

Flipchart: the Local Guide to **BETTER** **CATCHES**

[illegible]

ABOUT THE SOLWATA BLO IUMI FLIPCHART

Solwata Blo lumi is a national campaign that is showcasing the Solomons Way of working together to improve our marine resources.

The health of our marine resources is declining as we are fishing more to feed an increasing population and pay for our needs. The campaign is sharing locally-informed information to encourage community discussions on community-based resource management (CBRM). We hope this flipchart will create dialogue to support practical local actions so that communities can manage their marine resource themselves, with the goal of increasing what is caught and collected from the sea.

For that to happen, we need people to host community discussions and that is what this flipchart is for.

WHO CAN USE THE FLIPCHART?

This flipchart is for anyone who wants to help communities manage their own marine resources so they can get better catches. Hosting community discussions will require learning key messages and scripts in preparation of hosting small groups. No technical background in marine science is needed.

Successful use of this flipchart will require:

- Passion and commitment to supporting discussions over time.
- Time to thoroughly read the guide and supporting information.

HOW TO USE THE FLIPCHART

The flipchart presents a series of illustrations that follows the sections of the booklet: *The local guide to better catches*.

- (1) What's the problem with fishing today?
- (2) What can you do about declining catches?
- (3) Where to from here?

Each flipchart illustration page comes with a facilitator's guide page that includes:

- 1. Background information and key messages** to help ensure your presentation stays focused.
- 2. Scripts to help you prepare.** The script should be used to memorise the key messages, not read aloud during your presentation. Practice with your family and friends first to get comfortable explaining the material so you don't need to read it during a presentation.
- 3. Discussion questions to ensure your talk is interactive.** People learn better when they have the opportunity to talk through their issues and hear other people's stories. This also helps you to learn and observe their knowledge and perceptions of the issues.

When using the flipchart, only show the illustration to the group. The facilitator's page with notes is just for you. Because of its size, the flipchart is best used with small groups of 4 to 6 people. You can present in small groups targeting community groups and then present feedback at the village level. At that point, the group will be too large to use the flipchart, but you can use the flipchart as a guide for your discussions, though avoid showing the illustrations when presenting to a larger group.

FACILITATOR'S ROLE

It's important to always remember that a facilitator's primary role is to create dialogue. Your goal is to help people understand the changes they may experience every day, and to share information that can help address their concerns. Provide information, though you are not expected to be an expert in all the areas and issues. To do that well, here are some tips:

- Familiarise yourself with the material. This means reading everything beforehand to a level where you can easily share the core content during talks and presentations.
- Engage your audience in your presentations. This involves listening and encouraging people to share their ideas and experiences by sharing stories as much as possible.
- Be friendly, and inclusive. This includes not arguing with people who disagree. Your role as a facilitator is to listen

and encourage discussion. Admit when you don't know an answer. Explain that your role is to give access to information, and at times, you may need to get back to them after consulting experts.

STORYTELLING

As you become more comfortable with the material, it is best to personalise it as much as possible. Share local stories and examples to illustrate the key points. Then you can ask people for their stories, which will promote discussion and ensure your discussions are interactive. People learn and engage better when they participate and interact with you and others in the group.

VILLAGE PROTOCOLS

When working in community settings, it's important to follow community protocols. If permission is required from village leaders or ward officials, it should be sought prior to hosting community discussions. The same rule applies for any community groups or networks. Ensure these protocols are followed to ensure new ideas and discussions are welcome. If you require guidance, reach out to an elder.

GETTING STARTED WITH THE FLIPCHART

To begin your presentation, introduce yourself and the campaign. The campaign is about helping people get better catches through making local rules for fishing. This is usually called community-based resource management.

- Explain to the group that your role as facilitator is to provide access to information and get more information when you don't know an answer.
- Explain that the flipchart is a tool to help guide the discussion.
- Encourage the group to ask questions and have open discussions during the presentation.

SEKSON 1

**Team iumi stat fo toktok
abaot manejim, oketa ia
nao samfala respons iumi
savve herrem staka talem.**

GOD HEM GIVIM IUMI
FIS, IUMI SUD
KAKAIM OKETA.

BAEBAE HARD FOR FIS
FINIS, SOLWATA HEM
BIK TUMAS.

HAO NAO IU SAVVE
OLKETA NO STAKA, IU
GO ANDANIT WATA AN
KAONTIM OLKETA FIS
IA?

OLKETA FIS MLIV GO
LO DIP WATA.

HU NAO IU FO
TALLEM MIFALA
HAO BAE MIFALA
USIM RISOSIS BLO
MIFALA?

HAO NAO IU EXPECTIM
MIFALA FO FIDIM
FAMILI BLO MIFALA?



BACKGROUND

Even in remote areas, it's rare to find some that has never heard of efforts to promote **community-based resource management (CBRM)** and does not already have opinions.

CBRM is often perceived as outsiders trying to prevent communities from using their resources, rather than seeing the tangible benefits such as improved food security and livelihoods. You can't start a dialogue if you don't acknowledge the perceptions or misinformation that exists within communities.

This illustration is intended to ensure we acknowledge from the start that people might have negative views of CBRM, so people are more open to listen and share their concerns.

KEY MESSAGE

It's our community that suffers when catches decline, so it's our community that needs to start talking about what we can do about it – to find ways to increase catches. This is not about outsiders telling us what to do.

SCRIPT

As we start talking about overfishing and fisheries management, I want to recognise that for a lot of people, this is not a new subject and for some, not a welcome subject.

Community-based resource management is often viewed as outsiders telling us how to use our

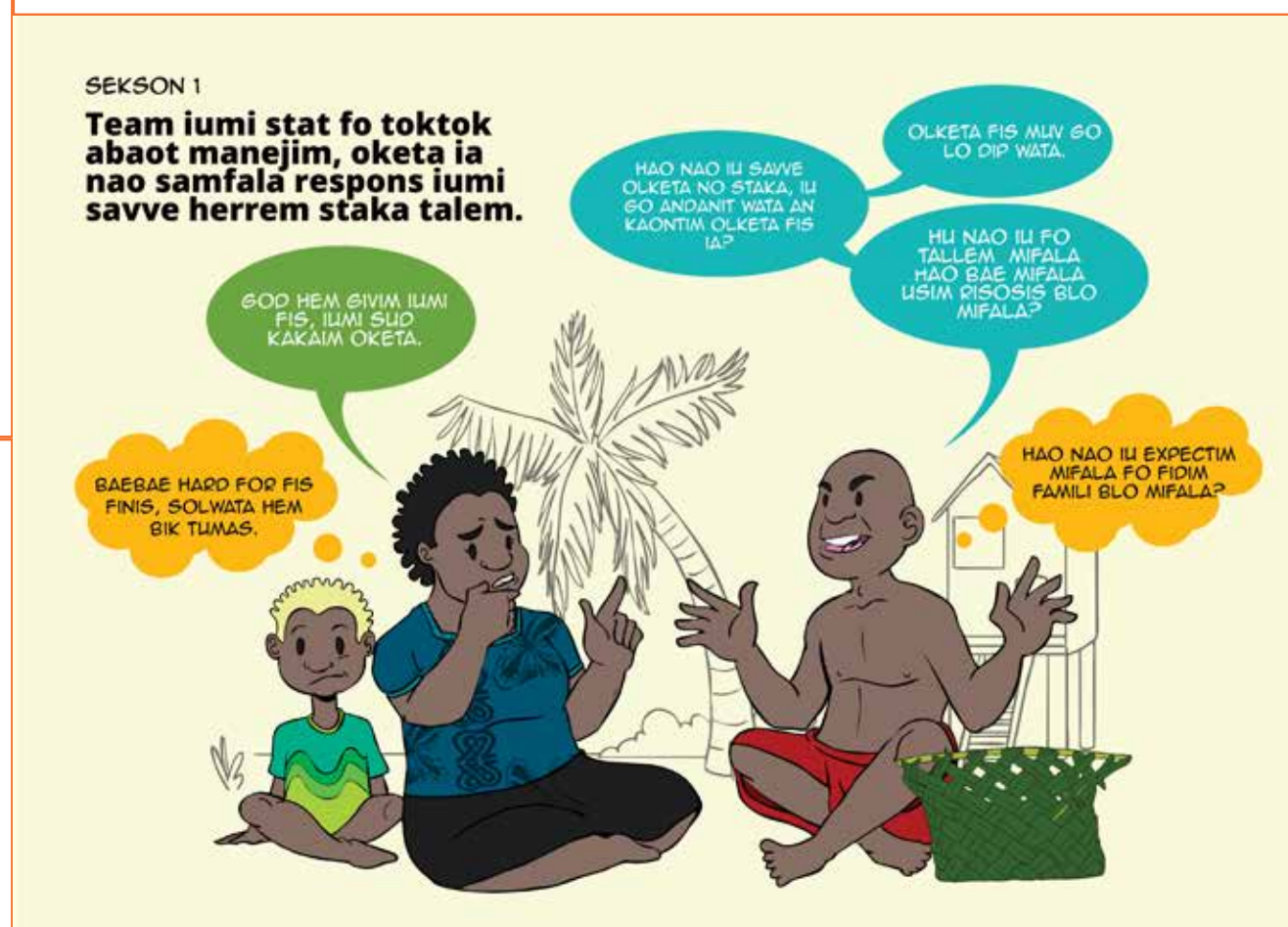
resources. Sometimes it feels like an NGO comes in and asks us to set aside parts of our fishing grounds for no take zones. We have heard that, right? That's the NGO's tabu, not ours.

This illustration shares some of the common responses that people give when they hear someone promoting

fisheries management. We can be honest from the start about what everyone is thinking.

When we start talking about fisheries management, here are the kinds of responses we hear most often.

Read the quotes aloud.



DISCUSSION

Ask:

- Has anyone here had similar responses?
- Which ones have you thought or heard?
- Are there any others missing?

Close with this key message:

We get that most people think fisheries management is about stopping people from fishing. But that's not what we're doing here. We want to help people get more fish, and that means fishing smart. So with your permission, I would like to talk a bit about the problem of overfishing.

MATERIALS NEEDED

Pen and notebook.

If possible, you can record the perceptions from the group in a notebook so you can review them later and compare them with other groups.

You can also review the notes from all groups to present back at the village level later on, to share the most common perceptions of fisheries management.

Bat sapos iu askem pipol hao olketa i lukim senis wea tek ples lo oketa year go pas ia,
diswan nao bae iu herem.

1980

MIFALA GAREM
STAKA FIS.



2000

MIFALA GAREM
LELEBET ...



2020

HEM HARD LELEBET!



BACKGROUND

The illustrations in this section are intended to help people reflect on how fishing has changed, why it has changed and the impacts of those changes.

This illustration is important to discuss because catch declines happen over time, sometimes over generations. Fishers may not notice changes immediately as they usually deal with day-to-day fishing. So maybe they travelled a little further today. But if they reflect on how fishing has changed over years, or generations, they can see how different fishing has become.

By taking time to reflect on the longer-term changes, can often help to shift attitudes on the urgency of the problem. This approach also allows people to more easily share their stories and interact with each other.

KEY MESSAGE

The decline of marine resources happens over years, and so it's important to reflect on how fishing has changed – changes in what we catch and collect from the sea – to begin to understand if we have an overfishing problem or not.

SCRIPT

Because we are fishing every week, we don't always realise how much fishing has changed over time, and over generations.

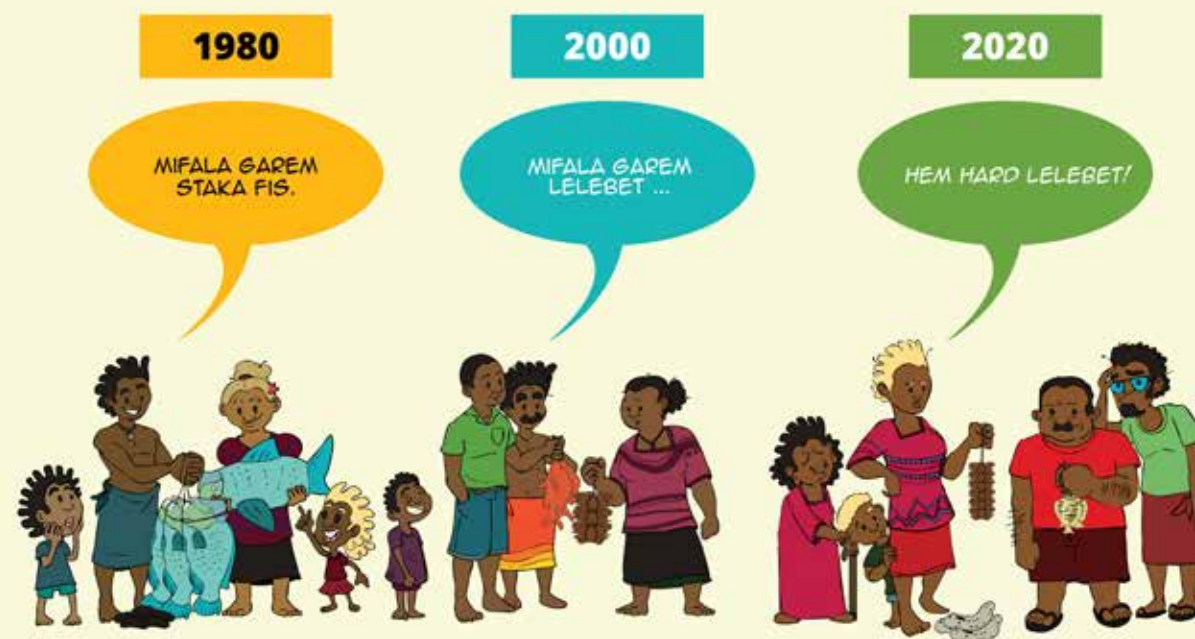
Fishers usually deal with day-to-day fishing. But if they reflect on how fishing has changed over years, or generations, they can see how different fishing is today.

This illustration shows some of the stories often shared by communities in the Solomons.

Today, fishers are catching different species and smaller sizes, usually less valuable as well, than what their parent's did. And far smaller than their grandparents did.

SEKSON 1

Bat sapos iu askem pipol hao olketa i lukim senis wea tek ples lo oketa year go pas ia, diswan nao bae iu herem.



DISCUSSION

Ask:

- Are our catches declining over time?
- Are they getting smaller in size over time?
- Are you catching less fish than before?

TIP:

Asking different members of the community about how fishing was in the past can provide different answers depending on how old they are. Be sure to encourage older fishers to share their experiences with younger ones.

As you lead group discussions, you can also share stories you have heard from other groups.

MATERIALS NEEDED

Pen and notebook.

If possible, you can record the perceptions from the group in a notebook so you can review them later and compare them with other groups.

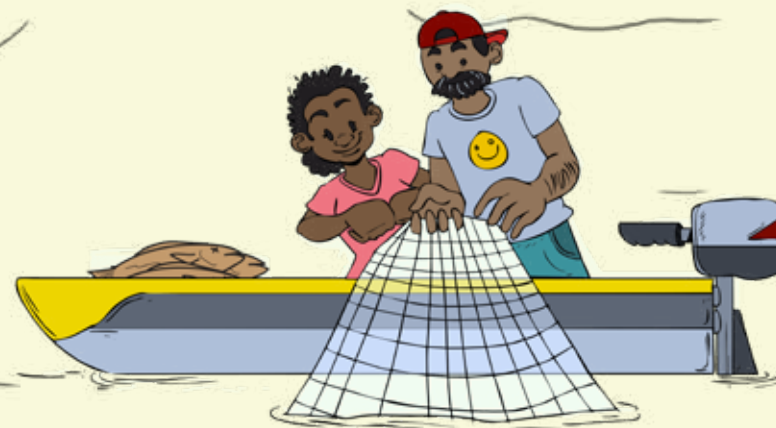
Ideally, try to record basic information on fish sizes and catch sizes over time.

You will discuss a lot more about fishing throughout the flipchart.

Hem tekem mifala staka taem tu an hem costim mifala staka selen taem mifala go farawe lo solwata fo fising an kolectim oketa narafala kakai lo sea.



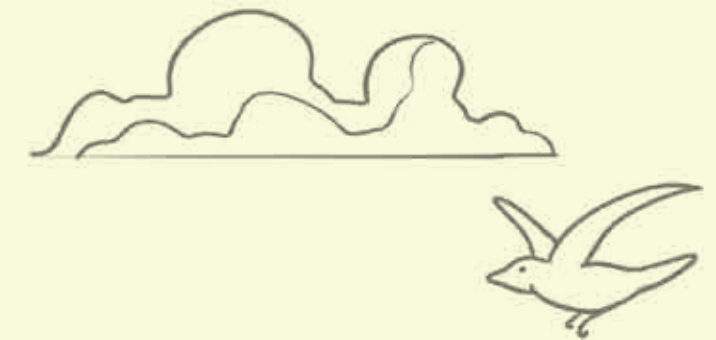
1980



2000



2020



BACKGROUND

As with the previous illustration, you want people to reflect on if/how fishing has changed.

Another common change is having to go further to catch fish. If you are using a dug out canoe to fish, this means more paddling. But if you are using a banana boat/outboard, this can also mean spending more on fuel to catch fish. In other words, you are spending more time and money to catch fish.

You can tailor the script to fit with the local experience. For instance, if they don't use petrol, ask only if they are travelling further.

KEY MESSAGE

Declining catches can mean it takes longer to fish and so fishers spend more time and travel further.

SCRIPT

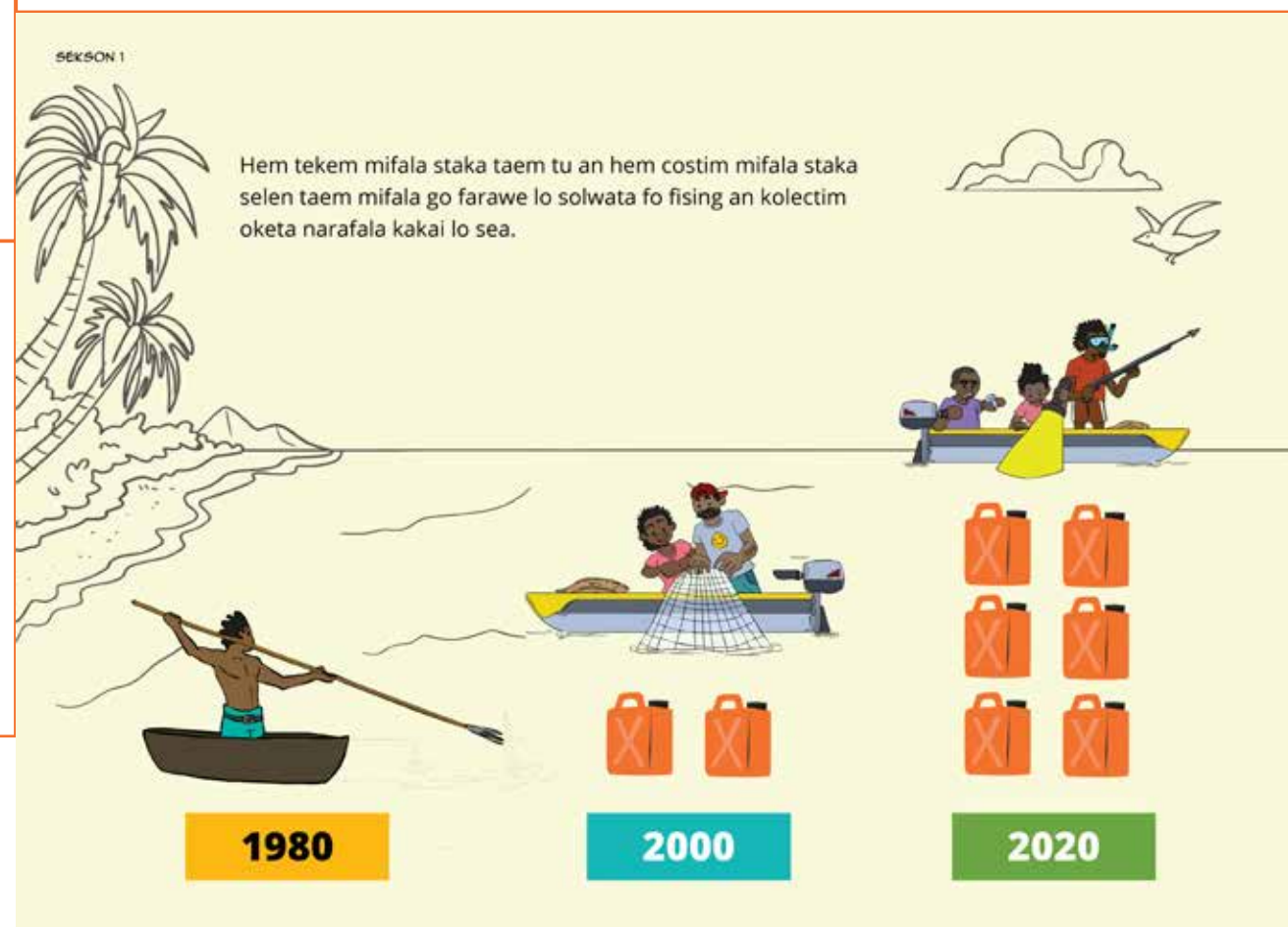
It's taking many of us more time to catch fish today - we are travelling further and spending more time fishing.

For many, this means, we are spending more time paddling because we are having to travel further to fish. For others who have a banana boat/outboard, it's also costing more money as we are having to spend more money on petrol to travel further.

Not too long ago, we could catch fish just off our shores,

without the need for paddling further.

This change is happening as marine resources near our shore are being overfished and overharvested to the point that there is no longer enough breeding stock reproducing to replenish our marine areas. So, we have to travel further and further to find areas that are still healthy and where there are fish and other marine species to catch or collect.



DISCUSSION

Ask:

- Are you going further today than in the past to catch fish and collect other marine species?
- Are you spending more time paddling?
- Are you spending more money on petrol or fishing gear?

TIP:

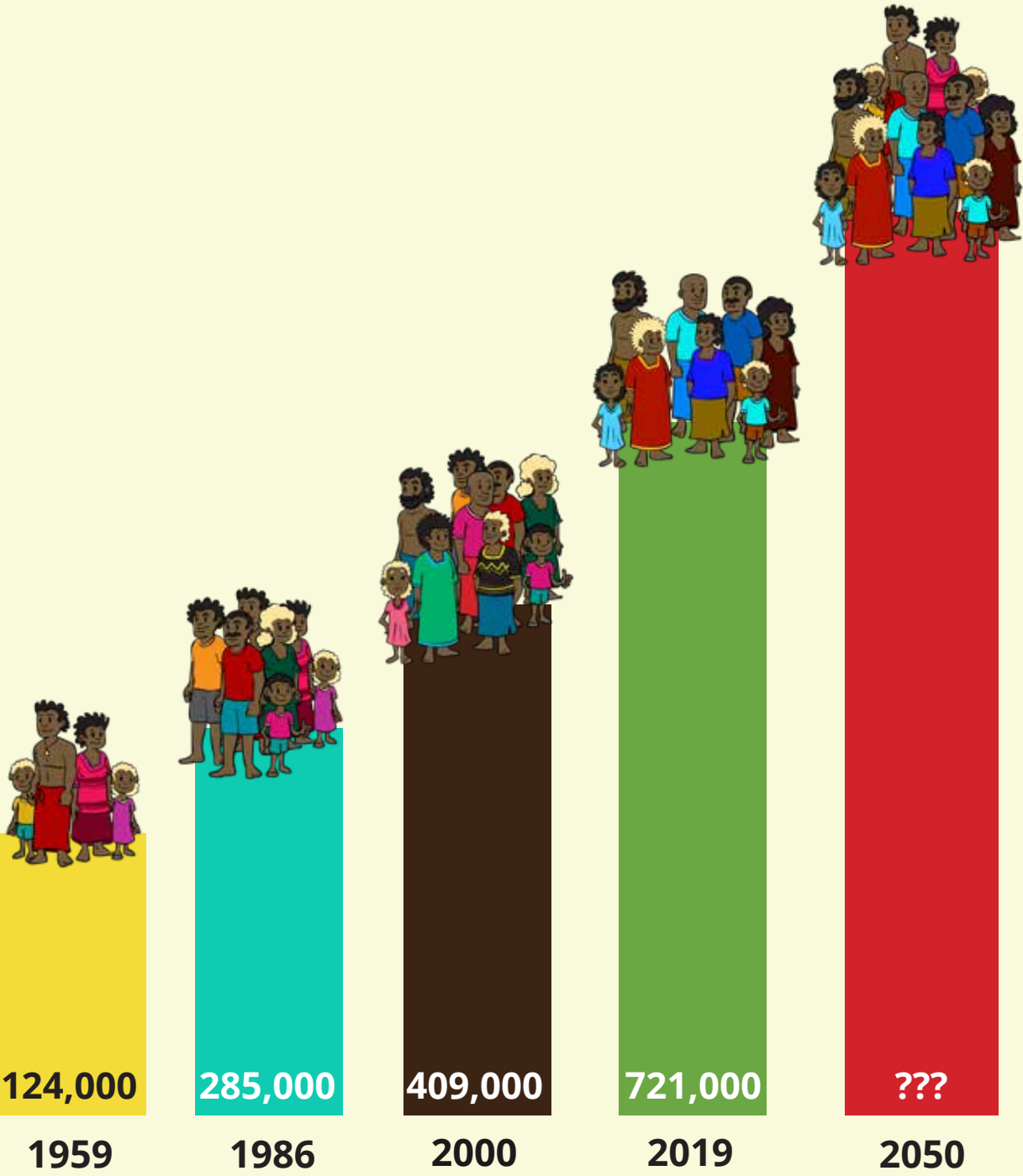
Asking different members of the community about how fishing was in the past can provide different answers depending on how old they are. Be sure to encourage older fishers, both men and women, to share their experiences with younger ones. As you host more group discussions, you can also share stories you have heard from other groups.

MATERIALS NEEDED

Pen and notebook.

If possible, you could record the feedback from the group in a notebook so you can review them later and compare them with other groups. You can also use the notes from all groups to present back later at the village level, to share the most common perceptions of fisheries management.

Ideally, try to record how far they are traveling today compared to previous years. It's OK to use the years from the illustration or allow them to talk generally about how it was when they were young, or for their parents or grandparents. The important part is for the group to reflect on the changes.



Solomon Islands national population
(source: Solomon Islands Census, 2009 and 2019)

Plande taem mifala fising tu fo selem mekem mifala
save peim nids blo mifala an cost blo tings wea
gogohed inkris



BACKGROUND

People sometimes think overfishing is driven by outsiders, for example, by offshore fishing vessels, or an outside threat such as climate change.

But more often than not, it's local drivers that cause overfishing.

The top two drivers are an increasing population and increasing need for income.

Acknowledging these changes helps put the focus on what communities are doing and communicates that these issues are not for outsiders to fix.

KEY MESSAGE

Life has changed over the years, with more mouths to feed, and more needs for cash, we are fishing a lot more than we did in the past.

SCRIPT

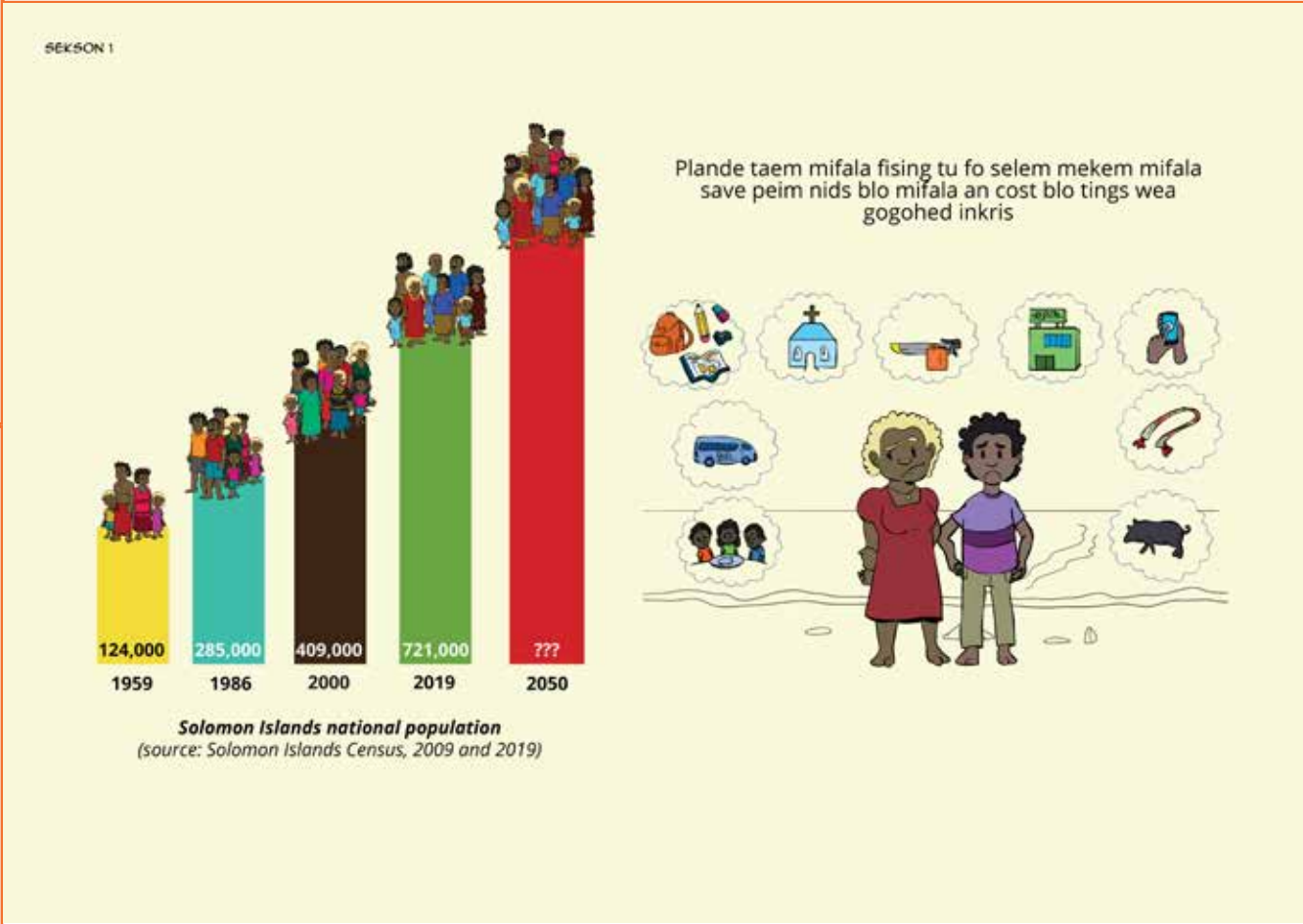
So why has fishing changed? There are two top reasons.

Number one, we have a lot more mouths to feed than we had in the past ... a lot more. Look at how our population is increasing, so of course we are catching more to feed more people.

Just as important, is how our lifestyles have changed. Our lifestyles have changed as our country has developed - we have more access to health care, education, transportation

and communications.

These changes are good in many ways, but it also means we need more money than we did in the past to pay for these things. And so, we are having to catch more from the sea to sell and make money so we can pay for our needs, as well as the increasing cost of things.



DISCUSSION

Ask:

- What is this the story for this community? Has the population grown like other parts of the Solomon Islands?
- What about our lifestyles? What has changed from the past? Do we need more income today, which is resulting in more fishing than before?
- Have these changes resulted in more fishing than the past?

TIP:

Asking different members of the community about how fishing was in the past can provide different answers depending on how old they are. Be sure to encourage older fishers, both men and women, to share their experiences with younger ones. As you do more group discussions, you can also share stories you heard from other groups.

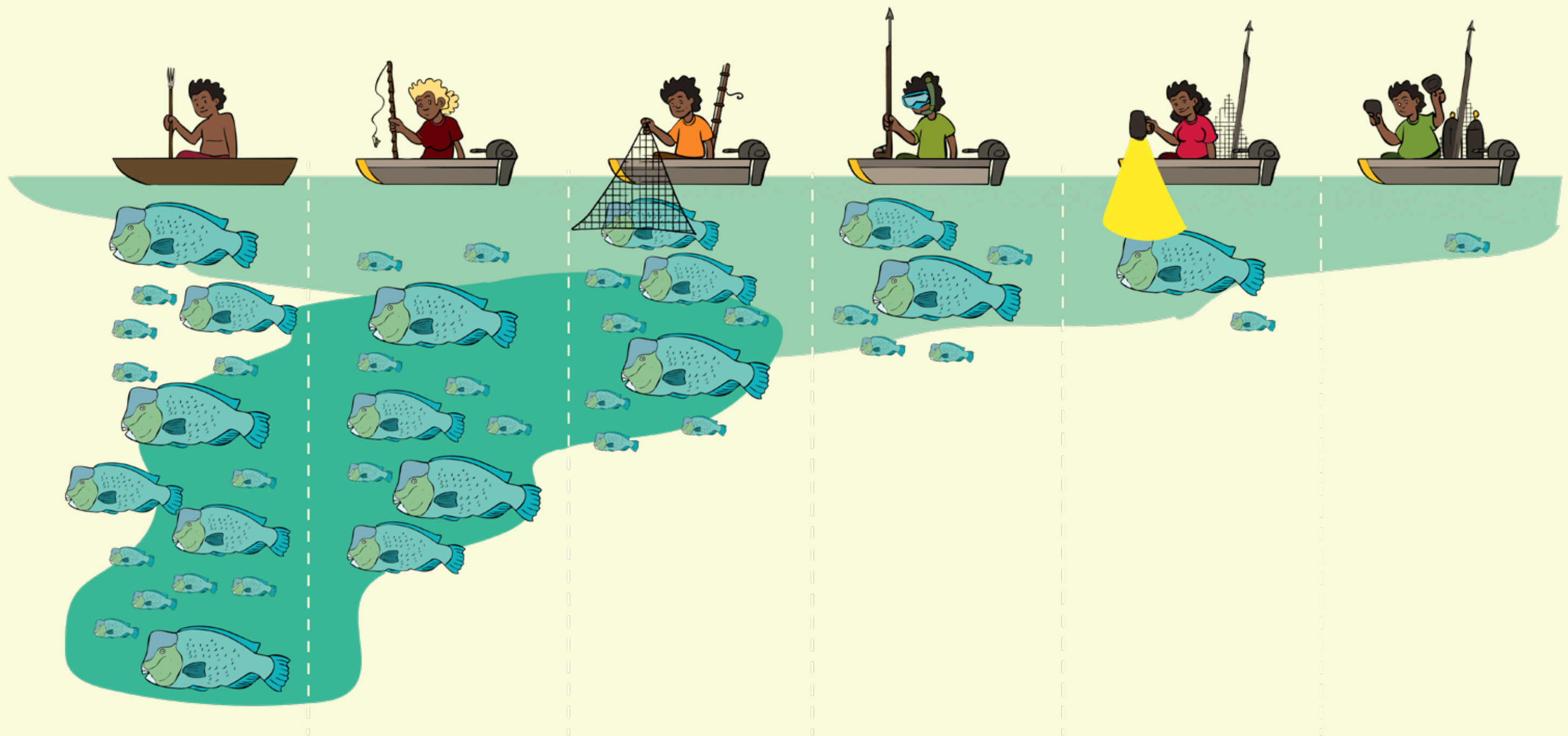
MATERIALS NEEDED

Pen and notebook.

The feedback for this discussion is not as critical to record. You can just record whether these are changes they have experienced and if they think the changes have impacted fishing. It will be more noteworthy however, if they feel they have not experienced these changes and they are not fishing more than before.

Olketa fising gia i bin impruv tu evri year, so hem mekem isi for katsim plande fis moa. Distaem tu samfala fis nomoa left bihaen fo bonebone and kamapum bak namba blo oketa lo oketa fising graon blo iumi.

Diswan hem nogud sapos iumi laek gudfala kats fo kakai an fo selem, year afta year.



BACKGROUND

Most fishers are aware how new fishing gear increases catches.

This point can be made briefly or turned into a longer discussion to reflect on how fishing gear has changed. The script below follows the long discussion and can be further expanded with questions for the audience to reflect on if/when new gear came to the village. As you become more familiar with the content on this page, you will get a feel for the best approach to host this discussion in communities.

For example, experienced fishers might want to discuss this at length, but others may be happy with a general discussion.

KEY MESSAGE

Fishing gear has improved dramatically over the years and enabled some fishers to get better catches. This change has in turn left fewer fish behind to breed and restock our marine areas.

SCRIPT

We have more opportunities to sell more fish, and we are much more effective at catching fish.

In the old days, fishers needed to be experts about each type of fish and when to find them to catch and how to make the right fishing gear out of locally available materials. Hooks were difficult to carve out of bone or shell and fishers mainly used a gorge — just a straight piece of bone or shell with a line of natural fibre.

And there were no decent nets, instead, coconut leaves were woven together into leaf sweeps to catch a school of fish. The fish crowded close to shore where they could be speared or scooped up. Most fish would escape by swimming through the leaves.

Spear fishing was done from above the water, and night fishing was only possible when it was full moon, or we had to use a burning torch. Most fishing happened in shallow water, because

the natural fibres floated and were not strong enough to fish effectively in deep water outside the reef.

Most of the fishing targeted smaller fish - once the fish became adults, and lived outside lagoons, they were safe from being caught.

All this has changed as fishing gears developed.

- Modern monofilament nets can catch entire schools of breeding rabbit fish, gold-spot herring, mullet, and scad. When they come close to shore, almost nothing escapes.
- Outboard motors have enabled fishers to fish further away from their village as catches decline closer to home.
- Westerners introduced face masks and skin-diving to the Pacific in the early 1900s because they wanted locals to collect pearl shell for them to buy. After the Second World War, modern spearguns became available

making it easier to spear big fish.

- In the 1970s and 1980s, underwater torches became available, making it easier to spear many types of reef fish while they sleep in shallow water at night.
- Unlike the original fishing lines, which were made from natural fibre, floated and were relatively weak, modern fishing lines are very fine and strong. With modern fishing reels it is possible to fish down hundreds of meters to depths that could not be fished with traditional fishing.
- Now, technology such as GPS – global positioning system – is making it easier to find good fishing spots.

All of this means we are catching a lot more fish and there are fewer being left in the water to reproduce and restock fishing grounds.

This is how fishing has changed, and why it's becoming harder and harder to fish.

DISCUSSION

ASK:

- What changes have you experienced in your lifetime with fishing gear?

Follow-up questions:

- What were some of the old ways used?
- When did you start using monofilament nets? Do you remember the impacts?
- What masks and torches are used for nighttime spearfishing? When did that start? Did you notice changes in catches?
- Modern fishing line – did that change fish catches?
- Have you seen anyone using GPS or other new tools?
- What do you think has been the impact of this gear?

MATERIALS NEEDED

Pen and notebook.

If possible, record the feedback from the group in a notebook so you can review later and compare it with other groups.

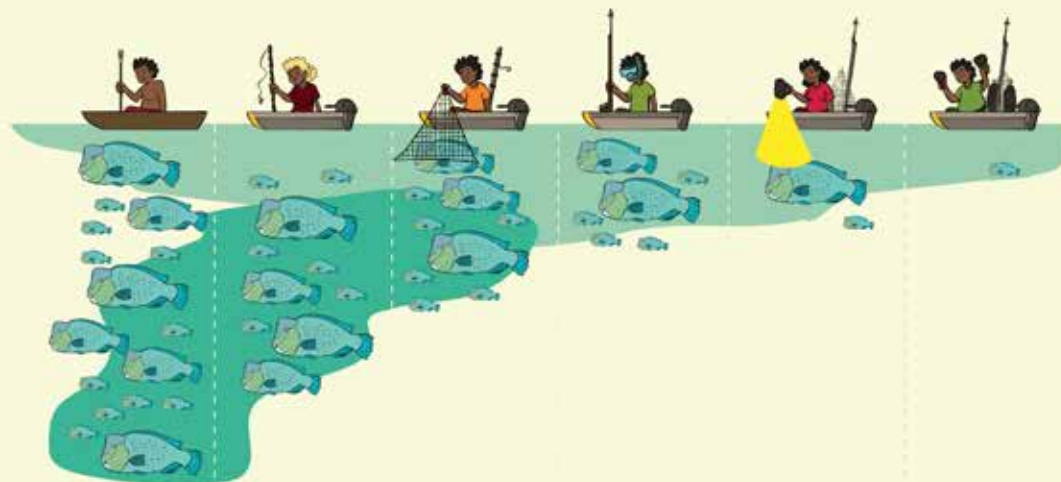
You can also use the notes from all groups (when engaging different men, women, youth, and older fishers) to present at the village level to share the most common perceptions of how fishing gear has changed fishing. This information is critical to create the “local” story of changes in fishing.

People need to see themselves in the story, or they won't care about any future solutions. These discussion notes are critical to share the community's story of fishing.

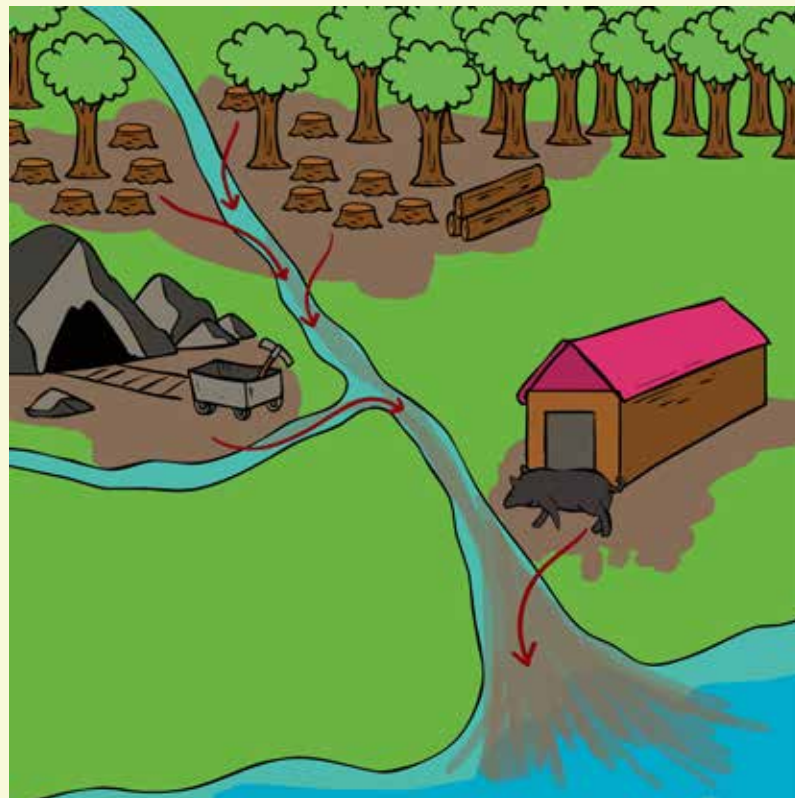
SEKSON 1

Olketa fising gia i bin impruv tu evri year, so hem mekem isi for katsim plande fis moa. Distaem tu samfala fis nomoa left bihaen fo bonebone and kamapum bak namba blo oketa lo oketa fising graon blo iumi.

Diswan hem nogud sapos iumi laek gudfala kats fo kakai an fo selem, year afta year.



Hem garem tu thret lo oketa ples wea fis an oketa nara marin
spesis nid fo stap an kakai lo hem – habitat blo oketa.



BACKGROUND

As you discuss changes in fishing and catches, it's also important to understand and reflect on any non-fishing threats or impacts. For example, forest clearing can cause excessive runoff that damages key habitats. If that's the case, the land-based threats need to be discussed as part of the rule-making process.

Please note that sometimes the land-based threats are harder to explain and you can be asked complicated questions. There is almost always someone in the audience who wants to show how much they know and will ask tough questions to trip you up.

Don't take the bait. Tell them if you don't know the answer. You do not have to be an expert and making up answers will hurt your credibility over time.

If this happens, reach out to local partners or the campaign through text or social media.

We can help.

KEY MESSAGE

Decline in catches can also be driven by non-fishing activities. These include habitat destruction, coral harvesting, land clearing, and coral bleaching from warming waters.

SCRIPT

We have talked a lot about fishing and how it has changed. It's also important to understand and reflect on some of the non-fishing activities that can impact the health of our fishing grounds.

Fish and other species we like to eat and sell need healthy habitats, or places to live, to keep their populations healthy. This includes coral reefs, but also mangroves, and sea grass. Some species live in sea grass and mangroves when

they are small and move onto the reef as they get bigger. Some need to hide in the coral to survive.

Our actions on land, and in the sea, can impact the health of those areas.

For example, people can clear mangroves for building material or firewood, or to create space for homes, not realizing it might impact the health of their marine resources.

Harvesting coral for lime also takes away important fish homes.

Land clearing too, from deforestation, or things like palm oil plantations, can also create harmful runoff that kills corals, and other habitats.

Finally, we also experience coral bleaching now, when waters warm, killing coral.



DISCUSSION

Ask:

- Have you had any experiences where habitats were lost or damaged?
- If so, what did you notice happened after?
- Do you think losing these habitats or homes impacts the health of the fishing grounds?
- What is your experience?

MATERIALS NEEDED

Pen and notebook.

If possible, record the feedback from the group in a notebook so you can review it later and compare with other groups.

1980



2000



2020



BACKGROUND

Communities are increasingly discussing the loss of *kastoms* and traditions. This is a big topic that impacts many aspects of our lives.

The loss of *kastoms* and traditions can also impact things like fishing. In many places, without traditional restrictions on fishing, the situation arises where people take whatever they want, leaving too few or nothing for the next person.

This illustration intends to create a discussion about whether traditional culture is eroding and if that is having an impact on fishing.

KEY MESSAGE

As traditions breakdown, the sea can become a place where there are no longer limits on fishing, and as a result, people take what they can, without considering leaving enough fish or other marine species for others, and for tomorrow.

SCRIPT

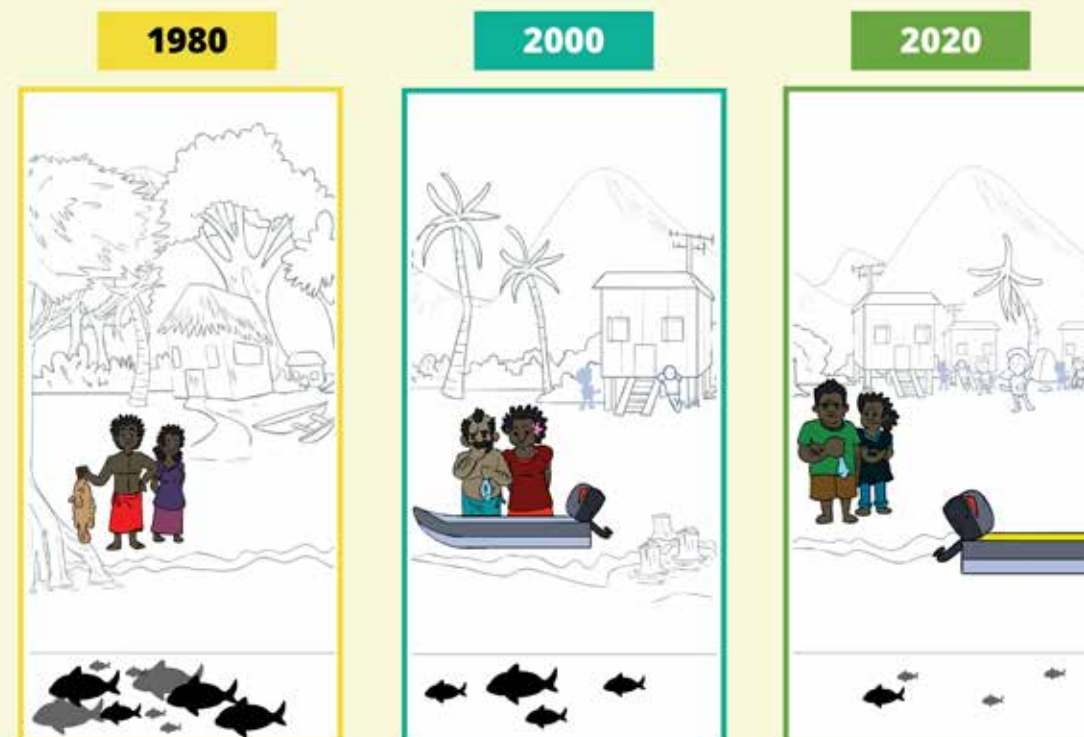
We have experienced many changes in our lifestyles and communities in recent times. As our lives become more influenced from the outside, particularly the Western world, we are also experiencing changes in our traditional ways of doing things.

These changes result in some of our *kastoms* and traditions being lost, including how we use our marine resources and manage our marine areas.

As we lose these old ways of controlling how much we fish, as well as who, when

and where, we are seeing fishers use both modern gear, and sometimes harmful and destructive fishing practices, taking as much as they can, and not only what they need. This can lead to declining catches.

SEKSON 1



DISCUSSION

Ask:

- Do you remember how we used to manage the sea? Are we seeing some of our old ways being lost?
- Do you think that is causing any impacts on our marine resources?
- Do you think reviving some of the old ways might help us improve our catches?

MATERIALS NEEDED

Pen and notebook.

If possible, record the feedback from the group in a notebook so you can review it later and compare with other groups.

IUMI SIDAON STORI

WASWE, FIS IU
KATSIM NO SAVE
STAKA NAO? IU SAVE
KATSIM SAMFALA
NOMOA?

WASWE, IU GO
FARAWE LO SOLWATA
AN HEM TEKEM IU
LONG TAEM FO
KATSIM STAKA FIS?

WANEM NAO OLKETA
NARA SENIS IU LUKIM,
LO SAED LO FISING
AN LO IUS BLO LAND
WEA HEM SAVE AFECTIM
WANEM IU KATSIM.



BACKGROUND

The strength of this presentation is that it presents the issues in ways that people can relate to and discuss. This means that you have a greater opportunity to get people talking about their own experiences, which helps them to translate the information into their own local and lived experience and increases the chance that they can put the information into action later.

This is the core objective of the presentation — to get people talking and interacting — and this is why there are discussion questions on every page. Ideally, you have used the previous pages to talk and reflect.

But it's always positive to pause and make sure you have covered everything and that everyone has had a chance to share their thoughts. If you have not used the discussion questions, and instead presented the previous pages without asking for comments, use this page to hold a big discussion that reflects on all the previous pages (section 1 of the booklet).

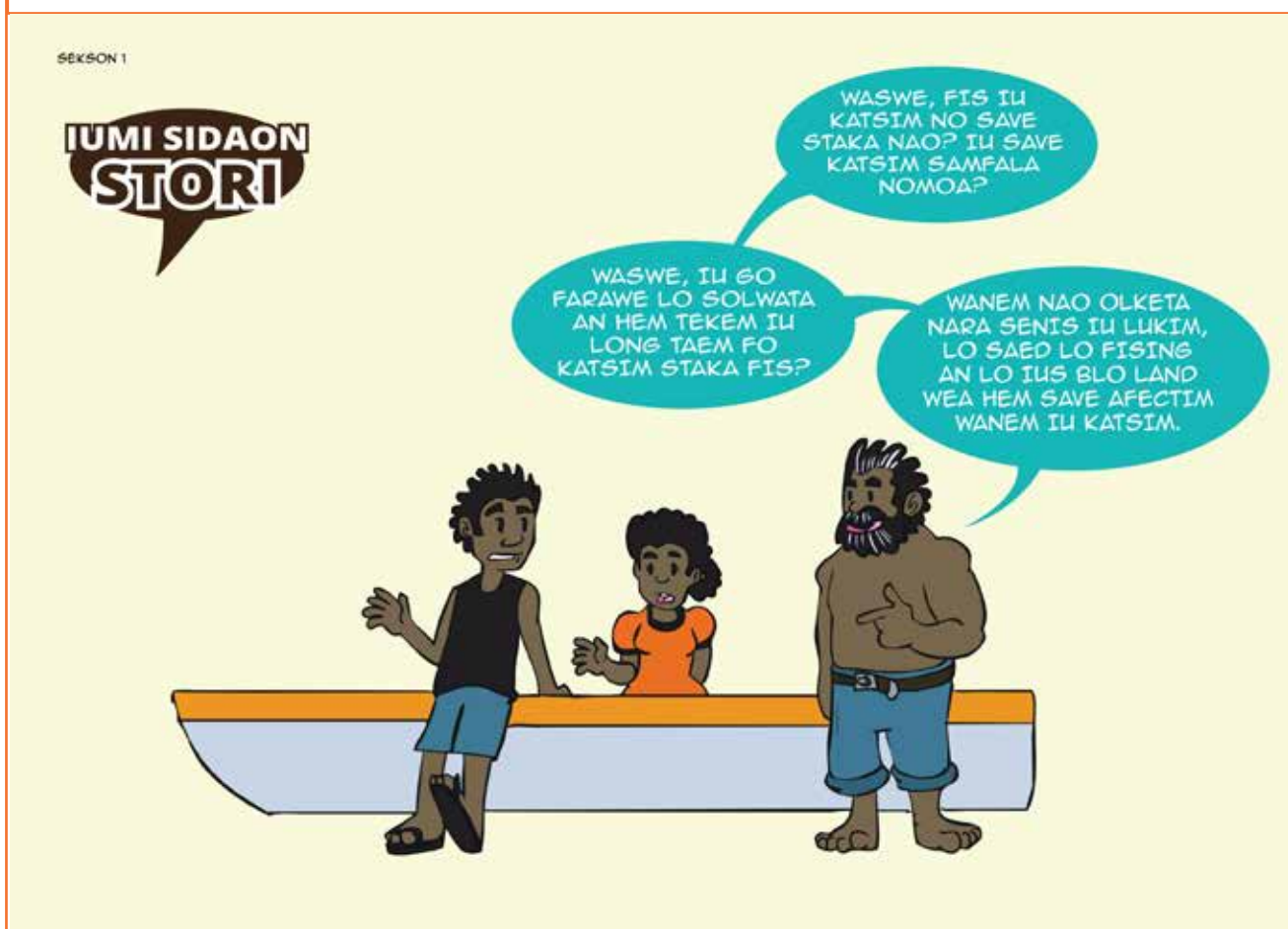
If you have already answered all the questions, use the questions on this page to provide a summary of what was shared — and ask if it's accurate, that people agree — before moving to the next section (section 2).

KEY MESSAGE

It's important for us to reflect together on how fishing has changed and any impacts that have occurred for catches to decline.

SCRIPT

Let's take a moment and talk about what's happening in your village. Here are some questions to talk through how fishing has changed. Can you tell me some of your stories?



DISCUSSION

Now it's time to listen to their experiences.

Ask:

- Are your catches declining? Are you collecting less?
- Are you going further and taking longer to get a good catch?
- What other changes have you seen, in fishing practices and in land use that might impact your catches?

MATERIALS NEEDED

Pen and notebook.

If possible, record the feedback from the group in a notebook so you can review it later and compare with other groups.

SEKSON 2

So, wanem nao bae iu duim taem komuniti blo iu hem no save katsim staka fis? Hem nao taem wea komuniti seleva save kam up wetem hao fo manejim risos blo hem (CBRM).



BACKGROUND

This section shares the actions that communities can take to respond to declining catches.

Presenting a range of actions can help to make fisheries management less complicated and help communities to take ownership of the decisions.

For you, as the facilitator, there are a few things to understand when you host discussions on these actions.

Fisheries management is an approach to ensuring fish and other marine species are harvested at sustainable levels. It is not about stopping people from fishing or collecting. It is about balancing short term needs with long term needs for communities to thrive. Government agencies such as MFMR are mandated to manage inshore fisheries, and also offshore commercial fisheries, such as those based on tuna.

But government rarely has the resources to directly help all communities that depend on inshore fisheries for their food security and livelihoods. Local communities are best placed to manage inshore fisheries themselves.

Local communities often have (1) customary legal rights to the resources, (2) broader traditional knowledge on their fishing grounds, such as places and times to fish, and (3) a better understanding of the impacts of imposing fishing rules on different people in communities.

These insights tend to position communities in a better place to set rules that deal with local problems to manage their marine resources.

This is the thinking behind the Solwata Blo lumi campaign - to help communities manage their marine resources themselves.

KEY MESSAGE

Communities should not wait for someone to turn up to start a fisheries management project or plan.

Communities need to take the lead.

SCRIPT

Community-based resource management is an approach to ensuring fish and other marine species are harvested at sustainable levels, through smart fishing practices, rules and habitat protection.

It is not about stopping people from fishing or collecting.

It is about balancing short term and long term needs for communities to thrive.

This is the thinking behind Solwata Blo lumi - to help communities manage their marine resources themselves. It is up to the community to decide what rules they should make to improve catches.

Rules and restrictions arrived at by common agreement are more likely to be respected by communities.

In addition, local rules are more likely to be respected if backed by

traditional, customary or religious structures. If all fishers – men, women, young and old – support communally-made decisions, then enforcement is less challenging.

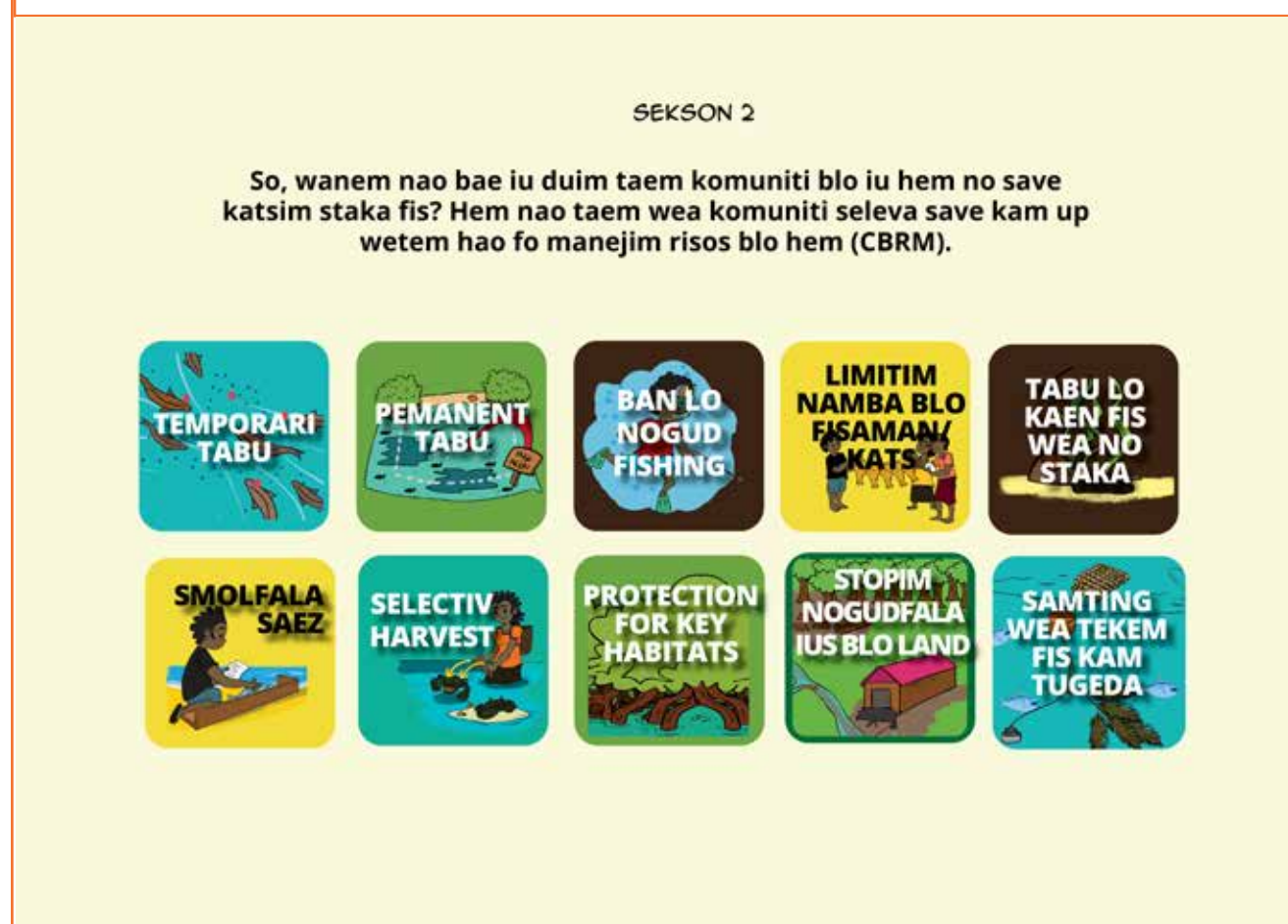
This section shares some of the rules that a community might consider, to get better catches.

I will now go through all the rules shown here.

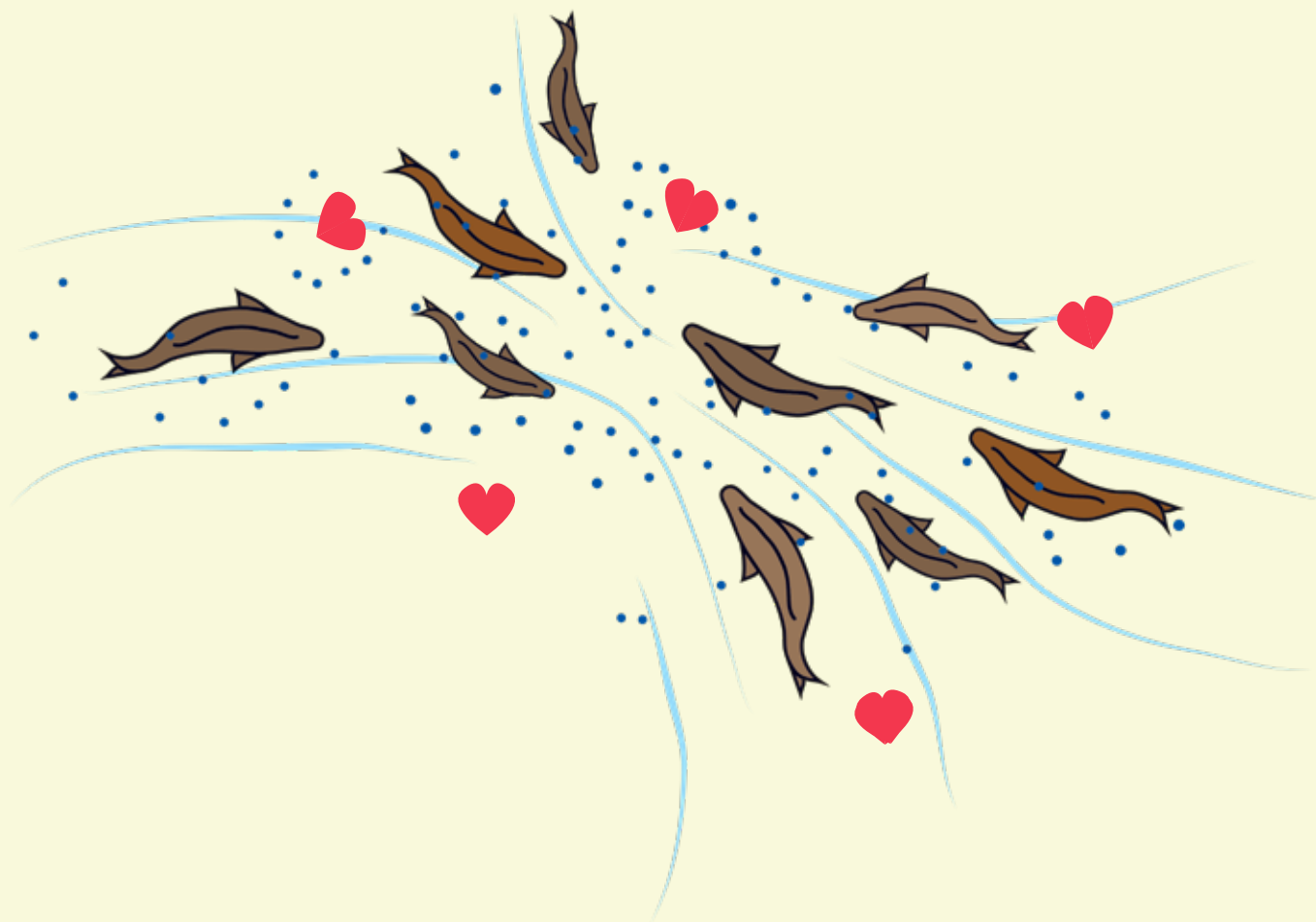
DISCUSSION

This page introduces the rules, so a long discussion is not needed.

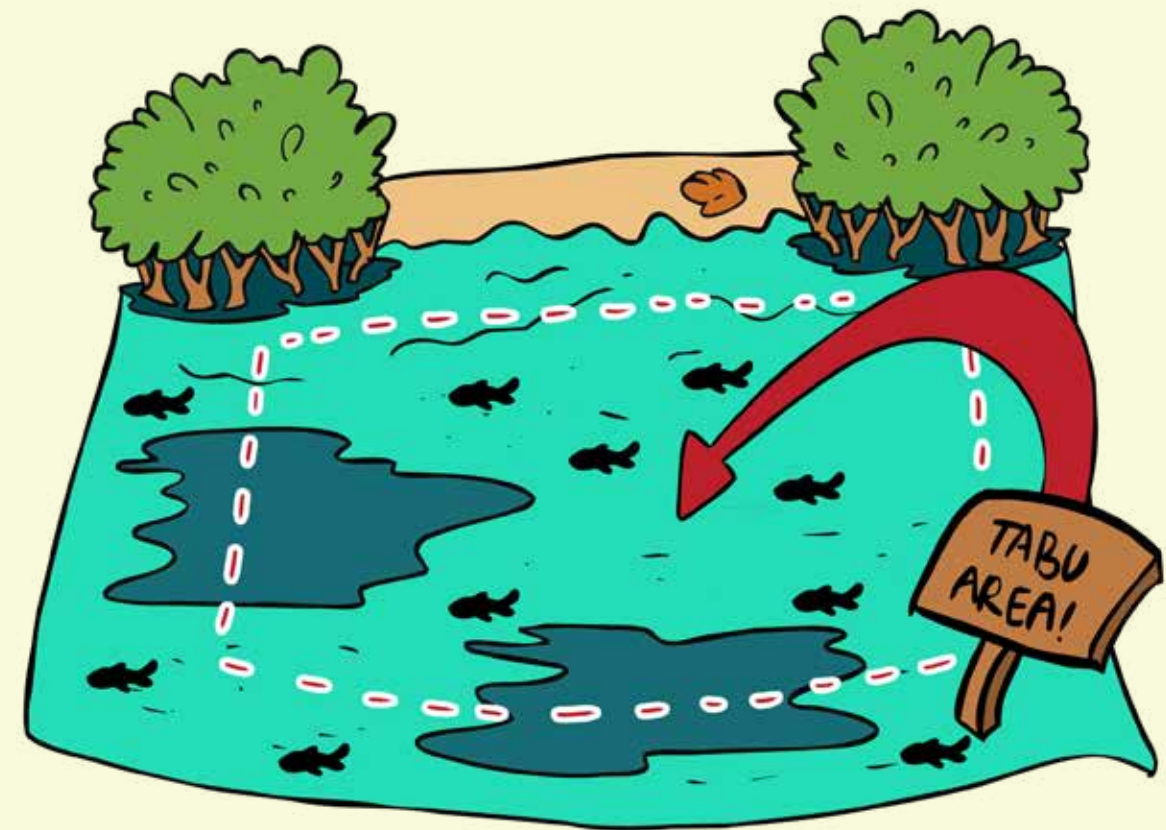
However, it is OK to ask if they have any general questions about what you shared on community-based resource management, before you start discussing the rules.



TEMPORARI TABU



PEMANENT TABU



BACKGROUND

This section shares some of the typical rules communities can establish. These pages are important to clearly show what local actions are. Please note that rules should be assessed based on the threat. Here are some points to consider and criteria to share if there is deep discussion about the rules.

Some criteria are:

1. Does the rule address the issues driving the decline of marine resources, such as harmful gear, too many fishers, or habitat destruction? In other words, make sure the solution matches the problem.
2. Will fishers and the community support the rule? This is why it is so important to host community discussions: to ensure everyone is involved and can accept the decisions made. Some rules will limit current fishing practices more than others. So, encouraging the community to talk through problems and solutions is critical to understanding how the rules may impact all fishers and what rules will be most supported.
3. Can the community enforce the rule if people don't obey it? If there are concerns about people not complying, it is useful to discuss how hard it will be to enforce. For example, if you are banning catching a specific fish, perhaps catches can be checked when they return to shore. But if they are establishing a protected area, can it be monitored, or it is too far from the village?
4. Will fishers from outside the community obey the rule? As gear and boats have improved, poaching from outsiders has increased in some places. Will this be an issue for this community? The community will lose support quickly if people see outsiders stealing the benefits while community fishers obey the rule. If outsiders poach, how can the community stop them?

SCRIPT

The first two rules are temporary closures and permanent closures.

TEMPORARY CLOSURES

- Typically used to protect species that are vulnerable during their peak spawning months, when they migrate or gather in large numbers to breed. If you allow the fish to first breed, you help maintain good catches.

- Temporary closures can also be imposed during times when some marine resources become toxic to people eating them.

PERMANENT CLOSURES

- Marine areas in which the fishing and harvesting of marine resources is banned for many years.
- A permanent closure allows marine

resources to reproduce without interference and provides protection of their habitats.

- The ultimate aim of creating a permanent closure is to increase marine resource stocks, which will spill over into nearby fished or areas that will lead to an increase in catches.
- Fish that swim over large areas and outside the closure area are still vulnerable.

DISCUSSION

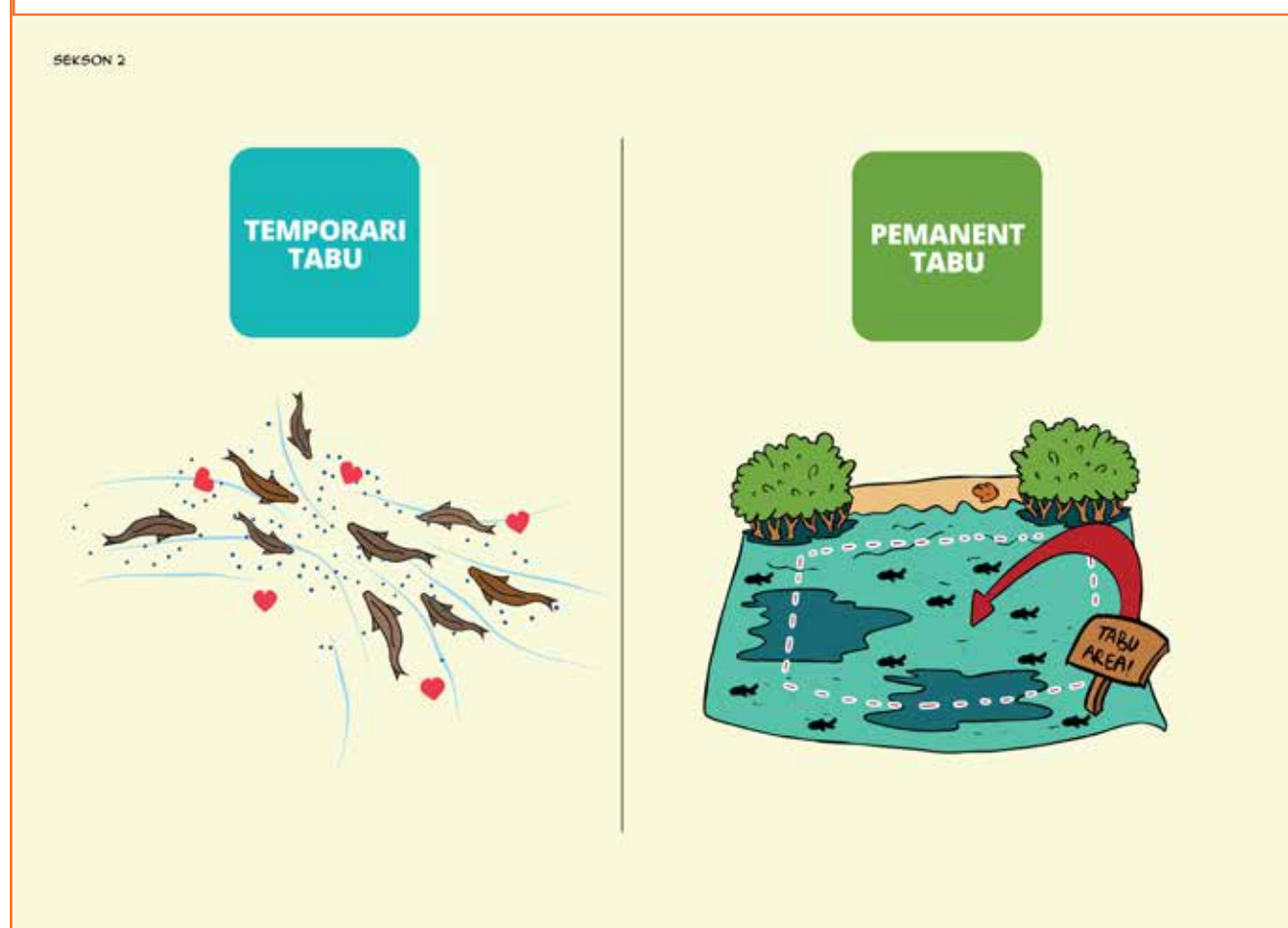
Ask:

- Has this community had experience with either of these rules?
- What was the experience?
- Is this something we could consider in the future? Why or why not?

MATERIALS NEEDED

Notebook and pen.

If possible, record if they have established one of the rules and the general experience of this rule.



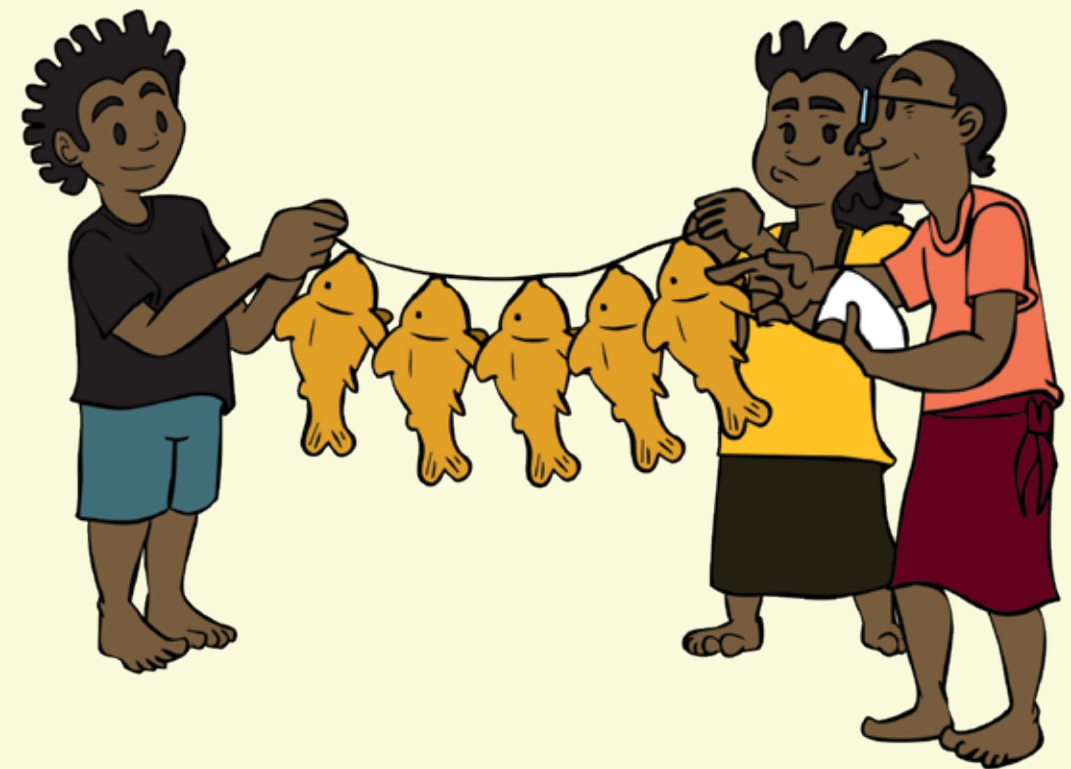
KEY MESSAGE

To get better catches might require fishing rules. But the rule should match the threat you are experiencing.

**BAN LO
NOGUD
FISHING**



**LIMITIM
NAMBA BLO
FISAMAN/
KATS**



BACKGROUND

Please refer to the previous pages for the background on rule making.

The rest of this section will share scripts and discussion points only.

KEY MESSAGE

To get better catches might require fishing rules. But the rule should match with the threat you are experiencing.

SCRIPT

The next two rules are:

BANS ON HARMFUL FISHING

Consider banning fishing practices that leave too few marine resources behind or damage habitats.

- Nighttime spearfishing takes too many fish, cleaning out reefs.
- Small nets catch undersize fish especially in nursery grounds. Nets <8cm are banned nationally.
- Ban poison root fishing. It stuns and can kill everything. It's the law.

- Dynamite fishing damages habitats and kills too many species at once. It's also nationally banned.

LIMITS ON FISHERS/ CATCHES

- Limit the number of people allowed to fish in your marine area. Some communities just limit the number of fishers from outside.
- Limit catches, by weight or number.
- Limit the number of days allowed to fish, particularly when tabu areas are open to ensure breeding stock is lost.



DISCUSSION

Ask:

- Has this community had experience with either of these rules?
- What was the experience?
- Is this something we could consider in the future? Why or why not?

MATERIALS NEEDED

Notebook and pen.

If possible, record if they have established one of the rules and the general experience.

**TABU LO
KAEN FIS
WEA NO
STAKA**



**SMOLFALA
SAEZ**



BACKGROUND

Please refer to the previous pages for the background on rule making.

The rest of this section will share scripts and discussion points only.

KEY MESSAGE

To get better catches might require fishing rules. But the rule should match with the threat you are experiencing.

SCRIPT

The next two rules are:

RESTRICTIONS ON VULNERABLE SPECIES

Ban the overharvesting of fish and other marine species that are overharvested and at risk of disappearing.

FOLLOW THE LAW

+ Restrictions on sea cucumbers listed in the National Sea Cucumber Fishery Development and Management Plan or when the season is closed.

+ Restrictions on golden cowrie shell, glory of the sea cone shell, green snail, triton shell, dugong, crocodile, branding,

soft and mushroom coral.

MINIMUM SIZES

- Establish minimum size limits to ensure that what is caught is mature size and has had a chance to breed to restock marine resources.
- Use bigger hooks or bigger net sizes to ensure immature or unwanted fish are not caught.
- Follow national minimum size limits of sea cucumbers, clams and shells and other species.



DISCUSSION

Ask:

- Has this community had experience with either of these rules?
- What was the experience?
- Is this something we could consider in the future? Why or why not?

MATERIALS NEEDED

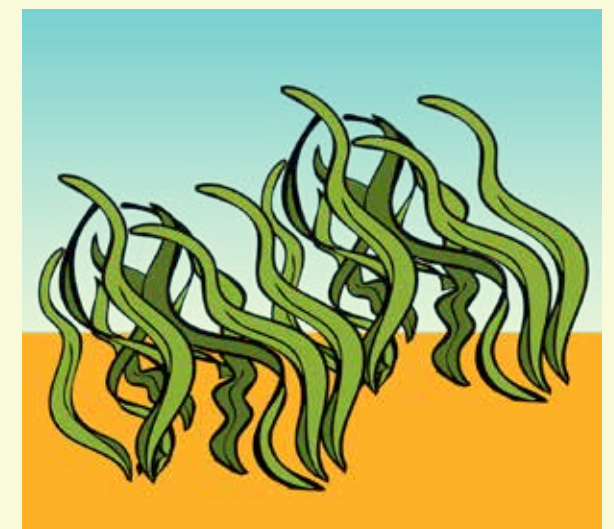
Notebook and pen.

If possible, record if they have established one of the rules and the general experience.

SELECTIV HARVEST



PROTECTION FOR KEY HABITATS



BACKGROUND

Please refer to the previous pages for the background on rule making.
The rest of this section will share scripts and discussion points only.

KEY MESSAGE

To get better catches might require fishing rules. But the rule should match with the threat you are experiencing.

SCRIPT

The next two rules are:

SELECTIVE HARVESTING

- Limit the taking of certain sexes of species. This includes not taking female mud crab, coconut crab or crayfish, or taking any species that are carrying eggs.
- Ban taking certain species when they change sex in their lifetime. Some parrotfish change from female to male later in life and if you take only the larger males, you will only have females left and so reproduction can decline.

PROTECTION FOR KEY HABITATS

Protect key habitats from harm, so fish can grow through their life stages. For instance, fish might hide in mangroves when they are small, then move into seagrass areas and coral as they grow.

- Protect mangroves
- Protect seagrass
- Protect reefs



DISCUSSION

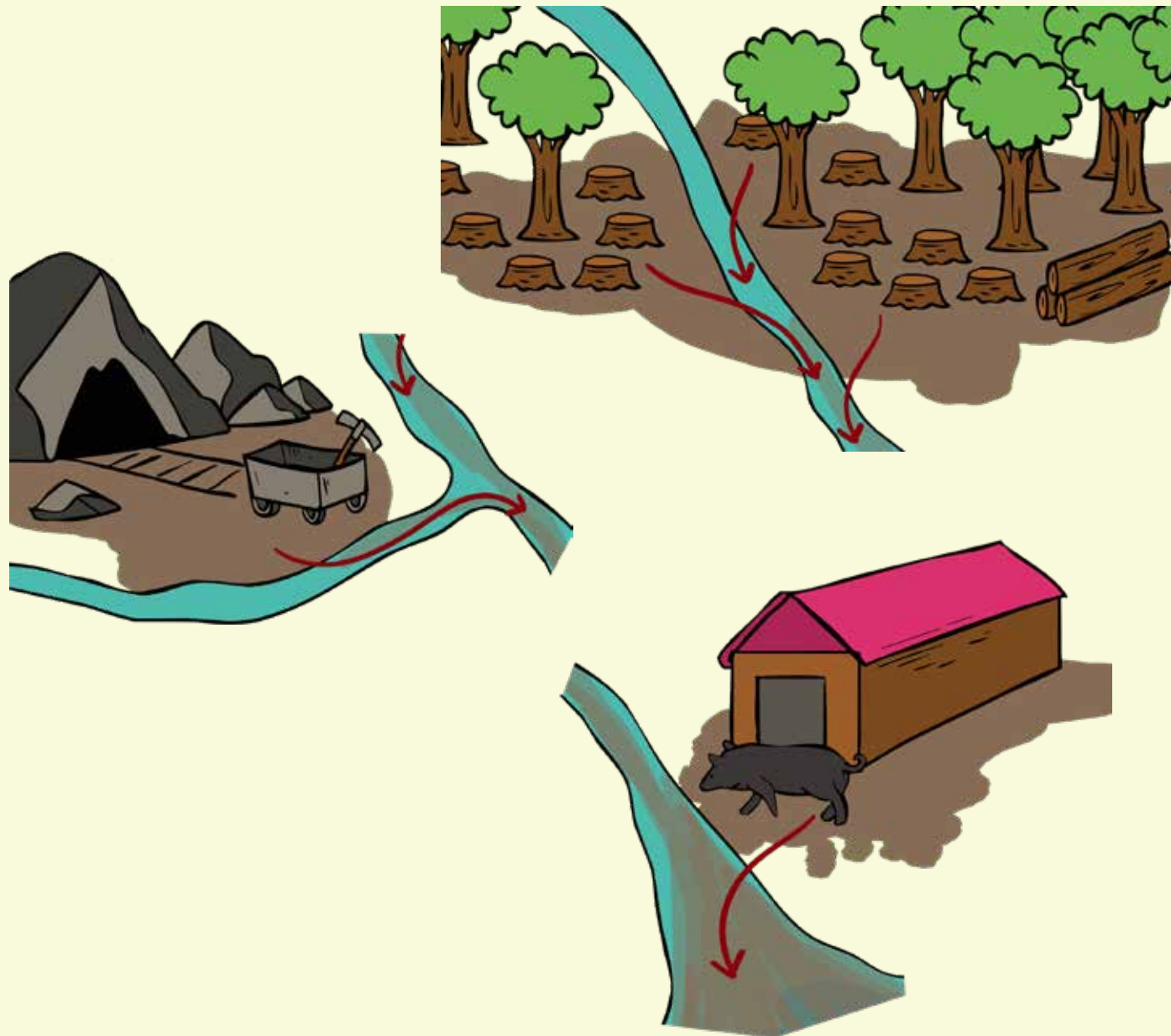
Ask:

- Has this community had experience with either of these rules?
- What was the experience?
- Is this something we could consider in the future? Why or why not?

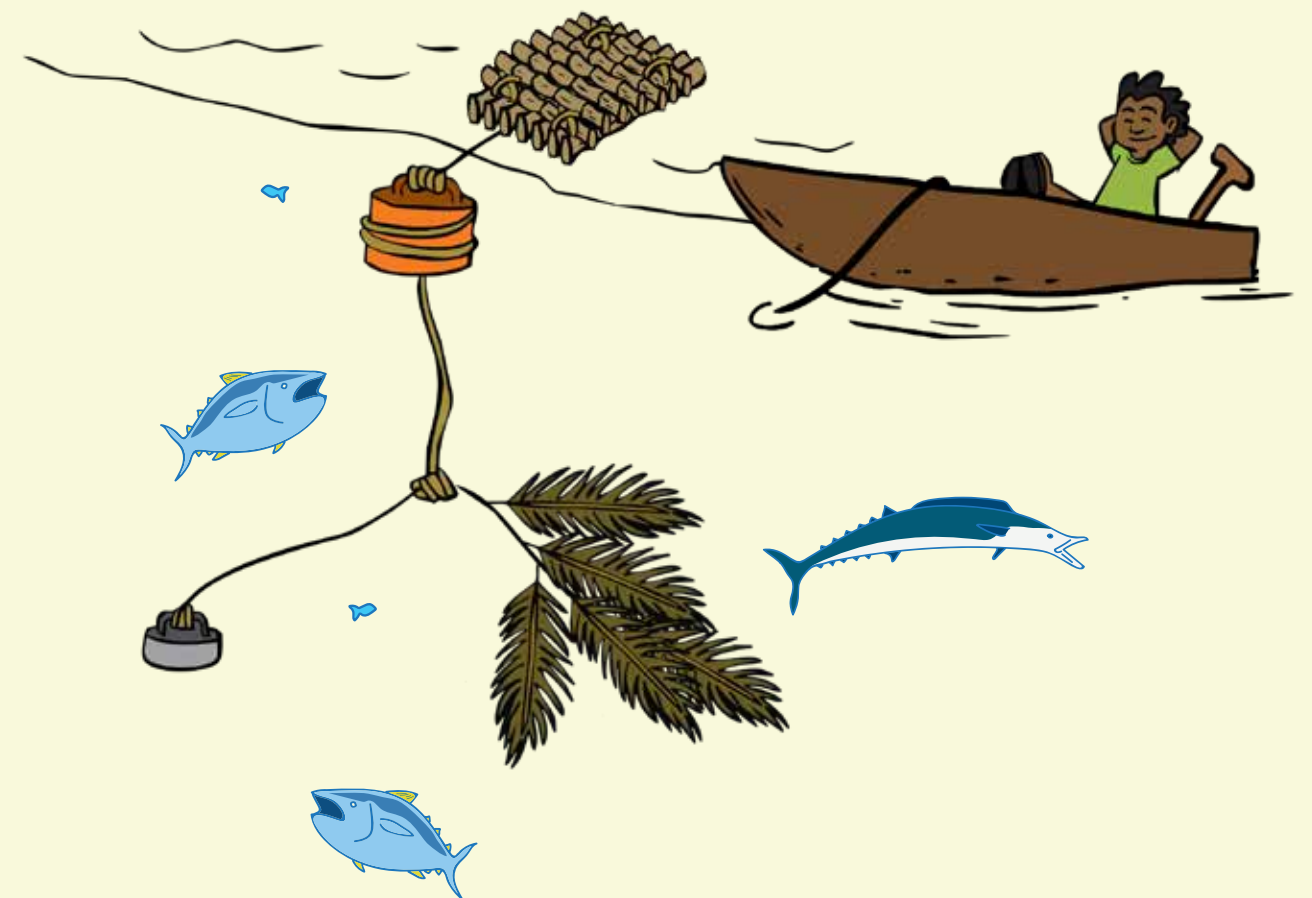
MATERIALS NEEDED

Notebook and pen.
If possible, record if they have established one of the rules and the general experience.

**STOPIM
NOGUDFALA
IUS BLO LAND**



**SAMTING
WEA TEKEM
FIS KAM
TUGEDA**



BACKGROUND

Please refer to the previous pages for the background on rule making.

The rest of this section will share scripts and discussion points only.

KEY MESSAGE

To get better catches might require fishing rules. But the rule should match with the threat you are experiencing.

SCRIPT

The next two rules are:

BANS ON HARMFUL LAND PRACTICES

Creeks and rivers that flow to the sea can transport soil, chemicals, fertilisers and effluent which can smother reefs. What happens on land can impact the health of reefs.

Putting bans on harmful land use practices can reduce soil, chemicals, fertilisers and effluent from entering creeks and rivers that flow to the sea.

- Know your rights as a community to ban harmful land practices like unsustainable logging.
- Relocate your piggery or chickens away from creeks & rivers.

If the activity is not in your community, you can contact the neighbouring village to discuss impacts or Provincial Government for advice.

FISH AGGREGATION DEVICES

- Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs/Rafters) are human-made objects used to attract fish to one location, making it easier to catch them.
- FADs are typically placed offshore to attract fish such as tuna or wahoo. FADs can also be placed closer to shore to reduce fishing pressure in overfished areas.

OTHER ALTERNATIVES: Raising pigs or chickens for alternative protein and plant cash crops for income.

SEKSON 2



DISCUSSION

Ask:

- Has this community had experience with either of these rules?
- What was the experience?
- Is this something we could consider in the future? Why or why not?

MATERIALS NEEDED

Notebook and pen.

If possible, record if they have established one of the rules and the general experience.

IUMI SIDAON STORI

WASWE, IU AGRI DAT
MANEJIM FISHERIES
HEM MEKEM ENI SENS
IF HEM INKRISIM FIS IU
KATSIM?

WAT NA OLKETA
CONSEN BLO
IU LO MANEJIM
FISHERIES?

WASWE, IU GAREM
RUL FO FISING LO
KOMUNITI? OKETA
GIVIM HELP TU?

WASWE, IU
INTREST LO SAVE
PLANDE MOA
LO HEOLTI BLO
FISING GRAON
AN RUL WEA SAVE
HELP LO IMPRUVIM
HOW IU KATSIM
FIS?



BACKGROUND

This section shares some of the actions that communities can take to respond to declining marine resources.

Presenting a range of actions that communities can take, can help to make fisheries management less complicated and help communities to take ownership of their decisions.

For you, as the facilitator, there are a few things to understand when you host discussions on these actions.

The strength of this presentation is that it presents the issues and solutions in ways that people can relate to and discuss. This means that you have a greater opportunity to get people talking about their own experiences, which helps them to translate the information into their own local and lived experience and increases the chance that they can put the information into action later.

This is the core objective of the presentation — to get people talking and interacting — and this is why there are discussion questions on every page.

Ideally, you have used the previous pages to talk and reflect. But it's always positive to pause and make sure you have covered everything and that everyone has had a chance to share their thoughts.

If you have not used the discussion questions, and instead presented the previous pages without asking for comments, use this page to hold a big discussion that reflects on all the previous pages (Section 2 of the booklet).

If you have already answered all the questions, use the questions on this page to provide a summary of what was shared — and ask if it's accurate, that people agree — before moving to the next section (Section 3).

KEY MESSAGE

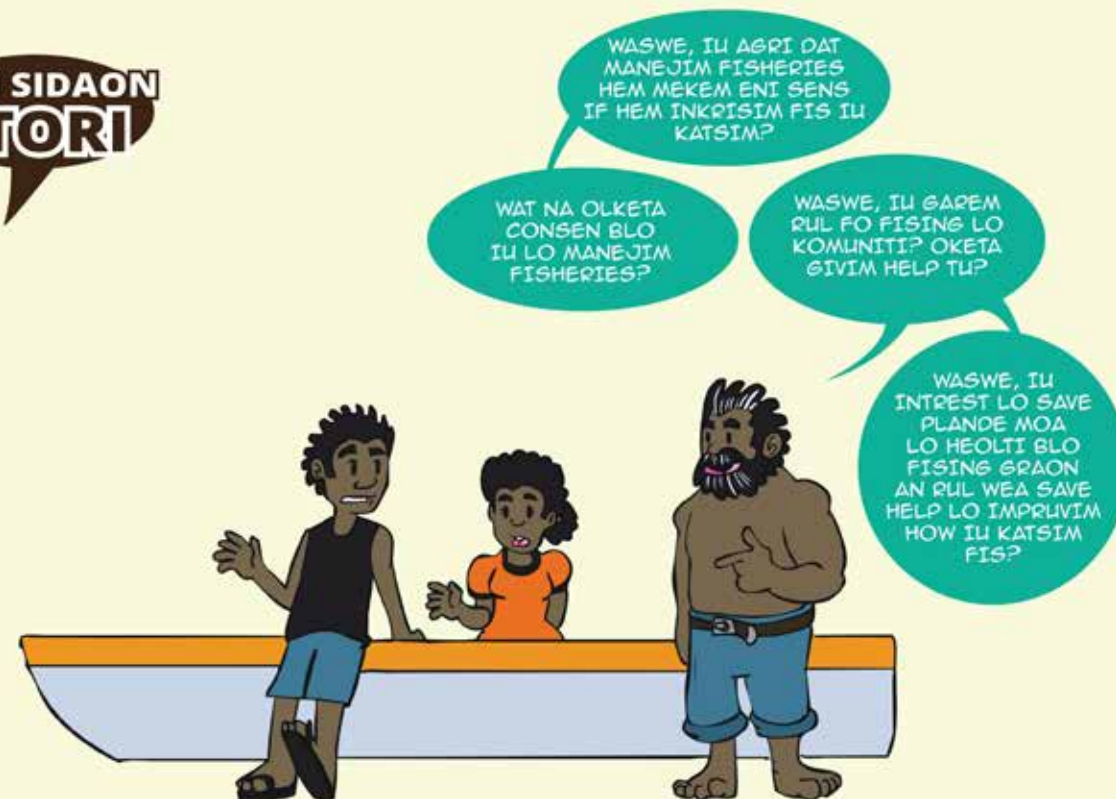
It's important for us to reflect together on how fishing has changed and possible solutions that the community can take action on.

SCRIPT

Let's take a moment and talk about the different fisheries management rules and practices. Here are some questions to talk through to hear your ideas and concerns about fisheries management?

Read the quotes aloud.

SEKSON 2



DISCUSSION

Ask:

- Now it's time to listen to their experiences.

MATERIALS NEEDED

Notebook and pen.

Just record general comments. This can help you report out to leaders, the wider community and partners who might support you further.

SEKSON 3

Wea fo go from hia?

SOLWATA

BLO IUMI



BACKGROUND

This section shares what communities, and government and their partners are doing to address the decline of marine sources in the Solomons. Showing what communities can do can help them take ownership of the decisions they make. For you, as the facilitator, there are a few things to understand when you host discussions on these actions.

Ideally, you have used the previous pages to talk and reflect. But it's always positive to pause and make sure you have covered everything and that everyone has had a chance to share their thoughts.

The next step in the discussion is to identify the next steps for this community to help them on their journey to create or revive fisheries management rules with the goal to get better catches.

KEY MESSAGE

Communities should not wait for someone to turn up to start a fisheries management project or plan. Communities need to take the lead.

SCRIPT

There are many things that communities can do, and are doing to get better catches. The good news is that communities have been making rules for a long time in the Solomons Islands to get better catches. The question to ask everyone and yourself is, can you come together to show the Solomons Way – sit down together and discuss to find a better way. Our discussion today has allowed everyone to share some of the issues they are facing to get a good catch for food or income.

The next step is to sit down and talk together to discuss what the community can do to start managing your marine resources.

The following pages share how this can be done so you don't wait for outside support.

This is what the Solwata Blo lumi campaign is about, helping communities to manage their marine resources themselves.

DISCUSSION

Now it's time to show what communities can do themselves to manage their marine resources.



WAT OLKETA KOMUNITI DUIM

Olketa kmuniti save wakem seleva rul fo manejim fisaris blo olketa wea hem mek sens lo komuniti an pipol save folom. Enkarejim plande diskason wetem everiwan lo komuniti bicos rul wea iumi putum hem save afectim pipol lo difren weis.

EXAMPOL OSEM BILLBOARD



Wat nao problem?	Rul blong komuniti	Penalty
Fising practis wea hem save spoelem reef an fising graon	Stopem iusim smol net wea hem no kasem 8cm an no spider net or no magnet net	1. Warning 2. 50 SBD fo risos ona/ 100 SBD pipol no onam risos 3. Vilij komuniti/Haos blo chiefs
	Stopem iusim poison root	
	Stopem brekem oketa coral	
	No tekem andasaez fis	
Komuniti ovafising tumas/no any staka fis bicos namba gogo daon	No daev lo naet wetem torch	
	Tabum area	
Namba blo grupa fis hem gogo daon	Stopem fo fising lo plea wea fis save lei egg taem manis blo hem fo lei egg	

BACKGROUND

This page shares some of the results that might come from a community planning session. Sometimes these are called management plans by government or NGOs. The term can be confusing for some audiences. The plan is really just rules to manage your marine resources.

To help simplify this discussion, this page shares an example billboard (notice board). It includes the problem a community was dealing with, the rule they made to deal with that problem, and the penalties for breaking it. In some cases, communities have said once the traditional ban was put in place, people were scared to break it. If that's the case, perhaps you don't need different levels of penalties.

Note: This page presents just one example, each community must work to find its own way forward. For reference, here are some criteria for rules to consider:

- 1. Does the rule address the issues driving the decline of marine resources, such as harmful gear, too many fishers, or perhaps habitat destruction? In other words, make sure the solution matches the problem.
- 2. Will fishers and the community support the rule? Hosting community discussions are important to ensure everyone is involved in decision and can accept the decisions made. But some rules will limit current fishing practices more than others. Encouraging the community to talk through problems and solutions is critical to understanding how the rules may impact all fishers and what rules will be most supported.
- 3. Can the community enforce it, if people don't obey it? If there are concerns about people not complying, it is important to assess how hard it will be to enforce. For example, if they ban catching a specific fish, can catches be checked when they return to shore; or if they are establishing a protected area, can it be monitored, or it is too far from the village?
- 4. Will fishers from outside the community obey the rule? As gear and boats have improved, poaching from outsiders has increased in some places. Will this be an issue for this community? The community will lose support quickly if people see outsiders stealing the benefits while community fishers obey the rule. If outsiders poach, how can the community stop them?

Ideally, you have used the previous pages to talk and reflect. But it's always good to pause and make sure you have covered everything and that everyone has had a chance to share their thoughts.

KEY MESSAGE

Fishing rules should focus on the problem and penalties should reflect what the community thinks will deter fishers from breaking any rules.

SCRIPT

This page shares some of the results that might come out of a community planning session. Sometimes these are called fisheries management plans by government or NGOs. The term is a bit confusing at times, and sounds very technical.

A fisheries management plan is really just the rules the community decides to create to help manage their marine resources.

So this page highlights how rules follow a problem that a community was dealing with. It is also important that there are penalties for breaking any rules, which everyone understands. In some cases, communities have said that when the traditional ban was put in place, people were scared to break it. If that's the case, perhaps you don't need

levels of penalties. This page shows just one example, each community must find its own way forward. How can communities make rules they can enforce themselves? Like most things, it's best to follow existing community processs and encourage lots of discussion.

NOTE: The background section for this page provides the criteria to make fishing rules. If helpful, you can read it to the group. But it is better not to overwhelm them at this stage. Only read that section if they are discussing rule making in more depth, or have lots of questions on how to do it.

SECTION 3

WAT OLKETA KOMUNITI DUIM

Olketa kmuniti save wakem seleva rul fo manejim fisaris blo olketa wea hem mek sens lo komuniti an pipol save folom. Enkarejim plande diskason wetem everiwan lo komuniti bicos rul wea lumi putum hem save afectim pipol lo difren weis.

EXAMPOL OSEM BILLBOARD

Wat nao problem?	Rul blong komuniti	Penalty
Fising practis wea hem save spoelom reef an fising graon	Stopem iusim smol net wea hem no kasem 8cm an no spider net or no magnet net Stopem iusim poison root Stopem brekem oketa coral No tekem andasaez fis	1. Warning 2. 50 SBD fo risos ona/ 100 SBD pipol no onam risos
Komuniti ovaifising turnas/no any staka fis bicos namba gogo daon	No daev lo naet wetem torch Tabum area	3. Vilij komuniti/Haos blo chiefs
Namba blo grupa fis hem gogo daon	Stopem fo fising lo plea wea fis save let egg taem manis blo hem fo lei egg	

DISCUSSION

Ask:

- Does this process of making rules look like something we could do?
- Does it look promising and is it worth considering?
- What would be a concern if we take this path?

The discussion then leads to identifying the next steps for this community to help them on their journey to create or revive fisheries management rules with the goal to get better catches.

MATERIALS NEEDED

Notebook and pen. Just record general comments. Record these comments to help plan your next steps.

36

WAT GAVMAN AN PARTNAS OKETA DUIM



Stat fo oganaes nao an givim go EOI long MFMR

Taem iu oganaes gudfala,
hem easi fo iu tekem help,
sapos iu nidim



EOI Assessment an Recommendations

1. Sapos oketa konsida fo
sapotim iu, stat planim hao ba
iu manajim risos blo iu
2. Sapos oketa no konsidam iu,
tok wetemm olketa gud moa



Management Planning Starts

Komuniti konsultesen,
marine helt assessment,
an endosment blong plan

Contactim MFMR:



39143



MFMR_information@fisheries.gov.sb



www.fisheries.gov.sb

BACKGROUND

This page is to inform the community that the government and their partners can provide support to communities who demonstrate commitment to managing their marine resources. This page shows the process to seek support and shares the contact information should the community want to contact the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources for more information or share feedback.

Ideally, you have used the previous pages to talk and reflect. But it's always positive to pause and make sure you have covered everything and that everyone has had a chance to share their thoughts.

Discussion then leads to identifying the next steps for the community to help them on their journey to create or revive fisheries management rules with the goal of managing their marine resources to get better catches.

KEY MESSAGE

The first step is to get organised and be committed.

SCRIPT

Government and their partners support communities to manage their marine resources. This support is provided in many ways. Communities can submit an **Expression of Interest (EOI)** to the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources to seek additional support in creating a Community Fisheries Management Plan (CFMP). This process helps identify what support your community might need to reverse marine resource declines.

This process can take a long time as the government and their partners cannot visit every community.

So, the advice for communities is to not wait for government or their partners to come start management planning, communities can start managing their marine resources themselves.

DISCUSSION

Ask:

- Is submitting an EOI necessary for the community to start managing marine resources themselves?
- What are good next steps for all of us to show that the community is organised and committed?

MATERIALS NEEDED

Notebook and pen. Just record general comments. Record these comments to help plan your next steps.



NOTE TO FACILITATORS: We have not included information on government regulations in the flipchart. The focus for this discussion is on what the community can do to start or revive CBRM. If communities ask about regulations, refer to the booklet.

WAT NAO IU SAVE DUIM ... JOINIM CAMPAIGN!

1
**SEAREM
BUKA IA
AN KAM
UP WETEM
DISKASON**

2
**VISITIM
FISARIS
CENTER LO
PROVINCE**

3
**CONTACTIM
MFMR: 39143**

4
**TUNE IN LO
SIBC RADIO**

5
**FOLLOM
MIFALA LO
FACEBOOK**

6
**LARNE MOA
ABOUT CBRM**

cbfm.spc.int

SOLWATA
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
BLO IUMI

JOINIM KAMPEIN FO HELP
SPREDIM MESEJ ABOUT
OLKETA KOMUNITI
MANEJIM OLKETA MARIN
RISOS BLO OLKETA SELEVA.





SOLWATA

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

BLO IUMI

