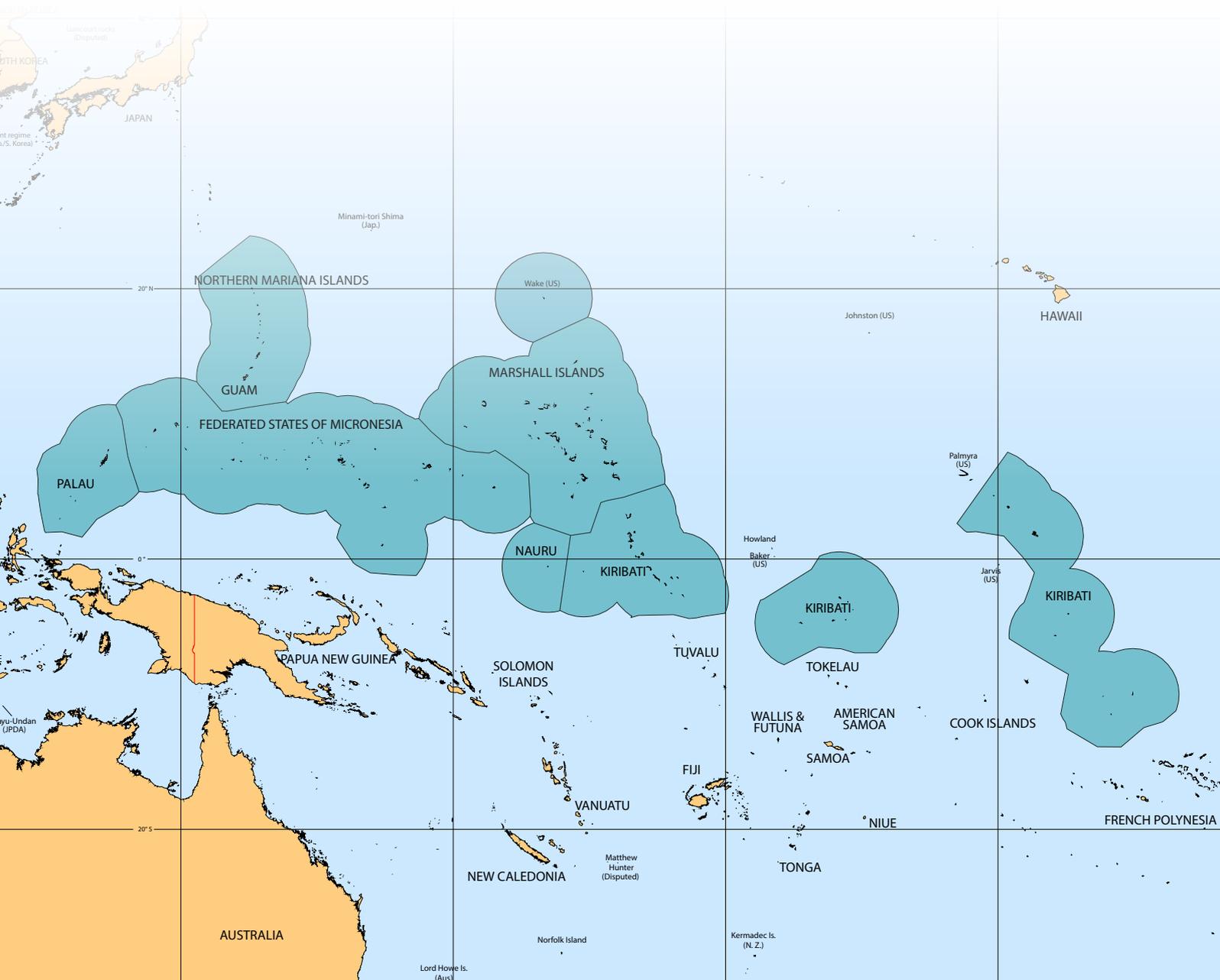




## Scaling-up Community-based Fisheries Management in the Pacific

### Micronesia sub-region: Summary workshop outcomes report

Virtual Workshop: 8-12 February 2021



## Introduction to the workshop and report

Scaling-up community-based fisheries management (CBFM) means moving from small pockets of effective coastal fisheries management to meaningful proportions of the coastal environment. A strategic approach is considered vital involving the implementation and sustaining of enabling contexts for CBFM and direct CBFM actions.

SPC Fisheries Aquaculture & Marine Ecosystems (FAME) facilitated three sub-regional workshops with members and partners to allow countries from the same sub-region and cultural background to discuss and find ways to achieve scaling-up of CBFM. During these workshops' participants assessed country CBFM scaling-up status, shared approaches, experiences, lessons-learned and opportunities in implementing CBFM towards identifying potential strategies to expand and sustain CBFM.

The outcomes of sub-regional workshops will contribute to the final combined regional workshop to be held to bring together relevant stakeholders that are working in the field of CBFM (i.e. local communities and CSOs, national fisheries agencies, national and regional NGOs) to discuss common issues identified from the sub-regional workshop and to discuss effective and appropriate approaches to scaling-up CBFM.

This workshop provided a forum for national fisheries agencies and in-country CBFM partner organizations/ stakeholders/ practitioners to:

- Obtain a general understanding of what it means to scale-up CBFM;
- Assess current national status on scaling-up CBFM;
- Understand the context for using various approaches and tools in scaling-up CBFM; and
- Identify in-country priority areas/issues that need to be addressed in order to scale-up CBFM.

This report presents a synthesis of the Break-out Group report matrices which are presented in full in Annex 1 but also draws on the data provided by national fisheries agencies in response to a questionnaire circulated by FAME in January 2021. The workshop and report are structured in line with the SPC Information Paper "Scaling-up community-based fisheries management in the Pacific region"<sup>1</sup> in terms of strategic enabling actions and strategic direct actions for CBFM. The information paper and the workshop agenda are reported in the Annex.

## Summary overview

A common observation is that rarely if ever is there enough secure funding for operations or staff to implement current or desired coastal fisheries management. This is one of the reasons that strategic approaches and prioritization of most effective actions are the focus of most country and territory outputs, as is the need to increase political awareness of the importance of adequate resourcing of coastal fisheries management. With this in mind the status and priority needs for enabling and direct actions to support scaling up of CBFM are summarized below:

STRATEGIC ENABLING ACTION*	Status	Needs
Supportive legislation, policy and operational plans that: 1. Provide for clear user rights and CBFM mandate 2. Control export commodities / high value commercial fishery products 3. Adequately supports local and national monitoring and enforcement relevant to CBFM	Supportive legislation broadly exists but tenure rights, fishers' consultation and coastal regulation can be improved (FH, MH, MP) (s4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop CBFM strategy (national or state level)</li> <li>• Implement/enforce and refine legislation</li> </ul>
Fisheries agencies capability (national and subnational): 1. Re-focused to CBFM (or coastal and management at least) 2. Adequately resourced (recurrent budget and staff) 3. Transparent and accountable 4. Adequate coordination with non-state actors (NGOs, CSOs, CBOs, private sector, institutions, etc)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Capacity development in CBFM and Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS)</li> <li>2. Some major budget and staffing inadequacies (s4)</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highlight need for increased government budgetary and staff support to CBFM</li> <li>• Capacity development of staff and stakeholders</li> <li>• Define CBFM strategies</li> <li>• Address political will</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup><http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/cc937>



Ecosystem approaches (to coastal ecosystems from sources outside community waters):	Wider environmental planning mechanisms exist and generally function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve enforcement mechanisms</li> <li>• Enhance community awareness and education</li> </ul>
1. Threats (most common) identified (environment vs non-environment)	Some destructive fishing and pressure on high value species	
2. Engage relevant agencies and political will		
3. Strategies to manage the threats implemented		
Equitable access to benefits and decision-making of women, men, youth and marginalized groups	Good progress in inclusivity (s5) (gender, youth, other groups)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of potentially overlooked marginalized groups e.g. foreign workers and immigrants</li> </ul>

\* s1, s2, etc. refer to the 5 Sections of the summary report

STRATEGIC DIRECT ACTIONS*	Status	Needs
<b>A. Informing and awareness (1-way broadcasting):</b>  All coastal communities and stakeholders adequately informed	Broad variety of experiences but inconsistent use (s2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review, develop implement strategic approaches for messaging, coverage and regularity – information strategy (s2)</li> </ul>
<b>B. Interactive consultation (2-way communication):</b>  Community leaders, fishers and others have appropriate feedback mechanisms with government and each other	Well established government to community systems but feedback/representation not so effective (s3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvements in feedback and representation mechanisms from communities, between communities and with non-Fisheries agencies can be developed on existing mechanisms (s3)</li> </ul>
<b>C. Joint action in communities and with stakeholders:</b>  Communities with most need are directly supported to sustainably manage and develop marine resources	0-25% site-based CBFM support. MH (s1). Some Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) may not be serving (adequately) as CBFM tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review CBFM progress and assessment of the contributions of traditional and formal CBFM as well as conservation MPAs to coastal fisheries management</li> <li>• CBFM Strategy for determining priority sites, role of Protected Areas in CBFM (PW, FM) (s1)</li> </ul>

\* s1, s2, etc. refer to the 5 Sections of the summary report

## 1. Current CBFM actions

**Description:** Current interventions that support the enabling environment and direct CBFM site actions in terms of potential and minimum necessary coverage.

**Overview:** Some countries<sup>2</sup> have developed local community management planning approaches which have achieved wide coverage (MH) or show promise (KI). CBFM or similar has not yet been implemented in NR and MP and challenges may exist in terms of actual or locally perceived need. PW (and MP) have multiple protected areas but CBFM as a coastal fisheries management strategy is not immediately apparent. FM has a wide variety of experiences which differ from state to state, ranging from broad to low coverage with MPAs or traditional CBFM.

Lessons learned relevant to scaling-up:

- A wide diversity of experiences in CBFM exist across Micronesian countries and territories and though some areas potentially have high coverage of CBFM, others have struggled to make progress.
- Lessons learned from traditional, mixed modern and traditional and more recent MPA, approaches could usefully be shared sub-regionally with a focus of achieving sustainable coastal fisheries management (rather than conservation or protected area coverage as seems to be sometimes the focus).

Potential ways forward for scaling-up:

- A majority of countries and territories may benefit from a review of CBFM progress and assessment of the contributions of traditional and formal CBFM as well as conservation MPAs to coastal fisheries management in general and CBFM. A CBFM policy/strategy would be useful at national or state level where it does not exist.

<sup>2</sup> Country names are abbreviated using the ISO codes: AS: American Samoa; CK: Cook Islands; FJ: Fiji; PF: French Polynesia; GU: Guam; KI: Kiribati; MH: Marshall Islands; FM: Micronesia; NR: Nauru; NC: New Caledonia; NU: Niue; MP: Northern Mariana Islands; PW: Palau; PG: Papua New Guinea; PN: Pitcairn; WS: Samoa; SB: Solomon Islands; TK: Tokelau; TO: Tonga; TV: Tuvalu; VU: Vanuatu; WF: Wallis and Futuna Islands.



CBFM coverage		Actions	Selection process
FM**			Need/requests
Sites:	Ko 5?, Ya 10, Ch 8, Po 15	Site-based CBFM/MPAs management plans	
Potential:	Ko 5+++, Ya ?, Ch 40, Po ~200	Gazetting sites/MPAs	
Coverage*:	Ko - Medium, Ya - Medium, Ch - 25%-Low, Po - Low	State and national regulations (species, sizes, etc)	
Ko – Kosrae		Protected area network	
Ch – Chuuk		Community education (Yap) / outreach	
Po – Pohnpei		Education and awareness in schools	
Ya – Yap			
KI			Request
Sites:		Consultations village/island/zones	
Potential:	0? 50 communities/5 islands/ 2 zones consulted	Enforcement by communities (2 villages)	
Coverage*:	?	Livelihood support	
MH			Request and from that needs driven
Sites:	15 atolls	Reimaanlok framework management planning and sites.	
Potential:	20 atolls, 103 communities		
Coverage*:	Med.-High – 75%?		
MP			
Sites:	No CBFM, old MPAs	School meetings and with stakeholders	
Potential:	?	Outreach / education on MPA benefits	
Coverage*:	Low?		
NR			Requests and needs
Sites:	0	District consultations	
Potential:	14 districts	Meetings	
Coverage*:	0% sites, 100% consulted	Stakeholder forum	
PW			PAN*** planning
Sites:	??	Protected area management planning	
Potential:	? communities/ 16 states	Education and awareness in schools	Feedback from NGOs
Coverage*:	??	Fisheries development, livelihoods	

\* Subjective appraisal by participants (low, medium, high) \*\* FSM has state-level organization of coastal fisheries management, Kosrae=Ko, Yap=Ya, Chuuk=Ch, Pohnpei=Po. \*\*\* PAN = Protected Area Network

## 2. Information and awareness approaches

**Description:** Most common / important / effective tools for information and awareness in terms of cost and coverages and potential improvements needed to ensure that 100% of communities and stakeholders have the information they need.

**Overview:** All countries have some experience with a variety of information and awareness tools. Generally, there is low regularity/frequency and uncertain coverage or impact. No countries or territories have information strategies specifically for CBFM.

Lessons learned relevant to scaling-up:

- Radio sporadically used (FM) and more often (e.g. KI) to attain broad coverage which is important in such challenging geographies, although regularity and messaging may be restricted and subject to technical issues (KI).
- CBFM oriented information was provided to communities as part of community consultations around CBFM sites or MPAs (KI, FM, MH).
- Innovative approaches include the use of road shows (FSM, NR), social media, fishing competitions (MP) and a radio drama show (KI).
- Posters and information sheets including permanent displays/boards are used but require tailoring to local needs and language.
- High reliance on costly or logistically challenging community workshops for awareness.

Potential ways forward for scaling-up:

- A greater emphasis on regular and strategic dissemination of information is needed including assessment of the performance of existing tools, messaging, targeting etc.
- Information strategies are needed and specifically requested (e.g. NR).



	Tools / regularity*	Coverage** / cost	Strengths	Weakness
FM	1. Community consultations / meetings 2. Radio and radio talkback shows / M 3. School programs & curriculum / variable 4. Social media / M 5. Posters, information	1. ? / High 2. ? / Low-Med 3. Most / Med-High 4. Wide / Low 5. ? / Med	1. High local impact 2. Primary awareness 3. ? 4. Primary awareness 5. Useful to fishers	1. Accessibility to community/ target audience and high cost 2. Low impact 3. Infrequent/reduced 4. May miss some elders 5. Lack materials
KI	1. Posters / O 2. Community consultation and reviews /F 3. Radio and radio talk-back / F-Q 4. Social media / W-M 5. Island or national events / O	1. All islands / High 2. ? / Med-High 3. 50-100% / High 4. Wide / Low 5. Local / Med	1. Lot of information 2. Informs decisions 3. Wide audience and reach 4. Wide reach, allows comments 5. Locally inclusive	1. In English 2. Some local info missing 3. Misses youth, poor coverage, timing 4. Misinformation
MH	1. Radio F-O 2. Community consultations / Q-B 3. Social media / W 4. Web and newspaper	1. 100% / Low 2. All CBFM communities / Low-High 3. Main centres /Low	1. Face to face 2. Direct engagement 3. Popular, visual 4. Wide reach	1. Weather dependent, unknown local coverage 2. Logistics-distance 3. Technical and internet dependent
MP	1. Fishing derbies 2. Social media 3. Website 4. Radio / O 5. Posters, brochures to schools	1. ? / High? 2. Fishers / Low 3. 5% fishers / ? 4. High / ? 5. Schools	1. Engages fishers and communities 2. Interactive 3. ? 4. For important information 5. MPA information	
NR	1. Posters and information sheets / O 2. Notice boards / O 3. Radio / O 4. School presentations / O 5. Road show / O	1. Most comm. / High 2. Partial / High 3. Partial / Low 4. Few schools / Low 5. Youth / High	1. Easy to use, lasts 2. Continuous display 3. Cheap 4. Generational 5. Attracts youth and questions	1. Too small, restricted 2. Easily damaged, maintenance 3. Infrequent 4. Uncertain impact 5. Uncertain impact

\* weekly (W), fortnightly (F), monthly (M), quarterly (Q), bi-annually (B), annually (A), one-off (O) \*\* coastal communities

### 3. Two-way communication and representation

**Description:** Ways that communities and other stakeholders are able to bring important information to the attention of government, help develop policy, regulations, resource management decisions, etc. at national level and share information between themselves

**Overview:** A variety of systems for communication between government and communities have been used, some are developing (MH, KI) or have potential to develop (NR) but in other cases these are ad hoc and do not necessarily ensure avenues for representation and feedback of community interests to government. Non-government or between-community communications and networking may be weak.

Lessons learned relevant to scaling-up:

- Government to community mechanisms dominate fisheries agency work with communities.
- Local fisheries agency contact points are used for feedback but may require increased capacity or staffing.
- Cross-site / inter-community exchanges are popular and deemed useful where they occur but are costly and hard to support regularly.
- Most countries have at least one mechanism that could be built on to improve two-way information flows and community representation / voice.

Potential ways forward for scaling-up:

- Improvements in two-way communication and feedback from communities could be achieved in all countries and territories. Existing mechanisms through local government, national events or NGOs could be built on or formal channels established but specific consideration given to ensuring community needs and feedback can be received.



	Means (direction of communications) *	Role	Opportunities
FM**	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cross-site exchanges (c &lt;&gt; g)</li> <li>2. Resource management councils (at various levels) (c &gt; c)</li> <li>3. Outreach programs (g&gt;c) Ko, Ch, Ya</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Site management plans. Annual planning</li> <li>2. Decision making on resources</li> <li>3. ?</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cross-state learning, increase regularity, secure funding</li> <li>2. Need for formal support from existing or new initiatives and clarify/ standardize approaches</li> <li>3. Improve communities voice (s4)</li> </ol>
KI	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Information booths (g&gt;c)</li> <li>2. Coastal fisheries summit – biannual</li> <li>3. CBFM summit - annual (c&gt;g) / (c&gt;g, g&gt;c, c&gt;c)</li> <li>4. Direct requests or via fisheries assistants (c&gt;g)</li> <li>5. Other between village or island methods</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inform communities in South Tarawa</li> <li>2. Brings together island and government stakeholders</li> <li>3. Exchange experiences</li> <li>4. Submission of requests and expression of willingness</li> <li>5. Share management or rules and experience</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use in outer islands</li> <li>2. Good but need to address issues already raised to establish credibility.</li> <li>3. Very effective but costly, could be held where CBFM is active, possibly by separate island groups</li> <li>4. Fisheries assistants could be trained to be formal liaison on CBFM on islands</li> <li>5. Link to government / MFMRD</li> </ol>
MH	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Local Resources Committee (LRC) (c&lt;&gt;g)</li> <li>2. LRC to LRC exchanges (c&gt;c)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Link community to mayors and MIMRA for implementation etc. Good structure</li> <li>2. Occasional sharing</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review experience under Reimaanlok, increase MIMRA support, assess inclusivity (gender)</li> <li>2. Review and consider regular support</li> </ol>
MP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Outreach including fishing derbies (g&gt;c)</li> <li>2. Fisher contact office (c&gt;g)</li> <li>3. Through NGOs (c&gt;g)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide information and get feedback</li> <li>2. Seeking information</li> <li>3. NGOs liaise with communities and Fisheries</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Informal processes more welcomed by fishers. Create women's event</li> <li>2. ?</li> <li>3. More meetings inc. fishing associations</li> </ol>
NR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Community focal points (CBFM team)</li> <li>2. Community consultations</li> <li>3. New Stakeholder Forum under Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Act etc.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regular contact with communities</li> <li>2. Identify needs and improve communication</li> <li>3. To be implemented</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Need more human resources</li> <li>2. Improve scientific data, studies</li> <li>3. New Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Act 2020 provides mechanisms</li> </ol>

\* c = community, g = government \*\* FSM has state-level organization of coastal fisheries management, Kosrae=Ko, Yap=Ya, Chuuk=Ch, Pohnpei=Po. National if not specified. MFMRD – Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Development. MIMRA – Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority.

#### 4. Capacity or enabling conditions for CBFM

**Description:** Enabling factors including budget, staffing, legislation, and capacity.

**Overview:** Inadequate operational budgets and staffing are a factor in half the countries and territories, particularly if scaling-up were to be achieved. A reliance on project or short-term funded needs to be exchanged for long term operational funding. Capacity for CBFM is required in most cases as are CBFM strategies, except in KI. Legal frameworks including for CBFM are adequate in most cases though may bear review on some specific matters.

Lessons learned relevant to scaling-up:

- Legal frameworks are mostly adequate although there may be room for improvement in order to support scaling up (e.g. strengthen community consultation, clarify tenure and user rights).
- Budget (particularly long-term) and staffing shortfalls may be an obstacle especially where communities are distant.
- Staff capacity needs to be upgraded in many countries and territories.
- CBFM strategies and policy are not present, except in KI.

Potential ways forward for scaling-up:

- Continue efforts to raise political awareness of the need for increased government budgetary support to CBFM to allow predictable budgets for long term planning and continued processes with communities
- Increase nationally tailored efforts to define CBFM strategies where required and appropriate capacity in CBFM processes for community participation, awareness and MCS.



	Enabling condition (specifically for CBFM)	Status	Needs
FM*	Staff: state level and new PAN** coordinators Enforcement officers at all levels	<b>Inadequate:</b> CBFM staff	More officers needed More support and coordination with NGOs Improve deputization of enforcement officers Improve coordination between levels
	Budget: biodiversity planning, CBFM, projects	<b>Inadequate:</b> mixture of state and project funds and NGOs	Need consistent/predictable and specific support for CBFM (as different from fisheries development fund or conservation projects) Political support for CBFM
	Capacity: State, municipal and community enforcement and extension	<b>Inadequate</b>	Coordination and capacity building, taskforce and MCS including other agencies' staff
	Legal/policy: rights, commercial species, CBFM	<b>Adequate:</b> rights and roles of communities and states. Trochus and sea cucumber regulations  <b>Inadequate:</b> political support for CBFM, legal status unclear especially community rights below the high-water mark (s5)	Improve/strengthen community consultation Legal review of CBFM Need CBFM strategy (also at state level) Gap analysis / review of existing experience Tenure rights adequate for CBFM? Political support for CBFM
KI	Staff: Fisheries Assistants (FAs) on most outer islands. 6 MFMRD CBFM officers. MCS team (3)	<b>Mostly adequate:</b> But CBFM is not clear in FAs job descriptions. MCS team stretched	All Islands to have FAs and assist all FAs to do CBFM activities More trained MCS officers
	Budget: No CBFM operational budget, some materials (markers) and project	<b>Inadequate:</b> No budget line for CBFM, only 1 CBFM officer fully funded  <b>Adequate:</b> market enforcement	Need direct financial government support for CBFM scaling-up Fund CBFM unit
	Capacity:	<b>Inadequate:</b> FAs	FAs need further training: mainly on facilitation skills & communication skills Training of MCS officers
	Legal/policy: Coastal Fisheries regulations (2019). Island by-laws	<b>Adequate:</b> Regulations, Inc. Societies and Local Gov. Acts. High value species. Authorized officers. CBFM targets  <b>Inadequate:</b> Island by-laws	Recent regulation: need to assess effectiveness + ensure rights understood More support needed for island by-laws Increase MCS of high value species and other rules
MH	Staff: Coastal fisheries staff plus 4 Reimaanlok	<b>Mostly adequate:</b> But depends on workload	Training for outer communities Communications and funding Need a research unit for the divisions
	Budget: Reimaanlok funded by project, extension budget unknown	<b>Inadequate:</b> would not support scaling-up. CBFM budget is not recurring – applied for each year. Reimaanlok funding not consistent.  Enforcement inadequate.	Need consistent, reliable and operational funding from government, long-term. Provide in-house assistance in some areas rather than rely on partners Political support for CBFM
	Capacity:	<b>Mostly adequate</b>	Reduce CBFM turnover
	Legal/policy: MIMRA Act, Local ordinances, PAN legislation, Oceans policy. Export permits and regulations	<b>Adequate:</b> community management  <b>Inadequate:</b> sea cucumber licencing, loopholes	More information to community groups beyond local councils Address loopholes in regulations and capacity building Political support for CBFM
MP	Staff: MPA coordinator, outreach officer, 2 enforcement officers	<b>Inadequate:</b> MPA coordinator terminated, Outreach overtasked, enforcement officers at quarter of needed	Need MPA coordinator Need enforcement officers Outreach officer could also communicate on MPAs
	Budget:	<b>Inadequate:</b> Funding cut for MPA and enforcement	Need funds
	Capacity:	<b>Inadequate:</b> Staff limitations  <b>Adequate:</b> coordination with WP Regional Fisheries Management Council	Implement management plans Communication training Coordination
	Legal/policy:	<b>Adequate:</b> lots of regulations (MPAs, gillnet and sea cucumber ban, fish trap ban, size regulations). Not much support for more MPAs since already lots of regulations.  <b>Inadequate:</b> No role for fishermen in resource management legislation	Roles for fishermen in resource management Present monitoring results to fishers and politicians to get more buy-in Department receptive to proposals for LMMAs from fishers



NR	Staff:	<b>Inadequate:</b> understaffed, no enforcement as no legal basis until now. Limited capacity	Training Implement new act Partner with international NGOs
	Budget:	<b>Partially inadequate:</b> New Act will require increased funds and enforcement.	Request adequate funding from budget Partnership with NGOs and GEF Political awareness at high level
	Capacity:	<b>Inadequate:</b>	Improve the capacity building, specific training according to the position CBFM facilitation skills to properly conduct effective consultations Partnerships and improved dialogue/ coordination
	Legal/policy:	<b>Adequate:</b> New Act	Regulations need to be adopted Enact sea cucumber and other export bans Implementation is the challenge Progress CF management plan / CBFM strategy

\* FSM has state-level organization of coastal fisheries management, Kosrae=Ko, Yap=Ya, Chuuk=Ch, Pohnpei=Po. National if not specified \*\* PAN = Protected Area Network

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

**Description:** Ways in which communities are supported in addressing emerging or cross-cutting issues including ecosystem-wide, inclusivity and equity.

**Overview:** Mechanisms exist to regulate wider ecosystem impacts on coastal fisheries though in some cases better community involvement and/or awareness and enforcement is needed. Climate change and related impacts are evident and agency responsibilities are clear. Efforts are made to avoid exclusion of identified groups at risk, some attention may be needed in this regard including immigrants or foreign workers.

Lessons learned relevant to scaling-up:

- Ecosystem-wide planning mechanisms exist and generally function though may bear some improvements including enforcement.
- Some destructive fishing and pressure on high value species may require local or national enforcement improvements.
- Consideration is given to inclusivity and adequate involvement of marginalized / all groups. Additional consideration may be required for immigrants or foreign workers.

Potential ways forward for scaling-up:

- Education and awareness should play increased roles in ensuring ecosystem-wide and inclusive approaches
- Continue monitoring and, if necessary, developing inclusive approaches and equitable outcomes.

	Factor	Issue and mechanism / Status	Needs
FM	Ecosystem-wide	Demand for valuable export species Land-based development Dredging and sand mining Grounding and wrecks / <b>Inadequate</b>	Address local and foreign poaching and pressure on high value species – policy and enforcement Improve EIA processes including awareness and giving weight to community voice Find ways to ensure cost of wreck damage is borne by shipping companies
	Community ecosystem	Night spear-fishing and other over-efficient fishing gear Increased pressure from traditional obligations and high schools / <b>Inadequate</b>	Restrict influences over enforcement or regulation?
	Climate change, disasters, etc		
	People Centered Approach (PCA)	Youth, outer island communities / <b>Inadequate</b>	Explore existing ideas on engaging at-risk youth, women's involvement Improve engagement with outer island communities
KI	Ecosystem-wide	Island Council mechanism is adequate	Families have to be registered in the village
	Community ecosystems		
	Climate change, disasters etc		
	PCA	Women and youth are adequately included in the CBFM processes used	In large communities may need to visit different sub-groups to ensure wide consultation Involve neighboring communities



MH	Ecosystem-wide	Mainly relevant to urbanized areas and the existing regulations are adequate though compliance is a challenge there	More educational awareness More enforcement
	Community ecosystem	Waste management not in MIMRA control and non-compliance with community regulations	Need national government support for waste management Increased traditional leadership support for enforcement at community level
	Climate change, disasters etc	Many CC impacts – response from Disaster Office is regarded as Fair  Fishing regulations on herbivores unsuccessful	More support from traditional leadership More awareness Enforcement
	PCA	Local Resource Committee (LRC) encompasses subgroup in community. Room for improvement (e.g. disabled, youth and women)	Consider separate consultations In some cases home visits / individual consultations
MP	Ecosystem-wide	Permitting process is strict and more effective	Improve enforcement
	Community ecosystems	Informal mechanisms through the Island Mayor & Precinct Leaders	Need improved enforcement Formalize permitting procedures
	Climate change, disasters etc	Bureau of Environmental & Coastal Quality for Climate change. Disaster preparedness & awareness by Lt. Governor and cross-agencies approach	More active CC projects relating to coastal and fisheries Improve legislation and enforcement on emissions Improve agency coordination
	PCA	Non-indigenous communities (Chinese, Filipino) and women may be left out	Newspapers and mass media use Working groups can be more inclusive or with separate groups Target excluded groups e.g. fishing derby Use of interpreters
NR	Ecosystem-wide	New Environment Act includes EIAs yet to be implemented. Dredging for construction affects marine habitats	Implement Act and develop regulations e.g. on dredging
	Community ecosystems	Gillnets and poison	Finalize regulations and enforce Prohibit poison
	Climate change, disasters etc	Seawall construction, drought, Covid19 impacts on aquaculture, fisheries equipment	Improve design of seawalls Conservation and sustainable use of water Improve transport issues relating to Covid19
	PCA	Processes as designed in the Act should be inclusive. NGOs use face-to-face approaches	[Check if foreign immigrants and workers are adequately involved if not married to Nauruan]

## Annexes

- Annex 1: Micronesia country matrices by country
- SPC, LMMA and UOW. 2021. Scaling-up community-based fisheries management in the Pacific region: [Information Paper]. Noumea, New Caledonia: Pacific Community. 4 p.: <http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/cc937>
- Agenda, participants list and workshop presentation: <https://fame1.spc.int/en/meetings/255>

This document has been prepared in 2021 with the financial support of the Pacific-European Union Marine Partnership (PEUMP) programme (funded by the European Union and the Government of Sweden) and the Australian Government through ACIAR project FIS-2016-300. Its content does not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union, the Government of Sweden or the Australian Government.

Funded by:



Implementing agencies:

