness raising of what is happening, what could be possible, training of community reps *Challenge:* funding, time, 'liability' of upskilling/ training outer island reps e.g., 'brain drain' risks Refinement of CBFM engagement approaches over time: RMI engagement in CBFM from 10 years ago to now has been a learning and growing process; thinking of scaling into future, now there is an opportunity to look back at communities with existing CBFM initiatives and see how to re-engage and/or strengthen existing engagement Example: MIMRA engagement with women in Reim. Process acknowledged to be less informed in the past. Now there is better recognition of women's role in fisheries 'system/processes' – e.g., preparation and consumption, handicrafts, feeding family, gleaning (traditionally not considered 'fishing' – also because of Marshalese language translation). There is now more targeted focus on engagement with women. *Learnings:* There is now more awareness of English/Marshalese-translated terms and their implications for who gets included/excluded in consultations e.g., 'fishing' and 'gleaning'

Amongst communities

LRC to LRC networks/mechanisms?

Currently no structured, demarcated approach; any community-to-community communication is either formally via Councils, spontaneously during Reim. Process consultations, or opportunistic/ad hoc
MIMRA have supported opportunistic LRC to LRC learning exchanges in past

Examples:

1. Namdrik community won Equator prize (UN Nature Summit prize) in 2012, recognizing community efforts to reduce poverty through conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. MIMRA showcased this internationally-recognised achievement at Annual Mayoral conference to spark interest among other communities. This sparked successful opportunities for direct learning exchanges between Namdrik LRC and e.g. Ailuk LRC, MIMRA flew Mayors from one community to another for direct learning exchanges

2. National Ocean Symposium 2017 – all mayors and an LRC rep. invited from each community - an opportunity to come together, informal learning exchange

Amongst communities

No clear across-community support network structure presently exists: discussions/plans are underway to implement a strategy via newly established Protected Area Network (PAN) – new initiative could facilitate LRC to LRC communication opportunities
Community-to-community CBFM communication example in Majuro: Majuro establishes district-based protected areas, one community developed a booklet about their protected area to share with surrounding local communities e.g. what they are doing, what methods they are using
It would be good to have more LRC to LRC networking to help share CBFM lessons learned
Opportunity to explore: MIMRA/MICS could facilitate strengthened engagement between Mayor's associations? Something to think about further.
2nd Ocean symposium is currently being planned by MIMRA – is an opportunity to get LRCs engaged with each other again

Amongst communities

Opportunity: More regular opportunities for learning exchanges would be great for scaling.

Challenges: Budget.

Communities eligible to apply for certain pots of money to governments and regional partners for small project initiatives (eg, external governments, GEF SGP) – have to meet certain criteria

4. Enabling conditions that support or empower local communities

Enabling actions / conditions	What / numbers	Do these exist and are they effectively implemented, indicate if Adequate (A) or Inadequate (I)?	What is needed to improve the enabling actions/conditions?
Staff support for CBFM	Directly supporting CBFM MIMRA Coastal Fisheries Division team supports CBFM in various ways: Reimaanlok team – 4 F/T plus 5 interns each summer	Varies depending on workload	Require further support for training protocol for outer communities. Communication and funding issues.
	Indirectly supporting CBFM: MIMRA CFD team: Aquaculture team - 4-5 F/T plus another 5-6 in outer islands Around 25 in total in office provide support (research, economic data collection, marine data collection, policy making, GIS, FADs, PAN office, media and educational awareness, marketing in outer islands, legal)	Aquaculture - For current work is enough but if wanted to expand then would need more. The main CFD is understaffed and can be unable to provide necessary support for CBFM sites	Plans to have a research unit/team that would support the Divisions
Operations budget to support CBFM	Directly supporting CBFM e.g. extension to villages MIMRA: Information not known; note that CBFM more expensive to implement the further from the centre it is. Reimaanlok process largely funded by World Bank PROP. MICS also unable to provide information	MIMRA: Current budget is perceived to be adequate for a good percentage of work however would not support expansion. Current CBFM budget is not recurring – must be applied for each year. MICS – allocation for all 8 steps in Reimaanlok Process is difficult – budget usually exhausted prior to drafting of community plan and projects must be paused repeatedly	MIMRA – lack of support from MIMRA for CBFM team (project funded by World Bank PROP) MICS – No long term funding (most funding around 1-yr max). This limits the amount of time with communities. Partners' assistance (eg data analysis) helpful but would prefer to be able to provide that assistance in-house.
	Indirect e.g. enforcement at markets or ministry information strategies MIMRA – information not known MICS – difficult to answer Ridge 2 Reef Project provides some budget support for Reimaanlok and MICS	R2R project budget support is inadequate	
	Political support for CBFM investment from national budgets World Bank assistance with funding for Reimaanlok suggests political support for CBFM is low		

Supportive legislation and policies	Provide clear user rights and CBFM mandates or roles for communities and government staff MIMRA Act 1997 Local Management Fisheries Ordinances Local Government Constitutions PAN Legislation National Oceans Policy Control on high value commercial and export commodities – giant clams, aquarium fish, sea cucumbers MIMRA does all permitting before individuals can export items National and local governments have separate roles in controlling high value commercial species. Local government controls harvesting; MIMRA conducts inspections of items for export and issues permits. RMI is not a party to CITES so CITES permits follow a different protocol for the inspection process. No quotas on giant clams so long as they are cultured. Trying to expand this program with the aquaculture section. (all regulations on mimra.com website)	MIMRA Act, ordinances, constitutions, PAN Legislation and NOP together – Adequate – showcase roles of local communities and national government and empowers local communities with management of own natural resources Controls could be improved. 2011-12 Sea Cucumber Regulation brought up some issues with licensing period. Companies have been compliant, but if had a company that was not so easy to work with that would create concerns. There are means for loopholes that MIMRA would like to close up.	Better dissemination of information to community groups instead of having information sit with local council (would improve engagement in consultations) Address loopholes in regulations. Capacity building needed here – eg attachments so that local officers understand more what the regulation expects of them.
	Adequately supports local and national enforcement relevant to CBFM		
	CBFM strategy or equivalent		
Fisheries agencies capability	Capacity or training	Turnover in observer program In CBFM – turnover is medium	
	Adequate coordination with non-state actors (NGOs, CSOs, CBOs, private sector, etc.)		

Staff support for CBFM – MIMRA? How many staff work directly with CBFM? Have a Reimaanlok team – of 4 staff plus multiple interns.

5. Emerging and cross-cutting issues including inclusivity and equity

Emerging issues / cross cutting issues	Existing mechanism that support all members of the communities (e.g. taskforce, working group, committee, etc.)	Is the mechanism effective to address the issue?	Ways to strengthen or improve existing mechanism to ensure community support?
People-centred approach* (inclusive processes, taking into account interests of women fishers or other groups of fishers that are less visible, issues with neighbouring communities, balanced considerations between ecological sustainability and human needs to fish for food and livelihoods).	Focusing on the groups with highest barriers to participation (Women, Youth, Disabled People) - Local resources committee (LRC) encompasses representatives of subgroups in community (women, men, youth etc). There is some space for improvement for adding disabled into those discussions.	For women – MIMRA notes that even when try to structure for equal representation, it does not end up that way. But it does show women there is a space for them and they can take it if they want it. In breakout into smaller groups where they get to work with each other is where we get the best results. For youth – the mechanism at least puts them in the room. Again - unless you break into smaller groups you are not going to hear a lot from them. For people with disabilities - There is some space for improvement for adding disabled into those discussions.	Consultations - conduct consultations separately (men, women, youth) and then bring the information together later to prevent women and youth from being inhibited in presenting their ideas. Perhaps also individual consultations – including home visits for those not comfortable leaving their homes.
Wider ecosystem impacts (external) – across sectors e.g. development planning, forestry, mining	Developments mainly in urbanized areas. Compliance in urban areas is more difficult because involves more than one village.	For national regulations the existing regulations are sufficient to influence behavior (re local regulations see below)	More educational awareness Enforcement of non-compliance
Community impacts on ecosystem (internal to the village)	Main issue is waste management – this is out of MIMRA's control. This is the responsibility of the waste management office. MICS – noted that they provide advice to communities on methods of coastal ecosystem buffering/reinforcement eg planting trees to mitigate runoff and erosion. Species planted include: •Scaevola shrubs •Pandanus •Beach Callophylum Second issue: compliance Non-compliance with existing community regulations is an issue. Noted that there is some impact of traditional knowledge and understandings on compliance Third: Some activities (eg gleaning) not considered sufficiently important so information not collected	Re waste management: current efforts are not completely effective (lack of personnel and budget). Local communities often bring up waste management in community consultations; as well as being directed to the relevant authorities, communities may also be motivated to take action themselves. Re compliance: Under fishing ordinances, the local community can define sanctions (fines, imprisonment, exile). Also have national regulations. Sometimes enforcement is problematic because of small communities and familial relations etc so there is reluctance to enforce. With local ordinances the fines are very small and so does not act as a deterrent.	Improvements to waste management – this is an important issue and stronger support from the national government is needed. MICS – require appropriate tools for communities to carry out their ecosystem reinforcement tasks (tools and seedlings are not always available) Re compliance: Need to gain more support from traditional leadership, to gain their endorsement. If leaders were to speak out to communities on these issues there would be more notice taken.
Climate change, disasters, or pandemics	Many impacts are visible from climate change in RMI, including sea level rise, coral bleaching, ocean acidification, coastal erosion due to more forceful winds and wave power. Disaster Office is responsible for responses. Climate change is warping seasonal calendars – some things are indicators of a certain phenomenon happening (eg traditionally – the breadfruit coming in means skipjacks will be swimming through a particular channel). Those traditional ecological cues are being significantly disrupted. Responses: coral bleaching – to mitigate the effects we are suggesting that communities reduce fishing pressure on herbivorous fish	Assessed effectiveness of Disaster Office responses as FAIR. Fishing regulations on herbivorous fish – tried on Majuro but was unsuccessful as no-one listened.	More support from traditional leadership is required. (Margaret – has there been information sharing on this? MIMRA – include these discussions as part of broader discussions on options (not just MPAs)) More educational awareness Enforcement of non-compliance

Additional notes: Different groups that we have in RMI:

Women – participation in CBFM decision-making processes – MEDIUM – depends on position (eg on council, mayor) – others in community who are at home taking care of family, cooking meals etc are less represented

Men – some are more outspoken or more involved in the community; the leaders also the good fishermen have a lot of say. In general men have a HIGH level of participation. MICS have found males to be leading fisheries discussions. Mostly a cultural barrier in RMI when men are more often the ones doing the fishing. If you break them into groups, usually the men will have the first say and the women follow behind.

Youth – are the youth avid fishers? MIMRA – experience that they are relatively quiet. Reluctant to speak up over people older than them. Participation is MEDIUM for youth. Strategies for getting more participation include taking them to one side.

Elderly – participation is HIGH for those who can attend (considering health/mobility); mainly the elderly men. Hierarchy also has an effect on the ability of people to participate in discussions.

Traditional Leadership – VERY HIGH. Without their endorsement nothing can move forward. Is traditional leadership usually inherited? RMI is a matriarchal society – titles passed down through the matrilineal line but important positions held by males.

People with Disabilities – people who cannot make consultations or are overlooked by others – participation is LOW.

MICS: consultations - Lessons from consultation in outer islands – allowed males to go first and let them present first on their suggestions. Gave women opportunity to present later. Their ideas were clearly going to be different and so they were reluctant to present their ideas. A way to better do this is to conduct consultations separately (men, women, youth) and then bring the information together.

MIMRA confirmed this experience. Recounted experience in an outer atoll – traditional? Or more political – the note taker was a male who would not record the views of the women. If they break out into group sessions and then when things are reported back, people make disparaging comments re suggestions.

What are the broader ecosystem impacts in RMI?

Human development

Waste Management

Northern Mariana Islands

1. Current CBFM actions

CBFM interventions	Proportion of communities* receiving / having received support (%) *(i.e. coastal communities[5])	Are other stakeholders reached – who?	Do all communities need the same types of support?	How are community support needs prioritized? * *(i.e. how are some chosen and not others)
Meeting with schools and communities to talk about management, MPAs, biodiversity by outreach officer		Schools - fishermen		
Meeting with stakeholders (other than fishermen mostly) by the MPA coordinator		Businesses, marine sport operators, dive groups Schools	Outreach on MPA benefits and how to communicate to tourist – develop tour guide program Identify sustainable dive sites Outreach on MPA	
Looking at MPA data, provide recommendations for regulations				
Create outreach materials for MPA				
Set up and maintain MPA markers		Outreach to schools and different organizations		
Setting up and maintaining FADs				
Assist with Fishing Derbies (official referee)				

Discussion point: project to translocate resources from withing 25 year-old MPAs to areas open for fishing – "In water hatchery project" – e.g. no-take MPA – 1000's of fish tagged, but very few found in spillover adjacent areas. Does not appear that spillover is occurring. So collected 500 tagged fish from MPA and put in areas open to fishing for people to catch.

2. Information and awareness approaches

Tools	National coverage (% Coastal communities)	Within community coverage (who reached / who missed)	Regularity: How often do they receive information / awareness? (e.g. weekly (W), fortnightly (F), monthly (M), quarterly (Q), annually (A), One-off (O))	Cost (approximate $) (approximate $ or at least. low (L), Medium (M), High (H))	Strengths (S) / Disadvantages (D)
Fishing Derbies used to increase awareness and participation in these events helps fisheries communicate with communities. Derby is a fishing competition.					

[1] refer to individual countries context in defining coastal communities

Social media – used to reach out to fisher association and public. Share information on daily catch, what they need from Fisheries department. Informal interaction with fishers.			Low	
Fisheries and Wildlife Department **website**		5% of fishermen		
Radio	High	(0), when info needs to be disseminated		
Posters, brochures, give aways		Mainly to the schools		MPA info (purpose, description), MPA location

3. Two-way communication and representation

What are different mechanisms, liaisons, networks that allow communities to inform government or each other on CBFM matters (differentiate between community (C) and government (G) support mechanism)	Current roles in sustaining CBFM	Opportunities for scaling up CBFM
Community to Government		
Outreach from fisheries to communities	provide direct information to fisheries department. Getting feedback of what is observed. Speak with fishers about current stock and environment status.	
Phone calls/visits from fishermen to the office (fishermen can call/visit the Fisheries office anytime)	For Fishermen to get the information they need on fisheries	
Participation of Fisheries Officers to Fishing Derbies are used as a way to improve communication.	Disseminating information on fisheries resources	Fishers don't tend to enjoy formal meetings, informal processes and outreach are seen to be much more successful for communication. Seeking to create woman's derby – wanting to get whole family involved in Derby and event
Social media (Whats App) – used to reach out to fisher association and public.	Share information on daily catch, what they need from Fisheries department. Informal interaction with fishers.	
Communication through NGOs: NGOs liaise with communities. These in turn work with Fisheries department. But meetings are not regular.		Meetings between NGOs, fisheries department, fishing associations would facilitate not just CBFM but communication in general.

4. Enabling conditions that support or empower local communities

Enabling actions / conditions	What / numbers	Adequate (A) or Inadequate (I)?	What is needed
Staff support for CBFM	Directly supporting CBFM e.g. extension to villages	- No direct support, MPA coordinator was terminated	Need to reinstate MPA coordinator.
	Indirect e.g. enforcement at markets or ministry information strategies	- Outreach officer/aquatic education officer - Two enforcement officers, used to be eight. Work on fisheries enforcement and poaching of MPAs - Creel surveys are conducted	- If outreach officer could also communicate on MPA regulations - Funding was cut due to covid for enforcement officers Currently seeking to improve capacity by hiring data officer, marine ecologist and marine fisheries scientist and hatchery specialist
Operations budget to support CBFM	Directly supporting CBFM e.g. extension to villages	Inadequate (Funding for MPA coordinator has been cut)	Need MPA coordinator funds
	Indirect e.g. enforcement at markets or ministry information strategies	Inadequate (Funding for enforcement officers has been cut)	Needs enforcement funds
	Political support for CBFM investment from national budgets*	Some political support, but already lots of regulations (MPAs, gillnet ban, fish trap ban, size regulations). Not much support for more MPAs since already lots of regulations. Some politicians are fishers. One MPA was also established with support of fisher in that MPA	Monitoring results should be presented to fishers and politicians to get more buy-in
Supportive legislation and policies	Provide clear user rights and CBFM mandates or roles for communities and government staff	No roles for fishermen on resource management in the legislation	There would be benefits to provide some roles for fishermen in resource management
	Control on high value commercial and export commodities	Ban on Sea cucumber/BDM	
	Adequately supports local and national enforcement relevant to CBFM		
	CBFM strategy or equivalent		
Fisheries agencies capability	Capacity or training	Inadequate	Capacity is insufficient currently, particularly due to loss of MPA coordinator and enforcement officers. Management plans also not implemented due to loss of MPA enforcement officer. Training – more communication training for department of fisheries staff in all aspects: with communities, fishers and politicians More training in fish stock assessments
	Adequate coordination with non-state actors (NGOs, CSOs, CBOs, private sector, etc.)	Adequate with Western Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Council – work with fishers directly, advisory panels… - Applies to coastal fisheries. Help with stock assessments, provide funding, work with fishers in CNMI. Support FADs implemented by Fisheries department. Have a representative in CNMI	Coordination with NGOs, partners etc could be improved, all very disconnected, including with other intergovernmental agencies. Improvements could be identifying work that needs to be done through coordination.

Additional discussion

Effectiveness of MPAs

Older generation believes no spill over. Younger generation approves more of MPA and believes spillover is occurring.

Fishing occurs on the borders of MPAs.

Opportunities for CBFM

Department of fisheries is open to fishers bringing in plans for locally managed marine areas.

Fishing in CNMI:

Also, some subsistence fishing occurs. Mostly by spear, hook and line, castnets, trolling and bottom fishing. Night time spearfishing

Commercial – also night time spearfishing occurs. Not limited by regulation.

National monument – federal monument US fish and wildlife service manages it. Management plan has yet to be finalized and implemented. Fisheries and Wildlife US provides most of the support for the national monument, not much collaboration with local department of fisheries. No local buy in for monument, was proclaimed by US president (Obama), but limited local support. The Monument does not affect the current coastal fishing activities as it covers mostly pelagic waters and remote islands.

5. Emerging and cross-cutting issues including inclusivity and equity

Emerging issues /	Existing mechanism	Is the mechanism effective	Ways to strengthen or improve existing
People-centred approach (inclusive processes, taking into account interests of women fishers or other groups of fishers that are less visible, issues with neighbouring communities, balanced considerations between ecological sustainability and human needs to fish for food and livelihoods).	There are over 1,000 fishermen in CNMI – outreach is difficult Non-indigenous communities, women fishers/groups left out. Non-indigenous communities often seen to be catching undersized fish (subsistence, personal consumption), this is frowned upon. Also the use of cast net fishing targets undersized fish. Permits are required for cast net & gill net fishing. Most work done with indigenous communities. There is a strong movement by locals to take ownership of resource/fisheries mgmt. practices (sovereignty movement). Catch data collected at markets.	Working groups can be used to target all communities. Social media whatsapp group used in communicating with coastal resource users. Fishermen's Association is not inclusive of all communities. Creel surveys can be used to find out fishing issues, make contact lists, etc.	Newspapers, social media, radio can be used to communicate with all groups. Media can be used as a tool for online input as well as invitation for consultation. Working groups can be improved by conducting in separate groups by indigenous, non-indigenous (Chinese & Philippino fishers), youth fishers. Hold a fishing derby for women & minority groups. Derbies can be used to communicate with the different communities. Use of interpreters for Chinese communities.
Wider ecosystem impacts (external) – across sectors e.g. development planning, forestry, mining	Permitting process required for developments. Other relevant agencies engaged in process – Environment, Natural Resources, & Zoning, Bureau of Environmental & Coastal Quality (BECQ) are regulating agencies.	Permit process has become more strict making it more effective.	Active enforcement of permitting process can be improved.

Community impacts on ecosystem (internal to the village)	No formal process/requirements within village for developments within the community. Informal mechanisms through the Island Mayor & Precinct Leaders.		Enforcement by regulating agencies needs strengthening. Formalising procedures for regulating developments within the communities Recognizing traditional structures within communities would be a good idea except this is not realistic because of the diversity of communities in CNMI; cultural differences/values also contribute to division.
Climate change, disasters, or pandemics	1. Climate change – Bureau of Environmental & Coastal Quality, NGOs, NOAA (federal agency) work on climate change issues. 2. Disaster preparedness & awareness is headed by Lt. Governor but is a cross-sectoral approach with all agencies involved.	1. Ministry is invited to meetings on climate change projects. Cross-sectoral work is present. However, not conducting own projects on climate change.	1. Apply for funding to work on climate change projects in coastal fisheries/areas to have more active involvement. Improve legislation & enforcement on emissions (unregulated burning of green waste, rubbish, etc). Raise awareness of issues related to climate change, etc. 2. Improved coordination is needed for all agencies involved.

Nauru

1. Current CBFM actions

CBFM interventions	Proportion of communities* receiving / having received support (%) *(i.e. coastal communities[6])	Are other stakeholders reached – who?	Do all communities need the same types of support?	How are community support needs prioritized? * *(i.e. how are some chosen and not others)
Community consultations	**15 districts** (14 coastal districts) Some districts may have more than 1 community **100% of districts have been consulte**d Many CBFM consultations in Meneng (biggest fishing district)	**Few people join consultations**: majority of elders (youths are missing) Fishers and generally working people aren't present because: - Not available during the time of consultations - people don't see the benefits of coastal resources management - Need for more follow up and support to involve people in CBFM (e.g., milk fish project, NAQUA) Some communities are more resistant to CBFM: need more awareness Others have more motivation: need to keep momentum.	**Not all communities need the same type of support.** Industrial districts need specific support compared to fishing districts. E.g., awareness activities **Free fishing access**: Different types of fisheries in each district (all fishers can fish everywhere if they comply with rules). **Exceptions**: restriction of access. E.g., stone FADs	Need to implement new Coastal Fisheries Act (legal basis for CBFM) Priority given to: - Communities can request support of the fishery agency / the agency can directly conduct a consultation to know the community needs - **More active or willing communities** (Yaren and Ijuw districts) Some groups within a community (e.g. divers…) might not agree with CBFM because they are directly affected by fishing measures.
Meetings and presentations	R2R (5 districts out of 15 districts) Remaining districts NFMRA **All districts covered**	Target **specialized groups** (divers, schools, milkfish farmers…)	According to information collected during consultations, **all communities have the same needs**	Plan to do every community based on the needs they have expressed.
Community fisheries stakeholder forum	First meeting last week (First week of February 2021)			

[6] refer to individual countries context in defining coastal communities

2. Information and awareness approaches

Community awareness tools	National coverage (% Coastal communities)	Within community coverage (who reached / who missed)	Regularity: How often do they receive information / awareness? (e.g. weekly (W), fortnightly (F), monthly (M), quarterly (Q), annually (A), One-off (O))	Cost (approximate $ or at least. low (L), Medium (M), High (H)	Strengths (S) / Disadvantages (D)
Posters and information sheets	**Most** communities are covered	Need to provide specific target groups and adapt the information to the audience. E.g., youth vs adult fishers.	**One-off** Information needs to be updated to reflect new / changing issues	**High**: design and printing of posters requires expertise that is not available locally	**S:** very useful to spread the information/ easy to share, transport, last longer **D:** posters are too small, need for different type of posters (stand-ups are better) to be made available to other departments to spread the information
Notice boards and sign boards	**Partial coverage**	Sign boards show information on community activities but are not available in all communities	**Permanent** boards (need for maintenance) One-off presentations are good but should be backed by permanent boards to constantly remind people of the information	**High**	**S:** Remain available for people who didn't attend the presentation **D:** Are easily damaged and do not get replaced
Radio programs	Impact limited to people listening to that show		**One-off**	Low cost For TV is more expensive	**S:** Broadcasting information on the radio is free **D:** Should be more regular to be effective
School presentations	**Few schools covered** Depending on school request / teachers decide to invite the fisheries department Partly dealing with CBFM but topics are chosen by teachers (mostly overfishing, pollution, climate change)	**6 to 11 year-old children** Simple information to raise awareness of children on current issues related to coastal resources	**Not frequent**	**Low**: staff time	**S:** educate next generation **D**: no way to evaluate if it's effective because not very frequent
Road shows	**5 districts** covered under R2R project Distributing posters, brochures on coastal marine resources	**Mostly reaching youth** Posters make people curious, they ask a lot of questions	**One off**	**High** cost (printing, goodies) e.g. USB, key holders, caps, tee shirts	**S:** Attracts youth **D:** Youth are attracted by goodies but not sure whether they really care about the main issue (marine resource protection)

✓ **Some recommendations:**

- **Share information and awareness tools between different agencies:** learn from the experience of other sectors
- **Choose the right tool to raise awareness and promote sustainable behavior:** information (species a fisher can catch, size at maturity, breeding season) must be understandable to fishers

- **Provide the appropriate tool based on scientific data** to improve the effectivity of information (right way to convince fishers)
- Scientific data are available but **need to be collated, shared and updated**: stakeholders and partners need to share data
- Biological data collection and analysis require a lot of **resources** (**funding** etc.)

✓ **Posters** in Nauruan showing the pros and cons of fishing methods (diving, boat fishing)

✓ Need to improve awareness but **lack of awareness information/tools (posters, information sheets…):**

- Provide more information to communities such as **life histories** of species
- Started raising awareness on CBFM but awareness tools need to be **adapted to the local situation/reality**
- **Issue**: need to build ownership of CBFM approach with adapted information tools
- Tools need to be really **simple** – accessible for everyone (some existing tools are too wordy or use complex terms)

✓ **Radio programs:** done sometime for specific issues (e.g. R2R project)

✓ **School presentations:** difficulties to grab the students' attention by referring to local problems and specificities

3. Two-way communication and representation

What are different mechanisms, liaisons, networks that allow communities to inform government or each other on CBFM matters (differentiate between community (C) and government (G) support mechanism)	Current roles in sustaining CBFM	Opportunities for scaling up CBFM
Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Act 2020: strengthens Nauru's CBFM approach **Community Fisheries Management Committee**	1 committee will be established for **each of the 14 coastal districts** Each committee chooses its **community leaders according to its internal system** Role of the committee: - **Enforcing regulations in the marine managed area** - Supporting **fisheries authorized officers**, in parallel with national police	The new Act provides an opportunity for scaling up CBFM. We now need: - **Drive communities** to set up the committees - **Assistance** from the CBFM team to develop technical skills (establish management plan, designated marine areas etc…) **The boundaries of the managed area** will be discussed with communities when preparing the **CBFM plan**: reef area or beyond? Management measures will be chosen by the community (seasonal closure, total ban in special zone, etc.) Possibility to establish national marine reserves under the new Act 2020

Community Fisheries Stakeholders Forum **(CBFM network)**	Members: CBFM committee reps, NFMRA rep 2 main missions: - Resolve conflict and issues - **Inform** the **Coastal Fisheries Advisory Council** about community issues and needs to be taken into account in decision making First meeting held the first week of February - 15 participants (community reps)	Need: - Encourage stakeholder engagement, sharing of share information, and complement efforts - Mapping resources and needs to avoid duplications
Coastal Fisheries Advisory Council	Members: NFMRA rep, NGO reps (CF, aqua), stakeholder forum chair, Commerce, Industry and Environment (CIE) rep Advises the government in decision-making: - Conservation and management - Development and sustainable use Has not been formed yet **Importance of role of NGOs as they are national host institutions for GEF small-grants programs**	Need to improve: - Set up the advisory council (Main issue was setting up the stakeholder forum. Now that it has been set up, we have a stakeholder forum rep on the CF Advisory Council.) Role in scaling up CBFM: - Bring up community voices to the government for developing policies and management measures
CBFM team (community focal point)	CBFM staff give their contact to communities and keep daily contact with communities. Role: - Help communities to set up CBFM - Liaison officers to the communities: consultations, meetings, needs assessment, etc. The whole coastal team provides assistance for marine resource assessment, scientific information on fisheries, training of communities for monitoring support.	Challenges in scaling up CBFM: - More human resources needed (currently there are 3 staff in the CBFM team) - Strengthen facilitation skills, building capacity to uphold CBFM country-wide
Community consultations	Role: - Identify the needs and concerns of each district / community - Allows NFMRA to give feedback to communities on issues raised at consultations, based on scientific data - Develop a good communication with communities: NFMRA goes out to each district to talk to all communities	Need to improve: - Need to improve scientific data - Need more resources to conduct studies and give feedback to the communities - Some groups are skeptical: communities need scientific backing to be convinced With the new Act, NFMRA will organize community consultations with the Community Fisheries Management Committee. It also gives opportunities to develop more regular, formal communication.

General needs for Nauru:

- **Weak link between communities and high-level decision-makers**

Solution: Create a better communication strategy to allow direct communication from communities to government and parliament

Opportunity: Each district in Nauru is an electoral constituency and refers to a member of parliament (MP), who plays an important role in raising local issues to the national level. This aspect needs to be strengthened.

- **Harmonised regional scaling up of CBFM**

Opportunity: Through the present series of workshops, SPC is aiming at developing a regional framework for scaling up of CBFM. This may also include guidelines and opportunities to share information/ experience about CBFM implementation in PICTs.

- **FAD awareness campaign being developed with SPC support**

Aim: promoting FAD protection and raising awareness of FAD benefits in communities

CBFM: In the future, once CBFM is fully established, the Committees can be involved in FAD deployment and maintenance

4. Enabling conditions that support or empower local communities

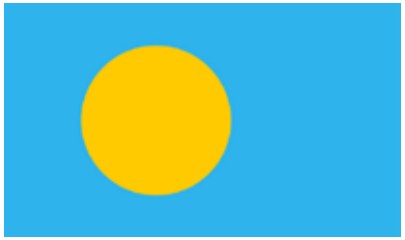
Enabling actions / conditions	What / numbers	Adequate (A) or Inadequate (I)?	What is needed
Staff support for CBFM	Directly supporting CBFM (CBFM staff, coastal fisheries staff) e.g. extension to villages	**Inadequate:** - understaffed - Staff not adequately trained	Staff available: 10 CF staff / 3 CBFM staff Main need: Improve the **capacity** building, specific training according to the position
	Indirect e.g. enforcement at markets or ministry information strategies	**Not applicable** Haven't done enforcement because CF legislation wasn't yet in place.	New act is in force. Needs to do before scaling up CBFM: - Finalizing the regulations draft: Regulations will outline **management measures** (size limits, fish methods, closure areas...) and **penalties** - awareness raising and training of communities of the new regulations - National management plan - District management area plans (= CBFM plans)
	External technical staff (CSO, NGO, government partners)	**Inadequate:** - Strong need: there is **limited capacity** within the country especially on CBFM	Improve to scaling-up: - **Partnership** with **NGOs**: use their CBFM their knowledge and use their resources to obtain the missing information - Partnership with **international NGOs** and **research institutes**: provide long term technical support and assistance (staff and funds). Follow example of other countries

Operations budget to support CBFM	Directly supporting CBFM e.g. extension to villages	**Partially inadequate:** Government does support CBFM but with the new Act the need for funds will increase	- NFMRA will have to prepare more realistic request for CBFM budget for full implementation of the new Act - Partnership with NGOs under GEF small grants program funding is available for equipment and training (250 000 $). Eco Nauru NGO is the national host for GEF funds. NFMRA and Eco Nauru to agree on a strategy
	Indirect e.g. enforcement at markets or ministry information strategies	**Inadequate** Enforcing haven't started	The cost will be including in the budget request of NFMRA
	Political support for CBFM investment from national budgets*	**Adequate** With the new Act, people are already to aware	Political support existing but need to improve awareness of CBFM for high level decision makers
Supportive legislation and policies	Provide clear user rights and CBFM mandates or roles for communities and government staff	**Adequate** Covering with the new Act	Regulations to be adopted for full implementation
	Control on high value commercial and export commodities	**Adequate** (new CF and aquaculture act)	Sea cucumber and all other reef species (new regulations) export ban in place
	Adequately supports local and national enforcement relevant to CBFM	**Adequate** legislation	Effective implementation needed
	CBFM strategy or equivalent	**Inadequate** but being developed	Draft National CF management plan still at early stage
Fisheries agencies capability	Capacity or training	Very inadequate in terms of capacity (technical expertise regarding fisheries knowledge, marine biology)	Improve: - Capacity for scientific data collection and analysis to support justification for CBFM - CBFM **facilitation** skills to properly conduct effective consultations and get the information their want and share feedbak with communities
	Adequate coordination with non-state actors (NGOs, CSOs, CBOs, private sector, etc.)	**Inadequate** (NGOs, CSOs, private sectors) **Adequate** with districts or communities	- Partnerships need to be set up - Improve **dialogue/ communication** - Communities should develop an engagement strategy with investors, private compagnies (stakeholders forum) with assistance of NFMRA for the management of coastal area: currently investors go directly to the business board

5. Emerging and cross-cutting issues including inclusivity and equity

Emerging issues /	Existing mechanism	Is the mechanism effective	Ways to strengthen or improve existing
People-centred approach (inclusive processes, taking into account interests of women fishers or other groups of fishers that are less visible, issues with neighbouring communities, balanced considerations between ecological sustainability and human needs to fish for food and livelihoods).	Elders, women, youth and migrants are **included** in the consultation process for the establishment of the CBFM committee. NFMRA gets in contact with the **leaders** of each group to make sure everyone is represented. For NGOs, there is a n**ational steering committee** which includes 6 NGOs (youth, disability, women, community leaders) + 2 government entities as observers. Under the new CF Act 2020, CBFM committee and Stakeholder Forum: more than 15 leader representatives (+ alternate person), **of which 3 women leaders/ members**.	**NFMRA approach:** - This approach is **effective** as long as we implement the goals established in the Act 2020. It's still at early stages. - Will depend on **resources** available. **NGOs approach:** - NGOs adopts **face-to-face approach** with vulnerable groups (e.g. youth target groups) and bring information up to the national steering committee. - All these projects are implementing a **country program strategy on PCA.** - This approach is **effective**. **There is no discrimination** between people based on their nationality if they are married to a Nauruan (except for the language barrier).	**Ways to strengthen NFMRA approach:** - Identify who is in which community - Better **organization** of communities and more capacity of CBFM team to help communities to be better organized - More **capacity** of the CF science team **Ways to improve NGOs mechanism:** - More capacity building for NGOs to translate community needs to **UN project format.** - More capacity building and better organization on communities to identify the needs and meet the **UN project criteria.**
Wider ecosystem impacts (external) – across sectors e.g. development planning, forestry, mining	PCIE (Environment Department) is in charge of **environmental impact assessments** (EIAs) for new development projects (under the Environmental Management and Climate Change Act 2020). The new Act 2020 includes **coastal developments** and other **land-based activities.**	The new Act is yet to be implemented so we c**annot assess the effectiveness**. **Dredging** for construction is affecting the shoreline and the marine habitats (sand, gravel rocks…).	**Implement** the new Environment Act. Covered under the Environment Act but **regulations** need to be adopted.
Community impacts on ecosystem (internal to the village)	**Gillnets** are put in the water and left fishing for too long, so the fish is caught and wasted.	Current legislation does not address the matter.	Management measures in **draft regulations** regarding mesh size and proper use of gillnets. Prohibition of use of **poison** (some expats have been known to use it for fishing).

Climate change, disasters, or pandemics	Manmade **seawall** to protect from king tide (quick fix).	The seawall has changed the coastal currents and **caused erosion** and land loss to coastal communities.	Improve the **design** of the construction to reduce impact on communities.
	Drought: - Rain is periodic and the government **desalination plant** is the main source of freshwater. - **Groundwater** is for non-potable use.	Desalinated water is being **misused** and is not sufficient for drinking water supply.	**Conservation efforts are key:** - Ensure **sustainable use** of the freshwater - Limited **rainwater collection** from roofs: many houses do not have gutters for rainwater collection - **Use the media to** raise awareness of communities and limit the use of freshwater for non-drinking activities (swimming pool, cleaning, carwash etc.)
	Aquaculture is affected by Covid travel restrictions: - fry, feed, supplies and equipment cannot be imported. Fish production is reduced (milkfish, coral, giant clams).	Currently, **shipments by plane** only come from Australia; shipments from Fiji/ NZ are only by ship. Currently, fisheries and aquaculture shipments are **considered non-essential**, and only urgent shipments are prioritized.	**Covid-related improvements:** - **Transport logistics** and **routes** should be improved - **Prioritize** fisheries and aquacultures needs
	Coastal fisheries are affected by Covid as well: - Cost of fuel is increased. Consequently, the price of locally fish is increased - Delay of delivery of equipment (FADs, coastal science equipment) - Aquarium trade: lack of equipment to assess state of the stock - More reliant on local fish stocks because of cost of imported beef and chicken		



Palau

1. Current CBFM actions

CBFM interventions	Proportion of communities* receiving / having received support (%) *(i.e. coastal communities[6])	Are other stakeholders reached – who?	Do all communities need the same types of support?	How are community support needs prioritized? * *(i.e. how are some chosen and not others)
Training communities for fisheries development and alternative livelihood (for ex. offshore fishing, FAD fishing techniques, fish handling, sea safety, catching flying fish, aquaculture e.g. rabbit fish & clam farming)	For fishing development: 8-10 communities across 16 States (1 community = 1 State, several hamlets in 1 State) For aquaculture, 13 States	Fisheries dvpt training targeting mostly fishers + other individuals interested + Palau sport fishing association + other NGOs + State government rep (incl. Protected areas network rep) + technical experts. Mostly males & youth. Aquaculture training targeting farmers (incl. males & females).	Support depends on communities' needs & interest Support depends on how long communities have been involved in FAD fishing or aquaculture.	Prioritization based on organizational level of communities (e.g. if well organized through association/cooperatives, then support is prioritized). NGOs supporting communities to get organized.
Fisher's forum: work on building a fisher register to identify them, interview and understand their needs + provide information & awareness.	36 fishers from 8-10 States incl. both females (gleaners) & males (from approx. 1000 small-scale fishers)	Partners from BMR, TNC, northern reef fisher cooperative, State rangers	Support varies depending on needs that differ across State and communities. For ex. providing sea cucumber, monitoring, identifying threats/ pollution	Areas prioritized through monitoring conducted and then through needs identified with the forum.
Integrated management planning as part of protected areas network (ridge to reef approach)	100% communities are members of PAN & have to develop management plans	Farmers, fishers, community leaders, reps from community groups (e.g. youth, women), experts from PICRC, reps from tourism industry	Protected areas network office works directly with State to provide tailored support as needed	Communities prioritized actions in their 5 years management plan. Actions can cover fisheries, forestry, agriculture etc. Plan development & implementation funded by Protected areas network fund (funding from tourism "green fee"). BMR provides support on fisheries-related interventions.

Important note: 100% communities targeted by CBFM -> actually reflect the % of communities involved in the network of protected areas, led by the Protected areas network (PAN) office in the Ministry of natural resources -> a representative from PAN should be invited to join the workshop

(1) Brainstorm list of CBFM interventions

2 main challenges: depletion of coastal marine resources, lack of government staff & resources

[6] refer to individual countries context in defining coastal communities

Interventions with communities, in collaboration with State governments & different agencies (Palau International Coral Reef Center – PICRF, other NGOs etc.):

- Management plans development as part of protected areas network (ridge to reef approach). Once communities identify an area they want to protect, the ministry is providing assistance, ecological assessment and management options (with support from PICRF & others).
- Training communities for fisheries development and alternative livelihood (for ex. FAD fishing techniques, fish handling, sea safety, catching flying fish, aquaculture e.g. rabbit fish & clam farming).
- Fish pelagic campaign & support. Working with coastal fishers and outside partners to promote offshore fishing and develop offshore domestic fisheries (e.g. providing fishing boats – 1 vessel recently secured, gears, training incl. on sea safety).
- Fishers forum. Work on fishers register to identify them, interview and understand their needs + provide information & awareness.
- Various technical support provided by BMR based on feedback from NGOs which consult with communities. Meetings with communities & fisher to understand needs and then make sure this is well reflected in government legislation & intervention.
- Ebiil sea cucumber restocking project (first release next month).
- Education & awareness in schools.

2. Information and awareness approaches

Not available

3. Two-way communication and representation

Not available

4. Enabling conditions that support or empower local communities

Not available

5. Emerging and cross-cutting issues including inclusivity and equity

Not available