



# Community-Based Fisheries Management

Module 2: Fisheries and Aquaculture Sustainability

**Duration: 1 Hour** 



the European Union

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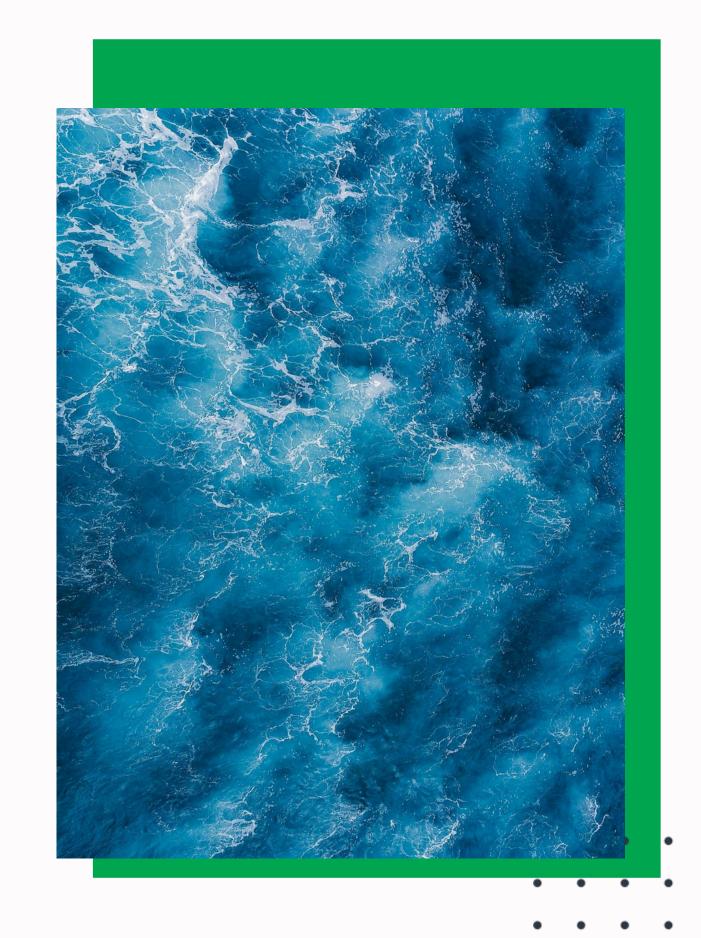
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## What is CBFM?



- Community-Based Fisheries Management (CBFM) is a participatory approach to managing fishery resources, aiming to enhance ecological sustainability, economic viability, and social equity(Ms. P. Maurya, n.d, p.76).
- collaboration between different stakeholders(Pomeroy, Katon, & Harkes, 2001)

**Fishers** 

Local communities

**NGOs** 



**Government** agencies

**Academic** institutions



# Key elements of CBFM?

## **Community and Fishing Areas**

- Fishing area boundaries should be appropriate to the ecology and manageable by the community. <u>To help clarify jurisdiction, simplify monitoring, and support local enforcement.</u>
- A defined membership within the community ensures that only <u>legitimate users are involved in decision-making and benefit sharing.</u>
- Small-scale and homogeneous communities (e.g., similar ethnicity, gear type, or culture) often manage resources more effectively due to ease of coordination and communication. (Pomeroy et al., 2001)

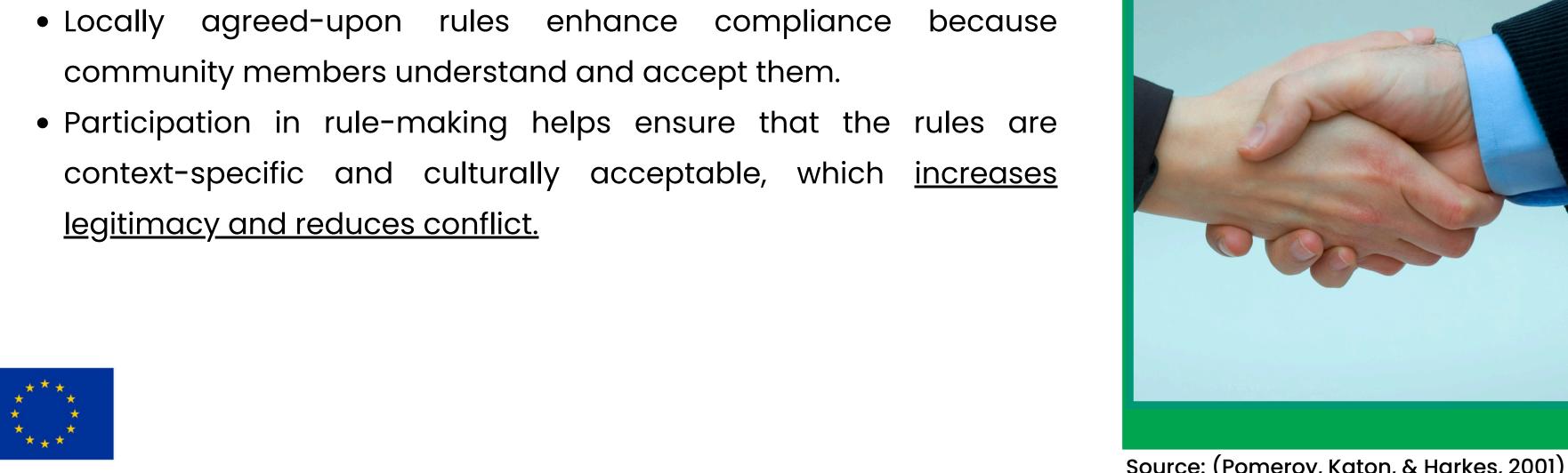






# Key elements of CBFM?

## Rules Agreed by Stakeholders





Source: (Pomeroy, Katon, & Harkes, 2001)

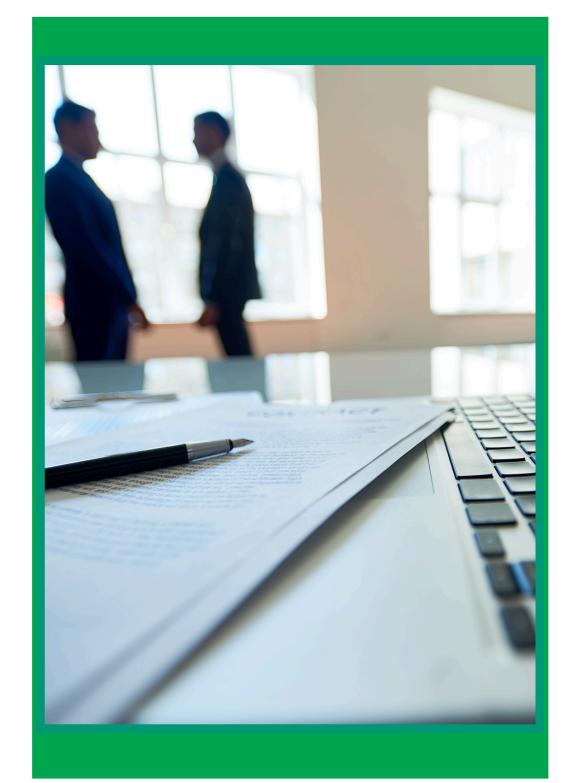


# Key elements of CBFM?

## Monitoring and Enforcement by Locals

- Local fishers monitor fishing activities (e.g., guarding sanctuaries in San Salvador, Philippines).
- Community enforcement is effective due to social pressure and quick action.
- Government agencies often support enforcement, especially against outsiders.





Source: (Pomeroy, Katon, & Harkes, 2001)



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# Key elements of CBFM?

### Support from the Government or NGOs

- Government support provides the legal framework (e.g., Local Government Code of 1991 and the Fisheries Code of 1998 in the Philippines) and legitimacy for local management.
- NGOs and academic institutions often serve as facilitators, offering training, technical assistance, and capacity building.
- External agents help guide communities through participatory planning and resource mobilization, but their role should be <u>temporary and non-dominating</u> to ensure communities develop long-term ownership and self-reliance.



Source: (Pomeroy, Katon, & Harkes, 2001)



## **Success Stories**

### **Enabling Policies and Legal Frameworks**

• Example from the Philippines: The Local Government Code of 1991 and the Fisheries Code of 1998 gave local governments and fisherfolk organizations authority over coastal resource management

### **Defined Boundaries and Resource Rights**

• Example from Apo Island (Philippines): A marine sanctuary with a clearly marked no-take zone, where access and fishing rights were established and respected, leading to fish stock recovery



Source: (Pomeroy, Katon, & Harkes, 2001; Gutiérrez, Hilborn, & Defeo, 2011)





## **Success Stories**

## Traditional Knowledge and Customary Systems

• The Pacific Islands: Use of customary marine tenure systems, where communities manage specific fishing areas based on ancestral rights and customs, fosters compliance and conservation.

## Social Capital and Group Cohesion

• In Indonesia, LMMAs and other regions, homogenous communities (shared ethnicity, gear type, or traditions) helped facilitate consensus-building and cooperation







# Benefits and Challenges

## **Benefits**

## Challenges



- local buy-in
- cultural relevance
- cost-effective



- capacity
- conflict resolution
- policy integration



Need enabling legal frameworks

# Activity: Community Fisheries Planning



- Form teams to design a community fisheries plan.
- Include: boundaries, rules, monitoring, incentives.
- Present to class or an online forum for peer feedback.





# Summary





Community engagement enhances sustainability



Combines local knowledge with formal governance.



Key to inclusive and adaptive fisheries management





# Bibliography

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# THANK YOU

ASSOC. PROF. DR MAHADI MOHAMMAD



+6012-472 2912



mahadi@usm.my



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