

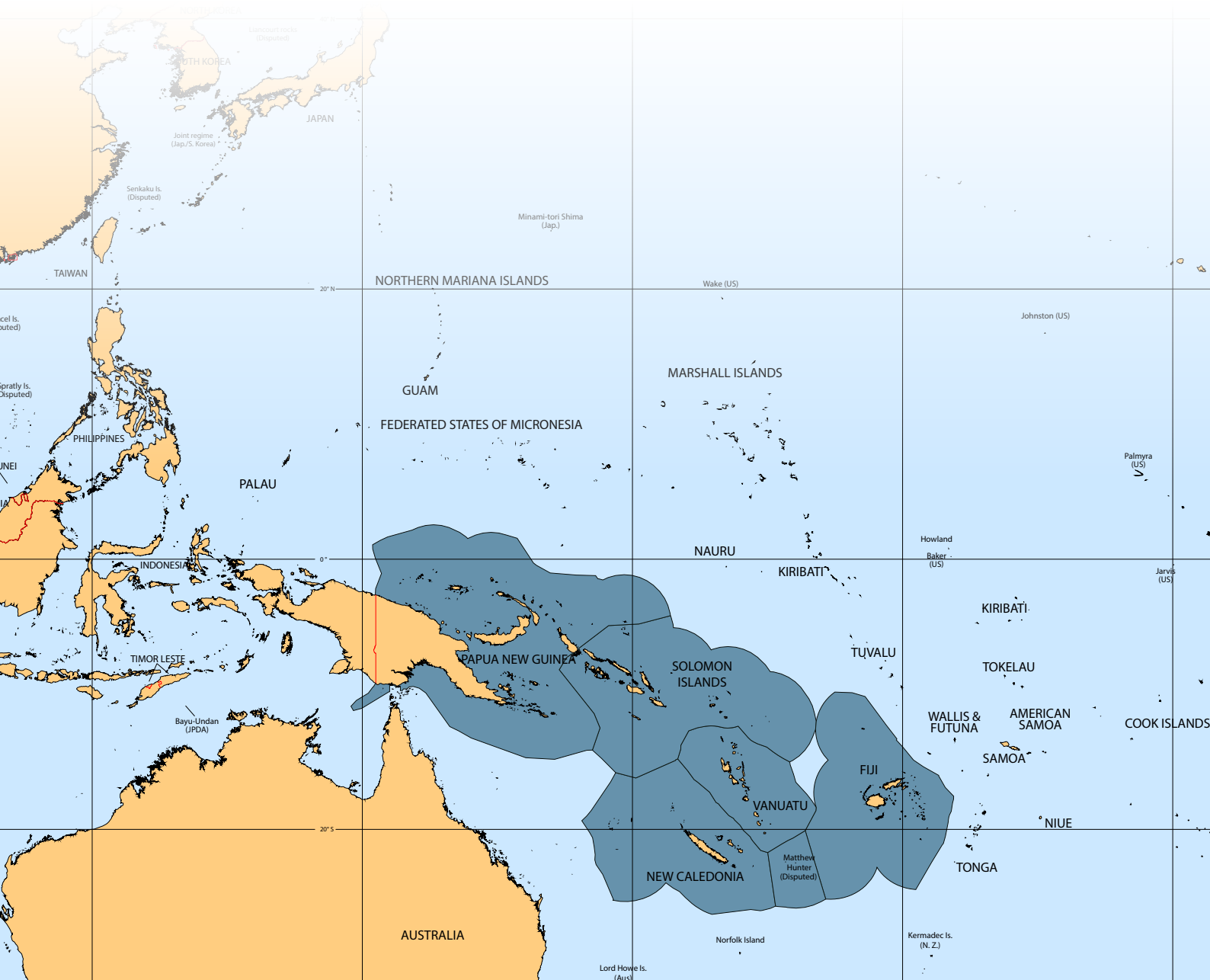


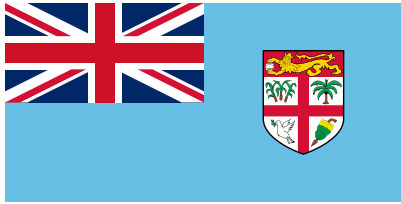
Scaling-up Community-based Fisheries Management in the Pacific

Melanesia sub-region: Summary workshop outcomes report

Virtual Workshop: 15-19 February 2021

ANNEX 1 – Country matrices: Melanesia





Fiji

1. Current CBFM actions

CBFM interventions	Proportion of coastal communities* receiving / having received support (%) <small>*(i.e. coastal communities¹)</small>	Are other stakeholders reached – who?	Do all communities need the same types of support?	How are community support needs prioritized? * <small>*(i.e. how are some chosen and not others)</small>
<p>Legislation – National mgmt. strategy & plans – Offshore Fisheries Act – e.g. coastal commodity species (waiting for legal formalization)</p> <p>Northern Fisheries Forum -consultation for the strategy.</p>	<p>Preliminary consultations have been undertaken with some communities – less than 30%</p> <p>Legislation will cover 100% once approved.</p>	<p>Initial consultations were conducted in the North & in Suva - Community members, provincial officers, CSOs/ NGOs, private sector/businesses, fisher associations, seafood exporters, traditional leaders, municipalities (town council reps), fish sellers, women fishers, fish wardens, (technical assistance from NZ MPI), educational institutions</p>	<p>Yes, all communities need same type of support, just may be different intensity, because legislation & laws affects everyone . . . needs to be tailored to communities. Knowledge & awareness for communities, especially for legislation.</p>	<p>Legislation that affects all communities needs to reach all communities. However, some communities may not be affected by certain specific fishery legislation, e.g. mud crab, giant clam & sea cucumber, & so may not be as important for them to receive this support initially.</p>
<p>Legislation – traditional fishing rights must be respected when developing mgmt. plans – Fisheries Act</p>	<p>Affects 100%, but not all groups are aware of their rights & the regulations. Proportion of communities not aware or received the information unconfirmed</p>	<p>iTaukei settlements outside of the traditionally demarcated community boundaries are still part of iqoliqoli, inland communities fishing in iqoliqoli with kinship relationship rights or access (however, not aware of permits, locations of tabu areas), traditional leaders need to receive awareness on permits. Hotels & non-iTaukei (youth, women, etc) communities reached by FLMMMA through village meetings and Yaubula meetings (Western Div.)</p>	<p>Yes, all communities need same type of support, just may be different intensity, because legislation & laws affects everyone. Support needs to be tailored to communities.</p> <p>Proportion of non-iTaukei communities are not aware of the legislation, etc.</p>	<p>Needs-based from community</p>
Community mgmt. plans				
<p>Equitable access to benefits</p>	<p>To be confirmed</p>	<p>Existing CBFM communities (not all), some communities & partners</p>	<p>We need to first acknowledge that our own communities are not getting this support and it's critical that we reach out to them first & provide that support first</p> <p>Need to reach out to non-iTaukei communities</p>	
<p>Radio Show Talkback shows – FBC & cChange – awareness on licensing & species – good discussion & feedback from listeners</p> <p>Fish Smart campaign - rugby players used as public figures to drive behavioral change (role models)</p>	<p>100% - actual number of listeners is unknown.</p>	<p>Fishers, members of public</p>	<p>All communities, iTaukei & non-iTaukei, need the same type of support</p>	<p>Finding out what a community needs, gathering information already available from all the partners</p>

For specific fisheries, e.g. mud crab, not all communities have the fishery present in their iqoliqoli, so not part of the consultation for that specific fishery

¹ 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)
Radio Program	100% - depends on station, Radio Fiji 1 & 2 have most reach	District reps, traditional leaders have responsibility to share info	Timing is important – dinner (7-8pm) or when people are around the tanoa Twice monthly (cChange) Govt not regular – depends on invite from Min of Info	Min for Information coordinates talkback shows for MoF (cost TBC) cChange paid shows (cost High)	Adv: Direct engagement & effective – Depending on the topic & presence of Ministry officials Depending on reception from listeners & also location of callers, e.g. 3 callers/show is gauge of good reception Wide reach – national engagement Ability to share link after show is done Disadv: Time – 1 hour is not enough when topic is popular Lack of availability of experts to participate in the show to provide technical feedback Access to radios & batteries for rural/remote communities
Social media	Only small % of country does not have internet	Most of population has a social media account – (Min of Fisheries accounts) Facebook, Insta, Twitter Popular with youth Missed – Communities w/out internet	More than once a week MoF – 2-3 posts / day cChange, FLMMMA regular posts – depends also if event/wkshop is on (domino effect)	Low cost Connecting cost – data, phone, charging, etc – can be an issue for rural communities For sponsored page – Low-Medium	Adv: Can be used for all campaigns Wide reach Domino effect when there is a workshop/event on Provides long-term interactive communication via Message and comments. Also provides larger feedback response Disadv: Easy for misinformation
Billboards	Location dependent (e.g. on Coral Coast, hotels, developments, near 14 communities, public area w/ high traffic)	Localised coverage of dissemination of info.	One time	Medium-High – depending on size, location, # of words, graphics, etc	Adv: Content can cover Can be effective – mostly around tabu sites, markets Target audience can grow to be more than just community, e.g. the billboard in Coral Coast Disadv: Have to get approval from diff agencies in municipal areas to put up in certain locations (e.g. Suva Market) NB – Govt may not need to obtain same approval
Champions (people of influence – traditional leaders, talatalas, sports personalities, etc)	Depending on the champion – e.g. talatalas will be church groups, rugby champions can have national/international reach (on social media, gauged by # of likes)	Very effective	cChange – 2 champions/month – videos, features, etc (National level) FLMMA community champions are ongoing	cChange national champions – Medium	Adv: People of influence have wide reach, across different age grps Messaging is well received because of level of respect, or if it comes from the pulpit, etc. FLMMA champions have been a constant throughout all activities, development of mgmt. plans, & have been able to influence other communities, reinforcement of benefits of mgmt. activities, etc

Brainstorm list of community awareness tools

- Booklets, Flipcharts, Powerpoint presentations, Stickers, Brochures, Animations, Videos, Radio programme, News Articles, Documentaries, Pledge Boards, Champions (e.g. Talatala, Chiefs, key people across diff. demographics), Promotional merchandise (sulus, t-shirts, pens, etc), Social media (Facebook), Talanoa sessions (esp in evenings), Banners, Billboards, Posters, Events, Campaigns, Fisher forums (e.g. Northern Fisheries Forum), Provincial & Tikina meetings, Yaubula Events (Resource Committee), Fishers Associations, Middlemen, Distribution of legislation during market surveys (e.g. Sched.6), Exchange visits (Cross-site visits), Flash mob, Community outreach, Daunivonu Network (Turtle monitors), Research institutions community engagement (e.g. USP work in Gau), Vatuvara Foundation works with local communities.

Others

- How to target the households? Target churches, talatalas (can use the pulpit as an avenue for messaging to link church & conservation), training of the provincial conservation officers
- Targeting using rugby teams
- Radio stations – in some areas, not all stations reach
- Suggesting to consider small islands where Billboards are non existent/not applicable. Perhaps have campaigns, where billboards and other dissemination tools can be used that can reach all communities.
- Wide coverage is a must. Internalising of message and behaviour change is the other part. How are we measuring change?

3. Two-way communication and representation

Mechanisms, liaisons, networks that allow communities to inform government or each other on CBFM matters <small>(differentiate between community (C) and government (G) support mechanism)</small>	Current roles in sustaining CBFM	Opportunities for scaling up CBFM and what would be needed to achieve it
Ministry of Fisheries Extension Officers	Raise awareness on issues & legislation, provide information to communities, bring community concerns back to central govt.	Expand mandate to address other issues (e.g. pollution) & liaise with other relevant govt. agencies (e.g. Dept of Environment) Improve coordination with other extension officers from other govt. agencies (Conservation Unit, Min. of Agriculture, Dept. of Env.) Improve coordination with other govt agencies that are working on the ground in communities Create a centralised platform on all matters CBFM – easily accessible for communities & all govt. agencies, use for information sharing, e.g. important marine issues, sites, etc
Community fish wardens – 4000 trained, number of those still active is unknown	Contribute to monitoring of <i>iqoliqoli</i> (fishing area) mgmt. plans with enforcement, etc. Honorary & voluntary system, training provided by Ministry of Fisheries	Need to check numbers that are still active – stock take, determine which areas need wardens, etc Improved support with resources to enable them to carry out work efficiently, e.g. provide boats, etc.com Recognise & legalise the position of fish warden, e.g. provide a monthly allowance (need for financial sustainability)
Conservation Unit from Ministry of iTaukei Affairs	Work with all issues within the community, not just CBFM; work closely with communities within the provinces;	Improved collaboration betw. Other Govt agencies & civil society – because the Conservation Officers are still seen as govt. Increased resources Increase the number of Conservation Officers for each province – they are stuck doing overall Provincial Office work instead of community work



Fishers Association	Min. supports the fishers association but is an independent agency, Min. supports through assistance with boats, equipment, solar freezers, etc.; Min. provides platform for association; Association improves attitude towards the resource, makes fishers more compliant, etc., FADs are installed; pressure on coastal resources is decreased through pelagic fishing & use of FADs	<p>Increase the number of associations</p> <p>Mandate needs to ensure sustainable use of fisheries resources, and the existence of association to not mean increased exploitation of the resources</p> <p>Improve market access & access to transportation</p> <p>Strengthen training for value chains</p> <p>Need for financial sustainability</p>
Yaubula Committees (Resource Mgmt. committees – District level) & iqoliqoli committees (fishing area committees)	Use of existing structures within villages for communication	
FLMMA AGM	Community led forum, cross site visits between communities, exchanges	
Fisheries Forums	Govt. led forum	
Tikina Meetings	Use of existing structure; govt. depts., traditional leaders	

Brainstorm:

Provincial Council meetings; 20 year natural resource mgmt. strategies at district & provincial level (Lau, Ba, Macuata Province Natural Resource Management Strategy 2014-2018, Tikina Nailaga Sustainable Development Plan 2018 to 2038, Tikina Nacula Sustainable Development Plan 2018 to 2038, Onoilau District 20 Year Development Plan 2010 to 2030, etc.) plus 5 year review, 9-district mgmt. plans; Lau Initiative (provincial, district & island level); Beqa Lagoon Area mgmt. plan (provincial, island & district level – govt. ministries (iTaukei Affairs, Min. of Fisheries), PBF, CI, FLMMA, resorts & tour operators, aquarium collectors, academic institutions (research), community groups (also mainland communities, or overseas relatives, etc); Coral Reefs Resiliency Program – Great Sea Reef & 4 provinces (Macuata, Bua, Ra, & Ba) (Green Climate Fund \$119mi. – looking at all levels & iqoliqolis bordering GSR, seascape landscape integrated program); Min. of Fisheries Extension Officers (regional) – awareness, legislation, provide information to communities, bring concerns back to central; Fisher Associations; Pearl Industry Network (women’s network); stakeholder consultation for developing mgmt. plans; govt.- led forums, e.g. Bose ni Tikina, Bose ni Yasana, village meetings, Ministry of iTaukei Affairs Act – committees within villages are forum to voice community concerns – use fora already present; FLMMA Excom; Bua & Ra Province have implemented ICM at provincial level.

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	1. Directly supporting CBFM e.g. extension to villages (MoF: 50 direct, incl Ext Officers (32 service centres); FLMMA: 11; PBF: 5 (2 overseas); WWF: 8)	MoF: Inadeq. FLMMA: I; PBF: I; WWF: I	MoF: Need for better coverage of all provinces, some island grps don't have local service centre. Need improved coordination between divisions within the ministry. Both: There are enough technical people present but often move on with better opportunities. Staff turnover is an issue, especially with community work, takes time to build relationships.
	2. Indirect e.g. enforcement at markets, ministry information strategies (MoF: ~200 staff; PBF: 3 overseas; WWF: 8 (+10 overseas); FLMMA: 16 (14 in communities, 2 in office);	MoF: A	MoF: Need to prioritise work plans; working on new database for records; need more technical people in certain areas (e.g. GIS staff); Reliance on overseas consultants for policy development – MoF develops policy, review by overseas consultants
	3. Non-govt support for fisheries mgmt	FLMMA: I; PBF: I; WWF: A (make funding work)	Capacity building of youth takes time, also within communities, governance structures are affected as people move on. Continuity & sustainability of community work is affected. Staff turnover is an issue, especially with community work, takes time to build relationships. Int'l NGOs: High reliance on international consultants.
Operations budget to support CBFM	1. Directly supporting CBFM e.g. extension to villages	\$3.9mi. for all coastal activities; IFMD has to apply for \$	Sustainable financing always an issue to continue with work.
	2. Indirect e.g. enforcement at markets or ministry information strategies	MoF: I – 2 compliance officers for Northern Div, 2 for Central/Eastern,	Fish warden terms & conditions need to be better defined
	3. Political support for CBFM investment from national budgets*	MoF: I	IFMD does not have standalone operational budget; \$ for salaries only, not for projects. MoF needs better coordination betw divisions - IFMD has mandate for inshore compliance, data collection, policy & mgmt. plans.
	4. Funding from external (non-govt) sources (i.e. NGO) – budgets need to be all inclusive, e.g. operations/mgmt. fee need to be included from the start	FLMMA: I; WWF: A to support onboard capacity / project funding; PBF: A (for operations), I (to expand on projects)	Funding streams are dependent on specific thematic areas/issues, e.g. climate change funds pay for fisheries work; Previously donors happy to fund institutional capacity building (~80% operational/ 20%activities), now 80% activities / 20% operational; different donors have diff requirements. Funding cycles should be 10 year to give opportunity to expand programme – not 3-5 years



Supportive legislation and policies	1.	Provide clear user rights and CBFM mandates or roles for communities and government staff	MoF: Adequate NGOs: Inadequate	Improve 2-way communication & awareness for the communities; interpret the legislation for easier understanding; Formalise / legalise co-management activities
	2.	Control on high value commercial and export commodities	MoF: Inadequate NGOs: Inadequate	Develop mgmt. plan for other high value species, e.g. lobsters; Review current legislation e.g. Fisheries Act
	3.	Adequately supports local and national enforcement relevant to CBFM	MoF: Inadequate NGOs: Inadequate	Increased resources / budget for Extension Officers, better coordination with other agencies (intergovt agency platform incl fish wardens) - strengthen team that's already on the ground
	4.	CBFM strategy or equivalent	Both: Inadequate	Develop a national strategy for CBFM for use by all working within the same space (NSA & govt, etc) - this will help coordinate activities;
Fisheries agencies capability	1.	Capacity or training	MoF: A – capacity; I – training NGOs: I	MoF: Need for increased budget / resources for training NGOs: Need for capacity building for work outside of fisheries, e.g. forestry, agriculture, etc (eco-sys based approach); need for increased access to grants for training & fisher women activities; standardize methods for data collection & monitoring;
	2.	Adequate coordination with non-state actors (NGOs, CSOs, CBOs, private sector, etc.)	Generally, Adeq, but for CBFM specifically it is Inadeq.	Develop MOUs for different stakeholders working on CBFM activities for improved coordination; Create intergovt agency platform to align goals & activities for all working within the same space, incl private sector; Strengthen relationships betw stakeholders; Tour operators need better coordination with communities/govt to ensure user rights are respected; MoF should reprioritize to enforce legislation; Formalise co-mgmt. roles & activities.

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

Emerging issues / cross cutting issues	Existing mechanism that support all members of the communities <small>(e.g. taskforce, working group, committee, etc.)</small>	Is the mechanism effective to address the issue?	Ways to strengthen or improve existing mechanism to ensure community support?
People-centred approach <small>(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).</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village meetings. - Consultation processes – go back & forth until a compromise occurs and the majority will make decision. - Separate meetings for certain groups, e.g. youth, women. <p>Talanoa sessions – both adult men & women attend, opportunity for quiet members to voice concerns. - Adapt to village structure & conduct informal talanoa sessions where needed – if youth are not present at main session, facilitator will find the youth grp & engage them; when women are done preparing the meal and are relaxing, another facilitator will engage the women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Separate meeting with Bose Vanua & chiefs to build capacity to make better decisions, be able to chair these meetings. 	Effective to some degree	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to have accomplished / confident facilitator that can adapt Carry out scoping exercises before consultation or workshop Use different tool to adapt to the needs of the situation in order to get as much feedback from the community

Wider ecosystem impacts (external) – across sectors e.g. development planning, forestry, mining	External pollution, coastal development, siltation from logging & mining, runoff from agriculture, sand & gravel extraction, upriver, & other upstream activities, invasive species	Dept. of Environment Director of Lands Coastal development – FIA General development – EIA CITES listed species – NDF	Become more proactive with monitoring the EIAs that they are following their plans. If breaches occur, follow up with relevant officials. Improve EIA consultation process, e.g. make sure affected communities are aware on the consultation dates to attend, make EIA reports cheaper and available for public interest. Improved coordination between agencies that work in the same. Create clear definition of the coastal zone in legislation.
Community impacts on ecosystem (internal to the village)	Unsustainable farming/fishing practices, mangrove removal, inefficient waste disposal, pollution,	Committee ni <i>Yaubula</i> (District, Provincial, Village levels) Committee ni <i>iqoliqoli</i> (Village/ villages)	Capacity building. Training on all legislation regarding ridge to reef. Formalise the role. Create sustainable finance mechanism to allow role to continue.

Climate change, disasters, or pandemics

- Because of the complex situation of dual-system of governance of coastal resources in Fiji, there is a need to improved communication, coordination & understanding between all stakeholders so co-management of resources can be a success.
- Currently, people involved in making decisions about fishing mgmt. are traditional chiefs, *iqoliqoli* managers, *gonedau* clan (fishermen) & those registered in the VKB.
- There are people listed in the VKB but some are the main resource users.
- Not all communities are the same, not homogeneous, governance structures vary, creating a complicated system of people involved in decision-making processes.



New Caledonia

1. Current CBFM actions

CBFM interventions	Proportion of communities* receiving / having received support (%) <small>*(i.e. coastal communities²)</small>	Are other stakeholders reached – who?	Do all communities need the same types of support?	How are community support needs prioritized? * <small>*(i.e. how are some chosen and not others)</small>
Local interventions:	There are many unofficial (i.e. not based on a regulatory act) management practices in the NC that are not recorded by the public authorities but do exist. Here are two examples:		Seminars have been held to take decisions with the chieftom. Various management measures have been adopted: prohibition of day and night spear fishing and net fishing. The customary act is legally recognised as a palaver document.	For these two examples, prioritisation is based on preservation issues
Ex1 : Lyto fishing (Lifou/ PIL) (customary fisheries managed/ protected area)	The fisher's association has created a reserve in front of their tribe. They made it official by a customary act. 1 tribe among the 37 of Lifou (Gaïcha district) at the initiative of the decision to limit some fishing practice (spear fishing and seining).	Neighbouring tribes from the district of Gaïcha are also impacted by the fishing measures + tribes from the whole island	The customary act has been sent to the province to institutionalise the reserves (principle of subsidiarity mentioned in the env. code PIL).	
Ex2 : Nokanui (île des Pins/PS)	100 % of île des Pins The measures to ban fishing on a south atoll was requested by the fishermen's clan in one tribe and heard by the Grand Chieftaincy not formalised by a customary act.	Prohibition on the use of the atoll: - Consequence for the tourist actors due to the cessation of tourist activities (e.g., cruises). Therefore, all private operators are affected as well as private individuals.		

² refer to individual countries context in defining coastal communities

<p>Intermediate-scale interventions:</p> <p>Ex 1. Setting up committee management</p>	<p>Several communities involved</p> <p>NC 6 UNESCO World Heritage Sites (Grand lagon Sud (île des Pins, île Ouen) ZCO, Goro, Ouvéa, récifs d'Entrecasteaux, grand lagon Nord)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Users of the resource - Waterfront populations - More generally, local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulatory support requested by local communities. The provinces are competent and formalize management measures in the creation of an MPA to preserve the marine resources 	<p>Prioritizing support:</p> <p>A desire to treat applications fairly with criteria that can guide the choices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of the importance of environmental issues
<p>Ex 2. Set up MPA</p>	<p>Establishing a management committee in all 3 provinces. Provinces manage fishing with local communities in the resource</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Special request from tribes: some areas being customary the collectivity works with local communities to create customary reserves not formalized in the environmental code (taken into account in the 3 provinces). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community environment analysis/community structuring: risk studies (possible conflicts of use and relationship with neighboring communities for good implementation of management measures) - Human resource availability in provincial fisheries department: these initiatives require to the provinces to take time (implementation, project monitoring) - Analysis of applications based on orientation (sector policies, local development plans etc.)

<p>Provincial scale:</p> <p>Co-construction / Consultation to define new fishing regulations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Southern Province (consultation/information) <p>Large consultation in 2013: village and management committee were consulted, and they were able to collect requests from the municipalities to define implemented rules to manage the fishery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Northern Province: co-construction <p>Co-construction of management projects in which the province supports communities. E.g.: holothuria in Boyen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PIL: Co-construction <p>Proposal for local management by the tribes. The PIL brings up these various proposals to implement the env. code.</p> <p>Reflection on new co-management projects in Lifou: The Chief has banned fishing (spear fishing and night fishing, net fishing) in Santal Bay until July 2022. After the 3 years of closure, what are the terms of reopening?</p>	<p>Two levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Informal: meetings in the villages/districts concerned - Formal: Monitoring committee with the various stakeholders in the sector (E.g in the northern province – holothuria: industry stakeholders, fishermen, peddlers, processors...) 		
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(1) Brainstorm list of CBFM interventions

Opening remarks: New Caledonia is organised at the institutional level with a government that is competent for fisheries in the New Caledonia EEZ. Secondly, the provinces (PIL, PS, PN) have competence in matters of coastal fishing. Finally, the community level corresponds to villages, tribes and communes which have competences in terms of management of waters adjacent to their territory. These different actors regulate fishing in a formal (regulatory) or informal (customary) manner.

- **Northern Province (PN):** Co-construction of the legal tool / committees implement studies, managed project and set up communication

Provincial scale: Willingness of the Northern province to take into account the customary management written in the environmental code / Reflection on the MPA tool (lessons learned, challenges etc.)

Communal level: management committee / UNESCO

Local scale: holothuria reseeded project. E.g.: co-management project in Boyen

- **Loyalty island province (PIL):** proposal for management at the local level by the tribes. The PIL brings up these different proposals to implement/ enforce the environmental code.

Reflection on new co-management projects in Lifou: The Grand Chief has banned fishing (spear fishing, night fishing and net fishing) in the Bay of Santal, tribe of Drehulu until July 2022. After the 3 years of closure, will it be necessary to reopen? And what will be the modalities of reopening?

Customary fisheries management:

- Decision of the district: extension of certain reserves south of Lifou on 3 islands to limit fishing activity.
- Jéricho Project: Fishermen from Mouli who have formed an association. They have worked on the Ouvéa management plan, participatory monitoring.
- In the district of Mouli, standardisation of rules, only one clan is authorised to fish and fishing rules are put in place (Lekine, Mouli, Fayava). There is also regulated customary fishing in Maré for special events (e.g. yam festival).

Can we have different levels in CBFM? Certain regulated fisheries are taken into account in the environmental code in a general way (principle of subsidiarity).

- **South Province (PS):** Various participative interventions
 - Management committees: Grand lagon Sud (île des Pins, île Ouen) ZCO, Goro
 - Consultations are carried out to bring out the opinions. E.g.: customary turtle fishing

Example of local management :

- Agreement on unofficial but effective regulations (e.g., Kele) and subject to discussion + not formalised in the env code. (listed)

E.g.: Ile des Pins: The South Province consults fishermen and different users.

- Retranscription in the code env. of a marine reserve in Thio: prohibition of spear fishing, netting and line fishing

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)
Social networks	Wide coverage: 62% of the population is present on a social network (coverage can be different between provinces)	<p>89% of youth (16-39 years old) consult a social network. So there are the main targets</p> <p>Northern province: Fishers can check social networks.</p> <p>Southern province: majority of the population is equipped with smartphones. Nevertheless, the fishers are not necessarily connected.</p> <p>PIL: In Lifou the majority of people are connected.</p>	Important frequency information viewed weekly (w)	Low (L)	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large diffusion - Easy to update messages - Amplify the information (domino effect) - Fast diffusion - Programming to reach as many people as possible <p>disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Excluding a part of the population that does not have connexion - Need for human resources to manage network publications (e.g., responses to publications) - Counterproductive comments - Messages drowned in the flow of information - Difficult to assess the impact and number of people reached
Public and targeted meetings	Low coverage (estimate: 20 people per meeting)	<p>Different people are reached:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - people already aware - People who are informed about the meeting (date, place) - People used as relays for the dissemination of information among the population 	<p>Monthly (NC scale)</p> <p>PS: 4/5 meeting per year for fishing</p> <p>PN: Meetings with fishers to inform them of new safety standards, fishing regulations etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meetings with the customary. Ex: turtle issues - Studies feedbacks <p>PIL: Informative meetings on fisheries and environmental issues. Ex: PROTEGE</p>	<p>High tool cost:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobilization of human resources (time consuming) - Hardware cost 	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keeping the link with the population / communities - Targeted people: a strong impact on those present - People who can relay the information - Quality of information disseminated <p>disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low number of people reached - Strong investment in time - Problem of the availability of targeted people

<p>Billboards</p> <p>Vocation to prevent and increase awareness of visitors about the regulations of the place (fishing and environmental ones)</p>	<p>Low (very targeted audience) / only a part of users</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active approach of people who want to read the information - Difficulty to estimate the impact of the tool 	<p>Punctual (o)</p>	<p>High cost:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Update - Maintenance (significant degradations) - Expensive equipment 	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Targeted visitors - Permanent information tool - Tool accessible to everyone ➤ Area of work: develop other tools to deliver information: beacon delivering information messages on connected phones as soon as the person is approaching the managed area. For example: the regulation of fisheries on certain islands <p>disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - billboards with lots of text, unattractive - Voluntary degradation of the billboards - Active approach/necessity the interest of the user
<p>Radio</p>	<p>Very high coverage (almost 100%)</p>	<p>Over 25 years old</p>	<p>Bimonthly</p> <p>Debates, guests, events, awareness meetings on fishing/environmental regulations</p> <p>Strong interest in developing this dissemination tool</p>	<p>Medium, low cost (possible partnership)</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low cost - Large diffusion - Multiplicity of targets achieved - Permanence of the media <p>disadvantages:</p> <p>Live information / sometimes uncontrollable message</p>

Brainstorm list of community awareness tools

- Film debate
- Short awareness videos (E.g., fisheries tails Celine)
- Social networks
- Informative meetings
- Print: Flyers, tide schedule, magazine, local bulletins
- Radio
- Council meeting (customary)
- Website of the province, the confederation of fishers
- Phone (SMS, calls) to organize meetings
- Billboards
- Events (stands)
- Automatic message tag on connected smartphones to inform regulations

3. Two-way communication and representation

What are different mechanisms, liaisons, networks that allow communities to inform government or each other on CBFM matters <small>(differentiate between community (C) and government (G) support mechanism)</small>	Current roles in sustaining CBFM	Opportunities for scaling up CBFM and what would be needed to achieve it?
Meetings, workshops organized by the province (G)	<p>Meetings /workshops organized by the province in which different fishers are invited. E.g., discussion about the navigation permit.</p> <p>In these meetings the provinces collect the opinions/information of the fishers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation at the time of text implementation: regulation based on prior consultations with fishers <p>Participatory Management Facilitator: Dedicating an additional human resource to participatory management is a real reinforcement to pass the information on local issue to the province.</p>
Management Committee (G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provincial example: ZCO - Gov example: parc de la mer de corail <p>The role of committees is to bring up information. Composition of 7 colleges (associations, breeders, fishermen, farmers, tourism operators).</p> <p>The management committee summon all the people to bring up the information of the villages, tribes. The province is asking for the management committee, or it is the management committee that is asking the province to bring the information back.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better structuring of committees (representation of different colleges etc.) - Strengthening skills (animation, administrative procedures e.g., filing administrative document) - Professionalization of the management committee - changing complaints into solutions at the management committee level - Working group within management committees to bring up local issues
Federation / Confederation of Fishers	<p>Two-way communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Federation of fishers (PS): relay of news (regulatory...) to the fishers. For example, information about the status of “patron pêcheur” - In the other way, fishers bring up observations (which can lead to studies. E.g., shark issues) in the province. - Federation of fishers (PN): each municipality has a representative person. E.g.: commune of Voh: the representative brings the information back to the federation of fishers. - Federation of fishers (PIL): discussion space for the fishing community. Direct discussion channel to trace information from tribes to communities. - For example, launching a sea cucumber project, the association brought the fishers together to discuss the project’s interest and impact. The customary area is the first relay. - Confederation of fishers: brings up the information of each federation (Ex: status of the “patron-pêcheur”) - NC scale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better structuration - Development of a new tool to qualify fishing (professional vs. non-professional³): NC Coastal Fisheries Observatory - Collect information from fishers through monitoring sheets (or phone application) for marine resources and environment

³ Commercial but still small scall fishing



Public consultation / dedicated commissions (G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal process for all important projects. E.g.: for an aquaculture farm, the farmer needs an authorization to use the public maritime domain (coast). To obtain this authorization a public consultation is in place in French law. People can write comments about the project in a registry in the city hall. - But in New Caledonia, this restrictive administrative procedure has a variable success: Partial/low mobilization for projects - Insufficient scope of public opinions on a project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Find other, more inclusive ways. Ex: face-to-face consultation/discussion - More communication around the published survey than (place, time, duration, subject) - Improving political portage - Simplification of documents to make them accessible to all - Feedback/feedback on public opinion for wider dissemination
Forum (not done yet) (G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New space of discussion offered to pro/non-pro fishers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Representation tool for non-pro fishers which correspond of the majority of fishers - Allowing a better representation
Meetings/consultations/debates in the communities (C)	<p>Tribes are a really important mean of disseminating information because they have legitimacy over their area. These tribes bring information back to communities. For example: discussions with the chiefdom and other tribes about fishing bans in certain areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Depending on the topics some discussions are internal to the chiefdom and others go back to the districts. Ex: Through the Lyto fishing association, information on a tribe's fishing rules is brought back to the collectivity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constitution of fishers in association
Facilitator participatory management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reinforcement to get the information back together. Dedicate an additional human resource to participatory management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meetings organized by area to raise the locally issues of non-pro fishers - Introduce consultation with non-pro fishers
Reporting	<p>E.g.: Procedure reporting management committee. Populations call management committees that are trained in reporting procedures</p>	

4. Enabling conditions that support or empower local communities

NB: Community management in some Pacific islands does not apply in the same way to NC. On the one hand, there are principles of autonomous local management (tribes) without support or supervision and on the other hand there is participatory management orchestrated by the public authorities through committees /management associations.

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	<p>Directly supporting CBFM e.g. extension to villages</p> <p>There is a lack of human resources dedicated to the CBFM but a contribution some agents among others of their missions (professional fishers, biodiversity etc.)</p>	<p>Inadequate for the CBFM:</p> <p>Collectivities are focusing their efforts on professional fishing. Some of them recognize and accept independent CBFM (on a resource, on a space...)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No staff dedicated solely to the CBFM: <p>PIL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CEN for World Heritage (Ouvéa) - Field relay: association of the protection of the biodiversity in Ouvéa (Asbo) with a biodiversity officer and a part-time staff that works on all that is biodiversity (marine resource included) - 3 fishing technicians in the islands (Ouvéa, Maré, Lifou) not directly dedicated to CBFM but in relation to the food fishermen - Lyto fishing: Cortex assistance funded by PIL <p>PS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two technicians who accompany the pro fishers and occasionally non-pro fishers in the catch monitoring, drafting of files, administrative applications - Management Committee assists subsistence fishers - Dedicated one-time staff for the CBFM and support for non-po fishers <p>PN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 staff World Heritage UNESCO / 1 staff in charge of artisanal fishing (time dedicated to the CBFM - head/animation of the AGDR (managed area) for the management of sea cucumbers). For example, the community was asked to provide management tools to the community for the sea cucumber sustainable management. - 5 fishing technicians in different municipalities - 2 facilitators global management association: 5 associations (some non-active) and management committee - Partnership with associations: SI, WWF, paladalik <p>Govt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 agents for Parc de la mer de Corail (3rd position to come): an agent specifically dedicated to consultation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The provision of support to fishers in association - To accentuate the role of authorised officers towards the CBFM. Ex: Ouvéa - Strengthen the cross-cutting between environment and fisheries (merger of environment/fishing departments in 3 of the 4 provinces and the govt)
	Indirect e.g. enforcement at markets or ministry information strategies		
	Studies financed by public authorities	These studies are partially dedicated to the CBFM (environment / resource)	Need for more knowledge on monitoring and the state of resources and their ecology



Operations budget to support CBFM	Directly supporting CBFM e.g. extension to villages	<p>PS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grant for the federations - Management Committee Grants <p>PN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNESCO world heritage Management Associations - AGDR Plateau des Massacres (2006): Support from the Northern Province to help fishers to manage their resource: Support in the regulation / monitoring of the resource <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate: - Support from the northern province without dedicated financial means because the management project is deemed not to be a priority for the executive. - Need for restructuring / own operational budget of the technical group and the association <p>Gov:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding of the Confederation of Professional Fishers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate: - No budget dedicated to the financing of an association of non-industrial fishers. 	<p>PN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grant from the technical group - Finding other means of grants - Implementation budget <p>Food for thought:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More global approach: management based on sea spades (seasonal) but also on other resources to generate constant income for fishermen.
	Indirect e.g. enforcement at markets or ministry information strategies	<p>Not adequate: no proper budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of political will to provide funding for CBFM projects in national budgets 	Valuing the importance of non-professional fisheries and the consequences of these fisheries on the resource
Supportive legislation and policies	Provide clear user rights and CBFM mandates or roles for communities and government staff	<p>Partially adequate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PS: Provincial management power not delegated to communities but tolerance of certain local and traditional practices. - PIL: the PIL Env. Code recognises the principle of subsidiarity, i.e. starting from the informal local management carried out by the communities and then codifying the measures of this management - PN: the Code env. PN encourages traditional practices. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ For the 3 provinces: The actions of the management plans co-constructed with the users (fishers) legitimately/validate the rules put in place by the communities. ➤ Legal/political difficulties in giving regulatory powers to the management committee 	<p>strengthen the power of delegation: The provincial assembly can decide to entrust the management of an MPA to an association.</p> <p>Inclusive approach: Strengthening the management powers of particular local law groups (GDPL). E.g., of the GDPL Ouvéa: a permanent staff present to apply the management plan on marine resources.</p> <p>Allow latitude in the local management of resources by certain tribes by providing them with additional support (materials, logistics, etc.).</p> <p>MPAs strategy: integrate the demands of the populations on the setting aside of certain areas in an objective of patrimonial management of the resource.</p> <p>Strengthen education/awareness: explain the regulatory measures to the users (fishers) of the resource so that they understand the issues and can find solutions.</p>

	Control on high value commercial and export commodities		
	Adequately supports local and national enforcement relevant to CBFM	Non-adequate:	Reflection on the development of community officers , i.e., people, legitimised by the actors in the area, who, within the community, will come to enforce fishing regulations on certain species. E.g. : plateau des massacres Boyen – sea cucumber. Inside the community is hard for the community officers to ensure an effective control because of the link with the fishers + jealousy within the community
		- only few fisheries officers	
		- no officer in charge of CBFM. E.g., in Boyen for the co-management project of sea cucumber, gendarmes oversaw the catch control and inspection. Controls were rare.	
	CBFM strategy or equivalent		
Fisheries agencies capability	Capacity or training	Partially adequate:	- Reinforce existing training courses in animation
		- trainings: Awareness raising of local communities on ecosystem health	- Developing training for Community fisheries officers
		- Training of people in the management committees	
		increase the capacity of certain people in the local management areas	
	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?
<p>People-centred approaches</p> <p>(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).</p>	<p>1. The management committee is an innovative discussion forum that acts as a “filter” for requests to the administration.</p> <p>E.g., of the different subjects tackled: oil pollution, spills of pollutants at sea, green algae, tourist activities: cruise boats</p> <p>Heterogeneous representation of women on management committees</p> <p>Management committees are the first step to participatory management (dissemination of information, etc.) so if the committee is not heterogeneous and inclusive, representation is biased.</p>	<p>Is the mechanism effective to address the issue?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulties/administrative and implementation constraints: prioritisation of issues - Partial effectiveness of representation: the consideration of women is heterogeneous - Inclusion of women in fisheries issues in the consultations 	<p>Ways to strengthen or improve existing mechanism to ensure community support?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen the capacity of the process with an action plan to provide more rapid E.g.: development of algae at Deva. Setting up studies to provide answers to the populations. - Encourage management committees to include under-represented people - Consult directly with the under-represented public (e.g., women’s association).

	2. Consultations / meetings on specific subjects (one-off or on request)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effectiveness: Some requests come directly from women, fishers, e.g., consultation via the women's mission association "la mission de la condition feminine". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reinforce direct consultations with women on general themes translated into concrete actions. - Strengthen the continuity of information. E.g.: plan a medium - long term strategy. - Save the link with people - Promote consultations during the working population's free time to enable as many people as possible to attend. - Mapping of stakeholders to diversify contact
	3. Lyto fishing association (under-representation of women less than 10%)	<p>Not effective: the association is open to all but very few women are present.</p> <p>Measures implemented in PN:</p> <p>Not very effective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retention basin not effective in case of heavy rainfall - Unstructured claims of populations and fishermen. E.g.: Gomen - Pouenbout - Consultations - Follow-up plans - Low efficiency: few farms / lack of diversification of the CN economy - Evolution of practices 	<p>Set up a process to bring new women into the association.</p> <p>To address concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communication of the results of studies on the impacts of the mine on coastal ecosystems - Producing information/knowledge Promote - The networking of associations so that they can help each other (relaying / supporting requests to administrations). - Developing a sustainable aquaculture sector
Wider ecosystem impacts (external) – across sectors e.g. development planning, forestry, mining	<p>1. Mine :</p> <p>Impact of the mining operation on coastal fishing. E.g.: in case of flooding, there is run-off to the sea (polluted water).</p> <p>2. Economic crisis on nickel leads to job insecurity resulting in an increase in subsistence fishing: reflection on diversifying the economy through aquaculture</p>		
Community impacts on ecosystem (internal to the village)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population growth - More efficient fishing gear/techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More fishers and higher capacity: diminishing resource - E.g.: ay of Santal banning certain fishing methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reinforcement of the management measures that make it possible to limit the fishing activity of the resource. E.g.: the Lyto fishing association in the Bay of Santal
Climate change, disasters, or pandemics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fires on the Isle of Pins: damage to the water table (disturbance of the natural environment) - - Drought / climate change 		
Changements climatiques, catastrophes et pandémies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - Covid (decrease in tourist activities) 		



Papua New Guinea

1. Current CBFM actions

CBFM interventions	Proportion of communities* receiving / having received support (%) <small>*(i.e. coastal communities*)</small>	Are other stakeholders reached – who?	Do all communities need the same types of support?	How are community support needs prioritized? * <small>*(i.e. how are some chosen and not others)</small>
<p>Development of fisheries management plans (lots of activities in communities themselves through awareness and supporting activities)</p> <p>WWF needs to have signed community agreement as part of the work (specifically set targets every 3 years + management plan review)</p> <p>WCS: need MoU for working with communities (renewed every 2 years)</p>	<p>All 13 communities supported by WCS in New Ireland Province (in Kavieng district: 2 local level government) (communities are defined by the political breakdown of the ward by the village planning committee). A total of 11 management plans</p> <p>12 ward plans (the 15 communities supported by WWF)</p>	<p>Inclusive of different social groups within the communities + social institutions such as church, political institutions within communities, clan leaders within communities + provincial fisheries officers + National fisheries college (for support on awareness)</p> <p>On a case-by-case basis: involvement of the private sector when working on livelihoods activities</p>	<p>All communities receive the same support but it depends on the distance of the communities (the ones that are further to reach might need different support)</p> <p>In terms of awareness materials, the support will also be based on the environmental context of the communities (mangrove...)</p> <p>Most important support need: <u>information and awareness + training</u></p> <p>WWF: not only different social groups need to be engaged but also need to involve fisheries officers, and different political institutions at the national and sub-national levels</p>	<p>It depends on community needs and requests from communities + enabling conditions + also try to prioritise needs to various social groups that make up the communities</p> <p>Process is very time consuming due to the number of different stakeholders that need to be involved (importance of setting up a framework that can be replicated and importance of not forgetting consultations at different sub-national levels)</p>
<p>Spawning Potential Recruitment survey</p>	<p>All 15 communities within 3 districts of Madang province (as defined by WWF and can be inclusive of several villages) under the WWF work</p>	<p>Community-based (fishers, men, women...)</p>	<p>Different support needed due to type of communities (size, island-based; coastal...): logistics, time, awareness and training & information sharing activities</p>	<p>General awareness of the program support is provided and the communities decide what they want and how the communities can contribute (depending on the communities preparedness); for instance if awareness is made available; communities who are first to be organized and show willingness to participate are the ones who receive the training first.</p>

<p>Livelihood interventions (encompassing financial literacy training)</p>	<p>WCS: FAD deployment + sea cucumber post-harvest training and processing (inclusive training) + mud crab fattening programs directed at women fishers + seaweed farming. All 13 communities receive some support.</p> <p>Mud crabs: 4 communities</p> <p>Seaweed farming: 2 communities</p> <p>Sea cucumber training: all 13 communities</p> <p>WWF: iFADs (inshore FADs 50 to 100m accessible by canoes), all communities build iFADs (support provide by WWF is some material + design + training for construction (use manual from WWF-SLB). Note that IFADs can be shared among different communities depending on boundaries</p>	<p>Groups in the communities involved in the specific activities</p> <p>Women only for mud crab activities but the rest of activities are open to everyone</p> <p>New Ireland Financial Saving Society (for WCS)</p>		<p>Prioritisation of different activities depends on environmental context</p>
<p>Financial inclusion (village saving groups) and women empowerment specific activities: provide savings opportunities and link to micro-banks to assist with livelihood options chosen by communities (additional activities to diversify sources of income; learn about importance of savings and how to use savings to set up different livelihood opportunities)</p>	<p>All 15 communities (WWF)</p>	<p>Initially designed for women only (women empowerment) but then women open it up to everyone in the communities (recognize importance of inclusion of men for this activity)</p>	<p>All communities: Two training modules: one on savings and one on small business + savings kits + direct link to micro-banks (avoid the normal bank paperwork as already connected with WWF)</p>	<p>Prioritisation: Work with savings groups; transition from savings groups to micro-banks or to larger banks will depend on the amount of savings (village bank: number of participants is limited) and readiness of members to move to another level</p>
<p>Mud crab fishers networks (in preparation as an extension to existing livelihood projects)</p>	<p>Plan to include all coastal communities who are involved in mud crab harvesting and selling</p>	<p>Provincial fisheries office, Local Level Government fisheries office</p>	<p>All communities need education and awareness and information on mud crab management</p>	<p>All communities that have large mangrove patch that supports mud crab fisheries</p>
<p>Conservation deed (a form of contract law signed between clan members to agree to enter into a binding agreement to protect marine resources through CBFM)</p>	<p>11 communities WCS is working with</p>	<p>Community members, clan leaders, legal consultant,</p>	<p>All communities need some sort of legal mechanism that can enable the enforcement of fisheries management plans. 2 of the 11 communities will sign the deed in April 2021</p>	<p>Clan members and leaders who are willing to enter into a contract</p>

Marine management committee (MMC) (each CBFM plan has an MMC who facilitates and regulate the FMP)	11 communities WCS is working with	Community members, village planning committee, Ward members, youths, church, clan leaders	Yes all communities need this committee to facilitates and lead and implement the fisheries management plans	All 13 communities are given equal opportunity to elect the MMC
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Brainstorm list of CBFM interventions

- Tools used include SPR (Spawning Potential Recruitment survey) survey undertaken at the community level by trained community facilitators; tool that gathers data on stocks to assist communities to design fisheries management interventions such as tabu areas, restriction of fishing gears. Building leadership with community leaders; train community facilitators to collect data and facilitate decision-making; put a climate lens over the CBFM guideline (looking at developing a CBFM+ guideline by April 2021?): formal work in the Ward Development plan (under a formal framework at the community level); challenges encountered is the lack of supportive policies for CBFM so a need for finding other legal frameworks to support and recognize the CBFM work
- 13 communities with WCS in 2 Local Level Governments (LLGs) in Kavieng District, New Ireland Province; to develop fisheries management plans with communities; communities set up elected committees (Marine Management Committees - MMC) to look after the management plan; conservation deeds: legal framework (2 out of 13 communities will sign in April 2021): a legal contract to regulate fisheries management plan; adaptive management strategy (using WCS Fiji fisheries management work) through information and awareness; conduct CPUE surveys + biological surveys (coral reef survey, fish count and socio-economic surveys): based on those responses livelihood activities are set up; use of community facilitators to undertake and support the work; deployment of FADs (with training for fishers).

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)
Community visits: consultations (include education awareness kits for WCS: Information material: posters, brochures and pamphlets + presentations)	WWF + WCS: 2 out 14 coastal provinces 0.4% of national coverage Detail: 13 WCS communities + other communities involved in a MPA development (almost 80+ community in 1 jurisdiction + 20+ communities in another) = 100 communities (not sure about the total number of communities in the whole province). Rough estimate about the coverage of the whole province: roughly 20 to 25% communities are reached. New Ireland: WWF: work in 3 districts in 1 province, 15 communities about 50k people (1/5 of the people of the entire province is targeted (total pop: 250k)	During community consultations: about 60% of the population will turn up (try to get representative participation among different social groups) WWF: At least 50% of community members are reached (through using one-on-one meetings, community meetings, household survey). <u>Missing group:</u> people who use the resource but do not own it (Need to raise the importance of working with resource users and not only resource owners during community visits)	13 WCS communities: fortnightly Other 80 communities: 3 times within a period of 2 to 3 years WWF: <u>monthly visits by office-based staff but through the network of community facilitators</u> based in the communities, information can be gained by community members <u>anytime (create presence in the community)</u>	WCS: Very high (due to remoteness of communities; fuel, printing of material) WWF: very costly (logistics, planning, importance of understanding community dynamics (deaths in the community or change of leadership)	(S): face-to-face consultations; know that the information has been passed on (can explain clearly to ensure the message is understood) (D): level of literacy is important to consider: need to create different information materials or presentations to reach different groups in a community (can be a challenge so need to tailor material to audience) WWF: (S) build a very good relationships with community leaders (formal (change every 5 years) and traditional leaders). Enable the traditional leaders and the communities to own the process more (e.g. when creating community institutions). Also make communities feel that the project cares about them (D) Costly (but can talk to people directly)



Radio tokbak	Wide coverage Madang: signal does not reach all the communities Reach of the radio is there but unsure to know if people listen to the radio	Comment: Reach of the radio is there but unsure to know if people listen to the radio In New Ireland: radio coverage is fine, Kavieng district; system is effective, especially if close to township). People who have access will be reached	WCS: 1 or 2 radio tokbaks recorded so far and played back at the radio quarterly Initially, WWF was doing the same. Need to outsource: Daily show during 1 week before being replaced (<u>total of 1 or twice a year</u>)	Can be costly if select prime time; + within WWF PNG consider cost to outsource = so very expensive. WCS: Low cost: (Free). New Ireland: local radio does not charge for radio tokbaks broadcast	(S) Big advantage in terms of coverage and cost for radio programming is low (unless prime time) but to produce the content might require time or funds to pay for professionals (S) Low cost for WCS, use personal recording device; easy to record (D) Coverage for WCS only close to the town area Coverage: consider the reach of the radio signal + also consider if people will be listening to the show (and not only to music)
Social media (facebook posts on project page)	Approximately 10 -20% coverage. Most communities in and around urban have access to social medias especially Facebook. Though this medium would not reach most of the rural island/coastal communities, most people who view our messages tend to comment and expressed interest in CBFM and conservation in general.	For people who are on facebook (city people) but people in the communities do not access facebook. However, because relatives of community members have some relays and communication Within communities: non-existent	WCSPNG: The WCS PNG Facebook page that is update fortnightly CBFM stories aimed towards education and awareness.	Low	Advantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easier getting message across. Low cost Wider coverage Disadvantage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not reaching the targeted rural coastal communities Easy for mis-information to be circulated
Public events (National events, International Events, setting up of stalls and information boots)	Very less national coverage as these are locally based stalls and activities to celebrate events. (But with combined efforts of all NGOs and institutions celebrating the same even then the coverage is increased)	20-30 % of people in the communities	3 – 4 times a year	Medium	Advantage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open to public and not just focused communities we are working with Much wider and varied participants Getting locals/communities to lead such events to showcase their work on CBFM Disadvantage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not have a big national coverage as these events are celebrated locally
Factsheets; flipcharts with pictures to conduct community meetings and awareness	WWF PNG				
Newsletter articles, magazines	Newsletter is for the provincial government and does not have National coverage (0% coverage) Online magazine (~<10% coverage)	Provincial news letter (<10% coverage) No local coverage for online magazine	Monthly provincial newsletter Once/twice a year	Low	Advantage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial newsletter has mostly readers in government offices (political), not so much for rural communities but the education and awareness can be used to improved decision making at the political level Disadvantage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not targeted for local CBFM communities

SPC Bulletin	~5% national coverage	No local coverage	Twice a year	Low	Advantage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wider readability, national and regional level Disadvantage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not targeted for local CBFM communities
Training	Very small to no national coverage	Small local coverage ~2% (those that are trained in each CBFM communities)	Quarterly (WCS trainings)	High	Advantage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building • Connecting community members and install feeling of ownership of resource management • Encourage community participation in CBFM education and awareness Disadvantage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cost can be high when gathering people for training and the printing materials

(1) Brainstorm list of community awareness tools

- WCS: “education awareness campaigns” differ based on target different groups: in communities: posters, pamphlets, leaflets, powerpoint presentation with scientific information, role plays during community consultations (to showcase their community management activities); use picture cards to facilitate discussion (especially with different fish species help)
- Awareness for wider public: social media (especially facebook) radio tokbak on different tabu, managed areas; SPC bulletin articles; online magazines; public booths during events in the province; New Ireland Provincial Newsletters....
- WWF: almost everything from WCS: many community awareness during community site visit (at least every month): one-on-one meetings, community meetings (use community facilitator to conduct meetings); house-to-house meetings; Awareness during big celebrations (e.g. world environment day); factsheets; monthly meeting with community facilitators to share about materials; different range of training for leaders, community facilitators (selected through a selection guideline developed by WWF; but through recommendation from the community); training guideline for community facilitator (shared with SI-WWF).

WCS: Communication and awareness: budget is roughly 30 - 40% of a project goes into communication, especially printing of education materials.

WWF: Budget: initially small proportion of the total operating budget (approximately 5% for the current project) but lately recognise that the allocation needs to be higher, but needs to find funds and it becomes a choice between community visits or radio.

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
<p>(WCS) Technical working group (TWG) (C to G). Annual session (all stakeholders gather, community reps, government reps: all level of government from national (NFA + Environment Department (CEPA)) to local. About 100 communities represented at this level.</p> <p>Technical working group based at the provincial level but involve the national government as well</p>	<p>Forum: <u>all stakeholders involve in CBFM</u> + larger MPA work (within those two large MPAs, communities will have their own CBFM plan). <u>Wide representation from communities and different government ministries (from national to local) + NGOs + Private sector.</u></p> <p>Good way to discuss issues especially since there is a wide representation during the meeting.</p> <p><u>Good way for communities to bring their work to the attention of different levels of government (current status of MPA, CBFM within current work...)</u></p> <p>Formation of a steering committee (take minutes: meeting annually)</p>	<p>Biggest challenge for scaling up is around <u>enforcement, so need to deal with that important issue to allow for existing CBFM efforts to scale up.</u></p> <p>Marine Environmental Management and Conservation Committee (MEMMC) set up by TWG but that needs to be equipped with capacity to monitor and implement the enforcement of CBFM within the MPAs</p> <p>The MEMCC is made up of: clan leaders, church leaders + reps of provincial agencies - to oversee enforcement around MPAs. More capacity needed there.</p> <p><u>Importance of having an enabling environment</u> to allow for MPA enforcement (marine environmental law LLG laws and Conservation Deed)</p> <p>Conservation Deed (11 LMMAs within those 13 communities): opportunities to scale up CBFM</p>
<p>(WCS) (C to C) Exchange visits between communities (quarterly)</p>	<p>Importance in <u>showcasing communities' challenges & successes</u>. Great opportunities to learn from one another and get ideas on how to deal with same issues. <u>Very motivational, encouraging avenues for communities</u> to be encouraged in undertaking similar work.</p> <p><u>Importance for people to see what is going on in communities instead of just hearing about it.</u></p>	<p>Due to its importance: <u>regularity of community-to-community visits should increase.</u></p>
<p>(WCS) (C to C) Community visits by community champions (for a particular project 2 times a year to all 13 communities)</p>	<p>Importance in <u>showcasing communities' challenges, successes but on more specific topics</u> (such as the mud crab fattening project). <u>Very motivational for communities</u> to be encouraged in undertaking similar work</p> <p>Great opportunities to learn from one another and get ideas on how to deal with same issues.</p> <p>Importance for people to see what is going on instead of just hearing about it.</p>	<p><u>Need more direct support</u> from the organization (WCS) to provide support to community champions (understand what opportunities exist from the organization). Get them involved in other areas which will support in their efforts (such as financial literacy training and access to SME): this will continue to encourage and motivate community champion</p> <p><u>Increase the number of community champions</u> for different projects.</p> <p>Opportunities to increase frequency of visits by community champions.</p>
<p>(WCS) (C to C) Community marine management committee training meetings</p>	<p>Roles and responsibilities training for committee members are defined and discussed. These roles and responsibilities are directly related to CBFM</p>	<p>Due to its importance: regularity of training provided could increase and topics should extend to areas of basic marine ecology, leadership and management.</p>
<p>(WCS) (C to C) Church leaders training (for marine management)</p>	<p>Gain respect from church for CBFM. Information & awareness. During the training, opportunities to discuss what is going on in communities.</p> <p>Then when the church leaders go back to communities, they can pass on the information to community members.</p>	<p>Church leaders: very important stakeholder, increase their <u>participation in the decision-making</u> part to support CBFM</p> <p>Due to its importance: regularity of training provided could increase.</p>

³ refer to individual countries context in defining coastal communities

<p>(WWF) Weak G to C mechanism for CBFM: no real platform available</p>	<p>Big challenge: From National Fisheries Authority: no direct management on coastal fisheries except for export commodities. No current role in CBFM</p> <p>Provincial Fisheries: <u>no clear mandated roles in terms of what they can focus on management</u>. Don't really know what they can do with communities. No policies, no management plan</p>	<p>Provincial level: try to see what support will be needed due to limitation in financial and human capacity</p> <p>Official partnership with provincial administration</p> <p>Building capacity at the community, ward level could ensure that those issues could be brought up at the district/provincial level to encourage more participation. Gain opportunities for communities to showcase what they are doing to get recognition and support for their initiatives on the ground. Good way from communities to mention what their needs are and then hopefully get support on that particular topic and area of concern.</p>
<p>(WWF) (C to C) Community facilitator network: monthly meeting: issues, challenges shared together</p>	<p>Very effective mechanism (C to C): support each other, share, learn and know what to put in the ward development plan.</p> <p>Importance of the network through word of mouth to inform neighbouring communities: allow spread of information</p>	<p>Growing in importance?</p>
<p>WWF (C to C) Community facilitator can visit some communities</p>	<p>Share challenges, successes, learn and get encouraged from one another.</p> <p>Importance for communities at different stage of their CBFM journey to learn from more experienced CBFM communities</p>	<p>Growing in importance?</p>
<p>WWF (C to C) Meetings between community leaders through the network. WWF organize meetings depending on issues faced. On a need basis</p>	<p><u>Traditional leaders are very influential and can talk to their counterpart in other communities</u>. Challenge each other on what they are doing. A way to get support between communities</p> <p><u>Very effective</u>: target a very influential community leader: things just flow</p>	<p>Very influential and also traditional leaders have a great knowledge on community dynamics. Also do not change as often as political leaders.</p> <p>Model of working with traditional leaders could help other programs for CBFM (or encourage others to do CBFM?)</p> <p>Importance for the process so as to include resource users in the discussion an information, not just resource owners.</p>
<p>WWF (C to G) Need support from WWF to facilitate the links</p>		
<p>WWF Training of ward development committee members (for capacity building to develop ward plan (C to C during training):</p> <p>Ward development plan: formal government framework; most formal way to capture community work happening on the ground (C to G)</p>	<p>A way to get funding from the government (district funding). A way for NGO to exit the process.</p>	<p>A way to raise issues from communities to the political level, could influence more work on CBFM by administration.</p>

* NFA currently focuses on offshore fisheries; or commercial managed fisheries. Provincial fisheries and district fisheries (closest to communities) work with provincial administration (no real link with NFA): most activities are underfunded, lack of staff so G to C or C to C is usually done by NGOs; otherwise no real direct link. If NFA has project on the ground, they will usually use the provincial and district networks (example is on BdM but not really a formal, organised mechanism))

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	<p>Inadequate for WWF – 6 staff – NGO reach is limited – working in around 15 communities so only able to work with a very small number of the total communities requiring support.</p> <p>Adequate for WCS PNG - 11 office staff and 17 Community facilitators (28 total) in relation to the 13 LMMA communities that they work in. But if we are to scale up CBFM, then the staff number need to be increased, For other communities who request assistance, we can only provide educational material, pamphlets etc, and advice</p>	<p>WWF: More coordination at the National level is required. We require a wider approach driven by the National and Provincial Fisheries Agency so they can direct NGOs on the ground and everyone can work to a common goal. There is no coordination from Agencies so NGOs just do what they can.</p> <p>Policies to direct us would also assist NGOs to ensure that everyone is working to the same goal.</p> <p>WCS: want to engage more with LMMA communities, need more staff to scale up CBFM not only in Kavieng Province but to rest of Papua New Guinea. We need office on the ground for each coastal province to be able to scale up CBFM</p>
	Indirect e.g. enforcement at markets or ministry information strategies	<p>Within communities – adequate.</p> <p>Overall: Inadequate</p> <p>WWF – this type of support should be coming from the coordinating agencies. Community rules are difficult to enforce more broadly, eg at the market. At the community level – as long as the community agrees – that works fine. But neighboring communities are not bound. There is no overarching policy to deal with this issue.</p> <p>WCS – agrees with the comments re enforcement – looking to address ways of enforcement against others at community level. In terms of enforcement at markets etc – there is a gap.</p>	<p>WWF – current approach – try to work to get policies in place at a level higher than the communities (eg district, provincial, national) in order to give weight to the efforts that the communities are putting in.</p> <p>Require support for this work. Provincial fisheries office needs capacity building to support or even lead CBFM work in the province, this is lacking at the moment. Only NGOs are leading CBFM work.</p> <p>Church and civil society need to work together on this, building capacity and awareness of CBFM work.</p>
Operations budget to support CBFM	Directly supporting CBFM e.g. extension to villages	<p>WWF – budget sufficient for current work with 15 communities. However, this would be insufficient for scaling up, and to work at the government level for policy work and partnership work to support the expansion/scaling up.</p> <p>Government funding for communities is there but accessing it requires organization and support from WWF</p> <p>WCS – adequate budget although there is always room for improvement to extend to other communities.</p>	<p>WWF – to scale up existing program we should utilize partnerships with other NGOs, implementing partners and government at national/provincial/ local levels.</p> <p>WCS – operational budget for direct support – need support to extend to other communities even for education, pamphlets etc</p>
	Indirect e.g. enforcement at markets or ministry information strategies	<p>WWF – inadequate - Would require further budget to pursue partnership work, markets, enforcement, . . . changes to policy to support scaling up strategies</p> <p>WCS – Inadequate – only able to directly work with communities</p>	<p>WCS – need more support – needs to come from national and provincial governments. Most coastal fisheries management planning is carried out by NGOs so require national/provincial support for this work.</p>
	Political support for CBFM investment from national budgets*	(Requires PNG National Fisheries Input here)	(Requires PNG National Fisheries Input here)

Supportive legislation and policies

<p>Provide clear user rights and CBFM mandates or roles for communities and government staff</p>	<p>Organic Law on Provincial and Local Level Government is the relevant law. The National Fisheries Agency (and its enabling NF Act) is not relevant for CBFM (concerned largely with export fisheries). The highest level of government from community's perspective is the Provincial level. Using the Organic law we can make laws – but people at local levels need support and capacity building to understand the extent of their power and rights, to know what they can do. NGOs have to help educate and train local people on what powers they have and then how to use them. Requires an intensive level of support from NGOs. Some communities have been successful,</p> <p>Eg Almami LLG Conservation Deed (supported by TNC)</p> <p>WCS – agreed</p> <p>WCS is also currently working with 11 communities to implement the Conservation Deed</p> <p>In development of new local level laws – inadequate – only have one legal person working on it.</p> <p>PNG Roadmap for Coastal Fisheries and Marine Aquaculture 2017-2026 (Based on New Song and MSG Strategy) - used as basis for developing provincial roadmaps</p>	<p>Capacity building to enable local communities to understand and use their powers under the Organic Law. This diverts NGOs attention away from CBFM training, to broader training on how communities can use their power to get official support from higher levels of government for their management plans.</p> <p>SPC could also work more with provincial/district fisheries departments rather than through the NFA, given that NFA is focused on exports.</p> <p>WCS agrees and adds: NFA gives mandate to the provincial government for coastal fisheries management plan. There is a pathway to access funds from NFA to support CFM, but local communities do not have capacity (in grant writing, writing proposals etc) to access these funds.</p> <p>Support to CBOs – the local community based organizations – we engage them in our work and try to help increase their capacity to access funds (for long term sustainability or projects).</p> <p>WCS – At the moment the Organic Law on Provincial and Local Level Government allows local government to control local fisheries, so we are working with local level government to put rules in place under this to allow enforcement of local community based fisheries management.</p>
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<p>Control on high value commercial and export commodities</p>	<p>National Fisheries Act 1998/National Fisheries Authority – focused on export. NFA has about 7 management plans under the act (Mud crab, barramundi, cray fish, tuna, etc)</p>	<p>NFA should release mud crab, barramundi to provincial fisheries to allow them to control export and generate revenue to support their coastal fisheries management.</p> <p>Also - National live reef fish food trade – is more community based but is managed under NFA.</p>
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<p>Adequately supports local and national enforcement relevant to CBFM</p>	<p>Enforcement – at national level – is good in terms of compliance, following up on illegal trade etc.</p> <p>But that does not reach community-based FMPs –inadequate enforcement at local level.</p>	<p>Build up capacity for enforcement at provincial and local levels:</p> <p>Get legal framework set up that is appropriate to implementation and enforcement at local level; Engaging with police and supporting village courts; educating them about marine laws</p> <p>Also building up provincial capacity for police and enforcement officers</p>
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<p>CBFM strategy or equivalent</p>	<p>PNG Roadmap for Coastal Fisheries and Marine Aquaculture 2017-2026 (Based on New Song and MSG Strategy) - used as basis for developing provincial roadmaps</p>	<p>Need to be adopted by Provincial Fisheries to aid development of policies and workplans</p>
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Fisheries agencies capability

<p>Capacity or training</p>	<p>Inadequate</p>	<p>Very important area that needs capacity building at the provincial, district and local level governments</p>
<p>Adequate coordination with non-state actors (NGOs, CSOs, CBOs, private sector, etc.)</p>	<p>Inadequate</p>	<p>Require further coordination especially between the Provincial Governments and the NGOs on the ground leading CBFM work</p>



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?
<p>People-centred approach*</p> <p>(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).</p>	<p><u>Groups left behind in decision-making:</u></p> <p>WCS: do recognize traditionally men are the decision-makers.</p> <p><u>Barriers:</u></p> <p>For rules and regulations, often do not consider women's input but the project has processes in place to emphasise this problem.</p> <p>Some initiatives undertaken by the project will only target specific groups within the communities (for instance FAD, mainly men with access to boat for FADs)</p> <p>Projects recognise that their approach needs to be inclusive with women, men, youths, people with disabilities. Activities are most of the time done in separate groups (people with disabilities included in those groups). The project then collate the information and present back to the communities (with info from different groups) and provide opportunities for communities to discuss (common or differences)</p> <p><u>Grievance mechanism is put in place.</u> Different groups of people feel free to express their concerns to project partners.</p> <p>FPIC process also considered</p> <p>The grievance mechanism document that WCS is using (called Grievance Redress Mechanism) is mostly focused on human rights abuses and violation for reporting to WCS Social Safeguard Management Team for all WCS work globally. Smaller workplace or community concern are raised through the FPIC processes and community consultations.</p> <p>(WWF). Usually clan leaders have the final say. Traditional decision-making system is a bit of a barrier.</p> <p>Groups left behind: women, outsiders: resource users, not owners so not involved in the decision-making. Barrier: no decision-making rights</p> <p>To ensure that as much as possible other people can at least participate in the decision-making process: at least 50% of community facilitators (collecting data, conducting surveys, one-on-one meetings, ...) are women. Through those community facilitators, information from women can be given to men before final decision.</p> <p>Current Ward development plan: ensure that different committees have women reps.</p> <p>Some programs specifically target women, such as financial literacy activity.</p>	<p>Always get responses from different groups. No real complaints from different groups.</p> <p>Having different groups help people within groups feel they can speak more freely, more encouraged to express their views</p> <p>There is a system a grievance mechanism, channel put in place to relay grievances. Perhaps not completely effective as people still will come one-on-one to talk to project partners instead of using the grievance mechanism. And also, not much issues are human right abuse related.</p> <p>However, the use of the FPIC process and community consultation with one-to-one feedbacks have been very reliable and effective in addressing community concerns</p> <p>Noticed that during activities that involved more women, then the activities have been done.</p> <p>No involvement of resource users: people are not aware of the rules, so can get attacked by community members = conflicts because lack of knowledge and awareness + no involvement in decision-making process</p>	<p>Consider the issue of intersectionality (differences between men, between women...)</p> <p>Need to improve awareness on the grievance mechanisms</p> <p>WWF: involving more women in different activities + involving women in committees (more in decision-making instead of only informing)</p> <p>Encourage communities and ward to involve everyone including resource users (but still a challenge)</p> <p>The Grievance Redress Mechanism needs to be translated and printed and copied given to communities and partners.</p> <p>Communities to be encouraged to follow steps put in place to express their grievances. That needs more awareness and explanation on how they should follow that especially with the FPIC process and during community consultations.</p>

Wider ecosystem impacts (external) – across sectors e.g. development planning, forestry, mining

Forestry, mining, export fisheries: seen as **national government responsibilities**. Government or company have their own process of conducting awareness, consultation within a target area: **often done at a high level so communities miss out** (discussion happen in town . . .) = process is very limited to allow for engagement of communities, do not allow for the diversities and complexities of communities to be considered.

No proper mechanism in place for communities to deal with external ecosystem impacts.

CELCOR (Centre for Environmental Law and Community Rights): service available for communities when they have grievances (through the assistance of NGO: provide an avenue for communities to meet with lawyers). Communities that can be impacted but with no NGO support will miss out on those opportunities

Due to the limitation of the process: **lack of awareness at community level, lead to lots of grievances**. The process is long, hard, requires a lot of time or investment to pursue grievances: so communities might give up. Communities who have been exposed to other projects (through NGOs) are better placed to deal with the grievance process.

If there is any mechanism in place by government authorities, **it is not effective**.

CELCOR: effective. Mostly focused on forestry issues

Ensure ward development plans are developed/strengthened (provide communities with concrete plans).

Invest in Conservation Deeds.

Improve involvement of local government more: ward, district, provincial government should be more involved. Need to create a mechanism for grievances to be expressed (channel to be created that go to the political level). Important because those external impacts are wider than fisheries.

CELCOR: more awareness needed + more involvement from CELCO on marine issues

Community impacts on ecosystem (internal to the village)

WCS: **Overfishing:** (LMMA) **fisheries management plans** address internal community impacts.

Traditional management approaches where traditional leaders use their own traditional management on those community impacts.

(WWF) **Household waste management is a problem** + some communities are very close to an urban centre: waste disposal issues: **No current system but working on this with the development of the ward development plan**

(WWF): **Overfishing: fisheries management plan** including tabu areas, restriction of gears . . .

(WWF) **Immigration** from outsiders settling within the boundaries of communities. No real system in place and need involvement from communities and other at larger scale of governance

Fisheries management plans: effective. Currently in review (CPUE, biological surveys)

Customs and traditional systems slowly degrading in terms of effectiveness

WWF: effectiveness of management plans under review

Reviving traditional methods of management (in partnership with local NGO: Ailan awareness Inc) + inclusion of scientific knowledge to support the plan and review.

Continue working on the ward development plan

Climate change, disasters, or pandemics

(WCS): Through the disaster emergency department for pandemics

Climate change: some livelihood projects targeting drought-tolerant crops

(WWF): reviewing the CBFM guideline with a climate change lens: climate smart CBFM + financial inclusion projects: provided a safety nets from communities during the pandemic (access to micro-banks) + need more land-based livelihood projects to take pressure from the sea

Project: ended but still impacting on the ground (communities still using, effective for subsistence needs in times of crisis)

More livelihood activities to assist and provide a diversification for sources of income.

Micro-banks, financial inclusion activities?





Solomon Islands

1. Current CBFM actions

CBFM interventions	Proportion of communities* receiving / having received support (%) <small>*(i.e. coastal communities³)</small>	Are other stakeholders reached – who?	Do all communities need the same types of support?	How are community support needs prioritized? * <small>*(i.e. how are some chosen and not others)</small>
<p>Community visits</p> <p>It includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness • Training • Baseline survey 	<p>Database to track activities around the country (not yet updated):</p> <p>MoF</p> <p>Guadalcanal (leading site since 2012): 2 active communities out of 43 communities (5%)</p> <p>Malaita: 67 communities active/visited out of 200 coastal communities (30 %).</p> <p>- 22 have management plans</p> <p>- 25 have been visited in 2020</p>	<p>Mainly communities</p> <p>For trainings: other communities from the nearby are also involved/invited</p>	<p>Not same types of support.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>-Supporting in registration processes (local organizations)</p> <p>-Supporting community activities</p>	<p>Process for implementing CBFM:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Request from communities first 2. Scoping visits 3. Training <p>WWF makes contracts with communities that states the commitments from both the communities and the NGO.</p>
<p>Awareness – during community visits</p>	<p>- 30 will be visited in 2021</p> <p>Partnership with WorldFish</p> <p>Central: 4 active/visited communities out of 19 communities (20%)</p> <p>WWF</p> <p>Western: 6 active communities out of ?</p>	<p>Schools and Clinics</p>	<p>Inshore fisheries management, importance of CBFM, management of natural resources, climate change, legal aspects/Fisheries act, local rules, issues such as overfishing, nutrition and benefits of eating fish.</p>	<p>Prioritization by regions according to coral triangle national Framework (started working in the Western provinces but now moving to Central and Eastern)</p>
<p>Training – during community visits</p>	<p>WWF</p>	<p>Other communities from the nearby are also involved/invited</p>	<p>With tailor made tools (PowerPoint), activities for communities, collecting socio-economics data</p> <p>Topics: Gender equity, climate change adaptation, community facilitators, monitoring activities</p>	<p>WorldFish:</p> <p>- Visit communities that have not received visits before</p>
<p>Monitoring of managed areas & data collection</p> <p>Objectives: assess the effectiveness of management plans.</p> <p>Examples:</p>	<p>WWF:</p> <p>6 communities are monitoring their management plans.</p> <p>MoF</p> <p>2 communities have management plans (trochus). Monitoring before and after the harvesting</p> <p>WorldFish: collection of fisheries data (CPUE): 14 communities within 14 months (in 2018) – Malaita Province</p>	<p>Selection of participants is quite important. Youth members were important to engage with communities.</p>		



Fisheries development FADs, aquaculture	WWF: all communities (6) have made their own rafters as FADs	MoF makes the connection with other departments when communities request livelihood options such as tourism
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WWF follows the SPC/guidelines for implementing CBFM in SL.

- WWF: community visits based on formal requests from communities, community consultations, trainings (gender, livelihoods, microfinancing, how to implement CBFM)
- Ministry of Fisheries: has CBFM programmes that include CBFM awareness programme: radio programme, public awareness, school awareness and community visits (expression of interest – scoping visit – trainings) as well as monitoring of managed areas.

2. Information and awareness approaches

Tools	National coverage	Within community coverage	Regularity: How often do they receive information / awareness?	Cost (approximate \$)	Strengths (S) / Disadvantages (D)
Radio	60 % (Difficult to assess the reach, need to check the national census for radio ownership.)	Mostly men (listen to the news).	Weekly programme (15 minutes at 8:45 pm every W.) Topics: Regulations, field trip updates, CBFM awareness, stories from the communities. Radio talk back shows (2 hours radio talk back show for special days such as World Environment Day, World Ocean Day..). <i>Longer programmes where people can call.</i>	Medium cost (budget from MoF) High cost	<i>Strengths</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good way to share important messages on a regular basis. • Can easily update information (example: opening of fisheries). • Talk back show: 2 ways communication. <i>Disadvantages</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some communities can't catch the frequency. • Only some people in the community have radio. • Cost (explaining the short duration of the regular programme).
Community visits School visits (part of the community visits)	Not a wide audience. Example in Malaita: 30% of coastal communities. (Need to add data on number of community visits for other provinces)	Community that are visited and neighbors Inclusive approach: women and youth are encouraged to take part in activities. Sometimes, separate groups (men, women, youth). Timing and venue are key elements to engage with communities. Community visits are organized through the village committee.	MoF visits communities once a year. WF: based on the strategy. With active communities: regular calls and visits: twice a year in the past, now one-off visit. WWF: 2 community facilitators per community are based in the communities + The WWF visit communities twice a month .	High cost Travel costs and time, especially for remote places. Remuneration of community facilitators: CF are under contract and paid for the work (2 days a week).	<i>Strengths</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good opportunity to hear feedback. • Direct approach > get information on sensitive issues from communities. • Give motivation to implement CBRM to communities visited but also to neighboring communities of the visited ones. • Allow to understand the real environment. • Opportunity to mentor provincial fisheries officers by MoF and NGOs partners. PFO can learn a lot from participating to these visits. <i>Disadvantages</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost. • Difficult to show consistent presence.



Social media and website	Good reach	<p>More urban audience than radio.</p> <p>Targeted audience: youth.</p> <p>Use friends and networks to reach wider audience.</p> <p>More information on MoF website.</p>	<p>Not regularly.</p> <p>Communications officers and authorized officers in charge of the MoF Facebook page.</p> <p>Topics: Trips visits and stories of communities</p>	<p>Low costs</p> <p>Costs include: wifi (Ministry budget)</p>	<p><i>Strengths</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to reach a wide audience. • Provide updated information and shared stories. • Promote works, donor's visibility <p><i>Disadvantages</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remote areas don't get access to or can't afford internet access. • Require some officers in charge of updating, posting, etc.
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WWF: Conservation community facilitators use posters, videos, presentations.

- WF: similar as WWF: community visits, posters, billboards. Surveys in remote regions show that most of the communities access to information through public places. Videos skits (dream cast)
- MoF: radio programmes, public awareness, events (using posters and quiz), videos produced by partners, social media (Facebook page)

3. Two-way communication and representation

What are different mechanisms	Current roles in sustaining CBFM	Opportunities for scaling up CBFM
Community to Government		
Community visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharing information <p>Example: communities can share needs and issues through community chairmen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contacts with officers (establishing a start of a relationship) Inspire communities (request from more information, establishing a network) 	<p>Community visits can then be turned into community networks.</p> <p>Visits can allow to identify communities to form a network but networks should be set up at different scales:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National network Provincial networks Community networks (network by regions that share same language). <p>Challenges for networks at a provincial level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability of networks Mapping activities and networks <p>Opportunities are different depending on the Provinces targeted. In Malaita, most people usually go through Auki when they go to Honiara. In Auki, they can easily meet Provincial Fisheries Officers or WorldFish Staff.</p>
Contacts by mobile phone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When communities need the presence of fisheries officers during harvesting trochus to make sure there is a compliance process. When communities need to report poaching. When communities need to report external issues (logging, etc.). Fisheries officers can give guidance and relevant contacts (Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Forestry). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restrict the use of Mobile phone for very important issues (such as poaching)
CBRM National Symposium	<p>Engage communities, share experiences.</p> <p>Last one in 2018 (one week event with one day on CBRM).</p> <p>More than 200 community reps.</p>	<p>Frequency depends on funds. To make the event sustainable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have registration fees. Blended funding event. All partners contribute with their own funding.
AGM with participation of community rep through SILMMA	<p>Currently on-hold as SILMMA has not been active</p>	<p>SILMMA can play a key role in representing communities to government.</p>
Community to community		
Exchange visits	<p>Making the sharing easier.</p>	<p>Visits can allow to identify communities to form a network but networks should be set up at different scales:</p>
Exchanges within the SI	<p>Sharing of knowledge.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a national network Provincial networks Community networks
<i>Allowing communities to visit each other.</i>	<p>Opportunity for women to look and learn on tourism and livelihood activities.</p>	
Exchanges with other countries	<p>Example: JICA project plans to organize communities visits to Vanuatu</p>	<p>Challenges for networks at a provincial level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability of networks Mapping activities and networks

Both community-community and community-government communication mechanism

<p>Western Network for sustainable environment</p> <p>Set up by WF. NRDF (Natural resources Development Foundation) chairs the meeting – rotating chair</p> <p>Allows for WWF community facilitators (12 at the moment) to meet and also allow for government rep to exchange with communities</p> <p>Upcoming meetings will also involve communities, not only facilitators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow to share works in the Western province • Prioritize actions and develop synergies for government and NGO partners 	<p>Current Target: 6 communities</p> <p>But based on the successful experience with community facilitators, WWF would like to have more of them and develop a community facilitator network.</p>
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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	<p>Inadequate for the whole country</p> <p>WWF: 4 staff for CBFM + 12 community facilitators</p> <p>WF: 4 full time CBRM + 3 doing partially CBRM work</p> <p>MoF: 6 staff CBRM+ 2 staff per province + Fisheries officers paid by the Provincial govt</p>	<p>At provincial level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Need to better use the current government staff so that they can help to carry out CBFM work. This requires joint workplanning. <p>This is part of the CBFM upscaling strategy. This type of collaboration has been successful in Malaita and will be implemented in the Western province.</p> <p>Joint work planning adds resources.</p> <p>Developing these collaborations also depends on people you are dealing with, some are more collaborative than others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Developing a network of community facilitators (WWF) would also assist with providing direct support to CBFM.
	Indirect e.g. enforcement at markets or ministry information strategies	<p>Inadequate for the whole country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enforcement at the market: 2 inshore officers ➤ Posters on fisheries regulations at the market ➤ Rangers association involves community rangers: in charge of enforcement of community rules. ➤ Market associations also contribute to compliance, currently done in Gizo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Need to recruit more MCS officers (5) ➤ Need to collaborate with other stakeholder to better enforce the regulations (City council officers, custom officers, police) ➤ Have market associations in Honiara to help with the enforcement of rules.

Operations budget to support CBFM	Directly supporting CBFM e.g. extension to villages	<p>Inadequate budget</p> <p>National budget for CBFM: 500 000 SBD/ year.</p> <p>Support from NZ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 300 000 SBD/ year for the whole inshore component, not just CBFM. - 80 000 per province(started this year) <p>CBRM programme: 700 000 SBD/ year.</p>	<p>Need funding that goes directly to the provinces.</p> <p>Based on the Malaita province, the budget required for CBFM, including fisheries development activities (Tilapia, FADS . . .): 200 000 SBD/ year (eq. 20,000 Euros).</p> <p>This is not much considering that just one fieldtrip to Malaita by the WFC team cost half of this amount (100,000 SBD)</p> <p>Donors should fund provincial governments just as NZ started to do.</p>
	Indirect e.g. enforcement at markets or ministry information strategies	<p>Inadequate</p> <p>Gov. freezes the recruitment.</p>	
	Political support for CBFM investment from national budgets*	<p>Inadequate</p> <p>Lack of political will for CBRM.</p> <p>Last year: budget for CBRM went to aquaculture, to build a hatchery.</p> <p>Donors changed the priorities. Not easy to find funding for long-term CBFM work.</p>	<p>CBRM is a priority but difficult to be funded as it competes with other fisheries development activities and the current COVID-19 situation does not help either.</p> <p>Ministry of finance decides what needs to be funded among all the priorities in different areas so even if Ministry of Fisheries is supportive, CBFM competes with other sectors.</p> <p>Need to do more lobbying although not sure how to do it effectively.</p>
Supportive legislation and policies	Provide clear user rights and CBFM mandates or roles for communities and government staff	<p>Adequate</p> <p>1. Current legislation provides clear user right</p>	
	Control on high value commercial and export commodities	<p>Adequate legislation.</p> <p>Inadequate control (issues with community compliance).</p> <p>High value commercial species:</p> <p>Beche de mer, corals</p>	<p>Need to develop alternative livelihood for remote communities that only depends on BdM</p> <p>Develop some indigenous trade. (currently the price of the license is very expensive and only held by Chinese exporters who are often breaking the harvest/export bans). Attempts are currently being made while developing sea cucumber policies to support the development of local trade and maximize export value</p>
	Adequately supports local and national enforcement relevant to CBFM	<p>Adequate</p> <p><u>BUT</u> when considering land base activities: Inadequate (external issues such as logging).</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>Coastal resources management activities within a community next to logging activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ More awareness to communities and to stakeholders ➤ Need to know the priorities of a community. ➤ Need to bring together all the enforcement authorities (police, custom)
	CBFM strategy or equivalent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ CBFM scaling up strategy ➤ National plan of action that goes under the coral triangle initiative. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Need action plans to implement national strategies and plans at provincial levels
	1.		

Fisheries agencies capability	1. Capacity or training	Adequate for development of CBFM plans	Need to have trainings for several topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gender inclusion (WWF has conducted some trainings with their CF). ➤ Governance ➤ Understanding humanitarian laws (WWF already conducted this kind of trainings) <p>WWF has just signed an MoU with MFMR to train fisheries officers.</p>
	2. Adequate coordination with non-state actors (NGOs, CSOs, CBOs, private sector, etc.)	MoF: good coordination with NGOs that have signed MoU with. National coordinating committee to share action plans (Gov and NGOs) is well functioning. Set up under the coral triangle initiative.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Need to coordinate with other NGOs, the ones that MFMR does not have MoU with. ➤ Find support for these committees (NCC or others) to operate
	3.		

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 <small>(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).</small>	<p>WWF: Existing processes to mainstream gender equity and social inclusion: policies, agreements, gender and policies trainings, tools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • policies in place for inclusive approach, to involve women, youth, people with disabilities and to protect children • agreements between WWF and communities stipulate that men and women need to be equally involved in management committees • donor requirements • trainings on policies • gender trainings • action plans • involve other stakeholder in the project work who can identify barriers and help to close those barriers • Women executive committee for micro-finance • Women are included in CBFM management committee • CF are gender balanced • CAPSI (Community Adaptation Pathways Adaptation SI) is a planning tool for communities <p>WF: Gender sensitive facilitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technics to involve separate groups, to encourage active contribution of women: monitoring of women contributions, scoping before consultations, etc. • Household Interviews to capture information from those who are left behind • Policy <p>Community reps: All management committees are composed of youth, women and men</p> <p>Officers inform chairmen/chiefs, the chairmen inform the different groups that the officers are coming</p> <p>MoF: FADs and livelihoods activities: monitoring and evaluation of the benefits of the activities for each group.</p> <p>For the Livelihoods options and management planning: consultations with the community include men, women, youth and use the problem solution tree.</p>	<p>WWF:</p> <p>Effective mechanism</p> <p>WF:</p> <p>Not completely effective</p> <p>Assessment of the committees: not a lot of committees have a woman representation</p> <p>Working well in the communities that have a management committee in place</p> <p>Still at implementation stage, not results have come yet</p> <p>Starting to collaborate more with other divisions of the MOF and NGOs on livelihoods activities</p>	<p>Need to make sure that the governance is strong in the community before getting into management planning/ fisheries interventions</p> <p>Use the church which is a key group of stakeholders (well respected)</p> <p>Need to organize separate consultations groups</p>

Wider ecosystem impacts (external) –	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge sessions to share information, organized by MFMR (invitation of Ministry of Forestry and JICA). (Informal) • Ocean 12 + : Ministries of Environment and Fisheries are working together, collaborating under the Ocean 12 + : activities that relate to ocean (marine spatial planning). Ocean 12+ is at a national level. 	<p>There are gaps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -In terms of communication -In terms of implementing the actual response (it takes time and it is often too late). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to have strategies to include other stakeholders. • Need to improve the 2 ways communications between MFMR and communities. • Establish networks to share lessons and better know how to respond. Only one network established in Western Province, the Malaita one did not survive but there is good opportunity to relaunch it.
Community impacts on ecosystem (internal to the village)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ridge to Reef planning: done by WWF: help to identify areas of importance, of development, of conservation and priorities. • Chiefs are dealing with issues. • SI Environmental Law Association and Landowners' Advocacy and Legal Support Unit (LALSU): help resources owners on environmental laws. 	<p>Effectiveness depends on the governance.</p> <p>Associations are not known and quickly inundated by requests while they have very few staff.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to improve awareness of wider issues • Need to have more information on existing associations • Need more human resources for associations
Climate change, disasters, or pandemics			



Vanuatu

1. Current CBFM actions

CBFM interventions	Proportion of communities* receiving / having received support (%) <small>*(i.e. coastal communities⁶)</small>	Are other stakeholders reached – who?	Do all communities need the same types of support?	How are community support needs prioritized? * <small>*(i.e. how are some chosen and not others)</small>
CBFM plans <small>(incl. Tabu areas, stock assessments FAD etc)</small>	TOTAL - Currently estimated 30 area councils are receiving support from VFD (of the total 76 area councils) [Bilateral] projects: Pathways project – 33 communities are being worked with (receiving support – CBFm plans; and other bilateral programs (FAD program, Van Kirap etc) also work with communities]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provincial, area administrators and national authorities are involved (according to Vanuatu gov structure) - community: depends on community what kind of stakeholders are involved (e.g. council of chiefs, FA, women's group, savings group, church) - national level: environment dep, CC dept, Dep of lands, agriculture dep, forestry dep, livestock dep. 	Totally different per community. Livelihood activities in communities vary, depending on local conditions and opportunities (requires different support/ interventions)	Upon request from communities VFD's support needs to be manageable/ feasible and realistic to implement... this relates to managing community expectations – needs to align to the capacity of community and VFD can do Should align to national plans/ policies
Livelihood enhancing activities	5-10 % of communities are included across the provinces in the main strategy Main strategy is around developing the cold chain (fish distribution and trade). Includes a suit fo activities: e.g Freezers (52 communities have freezers installed); FADs; fish quality training, aquaculture Community cold chain: 6 provincial centers have a central fish trade hub and then area councils (2-4 per province)	National : cooperative dep, dep of local authority (DLA) Local : area council, council of chiefs, fishers association, (other groups, saving women's group). CDC community disaster committee, fishers, private operators (fishing and trading),	Totally different per community – requests vary from eskies, to safety equipment, fishing gear, solar freezers, boats, ice making machines etc depends on where the communities are on the cold chain. e.g.: (i) communities at source of chain will request more fishing gear, but (ii) communities at trade sites will ask for fish handling etc, (iii) communities that are remote will request support on transport).	Upon request from communities
Disseminate info materials	40-50% per province is reached with information provision (could be more)	Area councils (first point of contact), through provinces, then to the council of chiefs and church... and then to groups in communities and then within each group Vanua Tai network enhance distribution of information (members of Vanua Tai are connected to the Area council)	Information needs are different based on their situation. We deliver on priority needs of information – e.g. knowledge of regulations, species that are being managed by national management plans We use SPC material, and other produced in Vanuatu (incl theatre and film) We use Tokbak shows to address specific topics that are current at that time (COVID, TC Harold)	Prioritization is informed by both top-down (national initiatives) and bottom up (requests from communities and local events) Based on community requests and on ongoing work in communities by VFD'd projects Information material is directed and tailored towards interest groups fishers groups, community monitoring team etc

⁶ refer to individual countries context in defining coastal communities

Strengthening authorized officer network	6 provinces all have authorized officers per area councils. 40-50% of communities are covered here. VFD is supporting all provinces	Vanua Tai coordinators, Area administrators, council of chiefs, fishers, various community monitoring coastal MCS/IUU (turtle monitors, fish monitors)	Support to implement fisheries regulations – target authorize officers, once they are trained they are an extension of VFD and can enforce (but not the ‘monitors’). Training support is required for all authorized officers (nominated by chief)
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Emergency response for fisheries

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? <small>(e.g. weekly (W), fortnightly (F), monthly (M), quarterly (Q), annually (A), One-off (O))</small>	Cost (approximate \$) <small>(or at least. low (L), Medium (M), High (H))</small>	Strengths (S) / Disadvantages (D)	
Social Media	80%	<p>Who is captured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Younger people most active on SM - Select elders are active through FB - VFD working groups in groups (TAILS chat group, authorized officers) - traders (women at markets have access) <p>Who is missed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - elders 60+ not active (access info indirectly by other community members) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weekly basis – for catch monitors reporting through chat groups etc and TAILS - Ongoing (daily) live for general public – people update questions and requests – through FB page - Authorized officers can communicate through SM on daily basis through chat group 	<p>Medium cost</p> <p><u>Top-ups for internet costs are covered by VFD to allow for TAILS officers/authorized officers to communicate – TAILS etc.</u> This is mean to facilitate data being sent up – but also used to send information to them -2 way</p> <p><u>(general public’s access depends on their own access to internet)</u></p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With increasing access to internet (mobile phones, FB, so good basis to disseminate info). <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - depends on internet signal (coverage is okay but there are still remote areas with bad signal) - there is risk of misinformation – spread of ‘rumors’ myths 	
Tok bak show	70%	<p>Coverage depends on different radio channels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the extent of their broadcast network - their popularity 	<p>Who is reached:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women are active radio listeners <p>Important to ensure the timing of the show fits with peoples’ activities community</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>Most popular channel for youth is FM 107 (also provide tokbak show)</p> <p>(MALFFB (village-40 radio) have a radio show targeted to the agriculture farming sector – Fisheries would profit from something like this)</p>	<p>Depends on demand of topics by public, media, or ministry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - e.g. BDM opening, COVID-19 period has required tokbak show to inform people <p>Currently VFD hosts tokbak show 1 or 2 times per year one average</p> <p>Ministry has a dedicated schedule for tokbak shows - month of march is reserved for all the depts. Of MALFFB</p>	<p>Medium to high cost, est. 50,000VT per show</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - allows for direct feedback from Public and VFD technical experts - very informative <p>Disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - radio reception is not always strong in communities - scheduling is often not shared to communities (people don’t know the show is coming) - Sometimes its media outlets that stimulate tokbak show topic (based) - Timely informing audience of topics that will be discussed – so that people know



Short informative/instructional videos (e.g. fish-based nutrition, fisheries resource management etc)	60% (Shared through targeted awareness at communities, networks of authorized officers, social networks, social media, broadcast at events, send by request to communities by flash drive, social media)	Good coverage across ages and interest groups in community	Provided/shown in community based on opportunity (events) or demand (community requests) Some are disseminated proactively	High costs – production and dissemination - Initial outlay is significant but return can be high (value for money) - Material can be reused and impact can be lasting – building a library of video material Strong motivation tool for community participation	Strengths: - if you use particular public events can get good coverage (IMPORTANCE OF finding dissemination opportunity) - We want to move beyond just paper-based info – so this different media is more attractive for more people WHAT WE NEED – a dedicated staff on communications and developing videos like this
Theatre play	Touring of play can cover a lot of community in province	Participation in community is very high – everyone is interested and involved – young and old, men and women, fishers and farmers etc Post-play workshop is very informative and engaging	Performances depends on tourings schedules and funds Recording disseminated through same channels as video (see above)	Very high cost Good value through touring. Recording on a DVD will allow for use for long time – more cost effective	Challenges: - Very high costs - captures only portion of communities – depends on whether there is strategy of touring - ability to perform is dependent on access of the production team to a community (remote is difficult) Strengths: - Good avenue to communicate information – very interactive (the WSB actors are famous and are strong attractors to these events) - post play workshop is very impactful
School curriculum (for future consideration)	Targeting schools – currently, beginning of the academic year there are career talk events – talks with Min of education to develop fisheries oriented presentation	Mainly youth Targets are students but they disseminate to wider public	Currently by invitation and request by schools But we want to develop overarching programming	[Not known]	Strengths - fisheries and the sea is part of VUT identity and so should be part of educational

NOTE: effort needed not only on tool but also the way to deliver that

3. Two-way communication and representation

What are different mechanisms, liaisons, networks that allow communities to inform government or each other on CBFM matters	Current roles in sustaining CBFM	Opportunities for scaling up CBFM and what would be needed to achieve it
<p>Decentralized governance structure in VUT: (Chief's council; Area councils and area secretaries area & administrator networks; community and authorized officers)</p>	<p>VUT constitution recognizes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Customary landowners are recognized as owners over land and reefs <p>Decentralization act stipulates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - That council of chiefs and area level can establish by laws <p>Consultation/socialization process for policies, and rules and regulations –utilizes province, area and community structures</p>	<p>All structures are in place for continued devolvement of authority for management, and to play a role in scaling CBFM</p> <p>Using the decentralization process, with VFD strategy to focus on area council scale for CBFM process (targeting a proportion of coastline under each Area that is under CBFM)</p> <p>(CBFM scaling up needs to happen/be planned in tandem to increasing challenges, like climate changes)</p>
<p>National Data collection networks (incl TAILS, aquanetics, solar freezer etc)</p>	<p>Data and information is key for communities and CBFM scaling (evidence-base) – if communities have information and data when making decisions (to show use of CBFM plans and motivates continued implementation). Need data (evidence) to justify decisions for restrictive management on fisheries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Allows for open communication of information between communities and gov</u> (in addition to fisheries data being collected) – 2-way line of report between community and VFD (reporting on status of fisheries, trade and distribution) - Data fed from village to VFD and from VFD to back to community - Following decades of community-based research (VFD & IRD), certain guidelines based on research fed into decision making (minimum size of tabu area for it to be effective) – proved high priority for communities <p><i>[Case of Takara – the application of DATA monitoring in parallel with CBFM implementation – activities started in 2005 to established tabu area (4km coastline), with management to develop spillover – in 2013 the first harvest took place 700 kg reef fish, this yielded 700,000Vt for the chief nakamal construction (2019 another harvest, trochus (population grew from <100 trochus in tabu area, but in 1.7 million Vt worth of harvest of trochus, and used this to build the community church house)). . . these two major harvests are in addition to periodic harvest at xmas etc.</i></p> <p><i>The targeted studies here showed communities the ecosystem dynamics and allow them to make decisions]</i></p>	<p>With regular and accurate data to inform CBFM effectivity (evidence base) – it shows other communities that CBFM works. Key learning sites like Takara are key to get other communities involved</p> <p>The role of social (Vanua Tai) networks are all integrated in data collection activities</p>
<p>Fisheries tech advisory committee (TAC) at province level (National fisheries advisory committee (in process))</p>	<p>Report on fisheries matters in the province to national VFD – through provincial Secretary General (SG)</p> <p>Application and implementation of consultation processes for coastal developments (steps prior to an - if permit is granted then an EIA is carried out, if not granted then process stops)</p>	
<p>Vanua Tai</p>	<p>Working together with data collection networks (gov) and authorized officer networks (gov)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VanuaTai members learn from one another – during sharing events and meetings (formal and informal meetings) - But this depends on the agreement among chiefs and community leaders. Some are active in the Vanua Tai network and in that have roles assigned to authorized officers. <p><i>Case in Efate – during CBFM plans launches communities often invite neighboring communities during the launch (through their own networks)</i></p>	



Authorized officer networks	MCS and reporting between community and VFD	Integration between authorized officer networks, and other networks (data, Vanua-Tai etc) for more integrated program.
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National stakeholders need to engage better for CBFM scaling (intergovernmental collaboration (DEPC, dep. cooperative) and public and private (church leaders and social institutions). It also need effective National government polices to align all stakeholders are aligned under an overarching structure/program

CBFM – covers a range of other initiatives that also address the a same issues

Constitutions IDs people as land owners, including reefs

Area councils – discuss and make decision on CBFM through area council

Community – authorised officers – community members with mandate to carry out functions in realtion to MCS fisheries regulations & fisheries support on advice of VFD director

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	Around 26 fisheries (national + extension officers) and 12 projects staff (Pathways, JICA, FishFAD, VanKirap) directly supporting CBFM At community level, area administrators are also supporting CBFM (72 area councils). They are point of contact between government and communities. → Inadequate staff support for scaling-up	More staff needed at provincial level Capacity-building/training at national, provincial and area administrator levels and for authorized officers network (see last row)
	Indirect e.g. enforcement at markets or ministry information strategies	At national level, 9 fisheries staff providing indirect support to communities/CBFM + approx. 6 staff at provincial level (incl. MCS, awareness & information) 500+ resource monitors in Vanuatai network + other networks (unknown number) 50 authorized officers	Resource monitors and authorized officers are volunteers. Need for additional incentives (financial or in-kind). Capacity-building/training for resource monitors and authorized officers at community level + strengthening their responsibility & role as support staff
Operations budget to support CBFM	Directly supporting CBFM e.g. extension to villages	99,000,000 VUV government funding for coastal fisheries (unknown for CBFM) + 14,000,000 VUV for Pathways Inadequate budget directly allocated to CBFM	Better plan activities given resource available + some activities need to be budgeted
	Indirect e.g. enforcement at markets or ministry information strategies	Inadequate budget available for indirect support (e.g. MCS, awareness & information)	Better communication & coordination + better planning + better sharing of resources across the different players (also incl. NGOs, CSOs)
	Political support for CBFM investment from national budgets*	Additional political support needed for coastal fisheries and CBFM	Stronger lobby and advocate for coastal fisheries & CBFM, incl. to ministry of finance and politicians to get additional funding. Working more closely with ministry of finance to provide additional justification for supporting CBFM.



Supportive legislation and policies	Provide clear user rights and CBFM mandates or roles for communities and government staff	<p>Constitution gives mandate to communities as resource owners</p> <p>Fisheries act has provisions for/enables CBFM (incl. establishment of authorized officers) + decentralization policies + coastal development act (guidance on communities' role for any development activities) + environment act (recognize community management plans and management powers incl. tabu areas)</p> <p>Full mandate for CBFM under both fisheries & environment acts</p> <p>→ Adequate provisions on roles and responsibilities but enforcement needs to be strengthened</p>	<p>Improve authorized officers powers in communities (e.g. on enforcement and monitoring)</p> <p>Issues with collecting evidence, preparing case files + collaboration with police</p>
	Control on high value commercial and export commodities	<p>Well-regulated at national level (e.g. seafood regulations)</p> <p>+ quota systems at community level</p> <p>→ Adequate regulations but again issues with enforcement & prosecution</p>	<p>Improve collection of evidence for prosecution</p> <p>Improve awareness & information at community level (e.g. on coconut crab)</p>
	Adequately supports local and national enforcement relevant to CBFM		
	CBFM strategy or equivalent	<p>Vanuatu National Road-Map for Coastal Fisheries 2019-2030</p> <p>Vanuatu National Fisheries Sector Policy 2016-2031</p>	Additional funding needed for implementation
Fisheries agencies capability	Capacity or training	<p>Existing trainings:</p> <p>Training for community champions</p> <p>MCS training for authorized officers to follow to get certified</p> <p>Training for fisheries officer on data collection (e.g. Tails)</p> <p>Training for community plan development</p> <p>Department of cooperative train fish market managers</p> <p>Training on seafood handling and safety at sea</p> <p>Training on fisheries techniques (e.g. deepwater, FAD construction and deployment) [needs more]</p>	<p>Additional capacity-building/training at national, provincial and area administrator levels</p> <p>More capacity-building/training for authorized officers & resource monitors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training and equipment for authorized officers for enforcement and monitoring (MCS training focusing on prosecution at community level) - Improve capacities of authorized officers in collecting evidence, preparing case files etc. <p>Increase awareness of fisheries regulations at community level</p>
	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 supports 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?
<p>People-centred approach</p> <p>(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).</p>	<p>Difficulty to involve women and seek equal participation because additional burden/duties of women prevent them to join meetings.</p> <p>Gender & social-inclusion trainings to fisheries staff & officer.</p> <p>Gender & social inclusion facilitation techniques used. An example is to allow children to join meetings so that women are able to join.</p> <p>Awareness raising on coastal fisheries issues, management rules etc. through sports / soccer tournaments to reach youths.</p>	<p>Current gender tools/mechanisms are only effective to some extent.</p>	<p>Main challenge is availability of tailored and relevant information for communities and groups to make decisions. Need to identify and provide <u>relevant</u> types of information that can assist vulnerable groups to be able to participate in DM processes. For ex. on gleaning.</p> <p>Prior to any meeting, information needs to be provided on the meeting, topic, decisions etc. so that vulnerable groups are aware and can attend.</p> <p>Picking the right women or vulnerable group or active youth to be part of the workshop/DM process (those who are influential).</p> <p>Need to involve seasonal workers (mainly 18-45 yo) and people from the community who leave in urban areas and who can be influential due to their education and economic status.</p> <p>Capacity-building/training for community groups to be aware of decision-making roles & responsibilities in CBFM.</p> <p>Make resource management attractive to youths by providing information & awareness so that they can take ownership & participate in DM processes. Can be done by using existing interests of youths such as sport, music etc.</p>
<p>Wider ecosystem impacts (external) – across sectors e.g. development planning, forestry, mining</p>	<p>Clearing mangroves or coastal habitats for development. Foreshore development act -> consultations at community level, EIA etc. Communities are involved and decide as landowners.</p>	<p>Process as outlined in the foreshore development act is clear & effective. Landowners are the key and most influential persons (i.e. decision-makers), sometimes lack of agreement/consultation with other members of the community. VFD can only provide advice.</p>	<p>Compensation/offset for the community? (for instance, as part of the sea cucumber fisheries, the company is providing compensation to communities at 30% of value of harvested sea cucumber – 10% cash + 20% community development)</p> <p>Redress mechanisms?</p>
<p>Community impacts on ecosystem (internal to the village)</p>	<p>Environment committees Water committees Fishers association Chief council Youth council/committee Women council/committee Men council/committee</p> <p>Dealing e.g. with destructive fishing methods, outbreak of crown of thorns etc.</p> <p>Some communities have resource management plans</p>	<p>Overall, community management plans are effective, but not all communities have some and they do not necessarily deal with cross-cutting issues.</p>	<p>Resource management plans needed at the area council level (more effective) to cover all communities and cross-cutting issues and further encourage the participation of stakeholder.</p>

Climate change, disasters, or pandemics

Cyclones affecting ecosystems & communities. Volcano disaster causing displacement of communities, which in turn affects governance & resource management.

Existing mechanism: Community disaster committees

COVID-19: national taskforce and VFD response plan. Increase in terms of fishing (youth in particular). Decrease in tourism activities. During lockdown, issues of accessing & marketing seafood. Priority is food security & livelihood. Support provided to communities e.g. provision of cold storage, opening of tabu areas & management advice. Subsidies provided to fishers for equipment.

COVID-19: mechanisms have been effective to some extent. Opening tabu areas was risky but needed and manageable.

COVID-19: Better coordination in terms of planning to better equip communities to be more resilient (e.g. awareness and information for communities to take ownership in managing and monitoring their resources)