

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

Developed by participants at the Future of Coastal/Inshore Fisheries Management Workshop
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Facilitated by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community

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Introduction

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

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

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

The 'new song':

- ▶ is the innovative approach to dealing with declines in coastal fisheries resources and related ecosystems. It enhances and builds on the strengths of the now expired Pacific Islands Regional Coastal Fisheries Management Policy and Strategic Actions (Apia Policy), which was forged to harness the benefits of coastal fisheries in response to the Pacific Island leaders' recognition of the importance of coastal fisheries through the Vava'u Declaration in 2007.
- ▶ calls for an enhanced focus on coastal fisheries management and related development activities in the Pacific region. Its 'Pathways to change framework' on page 12 outlines actions that national governments and all other stakeholders will need to commit to in order to provide substantial support for this community-driven approach.
- ▶ is designed to provide direction and encourage coordination, cooperation and an effective use of regional and other support services in the development of coastal fisheries management. At the regional level, it brings together initiatives and stakeholders with a shared vision of coastal fisheries management and a strong, coordinated approach. At the national and sub-national level, it seeks political recognition of the value of coastal fisheries to food security and rural development.

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

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

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

SPC will promote endorsement of the 'new song' through relevant regional forums in a sequenced and logical fashion.

- Inshore fisheries provide the primary or secondary source of income for up to fifty per cent of households in the Pacific region•

1. Context

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

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

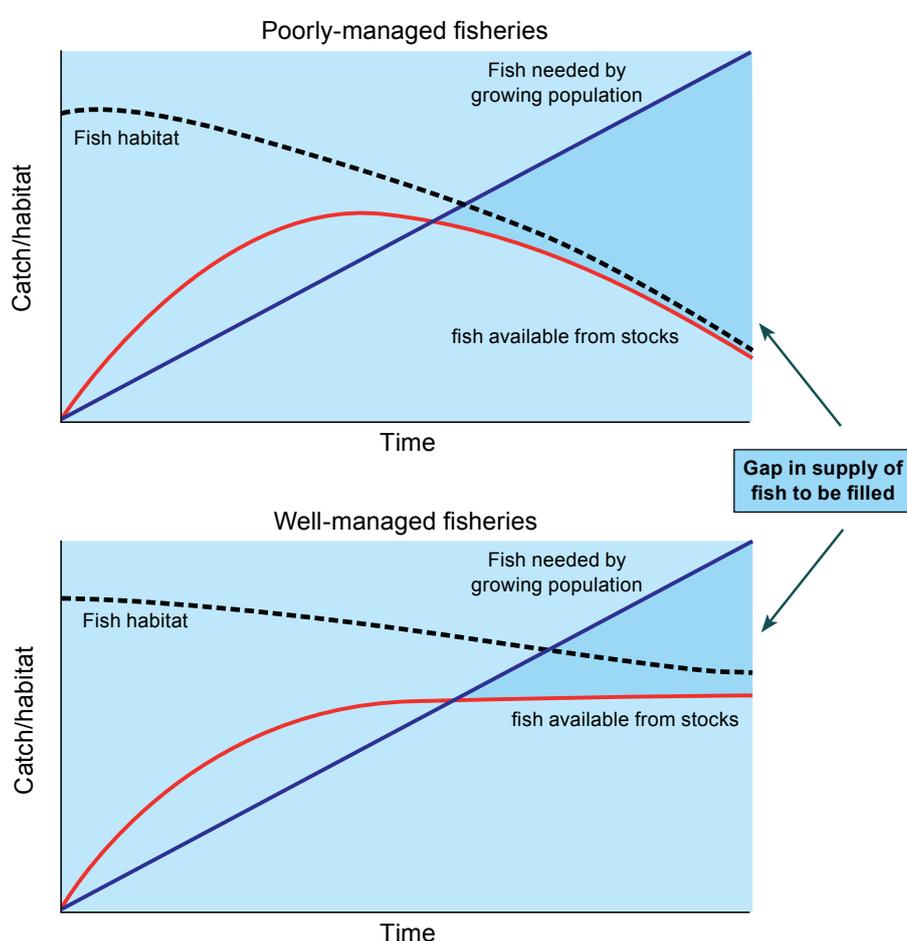


Figure 1: A stylised representation of the developing fish supply gap in the Pacific Region (Source: based on Bell et al. 2011¹)

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

1 Bell et al. (2011). Implications of climate change for contributions by fisheries and aquaculture to Pacific Island economies and communities. In, J.D. Bell, J.E. Johnson, and A.J. Hobday, eds. *Vulnerability of tropical Pacific fisheries and aquaculture to climate change*, pp 733–801. Noumea, New Caledonia, Secretariat of the Pacific Community.

development 2014–2023; the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat's *Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape*; and the 2014 Palau Declaration: *The Ocean: Life and Future*.

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

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

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

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

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





2. A new approach

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

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

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

The following key needs were highlighted during discussions of a 'pathway of change' towards sustainable coastal fisheries based on CEAFFM.

Understanding the facts

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

Advocacy and political will

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

Scaling up

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

Balancing offshore and inshore fisheries

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

Empowering communities

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

Women and youth

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

Closing the gap

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

Working together

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

A holistic approach

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

Using the right methods

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

Maintaining livelihoods

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

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

3. The barriers

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

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

4. A vision for coastal fisheries

The workshop agreed to the following vision:

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

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

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

The minutes of the workshop may be found at <http://www.spc.int/FAME/en/meetings/229-regional-workshop-on-the-future-of-coastalinshore-fisheries-management>



5. Outcomes from the coastal/inshore fisheries management workshop

Overarching outcomes

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

Key outcome areas

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

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

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

6. Roles of governments, SPC and other stakeholders

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

The Secretariat of the Pacific Community will be responsible for building momentum for this new direction at the regional level and for supporting, facilitating and preparing regular assessments of progress with the 'new song' initiative.

Previous involvement and the broad participation and support of NGOs, communities and community-based networks in the elaboration of the song is an indication of their future engagement and commitment.

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

7. Monitoring and evaluation

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

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

8. Next steps

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

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

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

9. Pathways to change framework

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

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

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

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

Outcome #3: Recognition of, and strong political commitment and support for, coastal fisheries management at a national and sub-national scale

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

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

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

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

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

Outcome # 6: Effective collaboration and coordination among stakeholders and key sectors of influence

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

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

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

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

Intermediate outcomes	Key players	Indicators
Diverse livelihoods, contribute to coastal fisheries management	Communities, private sector, fisheries agencies	Healthy stocks Diversity of livelihoods Proportion of income from coastal fisheries
Enhance value of wild-caught fisheries	Fishers, private sector	Total household income
Aquaculture, tourism and inshore FADs cost effectively contribute to sustainable livelihoods	National departments, private sector, communities, SPC and NGOs	Household income Status of fish stocks





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