



Community-Based Fisheries Management

Module 2: Fisheries and Aquaculture Sustainability

Duration: 1 Hour

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). Neither the European Union nor EACEA can be held responsible for them.

Project: 101129136 — SustainaBlue — ERASMUS-EDU-2023-CBHE



Co-funded by
the European Union



PROJECT PARTNERS

Malaysia



Indonesia



Greece



Cyprus



Co-funded by
the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). Neither the European Union nor EACEA can be held responsible for them.

Project: 101129136 — SustainaBlue — ERASMUS-EDU-2023-CBHE

Content

- 01 What is CBFM?
- 02 Key Elements of CBFM
- 03 Success Stories
- 04 Benefits and Challenges
- 05 Activity
- 06 Summary
- 07 Bibliography



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. To help clarify jurisdiction, simplify monitoring, and support local enforcement.
- A defined membership within the community ensures that only legitimate users are involved in decision-making and benefit sharing.
- 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

- Locally agreed-upon rules enhance compliance because community members understand and accept them.
- Participation in rule-making helps ensure that the rules are context-specific and culturally acceptable, which increases legitimacy and reduces conflict.



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)

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 temporary and non-dominating 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

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

Challenges

- 
- 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

1. Gutiérrez, N.L., Hilborn, R., & Defeo, O. (2011). Leadership, social capital and incentives promote successful fisheries. *Nature*, 470(7334), 386–389. (Study on factors that make co-managed fisheries successful)
2. Pomeroy, R.S., Katon, B.M., & Harkes, I. (2001). Conditions affecting the success of fisheries co-management: lessons from Asia. *Marine Policy*, 25(3), 197–208. (Analysis of community-based fisheries management experiences in Asia)
3. Maurya, P. (n.d.). Community-based fisheries management (CBFM). In V. K. Manam (Ed.), *Applied trends in fisheries management* (p. 76). SCIENG Publications. *P. Maurya, (n.d). Community-based fisheries management (CBFM). In Dr. Vishnu Kiran Manam(Eds.), APPLIED TRENDS IN FISHERIES MANAGEMENT (pp.76). SCIENG PUBLICATIONS. https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Vishnu-Kiran-Manam/publication/386080675_PLANKTON_CONSEQUENTIALITY_IN_FISH_FARMING/links/674273ec6dedd318c8993938/PLANKTON-CONSEQUENTIALITY-IN-FISH-FARMING.pdf#page=83*



THANK YOU

ASSOC. PROF. DR MAHADI MOHAMMAD

 +6012-472 2912

 mahadi@usm.my



**Co-funded by
the European Union**

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). Neither the European Union nor EACEA can be held responsible for them.
Project: 101129136 — SustainaBlue — ERASMUS-EDU-2023-CBHE

