



SOCPacific
A Sea of Connections

SOCPacific Multi-Stakeholder Hybrid Workshop

27th November, 2023

Room M107A and B, Marine Studies Building (Lower Campus),
The University of the South Pacific, Laucala Campus, Suva, Fiji.

8 am - 2 pm (*FJ standard Time*)

Summary Report



[Photo credit: Ika Bula Consultants]

Compiler's notes:

This workshop was convened by Dr. Elodie Fache of the Institute of Research & Development (IRD) and Dr. Annette Breckwoldt of The Leibniz Centre for Tropical Marine Research (ZMT) in collaboration with Dr. Amanda Ford of The University of the South Pacific (USP).



This workshop was organized by Ika Bula Consultants.

The report was compiled by Ika Bula Consultants.

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Contents

Participants.....	2
Aim of the Workshop.....	2
Workshop Program.....	2
Part 1: Main results of SOCPacific (Presentations and Discussions) – Key Takeaways	2
Introduction: A Sea of Connections- An interdisciplinary and multi-level research on fisheries in Fiji, New Caledonia and Vanuatu by Elodie Fache (in situ) and Annette Breckwoldt (online).....	2
Conservation status and cultural values of sea turtles in Fiji by Salanieta Kitolelei (online)	3
Values of marine resources harvested by coastal communities in Kadavu Province, Fiji by Ulamila Matairakula (in situ) and Simon Harding (online).....	4
Community-based fisheries management in Fiji by Lea Riera (Pre-recorded)	4
MSP and the ‘right place’ for sharks: A comparison between Fiji and New Caledonia by Juliette KomKam King (Pre-recorded).....	5
Ridge-to-reef management in Cicia Island, Lau Province, Fiji by Simmone Pauwels (in situ)....	6
Children’s representations of ocean connectivity in Fiji by Elodie Fache (in situ) and Ulamila Matairakula (in situ).....	7
Discussion/Conclusion (Facilitator: Joeli Veitayakli (in situ)).....	8
Part 2: Presentation & discussion of future research pathways on reef passages	12
Reef passages as ecological and cultural keystone places: Towards new research pathways. Presentation of SOCPacific2R research proposal and of PASSES by Annette Breckwoldt (online).....	12
Round Room Brainstorming Sessions (Facilitator: Amanda Ford).....	13
Theme 1: Which reef passages are particularly significant/play an important social-ecological role in Fiji (and could therefore be interesting study sites for SOCPacific2R)? Lead: Elodie Fache	13
Theme 2: What management and conservation options are already (or could be) applied to reef passages in Fiji? Lead: Amanda Ford.....	14
Theme 3: How to drive sustainable approaches to research for maximum social-ecological impacts? Lead: Alifereti Tawake	14
Theme 4: How to develop a science-society-policy dialogue that truly involves and directly benefits iTaukei communities? Lead: Joeli Veitayaki.....	15
Session Summary (Facilitator: Jasha Dehm).....	17
Appendices	18
Appendix A: List of Participants	18
Appendix B: Workshop Program	20

Participants

The participants were by invitation only. There were 36 participants altogether (see Appendix A). 4 participants were present online and the rest were in person at the venue. This workshop encouraged active participation and engagement among attendees.

Aim of the Workshop

The overall aim of the workshop was to share the main findings of the SOCPacific project across diverse scales and dimensions of fisheries, fisheries management, and marine governance in Fiji and discuss future research pathways.

Workshop Program

The one-day workshop was delivered in English language. The workshop was divided into two parts (see Appendix B for full program). The first part consisted of numerous presentations made in a hybrid manner which included 2 in person, 3 online and 2 pre-recorded. Different themes were presented all-encompassing fisheries in Fiji with an interdisciplinary approach. The second part of the workshop consisted of a discussion with participants surrounding four themes.

Part 1: Main results of SOCPacific (Presentations and Discussions) – Key Takeaways

Presentation 1

Introduction: A Sea of Connections- An interdisciplinary and multi-level research on fisheries in Fiji, New Caledonia and Vanuatu by *Elodie Fache (in situ) and Annette Breckwoldt (online)*

Key takeaways:

- **Interconnectedness of Socio-cultural, Policy, and Geopolitical Aspects:** Recognizing the intricate web of socio-cultural norms, policies, and geopolitical factors is crucial for understanding the complexities within which fishing and fisheries management operate. It involves acknowledging how societal values, governmental policies, and global geopolitical dynamics intersect and influence the management of fisheries in the region.
- **Inclusivity and Engagement of Diverse Stakeholders:** Involving a diverse range of stakeholders, including men, women, and children, underscores the significance of an inclusive approach to fisheries management. This inclusivity acknowledges that different

groups have unique perspectives, knowledge, and roles in sustainable fisheries. It highlights the importance of considering and valuing the contributions and needs of all stakeholders, irrespective of gender or age.

- **Appreciation of the "Sea of Islands" Concept:** Emphasizing the "Sea of Islands" concept proposed by Epele Hau'ofa underscores the interconnectedness and interdependence among the islands in the Pacific region. It emphasizes the significance of viewing these islands not as isolated entities but as parts of a greater interconnected whole, highlighting the importance of cooperation, collaboration, and shared responsibility in managing fisheries sustainably.

Presentation 2

Conservation status and cultural values of sea turtles in Fiji by *Salanieta Kitolelei (online)*

Key takeaways:

- **Biodiversity and Importance in Fiji:** Fiji hosts both green turtles and hawksbill turtles, which nest and forage in the region. This signifies the biodiversity and importance of Fiji's waters as crucial habitats for these turtle species.
- **Environmental Influences on Turtle Populations:** Sea surface temperature fluctuations, particularly in summer, impact the seasonal recruitment of turtles. Understanding these environmental factors is crucial for comprehending turtle population dynamics and conservation efforts.
- **Life Characteristics and Ecological Importance:** Sea turtles exhibit long lifespans and slow maturation, following a K-strategist life history. This highlights their significance in the ecosystem, particularly in terms of feeding habits and migratory behavior.
- **Cultural Significance and Practices:** Sea turtles hold substantial cultural significance in Fiji, serving as totems, part of cultural practices, and even spiritual deities. The use of turtles in cultural practices like marriages and funerals underscores their deep-rooted importance within Fijian culture.
- **Common Names Reflecting Life Stages:** The common names of green sea turtles in Fijian reflect various life stages, highlighting the significance and awareness of the turtles' life cycle within the local culture.
- **Traditional Governance and Division of Labor:** Chiefs hold authority over regulating turtle harvests, while different clans are involved in various activities related to fishing, net making, and capturing. This illustrates the traditional governance structures and division of labor within Fijian communities.
- **Challenges in Conservation Efforts:** Despite community-based management efforts and both written and unwritten legislations, challenges persist due to some villages capturing turtles without licenses. This highlights the struggle in implementing effective conservation measures, especially when community-based decisions may conflict with centralized authority.

Presentation 3

Values of marine resources harvested by coastal communities in Kadavu Province, Fiji by *Ulamila Matairakula (in situ) and Simon Harding (online)*

- The study **primarily aimed** to understand the biological and socio-economic significance of coastal fisheries. It seeks to improve resource management while collecting new data to identify areas for potential value addition.
- The **research methodology** involved data collection through fishing days and catch data, along with household surveys across multiple villages in Nakasaleka and Ono Districts.
- **Expected Outcomes and Findings:**
 - Improved accuracy in estimating the economic value of coastal marine resources for local communities.
 - Identification of potential areas within the supply chain for value addition.
- **Fishing Practices and Economic Value Estimates:**
 - Spearfishing constitutes a significant portion of the total reef fish harvest (46.34%), raising concerns about its sustainability when unregulated.
 - The estimated gross value of Nakasaleka District alone was \$16.6 million Fijian dollars in 2019, highlighting the substantial economic value of inshore fisheries in Kadavu, potentially exceeding \$125 million Fijian dollars for the whole island.
- **Selling Practices and Gender Distribution:**
 - A considerable percentage of fishers (61.45%) were found to sell a portion of their daily catch.
 - The study emphasized the dominant participation of men (72.55%) in semi-commercial fishing but also highlighted the significant role of women in Kadavu coastal fisheries.
- **Recommendations and Challenges:**
 - Further research on reef fish population status (SPR) and the nutritional value of different species or categories.
 - The monetary value of inshore fisheries is suggested to be severely underestimated, emphasizing the need for more accurate valuation methods.

Q&A:

Dr. Joeli Veitayaki: Do they include fishers from mainland or outside of Kadavu in the research?
Ulamila Mataiakula: - No, only the 'qoliquoli' owners are part of the study.

Presentation 4

Community-based fisheries management in Fiji by *Lea Riera (Pre-recorded)*

Key takeaways:

- **Complexity and Diversity in Ocean Management:** Fiji faces a multitude of diverse factors influencing ocean management, including scales, spaces, time, and involved actors. Recognizing these complexities emphasizes the necessity for integration and understanding the interconnections among various elements.
- **Tension Between Development and Management:** There exists a noticeable tension between the development initiatives and the sustainable management of oceanic resources. There's a push for integrated and sustainable management strategies to address this tension.
- **Evolution of Fisheries Management Regimes in Fiji:** Fisheries management in Fiji has evolved through different regimes, including relational, proto sustainable, management as development, and management as conservation regimes. This evolution signifies changes and adaptations in the approaches to managing coastal fishery resources.
- **Outcomes of Integrated Management Regime:** Notable outcomes of integrated management regimes include specific bans like the Kawakawa & Donu ban, as well as the promotion of community-based management approaches.
- **Correlation Between Protected Areas and Community-Based Management:** There's a significant correlation observed between the establishment of gazetted protected areas and their association with community-based management discourses, emphasizing the importance of community involvement in conservation efforts.
- **Necessity for Collaboration and Utilization of Various Regimes:** Effective coastal and fisheries management in Fiji requires collaboration among the government, sectors, and stakeholders. Utilizing the various listed regimes is crucial for enforcing regulations and ensuring sustainable use of marine and coastal resources.
- **Conclusion on Fisheries Management Complexity:** Fisheries management is characterized as a complex and continuously evolving subject, necessitating continual revision of existing models and a reassignment of responsibilities and roles. While tensions remain, they might not always be overt but still need consideration in management strategies.

Presentation 5

MSP and the 'right place' for sharks: A comparison between Fiji and New Caledonia by Juliette KomKam King (Pre-recorded)

Key takeaways:

- **Marine Spatial Planning for Conservation:** Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) emerges as a critical method to sustain marine resources, emphasizing the need for a systematic approach to protect marine species and their habitats.
- **Challenges of Shark-Human Interactions:** Issues arise due to human behaviors and shark movements in their natural environments. Concerns are raised about potential impacts of diving on the natural interactions of sharks, leading to safety concerns.
- **Spatial Framing of Shark Issues:** The "right water" concept is introduced, framing the shark issue as a spatial problem. Attempts are made to plan and control the movements of both sharks and humans, aiming to prevent human-shark interactions in areas deemed inappropriate due to the history of shark attacks.
- **Approaches in New Caledonia:** Sharks in "wrong waters" are considered deviant, and measures are taken to ensure human safety by reorganizing inshore spaces, separating sharks and humans. Procedures involve regulating human activities, monitoring shark movements, relocating shark nets, and implementing surveillance to keep humans safe at sea.
- **Approaches in Fiji:** Sharks are encouraged into their "right place" through shark feeding in designated Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), legitimizing these areas as territories for sharks. This approach fosters ecotourism (diving) to observe sharks in their natural habitat, promoting conservation and redistributing financial benefits to locals while restricting fishing in MPAs.
- **Limitations and Challenges:** Limitations include poaching and uncertainties regarding the effectiveness of feeding as a means to regulate shark presence.

Presentation 6

Ridge-to-reef management in Cicia Island, Lau Province, Fiji by *Simonne Pauwels (in situ)*

Key takeaways:

Land-Sea Connectivity and Ridge-to-Reef Management:

- The Pacific culture emphasizes the interrelationship between 'Vanua' (land and sea) and its people, with ridge-to-reef management being a common practice.
- Cicia Island demonstrates bi-directional ridge management, showcasing the connectedness and interdependency between land and sea, overseen by customary chiefs.

Involving Children in Conservation:

- Recognizing the importance of engaging children from both urban and rural areas in conservation efforts to instill values and awareness early on for sustainable practices and environmental stewardship.

Cicia's Transition to an Organic Island:

- Cicia's journey toward becoming an organic island began in 2006 and was officially recognized in 2013, promoting an organic lifestyle integrated with traditional values such as sharing.
- Customary behaviors aligned with the concept of being "organic" influencing the management and sustainability of their land and sea resources.

Challenges Faced in Maintaining Organic Island Status: Several challenges hinder the maintenance of Cicia's organic island status:

- Poaching threatens local wildlife and sustainability.
- Increased consumption of processed foods detracts from the organic lifestyle.
- Challenges with waste management affect environmental health.
- Lack of market for organic produce impacts economic sustainability.
- Rising instances of non-communicable diseases present health challenges.

Presentation 7

Children's representations of ocean connectivity in Fiji by *Elodie Fache (in situ)* and *Ulamila Matairakula (in situ)*

Children's Role in Marine Stewardship: Children are significant stakeholders in maintaining reciprocal relationships with the ocean and marine life. Ensuring their rights and employing intergenerational justice approaches are crucial for sustainable marine management.

Methodology and Findings:

- Conducted drawing workshops and interviews in three study sites.
- Common elements in children's drawings included boats, turtle nests, land-sea interactions, and pollution from land.
- Rural and urban differences were evident in the drawings, reflecting fishing practices in rural areas and land-based pollution in urban settings.

Gender Representation and Ethno-Species Identification:

- Drawings showed a male-centric focus, lacking female representations.
- Children showcased their awareness of marine life diversity by identifying 50 ethno-species.

Land-Sea Connectivity and Small-Scale Fisheries:

- Indigenous children demonstrated a clear understanding of land-sea connectivity in their drawings.
- Small-scale fisheries were recognized as essential for connecting children to marine environments.

Socio-Cultural Values and Illegal Fishing Depictions:

- Drawings reflected socio-cultural values, cultural totems, fishing methods, and activities.
- Children depicted illegal fishing techniques, indicating their awareness of detrimental practices.

Benefits, Data for Management, and Recommendations:

- Understanding children's drawings can promote awareness of marine ecosystems and resources.
- Children's drawings can contribute valuable data for effective management plans.
- Recommendations include the need for more research to explore socio-cultural values, involve children as stakeholders, incorporate conservation studies in school curricula, and present research results back to communities for community-based strategies.

Discussion/Conclusion (Facilitator: Joeli Veitayakli (in situ))

Summary Points
<p>Conservation status and cultural values of sea turtles in Fiji</p> <p>1. Turtle Research</p> <p>Turtles are an important totem to the Pacific Islanders. An increase in turtle research has generated more data. The status of turtle research is owed to researchers.</p> <p>2. Role of Legislations in Sea Turtle Conservation:</p> <p>Emphasized the significant role of both written and unwritten legislations in the conservation of sea turtles. Some legislations that exist do not focus on the conservation of turtles.</p> <p><i>Additional comments:</i></p> <p><u>Laitia Tamata:</u> In regards to unwritten legislations, the GCC (Great Council of Chiefs) is a possible option to explore for them to oppose or minimize the harvest of sea turtles.</p>

Values of marine resources harvested by coastal communities in Kadavu Province, Fiji

1. Community-Based Management Challenges:

Referenced Sala's presentation and highlighted the perceived failure of community-based management.

2. Leadership Involvement:

It was stressed that activities related to conservation and restrictions must involve the High Chief and people in command, enforced by the GCC in their villages.

3. Importance of Collaboration:

It emphasized the critical role of collaboration in community-based management.

4. Impact of IUU Fishing:

It was captured that the total value is lost through Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing.

5. Spear Fishing Restrictions:

It was mentioned that spearfishing is now considered a sustainability threat, leading to banning of night diving.

6. Recommendations:

Redistribution of roles to cope with the changes that are happening in fisheries management. Subsistence fishing is often not well covered along with IUU so there is a lot more being taken from the environment.

Additional comments

Simonne Pauwels - In Cicia, they have very small reefs and there were no boats to fish further out hence the people do night fishing instead (night spearfishing should not be banned).

Dr Amanda Ford - Fulanga has banned night diving.

Dr Elodie Fache - Spearfishing at night cannot be banned at night in some cases due to lack of resources

Patricia Miller-Parkinson - Fisheries officers cannot implement and support customary management, rules and regulation to limit poaching.

Jasha Dehm - There are proposed methods to solve the issue such as using technology in relation to fuel usage to track the mobile fishers.

Shritika Prakash: In Udu Cakaudrove, the people are not allowed to do night dive. They have to seek permission if intend to do night spearfishing. They already embed unwritten regulations to manage their qoliqoli and also safety for the people.

Community-based fisheries management in Fiji

1. Integration as a Connection:

Emphasized the importance of integration as a connection between scales, time, actors, and space.

2. Complexity of Fishing Management:

Highlighting that fishing management is a complex and evolving challenge, so the redistribution of roles can be a challenge.

3. Complex Nature of the Problem:

Stressed that the issue is more complex than merely creating legislation and enforcing restrictions.

MSP and the ‘right place’ for sharks: A comparison between Fiji and New Caledonia

1. Sharks and Humans:

Shark feeding attracts many shark species as there were none back in the days. New Caledonia has the highest shark attractions in the Pacific due to “free food”.

Additional comments:

Dr Milika Sobey - Expresses concern that shark feeding might affect shark behavior.

Ulamila Matairakula - Shares story that in Beqa, during the pandemic, sharks were seen very close to shore. This indicates that they are more adapted to getting free food from humans.

Jasha Dehm - Shark feeding spots might not be the solution.

Amanda Ford – The shark diving initiative on the other hand generates income for the people.

Ridge-to-reef management in Cicia Island, Lau Province, Fiji

Vanua is not just the land; it also includes the resources and the people.

1. Sustainability Aspects:

Children are the future of these traditions and conservation practices, therefore protecting the resources now helps our future resources to be abundant and available.

2. Data Collection:

Always appreciate the people from whom we are collecting the data from.

Children's representations of ocean connectivity in Fiji

1. Children Engagement:

Important to engage children in research and decision making because they are the future. There is a stark difference between urban and rural upbringing. Children are very much aware of conservation efforts and marine pollution.

2. Restitution of Research:

It is important knowledge back to the communities and to stay connected with the communities.

3. Ownership:

A standard legislation may not be the best solution. Locals do not want ownership of their resources to be threatened.

Part 2: Presentation & discussion of future research pathways on reef passages

Reef passages as ecological and cultural keystone places: Towards new research pathways. Presentation of SOCPacific2R research proposal and of PASSES by Annette Breckwoldt (online)

Ecological Role:

- **Transition Zones:** Reef passages act as abrupt transitions between different habitats, connecting productive shallow benthic reef areas with the open ocean ecosystems. This connectivity supports biodiversity by facilitating movement and exchange of species between these environments.
- **Nutrient Cycling:** They serve as conduits for flushing effluents and nutrients from the lagoon into the open ocean, playing a crucial role in maintaining water quality and ecological balance within the reef system.
- **Water Exchange:** The exchange of water between the lagoon, ocean, and terrestrial environment through these passages is vital for various ecological processes, including nutrient transport, larval dispersal, and maintaining overall ecosystem health.

Socio-cultural, Historic, and Spiritual Significance:

- **Cultural Importance:** Reef passages hold significant socio-cultural importance, often tied to historic settlements and spiritual beliefs in many indigenous cultures. They serve as connections between the living and the dead, believed to be sacred pathways where spirits travel to another world.
- **Sacred Sites:** These passages are revered as sacred sites, not just in New Caledonia but in various Pacific cultures, emphasizing the need for their preservation and respect.

Naiqoro Passage Spawning Aggregation Reserve:

- **Unique Characteristics:** Naiqoro Passage stands out due to its reputation for spawning aggregation, showcasing that not all passages are the same. Differences in dimensions, densities, and geographical locations of passages influence their specific ecological functions and significance.

Benefits of Protection and Management:

- **Ecosystem Health:** Protecting and managing reef passages can have significant positive impacts on the health of coral reefs and local ecosystems. Preserving these areas helps

maintain biodiversity, supports fish spawning and nursery habitats, and sustains ecological processes critical for the entire reef system's well-being.

Round Room Brainstorming Sessions (*Facilitator: Amanda Ford*)

Theme 1: Which reef passages are particularly significant/play an important social-ecological role in Fiji (and could therefore be interesting study sites for SOCPacific2R)?

Lead: Elodie Fache

Points discussed:

1. Collaboration is required with Ministry of Lands as reef passages can be identified using their maps and studies can be conducted as necessary.
2. Comparison of data to determine changes (for example, after a cyclone)
3. Totoya and Moturiki is culturally significant.
4. Human impacts are less the further away the island.
5. All provinces have multiple reef passages throughout the country with long distance from shore.
6. Maritime shipping uses most of the important passages.
7. The reef passages along Ovalau used mostly for spawning, cetacean movement, shark, cowries and is of social importance.
8. Levuka passage, Gavvo passage, Nai Lobaloba passage.
9. Ral passage. Daveta kalavo close to Leleuvia.
10. Vatu-i-ra, Vatu-i-cake, Makogai island (Lomaiviti province) - Yadua (Bua province) - used for sea turtle foraging.
11. Refer to study sites in Fiji on ocean plumes (PhD research by Dr. Andra Whiteside)
12. Nukubuco passage - public health issue (refer to Master's thesis by Dr. Milika Sobey).
13. Makuluva and Suva Harbour Passage (Most urban in Fiji)
14. Qoliqoli management plan - Great Sea Reef (Mali, Sasa, Macuata)
15. Salialevu passage, Yacata - Northern Lau (foraging ground for loggerhead turtles)
16. Reef passage with high human impact - proximity to urbanization/villages, villages that rely on marine resources
17. Nutrients, water quality, oceanographic stuff, pollution assessment (plastic)
18. Urban impact (see Labasa and Ba)
19. Passages within MPA's with low human impact.
20. Mali passage and Kia Island - Great Sea Reef.

Theme 2: What management and conservation options are already (or could be) applied to reef passages in Fiji? *Lead: Amanda Ford*

Points discussed:

Active Applications:

1. Lakeba Tubou
2. MPAs for example, shark reef
3. Naiqoro passage
4. Customary management
5. LMMA

Potential Applications:

1. Data loggers (current/temperature)
2. Bans of fishing gear or practices
3. Species-specific protection measures
4. Environment legislation for example, pollution, dredging
5. Legislation on shipping regarding size and speed
6. Seasonal closure
7. Temporal closures
8. Marine Spatial Planning. There should be proper planning of different areas so the use of an area is properly used ensuring sustainable use and health of resources.
9. Emphasizing importance of passage in EIA's
10. Strategic location of FADs

Other Known Applications:

1. Current turbine. There is one setup along the coral coast of Fiji. If people know about the current turbines being left at reef passage, they will leave the area alone.
2. Moorings of boats are known to destroy some benthic environments. To reduce damage, the moorings can have a designated place where fishers can all go.
3. Instead of people going on reefs, horses are to be used on the reef. There are some areas along the Nadroga/Navosa reef flat that are large and require walking for long distances to fish, especially for octopus during low tide. The use of horses will apparently minimize the damage.

Theme 3: How to drive sustainable approaches to research for maximum social-ecological impacts? *Lead: Alifereti Tawake*

Points discussed:

1. Addresses a prominent public health issue

2. Finding a less invasive method to do research on marine life. For examples, using genetic tests instead of physically catching fish
3. Community involvement and NGOs
4. Reporting information in terms of posters and pamphlets
5. Media outreach
6. There should be payment for community involvement. The payments do not have to be in money.
7. There should be a science to management implementation
8. All research should be in open access
9. There should be a community-based library filled with local information
10. Interdisciplinary research
11. Bottoms up approach
12. Traditional ecological knowledge
13. Citizen science
14. Sharing of all research to avoid repetitive research
15. Better communication between stakeholders
16. Children involvement
17. Technology transfer
18. Long-term stay of researchers
19. Should be included in curriculum in schools
20. Co-researchers from the community
21. Smart research communication
22. TEK experts to be part of the article writing
23. Incorporate into courses available in secondary schools

Theme 4: How to develop a science-society-policy dialogue that truly involves and directly benefits iTaukei communities? *Lead: Joeli Veitayaki*

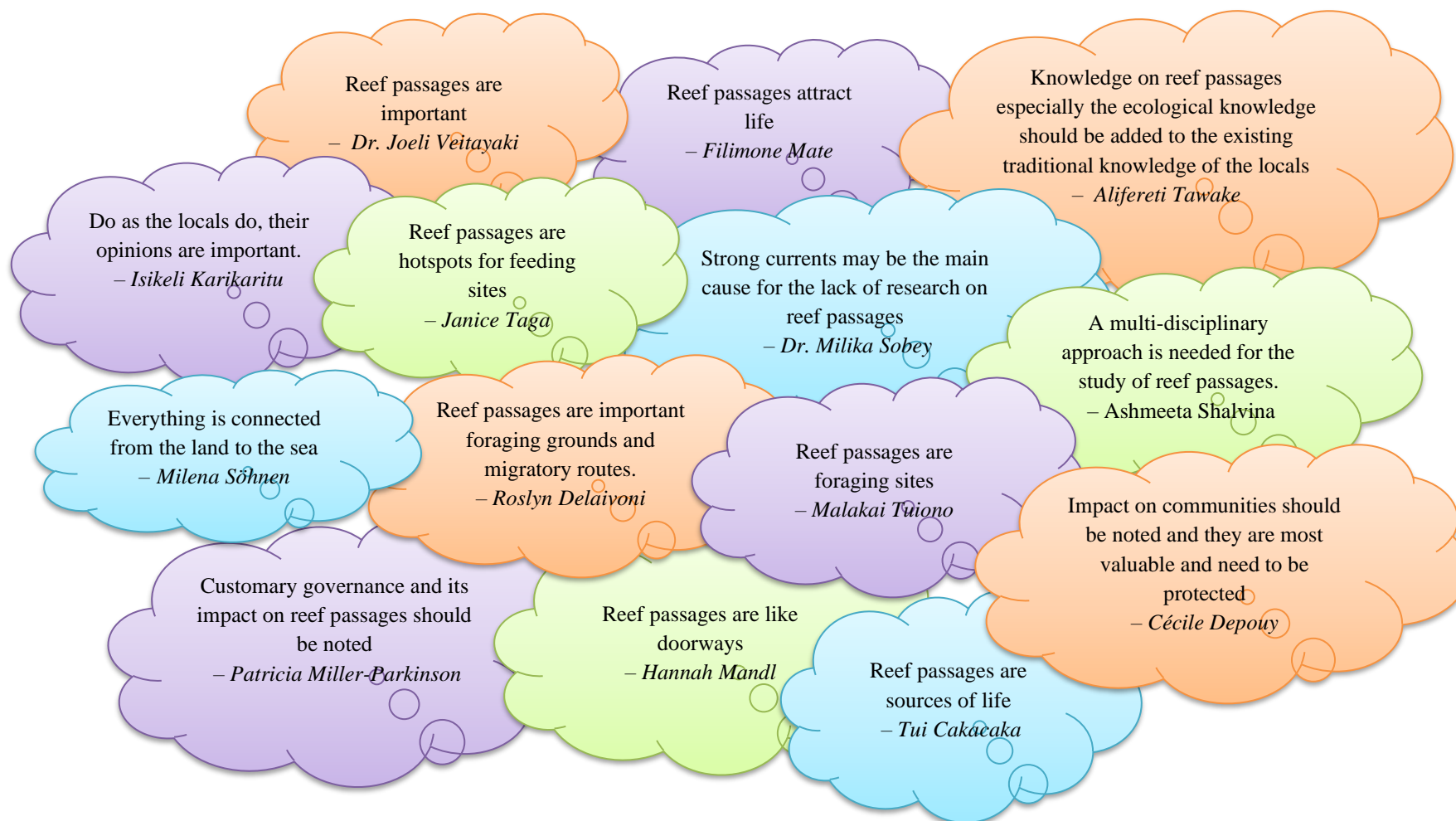
Points discussed:

1. Communicate benefits of the policy dialogue to the community.
2. Should ask the community first how they want to be involved with the project. Outcome of dialogue should reflect community interest
3. Evidence-based. There should be some data they can always refer to before they can create policies.
4. For the community to be involved in the decision-making process
5. What is the purpose and nature of science society policy dialogue?
6. Ensure participation of all members of the community
7. There should be an inclusive arrangement (50-50) to allow for gender balance (GESI lens)
8. To illustrate the beneficial outcomes of the science-society-policy

9. Timely return of information to the community in an appropriate language \dialogue
10. Sharing of information acquired from research. Make sure participation and contribution is within terms of reference of research and policy
11. Include other communities that share the same space
12. Communicate research results through policy briefs for different levels of decision makers
13. Community projects to be based on at least small society-scientist discussions
14. Community research outcomes in regional \ local seminars\workshops

Session Summary (Facilitator: Jasha Dehm)

Posed a question: “In a few words, describe what you have learnt during this workshop?”



Appendices

Appendix A: List of Participants

Name	Organization	Attended	Email
Alifereti Tawake	LMMA / FLMMA	In-person	livingwealthsolutions@gmail.com
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Appendix B: Workshop Program

SOCPacific Multi-Stakeholder Workshop		
27th November, 2023		
The University of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji		
8.15 am - 2pm (GMT + 12)		
Time	Program topics	Presenters
8:00 am - 8:15 am	Arrival of presenters and participants	Co-organisers
Part 1: Main results of SOCPacific (Presentations & Discussions)		Facilitator: Joeli Veitayaki (in situ)
8:15 am - 8:30 am	Introduction: A Sea of Connections - An interdisciplinary and multi-level research on fisheries in Fiji, New Caledonia and Vanuatu	Elodie Fache (in situ) & Annette Breckwoldt (online)
8:30 am - 8:45 am	Conservation status and cultural values of sea turtles in Fiji	Salanieta Kitolelei (online)
8:45 am - 9:10 am	Values of marine resources harvested by coastal communities in Kadavu Province, Fiji	Ulamila Matairakula (in situ) & Simon Harding (online)
9:10 am - 9:20 am	Community-based fisheries management in Fiji	Lea Riera (Pre-recorded)
9:20 am - 9:30 am	MSP and the 'right place' for sharks: A comparison between Fiji and New Caledonia	Juliette Kom Kam King (Pre-recorded)
9:30 am - 9:45 am	Ridge-to-reef management on Cicia Island, Lau Province, Fiji	Simonne Pauwels (in situ)
9:45 am - 10:00 am	Children's representations of ocean connectivity in Fiji	Elodie Fache (in situ) + Ulamila Matairakula (in situ)
10:00 am - 10:45 am	Discussion / Conclusion	Facilitator: Joeli Veitayaki (in situ)
10:45 am - 11:15 am	MORNING TEA	

Part 2 - Presentation & discussion of future research pathways on reef passages		Facilitator: Amanda Ford
11:15 am - 11:45 am	Reef passages as ecological and cultural keystone places: Towards new research pathways Incl. presentation of SOCPacific2R (research proposal resubmitted in March 2023) & of PASSES (a small initiative that has already started)	Annette Breckwoldt (online)
11:45 am - 12:45 pm	Round Room Brainstorming Sessions	Facilitator: Amanda Ford
	Which reef passages are particularly significant / play an important social-ecological role in Fiji (and could therefore be interesting study sites for SOCPacific2R)?	Lead: Elodie Fache
	What management & conservation options are already (or could be) applied to reef passages in Fiji?	Lead: Amanda Ford
	How to drive sustainable approaches to research for maximum social-ecological impacts?	Lead: Alifereti Tawake
	How to develop a science-society-policy dialogue that truly involves and directly benefits iTaukei communities?	Lead: Joeli Veitayaki
12:45 pm - 01:00 pm	Session summary	Jasha Dehm (in situ)
1pm - 2pm	LUNCH	
End of Program		