



CBRM lite-touch approach on Malaita

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The Challenge

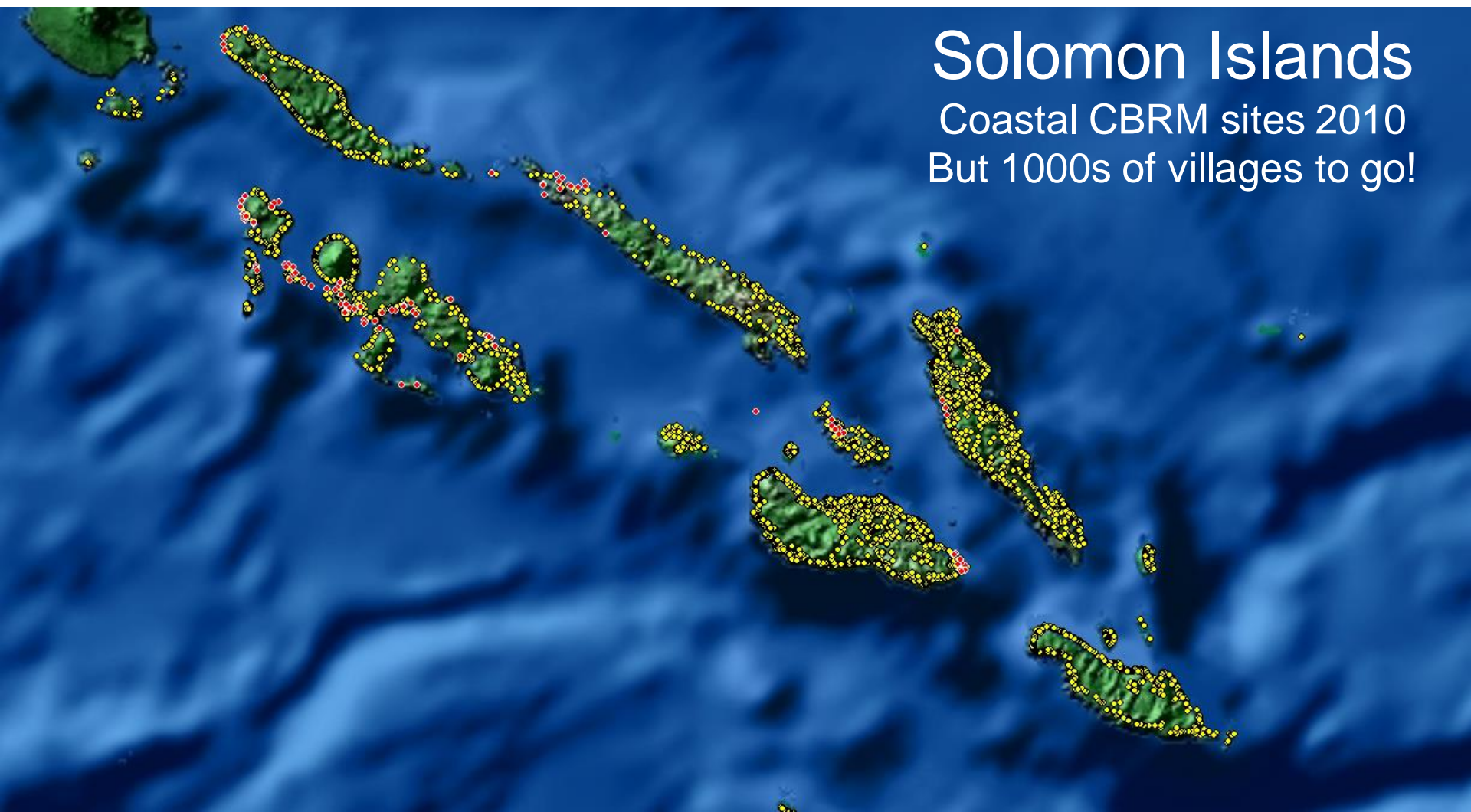
- **NPOA-CTI-CFF 2010 Target;**
50% of Solomon Island coastal, watershed and inshore area under improved managed through CBRM and ICM approaches by 2020.

Standard CBRM model:

- Time constraints
- Cost-effectiveness
- Sustainability

Solomon Islands

Coastal CBRM sites 2010
But 1000s of villages to go!



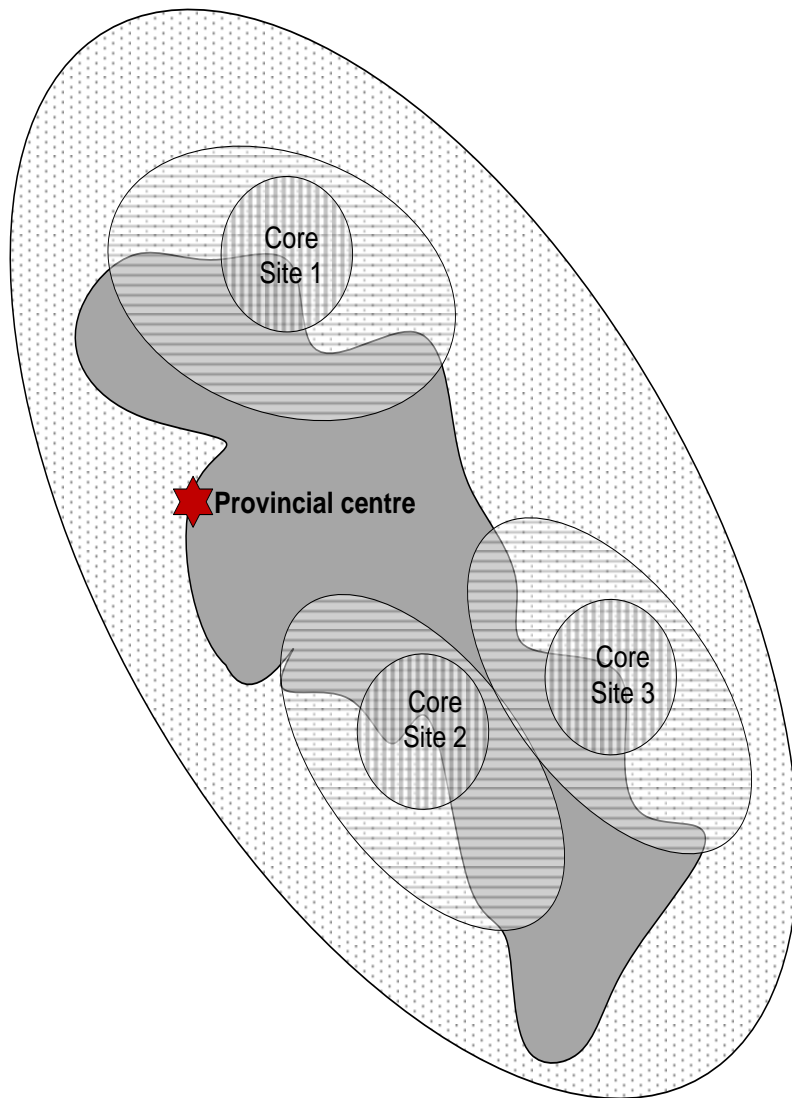
Source: Hugh Govan




Weak points of the standard CBRM model:

- Small, isolated communities
- Few resource owners
- Strong leadership (effective customary governance)



The lite-touch approach



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

- Collaborative process between CBRM partner and communities (core sites)
- Requires less intense engagement
- Improve cost effectiveness
- Promote local ownership of the process and outcomes

Puriasi Mangrove Management Plan

To improve the quality of life of the present and future generation through community-based sustainable management of coastal and marine resources.

A sustainable and productive coastal and marine resource system that is equitably accessible for resource use development, managed by the Mararo management committee and supported by local government and NGO partners.



Puriasi management area rules

- No use of gill nets/catch nets
- No diving during day and night
- No light fishing in the management area
- No fishing with bow and arrow and spear
- No harvesting of Rariri, Tataru, Asu'u
- No harvesting of coconut crab or mud crab for 3 years
- No harvesting of trochus or crayfish for 3 years
- No using mangrove tree for firewood (No aotim skin blong manguru tri fo hemi dae an iusim fo faewud o bildim haus fo 3 ias)
- No unnecessary cutting of trees

Su'u Paura tabu area rules

1. Total ban for harvesting in the Su'u Paura tabu area for 3 years.
2. Access granted for short cut to Honoa along the Tariapuapu passage
3. After the 3 years ban, the tabu area will be opened only for 1 week for any special occasions and then will be closed again.

Penalties

1. Fine of \$500 if anyone breaks the Su'u Paura tabu area rules
2. Fine of \$300 if anyone breaks the Puriasi management area rules

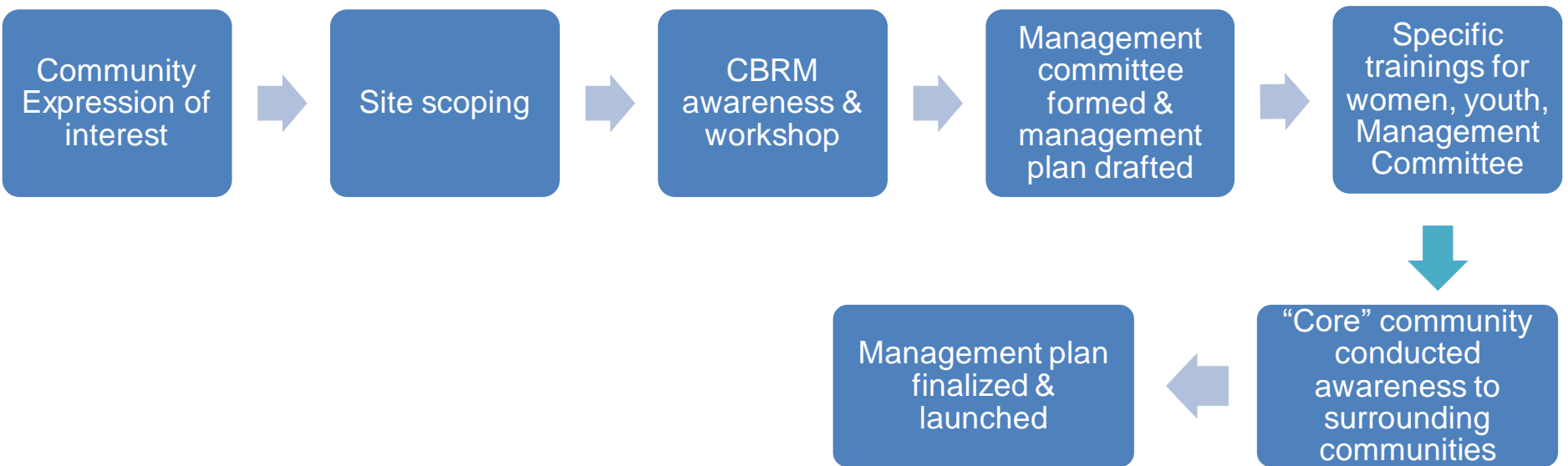
This management plan has been developed and endorsed by the Mararo Management Committee on behalf of Mararo and surrounding communities

Step 1: Creating core sites

Example Mararo:

- ✓ Community finalized their management plan launched in March 2015
- ✓ Capacity built in local resource persons to share knowledge about CBRM

Process for creating core sites



Participatory process: involving men, women, youths.

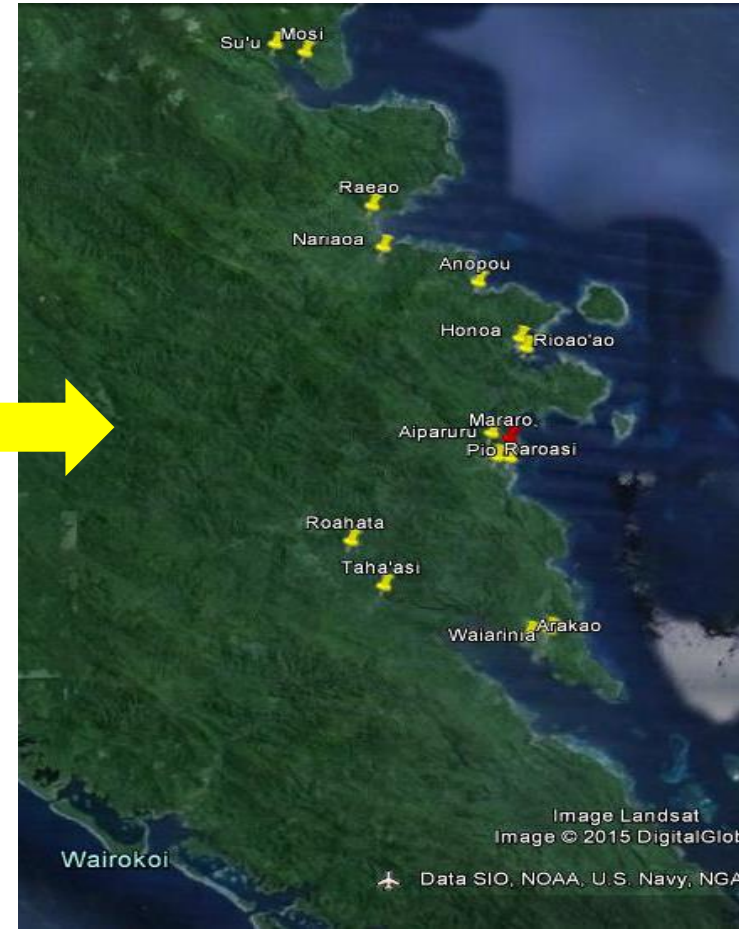
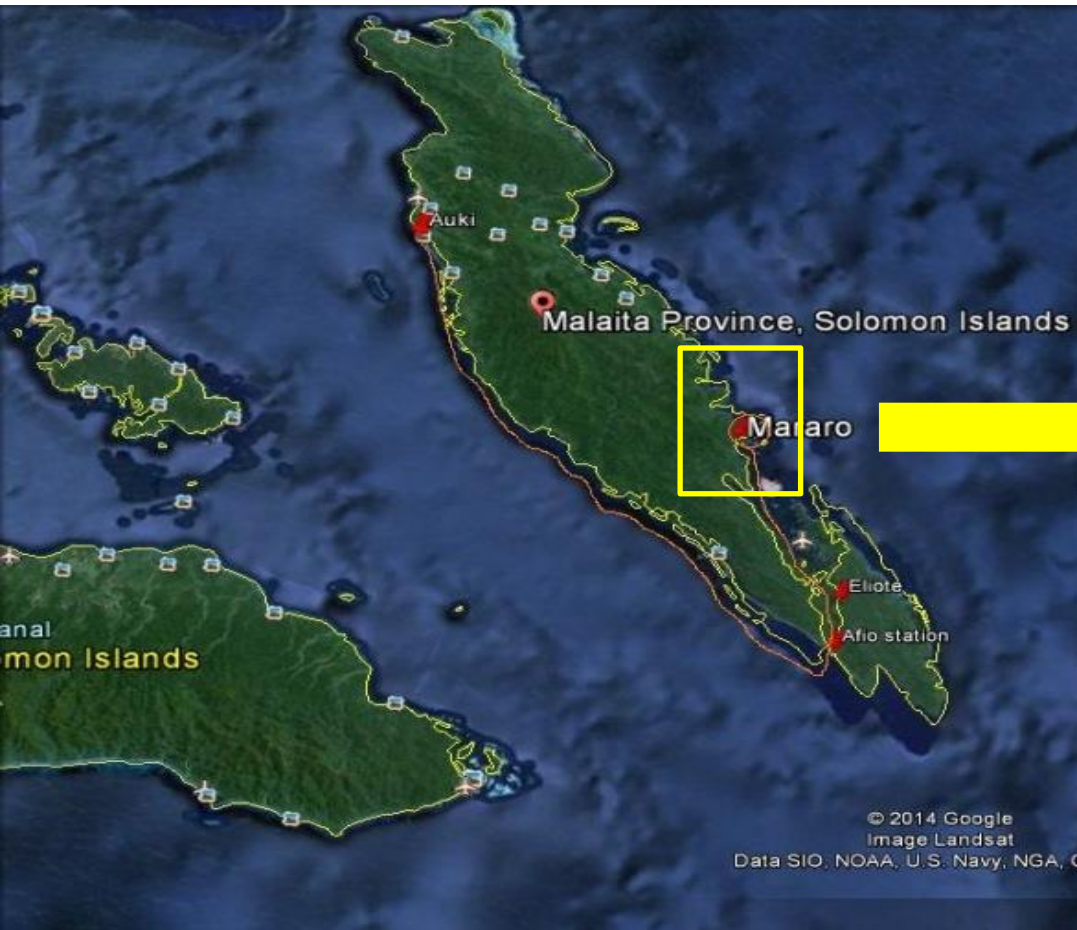
Cost-effective: it takes 5 trips to the community to complete.



The role of community champions:

- Build the capacity of the community
- Local leaders and champions need to be community-minded
- Community champion;
 - trusted contact point
 - planning and implementing activities
 - Cost effective for partner but more input by community
 - Success depend on commitment
- Own priorities and timeframe

Step 2: spread



- ✓ 14 Surrounding communities of Mararo village in East Are'Are, learnt about CBRM (using informal peer-to-peer networks)
- ✓ At least two communities draft their own management plans



Step 3: provincial coverage

- CBRM awareness by Malaita Provincial Fisheries office
- Enabling communities to draft their own fisheries management plans



Conserving traditional taboo sites



Puraisi Management Area

The Mararo story



The Puraisi Management Area.

By BIRA'AU W. SAEM

THE Mararo Community Based Organization (MCBO) in East Ane'ne has taken steps to conserve their marine resources and traditional taboo sites.

Over the years the community has actively engaged itself in looking after their Marine resources in an area called the Puraisi Management Area.

The management area is a unique place which contains traditional taboo sites.

According to Tony Atilete, the community put rules in place to safeguard the area from being exploited and scare potential intruders.

Mr Atilete told the Malaita Star in an interview during a visit to Mararo this year that the Puraisi Management Area is important for their tribe as it contains a taboo site that their ancestors used to conduct their traditional form of worship.

The Puraisi Management Area is now becoming a breeding area for marine life.

He said the the community aims to preserve the marine resources in the area for future generations.

The Puraisi Management Area rules include the following:

- No use of gill nets or catch nets
- No diving during day and night

14 Malaita Star July - September, 2017

- No light fishing in the management area
- No fishing with bow and arrow and spear
- No harvesting of coconut or mud crab for three years
- No harvesting of trochaea or crayfish for three years
- No use of mangrove trees for firewood
- No unnecessary cutting of trees

After the three years of ban, the taboo area will be opened only for 1 week for any special occasion and then will be closed again.

And if anyone found to have breached the rules, he or she must commit to the fines and penalty.

- Fine of \$500 if anyone breaks the Bu'u Pauna taboo area rules
- Fine of \$300 if anyone breaks the Puraisi management area rules

If anyone is found to have breached these rules, he or she must pay a fine of \$300.

He said the management plan has been developed and endorsed by surrounding communities.

The hill side of the Puraisi Management Area is covered with thick virgin forest, its shoreline with mangroves.

However, with the current logging operation at Rurata, which is not far from the Puraisi



Tony Atilete.

Management Area, Mr Atilete feared that the Puraisi Management Area, will most likely to be disturbed if the logging company comes to full operational.

He said the current logging operation at Rurata in near the Puraisi Management Area is the biggest threat to the management area.

Media: Malaita Star

Summary

- Existing networks helps facilitate community relations.
- A strength-based approach to CBRM leads to strong feelings of local ownership.
- Building the capacity of different people in the community (women, youth, ...) is essential.
- A core community can spread CBRM knowledge to other communities: cost-effective tool to disseminate information widely.
- Ongoing support to communities is required (sustainability).



Reflection: communities can successfully implement CBRM but outside developments can destroy everything

Recommendations

- Active support of national government is necessary to address external threats, especially logging (enforcement environmental legislation).
- Provincial governments should play a leading role in disseminating information to and coordinating with communities (using provincial networks).
- Traditional tenure and resource ownership are crucial issues in CBRM: need to collaborate with the customary authorities (House of Chiefs).
- But CBRM is not only about resource ownership: focus on resource use.

Publications on the CBRM lite-touch approach

Spreading community-based resource management: Testing the “lite-touch” approach in Solomon Islands

Grace Orrirana,¹ Faye Siota,¹ Philippa Cohen,^{1,2} Tony Atitete,³ Anne Maree Schwarz² and Hugh Govan⁴

Abstract

In Solomon Islands, community-based resource management (CBRM) is the main strategy for managing coastal fisheries. Although hundreds of communities have implemented CBRM already, the majority of Solomon Islands communities have not, and it is not realistic for partner organisations such as non-governmental organisations and government agencies to spread the concept of CBRM by engaging communities individually. More efficient and cost effective approaches, such as the “lite-touch” that uses relatively few, infrequent visits and appreciative facilitation methods, are required to build on community strengths and capacities. In this article we describe how the lite-touch approach was used to support the Mararo community to successfully implement CBRM, and to act as a “core” community to inspire and guide surrounding communities to follow suit. A community resource person or “champion” was supported to lead activities in Mararo; this person maintained momentum within the community, even in the absence of a partner organisation. Training workshops designed to accelerate CBRM spread were also provided to the community, and these increased community confidence to be better CBRM advocates in their visits to adjacent villages. The approach helped build community ownership of and pride in their own CBRM programme. In this test case we found the lite-touch approach worked well, in part because this community was well-organised, with relatively few apparent conflicts over resources. We found that the use of the community’s informal networks was effective for spreading CBRM information, and helped to overcome challenges of geographic isolation and high costs of logistics. Mararo went on to register itself as a community-based organisation, which means it is eligible for small grants and shows signs of being self-sustained. Our findings highlight that rural communities, in certain contexts, are able to support themselves and nearby communities in implementing CBRM activities to achieve their community visions, with relatively little support from external CBRM partners.


Introduction

People from developing coastal nations across the Pacific have depended on marine resources for food and livelihoods for many centuries. As populations grow and become increasingly connected to global markets, more pressure is applied to these coastal resources. In many cases, coastal resource decline and environmental degradation is placing livelihoods and food security at risk (Bell et al. 2009). The challenge of managing coastal marine resources has captured the attention of governments, inter-governmental agencies, and environmental groups throughout the region (e.g. as illustrated in relatively recent initiatives such as Coral Triangle Initiative Secretariat 2009; Secretariat of the Pacific Community 2015).

To address coastal resource decline, a dominant response in practice (Govan et al. 2009;

Jupiter et al. 2014) and a proposed solution in policy (Melanesian Spearhead Group 2014; Secretariat of the Pacific Community 2015) has been to encourage and support coastal communities to establish community-based resource management (CBRM). The popularity of CBRM can be attributed to the recognition that: 1) those using the resources should be part of decisions to manage the resources (Johannes et al. 2000); 2) there are strong local and customary foundations in the Pacific on which to build contemporary management measures (Hviding and Ruddle 1991; Johannes 1982); and 3) centralised governments (national fisheries agencies) have been challenged to manage small-scale and rurally operating fisheries (Ruddle 1990; World Bank 2004). Much work describes the potential of CBRM and what CBRM has achieved in specific cases (see reviews by Cohen et al. 2014; Govan et al. 2009; Jupiter et al. 2014), and the particular strategies and models that have been employed for establishing CBRM

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⁴ Locally Managed Marine Area Network, Suva, Fiji




From village to village: Local approaches to promoting spread of community based resource management: Lessons from Mararo Community Based Organization, East 'Are'are, Malaita Province, Solomon Islands

Hugh Govan, Trevor Maeda, Dickson Warakohia, Tony Atitete, Delvene Boso, Rosalie Masu, Grace Orrirana, Anne-Maree Schwarz, Agnetha Vave-Karamui

September 2015.

Report to IUCN Oceania Regional Office for the ADB TA 773 IUCN Oceania Learning Component



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ON CORAL REEF, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY

Tagio tumas

