

Community-Based Fisheries Management (CBFM) & CBFM Scaling

in the Pacific Islands Context



Community Based Fisheries Management

Traditional stewardship, responsive sustainable use...

CBFM, CBRM, CEAFM, CBNRM, CBM, SMAs, LMMAs, etc.

No single definition – but we know what it looks like?

Pacific Island CBFM



- “...**community takes prime responsibility** for managing resources.. “
Samoa Fisheries 1990s
- “Encouraging, motivating and **empowering communities to sustainably manage their own coastal resources**”
MSG Roadmap 2014-202. Endorsed by prime ministers
- “Supported by national controls on export commodities, **communities will drive local management regimes with clear user rights**”
Future of Fisheries, PIF Leaders, 2015
- “...main advantage of an SMA is that a **community is empowered to manage their fishery**”
Tonga SMA guide – Dr Malimali
- “Communities **drive** LMMAs ... make decisions and **their needs come first** ... have true ownership ... which external agencies must respect”
LMMA social contract 2000



“Principles” of CBFM in the Pacific Islands

Communities:

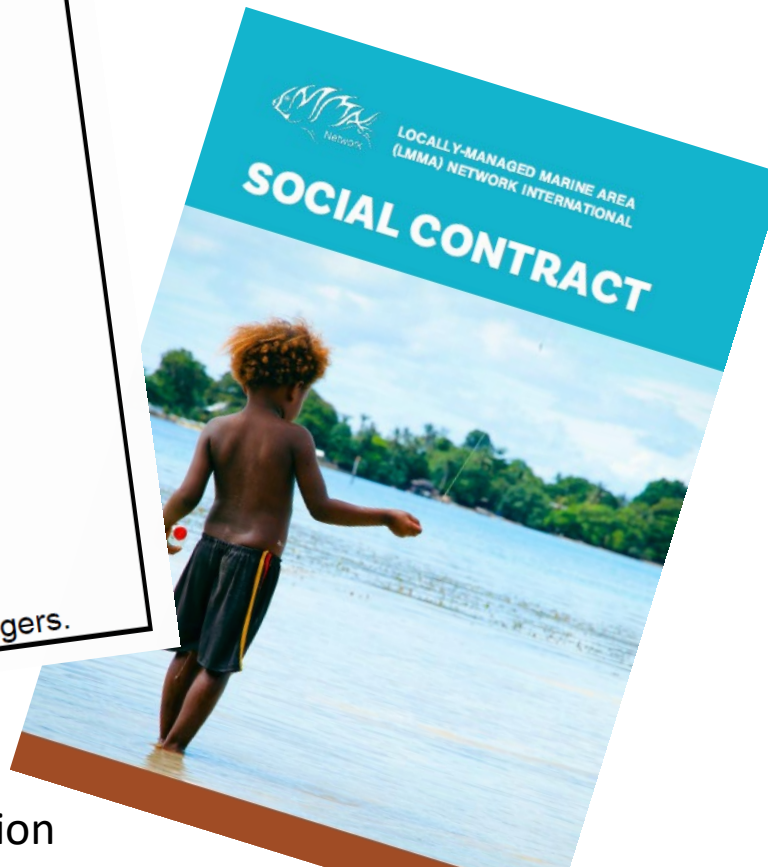
- are empowered
- take prime responsibility
- drive local management
- needs come first
- make decisions
- clear user and management rights



Principle driven approaches have been important to get CBFM to where it is today

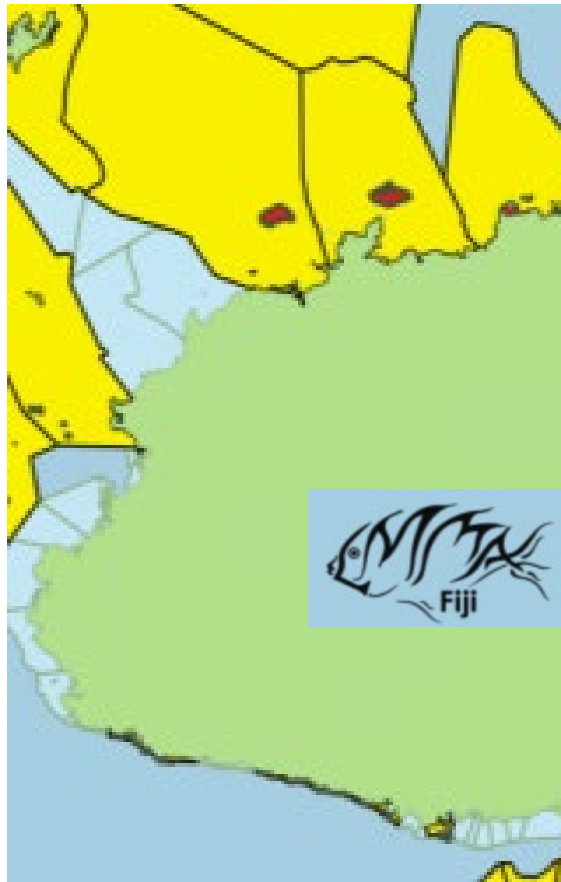
Extension Philosophy - Fisheries Division

- Extension staff must never take an action that reduces the villagers' sense of **ownership**.
- Extension staff must become good **facilitators**.
- Suggestions for action must come **from villagers** not extension staff.
- Village undertakings decided quickly may be abandoned equally quickly.
- The project does not **give** things to people..
- The project does not do things **for** people.
- The project assists people to do things **for themselves**.
- The program will only proceed in a village if the Village Fono wants it.
- Extension activities must help (certainly not harm) the most **vulnerable** villagers.





What does CBFM look like?



Puriasi Mangrove Management

To improve the quality of life of the present and future generation through community-based coastal and marine resources.

A sustainable and productive coastal and marine resource system that is equitably accessible, managed by the Mararo management committee and supported by local government.

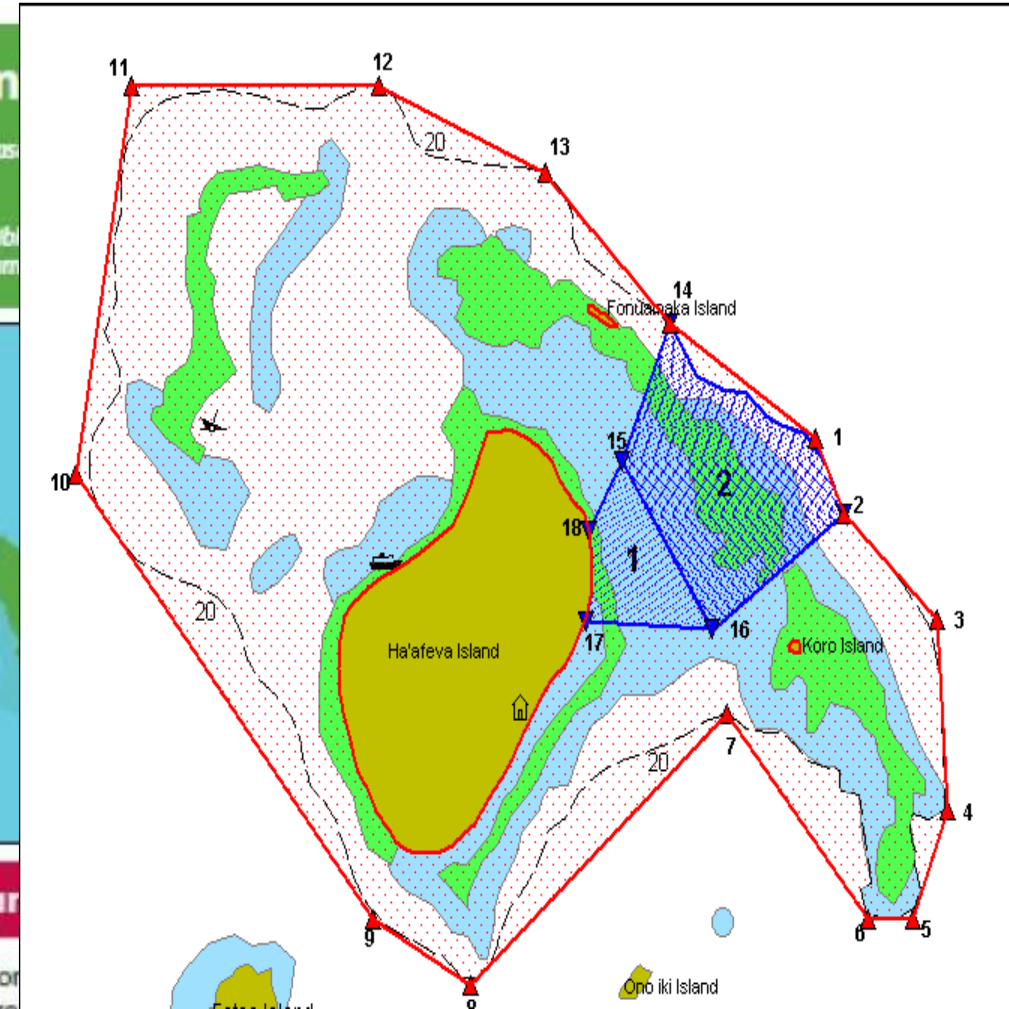


Puriasi management area rules

- No use of gill nets/catch nets
- No diving during day and night

Su'u Paura

1. Total ban for Paura tabu area for 3 years.



Credits FLMMA, Worldfish, Tonga Fisheries



Co-management and CBFM

Government,
centralized or
top-down
management



Community
Management,
self-governance

STATE POWER

LOCAL POWER



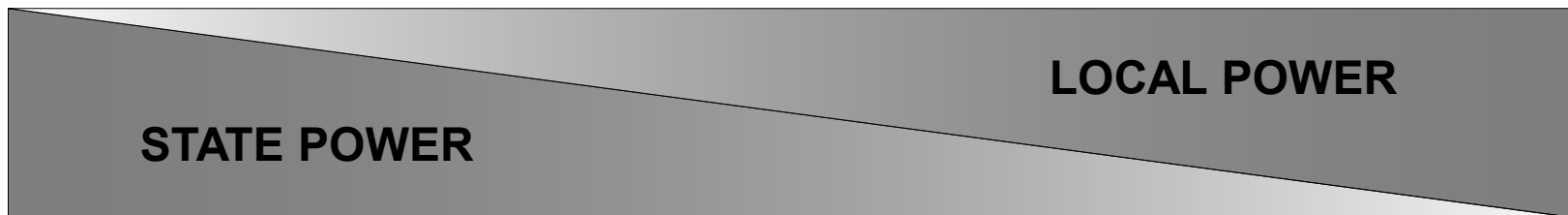


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Co-management and CBFM

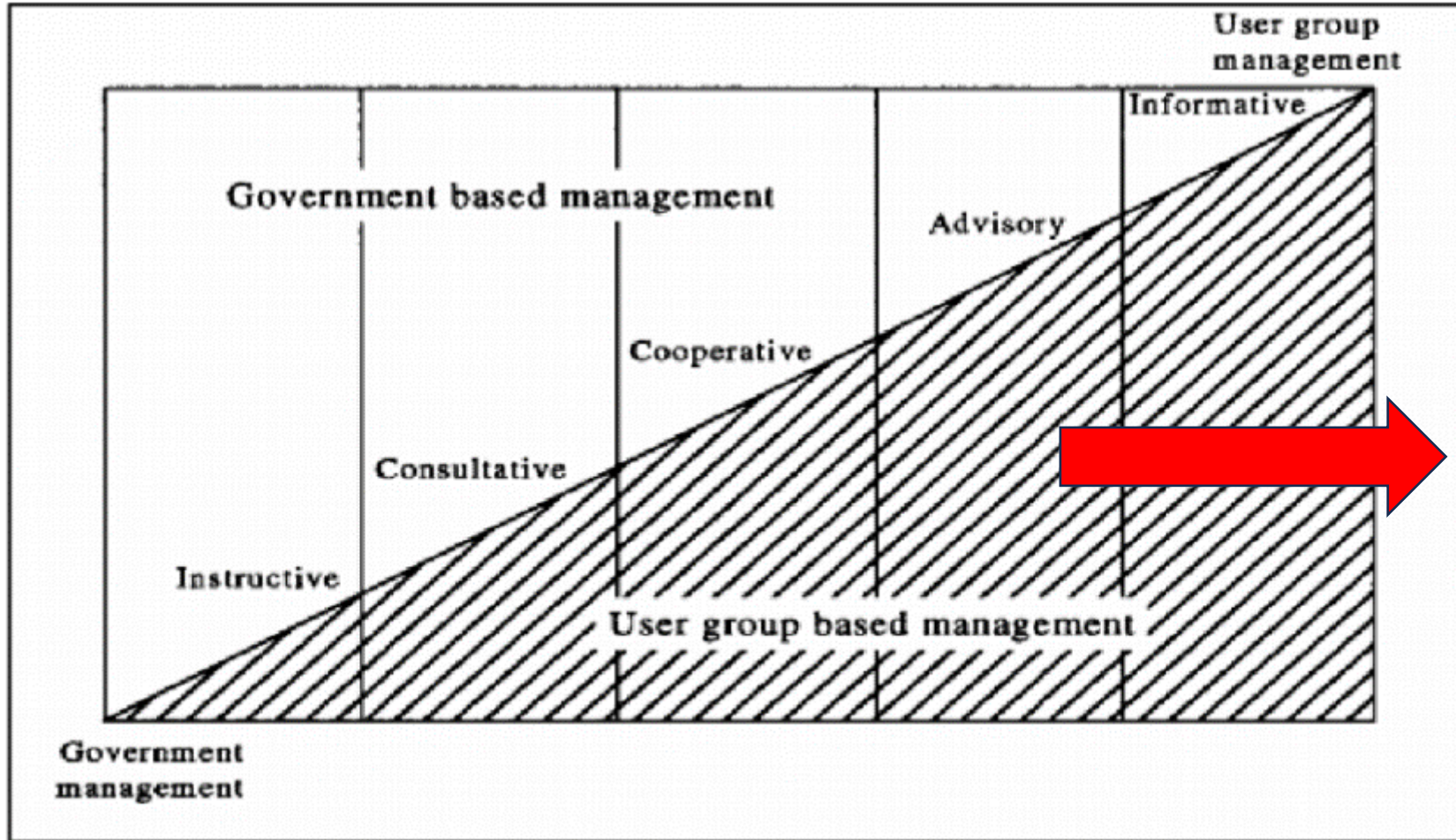


Figure 1. Spectrum of co-management arrangements)

Source: Sen and Nielsen (1996), adapted from Mc Cay 1993 and Berkes 1994



Scaling out? up? deep?

- Scale out- To reproduce “in different places”
- Scale up - To “grow to involve more people and places”
- Scale deep - To “change underlying values to inspire people to live in a different way”



Scaling up (and deep) “principles”

- Institutionalisation of CBFM – systems, institutions, policies (legal and traditional)
- Reach – all communities that need it are empowered to sufficient extent
- Cost-effectiveness – within foreseen or feasible funding
- Sustainability of systems and interventions – ongoing without reliance on external support



Group work

1. Factors that empower communities to better manage coastal resources

2. Factors that work against communities carrying out CBFM

3. Scaling question:
What would be the most cost-effective way of improving fisheries management for **ALL** communities in your country?