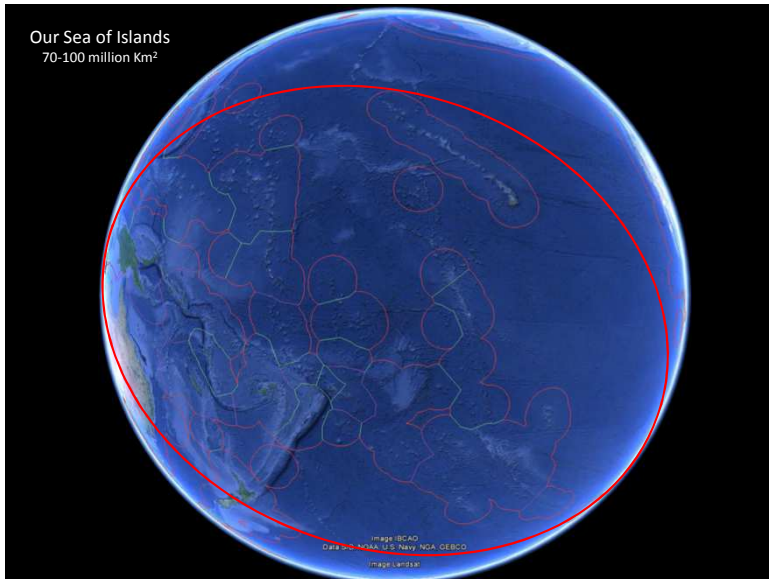
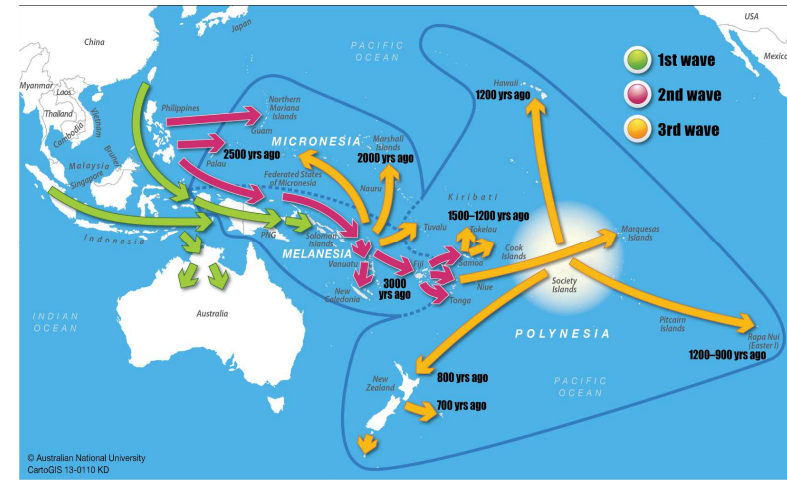




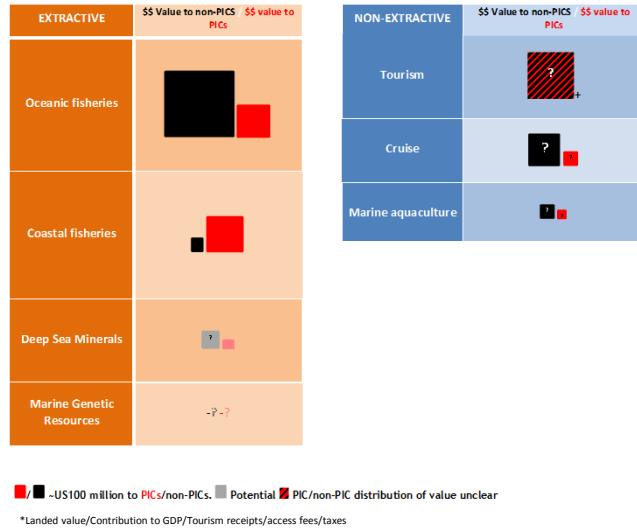
Our Sea of Islands



What are the \$\$ values driving the various agendas?

- Setting aside for the moment the cultural, intangible, and ecosystem service values
- What cash is going to who...

Approximate yearly \$ value of Pacific Island Ocean resources*

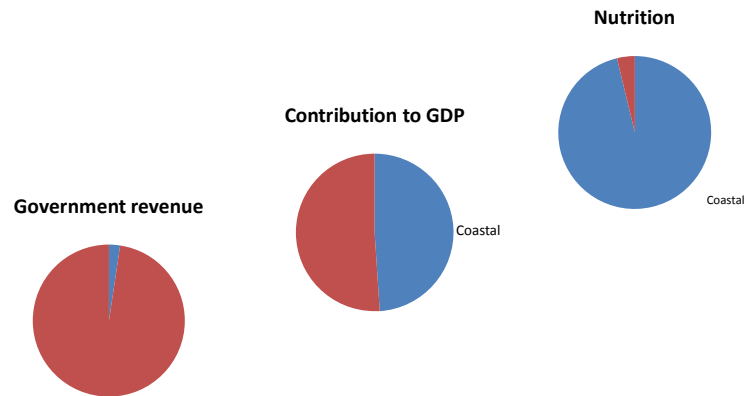


Ocean economy

- Virtually all depends on a healthy Ocean
- Not likely to be major new windfalls
- Emphasis on sustaining and improving the flow of benefits for Us – demonstrate that:

“No people on earth are more suited to be guardians of the world’s largest ocean than those for whom it has been home for generations.”

Coastal fisheries – vital to the people and for national economies

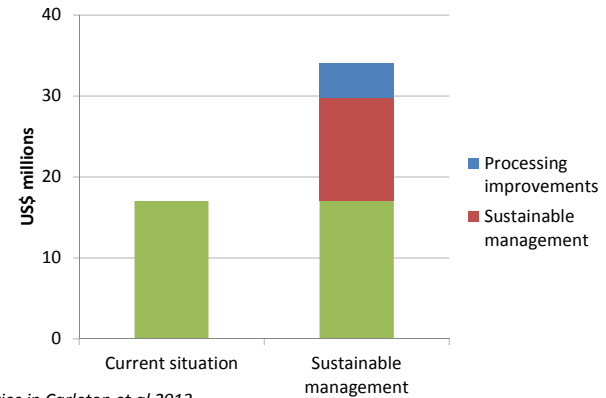


Relative importance of off-shore and coastal fisheries in terms of types of benefits in the Pacific Islands Region

(Govan 2014 and data from Gillett 2009)

A false choice: management or development?

How to double the value for communities of the second most valuable regional fishery by better managing BdM



Five countries in Carleton et al 2013

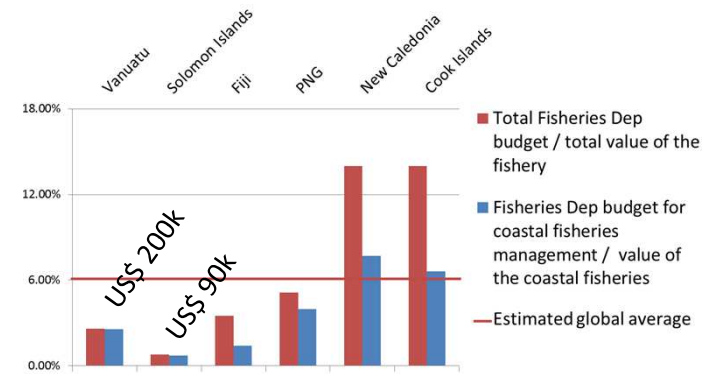
Sustaining the flow of benefits from fisheries

What are the recurrent government budgets sustaining management? (exclude projects/development budgets)

In the Pacific Island Countries excluding dependent territories and PNG there are:

- EEZs covering 17,500,000 Km² and 13 Fisheries Agencies with 836 staff and US\$15,600,000 budget for operations
- Inshore Fishing Areas covering 141,000 Km² with 399 staff dedicated at least 25% and US\$3,500,000 budget for operations
- The value of fisheries production (2007) was over US\$1,100,000,000

Low government expenditure on coastal fisheries management



Sources: Report and analysis Govan 2013 using value data Gillett 2009 and budget data Fisheries Departments 2012

Lack of investment in fisheries management?
(cf. 6% of the value of the fishery)

	Fish food security	Global HDI rank	Total budget / total fisheries value ^a	Coastal fisheries budget / coastal fisheries value ^a
MELANESIA				
			Reference = 6%	Reference = 6%
Fiji Islands	Problems	88	3.1%	2.7%
Papua New Guinea *	Deficit	157	5.0%	6.2%
Solomon Islands	Deficit	157	0.9%	2.6%
Vanuatu	Deficit	131	2.9%	3.6%
MICRONESIA				
Federated States of Micronesia	Problems	124	0.3%	ND
Kiribati	Deficit	133	0.5%	ND
Marshall Islands	Surplus	ND	2.2%	ND
Nauru	Deficit	ND	1.5%	12.2%
Palau	Surplus	60	2.8%	2.7%
POLYNESIA				
Samoa	Deficit	106	2.0%	0.4%
Cook Islands	Surplus	Territory	14.9%	14.1%
Niue	Problems	Territory	3.7%	ND
Tonga	Problems	100	4.7%	0.9%
Tuvalu	Problems	ND	1.1%	2.2%

^a Data from Gillett (2009) for year 2007. Recurrent/operational budgets for fisheries only except * Includes development or capital funds, ** excludes pearl cultur

Note: Coastal fisheries includes development as well as management - the latter often estimated at 5-20%

Govan 2015

Investing in sustainability?

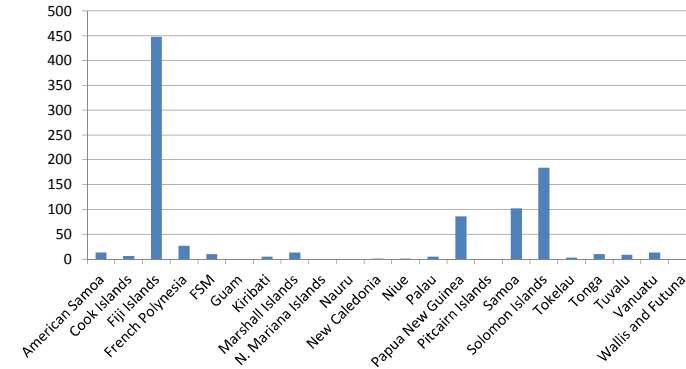
- Coastal management budgets low, counteracted by development investments
- Staffing low for coastal fisheries
- Environment departments similarly under-resourced
- Management resources not deployed near the fishers (i.e. not decentralized)
- How come, despite low investments, offshore and coastal fisheries are still producing?**

Govan 2013, 2015a,b

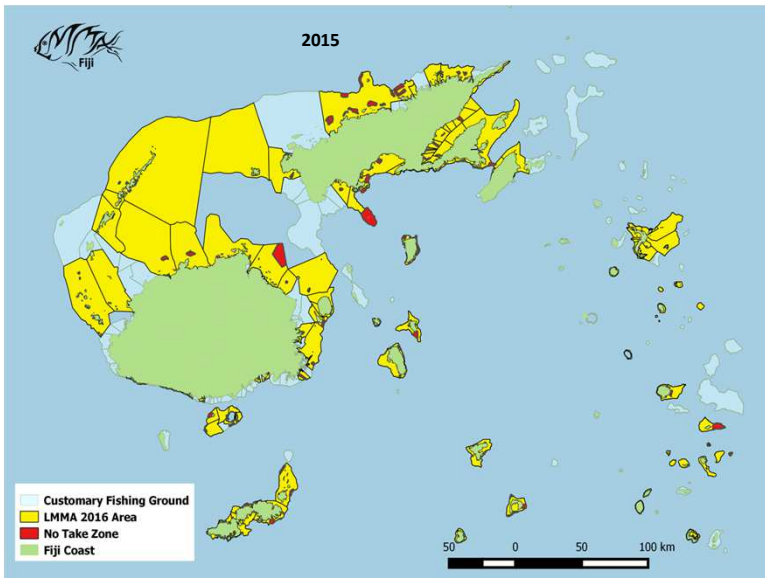
What is propping up fisheries?

- Offshore = relatively little development investment? and major support by FFA, SPC, PNA and other partners
- Coastal = communities with almost complete lack of support. Except...

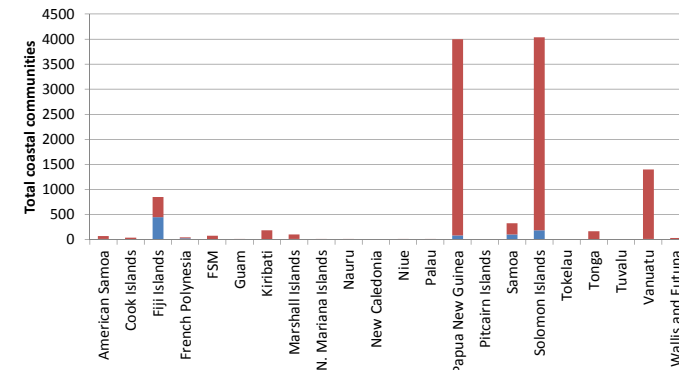
936 communities documented to have received CBRM support by 2015... mainly from NGOs



Govan, H. 2015. Preliminary review of public expenditure of the Fisheries Agencies of Pacific Island Countries and Territories: Policy, operational budget and staffing support for coastal fisheries. Report for Secretariat of the Pacific Community, FAME Division. Noumea. DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.1.4949.9363 <http://bit.ly/FishPEIR>



Only 8% of PI coastal communities are known to have received CBRM support

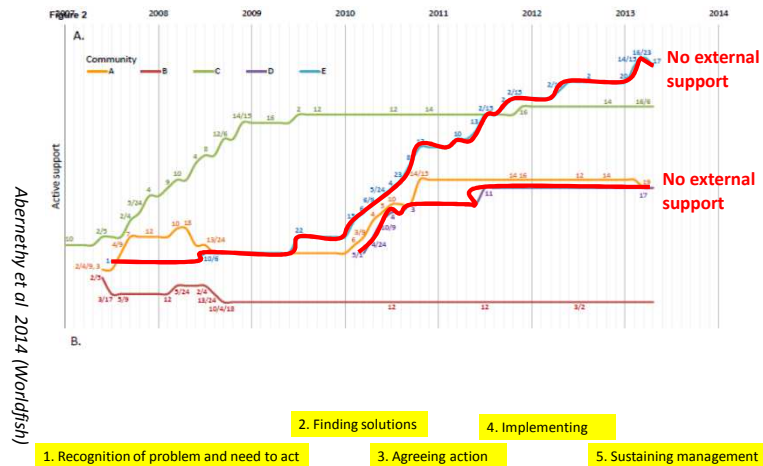


Govan 2015

What are the other 10,000 doing?

- **Customary tenure / rights** – to limit access. Reduces ‘tragedy of the commons’ or confines it to the community level
- May be sufficient for subsistence or low value fisheries – **but** we know it likely breaks down under commercial pressure (e.g. BdM)

CBRM may develop with virtually no outside support



Western driven models are missing the mark...

- Assume top-down, command and control environmental governance
- E.g. generate data, maps and plans that will not be used by the real decision-makers - communities or cannot be widely applied by under-resourced (provincial) governments
- **We need to design interventions building on what we have, not creating dependencies**

Policy to action for coastal resources

(rationale for FoF Roadmap, New Song, MSG Roadmaps)

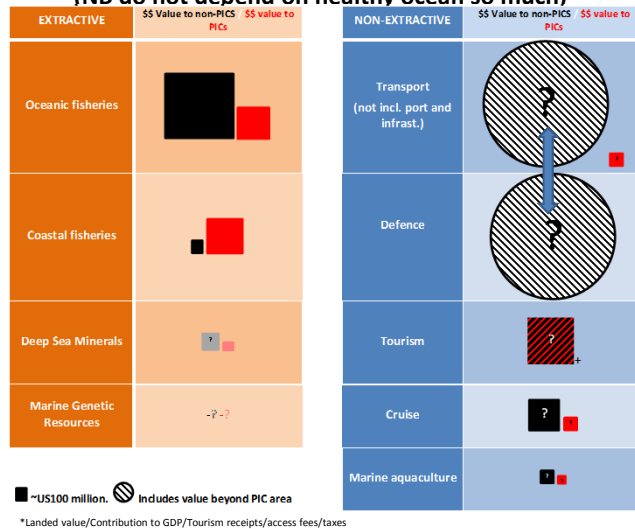
Translate regional policy and best practice into national action as needed

- Reframe government mindsets – development to management
- Retarget existing staff and budgets towards support to all 100% of communities
- Strategize actions – information, targeted enforcement (commercial/exports), clarifying and reinforcing community rights
- Increase resource allocations and revenue raising (licenses, fines, offshore revenue, trust funds...)
- Promote self-reliance - impacts of Orgs on communities?

Academia: research and capacity building in new/old paradigm

Geopolitical cash values too.... Can they be better harnessed?

(NB do not depend on healthy ocean so much)



But beware ocean grabbing!

(e.g. 'bad' access or conservation agreements)

- Occurs through inappropriate governance processes, (e.g. is it based on national policy, democratic, participatory processes, legitimate, transparent ...) **and**
- Is implemented using actions that undermine human security and livelihoods, (e.g. affect livelihoods or reduce food security) **or**
- Produces impacts that reduce social–ecological well-being (e.g. adverse social outcomes, who benefits, ecosystem services)

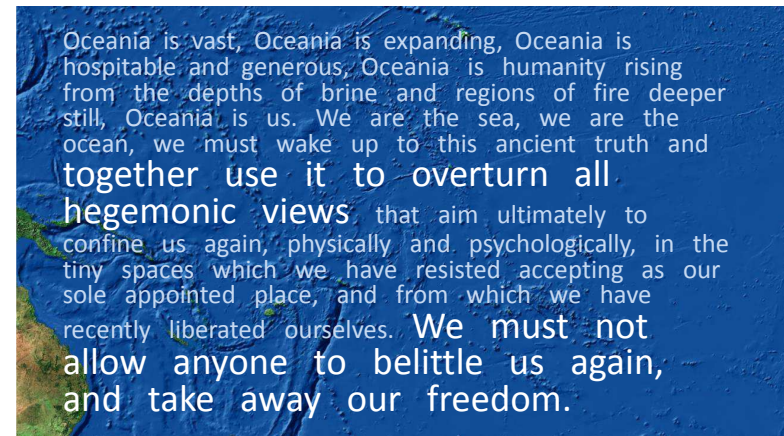
Bennett et al. 2015. "Ocean grabbing". Marine Policy.

If coastal resources and tuna are our main concerns, why LSMPAs?

- MPAs are not even a first choice tool for tuna..
- Shifting fishing effort outside of EEZs makes it harder to control and reduces coastal state revenue capture
- Successful management of tuna by the VDS – Protect this?
- Why not set up appropriate coastal management systems first?

An illustration from Kiribati:

PIPA establishment costs	\$1,537,000
PIPA yearly costs	\$816,000
Cost of 1 PIPA patrol	\$120,000
Kiribati Fisheries budget (2013)	\$1,522,740
Kiribati Coastal fish. management	\$60,910



Dr Epeli Hau'ofa