



CBFM Networks

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Programme



Why are CBFM Networks important?

They support 2-way communication

- Community – Community
- Community – Government



How do Networks support 2-way communications?

Community ↔ community

- Provide independent means for communities to share experiences and information between themselves (and to governments) on CBFM
- Communities inspire each other to take action.

Community ↔ Government

- Government receive accurate information from communities
- Recorded feedback from network meetings is used for strategies, policies and responses, and this action is communicated to communities.





Types of CBFM Networks

≠ Governance

- Community-led
- Government-led
- NGO-led

≠ Topics

- CBFM
- Mudcrabs, BdM
- Women in Fisheries

≠ Status

- Formal – registered
- Informal – non registered

≠ Scale

- Provincial
- National
- Regional
- Religious...





Networking Activities

- Learning exchanges
- Sharing events
- Consistent information sharing through social media
- Raising community voices to subnational, national and regional fora.





Influence of Networks on Management & Policy

- Spread of management (New Ireland Province LMMA Network, FLMMA, Hawaii)
- Contribution to improve CBFM policies (Hawaii networks)
- Contribution to regional policies (New Song for Coastal Fisheries, Framework for Action on Scaling CBFM)





Session objectives

1. To discuss what constitutes community networks in fisheries?
2. To identify the potential costs and benefits of networking?
3. To identify lessons-learned from existing networks in influencing policies and legal frameworks ?
4. To identify lessons learned from existing networks in management and compliance uptake?
5. To identify lessons learned in cost-effective ways of networking.



Session outline

Activities

Time

Panel discussion
(moderator: Teri Tuxson)

40'

Q&A

10'

Breakout groups
6 groups/region

45'

Report back

15'