

Improving management effectiveness for the Marine Protected Areas of Rodrigues (Indian Ocean).



Report on Community Consultation 2

April to July 2011

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ANNEX 1: Guidance for Community Consultation 2		
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Report Series:

Report from Community Consultation 1:

Blais, E., Perrine, S., Raffin, J. Desire, S., Raffaut, R., Francois, L. Hardman, E. and Klaus, R. (2011). Report on Community Consultation 1 (November 2010- January 2011). Improving management effectiveness for the Marine Protected Areas of Rodrigues (Indian Ocean). 20p + annexes.

Report from Community Consultation 2:

Perrine, S., Raffaut, R., Raffin, J., Hardman, E. and Klaus, R. (2011). Report on Community Consultation 2 (April to July 2011). Improving management effectiveness for the Marine Protected Areas of Rodrigues (Indian Ocean). 20p + annexes.



1 Executive Summary

In recognition of the need to improve the status of the island's marine resources, the Rodrigues Regional Assembly (RRA) has gazetted new MPAs. The new MPAs include four marine reserves in the north (covering 24.2 km²), which were selected by the local communities with the support of the local marine NGO Shoals Rodrigues under a grant from the GEF Small Grants Programme implemented by the UNDP, and were formally gazetted in 2007. In addition, a larger multiple-use MPA has been developed on the south coast (covering 43 km²) which was co-funded by a Government of Mauritius/UNDP/GEF/RRA project, and formally gazetted in 2009.

A Marine Reserve Coordination Committee (MRCC) has also been established, composed of representatives of the relevant Government Authorities; representatives of the Fishers Associations; the local marine NGO (Shoals Rodrigues) and other key stakeholders. A preliminary management plan has already been prepared for one of the four northern reserves (Rivière Banane), and other activities such as the demarcation of these reserves have already taken place.

Building on this momentum, this project aims to contribute towards the overall marine conservation vision of the RRA by supporting the next stage in the implementation of the Marine Reserves. The project will provide the MRCC with training to facilitate the development of a new management plan for the effective management of the Marine Reserves in the north.

The project is being run by Shoals Rodrigues in collaboration with the RRA with financial support from the GEF Small Grants Programme implemented by the UNDP and the Regional Programme for the Sustainable Management of the Coastal Zones of the Countries of the Indian Ocean (ReCoMaP), financed by European Union. The project will consist of a series of training workshops and consultation meetings with fishers and tour operators to ensure that their interests are taken into consideration and addressed in the management actions.

This document reports the results of the second round of consultation with 132 fishers from 15 villages and 9 tour operators. Meetings with the tour operators and with the fishing villages who had been consulted during the first round of consultations showed that the majority of the fishers and tour operators agreed with the Slogan for the marine reserves however many felt that it will be very difficult to achieve and will take time. All of the fishers agreed with the Vision for the marine reserves; however two of the diver operators disagreed with the statement about improving fishing. The goal most commonly identified as being important was Goal 9 (Effective legal structures and management strategies maintained). The goal most commonly identified as being less important was Goal 12 (Resource Use Conflicts Reduced). Meetings with fishers who had not been consulted during the first round of community consultations showed that all the fishers were aware of the marine reserves and they were also generally supportive as their catches of fish and octopus had declined in recent years. The majority state that for the reserves to be successful there needs to be better regulation and enforcement and many suggest that fishers should work together with FPS to patrol the reserves. Most would be happy to do alternative forms of employment, although some villages asked for compensation.



2 Introduction

The four Northern Marine Reserves (Rivière Banane, Anse aux Anglais, Grand Bassin and Passe Demi) were originally identified with the support of the local community and they were formally gazetted in 2007. A management plan has since been prepared for one of the four areas (Rivière Banane), the areas have been demarcated, and other activities are underway within Rivière Banane. This project aims to develop a joint management plan for all four of the reserves. This report documents the first round of community consultation meetings which were held between November 2010 and January 2011. The purpose of these meetings was to build upon the discussions had during the selection and designation process. The overarching aims of these meetings were as follows:

1. To inform the local stakeholders (fishers, traders and tourism operators) that a management planning process is to commence, and
2. To capture any new concerns, and identify any specific issues at each of the sites.

The consultations mapped resource use patterns and attempted to identify existing conflicts / negative attitudes between groups of people involved in marine and coastal resource use.

3 Methods

It was proposed that the second round of consultations be held at 22 villages to include additional villages which had been highlighted during the first round of consultations as including fishers who fished within the Marine Reserves. The villages proposed for inclusion in this second round of consultation was as follows:

Fish Landing Station	Village	ROUND 1	ROUND 2
Pointe Coton (FLS)	1. Roche Bon Dieu		✓
	2. Tréfles		✓
Rivière Banane (FLS)	3. Rivière Banane	✓	✓
	4. Grande Montagne		
	5. Brûlé		✓
	6. Bel Air		✓
Grand Bay (FLS)	7. Vainqueur		✓
	8. Baladirou	✓	✓
English Bay (FLS)	9. Terre Rouge		
	10. Citronelle		✓
	11. Vangare		
	12. Roseaux	✓	
Anse Goeland (FLS)	13. Anse Goeland	✓	✓
Pointe L'Aigle (FLS)	14. Point L'Aigle	✓	
Pointe Monier (FLS)	15. Mt Charlot		✓
	16. Soupier		
Bay Malgache (FLS)	17. Baie Malgache	✓	✓
	18. Montagne du Sables		✓

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North Bay (FLS)	19. Baie du Nord	✓	
	20. Pistache / Anse Nicolas		✓ (Pistache)
	21. La Ferme		
Oyster Bay (FLS)	22. Baie aux Huitres	✓	✓
Pointe Mathourin (FLS)	23. Pointe Palmiste	✓	✓

Consultations were held in 13 of these 23 villages; fishers from Bel Air and Brûlé attended the meeting at Riviere Banane. Attempts were made to hold meetings at Terre Rouge, Roseaux, Pointe l’Aigle and Anse Nicolas however nobody turned up. The fishers at Baie du Nord said that they did not want Shoals Rodrigues to hold any further meetings in the village and so no attempts to hold a meeting were made.

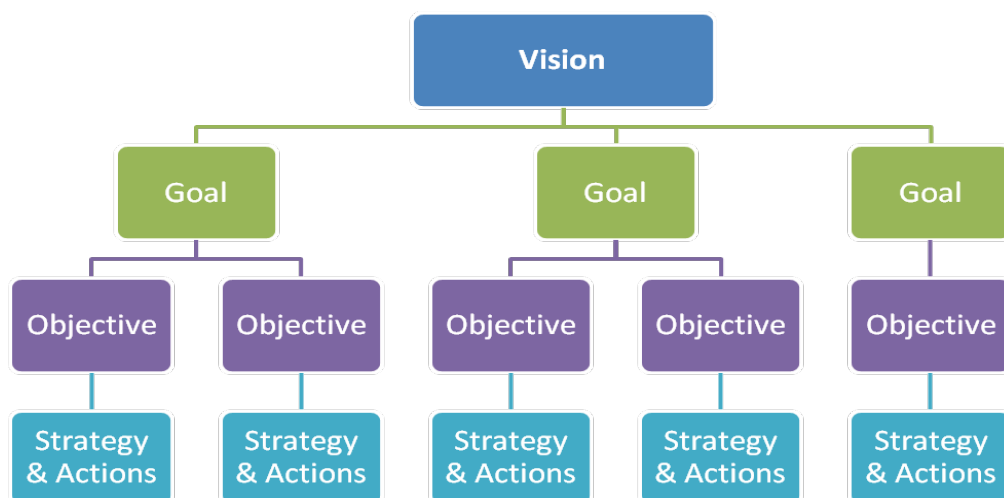
Meetings were also proposed with 15 tour operators, including dive operators, kite surf guides and operators who take tourists snorkelling and fishing and to visit Ile aux Cocos. Two meetings were held, which were attended by a total of 5 tour operators and 1 tour operator and 3 dive operators were met individually.



Figure 1: Map showing the location of the villages and fish landing stations mentioned in the report.

The consultations followed the guidance provided (see Annex 1). If the meeting was being held with stakeholders who had not previously attended a consultation meeting, then they were first given a brief introduction to the marine reserves and their history and asked the 20 questions from the first round of consultations (see Blais et al., 2011). If the meeting was being held in a village where all or the majority of the fishers had previously attended a consultation meeting, then a brief update was given on the progress of the project and the group was asked to comment on the major outputs of the first two workshops.

Each group was shown a flip-chart with a management plan organisational plan (Figure 1) drawn on it and it was explained that during the two workshops attendees had developed a vision, goals, objectives and specific strategies and actions to achieve these goals and objectives.



They were then shown a second flip-chart with the Slogan ‘Bane Reserves Marins: Retourn lamer couma avant, couma dan letan nou bane gran parents’ written on it and asked whether they agreed with this as a Slogan for the Reserves and if not, why not.

The group was shown a third flip-chart with the Vision ‘But bane reserve c’est ameliore lapeche ek regenerere nou lamer ek bane resource, protege tou bane different lespece ki trouve dan lamer, pou nou kapav continue gagne produits lamer pou nou manze dan le futur ek ene meilleur fason vive dan ene fason ekitable a travers ene bon gestion kot nou implik tou ban dimoune ki servi lagon’ written on it and asked whether they agreed with this as a Vision for the Reserves and if not, why not.

The group was shown a fourth flip-chart with the 12 Goals listed. They were asked to identify their top 3 goals (most important) and their bottom 3 goals (least important). The group was then asked for any further comments.

Groups who had not previously attended a consultation meeting were asked to complete the Resource Use mapping exercise and mark on a map where they undertake their activities (see Blais et al., 2011). Groups who had attended the first round of consultation meetings were asked to verify the maps produced, to confirm whether the areas drawn were accurate and to add in any other areas that were not shown.

4 Results

The second round of community consultations consulted with 132 fishers from 15 villages and 9 tour operators. Four of the villages fish in or in proximity to the Rivière Banane Marine Reserve (26 fishers); two of the villages fish in or in proximity to the Anse aux Anglais Marine Reserve (12 fishers); five of the villages consulted fish in Grand Bassin (66 fishers) and two of the villages fish in or in proximity to Passe Demi (24 fishers). Three of the tour operators were divers who dive in Anse aux Anglais and Riviere Banane; one was a kite surfer who uses Passe Demi and the remainder take tourists out snorkelling and to visit Ile aux Cocos (Passe Demi).

The results of these consultations are documented in full in Annex 2. The discussions with these communities and the responses to the specific questions are summarised below.

4.1 Community Consultations Results - Summarised by Village

Baie Malgache – [Grand Bassin]

At this meeting there were 8 fishers present. They all agreed with the Slogan and Vision.

Their 3 most important goals were:

- Management plan compliance by resource users enhanced (Goal 11)
- Land-based impacts managed / mitigated (Goal 2)
- Natural Disasters, Threats and Emergencies (Goal 4)

Their 3 least important goals were:

- Resource Use Conflicts Reduced (Goal 12)
- Environmental awareness and knowledge enhanced (Goal 7)
- Livelihoods enhanced (Goal 6)

Anse Goeland – [Grand Bassin]

At the first meeting there were 18 fishers present, but they were all drinking. It was therefore decided not to undertake the structured consultation but to listen to their concerns. The fishers asked whether Shoals had consulted the RRA about compensation for them because of the Marine Reserves. They felt that their views had been misrepresented and that many of them hadn't known about the first consultation meeting. They said that Passe Demi and Grand Bassin are not suitable places for Marine Reserves; if there needs to be a reserve at Grand Bassin it should be from Pointe Bretagne until Passe Lao; closing Grand Bassin will cause a lot of problems. They didn't feel that there was a good representation of fishers at the workshops and felt that the fishers who attended are earning enough to live and will therefore support the reserves; they asked what about the others who didn't attend the workshops?

A second meeting was then arranged which was attended by 11 fishers. They did not agree with the Slogan as they didn't believe that the Reserves would return the sea to how it was before. They felt



that it would be better to close the lagoon completely and for all fishers to stop fishing. They said that there are about 1,600 fishers who fish in the reserve to support their families. They remarked that before each election the demarcation buoys are removed and then replaced when the new Government is in place. They all agreed with the Vision.

Their 3 most important goals were:

- Livelihoods enhanced (Goal 6)
- Food security enhanced (Goal 5)
- Effective legal structures and management strategies maintained (Goal 9)

Their least important goals were:

- Resource Use Conflicts Reduced (Goal 12)
- Land-based impacts managed / mitigated (Goal 2)

They felt that the only way to make the reserves work is to give the fishers compensation – Rs 15,000 per month. They believe that the issue is too sensitive for fishers because it is difficult for them to find alternatives; what Shoals is doing it good, but they are trapped in a vicious circle. They asked why there couldn't be seasonal closures as in SEMPA and felt that the Reserves should only be in areas that remain covered at low tide; they said that there are places within Grand Bassin that dry-out at low tide and fish wouldn't come there. They did not agree that there should be tourist activities in the Reserves; but if there are, then it should be fishers who undertake these activities not civil servants. They said that they would like to be registered as off-lagoon fishers so that they can benefit from the Bad Weather Allowance; they also asked for better boats (not the 6 new boats) so that they could fish on the Banks. They said that there are about 80 registered fishers who fish in Grand Bassin as well as civil servants. Fishers come from Anse Nicolas, Baie du Nord, Anse Goeland, Baie Malgache, Point L'Aigle, Pointe la Guele, Baie aux Huitres, Pointe Monier, Mt Fanal, Mt Charlot, Soupir, Mangue, Grand la Fouche, Quatre Vents and Montagne du Sable and in total there are about 700 people who fish in Grand Bassin.

Baladirou – [Riviere Banane]

At this meeting there were 12 fishers present, of which only 2 had not been present at the first meeting. They said that they need compensation; they also suggested that the Reserves shouldn't be closed permanently but that there should be closed season as there is for the seine net fishery. They agreed with the Slogan, but felt that it would be difficult for the sea to return to how it was before. They all agreed with the Vision. They felt that the success of the Reserves depended on how they manage them and respect them. They said that not all of the fishers were present as there are too many meetings [and not enough action].

Their 3 most important goals were:

- Livelihoods enhanced (Goal 6)
- Marine habitats and biodiversity protected (Goal 1)
- Food security enhanced (Goal 5)



Their least important goal was:

- Resource Use Conflicts Reduced (Goal 12)

Riviere Banane – [Riviere Banane].

At this meeting there were 9 fishers present (who came from Riviere Banane, Bel Air and Brulé). They all agreed with the Slogan but they didn't know how the sea would return to how it was in the time of their grandparents if the Government didn't find a solution for the fishers. They said that everyone was fishing in the Reserve as there is no control and that not a single demarcation buoy remained. They also commented that there are more fishers now than in the past. They said that hadn't got their Bad Weather Allowance. They all agreed with the Vision.

Their 3 most important goals were:

- Food security enhanced (Goal 5)
- Land-based impacts managed / mitigated (Goal 2)
- Management plan compliance by resource users enhanced (Goal 11)

Their 3 least important goals were:

- Resource Use Conflicts Reduced (Goal 12)
- Natural Disasters, Threats and Emergencies (Goal 4)
- Effective legal structures and management strategies maintained (Goal 9)

Baie aux Huitres – [Grand Bassin]

At this meeting there were 8 fishers present. They all agreed with the Slogan, but they pointed out that there weren't the same numbers of fishers then and the numbers keep increasing. They felt that there needed to be a change in Government, this way the sea would be better protected; the current Government had just spent their time sending everyone round and round in circles. They suggested that the lagoon should be closed for 1 year, but there would need to be a solution for the lagoon fishers. They all agreed with the Vision.

Their 3 most important goals were:

- Effective management structures and strategies maintained (Goal 8)
- Land-based impacts managed / mitigated (Goal 2)
- Management plan compliance by resource users enhanced (Goal 11)

They felt that all the remaining goals had equal importance.

Pointe Palmiste – [Passe Demi]

At this meeting there were 10 fishers present. They all agreed with the Slogan. They felt that in order to achieve the Vision, all fishers would need to be removed from the sea and this would be very difficult.

Their 3 most important goals were:

- Marine habitats and biodiversity protected (Goal 1)

- Livelihoods enhanced (Goal 6)
- Management plan compliance by resource users enhanced (Goal 11)

Their 3 least important goals were:

- Environmental awareness and knowledge enhanced (Goal 7)
- Stakeholder participation and representation ensured (Goal 10)
- Resource Use Conflicts Reduced (Goal 12)

Roche Bon Dieu – [Riviere Banane]

This was the first meeting held in this village. At this meeting there were 4 fishers all of whom were aware of the marine reserves. They do not fish in the reserve, but they feel that the state of the marine environment inside the reserves is worse now than 5 years ago and that the fish and octopus have declined. They think that if the reserves are well protected, established and controlled, then they will work and there will be an increase in fish and octopus. They do not feel that they have benefitted from the Riviere Banane alternative livelihood projects and asked for compensation in order for people to respect the reserves. They suggested using fishers to protect the reserves (with guns).

Montagne du Sable – [Grand Bassin and Passe Demi]

This was the first meeting held in this village. At the meeting there were 14 fishers all of whom were aware of the marine reserves. They think that small fish and small octopus are found inside the marine reserves. They say that the reserves are quite healthy but that lots of corals have been destroyed and that fish and octopus catches have declined. They think that the marine reserves will increase their catches and bring new work opportunities such as tour guides; they also suggest that fishers could be employed to work on Government projects such as farming, dog collection, tree planting and cleaning up the sea. They feel that the reserves need better enforcement and that Fisheries Officers should patrol the reserves and fishers should be employed as rangers.

Montagne Charlot – [Grand Bassin]

This was the first meeting held in this village. At the meeting there were 7 fishers all of whom were aware of the marine reserves. They feel that the state of the marine environment inside the reserves is worse now than 5 years ago and that the fish and octopus have declined. They think that the reserves are a good thing for Rodrigues and that they will get more catch and bigger sized fish and octopus. They say however that there needs to be strict protection and better enforcement because at the moment they don't see the reserves working. They suggest that if a closed season for octopus had been established at the same time as the closed season for seine net fishing, then the lagoon would be better nowadays.

Citronelle – [Anse aux Anglais]

This was the first meeting held in this village. At the meeting there were 7 fishers all of whom were aware of the marine reserves. They think that small octopus are found inside the reserve. They say that the area inside the reserve is not healthy, that it has degraded over the past 5 years and that

catches of fish and octopus have declined in the last 10 years. They believe that marine reserves will result in an increase in fish catches. They say that for the reserves to work we need to educate everyone and respect the reserves and they feel that there needs to be better control and rangers. They suggest that the whole lagoon should have been a reserve or at least there should be 6 month closed season for octopus fishing.

Pistache – [Grand Bassin and Passe Demi]

This was the first meeting held in this village. At the meeting there were 17 fishers all of whom were aware of the marine reserves. They think that the reserves are places where small fish and octopus come into the lagoon. They think that the marine environment inside the reserves is still healthy; the state of the environment is better than 5 years ago as there are lots of small fish and the fish and octopus catches have remained the same. They believe that the marine reserves will result in more fish and octopus from the sea, however they are concerned that the fishing area will diminish so catches will decline in the short term. They say that for the marine reserves to work better there needs to be alternative work for the fishers.

Trefles – [None]

This was the first meeting held in this village. At this meeting there were 2 fishers, both of whom were aware of the marine reserves; however they said that no-one from their village fished in the reserves. They think that lots of fish, octopus and corals are found inside the reserves. They say that they area inside the reserves has got worse over the past 5 years and that catches have declined. They hope that marine reserves will result in more fish and octopus in the future. They believe that for the reserves to work no-one should be allowed to fish in them and they would also like there to be more enforcement. They also suggest that there should be alternative work in order for the fishers to respect the reserves. They both agreed with the Slogan and Vision.

Vainqueur – [Riviere Banane and Anse aux Anglais]

This was the first meeting held in this village. At this meeting there were 5 fishers, all of whom were aware of the marine reserves. They think that lots of fish, octopus and corals are found inside the reserves. They say that the area inside the reserves is being degraded every year and that fish and octopus catches have declined. They hope that the marine reserves will result in more fish in the future. They think that for the reserves to work they should be respected by fishers first, then by everyone but that they also need more protection. They suggest that 'barachois' should be created as in Mauritius and that seine nets should not be used in bays. They also say that the marine reserve management must be constant and not be cut during the election period. They all agreed with the Slogan and Vision.

Dive Operators [Anse aux Anglais and Riviere Banane]

One operator liked the Slogan; the second thought that the Slogan is a dream, a utopia and the third thought that it is impossible to return the sea to as it was before before, even in 100 years time it will never be like before. Two of the operators did not agree with the part of the Vision about improving fishing. One felt that fishers do not respect fish size limits and ask for financial help from the government; the other felt that an improvement in fishing is an indirect goal that will occur

through protection of the fish stocks. He also stressed that it needs to be made clear to fishers that they will never be able to fish in the reserves. The third operator felt that the Vision would not be understood by people. He stated that in order to convince fishers of the effectiveness of the reserves they would need to see results now and he also suggested that an educational plan should be developed.

Dive operator 1's 3 most important goals were:

- Environmental awareness and knowledge enhanced (Goal 7)
- Effective management structures and strategies maintained (Goal 8)
- Effective legal structures and management strategies maintained (Goal 9)

Dive operator 3's 3 most important goals were:

- Marine habitats and biodiversity protected (Goal 1)
- Resource Use Conflicts Reduced (Goal 12)
- Environmental awareness and knowledge enhanced (Goal 7)

Dive operator 1's 2 least important goals were:

- Resource Use Conflicts Reduced (Goal 12)
- Livelihoods enhanced (Goal 6)

Dive operator 3's least important goals was:

- Natural Disasters, Threats and Emergencies (Goal 4)

Dive operator 2 did not rank the Goals.

Dive Operator 1 commented that before creating the reserves, the government and public need to change their way of thinking. Then, good equipment is needed and concerned people to control the Fisheries and Coastguards (i.e. external people). He also felt that fishers are responsible for the degradation of marine resources and so asking these fishers to manage the reserves [as rangers] is a bit contradictory and is unlikely to succeed. Dive Operator 2 commented that all stakeholders have to be concerned, have to understand that the sea belongs to them, and so have to respect it. They should not be afraid to speak out if someone is doing something wrong; everybody has to be responsible. However, he asked how could people respect the law if those who enforce the law do not respect it themselves?

Tour Operators – [Passe Demi]

The Tour Operators all agreed with the Slogan but said that it will take time. They all agreed with the Vision but pointed out that everybody has to be involved, aware and concerned to succeed in managing the reserves.

Their 3 most important goals were:

- Marine habitats and biodiversity protected (Goal 1)
- Environmental awareness and knowledge enhanced (Goal 7)
- Effective legal structures and management strategies maintained (Goal 9)



Their 3 least important goals were:

- Natural Disasters, Threats and Emergencies (Goal 4)
- Stakeholder participation and representation ensured (Goal 10)
- Resource Use Conflicts Reduced (Goal 12)

They commented that the Reserves will only be successful if they are managed by efficient people and that rangers should not be from Rodrigues and should be well paid. They said that we need to start with enforcement of the rules. For example, smoking is forbidden on Ile aux Cocos Island, but everybody does it. They said that as anchoring is not allowed, we need mooring buoys. They stated that illegal fishing is very common during the night and fishers do not respect legal fish sizes. Fisheries do not work on Sundays and corruption is a big problem. They suggested that alternative solutions have to be found for fishers and there needs to be a sensitisation programme. They also said that people are afraid to confront someone undertaking illegal activities because of reprisals. They were concerned as they said that when Shoals handed over the Riviere Banane management plan to the Government, they closed access to the Reserve for several months and some operators could not take tourists snorkelling there anymore; they hoped that this would not happen again.

Tour Operator – [Passe Demi]

The tour operator agreed with the Slogan but said that it would take time. He also agreed with the Vision but said that everybody has to be involved and be aware.

His 3 most important goals were:

- Environmental awareness and knowledge enhanced (Goal 7)
- Effective management structures and strategies maintained (Goal 8)
- Effective legal structures and management strategies maintained (Goal 9)

His 3 least important goals were:

- Resource Use Conflicts Reduced (Goal 12)
- Livelihoods enhanced (Goal 6)
- Natural Disasters, Threats and Emergencies (Goal 4)

He commented that we need to maximise the maximum number of people about the importance of the Reserves for our country. He also felt that corruption in the Fisheries Department and Coastguard must be stopped.

4.2 Community Consultation Results – Summary of Goals and Objectives

Community Consultation	Goal											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Baie Malgache		+		+		-	-				+	-
Anse Goeland		-			+	+			+			-
Baladirou	+				+	+			+			-
Riviere Banane		+		+	+				-		+	-
Baie aux Huitres		+						+			+	
Pointe Palmiste	+					+	-			-	+	-
Diver 1						-	+	+	+			-
Diver 3	+			-			+					+
Tour Operators (Group)	+			-			+		+	-		-
Tour Operator (Individual)				-		-	+	+	+			-
Most Important	4	3		2	3	3	4	3	5		4	1
Least Important		1		3		3	2		1	2		8

The goal most commonly identified as being important was Goal 9 (Effective legal structures and management strategies maintained); other important goals were Goal 1 (Marine habitats and biodiversity protected), Goal 7 (Environmental awareness and knowledge enhanced) and Goal 11 (Management plan compliance by resource users enhanced). The goal most commonly identified as being less important was Goal 12 (Resource Use Conflicts Reduced). Goal 3 (Marine resources are sustained) was not identified as being either most important or least important by any of the communities.

4.3 Community Consultation Results – Summarised by Questions

Is anything special about the areas inside the marine reserves?

- *Riviere Banane*: The Vainqueur (VA) fishers say that there are lots of fish, octopus and corals in the reserve.
- *Grand Bassin / Passe Demi*: The Montagne du Sable (MS) and Pistache (PI) fishers think there are small fish and small octopus in the reserve.

- *Anse aux Anglais*: The Citronelle (CI) fishers think there are small octopus in the reserve; the fishers from Vainqueur (VA) say that there are lots of fish, octopus and corals in the reserve.

Do they feel that the area inside the marine reserve is healthy?

The majority of fishers do not think that the areas inside the reserves are very healthy, although those as Vainqueur and Pistache say that they are healthy:

- *Riviere Banane*: The VA fishers say that there are lots of fish, octopus and corals inside the reserves.
- *Anse aux Anglais*: The CI fishers think that the area is not healthy; the VA fishers say that there are lots of fish, octopus and corals inside the reserves.
- *Grand Bassin*: The fishers from MS think that the area is quite healthy; the fishers from Mt Charlot (MC) say that it is 50-50; the fishers from PI think the area is healthy.
- *Passe Demi*: The MS fishers think that the area is quite healthy; the fishers from PI think the area is healthy.

Has the state of the marine environment inside the reserves changed over the past 5 years?

All of fishers, except those at Pistache think that the state of the reserves have declined in the past 5 years:

- *Rivière Banane*: The Roche Bon Dieu (RBD) fishers think that the marine environment has got worse and the fishers from VA say that it is being degraded every year.
- *Anse aux Anglais*: The CI fishers think that the area has degraded and the VA fishers say that it is being degraded every year.
- *Grand Bassin*: The MS fishers think that there are lots of damaged corals and the MC fishers think that the state of the marine environment has declined. The fishers from PI however think that it has improved and that there are lots of small fish there.
- *Passe Demi*: The MS fishers think that there are lots of damaged corals. The fishers from PI however think that it has improved and that there are lots of small fish there.

Have fish/octopus catches from inside the reserves changed over the past 5 years?

All of the fishers, except those at Pistache have noticed a decline in catches in the past 5 years:

- *Rivière Banane*: The RBD and VA fishers think that fish and octopus have declined.
- *Anse aux Anglais*: The CI fishers think that catches have declined in the last 10 years; the VA fishers say that fish and octopus have declined.
- *Grand Bassin*: The MS and MC fishers think that fish and octopus catches have declined. The fishers at PI think that catches are the same.
- *Passe Demi*: The MS fishers think that fish and octopus catches have declined. The fishers at PI think that catches are the same.

What do they think are the benefits of the marine reserves?

The fishers all recognise that the benefits of the marine reserves might include more fish and octopus and alternative livelihoods; however they point out that the reserves need to be properly enforced:

- *Rivière Banane*: The RBD fishers think that if the reserves are well protected, established and controlled there will be more fish and octopus; the VA fishers think that there will be more fish in the future.
- *Anse aux Anglais*: The VA fishers think that there will be more fish in the future.
- *Grand Bassin*: The MS fishers think that there will be an increase in catches and the reserves will bring new work opportunities. The MC fishers think that if there is strict protection and enforcement then they will get better catches and bigger fish and octopus. The PI fishers agree that there will be more fish and octopus.
- *Passe Demi*: The MS fishers think that there will be an increase in catches and the reserves will bring new work opportunities. The PI fishers think that there will be more fish and octopus.

Do they have any concerns about the marine reserves?

The majority of fishers do not have any concerns about the marine reserves, with the exception of Riviere Banane and Pistache:

- *Rivière Banane*: The fishers from RBD feel that the reserves must be well established, demarcated and enforced. The VA fishers do not have any concerns about the marine reserves.
- *Anse aux Anglais*: The CI and VA fishers do not have any concerns about the marine reserves.
- *Grand Bassin*: The MS and MC fishers do not have any concerns about the marine reserves. The fishers from Pistache are concerned that they will lose fishing grounds and so their catches will decline in the short-term.
- *Passe Demi*: The MS fishers do not have any concerns about the marine reserves. The fishers from Pistache are concerned that they will lose fishing grounds and so their catches will decline in the short-term.

What would make the marine reserves work better?

The fishers feel that there needs to be better regulation and enforcement if the marine reserves are to work as well as alternatives/compensation and education:

- *Rivière Banane*: The fishers from RBD state that they haven't benefited from the alternative livelihood projects and say that compensation is needed for people to respect the reserves. The VA fishers say that the reserves should be respected by the fishers first, then by everyone and that they need more protection.
- *Anse aux Anglais*: The CI fishers think we need to better educate everyone to respect the reserves. The VA fishers say that the reserves should be respected by the fishers first, then by everyone and that they need more protection.
- *Grand Bassin*: The MS fishers say that there needs to be better enforcement and suggest using available Fisheries Officers to patrol the reserves as well as employing fishers as rangers. The MC fishers also say that better enforcement is needed. The fishers from PI say there needs to be alternative work for fishers.

- *Passe Demi*: The MS fishers say that there needs to be better enforcement and suggest using available Fisheries Officers to patrol the reserves as well as employing fishers as rangers. The fishers from PI say there needs to be alternative work for fishers.

What would they like to see improved?

The majority of fishers agree that there needs to be better regulation and enforcement:

- *Rivière Banane*: The fishers from RBD state that they haven't benefited from the alternative livelihood projects and say that compensation is needed for people to respect the reserves. The VA fishers say that nothing needs to be improved.
- *Anse aux Anglais*: The CI fishers say that we need rangers and improved control. The VA fishers say that nothing needs to be improved.
- *Grand Bassin*: The MS fishers say that there needs to be better enforcement and suggest using available Fisheries Officers to patrol the reserves as well as employing fishers as rangers. The MC fishers also say that better protection and enforcement is needed. The fishers from PI say there needs to be alternative work for fishers.
- *Passe Demi*: The MS fishers say that there needs to be better enforcement and suggest using available Fisheries Officers to patrol the reserves as well as employing fishers as rangers. The fishers from PI say there needs to be alternative work for fishers.

What activities do they think should be regulated inside the marine reserves?

The majority of fishers think that no activities should be allowed in the marine reserves; other say that tourist activities should be regulated:

- *Rivière Banane*: The RBD fishers think that the use of the glass bottom boat and snorkelling should be regulated; the VA fishers say that tourist activities should be regulated.
- *Anse aux Anglais*: The CI fishers think that no activities should be allowed in the reserve; the VA fishers say that tourist activities should be regulated.
- *Grand Bassin*: The MS fishers think that no activities should be allowed in the reserve. The MC and PI fishers say that tourist activities such as glass bottom boats and snorkelling should be regulated.
- *Passe Demi*: The MS fishers think that no activities should be allowed in the reserve. The PI fishers say that tourist activities such as diving and snorkelling should be regulated.

What activities would they not like to see regulated inside the marine reserves?

- *Rivière Banane*: The RBD and VA fishers do not have any preference.
- *Anse aux Anglais*: The CI and VA fishers say that there are no activities that they would not like to see regulated inside the marine reserve.
- *Grand Bassin*: The MS and MC fishers say that there are no activities that they would not like to see regulated inside the marine reserve.
- *Passe Demi*: The MS fishers say that there are no activities that they would not like to see regulated inside the marine reserve.

How many people from their village fish inside the marine reserves?



- *Rivière Banane*: There are 10 fishers from RBD that fish in the reserve; there are about 30 fishers from VA that fish in the reserve.
- *Anse aux Anglais*: There are 3 fishers from CI that fish in the reserve; there are about 30 fishers from VA that fish in the reserve.
- *Grand Bassin*: The MS fishers say that about 50 fishers fish in the reserve; the MC fishers say 10 – 15; the fishers from PI say 40-50 fishers fish in the reserve.
- *Passe Demi*: The MS fishers say that about 50 fishers fish in the reserve; the fishers from PI say 40-50 fishers fish in the reserve.

Which villages fish in the marine reserve?

- *Rivière Banane*: Baladirou, Pointe Coton, Dans Bébé, Vainqueur, Mt Goyave ; from Pointe Coton to Baie aux Huitres.
- *Anse aux Anglais*: Roseaux, Soupir ; from Pointe Coton to Baie aux Huitres.
- *Grand Bassin*: Soupir and Mt Fanal; from Port Mathurin to Pointe Mapou.
- *Passe Demi* : From Port Mathurin to Pointe Mapou.

What types of fishing take place inside the marine reserve? (most important in bold)

The different types of fishing in each reserve are as follows:

- *Rivière Banane*: **line**, traps and octopus (RBD); **octopus**, lines, traps and illegal (VA)
- *Anse aux Anglais*: **traps**, line (CI); **octopus**, lines, traps and illegal (VA)
- *Grand Bassin*: **octopus**, line, traps, illegal fishing (MS); **octopus**, traps (MC); **octopus**, lines, traps, illegal (PI)
- *Passe Demi*: **octopus**, line, traps, illegal fishing (MS); **octopus**, lines, traps, illegal (PI)

Where are the fish/octopus sold?

- *Rivière Banane*: General public (RBD); personal use (VA)
- *Anse aux Anglais*: Home/personal use (CI and VA)
- *Grand Bassin*: Fish landing station (MS); first come first served (MC); Bayant (PI)
- *Passe Demi*: Fish landing station (MS); Bayant (PI)

What other activities take place inside the marine reserve (e.g. tourists diving, snorkelling)?

- *Rivière Banane* : Diving, snorkelling, glass bottom boat
- *Anse aux Anglais*: Wind surfing, kite surfing.
- *Grand Bassin*: None.
- *Passe Demi*: Tour operators do snorkelling.

Which groups are in conflicts with the groups represented in the Focus groups?

No conflicts were reported by any of the fishers in the consultations

5 Discussion

The second round of community consultations consulted with 132 fishers from 15 villages and 9 tour operators.

Meetings with the tour operators and with the fishing villages who had been consulted during the first round of consultations showed that the majority of the fishers agreed with the Slogan for the marine reserves however many felt that it will be very difficult to achieve. One village pointed out that there are more fishers than there used to be and another said that in order for the sea to return to how it was then we need to find a solution for the fishers (i.e. alternative livelihoods or compensation). All of the fishers agreed with the Vision for the marine reserves. The majority of tour operators agreed with the Slogan, but pointed out that it will take time; however two of the dive operators felt that it was a dream and would be impossible to achieve. The tour operators all agreed with the Vision for the marine reserves; however two of the diver operators disagreed with the statement about improving fishing and the third diver operator felt that the Vision would not be understood by people. The goal most commonly identified as being important was Goal 9 (Effective legal structures and management strategies maintained); other important goals were Goal 1 (Marine habitats and biodiversity protected), Goal 7 (Environmental awareness and knowledge enhanced) and Goal 11 (Management plan compliance by resource users enhanced). The goal most commonly identified as being less important was Goal 12 (Resource Use Conflicts Reduced).

Meetings with fishers who had not been consulted during the first round of community consultations showed that all the fishers were aware of the marine reserves and they were also generally supportive.

The fishers that use Rivière Banane Marine Reserve were generally supportive of the reserve although those present at the meeting in Roche Don Dieu did not fish inside the reserve themselves. The fishers from Vainqueur supported the reserves as their catches of fish and octopus have declined and they feel that the area is being degraded every year; they hope that the reserve will bring more fish in the future. The fishers from Vainqueur feel that the reserves need to be respected by everyone but that better protection is also needed whilst those at Roche Bon Dieu feel that compensation is needed in order for people to respect the reserves.

The fishers that use Anse aux Anglais Marine Reserve were generally supportive of the reserve as the area has degraded and their catches have declined in recent years and they hope that the reserves will bring more fish in the future. They feel that the reserves need to be respected by everyone and that we need to better educate everyone in order for this to happen; they also think that the reserves need to be better protected and suggest using rangers.

The fishers that use Grand Basin and Passe Demi Marine Reserves were generally supportive of the reserves. Fishers from Montagne du Sable and Mt Charlot felt that the area inside the reserves is degraded and that their catches of fish and octopus have declined; whereas fishers from Pistache felt that there had been no change in their catches and that the area inside the reserves is healthy. They all hope that the reserves will result in an increase in catches but say that better enforcement is needed to make the reserves work as they don't appear to be working now; some suggest fishers should be employed as rangers to work alongside the FPS Officers. They also say that there needs to

be alternative work for fishers and hope that the reserves will bring new job opportunities such as tour guides and skippers and that fishers could be employed on Government projects such as farming, dog collection, tree planting and cleaning up the sea.

Other common concerns that were expressed during the second round of consultation meetings were as follows:

- **Political Support:** Some fishers think that the demarcations buoys will be removed each time elections come. They say it will be hard for fishers to respect the reserves if it will be that way.
- **Monitoring, Control and Surveillance:** Many of the communities consulted stated that there needs to be better enforcement of the marine reserves. Fishers from Riviere Banane said that everyone still fishes in the reserve as there is no control and all of the demarcation buoys have gone. A number of communities felt that there was corruption within the current enforcement organisations (Fisheries and the Coastguard). Some of the villages suggested that fishers should be employed as rangers to patrol the marine reserves, however some of the tour operators felt that rangers should not be fishers and should be people from outside of Rodrigues.
- **Alternative Livelihoods:** Fishers from several of the villages expressed their interest in alternative employment if the marine reserves are implemented. Alternative employment options that they proposed during the meetings included: employing fishers as rangers to patrol the reserves, tour operators, skippers, farming, dog collection, tree planting and cleaning up the sea. One village expressed concern that they had not benefitted from the alternative livelihood projects at Riviere Banane and that they were not allowed to board the glass bottom boat despite being members of the Association. Another village expressed concern that the civil servants would gain more benefits from the marine reserves than the fishers as many already hold pleasure craft licences and said that fishers should be employed in the tourism industry.
- **Compensation:** Three of the villages consulted asked for compensation if the area was closed, with Anse Goeland asking for 15,000 Rs per month.
- **Closed Season:** A number of villages suggested that there should be closed seasons rather than permanent closed areas.
- **Lack of representation:** Fishers from Anse Goeland felt that there was poor representation of fishers at the workshops, with only 2 fishers from each marine reserve being invited.
- **Education:** A number of communities stressed the need for a good education programme to change people's way of thinking and explain to them the importance of marine reserves for Rodrigues.

ANNEX 1: Guidance for the Community Consultations



ANNEX 1: Guidance for Community Consultation 2

A. GUIDANCE FOR FISHERS

1. Which communities are we consulting?

For Community Consultation Round 2 the villages to be consulted are as follows:

Fish Landing Station	Village	ROUND 1
Pointe Coton (FLS)	1. Roche Bon Dieu	
	2. Tréfles	
Rivière Banane (FLS)	3. Rivière Banane	✓
	4. Grande Montagne	
	5. Brûlé	
	6. Bel Air	
Grand Bay (FLS)	7. Vainqueur	
	8. Baladirou	✓
English Bay (FLS)	9. Terre Rouge	
	10. Citronelle	
	11. Vangare	
	12. Roseaux	✓
Anse Goeland (FLS)	13. Anse Goeland	✓
Pointe L'Aigle (FLS)	14. Point L'Aigle	✓
Pointe Monier (FLS)	15. Mt Charlot	
	16. Soupier	
Bay Malgache (FLS)	17. Baie Malgache	✓
North Bay (FLS)	18. Baie du Nord	✓
	19. Pistache / Anse Nicolas	
	20. La Ferme	
Oyster Bay (FLS)	21. Baie aux Huitres	✓
Pointe Mathurin (FLS)	22. Pointe Palmiste	✓

NOTE

- **For the villages consulted in Round 1** –the fishers should by now be familiar with the marine reserves. So start with ROUND 2 questions and then verify the maps.
- **For the villages that were not consulted in Round 1** – you need to conduct the ROUND 1 and ROUND 2 at the same time. So start with the ROUND 1 questions then ROUND 2 questions, and then ask them to verify the maps.

It is important that we verify the maps – but it is likely that the meetings could be quite long (especially if you have both the Round 1 and the Round 2 questions to ask). So this is why we are suggesting you verify the maps at the end of the meetings (in case some people need to leave).

From the first round of consultation it is apparent that we did not manage to consult with fishers from all of the villages and FLS that use these reserves. So although it may seem like a lot of work – it is really important that we try to consult with more fishers this time!!

2. Who are we consulting with?

The four main user groups which we will be consulting with include:

- Fishers using different gears - lines, seine nets, basket traps, octopus etc.
- Tour/dive operators who are based at a number of hotels and guest houses along the north coast (dive operators, kite surfers, glass bottom boat, tourist trips to Ile aux Cocos, sport fishing)
- Buyers / Traders of marine products (fresh and dried fish, octopus, sea cucumbers).

3. The CONSULTATION - ROUND 1 and ROUND 2

REMEMBER: The groups should be REPRESENTATIVE of a large number of other people. It is essential that you, as the interviewer make sure that you get information on all the people the group represents (i.e. the information gathered should be representative of ALL fishers from that village).

ROUND 1 QUESTIONS:

If you are meeting with fishers from villages that were not part of the ROUND 1 consultation – give a brief introduction to the marine reserves and their history, and ask them the following questions – before you move onto ROUND 2 questions.

1. Are they aware of the marine reserves?
2. Do they feel that there is anything special about the areas inside the marine reserves? (e.g. are there lots of juvenile fish, healthy corals or species that aren't found anywhere else in the lagoon?).
3. Do they feel that the area inside the marine reserve is healthy?
4. Has the state of the marine environment inside the reserves changed over the past 5 years – is it better or worse?
5. Have fish/octopus catches from inside the reserves changed over the past 5 years?
6. What do they think are the benefits of the marine reserves?
7. Do they have any concerns about the marine reserves?
8. What would make the marine reserves work better?
9. What would they like to see improved?
10. What activities do they think should be regulated inside the marine reserves?

11. What activities would they not like to see regulated inside the marine reserves?
12. How many people from their village fish inside the marine reserves?
13. Which marine reserves do they fish in?
14. If they use more than 1 of the marine reserves, get them to rank them in terms of the frequency of visits and in terms of their importance?
15. Do fishers from other villages fish in the marine reserve? Which villages?
16. What types of fishing take place inside the marine reserve?
17. What is the most important type of fishing that takes place in the reserve? If they use more than 1 type of gear, get them to rank them in terms of the importance?
18. Where are the fish/octopus sold?
19. What other activities take place inside the marine reserve (e.g. tourists diving, snorkelling)?
20. Which groups are in conflicts with the groups represented in the Focus groups (we are not interested in personal conflicts!) and why? This will include other activity groups and other stakeholders such as tour operators?

ROUND 2 - Questions for Fishers (per Village)

If you are meeting with fishers that were part of the ROUND 1 consultation – ask them to put their hands up if they were not present at the first meeting.

If there are a few fishers present that did not attend the first meeting give a brief introduction to the marine reserves and their history, then explain that there have been two workshops held to date (in December 2010 and January 2011) during which the workshop attendees have discussed the goals, objectives of the marine reserves.

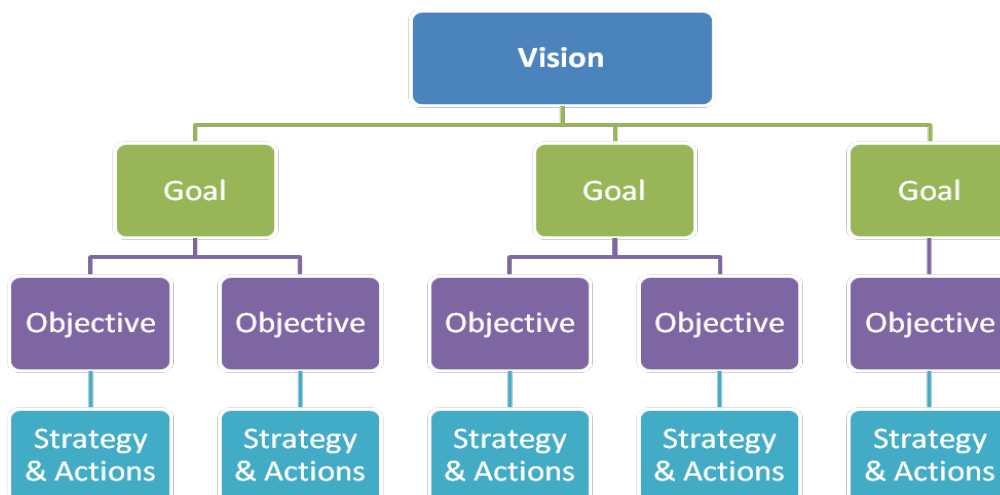
If all the fishers were present at the first meeting, explain that there have been two workshops held to date (in December 2010 and January 2011) during which the workshop attendees have discussed the goals, objectives of the marine reserves.

Explain that you want to share with them the discussions from the workshops, and the vision and proposed goals and objectives.

BEFORE YOU GO: You need to prepare 4 flip chart sheets before you go to these meetings (if you do not write on these during the meeting you can re-use them at each of the meetings!!) – you can stick these up on the side of the Landrover.

FLIP CHART 1 – Goals, Vision and Objectives Diagram

Draw this diagram on one flip chart



Explain that in the workshops you have been working on developing the goals, objectives and then specific strategies and actions to achieve these goals and objectives.

Explain that this is important because you want to establish a good process that involves them in the design of the management plan for their marine reserves.

Emphasise that these are **their** marine reserves – they are not for Shoals or for any one person but they are for Rodrigues and for the future of Rodriguan fishers.

It is therefore very important that they feel happy with what is being proposed.

Remind them that we want their input and that if they do not agree with anything that is being said, then they should say so and explain why.

FLIP CHART 2 – SLOGAN

Write this on one sheet of flip chart paper in big letters so everyone can read it:

Bane Reserves Marins: Retourn lamer couma avant, couma dan letan nou bane gran parents

Do they agree with this as a slogan for the reserves?

[If they don't agree, then ask them, what would they like to change?]

FLIP CHART 3– VISION

Write this on one sheet of flip chart paper in big letters so everyone can read it:

But bane reserve c'est ameliore lapeche ek regenere nou lamer ek bane resource, protege tou bane different lespece ki trouve dan lamer, pou nou kapav continue gagne produits lamer pou nou manze dan le futur ek ene meilleur fason vive dan ene fason ekitable a travers ene bon gestion kot nou implik tou ban dimoune ki servi lagon.

Do they agree with this as a vision for the reserves?

[If they don't agree, then ask them, what would they like to change?]

FLIP CHART 4 – Goals

Write the 12 goals onto one sheet of flip chart paper.

But 1: Fond marine ek biodiversité protégé

But 2: Banne impact terrestre controlé ek geré

But 3: Banne resources marins soutenable

But 4: Dezastres naturels, menaces ek urgences

But 5: Sécurité alimentaire amélioré

But 6: Ene meilleur qualité la vie

But 7: Sensibilisation ek connaissance amélioré

But 8: Banne structure de gestion ek strategie efficace maintenu

But 9: Banne structures legal ek strategie de gestion efficace maintenu



But 10: Participation ek representation banne partenaires assuré

But 11: Respé plan de gestion renforcé par ban dimounes qui servi la mer

But 12: Conflits entre banne dimounes qui servi la mer dimunié

Read through the goals with the group.

Ask them to identify which is the most important goal to them?

Ask them to identify which is the least important goal to them?

Then ask them to identify the top 3 goals?

Then ask them to identify the bottom 3 goals?

If they have questions about a specific goal and its meaning you can explain the objectives that were developed in workshop 2 (see the list on next page) – as this will give a better understanding of what the marine reserves would try to achieve.

Comments?

- Any other comments?

Resource Use Mapping - Verification (per Village)

We want to **verify** where the fishers carry out their activities. For this you will need take a large map of the north coast of Rodrigues, and the A4 laminated maps that Rebecca prepared for Workshop 2 showing the distribution of different types of fishing and other activities around Rodrigues.

STEP 1. At each village:

- Ask the fishers to look at the **maps showing where people fish**.
- Ask them:
 - ***Are the areas drawn on the maps accurate?***
 - ***Do people from their village fish in other areas that are not shown?***
- Stress that it is very important that we understand where people fish, so that we can understand the potential impact of the reserves on people's livelihoods.
- They cannot remove areas that have been drawn by other fishers, but they can add new areas.
- If they want to add new areas, **ask them to draw the area on the big map** (i.e. different areas for different types of fishing, different times of the year etc and)
- Once they have finished drawing on the map, number the **FISHING AREAS** and write the numbers next to the area on the map and on the survey form (see next step).

STEP 2: For each FISHING AREA, ask and record (using Survey Form A):



- Number of the fishing area (from above).
- The name of the fishing site.
- Characteristics of the site (e.g. on sand/coral/seagrass).
- Target species (i.e. what they go there to fish for). If there are more than 1, then get the group to rank them according to importance.
- Fishing method (i.e. line, basket trap, seine net etc). If they use more than 1 gear type, then rank them according to importance for that fishing area.
- How many hooks do they use/how many traps do they put down in that area? What bait do they use in the trap for which fish? Do they fish there using a boat or on foot?
- Which months of year fish do they fish there?
- When do they fish there (e.g. day/night, high tide/low tide, full moon)?

If there are a large number of fishers then it might be appropriate to use more than one map for the different gear types. If not, then information can go on the same map.

STEP 3: At each village, ask and record (using Survey Form A):

- Once the fishers have given you all of the above information for each fishing area, then ask them which areas are most important to their village, or are they all same (in terms of catching most fish/earning most money)? Rank the areas according to their importance; if 2 areas have equal importance then they can be given the same score.

TAKE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE MAPS!

B. GUIDANCE FOR TOUR OPERATORS

1. Who are we consulting with?

We have identified the following tour operators who potentially use the Marine Reserves:

- Antonio Jolicoeur (Camp du Roi)
- Christophe Meunier (Auberge Lagon Bleu, Caverne Provert)
- Francis (Tico) Meunier
- Rico Francois
- Joe Meunier (Allée Tamarin)
- Jean Marc Begué
- Beraca Tours
- Stanley Eduoard
- Andy Albert (La Ferme)
- Richard Payendee
- JP Excursions c/o Jean Pierre
- Jean Marc Bestel (Baie Malgache) – attended Workshop 1
- Fernaud Flore
- Jacqui Degremont (Cotton Bay Hotel Dive Centre)
- Alex André (Les Cocotiers Hotel, Anse aux Anglais)



It is also worth checking whether any of the Big Game Fishing boats ever fish in the off-lagoon areas of the Reserves or whether the kite surf operators from Mourouk (Kite for Fun, the Nest, and Jerome Branellec, Osmowings who attended the 1st and 2nd workshops) use the Passe Demi Marine Reserve.

Contact each tour operator individually and try to arrange a meeting with them; this may need to be in the evening or during the weekend. When arranging the meeting, stress that it is very important that they have the opportunity to input into the Management Plan process so that their interests can be taken into consideration and to avoid any potential future conflicts with other sea users.

2. The Consultation

Before starting the consultations give some brief background to the Marine Reserves and the project:

- Introduce yourself (briefly).
- Introduce the objective of the meeting: aim of this project to develop management plans in consultation with sea users: we are keen to discuss your activities, so that we can take better account of these activities when planning.
- Tell the informants how long the session is expected to be (around 1 hour)

Ask the participants to introduce themselves and their activity (name, age, type of tourist activities).
TAKE NOTES

3. Questions for Tour Operators

Ask the tour operator(s) the following questions and record their responses in a notebook.

General Questions

- Are they aware of the marine reserves?
- Do they feel that there is anything special about the areas inside the marine reserves? (e.g. are there lots of juvenile fish, healthy corals or species that aren't found anywhere else in the lagoon?).
- Do they feel that the area inside the marine reserve is healthy?
- Has the state of the marine environment inside the reserves changed over the past 5 years – is it better or worse?
- What do they think are the benefits of the marine reserves?
- Do they have any concerns about the marine reserves?
- What would make the marine reserves work better?
- What would they like to see improved?
- What activities do they think should be regulated inside the marine reserves?
- What activities would they not like to see regulated inside the marine reserves?

Resource Use

- Do they carry out activities inside the marine reserves?
- Which marine reserves do they use?



- If they use more than 1 of the marine reserves, get them to rank them in terms of the frequency of visits and in terms of their importance.

The following questions should then be asked about the marine reserve(s) within which the tour operators use.

- What tourist activities take place inside the marine reserves?
- What other activities take place inside the marine reserve (e.g. fishing)?

Conflicts

- Are there any conflicts? Which groups are in conflict with the groups represented in the Focus groups (we are not interested in personal conflicts!) and why?

Comments?

- Any other comments?

4. Resource Use Mapping for Tour Operators

We want to find out where the tour operators carry out their activities. For this you will need a large map of the north coast of Rodrigues. Ideally the map should be a laminated satellite image print out – it can show the villages, offshore islets and other important coastal features, but it should not show the marine reserves.

STEP 1. For each tour operator:

- Ask the tour operator to **draw on the map** the **areas where they offer activities**.
- Ask them to draw the areas as **specifically** as possible (i.e. different areas for different types of activity, different times of the year etc and)
- Once they have finished drawing on the map, give each of the different **AREAS** a number and write these numbers next to the area on the map.

STEP 2. For each tourist activity area, ask and record on FORM D:

- The name of the site.
- Characteristics of the site (e.g. on sand/coral/seagrass). If they mentioned any special species that are found there, can they map where they occur?
- Main activities (for diving please say whether they are training dives or pleasure dives for experienced divers). If there are more than 1, then rank them according to importance (if you are interviewing more than one tour operator you can then use matrix ranking).
- How many people do they take in 1 trip (average number if possible, or maximum)?
- How often do they take tourists to that site?
- Which months of year do they take tourists there?

STEP 3: For each tour operator/group of tour operators present, ask and record on FORM D:

- Once the tour operators have given you all of the above information for each tourist area, then ask them which areas are most important to them, or are they all same (in terms of earning most money)? Rank the areas according to their importance; if 2 areas have equal importance then they can be given the same score.

TAKE A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE MAP!

5. Note taking

5.1. Write information fully in the forms provided

- Notes need to be clearly written so to make work easier for the person who will enter the data. Write the information in full.
- Forms will be provided to make sure no themes are forgotten. The forms will serve as an interview guide.
- It might be worth taking a notebook so that comments and all relevant information is captured; then use this information to fill in the form.

5.2. Example of form

The following format is suggested to accompany the resource mapping exercise.

6. What happens next?

- Explain that 3 workshops have now taken place during which stakeholders have agreed Goals, Objectives and Actions for the Marine Reserves for inclusion in the Management Plan.
- Stress how important it is for there to be representation from the tour operators, particularly as there have been many discussions about which tourist activities should be allowed in the Marine Reserves and the possibility of introducing fees and permits for permitted tourist activities within the Reserves.
- Explain that the Technical Sub-Committee (TSC) will now start writing the Management Plan and that the TSC has 1 tour operator on it (Benette Augustin) as well as representatives from the Tourism Office and Discovery Rodrigues, however it is still very important that we have input from everyone who uses these areas to ensure that their interests are taken into consideration.
- Explain that there will be further opportunities for them to comment on the Management Plan during a final workshop and a public consultation later this year.

Improving management effectiveness for the Marine Protected Areas of Rodrigues (Indian Ocean).
Community Consultation 1 (November 2010 to January 2011)

Examples shown in italics (to be deleted before printing!)

Date:					Map No:												
Interviewer:																	
No People:																	
Area	Site Name	Activity	No. People	How Often?	Months of Year												Importance
					J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
1	<i>Ile aux Cocos</i>	<i>Tourist trips to island</i>	<i>Max 12</i>	<i>Every day</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1
2	<i>Totor</i>	<i>Diving - training</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>Once/week</i>	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	2
3	<i>Grand Paté</i>	<i>Diving - pleasure</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>2/week</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	2
4																	
5																	
Comments:					Conflicts: List of other groups (e.g.: gears, authorities, traders, tourist groups....) with which the user groups are in conflict and REASON for the conflict.												



ANNEX 2: Results of the Community Consultations



ReCOMAP
INDIAN OCEAN

SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme

SHOALS
RODRIGUES

Date: 08/04/2011

Village: Baie Malgache

Interviewer: JR, SP

Map No:

No Fishers: 8

No Males: 8

No Females:

1. Do they agree with the slogan for the reserves?

All agree with the slogan

2. Do they agree with the vision for the reserves?

Everyone agreed

3. Which is the most important goal for them?

Goal 11 (Management plan compliance by resource users enhanced)

4. Which is the least important goal for them?

Goal 12 (Resource Use Conflicts Reduced)

5. What are their top 3 goals?

- Goal 11 (Management plan compliance by resource users enhanced)
- Goal 2 (Land-based impacts managed / mitigated)
- Goal 4 (Natural Disasters, Threats and Emergencies)

6. What are their bottom 3 goals?

- Goal 12 (Resource Use Conflicts Reduced)
- Goal 7 (Environmental awareness and knowledge enhanced)
- Goal 6 (Livelihoods enhanced)

Comments:

None

Resource use mapping:

They added on new fishing grounds and also specified that none of them fished in the Passe Demie Marine Reserve.



- Reserves should be placed where the sea is deep enough.
- We won't be able to pass through the reserves – Sabrina explained that it is only a no take zone.
- The law about marine reserves are not applicable for all fishers as some will have permits for fishing.
- If there is law then it should be for everyone including tourists.

1. Do they agree with the vision for the reserves?

Everyone agreed

2. Which is the most important goal for them?

Goal 6 (Livelihoods enhanced)

3. Which is the least important goal for them?

Goal 2 (Land-based impacts managed / mitigated) – as long as we can eat

4. What are their top 3 goals?

- Goal 6 (Livelihoods enhanced)
- Goal 5 (Food security enhanced)
- Goal 9 (Effective legal structures and management strategies maintained)

5. What are their bottom 3 goals?

- Goal 2 (Land-based impacts managed / mitigated)
- Goal 12 (Resource Use Conflicts Reduced)

Comments:

- The only solution is finance in order to compensate the fishers. If there won't be any compensation then let it go and forget about marine reserves.
- It's a very sensitive case and fishers can't find their own alternatives.
- 1 fisherman said that compared to the 6 new off lagoon fishing boats in Rodrigues, the ones in Mauritius are much better and I am keen to go fishing on those boats.
- What Shoals is doing is good but we are all turning in a circle.
- Why not make them closed seasons like in SEMPA??
- It's too shallow for marine reserves.
- We are keen to try the tourism industry but employ all fishers.
- We are against the fact its going be open for tourists, especially for the 'fonctionnaire' (civil servants) who own a lot of boats and have a pleasure craft licence already.
- We want Rs 15,000 per fisher per month.



- Other fishers want to be registered as off lagoon fishers only.
- Why will the fish keep decreasing?? What should we do? Stop fishing?? And live on what?
- There are about 80 registered fishers fishing in Grand Basin plus non registered fishers plus “fonctionnaires” (civil servants).
- Fishers come from Anse Nicolas, Baie du Nord, Anse Goeland, Baie Malgache, Point l’Aigle, Pointe la Guele, Oyster Bay, Pointe Monier, Mt Fanal, Mt Charlot, Soupir, Mangue, Grand la Fouche, Quatre Vents, Mt du Sable and even Claude’s seine net fishing team - about 700 fishers.

Date: 12/04/2011

Village: Baladirou

Interviewer: JR, SP, RR

Map No:

No Fishers: 12

No Males:

No Females:

1. Do they agree with the slogan for the reserves?

They agreed with the slogan. It won’t be easy to make it become like it was before.

Need compensation. Need a closed season like seine net fishing, instead of closed permanently.

2. Do they agree with the vision for the reserves?

Everyone agreed.

We have been in too many meetings, that’s why there are so many absent.

3. Which is the most important goal for them?

Goal 6 (Livelihoods enhanced)

4. Which is the least important goal for them?

Goal 12 (Resource Use Conflicts Reduced)

5. What are their top 3 goals?

- Goal 1 (Marine habitats and biodiversity protected)
- Goal 5 (Food security enhanced)
- Goal 9 (Effective legal structures and management strategies maintained)

6. What are their bottom 3 goals?

- Goal 12 (Resource Use Conflicts Reduced)

Comments:

It all depends on how we manage the reserves and respect them.



Date: 14/04/2011

Village: Riviere Banane

Interviewer: RJ, SP, RR, SO

Map No:

No Fishers: 9

No Males:

No Females:

1. Do they agree with the slogan for the reserves?

They all agreed with the slogan but wondered how it will become like in the old times if the Government doesn't find a solution for the fishers.

Comments:

- We do agree with the reserves, but even though we are registered fishers we haven't received any allowance.
- We are all still fishing in the reserves because there is lots of illegal fishing allowed in it - there is no control.
- There is not a single marker buoy left.
- Need compensation. Need a closed season like seine net fishing, instead of closed permanently.

2. Do they agree with the vision for the reserves?

Everyone agreed.

3. Which is the most important goal for them?

Goal 5 (Food security enhanced)

4. Which is the least important goal for them?

Goal 12 (Resource Use Conflicts Reduced)

5. What are their top 3 goals?

- Goal 5 (Food security enhanced)
- Goal 2 (Land-based impacts managed / mitigated)
- Goal 11 (Management plan compliance by resource users enhanced)

6. What are their bottom 3 goals?

- Goal 12 (Resource Use Conflicts Reduced)
- Goal 4 (Natural Disasters, Threats and Emergencies)
- Goal 9 (Effective legal structures and management strategies maintained)

Comments:

There are too many fishers now compared to old times.



Date: 14/04/2011

Village: Baie aux Huitres

Interviewer: JR, RR, SP

Map No:

No Fishers: 8

No Males:

No Females:

1. Do they agree with the slogan for the reserves?

They all agreed, but a long time ago there were not as many fishers and the number will keep increasing.

2. Do they agree with the vision for the reserves?

Everyone agreed.

3. Which is the most important goal for them?

Goal 8 (Effective management structures and strategies maintained)

4. Which is the least important goal for them?

None. The rest all have the same importance.

5. What are their top 3 goals?

- Goal 8 (Effective management structures and strategies maintained)
- Goal 2 (Land-based impacts managed / mitigated)
- Goal 11 (Management plan compliance by resource users enhanced)

6. What are their bottom 3 goals?

None. The rest all have the same importance.

Comments:

- Need to change the Government, this way the sea will be better protected as everything they've done so far is just moving people around.
- Close the lagoon for at least a year, but need to find a solution for the in-lagoon fishers.



Date: 20/04/2011

Village: Pointe Palmiste

Interviewer: JR, RR, SP, SO

Map No:

No Fishers: 10

No Males:

No Females:

1. Do they agree with the slogan for the reserves?

They all agreed.

2. Do they agree with the vision for the reserves?

It will be very difficult to attain, need to remove all fishers from the sea.

3. Which is the most important goal for them?

Goal 1 (Marine habitats and biodiversity protected)

4. Which is the least important goal for them?

Goal 10 (Stakeholder participation and representation ensured))

5. What are their top 3 goals?

- Goal 1 (Marine habitats and biodiversity protected)
- Goal 6 (Livelihoods enhanced)
- Goal 11 (Management plan compliance by resource users enhanced)

6. What are their bottom 3 goals?

- Goal 7 (Environmental awareness and knowledge enhanced)
- Goal 10 (Stakeholder participation and representation ensured)
- Goal 12 (Resource Use Conflicts Reduced)

Comments:

None.



Date: 11/05/2011
Interviewer: SO

Tour Operator: Jean Alex André (Les Cocotiers Dive Centre)
Map No:

Comments:

Before creating reserves, the government and people's mentality have to change. Then, good equipment is needed and concerned people to control the fisheries and coastguards (i.e. external people).

1. Do you agree with the slogan for the reserves?

It's a dream, it's a utopia.

2. Do you agree with the vision for the reserves?

I do not agree with the fact of enhancing fishing because fishers take small fish and ask for money from the government; they want to be financially helped and do not respect fish size limits. Solutions could be aquaculture or offshore fishing (pelagic fish).

3. Which is the most important goal for you?

Goal 9 (Effective legal structures and management strategies maintained)

4. Which is the least important goal for you?

Goal 6 (Livelihoods enhanced)

5. What are your top 3 goals?

- Goal 7 (Environmental awareness and knowledge enhanced)
- Goal 8 (Effective management structures and strategies maintained)
- Goal 9 (Effective legal structures and management strategies maintained)

6. What are your bottom 3 goals?

- Goal 12 (Resource Use Conflicts Reduced)
- Goal 6 (Livelihoods enhanced)

Comments:

Fishers are responsible for the resources and sea degradation so putting these fishers to manage the reserves is a bit contradictory and has little chance of succeeding (mentality change needed). Reserves have to be managed by rangers who do not come from the fisheries.



Date: 17/05/2011
Interviewer: SO

Tour Operator: Jacques Degremont (Cotton Bay)
Map No:

1. Do you agree with the slogan for the reserves?

It's good.

2. Do you agree with the vision for the reserves?

It won't be understood by people. To convince fishers about the effectiveness of the reserve, they have to see the results now (they see on the short term), but the results will be significant in several years.

An educational plan has to be developed. The current parents don't teach their children about environmental protection, but the children of today are already more aware because of the education.

Comments:

Education is very important

He dives in the East, from Baladirou to St François. He has some sites in the reserve of Riviere Banane (in the lagoon) but he hardly ever goes anymore (one is called 'Aquarium').

Date: 18/05/2011
Interviewer: SO

Tour Operator: Richard Payendee (Pointe Monier Dive Centre)
Map No:

1. Do you agree with the slogan for the reserves?

It's impossible to get the sea like before, even in 100years, it will never be like before. Reserves are useful but it is excessive to say that the sea will be like before.

2. Do you agree with the vision for the reserves?

I do not agree with the first goal, it should not be the fisheries. The 1st goal is to protect, then a result will be to have better fisheries. To improve fisheries is a indirect goal. It has to be clear that fishers could never fish inside the reserve anymore.

3. Which is the most important goal for you?

Goal 1 (Marine habitats and biodiversity protected)

4. Which is the least important goal for you?

Goal 4 (Natural Disasters, Threats and Emergencies)

5. What are your top 3 goals?

- Goal 1 (Marine habitats and biodiversity protected)



- Goal 12 (Resource Use Conflicts Reduced)
- Goal 7 (Environmental awareness and knowledge enhanced)

6. What are your bottom 3 goals?

- Goal 4 (Natural Disasters, Threats and Emergencies)

Comments:

- What is the difference between 'biodiversité' et 'fond marin'?
- There is something missing: all stakeholders have to be concerned, have to understand that the sea belongs to them, and so have to respect it. They should not be afraid to say to someone that it's not correct if this person destroys the sea because the sea belongs to each person, so everybody has to be responsible.
- But, how can people respect the law if the people who have to enforce the law do not respect it themselves? (i.e. coastguards corruption).
- A dive instructor anchors on corals almost each dive...

Date: 18/05/2011 & 19/05/2011

Tour Operator: Andy Albert, Francois de Beraca Tours, Fernaud Flore, Christophe Meunier, Jean Marc Bestel

Interviewer: SO

Map No:

1. Do they agree with the slogan for the reserves?

It's good. It will take time but it's good.

2. Do they agree with the vision for the reserves?

It's good but everybody has to be involved, aware and concerned to succeed in managing the reserves.

3. Which is the most important goal for them?

Goal 1 (Marine habitats and biodiversity protected)

4. Which is the least important goal for them?

Goal 4 (Natural Disasters, Threats and Emergencies)

5. What are their top 3 goals?

- Goal 1 (Marine habitats and biodiversity protected)
- Goal 7 (Environmental awareness and knowledge enhanced)
- Goal 9 (Effective legal structures and management strategies maintained)

6. What are their bottom 3 goals?

- Goal 4 (Natural Disasters, Threats and Emergencies)
- Goal 10 (Stakeholder participation and representation ensured)
- Goal 12 (Resource Use Conflicts Reduced)



Comments:

- The reserves will be useful only if they are managed by efficient people. Rangers are not to be from Rodrigues, and well payed (find funding from elsewhere).
- Start with the enforcement of rules. For example, anchoring is not allowed, so we need mooring buoys; Smoking is forbidden on Coco Island, but everybody does; Poaching is very important during the night. Fishers do not respect legal fish size; Fisheries do not work on Sundays.
- Corruption is a big problem.
- Alternative solutions have to be proposed to fishers and they need sensitisation. Education.
- They need mooring buoys on areas 1, 2 and 3 and the 3 passes where they often bring tourist for snorkelling in front of Coco Island.
- At Passe Cabris, many fishers come to fish there.
- People are afraid to say to a person to stop doing illegal things because of reprisals.
- Warning: Be careful not to get the same problem as in Riviere Banane. When Shoals gave the management plan, the government closed the access of the reserve for several months. So some operators could no longer bring tourists there for snorkelling. This has not to happen again! People trust Shoals, then it was bad because they lost the control.

Date:

Tour Operator: Antonio Jolicoeur

Interviewer:

Map No:

1. Do you agree with the slogan for the reserves?

It's good. It will take time but it's good.

2. Do you agree with the vision for the reserves?

It's good but everybody has to be involved and aware.

3. Which is the most important goal for you?

Goal 9 (Effective legal structures and management strategies maintained)

4. Which is the least important goal for you?

Goal 4 (Natural Disasters, Threats and Emergencies)

5. What are your top 3 goals?

- Goal 7 (Environmental awareness and knowledge enhanced)
- Goal 8 (Effective management structures and strategies maintained)
- Goal 9 (Effective legal structures and management strategies maintained)

6. What are your bottom 3 goals?

- Goal 12 (Resource Use Conflicts Reduced)
- Goal 6 (Livelihoods enhanced)
- Goal 4 (Natural Disasters, Threats and Emergencies)



Comments:

- We have to reach to a maximum of people and try to sensitise them about the importance of the reserves for our country.
- Corruption must be stopped in the Fisheries department and the Coastguard.

Date: 17/06/2011

Village: Roche Bon Dieu

Interviewer:

Map No:

No Fishers: 4

No Males: 4

No Females: -

1. Are they aware of the marine reserves?

Yes

2. Do they feel that there is anything special about the areas inside the marine reserves? (e.g. are there lots of juvenile fish, healthy corals or species that aren't found anywhere else in the lagoon?).

Haven't been/fish in the reserves

3. Do they feel that the area inside the marine reserve is healthy?

Haven't been/fish in the reserves

4. Has the state of the marine environment inside the reserves changed over the past 5 years – is it better or worse?

Worse.

5. Have fish/octopus catches from inside the reserves changed over the past 5 years?

Fish and octopus have diminished.

6. What do they think are the benefits of the marine reserves?

If well protected, established and controlled it will work, so there will be an increase in fish and octopus.

7. Do they have any concerns about the marine reserves?

Must be well established/demarcated and enforced.

8. What would make the marine reserves work better?

We haven't benefitted from the Riviere Banane projects. Need compensation at the end of the month for the people to respect the reserves.

9. What would they like to see improved?

Same as above



10. What activities do they think should be regulated inside the marine reserves?

Use of glass bottom boat and snorkelling

11. What activities would they not like to see regulated inside the marine reserves?

No preferences

12. How many people from their village fish inside the marine reserves?

Ten

13. Which marine reserves do they fish in?

Riviere Banane

14. If they use more than 1 of the marine reserves, get them to rank them in terms of the frequency of visits and in terms of their importance?

-

15. Do fishers from other villages fish in the marine reserve? Which villages?

Baladirou, Pointe Coton, Dans Bébé, Vainquere, Mt Goyave

16. What types of fishing take place inside the marine reserve?

Line, traps, octopus

17. What is the most important type of fishing that takes place in the reserve? If they use more than 1 type of gear, get them to rank them in terms of the importance?

Line, traps, octopus

18. Where are the fish/octopus sold?

General public.

19. What other activities take place inside the marine reserve (e.g. tourists diving, snorkelling)?

-

20. Which groups are in conflicts with the groups represented in the Focus groups (we are not interested in personal conflicts!) and why? This will include other activity groups and other stakeholders such as tour operators?

-

Comments:



People from Roche Bon Dieu haven't been able to board the glass bottom boat even though they are in the fishermen's association. Use fishermen as rangers to protect the reserves (with guns).

Date: 21/06/2011

Village: Montagne du Sable

Interviewer:

Map No:

No Fishers: 14

No Males: 14

No Females: -

1. Are they aware of the marine reserves?

Yes

2. Do they feel that there is anything special about the areas inside the marine reserves? (e.g. are there lots of juvenile fish, healthy corals or species that aren't found anywhere else in the lagoon?).

Small fish and especially small octopus go there

3. Do they feel that the area inside the marine reserve is healthy?

A bit healthy

4. Has the state of the marine environment inside the reserves changed over the past 5 years – is it better or worse?

Lots of destroyed corals.

5. Have fish/octopus catches from inside the reserves changed over the past 5 years?

Fish and octopus catch has decreased.

6. What do they think are the benefits of the marine reserves?

Increase in catch. New work opportunities (guide). Individual projects can be implemented. Employ fishers to work on government projects such as farming, dog collection and tree planting.

7. Do they have any concerns about the marine reserves?

No.

8. What would make the marine reserves work better?

Better enforcement. Use available Fisheries officers to patrol the reserves. Employ the fishermen as rangers.

9. What would they like to see improved?

Same as above

10. What activities do they think should be regulated inside the marine reserves?



None

11. What activities would they not like to see regulated inside the marine reserves?

None

12. How many people from their village fish inside the marine reserves?

Fifty

13. Which marine reserves do they fish in?

Grand Bassin and Passe Demi

14. If they use more than 1 of the marine reserves, get them to rank them in terms of the frequency of visits and in terms of their importance?

(1) Grand Bassin; (2) Passe Demi

15. Do fishers from other villages fish in the marine reserve? Which villages?

-

16. What types of fishing take place inside the marine reserve?

Octopus, lines, traps, illegal

17. What is the most important type of fishing that takes place in the reserve? If they use more than 1 type of gear, get them to rank them in terms of the importance?

Octopus, lines, traps, illegal

18. Where are the fish/octopus sold?

Fish landing station.

19. What other activities take place inside the marine reserve (e.g. tourists diving, snorkelling)?

Passe Demi – tour operators do snorkelling

20. Which groups are in conflicts with the groups represented in the Focus groups (we are not interested in personal conflicts!) and why? This will include other activity groups and other stakeholders such as tour operators?

-

Comments:

Take fishermen to clean the sea; to take off the bad algae that live on corals. The success of the reserves depends on how we manage and respect them. Don't close the reserves completely, we



can do it like seine net fishing and have closed seasons for it. They need compensation for them to respect the reserves.

Date: 23/06/2011

Village: Montagne Charlot

Interviewer:

Map No:

No Fishers: 7

No Males: 7

No Females: -

1. Are they aware of the marine reserves?

Yes

2. Do they feel that there is anything special about the areas inside the marine reserves? (e.g. are there lots of juvenile fish, healthy corals or species that aren't found anywhere else in the lagoon?).

-

3. Do they feel that the area inside the marine reserve is healthy?

50-50

4. Has the state of the marine environment inside the reserves changed over the past 5 years – is it better or worse?

Worse.

5. Have fish/octopus catches from inside the reserves changed over the past 5 years?

Fish and octopus have diminished.

6. What do they think are the benefits of the marine reserves?

If there is strict protection and enforcement, we will get more catch and bigger sized fish/octopus.

7. Do they have any concerns about the marine reserves?

No, the reserves are a good thing for Rodrigues

8. What would make the marine reserves work better?

Better enforcement.

9. What would they like to see improved?

Need protection and enforcement

10. What activities do they think should be regulated inside the marine reserves?

Tourist activities such as glass bottom boat and snorkelling



11. What activities would they not like to see regulated inside the marine reserves?

None

12. How many people from their village fish inside the marine reserves?

10 – 15

13. Which marine reserves do they fish in?

Grand Bassin

14. If they use more than 1 of the marine reserves, get them to rank them in terms of the frequency of visits and in terms of their importance?

-

15. Do fishers from other villages fish in the marine reserve? Which villages?

Soupir, Mt Fanal

16. What types of fishing take place inside the marine reserve?

Octopus, traps

17. What is the most important type of fishing that takes place in the reserve? If they use more than 1 type of gear, get them to rank them in terms of the importance?

Octopus, traps

18. Where are the fish/octopus sold?

First come first served.

19. What other activities take place inside the marine reserve (e.g. tourists diving, snorkelling)?

None

20. Which groups are in conflicts with the groups represented in the Focus groups (we are not interested in personal conflicts!) and why? This will include other activity groups and other stakeholders such as tour operators?

-

Comments:

It's there but we don't see it working. If they had put a closed season for octopus at the same time as the closed season for seine net fishing, then the lagoon would have been better nowadays. Need to train new skippers. Use the fishers as rangers. They can't see any buoys demarcating the reserves.



They accept the slogan and vision but they said that they can't see the reserves going back to the way they were in the time of our grandparents.

Date: 07/07/2011

Village: Citronelle

Interviewer:

Map No:

No Fishers: 7

No Males:

No Females:

1. Are they aware of the marine reserves?

Yes

2. Do they feel that there is anything special about the areas inside the marine reserves? (e.g. are there lots of juvenile fish, healthy corals or species that aren't found anywhere else in the lagoon?).

Small octopus

3. Do they feel that the area inside the marine reserve is healthy?

Not healthy

4. Has the state of the marine environment inside the reserves changed over the past 5 years – is it better or worse?

It has degraded.

5. Have fish/octopus catches from inside the reserves changed over the past 5 years?

It has declined in the last 10 years.

6. What do they think are the benefits of the marine reserves?

Increase in fish catch.

7. Do they have any concerns about the marine reserves?

-

8. What would make the marine reserves work better?

Educate everyone; close and respect the reserves.

9. What would they like to see improved?

Rangers and improved control

10. What activities do they think should be regulated inside the marine reserves?

No activity



11. What activities would they not like to see regulated inside the marine reserves?

None

12. How many people from their village fish inside the marine reserves?

Three

13. Which marine reserves do they fish in?

Anse aux Anglais

14. If they use more than 1 of the marine reserves, get them to rank them in terms of the frequency of visits and in terms of their importance?

-

15. Do fishers from other villages fish in the marine reserve? Which villages?

Roseaux, Soupier etc

16. What types of fishing take place inside the marine reserve?

All

17. What is the most important type of fishing that takes place in the reserve? If they use more than 1 type of gear, get them to rank them in terms of the importance?

Traps, line

18. Where are the fish/octopus sold?

Home use.

19. What other activities take place inside the marine reserve (e.g. tourists diving, snorkelling)?

Windsurfing, kite surfing

20. Which groups are in conflicts with the groups represented in the Focus groups (we are not interested in personal conflicts!) and why? This will include other activity groups and other stakeholders such as tour operators?

-

Comments:

The whole lagoon should have been a reserve or at least introduce a closed season for octopus fishing (6 months). Need to change the government for the lagoon to be protected as "zot ine trop fair nou tourne en rond" (they have made us go round in circles too much). Close the lagoon for a year, analyse the results and find a solution for the fishers.



Date: 15/07/2011

Village: Pistache

Interviewer:

Map No:

No Fishers: 17

No Males:

No Females:

1. Are they aware of the marine reserves?

Yes

2. Do they feel that there is anything special about the areas inside the marine reserves? (e.g. are there lots of juvenile fish, healthy corals or species that aren't found anywhere else in the lagoon?).

Yes it's a place where small fish and octopus comes into the lagoon

3. Do they feel that the area inside the marine reserve is healthy?

Yes, it's healthy

4. Has the state of the marine environment inside the reserves changed over the past 5 years – is it better or worse?

It's better, there are loads of small fish in there

5. Have fish/octopus catches from inside the reserves changed over the past 5 years?

It's the same

6. What do they think are the benefits of the marine reserves?

We will get more fish and octopus from the sea.

7. Do they have any concerns about the marine reserves?

The fishing area will diminish so the catch might diminish

8. What would make the marine reserves work better?

Alternative work for the fishermen.

9. What would they like to see improved?

Alternative work for the fishermen

10. What activities do they think should be regulated inside the marine reserves?

Tourist activities like snorkeling and diving can be allowed

11. What activities would they not like to see regulated inside the marine reserves?

-



12. How many people from their village fish inside the marine reserves?

There are around 40-50 fishermen who fish in the reserves

13. Which marine reserves do they fish in?

Grand Bassin, Passe Demi

14. If they use more than 1 of the marine reserves, get them to rank them in terms of the frequency of visits and in terms of their importance?

(1) Grand Bassin; (2) Passe Demi

15. Do fishers from other villages fish in the marine reserve? Which villages?

From Port Mathurin to Pointe Mapou

16. What types of fishing take place inside the marine reserve?

Octopus, Line, Traps, Illegal

17. What is the most important type of fishing that takes place in the reserve? If they use more than 1 type of gear, get them to rank them in terms of the importance?

Octopus, Line, Traps, Illegal

18. Where are the fish/octopus sold?

Bayant (Buyer)

19. What other activities take place inside the marine reserve (e.g. tourists diving, snorkelling)?

None

20. Which groups are in conflicts with the groups represented in the Focus groups (we are not interested in personal conflicts!) and why? This will include other activity groups and other stakeholders such as tour operators?

-

Comments:

None



Date: 22/07/2011

Village: Trefles

Interviewer:

Map No:

No Fishers: 2

No Males:

No Females:

1. Are they aware of the marine reserves?

Yes

2. Do they feel that there is anything special about the areas inside the marine reserves? (e.g. are there lots of juvenile fish, healthy corals or species that aren't found anywhere else in the lagoon?).

Yes, lots of fish, octopus and corals

3. Do they feel that the area inside the marine reserve is healthy?

Yes, lots of fish, octopus and corals

4. Has the state of the marine environment inside the reserves changed over the past 5 years – is it better or worse?

It has got worse.

5. Have fish/octopus catches from inside the reserves changed over the past 5 years?

The catches have declined.

6. What do they think are the benefits of the marine reserves?

Maybe we'll get more fish and octopus in the future.

7. Do they have any concerns about the marine reserves?

None

8. What would make the marine reserves work better?

No one should fish in them.

9. What would they like to see improved?

More enforcement

10. What activities do they think should be regulated inside the marine reserves?

Tourist activities like snorkelling and diving

11. What activities would they not like to see regulated inside the marine reserves?

None



12. How many people from their village fish inside the marine reserves?

None

Comments:

Alternative work for the fishermen in order for them to respect the reserves.

Date: 22/07/2011

Village: Vainqueur

Interviewer:

Map No:

No Fishers: 5

No Males:

No Females:

1. Are they aware of the marine reserves?

Yes

2. Do they feel that there is anything special about the areas inside the marine reserves? (e.g. are there lots of juvenile fish, healthy corals or species that aren't found anywhere else in the lagoon?).

Yes, lots of fish, octopus and corals.

3. Do they feel that the area inside the marine reserve is healthy?

Yes, lots of fish, octopus and corals.

4. Has the state of the marine environment inside the reserves changed over the past 5 years – is it better or worse?

It is being degraded every year.

5. Have fish/octopus catches from inside the reserves changed over the past 5 years?

Yes, it has declined.

6. What do they think are the benefits of the marine reserves?

More fish in the future.

7. Do they have any concerns about the marine reserves?

None

8. What would make the marine reserves work better?

Respected by fishers first, then everyone. More protection

9. What would they like to see improved?



None

10. What activities do they think should be regulated inside the marine reserves?

Tourist activities.

11. What activities would they not like to see regulated inside the marine reserves?

None

12. How many people from their village fish inside the marine reserves?

Around 30

13. Which marine reserves do they fish in?

Riviere Banane and Anse aux Anglais

14. If they use more than 1 of the marine reserves, get them to rank them in terms of the frequency of visits and in terms of their importance?

(1) Riviere Banane, (2) Anse aux Anglais

15. Do fishers from other villages fish in the marine reserve? Which villages?

From Pointe Coton to Baie aux Huitres

16. What types of fishing take place inside the marine reserve?

Octopus, line, traps, illegal

17. What is the most important type of fishing that takes place in the reserve? If they use more than 1 type of gear, get them to rank them in terms of the importance?

Octopus, line, traps, illegal

18. Where are the fish/octopus sold?

Personal use.

19. What other activities take place inside the marine reserve (e.g. tourists diving, snorkelling)?

Diving, snorkelling, glass bottom boat

20. Which groups are in conflicts with the groups represented in the Focus groups (we are not interested in personal conflicts!) and why? This will include other activity groups and other stakeholders such as tour operators?

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Comments:



Why can't we create 'barachois' in Rodrigues? It is something that works in Mauritius. Don't use seine nets in bays. Management of the reserves must be constant and not be cut during the election period.