A new song for coastal fisheries – pathways to change: The Noumea strategy

Developed by participants at the Future of Coastal/Inshore Fisheries Management Workshop 3–6 March 2015, Noumea, New Caledonia, with financial support from the Australian Government and the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)

Facilitated by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community

Approved by the ninth SPC Heads of Fisheries Meeting, New Caledonia, March 2015, and the 93rd Official Forum Fisheries Committee Meeting, Tuvalu, May 2015

Endorsed by the 11th Ministerial Forum Fisheries Committee Meeting, Tuvalu, July 2015
A new song for coastal fisheries pathways to change:
The Noumea strategy

compiled by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community
## Contents

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS  
INTRODUCTION  
1. CONTEXT  
2. A NEW APPROACH  
3. THE BARRIERS  
4. A VISION FOR COASTAL FISHERIES  
5. OUTCOMES FROM THE COASTAL/INSHORE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP  
6. ROLES OF GOVERNMENTS, SPC AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS  
7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION  
8. NEXT STEPS  
9. PATHWAYS TO CHANGE FRAMEWORK
Acknowledgements

The Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) would like to acknowledge with thanks the many people and organisations involved in running the ‘Future of coastal/inshore fisheries management’ workshop, held in Noumea, New Caledonia from 3 to 6 March 2015 for just over a hundred participants.

SPC is grateful for the funding support provided by the Government of Australia and an events funding grant from the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR).

SPC acknowledges the members of the organising/steering committee that put the agenda together and assisted with the overall organisation and running of the workshop, namely:

Dr Perry Head,
Director, Fisheries and Environment Section, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT);

Ms Cherie Lambert,
Pacific Fisheries Program Manager, Fisheries and Environment Section, DFAT;

Dr Chris Barlow,
Research Program Manager (Fisheries), ACIAR;

Mr Moses Amos,
Director, Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division (FAME), SPC;

Mr Lindsay Chapman,
Deputy Director, FAME (Coastal Fisheries), SPC;

Mr Ian Bertram,
Coastal Fisheries Science and Management Adviser, FAME, SPC;

Dr Hugh Govan,
Representative of the Locally-Managed Marine Area (LMMA) Network;

Dr Neil Andrew,
Principal Scientist and Regional Director, Pacific, WorldFish; and

Dr Quentin Hanich,
Fisheries Governance Programme Leader, Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS), University of Wollongong.

Acknowledgement is also due to Mr Ian Cartwright, Thalassa Consulting, who facilitated the workshop and guided the development of the ‘new song’; and Mr Will Allen, who assisted with the theory of change sessions. Special thanks go to the key presenters and working group facilitators not already mentioned above: Mr Eugene Joseph, Director, Conservation Society of Pohnpei; Dr Kate Barclay, Associate Professor, School of International Studies, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Technology, Sydney; Mr Mike Savins, Managing Director, Kiricraft Central Pacific and Teikabuti Fishing Company Ltd, Kiribati; Mr Samasoni Sauni, Fisheries Management Advisor, Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA); Mr Etuati Ropeti, Community-based Fisheries Management Officer, FAME, SPC; and Dr Bradley Moore, Coastal Fisheries Scientist, FAME, SPC.

Finally, SPC would like to thank and acknowledge all participants to the workshop: representatives from the 22 Pacific Island countries and territories (from both fisheries and conservation departments); community members from ten Pacific countries where they are implementing community-based work; representatives from other Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific agencies; donors, researchers and the many non-government organisations who participated fully in all workshop activities.
Introduction

*A new song for coastal fisheries – pathways to change: The Noumea strategy* was developed by participants at a regional workshop on the future of coastal/inshore fisheries management that was held in March 2015. The workshop brought together representatives from fisheries and environment departments in 22 SPC member countries; coastal communities; four agencies of the Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific; and non-governmental organisations. Resource people came from regional partner academic institutions and consultancy firms. The Secretariat of the Pacific Community provided the technical support, and financial assistance was provided by the Australian Government and an events funding grant from the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research.

The strategy was approved by the ninth SPC Heads of Fisheries Meeting, held in Noumea, New Caledonia in March 2015, and the 93rd Official Forum Fisheries Committee (FFC) Meeting, held in Funafuti, Tuvalu, in May 2015. It was endorsed by the 11th Ministerial FFC Meeting, held in Funafuti, Tuvalu, in July 2015.

The populations of many Pacific island countries and territories (PICTs) are growing but coastal fisheries resources, which provide the primary or secondary source of income for up to 50 per cent of households and 50–90 per cent of the animal-sourced protein consumed, are declining. Simply put, more of the same will not do, a new innovative approach is needed.

The ‘new song’:

- is the innovative approach to dealing with declines in coastal fisheries resources and related ecosystems. It enhances and builds on the strengths of the now expired Pacific Islands Regional Coastal Fisheries Management Policy and Strategic Actions (Apia Policy), which was forged to harness the benefits of coastal fisheries in response to the Pacific Island leaders’ recognition of the importance of coastal fisheries through the Vava’u Declaration in 2007.

- calls for an enhanced focus on coastal fisheries management and related development activities in the Pacific region. Its ‘Pathways to change framework’ on page 12 outlines actions that national governments and all other stakeholders will need to commit to in order to provide substantial support for this community-driven approach.

- is designed to provide direction and encourage coordination, cooperation and an effective use of regional and other support services in the development of coastal fisheries management. At the regional level, it brings together initiatives and stakeholders with a shared vision of coastal fisheries management and a strong, coordinated approach. At the national and sub-national level, it seeks political recognition of the value of coastal fisheries to food security and rural development.

Coastal communities and their environment collectively represent a complex system, facing a range of challenges beyond fisheries. To be successful, implementing the ‘new song’ initiative will require a coordinated approach – communities and fisheries agencies working together with stakeholders from a range of other sectors, including health, environment and agriculture. Climate change will affect all these sectors.

The Pacific Community, through the Secretariat, will be responsible for building momentum for the ‘new song’ at the regional level and will implement an effective monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework to identify and address critical issues in a timely manner.

SPC will assess progress, support and facilitate implementation, taking into account the dynamic nature of coastal communities and ecosystems. It will provide an opportunity for the region to report to leaders on coastal fisheries, including under the FFA/SPC ‘Future of Pacific Island Fisheries’ initiative.

SPC will promote endorsement of the ‘new song’ through relevant regional forums in a sequenced and logical fashion.
• Inshore fisheries provide the primary or secondary source of income for up to fifty per cent of households in the Pacific region.
1. Context

Inshore fisheries provide the primary or secondary source of income for up to fifty per cent of households in the Pacific region. Amongst rural populations, 50–90% of the animal-sourced protein consumed comes from fish. At the national level, coastal fisheries carry significant cultural and economic value. They are estimated to contribute 49% of the total fisheries contribution to GDP, demonstrating that they are central to the Pacific way of life.

The populations of many Pacific island countries and territories (PICTs) are growing but coastal fisheries resources are declining. This is causing the gap between the amount of fish required for food security and sustainable harvests from coastal fisheries to widen. Within 15 years, it has been estimated that an additional 115,000 tonnes of fish will be needed across the region for good nutrition. PICTs face many challenges in dealing with their changing physical and social environments but unless the food gap is minimised and filled (Figure 1) there will be significant negative impacts on the traditions, health and wellbeing of Pacific Island communities. Strategies to minimise and fill the gap currently lack definition.

![Graph showing the gap in supply of fish to be filled between poorly managed and well-managed fisheries.](image)

**Figure 1:** A stylised representation of the developing fish supply gap in the Pacific Region (Source: based on Bell et al. 2011)

Pacific Island leaders have recognised the importance of coastal fisheries. The Vava’u Declaration in 2007 calls for effective management of coastal fisheries to support food security and sustainable livelihoods. The Apia Policy was then forged to help harness the benefits of coastal fisheries. Similar themes are embodied in the Joint Forum Fisheries Agency/Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) report *The Future of Pacific Island Fisheries*; the International Union of Conservation of Nature's call for action; the strategic plan of SPC’s Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division (FAME); the outcomes from the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States; the Melanesian Spearhead Group’s *Roadmap for inshore fisheries management and sustainable development*; and other reports.

---


These documents collectively call on PICTs to implement integrated coastal resource management arrangements, drawing on the strengths and traditions of community, district, provincial and national levels of government to achieve sustainable island life.

Coastal fisheries are complex and interdependent social and ecological systems that are influenced by many factors, such as national governance, trade and land-based activities. Their management, therefore, faces many challenges in balancing development aspirations and sustainability, and in adapting to change outside the influence of coastal communities. There is increasing exposure within the region to the various approaches to coastal fisheries management and considerable literature on the subject to inform new initiatives. As coastal fisheries management continues to evolve, community-based ecosystem approaches to fisheries management (CEAFM) will play a central role in securing the benefits that flow from coastal resources.²

The importance of taking an ecosystem approach, which considers a wide range of impacts on coastal ecosystems in addition to fishing, is clear and is being increasingly incorporated into management approaches. There are, however, significant challenges associated with evaluating the successes and failures of isolated CEAFM initiatives and in scaling up coastal fisheries management to a national level. Although many instances of local success can be found, these alone will not be sufficient to meet future national and regional food security demands. It is estimated that upwards of 90 per cent of coastal communities do not have viable coastal fisheries management in place and large areas are not under effective management.

• As coastal fisheries management continues to evolve, community-based ecosystem approaches to fisheries management (CEAFM) will play a central role in securing the benefits that flow from coastal resources.

²There are many terms used by countries that encompass community-based fisheries management (see below) and these could be used interchangeably in the context of this document, provided they encompass an ecosystem approach that will sustain livelihoods and ensure resilient communities. CEAFM = community-based ecosystem approach to fisheries management; CBNRM = community-based natural resource management; CBFM = community-based fisheries management; CEAFM = community-based resource management; CBAM = community-based adaptive management; LMMMA = locally-managed marine areas
2. A new approach

The convening of a dedicated CEAFM workshop attracting broad-based participation is an indication of the increased profile of CEAFM. The workshop was clear that a new and innovative approach to dealing with declines in coastal fisheries resources and related ecosystems is needed. Simply put, more of the same will not do and a ‘new song’ for coastal fisheries is needed.

At the regional level, what is needed most is to bring together disconnected initiatives and stakeholders into a strong, coordinated approach with a shared vision of coastal fisheries management. At the national and sub-national level, what is needed is political recognition of the value of coastal fisheries to food security and rural development and a related commitment to resource the sector. With appropriate national and regional support, coastal fisheries management incorporating community-based ecosystem approaches will be scaled up to meet domestic development aspirations.

The Melanesian Spearhead Group’s roadmap and associated national plans provide useful guidance on what such an approach should consider. The proposed approach in this booklet is complementary to, and does not duplicate, the MSG roadmap.

The following key needs were highlighted during discussions of a ‘pathway of change’ towards sustainable coastal fisheries based on CEAFM.

Understanding the facts

There is now a strong body of work on the projected food gap in the Pacific Island region – what works and does not work in CEAFM and the consequences of inaction. The value of coastal fisheries to communities is frequently understated; in reality they are often far greater than offshore tuna fisheries. The limited application of management in areas where population growth and fishing/habitat pressure is increasing is apparent. These facts speak for themselves, but they should be more widely publicised and must form the basis of a planned strategy to halt the decline in our coastal fisheries. Further analytical work on inshore fisheries will better define problems and help to focus inputs where they will have the best effect.

Advocacy and political will

Improvements to coastal fisheries will require significant commitment in terms of resources and support at all levels – local, national and regional. The issue of fisheries decline and the dire consequences arising need to be elevated to the highest political levels and beyond the fisheries sector. This is essential if hard decisions are to be made and real change occurs on a meaningful scale. Champions for the cause of sustainable coastal fisheries will be needed at all levels.

Scaling up

Small pockets of effective coastal fisheries management will not be adequate to address the problem. Ways must be found of building on successes and expanding them to meaningful proportions of the coastal environment. The process of scaling up will commence with widespread appreciation and understanding of the process and benefits of CEAFM in the short term. This must be followed by increased support from all stakeholders, including non-governmental organisations, regional organisations and governments in areas such as legislation and staffing.
Balancing offshore and inshore fisheries

Historically, the focus of fisheries agencies has been on development and commercial fisheries – tuna in particular. Now, however, with the ongoing livelihoods and food security benefits of good coastal fisheries management being clear, it is time for governments to ensure an appropriate level of resources to secure the considerable benefits that flow from the sustainable management of coastal fisheries. Ad-hoc funding from donors and NGOs is valuable for short-term, project-based initiatives, but is no substitute for the allocation of long-term funding support for coastal fisheries management from government budgets.

Empowering communities

Coastal fisheries management is not only about managing fish; it is about supporting people at the community level. It is vital that these communities are empowered, motivated, and adequately resourced if CEAFM is to be successful. Traditional and local management will often be effective in their own right, but governments have a role, both in CEAFM and in those instances where different forms of coastal management are required.

Women and youth

Women and youth are integral to successful coastal fisheries management. In the fisheries sector, their role is often overlooked or diminished. Gender relations have a significant effect on the course of development and so the voice of women and youth must be heard and acted upon effectively in all future CEAFM strategies. In addition to playing a greater role in decision-making, women and youth must have more equitable access to the benefits flowing from coastal fisheries.

Closing the gap

Fish plays a central role in the diets of Pacific Islanders. In addition to improving CEAFM, minimising and filling the gap to meet increases in the demand for fish from growing populations will require using alternative sources of fish for food. This includes the catch and bycatch of industrial tuna fisheries, small scale tuna fishing around FADs, aquaculture, and small pelagic species. The existence of these sources of seafood does not remove the need for taking hard decisions on improving coastal fisheries management. Inclusion of alternative sources of protein and other foods (as diets diversify) will require complementary strategies from communities and other sectors (e.g. health, agriculture, education). Providing for future food security without an increased risk of diet-related non-communicable diseases is a key consideration.

Working together

The range of stakeholders and their current and potential interactions is huge, with a vast array of complex interactions. Key players include communities, government and government agencies, churches, faith-based organisations, regional agencies, private sector stakeholders, research institutes, networks, NGOs and the media. If any new approach is to be successful, these stakeholders must sing in harmony from the same songbook, or risk being ineffective. Communities must have direct and effective contact and support from all relevant participants, including government – noting also the need for regional and sub-regional coordination of support services.
A holistic approach

While unsustainable fishing is a key factor in the decline of coastal resources, the need to deal with other impacts on coastal ecosystems is evident. Mining, logging, development associated with urbanisation, tourism and the growth of cities, climate change and natural disasters – all these affect the coastal marine environment and must be managed as effectively as possible. The same applies to catches of protected and endangered species and other activities that affect ecosystems.

Using the right methods

One size will not fit all in developing a new approach; there are clear local, sub-regional and regional differences in the circumstances of coastal fisheries. While community-based management remains central to achieving our goals for coastal fisheries, other tools and mechanisms will be required, including control of exports and regulatory approaches as defined in statutes. In some instances, CEAFM will not be appropriate to improved management. For example, CEAFM is difficult to implement in urban areas or places with contested marine tenure. Where CEAFM is not appropriate, government will have a more critical role. Developing and resourcing relevant and effective monitoring, control and surveillance mechanisms will be central to this challenge. Approaches must also be simple, realistic and implementable.

Maintaining livelihoods

The need for cash in coastal communities is increasing. If income is reduced from management measures in the short term, this may cause hardship and a reluctance to adopt CEAFM. While providing alternative sources of income for coastal communities will therefore need to be considered, in no circumstances should it be ‘traded off’ as a prerequisite to taking effective fisheries management decisions, which will secure longer-term incomes and underpin the future sustainability of coastal communities.

• The workshop was clear that a new and innovative approach to dealing with declines in coastal fisheries resources and related ecosystems is needed •
3. The barriers

The workshop identified 11 key barriers that must be overcome if effective coastal fisheries management is to be implemented on a useful scale in the region:

- geographical isolation, the extent of coastlines and the diversity of coastal communities;
- lack of political profile, will and support in advancing CEAFM, including services delivered at the sub-national level;
- inadequate focus on coastal fisheries management by fisheries agencies compared to the offshore tuna sector, with limited capacity and resources being applied to coastal fisheries management;
- outdated management policy, legislation and planning, with little or no monitoring of effectiveness or sustainability;
- lack of relevant data, analysis and knowledge to inform management at all levels;
- inadequate empowerment of local communities and links with sub-national government;
- poor stakeholder collaboration/connection at the national and regional levels;
- inadequate compliance with fisheries rules and variable/inadequate sanctions;
- lack of integration of CEAFM into national economic policy and strategies;
- failure to adequately recognise the crucial role women play in the management and sustainable use of inshore fisheries resources; and
- limited alternative livelihoods and lack of available commercial funding mechanisms to support small-scale community livelihoods.

4. A vision for coastal fisheries

The workshop agreed to the following vision:

- **Sustainable well-managed inshore fisheries, underpinned by community-based approaches that provide food security, and long-term economic, social and ecological benefits to our communities**

To give effect to this broad vision, eight outcome statements were developed and agreed on at the workshop, along with a number of intermediate outcomes, activities and responsibilities, as outlined in the ‘pathway to change’ framework below.

The suggested approach seeks to be non-prescriptive. It is designed to provide direction and encourage coordination, cooperation and an effective use of regional and other support services in the development of coastal fisheries management. It is of necessity broad in nature and it is expected that, if endorsed by leaders, more detailed pathways to change will be developed and/or implemented at sub-regional and/or national levels.

The minutes of the workshop may be found at [http://www.spc.int/FAME/en/meetings/229-regional-workshop-on-the-future-of-coastalinshore-fisheries-management](http://www.spc.int/FAME/en/meetings/229-regional-workshop-on-the-future-of-coastalinshore-fisheries-management)
Photographer: Céline Barré
5. Outcomes from the coastal/inshore fisheries management workshop

Overarching outcomes

1. Improved wellbeing of coastal communities
2. Productive and healthy ecosystems and fish stocks

Key outcome areas

The workshop participants noted that, in order to reach these long-term overarching outcomes, progress is needed in the eight medium-term outcome areas below.

1. Informed, empowered coastal communities with clearly defined user rights
2. Adequate and relevant information to inform management and policy
3. Recognition of, and strong political commitment and support for, coastal fisheries management on a national and sub-national scale
4. Re-focused fisheries agencies that are transparent, accountable and adequately resourced, supporting coastal fisheries management and sustainable development underpinned by CEAFM
5. Strong and up-to-date management policy, legislation and planning
6. Effective collaboration and coordination among stakeholders and key sectors of influence
7. More equitable access to benefits and decision making within communities, including women, youth and marginalised groups
8. Diverse livelihoods reducing pressure on fisheries resources, enhancing community incomes and contributing to improved fisheries management

The workshop participants expanded each of the medium-term outcome areas into shorter-term outcomes that will need to be tackled over the next five years.

6. Roles of governments, SPC and other stakeholders

The ‘new song’ initiative calls for an enhanced focus on coastal fisheries management and related development activities in the Pacific region. To effectively implement the actions suggested in the Pathways to Change Framework shown in Section 9, national governments and all other stakeholders will need to commit to substantial support for a community-driven approach. The different forms of support necessary from governments and all other stakeholders to achieve the vision, while outlined in the framework, will be addressed in follow-up work.

The Secretariat of the Pacific Community will be responsible for building momentum for this new direction at the regional level and for supporting, facilitating and preparing regular assessments of progress with the ‘new song’ initiative.
Previous involvement and the broad participation and support of NGOs, communities and community-based networks in the elaboration of the song is an indication of their future engagement and commitment.

In summary, coastal communities and their environment collectively represent a complex system, facing a range of challenges beyond fisheries. The workshop noted that, in order to be successful, implementing the initiatives in this document will require a coordinated approach. This approach will include communities and fisheries agencies working together with stakeholders from a range of other sectors, including health, environment and agriculture. Climate change will affect all these sectors.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

If the ‘new song’ is to be effective, it is vital to monitor progress and identify and address critical issues in a timely manner and take account of the dynamic nature of coastal communities and ecosystems. The framework below makes preliminary suggestions as to possible performance indicators.

Monitoring the ‘new song’ will provide an opportunity for the region to report to Pacific leaders on coastal fisheries, including under the FFA/SPC future of Pacific Island fisheries initiative. The implementation of an effective monitoring and evaluation framework will be a key task for SPC’s Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems (FAME) Division as implementation of the ‘new song’ progresses. SPC will advance endorsement of the ‘new song’ through relevant regional forums in a sequenced and logical fashion.

8. Next steps

Pacific Island countries and territories heads of fisheries have endorsed this Noumea strategy – this ‘new song’ – and the broader outcomes of the workshop. In May, it will be presented at the Forum Fisheries Committee meeting and, in July, it goes to the FFC ministerial meeting for higher endorsement and will constitute the major input by SPC to the joint FFA/SPC future of fisheries exercise. As part of this exercise, the ‘new song’ will also be presented to all CROP (Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific) agencies. Subsequently, it will be presented at SPC’s Committee of Representatives of Governments and Administrations (CRGA) meeting scheduled for November 2015 in Niue.

With its strong focus on the community level, the ‘new song’ should help guide effective engagement in the sector for many years to come. It will, however, remain a dynamic document managed by SPC’s FAME Division. The design and addition of a relevant monitoring and evaluation (M & E) framework, drawing on the suggestions presented here, will be a priority task.

The ‘new song’, together with the M & E framework (when drafted), should be shared with all relevant stakeholders in the inshore fisheries sector. They all have a role in promoting the ‘new song’ and in securing the future of sustainable coastal fisheries.
9. Pathways to change framework

### Outcome # 1: Informed, empowered coastal communities with clearly defined user rights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intermediate outcomes</th>
<th>Key players</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Informed and empowered communities – robust awareness and communication programmes</td>
<td>Community leaders, fisheries authorities, stakeholders, NGOs, women, churches, faith-based groups, youth, fishers, ministries of education, other government departments, CEAFM networks.</td>
<td>Awareness surveys, # of communities practising CBNRM, Compliance rates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal fisheries management and marine ecosystems included in school curricula</td>
<td>Ministries of education, heads of fisheries, regional organisations (SPC, SPREP)</td>
<td>Curricula, # of schools using curricula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal and regulatory frameworks recognising community empowerment</td>
<td>Heads of state, government ministers, attorneys general, fisheries agencies, traditional leaders and communities, SPC and SPREP, NGOs, government departments</td>
<td># national and sub-national laws updated and supporting community-based management, # national and sub-national policies and strategies guiding coastal fisheries management, # community-based management or action plans being implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community management programmes</td>
<td>Traditional leaders / council / community fisheries agencies, networks, private sector, NGOs</td>
<td>Community management plans legally recognised, # of traditional management practices supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong partnerships at all levels</td>
<td>Traditional leaders / council / community fisheries agencies, networks, private sector, NGOs, provincial government/equivalent</td>
<td># of joint partnership programmes, # of MOUs, Evidence of active and strong partnerships</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Outcome # 2: Adequate and relevant information to inform management and policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intermediate outcomes</th>
<th>Key players</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government and community managers have good quality information to inform decisions</td>
<td>Fishers, managers (village chiefs, local fisheries administrators), networks, scientists, skilled data collectors</td>
<td># of active databases, disaggregated by social factors, # of fishers/communities providing high quality data, # of trained data collectors, including in social and economic methods, # of appropriate surveys and assessments completed, Evidence that data is being used to inform decisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science is translated into simple and informative material to guide community management</td>
<td>Community members and fisheries staff with resource management people, academics, networks, capacity providers (SPC, FFA, MPI, NGOs), scientists</td>
<td>Management plans guided by data, # of resources available to the community, # of fisheries programmes integrated into school curricula, # of evidence-based decisions, Curricula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communities have a greater understanding of status, biology and habitats of key species (in addition to existing local ecological knowledge)</td>
<td>Communities (traditional knowledge), managers, networks, government, research institutes, extension staff</td>
<td># of extension staff, Data easily accessible, # communities receiving feedback, # of extension staff, # of evidence-based decisions, # of joint partnership programmes, # of MOUs, Evidence of active and strong partnerships, Incorporation of coastal fisheries management in school curricula, # of schools with above curricula</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Outcome #3: Recognition of, and strong political commitment and support for, coastal fisheries management at a national and sub-national scale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intermediate outcomes</th>
<th>Key players</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Informed and supportive politicians at the national and sub-national levels</td>
<td>Permanent secretaries, directors (primary) community leaders/voters, faith-based organisations, NGOs</td>
<td>Change in budget allocation # of policies, statements, MOUs # of workshops and training for members of parliament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raised public support of coastal fisheries through engaging awareness campaigns with consistent and community-relevant messaging and creative information-sharing tactics (e.g. use of celebrities, role models, etc.)</td>
<td>Communication organisations, fisheries working groups, media, spokespersons (celebrities, etc.)</td>
<td># of media materials and activities produced related to coast # of people reached by media campaigns relating to coastal fisheries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal fisheries management is a permanent agenda item at regional meetings (e.g. MSG, SPC, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, FFA)</td>
<td>Heads of fisheries, CROP agencies, Fisheries Technical Advisory Committee</td>
<td># of agenda items relating to coastal fisheries # of decisions taken at regional meetings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Outcome #4: Re-focused fisheries agencies that are transparent, accountable, and adequately resourced, supporting coastal fisheries management and sustainable development, underpinned by CEAFM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intermediate outcomes</th>
<th>Key players</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coastal fisheries management is adequately resourced</td>
<td>Ministers, heads of fisheries, SPC, planning departments, donors, ministries of finance</td>
<td>$ assigned to coastal fisheries management # of people assigned to coastal fisheries management # of staff with appropriate skills (social, gender, economic, ecological)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documented coastal fisheries management activities, which are regularly reviewed</td>
<td>Heads of fisheries and other relevant agencies, SPC, planning departments, donors, communities, NGOs</td>
<td># of documented activities Outcomes of review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal fisheries management activities are integrated and coordinated with other relevant stakeholders</td>
<td>Heads of fisheries and other relevant agencies SPC, donors, communities, NGOs</td>
<td># of plans demonstrating integrated and coordinated partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviewed and integrated coastal fisheries management activities</td>
<td>Fisheries agencies, ministers, NGOs</td>
<td># of reviews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal fisheries staff conducting effective CEAFM activities</td>
<td>Donors, regional training organisations (e.g. SPC), fisheries agencies</td>
<td># of trainees training including appropriate range of topic areas, (including social, ecological, economic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raised community awareness of coastal fisheries</td>
<td>Media, fisheries agencies, regional organisations, communities</td>
<td># of published materials</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Outcome #5: Strong and up-to-date management policy, legislation and planning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intermediate outcomes</th>
<th>Key players</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coastal fisheries policy guiding management</td>
<td>All resource owners/users along with agencies in charge of natural resources (fisheries, environment, etc.), SPC</td>
<td># of policies guiding coastal management # of countries with up-to-date policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Updated legislation that allows policy to be implemented and empowers communities</td>
<td>Attorneys general, fisheries and other national agencies, regional organisations, SPC, parliaments</td>
<td># of pieces of legislation guiding coastal management # of countries with sufficient legislation for effective management Compliance rates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective policy implementation through plans, monitoring and evaluation</td>
<td>Policy makers, fisheries agencies</td>
<td># of updated plans # of references to regional inshore fisheries strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illegal, unsustainable and unregulated fishing is minimised</td>
<td>Law enforcement services, community authorised officers, customs</td>
<td># of prosecutions # of infringements recorded</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Outcome # 6: Effective collaboration and coordination among stakeholders and key sectors of influence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intermediate outcomes</th>
<th>Key players</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coastal fisheries management is included in broader development processes</td>
<td>Ministries of strategic planning and finance, development NGOs, donors, communities</td>
<td># of development programmes that include CEAFM activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National forums are coordinating and providing cross-sector advice relevant to coastal fisheries management</td>
<td>Governments, NGOs, churches, faith-based organisations, private sector</td>
<td># of forums; Frequency of meetings; # of meaningful decisions relevant to coastal fisheries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church groups are integrated into coastal fisheries management activities</td>
<td>Churches, communities, faith-based organisations</td>
<td>Evidence of religious leaders advocating for good fisheries management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private sector, finance providers and land-based organisations are involved in CEAFM</td>
<td>Cooperatives, financial institutions, donors, wholesalers, fishermen’s associations, land-based organisations (e.g. forestry, agriculture), finance providers</td>
<td>Active participation of private sector on advisory committees; # of instances of private sector providing investment in support of sustainable fisheries services; # of private sector investors; # of communities provided with financial support; # of land-based experts participating in dialogues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional and national coordination of policy</td>
<td>Regional organisations, donors, national governments</td>
<td>Regional commitments embedded in national policies and plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased spread and quality of CEAFM among communities</td>
<td>Sub-national governments, communities, NGOs, CEAFM networks</td>
<td>Collaboration and learning among communities and practitioners; Country-specific indicators of spread</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Outcome # 7: More equitable access to benefits and decision making within communities, including women, youth and marginalised groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intermediate outcomes</th>
<th>Key players</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equitable access to the resource and benefits from coastal fisheries within communities</td>
<td>Communities, champions for change, gender researchers</td>
<td># of gender-differentiated studies; # of community action plans in which access to benefits for women, youth and marginalised groups are improved; Indicators of wellbeing are gender-differentiated and socially disaggregated; Engagement of women and youth in fisheries activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater inclusivity of decision-making while acknowledging cultural norms and traditional values</td>
<td>All demographic and social groups within a community, including village leaders</td>
<td># of women, youth, others involved in decision making forums; New stakeholder groupings are developed in decision-making forums</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decision-making processes are transparent and the roles of government and traditional authorities are clear</td>
<td>Communities, leaders</td>
<td># of community members aware of decisions and decision-making processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plans take account of equity issues, especially those involving gender and youth</td>
<td>Communities, leaders, women and youth</td>
<td># of plans that explicitly address equity issues</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Outcome # 8: Diverse livelihoods reducing pressure on fisheries resources, enhancing community incomes, and contributing to improved fisheries management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intermediate outcomes</th>
<th>Key players</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diverse livelihoods, contribute to coastal fisheries management</td>
<td>Communities, private sector, fisheries agencies</td>
<td>Healthy stocks; Diversity of livelihoods; Proportion of income from coastal fisheries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhance value of wild-caught fisheries</td>
<td>Fishers, private sector</td>
<td>Total household income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquaculture, tourism and inshore FADs cost effectively contribute to sustainable livelihoods</td>
<td>National departments, private sector, communities, SPC and NGOs</td>
<td>Household income; Status of fish stocks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SPC is a membership organisation that works in close partnership with its Members:
American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Kiribati, New Zealand, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna.
We thank them for their support.

We would also like to thank our principal donor partners for their generous support of Pacific development outcomes:

Secretariat of the Pacific Community | spc@spc.int | www.spc.int
Headquarters: Noumea, New Caledonia | Suva Regional Office | North Pacific Regional Office | Solomon Islands Country Office