

Community based approaches to natural resource management – governance and the role of government

Hugh Govan

LMMA Network

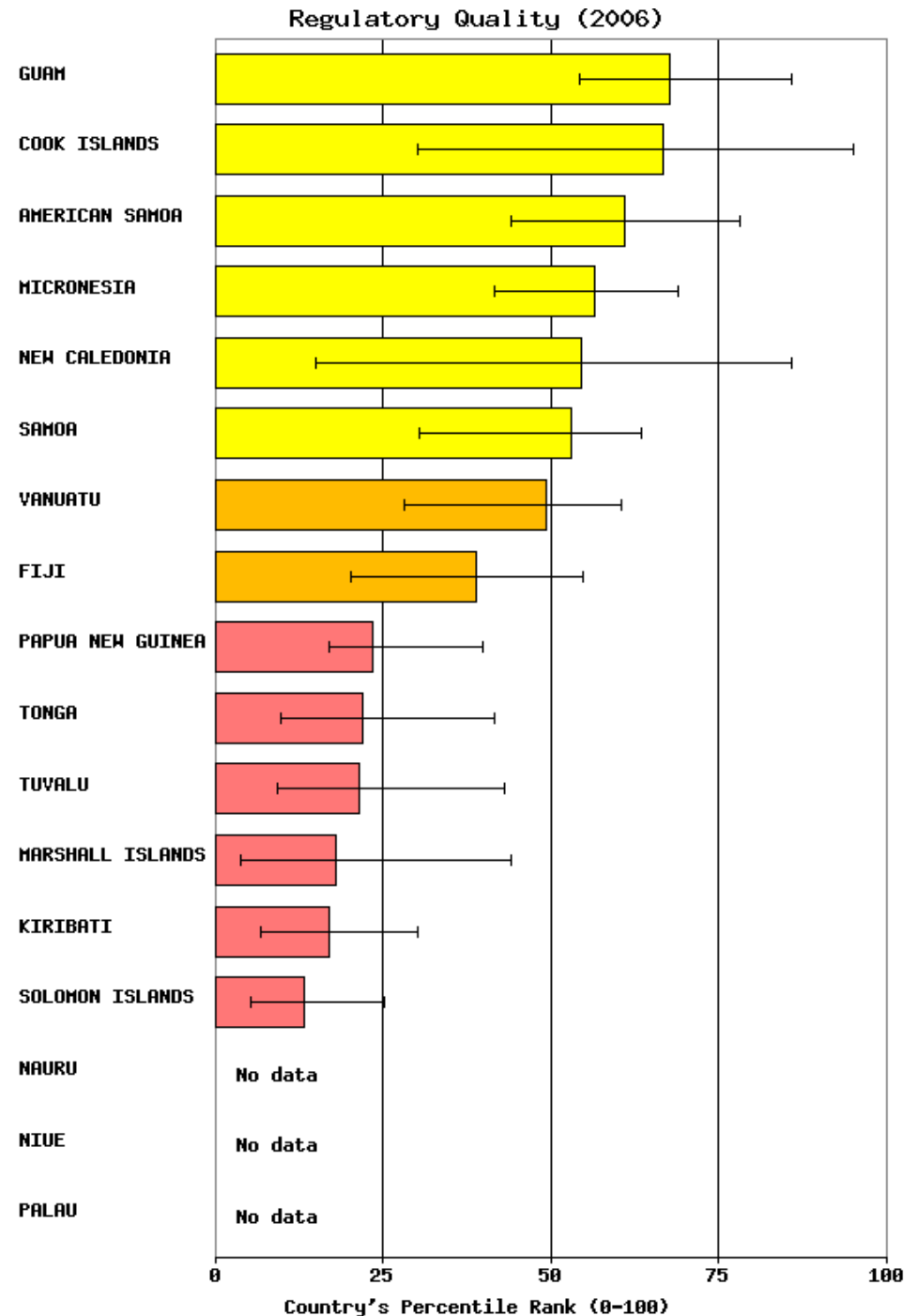


Content

- A challenge
- An opportunity
- Recent progress in (M)PA development
- A workable community model?
- National approaches?
- Future challenges and capacity needs

A challenge:

Governance – poor regulatory quality and government effectiveness (and \$\$)



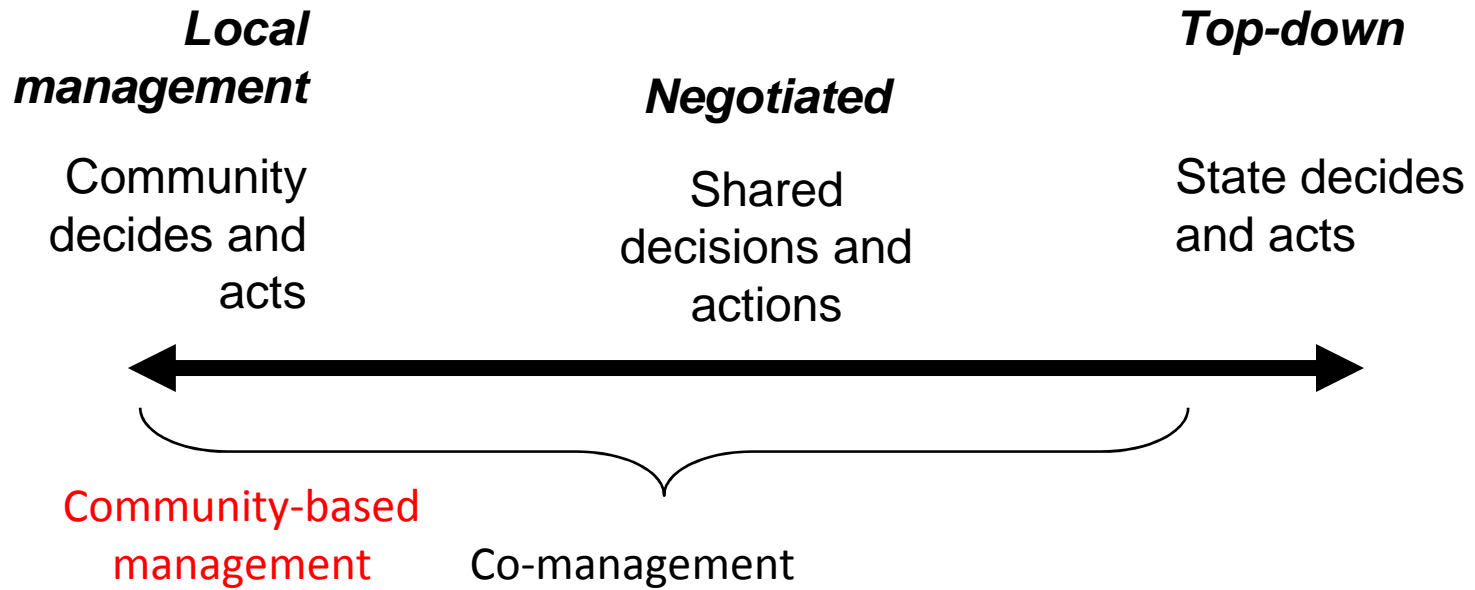
Source: Kaufmann D., A. Kraay, and M. Mastruzzi 2007: Governance Matters VI: Governance Indicators for 1996-2006

An opportunity?: Land (and ~sea) ownership in Melanesia / Polynesia

	Public ^a	Freehold ^b	Customary
Cook Islands	Some	Little	95%
Fiji	4%	8%	88%
Niue	1.5%	0%	98.5%
Papua New Guinea	2.5%	0.5%	97%
Samoa	15%	4%	81%
Solomon Islands	8%	5%	87%
Tokelau	1%	1%	98%
Tonga	100%	0%	0%
Tuvalu	5%	<0.1%	95%
Vanuatu	2%	0%	98%

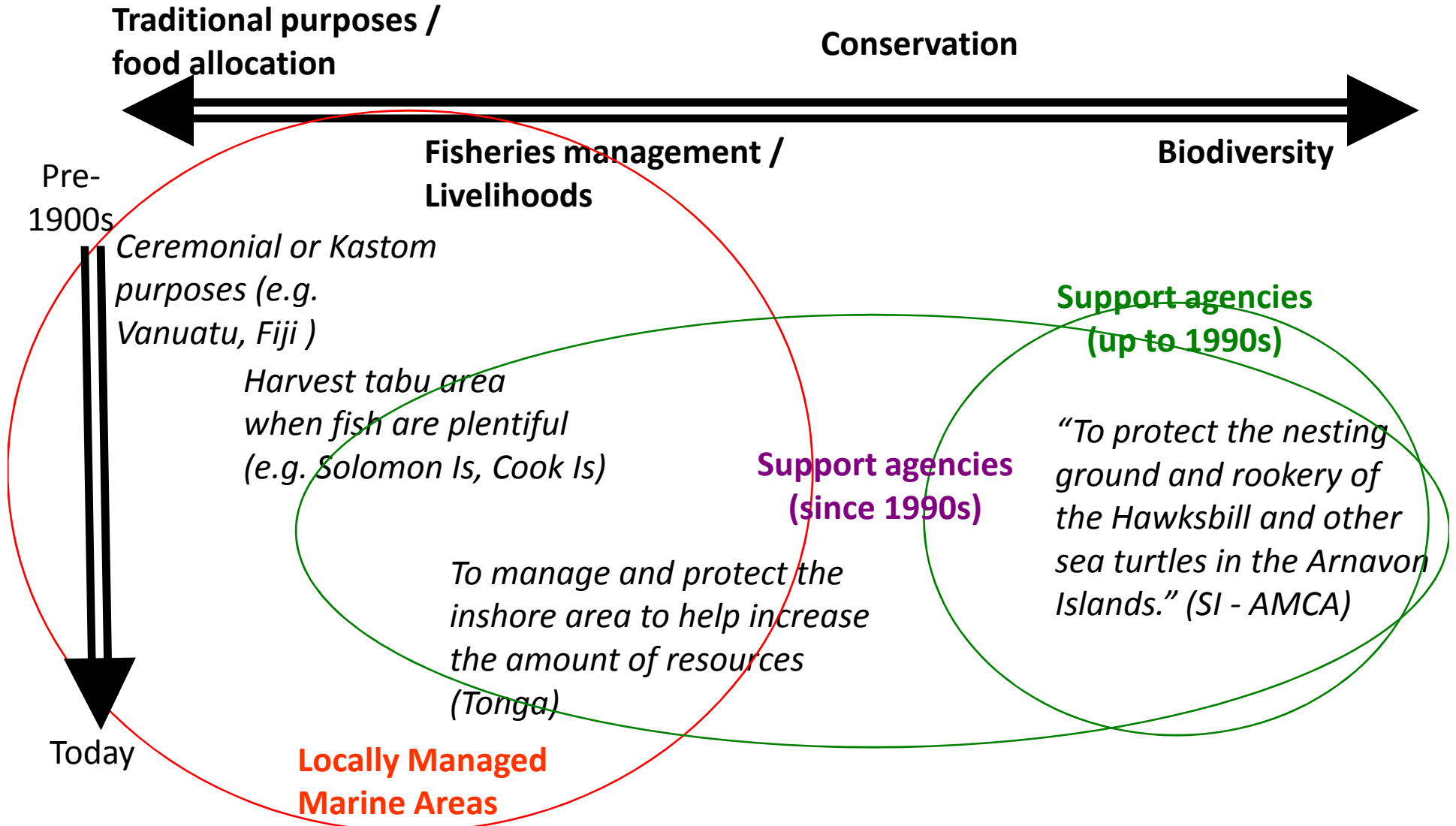
Governance types

spectrum – who decides and acts?

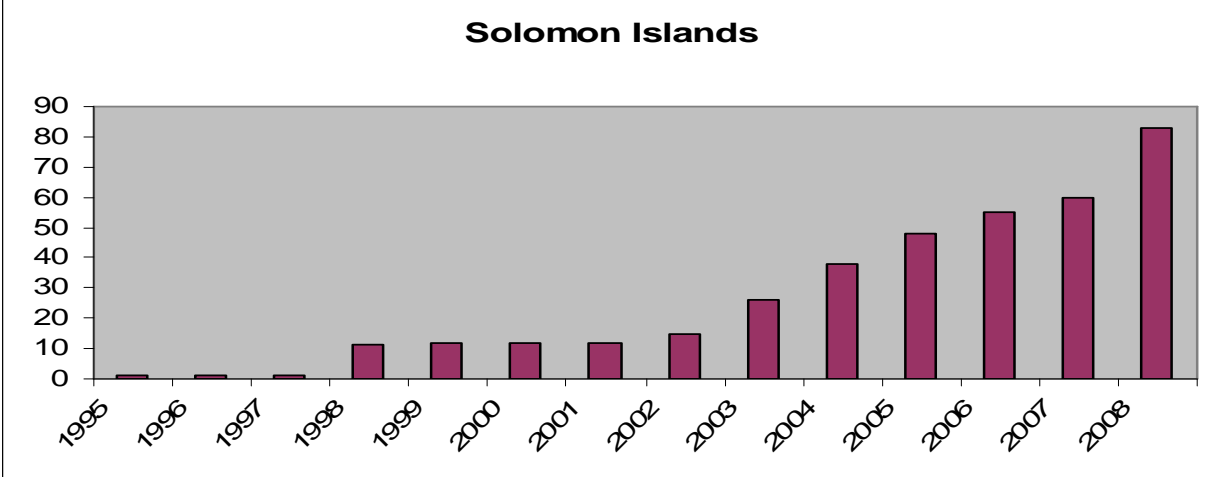
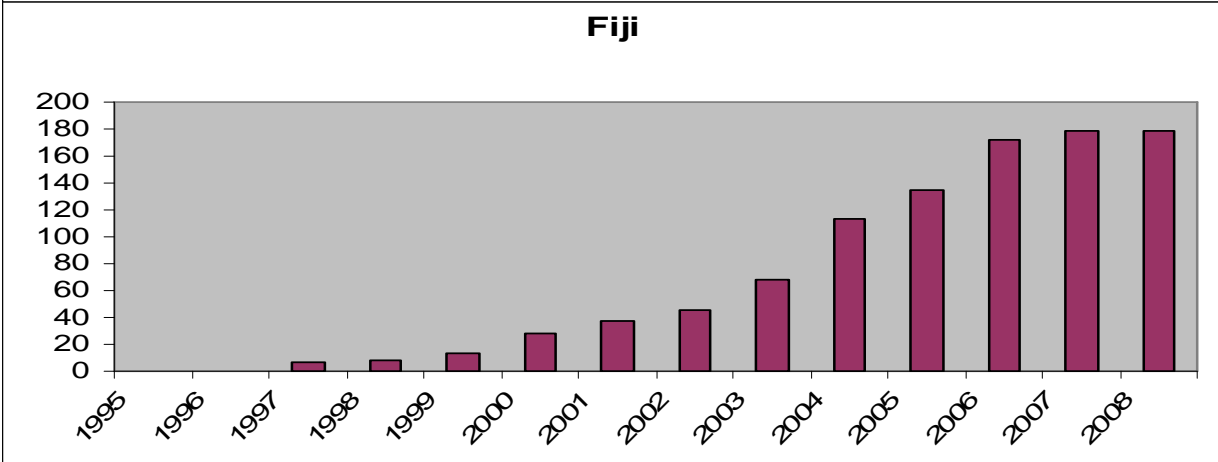
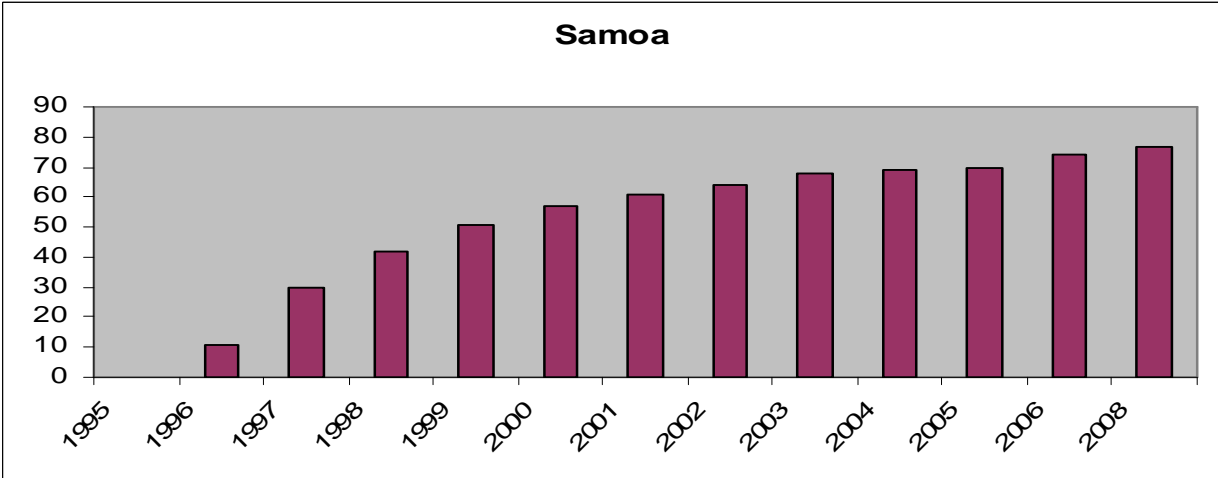


Re-emergence of local management in the Pacific

Who set the objectives?

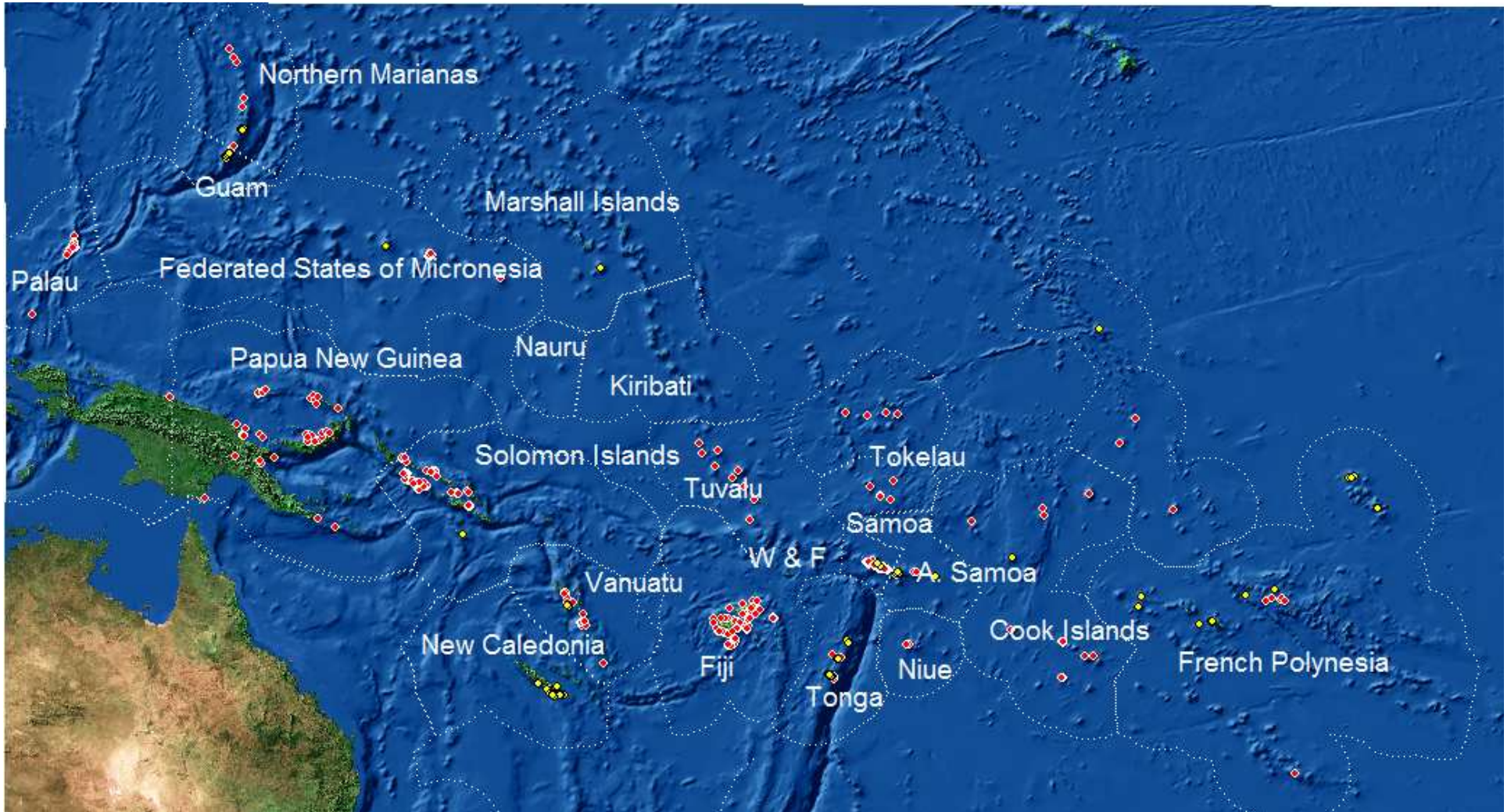


Progress in locally managed marine areas 1995 - 2008



Source: Govan et al. 2009

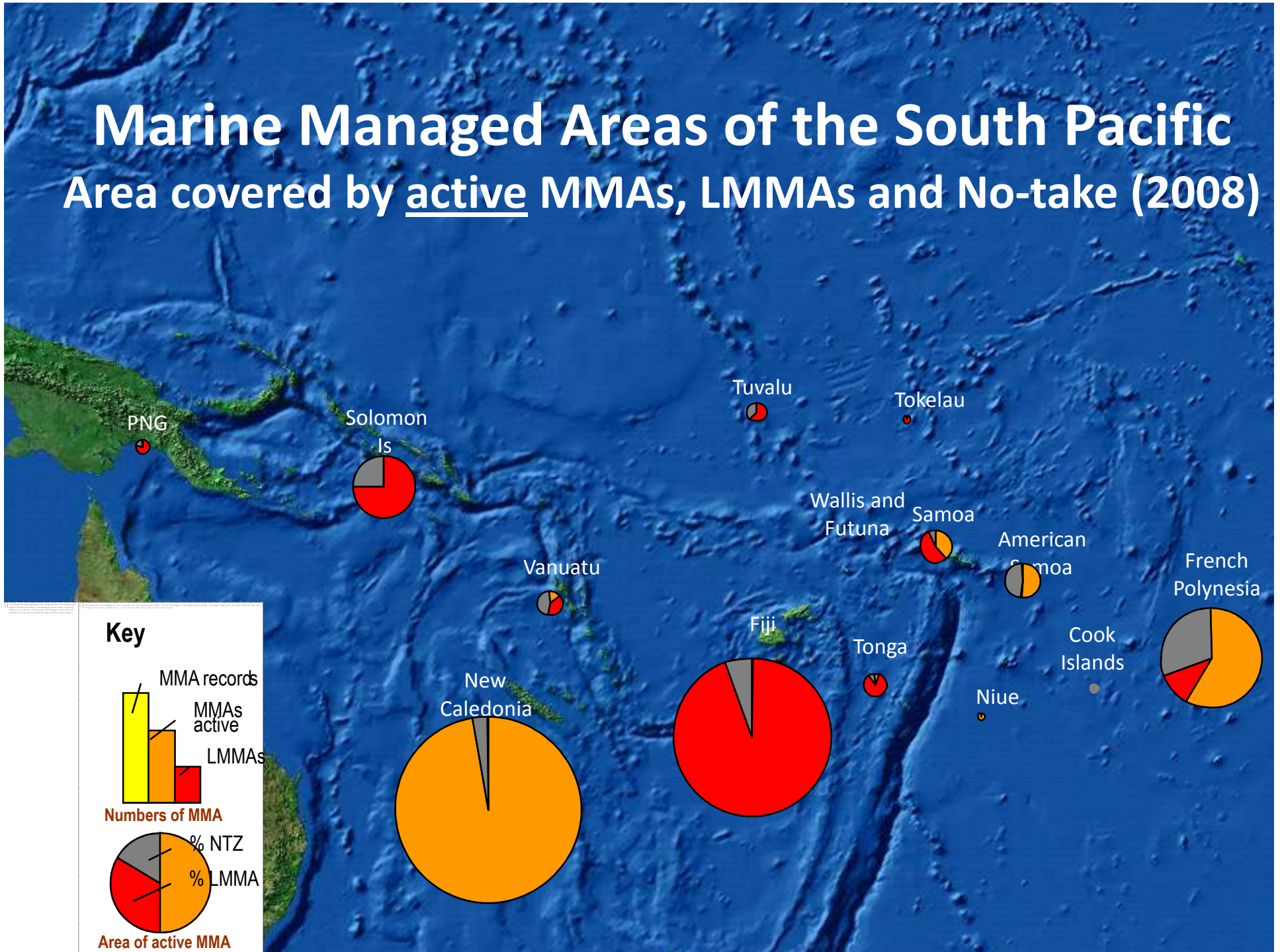
Marine managed areas of the Pacific



743 documented MMAs, those classified as “locally managed” or type “D” shown in red (source Govan et al. 2009 and <http://pacificgis.reefbase.org>)

Marine Managed Areas of the South Pacific

Area covered by active MMAs, LMMAs and No-take (2008)



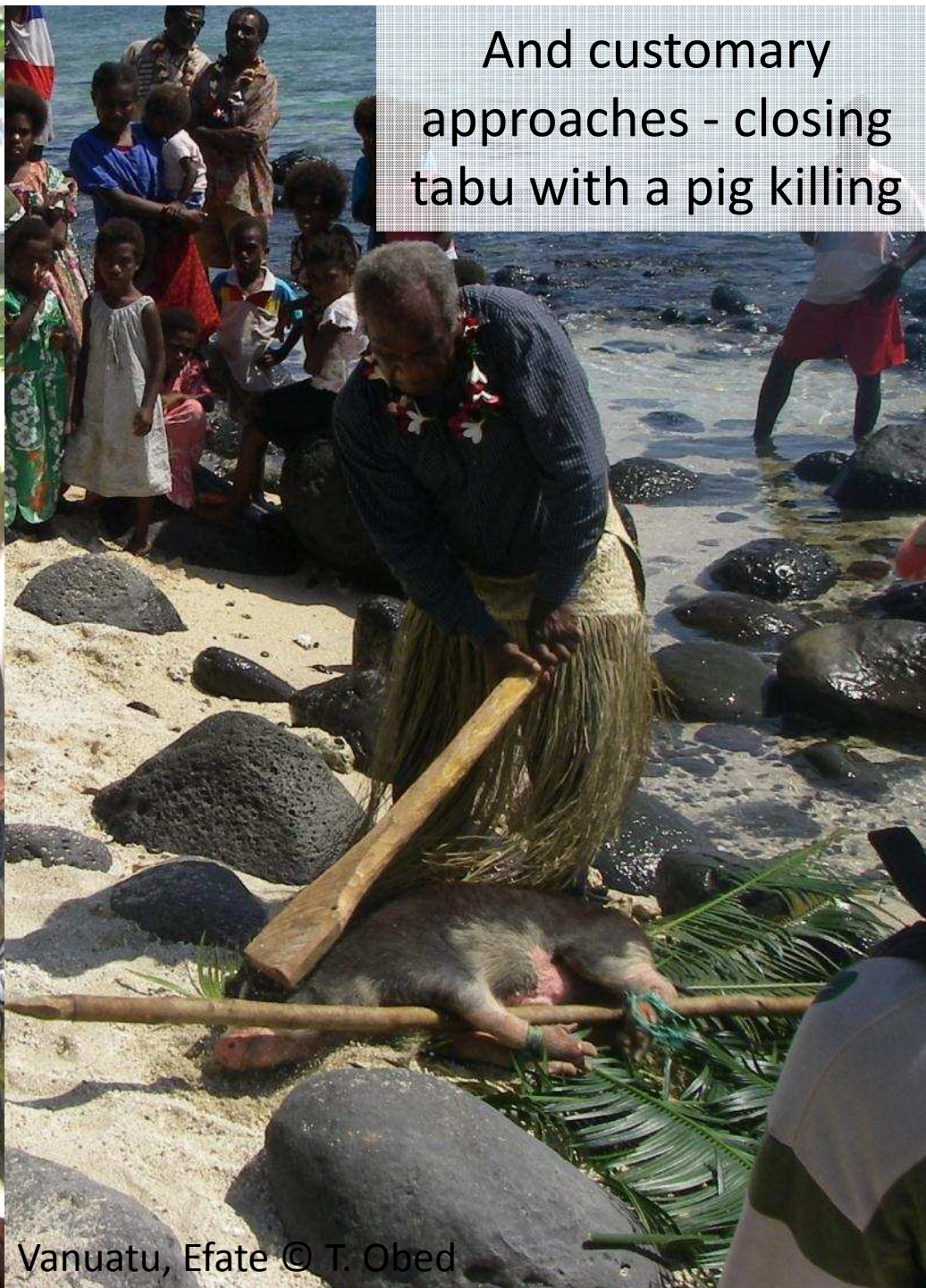
Characteristics

- Locally driven but some degree of shared governance with government (e.g. no gazettal of almost all Melanesian managed areas but government support)
- May include whole traditional area (*vanua, enua, puava* etc.)
- Usually include relatively small closed areas “taboos” which may be opened
- Driven largely by local livelihood or sustainable use considerations – very “hands-on”
- Some degree of combination of modern and traditional governance

Modern approaches -
Signing management
plan



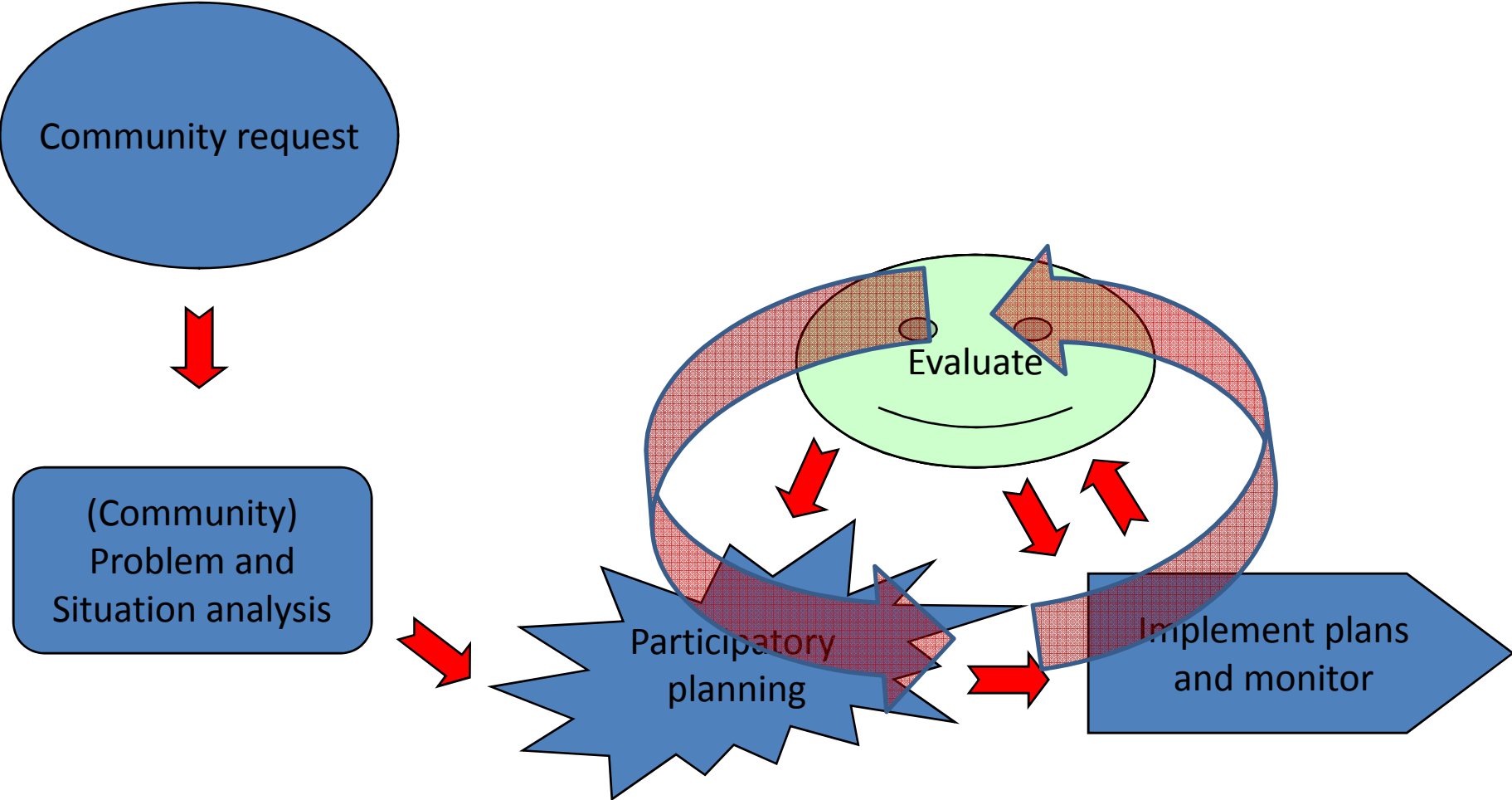
And customary
approaches - closing
tabu with a pig killing



A workable site based approach for Pacific Island PAs?

- Promising approach to site based coastal -marine PAs – only cost effective approach under customary tenure conditions?
- Community tools (taboos) may need refinement or review – opening regimes?
- Terrestrial PAs still a challenge with less clear examples of the way forward - IMPORTANT
- But is it possible to build nation-wide approaches from these experiences?
- And if so, why just PAs and not other community and national needs? Climate change / Disaster risk reduction etc.

Community Based Adaptive Management



Some capacity challenges at the national level

- Role of government - coordinate and support nation-wide through institutional and legal means
- Compatibility with international paradigms and processes e.g. IUCN PA definition and principles (2008), WDPA or other lists?
- Multi-sectoral collaboration to achieve effective and integrated management/sustainable development. Combining fisheries, biodiversity and livelihoods interests – fisheries MPAs? CCA?

Further information

- Good coastal management practices in the Pacific: experiences from the field. <http://bit.ly/pmXXtU>
- Status and potential of locally-managed marine areas in the South Pacific. <http://bit.ly/lQrqiF>
- Marine Managed Areas layer in: Pacific Reefbase <http://pacificgis.reefbase.org/>
- Traditional Marine Management Areas of the Pacific. <http://bit.ly/kNn2Pv>
- Can the IUCN Protected Area guidelines (2008) support Pacific Island approaches to conservation? <http://db.tt/Sborpzcf>
- Reimaanlok. Marshall Islands. <http://bit.ly/isFqa4>
- Towards Integrated Islands Management, Solomon Islands, implementation of national approaches to resource management <http://bit.ly/kwA8ee>
- Lessons learned in Community based Adaptive Marine resource management, Solomon Islands. <http://bit.ly/9Ga9Xs>
- LMMA Network <http://www.lmmanetwork.org/>
- PIMPAC <http://pimpac.org/>

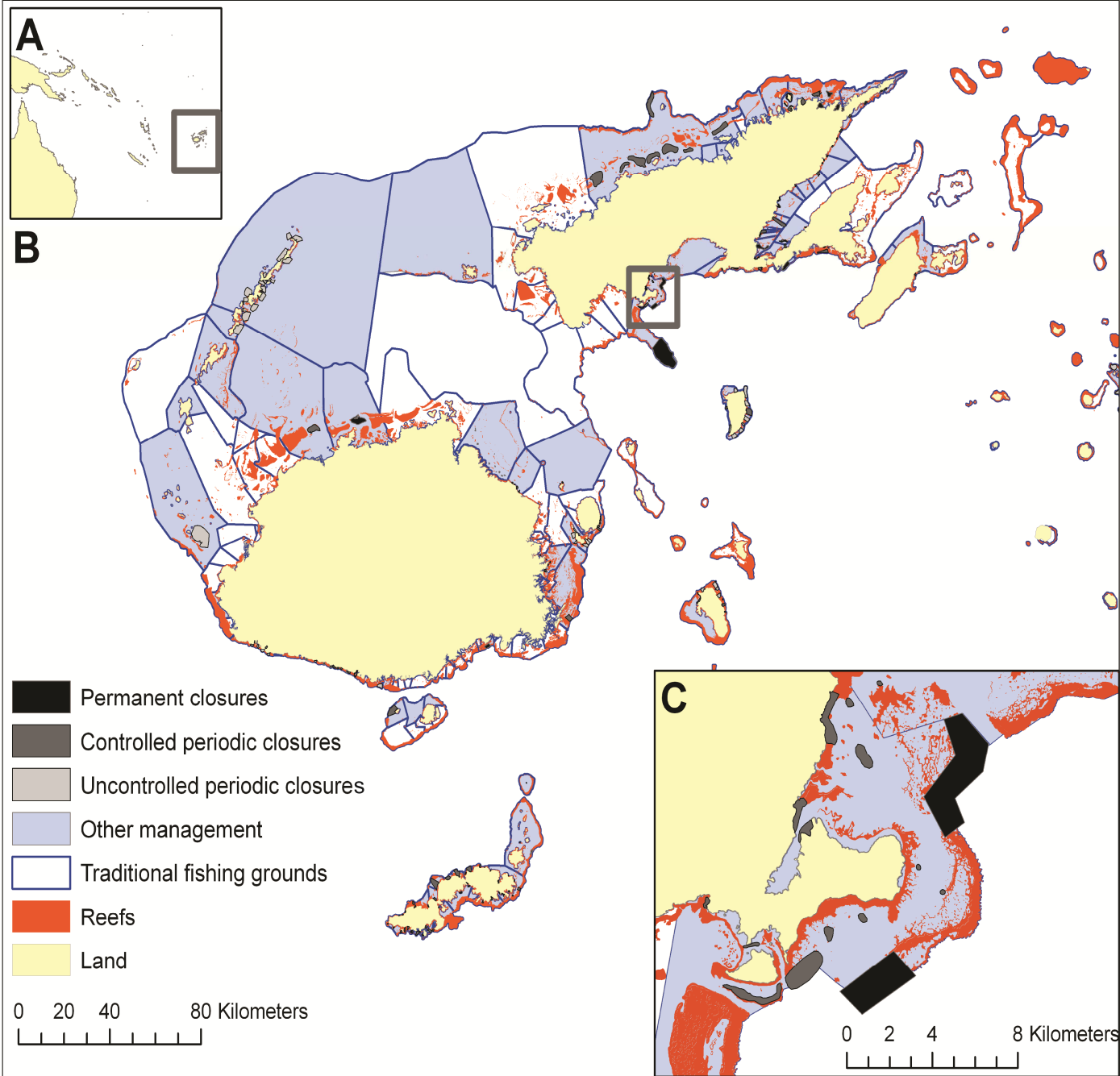
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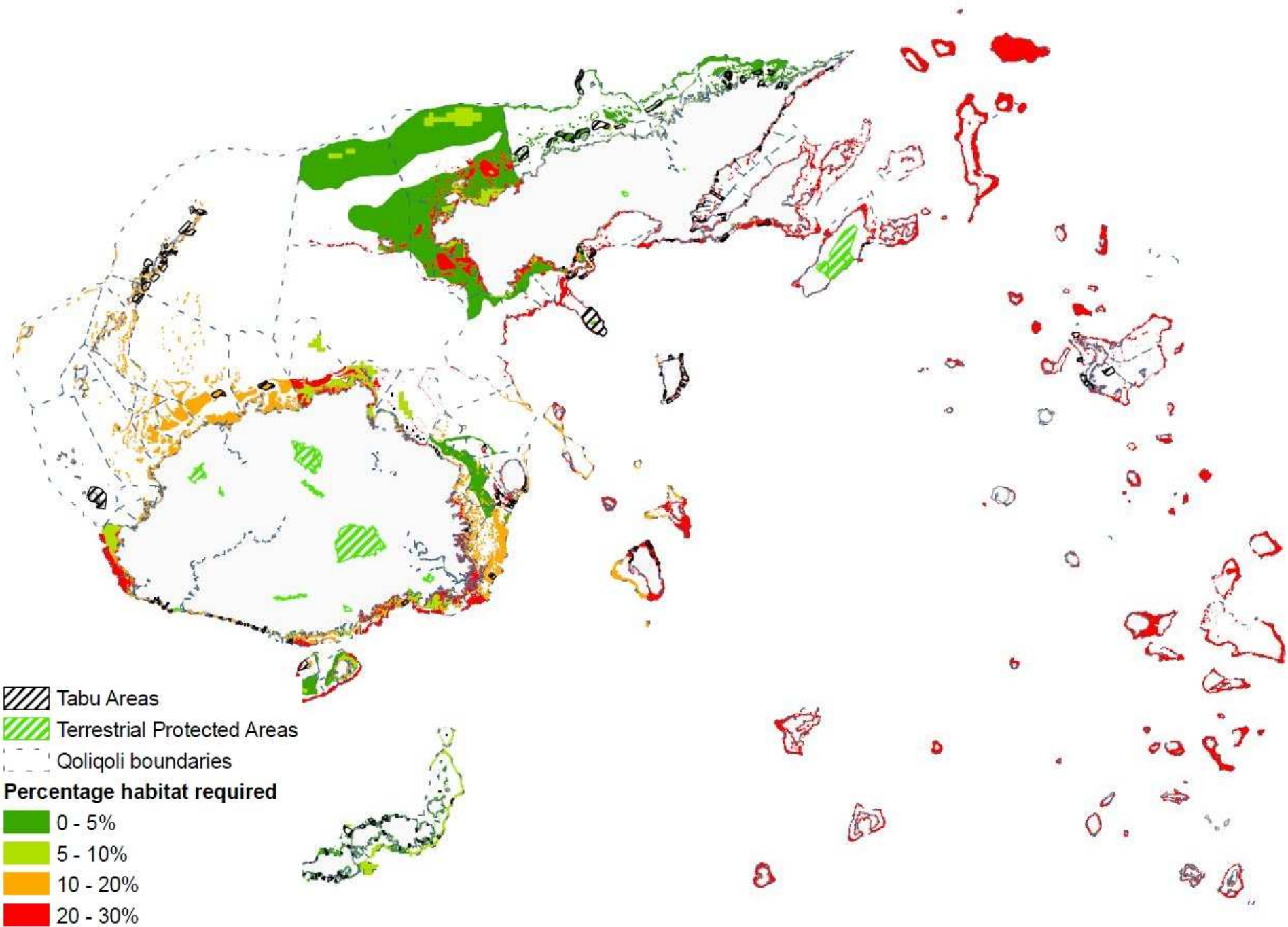
Tarawa, Kiribati








Conservation planning can be carried out with community based fisheries management and tabus.

FLMMA example (Mills et al.)



Map: Morena Mills and FLMMA

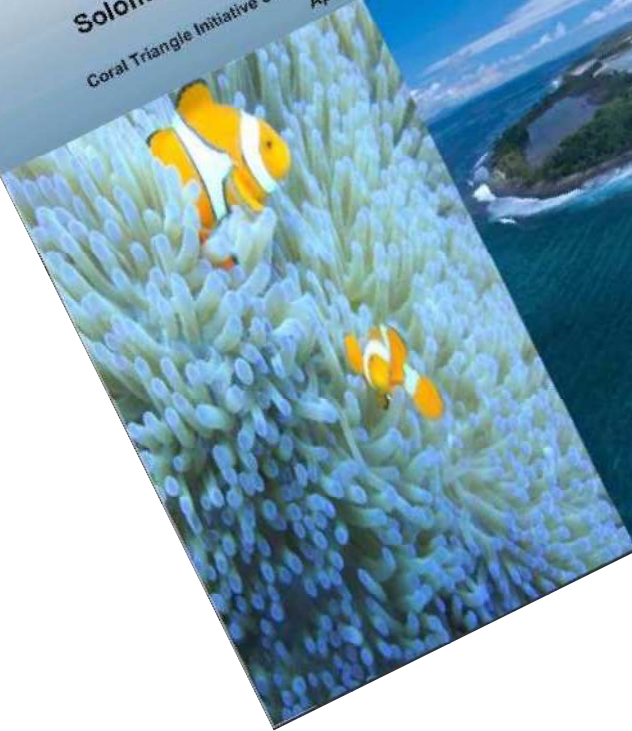


-  Tabu Areas
-  Terrestrial Protected Areas
-  Qoliqoli boundaries
- Percentage habitat required**
-  0 - 5%
-  5 - 10%
-  10 - 20%
-  20 - 30%



Solomon Islands National Plan of Action

Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security
April 2010

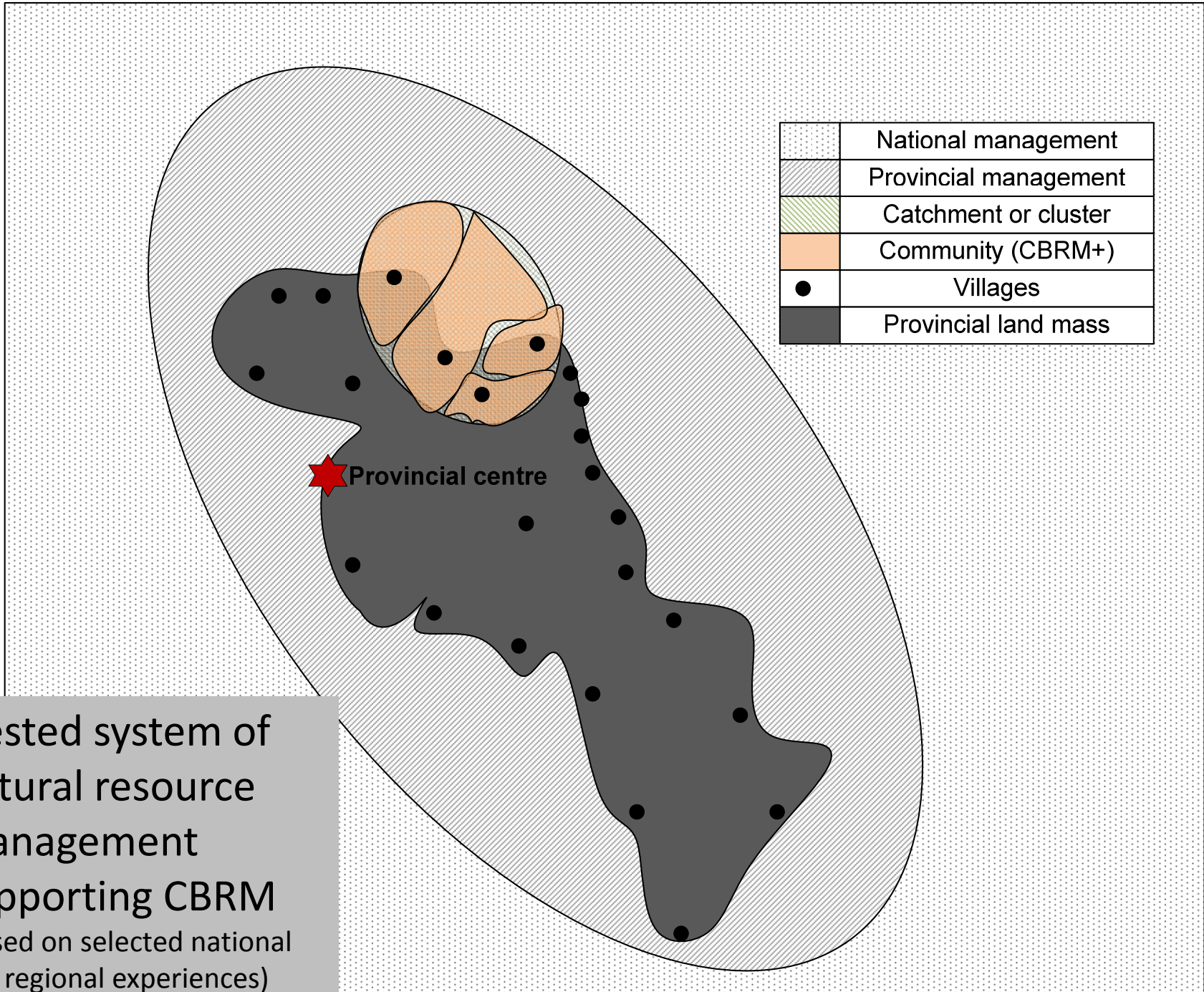


FINAL REPORT

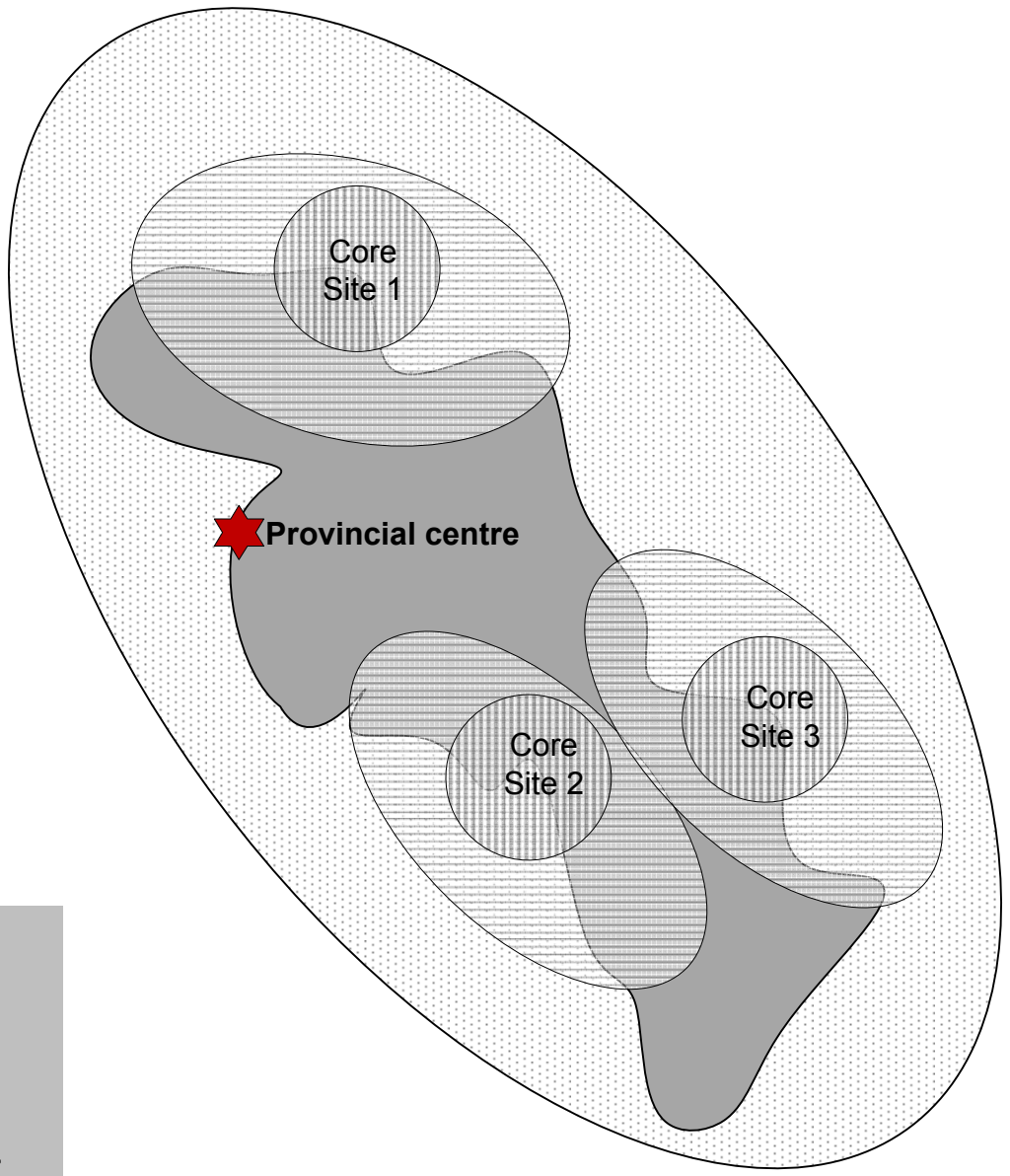
Towards Integrated Island Management: Lessons from Lau, Malaita, for the implementation of a national approach to resource management in Solomon Islands

WorldFish Center Report to SPREP
January 2011
Hugh Govan, Anne-Maree Schwarz, Delvene Boso





Nested system of natural resource management supporting CBRM (based on selected national and regional experiences)



Example of strategic support and deployment of IIM

	Management area of Core Site
	Area of influence of Core Site
	Provincial media and information coverage



Reimaanlok

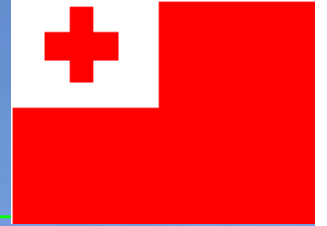
Looking to the Future

National Conservation Area Plan for the

Marshall Islands

May 2008

Marine Managed Areas in Tonga



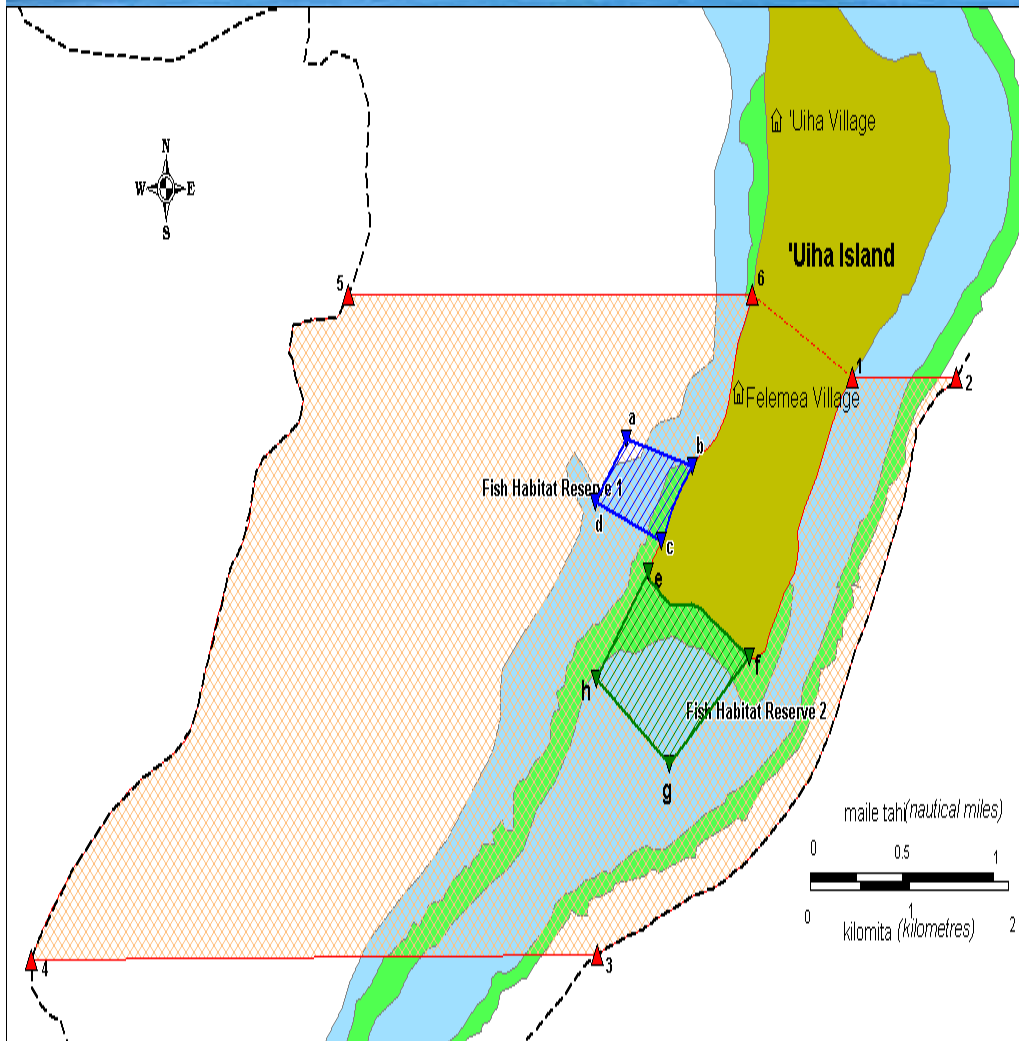
- All land and sea areas belong to Crown
- Fisheries management Act 2002
- SMA regulations

opportunity for coastal communities to take an active role in managing their inshore marine resources.

Siola'a Malimali
Community Development & Advisory Services
Fisheries Division
TONGA



Fish Habitat Reserve (“Tapu” area)



- An area where strictly NO FISHING is permitted to ANYONE (“tapu” area / “no-take” zone)
- Each community is willing to set aside such an area to protect fish and their habitat so they may grow and breed undisturbed in a healthy marine environment
- ~15% of the SMA area
- Some have buffer zones outside the area



Moturiki, Fiji

What are some of the support options?

- National lessons learning (really)
 - National review and analysis
 - National and provincial networks
 - Participatory policy development – from practice to paper
- Regional networks and exchanges
 - LMMA network
 - PIMPAC
 - CTI?
- Regional organizations
 - SPREP, SPC, NGOs: Specific studies, training, long term support and mentoring



Marou, Vanuatu

Subregional groups

Each group to identify, by subregion:

- 2-3 key protected area approaches developed for the national context
- 2-3 key challenges for establishing and supporting marine and terrestrial protected areas

Subregional groups

Each group to identify, by subregion for (a). protected areas (b). resource management in general:

NEEDS

- Key legal support needed if any (laws, judicial systems, policing)
- Key institutional needs for supporting community / local protected areas (specifics of manpower, budget etc)

Subregional groups

Each group to identify, by subregion for (a). protected areas (b). resource management in general:

SOLUTIONS

- Opportunities for collaboration or sharing the burden with other national institutions or organizations
- Additional capacity building or institutional strengthening needs: What and Who could provide?

Further information

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