

Key Ingredients for Successful Community-Based Fisheries and Marine Conservation Projects

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This memo was drafted by Blue Earth Consultants to provide Rare with an overview of key factors or ingredients that could be considered and utilized when designing and implementing a marine Pride/Fisheries Fellow Campaign Cohort within the Gulf of California (GOC) and Mesoamerican Marine Regions (MMR). To determine these ingredients, we conducted an extensive review of “best of practice” case studies of conservation projects to address fisheries or tourism threats at a local, state or regional scale with an emphasis on local networks and communities creating solutions. Our research focused primarily within the two Rare priority geographic regions, GOC and MMR, and we also identified projects in other regions that present similarities in threats addressed, community structure, and scale. For our first stage of research we conducted a focused web-based search using a set of specific keywords related to common fisheries management and marine conservation tools and priority regions. This search yielded 33 potential case studies, from which we narrowed down those examples that had significant sustainable fisheries management or marine conservation results, a high level of community engagement, and had other elements that were most related to Rare’s approach. Using these criteria, we identified a select group of 17 case studies (see Table 1) as being in close alignment with Rare’s goals and approach and subsequently conducted a comparative analysis using those examples. Below, we pull out trends found within the case study pool that could be translated into key ingredients for Pride/Fisheries Fellows. For a complete list of the 33 case potential case studies, please reference Table 2.

Key Ingredients for successful sustainable fisheries management and marine conservation projects...

Ingredient 1: Include a combination of tools, including MPAs/reserves, rights-based management and capacity-building.

The most common approaches for addressing threats within these case studies were marine protected areas (MPAs) /reserves (65%)¹, rights-based management (59%) and capacity-building (41%)². Other approaches included market-based solutions (24%) and enforcement (24%).

Within our analysis of approaches, we also looked at which case studies applied a combination of approaches. Eighty-eight percent of the case studies utilized multiple approaches within their greater strategy. Implementing multiple tools for conservation and sustainability appears to be a key ingredient for why these programs have been successful. Additionally, market-based solutions such as certification

¹ The figures in this memo are based on trends within our specific pool of case studies, rather than what may be statistically significant within real world application.

² We chose to select case studies that provided a sampling of fisheries management and marine conservation tools, so this would explain why no one tool was used in a strong majority.

were often incorporated into rights-based management approaches as a method to incentivize fishers to further manage their fisheries in a sustainable way. On the Pacific coast of the Baja Peninsula, the federation of lobster-fishing cooperatives (FEDECOOP) (Case # 6) has received assistance from Comunidad y Biodiversidad (COBI) and World Wildlife Fund (WWF) to navigate the complex process of obtaining certification from the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC).

Ingredient 2: Develop a transparent process with extensive community engagement.

Overall, a strong majority of the case studies (94%) were conducted with a high level of community engagement. It is safe to say that ensuring an extensive and transparent stakeholder engagement process is critical to the success of any project at the local level. This is particularly important when working within the developing world, as strong regional and national governance capacity is often weak resulting in limited policy, regulation, monitoring and enforcement. Mora et al. (2004)³ determined that when stakeholders were given an opportunity to legitimately participate in planning and decision-making for fisheries management, the incidence of sustainable fisheries increased.

The case studies that we examined employed multiple engagement activities throughout the implementation of their program or project. These activities included providing communities and resource users with opportunities to co-design and co-manage MPAs/reserves, participatory monitoring, facilitating the communities access to sustainable markets, holding workshops to identify priority fishing locations, training communities to enforce concessions, and providing education on fisheries biology and conservation. Additionally, within this selection of case studies community engagement efforts we most often directed at fishers (88%), followed by resource managers (65%). This shows us that successful community engagement is often tied to the community members with the most direct connection to the resource.

Specifically for area-based management, a strong majority (73%) of the case studies included community stakeholders into the development of and/or management of the MPA or reserve. These trends demonstrate that the majority of organizations that utilized MPAs or reserves considered community involvement an integral component of identifying boundaries, reducing opportunities for conflict and increasing the longevity for reserves at the local scale. In the Apo Island case (Case # 1), community members from multiple sectors played a significant role in establishing of a community-based marine reserve around the island. Local stakeholders were involved in meetings to identify priorities and make recommendations on the design of the reserve and ultimately were the decision-makers who voted to put the reserve in place. In Isla Natividad (Case # 16), members of the local fishing cooperative are responsible for the enforcement of their community-based reserve and are provided assistance from local NGOs to do so.

³ Mora, C., R.A. Myers, M. Coll, S. Libralato, T. J. Pitcher, R.U. Sumaila, D. Zeller, R. Watson, K.J. Gaston, B. Worm (2004). "Management Effectiveness of the World's Marine Fisheries," *PLoS Biology*, June 2009, Volume 7, Issue 6.

In general, we found that community outreach efforts were focused and primarily targeted fishers with the goal of encouraging participation and buy-in to the process. Our research showed that specific mention of social marketing or any associated methods was limited, with the exception of San Pedro Martír Biosphere Reserve (Case #13) in which Rare and CONANP launched a Pride Campaign to increase legality and compliance of fishers. Although there were few examples found within our sample group that specifically discussed the use of social marketing techniques, community outreach efforts were critical in several case studies. For example, in order to gain support for Octopus Marine Reserves in Andavadoaka, Madagascar (Case #10) community outreach was conducted with multiple sectors of the community, including fishers, women, ecotourism operators, and children. Based on our knowledge of the value of social marketing and the potential challenges of implementing some of these tools, there may have been a value added to these marine conservation case studies if more social marketing efforts were incorporated into the project. We believe the potential value of a Pride-like campaign includes accelerated results or increased buy-in from multiple sectors of the community.

Ingredient 3: Build fishers understanding and capacity for sustainable marine resource management.

We found that a strong majority (71%) of the case studies examined included activities to increase understanding of sustainable fisheries management and marine conservation issues and build capacity with 1) fisher groups or 2) local fishers'. For the latter, there was a special focus on assisting fishers to organize themselves. Fishers involved in these projects either possessed or gained skills of management, marketing and/or obtaining permits or concessions, as well as knowledge about the biology and conservation of fisheries. These findings also demonstrate that there is a likely relationship between conservation success and "highly organized" fishers. Perhaps this link is because fishers that are more organized understand and see and receive "value" in sustainably managing marine resources leading to fishers' willingness to support conservation and sustainable management efforts. This is exemplified in the lobster cooperatives in Punta Allen (Case # 14). Lobster fishers in this area are highly organized and received training from COBI, which led them to implement a territorial-use rights for fisheries (TURF) system where each fisher is designated a plot of marine substrate to fish lobster. This provides stability and sustainability by removing the "race-for-fish" mentality.

Capacity-building activities were often conducted in conjunction with either MPAs/reserves and rights-based management as a preliminary step, preparing fishers and communities for implementation of the management tools. In Belize's Hol Chan Marine Reserve (Case # 8), extensive capacity-building was conducted with local fishers to provide training on how to fish sustainably within proximity of the reserve.

Ingredient 4: Involve collaboration across the NGO, government, industry, science, and/or community.

Through our analysis, we identified that a key ingredient of success is having a collaborative approach and developing programs where multiple sectors are participating and partnering in the process. A strong majority (76%) of successful case studies incorporated multiple partners in the implementation of the

project. Collaborations that included industry⁴ were most common. The involvement and buy-in of the private sector, specifically resource users, is particularly important when developing conservation programs around fisheries or tourism. In particular, when NGOs partnered with industry, rather than attempting to work against industry, fishers were more open to regulations to limit fishing and more aware of potential incentives for making those compromises. This has proven to be particularly successful in the case of the British Columbia sablefish/halibut individual transferable quota (ITQ) program (Case # 3). Fishers worked with both the provincial government and NGOs, including Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) to transition those fisheries into a catch-share system and have since been rewarded by obtaining MSC certification.

Ingredient 5: Provide incentives and in many cases have multiple incentives.

A strong majority (94%)⁵ of the case studies we researched provided an incentive of some kind as part of their approach. In fact, a majority of cases showed that multiple incentives were combined to create even greater motivation to change behavior. The incentives that were commonly used included providing fishers with exclusive access rights to particular species or areas, opportunities to new sustainable markets, alternative gear, training or assistance to increase capacity of cooperatives, financial assistance to conduct enforcement over concessions, and training for alternative livelihoods. A significant number (59%) of the incentives provided within the case studies granted fishers a dedicated access right to a particular species or location. Assigning “right” to fishers, often goes hand and hand with developing a sense of stewardship. In Isla Natividad (Case #16), fishers feel a strong sense of ownership over the lobster and abalone concessions that they have been granted and work diligently to keep poachers out.

One interesting incentive that did not fall within the majority was found in the Negril, Jamaica gear swap-out case (Case # 9). In addition to providing new nets to fishers with larger gauge to allow smaller, juvenile fish to escape, managers of a new marine reserve provided fishers with fish aggregating devices to increase the number of fish in the areas of the devices and to provide some predictability for fishers displaced by the no-take zones in the reserve.

Ingredient 6: Implement a strong monitoring and evaluation plan that involves local community members.

Based on the case studies and experience, demonstrating impact and measuring results is essential. There is a greater likelihood for long-term success when scientific—both natural and social—measuring is incorporated at the beginning of management tool or program implementation. Collecting data that can inform decision-makers and stakeholders is important for adaptive management and to evaluate the performance of policy and practice, potentially showing progress of conservation efforts. This information can be used to inform resource managers and stakeholders of how to improve and modify management and conservation approaches moving forward.

⁴ Industry is defined as fishers, fishing associations or cooperatives, tourism operators or coastal developers.

⁵ We were unable to determine if the temporary closure for Nassau grouper case study (Case # 15) provided any incentives for complying with the closure. This case counts for the remaining 6%.

Even more critical is incorporating local community members into the monitoring and evaluation process by first, identifying goals and objectives and then indicators to measure progress and evaluate performance. This ensures understanding of marine resource management and provides resource users with an opportunity for ownership over the process. As discussed above in “Ingredient 2: Develop a transparent process with extensive community engagement,” engaging communities in the management of marine resources can have a positive impact on success. Both *Guidelines for establishing marine protected areas* (Kelleher and Kensington 1992) and *Changing views on change: participatory approaches to monitoring the environment* (Abbot and Guijt 1998) site community monitoring as an important ingredient to developing effective conservation programs.⁶

Ingredient 7: Develop a realistic timeframe for results.

It was difficult to assess the amount of time required to see results in some of the case studies that we reviewed, since many of them are still in the early phases of implementation. Overall, we determined that within sustainable fisheries management and marine conservation, it takes longer than two years to see success. One hundred percent of the case studies we examined have been operating for three or more years and 50% over 5 years. In Apo Island (Case # 1) —which has been in existence for approximately 30 years— it took three years before the community and scientists began to see results of the marine reserve. Fisheries management and marine conservation is a complex, multi-faceted arena that often requires lengthy engagement and institutional strengthening in order to see significant results in the community and ecosystem.

Ingredient 8: Have an established system of sustainable financing.

Long-term financing for sustainable fisheries management and marine conservation projects is critical for maintaining momentum and obtaining lasting, durable results. Many of the case studies we reviewed had durations of ten or more years. In order to maintain efforts for these projects, a long-term funding strategy must be implemented. At Hol Chan Marine Reserve (Case # 7), fees imposed on tourists visiting the reserve are used to help offset continued enforcement and management costs. Financing for management and enforcement for Isla San Pedro Martír Biosphere Reserve (Case # 13) is covered in part by the Gulf of California Marine Endowment, a program under the Mexican Fund for the Conservation of Nature (Fondo Mexicano para la Conservación de la Naturaleza).

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⁶ This is supported in Wiber, M., F. Berkes, A. Charles, and J. Kearney (2004). *Participatory research supporting community-based fishery management*. *Marine Policy* 28 (459-468); Mascia, M. 2003. *The Human Dimension of Coral Reef Marine Protected Areas: Recent Social Science Research and Its Policy Implications*. *Conservation Biology*. 17 (630-632). Charles, A., and Wilson, L. 2009. *Human dimensions of Marine Protected Areas*. – *ICES Journal of Marine Science*, 66: 6–15.

Table 1 Overview of 17 case studies

CASE STUDY #	NAME OF CASE STUDY/LOCATION	SCALE	IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATIONS	THREATS ADDRESSED	APPROACH	INCENTIVES	COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT	TARGET AUDIENCE	GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT	EVIDENCE OF SUCCESS
1	<i>Apo Island Community Managed Marine Reserve</i> South China Sea: Philippines, Apo Island	Local	Local Community; Scientists; Reef Check	Overfishing; tourism impacts	Sustainable tourism management; Community Managed Marine Reserves	Alternative livelihoods	High: Local users conceived closure of 10% of fishing grounds voluntarily on their own	Local communities, managers	Low: Recognition, some funding	Signs of increased fish. Community is effectively managing the reserve. Tourism has increased. New jobs and services developed for the tourist industries
2	<i>Bahía Magdalena Shellfish Cooperative</i> Mexico: Gulf of California, Bahía Magdalena	Local	Cooperative	Over-exploitation, overfishing	Cooperatively-based effort, no-take zones, exclusive access to fishing grounds, concessions	Exclusive rights	High: Cooperatively-based management of area, fishers better able to sustainably harvest shellfish	Local stakeholders, cooperative members, local managers, outside fishermen	Low: Some subsidies for fishermen, recognition	Increased density of shellfish within managed area, spillover to other areas, more efficient catch and access to market
3	<i>British Columbia Halibut/Sablefish Fisheries ITQ Program</i> North East Pacific: Canada, British Columbia	Province/State	Canadian/British Columbian government	Overfishing; Habitat destruction destructive fishing methods, bycatch	Individual transferable fishing quotas (ITQs or FQs)	Exclusive access; market-based incentives (access to sustainable markets, formal certification)	High: Meetings with stakeholders and fishing industry to come up with rules	Local fishermen, government, scientists, industry	High: Support through finance, recognition, planning, outreach workshops from BC government	Ongoing, some successes in enforcement of rules, but uncertainties for stock recovery
4	<i>Canadian Geoduck Underwater Harvester's Association (UHA)</i> Canada: British Columbia	Local	Collection of harvesters, UHA (Private)	Over-exploitation, poor management, education, address research gaps	Cooperatively-based effort, no-take zones, exclusive rights to fishery through permits from BC government, education, research	Exclusive rights (ITQs)	High: Cooperatively-based management, more research, more competitive marketing of products, more sustainable harvesting practices	Local fishermen, association members, consumers, managers, government, other stakeholders	High: Recognition, exclusive access to fishery, enforcement, but little research	Geoduck harvesters work with buyers to spread out allowable annual harvest over time, instead of a "race-to-fish", which sustains the population. Fishery now highest-value invertebrate fishery in BC.
5	<i>Chignik Salmon Cooperative Fishery Management</i> Alaska, Chignik	Local	Chignik Sockeye Cooperative (Private)	Over-exploitation, overfishing, bycatch	ITQs, cooperatively-based efforts to fish, education, catch-shares	Exclusive rights (ITQs)	High: Community-based management, fishers work within legislation to pool resources and to be more efficient and competitive in the market	Local fishermen, cooperative members, buyer groups, regional managers, government of Alaska	High: Recognition, enforcement, legislation	Efficient dispersal of coop members, fishing effort, greater catches, less bycatch
6	<i>Federation of Cooperatives of Baja California (FEDECOOP)</i> Mexico: Pacific Coast of Baja Peninsula	Local	FEDECOOP	Over-exploitation, overfishing, poor management, education, address research gaps	Cooperatively-based effort, no-take zones, exclusive access to fishing grounds, concessions, education, research, collective power	Exclusive rights concessions); Market-based incentives concessions)	High: Cooperatively-based management, better education, access to competitive markets, outlet, more sustainable shellfish harvests and management	Local managers, cooperative members, outside fishermen	Medium: Exclusive access to fishing grounds given by Mexican government in 1992, but no research. Some enforcement.	Spiny lobster fishery managed by FEDECOOP was first Latin American fishery to be certified by Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) in 2004.
7	<i>Hol Chan Marine Reserve Management</i> Mesoamerican Marine Region (MMR): Belize	Local	INEP/Global Environment Facility, World Wildlife Fund, The Nature Conservancy	Destructive overfishing	Marine Protected Area, sustainable tourism, integrated scientific management, monitoring and enforcement, education.	Alternative livelihoods; Market-based incentives access to sustainable markets)	High: Workshops, scoping meetings, and education for local management.	Local fishermen, tourism industry, managers	Middling: Recognition, help attaining funds from outside sources	High: Conservation, local integrated management, regulation, enforcement, popularity. Coastal Zone Management Institute
8	<i>Kuna Yala Community Outreach Program</i> Caribbean Sea: Panama, San Blas Islands	Local	Lighthouse Foundation, Fundación Balu Uala	Over-exploitation, over-fishing, poor management	Education programs to teach local fishermen business practices, reef biology, regulations, and promote conservation in schools and MPA understanding	Capacity building education, monitoring, building organization of cooperatives)	High: Local NGOs work directly with promoters in 6-12 local communities to strengthen understanding of reef biology, fisheries conservation	Local fishermen, schoolchildren, and others in Ukupseni and other villages	Non-existent, as the Kuna Yala community is autonomous and separate from the government of Panama	Ongoing, with plans to educate communities and to create several MPAs in the area

9	<i>Negril Beach Mesh Exchange Program</i> Jamaica, Negril	Local	Negril Coral Reef reservation society, Jamaica National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	Over-exploitation, over-fishing, bycatch	2-for-1 exchange and replacement of finer-mesh nets with larger ones, education for sustainable fishing promotion	gear-swap out; fishing aggregating devices to provide alternative fishing areas displacement	Middling: Local fishermen involved in the exchange voluntarily	Local fishermen in Negril, Little Bay, Orange Bay, Davis Cove, and Green Island, Jamaica	High: Recognition, enforcement, support of program	Ongoing.
10	<i>Octopus Marine Reserves</i> Madagascar, Andavadoaka Village	Local; Regional Network		Overfishing, unsustainable development	Community-based management, marine protected areas, traditional management	High: Working with local village leaders to address conservation goals and sustainable tourism	Alternative livelihoods; Capacity building (monitoring, training)	Local managers, communities	Low	Several communities implementing their own small-scale protected areas http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/publications/africa_casestudies/andavadoak.pdf
11	<i>Puerto Peñasco Local Marine Protected Area Management</i> Mexico: Gulf of California	Local	Local fishermen, communities, ANGAS	Over-exploitation, poaching, over-fishing	Regulation of entry into fishery, community-based management, boundary mitigations	Exclusive access; capacity building organizing cooperatives)	High: Developed by the local community, local organizations	Local fishermen and stakeholders	High: Recognition, enforcement, legislation	Increased density of scallops in the reserve, spillover of young into neighboring areas, evidence of good enforcement due to exclusive access to fishing grounds.
12	<i>Restricting access to Gulf of California's callos Fishery</i> Mexico: Gulf of California, Infiernillo Channel	Local	Seri people of Punta Hueca, Mexico	Overfishing, over-exploitation, poor management	Regulation of entry into fishery, community-based management, boundary mitigations, transferable user rights	Exclusive access rights	High: Developed specifically by the Seri people to govern their own fishery	Local fishermen, outsiders seeking access to the Seri fishing grounds	Low: Government only collects formal payments from outsiders seeking entry into fishery.	Controlling access and amount of fishing in the small community has led to favorable catches and an abundance of the clam species they catch.
13	<i>San Pedro Martír Biosphere Reserve</i> Mexico: Gulf of California, San Pedro Martír Biosphere Reserve	Local	Comunidad y Biodiversidad (COBI)	Overfishing; poaching	Marine protected area, no-take zone, community-based management, integrating science into management	Equity in access; capacity building	High: Worked directly with managers and scientists through meetings, workshops, scoping to see which areas fishermen were willing to leave alone	Local fishers, managers, scientists	Middling: Remote geography makes enforcement difficult, but increasing pressure to get Navy involved	Middling: Difficult to enforce no-take zones, but fishermen willing to set aside a portion of the MPA from fishing. Extensive social outreach program built trust, partnerships.
14	<i>The Vigia Chico Fishing Co-op, Punta Allen's spiny lobster fishery</i> MMR: Mexico, Quintana Roo, Sian Ka'an Biosphere Reserve	Local	Vigia Chico lobster fishery co-op	Overfishing; over-exploitation; poaching	Community-based marine management, community enforcement, campos, transfer of fishing rights	Exclusive access; market-based incentives (access to sustainable markets, formal certification)	High: Cooperative created rules and largely manage themselves	Local fishermen and their co-op marketing organization,	Low: Recognition only	International prizes for how well the co-op works, for marine conservation, and resiliency of the fishery and the community. Won an Equator Award in 2007.
15	<i>US Virgin Islands Nassau Grouper Temporary Closure</i> Caribbean Sea: US Virgin Islands	Local		Overfishing, IUU fishing, poaching	Temporary no-take zones, fisheries management	Unknown	High: Work with St. Thomas Fishermen's Association to establish temporary no-take zones during spawning season	Local fishermen, managers, scientists, others	High: US Government, through NOAA and Puerto Rico Sea Grant programs, engage local fishers in community workshops and meetings to decide management practices	2004 - outreach film about the biology of reef fish spawning and management distributed: <i>Seas of Change: Spawning Aggregations of the Virgin Islands</i> by NOAA http://www.reefresilience.org/Toolkit_FSA/F8_VirginIslands.html
16	<i>Voluntary Closures of Fishing Areas around Isla Natividad</i> Mexico: Gulf of California	Local	Sociedad Cooperativa de Pescadores de Isla Natividad and Comunidad y Biodiversidad	Overfishing; poaching; enforcement of no-take zones	Marine protected area, no-take zone, community-based management, integrating science into management, increasing enforcement	Concessions; capacity building assistance for enforcement); education; Market-based incentives	High: Working with local cooperatives, tourism operators, and fishermen to gain their trust and concessions of specific fishing areas	Local fishers, managers, cooperatives, tourism industry	Middling: Increase in enforcement and surveillance expensive but important	High: Initial interest in no-take zones came from local cooperatives, tourism operators. With increased monitoring, further concessions of areas with high help productivity in the works
17	<i>Whale Shark tourism in Bahía de Los Angeles</i> Mexico: Gulf of California, Bahía de Los Angeles	Local	Local tourism operators, managers	Over-exploitation of the area, poor management	Regulation of fishing areas and timing, community-based management, sustainable tourism and development	Alternative livelihood	High: Developed by the local tourism industry	Local tourism operators, fishermen, managers	Low: Government recognizes the area as ecologically important, provides some monitoring by way of studies and education	Ongoing.

Table 2 List of 33 Potential Case Studies

CASE STUDY #	NAME OF CASE STUDY	LOCATION
1	Apo Island Community Managed Marine Reserve	South China Sea: Philippines, Apo Island
2	Bahía Magdalena Shellfish Cooperative	Mexico: Gulf of California, Bahía Magdalena
3	British Columbia Halibut/Sablefish Fisheries ITQ Program	North East Pacific: Canada, British Columbia
4	Canadian Geoduck Underwater Harvester's Association (UHA)	Canada: British Columbia
5	Caribbean Challenge Program	Mesoamerican Reef (MMR): Caribbean Sea
6	Caribbean Environment Programme	MMR: Caribbean Sea
7	Chignik Salmon Cooperative Fishery Management	Alaska, Chignik
8	Chumbe Island Coral Park (CHICOP) Management	Agulhas Current: Tanzania, Zanzibar
9	Co-Management of Xcalak Reefs National Park (PNAX)	MMR: Caribbean Sea, Mexico, PNAX
10	Espíritu Santo National Park	Mexico: Gulf of California, Espiritu Santo National Park
11	Federation of Cooperatives of Baja California (FEDECOOP)	Mexico: Pacific Coast of Baja Peninsula
12	Fiji Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs)	Melanesia: Fiji, Multiple sites
13	Galapagos Marine Reserve	South East Pacific: Ecuador, Galapagos Islands
14	Hol Chan Marine Reserve Management	Mesoamerican Marine Region (MMR): Belize
15	Japanese Fishing Management Organizations	North West Pacific: Japan, multiple sites
16	Kenyan Coral Reef Fisheries Protection	Africa Region: Somali Coastal Current, Kenya
17	Kimbe Bay Network of Marine Protected Areas	Melanesia: Papua New Guinea, Kimbe Bay
18	Kuna Yala Community Outreach Program	Caribbean Sea: Panama, San Blas Islands
19	Leatherback Turtle Conservation	South East Pacific: Costa Rica, Junquillal Beach
20	Managing Chile's Loco Fishery	Humboldt Current: Chile, multiple sites
21	Negril Beach Mesh Exchange Program	Jamaica, Negril
22	New Zealand Individual Transferrable Quota (ITQ) Management	Polynesia: New Zealand, multiple sites
23	Octopus Marine Reserves	Madagascar, Andavadoaka Village
24	Olive Ridley sea turtle egg harvesting in Costa Rica	Caribbean Sea: Costa Rica, Ostional
25	Phoenix Islands Protected Area (PIPA)	Micronesia: Kiribati, Pheonix Island
26	Puerto Peñasco Local Marine Protected Area Management	Mexico: Gulf of California
27	Restricting access to Gulf of California's callos Fishery	Mexico: Gulf of California, Infiernillo Channel
28	San Pedro Martír Biosphere Reserve	Mexico: Gulf of California, San Pedro Martír Biosphere Reserve
29	The Vigia Chico Fishing Co-op, Punta Allen's spiny lobster fishery	MMR: Mexico, Quintana Roo, Sian Ka'an Biosphere Reserve
30	US Virgin Islands Nassau Grouper Temporary Closure	Caribbean Sea: US Virgin Islands
31	Voluntary Closures of Fishing Areas around Isla Natividad	Mexico: Gulf of California
32	Whale Island Hotel Managed Marine Reserve	East Asian Seas: Vietnam, Whale Island
33	Whale Shark tourism in Bahia de Los Angeles, Mexico	Mexico: Gulf of California, Bahía de Los Angeles