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PRINCIPLES FOR BEST PRACTICE FOR COMMUNITY-BASED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (CBRM) IN SOLOMON ISLANDS

October 2011

This publication was produced by the WorldFish Center-Solomon Islands with inputs from WWF-Solomon Islands and Marovo Lagoonof, with funding from USAID's Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP).

Cover photo: Women from communities within the *GERUSA Natural Resources Management Network* area discuss the status of their marine resources as part of community-based management planning.

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Timothy Alexander

Bruno Manele

Anne-Maree Schwarz

Salome Topo

Wilson Liliqeto

Coral Triangle Support Partnership

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Timothy Alexander
Bruno Manele
Anne-Maree Schwarz
Salome Topo
Wilson Liliqeto

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Maurice Knight
Chief of Party, US Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP)
One Wolter Place - Mezzanine Fl.
Jl. Wolter Monginsidi No.63B
Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta 12180, Indonesia
Indonesia Phone: +62-81-116-0837/Fax: +62-21-576-1080
US Phone: 202-468-4502/Fax: 202-293-9211
maurice.knight@wwfus.org

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TERMINOLOGY

Management
To implement actions, rules or controls to achieve a defined goal or specific purpose. A few examples among the many potential goals of management include human food security, sustainable resource use and/or biodiversity conservation. A community may choose from a wide range of tools such as banning destructive harvesting methods or using a Protected Area or Locally Managed Area to achieve management goals.

Conservation
To preserve and protect natural assets, for example a species, a habitat or an ecosystem service (e.g. mangrove areas to reduce the effects of terrestrial sedimentation on coral reefs).

Types of management and conservation

Community-Based Management
A general term for any management that is primary driven by, or occurring at, the community level. Community-based approaches are encapsulated in the range of other terminologies that follow.

Community-Based Resource Management (CBRM)
Management of natural resources (e.g. forests, forest products, fish, coral reefs) that is primary driven by, or occurring at, the community level. Management rules may target the resources themselves or the environment in which these resources exist.

Community-Based Adaptive Management (CBAM)
A form of CBRM where management rules are regularly reviewed, and modified if necessary, based on observations or quantitative data-collection about indicators. Indicators are selected to reflect whether current management actions are working to achieve management goals.

CBRM +
Designates an approach to community based adaptive management that incorporates food security, ecosystem approaches to resource management, vulnerability and adaptation planning and protection of key species and habitats. The design of this approach, support materials, supportive policy and capacity building represents the integration or mainstreaming of all these sectors into a more realistic and achievable delivery suited to the characteristics of Solomon Island rural communities. CBRM+ is a term coined for the Solomon Islands National Plan of Action for the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security.

Community-Based Fisheries Management (CBFM)
A form of CBRM that is primarily focused on managing marine resources harvested for subsistence or commercial purposes (e.g. fish, trochus, coral reefs, seaweed).

Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)
An approach to fisheries management that not only manages the target species, but also any impacts on the broader ecosystem (e.g. other non-target species, habitats), as well as the social and economic outcomes arising from the fishing activity.

Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) / Ridge to reef
An approach to management that recognizes and takes into account the connectivity between land and sea, and aims to manage these on a holistic basis.

Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA)
An LMMA is an area of sea that is designated by a local community for management of marine resources. Examples of management options within an LMMA are rotating open/closed tambu areas and rules for open reefs such as the restriction of destructive or intensive fishing gears.

Terms used for closed areas

Protected Area (PA)
A term used in Solomon Islands usually to mean an area of land that has been set-aside as no-take, usually for the purpose of conservation of plants and/or animals.

Marine Protected Area (MPA)
A term used in Solomon Islands usually to mean an area of sea that has been set-aside as no-take usually for the purpose of conservation of plants and/or animals.

Tambu (tabu) area
Tambus, or closed marine areas, have been traditionally practiced in Solomon Islands for the purposes of re-stocking of trochus and mangrove shells, or to celebrate the death of an important member of the community. Traditional tambus are still used in the present day sometimes implemented for fisheries management (rotating open/closed) or conservation purposes. Tambus may also refer to tribal or kastom sacred sites where traditional rituals are performed and these may be marine or terrestrial sites.

INTRODUCTION

This document is one outcome from a workshop held in Gizo in October 2010 attended by 82 representatives from government, NGO's private sector, and communities. The target audience for the document is primarily organizations planning to work with coastal communities of Solomon Islands to implement Community-Based Resource Management (CBRM). It is however also envisaged that the document will serve as a reference for communities to better understand what to expect from their partners and also for donors, to be informed about agreed approaches amongst Solomon Islands stakeholders.

This document does not attempt to summarize all the outcomes of the workshop; rather it focuses on the Solomon Islands Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) National Plan of Action (NPoA): Theme 1: Support and implementation of CBRM and specifically, the scaling up of CBRM in Solomon Islands. Most of the principles given in this document are derived from experiences in coastal communities and ecosystems as, until relatively recently, these have received most attention in Solomon Islands resource management. It is recognized however that the majority of these principles will be applicable to both coastal and terrestrial initiatives.

This document synthesizes information provided by stakeholders at the October 2010 workshop and covers some basic principles of engagement and implementation that have been learned over more than twenty years of activities by the stakeholder partners in Solomon Islands. The document updates and expands on a summary of guiding principles for CBRM which was originally prepared by the Solomon Islands Locally Managed Marine Area Network (SILMMA) in 2007.

This document is not a how-to guide on the mechanics of actually undertaking community-based management. For such details we refer the reader to the Solomon Islands Locally Managed Marine Area (SILMMA) Network www.solomonseasustainables.com who will be the repository of such documents.

CONTEXT FOR CBRM AND CBRM+ IN SOLOMON ISLANDS

Implementing agencies

The national government ministries of Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR) and Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) are the lead agencies responsible for facilitating the implementation of CBRM in Solomon Islands. Organizations working with communities to implement CBRM should consult these ministries to ensure that their activities align with current national strategies. A brief summary of the key government and non-government organizations implementing CBRM in the country are given in the following sections.

- **Government of the Solomon Islands**
- **National Government Ministries**
- **Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resource Management (MFMR)**

The responsibilities of MFMR are primarily mandated under the Fisheries Act 1998. MFMR aims to ensure the orderly development and quality management of Solomon Islands fisheries and marine resources; and to ensure that Solomon Islands receives maximum economic and social benefits from the sustainable use of its fisheries and marine resources (MFMR Corporate Plan 2011-2013).

Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM)

The responsibilities of MECDM are principally provided for under the Environment Act 1998 and the Wildlife Protection and Management Act 1998. The newly established Protected Areas Act 2010 added to these responsibilities. MECDM is mandated to promote and ensure safe, sustainable and resilient Solomon Islands communities (MECDM Corporate Plan 2011-14)

Other Ministries that may need to be consulted when undertaking coastal management activities with rural communities are the Ministry of Forestry, and the Ministry of Mines, Energy, and Rural Electrification.

Provincial Government

Provincial government activities are governed by the Provincial Government Act which, regarding natural resources, provides for Provinces to make ordinances under schedule 3 (5) **Agriculture and Fishing**. "Protection, improvement and maintenance of fresh-water and reef fisheries".

Non-government organizations

There are a number of non-government organizations currently active in natural resource management in Solomon Islands. Some have a permanent presence in the country, while others, such as many of the universities, are active in the country only for the duration of a project.

International NGOs based in Solomon Islands and working on CBRM are WWF-SI and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) who work primarily on marine and terrestrial conservation projects and the WorldFish Center (WorldFish) who undertake research into sustainable management of fisheries and coastal marine resources primary for the food security of local people. Regional NGO, the Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International (FSPI) foster sustainable development in Pacific communities, including facilitating the sustainable use of terrestrial and marine resources.

The Secretariat of South Pacific Communities (SPC) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP) are regional organizations providing information and advice to governments to encourage sustainable development and to support livelihoods including through the management of marine and terrestrial resources.

Live and Learn Environmental Education is a non-government, not for profit organization which aims to promote greater understanding of environmental and human sustainability through education and communication.

NGO's formed within Solomon Islands, usually for the management of a specific land or sea area, include Tetepare Descendants Association (TDA), Roviana Conservation Foundation (RFC), Arnavon Community Marine Conservation Area (ACMCA) and Kolombangara Island Biodiversity Conservation Association (KIBCA).

Solomon Island Locally Managed Marine Area (SILMMA) network and Gella, Russell Islands and Savo (GERUSA) marine resources network are two organizations that consist of collections of communities, local and international NGOs and government departments working to improve the success of their conservation and fisheries management efforts through sharing and networking.

Other local NGOs include the Natural Resource Development Foundation (NRDF) and Kastom Gaden Association (KGA) who promote sustainable forestry and small-scale village agriculture respectively across multiple provinces through the provision of information and training.

Several universities are involved in CBRM, or research to inform CBRM, in Solomon Islands. Most of these are active in the country only for the duration of a project, however two universities with an on-going presence in the country are the University of Queensland (active in marine and terrestrial resource management mostly in Marovo Lagoon, Western Province) and the University of California at Santa Barbara (Roviana Lagoon, Western Province on marine resource management for many years).

The American Museum of Natural History (AMH) also provides funding, information and guidance to terrestrial resource management initiatives, including at the community level, primarily in Western and Choiseul provinces.

There are also an increasing number of communities that have registered, or are in the process of registering, as Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) in order to have opportunities to be better resourced to effectively manage their natural resources.

Relevant laws, treaties, policies and strategies

A brief summary of the key international, regional, national, provincial and community laws, policies, treaties and strategies are given in the following sections.

International conventions and treaties

Solomon Islands is a signatory to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). The country is also a signatory to the United Nations Convention on Biodiversity (UNCBD), including the associated Program of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the United Nations convention on Combating Desertification (UNCCD).

Regional policies and strategies

There are a number of regional policies, programmes and strategies to which the Solomon Islands Government has contributed and considers when setting in-country priorities for natural resource management. Some of these include:

- The Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) is an inter-governmental agreement aimed at safeguarding the region's marine and coastal biological resources for the sustainable growth and prosperity of current and future generations. Each of the member countries have a National Plan of Action

(NPoA), which operates under an umbrella Regional Plan of Action (RPoA) to guide the activities of all stakeholders.

- The Pacific Islands Regional Marine Species Programme (2008–2012) is a program by SPREP that outlines a regional strategy for the cooperative conservation and management of dugongs, marine turtles, whales and dolphins.
- The PNA (parties to the Nauru agreement) brings together eight Pacific Island countries to sustainably manage tuna. The PNA are global leaders in conservation and fisheries management. Fish has always been vital for Pacific Island life and the PNA currently controls 25% of the world's supply of tuna.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Fisheries Act 1998 (currently under revision)

The objective of the Fisheries Act 1998 is to provide a legal framework for the conservation, management and development of Solomon Islands fisheries to ensure their long-term sustainable use for the benefit of the people of Solomon Islands.

Section 14 of the Fisheries Bill currently under consideration (2011) makes the provision for formulation and registration of Community Fisheries Management Plans. This will give community-developed management plans legal recognition and offers the opportunity to pursue illegal fishing offenders in a court of law.

Protected Areas Act 2010

The Protected Areas Act 2010 provides for the declaration and management of protected areas or areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity and the regulation of biological prospecting research and for related matters.

Part 3 of the Protected Areas Act provides for the application to the Director of the Environment and Conservation Division by the owner of any area, including a community or any non-governmental organization managing a conservation area to declare, register and manage this area as a protected area.

Environment Act 1998

The Environment Act 1998 makes provisions for the protection and conservation of the environment, the establishment of the environment and conservation division and the environment advisory committee. The Act covers environmental impact assessments including a code of practice for any new development. It specifies the need for the Director's approval before any development will take place.

Wildlife Protection and Management Act 1998

Wildlife Protection Act 1998 provides for the protection, conservation and management of wildlife in Solomon Islands by regulating the export and import of certain animals and plants, to comply with the obligations imposed upon Solomon Islands under the convention on international trade in endangered species or wild flora and fauna.

The Forest Resources and Timber Utilization Act (2000 amendment), and Mines and Minerals Act (2008 amendment) may also be useful to consult in order to understand the legislation governing commercially-motivated extractive industries in the country.

National policies and strategies

Policies and strategies at the national level include the corporate plans of MECDM and MFMR, priority and guideline statements by national government ministries and strategies guiding the national implementation of regional and international treaties.

The Inshore Fisheries Strategy (MFMR IFS) defines the direction and path MFMR believes Solomon Islands needs to take in order to achieve a sustainable and secure inshore fisheries sector.

National applications of regional programs include the National Plan of Action (NPoA) for the CTI, which provides a guide for how CTI funds should be spent within the country, and the Marine Turtles Strategic Action Plan (launched 2009), which is a national interpretation of the Pacific Islands Regional Marine Species Programme.

The National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP) and National Adaptation Programme of Action 2008 (NAPA), National Action Plan (NAP) along with the National Environmental Capacity Development Action Plan (NECDAP), provide national implementation plans for the international treaties UNCBD and UNFCCC respectively.

Provincial Ordinances

All provinces are working towards having Ordinances to provide environmentally and culturally specific laws for the province in the sectors of fisheries, conservation and natural resource management (among others).
If a relevant Ordinance exists in a province, it may provide a legal framework for CBRM activities. The Ordinance may also have provisions relating to external agencies operating in these sectors within the province.
Examples of relevant Provincial Ordinances include:

- The Western Province Fisheries Ordinance 2011
- The Western Province Marine Conservation Ordinance (under development 2011)
- The Western Province Resource Management Ordinance 1994
- The Guadalcanal Wildlife Management Area Ordinance 1990
- The Isabel Province Wildlife Sanctuary (Amendment) Ordinance 1991
- Temotu Environment Protection Ordinance 1989
- The Makira Preservation of Culture and Wildlife Ordinance
- Choiseul Province Resource Management Ordinance 1997
- Choiseul Province Preservation of Culture Ordinance 1997

Community by-laws

Community by-laws, customary practices or codes of conduct are rules regulating everyday activities in the community, some of which may relate to fishing or forestry activities. The rules are not usually written down but are passed down through verbal tradition and/or come about through the ruling of a chief. By-laws vary between islands, communities and tribes. Penalties for breaking by-laws are in the form of a kastom fee, either shell money or the modern day cash equivalent.

IMPLEMENTING CBRM IN SOLOMON ISLANDS

Proposed principles to guide organizations implementing CBRM in Solomon Islands were jointly agreed upon by MFMR, SILMMA and other NGOs at a national workshop on CBRM held by the SILMMA network in Honiara, March 2007. The principles were based on lessons learned by all participating organizations. The recording of the principles was intended to guide future CBRM activities in the country while allowing additional lessons learned to further refine the document. Four years later, there has been considerable progress in the implementation of CBRM in Solomon Islands with many more lessons learned. The workshop participants revised the 2007 principles and the NCC and SILMMA endorsed (2011) principles are summarized in Box 1. An expansion of these principles follows.

PRINCIPLES

1. Before entering a community

Clarify and articulate goals

Implementing organizations should ensure that their goals align with those of the community and that these are consistent with national and provincial policies. This can be achieved through consultation with relevant ministerial departments prior to engaging with a community, and through discussions with community leaders on first meeting.

These goals should be re-assessed on an annual basis as the project continues to ensure that community and government priorities have not changed. Adaptation of the project may be required under these circumstances.

Examples of project goals include:

- Natural Resource Management
- Biodiversity Protection
- Targeted Species Protection
- Natural Phenomenon Rehabilitation and Adaptation

Box 1. PRINCIPLES FOR CBRM IN SOLOMON ISLANDS [revised 2011]

1. Roles and responsibilities

- MFMR and MECDM are the lead agencies responsible for CBRM in Solomon Islands.
- Organizations working with communities to implement CBRM should consult these ministries to ensure alignment with current national strategies.
- Organizations should provide both ministries with information about intended work plans and target communities and sites.
- All NGOs should work towards having MoUs or mutually acceptable agreements with MFMR or MECDM.
- Organizations should ensure reporting of project progress back to all responsible bodies (MFMR, SILMMA, donors, province, communities).

2. Relations between stakeholders – partners should ensure

- that communities are clear on the intended goals, responsibilities and likely consequences and that information is shared appropriately and regularly. This may be covered in a written agreement between community and project. Communities will be involved in project design wherever possible.
- that broad and inclusive participation of all stakeholders is facilitated at the community level (women, youth, churches, resource owners, etc) - the bottom up approach.
- consultation and appropriate involvement of provincial government, appropriate national ministries and NGOs in collaborative partnerships.
- that resources such as information, skills, personnel, gear, publications and reports are shared as much as possible to all levels. Communities should have improved access to information.
- that existing networks (e.g. SILMMA) are utilized where they exist. Networking is a good mechanism for achieving resource sharing and assisting MFMR and MECDM to liaise with different stakeholders.

3. Management approach should ensure that

- people, their aspirations and livelihoods are a central focus
- external and broader issues, risks and long term implications including sustainability are considered
- capacity building at all levels plays a central role
- mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation (internal and external) are defined
- special consideration of land and marine tenure as well traditional and customary values is made
- management process is flexible and adaptive – experiences and lessons learned should inform and improve management on a continual basis
- management / action plan should be documented and contain minimum agreed information
- due regard and support for the present and future legal framework is made
- if possible, fair distribution of CBRM projects in all provinces

4. A general "best practice" guideline for a CBRM process in Solomon Islands

1. Community request / genuine expression of interest
2. Consult all stakeholders at national, provincial and local level
3. Effective community awareness and project clarification*
4. Community based problem and situation assessments
5. Participatory management and action planning resulting in a clear and simple management/action plan
6. Implementation (and monitoring) of the action plan
7. Adaptive management = monitoring, reporting and plan review
8. Long term, sustainable / exit strategy

* Points for effective community awareness

- Literacy may be a barrier
- Exchange visits and hearing from other communities may be most effective
- Ascertain the preferred language for materials and discussions in the target community
- Be clear who you are targeting, ensure it is the right people for the project
- Must be a continuing process
- Appropriate timing and place
- Awareness for education/information is different from awareness as part of enforcement.

Notify appropriate ministries

Any organization seeking to undertake CBRM in partnership with Solomon Islands communities should prepare a comprehensive, written project proposal and send this to the relevant ministerial departments (i.e. MECDM, MFMR and others as required). This should be followed by face to face meetings to discuss and answer questions regarding the proposal.

The project proposal should contain at a minimum:

- Objectives of the project – conservation, terrestrial/marine resource management, natural disaster rehabilitation or climate change adaptation
- An estimate of financial injection, asset provision or capacity building to communities, provincial and national agencies
- Potential consequences of the project for communities or the natural environment, and mechanisms to avoid or moderate any negative impacts
- Spatial scope of the project: How many communities? How many provinces?
- Time-frame for the project: How long will the project run for?
- Exit strategy: Mechanisms for working towards a self-sustaining program?
- Schedule for reporting and providing feedback to communities, provincial and national agencies

Community expression of interest

Engagement with a community should follow a request or genuine expression of interest from the community itself.

If no expression of interest has come from a particular region where the implementing agency wishes to engage, then calls for expressions of interest from community leaders can be advertised in a local population or market centre.

CBRM contact history for target communities

Ascertain previous contact between target communities and development NGOs or agencies implementing CBRM to determine existing level of awareness of concepts and tools for CBRM. This is necessary to have prior awareness of existing community attitudes to CBRM programs based on successes/failures of past programs. It will also ensure that future programs build on the lessons learned of prior experiences.

Review existing information on target communities and surrounding environments

Consult NGOs active in the target region, as well as relevant provincial and national government agencies, to identify existing sources of biological or socio-economic data e.g. national census, household surveys carried out by development agencies, Solomon Islands Marine Assessment. This will avoid duplication of effort and may provide the opportunity for historical comparisons.

Prior notification and confirmation of visits

Advance notification of the visit of the implementing agency should be given to the community, along with a request for confirmation that this date is appropriate for <u>all</u> relevant members of the community. This applies every time that a visit is made to the community.

Avoid visiting around the time of community events (e.g. copra harvest) unless this is the purpose of the visit. It is advisable to postpone all proposed program activities if there has recently been a death in the village. Note that financial contributions are often expected from external organizations if present in the community during the celebration of a death or marriage.

2. First face-contact with communities

First meeting

Meet with all community leaders, resource owners to explain the project, provide the opportunity for questions and seek approval regarding the purpose and extent of involvement in the community. It is important to recognize that older members of the community may require translation of the information to local language. It is also good practice to hold a community meeting to explain and clarify the involvement of the implementing agency in the community and provide the opportunity for questions.

Partnership agreement

After presenting all of the details of the project, the formation of a written memorandum of understanding or partnership agreement between the implementing agency and community leaders is recommended to ensure that there is common understanding as to the intended goals, responsibilities, benefits and potential activities that will be carried out in the community during the implementation of the program. This agreement may also include a timetable for the implementing agency to provide feedback on the progress and achievements of the program to the leaders and members of the community.

Scoping / diagnosis

An understanding of the social fabric, livelihoods and issues within the community will help target programs towards the most appropriate community sectors, take advantage of existing networks or governance structures and ensure broad and inclusive participation of all stakeholders. A gender analysis is recommended.

Important socio-economic information includes:

> Tribal structure, languages, cultural and religious values, local governance system, role of church, existing interest groups or information networks, leadership, resource ownership, livelihoods, assets, gender roles and the role of children, conflicts, issues and threats, expectations for CBRM.

An understanding of the interaction of the community with the natural environment should also be developed before implementing a program and should include the identification of the spatial extent of land and sea usage, important habitats and species, whether resources are used for subsistence or commercial purpose, resource-use issues and threats, perceived status and trajectory of resources. This will also ensure that programs will be targeted towards managing or enhancing the most important resources to the community and/or developing currently under-utilized resources.

3. On-going community engagement

Community-wide engagement and participation

For a project to be successful, all sectors of the community, including men, women, youth, church leaders and resource owners need to aware of the project and feel like they have had the opportunity to be involved in, feel a sense of ownership over, and if possible, influence the direction of the project.

Community management committee

Existing governance/leadership structures should be identified in initial community visits. Based on the strength of existing leadership, previous commitments of these parties, resource ownership etc, there may be a need to form committees dedicated to developing and administering natural resource management activities as well as communicating them to the rest of the community.

If the amount of time that the implementing agency has in the community is limited, it may be necessary that the committee is formed prior to the implementing agency engaging with the community.

Community contributions

A partnership agreement or memorandum of understanding can spell out clearly what are the relative responsibilities of each party including the community. This guides the working relationship and expectations on the part of both parties.

Community meetings

Community meetings need to be flexibly arranged around the daily activities such as gardening and fishing so as to minimize disruption to the community. This may mean holding community meetings or focus group discussions during the evening or night.

Presentations to the community should be as informal and interactive as possible, using simple diagrams and pictures in preference to large blocks of text. The use of local people, local references and local stories in presentations wherever possible will help to engage the audience. See the following section for more information on awareness and education tools that have proved to be successful in the country.

Community payments

Agencies implementing CBRM should aim to cover the direct costs of their activities in the community and may choose to compensate for opportunity costs incurred by community members. It is recommended that organizations otherwise avoid injecting additional cash. Financial contributions should be included and agreed upon in the partnership agreement created on first contact with the community. It is critical to agree up-front on the value of all expenses/activities (e.g. accommodation, catering, boat hire), and is advisable, to avoid misunderstandings, to have these cost estimates in writing if possible.

Reporting back

Feedback on the progress and achievements of the CBRM initiative should be provided to community leaders and the community on a regular basis and at the completion of the project. Feedback sessions should aim to deliver practical and useful information in simple language to describe how the research or management program has or will benefit the community or local environment. Interactive presentations will be more effective than written material in communicating a message to a greater number of people. Copies of all reports and publications arising from activities occurring within a community should be submitted to the community leaders.

Feedback should also be provided to relevant government departments in the form of final reports and/or a presentation at the completion of the project.

Capacity building

For organizations that can bring new skills and approaches to CBRM, the transfer of information, awareness, tools and skills to community, provincial and national government stakeholders should be a priority wherever possible.

Education, awareness & promotion

Awareness and promotional materials should be designed appropriately for the community where activities are being conducted. Printed awareness material is more effective if translated to the local language. Some approaches that have proven effective in Solomon Islands are:

Community presentations
These involve interactive presentations delivered by the organization to a large proportion of the community. The organization may opt to tailor presentations to different groups such as men, women, children, fishers.

Look and learn visits
Look and learn visits involve arranging for selected representatives of the community or management committee to visit an area that has been successfully managing their resources. This allows representatives to see the results of management first hand and to share stories with members of the community who are managing successfully. Selected representatives should hold a position of respect or power within the community/committee and should be chosen based on their high likelihood to communicate their experiences to the rest of the community/committee.

Train the trainers
Involves providing training for selected representatives from different communities or sub-groups within a community on concepts, processes or the biological and ecological information that will help to understand and make informed management decisions regarding natural resource management. These representatives are then encouraged to convey this information to other members of their community/sub-group and should therefore hold a position of respect or power within the community/sub-group, and should be selected based on their high likelihood to communicate their experiences to the rest of the community/sub-group.

Posters in language and pidgin
Posters describing management activities or conveying educational material on natural resource management concepts, processes or useful biological and ecological information are useful if displayed in public areas. This medium may attain the highest level of understanding or impact in the community if translated into local language and/or Solomon Islands pidgin.

Theatre
Theatrical performances and role-playing can provide an engaging way to make messages regarding natural resource management accessible to all members of the community, including those with little or no schooling.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FOR INFORMATION

Organization websites

WWF: www.wwf.panda.org
The Nature Conservancy: www.nature.org
The WorldFish Center: www.worldfishcenter.org
Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International: www.fspi.org.fj
Secretariat of Pacific Communities: http://www.spc.int/
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme : http://www.sprep.org/
Tetepare Descendents Association: www.tetepare.org
Roviana Conservation Foundation: http://rovianaconservation.org/
Kolombangara Island Biodiversity Conservation Area: www.kibca.org/
Solomon Islands Locally Managed Marine Area network:
http://www.solomonseasustainables.com/ManageResources/SILMMA.aspx
Natural Resources Development Foundation: http://www.nrdf.info/
Kastom Gaden Association: http://kastomgaden.org/
Locally Managed Marine Area network: http://www.lmmanetwork.org/home
Solomon Sea Sustainables: www.solomonseasustainables.com

Plans and strategies

National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA)
http://www.sprep.org/att/irc/ecopies/countries/solomon_islands/81.pdf or http://bit.ly/kwA8ee
Coral Triangle Initiative National Plan of Action (CTI NPoA)
http://www.sprep.org/att/irc/ecopies/countries/solomon_islands/82.pdf or http://bit.ly/kHFoNq
Solomon Islands Locally Managed Marine Area network strategic plan:
http://www.solomonseasustainables.com/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=HXNKM4Rb7U0%3D&tabid=86
MFMR Inshore Fisheries Strategy (available from MFMR)

Legal resources

Pacific Islands Legal Information Institute: http://www.paclii.org/

Ecology and implementation

Solomon Islands Marine Life: http://dl.dropbox.com/u/656556/Solomons%20Marine%20Life_18-2-11%20LR.pdf
Solomon Islands Marine Assessment:
http://www.sprep.org/att/IRC/eCOPIES/Countries/Solomon_Islands/41.pdf
WorldFish Lessons Learned document:
http://www.worldfishcenter.org/resource_centre/WF_2661.pdf

CORAL TRIANGLE SUPPORT PARTNERSHIP

One Wolter Place, Jl. Wolter Monginsidi No.63B, Kebayoran Baru,
Jakarta 12180, Indonesia
www.usctsp.org