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Co-management of reef fisheries: general features

Community-based Subsistence Fishing Areas, Hawaii



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Challenges to Re-engaging Traditional Fisheries Management in Hawaii



Community Diversity and Support - diverse values and interests, lack of trust and shared values



Loss of Tenure and Community Organizing Structures – management roles, access rights and use protocols, questions of representativeness of local leadership

Stakeholder Engagement –hard to identify stakeholders, low participation, organized interests/lobbies, who is the community?

Western Management Framework – prioritizes western science, hard to translate traditional regulations into law



VS

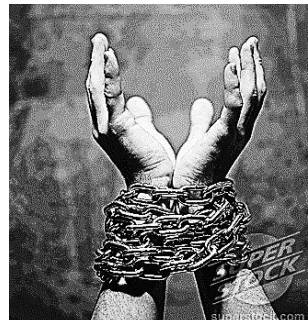


Government Support and Capacity – changing leadership and support for decentralized management, limited resources to engage in co-management, reactive rather than proactive

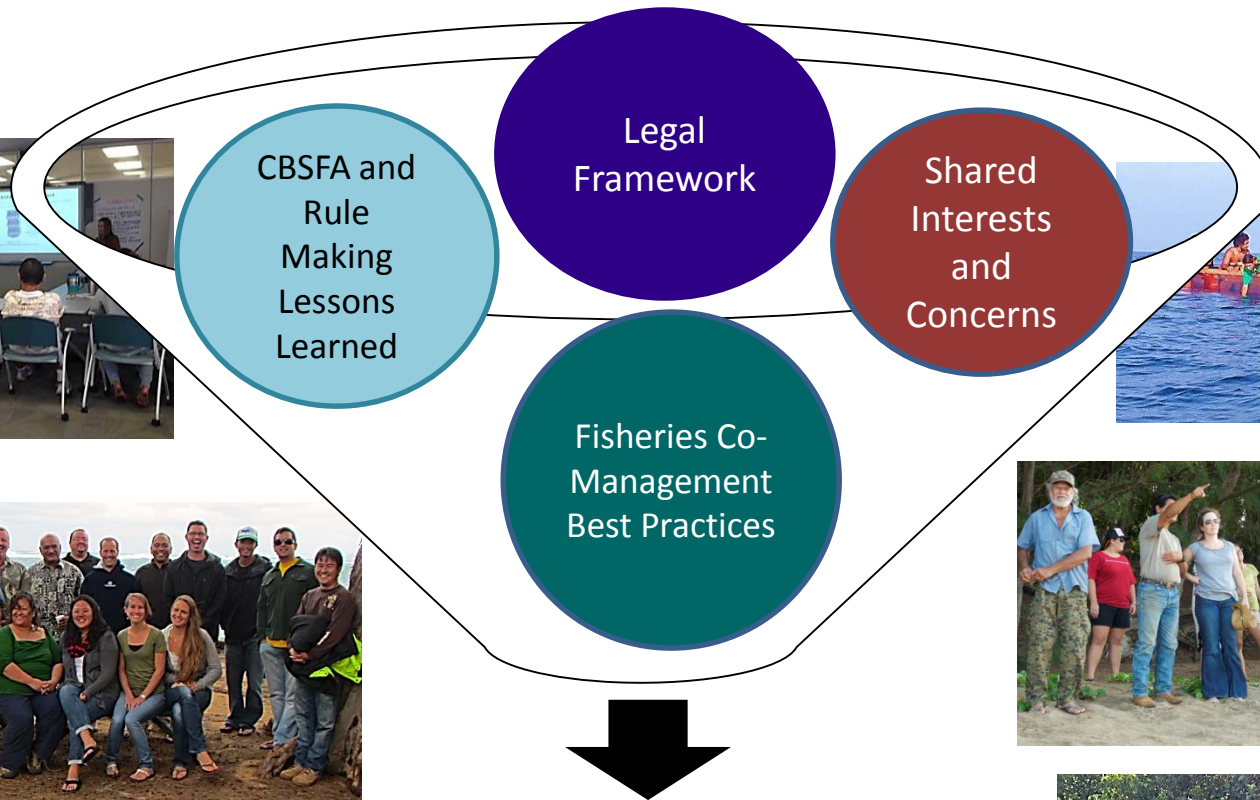
Ineffective Enforcement - centralized enforcement by government, limited resources, no credible threat of being caught or penalized



Inefficient Rule Making Process – long, repetitive rule-making process (1+ yr min), prohibitive adaptive capacity, subject to politics and special interest lobbies



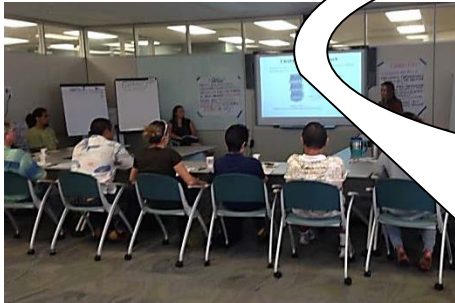
FRAMEWORK FOR DEFINING FISHERIES CO-MANAGEMENT ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES



Co-management Roles and Responsibilities

HAWAII PROCESS:

Research: stakeholder scoping meetings,
legal authorities, & case study lit. review
Draft roles and responsibilities/SOPs
Government and community workshops to
review and revise
Final approval by government



Roles and Responsibilities for Fisheries Co-management in Hawaii



Management Activity	Community Organization Roles	Government Roles
Management planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage community stakeholders in development of management plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and comment on community plans
Rule-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommend regulations to government based on traditional native Hawaiian fishing practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead public vetting process/broad stakeholder engagement Review and adopt rules
Education and Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary source of onsite education and outreach Education to a) perpetuate traditional practices b) promote compliance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outreach Materials: website, signage, rule books Support community outreach activities Minimal onsite outreach – public outreach meetings (~1-2 years)
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor as capacity, resources and interest permit. Primary focus: catch logs, intertidal monitoring, shallow in-water biological monitoring (snorkel) expert fisher surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In water biological monitoring (SCUBA)
Enforcement	<p>Makai Watch:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observe and report violations Promote compliance thru public outreach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patrol, respond to calls, issue citations Provide training in a) observation and incident reporting, b) awareness raising and outreach

Lesson Learned From Hawaii



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Need Community Support

Community-based Subsistence Fishing Area
Designation Procedures Guide

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DRAFT

Community-Based Subsistence Fishing Area
Co-Management Procedures

Monitoring Guide for Community-based Subsistence
Fishing Areas (CBSFAs)

DRAFT Version 2017



Hawai'i



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Need to

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- Clarify how proposals for designation and management success are evaluated
- Clarify how decisions made and how competing uses/interests are balanced

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Photo Credit: Kim Moa

Framework for Strategic Stakeholder Engagement



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