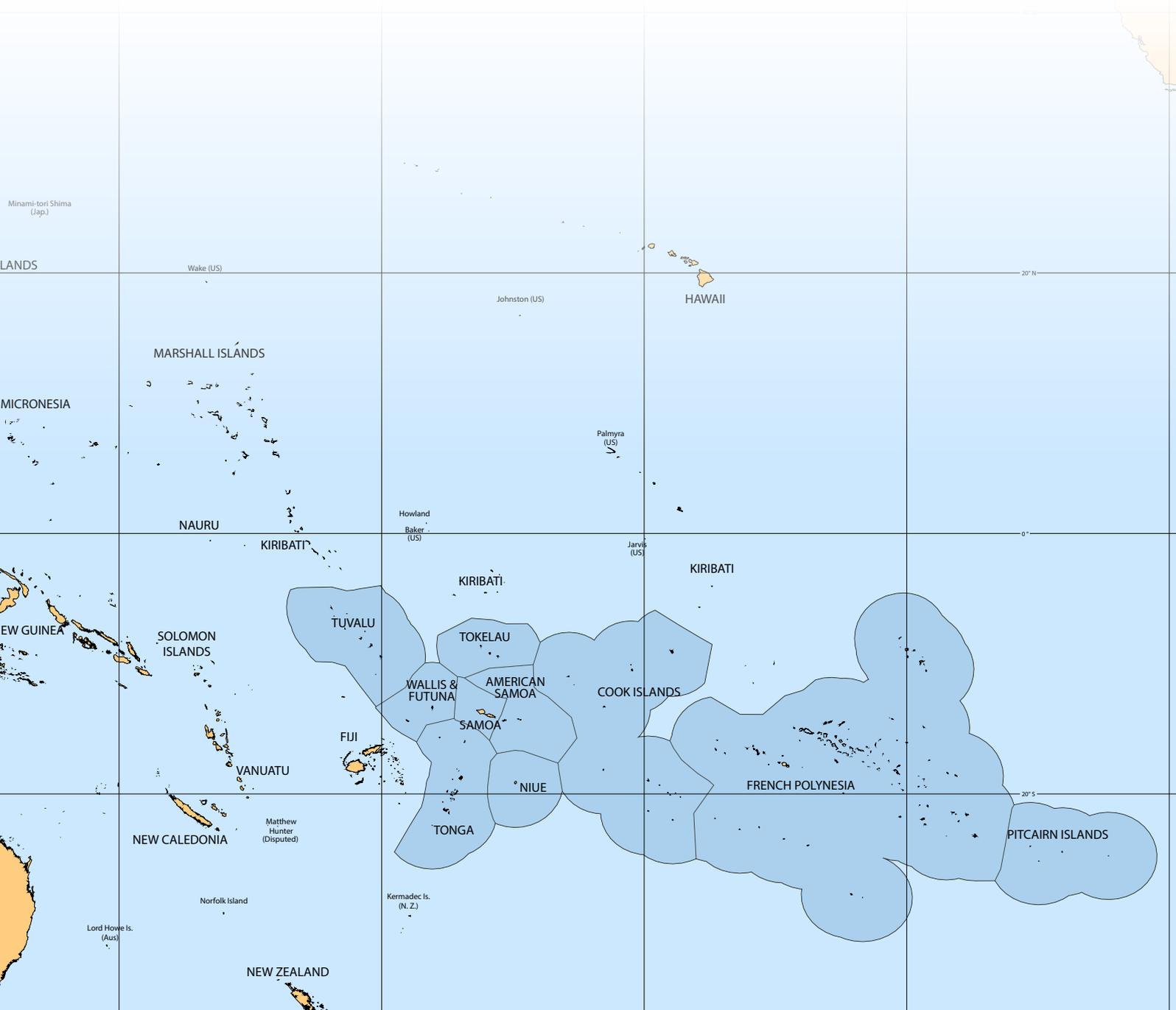




Scaling-up Community-based Fisheries Management in the Pacific

Polynesia sub-region: Summary workshop outcomes report

Virtual Workshop: 26-29 January and 2 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 	Supportive legislation broadly exists although rights and roles need defining (WF, CK, PF) (s4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBFM strategy, where required, supportive legislation
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) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity and duties need improvement and defining 2. Some major budget and staffing inadequacies 4. Coordination could be improved (s4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlight need for increased government budgetary and staff support to CBFM • Define CBFM strategies

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



Ecosystem approaches (to coastal ecosystems from sources outside community waters):	Wider environmental planning mechanisms, but communities, fishers and inter-agency collaboration may need improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider improving involvement of communities in mechanisms for EIAs Enhance programs community awareness
1. Threats (most common) identified (environment vs non-environment)		
2. Engage relevant agencies and political will		
3. Strategies to manage the threats implemented		
Equitable access to benefits and decision-making of women, men, youth and marginalized groups	Good progress in gender Equity and marginalized groups issues unclear (s5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of marginalized groups and equity required

* 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 (s2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review, develop implement strategic approaches for messaging, coverage and regularity (s2)
B. Interactive consultation (2-way communication): Community leaders, fishers and others have appropriate feedback mechanisms with government and each other	Well established government to community systems (s3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvements in feedback mechanisms from communities, between communities and with non-Fisheries agencies are attainable (s3, s5)
C. Joint action in communities and with stakeholders: Communities with most need are directly supported to sustainably manage and develop marine resources	25-50% site-based CBFM support (s1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy for determining priority sites, upper targets vs other possible interventions e.g. monitoring and enforcement (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: The smaller countries² either have been able to initiate direct CBFM processes at community level at most potential sites (TV) or have not yet seen the need or opportunity for site level CBFM support (WF). Amongst the larger countries WS has been actively supporting site based CBFM for more than 25 years and has achieved nearly 50% coverage, while TO has rapidly neared 40%. FP actively supports a variety of fisheries, environmental and traditional (rahui) approaches to CBFM in around 20% of communities. CK does not explicitly support CBFM but supports local authorities in setting traditional closures (ra'ui).

Lessons learned relevant to scaling-up

- In these countries and territories at least 50% site-based CBFM support has currently been achieved or may be achievable given time and adequate resources.
- The method for selecting communities for site-based CBFM is based on request and assessment of their needs which are met subject to available resources.
- Though there is some backlog of unactioned requests a significant number of potential communities have not registered requests.
- School and educational programs are highlighted by some countries as general awareness.

Potential ways forward for scaling-up:

- There are indications that a significant proportion of remaining communities may not want (submit requests) or need (fisheries status is adequate) site-based support for CBFM. Therefore, countries and territories may benefit from assessing what the optimum number of communities might be in order to ensure resources are available for other CBFM priorities (e.g. awareness, school programs, monitoring and enforcement) and for sustaining existing sites. Such matters should be discussed and laid out in national CBFM strategies and workplans (missing in most countries).

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
CK			
Sites:	16 ra'ui (ban set by local authorities)	Village visits (awareness, workshops, other projects)	By request needs driven
Potential:	41 "communities"?	School visits and projects	
Coverage*:	Low	Surveys and targeted conservation	
WS			
Sites:	123 (78 with bylaws, 90% with reserves)	Developing village by-laws and tools	By request
Potential:	253 coastal villages	Management planning	
Coverage*:	High (49%)?	Projects (FADs, tilapia, trochus, etc) Monitoring and awareness	
TO			
Sites:	54 (46 gazetted, 8 in process)	Community consultations and meetings	Based on needs and requests
Potential:	111 – 175 (coastal - total "communities")	Awareness program	
Coverage*:	Med-High (~40%)	Training community officers	
PF			
Sites:	24 ZPRs**, 3 known rahui (Rapa, Maiao and Huahine), 1 PGEM***	Workshops	Needs, request, political will, access
Potential:	116 communes and communes associées	Stock assessments and monitoring	
Coverage*:	Low-Med? (~20%)	Training and educational Local action only (non-official rahui)	
WF			
Sites:	0 (early-stage consultations)	Meetings and consultations (100% coverage)	Based on needs and request
Potential:	36	Technical awareness workshops (40% of chiefs)	
Coverage*:	None	Best practice exchanges Planning meeting for MPA (5 villages)	
TV			
Sites:	9 are actively progressing / implementing?	Community awareness	Availability of funding and staff
Potential:	9?	School awareness	
Coverage*:	High?	Kaupule Courtesy visit Consultations	

* Subjective appraisal by participants (low, medium, high) ** ZPR = Zones de pêche réglementées = Regulated fishing zones Regulated Fishery Zones

***PGEM = Plan de Gestion de l'Espace Maritime = Maritime management plan

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 solid experience with a variety of information and awareness tools. There is a wide range of potential variables in terms of coverage, target audiences, regularity and costs. No countries or territories have information strategies specifically for CBFM.

Lessons learned relevant to scaling-up:

- Radio and television (TV) are widely used to attain broad coverage, although regularity and messaging may be restricted.
- School programs are highlighted in some, but not all, countries and territories and are considered particularly effective.
- Innovative approaches include the use of national events, social media, nature treks and novel partnerships.
- An over-reliance on costly community workshops for awareness.
- CBFM oriented information strategies and protocols were not reported by any of the countries or territories.

Potential ways forward for scaling-up:

- Assessment of the performance of existing tools, and discussion of messaging, targeting and particular uses of tools could lead to more effective use of existing budgets which may be captured in CBFM information strategies, workplans, protocols or similar.

	Tools / regularity*	Coverage** / cost	Strengths	Weakness
CK	1. Radio talkback shows / F 2. School programs & curriculum / variable 3. Community workshops & gatherings 4. Social media / M	1. 50% / Low 2. All schools / Low-Med 3. 40-60% / Med-High 4. 100% / Low	1. Good value with high potential coverage 2. Enthusiasm and kids influence elders, good value 3. Inclusive, two-way, builds trust and networks 4. Reaches youth	1. Technical issues and reaching the youth 2. Infrequent, depends on teachers 3. Takes time and repetition, can be expensive 4. May miss some elders



WS	1. TV programs advertisements / M~D 2. Radio talk-back / M 3. Village consultation and reviews / request - A 4. Newsletter, reports, newspaper, social media / Q	1. 85% / High 2. 90% / Medium 3. Up to 50% / H 4. As above / M-H	1. Convenient and broad 2. Convenient and broad 3. Face to face / proactive 4. Science based	1. Expensive 2. Expensive 3. Expensive for scaling-up 4. May be costly, time consuming
TO	1. Community consultations / M-Q 2. Signboards in Special Management Areas (SMAs) 3. Radio and newspaper announcements / O 4. National events / A 5. Social media	1. 40% / High 2. 40% / High 3. General public /H-M 4. 1 per island / High	1. Face to face 2. Informative 3. Required by law 4. Wide reach	1. More joint activities needed 2. Needed in neighboring towns 3. Not sure if effective 4. Costly
PF	1. TV reports and clips / O 2. School outreach / O - Q 3. Community exchange meetings / O 4. Signs, social media	1. 100% / Low – V High 2. 33% of schools / M-H 3. 15 communities / L-M 4.	1. Massive audience, key messages 2. Continuity / enthusiasm 3. Convincing, social networks	1. Costs include production 2. Depends on teachers, cost 3. May be hijacked by discontents
WF	1. Mass media (TV, Radio) / M-O 2. Community/fisher liaison / B 3. School programs / O 4. Events and partnerships	1. ~100% / L-M 2. 20% per village / L-M 3. 300 children / ? 4. Fishing Friday (2% face-to-face) / A	1. Coverage 2. Inclusive 3. Targets youth, may pass on to elders	1. Youth missed, fishers reluctant to participate 2. Misses youth, translation, time 3. Time 4. Only once a year
TV	1. Meetings (council) / M-Q 2. Workshops / Q 3. School awareness / A 4. Videos / A 5. Radio / daily	1. 40% / L 2. 45% / H 3. All schools / M 4. 15% / L 5. 80 % / L	1. Reps link to community	1. Misses youth and women and non-fishers 2. Attendees may not link to community

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

Priority information topics listed by countries were:

- Minimum and maximum size limits (PF, WS poster)
- Functions of no-take zones (PF, TO)
- Overfishing and resource exhaustion (PF, WF)
- CBFM and scaling-up process (WS, TO)
- (Reasons) for temporal or spawning bans (PF)
- Regulations of CBFM sites (TO)
- Sea cucumber guide (WS)
- Fishing on FADs (WS)
- Fishery status and data (TO)
- Sustainable fishing practices (WF)
- Regulations in general (WF)

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: Countries and territories have strong and established systems for communication between government and communities which may cover all villages/communities. These systems may serve also to provide avenues for representation and feedback of community interests to government. These are not necessarily completely suited for communications on fisheries or with fishers and as a consequence local fishers' needs may not adequately reach government fisheries agencies or other government agencies. Non-government or between-community communications and networking may be weak.

Lessons learned relevant to scaling-up:

- Government to community mechanisms are core to fisheries agency work with communities
- Local fisheries agency contact points for communities include dedicated extension officers but also may rely on less dedicated contact through mayors, councils or broader committees.
- Communication and feedback channels could be supported or formalized and follow-up improved
- Coordination with other government departments could be improved in some countries



- Existing mechanisms do not always adequately involve the resource users and new mechanisms may be needed (networks, associations, wardens).

Potential ways forward for scaling-up:

- Improvements in two-way communication and feedback from communities could be achieved in all countries and territories. Some consideration may also be needed relating to internal community communications.
- Improvements may need to be considered in follow-up and consistency, formalization of channels or creation of networks, improved coordination with other government actors and some attention to inclusivity at community level and internal dynamics.

	Means (direction of communications) *	Role	Opportunities
CK	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Island govt meetings (c > g) and Fisheries Officers in outer islands (g > c) Island govts AGM in Raro (c > g) and Community organizations (c > g & c > c) Fishing Association meetings (c > g & c > c) Yearly fishing competition (c > c) Facebook page (c > c) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Local rules (raui), projects, marketing Discuss and agree rules and penalties NA NA NA 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Needs to be formal channel (c>g) and g>c needs strengthening for increased information and transparency. Improve facilitation and continuity Need g support to enforce and formalize rules and incentives
WS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Village meeting protocols (g>c) Periodic visits or on request (g>c) Mayors networking (c>c) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Management planning, implementation Review and assessments District networking 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tried and tested but need to improve involvement of resource users Fishers groups may reduce vulnerability to less active mayors Not clearly scalable <p>Explore fish warden concept as extra connection to Fisheries</p>
TO	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring meetings with committees Community contact extension office Community data reporting to MoF SMA national workshop (3 yearly) Fisheries Management Adv. Comm. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Review progress at SMA Liaise and enforcement Reporting and tracking Practitioners and reps meeting 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Dedicated team, review agenda and frequency, staff limited Clearer coordination with police for enforcement Improve accuracy and fisher collaboration Increase to annual, create a network
PF	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Management committee (c>g & g>c) Partnerships Association of municipalities (c>c & c>g) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Links community and government Various institutions feedback Broad community exchange 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improve strategic documents and increase accountability. Network ZPRs (c>c) Formalize a network
WF	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Customary network Traditional meeting (weekly in Wallis, daily in Futuna) Village associations, social media, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Main feedback mechanism Village meetings Information 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use it more Used for resolving problems Create fishers associations
TV	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Internet, telephone, VHF radio Dep. Rural Development Workshops and PM visits 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Connect and feedback Liaison between FD and communities Direct interaction 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improve internet and top-ups Consistent and transparent information Follow-up

* c = community, g = government

4. Capacity or enabling conditions for CBFM

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

Overview: Most countries and territories report shortfalls, sometimes large, in operational budgets and staffing, particularly if scaling-up were to be achieved. Existing staff often have broad duties that do not allow for adequate attention to be paid to CBFM. Countries and territories do not have specific CBFM strategies and this and, in some cases, legal support for CBFM is critical. Ensuring enforcement of regulations at national and community level is inadequate.

Lessons learned relevant to scaling-up:

- Budget and staffing shortfalls are a major if not the major obstacle.
- Staff duties and capacity are a challenge in many countries and territories.
- CBFM strategies and policy do not exist, in some countries CBFM requires legislation.

Potential ways forward for scaling-up:

- Continue efforts to raise political awareness of the need for increased government budgetary and staff support to CBFM.
- Increase nationally tailored efforts to define CBFM strategies and, where required, supportive legislation.



	Enabling condition (specifically for CBFM)	Status	Needs
CK	Staff: Extension staff (1 per island)	Inadequate , broad duties	More officers with specific role
	Budget: Extension/raui support, enforcement, information, NGOs	Inadequate , broad duties	More needed - but dependent on CBFM formal recognition
	Capacity: fisheries officers and coordination with NGOs	Inadequate , CBFM not defined	Formal agreements with Islands/communities, more training including facilitation/liaison skills, communication and coordination
	Legal/policy:	Inadequate : rights and roles in CBFM, no CBFM strategy, political support	Define roles of traditional leaders, some regulations and enforcement strengthened. Need CBFM strategy
WS	Staff: 10 for CBFMP, support from inshore staff. 5 enforcement, legal adviser	Adequate (not if to reach double the villages)	Address staff turnover Staff needed to cover all 253 communities Communication with communities In-village enforcement
	Budget:	Adequate : For 4 new villages per year	Need more budget if to reach more villages Funding for long-term scaling-up projects to demonstrate/achieve political support Budget for enforcement
	Capacity:	Adequate : currently though may be needed for scaling-up	Capacity for legal adviser Aquaculture, GIS, e-monitoring, restoration Long-term planning Fishers need more awareness of regs
	Legal/policy:	Adequate	Tighten internal community link Enforcement and compliance
TO	Staff: In each island, mixed jobs. Enforcement	Inadequate : Mixed and confusing jobs, enforcement at markets sporadic	More staff Clearer / dedicated roles
	Budget:	Inadequate	Explore financial mechanisms for SMAs Fund enforcement and community safety tools Long-term SMA support
	Capacity:	Inadequate	Particularly on compliance and enforcement. Fish ID Monitoring and evaluation Developing more coordination with NSAs
	Legal/policy:	Adequate	Internal procedures and strategies Distinguishing farmed from wild sea cucumber Stricter regs for high value species from SMAs
PF	Staff: 2 in Tahiti and 0.25 in the islands	Inadequate	Train island-based staff 3 more full time positions More political will as well as staff to enforce rules and raise awareness
	Budget: signage communications, survey, transport	Inadequate	Four times the budget needed: Studies, effectiveness, communications and management strategies More logistics for enforcement
	Capacity:	Inadequate : Some need training esp. on islands. Low coordination with NGOs	Technical and facilitation capacity building Roadmap for NGO coordination
	Legal/policy:	Inadequate : Role of actors unclear. Old legislation. Regulation of some high value species	Define roles of fishers, commune/council, management committee, traditional knowledge and DRM* support Revise regulation, especially on high value species and ZPR**/rahui context Improve enforcement of species and adapt to ZPR/rahui Require CBFM roadmap/ZPR network
WF	Staff:	Inadequate : none dedicated, only 2 speak local language	Create 1 dedicated CBFM position Create permanent position for technical support Improve strategic coordination with Environment service
	Budget:	Inadequate : Currently project funded	Establish permanent budget line for coastal resource management and communication and awareness Improve budget planning including political will/buy-in
	Capacity:	Adequate : Need training in participatory processes	Capacity in participatory facilitation, communication and awareness
	Legal/policy:	Inadequate : Existing regs are not locally accepted. Tenure rights unclear. Enforcement unpopular/ unsupported	Involve communities in defining state of resources, regulations needed if any, roles of chiefs and others. Participatory development of CBFM strategy including enforcement approaches

TV	Staff:	Adequate: R2R officers, PACER+	Government budget to absorb their salaries, resources for marketing
	Budget:	Adequate: Under island Kaupule, fish markets, VDS funds for OIs	Kaupule to consider VDS as an operational aid support (rather than one-off or capital grants)
	Capacity:	Adequate: R2R, technical, Env Dep, Kaupule	Need trainers (dive, QGIS, database) and further studies. Merge cross cutting activities to avoid duplication
	Legal/policy:	Adequate: User rights, technical advice on bylaws Inadequate: Marketing and trade, CBFM strategy not national	Communication to community their rights, policies and legislation. Review market pricing mechanisms for fish. Improve community capability to formulate by-laws National CBFM strategy and island fisheries management Plans

*DRM = Direction des ressources marines = Division of Marine Resources (within a ministry) **ZPR = Zones de pêche réglementées = Regulated fishing zones

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

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

Overview: Mechanisms exist to regulate wider ecosystem impacts on coastal fisheries such as Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) processes, but in most cases better fisheries agency and community involvement mechanisms are needed or better cross-government coordination. Existing community mechanisms may be used to improve local awareness and regulation of community ecosystem impacts. Progress has been made on gender inclusivity but it is not clear that all groups at risk of exclusion have been identified.

Lessons learned relevant to scaling-up:

- Various EIA and wider planning mechanisms exist, but communities, fishers and sometimes inter-agency collaboration need improvement.
- Existing mechanisms for disaster responses exist and may be built on.
- Awareness of some aspects of gender (women in planning) have been incorporated in CBFM approaches.

Potential ways forward for scaling-up:

- Improve involvement of communities in government mechanisms for EIAs and similar assessments.
- Continued or increased emphasis on awareness for communities .
- More analysis is likely needed of marginalized groups or whether gender inclusion in processes has long term gender equitable outcomes.

	Factor	Issue and mechanism / Status	Needs
CK	Ecosystem-wide	Development planning / EIAs = Inadequate Seabed mining consultations = Good start	MMR more involved in EIA, Increased and improve information for communities
	Community ecosystem	Pig farming, plastic burning, rubbish etc. = Lack of enforcement	Community meetings work, need more diligent enforcement
	Climate change, disasters etc	Emergency office = Effective	Continue. Need better Climate Change models
	People Centered Approach (PCA)	Community meetings = include women but youth tend not to talk Ra'ui consultations carried out by chief = no guarantee of inclusivity	Need to encourage youth MMR increase oversight mechanism
WS	Ecosystem-wide	Sand-mining, reclamation, development, livestock, sea walls / generally effective government process	More community engagement and information > enforcement Fisheries role in EIAs
	Community ecosystems	Over- and destructive fishing at community level / broadly effective	Stronger community enforcement on night spearfishing
	Climate change, disasters etc	Emergency operations centers / effective	More work on sector integrated response Awareness, information and training for community members - safety and rescue
	PCA	CBFM consultation process and workshops, council meetings / effective	Stronger focus on untitled men



TO	Ecosystem-wide	Effective through MoF but some line ministries do not always follow up	Legal means for SMA to collect eco-tourism fees Include line ministries in FMAC Increase national workshop to annual
	Community ecosystems	Town officer and community committees are quite effective	Ensure sustained support to these community committee mechanisms
	Climate change, disasters etc	Post-disaster needs assessments effective, no assessment of ecosystem damage	Follow up support for disaster needs National Emergency Management Office – Ministry of Fisheries SMA collaboration Awareness and training of communities
	PCA	Inclusive meetings and processes	Increase radio and newspaper announcements
PF	Ecosystem-wide	Industrial activities, tourism, waste, aquaculture – consultation and regulation is complex and slow	Simplify regulatory mechanism and clarify contact points and capacity. Improve community involvement and access to experts
	Community ecosystems	Run-off, boat repairs, farming, land reclamation – may be insufficiently dealt with by councils	
	Climate change, disasters etc	Lack of climate change strategy or funds	Consider compensation and support for impacts of climate change including flooding
	PCA	Gender and age groups are involved	Need to explore if minority or marginalized groups are adequately involved
WF	Ecosystem-wide	Few impact studies and these may not be communicated with communities	Carry out impact studies (EIA) and strengthen collaboration between technical services as well community involvement especially land/sea fisheries issues
	Community ecosystems	Successful community projects	Improve information on calls for projects Improve technical support and access to support
	Climate change, disasters etc	Disasters and COVID-19 well covered	Increase and sustain awareness activities
	PCA	Staff are being trained in inclusive approaches. Women often do not participate in decision-making	Plan communications in local languages More targeted interviews with certain sectors of the population. E.g. organize specific meetings for the “Fa’u” women key interlocutors for the village chiefs
TV	Ecosystem-wide	By-laws, EIA, building code effective but sometimes undermined by political	Increase awareness and enforcement, enforce building planning and survey
	Community ecosystems	Waste management, LMMAs – some poachers	Inclusive cleaning campaigns (inc. schools, youth, women)
	Climate change, disasters etc	Rapid assessment team, sea safety, food security support, R2R coral	Sectoral disaster risk reduction plan for fisheries Enforcement body for sea safety Food preservation training and integrate R2R into coastal work plan
	PCA	Value added training, fishing techniques, Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs)	Ensure the participation of women in trainings including for fishing techniques and management plans Public awareness to avoid gender exclusion

Annexes

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

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

Funded by:



Implementing agencies:

