



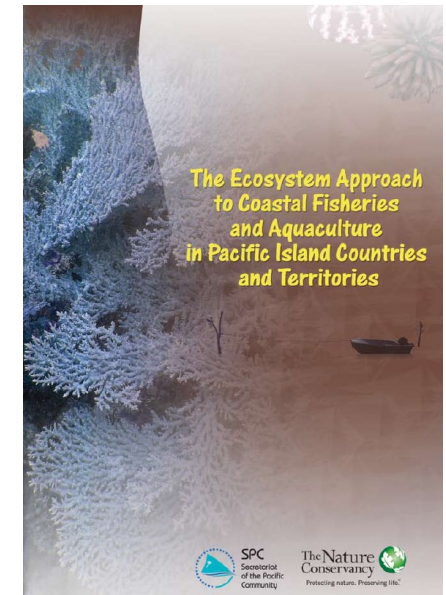
Session 8: Synergies and Mismatches between Conservation and Fisheries

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Wildlife Conservation Society
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“A key factor in the success of an MMA is a set of clearly defined management objectives. The MMA must also be designed and managed to achieve those objectives. It cannot be assumed that an MPA/MMA set up for biodiversity or habitat protection will automatically improve fisheries management. Similarly, it should not be thought that an MMA established for fisheries management purposes will adequately protect the range of biodiversity in an area.”

SPC/TNC (2009) The Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management and Aquaculture in Pacific Island Countries and Territories. Gillett, Preston and associates.



OUTLINE

- Diverse objectives for coastal management
- Review of coastal management in PICTs
- Aims for this session



Many objectives

Scaling up
community-based
fisheries management

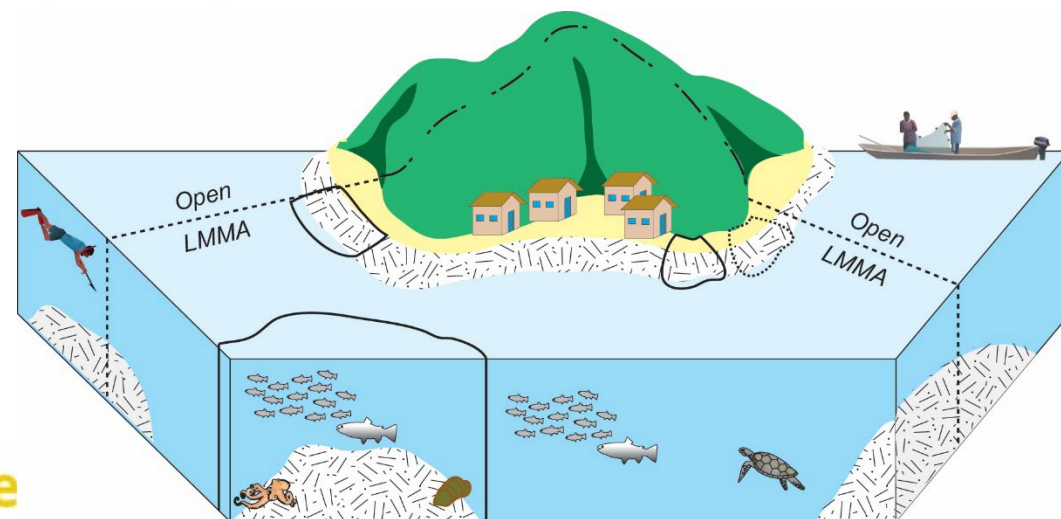
Transposition à grande
échelle de la gestion
communautaire des pêches

Regional
Workshop
Tanoa Int. Nadi, Fiji
29 April-3 May 2024



Pacific
Community
Communauté
du Pacifique

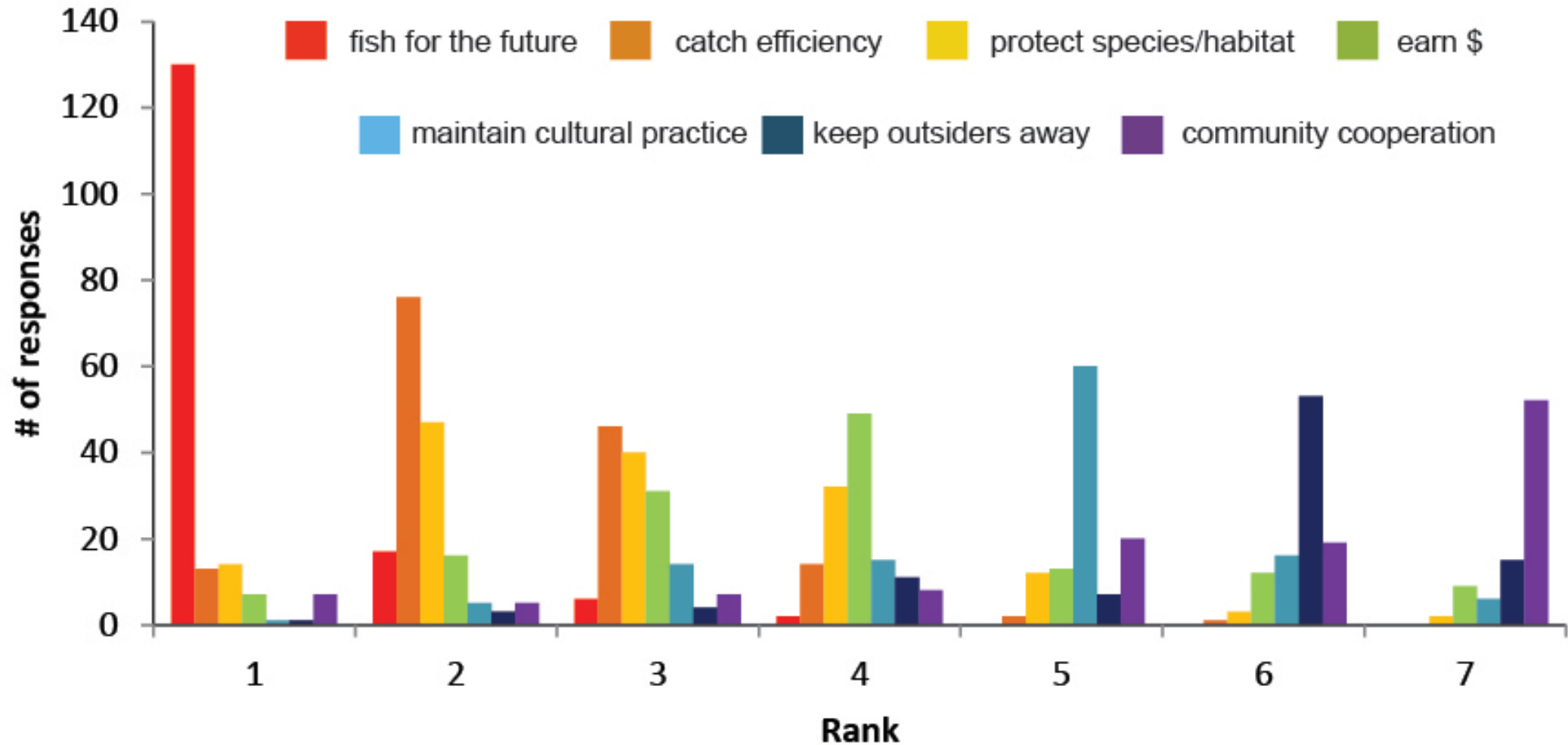
cultural practice
enhance mana **protect habitat**
biodiversity climate change adaptation
food security
assert tenure **income**
livelihood control access
event contingency stock wellbeing
yield **restore stock**
health political favor **resilience**
community organization
species management health&wellbeing
ngo support





Many objectives

Ranked importance of motivations from 220 household surveys in Fiji



Trade-offs: can you have your fish and eat them too?

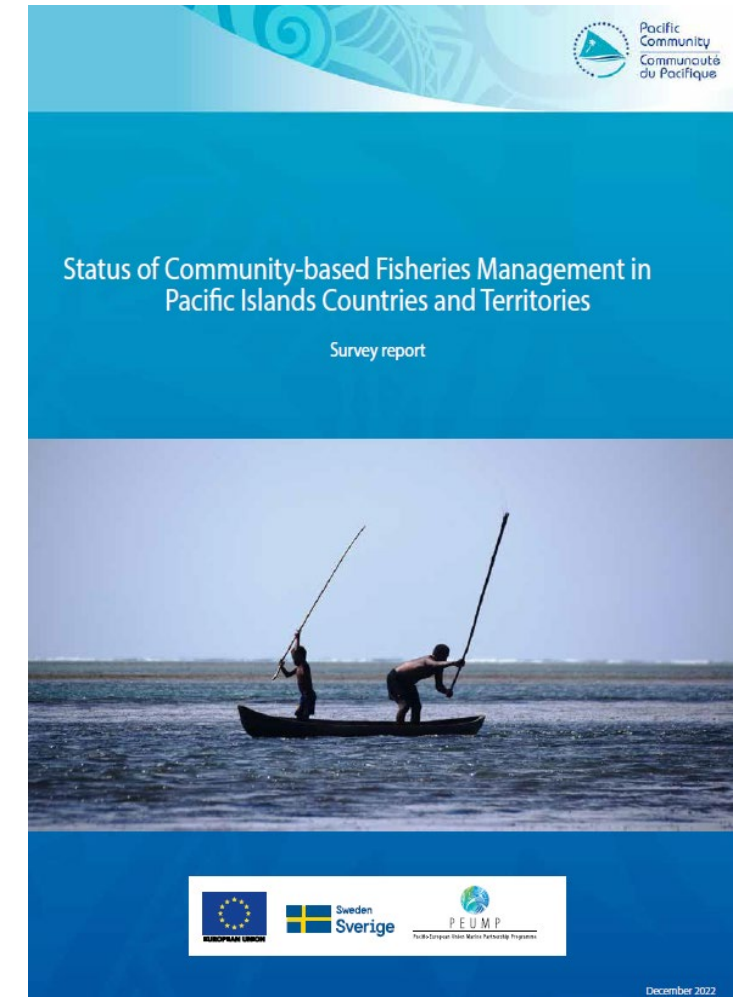
Table 2. Perceived effectiveness of management tools in achieving objectives for Locally-Managed Marine Areas (LMMA). Effectiveness of 5 rankings based on responses from workshop participants, supplemented with evidence from reported case studies.

	Permanent closures ^a	Periodically- harvested closures ^g	Species restrictions ⁱ	Gear restrictions ^o	Access restrictions ^r	Alternative livelihoods strategies
(1) Increase long-term sustainable yield	Very Good ^{b, c}	Poor–Good ^b	Poor–Good ^j	Poor–Good ^j	Poor–Good ^s	Poor–Intermediate
(2) Increase efficiency of harvests for short-term yield	Poor ^b	Very Good ^b	Poor	Poor	Poor	n/a
(3) Maintain biodiversity & ecosystem functions	Very Good ^{b, d}	Poor–Good ^{b, d, h}	Intermediate ^k	Intermediate ^{d, k}	Poor–Good ^s	Poor–Intermediate
(4) Maintain biomass & breeding populations	Very Good ^b	Poor–Good ^b	Intermediate ^l –Very Good	Intermediate ^{j, p} –Good	Poor–Good ^{s, t}	Poor–Intermediate
(5) Enhance economy & livelihoods	Good ^e	Poor–Good ^e	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor–Good ^v
(6) Maintain or reinforce customs	Good ^f	Very Good ^f	Very Poor –Good ^m	Intermediate ^q	Very Good	Intermediate ^w
(7) Assert access rights	Very Good	Very Good	Poor	Intermediate	Very Good	n/a
(8) Increase community organization, cohesiveness and empowerment	Good ^f	Very Good	Good ⁿ	Poor–Intermediate	Poor–Good ^u	Poor–Good



Review findings

- For PICTs, coastal MPAs in WDPA are mainly or all in fact reported as fisheries CBFM sites
- Overall, approximately 661 active CBFM sites are reported in 15 PICTs serving 1,032 communities
- In many PICTs, there was lack of clarity relating to whether MPAs had been designated as part of CBFM or fishery strategies, or whether their primary motivation was biodiversity conservation with little consideration for fisheries outcomes or community enforceability





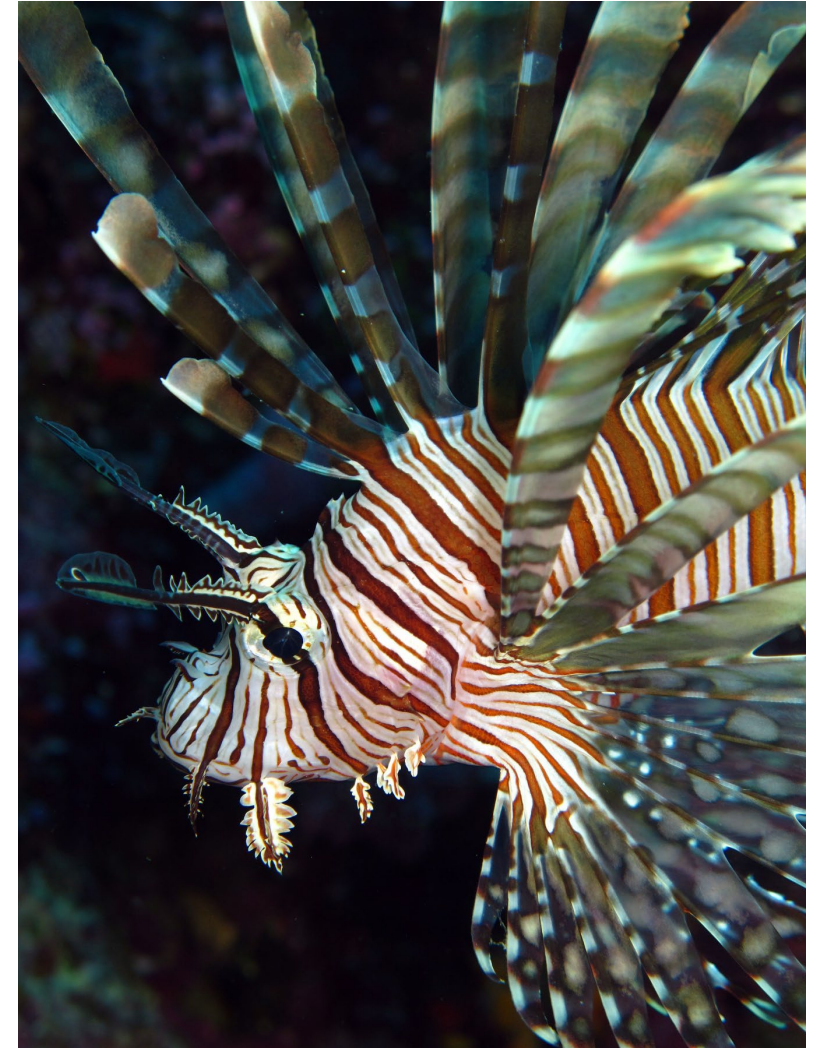
Review findings

- In many cases, particularly where MPAs have been developed with focus on biodiversity conservation and/or support from foreign NGOs, no-take zones or closed areas are reported as CBFM without reference to clear fisheries objectives or community management/rules in the fished areas
- Clarification of the synergies and needs of area-based management for coastal fisheries and biodiversity conservation in achieving ***coastal fisheries management and livelihood aims*** are needed
- Recommendation to resituate biodiversity conservation as an integrated outcome rather than a driver of achieving and scaling fisheries management objectives



Issues

- In sites set up with conservation motivations, are communities being asked to implement management measures beyond what they would reasonably put in place to achieve local objectives of fishery livelihoods?
- If so, is this acceptable? Are there ways to harness resources for conservation to effectively implement and scale CBFM?



Session aims

- To discuss and identify issues arising in sites around the region due to mismatches between fisheries/resource management and conservation objectives
- To discuss potential solutions or strategies at national and site level
- To identify how coastal fisheries management and coastal conservation management responsibilities can be distributed and coordinated across fisheries and environment agencies



Break-out Group Work

Name or management area / country	External supporting agency / Main objective	What is the main objective of the community	Describe any known benefits for biodiversity conservation	Are communities asked to implement management measures beyond their local objectives	How could fisheries and biodiversity outcomes be improved for sites and the country?
e.g. SMA / Tonga					
e.g. Ra'ui / CI					

List out examples and/or put them on post-it notes



Break-out Groups

1/ PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu

2/ Kiribati, Tuvalu, Cook Islands Niue and Nauru*

3/ Fiji, Samoa/Tokelau, Tonga

4/ US affiliated Territories (FSM, RMI, Guam, Palau, American Samoa)

5/ French affiliated Territories (French Polynesia, Wallis and Fatuna and New Caledonia – for language sake)

6/ Regional / Global





**Regional
Workshop**

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Vinaka vakalevu

