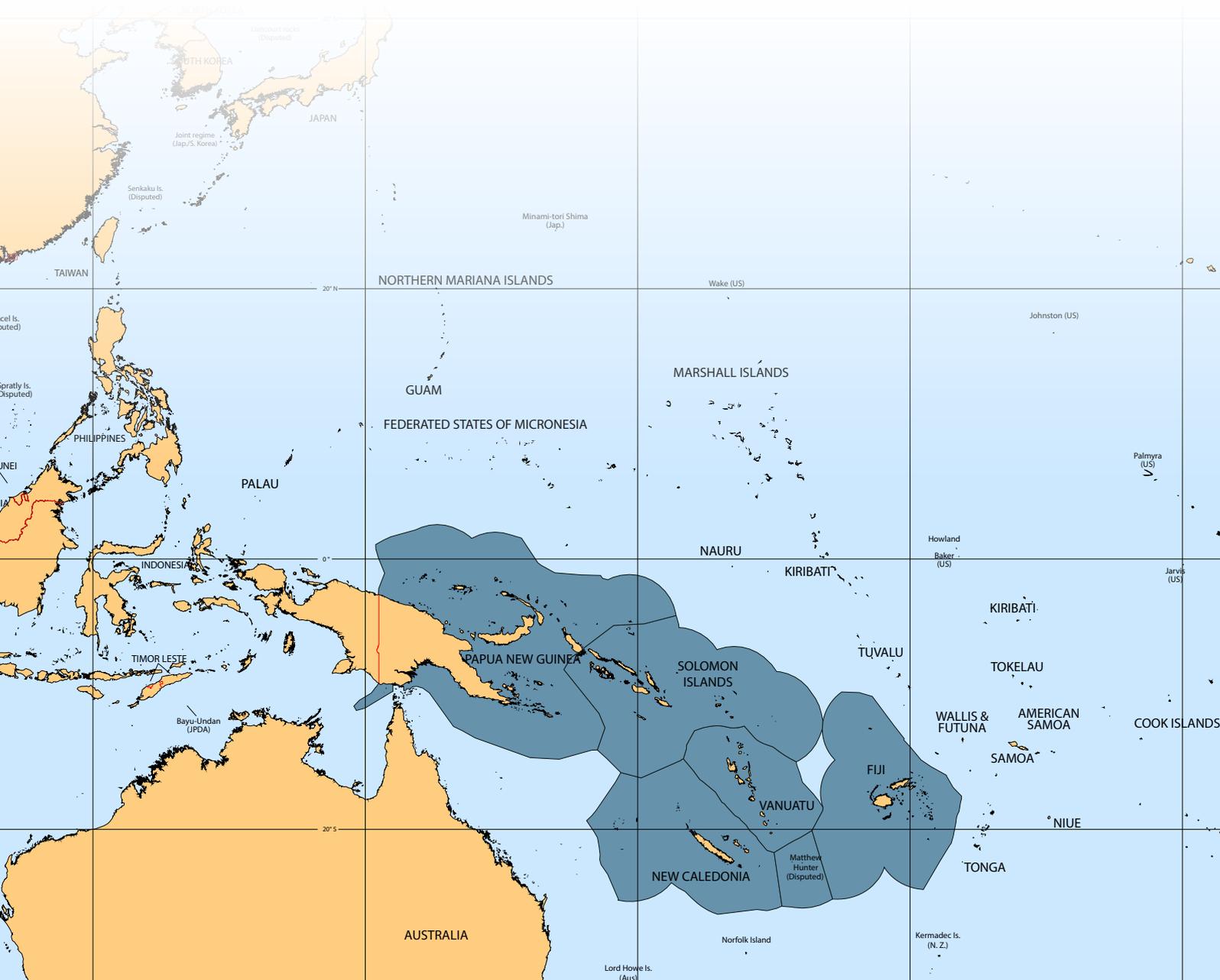




Scaling-up Community-based Fisheries Management in the Pacific

Melanesia sub-region: Summary workshop outcomes report

Virtual Workshop: 15-19 February 2021



Introduction to the workshop and report

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

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

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

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

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

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

Summary overview

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

STRATEGIC ENABLING ACTION*	Status	Needs
Supportive legislation, policy and operational plans that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide for clear user rights and CBFM mandate 2. Control export commodities / high value commercial fishery products 3. Adequately supports local and national monitoring and enforcement relevant to CBFM 	Supporting legislation and policy is broadly adequate but enforcement and implementation are challenging (s4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase support for sub-national / provincial approaches • Increase Monitoring Compliance and Surveillance (MCS) of high value species
Fisheries agencies capability (national and subnational): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Re-focused to CBFM (or coastal and management at least) 2. Adequately resourced (recurrent budget and staff) 3. Transparent and accountable 4. Adequate coordination with non-state actors (NGOs, CSOs, CBOs, private sector, institutions, etc.) 	Major budget and staffing inadequacies including at provincial levels. Strong reliance on NGOs (s4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby for increased government budgetary and staff support to CBFM • Funding and capacity development at subnational level

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



Ecosystem approaches (to coastal ecosystems from sources outside community waters):	Wider environmental planning mechanisms are inadequate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve development planning, Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) and particularly enforcement mechanisms • Enhance community awareness and education
1. Threats (most common) identified (environment vs non-environment)	Some destructive fishing and pressure on high value species	
2. Engage relevant agencies and political will		
3. Strategies to manage the threats implemented		
Equitable access to benefits and decision-making of women, men, youth and marginalized groups	Progress in inclusivity (gender, youth, other groups) (s5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue improving processes to include marginalized groups

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

STRATEGIC DIRECT ACTIONS*	Status	Needs
A. Informing and awareness (1-way broadcasting): All coastal communities and stakeholders adequately informed	Broad variety of experiences, radio, social media and video increasingly popular but no information strategies (s2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review, develop, implement strategic approaches for messaging, coverage and regularity – information strategy (s2) • Emphasis on radio, social media and video
B. Interactive consultation (2-way communication): Community leaders, fishers and others have appropriate feedback mechanisms with government and each other	Established government to community systems bear improvement, particularly feedback/ representation not so effective (s3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategize and formalize feedback and representation mechanisms where needed - from communities, between communities and with non-Fisheries agencies (s3)
C. Joint action in communities and with stakeholders: Communities with most need are directly supported to sustainably manage and develop marine resources	Site-based CBFM support is currently challenged to reach a significant proportion of communities in most of these large countries. Sites are chosen on request and subject to opportunity and resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase engagement with sub-national levels of administration, strategically use available and new partnerships and develop novel engagement processes (s1)

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

1. Current CBFM actions

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

Overview: Countries and territory² have developed a variety of local community management planning approaches which have had wide application though, due to the high number of villages and geographies involved, have not been extended to a majority of villages (except perhaps FJ) and often rely heavily on NGO support. A challenge is the strong reliance on community visits but awareness programs and engagement with local and provincial governments may be promising approaches. In order to prioritize interventions these are driven by request or expression of interest and follow up, frequently alongside other fisheries or livelihood interventions.

Lessons learned relevant to scaling-up:

- Site-based CBFM takes many shapes and forms but, in part owing to geographical challenges, is often mainly supported or promoted by NGOs.
- Promising approaches to scaling-up involve working with broader local government, area councils, wards and provinces.
- Government and NGO provide livelihood and fisheries support such as financial inclusion projects, Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs), aquaculture as well as monitoring and collection of fisheries data.

Potential ways forward for scaling-up:

- With the possible exception of FJ, scaling-up from current progress represents a considerable challenge but increased engagement with sub-national levels of administration, strategic use of available and new partnerships and novel engagement processes show promise.

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

	CBFM coverage*	Actions	Selection process
FJ			
Sites:	466	Consultations on fisheries strategy (30%)	Should be all
Potential:	?	Community management plans	?
Coverage*:	55%	Radio talkback show	?
		Fish Smart Campaign	?
NC			
Sites:	Many unofficial or local	Local, customary or fisher association reserves or rules	Locally driven
Potential:	?	Establishing management committee and some MPAs / reserves under World Heritage	By request
Coverage*:	?	Provincial consultations and fisheries management	Consultation
PG**			
Sites:	Provincial NGO examples 13-14	Community fisheries management plan development	Request and assessment
Potential:	?	Spawning potential survey	
Coverage*:	~20%? In those provinces, very low nationally.	Livelihood interventions inc. financial literacy, post-harvest training, crab fattening, FADs	
		Conservation deed development (11 communities)	
SB			
Sites:	2 – 67 / province	Community visits – awareness, training, management planning	Request / expression of interest / scoping
Potential:	43 - 200? / province	Monitoring	
Coverage*:	5-30% / province	Fisheries development – FADs, aquaculture	
VU			
Sites:	33 sites / 30 area councils	CBFM planning	
Potential:	803? / 76 councils	Livelihoods (5-10% cover)	Requests
Coverage*:	? / 40%	Information dissemination (40-50%)	National policy
		Authorized officer support (6 prov. / 40%)	

* Subjective appraisal by participants (low, medium, high) ** No government representatives attended

2. Information and awareness approaches

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

Overview: All countries have much experience with a variety of information and awareness tools. No countries or territory report information strategies specifically for CBFM and could enhance their use of emerging technologies and approaches to ensure information is accessible across the challenging geographies.

Lessons learned relevant to scaling-up:

- Wide experience in using radio and talkback shows particularly valued though staffing and regular programming are a challenge.
- High usage of social media with the opportunity for feedback or even data reporting but prone to misinformation (comments and discussion).
- Emerging and increasing interest in radio, social media and video production may require dedicated attention.
- Other innovative approaches include use of champions, theatre, public events and billboards.
- High reliance on costly or logistically challenging community workshops for awareness.

Potential ways forward for scaling-up:

- Information strategies may be developed to ensure regular and strategic dissemination of information and assessment of coverage and performance of existing tools, messaging, targeting etc.
- External assistance, experience sharing and capacity building needed in radio, social media and video production.

	Tools / regularity*	Coverage** / cost	Strengths	Weakness
FJ	1. Radio and radio talkback shows / F	1. 100% / Low-High	1. Direct, wide reach	1. Reception dependent, need experts
	2. Social media / W+	2. High / Low	2. For campaigns, messaging, comments	2. Misinformation
	3. Billboards / O	3. Targeted-low / Med-High	3. Effective near tabus, markets	3. Need permission
	4. Champions / M+	4. Varies / Med	4. High influence	4. NA
NC	1. Social networks / W	1. High / Low	1. Diffusion, fast, easy update, domino effect	1. Some excluded, misinformation, overwhelming
	2. Public meetings / M	2. Low / High	2. Targeted, link, quality	2. Low availability of targets
	3. Billboards / O	3. Low / High	3. Permanent, accessible	3. Degrade, need interest
	4. Radio / F	4. V. High / Med-Low	4. Large diffusion, low cost	4. Live information



PG ***	1. Community consultations / A 2. Radio talkback / Q 3. Social media / W-F 4. Public events / Q 5. Printed materials / B	1. Low / V High 2. Med-High / low-High 3. Low / Low 4. Low / Med 5. Low / Low	1. Face to face, build relationship 2. Coverage 3. Get message across 4. Wider public, can showcase 5. Newsletter for government	1. Miss non-resource owners 2. Some areas not covered, cost 3. Not good cover in rural, misinformation 4. Local, low coverage 5. Not targeted for communities
SB	1. Radio - talkback / W, O 2. Community visits with School visits / A 3. Social media and Website / O	1. 60%? / Med-High 2. Low / High 3. Med / Low	1. In MoF budget, 2-way, updated 2. Direct, feedback, inclusive 3. Wide audience, updates, promote work	1. Coverage, few have radio 2. Cost, regularity, follow-up 3. More urban, staff, low remote cover
VU	1. Social media / W 2. Tokbak radio / A 3. Short videos / O 4. Theatre / tours 5. School curriculum / O	1. High / Med 2. Med-High 3. Med / High 4. Med / V High 5. ? / ?	1. Good for dissemination and feedback / data 2. Direct feedback, targeted, accurate e.g. BDM opening 3. Reusable, attractive 4. Attractive, Interactive, DVD 5. Youth, students disseminate	1. Cost of top-ups, coverage, misinformation 2. Reception, awareness of scheduling 3. Need dedicated staff 4. Cost, partial cover, access 5. ?

* weekly (W), fortnightly (F), monthly (M), quarterly (Q), bi-annually (B), annually (A), one-off (O) ** coastal communities *** No government representatives attended

3. Two-way communication and representation

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

Overview: A variety of tools for communication between government and communities are used which provide opportunities for feedback and exchange between stakeholders. In all countries there are opportunities and a need for improving these mechanisms.

Lessons learned relevant to scaling-up:

- A wide variety of committee and meeting approaches, sometimes overlapping or duplicating, are a mainstay Government to community approach for receiving feedback.
- Local and subnational government structures may be used to good effect but are in need of increased attention and support.
- Government and NGO extension officers provide contact points and are used for feedback though suffer from constraints in capacity or staffing.
- Authorized officers at community level have increased in some countries and show promise but need review and support.
- National symposia, meetings or annual general meetings organized by government or independently are useful but require considerable funding support and possibly linking to networks or other processes.
- Cross-site / inter-community exchanges are popular and deemed useful where they occur but are costly and hard to support regularly. These could enhance or form part of networks.
- Networks at provincial and even national level are an important tool but require resources and may not yet be counted on to provide adequate fisher organization or representation at national levels.

Potential ways forward for scaling-up:

- The variety of experiences of many years provide much opportunity but more strategic approaches would be required to focus on most promising ones, avoid duplication, and ensure coordination to achieve the widespread and continuous coverage of community exchange and feedback required for scaling-up.

	Means (direction of communications) *	Role	Opportunities
FJ	1. Extension officers (MoF) 2. Fish wardens 3. Conservation unit (iTaukei Affairs) 4. Fishers associations 5. Yaubula committees 6. FLMMA AGM 7. Fishers Forums 8. District meetings	1. Provide awareness and info, gather community concerns 2. Monitoring, enforcement, reporting? 3. Liaise with communities at provincial level across all issues 4. Liaison on fishing issues and provision of fishing support 5. District and local committees for within village comms and to province 6. Community led forum + cross-site visits	1. Expand mandate to other sectors, coordinate with other agencies, create centralized platform on CBFM 2. Check if active, stocktake, improve support 3. Improve collaboration with other agencies and NGOs, increase resources, redefine roles 4. Increase numbers, improve emphasis on sustainable management, finance 5. ?



NC	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provincial meetings and workshops 2. Management committee 3. Federation of fishers 4. Public consultations 5. Forums, internal community meetings, reports 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Province collect the opinion of fishers 2. Gather local stakeholder information for Province 3. Two-way communication and issue identification / discussion 4. Legal (but limited) process for projects 5. Discussion, information dissemination 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Get participatory management facilitator 2. Improve structure, skills, focus on solutions and action 3. Improve structure and processes, distinguish professional and artisanal fishers 4. Find better ways, improve communication, accountability 5. Improve representation
PG**	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provincial technical working group (NIP) (c <> g) 2. Community exchange visits (c>c) 3. Trainings (c>c) 4. Community network and meetings 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communities, government agencies, private sector discussions 2. Sharing experiences and motivating 3. Capacity increase including of ward development committees 4. Spreading information and mutual support, support community facilitators, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Need implementation and enforcement means 2. Support increased regularity 3. Increase regularity, include church 4. Support
SB	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community visits 2. Mobile phone (c>g) 3. CBRM national symposium (c>c, c<>g) 4. Exchange visits (c>c) 5. Provincial networks (c>c, c<>g) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sharing information link to officers, raise issues 2. Requests and reports to government e.g. poaching, logging abuses 3. Share experiences at all levels 4. Sharing, look and learn 5. Sharing and as above 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Can be developed into networks depending on provinces 2. Moderate or restrict to important things 3. Need funds for regularity 4. Can be used to form network 5. Develop more
VU	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decentralized / local government 2. National data collection networks 3. Fisheries Technical Advisory Committee 4. Vanua Tai 5. Authorized officer networks 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chiefs and Area Councils used for consultation and socialization of rules under provincial structures 2. Provides evidence for scaling-up, 2-way communications 3. Reports on provincial fisheries matters to national VFD and consultation on provincial applications 4. Collaborate with data collection and authorized officers 5. MCS and reporting to VFD 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must increase use of this mechanism to ensure devolution of authority and Area role in scaling-up 2. Better integration of other activities – evidence base 3. ? 4. Improve / ensure wider agreement with chiefs and leaders in other areas 5. Integrate with other networks and activities

* c = community, g = government ** No government representatives attended

4. Capacity or enabling conditions for CBFM

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

Overview: Inadequate operational budgets and staffing at national and particularly provincial government levels are a challenge, particularly if scaling-up of CBFM is to be achieved. Available project funds cannot make up for low operational funding but strategic approaches and partnerships could contribute. Capacity for CBFM is required in most cases particularly at provincial level. Legal frameworks and policy for CBFM are adequate and the main challenge is implementation and enforcement.

Lessons learned relevant to scaling-up:

- The large size and geographical challenges of Melanesian countries results in a strong reliance on decentralized approaches through provincial or local government/district/council levels which should receive direct funding.
- Budget and staffing constraints are significant, particularly at provincial level, though a combination of small increases and strategic approaches could make significant improvements to scaling-up.
- NGOs provide a significant proportion of the direct CBFM services with significant budgetary and staff contributions that could be better harnessed through existing or new partnerships.
- Legal frameworks are generally adequate and would support scaling-up, CBFM policy is present but requires action plans and implementation with committed ongoing support, particularly at provincial level.
- Regulation of fisheries for high value species and impacts of land-based development need particular attention.

Potential ways forward for scaling-up:

- Emphasize and develop subnational/provincial approaches to scaling-up CBFM including relevant funding and capacity support mechanisms.
- Raise political and Ministries of Finance awareness of the need for increased government budgetary support to CBFM to allow predictable budgets for long term planning and continued processes with communities.
- Increase nationally tailored efforts to implement and/or refine CBFM strategies where required, enhance MCS increase awareness of fisheries regulations at community level.



	Enabling condition (specifically for CBFM)	Status	Needs
FJ	Staff: MoF: 50 incl Ext Officers (32 service centres); NGOs: FLMMA: 11; PBF: 3; WWF*: 8)	Inadequate CBFM dedicated staff at MoF and NGOs Adequate: MoF enforcement staff	Need better coverage of all provinces or islands Improve coordination between ministry divisions, more technical people (GIS) Mitigate staff turnover and over-reliance on overseas consultants
	Budget: \$3.9mi. for all MoF coastal activities	Inadequate: Division in charge of CBFM has to apply. Enforcement is underfunded, low political support for management	Sustainable and predictable budget for MoF CBFM operations – wide duties Increase budget for extension officers Fish warden terms need better defining Donor requirements to be flexible inc long cycle
	Capacity:	Inadequate: CBFM capacity needed Adequate: Coordination with NGOs but for CBFM could be improved	Increase budget for training including MoF Standardize methods for data collection NGOs non-fisheries capacity e.g. forestry Improve coordination through MoUs and inter-agency/private/NGO platform
	Legal/policy	Adequate/Inadequate: user rights (MoF/NGOs) Inadequate: Control of high value species, enforcement, CBFM strategy	Formalize/legalize co-management activities, review legislation and Act Interpret and communicate laws to communities Develop and fund management plans for high value species - including enforcement Develop a national strategy for CBFM for use by all
NC	Staff:	Inadequate: No CBFM dedicated staff, fishing technicians, biodiversity officers and Marine Park. Few enforcement officers	Strengthen collaboration between environment and fisheries and even merge Support fishers in associations and authorized officers
	Budget:	Inadequate: Grants and committee funding but not dedicated or consistent. No political/executive support	Finding new or other grants Dedicated implementation budget Possible “sea spades” approach Include non-professional fishers
	Capacity:	Adequate/Inadequate	Local communities training Training in facilitation Training for community fisheries officers Strengthen education/awareness of communities
	Legal/policy:	Adequate/Inadequate: Provincial power not always delegated but traditional / local management tolerated or encouraged (depends on province)	Strengthen the power of provincial delegation of CBFM powers Inclusive approach to strengthening the management powers of local groups. Allow flexibility and support in the local management of resources by certain tribes MPAs mechanism to integrate the demands of the locals for certain areas.
PG**	Staff:	Adequate/Inadequate: For current NGO activities but not able to reach more communities. Little enforcement out of each community	More (any) coordination at national level driven by NFA and provincial fisheries agencies Office and staff in each province
	Budget:	Adequate/Inadequate: enough for current NGO supported communities but no way near enough for any more let alone scaling-up	Scale up requires partnership with other NGOs or more operational budget National and provincial agencies need to support more and presumably need more support
	Capacity:	Inadequate: at provincial, district and local level governments. Coordination at provincial level needs improvement.	Local communities to understand and use their powers under the Organic Law. Communities to be able to access available national NFA funding Provincial fisheries offices Church and civil society need to work together
	Legal/policy: Organic law on Provincial and Local	Adequate: Local rights are adequate, and rules can be made at local and provincial levels. Inadequate: Capacity to interpret and to make local laws on CBFM, NFA control of high value species (crab etc.). National enforcement not effective nearer communities	SPC to work with provincial agencies rather than national Support for application of the laws on the ground Devolve high value coastal species management to provinces and communities National coastal fisheries roadmap needs to be adopted by provinces



SB	Staff: MoF 6, Provinces ~2, NGOs 4+	Inadequate: for the whole country and provincial level. Inadequate market enforcement	Improve use of government staff at provincial level to scale-up CBFM Joint work planning and building collaboration Network of community facilitators Recruit more MCS officers and collaborate with city council, polices, customs, market associations
	Budget: CBFM SBD 500k/yr. New 80k/yr provinces	Inadequate: for the whole country and provincial level. Some project funds. Recruitment frozen. Lack of political will and budget diverted	Need direct government funding for provinces (e.g. SBD200k/yr) Donors should fund provinces directly Enforcement budget needed CBFM needs political support to get government budget from Finance
	Capacity:	Adequate: for CBFM plans. Good coordination with NGOs that have MoU. National Coordinating Committee for Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) is good.	Training in gender inclusion, governance, humanitarian laws, provincial staff Need coordination with other NGOs and MoU Long term support for operating committees
	Legal/policy:	Adequate: User rights CBFM scaling-up strategy and CTI NPOA. Inadequate: controls of high value species and land-based development e.g. logging.	Need action plans to implement national strategies at provincial level
VU	Staff: 26 national fisheries staff and 12 project staff.	Partially inadequate: Inadequate staff support for scaling-up. Voluntary resource monitors and authorized officers exist as well as MCS etc	More staff needed at provincial level Need additional incentives for volunteers including capacity building and responsibility
	Budget: VUV 99M/yr for coastal + project funds	Inadequate: Not enough for CBFM let alone scaling-up or MCS, information and awareness. Low political support for CBFM	Increase budget for CBFM Better plan activities with existing funds and coordinate all players Better communication & coordination Lobby Min Finance and politicians
	Capacity:	Adequate: community champions, MCS, data, community plans, seafood handling, fishing	Capacity-building/training at national, provincial and area administrator levels and for authorized officers and their network: MCS, evidence, case files Increase awareness of fisheries regulations at community level
	Legal/policy:	Adequate: User rights and support for CBFM, authorized officers, decentralization, environment. Roadmap for Coastal Fisheries. Issues with enforcement and prosecution	Improve authorized officers enforcement powers Improve collection of evidence for prosecution, preparing case files + collaboration with police Improve awareness & information at community level (e.g. on coconut crab) Additional funding needed for implementation of the roadmap

* Former WWF Fiji Staff **No government representatives attended

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

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

Overview: Mechanisms to regulate wider ecosystem impacts on coastal fisheries are generally inadequate needing better community involvement, awareness, government coordination and enforcement. Climate change and related impacts are evident. The challenge of including vulnerable groups, particularly women, is acknowledged and processes are being improved.

Lessons learned relevant to scaling-up:

- Ecosystem-wide impacts on coastal fisheries are evident and methods for avoiding or resolving these are often inadequate. Government mechanisms bear considerable improvement and enforcement.
- Local/community destructive fishing, unsustainable farming, population growth and pressure on high value species require local or national enforcement improvements.
- Consideration is given to inclusivity and adequate involvement of marginalized groups although this represents a major challenge, particularly for women.

Potential ways forward for scaling-up:

- Education and awareness can play an increased role in ensuring ecosystem-wide and inclusive approaches
- Avoiding wider development impacts on coastal fisheries and communities requires national and provincial attention and implementation/enforcement.



Factor	Issue and mechanism / Status	Needs	
FJ	Ecosystem-wide	Pollution, development, logging, mining, gravel extraction, invasive species – EIAs and NDF / Inadequate	Proactive monitoring EIAs plans. Prosecute EIA plan breaches Improve EIA consultation process Make EIA reports cheaply available for public Improved coordination between agencies Clarify definition of coastal zone in legislation
	Community ecosystem	Unsustainable farming practices, mangrove removal, waste and pollution – district and village committees / partially Inadequate	Capacity building Training on all legislation re ridge to reef. Formalize the roles Sustainable finance
	Climate, disasters etc		
	People Centered Approach (PCA)	Village meetings, separate meetings, consultation processes / partially effective	Competent facilitators Prior scoping exercises Change or improve tool as needed
NC	Ecosystem-wide	Mining operations and mining job losses increase subsistence fishing – hard measures and job diversification / Inadequate	Communicate mine impact study results / information Network of associations Develop sustainable alternatives - aquaculture
	Community ecosystems.	Population growth and increasingly efficient fishing methods – increase management / ??	Reinforce management measures
	Climate, disasters etc		Forest fires, damage to water table, drought, Covid19
	PCA	Management committees and fishing associations have varying levels of women participation / partially effective - inadequate	Encourage committees to be inclusive Consult directly e.g. women's association, mission Map stakeholders Improve processes
PG*	Ecosystem-wide	Forestry, mining, export fisheries dealt with at national level so high-level discussions and town consultations often miss out communities / Inadequate	Support ward development plans Invest in Conservation Deeds Improve involvement of local government: ward, district, provincial government More awareness and means to take grievances up
	Community ecosystem	Overfishing, waste, immigration – fisheries management plans and traditional approaches / ??	Revive traditional methods of management Ward development plans Assess effectiveness of management plans
	Climate, disasters etc	Disaster emergency department – some adaptation projects / ??	More livelihood activities / diversification of sources of income. Micro-banks, financial inclusion activities
	PCA	Traditionally women are excluded from decision making – NGO processes being implemented including separate group meetings and grievance mechanisms / partially effective	Intersectionality (differences between men, between women) Improve awareness on the grievance mechanisms
SB	Ecosystem-wide	Logging, mining etc. knowledge sessions, Ocean 12+ at national level – communication and responses too late / Inadequate	Include other stakeholders Improve 2-way communication with communities Establish networks at provincial level
	Community ecosystem	Ridge to reef planning (WWF), chiefs, SIELA and LALSU (legal support associations) / Inadequate	Improve awareness of wider issues Improve awareness of support associations Increase human resource for associations
	Climate, disasters etc		
	PCA	Mainstreaming of gender equity and social inclusion in NGO work, gender sensitive facilitation, inclusive committees and projects (MoF) / partially effective	Use the church (well respected) Need to organize separate consultations groups Assess committees and approaches



VU	Ecosystem-wide	Clearing mangrove, coastal development. EIA consultations with communities, landowners decide / effective process depends on landowners	Compensation/offset for the community Redress mechanisms
	Community ecosystems.	Destructive fishing, waste – committees and some resource management plans / effective where cross-cutting and applied	Resource management plans at area council level to cover all communities and cross-cutting issues Further encourage the participation of all stakeholders
	Climate, disasters etc	Cyclones, volcano, displacement of communities, affecting governance & resource management - existing mechanism: Community disaster committees	
PCA		Challenge of women's participation and reaching youth - inclusion trainings and techniques, use of sports for youth / only partially effective	Identify and provide relevant types of information for vulnerable groups Appropriate information, announcement and engagement, representatives to ensure vulnerable groups included Involve seasonal workers and urban but influential people

* No government representatives attended

Annexes

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

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