



Status of Community-based Fisheries Management in Pacific Islands Countries and Territories

Survey report



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Hugh Govan and Watisoni Lalavanua



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Introduction

Pacific Islands countries and territories (PICTs) have jurisdiction over approximately 28 million square kilometres of ocean in their combined exclusive economic zones (EEZs). This area constitutes 8% of the global ocean, 20% of the global EEZs and 25% of the world's coral reefs (Burke et al. 2011). This vast ocean domain contrasts markedly with the small, combined land mass (just over half a million square kilometres) for which reason the PICTs have been labelled Large Ocean States.

The 22 island countries and dependent territories are extremely diverse in terms of territorial size, population size, cultures, development status and economies.¹ Eighty-four per cent of the land area belongs to just one country, Papua New Guinea (PNG), which together with Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Fiji, accounts for 98% of PICTs' land mass and 88% of the population in 2020.²

The immense ocean provides for the main economic activities of PICTs, particularly fisheries. The globally renowned tuna fisheries dominate by volume and value, but this obscures the importance of coastal fisheries in PICTs. The ocean area that most citizens interact with and rely on for daily food are the coastal waters, which comprise less than 1.25% of their total ocean area.³ Only a proportion of the value of the offshore fisheries remains with PICTs in the form of access fees or levies often representing most of fisheries-related government revenue. However, coastal fisheries provide most of the seafood contribution to nutrition and nearly half of the fisheries-related contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP) (SPC 2021a).

The majority (77%) of the population in PICTs live in rural areas with high dependency on fish among other natural resources. A median of 26% of households participate in fishing though this is as high as 75% in some countries. Regionally, 88% of households consume fish or seafood weekly with national average consumption per person per year between 16 and 102 kg (SPC 2021a).

Unfortunately, the production of coastal fisheries is increasingly threatened by the emerging threats of ocean warming and acidification likely to exacerbate previously identified challenges of coastal urban development, population growth, coastal pollution, overfishing, erosion and siltation of coastal ecosystems from logging and mangrove clearing, all of which result in declines in catch potential (Bell et al. 2018) and threats to food security and livelihoods.

Fisheries management in coastal areas is not performing adequately. Globally, increased overfishing and the consequent losses of revenue are directly attributable to ineffective governance (World Bank and FAO 2009; World Bank 2017) despite evidence that the costs of investments in improved governance would outweigh the benefits (Mangin et al. 2018; Carbonetti et al. 2014).

This situation has been increasingly remarked upon in the PICTs, particularly in relation to high-value coastal fisheries where the lack of political will to make appropriate management decisions (Munro and Fakahau 1993; Naqali et al. 2008; CCIF 2013) and low levels of capacity, transparency and accountability (Gillett and Cartwright 2010) have led to regional policy calls for increased transparency and reduced political pressure (MSG 2015, SPC 2015), as well as from interagency (Coastal Fisheries Working Group 2019) and civil society groups (Tuxson 2018).

Concerns regarding the over-exploitation of coastal marine living resources were reflected in the first regional policy relating to sustaining coastal fisheries, the *Strategic plan for fisheries management and sustainable coastal fisheries in Pacific Islands* (King et al. 2003).

Subsequently, concerns over the state of Pacific Islands coastal fisheries have been reiterated and refined at regional level; the Vava'u Declaration on Pacific Fisheries Resources (2007), the *Pacific Islands regional coastal fisheries management policy and strategic actions 2008–2013* (known as the *Apia policy* – SPC 2008), *Melanesian Spearhead Group roadmap for inshore fisheries management and sustainable development 2015–2024* (MSG 2015) and *A New song for coastal fisheries – pathways to change: The Noumea strategy* (SPC 2015).

The *New song* acknowledged the clear local, sub-regional and regional differences in the circumstances of coastal fisheries and despite many instances of local success highlighted that such site-based community-based fisheries management (CBFM)⁴ alone will not be sufficient to meet future national and regional food security challenges and needed to be supplemented with other approaches and mechanisms, including control of exports and regulatory approaches – in some instances, CBFM might not even be appropriate. Scaling-up was identified as the main strategy to move towards sustainable coastal fisheries (SPC 2015).

¹ [https://stats.pacificdata.org/vis?lc=en&df\[ds\]=SPC2&df\[id\]=DF_KEYFACTS&df\[ag\]=SPC&df\[vs\]=1.0&pd=2021%2C2021&dq=A...&ly\[cl\]=INDICATOR&ly\[rw\]=GEO_PICT](https://stats.pacificdata.org/vis?lc=en&df[ds]=SPC2&df[id]=DF_KEYFACTS&df[ag]=SPC&df[vs]=1.0&pd=2021%2C2021&dq=A...&ly[cl]=INDICATOR&ly[rw]=GEO_PICT)

² <https://stats.pacificdata.org/>

³ Inshore Fishing Area defined as the area up to 50 km from shore or 200 m depth, whichever comes first (Chuenpagdee et al., 2006). Sea Around Us 2015. Data provided 15 January 2015. <http://searoundus.org/>

⁴ CBFM is referring to management approaches that are community-driven and encompass an ecosystem approach that will sustain livelihoods and ensure resilient island communities.

Five years after the endorsement of *New song*, the 12th Heads of Fisheries Meeting, supported by the First Regional Fisheries Ministers Meeting, requested the Pacific Community (SPC) to assess CBFM and scaling-up approaches in the region. In response, the SPC developed with members and partners (SPC 2021b) the regional strategy for implementing CBFM in the coastal areas of Pacific Island countries and territories: *Pacific Framework for Action of Scaling-up CBFM: 2021–2025 (Framework for action – SPC 2021c)*⁵.

The *Framework for action* highlighted that differences in geography, logistics and available resources mean that while in some PICTs it is possible to engage a major proportion of coastal communities, in many others, strategic decisions will be needed to tailor support to a meaningful proportion of coastal communities (SPC 2021c). In addition to cost-effective site community-level support, the *Framework for action* identifies activities relating to information, awareness, communication, legislation, organisational and individual capacity and inclusive approaches as key strategic actions for scaling.

SPC has carried out the present survey to assess the diverse status of CBFM and coastal fisheries management in the 22 PICTs, their progress through the lens of the *New song* and *Framework for action* and the level of support Pacific Island communities may be receiving to ensure sustainable coastal fisheries. This will contribute to the regional CBFM website being tailor-made for management information suitable for local communities developed by the SPC's Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division (FAME).

Objectives and perspective/focus

The overall purpose of the survey was to assess to what extent communities in PICTs are supported to achieve sustainably-managed coastal fisheries, including support for site-based and community-driven CBFM, as well as provision of an enabling environment in the areas of information, policy and legislation, and capacity.

This perspective means that the main metric is numbers of communities that participate in making coastal fisheries rules to meet their needs, measured to enable an estimate of coverage in relation to a maximum possible or desired number of communities.

However, this survey does provide an update of numbers of coastal protected and managed areas (cf. Huber and McGregor 2002; Axford 2007; Govan et al. 2009; Govan 2015a,b) which may be of use to other stakeholders as it is almost certainly more complete and up-to-date than any others for the Pacific Islands at the date of reporting. The World Database of Protected Areas⁶ was referred to as a starting point but the quality of data across countries and territories was highly varied and known to be problematic both in content and the update process (Smallhorn-West and Govan 2018). Many countries do include CBFM sites, whether legally designated or not, but notable omissions were apparent as well as the inclusion of defunct sites – the comparison is included in *Annex 1*.

For the purposes of the survey the following definitions or explanations were adopted:

- **CBFM site:** a defined managed area (e.g., locally managed marine area [LMMA], special management area [SMA]) which may contain closed areas or reserves and/or other fisheries management tools and has community/communities or local agreement, traditional rules or management plan that are locally considered valid and legitimate though not necessarily documented or legally defined.
- **Active CBFM site:** existence of any news within the past three years that management is taking place, including respect for and implementation of agreed rules or boundaries. Other sites not meeting this criterion are counted as inactive.
- **Sites in progress:** sites where communities are actively involved in set-up or establishment of CBFM – this is more than just a community request or government proposal. For example, at least meetings are held to agree the establishment process.
- **Communities in each PICT:** total number of coastal “communities” in the PICT. In many cases this equates to villages or settlements (cf. SPC's Statistics for Development Division (SDD); Luis de la Rúa/Phil Bright). However, estimating national/territory CBFM coverage of the population or communities is the main objective and so the governance unit used for the specific or national CBFM approach is given priority, which in practice may mean districts, states, communes, island councils or municipalities depending on each PICT.

⁵ <https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/yr5yv>

⁶ <https://www.protectedplanet.net/en/thematic-areas/marine-protected-areas>

⁷ The *Framework for action* refers to user and management rights of communities. In PICTs, there are a diversity of rights arrangements from community or tribal ownership of coastal areas to full state ownership of those areas. Tenure rights and user rights are potentially overlapping terms in this spectrum. Tenure systems are closely related to the idea of use rights in restricting who can have access to the fishery, how much fishing activity (fishing effort) the participants are allowed, or how much catch each can take (Charles 2011a, b). ‘The right to use,’ as recognised or assigned by the relevant management authority (whether formal or informal), may be held by individual fishers, fishing groups, fishing communities or companies to have access to a fishery and use the fishery resources (Cochrane 2002). Use rights refer to the right to ‘use’ the fishery, and such rights do not necessarily imply ‘ownership’ of the fish resource itself (Charles 2011a). Use rights have been described as bundles of rights (Schlager and Ostrom 1992), the most fundamental might be rights to access and withdraw/harvest but other bundles of rights include right to manage, right to exclude others and right to transfer (e.g., sell or lease). The potential frameworks for analysis rapidly became complex so a simplified design was opted for.

- **Communities covered by active sites:** communities as defined above and specified in the results as being involved in or participating in the CBFM site.
- **Number of no-take areas, *tabu* areas, closed areas, reserves:** where data are available, these are counted separately noting that a CBFM site may contain one, several or none of these.
- **Tenure rights:** the quality of community user rights or tenure⁷ were explored posing the following questions:
 - Do local communities or tribes have rights to access coastal fisheries now?
 - Do local communities or tribes have rights to exclude others from coastal fisheries near them?
 - Do local communities or tribes have rights to set management rules over coastal fisheries near them?

For all three questions, feedback or evidence was further sought regarding whether the rights are legally supported, whether they need to be strengthened and other comments or suggestions.
- **Legal framework:** the main body of laws, decrees, regulations, orders and other documents issued by the parliament and government to regulate how people behave relating to fisheries.
- **Coastal fisheries policy:** a policy that identifies a strategy to support coastal fisheries management and specifically some version of CBFM.
- **CBFM scaling and information strategies:** policies or strategies that share sufficient characteristics with those outlined in the *Framework for action*, in particular Annex 9.2.

Methods

A survey form was developed (*Annex 2*) based on key information referred to in the *Framework for action* and surveys administered previously (Govan 2015a; Marre et al. 2021) with reference to the Coastal Fisheries Report Card⁸ (CFRC – SPC 2021a).

Subnational jurisdictions provided another challenge and where sufficient information was available, national surveys were conducted at subnational level e.g., the four states of Federated States Micronesia (FSM) and three provinces of New Caledonia. The survey form, and particularly the definition of the various fields, was drafted in consultation with regional and national experts (see *Annex 2*) to ensure that answers could be as comparable as possible across the diversity of situations prevailing in the PICTs.

The survey was divided into two sections to be administered consecutively to avoid overwhelming interviewees and to ensure that core concepts were addressed first. In addition, a preliminary review of available information online and from the archives of the authors and SPC was used to identify existing data to use as a starting point for discussions and updating by interviewees. Correspondence via email was the main communication channel but video calls were also used.

After at times prolonged correspondence, the majority of PICTs (14) provided data and formally endorsed the developed dataset. Three PICTs had only developed datasets but did not formally endorse them by the date of this report and six did not provide data. In this last case, data were used from existing sources or NGOs active in the PICT and in all cases the status of the consultation was recorded. Where necessary survey forms and correspondence were translated into French or Portuguese using DeepL.

Results

The full results are provided at *Annex 3* and the main results are presented and described below.

Coverage and sites

Except for Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI) and French Polynesia, no other PICTs have public registries of CBFM sites or marine protected areas (MPAs). Though most PICTs were able to produce site inventories, the majority did not have these readily available or up to date. Public records may be simply kept (e.g. RMI see Figure 1) but Solomon Islands (see Box 1), Tonga, Samoa and more recently Vanuatu appear to be maintaining inventories and tracking mechanisms.

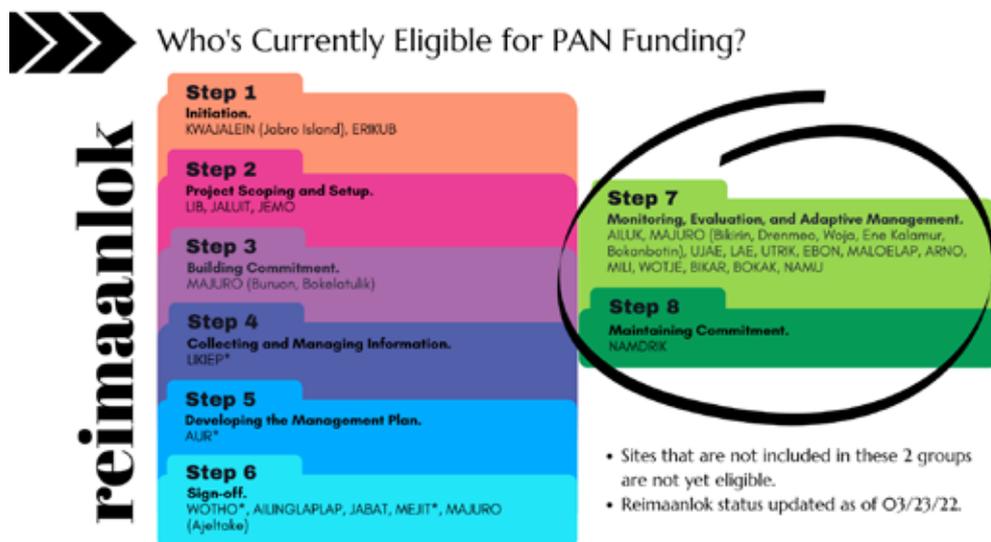


Figure 1. Graphic representation of the status of different CBFM sites in the Reimaanlok process of Republic of the Marshall Islands (<http://www.rmimimra.com/index.php/about-us/rmipan>).

Box 1: Tracking tool for scaling-up of community-based resource management (CBRM) outreach by Solomon Islands’ Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources

Solomon Islands has long identified the challenge of providing support for CBRM to more than 3,000 coastal communities (MECM/MFMR 2009) and has been working to ensure the best support coverage subject to the modest budgets and staffing available. In 2016, a CBRM section with six dedicated staff was established within the Inshore Fisheries Department. Partnership and collaboration are important tools, with NGOs, and given the size of the country it was vital to work in a decentralised manner through the close support of provincial fisheries offices. Awareness using radio and other mass media formed a strong basis at the national level, and at the provincial level approaches try to ensure as widespread coverage as possible through any other means available. Driven by village requests or expressions of interest, visits may be arranged to provide more information – these awareness activities are termed Level 1. Communities that express further need and interest may qualify for Level 2 support and receive more training or capacity building, subject to available staff and finance. Further assistance for the most advanced or needy sites involves technical assistance in developing management plans – Level 3.

Level of awareness	
Level 1	General Awareness (importance of resources) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness • Disseminate materials
Level 2	Follow up - provoked by Level 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple management rules • M&E • Trainings/capacity building
Level 3	Technical assistance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plans

MFMR description of levels

Expressions of interest, names of communities and contacts as well as the delivery of Level 1 and higher levels of support are recorded in a national and provincial tracking tool as an Excel spreadsheet and regularly updated.

					Level 1		Level 2		Level 3
Communities	EOI (Date)	Current Status	Person in charge	Contact	1.1 Material dissemination	1.2 Face to face awareness	2.1 Monitoring, tracking and evaluation of materials	2.2 Community training and capacity building	3. Community fisheries management plan

Data fields recorded in provincial and MFMR tracking tool (Source: MFMR Inshore Team, David Aram)



Photo: Watisoni Lalavanua

In many PICTs, particularly in the northern Pacific, 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. In many cases it was necessary to examine management plans or interview key informants to identify sites that included community fisheries management objectives and which, and how many, communities were being served by these sites.

The two US territories and the French territory of Wallis and Futuna rely on relatively long-established systems of top-down fisheries management and do not practice CBFM or co-management at present, though Wallis and Futuna is exploring such options. All other PICTs had, or were planning on implementing, CBFM approaches though notably the two largest countries, PNG and Fiji, did not report any information relating to CBFM or coastal fisheries management in general and thus NGO data was used. New Caledonia reported that CBFM/traditional approaches were used in two provinces and Province Sud reported elements of fisher involvement in a generally Western style fisheries management system.

Site area was not consistently nor comparably reported, nor were the numbers or areas of reserves/no-take zones (NTZ), and therefore these data could not be analysed in depth. The 10 PICTs reporting areas of CBFM sites alone cover about 1.45 million Ha and seven PICTs reporting areas of NTZ or reserves totalling 142,000 Ha.

Overall (see Table 1), approximately 661 active CBFM sites are reported in 15 PICTs serving 1,032 communities or 10% of the total communities reported or calculated for this survey. A further 193 sites are in progress which may raise the coverage to 12% if successfully concluded. The present study discounted 170 inactive sites, mainly in Solomon Islands, Samoa, FSM and American Samoa. The high variability between countries is particularly noteworthy; for instance coverage of 50% or more had been achieved in Cook Islands, Fiji, RMI, Tonga, Tuvalu and Samoa, whereas the countries with the largest numbers of communities and/or high population had achieved 5% site-based CBFM coverage despite concerted efforts in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

Staffing capacity

Twenty PICTs reported a total of 488 coastal staff, which represents just over a third of total fisheries agency staff numbers reported (n=18). Ten PICTs reported 136 staff dedicated to CBFM with a further three reporting part time staff. Five PICTs reported the existence of mechanisms equivalent to community authorised officers. It is important to note that complete data were not available for New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu (Table 2).

Legislation, policy and rights

Table 3 lists the main legislation and policies that might support fisheries co-management in PICTs. Five PICTs have developed new primary legislation and five others have developed relevant legislation on protected areas or similar since 2014 (cf. Govan 2015a). Thirteen PICTs have fisheries policies that provide at least some mention of community or traditional fisheries management approaches; 10 of these are since 2014.

As might be expected, no PICTs have yet finalised strategies that provide full support for scaling-up of CBFM as envisaged in the *Framework for action* (SPC 2021c), however, elements contributing to such strategies are present in existing strategies or under development in five PICTs and information strategies are partially addressed or under development in three PICTs (Table 4).

User rights and tenure arrangements were explored during this survey but the variety of situations and the challenge of discussing complex, contextual matters without site visits meant that only preliminary impressions could be gathered (Table 4). Several countries appear to have tenure arrangements favouring traditional communities (e.g., Vanuatu or Solomon Islands) and other PICTs seem to have been able to achieve practical solutions that enable the communities' rights-to-manage and exclusive access to nearby fishing grounds (e.g., Tonga and Samoa). However, in most it is impossible to assert that there are "clear user rights" as called for by leaders in the *Future of fisheries roadmap* (FFA 2015) and almost all presented some grounds for concern or need for clarification in terms of user rights (access, exclusion, management) or empowerment (cf. Coastal fisheries report card¹⁰).

¹⁰ <https://famerresults.org/cfreportcard/>

Table 1. Coverage by site-based community-based fisheries management approaches in PICTs. Total number of coastal communities was determined by each jurisdiction. Colour coding ranges from low coverage (red) to high coverage (green).

	Name of model or programme	Nb of sites active	Sites in progress	Sites inactive	Communities covered	Total coastal communities	Community unit	Coverage	+ in progress
American Samoa	Community based Fisheries Management program (CFMP)	6	7			74	Villages	0%	8%
Cook Islands	Ra'ui and marine managed areas	23		9	40	41	Districts	98%	98%
<i>Fiji Islands NR</i>	<i>Locally-Managed Marine Areas (LMMA)</i>	89			437	850	Villages	51%	51%
FSM	MPAs and CBFM	20	4	9	21	75	Municipalities	28%	33%
<i>Guam NR</i>	<i>No co-management</i>					13	Village	0%	0%
Kiribati	Nei Tengarengare CBFM, Island and Zone approaches	27	40	5	29	184	Villages*	16%	38%
<i>Marshall Islands</i>	<i>Reimaanlok</i>	14	13		14	27	Atolls	52%	100%
<i>NMI NR</i>	<i>No co-management</i>					12	Villages	0%	0%
<i>New Caledonia</i>	<i>Consultative and traditional management</i>					33	Communes	0%	0%
<i>Niue</i>	<i>Community management plans/RMACs</i>		13			14	Communities	0%	93%
Nauru	Community Fisheries Management Area	3				14	Districts	0%	21%
<i>Pitcairn Island</i>	<i>Coastal Conservative Areas</i>		1			1	Island	0%	100%
Palau	PAN MPAs with marine component (2)	1	3		2	16	States	13%	31%
<i>PNG NR</i>	<i>Community, ward or customary plans</i>	32			37	4000	Village	1%	1%
French Polynesia	ZPR and rahui	36	5	4	20	116	Communes et communes associées	17%	22%
Samoa	Village management/bylaws	111	97	14	123	253	Village	49%	87%
Solomon Islands	CBRM (MFMR an NGOs)	158		121	158	3000	Villages	5%	5%
Timor-Leste	Tara bandu	15		1	16	98	Sucos or districts**	16%	16%
<i>Tokelau NR</i>	<i>Traditional and village rules</i>	3			3	3	Villages	100%	100%
Tonga	Special Management Area (SMA)	59	5		54	111	Village	49%	53%
Tuvalu	Locally-Managed Marine Areas (LMMA)	9			9	9	Councils	100%	100%
Vanuatu	CBFM programme	65			65	1400	Communities/settlements	5%	5%
Wallis and Futuna	MPAs		2			36	Village	0%	6%
TOTALS		662	192	170	1028	10380		10%	12%

*Also includes island and zone initiatives

**Total number of communities not known. 7 of 98 *sucos* have at least one community with a *tara bandu*.

Italics denote data without final validation from the relevant authority and NR indicates no data provided or no response received.

Table 2. Staffing at coastal fisheries management agencies in PICTs (sources: this survey and Marre et al. 2021)

	Agencies in charge	Staff total	Staff in coastal	Staff full time on CBFM	Staff part time on CBFM	MCS officers in support	CAOs*
American Samoa	American Samoa Department of Marine and Wildlife Resources	18	4	4	0	6	0
Cook Islands	Ministry of Marine Resources (MMR). Islands councils, vaka councils, national environment services (NES)	60	29	0	10	21	0
<i>Fiji Islands NR</i>	<i>Ministry of Fisheries</i>	<i>365</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>unk</i>	<i>60</i>
FSM	DMR, DFMR, KIRMA, KCSO, OFA, MRMD	17	26	23	12	10	7
<i>Guam NR</i>	<i>Department of Agriculture (DA) - Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources (DAWR)</i>	<i>unk</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Kiribati	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Development (MFMRD)	169	88	0	18	<i>unk</i>	<i>unk</i>
<i>Marshall Islands</i>	<i>MIMRA</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>unk</i>	<i>unk</i>	<i>unk</i>	<i>unk</i>
<i>NMI NR</i>	<i>Department of Lands and Natural Resources (DLNR)</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>unk</i>	<i>unk</i>	<i>unk</i>	<i>unk</i>
<i>New Caledonia</i>		<i>unk</i>	<i>unk</i>	<i>unk</i>	<i>unk</i>	<i>unk</i>	<i>unk</i>
<i>Niue</i>	<i>DAFF Fisheries Team</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>unk</i>	<i>unk</i>	<i>unk</i>	<i>unk</i>
Nauru	Nauru Fisheries and Marine Resources Authority (NFMRA)	58	22	22	10	<i>unk</i>	0
<i>Pitcairn Island</i>	<i>Government of Pitcairn Islands, Environmental, Conservation and Natural Resources Division (ECNRD)</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>unk</i>	<i>unk</i>
Palau	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and the Environment, Bureau of Fisheries, Bureau of Environment – Protected Areas Network (PAN)	29	10	0	0	0	0
<i>PNG NR</i>	<i>National Fisheries Agency (NFA); Provincial fisheries departments</i>	<i>unk</i>	<i>unk</i>	<i>unk</i>	<i>unk</i>	<i>unk</i>	<i>unk</i>
<i>French Polynesia</i>	<i>La Direction des ressources marines (DRM) pour les ZPR uniquement</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>0</i>
Samoa	MAF – Fisheries Division	62	26	26	0	Yes	Yes
Solomon Islands	MFMR and provincial fisheries departments	151	52	5	32+18	<i>unk</i>	0
Timor-Leste	Ministério da Agricultura e Pescas, Departamento do pescas	103	<i>unk</i>	<i>unk</i>	<i>unk</i>	<i>unk</i>	<i>unk</i>
<i>Tokelau NR</i>	<i>Fisheries Management Agency (FMA); Taupulega</i>	<i>unk</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>unk</i>	<i>unk</i>	<i>unk</i>	<i>unk</i>
Tonga	Ministry of Fisheries, Community Development and Advisory Section (CDAS)	92	22	12	5	10	12
Tuvalu	Tuvalu fisheries department, falekaupules	60	20	20	<i>unk</i>	<i>unk</i>	<i>unk</i>
Vanuatu	Vanuatu Fisheries Department	<i>unk</i>	238	18	20	10	22
Wallis and Futuna	Direction des servies de l’agriculture, de la forêt et de la pêches (DAS)	5	5	5	0	<i>unk</i>	<i>unk</i>
TOTALS		1396	488	136	84	64	101
Countries reporting		18	20	16	14	8	10
Countries reporting > 0		18	20	10	9	6	4

*CAO: community authorised officers

Text in italics denotes data without final validation from the relevant authority and NR indicates no data provided or no response received.

Table 3. Legislation and supporting policy for coastal fisheries in PICTs (sources: this survey based on O'Connor et al. in press)

	Legal framework	CBFM supporting policy
American Samoa	A.S.A.C §24.1001 Title 24: Ecosystem Protection and Development; American Samoa Administrative Code 24 CAP.10 (Community-based Fisheries Management Program) 2008	American Samoa Administrative Code 24 CAP.10 (Community-based Fisheries Management Program) 2008
Cook Islands	Marine Resources Act 2005. Environment (Atiu and Takutea) Regulations 2008. Island Government Act 2012–2013	Ministry of Marine Resources (MMR). Policy for Coastal Fisheries Resources 2014. Acknowledges “knowledge of our ancestors, develop laws to protect and conserve our coastal fisheries”
<i>Fiji Islands NR</i>	<i>Fisheries Act 1942</i>	<i>No</i>
Federated States of Micronesia	State level	No
<i>Guam NR</i>	<i>U.S. Code of Federal Regulations 50 CAP.6 Part.665 (Fisheries in the Western Pacific)</i> <i>Guam Code Annotated 5 CAP.63 (Fish, Game, Forestry and Conservation)</i> <i>Guam Administrative Rules and Regulations 9 CAP.12 (Fishing Regulations)</i> <i>Marine Conservation Plan 2017</i>	<i>unk</i>
Kiribati	Local Government Act 1984 Incorporated Society Act 2002* Fisheries Act 2010 Fisheries (Conservation and Management of Coastal of Marine Resources) Regulations 2019	National Coastal Fisheries Roadmap 2019–2036 https://purl.org/spc/fame/cfp/legaltext/ba2ot Kiribati National Fisheries Policy 2013–2025
<i>Marshall Islands</i>	<i>Protected Areas Network (PAN) Act 2015</i> <i>Protected Areas Network (PAN) Act 2018</i> <i>Protected Areas Network Regulations 2020</i> <i>Management and Development of Local Fisheries Act 1997</i>	<i>RMI Fisheries Policy https://purl.org/spc/fame/cfp/legaltext/cadb7</i> <i>PAN Strategic Action Plan</i> <i>Reimaanlok: Looking to the Future. National Conservation Area Plan</i>
<i>Northern Mariana Islands NR</i>	<i>Commonwealth Code. Title 2: Natural Resources</i> http://www.dfwcnmi.com/laws-regulations.php <i>The Fair Fishing Act of 2000</i> http://www.dfwcnmi.com/fishing-rules.php	<i>No</i>
<i>Nouvelle-Calédonie</i>	<i>Organic Law n° 99-209 1999 (New Caledonia)</i> <i>North Province Deliberation n° 2014-316/APN (Kan-Gunu) 2014</i> <i>Loyalty Islands Province Environment Code 2016</i>	<i>unk</i>
<i>Niue</i>	<i>Domestic Fishing Act 1995</i> <i>Village Council Act 2016</i>	<i>National Coastal Fisheries Management and Development Plan 2017–2022</i>
Nauru	Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Act 2020	Nauru Fisheries and Marine Resources Authority Corporate Plan 2015–2020
<i>Pitcairn Islands</i>	<i>Pitcairn Islands Marine Protected Area Ordinance 2016 and Marine Conservation Regulations Pt V s14 (MCR)</i> http://www.pitcairn.pn/Laws/index.php	<i>The Pitcairn Islands Marine Protected Area Management Plan 2021 to 2026 (PIMPAMP). http://www.pitcairn.pn/environment.php</i>
Palau	Palau National Code 24 (Environmental Protection) 1997 Palau National Code 27 (Fishing) 190	MAFE Strategic Plan Palau 2021–2024
<i>Papua New Guinea NR</i>	<i>Fisheries Management Act 1998</i> <i>Fisheries Management (Amendment) Act 2015.</i> <i>Organic Laws: on Provincial Boundaries 1998 / on Provincial Governments and Local-level Governments 1995</i> <i>Customary laws and tenure</i>	<i>A Roadmap for coastal fisheries and marine aquaculture for Papua New Guinea 2017–2026</i> <i>A roadmap for the management and development of coastal fisheries for New Ireland Province 2021–2029</i>
Polynésie Française	Délibération n° 88-183 on fisheries (ZPR) 1988 Délibération n° 88-184 on fisheries 1988 Délibération n° 2004-34 on public domain 2004 Code de l'environnement, art.LP.2122-1 (Rahui) 2017 Arrêté n° 2009 CM du 10 septembre 2021 approuvant le plan de gestion de l'espace maritime (PGEM) révisé de l'île de Moorea, commune de Moorea Maiao	No
Samoa	Fisheries Management Act 2016 Village Fono Act 1990	Coastal Fisheries and Development Plan 2013-2016. Village Fisheries Bylaws and Village Fisheries Management Committee (Fisheries Management Act 2016, ss. 19, 41 & 86-89; Village Fono Act)
Solomon Islands	Fisheries Management Act 2015 Provincial Government Act 1997 Local Government Act 1964	Solomon Islands National Fisheries Policy 2019–2029 Solomon Islands Community Based Coastal and Marine Resource Management Strategy 2021–2025 Standard Operating Procedures (CBRM SOP)

	Legal framework	CBFM supporting policy
Timor-Leste	Decree Law No 26/2012 of 4 July 2012 Environment Basic Law – Art. 8 [Tara bandu] Diploma Ministerial No. 01/ 167/Gm/Vi/2007 Altera O Diploma Ministerial No. 01/03/Gm/I/2005 Definição Das Zonas De Pescas [6nm] Decree-Law No. 6/2004 of 21 April 2004 Government Decree No 5/2004 of July 2004	No but CBNRM mentioned in Plano Anual de 2019 – Ministério da Agricultura e Pescas https://www.maf.gov.tl/dokumentu/send/6-plano-no-programa-map-pedn/155-plano-asaun-anual-map-2020
<i>Tokelau NR</i>	<i>Tokelau Village Incorporation Regulations 1986</i>	<i>No</i>
Tonga	Fisheries Management Act 2002; Fisheries (Coastal Community) Regulations 2009	Tonga Fisheries Sector Plan 2016 – 2024 Tonga National Fisheries Policy 2018 [covers Coastal Fisheries and reformed SMA approach]
Tuvalu	Falekaupule Act 1997 Conservation Area Act 1999 Marine Resources Act (2006), revised 2008, amendments 2012, 2017	No
Vanuatu	Decentralization Act 1994 Environmental Management and Conservation Act 2002 Fisheries Act 2014	Vanuatu National Fisheries Sector Policy (2016-2030) Vanuatu National Roadmap for Coastal Fisheries: 2019–2030
Wallis and Futuna	Law n° 61-814 of 29 July 1961 Deliberation n°73/AT/05 on marine fisheries	No

Italics denotes PICT yet to provide final validation from authority and NR indicates no data provided/no response

Table 4. Status of policies and preliminary overview of tenure/user rights related to scaling of CBFM (based on O’Connor et al. in press). Access (A), Exclude others (E) or set Management rules (M) – see footnote

	CBFM scaling up strategy	Information strategy	Community tenure and rights (access, exclusion, management) ¹	
American Samoa	No	No	a ? m	Customary land exists as well as administration, leasing, use, and development of the lands and natural resources (48 U.S. Code, § 1706) but community rights of management are supported under the CFMP regulation
Cook Islands	No	No	a e m	Rights of communities over adjacent waters are de facto recognised but not legally. Islands councils manage fisheries of local interest in their areas of authority (Marine Resources Act 2005, s. 8)
<i>Fiji Islands NR</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>A e m</i>	<i>Community fishing rights Registration of mataqali’s exclusive fishing rights by the iTaukei Fisheries Commission (s. 13(1)), iTaukei Lands Act 1905. In practice fishing rights owners are supposed to be consulted when a development or coastal fishing licence is to be approved.</i>
Federated States of Micronesia	No	No	A ? m	Unclear but varies by state. Customs and traditional rights are recognised in State constitutions except for Kosrae. Pohnpei Constitution, art. V, Chuuk Constitution, art. IV(4), Yap Constitution, art. XIII(5)
<i>Guam NR</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Partial*</i>	<i>N N N</i>	<i>Historically but no current legal rights.</i>
<i>Kiribati</i>	<i>Partial**</i>	<i>Partial**</i>	<i>A e m</i>	<i>Community rights over fishing grounds are slightly confused but referred to under customary fishing rights of kainga/utu (Fisheries Act 2010, s. 18). Island councils assigned jurisdiction for resource management over the lagoon and 3 nm from the low water line seawards. Local Government Act 1984 with 2006 amendments. Island councils may licence fishers</i>
<i>Marshall Islands</i>	<i>Partial: The Reimaanlok process covers part</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>A e M</i>	<i>State ownership of marine resources (Fisheries Act 1997, s. 202) – 5 nm Local Government Councils Customary fishing rights recognised to owners of land abutting marine areas (Public Land Act 1966, s. 103(1)(b)) Traditional and customary right of the landowner, clan, family or municipality to control the use of marine areas and resources below the high watermark, subject only to government ownership. (Public Land Act 1966, s. 103(1)(e))</i>
<i>Northern Mariana Islands NR</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>N N N</i>	<i>State-owned waters, no formal fisher rights https://fame.spc.int/en/meetings/255</i>

	CBFM scaling up strategy	Information strategy	Community tenure and rights (access, exclusion, management) ¹	
<i>Nouvelle-Calédonie</i>	unk	unk	? ? ?	<i>Varies by province. Aire de gestion durable des ressources : MPA (IUCN type VI) in consultation with customary groups (Code de l'environnement de la Province Nord, art. 211-8) Kan-Gunu sea cucumber management committee (Délibération n° 2014-316/APN establishing the Kan-Gunu AGDR, art. 6)</i>
<i>Niue</i>	No	unk	? ? m	<i>Sea is state-owned but government and villages may declare a fishing reserve/fono. Legal basis for CBFM in terms of excluding other villages not clear. Village council establishes plans for sustainable use of coastal, reef and seafoods (Village Council Act 2016, s.18VCA 2016)</i>
<i>Nauru</i>	No	No	N e m	<i>State ownership of marine resources but recognises traditional knowledge and customary practices (Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Act 2020, s.7)</i>
<i>Pitcairn Islands</i>	No	No	? ? ?	<i>The territorial seas around Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Island are established as Coastal Conservation Areas (CAS) in the Pitcairn Islands Marine Protected Area. A Fisheries Management Plan and Marine Coastal Conservation Regulations are in Review and will specify community fishing rights and rules.</i>
<i>Palau</i>	No	No	A e m	<i>States have ownership of marine resources up to 12nm but traditional fishing rights are protected (Constitution, art. I, s.2) and recognised for submerged reefs (Palau National Code 27 (Fishing), s.146.)). Traditionally ownership was at village or family level</i>
<i>Papua New Guinea NR</i>	Partial	Partial	A ? ?	<i>Customary ownership of fisheries resources (Fisheries Act 1998, s. 26). Confused interpretation in practice</i>
<i>Polynésie Française</i>	No	No	N N m	<i>Fisheries are open-access, but communes can apply for a ZPR</i>
<i>Samoa</i>	No	No	A e m	<i>Land below high-water mark is public land (Constitution s. 104) but exclusive use can be granted through village fono which when consulted takes into account customary land ownership, traditional access rights and fisheries practices (Fisheries Management Act, ss. 19 and 22)</i>
<i>Solomon Islands</i>	Partial***	In process	A E m	<i>Customary rights over inshore fisheries waters are acknowledged. Community management plans are supported under the Act (Fisheries Management Act 2015, s. 21)</i>
<i>Timor-Leste</i>	No	No	a ? m	<i>All resources belong to the State. Local communities can access coastal waters and are able to set village tara bandu which closes access to certain areas for fishing. Regulatory provisions exist for suco councils and community members to play an active role in resource management (decree laws 5/2004 and 6/2004) Small-scale fishing and artisanal fishing have preferential access: (a) 200 metres from the coastline, for small-scale fishing vessels; (b) 3 miles from the coastline, for artisanal fishing vessels; (c) 12 miles from the coastline, for industrial fishing vessels.</i>
<i>Tokelau NR</i>	No	No	A E M	<i>Local communities or tribes have rights to access coastal fisheries, exclude others and set management rules</i>
<i>Tonga</i>	No – but partially covered in TNFP 2018	No	a e m	<i>Communities do not have exclusive rights to access coastal fisheries in general. Local communities only have rights to exclude others from coastal fisheries if they legally gazette a Special Management Area (SMA). Local communities have rights to set management rules over coastal fisheries only in a gazetted SMA. SMA communities must be consulted before fishing permits are issued.</i>
<i>Tuvalu</i>	No	No	A E M	<i>Local communities or tribes have rights to access coastal fisheries and have rights to exclude others from coastal fisheries near them. Customary ownership rights in and over the waters, seabed, foreshore and fisheries up to 12 nm (Laws of Tuvalu Act 1987; Sch. 1 (4)) and councils or Kaupule may enter into marine conservation agreements (Conservation Areas Act 1999, s. 9). Kaupule bylaws may regulate fishing in the Falekaupule area (Falekaupule Act 1997, ss. 53 and 40, Sch. 3(1)(n))</i>

	CBFM scaling up strategy	Information strategy	Community tenure and rights (access, exclusion, management) ¹	
Vanuatu	Partial****	No	A E M	Yes. Customary ownership of land extends to the foreshore (Constitution of Vanuatu, s.73; Foreshore Development Act 1975, Schedule)
Wallis and Futuna	No	No	N	Customary laws are recognised but community rights over the sea are not clear. Management of territorial waters (<12 nm from land) is the responsibility of the Territorial Assembly. Management of the exclusive economic zone (12–200 nm from land) comes under the responsibility of the French government.

*Marine Conservation Plan 2017

**Elements included in the Kiribati Coastal Fisheries Roadmap

***Solomon Islands Community-Based Coastal and Marine Resource Management Strategy 2021 – 2025. Contains many elements of the CBFM scaling up strategy outline proposed in the *Framework for Action*.

****Vanuatu Coastal Fisheries Roadmap (2019) outlines some elements. National CBFM Scaling Strategy in draft.

Italics denotes data without final validation from authority and NR indicates no data provided/no response

¹ Rights of communities or tribes to Access (A/a), Exclude others (E/e) or set Management rules (M/m) over coastal fisheries near them. Capital letters denote evidence of substantial rights; lower case indicates some evidence or some rights; N indicates no substantial rights detected; ? indicates status unclear.



Photo: Jan Van der Ploeg

Discussion and recommendations

The lack of national registries or tracking of CBFM interventions in the majority of PICTs poses an obstacle for efficient support of CBFM at national and subnational level and will become increasingly so in future. Without timely and regular tracking of the reach of CBFM support together with estimations of the number of communities or geographic area covered it will be hard to gauge the extent, let alone the impact, of CBFM support efforts.

- National and subnational agencies should consider improved documentation and tracking of CBFM interventions and CBFM and MPA sites (Solomon Islands may provide a useful example) and publicly available registration or databases would ensure improved coordination, support and transparency (see French Polynesia – Box 2).

Site-based CBFM takes many forms across the region with island, state, district, clustered and community level approaches recorded and in which participatory community plans are developed to achieve area-based/coastal fisheries management. However, in a number of cases it is evident that no-take zones or closed areas are reported as CBFM without reference to clear fisheries objectives or community management/rules in the fished areas. This issue is particularly acute where MPAs have been developed with more focus on biodiversity conservation or with support from foreign NGOs.

- Discussion and clarification of the synergies and different needs of area-based management for coastal fisheries and biodiversity conservation in achieving overall coastal fisheries management and livelihood aims are needed in most PICTs. Useful starting points for discussion in several PICTs (e.g., FSM, Palau, Timor-Leste) would include integrating traditional management in the development of scaling-up strategies for coastal fisheries resource management and resituating biodiversity conservation as an integrated outcome rather than a confusing and, sometimes, counterproductive driver.

Box 2: Example of publicly available online database and maps for CBFM sites in French Polynesia (Zones de pêche réglementées).



The screenshot shows the website of the Direction des Ressources Marines de la Polynésie Française. The page features a search bar on the left and a main content area on the right. The main content area contains a text box with the following text:

Les cartes des Zones de Pêche Réglementée (ZPR) des Tuamotu, sont disponibles ci-dessous.

Vous pouvez consulter les textes réglementaires en cliquant sur les liens suivants :

- Tatakoto : Hopue et Pokego/Tahuna Arearea/Kivakiva Tekoroa
- Rangiroa : ZPR de Te roto uri fa'ahotu
- Mataiva : ZPRs de Village de Pahua / Hoa Hitirari / Hoa Ruatao / Hoa Ohutu / Tiatiaia / Est du lagon et Motu Manu
- Manihi
- Reao (Hakahiri et Tegagiefanaugatua)
- Anaa : ZPR de GĀNĀĀ TĀKU-TĪĀ GĀNĀĀ TĀKU-ĀRO

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Below the text box, there are three map thumbnails, each with a link to download the PDF:

- ZPR de Anaa [-> Télécharger le PDF]
- ZPR de Rangiroa [-> Télécharger le PDF]
- ZPR de Manihi[-> Télécharger le PDF]

http://www.ressources-marines.gov.pf/cartes-sig/cartes-thematiques/zone_de_peche_reglementee/

¹¹ <https://sdd.spc.int/mapping-coastal>

Despite a relatively good response rate to this survey across PICTs, there are reasons for concern relating to the lack of response, and therefore status assessment, of coastal fisheries management from PNG and Fiji. These two countries together account for more than half the Pacific Island coastal population¹¹ and yet there appear to be issues relating to the implementation of CBFM that go beyond poor response to this survey. The status of coastal fisheries management in these countries, let alone scaling-up of CBFM, appears problematic.

- Flag concerns relating to the status of coastal fisheries management and community-based fisheries management in Fiji and PNG to high level stakeholders (donors, Heads of Fisheries, ministers).

The community coverage by site-based CBFM has increased overall from the 8.2% reported nearly 10 years ago (Govan 2015a), to approximately 10% (Table 5), an increase of about 2% since the endorsement of the *Noumea strategy*, which calls for the scaling-up of coastal fisheries management that is underpinned by CBFM. In addition, a further 193 sites are reported to be in progress, which may bring the coverage to around 12%. The 2015 study did not distinguish between active and inactive sites, whereas the present study discounted 170 inactive sites, mainly in Solomon Islands, American Samoa, Samoa and FSM (Table 5). Given the differences in surveys, the changes that most likely reflect real increases are those in Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu. Sites have lapsed in PNG and American Samoa.

Further analysis of the site-based data and trends indicate some broad groupings of countries in terms of potential progress:

- 1. Potential of site-based approaches is limited:** site-based CBFM, management plans and MPAs will not achieve significant coverage of coastal communities. Despite the impressive progress in some cases (Kiribati, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu) or substantial numbers of sites achieved (Solomon Islands) it seems unlikely that a large enough proportion of coastal communities will be able to participate in site-based approaches of management planning for this to be the core scaling-up strategy, nowhere more so than PNG. For the five PICs mentioned, the cost-effective and enabling environment aspects of the *Framework for action* will likely be of most relevance in the development of their CBFM scaling-up strategies. Solomon Islands and Vanuatu are making notable progress in this regard. Progress in developing, reviewing and implementing information and scaling-up strategies will be crucial.
- 2. Site-based approaches at the core of CBFM:** high coverage of site-based CBFM achieved already or likely to be soon (Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Cook Islands and RMI). Future strategies may need to focus on improving aspects of effectiveness and sustainability.
- 3. Potential for high coverage of site-based CBFM:** high coverage could be achieved but progress has been slowing or stopped. Future strategies require a review of experiences and objectives in order to better define strategic approaches to achieving sustainable coastal fisheries management through CBFM (Fiji, FSM, Palau). Conservation agendas may be undermining clear thinking on fundamental resource management strategies.
- 4. Territories with specific needs or emerging opportunities:** Niue, Pitcairn and American Samoa are initiating promising site-based or community approaches; French Polynesia is making good progress implementing zone-based and traditional approaches; New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna, Guam and CNMI may have varying roles (or none at all) for CBFM approaches.



Photo: Watisoni Lalavanua

Table 5. Comparison in community coverage of CBFM for 2015 (Govan 2015a) and this survey. Methodology and response rates varied between the two surveys, so results are only indicative. Orange denotes significant reduction since 2015, green significant increase.

	Number of sites active 2022	Sites in progress	Sites inactive	Comm. covered 2022	Comm. covered 2015	Total coastal communities	Community unit
American Samoa	0	6	7	0	13	74	Villages
Cook Islands	23	0	9	40	6	41	Districts
<i>Fiji Islands NR</i>	89	0	0	437	448	850	Villages
FSM	20	4	9	21	10	75	Municipalities
<i>Guam NR</i>	0	0	0	0	0	13	Village
Kiribati	27	40	5	29	5	184	Villages*
<i>Marshall Islands</i>	14	13	0	14	13	27	Atolls
<i>CNMI NR</i>	0	0	0	0	0	12	Villages
<i>New Caledonia</i>	0	0	0	0	1	33	Communes
<i>Niue</i>	0	13	0	0	1	14	Communities
Nauru	0	3	0	0	0	14	Districts
<i>Pitcairn Islands</i>	0	1	0	0	0	1	Island
Palau	1	3	0	2	5	16	States
<i>PNG NR</i>	32	0	0	37	86	4000	Village
French Polynesia	36	5	4	20	27	116	Communes
Samoa	111	97	14	123	102	253	Village
Solomon Islands	158	unk	121	158	184	3000	Villages
Timor-Leste	15	0	1	16	unk	98	Sucos **
<i>Tokelau NR</i>	3	0	0	3	3	3	Villages
Tonga	59	5	0	54	10	111	Village
Tuvalu	9	0	0	9	9	9	Councils
Vanuatu	65	0	0	65	13	1400	Communities
Wallis and Futuna	0	2	0	0	0	36	Village
TOTALS	661	193	170	1032	936	10380	

*Also have island and zone initiatives

**Total number of communities not known. 7 of 98 *sucos* have at least one community with a *tara bandu*

Italics denotes data without final validation from authority and NR indicates no data provided/no response

- The four categories relating to status of site-based approaches and progress to date provides an important consideration when designing potential support. Approaches to support coastal fisheries management in PICTs are too often considered to be homogeneous, whereas this survey found each PICT to be unique in status and approaches used. However, four different broad groupings should be considered, in particular, and as mentioned in the *New song*, for some of the larger countries, site-based approaches will not reach a majority of coastal communities or achieve substantial national fisheries or livelihood goals. Other strategies will need far more attention in these cases.

The progress in legislation and policy development is impressive and suggests that focus can usefully shift more towards implementation and detailed national strategies and workplans while improving simple monitoring and evaluation so that progress can monitored over time. Although it is not possible to affirm that coastal fisheries management budgets have increased at national level, there are strong indications that staffing has increased in 10 PICTs which may indicate in some cases (6–7), an increase in support for coastal fisheries management and explicitly CBFM (Table 6). The reasons for reduction in staff in four PICTs may be cause for concern though firm conclusions should be avoided given potential differences in methodology and interviewees. While staffing may possibly be a good indicator of national support for coastal fisheries (Marre et al. 2021) it is hard to assess what numbers would be adequate to the tasks at hand or whether staff are sufficiently supported by operational budgets to perform the tasks.

Focus should shift from legislation towards implementation and ongoing operational support for CBFM in the forms of budget, adequate staffing and workplans/strategies as well as tracking progress. Public awareness and information strategies require consistent attention in most PICTs.

Table 6. Indicative total and coastal fisheries staff levels comparison over approximately 10 years – recent data from this survey and Marre et al. 2021 and pre-2015 data from Govan (2015). Green indicates notable increases; red indicates substantial decrease.

	Staff total	Staff in coastal	Staff full time on CBFM	Total staff (pre- 2015)	Coastal staff (pre- 2015)
American Samoa	18	4	4	31	31
Cook Islands	60	29	0	65	17
Fiji Islands NR	365	50	0	147	73
Federated States of Micronesia	17	26	23	66	37
Guam NR	unk	unk	unk	unk	unk
Kiribati	169	88	0	103	72
Marshall Islands	unk	unk	unk	unk	unk
Northern Mariana Islands NR	unk	unk	unk	unk	unk
New Caledonia	unk	unk	unk	35	24
Niue	unk	unk	unk	unk	unk
Nauru	58	22	22	46	18
Pitcairn Islands	unk	unk	unk	unk	unk
Palau	29	10	0	32	11
Papua New Guinea NR	unk	unk	unk	290	129
Polynesie Francaise	94	11	1	51	7
Samoa	62	26	26	57	19
Solomon Islands	151	52	5	79	47
Timor-Leste	unk	unk	unk		
Tokelau NR	unk	4	unk	7	3
Tonga	92	22	12	50	12
Tuvalu	60	20	20	43	10
Vanuatu	unk	38	18	54	21
Wallis and Futuna	5	5	5	3	3

User rights and tenure arrangements need deeper analysis and most likely the development of a conceptual approach and methodology suited to the context of PICTs. Though several countries apparently have relatively clear or functional tenure arrangements, most present challenges or emerging threats are overlooked by assertions that “user rights are defined in 15 PICTs” (cf. Coastal Fisheries Report Card¹²).

- Review and discussions are needed on the aspects of “clearly defined user rights” that are necessary for scaling CBFM and the means to assess and monitor these rights.

¹² <https://fameresults.org/cfreportcard/>

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Annex 1 – Comparison with the World Database of Protected Areas

The WDPA accessed 26 January 2022 (<https://www.protectedplanet.net/en/thematic-areas/marine-protected-areas>) provided a registry of national data on protected areas. Data were tabulated for marine or partly marine sites as well as sites that had evidence of being co-managed i.e. Categories V or VI, governance types local, indigenous, collaborative or joint. For most categorisations, a predominant number of sites were not classified at all. Thus, for a total of 557 sites; 80 sites were Category V or VI out of 189 reporting, 269 had some form of indigenous or collaborative governance out of 420 reporting and 248 out of 554 designations indicated co-management or local management. The most common designations were LMMA (115), marine managed area (32), community-based fishery (29), *tabu*/MPA (21), and community conservation area (17).

	Number of sites active 2022 – this study	WDPA total protected areas with marine component	WDPA marine component and Category V, VI, or collaborative governance
American Samoa	0	15	8
Cook Islands	23	11	8
<i>Fiji Islands NR</i>	89	118	101
Federated States of Micronesia	20	4	0
<i>Guam NR</i>	0	10	0
Kiribati	27	11	0
<i>Marshall Islands</i>	14	16	12
<i>Northern Mariana Islands NR</i>	0	25	4
<i>New Caledonia</i>	0	53	8
<i>Niue</i>	0	2	0
Nauru	0	0	0
<i>Pitcairn Islands</i>	0	2	0
Palau	1	49	10
<i>Papua New Guinea NR</i>	32	18	14
<i>French Polynesia</i>	36	0	7
Samoa	111	47	29
Solomon Islands	158	79	74
Timor-Leste	15	10	8
<i>Tokelau NR</i>	3	3	2
Tonga	59	43	27
Tuvalu	9	18	8
Vanuatu	65	15	3
Wallis and Futuna	0	0	0
TOTALS	661	549	323

Annex 2 – survey form

CBFM information	
Programme/tools	Names
Description/references	
Number of active sites	
Number of management plans	
Number of communities covered by active sites	
Total number of coastal communities in PICT	
Area covered by sites (Ha)	
Number of closed areas	
Area of closed areas (Ha)	
Sites in progress	
Sites inactive	
National or state inventory/public website	
Main website/s	
Legal and policy framework	List
Community/private ownership of coastal sea/reefs or rights	
Supporting policy (national and subnational/state)	
Specific CBFM scaling up strategy?	
Information strategy for coastal fisheries management	
Agencies in charge	
Staff in coastal (total)	
Of this total – Staff full time on CBFM	
Of the total – number of staff part time on CBFM (less than 100% but more than 25%)	
MCS officers in support	
Community authorised officers	
NGO supporting sites	

Notes:

- 1: CBFM site equivalent to defined managed area (LMMA, SMA, or similar) which may contain closed areas or reserves – has community/communities or local agreement, traditional rules or management plan that are locally considered valid and legitimate
- 2: ‘Active’ means any news in the last three years that management is happening including respect/implementation of agreed rules or of agreed boundaries
- 3: Sites actively involved in set up or establishment – must be more than a community request or government proposal. For example, at least meetings held to agree the establishment process
- 4: Total marine area in hectares of A (If land covered too, please add land area separately)
- 5: Number of communities covered by A active sites. Community defined as the sort of communities counted under column G.
- 6: Number of no-take areas, *tabu*, closed areas, reserves in Active sites under A
- 7: Area in hectares of no-take areas, *tabu*, closed areas, reserves under A
- 8: Total number of coastal “communities” in the PICT. Means the same category of communities as in question D, e.g., if sites cover villages, then villages, or if sites cover districts, then districts, etc.
- 9: Who leads/governance:
 - H1: community-driven,
 - H2: Joint (but community initiated),
 - H3: Joint (but government initiated),
 - H4: Private sector,
 - H5: Government-driven
- 10: Names of any institutions, if any, that maintain complete lists or registry of CBFM sites in country



Photo: Jan Van der Ploeg

Annex 3 – Survey results

Acknowledgement: All credit is due to the governments and other stakeholders who patiently provided responses to and clarifications around the survey. These are listed in each of the response forms below. However, responsibility for any errors, misinterpretations or oversights remain with the authors.

The data forms are grouped by those:

- compiled with and endorsed by fisheries agencies,
- developed with fisheries agencies but final endorsement letter is still awaited
- compiled but without fisheries agency input.



a. Survey form data – compiled, fisheries agency data incorporated and endorsed

American Samoa CBFM information

Name of model or programme	Number of sites active	Sites in progress	Sites inactive	Area of sites (Ha)	Communities covered	Number of closed areas	Area of closed areas (Ha)	Total number of coastal communities in PICT
Community-based Fisheries Management Program (CFMP)	0	6	7	Unk	6	0	0	74

Source: Dimary Ulberg, American Samoa Department of Marine & Wildlife Resources

CBFM information	
Programme/tools	Community-based Fisheries Management Program (CFMP)
Description/references	https://new.asbar.org/regulation-section/title-24-ecosystem-protection-and-development/chapter-10-community-based-fisheries-management-program/
Number of sites	See table above
Number of management plans	6 in progress
Number of communities covered by sites	See table above
Area covered by sites	Not measured
National or state inventory/public website	No public inventory or website / Available on demand from Department of Marine and Wildlife Resources (DMWR)
Main website/s	None
Legal and policy framework	A.S.A.C §24.1001 - Title 24: Ecosystem Protection and Development American Samoa Administrative Code 24 CAP.10 (Community-based Fisheries Management Program)
Community/private ownership of coastal sea/reefs or rights	Customary land exists as well as administration, leasing, use, and development of the lands and natural resources (48 U.S. Code, §1706) but community rights of management are supported under the CFMP regulation
Supporting policy (national and subnational/state)	American Samoa Administrative Code 24 CAP.10 (Community-based Fisheries Management Program)
Specific CBFM scaling up strategy?	No
Information strategy for coastal fisheries management	No
Agencies in charge	American Samoa Department of Marine & Wildlife Resources (DMWR)
Staff in coastal (total)	4 (18 Fisheries Division staff)
Of this total - Staff full time on CBFM	4
Of the total – number of staff part time on CBFM (less than 100% but more than 25%)	None (all CBFM staff are FT)
MCS officers in support	6 MCS officers (Enforcement Division shared with Wildlife Division)
Community authorised officers	None
NGO supporting sites	None

Abbreviations

Unk: Unknown

NA: Not applicable

0 or no or none: none reported or found



Cook Islands CBFM information

Name of model or programme	Number of sites active	Sites in progress	Sites inactive	Area of sites (Ha)	Communities covered	Number of closed areas	Area of closed areas (Ha)	Total number of coastal communities in PICT
Ra'ui and marine managed areas	23	0	9	45206.3	40 (Associated with one or several CBFM interventions)	NA	NA	41

Sources: Koroa Raumea, Kirby Gonzalo Morejohn, Ministry of Marine Resources

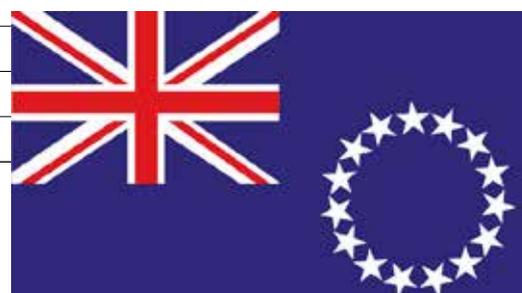
CBFM information	
Programme/tools	Ra'ui and formal closures and regulations
Description/references	Includes site specific and atoll wide community management rules and periodic closures https://www.mmr.gov.ck/raui-marine-protected-areas/
Number of sites	See table above
Number of management plans	Traditional rules and ra'ui may be word of mouth or incorporated in by-laws. At least 5 by-laws exist (Penrhyn, Manihiki, Aitutaki/Manuae, Atiu/Takutea and Mitiaro)
Number of communities covered by sites	See table
Area covered by sites	See table
National or state inventory/public website	No public inventory or website/Available on demand from Ministry of Marine Resources (MMR) and National Environment Service
Main website/s	https://www.mmr.gov.ck/
Legal and policy framework	Marine Resources Act 2005 Environment (Atiu and Takutea) Regulations 2008 Island Government Act 2012-2013
Community/private ownership of coastal sea/reefs or rights	Rights of communities over adjacent waters are de facto recognised but not legally. Islands councils manage fisheries of local interest in their areas of authority (Marine Resources Act 2005, s. 8)
Supporting policy (national and subnational/state)	Ministry of Marine Resources (MMR). Policy for Coastal Fisheries Resources 2014. Acknowledges "knowledge of our ancestors, develop laws to protect and conserve our coastal fisheries"
Specific CBFM scaling up strategy?	No
Information strategy for coastal fisheries management	No
Agencies in charge	Ministry of Marine Resources (MMR) Island Councils, Vaka Councils, National Environment Service (NES).
Staff in coastal (total)	29 (60)
Of this total – Staff full time on CBFM	0
Of the total – number of staff part time on CBFM (less than 100% but more than 25%)	10
MCS officers in support	21
Community authorised officers	0
NGO supporting sites	Hotels support 2 sites

Abbreviations

Unk: Unknown

NA: Not applicable

0 or no or none: none reported or found



FSM Chuuk CBFM information

Name of model or programme	Number of sites active	Sites in progress	Sites inactive	Area of sites (Ha)	Communities covered	Number of closed areas	Area of closed areas (Ha)	Total number of coastal communities in PICT
Chuuk MPAs	3	3	2	29,550	1 municipality site 2 village sites	3	29,550	40 municipalities

Source: Enjoy Rain, Department of Marine Resources

CBFM information	
Programme/tools	MPAs
Description/references	MPAs are owned by families/clans, villages or municipalities. Locally they are expected to produce fisheries benefits.
Number of sites	See table
Number of management plans	3: Kuop, Sopwonocho and Onei
Number of communities covered by sites	See table
Area covered by sites	See table
National or state inventory/public website	No public inventory or website / Available on demand from DMR
Main website/s	None
Community/private ownership of coastal sea/reefs or rights	Traditional rights over reefs and marine resources (Chuuk Constitution, art. IV(4))
Supporting Policy (national and subnational/state)	No
Specific CBFM scaling up strategy?	No
Information strategy for coastal fisheries management	No
Agencies in charge	Department of Marine Resources (DMR)
Staff in coastal (total)	17
Of this total – Staff full time on CBFM	10
Of the total – number of staff part time on CBFM (less than 100% but more than 25%)	7
MCS officers in support	Unk
Community authorised officers	PA Rangers for Sopwonocho and Kuop
NGO supporting sites	CCS

Footnote

8 MPAs – 3 active sites: Oneisomw, Kuop, Soponoch; 2 inactive sites: Parem and Ununo; 2 new sites: Falos and Fananu; 1 pending site (old site): Nematon, Neut Village (financial issues)

Oneisomw MPA – Owned by the Oneisomw municipality

Kuop MPA – A family owned the reef- outside of the chuuk lagoon

Soponocho MPA – Family and clans owned in Sapuk Village, Weno municipality

Parem MPA – Family owned in Tiun Village, Parem municipality

Ununo MPA – Sou organisation owned on Fefen municipality

Falos MPA – A family-owned, uninhabited island within the Chuuk lagoon

Fananu MPA – Clan-owned

Nematon MPA – Neut Village-owned

Abbreviations

Unk: Unknown

NA: Not applicable

0 or no or none: none reported or found



FSM Kosrae CBFM information

Name of model or programme	Number of sites active	Sites in progress	Sites inactive	Area of sites (Ha)	Communities covered	Number of closed areas	Area of closed areas (Ha)	Total number of coastal communities in PICT
Kosrae management plans (containing closed areas)	3	1	0	446.4	3 active	5+TS	446.4	4

CBFM information	
Programme/tools	CEAFM and others – Community Fisheries Management Plans and MPAs
Description/references	SPC CEAFM reference
Number of sites	See separate table
Number of management plans	See separate table
Number of communities covered by sites	See separate table
Area covered by sites	Not measured
National or state inventory/public website	No public inventory or website / Available on demand from DFMR
Main website/s	None
Legal and policy framework	Kosrae State Protected Area Law (2010?).
Community/private ownership of coastal sea/reefs or rights	“traditionally recognised fishing rights” Under FSMC Title 24 Marine resources but Sovereign rights of the state to manage resources within fishery waters (KSC 19 (Environmental Protection and Management), s.19.301)
Supporting policy (national and subnational/state)	No
Specific CBFM scaling up strategy?	No
Information strategy for coastal fisheries management	No – Quarterly newsletter
Agencies in charge	DFMR Kosrae Island Resource Management Authority (KIRMA) Kosrae Conservation and Safety Organization(KCSO)
Staff in coastal (total)	(9) Includes coastal and aquaculture
Of this total – Staff full time on CBFM	4
Of the total – number of staff part time on CBFM (less than 100% but more than 25%)	5
MCS officers in support	10+
Community authorised officers	5+



Kiribati CBFM information

Name of model or programme	Number of sites active	Sites in progress	Sites inactive	Area of sites (Ha)	Communities covered	Number of closed areas	Area of closed areas (Ha)	Total number of coastal communities in PICT
Nei Tengarengare CBFM	26	37	5	36194.27	26	44	8453.45	184
Island	0	1	0					
Zone	1	2	0	5463.62	3	5	540.68	
Island council fishery management by-laws	?				?			
Total				41,521+	28+	48+	8,965+	184

Source: Rooti Tioti Raweai, Community-Based Fisheries Management (CBFM) Officer

CBFM information	
Programme/tools	Nei Tengarengare CBFM, Island or Zone plans and Island Council fishery management by-laws
Description/references	Nei Tengarengare CBFM: https://www.mfmr.gov.ki/departments/policy-development/community-based-fisheries-management-cbfm-project Island councils may also make rules on fisheries management at island level through the development of by-laws.
Number of sites	See table
Number of management plans	?
Number of communities covered by sites	More than 28 and an undetermined number of Island Councils
Area covered by sites	See table
National or state inventory/public website	Contact MFMRD
Main website/s	https://www.mfmr.gov.ki/ https://www.facebook.com/NEITENGARENGARE/
Legal and policy framework	Local Government Act 1984 Incorporated Society Act 2002* Fisheries (Conservation and Management of Coastal of Marine Resources) Regulations 2019
Community/private ownership of coastal sea/reefs or rights	Community rights over fishing grounds are slightly confused but referred to under Customary fishing rights of kainga / utu (Fisheries Act 2010, s. 18). Island councils assigned jurisdiction for resource management over the lagoon and 3nm from the low water line seawards. Local Government Act 1984 with 2006 amendments
Supporting policy (national and subnational/state)	National Coastal Fisheries Roadmap 2019 – 2036 https://purl.org/spc/fame/cfp/legaltext/ba2ot Kiribati National Fisheries Policy 2013 – 2025
Specific CBFM scaling up strategy?	Partial: Covered by the CF Roadmap
Information strategy for coastal fisheries management	Partial: Elements included in the CF Roadmap

CBFM information	
Agencies in charge	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resource Development (MFMRD)
Staff in coastal (total)	88 (169)
Of this total – Staff full time on CBFM	
Of the total – number of staff part time on CBFM (less than 100% but more than 25%)	18
MCS officers in support	?
Community authorised officers	?
NGO supporting sites	ANCORS

*Incorporated Society Act 2002. The policy legalises rules developed at community level only when a community has registered themselves under this Act. The policy is currently overseen by MWYSSA (Ministry of Women Youth, Sports and Social Affairs) and is among other requirements needed by a community to have their CBFM Management Plan recognised under the Fisheries (Conservation and Management of Coastal of Marine Resources) Regulations 2019.



Nauru CBFM information

Name of model or programme	Number of sites active	Sites in progress	Sites inactive	Area of sites (Ha)	Communities covered	Number of closed areas	Area of closed areas (Ha)	Total number of coastal communities in PICT
None	0	3	0	0	3 (in progress)	0	0	14 coastal districts

Source: From Ebelina Tsiode and consultations <https://fame.spc.int/en/meetings/255>

CBFM information	
Programme/tools	None
Description/references	None
Number of sites	None. (Proposed: Anabar – 2 sites; Anetan – 2 sites; Anibare – 2 sites; Yaren – 1 site; Boe – 1 site)
Number of management plans	None. Note 1.
Number of communities covered by active sites	None. Note 2.
Area covered by sites	None. Note 3.
National or state inventory/public website	No
Main website/s	None
Legal and policy framework	Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Act 2020
Community/private ownership of coastal sea/reefs or rights	State ownership of marine resources but recognises traditional knowledge and customary practices (Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Act 2020, s.7)
Supporting policy (national and subnational/state)	Nauru Fisheries and Marine Resources Authority Corporate Plan 2015–2020
Specific CBFM scaling up strategy?	No
Information strategy for coastal fisheries management	No [draft by Mr. Being Yeeting]
Agencies in charge	Nauru Fisheries and Marine Resources Authority (NFMRA)
Staff in coastal (total)	22 (58)
Of this total – Staff full time on CBFM	22
Of the total – number of staff part time on CBFM (less than 100% but more than 25%)	10
MCS officers in support	Unk
Community authorised officers	No
NGO supporting sites	None

Note 1: NFMRA staff explain: “We are still not sure how many there will be as the above districts have already chosen their sites for Meneng but they want to redo it”

Note 2: NFMRA staff explain: “We have covered 8 districts so far, for the other 3 districts they ask if we could give them time to sort out which area they want to preserve”

Note 3: NFMRA staff explain: “We were stalled by the communities due to other activities such as Constitution Day and Easter holidays, but we’re back on track again now.”

Abbreviations

Unk: Unknown

NA: Not applicable

0 or no or none: none reported or found



Palau CBFM information

Name of model or programme	Number of sites active	Sites in progress	Sites inactive	Area of sites (Ha)	Communities covered	Number of closed areas	Area of closed areas (Ha)	Total number of coastal communities in PICT
State CBFM (1)	1 (2 states)	3 (1 + 4 + 1 states)			2	14		16 states
PAN MPAs with a marine component (2)	22					22		77 hamlets

Sources: Joyce Beouch, PAN. Yimnang Golbuu PICRC.

Notes:

1. States with a management plan where sustainability of fishing is an objective are counted as one CBFM unit. Currently active only Northern Reefs Fisheries Plan (FMP). (2 states = Kayangel and Ngarchelong States). Information is not available for all states so their status can only be gauged as potential or in-progress. 6 states are reported to be finalizing plans with a fisheries component:

Koror State: Koror State Coastal Fisheries Management Bill / Koror Southern Lagoon Coastal Fisheries Management Plan 2021 (proposed)

4 states on West side on Fisheries similar to N. Reef – TNC

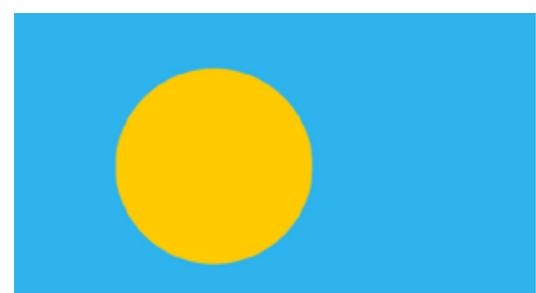
Melekeok is working on new plan and includes fisheries including an area for managed fisheries – Rare

2. Palau has numerous MPAs and conservation reserves, some of these explicitly include sustainable use or fishing in whole or part determined either by their plans or their IUCN category of VI. Almost all are driven by local community request and have a fisheries tacit objective whether documented or not. The MPAs of Kayangel and Ngardmau States may be opened by the traditional chiefs for fishing during preparation for customary events in the State. Such are traditional practices precede PAN and constitutional government.

Gouezo et al 2016 list 20 sites over 15 states. PAN 2015 reports 22 protected areas with a marine component. One in Kayangel encompasses others so is not counted.

CBFM information	
Programme/tools	Protected Area Network (PAN) supporting a variety of protected areas. Since 2013 integrated fisheries management approaches have been piloted in one area (2 states) and are in progress in 3 more (5 states) by PAN and other partners.
Description/references	Northern Reefs Fisheries Plan (FMP) 2016 https://www.readkong.com/page/palau-s-northern-reef-fisheries-management-plan-2016-1693289 PAN 2015 Palau Protected Area Network Status Report 2003–2015 http://palaugov.pw/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/PAN-Status-Report-2003-2015.pdf Helen Reef Management Plan 2022-2027 SPC consultations 2021 https://fame.spc.int/en/meetings/255 Gouezo, M., Koshiba, S., Otto, E., Olsudong, D., Mereb, G. and Jonathan, R., 2016. Ecological conditions of coral-reef and seagrass marine protected areas in Palau. PICRC.
Number of sites	See table
Number of management plans	See table
Number of communities covered by sites	See table
Area covered by sites	See table
National or state inventory/public website	No
Main website/s	Bureau of Fisheries and Bureau of Environment https://www.palaugov.pw/executive-branch/ministries/agriculture-fisheries-and-environment/bureau-of-fisheries/ Protected Areas Network Fund https://www.palaupanfund.org/

CBFM information	
Legal and policy framework	Palau National Code 24 (Environmental Protection) 1997
Community/private ownership of coastal sea/reefs or rights	States ownership of marine resources up to 12 nm but protects traditional fishing rights (Constitution, art. I, s.2) Traditional ownership was at village or family level
Supporting policy (national and subnational/state)	MAFE Strategic Plan Palau 2021–2024
Specific CBFM scaling up strategy?	No
Information strategy for coastal fisheries management	No
Agencies in charge	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and the Environment Bureau of Fisheries Bureau of Environment – Protected Areas Network (PAN)
Staff in coastal (total)	10 (29)
Of this total – Staff full time on CBFM	
Of the total – number of staff part time on CBFM (less than 100% but more than 25%)	
MCS officers in support	
Community authorised officers	
NGOs supporting sites	PCS, Onecommunity, PICRC



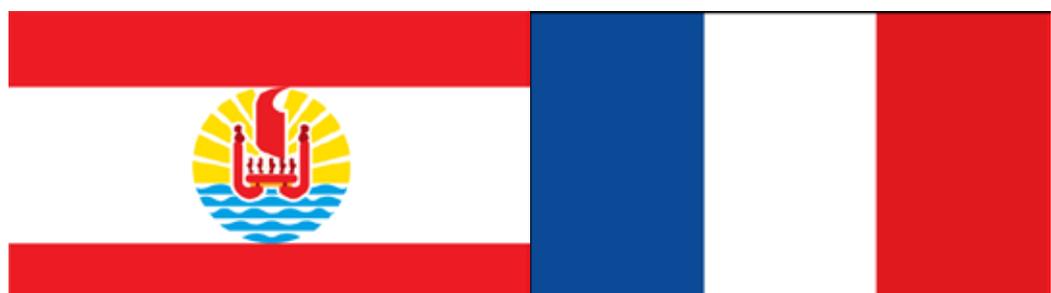
French Polynesia CBFM information

Name of model or programme	Number of sites active	Sites in progress	Sites inactive	Area of sites (Ha)	Communities covered	Number of closed areas	Area of closed areas (Ha)	Total number of coastal communities in PICT
ZPR – Zones de pêche réglementées	31*	3	4*	63574	20	10	18594	116 communes and commune associee
Rahui (not official)	3 (Rapa, Maiao, Haapu)	2 (Te-farerii, Maroe)						idem
Catégorie VI - code de l'environnement	1							idem
PGEM - Plan de Gestion de l'Espace Maritime	1 (Moorea)							idem

35 zones * 24 protection orders = arrêté adopté en conseil des ministres/management plans

CBFM information	
Programme/tools	Zones de pêche réglementées (ZPR) Rahui Catégorie VI du code de l'environnement Plan de Gestion de l'Espace Maritime (PGEM)
Description/references	ZPR are delimited marine areas where specific fishing rules are established, in addition to those which are already in force throughout the territory of French Polynesia. DRM 2021 Zones maritimes réglementées en Polynésie française. http://www.ressources-marines.gov.pf/cartes-thematiques/zpr/ Rahui are traditional prohibited area. Those counted by DRM are not recognised in law. PGEM is zoning and management plan for the island of Moorea. http://www.ressources-marines.gov.pf/atlas-de-polynesie/atlas-de-polynesie-societe/atlas-de-polynesie-societe-moorea/
Number of sites	See table
Number of management plans	See table
Number of communities covered by sites	See table
Area covered by sites	See table
National or state inventory/public website	Yes http://www.ressources-marines.gov.pf/cartes-sig/cartes-thematiques/zone_de_peche_reglementee/
Main website/s	http://www.ressources-marines.gov.pf

CBFM information	
Legal and policy framework	Délibération n° 88-183 on fisheries (ZPR) 1988 Délibération n° 88-184 on fisheries 1988 Deliberation n° 2004-34 on public domain 2004 Code de l'environnement, art.LP.2122-1 (Rahui) 2017 Arrêté n° 2009 CM du 10 septembre 2021 approuvant le plan de gestion de l'espace maritime (PGEM) révisé de l'île de Moorea, commune de Moorea Maiao
Community/private ownership of coastal sea/reefs or rights	Fisheries are open access
Supporting Policy (national and subnational/state)	None
Specific CBFM scaling up strategy?	None
Information strategy for coastal fisheries management	None
Agencies in charge	La Direction des Ressources Marines (DRM) pour les ZPR uniquement
Staff in coastal (total)	11 (94)
Of this total – Staff full time on CBFM	1
Of the total – number of staff part time on CBFM (less than 100% but more than 25%)	3
MCS officers in support	7
Community authorised officers	No
NGO supporting sites	Rahui centre



Solomon Islands CBFM information

Name of model or programme	Number of sites active	Sites in progress	Sites inactive	Area of sites (Ha)	Communities covered	Number of closed areas	Area of closed areas (Ha)	Total number of coastal communities in PICT
CBRM/ LMMA active sites MFMR records (1)	24			Unk	24+	Unk	Unk	3000+
NGO active LMMA / CBRM sites 2019 (2)	134	Unk	121	Unk	134+	Unk	Unk	3000+
CBRM / LMMA information sites MFMR records (3)	132	Unk	NA	NA	132	NA	NA	3000+

Sources: 1. David Aram, CBRM unit, MFRM. 2. 3. Data on awareness and other activities carried out by MFMR and partners; David Aram, CBRM unit.

CBFM information	
Programme/tools	CBRM / LMMAs. MFMR provides scaling up services through a CBRM unit
Description/references	MFMR promotes scaling through its CBRM unit. This records active site management as well as various levels of information and awareness at a wider range of village sites and central locations. NGOs have historically promoted and supported CBRM sites in collaboration with MFMR https://www.fisheries.gov.sb/divisions/inshore/community-based-resource-management
Number of sites	See table – 158 combined
Number of management plans	Some sites have plans in draft or finalized
Number of communities covered by sites	See table
Area covered by sites	See table
National or state inventory/public website	Not public but available from MFMR on request
Main website/s	https://www.fisheries.gov.sb/divisions/inshore/community-based-resource-management
Legal and policy framework	Fisheries Management Act 2015 Provincial Government Act 1997 Local Government Act 1964
Community / private ownership of coastal sea / reefs - rights	Customary rights over inshore fisheries waters are acknowledged. Community management plans are supported under the Act (Fisheries Management Act 2015, s. 21)
Supporting Policy (national and subnational/state)	Solomon Islands National Fisheries Policy 2019–2029 Solomon Islands Community Based Coastal and Marine Resource Management Strategy 2021–2025 Standard Operating Procedures (CBRM SOP)
Specific CBFM scaling up strategy?	Partial. Solomon Islands Community Based Coastal and Marine Resource Management Strategy 2021–2025. Contains many elements of the proposed CBFM scaling up strategy.
Information strategy for coastal fisheries management	In development

CBFM information	
Agencies in charge	MFMR
Staff in coastal (total)	52 (151)
Of this total - Staff full time on CBFM	5
Of the total – number of staff part time on CBFM (less than 100% but more than 25%)	32 + 18 Provincial Fisheries Officers
MCS officers in support	unk
Community authorised officers	No
NGO supporting sites	Worldfish, TNC, WWF, WCS, JICA



Name of model or programme	Number of sites active	Sites in progress	Sites inactive	Area of sites (Ha)	Communities covered	Number of closed areas	Area of closed areas (Ha)	Total number of coastal communities in PICT
Footnote	1,2	3	2	4	5	6	7	8
Tara bandu	15		1	1,174	16	13		98 sucos, 200–600 aldeias/ communities
Others (NKSNP, Liquica)		2		7,430				

Sources: Horacio Guterres, Egidio Antonio Boavida, Direcção Nacional de Pesca de Captura, Gestão de Recursos Aquáticos e Ordenamento do Território Marinho. Mario Pereira, Mario Gomes, Alexander Tilley (WorldFish), Ariadna Burgos (Institut de Recherche pour le Développement), Joctan dos Reis Lopes.

CBFM information

Programme/tools	Tara bandu: traditional laws or prohibitions applied by communities to regulate land use or fisheries harvest in a given area for a set period of time. The revitalising of tara bandu is central the majority of community-based and co-management efforts. (Tilley et al. 2019). Several other integrated management or spatial planning projects are being implemented by NGOs.
Description/references	https://www.laohamutuk.org/Agri/EnvLaw/2012/DL26EnvBasicLaw4Jul2012en.pdf Tilley A, Hunnam KJ, Mills DJ, Steenbergen DJ, Govan H, Alonso-Poblacion E, Roscher M, Pereira M, Rodrigues P, Amador T, Duarte A, Gomes M and Cohen PJ (2019) Evaluating the Fit of Co-management for Small-Scale Fisheries Governance in Timor-Leste. <i>Front. Mar. Sci.</i> 6:392. doi: 10.3389/fmars.2019.00392
Number of sites	See table
Number of management plans	One per site
Number of communities covered by sites	See table
Area covered by sites	See table
National or state inventory/public website	No
Main website/s	None
Legal and policy framework	Decree Law No 26/2012 of 4 July 2012 Environment Basic Law – Art. 8 [Tara bandu] Diploma Ministerial No. 01/ 167/Gm/Vi/2007 Altera O Diploma Ministerial No. 01/03/Gm/I/2005 Definição Das Zonas De Pescas [6 nm] Decree-Law No. 6/2004 of 21 April 2004 ¹ Government Decree No 5/2004 of July 2004 Plano Anual de 2019 – Ministério da Agricultura e Pescas https://www.maf.gov.tl/dokumentu/send/6-plano-no-programa-map-ped-n/155-plano-asaun-anual-map-2020

¹ National fishing vessels may only engage in fishing activities starting from:

- (a) 200 metres from the coastline, for small-scale fishing vessels;
- (b) 3 miles from the coastline, for artisanal fishing vessels;
- (c) 12 miles from the coastline, for industrial fishing vessels.

CBFM information	
Community/private ownership of coastal sea/ reefs or rights	All resources belong to the State. Local communities can access coastal waters and are able to set village tara bandu which closes access to certain areas for fishing. Regulatory provisions exist for suco councils and community members to play an active role in resource management (decree laws 5/2004 and 6/2004) Small-scale fishing and artisanal fishing have preferential access: (a) 200 meters from the coastline, for small-scale fishing vessels; (b) 3 miles from the coastline, for artisanal fishing vessels; (c) 12 miles from the coastline, for industrial fishing vessels.
Supporting Policy (national and subnational/state)	No (in draft)
Specific CBFM scaling up strategy?	No
Information strategy for coastal fisheries management	No
Agencies in charge	Ministério da Agricultura e Pescas, Departamento do pescas https://www.maf.gov.tl/
Staff in coastal (total)	Total 103 (2018)
Of this total – Staff full time on CBFM	
Of the total – number of staff part time on CBFM (less than 100% but more than 25%)	
MCS officers in support	
Community authorised officers	
NGO support	Worldfish, Blueventures, Conservation International



Tonga CBFM information

Name of model or programme	Number of sites active	Sites in progress	Sites inactive	Area of sites (Ha)	Communities covered	Number of closed areas	Area of closed areas (Ha)	Total number of coastal communities in PICT
SMA / Special Management Areas	59	5	0	52437	54	59	5380.43	111

Sources: Latu 'Aisea, Ministry of Fisheries, Community Development and Advisory Section (CDAS) and data published by Smallhorn-West et al. 2020a,b,c

CBFM information	
Programme/tools	Special Management Areas (SMA)
Description / references	Community Managed Special Management Areas (SMA) in Tonga https://www.tongafish.gov.to/images/documents/Publications/Brochures/SMA%20brochure-tonga-En.pdf Smallhorn-West et al. 2020a,b,c
Number of sites	See table
Number of management plans	One per site = 59
Number of communities covered by sites	See table
Area covered by sites	See table
National or state inventory/public website	No/enquiries to Ministry of Fisheries, Community Development and Advisory Section (CDAS)
Main website/s	https://www.tongafish.gov.to/index.php/our-work/community-development-advisory
Legal and policy framework	Fisheries Management Act 2002 Fisheries (Coastal Community) Regulations 2009
Community/ private ownership of coastal sea/ reefs or rights	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communities do not have exclusive rights to access coastal fisheries in general. 2. Local communities only have rights to exclude others from coastal fisheries if they gazette a Special Management Area (SMA). 3. Local communities have rights to set management rules over coastal fisheries only if they gazette an SMA. SMA communities must be consulted before fishing permits are issued.
Supporting Policy (national and subnational/stat)	Tonga Fisheries Sector Plan 2016 - 2024 Tonga National Fisheries Policy 2018 [covers Coastal Fisheries and reformed SMA approach]
Specific CBFM scaling up strategy?	No – but partially covered in TNFP 2018
Information strategy for coastal fisheries management	No

CBFM information	
Agencies in charge	Ministry of Fisheries, Community Development and Advisory Section (CDAS)
Staff in coastal (total)	22 (92)
Of this total – Staff full time on CBFM	12
Of the total – number of staff part time on CBFM (less than 100% but more than 25%)	5
MCS officers in support	10
Community authorised officers	12
NGO support	5 – MORDI, VEPA, Civil Society, Tonga Health, Tonga Trust

References and supplementary materials:

- Smallhorn-West PF, Sheehan J, Malimali S, et al. 2020. Incentivizing co-management for impact: Mechanisms driving the successful national expansion of Tonga’s Special Management Area program. *Conservation Letters*. e12742. <https://doi.org/10.1111/conl.12742>
- Smallhorn-West PF, Stone K, Ceccarelli DM, et al. 2020. Community management yields positive impacts for coastal fisheries resources and biodiversity conservation. *Conservation Letters*. e12755. <https://doi.org/10.1111/conl.12755>
- Smallhorn-West P., Sheehan J., Rodriguez-Troncoso A., Malimali S., Halafihi T., Mailau S., Le’ota A., Ceccarelli D., Stone K., Pressey B., Jones G. 2020. Kingdom of Tonga Special Management Area report 2020. 86 p. https://www.icriforum.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Smallhorn_West_20_Tonga_SMA_Report_2020.pdf



Tuvalu CBFM information

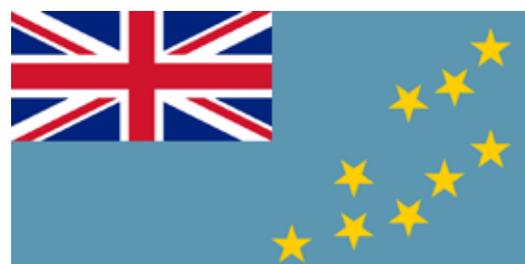
Name of model or programme Footnote	Number of sites active 1,2	Sites in progress 3	Sites inactive 2	Area of sites (Ha) 4	Communities covered 5	Number of closed areas 6	Area of closed areas (Ha) 7	Total number of coastal communities in PICT 8
Locally-Managed Marine Areas (LMMA) / Conservation Area (Funafuti and Vaitupu)	9	0	0	23,461	9 councils	9	7002	9 councils 25 villages

Sources: Lotokufaki Paka Kaitu, Lavata Nivaga, Semese Alefaio. Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries and Trade.

CBFM information	
Programme/tools	Locally-Managed Marine Areas (LMMA)
Description/references	Island Councils set management rules for their islands. Together these may be termed LMMAs or other local names such as momea tapu. NB: Includes terrestrial/freshwater areas too Resture and Alefaio 2012 Tuvalu – Sustaining the Pacific Learning from Elders Listening to Youth. Report
Number of sites	See table
Number of management plans	One per site, 9 of which 2 written
Number of communities covered by sites	9 island councils covering 25 villages or settlements
Area covered by sites	See table
National or state inventory/public website	No/enquiries to Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries and Trade
Main website/s	https://tuvalufisheries.tv/
Legal and policy framework	Falekaupule Act 1997 Conservation Area Act 1999 Marine Resources Act (2006), revised 2008, amendments 2012, 2017.
Community/private ownership of coastal sea/reefs or rights	Local communities or tribes have rights to access coastal fisheries. Have rights to exclude others from coastal fisheries near them - customary ownership rights in and over the waters, seabed, foreshore and fisheries up to 12nm (Laws of Tuvalu Act 1987; Sch. 1 (4)) and councils or Kaupule may enter into marine conservation agreements (Conservation Areas Act 1999, s. 9). Kaupule Bylaws may regulate fishing in the Falekaupule area (Falekaupule Act 1997, ss. 53 and 40, Sch. 3(1)(n))
Supporting policy (national and subnational/state)	No national policy Funafuti Lagoon Reef Fisheries Management Plan: Optimising our use and benefits from fisheries. 2017
Specific CBFM scaling up strategy?	No
Information strategy for coastal fisheries management	No
Agencies in charge	Tuvalu Fisheries Department, Falekaupules
Staff in coastal (total)	20 (60)
Of this total – Staff full time on CBFM	< 20
Of the total – number of staff part time on CBFM (less than 100% but more than 25%)	
MCS officers in support	
Community authorised officers	
NGO support	

Footnotes

LMMA name	Example rules and tools	Terrestrial
1. Nanumea	Momea tapu, spearing is prohibited inside the lagoon	Yes?
2. Nanumaga	Nanumaga reef, Hapai pond closed	Pond
3. Niutao		No?
4. Nui	Terikiai islet	Yes – 165Ha
5. Vaitupu	Conservation area, pond	Yes – 46 Ha
6. Nukufetau	Lagoon rules or closed?	Yes – 101 Ha
7. Niulakita	Closed area? Pond	Niulakita pond
8. Nukulaelae		Yes – 179 Ha
9. Funafuti	Funafuti Conservation Area FCA, ban on killing of sea turtle, two-inch size net mesh, night spearing	Yes – 8 Ha? Tepukasavilivili, Fualopa, Fuafatu, Vasafua, Fuakea and Tefala islets



Name of model or programme	Footnote	Number of sites active			Sites in progress	Sites inactive	Area of sites (Ha)	Comm. covered	Number of closed areas	Area of closed areas (Ha)	Total number of coastal comm. in PICT	
		active	Some-what active	not very active								total
					3	2	4	5	6	7	8	
VFD CBFM programme (including VFD supported sites - by sub-national agency and international bilateral partner programmes in the last five years)		29	46	47	122	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Vanua Tai resource monitoring network (1 national network and at least 19 sub-networks)		49	74	133	256	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
DEPC supported coastal communities		1	17	2	20	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
TOTAL NOTE: some communities are supported by >1 of the above		65	112	169	346	ND	ND	ND	65	ND	ND	Est. >1400 communities/settlements

ND: No comprehensive data

Active: Communities that indicate sustained forms of local organisation, collective decision-making, enforced (local) rules and/or management actions, with external support

Somewhat active: Communities that have knowledge, local organisation and/or management actions through external support

Not very active: Have received information and awareness and/or some management support, and action is mainly driven by/dependent on external support

Source: Vanuatu Fisheries Department. 21 June 2022 Ajay Arudere.

NB: For the SPC survey only "active" sites are considered comparable to active sites in this regional survey. Outreach, awareness-raising and other extension activities are important activities to scaling up.

CBFM information	
Programme/tools	National CBFM programme
Description/references	<p>Vanuatu's National CBFM Programme encompasses a collective of community-based support initiatives, including by VFD, Vanua-Tai network and DEPC. This recognises and integrates support to communities by government (VFD and DEPC) as well as non-government and civil society organisations.</p> <p>Background to community-based management in Vanuatu:</p> <p>Amos, M. (1993). "Traditionally based marine management systems in Vanuatu." SPC Traditional Marine Resource Management and Knowledge Information Bulletin 2(March 1993): 4.</p> <p>Dumas, P., M. Leopold, J. Kaltavara, A. William, R. Kaku and J. Ham (2012). Efficiency of tabu areas in Vanuatu. EFITAV project. Port Vila, Vanuatu Fisheries Department.</p> <p>Gereva, S., D. J. Steenbergen, P. Neihapi, R. Ephraim, V. Malverus, A. Sami and D. Koran (2021). "Reflecting on four years of community-based fisheries management development in Vanuatu" SPC Fisheries Newsletter 165(May-August): 55-67.</p> <p>Hickey, F. R. (2008). "Nearshore fisheries and human development in Vanuatu and other parts of Melanesia." SPC Traditional Marine Resource Management and Knowledge Information Bulletin 24(December 2008): 9-18.</p> <p>Hickey, F. R. and R. E. Johannes (2002). "Recent evolution of village-based marine resource management in Vanuatu." SPC Traditional Marine Resource Management and Knowledge Information Bulletin 14(September 2002): 8-21.</p> <p>Johannes, R. E. (1998). "Government-supported, village-based management of marine resources in Vanuatu." Ocean & Coastal Management 40(2): 165-186.</p> <p>Johannes, R. E. and F. R. Hickey (2004). "Evolution of village-based marine resource management in Vanuatu between 1993 and 2001." UNESCO Coastal region and small island papers(15): 1-49.</p> <p>Léopold, M., J. Beckensteiner, J. Kaltavara, J. Raubani and S. Caillon (2013). "Community-based management of near-shore fisheries in Vanuatu: What works?" Marine Policy 42(0): 167-176.</p> <p>Raubani, J., H. Eriksson, P. T. Neihapi, R. T. Baereleo, M. Amos, K. Pakoa, S. Gereva, G. Nimo-ho and N. Andrew (2017). "Past experiences and the refinement of Vanuatu's model for supporting community-based fisheries management." SPC Traditional Marine Resource Management and Knowledge Information Bulletin 38(June 2017): 3-13.</p> <p>Steenbergen, D. J., P. T. Neihapi, D. Koran, A. Sami, V. Malverus, R. Ephraim and N. Andrew (2020). "COVID-19 restrictions amidst cyclones and volcanoes: A rapid assessment of early impacts on livelihoods and food security in coastal communities in Vanuatu." Marine Policy 121: 104199.</p> <p>Tavue, R. B., P. Neihapi, P. J. Cohen, J. Raubani and I. Bertram (2016). "What influences the form that community-based fisheries management takes in Vanuatu?" SPC Traditional Marine Resource Management and Knowledge Information Bulletin 37(November 2016): 22-34.</p>
Number of sites	See table above
Number of management plans	<p>Membership of Vanua Tai network involves an agreement to take action towards monitoring, managing resources, or reporting</p> <p>Formally endorsed community management plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 27 communities have up-to-date management plans (11 under single community CBFM plans [with 7 communities having completed review and revisions after at least 3 years of implementation] and 16 communities under clustered CBFM plans [involving groups of communities, by island area or network])

CBFM information	
Number of communities covered by sites	See table above
Area covered by sites	Not measured
National or state inventory/public website	No public inventory or website / Available on demand from DFMR
Main website/s	https://fisheries.gov.vu/
Legal and policy framework	Decentralization Act 1994 Environmental Management and Conservation Act 2002 Fisheries Act 2014 National Sustainable Development Plan (2019-2031) Vanuatu National Fisheries Sector Policy (2016-2030) Vanuatu National Roadmap for Coastal Fisheries (2019-2031)
Community/private ownership of coastal sea/reefs or rights	Yes. Customary ownership of land extends to the foreshore (Constitution of Vanuatu, s.73; Foreshore Development Act 1975, Schedule)
Supporting policy (national and subnational/state)	Vanuatu National Roadmap for Coastal Fisheries: 2019–2030
Specific CBFM scaling up strategy?	Coastal Fisheries Roadmap (2019) outlines some elements National CBFM Scaling Strategy in draft
Information strategy for coastal fisheries management	No
Agencies in charge	VFD
Staff in coastal (total)	38
Of this total – Staff full time on CBFM	18
Of the total – number of staff part time on CBFM (less than 100% but more than 25%)	20
MCS officers in support	10
Community authorised officers	Formally appointed community authorised officers: 22 – Vanua Tai resource monitors function as points of contact for VFD and other resource management authorities



Wallis and Futuna CBFM information

Name of model or programme	Number of sites active	Sites in progress	Sites inactive	Area of sites (Ha)	Communities covered	Number of closed areas	Area of closed areas (Ha)	Total number of coastal communities in PICT
Footnote	1,2	3	2	4	5	6	7	8
MPA		2		Unk	5	Unk	Unk	36
Island scale		2		Unk	36	Unk	Unk	

Source: Baptiste Jaugeon, Direction des Services de l'Agriculture, de la foret et de la Peche. DSA and SPC consultations 2021 <https://fame.spc.int/en/meetings/255>

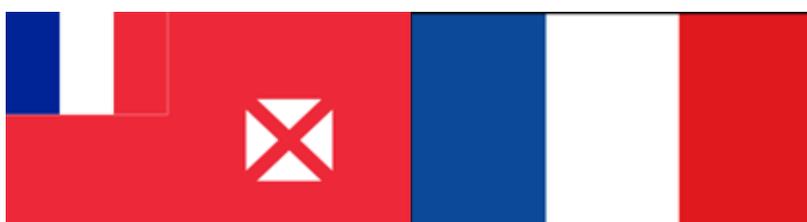
CBFM information	
Programme/tools	Proposed: Participative fisheries management at island-scale
Description/references	Jaugeon B., Juncker M. 2021. An overview of fishing in Wallis and Futuna: Prospects for the sustainable management of coastal marine resources. SPC Fisheries Newsletter 165:76–88. https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/pizcy https://www.facebook.com/pecheurswf
Number of sites	See table above
Number of management plans	In progress
Number of communities covered by sites	See table above
Area covered by sites	In progress
National or state inventory/public website	No public inventory or website / Available on demand from DSA
Main website/s	https://www.wallis-et-futuna.gouv.fr/Services-de-l-Etat-et-du-Territoire/Les-autres-services-de-l-Etat-et-du-Territoire/Service-de-l-Agriculture-de-la-Foret-et-de-la-Peche
Legal and policy framework	Law n° 61-814 of 29 July 1961 Deliberation n°73/AT/05 on marine fisheries
Community/private ownership of coastal sea/reefs or rights	Customary laws are recognized but community rights over the sea are not clear. Management of territorial waters (<12 nm from land) is the responsibility of the Territorial Assembly. Management of the exclusive economic zone (12–200 nm from land) comes under the responsibility of the French government.
Supporting policy (national and subnational/state)	No
Specific CBFM scaling up strategy?	No
Information strategy for coastal fisheries management	No
Agencies in charge	Direction des Services de l'Agriculture, de la foret et de la Peche. DSA
Staff in coastal (total)	5 (5)
Of this total – Staff full time on CBFM	5
Of the total – number of staff part time on CBFM (less than 100% but more than 25%)	
MCS officers in support	Unk
Community authorised officers	Unk

Abbreviations

Unk: Unknown

NA: Not applicable

0 or no or none: none reported or found



Name of model or programme	Number of sites active	Sites in progress	Sites inactive	Area of sites (Ha)	Communities covered	Number of closed areas	Area of closed areas (Ha)	Total number of coastal communities in PICT
Village management /bylaws	111	97	14	566.1	123	111	507.6	253

CBFM information

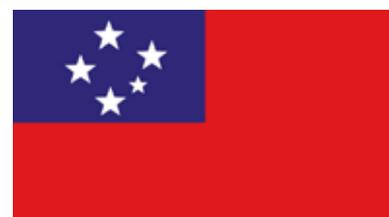
Programme/tools	Village management / bylaws
Description/references	Tiitii, U., Sharp, M., Ah-Leong, J. 2013. Samoa socioeconomic fisheries survey report. https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/uz2wu Fa'asili, U., Taua, A. 2001 Review of the village fisheries management plans of the extension programme in Samoa. Field Report. 45 p. https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/5b45m King M., Fa'asili U. 1999. A network of small, community-owned village Fish Reserves in Samoa. SPC Traditional Marine Resource Management and Knowledge Information Bulletin 11:2-6. https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/kjtdq
Number of sites	See table above
Number of management plans	All 111 active sites have village fisheries management plans.
Number of communities covered by sites	See table above
Area covered by sites	See table above
National or state inventory/public website	No public inventory or website/Available on demand from Fisheries Division
Main website/s	www.maf.gov.ws and Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries – Samoa (Facebook page)
Legal and policy framework	Fisheries Management Act 2016 Village Fono Act 1990
Community/private ownership of coastal sea/reefs or rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land below high-water mark is public land (Constitution s. 104) but exclusive use can be granted e.g. by: Village fono consulted and customary land ownership, traditional access rights and fisheries practices taken into account (Fisheries Management Act, ss. 19 & 22)
Supporting policy (national and subnational/state)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal Fisheries and Development Plan 2013-2016 Village Fisheries Bylaws and Village Fisheries Management Committee (Fisheries Management Act 2016, ss. 19, 41 & 86-89; Village Fono Act)
Specific CBFM scaling up strategy?	No – though the CFDP 2013 aims include “all coastal villages to participate in the management of Samoa’s coastal fisheries resources.”
Information strategy for coastal fisheries management	No
Agencies in charge	MAF – Fisheries Division
Staff in coastal (total)	26 coastal of total 62 Fisheries Division staff
Of this total – Staff full time on CBFM	26
Of the total – number of staff part time on CBFM (less than 100% but more than 25%)	None (all CBFM staff are FT)
MCS officers in support	MCS officers (Enforcement Division)
Community authorised officers	Village Council and Village Fisheries Management Advisory Committee
NGO supporting sites	None

Abbreviations

Unk: Unknown

NA: Not applicable

0 or no or none: none reported or found



b. Survey form data – compiled and fisheries agency data incorporated

Yellow highlighting indicates areas proposed for confirmation by fisheries agency.

FSM Pohnpei CBFM information

Name of model or programme	Number of sites active	Sites in progress	Sites inactive	Area of sites (Ha)	Communities covered	Number of closed areas	Area of closed areas (Ha)	Total number of coastal communities in PICT
MPAs	8	-	7		8 active	?	?	?

CBFM information	
Programme/tools	LMMAs, Community Fisheries Management Plans or MPAs
Description/references	
Number of sites	See separate table above
Number of management plans	8
Number of communities covered by active sites	8
Area covered by sites	Not measured
National or state inventory/public website	No public inventory or website / Available on demand from OFA
Main website/s	None
Legal and policy framework	Pohnpei State Marine Sanctuary Act 1999? Any other?
Community/private ownership of coastal sea/reefs	Ownership unclear <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customs and traditions are protected (Pohnpei constitution, art. IV(2)) • Subsistence fishing rights in submerged reefs are recognised (Fisheries Protection Act 1995, s. 1–105)
Supporting Policy (national and subnational/state)	No
Specific CBFM scaling up strategy?	No
Information strategy for coastal fisheries management	No – is there a program or process to ensure timely and regular awareness and news on fisheries?
Agencies in charge	OFA
Staff in coastal (total)	9 or is this total for coastal, offshore and aquaculture?
Of this total – Staff full time on CBFM	?
Of the total – number of staff part time on CBFM (less than 100% but more than 25%)	?
MCS officers in support	?
Community authorised officers	
NGOS supporting sites	CSP



Name of model or programme	Number of sites active	Sites in progress	Sites inactive	Area of sites (Ha)	Communities covered	Number of closed areas	Area of closed areas (Ha)	Total number of coastal communities in PICT
MPAs	6	-	-	NA	2 municipalities 5 villages	NA	NA	Not reported

CBFM information

Programme/tools	MPA
Description/references	Most if not all the managed areas in Yap are centred around conservation, however, resources are privately owned hence management planning and execution of the plan is initiated and led by the community with support of government and NGO entities. The common objective is to ensure continuity of marine resources for people to utilize today and in the future.
Number of sites	See separate table
Number of management plans	6
Number of communities covered by active sites	2 municipality sites 4 sites covering 5 villages
Area covered by sites	Not measured
National or state inventory/public website	No public inventory or website/Available on demand from MRMD
Main website/s	None
Legal and policy framework	Yap State Constitution Yap State Code, Title 18
Community/private ownership of coastal sea/reefs or rights	Traditional rights and ownership of natural resources and areas are recognised within the marine space of the state and beyond (Yap Constitution, art. XIII(5)) Foreign fishing, research and exploration of natural resources in state waters are subject to permission by the legitimate traditional owners (Yap Constitution, art. XIII(6))
Supporting policy (national and subnational/state)	No FSM or state coastal fisheries plan or strategy??
Specific CBFM scaling up strategy?	No
Information strategy for coastal fisheries management	No – is there a program or process to ensure timely and regular awareness and news on fisheries?
Agencies in charge	MRMD – others?
Staff in coastal (total)	?
Of this total – Staff full time on CBFM	?
Of the total – number of staff part time on CBFM (less than 100% but more than 25%)	?
MCS officers in support	?
Community authorised officers	?
NGO supporting sites	?



Guam CBFM information

Name of model or programme	Number of sites active	Sites in progress	Sites inactive	Area of sites (Ha)	Communities covered	Number of closed areas	Area of closed areas (Ha)	Total number of coastal communities in PICT
Marine preserves – No roles for fishers to co-manage in legislation	0	0	0	0	0	5	NA	13

Source: Loerzel, A. 2013. Community based fisheries management on Guam. Masters Thesis. Nicholas School of the Environment. Duke University

CBFM information	
Programme/tools	No roles for fishers to co-manage in legislation. Marine preserves
Description/references	
Number of sites	See table
Number of management plans	See table
Number of communities covered by active sites	See table
Area covered by sites	See table
National or state inventory/public website	No
Main website/s	https://doag.guam.gov/dawr-aquatic-resources/
Legal and policy framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. Code of Federal Regulations 50 CAP.6 Part.665 (Fisheries in the Western Pacific) • Guam Code Annotated 5 CAP.63 (Fish, Game, Forestry and Conservation) • Guam Administrative Rules and Regulations 9 CAP.12 (Fishing Regulations) • Marine Conservation Plan 2017
Community/private ownership of coastal sea/reefs	Historically but no current legal rights.
Supporting policy (national and subnational/state)	NA
Specific CBFM scaling up strategy?	No
Information strategy for coastal fisheries management	Partial - Marine Conservation Plan 2017
Agencies in charge	Department of Agriculture (DA) – Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources (DAWR)
Staff in coastal (total)	7 (7) 2015 data
Of this total – Staff full time on CBFM	0
Of the total – number of staff part time on CBFM (less than 100% but more than 25%)	0
MCS officers in support	?
Community authorised officers	
NGOs supporting sites	?



CNMI CBFM information

Name of model or programme	Number of sites active	Sites in progress	Sites inactive	Area of sites (Ha)	Communities covered	Number of closed areas	Area of closed areas (Ha)	Total number of coastal communities in PICT
MPAs No roles for fishers in the legislation	0	0	0	0	0	5 + 2 fish sanctuaries	0	12

Source: From consultations <https://fame.spc.int/en/meetings/255>

CBFM information	
Programme/tools	No CBFM. MPAs exist including a trochus and a sea cucumber sanctuary
Description/references	MPAs exist but no roles for fishermen in resource management in the legislation. https://fame.spc.int/en/meetings/255
Number of sites	See table
Number of management plans	N/A
Number of communities covered by active sites	0
Area covered by sites	0
National or state inventory/public website	N/A
Main website/s	https://www.opd.gov.mp/library/agency/department-of-lands-and-natural-resources.html http://www.dfwcnmi.com/about-us.php
Legal and policy framework	Commonwealth Code. Title 2: Natural Resources http://www.dfwcnmi.com/laws-regulations.php The Fair Fishing Act of 2000 http://www.dfwcnmi.com/fishing-rules.php
Community/private ownership of coastal sea/reefs	State owned waters, no formal fisher rights https://fame.spc.int/en/meetings/255
Supporting policy (national and subnational/state)	Fishery Ecosystem Plan for the Mariana Archipelago 2009
Specific CBFM scaling up strategy?	No
Information strategy for coastal fisheries management	No but information activities https://fame.spc.int/en/meetings/255
Agencies in charge	Department of Lands and Natural Resources (DLNR)
Staff in coastal (total)	11 (17) 2015 data
Of this total – Staff full time on CBFM	0
Of the total – number of staff part time on CBFM (less than 100% but more than 25%)	0
MCS officers in support	N/A
Community authorised officers	N/A
NGO supporting sites	N/A



Niue CBFM information

Name of model or programme	Number of sites active	Sites in progress	Sites inactive	Area of sites (Ha)	Communities covered	Number of closed areas	Area of closed areas (Ha)	Total number of coastal communities in PICT
Community management plans/ Resource Management Advisory Committees (RMACs)		13 each with a mangt plan?			13			14

CBFM information

Programme/tools	Community management plans/Resource Management Advisory Committees (RMACs)
Description/references	
Number of sites	13 in progress
Number of management plans	13?
Number of communities covered by sites	13
Area covered by sites	
National or state inventory/public website	No. On demand from DAFF Fisheries Team
Main website/s	None
Legal and policy framework	Domestic Fishing Act 1995 Village Council Act 2016
Community/private ownership of coastal sea/reefs or rights	Sea is state owned but government and villages may declare a fishing reserve/ fono. Legal basis for CBFM in terms of excluding other villages not clear. Village council establishes plans for sustainable use of coastal, reef and seafoods (VCA 2016)
Supporting Policy (national and subnational/state)	National Coastal Fisheries Management and Development Plan 2017-2022 Others?
Specific CBFM scaling up strategy?	No
Information strategy for coastal fisheries management	Is there a program for regular awareness and info on fisheries?
Agencies in charge	DAFF Fisheries Team
Staff in coastal (total)	2 of total 4 staff (2015)
Of this total – Staff full time on CBFM	
Of the total – number of staff part time on CBFM (less than 100% but more than 25%)	
MCS officers in support	
Community authorised officers	?
NGO supporting sites	?

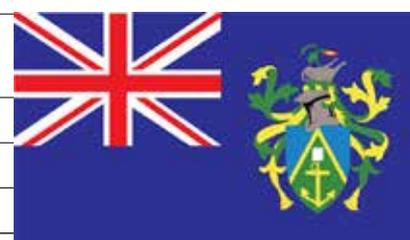


Pitcairn CBFM information

Name of model or programme	Number of sites active	Sites in progress	Sites inactive	Area of sites (Ha)	Communities covered	Number of closed areas	Area of closed areas (Ha)	Total number of coastal communities in PICT
Marine Coastal Conservation Regulations		1			1			1

Source: Michele Christian ECNRD. <http://www.pitcairn.pn/environment.php>

CBFM information	
Programme/tools	Coastal Conservation Areas and Marine Conservation Regulations of the Pitcairn Islands Marine Protected Area
Description/references	Pitcairn residents are able to participate in the sustainable use and management of the Coastal Conservation Areas http://www.pitcairn.pn/environment.php
Number of sites	1
Number of management plans	1
Number of communities covered by active sites	1
Area covered by sites	
National or state inventory/public website	http://www.pitcairn.pn/environment.php
Main website/s	http://www.pitcairn.pn/environment.php
Legal and policy framework	Pitcairn Islands Marine Protected Area Ordinance 2016 and Marine Conservation Regulations Pt V s14 (MCR) http://www.pitcairn.pn/Laws/index.php
Community/private ownership of coastal sea/reefs or rights	The territorial seas around Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Island are established as Coastal Conservation Areas (CAS) in the Pitcairn Islands Marine Protected Area and allow sustainable management of marine resources, sustenance and sustainable development of the Pitcairn community. Residents of Pitcairn are allowed to fish in CAS if they hold a fishing permit and to fish in the territorial seas around Henderson, Oeno and Ducie Islands without a permit, provided that fishing is for consumption during the period of stay on the relevant island (MCR / PIMPAMP). A Fisheries Management Plan and Marine Coastal Conservation Regulations are in Review and will specify community fishing rights and rules.
Supporting policy (national and subnational/state)	The Pitcairn Islands Marine Protected Area Management Plan 2021 to 2026 (PIMPAMP). http://www.pitcairn.pn/environment.php Fisheries Management Plan for the Pitcairn Islands Coastal Conservation Areas, draft V4.4
Specific CBFM scaling up strategy?	Not applicable
Information strategy for coastal fisheries management	No
Agencies in charge	Government of Pitcairn Islands, Environmental, Conservation & Natural Resources Division (ECNRD)
Staff in coastal (total)	1 (2)
Of this total – Staff full time on CBFM	
Of the total – number of staff part time on CBFM (less than 100% but more than 25%)	1
MCS officers in support	
Community authorised officers	
NGO supporting sites	



Name of model or programme	Number of sites active	Sites in progress	Sites inactive	Area of sites (Ha)	Communities covered	Number of closed areas	Area of closed areas (Ha)	Total number of coastal communities in PICT
Reimaanlok	14	13			14 atolls or governance units	65		27 atolls or governance units

Source: <http://www.rmimimra.com/index.php/about-us/rmipan>. Sites are considered active for the purpose of this report when they have reached Step 7 or 8 in the Reimaanlok process.

CBFM information	
Programme/tools	Reimaanlok under the Protected Areas Network
Description/references	Reimaanlok process: the Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority (MIMRA) works closely with local governments and communities to facilitate the development of resource management plans, under which communities become responsible for managing their own natural resources. http://www.rmimimra.com/index.php/about-us/rmipan
Number of sites	See table
Number of management plans	14 active
Number of communities covered by sites	See table
Area covered by sites	See table
National or state inventory/public website	In development: http://www.rmimimra.com/index.php/about-us/rmipan
Main website/s	http://www.rmimimra.com/index.php/about-us/rmipan
Legal and policy framework	Protected Areas Network (PAN) Act 2015 Protected Areas Network (PAN) Act 2018 Protected Areas Network Regulations 2020 Management and Development of Local Fisheries Act 1997
Community/private ownership of coastal sea/reefs or rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State ownership of marine resources (Fisheries Act 1997, s. 202) - 5nm Local Government Councils • Customary fishing rights recognised to owners of land abutting marine areas (Public Land Act 1966, s. 103(1)(b)) • Traditional and customary right of the landowner, clan, family or municipality to control the use of marine areas and resources below the high watermark, subject only to government ownership. (Public Land Act 1966, s. 103(1)(e))
Supporting Policy (national and subnational/state)	RMI Fisheries Policy https://purl.org/spc/fame/cfp/legaltext/cadb7 PAN Strategic Action Plan Reimaanlok: Looking to the Future. National Conservation Area Plan
Specific CBFM scaling up strategy?	Partial: The Reimaanlok process covers part RMI 2012 Reimaanlok: An Approach for Community Based Management. A Facilitator's Guide to Implementing the Reimaanlok. Conservation Planning Process. http://manoa.hawaii.edu/iHlRt/sites/default/files/publications/reimaanlok_field-guide.pdf
Information strategy for coastal fisheries management	NA

Agencies in charge	MIMRA	
Staff in coastal (total MIMRA)	60 (90) – 2015 data	
Of this total – Staff full time on CBFM	?	
Of the total – number of staff part time on CBFM (less than 100% but more than 25%)	?	
MCS officers in support	?	
Community authorised officers	?	
NGO supporting sites	Marshall Islands Conservation Society https://www.atollconservation.org/our-framework	



Photo: Watisoni Lalavanua

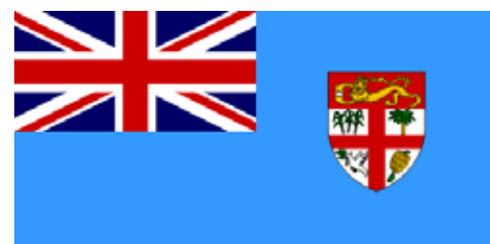
c. Survey form data – compiled

Fiji CBFM information

Name of model or programme	Number of sites active	Sites in progress	Sites inactive	Area of sites (Ha)	Communities covered	Number of closed areas	Area of closed areas (Ha)	Total number of coastal communities in PICT
LMMA*	89		Unk	1,193,200	437		71,600	850

Source: Fiji Locally Managed Marine Area Network (FLMMA) and Gigov et al. Financing LMMAs. <https://opocbluepacific.org/download/64/ocean-finance-mechanisms/795/community-managed-marine-areas-finance-report.pdf>

CBFM information	
Programme/tools	Locally managed marine areas
Description/references	Community management to achieve sustainable use and management of coastal fisheries. The Fiji Locally Managed Marine Area Network (FLMMA), a network of government, non-government and community partners established in 2001 and registered under the Charitable Trust Act since 2004, coordinates this effort. http://macbio-pacific.info/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/FLMMA-Policy-Brief-to-Govt_Final.pdf https://bit.ly/3uYGEzP
Number of sites	See table
Number of management plans	One per site. Each site may cover multiple villages
Number of communities covered by sites	See table
Area covered by sites	See table
National or state inventory/public website	No
Main website/s	https://www.fisheries.gov.fj/
Legal and policy Framework	Fisheries Act 1942
Community/private ownership of coastal sea/reefs or rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community fishing rights • Registration of mataqali's exclusive fishing rights by the iTaukei Fisheries Commission (s. 13(1)), iTaukei Lands Act 1905. In practice fishing rights owners are supposed to be consulted when a development or coastal fishing licence is to be approved.
Supporting policy (national and subnational/state)	No
Specific CBFM scaling up strategy?	No
Information strategy for coastal fisheries management	No
Agencies in charge	Ministry of Fisheries
Staff in coastal (total)	50 (365) – 2021
Of this total - Staff full time on CBFM	
Of the total – number of staff part time on CBFM (less than 100% but more than 25%)	5 – 2021
MCS officers in support	?
Community authorised officers	40-80 Fish wardens (Gillett 2018)
NGO supporting sites	FLMMA Network, Provincial Yaubula Management Support Teams and government, non-government and community partners

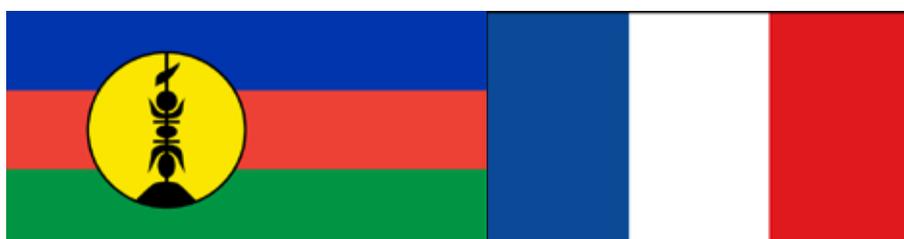


New Caledonia CBFM information

Name of model or programme	Number of sites active	Sites in progress	Sites inactive	Area of sites (Ha)	Communities covered	Number of closed areas	Area of closed areas (Ha)	Total number of coastal communities in PICT
Footnote	1,2	3	2	4	5	6	7	8

Notes:

CBFM information	
Programme/tools	
Description/references	
Number of sites	
Number of management plans	
Number of communities covered by sites	
Area covered by sites	
National or state inventory/public website	
Main website/s	
Legal and policy Framework	Organic Law n° 99-209 1999 North Province Deliberation n° 2014-316/APN (Kan-Gunu) 2014 Loyalty Islands Province Environment Code 2016
Community/private ownership of coastal sea/reefs or rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aire de gestion durable des ressources : MPA (IUCN type VI) in consultation with customary groups (Code de l'environnement de la Province Nord, art. 211-8) Kan-Gunu sea cucumber management committee (Délibération n° 2014-316/APN establishing the Kan-Gunu AGDR, art. 6)
Supporting policy (national and subnational/state)	
Specific CBFM scaling up strategy?	
Information strategy for coastal fisheries management	
Agencies in charge	
Staff in coastal (total)	11 (26)
Of this total – Staff full time on CBFM	1
Of the total – number of staff part time on CBFM (less than 100% but more than 25%)	Unk
MCS officers in support	Unk
Community authorised officers	Unk
NGO support	Unk



PNG CBFM information

Name of model or programme	Number of sites active	Sites in progress	Sites inactive	Area of sites (Ha)	Communities covered	Number of closed areas	Area of closed areas (Ha)	Total number of coastal communities in PICT
New Ireland Province – community management plans (WCS)	10	Unk	Unk	Unk	12	Unk	Unk	
Madang Province –Ward plans (WWF)	12	Unk	Unk	Unk	15	Unk	Unk	
Milne Bay Province Customary Marine Closures (Eco Custodian Advocates)	10+	Unk	Unk	Unk	10+	Unk	Unk	
Total PNG	32+	Unk	Unk	Unk	37+	Unk	Unk	4000

Source: NGOs for three maritime provinces. No data available for most provinces.

CBFM information	
Programme/tools	Ward plans, community plans, LMMAs, Customary Marine Closures (e.g. gwala, gwala, doi, tawakaus, hivi), others
Description/references	Unk
Number of sites	See table
Number of management plans	See table
Number of communities covered by sites	See table
Area covered by sites	See table
National or state inventory/public website	None
Main website/s	None
Legal and policy Framework	Fisheries Management Act 1998 Fisheries Management (Amendment) Act 2015. Organic Laws: on Provincial Boundaries 1998 / on Provincial Governments and Local-level Governments 1995 Customary laws and tenure
Community/private ownership of coastal sea/reefs or rights	Customary ownership of fisheries resources (Fisheries Act 1998, s. 26)
Supporting policy (national and subnational/state)	A Roadmap for coastal fisheries and marine aquaculture for Papua New Guinea 2017–2026 A roadmap for the management and development of coastal fisheries for New Ireland Province 2021-2029
Specific CBFM scaling up strategy?	No
Information strategy for coastal fisheries management	No



Agencies in charge	National fisheries agency (NFA) Provincial fisheries departments
Staff in coastal (total)	NA
Of this total – Staff full time on CBFM	NA
Of the total – number of staff part time on CBFM (less than 100% but more than 25%)	NA
MCS officers in support	NA
Community authorised officers	NA
NGO supporting sites	WWF, TNC, CI, Eco Custodian Advocates

Abbreviations

Unk: Unknown

NA: Not applicable

0 or no or none: none reported or found



Photo: Jan Van der Ploeg

Name of model or programme	Number of sites active	Sites in progress	Sites inactive	Area of sites (Ha)	Communities covered	Number of closed areas	Area of closed areas (Ha)	Total number of coastal communities in PICT
Footnote	1,2	3	2	4	5	6	7	8
Village/atoll rules	3			56–176	3	3?		3

Notes: Three villages or atolls. At least one is documented to set rules including restrictions on fishing gear for the whole atoll (Arafu Village Rules 2009) and it is likely that the other two atolls have or can have similar arrangements.

CBFM information	
Programme/tools	Traditional and village rules
Description/references	https://www.tokelau.org.nz/About+Us/Fishing+and+Canoes.html
Number of sites	See table
Number of management plans	See village rules
Number of communities covered by sites	See table
Area covered by sites	See table
National or state inventory/public website	No / enquiries to Government of Tokelau
Main website/s	https://www.tokelau.org.nz/
Legal and policy framework	Tokelau Village Incorporation Regulations 1986
Community/private ownership of coastal sea/reefs or rights	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Do local communities or tribes have rights to access coastal fisheries now? Yes Do local communities or tribes have rights to exclude others from coastal fisheries near them? Yes Do local communities or tribes have rights to set management rules over coastal fisheries near them? Yes
Supporting policy (national and subnational/state)	No
Specific CBFM scaling up strategy?	No
Information strategy for coastal fisheries management	No
Agencies in charge	Fisheries Management Agency (FMA), Taupulega
Staff in coastal (total)	4?
Of this total – Staff full time on CBFM	
Of the total – number of staff part time on CBFM (less than 100% but more than 25%)	
MCS officers in support	
Community authorised officers	
NGO support	



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