



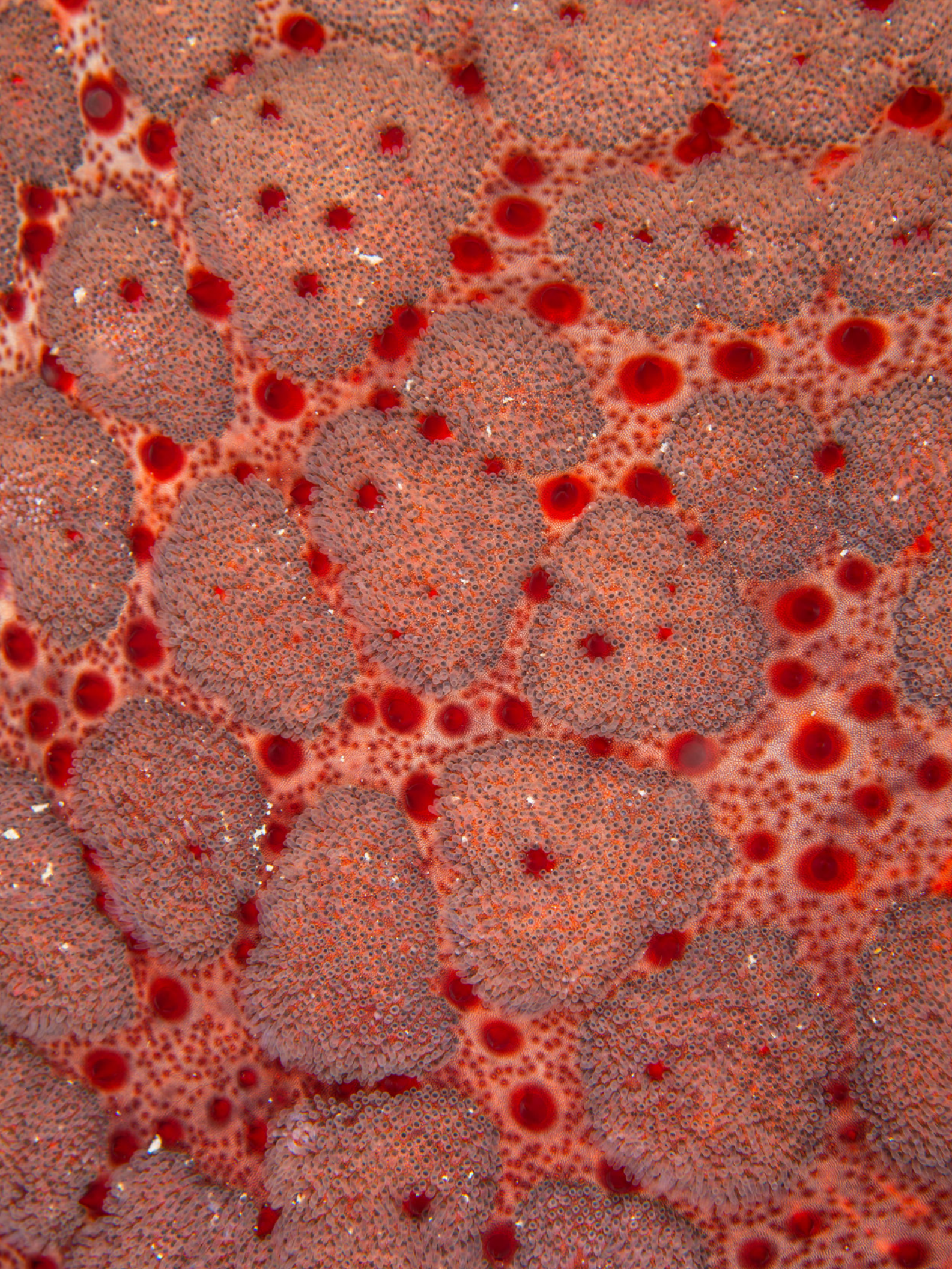
NOO
RAAJJE

PHASE 1 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT REPORT

For Maldives Offshore
Marine Spatial Planning
July 2023



VAITT
INSTITUTE



This report has been produced by the Noo Raajje Program
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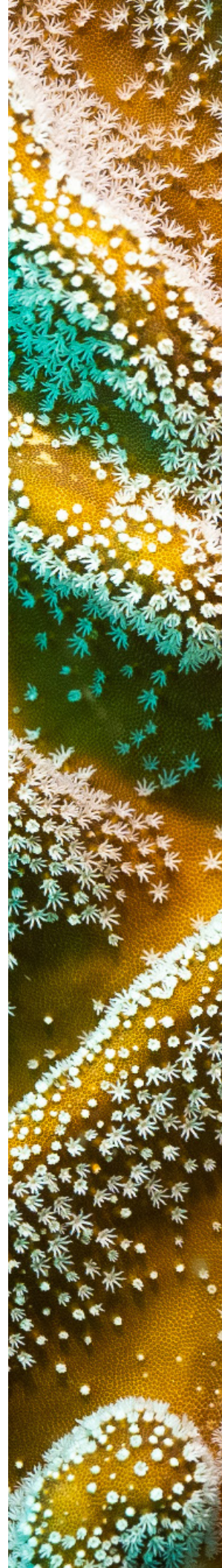
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The successful execution of the stakeholder engagement process for the offshore phase of the Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) in the Maldives was possible through the collaborative efforts and contributions of numerous individuals, organizations, and government entities. We would like to extend our sincere gratitude to all involved.

First, we appreciate the members of the engagement working group who provided feedback on engagement planning, and overcoming roadblocks throughout the process. We are grateful for the valuable insights and expertise contributed by the Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources, the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology, and the President's Office.

We would also like to recognize the dedicated team from the Noo Raajje program and the Waitt Institute for their tireless efforts in supporting the engagement process and ensuring its success. We would like to extend a special thanks to Noo Raajje's Engagement Coordinators who played a pivotal role in organizing and coordinating the engagement activities, ensuring a consistent and comprehensive approach to stakeholder involvement. Their meticulous planning and coordination skills have been invaluable in the overall success of the engagement process.

Our deep appreciation goes to the Engagement Officers who formed the field team, enabling effective facilitation and engagement with stakeholders and community members. Their commitment, professionalism, and ability to foster constructive dialogue have contributed significantly to capturing diverse perspectives from different stakeholder groups.

We would also like to extend our appreciation to the local island councils for their support in making fieldwork logistics possible and facilitating community engagement efforts.

Last but not least, we are grateful to all the stakeholders who dedicated their time, provided valuable input, and actively participated in the engagement sessions. Their involvement has been pivotal in shaping the outcomes of this first phase of the stakeholder engagement process for the offshore phase of the MSP.

We express our deep appreciation to everyone involved, recognizing that this collaborative effort sets a strong foundation for the continued success of the Marine Spatial Plan.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Maldives is engaged in a landmark effort to build its Blue Economy, with a new Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) serving as a cornerstone. A critical element is a robust and expanded commitment to area-based marine protection. To achieve these goals, the Government of the Maldives initiated the Noo Raajje program in 2019 to develop and adopt a legally binding EEZ-wide MSP designed to sustain the marine environment while growing the blue economy, including designating at least 20% of the Maldives waters as fully protected marine protected areas based on best available science and meaningful community and ocean stakeholder consultation.

As the marine spatial planning process is participatory, an engagement strategy is necessary to ensure that a consistent, comprehensive and coordinated approach is taken to engage stakeholders and ensure information disclosure throughout the marine spatial planning process.

This engagement strategy includes stakeholder identification and analysis (identifying stakeholder groups, assessing their interest and concerns, and understanding best way to reach them), a consultation plan of when and how to consult stakeholders, and a plan for disclosing information to keep stakeholders informed about program activities.

Phase 1 of MSP engagement was conducted over a five month period from August to December 2022. This includes **515 engagement sessions** held across **30 key fishing communities** and **5 landing sites**, and **11 meetings held with private sector, NGOs, and associations in both fisheries and conservation sectors**. The purpose of this first phase of MSP engagement was to inform stakeholders of Noo Raajje program work, MSP process and marine protection, and understand their experience with current ocean management.

This phase of engagement followed the Ocean Use Survey (OUS), building on its successful facilitation in communities to engage stakeholders, and in response to their desires to discuss topics related to ocean management.

Engagement plan

Phase 1 engagement targeted key stakeholder sectors who have a high stake in **the offshore ocean space** and may potentially be affected either positively or negatively by the MSP. The Noo Raajje team will continue to engage with these stakeholders to provide updates on project progress, and obtain their feedback and input regarding subsequent decisions. Throughout Phase 1, engagement occurred through community-based engagement and structured meetings and workshops.

Community-based engagement primarily targeted the following stakeholder groups:

- Commercial tuna fishers
- Commercial billfish fishers
- Artisanal / subsistence fishers
- Small-scale artisanal family businesses engaged in fish processing
- Women engaged in fish processing
- Recreational fishers
- Local councils in key fishing communities
- Community members in key fishing communities

Community-based engagement was conducted by a local team of 12 engagement officers over a 3-month period from August to October 2022. Following a two-week training program to learn about the Noo Raajje program, MSP work, and marine protection, and learning how to apply best engagement practices, the team traveled to 35 selected sites based on known fisher sites (example, landing sites, islands with ice plants), top fishing communities (numbers of fishers according to 2018 survey conducted by the Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources, and presence of small-scale fish processors).

Structured meetings and workshops targeted the following stakeholder groups:

- Commercial tuna processors and exporters
- Fisheries associations
- Fisheries technical experts
- Conservation and research groups
- Conservation technical experts and consultants

The Noo Raajje program team convened face-to-face, online and hybrid sessions with the private sector, NGOs, associations in both fisheries and conservation sectors.

Community engagement summary

During this first phase of MSP engagement, **515 engagement sessions**, including informal sessions and meetings, were held across **30 key fishing communities** and **5 landing sites**, providing information to 1,886 people and obtaining feedback from 1,050 people (including 1,509 and 864 fishers, respectively). At each inhabited island, the team met with the island council and carried out informal sessions both in small groups as well as individually with key stakeholder groups.

Community engagement: Stakeholders' experience of ocean resource condition

Stakeholders believed our ocean resources have changed over the years—believing the change to be negative. As one of the nation's most experienced ocean users, fishers understand the changes our oceans have been facing. They have witnessed firsthand the pressures faced by our ocean ecosystems.

The majority of stakeholders also believed our marine environment faces threats, including:

- **Habitat destruction:** resulting from coastal development and other human activities such as sand mining, dredging, anchoring, tourism and coastal reclamation.
- **Fishing practices:** fishers expressed concern about some reef-based fishing practices that they believed to impact fish habitats and stocks. They also expressed concerns about overfishing of tuna by IUU purse seine vessels in the Maldivian waters.
- **Pollution:** from plastic and other waste being discarded in the ocean as a result of poor waste collection and management facilities available to them, or such a mechanism not being available to them at all.
- **Climate change:** related to rising ocean temperatures and coral bleaching.

When asked about the need for management of our ocean resources for the future, stakeholders highlighted the need to reduce marine litter, and implement better waste management measures, the need for environmental considerations during development and better mitigation measures for activities such as reclamation, as well as the need for strengthened fisheries management including recreational fisheries and other reef-based fisheries. Stakeholders also suggested good ocean management following best practices, including designating protected areas, monitoring of ocean activity, and establishing decentralised management with increased funding.

Community engagement: Summary of stakeholder views on MSP and marine protection

Stakeholders felt positive about MSP and marine protection as concepts for managing ocean resources for the future, but shared concerns about implementation of the Marine Spatial Plan and Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), as outlined below.

Support for marine protection

Fishers shared concerns about losing access to historical fishing grounds, with the spatial displacement of fishing within coastal areas. They observed destruction of marine resources as a result of development projects, including development of tourist resorts and supporting work such as sand mining, dredging, and reclamation.

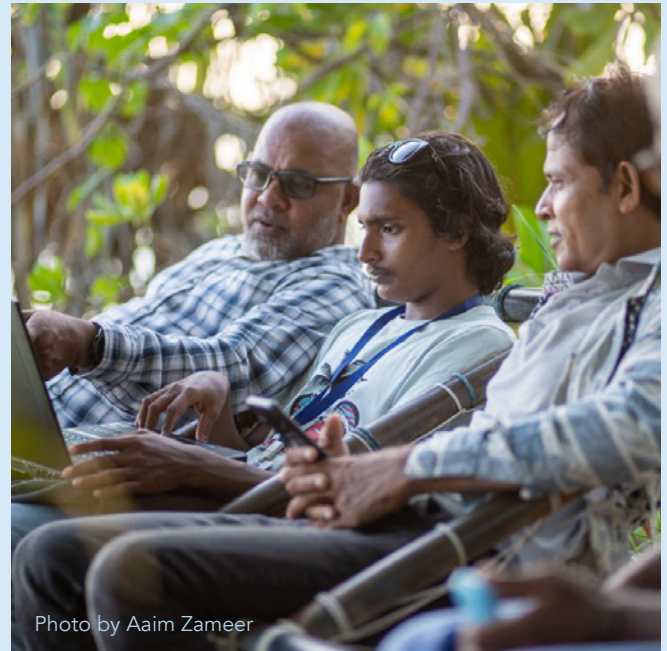


Photo by Aaim Zameer

Many fishers saw MPAs as a means of securing their fishing grounds from being destroyed or reclaimed in the future, or given away for use by a rival sector (e.g., tourism).

Loss of access to fishing grounds

Fishers also expressed concerns about losing fishing grounds as a result of the government's goal to protect at least 20% of the ocean. Commercial pelagic fishers (targeted during this offshore phase of consultation) explained that most, if not all, of coastal areas were used during different seasons for bait fishing. Therefore, fishers felt that losing any coastal fishing area would be devastating, not only just for the fishers of that atoll, but others in that region as well.

Yellowfin tuna fishers, who don't focus their fishing efforts at a certain site but chase tuna shoals across the EEZ, raised concerns about the infeasibility of stopping at a designated MPA while chasing a shoal of tuna. These fishers explained that they fished in the offshore ocean space up to the EEZ border.

Skipjack tuna fishers using pole and line mainly at established Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) across the country and nearby seamounts expressed concerns about losing access to those sites but were more accepting of designating MPAs further out beyond 100 nm.

Comments on no-take protection

Fishers emphasized the sustainability of fisheries gears used by commercial tuna fishers: pole and line and hand-line—many requesting that areas identified for protection include allowances for fishing. They also indicated the need for other management practices that would not damage the reefs or fish stocks, such as restriction of damaging developmental activities, anchoring, and exploitative fishing practices.

Use conflict and suspicions about MSP benefitting other sectors

Some comments from fishers reflected their agreement with the need for spatial zoning to minimize use conflict and limit infrastructure development in traditionally used fishing grounds. However, some fishers also expressed concern with other sectors (e.g. tourism) benefiting more as an outcome of MSP.

Emergent trade-offs

Many comments related to potential trade-offs suggested seasonal protection, aligning with seasonal changes in fish movement and fishing practices. Additionally, comments by stakeholders that related to potential trade-offs suggested protection with allowances for fishing.

Need for implementation: management and enforcement

Stakeholders expressed concerns about current implementation of existing protected areas and fisheries management measures. They highlighted the need for decentralized management and monitoring, including the presence of the Maldives National Defence Force (MNDF) or marine police—with action being taken when misuse is reported. Fishers shared their lack of motivation to abide by rules and regulations when they have not seen enough enforcement from authorities.

Fishers agreed to being involved in monitoring and reporting, but with a clear framework outlining roles and actions.

Stakeholders, including councils, shared the importance of decentralized management, expressing the need for capacity building, resources, tools, and funding.

Need for enhanced ocean stewardship

Many stakeholders believe that in addition to enforcement by authorities and government's role in management, ocean users need to be more responsible and have a sense of stewardship for marine ecosystems. Concerns were raised about the likelihood of not receiving support for marine protection from all fishers, with many believing some fishers will continue to fish in protected areas, and expressed the need for increased awareness and outreach with all fishers to bolster enhanced stewardship.

Structured meetings / workshops engagement summary

During this first phase of MSP engagement, **11 meetings** were held with private sector, NGOs, and associations in both fisheries and conservation sectors from 22/11/2022 to 08/12/2022.

A summary of stakeholder views on MSP and marine protection from structured meetings and workshops are as follows:

MSP and MPAs as a tool for fisheries sector development

Stakeholders in the fisheries industry (private sector and associations) indicated the importance of planning for the long-term and sustaining ocean resources for the future. They shared that they could see MSP as a tool to address the issue of depleting fish stocks and bait availability within coastal areas.



Photo by Aaim Zameer

Some stakeholders believed protection was necessary and important given the country's large ocean space, while others agreed protection was good if it is done in a way that is beneficial to fishers and the industry.

An important point brought up by private sector stakeholders in the fisheries industry was the opportunity to use work in establishing MPAs for marketing Maldives tuna, and that marine protection can work in tandem with international marketing to reap economic benefits.

Need for implementation and enforcement

Similar to community members, industry stakeholders stated the importance of effective implementation for protection to be beneficial. A suggestion as the most critical way for increasing compliance was to do it through fish purchasing—stopping buying fish caught illegally from MPAs or not fitting the required size limits. This aligns with community and fisher comments on consistent and fair enforcement for marine management regulations to work.

Questions on data considerations

Questions and discussions on the data considered in the development of the MSP and MPA networks included:

- Megafauna migration pathways
- Oceanic currents (for both monsoons)
- Climate impacts
- Determining targets for protection
- Rationale for offshore protection

Key takeaways related to effective MSP development and implementation

Important points arising from key stakeholder insights for consideration by the government during development and implementation of the MSP are as follows.

- Careful consideration of data, especially on seasonal use of fishing grounds and spawning grounds (e.g., bait fishing)
- Increased effort on effective implementation of MSP and MPAs through consideration of decentralized management, including capacity building, resources, tools, and funding for locally-led management
- Effective enforcement, including:
 - The need to stop foreign IUU vessels especially if restrictions to local fishers were to be made, and
 - Enforcement being applied fairly and equally to all sectors (not just fisheries)
- Information dissemination and ease of use of Marine Spatial Plan for ocean users. For example, some fishers suggested developing and implementing a live, map-based app for tracking, alerting users on MPA locations, reporting, and other information (e.g., permits, licenses, management practices, etc).
- Increased awareness and outreach with all fishers to bolster enhanced stewardship



Photo by Maeesha Mohamed

INTRODUCTION

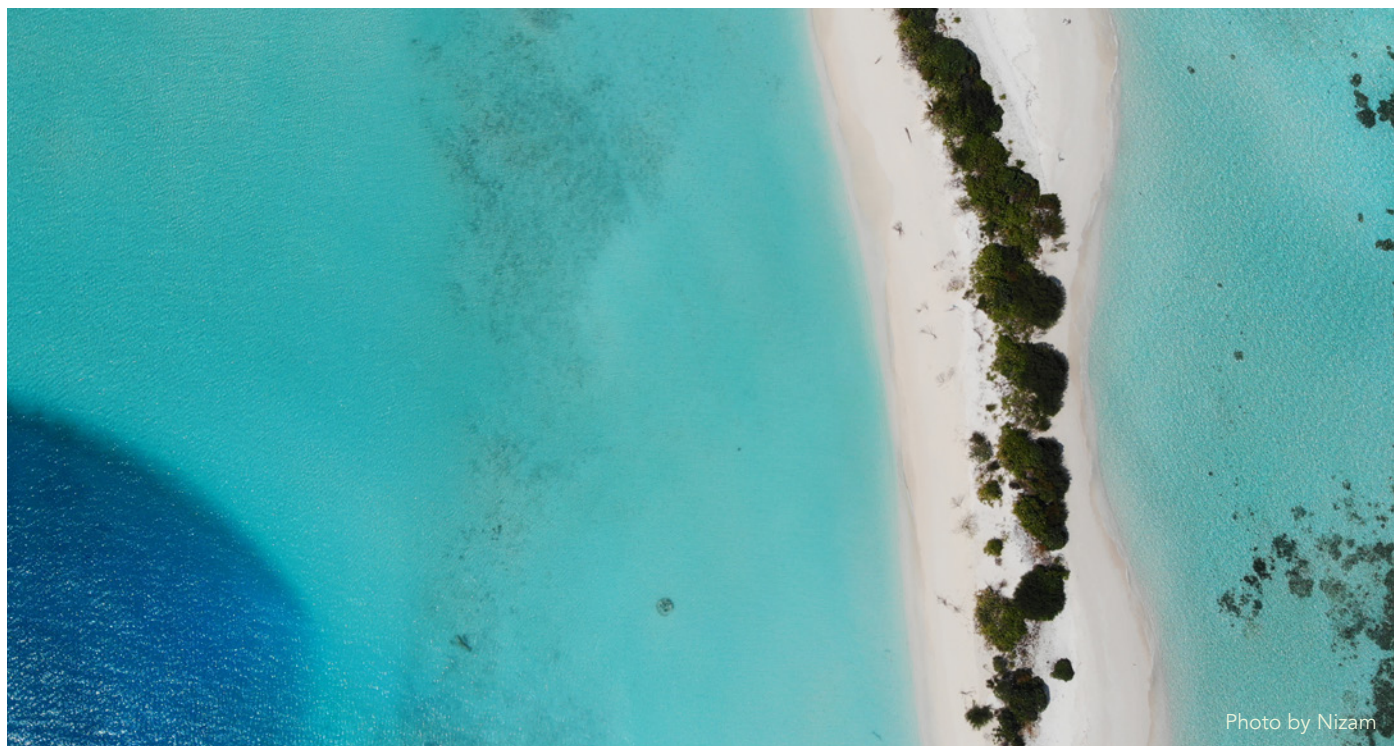


1 INTRODUCTION

The Maldives is an island nation located in the Indian Ocean, comprising 1,192 coral islands formed around 20 administrative atolls with Maldivian communities residing in 189 of those islands. Ninety-nine percent of the country's territorial space is ocean and Maldivian livelihoods have been traditionally dependent on the ocean, with 71% of citizens currently relying on the ocean for their primary source of income through fishing and tourism, and 85% reliant on tuna as their main source of protein (FAO, 2023).

In the busy ocean, it is important to adequately balance the needs of diverse ocean users while maintaining the health and accessibility of the marine environment for present and future generations. Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) is an increasingly common global response to environmental concerns and competition among users of ocean space (Koehn, Reineman and Kittinger, 2013). It is a “public process of analyzing and allocating the spatial and temporal distribution of human activities in marine areas to achieve ecological, economic, and social objectives” (Ehler and Douvère, 2009). MSP reflects the principles of good environmental governance as it is a highly integrative and collaborative process which recognises the need for inclusive and participatory processes (Ehler and Douvère, 2009).

Management of marine areas is complex and involves an array of stakeholders representing a variety of marine activities from various regulatory, commercial, and societal perspectives. Additionally, they are stewards of vast experience, knowledge, values, and interests and play a pivotal role in effective marine resource management. Therefore, a critical element for the successful preparation and implementation of MSP, is the active participation and engagement of all relevant stakeholders that may have a direct or indirect interest in this planning. It is also essential to ensure that MSP is aligned with stakeholder priorities and that the relevant stakeholders are involved at an early stage, preferably when all options are still open to achieve broad acceptance, ownership and support for MSP implementation.



1.1 About Noo Raajje

Noo Raajje Program is a partnership between the Government of the Maldives and the Blue Prosperity Coalition. The program is led by the Government of the Maldives, including the President's Office and the Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources, and Agriculture.

Noo Raajje aims to sustainably grow economies, improve livelihoods and jobs, and protect and restore ecosystem health. The program goals include:

- Safeguard ocean resources and restore coral ecosystem health,
- Sustainably grow ocean industries,
- Strengthen the Maldives' position in managing shared Indian Ocean tuna stocks, and
- Protect at least twenty percent of Maldivian waters.

1.2 Marine Spatial Planning

As part of this work, Noo Raajje is developing a MSP that is science-based, community-driven and collaborative using spatial information about natural resources and human uses to determine the best uses of an ocean space. The MSP is planned in two phases: Offshore MSP (12-200 nautical miles from the coastline), and Coastal MSP (0-12 nautical miles from the coastline). Figure 1-1 shows the offshore and coastal planning areas.

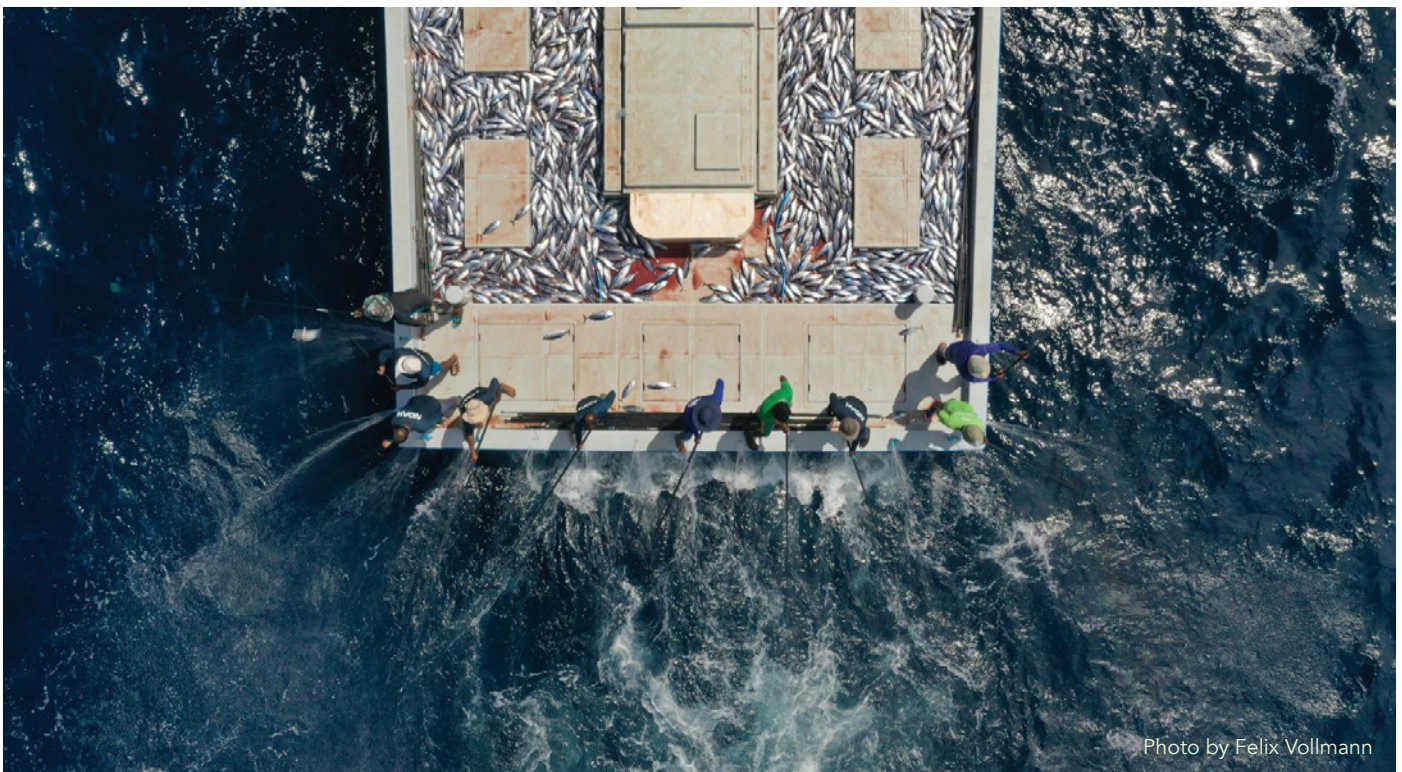


Photo by Felix Vollmann




 Coastal
 planning area


 Offshore
 planning area

Figure 1-1: Offshore and coastal planning areas

The program conducted a participatory [Ocean Use Survey](#) across the country, to establish a comprehensive baseline of ocean use and relative value through extensive stakeholder engagement to fill critical gaps in data on the distribution of ocean activities. This survey identifies valued ocean spaces for key stakeholder sectors, solicits input from communities, and provides actionable data to the marine spatial planning process.

The Noo Raajje team continues to engage with key stakeholders to provide updates on project progress at each milestone, and obtain their feedback, input, concerns, and aspirations for subsequent decisions. This phase of engagement follows from the Ocean Use Survey (OUS), building on its successful facilitation in communities to engage stakeholders, and in response to their desires to discuss these topics.

1.3 Stakeholder engagement overview

MSP stakeholder engagement was structured around three main guiding principles and supporting goals, and aims to ensure that:

Principle 1: Stakeholder engagement is a vital component of the MSP in the Maldives

Goal 1a: Actively and efficiently engage stakeholders

Goal 1b: Provide a platform for all voices, communities, and traditions to be heard

Principle 2: Stakeholder engagement is adaptive as the MSP process evolves

Goal 2: Engage stakeholders in response to both the needs of the MSP program and the level of participation that stakeholders desire.

Principle 3: MSP development, adoption, and implementation is transparent and accessible

Goal 3a: Stakeholders can “see themselves” and their input in the MSP

Goal 3b: Avoid jargon and make documents public wherever possible

1.4 About this report

This report provides the outcomes of phase 1 of the stakeholder engagement undertaken across the country for the offshore phase of the MSP. It includes the following key elements:

1. The engagement approach proposed to ensure that key stakeholders were reached
2. The key stakeholder groups engaged
3. Methods of engagement used for meeting with different stakeholders
4. The information provided to stakeholders, including an overview of the Noo Raajje program work and MSP process
5. Key insights and feedback from stakeholders
6. Key takeaways and next steps for the MSP decision makers to consider in the development and implementation of the MSP



Photo by Abdul Raheem Mohamed

ENGAGEMENT APPROACH



2 ENGAGEMENT APPROACH

The engagement strategy was designed to be a series of opportunities to create understanding about the MSP process among those it will likely affect or interest, and to understand the questions raised and current stakeholder experiences, verify concerns and identify where these need to be improved for developing and implementing an effective MSP.

Consultations were planned to be carried out in three phases:

- The **first phase of engagement** aimed to inform stakeholders of the broader Noo Raajje program work (including work on Blue Economy and Sustainable Fisheries pillars), gather input on stakeholders' views on their experience of the oceans, understanding the threats they face and their views on ocean resource management, and inform them on the rationale, and process for MSP and protection plan for at least 20% in the offshore.
- The **second phase of engagement** aims to provide detailed information on how the draft MSP was developed (including ecological features considered for protection, and impact details of selected protected areas), and solicit stakeholders' feedback on the draft, and factors influencing implementation.
- During the **third phase of engagement**, stakeholders will be presented with the approved MSP and implementation plan.

2.1 Phase 1 engagement objectives

This report provides the outcomes of phase 1 of the stakeholder engagement undertaken across the country for the offshore phase of the MSP. It includes the following key elements:

- Inform stakeholders on Noo Raajje program pillars, explain how the MSP is being drafted, and plan for protecting 20% of the ocean—so that as many of the community is aware and understand the process when the MSP draft is ready and go out for consultations
- Give stakeholders the opportunity to reflect on and think about their experience at sea and consider changes that have occurred to ocean resources, and any perceived threats to ocean resources
- Understand how stakeholders feel about managing ocean resources
- Gather input on stakeholders' perceptions on MSP and marine protection
- Capture information conveyed by stakeholders about acceptable trade-offs (e.g., compensation, allowances for pole & line, other) and implementation
- Identify the preferred methods of engagement for long-term communication with stakeholders



Photo by Felix Vollmann



WHO WE ENGAGED

3 WHO WE ENGAGED

The first phase of MSP focuses on drafting zones for the offshore space, defined for this purpose as 12-200 nm from island boundaries. This offshore space is used by a number of sectors, largely dominated by the commercial pelagic fisheries sector. Key stakeholders, who have a significant interest in the offshore ocean space and may potentially be affected either positively or negatively, included those who are involved in fisheries, conservation, shipping, safety and defense, and telecommunication infrastructure development sectors. They will be informed about the project progress at each milestone, and provided with an opportunity to give feedback, and their input, concerns, and aspirations will be taken into account in subsequent decisions.

The list of stakeholder sector and stakeholder groups that were targeted in phase 1 engagement is listed in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1: List of stakeholder sectors and stakeholder groups identified

Sector	Stakeholder Group
Fisheries	Government
	Local Government
	Commercial users
	Commercial Tuna Processors
	Associations
	Technical experts
	Artisanal / subsistence users
	Small-scale artisanal family businesses engaged in fish processing
	Women engaged in fish processing
	Recreational users
Conservation	Government
	Regulator
	Conservation and Research Groups
	Technical Experts / Consultants
Telecommunications	Government
	Implementing Agency
Safety and Defense	Government
Shipping	Government
	Regulator
	Implementing agency

The Government, as **partners of the Noo Raajje program**, were involved in the MSP work and were engaged in various ways, for example in identification of required data for the MSP and decision-making within different sectoral areas. Representatives from the Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources, and Agriculture (MoFMRA), Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology (MoECCT), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Ministry of National Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (MoNPHI), and Maldives National Defence Force (MNDF) are involved in the planning, developing and implementing the MSP.

Representatives from MoFMRA, MoECCT, and President's Office are also present in the engagement working group involved in reviewing the consultation plans for engagement, including review of the content for engagement and feedback questions, and providing recommendations for engagement. Engagement working group membership can be viewed in Appendix A.

The other stakeholder groups identified were engaged in two different ways:

- **Community-based engagement** primarily targeting the following stakeholder groups:

- Commercial tuna fishers
- Commercial billfish fishers
- Artisanal / subsistence fishers
- Small-scale artisanal family businesses engaged in fish processing
- Women engaged in fish processing
- Recreational fishers
- Local councils, in key fishing communities
- Community members, in key fishing communities

- **Structured meetings and workshops** targeting the following stakeholder groups:

- Commercial tuna processors and exporters
- Fisheries associations
- Fisheries technical experts
- Conservation and research groups
- Conservation technical experts and consultants



Photo by Mohamed Najwan & Maan Abdulla

A school of silver fish with yellow tails and black spots on a blue background. The fish are arranged in a loose formation, swimming towards the right. The background is a solid, deep blue color.

HOW WE ENGAGED

4 HOW WE ENGAGED

The engagement was carried out in two different ways:

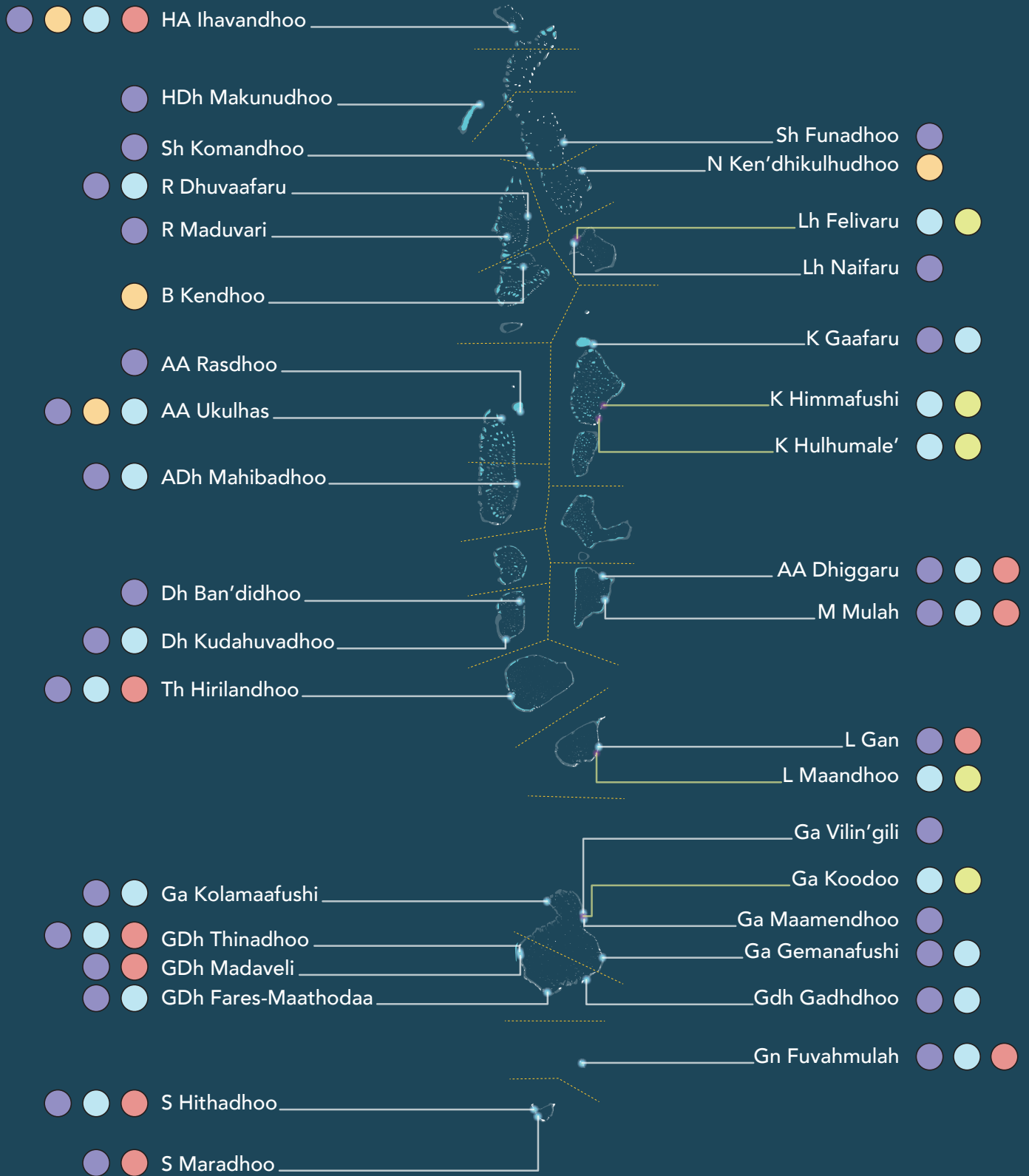
- **Community-based engagement**, with both formal and informal sessions in selected islands with ocean users, such as commercial pelagic fishers, subsistence fishers and recreational fishers, small-scale processors, and local government, and
- **Structured meetings and workshops**, with in-person and online meetings with organizations, NGOs, associations and private sector businesses.

Engagement was conducted by a local team of 12 engagement officers over a 3-month period from August to November 2022. The team participated in a 2-week training program to learn about the Noo Raajje program, MSP work and marine protection and how to conduct engagement according to best engagement practices established in the engagement strategy.

4.1 Community-based engagement

For community-based engagement, sites were selected based on known fisher sites (landing sites, islands with ice plants), top fishing communities (numbers of fishers according to 2018 survey conducted by the MoFMRA, and presence of small-scale fish processors) through consultations with the MoFMRA, and other stakeholders of the fisheries sector. Figure 4-1 shows the 35 selected sites across the country.





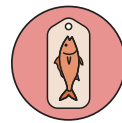
Tuna fishing



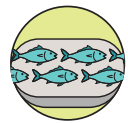
Billfish fishing



Ice plant



Small-scale fish processors



Landing site processors

Figure 4-1: Selected sites for engagement

Engagement in the communities were carried out from 11 August 2022 to 10 October 2022. Engagement officers selected for each island carried out consultation visits on days and locations deemed convenient for stakeholders (e.g., Thursday to Saturday for pelagic fishers at island harbour cafes, and weekdays for landing sites).

At each inhabited island, the team met with the island council and carried out informal sessions both in small groups as well as individually with key stakeholder groups.

4.2 Structured meetings / workshops

A combination of face-to-face, online and hybrid sessions were held with private sector, NGOs, and associations in both fisheries and conservation sectors.

Most of these groups, being a part of Noo Raajje steering committee, have been engaged at various times during the year through steering committee meetings covering topics including but not limited to MSP methodology, protection target, identification of data for MSP prioritization model, design and implementation of MPAs, and receive program update briefing notes quarterly. Relevant comments from stakeholders about MSP work from Steering Committee meetings are also included in this report..

During this phase 1 of engagement, stakeholders were again invited to get an update of the Noo Raajje MSP work and provide their input. Meetings were held from 22/11/2022 to 19/12/2022. A total of 11 sessions were conducted. The list of stakeholders are presented in Appendix B.

4.3 Information shared and data captured

The engagement program objectives were to ensure a better stakeholder understanding of the four specific areas. Specifically, it was designed to:

- Get an idea of how much of the community is aware of the **Noo Raajje program**, and to give information about all pillars of work, so that stakeholders were aware of work that is being done to improve the economy and enhance livelihoods in addition to MSP and marine protection,
- To explain why a **Marine Spatial Plan** was being developed and benefits of MSP, and get an idea of how the community felt about MSP,
- Understand stakeholders' **ocean experience** and how they felt about managing ocean resources, and give stakeholders the opportunity to reflect on and think about their experience at sea and consider changes that have occurred to ocean resources, and any perceived threats to ocean resources,
- To explain why **marine protection** is an effective tool for ocean resource management and different benefits of protection, rationale for protecting in the offshore, inform stakeholder of the process and plan for marine protection (size, type, how, etc), and get an idea of how the community felt about marine protection, and
- Capture information conveyed by stakeholders about acceptable trade-offs (e.g., compensation, allowances for fishing, other) and implementation.

Questions relating to future engagement approaches were asked of stakeholders as well. The intent of these questions was to gauge the best method and timing of engagement activities for future phases of engagement.

Stakeholders were informed on Noo Raajje program pillars, MSP and plan for fully protecting at least 20% of the ocean—so that the community is aware and understands the process when the MSP draft is prepared for consultations. Appendix C presents the detailed content shared with stakeholders.

To ensure a comprehensive understanding of the key topics, the engagement approach was supported by a data capture approach. The nature of engagement activities meant that a vast amount of stakeholder feedback was captured in both qualitative and quantitative formats, as identified in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: List of topics, information provided and feedback captured

Specific topic	Information provided	Feedback captured
Noo Raajje program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brief program overview Update on Blue Economy and Sustainable Fisheries pillars of work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness about the program
Marine Spatial Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What MSP is Why MSP is beneficial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perception about MSP
Ocean experience	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Years of ocean experience Perceptions about whether ocean resources have changed Perception about threats facing ocean resources Perception about ocean management
Marine protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why marine protection is an effective tool for ocean management Benefits of protection Rationale for protecting in the offshore Process and plan for protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perception about marine protection Reactions to marine protection Any comments shared on acceptable trade-offs Any concerns and suggestions shared related to implementation <i>Note: structured questions on trade-offs and implementation will be asked in phase 2 consultations</i>
Future engagement	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preferred engagement method

To ensure that insights were captured across all sessions of engagement, a feedback form was designed on Google Form with questions developed across each engagement method. Appendix D presents the feedback form.



Photo by Abdul Hadhee Mohamed

WHAT WE HEARD: COMMUNITY-BASED ENGAGEMENT



5 WHAT WE HEARD: COMMUNITY-BASED ENGAGEMENT

The engagement objectives were to ensure a better stakeholder understanding of four specific areas. This section provides a summary of the community feedback heard across the key areas.

5.1 Summary

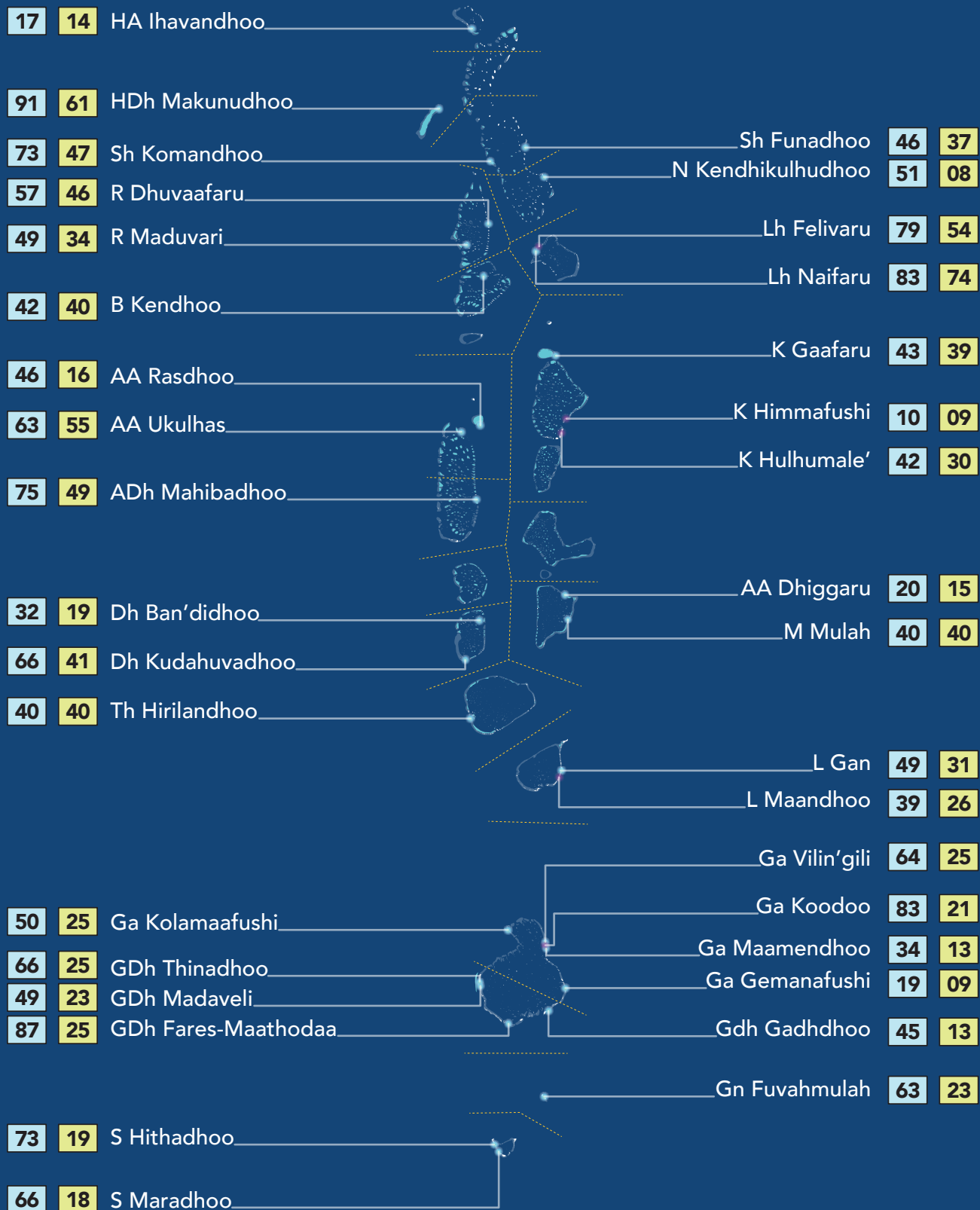
Overall, 515 engagement sessions were held across 35 sites, giving information to 1,886 people and getting feedback from 1,050 people. See Table 5-1 for number of people engaged with by stakeholder group and Figure 5-1 for number of people engaged with by engagement site.

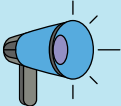
It is important to note that engagement was not designed to establish a statistically valid sample or make statistically significant inferences.

Table 5-1: Number of people engaged with by stakeholder group

Stakeholder group	Number of people information given to	Number of people who gave feedback
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	856	457
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	340	167
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	69	60
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	72	45
Fisheries - Artisanal/Subsistence	42	25
Fisheries - Recreational	130	110
Small-scale fish processing activity in island	27	18
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco,Ensis,etc)	51	33
Local government (council)	67	19
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	188	77
Accommodation and tourism establishments (e.g. Resorts, Hotels, Guest Houses)	2	2
Maritime Transportation	1	1
Other	41	36
Grand Total	1,886	1,050

The one-on-one sessions, workshops and feedback mechanisms were consolidated into themes to provide insights across stakeholder groups. These are further detailed in the sections below.



Number of people info was given to 

Number of people who gave feedback 

Figure 5-1: Number of people engaged with by engagement site



5.2 Noo Raajje Program

Stakeholders were asked whether they had **heard about the Noo Raajje program**. Forty-one percent of engagement sessions included stakeholders who were aware of the program. This feedback is useful to inform the design of future stakeholder engagement.

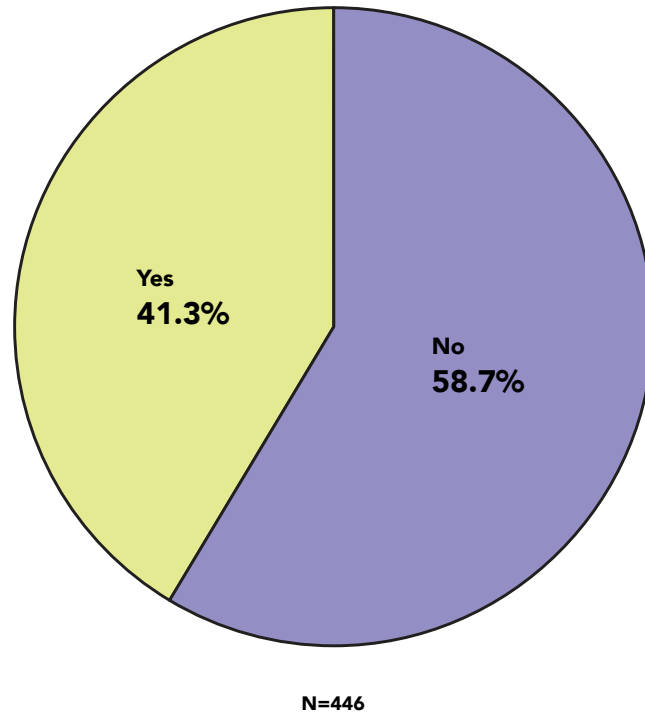


Figure 5-2: Stakeholders' awareness of Noo Raajje program by engagement session



5.3 Marine Spatial Planning

Stakeholders were given information on MSP and after checking whether they understood the explanation and were given the opportunity to ask questions, they were asked how they felt about the development of a marine spatial plan.

While many stakeholders answered ‘positive’ to the question: **How do you feel about the development of a marine spatial plan (positively or negatively)?**, it should be noted that the answers given by stakeholders were more complex and nuanced, including concerns and suggestions related to MSP (outlined below), and should be considered with the rating.

Comments shared by stakeholders were consolidated into themes to provide insights into **stakeholder perception of MSP** (Table 5-2). See Appendix E for the list of comments shared related to MSP.

Figure 5-2: Stakeholders’ awareness of Noo Raajje program by engagement session

Type	Theme	Frequency
Actions needed	Need for good implementation	61
	Need to stop IUU	4
	Need for support from everyone (fishers)	3
	Need for fisheries industry development	2
	Need for fisheries management, not just spatial restrictions at MPAs	1
Concerns	Concern about more benefits for Tourism / Use conflict with Tourism	12
	Concern with losing fishing grounds	11
	Questioning benefit for fisheries	9
	Loss of trust in the Government	2
	Concern with snorkeling / diving restrictions	1
Suggestions / Requests	Consider multiple uses when zoning	3
	Request for specific zones for fisheries	3
	Open up shark fisheries	1
	Seasonal zoning	1
Supporting / Opposing comments	Support for MSP	35
	Don't support MSP	12
	Zoning does not work for a dynamic use (e.g., yellowfin tuna fisheries)	4
	Need to see more to comment	1

Below, we give careful attention to the themes that were referenced most frequently to better understand the ocean experiences of communities and the drivers behind their comments, and gain insight into areas of ocean management that are currently not working and factors that can be considered to effectively implement the marine spatial plan.

Need for implementation

Majority of comments received were on the need for proper implementation for the marine spatial plan to be effective and successful.

While stakeholders believed long-term spatial planning was a good thing, many shared their views about insufficient implementation of ocean management plans or regulations, and shared concerns about the implementation of the MSP as well. See side box 1 for some comments illustrating this concern.

Side box 1:

Some of the comments from stakeholders were captured by engagement officers in Dhivehi as quoted below with English translations.

A commercial pole and line fisher from Sh. Funadhoo,

“ ފަސަޅު ނުވާ ނަމަ ވަރަށް ބަނދަން ޖެހެނެވެ ”

Translation: If properly implemented, it's a good thing to do.



Photo by Mohamed Nihaad

Use conflict and concerns with other sectors benefiting more

Some comments from fishers reflected their agreement with the need for spatial zoning for minimising use conflict and limiting infrastructure development in traditionally used fishing grounds.

However, some fishers also expressed concern about other sectors benefiting more as an outcome of MSP. See side box 2 for some comments illustrating this concern.

Side box 2:

Commercial pole and line fisher from K. Gaafaru,

"Needs it as bait fishing grounds are being made into resorts and sand mining for reclamation."

Commercial pole and line fisher from M. Mulah,

"Lack of a plan has caused many problems; Resorts are coming and claiming reefs, restricting the reefs for fishers."

Commercial pole and line fisher from R. Dhuvafaru,

"Feels like this will favor resorts, giving more space to resorts."

Concern with losing fishing grounds

Fishers also expressed concerns about losing access to their fishing grounds as a result of zoning for use in the marine spatial plan—particularly in the coastal areas, explaining that bait fishing was done everywhere within the atolls depending on the season. See side box 3 for some comments illustrating this concern.

Side box 3:

Some of the comments from stakeholders were captured by engagement officers in Dhivehi as quoted below with English translations

Yellowfin fisher from Dh. Bandidhoo,

“Masverikan kuranya hurihaa dhimaleves use kurevey.”

Translation: Fishing takes place everywhere, depending on availability.

Commercial pole and line fisher from L. Gan,

***“Zone kurumuge sababun enverikamah
dhathivedhaanei kamah fenei.”***

Translation: Believes zoning might make bait fishing challenging.

Commercial pole and line fisher from R. Maduvvari,

“Already very few areas for bait fishing. Zoning for different use might affect bait fishing more (already lots of challenges due to resorts); If bait fishing can be done in all areas, we are okay with zoning. Resorts are favoured more.”

5.4 Ocean experience

In order to understand stakeholders' **ocean experience** and how they felt about managing ocean resources, and give stakeholders the opportunity to reflect on and think about their experience at sea and consider changes that have occurred to ocean resources, and any perceived threats to ocean resources, the following questions were asked:

Perceived change in ocean resources

In the majority of engagement sessions (91.5%), there were stakeholders who answered 'yes' to the question: **Do you think our ocean resources have changed over the years?**

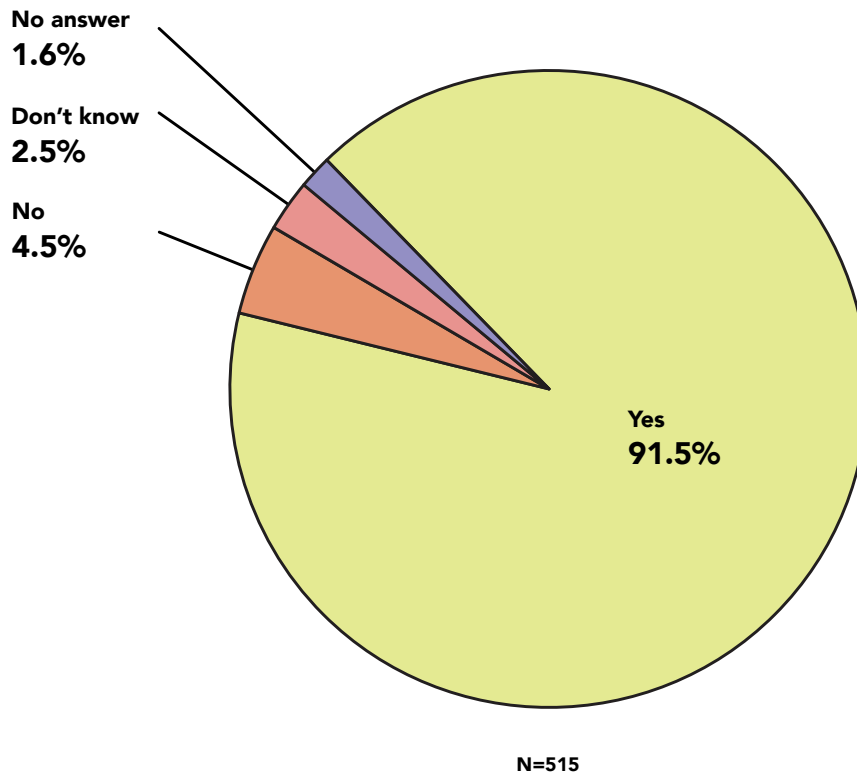


Figure 5-3: Stakeholders' views on whether our ocean resources are changing by engagement session



Photo by Hussain Hishaam Ahmed

Asking those who perceived change in ocean resources, in 91% of engagement sessions there were stakeholders who answered 'bad' to the question: **Do you think ocean resources have changed in a good way or bad way?**

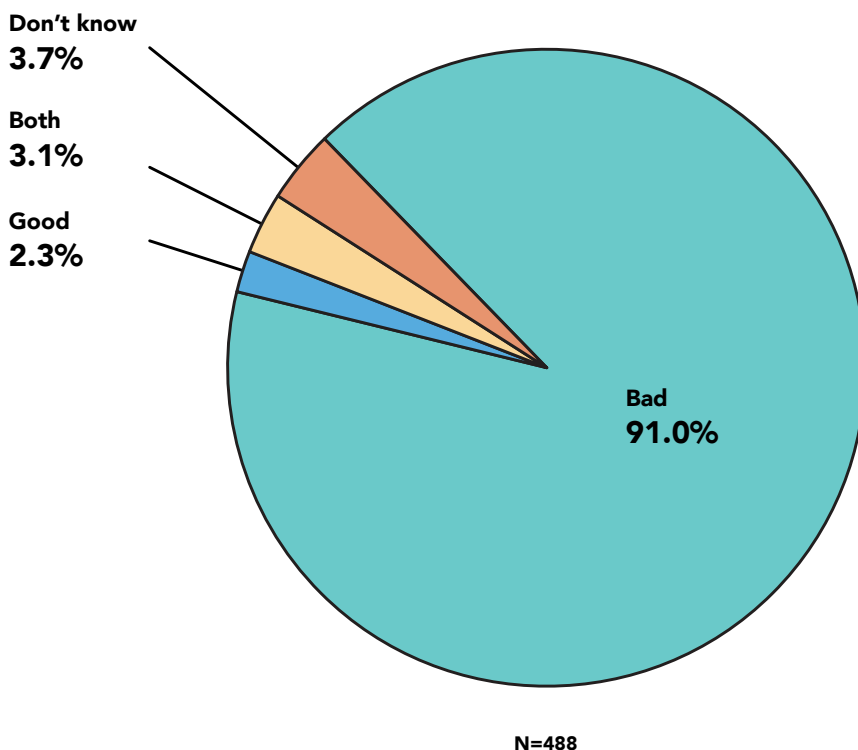


Figure 5-4: Stakeholders' views on type of change facing our ocean resources by engagement session

Perceived pressures on marine ecosystems

In the majority of engagement sessions (88.3%), there were stakeholders who answered 'yes' to the question: **Do you think our marine environment faces any threat?**

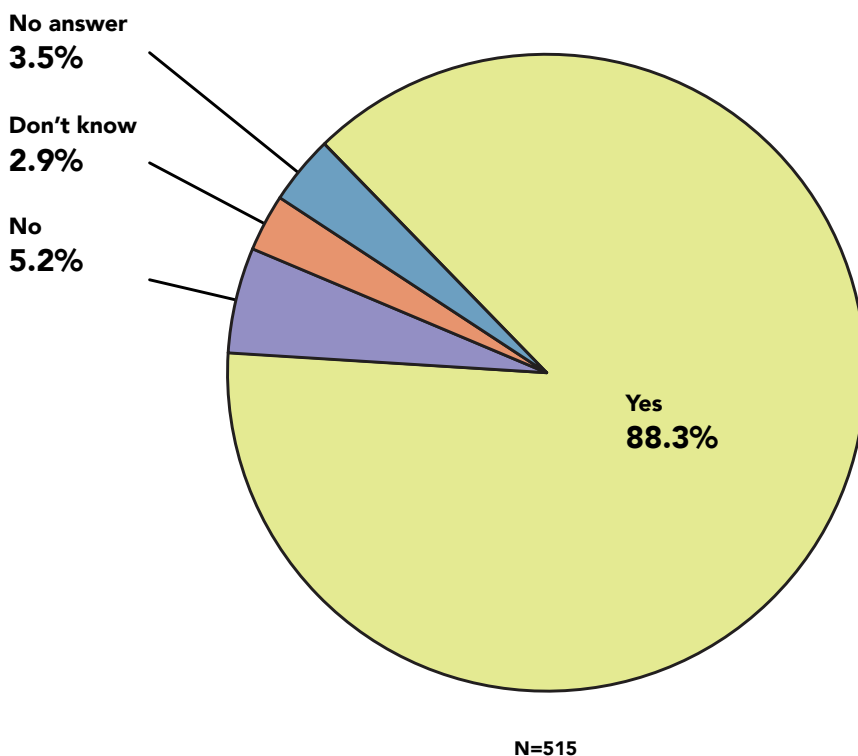


Figure 5-5: Stakeholders' views on whether our ocean resources are facing any threat by engagement session

The stakeholders who perceived our marine environment to be faced with pressures, were asked the question: What do you think are the main threats to our ocean resources currently? This was an open-ended question and comments shared by stakeholders were consolidated into themes to provide insights on perceived pressures on marine ecosystems (Table 5-3), and include:

- Habitat destruction: resulting from coastal development and other human activities such as sand mining, dredging, anchoring, tourism and coastal reclamation.
- Fishing practices: fishers expressed concern about some reef-based fishing practices that they believed to impact fish habitats and stocks. They also expressed concerns about overfishing of tuna by IUU purse seine vessels in the Maldivian waters.
- Pollution: from plastic and other waste being discarded in the ocean as a result of poor waste collection and management facilities available to them, or such a mechanism not being available to them at all.
- Climate change: related to rising ocean temperatures and coral bleaching.
- Other: Stakeholders identified shark depredation as another threat facing their fisheries, highlighting difficulties to catch fish, asking for lifting of the shark ban.

Table 5-3: Themes on stakeholder perception of threats to ocean resources by type and number of comments

Key pressure	Theme	Frequency
Habitat destruction	Reclamation	398
	Sand mining	328
	Infrastructure development	317
	Anchorage	17
Fishing practices	Reef-based fishing practices impacting fish habitats and stocks	390
	IUU foreign, purse seine vessels in Maldivian waters	12
Pollution	Marine litter / plastic pollution	684
	Oil spills	4
Climate change	Climate change	479
Other	Sharks	59



Photo by Felix Vollmann



Photo by Hussain Hishaam Ahmed

Perceived need for ocean management

In the majority of engagement sessions (91.1%), there were stakeholders who answered 'yes' to the question: **Do you think there is a need for management of our ocean resources for the future?**

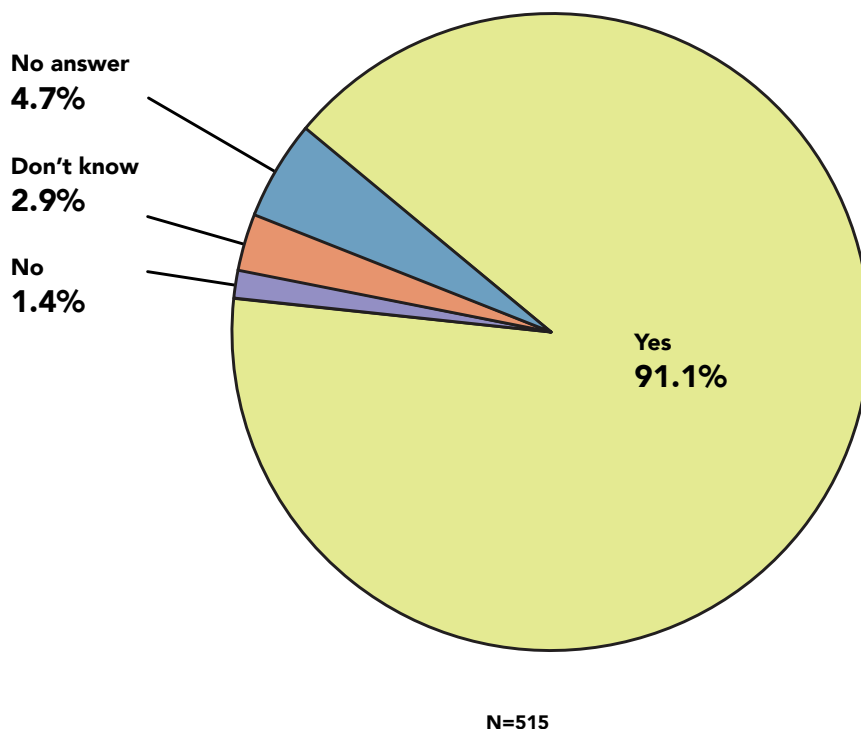


Figure 5-6: Stakeholders' views on type of threat facing our ocean resources by engagement session

The stakeholders who perceived a need for management of our ocean resources for the future, were asked the question: **What do you think needs to be done in order to make fishing good for future generations?** (This was an open-ended question and comments shared by stakeholders were consolidated into themes to provide insights on **perceived need for ocean management** (Table 5-4), and include:

- Waste management: the need to reduce marine litter, and implement better waste management measures and limiting marine waste disposal.
- Environment considerations for development: While many stakeholders suggested stopping dredging and reclamation activities, some stakeholders highlighted the need for environmental considerations during development and better mitigation measures for such activities as reclamation.
- Fisheries management practices: the desire for opening up other types of fisheries (e.g., shark fishery), and the need for strengthened fisheries management including recreational fisheries and other reef-based fisheries.
- Marine protection and management: good ocean management following best practices, including designating protected areas from future exploitation, monitoring of ocean activity, and establishing decentralised management with increased funding.

Table 5-4: Themes on stakeholder perception of ocean management by type and number of comments

Type	Theme	Frequency
Waste management	Reduce marine litter	672
	Better waste management / monitor marine waste disposal	25
	Managing wastewater to support coral reef health	1
Environment considerations for development	Stop dredging / reclamation	538
	Environment considerations during development	55
	Better mitigation measures for reclamation	9
	Dredging from offshore	1
Fisheries management practices	Opening up other type of fisheries (e.g., shark fishery)	319
	Improve fisheries management	62
	Solution for bait availability / Farm bait fish	17
Marine protection and management	Designating protected areas from future exploitation	148
	Monitoring of ocean activity	9
	Decentralised management	3
	Good ocean management following best practices	2
	Increased funding for protection and management	1
Awareness and stewardship	Increase awareness among ocean users	33
	Enhance social responsibility and stewardship	10
Planning and implementation	Research	26
	Better implementation of relevant laws and regulations	25
	Better planning with experts	11
Manage ocean use conflict	Solution for ocean use conflict (e.g., resorts and fishers)	10
	Stop infrastructure development (e.g., resorts) on reefs/ lagoons traditionally used for fishing	5
	More responsibility from the Government	5
	Stop infrastructure development (e.g., resorts) on reefs/ lagoons traditionally used for fishing	3
	More responsibility from the Government	1
Other	Coral gardening	16
	Better anchoring practices to reduce damage to reefs	8
	Reef regeneration	5
	Protect seabirds	1
	Better lighting to avoid collision with reefs	1
	Avoid oil spills	1



5.5 Marine protection

Stakeholders were given information on marine protection and after checking whether they understood the explanation and were given the opportunity to ask questions, they were asked how they felt about the marine protection.

While the majority of stakeholders answered ‘positive’ to the question: **How do you feel about marine protection (positively or negatively)?**, the answers given by stakeholders were more complex and nuanced, including concerns and suggestions related to marine protection (outlined below), and should be considered with the rating.

Comments were consolidated into themes to provide insights into **stakeholder perception of marine protection** (Table 5-5). See Appendix F for the list of comments shared related to marine protection.

Table 5-5: Themes on stakeholder perception of marine protection by type and number of comments

Type	Theme	Frequency
Actions needed	Need for good implementation	38
	Need for monitoring	29
	Doubts about support from fishers / need for awareness and outreach	14
	Equal application to all sectors	8
	Data and research considerations	6
	Anticipate fishing efforts to continue in these areas	7
Concerns	Concern with losing fishing grounds	58
	Questioning benefit for fisheries	20
	Concern about more benefits for Tourism / Use conflict with Tourism	13
	Use of all nearshore areas for bait fishing	12
	Loss of trust in government	11
	Zoning does not work for a dynamic use (e.g., yellowfin tuna fisheries)	2
	Questioning need for protection	1

Suggestions / Requests	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds	39
	Open up shark fisheries	9
	Get input from fishers	7
	Need for more fisheries management efforts	6
	Protect resort areas / include already restricted resort areas	6
	Protect spawning areas	5
	Designate MPAs in different areas / distribute 20%	3
	Protect in one area	2
	Species protection instead of spatial protection	2
	Consider alternatives for protecting	1
	Protect high biodiversity areas	1
Supporting / opposing comments	Protection will be good / important	60
	Size too large	25
	Don't support protection	22
	Support for size	12
	Need to see proposed areas for protection to say anything	2

Below we give careful attention to the themes that were referenced most frequently to better understand the ocean experiences of communities in relation to marine protected areas, and gain insight into areas of ocean management that are currently not working and factors that can be considered in decision-making and planning of marine protected areas.

Need for implementation, monitoring and fair enforcement

As with MSP, the majority of comments highlighted the need for implementation, with many expressing concerns about the current lack of management of the designated marine protected areas. See side box 4 for some comments illustrating this concern.

The need for regular monitoring and enforcement were highlighted as key areas of implementation. Two concerns related to enforcement expressed particularly by fishers were:

- the need to stop foreign IUU vessels (especially if restrictions to local fishers were to be made), and
- enforcement being applied fairly and equally to all sectors (not just fisheries).

Specific comments or suggestions by stakeholders that related to challenges and suggestions for implementation were recorded. See '5.7 Comments on implementation' for more insights on stakeholder perception of implementation.



Photo by Hussain Hishaam Ahmed

Concerns about losing fishing grounds

As with zoning and spatial planning, fishers expressed concerns about losing access to their fishing grounds when marine protection goals of the program were explained.

Two distinct drivers behind communities' concerns emerged, which are outlined below.

Losing historically used fishing grounds to other activities

At one level, fishers' concerns about losing historically used fishing grounds lay in the spatial displacement of fishers and observed destruction of marine resources resulting from development projects, including development of tourist resorts and supporting work such as sand mining, dredging, and reclamation.

An important note to consider is that one of the reasons for fishers' support for marine protection comes from their view of MPAs as something that could secure their fishing grounds from being destroyed or reclaimed in the future, or given for use by another sector (e.g., tourism). See side box 5 for some comments illustrating this concern.

Side box 5:

Some of the comments from stakeholders were captured by engagement officers in Dhivehi as quoted below with English translations.

Commercial Skipjack Tuna fisher from K Gaafaru,

"Areas near resorts are already protected, and more than 60% of the atoll is not accessible to the fishers. Hence does not agree to an additional 20% from this atoll."

Commercial Skipjack Billfish fisher from B Kendhoo,

"Most of the areas are protected by the resorts inside and outside their legal boundary, we are losing grounds."

Commercial Skipjack Tuna fisher from Sh Funadhoo,

” ڊڄڻو ڪو به ڪم به ڪرڻو ڪونهي ڇو ته ڪو به ڪم به ڪرڻو ڪونهي ڇو ته ڪو به ڪم به ڪرڻو ڪونهي ”

Translation: Now also cannot go for bait fishing near resorts and after islands nearby Komandoo (island) is contracted we've lost those areas also.

Commercial Skipjack Tuna fisher from M Mulah asked,

“Does protection mean other activities will be restricted?”



Photo by Mohamed Nihaad

Commercial Skipjack Tuna fisher from L Gan,

“Bait fishing is seasonal in Laamu atoll, if the areas that are best for bait fishing in Iruvai (NE monsoon) are protected, we will have to wait for the season to be over. Target specific fish species, learn about their spawning behaviors and then protect. Learn how bait fish enter the inner atoll and protect the area during the days when the bait moves in the ocean.”



Photo by Ahmed Nishan

Yellowfin tuna fishers who don't focus their fishing effort at a certain site but chase tuna shoals across the EEZ raised concerns about the infeasibility of stopping at a designated MPA while chasing a shoal of tuna. They explained that they fished in the offshore ocean space up to the EEZ border. See side box 7 for some comments illustrating this concern.

Side box 7:

Some of the comments from stakeholders were captured by engagement officers in *Dhivehi* as quoted below with English translations.

Commercial Yellowfin Tuna fisher from S Hithadhoo,

"If the areas we use are protected, it will be a setback for us as we use those areas to get our daily income."

Stakeholder involved in small-scale fish processing activity in L Gan,

"Mas verinnakah nuthibeveyne oe vaali eh noonee mas aineh fahathun dhaa iru MPA ah erias."

Translation: Fishers can't avoid MPA's while they are chasing schools of fish.

Commercial Yellowfin Tuna fisher from Dh Kudahuvadho,

"Don't think fishers will stop following schools even if they enter MPAs."



Photo by Abdul Hadhee Mohamed

A similar concern was raised by **billfish fishers** about losing access to certain areas when they use a large area for fishing. See side box 8 for some comments illustrating this concern.

Side box 8:

Some of the comments from stakeholders were captured by engagement officers in *Dhivehi* as quoted below with English translations.

Commercial Billfish fisher from Sh Funadhoo,

”ރަބްބަހެއް ބޮޑު ސަރަޖިއެއްގައި ހެޅުމަކީ ވަގުޅަކު ޅަހަރު ދަތުރު ކުރުމެވެ. ނަމަވެސް ރަބްބަހެއް ބޮޑު ސަރަޖެއްގައި ހެޅުމަކީ ވަގުޅަކު ޅަހަރު ދަތުރު ކުރުމެވެ.”

Translation: "Billfish fishing is done within a huge area by trolling and feels like if an area is protected they'll face difficulties doing billfish fishing."

Skipjack tuna fishers using pole and line mainly at established FADs across the country and nearby seamounts expressed concerns about losing access to those sites but were more accepting of protected areas further out (beyond 100 nm). See side box 9 for some comments illustrating this concern.

Side box 9:

Some of the comments from stakeholders were captured by engagement officers in *Dhivehi* as quoted below with English translations.

Commercial Skipjack Tuna fisher from Dh Kudahuvadhoo,

"Thila thakun masverin varah gina faharu masverikan kurevi, ehn kamun efadha thila tha himaya kofiyaa gelun libenei; Ekum EEZ kaarin thila tha okey himaya kuriyas."

Translation: Seamounts are used a lot for fishing. It will be difficult if those areas are protected. However, okay with protecting more towards the EEZ border.



Consideration for other management practices

In relation to no-take protection goals, fishers emphasised the sustainability of fisheries gears used by commercial tuna fishers: pole and line and handlining. They emphasised the need for other management practices that will not damage the reefs or fish stocks, such as restriction of damaging activities, anchoring practices, exploitative fishing practices. See side box 10 for some comments illustrating this concern.

Side box 10:

Some of the comments from stakeholders were captured by engagement officers in *Dhivehi* as quoted below with English translations.

Recreational fisher from Dh Kudahuvadho,

“Will be more acceptable for fishers if there are specific management measures (eg: catch size, allowed species, no sand mining, etc) if areas are closed off as no take zones, it will be very difficult for fishers.”

Commercial Skipjack Tuna fisher from L Gan,

“Faru thah himaaya iy kuran jehey, nagili lumun faruthakah gellun vey. Farah gellun vaa kanthah huttuvan jehey. Farah gellun nuvaagothah mas verikan kuran hudhdha dheven jehey.”

Translation: We have to protect the reefs. Anchoring on reefs is very harmful. We have to stop activities that harm the reefs. Fishing in ways that do not harm the reefs has to be allowed.

Commercial Skipjack Tuna fisher from GDh Thinadhoo,

“Protection is a good thing but bait fishing should be done at dawn and without the lights, just like the old ways. It will help to reduce the damages. Regulations should be made to limit the size of catch and size of boat. Everything should be monitored and regulated well by the bodies involved.”

Commercial Skipjack Tuna fisher from L Hithadhoo,

“Rajjeyge kandufalhuge evves sarahadhei himmayakuraka supportei nukuraanan. Ekamakuves faruthaka gellun libeigotha kuraakantha huttuvan fiyavalhutha elhidhaanei. Faruge sarahadhun maruvefa hunna areatha himaaya kuran okay. Beiruge boat tha balahattan jehei. Draft hifaigen annairu belumafahu masverina faidha vaagotha ovejeiyaam support kureveiny.”

Translation: Will not support protecting any areas of the ocean in Maldives, can take steps to stop activities that are done in ways that are harmful to the reefs. Reef areas that are mostly dead could be protected. Activities of foreign vessels have to be monitored. Can only support after reviewing the draft MSP if it is done in a way that benefits fishers.



Photo by Aaim Zameer

Doubts about universal support from fishers

Concerns were also raised about the likelihood of not receiving support from all fishers, with many believing fishers will continue to fish in protected areas, and expressed the need for increased awareness and outreach with fishers, and need for enhanced stewardship. See side box 11 for some comments illustrating this concern.

Side box 11:

Some of the comments from stakeholders were captured by engagement officers in *Dhivehi* as quoted below with English translations.

Community ocean user from GA Kolamaafushi,

***“Masveringe ge ebaarulun libeinekama gabool
nukuran ekum veehaves boda meehuna mauloomath
foarukodheegen noonee nuvaane.”***

Translation: Don't think fishers will support. For this to work need to engage in outreach and awareness.

Data and research considerations

Stakeholders highlighted the importance of research and use of data when designating protected areas. See side box 12 for some comments illustrating this concern.

Side box 12:

Some of the comments from stakeholders were captured by engagement officers in *Dhivehi* as quoted below with English translations.

Recreational fisher from Dh Kudahuvadhoo,
"More surveys are needed to identify important
breeding grounds and other areas. MPAs
properly implemented."



5.6 Emergent trade-offs

All comments or suggestions by stakeholders that related to potential trade-offs were recorded. Three main trade-offs emerged as seen in Table 5-6.

Table 5-6: Themes on emergent trade-offs by number of comments

Trade-off	Frequency
Seasonal protection	65
Protect with allowances for fishing	41
Compensation	32

Below we outline some comments that came up most frequently to better understand the potential trade-offs stakeholders were open to, and get an insight into factors that can be considered in decision-making and planning of marine protected areas.

Seasonal protection

Many comments related to potential trade-offs suggested seasonal protection, aligning with seasonal changes in fish movement and fishing practices. See side box 13 for some comments illustrating this concern.

Side box 13:

Some of the comments from stakeholders were captured by engagement officers in *Dhivehi* as quoted below with English translations.

Commercial Yellowfin Tuna fisher from N Kendhikolhudhoo,
“Seasonal protection and switching locations could solve fishing problems, it takes 8 months for yellowfin to reach proper catch size.”

Commercial Skipjack Tuna fisher from GDh Gadhdhoo,
“Hulhangu moosumuga evves varaka masverikan nukure veigotha hadhan vee. But don’t think government will implement seasonal protection.”

Translation: Protect during Hulhangu monsoon. But don’t think government will implement seasonal protection.

Protect with allowances for fishing

Additionally, comments by stakeholders that related to potential trade-offs suggested protection with allowances for fishing. See side box 14 for some comments illustrating this concern.

Side box 14:

Some of the comments from stakeholders were captured by engagement officers in *Dhivehi* as quoted below with English translations.

Commercial Skipjack Tuna fisher from S Hithadhoo,

“Dhoshyge masverikan kuraa faraathakun ma kanda gelun thakei nulibeine.namaves ma kandah kuni alhaa faraitha belenei inthizaam hamajesun rangalhu. hurihaa sarahadha kun ves masverikan kurevei gotha othun muhimmy.”

Translation: No damages to the offshore areas are done by the pole and line fishers. However, there should be a way to prevent or monitor the people throwing waste into the offshore areas. Fishing in all the areas should be allowed.

Stakeholders involved in the fish processors / exporters in L Gan,

“Raaje mee dhuniyege emme sustainable koh mi massakaiy kuraa gaumu. Kandu mas verikan nukurevey sarahadheh ovegen nu vaane.”

Translation: Maldivian fisheries pole and line fisheries is one of the most sustainable fisheries in the world. There should not be any areas where pole and line fishing is not allowed.



Photo by Ahmed Nishan

Caveat between fisher support for protecting offshore vs nearshore

It is interesting to note a caveat in pole and line fisher suggestions for locations for marine protected areas (offshore vs nearshore). Fishers agreed that protection in nearshore spawning areas may be beneficial, but also worried nearshore protection may have more negative impact on fishers in nearshore areas in terms of displacement and losing access to fishing grounds (explaining all of coastal areas used for bait fishing depending on seasons). On the other hand, with regards to offshore protection, fishers questioned the need to protect (did not believe protecting offshore can benefit tuna stocks—tuna being a highly migratory species), however were more willing to accept MPAs in offshore areas compared to nearshore) believing they would have less impact on fishers' use of offshore space.



5.7 Comments on implementation

Stakeholders expressed concern about implementation of the marine spatial plan and marine protected areas. Any comments or suggestions by stakeholders that related to challenges and suggestions for implementation were recorded. Comments were consolidated into themes to provide insights into **stakeholder perception of implementation** (Table 5-7). See Appendix G for the list of comments shared related to implementation.

Table 5-7: Themes on stakeholder perceptions on implementation by type and number of comments

Type	Theme	Frequency
General implementation	Involvement from all parties (including central government, MNDF, local councils, NGOs, private companies, fishers)	12
	Proper mechanism for fair implementation across sectors and type of fisheries regardless of connection to government	9
	Current resources not enough for implementation	4
	Considering all sectors during implementation	1
Management	Live, map-based app for tracking, alerting on MPA locations, other information (e.g., permits, licenses, etc)	14
	Lighting system or buoys that can be physically seen by fishermen while at sea that mark the MPA's	2
Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources	53
	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's	43
	Use of technology and mandatory tracking systems to monitor offshore areas	20
	Fishers involved in reporting / monitoring	14
	Hiring within atolls for monitoring	9
	Compensate fishers who participate in implementation	5
	Get resorts to be involved in monitoring	2
Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence	37
	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship	36
	Action / penalty for those who break MSP/MPA rules	26
	Better, more reliable reporting mechanisms	12
	Air patrol for foreign IUU	1
Institutional and legal	Government take responsibility to implement / monitor	30
	Authorities not taking action	7
	Important to have a legally binding plan	4
	Independent and capable body for implementation	4

Financing mechanisms	Establish budget for implementation	2
	Plan for implementation including considerations for the long-term, and how budget and resources will be best utilized	2
Reporting	Awareness on MPAs / MSP benefits and regulations	26
	Information dissemination at landing sites, and on fisher groups, radio and TV	2

Below we give careful attention to the themes that were referenced most frequently to better understand the experiences of ocean users in relation to implementation, and get an insight into areas of ocean management that are currently not working and factors that can be considered in decision-making and planning of implementation of marine protected areas.

Decentralized management

Most comments by stakeholders related to implementation were about the need for decentralized management of MPAs, with suggestions for local government and communities to be involved in the management and monitoring for ocean zones including MPAs. See side box 15 for some comments illustrating this concern.

Side box 15:

Some of the comments from stakeholders were captured by engagement officers in *Dhivehi* as quoted below with English translations.

Commercial Skipjack Tuna fisher from GDh Gadhdhoo,
“Decentralized system for management and monitoring. (that works with every government). Coordinate with councils. There has to be an agency or body (specific people tasked with monitoring). If it is managed properly for a few years it will start working. There are a lot of MPA’s now, not monitored, rules are not implemented.”

Recreational fisher from Dh Kudahuvadhoo,

“Decentralized monitoring and management system; Locals from islands near the MPAs have to be hired and tasked with monitoring and managing the MPAs; Teams from Male’ shouldn’t be tasked with this if we want to do it effectively; Ideally they should be under the council with full authority on MPA related activities.”



Photo by Hussain Hishaam Ahmed

Similarly, stakeholders also expressed the need for establishing a dedicated team to monitor the MPA's that can continue regardless of change in political will or government. See side box 16 for some comments illustrating this concern.

Side box 16:

Some of the comments from stakeholders were captured by engagement officers in *Dhivehi* as quoted below with English translations.

Commercial Yellowfin Tuna fisher from Dh Meedhoo,

"Haassa bayaku train koffa belehettun okay vaane; Sarukaarei badhal viyas sustainable koh belehettein gotha othun varah muhimmu."

Translation: Important to train people for this task; It is important that even if the government changes, this is sustainably continued.

Commercial Reef fisher from S Maradhoo,

"Mikan emme rangalhah kureveny mikamah haassa team eh nagaa emeehun ekamah thamreenu koh ethan balahattan baithibbain, ey massala eh neiy MNDF therein team eh negias nuvatha police therein noony nature park in team eh negias; MPA thah rangalhah balahattan jehey; Noony protect kurumuge evves maana eh neh."

Translation: The best way to do this is, train people and let them be there to monitor, this could be a team from MNDF as well or police or nature park; MPAs shall be well monitored otherwise there is no need of protection.

Compliance and enforcement

Many stakeholders commented on the need for the presence of authorities (MNDF and marine police) for effective enforcement. See side box 17 for some comments illustrating this concern.

Side box 17:

Some of the comments from stakeholders were captured by engagement officers in *Dhivehi* as quoted below with English translations.

Commercial Skipjack Tuna fisher from Th Hirilandhoo,

“Masverin report koffanei; MNDF in mihaarah vure bodah active vaan jehei. Emeehunnah faseiha vaany kuran.”

Translation: Fishers might help in reporting; But MNDF needs to be more active/responsive. Will be easier for them to do this (monitoring).

Commercial Skipjack Tuna fisher from GA Kolamaafushi,

“Police or Military have to be more involved. Experience: They have reported foreign vessels, vessels without flags, vessels catching sharks.. etc But authorities have not taken any action. It is a waste of fuel to pursue these vessels for reporting if the authorities are not taking action. Suggestion: Authorities could develop an app that fishers and authorities could use to track all the vessels using Maldivian waters, their route, various licenses and fishing permits etc. Such an app could be used to report and monitor vessels. 100% fishers will support this.”

Monitoring and reporting

Many stakeholders believed that fishers' participation in monitoring and reporting will be important in effective implementation, highlighting the need to establish a more reliable and better reporting mechanism, and for authorities to take action or penalize those who break MPA restrictions. See side box 18 for some comments illustrating this concern.

Side box 18:

Some of the comments from stakeholders were captured by engagement officers in *Dhivehi* as quoted below with English translations.

Commercial Skipjack Tuna from Th Hirilandhoo,

"Kandu falhu use kuraa faraithakun balahatta dhein adhi report ves kuran. Ekum fiyavalhu alhan jehey."

Translation: Management and reporting from ocean users. But actions and penalties need to be enforced.

Commercial Reef fisher from R Dhuvaafaru,

"Cooperate with fishers, they'll cooperate; Apply law to everyone; Fishers will help by reporting but it will only work if actions are taken by authorities."

Commercial Skipjack Tuna from GA Maamendhoo,

"Masverin inform kureema attend vun varah muhimu. egotha vejeyyam protected areas tha beleheteyne."

Translation: Important to take action when fishers report, that will ensure MPAs are managed

Commercial Skipjack Tuna from R Dhuvaafaru,

"Will cooperate and also report, but only if actions are taken, it'll work; Now what we see is even though reported, no actions are taken; Enforcement forces to cooperate."



Photo by Hussain Hishaam Ahmed

Commercial Skipjack Tuna from S Hithadhoo,

“Reporting mechanism for fishers. Adhi attend vaan coast guard assign kurun rangalhu; Mi kamuga fishers involve kurun varah muhimmu; Ehen kamun protected areas tha raajjeyge GPS elhifa hurun rangalhu. Protected area thah masverina varah rangalha engifa hurun varah muhimmu; Reporting mechanism ge dhashun report kuraa fishers thaka konmeves ehcheg dhinun rangalhu; Atoll kaarin protect kuraa area tha nearby island akun manage kurvidhaan. Adhi MNDF noony police medhuveri ko belun rangalhu. vaki private bayaku belumaa authorites thakun belun thafathu vaan.”

Translation: Reporting mechanism for fishers and assigning Coast Guard is good; It is important to involve fishers in this; Protected areas should be shown in Maldivian GPS. It is very important for fishers to know the MPAs; Under the reporting mechanism, it will be good to give something (money) in return for fishers who report. Nearshore areas (areas closer to the atoll) that are protected can be managed by the nearby islands. Using the MNDF and Police to monitor the areas is good. It will be different when a private body monitors the areas than when the authorities monitor the areas.

Commercial Yellowfin Tuna fisher from HA Ihavandhoo,

“Reporting of activities through a registered process can be done.”

Commercial Yellowfin Tuna fisher from N Kendhikolhudhoo,

“Reporting mechanism and rewards. Like awarding annually the best reporting vessel.”

Fishers' involvement and stewardship

Additionally, many stakeholders shared that for the MSP and MPA networks to be effectively implemented there needs to be commitment from everyone, especially fishers. Many believed social responsibility and ocean stewardship by ocean users were needed for MSP to be successful, suggesting awareness programs for ocean users. See side box 19 for some comments illustrating this concern.

Side box 19:

Some of the comments from stakeholders were captured by engagement officers in *Dhivehi* as quoted below with English translations.

Commercial Yellowfin Tuna fisher from Gn Fuvahmulah,

"Masverin ahulu verikogen thikan emme kamiyaabu vaany."

Translation: Fishers should be made more aware for this to be successful.

Commercial Skipjack Tuna fisher from GDh Gadhdhoo

"Farudhee zinma nagan ebajehei."

Translation: Social responsibility by ocean users is needed.

Commercial Skipjack Tuna fisher from GA Vilingili,

"The main thing is farudhee zimmaa.. Fishers need to be more aware of MSP and benefits. Prohibiting fishing near resorts has caused a lot of difficulties for fishers. implementation of MSP and MPAs should not have a negative economic impact on fishing."

Translation: The main thing is social responsibility..

Recreational fisher from GA Gemanafushi,

"I think if protected also people will use those areas, but with proper plan and a way of addressing these issues eventually people will understand this will benefit them only. Farudhee zimma varah ves muhumu."

Translation: Social responsibility by ocean users is very important.

Government responsibility

Stakeholders also shared their expectations of the government taking responsibility to establish the frameworks and mechanisms for effective implementation. See side box 20 for some comments illustrating this concern.

Side box 20:

Some of the comments from stakeholders were captured by engagement officers in Dhivehi as quoted below with English translations.

Commercial Skipjack Tuna fisher from GDh Madaveli,

"Authorities should be more responsible. There's little belief that it would work but protection and a plan is a good thing. Who is going to monitor the areas? Who is going to implement it? There's little to no trust for the government (not just the current one)."

Commercial Skipjack Tuna fisher from L Hithadhoo,

“Sarukaarun balahattan jeheiny, masveringe faraathun eibaarulun libeyne; Report kurun fadha kantha kodhevidhaane.”

Translation: The government should look after the protected areas. The fishers will cooperate and can be involved in reporting.

Use of technology for MPA management & enforcement

Stakeholders suggested the use of technology and mandatory tracking systems to monitor offshore areas, and live, map-based applications for tracking, alerting on MPA locations, and other information (e.g., permits, licenses, etc). See side box 21 for some comments illustrating this concern.

Side box 21:

Some of the comments from stakeholders were captured by engagement officers in *Dhivehi* as quoted below with English translations.

Commercial Skipjack Tuna fisher from GA Vilingili,

“Konkahal technology ei tho beinun kureveinee bala hoadhan jehei. vessels thakei beinunko gen monitor kurumakee ei sustainable ko kureveine kamei noon. Adhi mihaaru rajjege huri resource tha use kogen manage ei nukureven. Motion sensor noonee radar technology use kogen belehettun noon ehen gothei nei. adhi mifadha sarahadhu balahattan special team ei naga ekan kuran jehei.”

Translation: Check what type of technology can be used. Using vessels for monitoring is not sustainable. and it is not possible to manage with the resources we have currently. Need motion sensor or radar technology. And need a special team for managing.

Commercial Yellowfin Tuna fisher from Dh Kudahuvadho,

"MPAs have to be shown on a GPS."

Commercial Skipjack Tuna fisher from GA Villingili,

"Zones should be shown on navigation apps used by fishers."



Photo by Mohamed Nihaad

Resource needs and financing mechanism

Local councils were concerned about their existing capacity and expressed the need for capacity building, funding and other resources for a decentralised approach for implementation. See side box 22 for some comments illustrating this concern.

Side box 22:

Some of the comments from stakeholders were captured by engagement officers in *Dhivehi* as quoted below with English translations.

GDh Gadhdhoo Council,

"We don't have resources for managing marine protected areas. We will need personnel, training, tools and budget for that."

Th Hirilandhoo Council,

"MNDF adhi Police medhuveriko belehteiny; Council thakah belehetidhanei ekum budget adhi ranganlhu onigan'dakaa eku havaalu koffiya vaane."

Translation: With involvement of MNDF and police it can be monitored; Councils can also do this but only if an adequate budget is provided with a good structure.

GDh Thinadhoo Council,

"Budget has to be there to implement the management/protections well. Even if it's outsourced, it's good, in order to manage the resources well. Protection is only good if it's implemented well. All parties included should be included (including the ministries, private companies, NGOs, councils)."

5.8 Future engagement approach

Stakeholders were asked how they would prefer to be engaged going forward and how they accessed information. The intent of these questions was to gauge the best method and timing of engagement activities and communication channels for future phases of work.

Stakeholders expressed desire to be further engaged with ongoing MSP work, preferring to be engaged:

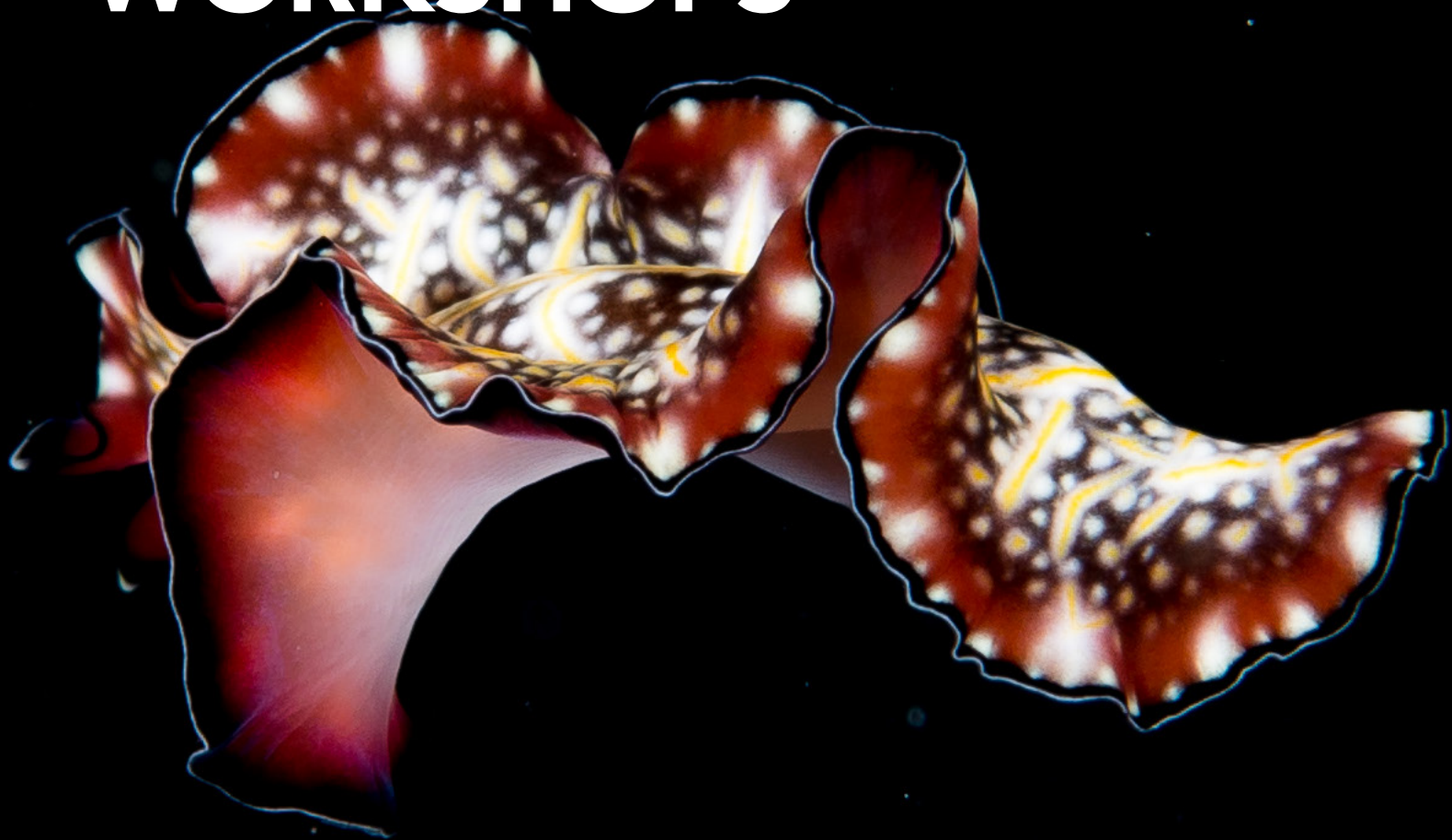
- In person
- Through Viber
- Through phone

They accessed information mainly through:

- Social media, many specifying Facebook
- 'Adafi' news app
- Viber groups
- Radio
- TV (when back on the island)



WHAT WE HEARD: STRUCTURED MEETINGS / WORKSHOPS



6 WHAT WE HEARD: STRUCTURED MEETINGS / WORKSHOPS

This section provides a summary of the feedback from the private sector, NGOs, and associations in both fisheries and conservation sectors.

6.1 Summary

Overall, 11 meetings were held with 15 stakeholders—who responded to meeting requests, with 10 in-person meetings with individual fisheries stakeholders and 1 virtual meeting with 5 conservation sector stakeholders. The list of stakeholders are presented in Appendix C.

The summary of stakeholder feedback outlined below are those shared by the fisheries sector stakeholders and conservation sector stakeholders who had been engaged at various stages through the Noo Raajje steering committee. During the virtual meeting with 5 conservation sector stakeholders they only asked questions about the ongoing engagement at the time and plans for consultation on the draft MSP. As such, a summary of topics discussed during the steering committee meeting introducing the prioritization modeling and MSP planning tool: 'MSP Consultation Workshop' are included in this chapter. Key topics discussed include:

- Research considerations in the development of MSP
- Implementation of MSP
- Rationale for offshore protection



Photo by Mohamed Najwan & Maan Abdulla



Photos by Mohamed Najwan & Maan Abdulla



Photo by Abdul Raheem Mohamed

6.2 Marine Spatial Planning

Stakeholders were largely positive about MSP, indicating that it is very important to plan for the long-term and sustain ocean resources for the future. They highlighted the importance of educating and building awareness around ocean management and important ocean features such as seamounts, and for people to understand the consequences of overexploitation of ocean resources.

Specifically, it was also raised that MSP could address the issue of depleting fish stocks and bait availability within coastal areas. Another point raised was the challenge in zoning and designating areas specifically for bait fishing, and the challenge of not having enough data on fisheries activities for such a planning process.

Some processors / exporters also believed MSP and related policies could signal to foreign markets that Maldivian fisheries is and will continue to be sustainable.

6.3 Marine protection

Some stakeholders believed protection was necessary and important given the country's large ocean space, while others agreed protection was good if it was done in a way that is beneficial to fishers and the industry. They believe that protection will only work if MPAs are implemented properly.

Some fisheries processors / exporters questioned the effectiveness of designating marine protected areas in the offshore waters, highlighting the migratory nature of tuna and challenges that will ensue as tuna move across national boundaries, impacting local conservation efforts.

Others stated they do not believe there will be an economic or financial loss due to displacement of fishing activity resulting from MPAs. They highlighted the limits of existing processing capacity, not being able to buy beyond their capacity even when fishers are able to catch a lot. They advised any sort of limits can be achieved by coupling with higher prices for fish.

They also added that establishing MPAs could help with marketing the Maldivian tuna, and that protection work can be complemented with international marketing to reap economic benefits.

6.4 Implementation

Stakeholders highlighted the importance of implementation, and everyone being on board, especially fishers.

Suggestions for enforcement and compliance:

- Use of satellite monitoring
- Fish purchase restrictions on fish caught illegally from MPA's or not fitting the required size limits (suggested as the best way for fishers to comply)
- Awareness and outreach with fishers, enhancing stewardship (due to infeasibility of monitoring the ocean at all times)
- Empowering fishers since they are more passionate and involve them fully in enforcement
- Finding ways to generate finance MPA monitoring through tourism activities

6.5 Branding and marketing

Fisheries processors and exporters believe protection and additional fisheries management are needed and very beneficial for marketing purposes.

They added that branding and marketing work will add value to the fisheries sector, while showing the local industry that work is being done to get the best price for fishers while "areas for fishing are being taken away" through protection. Branding and marketing work will put the fisheries industry at ease.

Suggestions were made about piggybacking on the prestigious Maldives brand for Tourism.

Fisheries sector stakeholders expressed interest in the Maldives Tuna branding work, and requested to be involved if a working group is established for the branding work.



Photo by Abdul Raheem Mohamed

6.6 Research considerations

Questions and discussions on the data being considered in the development of the MSP were explored during the MSP Consultation Workshop in May 2022. During this workshop a presentation was given on the offshore ecological and ocean use data being considered for protection, the prioritization model used for identifying areas for protection, and the planning tool SeaSketch, inviting participants to complete their draft MPA networks within the SeaSketch planning tool. Thirty-two participants from the Government of Maldives, private sector, civil associations and NGOs and those in academic and research were in attendance representing fisheries, conservation, planning and tourism sectors (see appendix H for list of participants in the workshop).

Questions and discussions on the data considered in the development of the MSP and MPA networks included:

- Megafauna migration pathways
- Oceanic currents (for both monsoons)
- Climate impacts
- Determining targets for protection
- Rationale for offshore protection

KEY TAKEAWAYS AND NEXT STEPS



7 KEY TAKEAWAYS AND NEXT STEPS

Important topics arising from key stakeholder insights that require further attention and for consideration during development and implementation of the MSP are as follows.

7.1 Key takeaways

- Careful consideration of data, especially on seasonal use of fishing grounds and spawning grounds (e.g., bait fishing)
- Increased effort on effective implementation of marine spatial plan and MPAs.
 - Consideration of decentralized management, including capacity building, resources, tools, and financing mechanism
- Effective enforcement, including:
 - The need to stop foreign IUU vessels (especially if restrictions to local fishers were to be made), and
 - Enforcement being applied fairly and equally to all sectors (not just fisheries)
 - Fish purchase restrictions on fish caught illegally from MPAs
- Information dissemination and enable ease of use of Marine Spatial Plan for ocean users. For example, some fishers suggested developing and implementing a live, map-based app for tracking, alerting on MPA locations, reporting, and other information (e.g., permits, licenses, management practices, etc).
- Increased awareness and outreach with all fishers to bolster enhanced stewardship
- Use of MSP and MPAs for branding and marketing of Maldivian Tuna

7.2 Next steps

The next steps following the first phase of stakeholder engagement include:

- Present to MSP co-chairs to inform the design of the draft offshore MSP
- Submit to the Government to inform other relevant decision-making in marine management
- Consider in the coastal planning process
- Consider in the development and design of phase 2 of engagement for the offshore MSP
- Consider in MSP implementation design

Next steps for engagement

Phase 2 engagement plan will consider stakeholders' preferred method to be engaged:

- In person - considering both informal consultations and formal forums for stakeholders to share their thoughts privately and also give opportunity for discussions
- Viber - sharing of written material through Viber identified as the most accessible and easy communication platform for communities
- Phone call - digitising of fisher contact sheets by Island Councils, to be used in the planning of consultations, to ensure key fishers (keyolhu) are engaged with in the planning of engagement visits, and sending invitations to formal forums

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APPENDICES



APPENDICES

Appendix A: Engagement working group membership

Shaistha Mohamed, Engagement Strategist, Noo Raajje (working group facilitator)

Sara Abdul Ghane, Assistant Director, Climate Diplomacy, President's Office

Munshidha Ibrahim, Director, Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture

Muhusina Abdul Rahman, Director, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology

Fathimath Nistharan, Site Manager, Noo Raajje

Maeesha Mohamed, Science and Communications Liaison, Noo Raajje

Moosa Zameer, Program Coordinator, Noo Raajje

Robin Ramdeen, Program Director, Waitt Institute

John Weber, Marine Spatial Planning Director, Waitt Institute

Emily Stoke, Marine Spatial Planning Manager, Waitt Institute

Tiffany Ngo, Media & Strategic Communications Manager, Waitt Institute

Appendix B: Structured meetings / workshops list of stakeholders

Date	Sector / Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder Name	Attendees
22/11/2022	Fisheries, Processors / Exporters	Horizon Fisheries Pvt Ltd	Ibrahim Shafeeq, Sales & Marketing Manager Aminath Zaeema, General Manager
23/11/2022	Fisheries, Processors / Exporters	Big Fish Pvt Ltd	Ahmed Latheef, General Manager Imanaa Najeeb, Sales and Logistic Manager Shafin Ahmed, CEO
28/11/2022	Fisheries, Processors / Exporters	Maldives Industrial Fisheries Company (MIFCO)	Nazeehaa Ahmed, General Manager Aminath Saniyya shareef (Sunny), Resignation: Manager, Business Development & Production Abdulla Irusha (Iru), Assistant Manager
30/11/2022	Fisheries, Processors / Exporters	Seaspire Maldives Pvt Ltd	Ahmed Ashraf, Chief Financial Officer Afsal, Marketing Executive
01/12/2022	Fisheries, Processors / Exporters	Ensis Fisheries	Hussain Afeef, General Manager
06/12/2022	Fisheries, Processors / Exporters	Cyprea Marine Fisheries	Sreejith, Quality controller Abdul Shukoor, Supervisor
06/12/2022	Fisheries, Processors / Exporters	Maldives Ocean Hunter Pvt Ltd	Hussain Shareef, CEO
06/12/2022	Fisheries, Processors / Exporters	Maldives Quality Seafood Pvt Ltd	Sajeesh V Balan, Quality Controller
08/12/2022	Fisheries Associations	Maldives Seafood Processors and Exporters Association (MSPEA)	Umar Jamaal, President
19/12/2022	Fisheries Associations	Maldives Fishermen's Association (MFA)	Maizan Ahmed Manik, President
24/11/2022	Conservation Research	Maldives Coral Institute Maldives Resilient Reefs/ Blue Marine Foundation FECT MV Maldives Underwater Initiative by Six Senses Laamu The Manta Trust The Manta Trust	Aya Naseem, Vice Chair/CRO Shaha Hashim, Chairperson/ Maldives Programme Manager Hudha Ahmed, Chairperson Ali Shareef, Community Out-reach Coordinator Jasmine Corbett, Media & Communications Tam Sawers, Project Leader

Note: Other stakeholders who were invited for meeting during this phase of engagement but were unable to schedule a time / attend:

- Dhivehi Masverin
- Bodu Kanneli Masveringe Union
- International Pole and Line Foundation (IPNLF)
- Bluepeace Maldives
- Environment, Development and Operational Research (ENDEVOR)
- Olive Ridley Project
- Maldives Whale Shark Research Programme
- Marine Research and High Education Center, Magoodhoo Faafu Atoll (University of Milano Bicocca Italy)
- IUCN Maldives
- Renewable Energy Maldives
- Parley Maldives
- Aisha Niyaz Consulting
- FJS Consulting Pvt Ltd
- Water Solutions Pvt Ltd
- Reefscapers Pvt Ltd
- Maldives National University

Appendix C: Overview of content shared with stakeholders

Noo Raajje program overview

Noo Raajje is a 5 year program, led by the Government of Maldives, through a partnership with the Blue Prosperity Coalition. The program focuses on providing sustainable, long-term solutions for safeguarding the ocean and its resources to build a bright future for all Maldivians.

- Blue Economy - Noo Raajje is developing a blue economy strategy to leverage our natural ocean assets to diversify and enhance our economy
 - Work that has been completed:
 - Developed a blue economy strategy through extensive research and stakeholder consultations in line with government policies
 - Upcoming:
 - Partnership forum to find partners and funders to implement key projects that will benefit our economy
- Sustainable Fisheries - Strategies and tools to ensure fisheries will be viable for generations to come
 - Work that has been completed:
 - Market study to identify the current barriers to trading tuna
 - Upcoming:
 - Branding for Maldivian tuna
 - Helping getting access to new markets for tuna export
- Third pillar involves implementing a legally binding national Marine Spatial Plan

Marine Spatial Planning

A Marine Spatial Plan is a map-based plan that designates zones for different activities in the ocean space (like a land use plan). Why do we need one? Just like planning for land use is important when we have limited land, it is important to have a spatial plan for the ocean as we have limited ocean resources, with lots of marine use.

A long-term, spatial plan that plans for the future can help:

- Designate certain areas for growing our economy and increase livelihoods
- Balance use and reduce user conflict (so that one sector is not dominating the ocean space)
- Improve ecosystem health, leading to increased resilience to climate change, and improved fish stocks
- Making it possible for more opportunities for future generations

Marine protection

Given that most of our space is the ocean, and we depend on it so much for different uses, it is important to safeguard marine ecosystems from different threats it can face in the future such as climate change, or exploitation (sand mining, drilling, etc). Establishing marine protected areas is one way to curb the decline of biodiversity and important species to maintain use for the long-term.

As part of the MSP process, the program also aims to fully protect at least 20% of our oceans—in order to manage our ocean resources for the future

Benefits: Marine protected areas serve fundamentally different, and complementary, purposes.

- Fully protected MPAs increase biodiversity, which fosters resilience
 - The reserves are capable of bringing back life and restoring key processes like carbon capture and enhancing climate change resilience
 - Protection can impact large portions of entire ecosystems, helping restore and protect endangered species and important habitats
- Fully protected MPAs benefit fisheries
 - by providing a refuge for targeted species, such as bait fish and reef fish, giving marine animals inside its boundaries time to grow larger, produce more offspring, and increase populations. Larger, more mature fish will “spillover” into adjacent fishing grounds helping to stock fisheries.
- Fully protected MPAs benefit coastal economies
 - Provide higher and more sustained income through tourism and planned fisheries
 - Provide opportunities for alternative livelihoods
 - They are sites for education and research

Why offshore protection?

- Certain offshore ecological features such as seamounts and knolls are hotspots for biodiversity (including tuna, these are areas that tuna aggregate around), act as carbon sinks, and help regulate the climate. These are important areas to be maintained for the future.
- Protection ensures some of these sites are safeguarded from being exploited in the future by any development of ocean industries (e.g., any future oil drilling, sand mining, offshore infrastructure development) - that has led to loss of biodiversity and habitats in other countries

How it will be done:

- Proposed type: Full protection (no-take)
- Where: to be decided by MSP working group co-chairs; Certain ecologically important areas will be chosen for protection while trying to avoid overlap with economically important areas such as fishing grounds
- Proposed size: At least 20% (in both offshore and coastal) [including chart to show how much of a space 20% comes to]
- Review:
 - Draft will be reviewed by stakeholders before finalised
 - MPA networks and MSP will be reviewed every 5 years and as needed

Appendix D: Engagement feedback form

Questions on the feedback form filled by engagement officers during each engagement session to ensure that insights were captured across all sessions of engagement

1. Engagement officer:
2. Engagement site: (atoll/island)
3. Type of session:
 - a. Group session
 - b. Individual session
4. Number of people:
5. Name:
6. Gender:
7. Age:
8. Sector/Stakeholder group:
 - a. Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack tuna)
 - b. Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin tuna)
 - c. Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish
 - d. Fisheries - Commercial, Reef
 - e. Fisheries - Recreational
 - f. Fisheries - Artisanal/Subsistence
 - g. Small-scale fish processing activity in island
 - h. Tourism Accommodation and tourism establishments (e.g. resorts, hotels, guest houses)
 - i. Boat Charters (e.g. liveaboard/safari vessels, dive charters, and surf charters)
 - j. Aquaculture/Mariculture
 - k. Cultural Use (e.g. coir rope making, agriculture, etc.)
 - l. Research and Conservation
 - m. Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)
 - n. Maritime Transportation
 - p. Utilities (e.g. waste management, renewable energy, desalination)
 - q. Construction and Infrastructure (e.g. mining, beach nourishment)
 - r. Shipping; Safety and Defense
 - s. Fish Processors/Exporters (e.g., Mifco, Ensis, etc)
 - t. Local government (Atoll or Island Council)
 - u. Other
9. Vessel reg no. / Boat name:
10. Resident Atoll / Island (if they are from another island):
11. Have you heard about the Noo Raajje program?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
12. How do you feel about the development of a marine spatial plan?
 - a. Strongly negative
 - b. Negative
 - c. Neutral
 - d. Positive
 - e. Strongly positive
 - f. Not sure / I don't know

13. Additional comments on marine spatial planning (if stakeholders give):
14. How long have you been engaged in this activity? (provide answer in years)?
15. Do you think our ocean resources have changed over the years?
- Yes
 - No
 - Don't know
 - Other:
16. If yes, do you think it has changed in a good way or bad way?
- Good
 - Bad
 - Don't know
 - Other:
17. Do you think our marine environment faces any threat?
- Yes
 - No
 - Don't know
 - Other:
18. If yes, what do you think are the main threats to our ocean resources currently?
19. Do you think there is a need for management of our ocean resources for the future?
- Yes
 - No
 - Don't know
 - Other:
20. If yes, what do you think needs to be done in order to make fishing good for future generations?
21. How do you feel about protection?
- Strongly negative
 - Negative
 - Neutral
 - Positive
 - Strongly positive
 - Not sure / I don't know
22. Additional comments on marine protection (if stakeholders give):
23. Other comments / concerns shared by stakeholders:
24. How would you prefer to be engaged in the future?
25. For group sessions: number of people who talked:
26. If refused to engage:
- Busy / did not have time
 - Did not want to engage with Noo Raajje
 - Did not want to engage with Government
 - Other:
27. Notes from engagement officer on the session:

Appendix E: List of comments shared related to MSP

Sector / Stakeholder group	Resident Island	Stakeholder comments noted down by field team	Translation for Dhivehi comments	Theme
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvaafaru	Faru/Falhu gellun nuvaagothah kairi kuranee resorts aa mihaaru ves ekam dhurukuranee; Resort vessels kandu mathy baavaafa onnairu light nudhilla ovey, some vessels.	Even now we go close to resorts with precaution by making sure no damage is caused to the reef/ocean resources but still they chase us away; Some resort vessels are harboured on the ocean during night time without lights on.	Concern about more benefits for Tourism / Use conflict with Tourism
Local government (council)	Lh Naifaru	The Tourism sector clashes with Fishing sector.	-	Concern about more benefits for Tourism / Use conflict with Tourism
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Maduvvari	Already very less areas for bait fishing if zoned this might effect more (due to resorts); If bait fishing can be done in all areas, zoning is okay. Resorts are favoured more.	Already very less areas for bait fishing if zoned this might effect more (due to resorts); If bait fishing can be done in all areas, zoning is okay; Resorts are favoured more.	Concern about more benefits for Tourism / Use conflict with Tourism
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	M Mulah	Lack of a plan has caused many problems; Resorts coming and claiming reefs are restricted for fishers.	-	Concern about more benefits for Tourism / Use conflict with Tourism
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	K Gaafaru	Ok as long as they can fish for bait near resorts.	-	Concern about more benefits for Tourism / Use conflict with Tourism
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	K Gaafaru	Problems with not being able to collect bait near resorts	-	Concern about more benefits for Tourism / Use conflict with Tourism
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	Miharuves resort thakuge faru use nukureveithy kanboduvei ehen kamun mikamuge therein mikama halei libigen dhaan kamah mibalany.	Concerned that we cannot use the reefs close to resorts for bait fishing, hoping to find a solution to this problem.	Concern about more benefits for Tourism / Use conflict with Tourism
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvaafaru	Feels like this will favor resorts, giving more space to resorts.	-	Concern about more benefits for Tourism / Use conflict with Tourism
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Gina falhuthakei himaya kofiyaa masverina vaanee undhagoo thakei; Resort thaka rahthah dhinumuge sababun masverina enverikan kuraa falhutha gelligen dhei ehen kamun mikamuga varah bodah faidha vegen dhaany resort thakah; Enverikan kuran thibba guestun eba faibaa dhaa mahchah.	If many lagoons are protected it will create problems/difficulties for fishers; As islands are given for tourism purposes/resorts bait fishing areas (lagoons) are not available for fishers so this will greatly benefit resorts; While bait fishing some tourists get into the water (on top of bait fishing nets).	Concern about more benefits for Tourism / Use conflict with Tourism

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvaafaru	Resorts favored, cannot bait fish easily because of resorts.	-	Concern about more benefits for Tourism / Use conflict with Tourism
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	K Gaafaru	Needs it as bait fishing grounds are being made into resorts and sandmining for reclamation.	-	Concern about more benefits for Tourism / Use conflict with Tourism
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvaafaru	Feels like this will favor resorts, giving more space to resorts.	-	Concern about more benefits for Tourism / Use conflict with Tourism
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvaafaru	Resorts favored, cannot bait fish easily because of resorts.	-	Concern about more benefits for Tourism / Use conflict with Tourism
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	-	MSP ei hedhigen gosefiyya masverikama dhathivegen dhaanei kama gabool kurveevei. mihaaru resortha himenie faruthakun endhemyma mabodu fiyavalhei elhigen nudhe namaves qaanoonthakei hedhi vakibayaka hasa sarahadhu tha kanda elhijeyya masverinna evves varakah eisaradhutha beynun nukureveinei.	Believe MSP will cause difficulties for fishers. Now when using reefs of resorts nothing really happens. However, a legally binding MSP creating different zones will result in fishers not being able to use a lot of those spaces	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Gina falhuthakei himaya kofiyaa masverina vaanee undhagoo thakei; Resort thaka rahthah dhinumuge sababun masverina enverikan kuraa falhutha gelligen dhe ehen kamun mikamuga varah bodah faidha vegem dhaany resort thakah; Enverikan kuran thibba guestun eba faibaa dhaa mahchah.	If many lagoons are protected it will create problems/difficulties for fishers; As islands are given for tourism purposes/resorts bait fishing areas (lagoons) are not available for fishers so this will greatly benefit resorts; While bait fishing some tourists get into the water (on top of bait fishing nets).	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Naifaru	If there is the target fish any where we must have access to it.	-	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	F Feeali	Mihaaru Male Atoll ga emme gadha yah fishers use kuraa faru himenei sarahadheige picnic islandei develop ei kurany.	A picnic island is under development in an area where there is a reef which is currently the most used reef in Male' atoll.	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Bandidhoo	Enverikan Kura point thah gelidhane Kama gabool kuran.	Might lose bait fishing grounds.	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Bandidhoo	Masverikan kuranya hurihaa dhimaleves use kurevein.	Fishing takes place everywhere, depending on availability.	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Dhaandhoo	But protection will make it hard for fishing.	-	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	Zone kurumuge sababun enverikama dhathivedhaanei kamah fenei.	Due to zoning, bait fishing may be affected.	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Maduvvari	Already very less areas for bait fishing if zoned this might effect more (due to resorts); If bait fishing can be done in all areas, zoning is okay. Resorts are favoured more.	Already very less areas for bait fishing if zoned this might effect more (due to resorts); If bait fishing can be done in all areas, zoning is okay; Resorts are favoured more.	Concern with losing fishing grounds

Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	R Maduvvari	Ehves sarahadheh nufeenenyaa ehaa rangalhu kameh noon.	If any zone/area is restricted for snorkelling/diving, it is not a very good thing to do.	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	S Maradhoo	Zone thaka bahala iru farumas verikan kura sarahadhu baei faharu enverikama ves use kurei, mikamah varah samaal kan dhinun muhimmu.	When zones are divided, reef fishing areas are sometimes used for bait fishing, it's important to be attentive to this.	Consider multiple uses when zoning
Small-scale fish processing activity in island	N Kendhikolhudhoo	Skipjack and Yellowfin Tuna Fishing cannot be separated, other fishing sectors are good to be planned and zoned.	-	Consider multiple uses when zoning
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Lh Naifaru	Some fishing species live together cannot be zoned.	-	Consider multiple uses when zoning
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Madaveli	Leave the ocean to the fishers.	-	Don't support MSP
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	GDh Fares-Maathoda	No zoning should be allowed.	-	Don't support MSP
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	There have been lots of surveys but no result, ehen kamun gaboole nukurevei thikan kureveine kamah.	There have been lots of surveys but no result, therefore do not believe that this can be done/achieved.	Don't support MSP
Local government (council)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Ehadhaa Plan ge sababun thafathu masverikan kuraa faraithaka dhathivane gotha plan hedhijeya, eha thaidh kuraa kamei noon; Meege maqsadh kithamei haves rangalhu. Kandu falha varah ves gelun ebalibe; Mihen kuraa plan thakuga raiyithuna konkahal nafa eitho huree?; Mihen hedhei plan thakugei updates council thaka hissa kurun alhugandu men vara beinun.	If the MSP makes it difficult for fishers in different fishing sectors, I do not support it; The objective is very good; Ocean is being damaged a lot; What are the gains for the public with all the plans?; We suggest and want the councils to be updated about the plans.	Don't support MSP
Fisheries - Recreational	Lh Naifaru	The ocean should be opened for Maldivians without any limitations.	-	Don't support MSP
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Naifaru	More Maldivians will sit in prison if we are to implement Zoning.	-	Don't support MSP
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	HA Ihavandhoo	Cannot agree to limit any fishing activity.	-	Don't support MSP
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Hinnavaru	Would like to fish from the whole EEZ without limitations.	-	Don't support MSP
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	HA Ihavandhoo	Strongly negative if dhosheege masverikamah vaki zone thakeh kanda elhunmun.	Strongly negative if specific zones are created for pole and line fishing.	Don't support MSP
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	B Kendhoo	Cannot zone, many species live together.	-	Don't support MSP
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	Masverina dhathiva gotha eves kamei kuraa gaboolei noon.	I cannot support any initiative that would affect fishermen.	Don't support MSP
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Hithadhoo	Rangalhu kamei noon dhekei gothuga.	Don't think it's a good approach.	Don't support MSP
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	AA Rasdhoo	Can make plans but it will not work.	-	Don't support MSP
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	-	it's good to make an MSP, but not sure if this will help the fishing industry. given how things have gone in the past and how things are going.	-	Loss of trust in government

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	ADh Mahibadhoo	Even if areas are designated, participants believe reclamation and resort projects will continue and do not think the benefits of MSP can be achieved.	-	Loss of trust in government
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Gadhdhoo	it's good, but fishers have a lot of issues. fishing industry is going backwards.	-	Need for fisheries industry development
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	<p>No laws are implemented in the Maldives.</p> <p>The fisheries sector is given the least importance in any government.</p> <p>Boega dhirey en jahaigen mas baanaane Boe alhaafa long line ah hudhdha dhinee, dhoni faharu ulhen jeheynee 50m ethereyga kamah. 3 miles away from FADs. MIFCO boats could do it 50m out of Maldives EEZ.</p> <p>Last week 21 kanneli dhoni at Mundhoo boe, and last night 20 kanneli dhoni at another FAD.</p> <p>Authorities say that kanneli dhonis are not fishing with lines when they arrive at the scene and they are fishing pole and line so they have no grounds to take any action.</p> <p>If this law is not implemented, do you think rules in our MSP will be followed? Even if it is implemented it will not be done equally. (some people will get away with it)</p> <p>They have not seen the government initiate marketing schemes to promote the fishing industry or develop fishing infrastructure like factories. (Maandhoo bandharu, dhoni kairi nukurevey, dhoni was damaged last week)</p> <p>Some NGOs and private parties work with fisher's unions on various projects, Government does no such things to help fishers.</p> <p>Takes too long to get paid after selling fish</p> <p>Masverikamuge majallaa (faithoora) (yearly)</p> <p>Fishing infrastructure needs more development, there is no ice plant besides Maandhoo they produce 15 tons in 24 hours which is enough for one dhoni.</p> <p>They don't believe the rules in MSP can be implemented.</p> <p>Generally a good thing, but many immediate issues that need to be addressed before this (Mas kirun, mahuge agu, ice..etc)</p> <p>All registered vessels should get subsidy on oil without any complications.</p> <p>NEKTON mission said the dive will be shown live to all the schools in the region.</p> <p>MSP can be enacted by the law, but they think tuna fishers won't be able to go out of 40nm. (loss of access to fishing sites)</p> <p>When reviewing the draft for MSP government will surely favor the tourism ministry/industry.</p> <p>Fishing vessels have the capacity to go travel from HA to GA very fast. The storage will is not enough when vessels have developed so much.</p> <p>Cranes used in Maandhoo to unload fish are in poor condition. Lots of containers have fallen on dhoni's damaging the vessels.</p>	-	Need for fisheries industry development

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	HDh Makunudhoo	Fishing activities also should have rules not only the places to protect.	-	Need for fisheries management, not just spatial restrictions at MPAs
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	GDh Thinadhoo	If the plan is implemented well, then it's good, but don't believe it will ever happen.	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Vilingili	Masveringe faraathun meege kurinves varah baivaru faraiathaku mauloomath nagafa ebahur, ekum evves hallei naadhei. Adhi baei faharu masveringe faraathun masbaana sarahadhu negumafahu beiruge faraiathaka hissa kofaa ebehurkama belevei. ekum mikam ves rangalhu gothuga kurevijeya rangalhu	So many times people have come to get our input, but never see a solution. Sometimes they ask for our fishing grounds locations and its shared with foreign parties. This will be good if it is done well.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Gadhdhoo	Himaayaiy kuran jehey, ei rangalhu kameh, en bis alhaa alaa vaa thanthan, mas bis alhaa aalaavaa than than. himaayaiy kuran jehey.	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	-	If it is done properly, implemented and helps ocean users as we are saying.	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Vilingili	It's a good thing, if it is enacted by law and properly implemented.	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	-	it's good thing, but will it be implemented ?	-	Need for good implementation
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	Gn Fuvahmulah	If there is a plan for sustainable management hama rangalhu kamei kuran.	It's a good thing to do if there is a plan for sustainable management.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	This island is different from another island (fishing methods), aharemen mikurany vadhu elhumuge masverikan. FADs thakuge kaaryga vadhu elhun mana ekum mirashuge meehun zamaanusurei kuramun aikamei mikamky. Ehen kamun MSP hedigen dhaairu ekama belun muhimmu. Ehen kamun mirashuge FADs thakugai mihaarives masverikan kuraagotha ekan kureven jeheine.	This island is different from another islands (when it comes to fishing methods), we are trolling near FADs. Trolling is illegal but it's being done by the people of the island for ages now, when a MSP is made this should be considered. Therefore fishing near FADs which are near the island should be allowed just the way it is done now.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Plan othumaky rangalhu kamei, ekam miveethanak evves varaka thanfeez vefaei nuvei; Mifadha masakatha ko regulations tha hedhi dhaane ekaum than feez nukurevei.	Having a plan is a good thing, however, up till now nothing has been implemented; Things like this can be done and regulations can be made, but it is not implemented.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Mirashuge farukolhu protect koffa onanee akum masverikanves kurei; Nerumathy dive ves kurei. Mikantha belen jehei.	The island reef is protected but people fish there; People also dive within that channel, this should be looked at.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	S Maradhoo	Migothah vegen dhiumun rangalhu vaane kamah dhekeny.	If this is implemented, it will be good.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	S Hithadhoo	Plan ei hedhigen meehun egotha amal koffiya rangalhu kamei.	If a plan is made and people practice it accordingly, it will be a good thing.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Artisanal/ Subsistence	S Hithadhoo	Addu ge etherevaree mihaaru bait fish use kuraa point the MSP therein manage kuraany kihinei.	How can the areas in which bait fish are used in Addu be managed in MSP?	Need for good implementation

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	N Kendhikolhudhoo	Very important but proper regulations need to be in place.	-	Need for good implementation
Local government (council)	S Hithadhoo	Mihaaru midhany eves varaka alhanulevi, baei gaivaidh thakei huttas monitoring vaanei gothei nei; Thimaavetta gelun vaa varah gina kantha eba dhe; 20 aharu mihaaru vee Addu city ga falhu hikkun medhu nukendi kuruya dhaatha. Mikanmuge therein rengalhu nathy jaa ei nikunaane kama mibalany; Addu ge ethrevary mihaaru egothakaves nei. Masverin dhaan jeny dhuvaafa varah dhurah; Tharageegei kanthaka gulhugen sarukaaruthakun hinganjehei project konmehen ves gendhan jehei, egothun Addu Cityge 200 hector ge sarahadhei hikan mihaaru ves nimmafafa othy adhi mikmuga eves varaka community a formation dhevifa huri henei heenuvei. Ehenkamun MSP ei hedhigen dhaairu kurya oitha mifadha kantha ka beleveine kam balany.	Nowadays things are neglected, even if there are some rules, there's no way for monitoring; Activities that damage the environment are being done; It's been 20 years since the reclamation projects have been going in Addu City and we hope to get a good result out of this; Addu's nearshore has been negatively affected, therefore fishers have to travel far; Government projects should go ahead since it's necessary for development, as a 200 hector area is already planned for reclamation now, and I do not think there's been any information given to the community about this. Therefore, when the MSP comes, I believe things like this should be looked at.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Rangalhu gothugai koffiyyaa hama rangalhu kameh; Kandu falhuge vaseelaiythah use kurumuga qavaaidh tha hadhaafa hunan jehey.	If it is properly done, it is a good thing to do; It is necessary to have rules/regulations for the use of ocean resources.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Thibunaa gotha thikan kofiyaa rangalhuvaane kama dhekeny; Mas baana varah alaa nuvan yaa eba engei konmeves kamei kuran jehei kan; Mikahala program tha vara fenei, gina vaahaka dhaka ekum amaly gothun kamei nufenei; Hama ekani mauloomath jamaa kuriyas nathyja ei nufenaane.	I believe if it is done the way you are saying it will be done, then it is good; If the reproduction/spawning (of fish) is less than the catch something should be done about it. We see a lot of programs like this, a lot of talking is done but no action is taken (don't see implementation); Only collecting information will not show results.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Rangalhu gothugai kurevijjeiyyaa rangalhu kameh.	If it is properly done, it is a good thing to do.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Naifaru	Will not work in practice, but on paper.	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	We can try, having a plan is good. But it will not be possible to implement and maintain it fairly.	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvaafaru	If properly implemented it's good.	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Recreational	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	It's a good thing. A plan is needed; Will be good if it's properly implemented.	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Artisanal/ Subsistence	Sh Komandoo	If implementation goes smoothly, it is very good.	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Recreational	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	It's a good thing if done properly. It can be used to address the shark problem.	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvaafaru	If implemented it's great.	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvaafaru	Implementation doubts.	-	Need for good implementation

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Komandoo	If government can implement it, it is good.	-	Need for good implementation
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	Dh Kudahuvadho	Ranganlhu gothuha kurevei jeyyaamun ranganlhu kamei kuran.	If properly done, then it will be a good to do.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvaafaru	If implemented well.	-	Need for good implementation
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	Dh Kudahuvadho	Rangalhah hedhinjea it's good.	If properly done, it will be a good thing to do.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvaafaru	Kurevijjea rangalhu kameh.	If it can be done, it will be a good thing.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Recreational	Lh Naifaru	Strongly positive but don't think this can be implemented.	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	K Dhiffushi	Zone hadhaigen belehetijeya rangalhu.	If it can be monitored after zoning it is good.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Kanduhulhudho	Thanfeez kuranya rangalhu.	Good if implemented well.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Maduvvari	If it'll be implemented properly.	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Th Hirilandho	Qavaaidhu thakah amal nukurevei, thanfeez kureveyne kamah qabool nukurevei.	People don't follow rules/ regulations. I don't believe this can be implemented.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Th Hirilandho	Plan thakei hadhafa thanfeez kuran jehei. Hamahama kamaa eku belehetten jehen; Mihaa hisabia airu evves kamei thanfeez kurevifa ei nei; Nikamethi meehuna meege undhagoo tha vary.	After plans are done, it should be implemented. It should be monitored fairly. Until now haven't seen proper implementation; Difficulties related to this will be faced by the poor.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	Th Hirilandho	Varah muhimu kamei. Qaanoon thakei hunan jehei. Masthaka eichehi aalaa yaan rangalhu sarahadhun onnan jehei.	This is very important, there should be laws and regulations; Areas for fish (reproduction/spawning) to increase fish population should be there.	Need for good implementation
Other	Th Hirilandho	Faidha huri gothuga ekan kurevijjeyam rangalhu kamei.	If it is done in a beneficial way it is good.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Maduvvari	If properly implemented, it's a good thing to do.	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Funadhoo	ދިވެހިސަރުކާރުގެ ފަރާތުން ހިންގަން ވާނެ ގޮތެއް ހުރިނަމަ ވަރަށް ރަނގަޅު ވާނެ ގޮތެއް ހުރިނެވެ.	If this can be implemented it is a very good thing to do.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	Sh Funadhoo	މި ދިވެހި ސަރުކާރުގެ ފަރާތުން ހިންގަން ވާނެ ގޮތެއް ހުރިނަމަ ވަރަށް ރަނގަޅު ވާނެ ގޮތެއް ހުރިނެވެ.	There are questions when it comes to the implementation.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Funadhoo	މި ދިވެހި ސަރުކާރުގެ ފަރާތުން ހިންގަން ވާނެ ގޮތެއް ހުރިނަމަ ވަރަށް ރަނގަޅު ވާނެ ގޮތެއް ހުރިނެވެ.	Already protected areas are not monitored/ not implemented well; Protection is important, and there should be a plan.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	M Mulah	Strongly positive if this plan can be well implemented. Questioning if it can be implemented; Mas Nukirumuge Mahsala; Ice nulibun.	Strongly positive if this plan can be well implemented. Questioning if it can be implemented; Lots of issues with selling fish and getting ice.	Need for good implementation

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	M Mulah	Fishers need some harudhanaa usool thah.	Fishers need some strict/effective rules and regulations.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	B Kendhoo	A very complex and difficult thing to achieve in the Maldives.	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	B Kendhoo	Reducing conflict sounds good, but may not be possible.	-	Need for good implementation
Small-scale fish processing activity in island	M Dhiggaru	Questioning if it can be implemented.	-	Need for good implementation
Small-scale fish processing activity in island	M Dhiggaru	Planning is good, but it shouldn't only be on paper. There are rules already, foreign vessels, FAD kanneli dhoni, etc., no rules are implemented.	Planning is good, but it shouldn't only be on paper. There are rules already made for FADs and tuna fishing vessels, etc., but none of them are implemented.	Need for good implementation
Local government (council)	GDh Fares-Maathoda	Very important to plan, like planning on land, need to plan for future in the oceans also; Hama eh lama eh nethi use kurevenya resource than gelligen dhaane. Need to maintain for future generations; Important but also to execute properly. Managing EEZ will be a big challenge. How do we carry out surveillance in such a big area?	Very important to plan, like planning on land, need to plan for future in the oceans also; If ocean resources are allowed to be used without any restrictions (unlimited/ maybe referring to over fishing), ocean resources will be lost/gone, need to maintain the resources for the future; Important but also need to execute it properly. Managing EEZ will be a big challenge, how do we carry out surveillance in such a big area?	Need for good implementation

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	<p>No laws are implemented in the Maldives. The fisheries sector is given the least importance in any government.</p> <p>Boega dhirey en jahaigen mas baanaane Boe alhaafa long line ah hudhdha dhinee, dhoni faharu ulhen jeheynee 50m ethereyga kamah. 3 miles away from FADs. MIFCO boats could do it 50m out of Maldives EEZ.</p> <p>Last week 21 kanneli dhoni at Mundhoo boe, and last night 20 kanneli dhoni at another FAD. Authorities say that kanneli dhonis are not fishing with lines when they arrive at the scene and they are fishing pole and line so they have no grounds to take any action.</p> <p>If this law is not implemented, do you think rules in our MSP will be followed?</p> <p>Even if it is implemented it will not be done equally. (some people will get away with it) They have not seen the government initiate marketing schemes to promote the fishing industry or develop fishing infrastructure like factories. (Maandhoo bandharu, dhoni kairi nukurevey, dhoni was damaged last week)</p> <p>Some NGOs and private parties work with fisher's unions on various projects, Government does no such things to help fishers.</p> <p>Takes too long to get paid after selling fish Masverikamuge majallaa (faithoora)(yearly)</p> <p>Fishing infrastructure needs more development, there is no ice plant besides Maandhoo they produce 15 tons in 24 hours which is enough for one dhoni.</p> <p>They don't believe the rules in MSP can be implemented.</p> <p>Generally a good thing, but many immediate issues that need to be addressed before this (Mas kirun, mahuge agu, ice..etc)</p> <p>All registered vessels should get subsidy on oil without any complications.</p> <p>NEKTON mission said the dive will be shown live to all the schools in the region.</p> <p>MSP can be enacted by the law, but they think tuna fishers won't be able to go out of 40nm. (loss of access to fishing sites)</p> <p>When reviewing the draft for MSP government will surely favor the tourism ministry/industry.</p> <p>Fishing vessels have the capacity to go travel from HA to GA very fast. The storage will is not enough when vessels have developed so much. Cranes used in Maandhoo to unload fish are in poor condition. Lots of containers have fallen on dhoni's damaging the vessels.</p>	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	Qaanoon nuvatha Qavaaidh thakei hedhijeyaam thanfeez kuran jehei.	Rules and regulations should be put into effect if they are developed, that's very important.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	Vakibayaka thafaathu vegen nuvaan.	There shouldn't be any distinctions made in how laws and regulations are carried out.	Need for good implementation

Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	L Gan	Planning is a good thing. But how it is implemented will show how positive is.	-	Need for good implementation
Other	HDh Makunudhoo	It is always about only words but not implementation.	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Th Guraidhoo	It will not be implemented and will only be on paper. Maa kuda kanthah nubeley iru mi varu kameh kihineh vaaanee.	It will not be implemented and will only be on paper. How can this be implemented when a lot more minor things are not managed?	Need for good implementation
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco,Ensis,etc)	L Gan	Regulate kurennya rangalhu.	It is excellent if it is regulated.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Hithadhoo	Rangalha gosffiyam rangalhu kamei.	If it is implemented well, this will be a good thing to do.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	N Velidhoo	No implementation only talk; Start planning from scratch. old plans dont make sense	-	Need for good implementation
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco,Ensis,etc)	L Gan	Plan kohfa plan aa ehgothah gendhiun muhimmu, raajjeyge aamukoh plan hadhaa gaanoon hadhaafa plan implement eh nukuraane.	After planning, it is important to implement the plan. In Maldives we don't see the plans being implemented.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	HA Dhidhdhoo	Plan hedheyne but implement eh nukurevey; Uthuru ga mas kirumuge undhagoo bodu mi jeheny 100 mile dhathuru kohffa aissa mas kiraigen hama agu nulibeey.	A plan can be created but cannot be implemented right now; It is very difficult to sell fish in the Northern region of the country, fishers having to travel 100 miles to sell, and price of the fish is not worth it.	Need for good implementation
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Rangalhu kameh, emmenge ebbaarulun beynun vaane.	Good thing to do, but will need cooperation from everyone.	Need for support from everyone (fishers)
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	Sh Maaungoodhoo.	If it works it's fine, but fishers are divided into 2, conservation and non conservation.	-	Need for support from everyone (fishers)
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	It will only work if everyone agrees, kudahuvadhoo has a lot of fishers. Everyone has to be on the same page. There are two types of fisheries in kudahuvadhoo. But these two types of fishers are usually in conflict.		Need for support from everyone (fishers)
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Th Hirilandhoo	Kuriuah dha gothun engeiny kihavaruge kameikan. Mihaaru negey vaki eichekei bunan.	Cannot say anything at this stage, can only give opinion when we see how this process goes.	Need to see more to comment
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Beyru meehuna rajjeyge kanda vedhigen nuvaane; 70-80 mile belehetten jehai.	Foreigners should not be allowed to enter the Maldivian oceans; 70 to 80 mile radius should be monitored.	Need to stop IUU
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Naifaru	It seems that you are going to allow foreigners long lining and other exploitational fishing methods.	-	Need to stop IUU
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Maduvvari	Net fishing in Maldives EEZ foreign fishing boats, if these can be restricted through this plan. (If Maldives EEZ is managed well).	-	Need to stop IUU

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Kandu falhaky vaki bayaka othanei noon, tourism aky muhimu thanei. Namaves miyaru ginavegen alhugandumenge masverikama buruara. Bodethi kanneli aa hedhy rf90 ge 5 rafalaa konmei dhuvahaku miyaraa hedhy israaf vegen dhe; Kandu falhu beinun kuraa emmenna hama hama kamaeku masverikan kureven jehey; Miyaruge masverikan kurun vaki dhuvav varaku kurevei gotha hudha dhein ebajehei; Yellow fin tunage masverikama hassa ko fuvahmulah miyara hedhy dhathivei.	Ocean is not for just a specific group of people, tourism is important, but due to the increase of sharks it's difficult for fishing, during yellowfin tuna fishing, fishing lines worth MVR 90 each is wasted everyday due to sharks.; Every ocean user should be able to fish equally/ fairly; Shark fishing should be allowed/permitted for a specific season; Yellowfin tuna fishing especially has been difficult due to sharks in Fuvahmulah.	Open up shark fisheries
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Milandhoo	Masverinnah en nudhemey gothah himaayaiky nukuraa nama okay.	It is okay if the protections are without restricting bait fishing.	Protect with allowances for fishing
Fisheries - Recreational	Sh Komandoo	Protected areas should not include their fishing areas.	-	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Vilingili	its good, useful. what benefits will fishermen get?	-	Questioning benefit for fisheries
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Gemanafushi	will make it very difficult for fishers in this region.	-	Questioning benefit for fisheries
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Kura kanthakun eves natheeja ei nufenei, ehen kamun mabondu umeedhei nei; Miyaruge undhagu lkaahedhy enverikan kuran moodha faiban biruganei	No results are seen, therefore there's little hope; Due to the difficulties caused by sharks, I am fearful of going into the ocean while bait fishing.	Questioning benefit for fisheries
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvafaru	Wasn't sure what will happen after planning.	-	Questioning benefit for fisheries
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Dh Vaany	Rangalhu gothuga vejjeja rangalhu. Ekum government in nudhekei masverinaky evves bayaku kamah. Hama ekani thelah beliyas 18 rf ya mi vikkany ekum aamunna 16 rf ya.	Good if it is done well. But government doesn't see fishers as important people. Even if we look at fuel, we are sold at rate of MVR 18 but for public it is MVR16.	Questioning benefit for fisheries
Fisheries - Recreational	AA Ukulhas	Questioning if it can be put to good use.	-	Questioning benefit for fisheries
Fisheries - Recreational	B Kendhoo	It is going to cost more for the fishermen if not every atoll must have all the kinds of fishery.	-	Questioning benefit for fisheries
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	B Kendhoo	It's a difficult task, almost all the fishing species live and move together.	-	Questioning benefit for fisheries
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	AA Ukulhas	Need fishing zones.	-	Request for specific zones for fisheries
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Meedhoo	Valla and minimasgala varah muhimu faru himenei falhu ratha enverikama. Thikamaky muhimu kamei kuran.	Valla and Minimasgala are uninhabited islands with very valuable reefs for bait fishing. Important to do something about that.	Request for specific zones for fisheries
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	B Kendhoo	Must introduce different species in to the suitable zones; There must be a way for fishers to fish the target species.	-	Request for specific zones for fisheries
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	N Kendhikolhudhoo	Change zone locations periodically: every 5 or 10 years.	-	Seasonal zoning
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Kuran varah muhimu kamei.	It is a very important thing to do.	Support for MSP

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	If this is for the betterment of the society, then i am ok with it.	-	Support for MSP
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Very useful for fisheries industry.	-	Support for MSP
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	Gn Fuvahmulah	If this can benefit for the ocean users, it's a good thing to do.	If this can benefit the ocean users, it's a good thing to do.	Support for MSP
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	N Kendhikolhudhoo	It's more important now.	-	Support for MSP
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	N Kendhikolhudhoo	It's good if we can make a MSP.	-	Support for MSP
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	N Kendhikolhudhoo	All the good sustainability come with good planning.	All the good sustainability can come with good planning.	Support for MSP
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	N Kendhikolhudhoo	It's good to zone and spatial planning so that different sectors will not clash.	-	Support for MSP
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	N Kendhikolhudhoo	Planning is progress.	-	Support for MSP
Other	R Dhuvaaafaru	Feels like it'll benefit fishers.	-	Support for MSP
Fisheries - Recreational	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	It's already too late.	-	Support for MSP
Fisheries - Artisanal/ Subsistence	Sh Milandhoo	Possibly a good thing.	-	Support for MSP
Fisheries - Artisanal/ Subsistence	Sh Komandoo	Necessary for future.	-	Support for MSP
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	R Dhuvaaafaru	If it's properly done it's good.	-	Support for MSP
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Th Hirilandhoo	Mikamuge sababun mihaaru huri fushu erunthakah halluthah annaane kamah mi balany.	With this hoping/expecting to get solutions for current conflicts.	Support for MSP
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Th Hirilandhoo	Ranganlhu kamei.	It is a good thing.	Support for MSP
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco,Ensis,etc)	K Hinmafushi	An MSP is needed; To protect important bait fishing, sea bird habitats.	-	Support for MSP
Small-scale fish processing activity in island	Th Hirilandhoo	Varah muhimukamei.	Very important thing.	Support for MSP
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	Th Hirilandhoo	Kuran varahves ranganlhu kamei.	Very important thing to do	Support for MSP
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	K Gaafaru	Needs it as bait fishing grounds are being made into resorts and sandmining for reclamation.	-	Support for MSP
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	B Kendhoo	Zone is essential for the target species.	-	Support for MSP
Fisheries - Recreational	AA Rasdhoo	"Ehvanaige Kameh"	Very amazing thing to do.	Support for MSP
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Bandidhoo	Emmena faidha huna kantha rangalhu.	Such approaches may beneficial to the community as a whole.	Support for MSP
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	M Mulah	Lack of a plan has caused many problems; Resorts coming and claiming reefs are restricted for fishers.	-	Support for MSP

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Bandidhoo	Ranganlhu kamei.	That's a good thing to do.	Support for MSP
Local government (council)	Dh Bandidhoo	Ranganlhu gothuga kurevijeya rangalhu.	This would be beneficial if it were carried out as intended.	Support for MSP
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Rangalha kurivijeyaam rangalhu kamei.	If done with good intentions, this is a fine thing to do.	Support for MSP
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Varah muhimu kamei; mihaari huri fushu erunthaka halulibigen dhaane kama gabool kurany.	This is a crucial initiative, and I trust that it will settle conflicts among ocean users.	Support for MSP
Local government (council)	L Gan	Varah muhumu kamei.	This is a crucial initiative.	Support for MSP
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Th Veymandoo	Good thing to do.	-	Support for MSP
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	Konmei kameives fashairu ehaboda ka neigei, ekamei vaki hisabaka dhiyama engeiny kihavarege kameikan. Muhimukamaa gellun vavaru engeiny fahun.Thikamaky hama rangalhu kameigothuga dhekeny.	We won't know how much we will gain or lose until we really start doing this. This, in my opinion, is also a beneficial thing to do.	Support for MSP
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	L Gan	Already too late.	-	Support for MSP
Small-scale fish processing activity in island	L Gan	Rangalhu kamei kuran.	Good thing to do.	Support for MSP
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L.Hithadhoo	Konmehen kuran jehei kamei kamah dheken	It's something I believe is absolutely necessary.	Support for MSP
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco,Ensis,etc)	L Gan	Konme gotheh vias kuran jehey kameh. Long term forecast plan eh nethun ei varah bodu masaalaeh.	This should be done in any way possible; it's unfortunate that we don't have a long-term future planning.	Support for MSP
Fisheries - Recreational	Lh Naifaru	Fish is moving nonstop, zoning is going to be a waste.	-	Zoning does not work for a dynamic use (e.g., yellowfin tuna fisheries)
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Naifaru	Good if can be continued.	-	Zoning does not work for a dynamic use (e.g., yellowfin tuna fisheries)
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Naifaru	Fish is always moving cannot zone skipjack Tuna fishing.	-	Zoning does not work for a dynamic use (e.g., yellowfin tuna fisheries)
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Naifaru	Zone thakeh kandaelhi kamuga viyas mas veri kamkaky abadhu eh thaakun kurevey kameh nooney. Zone kanda elhiyas masverin hama mas baanaaney.	Even if zoning is done fishing is not something that can be done in the same place all the time. Despite zoning, fishers will continue fishing.	Zoning does not work for a dynamic use (e.g., yellowfin tuna fisheries)

Appendix F: List of comments shared related to marine protection

Sector	Resident Island	Stakeholder comments noted down by field team	Translation for Dhivehi comments	Theme
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Naifaru	With protection they think may lead to secretive exploited fishing types	-	Anticipate fishing efforts to continue in these areas
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvaafaru	Restrict foreign fishers (protection is okay if this is done)	-	Anticipate fishing efforts to continue in these areas
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	HA Dhidhdhoo	Mas ainthakaky abadhu eh thaaku ohnna ehcheh noon veema protect kohffa ohnna thaakuves masverikan kuraane.	Fish shoals keep moving so MPA's will still be used for fishing.	Anticipate fishing efforts to continue in these areas
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco,Ensis,etc)	K Hinmafushi	It's already too late to establish MPAs, it has to be done fairly, foreign vessels shouldn't be able to take advantage of it.	-	Anticipate fishing efforts to continue in these areas
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Dhaandhoo	They said fishers wont obey these rules.	-	Anticipate fishing efforts to continue in these areas
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadho	People will try to enter MPAs (people will know there will be catch in the region for sure)	-	Anticipate fishing efforts to continue in these areas
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvaafaru	Complains and video evidence of foreign vessels fishing in Maldivian waters with nets have been ignored by the ministry several times. Fishing rules near FAD's exist but are not implemented or monitored at all. (Trolling within 5 miles of FADs)	-	Anticipate fishing efforts to continue in these areas
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Maduvvari	If protecting may be increase price of fish.	-	Compensation
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	L Gan	Fishers should get some compensation or some other incentives to make them support this work.	-	Compensation
Local government (council)	Dh Kudahuvadho	Farutha zone kurevigen dhaairu fisheries industry a vurei boda tourism industry a iskandheivi dhaanei kama heevei.ehen kamun council ai miplan share kurun varah muhimmu	I believe when the reefs are zoned, tourism industry will be more prioritized than the fishing industry, therefore sharing the plan with the council is very important.	Concern about more benefits for Tourism / Use conflict with Tourism
Other	R Dhuvaafaru	Unhappy that resorts administrative area 1000m	-	Concern about more benefits for Tourism / Use conflict with Tourism
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	R Dhuvaafaru	This will benefit only resorts (1000m more to be given to resorts).	-	Concern about more benefits for Tourism / Use conflict with Tourism
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvaafaru	Bait fishing areas are near resorts and they do not allow bait fishing at all even without anchoring.	-	Concern about more benefits for Tourism / Use conflict with Tourism
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Felivaru	Coastal areas are already protected, by the resort owners. Fishers do not have access.	-	Concern about more benefits for Tourism / Use conflict with Tourism

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Funadhoo	Now also cannot go for bait fishing near resorts and after islands nearby komandoo (island) is contracted we've lost those areas also.	Concern about more benefits for Tourism / Use conflict with Tourism
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	B Kendhoo	Most of the areas are protected by the resorts inside and outside their legal boundary, we are losing grounds.	Concern about more benefits for Tourism / Use conflict with Tourism
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	B Kendhoo	Almost every where in coastal area it is protected by tourists resorts, fishermen do not have access.	Concern about more benefits for Tourism / Use conflict with Tourism
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	B Kendhoo	Most and best of the coastal areas belongs to tourist resorts, more protection means total banning.	Concern about more benefits for Tourism / Use conflict with Tourism
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	K Gaafaru	Ok if they don't protect in a way that only benefits tourism.	Concern about more benefits for Tourism / Use conflict with Tourism
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	K Gaafaru	Areas near resorts are already protected, and more than 60% of the atoll is not accessible to the fishers. Hence does not agree for an additional 20% from this atoll.	Concern about more benefits for Tourism / Use conflict with Tourism
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	Falhu thah himaayaiy kuraa vaahaka dhakkaa iru sifa vane, tourism ah faidhaa vaa gothah kuraa kameh hen. Evves gothakah balaiganevey kame noon.	Concern about more benefits for Tourism / Use conflict with Tourism
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Tourism kuri aruvan beinumy ya protect kurun muhimmu	Concern about more benefits for Tourism / Use conflict with Tourism
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvaafaru	Moosimee Gothun masverikan badhaluve, sometimes it'll effect fishing.	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Vilingili	Benun kuraa sarahadhu himaya kurun eiee dathivanei kamei gothuga dhekeny.ekun himaaya kogen eige faidha vanya hama rangalhu kami kolan.	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	S Hithadhoo	Use kura point ei himaya kurevijeya varah udhangoo vaane.	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	N Kendhikolhudhoo	If no-take in Lh Atoll it is going to negatively cost all the fishermen in the North	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)		Bait fishinga noone masverikamuga ves use kuraa sarahadhutha protect kofyyaamu dhathivaane.	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Madaveli	If bait fishing grounds were affected, the it's not good. Huvadhoo atoll is full of bait fishing grounds	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)		Will make thnigs difficultfor fishers	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Bandidhoo	Bait fishing grounds gelidhanethy kanbodvei.	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Bandidhoo	Bait fishing grounds geligen dhiun gelunvaan.	Concern with losing fishing grounds

Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	GA Maamendhoo	Asking questions about no-take and worried about managing but they are positive, more awareness will be needed	-	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Kondey	There are many areas fishers take bait fishing, so if any of the bait fishing ground is included in PAs aharemenna dhati vaan.	There are many areas fishers take bait fishing, so if any of the bait fishing ground is included in PAs fishers will find it challenging	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	S Hithadhoo	Masverikan kura sarahadhu gelijeyaa dhati vaanei	If fishing areas are lost (due to protections) it will be difficult.	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	N Kendhikolhudhoo	20% may include best fishing grounds.	-	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadho	Mihaa hisaaba himaayah kofa hury eimme boda use kuraa point tha.	To this day, protected areas have been places that are being heavily being used.	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	HDh Kumundhoo	Need more bait fishing areas.	-	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	B Kendhoo	It is not protecting, banning fisheries.	-	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	HDh Makunudhoo	Sometimes due to climate changes fishing environment may change to protected areas. so then we cant go fishing to the areas.	-	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	N Kendhikolhudhoo	With the current designated areas around resorts, it is going to cost fishers a lot.	-	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	N Kendhikolhudhoo	Loss of lively hood	-	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Local government (council)	S Hithadhoo	Existing MPA ves nubilehettei; Livelihood a asaru nukuraa gotha hedhun varah muhimmu	Existing protected areas are not monitored and taken care of; It's important to not negatively affect the livelihood.	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Small-scale fish processing activity in island	N Kendhikolhudhoo	It's going to cost the fishermen too much	-	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	N Kendhikolhudhoo	Fishing industry is going to suffer, tourism is going to gain	-	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Naifaru	Resort coastline is already protected fishermen cannot access the resources near the resorts.	-	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Naifaru	Already ruined industry is going to collapse if off-shore areas are protected.	-	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadho	Fishing grounds gelijeyaa dhera kama fahanga kurany.	Wants to highlights that it is very sad if fishing grounds are lost.	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadho	Use kura area tha misalaka boitha sarahadhu himaya kofiya gelun dhakanei	If the areas used by fishers are protected it will have a negative effect on fishers (eg: near FADs).	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvafaru	Resort boundaries expanded ? Previously boat fishing near resorts was permitted without anchoring, now restricted fully.	-	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Recreational	Dh Kudahuvadho	Fishers used most of the offshore thila's. There can be specific management measures everyone agrees. Will be difficult if access to fishing grounds is lost.	Fishers use most of the offshore seamounts. There can be specific management measures everyone agrees. Will be difficult if access to fishing grounds is lost.	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Recreational	Dh Kudahuvadho	It goes both ways, some people will face difficulties if access to areas is lost.	-	Concern with losing fishing grounds

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Komandoo	They cant take any bait near by resort right now. so when you protect with no-take they wont get any bait.	-	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Komandoo	މިއަދު ފަސޭހަ ނުވާ ނަމަ ދަނޑު ހިތާ ނުލާނެއެވެ.	Concerned if there'll be negative impact on bait fishing.	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	HA Ihavandhoo	Enverikamakee abadhu ehthaakaun libey ehchey noon ehnevema enverikan kuraa bayeh rangalhu than than protect kurivehije nama varah undhagu vaane.	Bait fishing is not something done in the same area all the time, therefore it will be very difficult if some of these places within the atoll are protected.	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Th Hirilandhoo	Mi area thakaky eki moosumuga use kuraa area thah, ehen kamun mi in thanei himaya kurevijeya varah dhathi vaan	These are areas being used by us during different seasons, therefore it will be difficult to if these places are protected.	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco,Ensis,etc)	K Hinmafushi	What's the purpose of protecting offshore, fishing grounds should be accessible for fishers.	-	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	Sh Funadhoo	މިއަދު ފަސޭހަ ނުވާ ނަމަ ދަނޑު ހިތާ ނުލާނެއެވެ.	Bill fishing is done within a huge area by trolling and feels like if an area is protected they'll face difficulties doing bill fishing.	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	Sh Funadhoo	މިއަދު ފަސޭހަ ނުވާ ނަމަ ދަނޑު ހިތާ ނުލާނެއެވެ.	Protection will make it very difficult during the days when fishing is not good (when options are limited already).	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Small-scale fish processing activity in island	Th Hirilandhoo	Bait fishing grounds tha gelijeya dhuvvan jehei varu ithuruvaan.ehen kamun eiy kanboduva kamei.	If we lose bait fishing grounds, the distance we need to travel increases. That is something we are concerned about.	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	M Mulah	Concerns of loss of access to offshore fishing areas. There may be lots of fish in the MPA. Lack of access will make things difficult.	-	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	M Mulah	Offshore no take zones will be very difficult for fishers. (Allow pole and line and regulate other activities).	-	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	M Mulah	Should not lose access to bait fishing areas.	-	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	B Kendhoo	This is fish banning. Resources and money should be invested in aquaculture.	-	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Local government (council)	GDh Fares-Maathoda	Seamounts near huvadhu and addu are used a lot by fishers. Concern with seamounts being protected.	-	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Th Madivaru	Enverikan kura area ei himaaya kurevijeyam gelun vaan.	If bait fishing areas are protected it will harm fishers.	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Dhaandhoo	Not happy with loss of fishing sites.	-	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	If fishing grounds is protected, we might face difficulties in finding fishes.	-	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	S Hithadhoo	If the areas we use area protected, it will be a setback for us as we use those areas to get our daily income.	-	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	There are no areas within maldives EEZ inside of 150 NM that are not used by fishers. So how will offshore protection help fishers ?	-	Concern with losing fishing grounds

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	Thilaaige gothuga faahanga kurevifa hunna sarahadhu tha himayahkurevijeyaam masverina masverikan kurumuga dhathi thaka kutimathi vaan. Faraa gulhun hunna maakanduge hisaabu himaaya kurun rangalhu.	If areas identified as seamounts are protected fishers will face difficulties in carrying out their work. Better to protect ocean areas closer to reefs.	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	Sathoaraha fadha thilatha himaya koffiyaam gaboolei nukureveyne.	If areas like 'Sathorahaa" are protected it's not acceptable.	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	After MPAs are established, fishing operations will stop. Best bait fishing areas in the atoll have been leased to resorts (Dhoores, vommuli, rinbudhoo). Kuda huvadhoo channel is also protected (shark population is very high).	-	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	HDh Makunudhoo	If you protect nearshore it will be difficult to them.	-	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Small-scale fish processing activity in island	L Gan	Offshore no take areas will make things difficult for fishers,	-	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco,Ensis,etc)	L Gan	It will be very difficult for fishers.	-	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco,Ensis,etc)	L Gan	Maskandutha adhi enverikan kuraa sarahadhutha himaya koffiyaam masverina dhathi vaan.	If the open ocean and bait fishing areas are protected it was cause difficulties for fishers.	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Hithadhoo	Masveri kandutha geligen gosfiya gaboolei nukureveni.	Cannot be accepted if fishing grounds are lost.	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L.Hithadhoo	Eki season thakuga eki sarahadhu use kurairu vaki sarahadhei himayai kurevijeyaam enverikama buru araafanei.	Bait fishing grounds differ based on the seasons. If any of the areas are protected it will obstruct bait fisheries.	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L.Hithadhoo	Maskandutha himaaya vejeiyaa dhathivaanei.	Will be difficult if offshore fishing areas end up being protected.	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco,Ensis,etc)	L Gan	Kandu mas verikan kuraa sarahadhdhu thah bamdhu vehjeyaa mas verikamah heenaru kameh aissiyaa maandhoo ah impact kuraa ne.	If fishing areas are closed off and it reduces the amount of fishing activity it will have a negative impact on Maandhoo Fisheries Complex.	Concern with losing fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	B Kendhoo	Aqua-culture is better than protecting.	-	Consider alternatives for protecting
Fisheries - Recreational	GDh Thinadhoo	Believe it's the best way but data and detailed info about the area and species should be known before protecting.	-	Data and research considerations
Fisheries - Recreational	GDh Thinadhoo	It should be well thought out first, researched and then it should be done in a long term way.	-	Data and research considerations
Fisheries - Recreational	GDh Thinadhoo	Offshore should be protected, but the data should be there as well as it should be well planned.	-	Data and research considerations
Fisheries - Recreational	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	More surveys are needed to identify important breeding grounds and other areas. MPAs properly implemented.	-	Data and research considerations
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco,Ensis,etc)	Lh Naifaru	How do we check if there is an improvement in certain protected area. And how do we check the damages.	-	Data and research considerations

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	Bait fishing is seasonal in Laamu atoll, if the area that is best for bait fishing in iruvai is protected, they will have to wait for the season to be over. Target specific fish species, learn about their spawning behaviors and protect. Learn how bait fish enters inner atoll and protect the area during the days when the bait move in the ocean.	Bait fishing is seasonal in Laamu atoll, if the area that is best for bait fishing in NE monsoon is protected, Fishers can't access these areas during the season. Target specific fish species, learn about their spawning behaviors and protect. Learn how bait fish enters inner atoll and protect the area during the days when the bait move in the ocean.	Data and research considerations
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Kolamaafushi	need to protect different areas with Maldives instead of protecting 20% from one area	-	Designate MPAs in different areas / distribute 20%
Fisheries - Recreational	Lh Naifaru	20% is fine to be dispersed by 4 parts is fine.	-	Designate MPAs in different areas / distribute 20%
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Funadhoo	މަސްމަސްމަސްމަސްމަސްމަސްމަސް	Okay if 20% is distributed to different areas.	Designate MPAs in different areas / distribute 20%
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	M Mulah	Offshore MPAs are needed too.	-	Don't protect nearshore / Protect in offshore
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	GDh Thinadhoo	Nearshore has a lot of protected areas or areas near resorts. So it won't be good to protect nearshore.	-	Don't protect nearshore / Protect in offshore
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Vilingili	Protect beyond 100nm, areas where fishers don't use	-	Don't protect nearshore / Protect in offshore
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	S Maradhoo	50 mile avuren beirun himaayah koffee ya rangalhu	Protecting the areas which exceed 50 mile radius is good.	Don't protect nearshore / Protect in offshore
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	N Kendhikolhudhoo	Do not need to protect coastal, you are trying to kill fishing industry and promote Tourism.	-	Don't protect nearshore / Protect in offshore
Local government (council)	S Hithadhoo	Suggest protecting all areas from 12nm to EEZ and from that area allow fishing grounds, under monitoring.	-	Don't protect nearshore / Protect in offshore
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	N Kendhikolhudhoo	It seems there is now a need for off-shore protection to make the resources available for the future	-	Don't protect nearshore / Protect in offshore
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	N Kendhikolhudhoo	It seems there is now a need for off-shore protection to make the resources available for the future	-	Don't protect nearshore / Protect in offshore
Fisheries - Recreational	Dh Kudahuvadho	20% is very big. Lots of concerns about loss of access. Better not to establish MPAs in coastal areas.	-	Don't protect nearshore / Protect in offshore
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	Lh Naifaru	20% needs to be off-shore.	-	Don't protect nearshore / Protect in offshore
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	Th Hirilandhoo	Rasha thankolhei dhurun himaya kurin rangalhu.	Protection a bit far from land is good.	Don't protect nearshore / Protect in offshore
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	Sh Funadhoo	ފަރުފަރުފަރުފަރުފަރުފަރުފަރު	Bill fishing is done in coastal area so offshore protection is okay.	Don't protect nearshore / Protect in offshore
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Hithadhoo	Offshore areas are large enough to have some MPAs. So fishers can avoid these areas.	-	Don't protect nearshore / Protect in offshore
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	AA Rasdhoo	Not happy with 20% of offshore.	-	Don't protect offshore / Protect nearshore

Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	S Hithadhoo	Himaya kurumaky varah rangalhu kamei, light use kurumaa net use kogen enverikan kurumaa mikan tha kun rakaai theri vefa oi sarahadhei kanda elhen jehei. Falhu thereiya vanna kuda kuda mastha nunegi belehetten jehei.	Protecting is very good, areas which are protected/ safeguarded from by flood lights, nets for bait fishing should be decided. The small fishes that come into the reefs and inshore should not be taken and should be monitored.	Don't protect offshore / Protect nearshore
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvaafaru	Better to protect coastal. Complained about resort waste dumping in offshore areas.	-	Don't protect offshore / Protect nearshore
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Komandoo	Offshore protection ah No and coastal ge baeh than than himayaiky kuran jehey like some haa haa and some reefs	Do not support offshore protection. Within the coastal areas, there are places that need to be protected like some reefs and haa (type of reef with deeper sandy bottom with coral bommies).	Don't protect offshore / Protect nearshore
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Komandoo	It is good to protect coastal because it it will increases the baits and reef fishes.	-	Don't protect offshore / Protect nearshore
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Maduvvari	It is the best way but only in nearshore.	-	Don't protect offshore / Protect nearshore
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco, Ensis, etc)	K Hinmafushi	Bait fishing areas and bird habitats have to be protected specially for fisheries.	-	Don't protect offshore / Protect nearshore
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco, Ensis, etc)	K Hinmafushi	Increase percentage of coastal areas.	-	Don't protect offshore / Protect nearshore
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	AA Rasdhoo	Happy with Inshore, but not happy with offshore.	-	Don't protect offshore / Protect nearshore
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	Sh Funadhoo	ކަނޑުކަނޑު ފަރާތްތަކުގެ ސަބަބުން ފަރާތްތަކުގެ ސަބަބުން ފަރާތްތަކުގެ ސަބަބުން	No need of offshore protection.	Don't protect offshore / Protect nearshore
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Funadhoo	ފަރާތްތަކުގެ ސަބަބުން ފަރާތްތަކުގެ ސަބަބުން ފަރާތްތަކުގެ ސަބަބުން	Offshore protection is not necessary.	Don't protect offshore / Protect nearshore
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	B Kendhoo	No threats and no need of protecting offshore.	-	Don't protect offshore / Protect nearshore
Local government (council)	GDh Fares-Maathoda	Reef and lagoons also need to be protected; balance the ecosystems, affects the food chain. We will start seeing a lot of species in the same place.	-	Don't protect offshore / Protect nearshore
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	K Gaafaru	Not happy with protecting offshore.	-	Don't protect offshore / Protect nearshore
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	HDh Makunudhoo	No use of offshore protection.	-	Don't protect offshore / Protect nearshore
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	AA Rasdhoo	Nearshore protection is ok.	-	Don't protect offshore / Protect nearshore
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	Thilaaige gothuga faahanga kurevifa hunna sarahadhu tha himayahkurevijeyaam masverina masverikan kurumuga dhathi thaka kutimathi vaan. Faraa gulhun hunna maakanduge hisaabu himaaya kurun rangalhu.	If areas identified as seamounts are protected fishers will face difficulties in carrying out their work. Better to protect ocean areas closer to reefs.	Don't protect offshore / Protect nearshore
Other	HDh Makunudhoo	No use of offshore protection.	-	Don't protect offshore / Protect nearshore
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Hithadhoo	Emme rangalhu gothei noonhen heevany.	Does not believe it is the best way.	Don't protect offshore / Protect nearshore

Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco,Ensis,etc)	L Gan	Bodah iskan dheyn jeheynee faru himaaya kuran.	More importance should be given to protecting reefs.	Don't protect offshore / Protect nearshore
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco,Ensis,etc)	L Gan	Maakandah vureh rangalhee, ethere vari himaaya kuran.	Protecting nearshore areas is better than protecting offshore areas.	Don't protect offshore / Protect nearshore
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco,Ensis,etc)	L Gan	Vandi nolhukandun feshigen konmevs varaka himaya kurun rangalhu.	Thinks some of the areas coastal areas starting from 'vadinolhu' channel could be protected.	Don't protect offshore / Protect nearshore
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	L Gan	Maskandutha himaya kogen nuvaane.	Do not protect offshore fishing areas.	Don't protect offshore / Protect nearshore
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	B Kendhoo	Cannot agree.	-	Don't support protection
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	HA Ihavandhoo	Does not believe it is possible	-	Don't support protection
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Naifaru	Not happy with offshore protection.	-	Don't support protection
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvaafaru	This will not benefit fishing. It will have a negative effect on fishing.	-	Don't support protection
Other	R Dhuvaafaru	Already so many challenges for fishers. Did not mention specific challenges.	-	Don't support protection
Other	R Dhuvaafaru	Confused about duration , not happy if long terms	-	Don't support protection
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	HA Ihavandhoo	Cannot agree, and even if you do, it's not going to work.	-	Don't support protection
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Maduvvari	Not necessary,	-	Don't support protection
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Maduvvari	Not necessary	-	Don't support protection
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Kandaa vurei bonda insaanun himaaya kuran jeheiny; Miyaruge fushun aharemen salaamai vaan jehei; Evves thanei himaaya kuraa ka nufenei.thi gotha himaaya kurumun adhaige nikamethi meehaya gelun vany. Nikamethi meehaage macha qaanoon hama ekani hinagany.	Humans should be protected more than the ocean - We need to seek protection from sharks; Do not want any areas to be protected, if the protections were taken place, the average person will be negatively affected. The law only works against the average/poor person.	Don't support protection
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	Sh Funadhoo	No need.	-	Don't support protection
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	B Kendhoo	Let the people do the fishing where ever they want. Alternative for protection is necessary.	-	Don't support protection
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	HDh Makunudhoo	Increasing or decreasing of species is not because of protection. (He is so angry about protection.)	-	Don't support protection
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	B Kendhoo	Cannot accept, and I think fishermen will not stop. if they are to spot fish, they will fish. Its their livelihood.	-	Don't support protection
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	K Gaafaru	Areas near resorts are already protected, and more than 60% of the atoll is not accessible to the fishers. Hence does not agree for an additional 20% from this atoll.	-	Don't support protection

Fisheries - Recreational	K Gaafaru	This doesn't have much space since most areas are not accessible due to resort areas hence can't agree with additional 20% protection.	-	Don't support protection
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	Use nukureveigotha himaya kurun hama alhugandu men dhekolhu.	We are against protecting if fishers can't use the areas.	Don't support protection
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	Kandu falhuge evves sarahadhei himaya kuran gaboolei noon. Egothah himaya koffiyamun masverina ekamuge undhagoo vaan adhi dhathithaka kurimathi vaane.	Against protecting any areas of the ocean. If protection is done this way fishers will have to face difficulties and losses.	Don't support protection
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	Sathoraha fadha thilatha himaya koffiyaam gaboolei nukureveyne.	If areas like 'Sathoraha' are protected it's not acceptable.	Don't support protection
Other	HDh Makunudhoo	Can't believe it will work.	-	Don't support protection
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Hithadhoo	Rajjeyge kandufalhuge evves sarahadhei himmayakuraka supportei nukuraanan. Ekamakuves faruthaka libeigotha kuraakantha huttuvan fiyavalhutha elhidhaanei. Faruge sarahadhun maruvefa hunna areatha himaaya kuran okay. Beiruge boat tha balahattan jehei. Draft hifaigen annairu belumafahu masverina faidha vaagotha ovejeiyaam support kureveiny.	Does not support protecting any areas of the ocean areas in Maldives, but wants to stop activities that are done in ways that are harmful to the reefs. Reef areas that are mostly dead could be protected. Activities of foreign vessels have to be monitored. Will support after reviewing the draft MSPE if it is done in a way that it benefits fishers.	Don't support protection
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	Kanduge evves sarahadhei himaya kurumaky gabool kuraakamei noon;Sarukaarun masverikan kuriaruvan eives kamei konudhy adhi tourism kurieruvumah fahu mihaaru thi ulheny tourism kuriaruvan kamamedhu evves shakei nei.	Does not accept protecting any ocean areas; Government has not done anything to improve fishing industry, no doubt this is also being done to help improve tourism.	Don't support protection
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	GA Kolamaafushi	Masveringe ge ebaarulun libeinekama gabool nukuran ekum veehaves boda meehuna mauloomath foarukodheegen noonee nuvaane	Don't think fishers will support. For this to work need to engage in outreach and awareness	Doubts about support from fishers / need for awareness and outreach
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Vilingili	Vagah vadhefa masverikan kureveine. adhi hama aharamenves vaga vadhefa masverikan kuraanan.	Can access these protected areas. we will also fish in these areas.	Doubts about support from fishers / need for awareness and outreach
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)		It's a good thing but most fishers would not agree.	-	Doubts about support from fishers / need for awareness and outreach
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Gemanafushi	You have to discuss with lots of fishers (dhoni owners, keyolhu..etc) to finalise these areas	-	Doubts about support from fishers / need for awareness and outreach
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Don't think fishers will agree with this	-	Doubts about support from fishers / need for awareness and outreach
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Naifaru	Cannot monitor, fishermen will enter the area one way or the other.	-	Doubts about support from fishers / need for awareness and outreach
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Naifaru	Masverin hama mas baanaane himaayaih kohffa huhtas.	Fishers will fish even if protected.	Doubts about support from fishers / need for awareness and outreach

Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco,Ensis,etc)	Male'	Awareness, education must reach all the fishing sectors before take a decision	-	Doubts about support from fishers / need for awareness and outreach
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco,Ensis,etc)	Lh Hinnavaru	Education and awareness to fishers.	-	Doubts about support from fishers / need for awareness and outreach
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco,Ensis,etc)	Lh Felivaru	Fishermen will be upset, but it has to be done.	-	Doubts about support from fishers / need for awareness and outreach
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	B Kendhoo	Cannot accept, and I think fishermen will not stop. if they are to spot fish, they will fish. Its their livelihood.	-	Doubts about support from fishers / need for awareness and outreach
Fisheries - Recreational	B Kendhoo	Education and awareness.	-	Doubts about support from fishers / need for awareness and outreach
Fisheries - Recreational	B Kendhoo	Even if protected, fishers will exploit the areas if there is fishing.	-	Doubts about support from fishers / need for awareness and outreach
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	B Kendhoo	Must create more opportunities and lots of awareness and education.	-	Doubts about support from fishers / need for awareness and outreach
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Thinadhoo	Should be done by considering both sectors (fisheries and tourism). Areas which have value for both sectors should be protected in a way that would benefit and not negatively affect both sectors like bait areas that are also used for diving or near resorts.	-	Equal application to all sectors
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Maamendhoo	If they are protected safari's, yachts should not be able to dock there.	-	Equal application to all sectors
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Milandhoo	සරසවුමක් වශයෙන් සුරැකීම සිදු කළ යුතුය. එය සුරැකීම සඳහා සුදුසු වන පරිදි සුරැකීම සිදු කළ යුතුය.	See it as a good thing to do. Has to be implemented fairly.	Equal application to all sectors
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Maduvvari	Fairness , rangalhah rangalhu kameh , vaki bayakah himaayaih kureema massala akee	Fairness should be there. the problem is regulations/ protection applies to some people, will benifit only some people. If properly done it is good.	Equal application to all sectors
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	M Mulah	Vaki Bayakah Faidhaa Kuraahen Himaayaih Nukurun.	Do not protect in such a way it'll benefit some specific people.	Equal application to all sectors
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	HDh Makunudhoo	If it is protected no one should be able to access.	-	Equal application to all sectors
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	Himaayaivy kohfiyyaa evves bayakah Ethan beynun kurevigen nuvaane. Ehbayakuves bey nun kohfiyyaa dhen thibi meehun ves kuraane. Rashuga giraa sarahadhhu than himaayaivy kuran vee. Mas verinnah faidhaa vaane kamehhen hieh nuvey.	No one should be able to use the MPA's after they are protected. If some people get to use the area others will do the same. Coastal areas of the island that face erosion should be protected. Does not think protection will benefit fishers.	Equal application to all sectors

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Lh Naifaru	It's always restrictions to fishers, open for resort owners.	-	Equal application to all sectors
Local government (council)	S Hithadhoo	In general, we would say protection is a good thing to do, but as we are not direct ocean users masverin ge hiyaal varah boda muhimmu vaanei.	In general, we would say protection is a good thing to do, but as we are not direct ocean users, it is fishers voice that will be very important.	Get input from fishers
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	R Dhuvaafaru	If draft protection plan is reviewed as per fishers it's good	-	Get input from fishers
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	R Dhuvaafaru	If plan is shared with them and reviewed then it's okay.	-	Get input from fishers
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	R Maakurathu	Masveringe hiyaalaa ehgothah kuranya okay	If done according to fishers ideas/decision okay for protection.	Get input from fishers
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Maduvvari	It's good if it's finalized after consulting with fishers and if it is properly implemented	-	Get input from fishers
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco, Ensis, etc)	L Gan	Mikamuga varah boda masverina mashvara kuran fenei.	Should have indepth discussion with fishers about this.	Get input from fishers
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	AA Rasdhoo	All types of fishers must be consulted for before these areas are decided.	-	Get input from fishers
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Kolamaafushi	Fishers don't damage offshore areas.' it could be because government wants to sell off offshore areas'. against offshore protection	-	Loss of trust in government
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Madaveli	Protection is good but trust is lost because of past experiences. It will only be beneficial to a small amount of people.	-	Loss of trust in government
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadho	Protection is good, but these things usually don't go on when the government changes.	-	Loss of trust in government
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Vilingili	seems like it will not help any fishers. Many reasons why the government doesn't act in the best interest of fishers.	-	Loss of trust in government
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Gemanafushi	it's a good thing, but there's no trust it will work like we are planning.	-	Loss of trust in government
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	S Hithadhoo	Mifadha survey tha kithamehaves hedhijiei ekum evves nathy jaa ei nufenei.mika.aharemen ves beinun kandu falhu thaka qavaidha hekei hadha vaki usool eige dha shun kan tha kuran ekum sarukaarun maabodu alhaei nula.	There have been a lot of surveys done like this in the past, but the results cannot be seen. We also want rules and regulations to be made for the ocean but the government does not give it much importance.	Loss of trust in government
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Naifaru	Nothing works in Maldives.	-	Loss of trust in government
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvaafaru	Cannot manage protected areas, illegal fishing activities near FADs; Video sent to ministry of live bait fishing near FAD which is illegal, yellowfin fishers and small dingy, but no action taken. That's why cannot believe it can be done.	-	Loss of trust in government
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvaafaru	If foreign fishing boats can be restricted protection is okay, long line and trawlers within Maldives EEZ have been reported to coast guard but no action taken and in the end says that they have permission. This should not be allowed.	-	Loss of trust in government
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	Sh Funadhoo	Can't believe that government can implement the rules for protection	-	Loss of trust in government

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Th Guraidhoo	People will still fish in MPAs. Sarukaarakun nubalaane. Beynun vaa baeh huttuvaafa, beynun baeh nuhuttuvaane.	People will still fish in the MPA's. The government will not monitor. Implementation will not be fair. Some people will not be penalised and others will.	Loss of trust in government
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	GA Kolamaafushi	Pole and line is sustainable, reef fishery in GA atoll is also sustainable, It is better to make specific regulations with restrictions on thing like (catch size, species, fishing methods like spear fishing can be restricted...etc) Otherwise fishers could face a lot of difficulties.	-	Need for more fisheries management efforts
Local government (council)	GA Maamendhoo	Stop unsustainable methods of fishing used by some (bait fishing)	-	Need for more fisheries management efforts
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Mirashuge eves area tha no-take gotha himaaya kurumakee dherakamei especially nearby this island, our fishers, and divers use the areas. Dive limitations such as number of divers at a time should be made. bait fishing methods thaka gaivaidh thakei hedhen jehey.	The areas nearby the island espeically should not be protected in a no-take way. Our fishers and divers use the areas. Dive limitations such as number of divers at a time should be made. Rules should be made for bait fishing methods.	Need for more fisheries management efforts
Fisheries - Recreational	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Will be more acceptable for fishers if there are specific management measures (eg: catch size, allowed species, no sand mining..Etc) if areas are closed off as no take zones, it will be very difficult for fishers.	-	Need for more fisheries management efforts
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	Faru thah himaayaiy kuran jehey, nagili lumun faruthakah gellun vey. Farah gellun vaa kanthah huttuvan jehey. Farah gellun nuvaagotah mas verikan kuran hudhdha dheven jehey.	We have to protect the reefs. Anchoring on reefs is very harmful. We have to stop activities that harm the reefs. Fishing in ways that do not harm the reefs has to be allowed.	Need for more fisheries management efforts
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	N Kendhikolhudhoo	Other than no-take, may be we can set rules for species size and weight.	-	Need for more fisheries management efforts
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	HDh Makunudhoo	It's good if implemented.		Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Kolamaafushi	Shouldn't be just on paper	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Recreational	GDh Thinadhoo	Waste management, reclamation and other harmful activities should be monitored and well implemented first then areas need to be protected.	-	Need for good implementation
Other	GA Vilingili	Making regulations and enforcing them will be more effective for protection.	-	Need for good implementation
Other	GDh Madaveli	How to implement the protection? Near the equator lots of storm pass through and if we build a patrol station it would get destroyed. Radar system would help but it wouldn't be as effective	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)		It will only be on paper, It will not be implemeted.	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Fares-Maathoda	If implemented well, it should be good. Bait fishing should be allowed in high fishing grounds. Pole and line also.	-	Need for good implementation

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Maamendhoo	Good plan. but will it be implemented fairly.	-	Need for good implementation
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Protection is okay but don't think those areas can be managed, council thaka manage kurevei gotha hedhun muhimmu	Protection is okay but don't think those areas can be managed, to give the ability/ authority to manage the areas by councils is very important.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	N Kendhikolhudhoo	It is good if we CAN protect in the real sense.	-	Need for good implementation
Local government (council)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Himaaya kurumaky rangalhukamei, ekum dhemehetenivi gotha ekun kureven yaa rangalhu vaanei	Protecting in it's essence is a good thing, but doing it in a sustainable way in the long term is good.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Naifaru	It is very important to protect, if and ONLY if it works, but I believe its not going to work.	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Recreational	Lh Naifaru	Good if implementation and management is good.	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	AA Rasdhoo	Implementation and will it be effective.	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Recreational	Lh Naifaru	Very good if implemented and managed.	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvaafaru	If it can be implemented properly protection is good.	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Recreational	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	It's a very positive thing. But don't think it will work. (Eg: Kuda huvadhoo channel is protected) if it was properly protected reclamation of kuda huvadhoo wouldn't have happened. But on the other hand, if people are actually fined for using the area locals will be penalised and resorts who use the area will still get to use it.	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Komandoo	Should mark the areas where they cant access.	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvaafaru	It's good but will this be implemented.	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Komandoo	ޖެނަރަލް ސަރުކާރުގެ ފަރާތްތަކުން ޖެނަރަލް ސަރުކާރުގެ ފަރާތްތަކުން ޖެނަރަލް ސަރުކާރުގެ ފަރާތްތަކުން ޖެނަރަލް ސަރުކާރުގެ ފަރާތްތަކުން ޖެނަރަލް ސަރުކާރުގެ ފަރާތްތަކުން	Believe it is a good thing but don't believe it can be implemented .	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Komandoo	ޖެނަރަލް ސަރުކާރުގެ ފަރާތްތަކުން ޖެނަރަލް ސަރުކާރުގެ ފަރާތްތަކުން ޖެނަރަލް ސަރުކާރުގެ ފަރާތްތަކުން ޖެނަރަލް ސަރުކާރުގެ ފަރާތްތަކުން ޖެނަރަލް ސަރުކާރުގެ ފަރާތްތަކުން	Great if implemented.	Need for good implementation
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Ranganlhu gothuga kurevijeya ranganlhu kamei; Draft hifaigen aieema ithura engeiny comment ei kuran.	If done properly it's a good thing. Additional comments can be given after seeing the draft plan.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Naifaru	Himaayaih kohffa implement eh nukurevey. Kaaku tho mi protect kuraa than thah balaany.	After protection, implementation is not properly done. Who will be responsible for looking after / monitoring these protected areas.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Naifaru	Questioning if it can be implemented.	-	Need for good implementation
Local government (council)	Lh Naifaru	Very good initiative if it can be implemented and managed.	-	Need for good implementation

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	HA Dhidhdhoo	Kihineh tho himaayaih kohfai vaa than than balaani. Kihineh tho monitor kuraani. Gaanoonu hadhaafa eves gothahkah thanfeezezh nukurevey. Video kohffa MNDF nuvatha Police ah dhekiyas vaa ehves kameh nethey. Agree to protection but can't be implemented.	How will you look after / monitor protected areas. laws are made but not implemented even after showing videos and photos to MNDF or police nothing happens. Agree to protection, but does not believe it can be implemented.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Th Hirilandhoo	Rangalhu kamei gothuga dheken ekum rangalhu gothuga dhekigen	Sees it as a good thing but if properly done.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Maduvvari	It's good if it's finalized after consulting with fishers and if it is properly implemented	-	Need for good implementation
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	K Hinmafushi	Positive about protecting but question is if it can be implemented.	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Maduvvari	Okay if it will not negatively impact fishers, and if implemented properly	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Funadhoo	ދިވެހިސަރުކާރުގެ ފަރާތުން ރަނގަޅު ގޮތެއްގައި ހިމާޔަތް ދޭން ބޭނުންވަނީ.	Good if it can be implemented.	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	B Kendhoo	Cannot implement.	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	B Kendhoo	Some parts if protected could be good, if only implemented.	-	Need for good implementation
Small-scale fish processing activity in island	M Dhiggaru	It shouldn't only be on paper.	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Artisanal/ Subsistence	Dh Bandidhoo	Mihaaruves himayakofa ebahuri, rangalhu gothugai himaya kurevijeya ranganlhu.	There are some MPA's already. If protection is done properly is a good thing.	Need for good implementation
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	L Gan	Protection is usually only done on paper.	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Lh Felivaru	Some areas are protected for the name sake.	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	It should not be only on paper; Has to be implemented. Foreign vessels should not be able to enter and use the areas.	-	Need for good implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Need to have monitoring mechanism	-	Need for monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Don't think fishers will stop following schools even if they enter MPAs eg: people still litter the schools.	-	Need for monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	How will we monitor ?	-	Need for monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Thinadhoo	Protection is a good thing but bait fishing should be done at dawn and without the lights, just like the old ways. It will help to reduce the damages. Regulations should be made to limit the size of catch and size of boat. Everything should be monitored and regulated well by the bodies involved.	-	Need for monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Thinadhoo	The areas should be protected and monitored constantly. The only it would be good.	-	Need for monitoring

Fisheries - Recreational	GDh Thinadhoo	Awareness and needs to be monitored.	-	Need for monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Vilingili	Protection is good, but who will be monitoring the areas.	-	Need for monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)		Maybe these areas can be placed near resorts so they can monitor.	-	Need for monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	ADh Mahibadhoo	Will it be effective? and what would the government do to monitor the MPA? Is it just going to be something which is just on paper?	-	Need for monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	S Hithadhoo	Himiya iy kurumaki varah muhimmu kameh. ekamaku himayah kura sarahaddhaki rangalhu gothuge belehettey sarahadhhakah vaan vaane	Protecting is very important, but MPAs should be monitored well.	Need for monitoring
Local government (council)	S Hithadhoo	Existing MPA ves nubilehettei; Livelihood a asaru nukuraa gotha hedhun varah muhimmu	Existing protected areas are not monitored and taken care of; It's important to not negatively affect the livelihood.	Need for monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Himayakoffiya that area should be well managed.Hama rangalhu kamei kuran. Ekum varah boda suvaal ufedhei thi area tha belehetein kama medhu.	If protected, that area should be monitored well. protection is good. But highly doubtful about if the protected areas can be monitored	Need for monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Naifaru	Strongly positive about protection but needs to be monitored well and implemented.	-	Need for monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Naifaru	If FADs cannot be monitored, we cannot monitor other areas.	-	Need for monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Naifaru	There is always a protected zone but no body monitors and do not implement.	-	Need for monitoring
Fisheries - Recreational	Lh Naifaru	Positive about protection but needs to be monitored well and implemented.	-	Need for monitoring
Fisheries - Recreational	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Will we be able to manage and monitor the 20% ?	-	Need for monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Naifaru	No one can protect properly	-	Need for monitoring
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	It's good, but can you manage and monitor?	-	Need for monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	Sh Maaungoodhoo.	It's very important to do monitoring.	-	Need for monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Kanduhulhudhoo	Kuraa kamei rangalha kurevi jeyaam rangalhu.mihaaruves gavaaidh tha ebahuri nuvei bele hettei.	If properly implemented it is good. But now also there are existing regulations we cannot monitor.	Need for monitoring
Fisheries - Recreational	B Kendhoo	Authorities cannot monitor.	-	Need for monitoring
Fisheries - Recreational	B Kendhoo	Okay if off-shore, but seems impossible to monitor.	-	Need for monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	B Kendhoo	Cannot monitor it, never has been possible.	-	Need for monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	M Dhiggaru	Questioning if these places can be monitored well.	-	Need for monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	B Kendhoo	Good monitoring process is a must.	-	Need for monitoring
Small-scale fish processing activity in island	M Dhiggaru	Monitoring will be harder.	-	Need for monitoring

Fisheries - Artisanal/ Subsistence	Sh Komandoo	Resort thah kairi protect kurun okay	Protect near resorts.	Protect resort areas / include already restricted resort areas
Fisheries - Recreational	B Kendhoo	Already protected by tourist resorts.	-	Protect resort areas / include already restricted resort areas
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	N Kendhikolhudhoo	Better to protect already designated tourism sector areas.	-	Protect resort areas / include already restricted resort areas
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	I suggest protecting all tourism nearby reefs or areas because that way those PAs can be monitored and managed.	-	Protect resort areas / include already restricted resort areas
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Gadhoo	Himaayaiky kuran jehey, ei rangalhu kameh, en bis alhaa alaa vaa thanthan, mas bis alhaa aalaavaa than than. himaayaiky kuran jehey.	Protection is needed. It is a good thing. Areas that reef fish, baitfish spawn and increase populations should be protected.	Protect spawning areas
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Gadhoo	Bait spawning areas can be protected.	-	Protect spawning areas
Fisheries - Recreational	Lh Naifaru	Best to protect spawning areas.	-	Protect spawning areas
Other	HDh Makunudhoo	حُورَةُ دَرِيَّةٍ تَرْتَعِبُ مَجْرَمًا رَدْمًا نَزْمًا قَرْمًا	It's important to protect sea cucumber breeding grounds and habitats.	Protect spawning areas
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	L Gan	Sathoara fadha masthah aalavane sarahadhu tha himaya kurun rangalhu.	Protecting areas like 'Sathorahaa' that are known breeding grounds is good.	Protect spawning areas
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	HA Ihavandhoo	No to no-take protection		Protect with allowances for fishing
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	GA Kolamaafushi	Pole and line fishing should be allowed (it is the most sustainable way of fishing). Other activities can be stopped and regulated.	-	Protect with allowances for fishing
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Madaveli	Bait fishing should be allowed	-	Protect with allowances for fishing
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Fares-Maathoda	No fishing point should be lost access due to protections. Bait fishing and pole and line should be allowed.		Protect with allowances for fishing
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	HA Ihavandhoo	Not fully positive on complete protection	-	Protect with allowances for fishing
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Mirashuge evves area tha no-take gotha himaaya kurumakee dherakamei especially nearby this island, our fishers, and divers use the areas. Dive limitations such as number of divers at a time should be made. bait fishing methods thaka gaivaidh thakei hedhen jehey.	The areas nearby the island espeically should not be protected in a no-take way. Our fishers and divers use the areas. Dive limitations such as number of divers at a time should be made. Rules should be made for bait fishing methods.	Protect with allowances for fishing
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	S Hithadhoo	Seamount tha masverikan hama ekani kuraa gotha kanda elhidhaane. Seamount thakuga masverikan off season ga ves varah muhimu area kamun.	Only fishing can be allowed in seamounts. Fishing in/near seamounts during the off season is also very important.	Protect with allowances for fishing

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	No-take areas should be the areas fishers don't go fishing.	-	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Vilingili	Bait fishing areas should not be protected, resorts are on previously used bait fishing grounds	-	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	GA Kolamaafushi	There are lots of reef fishermen, protected areas should not impact fishing activities.	-	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	GA Vilingili	Protection is good, but it shouldn't disrupt fishing activities.	-	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Fisheries - Recreational	GDh Thinadhoo	Should not affect the main fishing areas	-	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Madaveli	If fishing areas get protected then it will hugely affect fishers in a negative way. So any other way for protection would be good	-	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Fish Processors/exporters (Mifco,Ensis,etc)		it's okay fish fishing grounds are not closed for fishers.	-	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Vilingili	Don't protect any areas within the atolls because it will obstruct bait fishing areas.	-	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Fares-Maathoda	No fishing area should be protected. Bait fishing grounds should not be protected expect for lesser value bait fishing grounds		Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	GA Maamendhoo	Livelihood a buru naara gotha himaaya kurun rangalhu	Protect in a way that does not affect our livelihood	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Maamendhoo	Should not obstruct fishing areas	-	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Fares-Maathoda	Any areas that are used for fishing or bait fishing should not be protected.	-	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	I am very positive about the protection but pick the areas we don't go fishing.	-	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Protection is needed for the offshores too, but not the areas we use	-	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Fisheries - Artisanal/ Subsistence	S Hithadhoo	Ocean users a conflict a nuvaa gotha himaya kurun rangalhu	Protecting the areas without creating conflicts among ocean users is good.	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	N Kendhikolhudhoo	It is ok to Protect Off-shore non fishing grounds.	-	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Meedhoo	Use kuraa areatha himaya kogen nuvaan	Should not protect areas used by fishers.	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Local government (council)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Use kuraa sarahadhu protect vei esarahadhu geilijeyaa dherakamei. egotha ekan vegen nuvaanei.	If the areas which are already being used get protected it's a sad thing. It should not happen like that.	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Use kuraa area tha himaya nukuruma.	Do not protect areas used by fishers.	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Thila thakun masverin varah gina faharu masverikan kurevi, ehn kamun efadha thila tha himaya kofiyaa gelun libenei; Ekum EEZ kaarin thila tha okey himaya kuriyas	Seamounts are used a lot for fishing. It will be difficult if those areas are protected. However, okay with protecting more towards the EEZ border.	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds

Fisheries - Artisanal/ Subsistence	Sh Komandoo	If MPA's do not conflict with their fishing points.	-	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Fisheries - Artisanal/ Subsistence	Sh Komandoo	Masverikamah nudhevey gothah protect kurevigen nuvaane	Shall not protect in a way that fishing cannot be done. Maybe saying that they don't want any restriction on fishing.	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Komandoo	މަސްވެރިންނަށް ބޭނުންވާ ހިމާޔާ ދިނުމަށް ފޯމުލަތް ދޭން ފޯމުލަތް ދޭން ފޯމުލަތް ދޭން ފޯމުލަތް ދޭން	Okay to protect areas not at all used by fishers.	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Komandoo	މަސްވެރިންނަށް ބޭނުންވާ ހިމާޔާ ދިނުމަށް ފޯމުލަތް ދޭން ފޯމުލަތް ދޭން ފޯމުލަތް ދޭން ފޯމުލަތް ދޭން	If bait fishing areas are excluded , okay for protection.	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Maduvvari	Okay for protection except bait fishing areas, may be some reef areas can be protected.	-	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Th Hirilandhoo	If it's not effecting fisher's Hama rangalhu kamei kuran.	If it is not negatively effecting fishers it is a good thing to do.	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	ADh Mahibadhoo	Masverin nah undhagu nuvaane gothakah	Protect without making it difficult for fishers	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Bandidhoo	Masverina undhogoo nubanya okey hama.	Protection is okay if it does not cause more difficulties for fishers.	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Usekuraa area tha himaya kofiya masverina gellun vaan ehen kamun gabool kuraa kamei noon.	If areas used by fishers are protected it will harm fishers, it's unacceptable.	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Small-scale fish processing activity in island	Th Hirilandhoo	Use nukura point tha himaya kurin rangalhu.konmehen mihaaru kuran jehifa vaa kamei gothugai dheken.	Protection of areas not used is good. Now it is necessary to protect.	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	Sh Funadhoo	މަސްވެރިންނަށް ބޭނުންވާ ހިމާޔާ ދިނުމަށް ފޯމުލަތް ދޭން ފޯމުލަތް ދޭން ފޯމުލަތް ދޭން ފޯމުލަތް ދޭން	MPAs should not be established in areas used for fishing.	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Funadhoo	މަސްވެރިންނަށް ބޭނުންވާ ހިމާޔާ ދިނުމަށް ފޯމުލަތް ދޭން ފޯމުލަތް ދޭން ފޯމުލަތް ދޭން ފޯމުލަތް ދޭން	If FADs are not protected, okay for protection.	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Funadhoo	މަސްވެރިންނަށް ބޭނުންވާ ހިމާޔާ ދިނުމަށް ފޯމުލަތް ދޭން ފޯމުލަތް ދޭން ފޯމުލަތް ދޭން ފޯމުލަތް ދޭން	Protect without including our current bait fishing grounds.	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	B Kendhoo	If cannot fish, its going to cost. Don't protect fishing grounds	-	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	Use kura point tha himaya kurevigen nuvaane.	Fishing points used by fishers should not be protected.	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco,Ensis,etc)	L Gan	Mas verinnah undhagoo nuvaagothah, endhamaa than than himaayaiy kohfiyaa mas verinnah undhagoo vaane (eg : verehi falhi laamu atoll) .	Should be done in a way that does not disturb fishers. If bait fishing grounds are protected it will make things very difficult for fishers. (eg: Verehi falhu in laamu atoll is a very important bait fishing area).	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco,Ensis,etc)	L Gan	Masveringe haasssa point thakah buru naaragothah kureema rangalhu vaanee.	Will be good if it does not obstruct important fishing areas.	Protect without overlap with fishing grounds
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)		If protecting offshore will increase fish population and protecting inshore areas will increase bait fish protection is a good idea.	-	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Kolamaafushi	Thinks protection is the best option., think it's already too late.	-	Protection will be good / important
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco,Ensis,etc)		it's important to have protected areas .	-	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Gadhoo	It's a good thing if it is done properly.	-	Protection will be good / important

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Protection is needed for the betterment of our future and the future of our kids.	-	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Artisanal/ Subsistence	Gn Fuvahmulah	Hama Kuran varah rangalhu kamei, furathama kolhu undhagoo vaanei ekum hama rangalhu kamei. mihaaruves maaboda ves lasvejjei	It is a very good thing to do, in the beginning it maybe a bit difficult but it's a good thing. It's already too late now.	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	S Hithadhoo	Himaya kurumah fahu dhuvas kolhaka idhangoo thakei kofaan ekum dhigu raastha balanya faidha thakei vaane	In the short term, it may cause some difficulties due to protections, but in the long run it will be beneficial.	Protection will be good / important
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	S Hithadhoo	Varah rangalhu kamei kuran.	It is a very good thing to do.	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	S Hithadhoo	The locals and fishers community will benefit from this protections.	-	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	HA Ihavandhoo	OK for coastal protection	-	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	N Kendhikolhudhoo	Same as off-shore: very useful	-	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	N Kendhikolhudhoo	Leaving without management is not good, protection and management is a good practice.	-	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	N Kendhikolhudhoo	Very useful, needs to be done quickly.	-	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	HDh Makunudhoo	It will increase areas for bait to stay and will grow new corals.	-	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	N Kendhikolhudhoo	Good idea	-	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvafaru	Will help to control over fishing and small fishes.	-	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Himaya kurumaky rangalhu kamei.	Protection is good	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	S Maradhoo	No take zone thah hurun muhimmu	Important to have no take zones.	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Komandoo	They do agree with protection.	-	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Milandhoo	مستحسن جدا	Positive.	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	K Dhiffushi	We also believe for future generation protection is needed and which will benefit us also.	-	Protection will be good / important
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco, Ensis, etc)	Male	People depend on the ocean, but protection is also important.	-	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	N Kendhikolhudhoo	Very useful.	-	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Dh Vaany	Migotha vejjeja masverina eige faidha libigen dhaan.	if this is done it will benefit fishers	Protection will be good / important
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco, Ensis, etc)	Lh Hinnavaru	Some parts, it's ok.	-	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Th Hirilandhoo	Muhimu areas tha protect vaan jehei	Important areas should be protected.	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	Th Hirilandhoo	Varah muhimu kamei.	Very important thing.	Protection will be good / important

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Maduvvari	It is important to protect some areas.	-	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	Sh Funadhoo	ދަނޑުގެ ބޭނުންކުރުން ބަނޑުގެ ބޭނުންކުރުން	Believe it's a good thing.	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Funadhoo	ދަނޑުގެ ބޭނުންކުރުން ބަނޑުގެ ބޭނުންކުރުން ބަނޑުގެ ބޭނުންކުރުން	The purpose of protection should be no-take and enabling life to thrive.	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Funadhoo	ދަނޑުގެ ބޭނުންކުރުން ބަނޑުގެ ބޭނުންކުރުން	Believe this will enhance marine life in the ecosystems	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Funadhoo	ދަނޑުގެ ބޭނުންކުރުން ބަނޑުގެ ބޭނުންކުރުން ބަނޑުގެ ބޭނުންކުރުން	Very sure about improvement in bait fishing by coastal protection.	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	Sh Funadhoo	ދަނޑުގެ ބޭނުންކުރުން ބަނޑުގެ ބޭނުންކުރުން	Will restore reefs and improve fishing.	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	Sh Funadhoo	Good.	-	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	Sh Funadhoo	Good thing.	-	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	Sh Funadhoo	Good.	-	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	Sh Funadhoo	It's ok.	-	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Funadhoo	ދަނޑުގެ ބޭނުންކުރުން ބަނޑުގެ ބޭނުންކުރުން	Very good and important thing.	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	Th Hirilandhoo	Musthagubala rangalhu vaankamh dheken mikamun.	Believes the benefits will be seen in the future.	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	B Kendhoo	Good idea to protect.	-	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	B Kendhoo	No problem.	-	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	B Kendhoo	If managed it will have some good impact on fishing industry.	-	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	B Kendhoo	Protection with the intension of betterment of fishing industry is good and can support it.	-	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Beiruge vessels thaka ves vanumuge furusath kuda vaane kama beleveny	I believe the chances of outside vessels coming into the Maldivian EEZ would be slim/small.	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Varah muhimu kamei kuran mihaaru veas maa boda lasvejje	This is a very important thing, it's already too late.	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Vaguthun faidha nukuriyas eige faidha kuraane	There may not be immediate benefits, but there will be benefits.	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Th Madivaru	Himayaiy kurumaky rangalhu kamei, rangalhu nathyga ei nerevi jeyyam.	Protection is a good thing if we can get a good outcome.	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	Rangalhu kamei gothuga dhekeny.	Believes protection is a good thing.	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Protection should be implemented as it will benefit the society of this island.	-	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Masverina ves meegein faidha thakei vaane	Fishers can also benefit from this.	Protection will be good / important

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	N Kendhikolhudhoo	It is necessary to protect some areas.	-	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	N Kendhikolhudhoo	Very useful to protect some parts, especially sea mounts, it could bring about very good results in time.	-	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Dhirun alaa vegen ehen sarahadhu thaka dhavahakaya varah thaeedh.	Strongly agrees about the spillover effect	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	F Feeali	Himaya kurumaky hama varah ves rangalhukamei.	Protection is a very good thing do.	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	M Mulah	Important for future generations; We have activities that harm the environment. So protection is needed and will help future generations.	-	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Bandidhoo	Vaki sarahadhei himayakofiya enverikan adhi masverikan aalavane Kama gabool kuran.	Believes protecting some areas may help improve bait fishing and other fisheries.	Protection will be good / important
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco,Ensis,etc)	L Gan	Dhiruntha vihaa alaava areatha himaya kurun rangalhu,adhi ei point tha GPS thakun egen hunan jehenei.	It's good to protect important breeding grounds for marine life. And people should be able to see the areas on GPS.	Protection will be good / important
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco,Ensis,etc)	L Gan	Himaya kuran ebajehei.	We need have MPA's.	Protection will be good / important
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco,Ensis,etc)	L Gan	Himaya kura sarahdhuge dhirun avei ehen kamun rangalhu kamei.	Protection helps increase corals' growth, so is a good thing to do.	Protection will be good / important
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco,Ensis,etc)	L Gan	Varah muhimmu kameh, plan eh nethiyyaa hurihaa than eh halaaku vumuge chance eba oiy.	It's a very important thing. Without a plan, there is a chance of destroying all ocean areas.	Protection will be good / important
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Fish will not stay in one place in offshore. They will not stay in one place even if it is protected. Doesn't make sense to have MPAs offshore.	-	Questioning benefit for fisheries
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Kolamaafushi	Resorts are already inaccessible to fishers (so it's already protected). bait availability is seasonal, nothing to do with protection.	-	Questioning benefit for fisheries
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	N Kendhikolhudhoo	Protection generally is bad for fishers.	-	Questioning benefit for fisheries
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvaafaru	Not necessary. FAD fishing live bait use kohgen.	Protection is not necessary. Fishing at FADs are done using live bait.	Questioning benefit for fisheries
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Milandhoo	ﻻ ﻧﻮﺗﻮﻧﻮﺗﻮ ﻧﻮﺗﻮ ﻧﻮﺗﻮ ﻧﻮﺗﻮ ﻧﻮﺗﻮ	Will be difficult for fishing.	Questioning benefit for fisheries
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvaafaru	Not sure if this will benefit or effect fishing in a bad way	-	Questioning benefit for fisheries
Fisheries - Recreational	Lh Naifaru	It's not good to limit the works that we depend on to earn daily bread.	-	Questioning benefit for fisheries
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	Sh Maaungoodhoo.	It's going to cost the fishers not the other industries.	-	Questioning benefit for fisheries
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	HA Ihavandhoo	No-take areas means no food for my children, all my life and whole my life is built up on fishing. Resort owners do not have the capacity and vision to employ in the resorts or tourism sector. So fishers life also must go on, it's our life.	-	Questioning benefit for fisheries
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	HA Ihavandhoo	When there is no progress and no allowances for fishing sector, cannot agree to additionally limiting fishing.	-	Questioning benefit for fisheries

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Maduvvari	Won't benefit fishers much it'll negatively effect fishers.	-	Questioning benefit for fisheries
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Funadhoo	කැප්ටන් ජාතික වනජීවී සංරක්ෂණ ක්ෂේත්‍රයට වඩා වැඩි ප්‍රායෝගික වශයෙන් ප්‍රයෝජනවත් වේ.	Offshore protection won't benefit much.	Questioning benefit for fisheries
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	M Mulah	Bait fish won't increase even if that area is protected.	-	Questioning benefit for fisheries
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	B Kendhoo	Protection means banned fishing, so its against fishers.	-	Questioning benefit for fisheries
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	B Kendhoo	Will have negative impact on people's livelihood.	-	Questioning benefit for fisheries
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	B Kendhoo	It is going to create problems for tuna fishers.	-	Questioning benefit for fisheries
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	Doesnt think it will be helpful for fishers. what is the benefit for fishers ?	-	Questioning benefit for fisheries
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	What is the faidhaa for fishers ? If protection gives fishers benefits they will support protection.	How will it benifit fishers ? Will support protection if there are clear benifits for fishers.	Questioning benefit for fisheries
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	Himaayi kohfiyaa evves bayakah Ethan beynun kurevigen nuvaane. Ehbayakuves bey nun kohfiyaa dhen thibi meehun ves kuraane. Rashuga giraa sarahadhu than himaayi kuran vee. Mas verinnah faidhaa vaane kamehhen hieh nuvey.	No one should be able to use the MPA's after they are protected. If some people get to use the area others will do the same. Coastal areas of the island that face erosion should be protected. Does not think protection will benefit fishers.	Questioning benefit for fisheries
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Himaya kurumuky hama varah rangalhu kamei,masverina faidha kura gotha himayah vejeya varah rangalhu. Use kura areatha himaya vejeya gelun vaane.	Protection is a very good thing. It will be good if protection is done in a way that it benefits fishers. Will not benefit fishers if areas they use are protected.	Questioning benefit for fisheries
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	M Mulah	Questioning if there is anything to protect out there.	-	Questioning need for protection
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	N Kendhokolhudhoo	Seasonal protection and switching locations could solve fishing problems, it takes 8 months for yellowfin to reach proper catch size	-	Seasonal protection
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	GA Vilingili	3 aharu ge dhaureiga himmaya kurun fenei.	Protect for 3 years	Seasonal protection
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Vilingili	Protect vaa sarahadhutha eki dhuvas thakugai badhal vaagotha hurun muhimmu	Seasonal protection	Seasonal protection
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	GDh Madaveli	Would better to protect the areas for a certain period (6 months) and then open it again for another 6 months. Temporary protection instead of permanent.	-	Seasonal protection
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Gadhdhoo	Hulhangu moosumuga evves varaka masverikan nukure veigotha hadhan vee. But don't think government will implement seasonal protection.	Protect during Hulhangu monsoon, But don't think government will implement seasonal protection	Seasonal protection
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Gadhdhoo	Konmei 5 aharakun new thanei himaaya kuran fenei, so that within that period reef will recover.	Protect new area every 5 years; reef will recover within that period	Seasonal protection
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Gadhdhoo	Qaanoony gothun masverikan kurevein season thakei kanda elhen jehei.	Legally allow fishing during some seasons	Seasonal protection

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	S Hithadhoo	Dive site thaka vaki seasonei gai dive nuvaagotha hedhun muhimmu. West monsoon ga misaalak 2-3 sitei egotha hedhidhaane. Mi gotha hedhiyas dive kuraa site tha raajeyga madhu nuvaane.	Dive sites should be closed for specific seasons, for example 2-3 places can be closed during North West monsoon. Even if this was done, dive sites will not be fewer (to dive) in the Maldives (there will be plenty of other dive sites to dive in).	Seasonal protection
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	S Maradhoo	3-6 months in badhal vaagotha himaaya kurun fenei.	Suggest to change protected areas every 3 to 6 months.	Seasonal protection
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	AA Ukulhas	Open up for 1 or 2 months in a year.	-	Seasonal protection
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco,Ensis,etc)	S Maradhoo	Bait fishing a seasonal ko kurevei gotha regulation hadhan jehei.	There should be regulations made for seasonal bait fishing.	Seasonal protection
Fisheries - Recreational	S Maradhoo	Seasonal bait fishing grounds kanda elhun rangalhu mikan tha sarukaarun regulate kuran jehei; Dhiraasa kogen hama masverikan ves control vaan jehei.	Deciding seasonal bait fishing grounds and regulating the areas should be done by the government; Fishing should be controlled via research.	Seasonal protection
Other	HDh Makunudhoo	Fishers should be able to enter the areas seasonally.	-	Seasonal protection
Other	HDh Makunudhoo	Seasonal protection is better.	-	Seasonal protection
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	N Kendhikolhudhoo	If it is off-shore it is ok, but if coastal areas included it seems too large	-	Size too large
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	AA Rasdhoo	Eki faharu eki dhimaalun masverikan mi kurane, 20% thankolheh bodu.	Fishing is done in a lot of different areas at different times, 20% is a bit too much.	Size too large
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Lh Felivaru	Too large area.	-	Size too large
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	ADh Mahibadhoo	A little too big.	-	Size too large
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	HDh Makunudhoo	It is too big.	-	Size too large
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	N Kendhikolhudhoo	20 out of 100 is too much. Maximum 5% is enough	-	Size too large
Small-scale fish processing activity in island	N Kendhikolhudhoo	Maybe too big area	-	Size too large
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	N Kendhikolhudhoo	Seems too big	-	Size too large
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Naifaru	Too Large and will be unmanageable.	-	Size too large
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvaafaru	It's big compared to our waters.	-	Size too large
Fisheries - Recreational	Lh Naifaru	Should be 10%.	-	Size too large
Fisheries - Recreational	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	20% is very big. It can make things very difficult. Is it possible to reduce?	-	Size too large
Fisheries - Recreational	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	20% is very big. Lots of concerns about loss of access. Better not to establish MPAs in coastal areas.	-	Size too large
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Komandoo	މި ސަރަޙައްދު ވަރަށް ބޮޑު ވާނެއެވެ. ދިވެހިގެ ފަރާތުން ބަލާ ހިސާބުގައި 20% ވަރަށް ބޮޑު ވާނެއެވެ. ބޭނުން ހުރި ހިސާބުގައި 5% ވަރަށް ބޮޑު ވާނެއެވެ.	Planned area for protection is huge, it will negatively effect fishing.	Size too large

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Naifaruru	Too large for Maldives.	-	Size too large
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	Dh Kudahuvadho	Too big.	-	Size too large
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Lh Felivaruru	20% is too large. 10% is ok.	-	Size too large
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Felivaruru	Too big of an area.	-	Size too large
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	Sh Funadhoo	It is too large.	-	Size too large
Fisheries - Recreational	AA Ukulhas	A little too big.	-	Size too large
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	AA Ukulhas	20% is too big.	-	Size too large
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	B Kendhoo	Too large.	-	Size too large
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	B Kendhoo	Too large and cannot be monitored.	-	Size too large
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	20 % varah bodu, mas verinnah gellun vaane. Draft plan hedhuneema area thah inguneema aslu ingeynee.	20 % seems like a huge area. Fishers will have to face losses. Will know more when the draft plan is available for review.	Size too large
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	HDh Kumundhoo	Ok with protecting small areas but not big areas like lagoons (falhu).	-	Size too large
Fisheries - Recreational	Sh Komandoo	Protect some species but not the areas.	-	Species protection instead of spatial protection
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	B Kendhoo	Protected zone must be introduced highly valued species like lobster and grouper.	-	Species protection instead of spatial protection
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Is a very small area	-	Support for size
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	20% is more than enough	-	Support for size
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	N Kendhikolhudhoo	Size is ok	-	Support for size
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	S Hithadhoo	Rajeyge kandu falhu thakuge nimun nimaa iru hama ekani masverina noon balan vee.himaya kurumaky rangalhu kamei. 20% is a very less area	When decisions are taken regarding the ocean, not only the fishers should be approached. Protecting is a very good thing. 20% is a very less area.	Support for size
Fisheries - Recreational	S Hithadhoo	If it is for the whole maldives, then it's ok	-	Support for size
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	S Hithadhoo	Size is more than enough	-	Support for size
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Komandoo	20	Agrees to 20%.	Support for size
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	Sh Funadhoo	20	Okay for protection.	Support for size

Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	Sh Funadhoo	Size is okay.	-	Support for size
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Funadhoo	Size is good.	مستوى جيد	Support for size
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	B Kendhoo	Size ok.	-	Support for size
Other	HDh Makunudhoo	20 percent is less.	-	Support for size
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	AA Rasdhoo	Eki faharu eki dhimaalun masverikan mi kuranee, 20% thankolheh bodu.	Fishing is done in a lot of different areas at different times, 20% is a bit too much.	Use of all nearshore areas for bait fishing
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Bait fish moves around the atoll seasonally, fishers will access even if there are MPAs. Already lots of mini MPAs (resort boundaries inaccessible for fishers).	-	Use of all nearshore areas for bait fishing
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Bandidhoo	Ekidhimaalun enverikan kuraa iru eves dhimale himaya kofiyya dhathivaan.	Bait fishing is done from a lot of different areas, if some of these are protected it will make things difficult for fishers.	Use of all nearshore areas for bait fishing
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco,Ensis,etc)		many important bait fishing grounds in Laamu, Huvadhoo and other atolls. there is no particular reef because bait is available almost in all the areas.	-	Use of all nearshore areas for bait fishing
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Gemanafushi	All the reefs in Huvadhoo atoll is used by fishers to catch bait.	-	Use of all nearshore areas for bait fishing
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	Bait fishing is seasonal in Laamu atoll, if the area that is best for bait fishing in iruvai is protected, they will have to wait for the season to be over. Target specific fish species, learn about their spawning behaviors and protect. Learn how bait fish enters inner atoll and protect the area during the days when the bait move in the ocean.	Bait fishing is seasonal in Laamu atoll, if the area that is best for bait fishing in NE monsoon is protected, Fishers can't access these areas during the season. Target specific fish species, learn about their spawning behaviors and protect. Learn how bait fish enters inner atoll and protect the area during the days when the bait move in the ocean.	Use of all nearshore areas for bait fishing
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Hithadhoo	Laamu is a very small atoll, it will be difficult to find an area that is not used by fishers. So if these areas are protected it will be very difficult for fishers.	-	Use of all nearshore areas for bait fishing
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	L Gan	Fishers use almost all the coastal areas and reefs inside the atoll	-	Use of all nearshore areas for bait fishing
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco,Ensis,etc)	L Gan	Mi atoll curry fish Nagan nufyna sarahadhei noananei.ehen kaum eves sarahadhei himaya koffiyya gellun vaan.himaya kuriyas beinun kuraan.	All the areas within the atoll are important spots for diving for curryfish seacucumber. It will be a huge loss if any of the areas are protected. We will still use the areas even is they are MPA's.	Use of all nearshore areas for bait fishing
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	Midhiya fishing seasonuga laamu atoll ge etherevari eiko enverikan rangalhuvi, adhi ehen atoll thakun ves use kuri ehen kamun etherevaryga eves thanei himaaya kogen nuvaanei. Faruthaka dhimavefa hunna masslatha bala ekan hallu kuran massakai kurun rangalhu,ekum himaya kogen nuvaane.	Bait availability was very high in laamu atoll during the last fishing season. Fishers from other atolls used laamu for bait fishing too. The areas within laamu atoll are very important bait fishing grounds. None of the areas within the atoll should be protected.	Use of all nearshore areas for bait fishing

Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	L Gan	Ekidhuvas varu ekisarahadhu thakun masverikan Kura iru vaki sarahadhei himaya koffiya undhangoo vaan.	Fishing areas vary from time to time. Protecting some areas will make things difficult.	Use of all nearshore areas for bait fishing
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	L Gan	Masverin masverikan kuran vaki sarahdei on an jehen kama gabool nukuran, eki dhimaalun masverikan kuraa iru vaki dhimaalei use nukurevei gotha oveijeheya undhogoo vaanei.	Does not believe there has to be a specific area the fishers have to use. Fishing is done from a lot of different areas. It will be difficult if some areas are inaccessible.	Use of all nearshore areas for bait fishing
Small-scale fish processing activity in island	L Gan	Mas verinnakah nuthibeveyne oe vaali eh noonee mas aineh fahathun dhaa iru MPA ah erias.	Fishers can't avoid MPA's while they are chasing schools of fish.	Zoning does not work for a dynamic use (e.g., yellowfin tuna fisheries)
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	Mas kanduga ekidhimaala dhathurukuraairu vaki sarahadhei himayakofiyaam undhagoo vaane, ebbaarulumei evves masveriyaku dhein kama gabool nukuran.	Protecting some areas while fishers travel to various spots of the ocean will make things difficult. Does not believe fishers will support it.	Zoning does not work for a dynamic use (e.g., yellowfin tuna fisheries)

Appendix G: List of comments shared related to implementation

Sector	Resident Island	Stakeholder comments noted down by field team	Translation for Dhivehi comments	Type	Theme
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Vilingili	Fahthiyaa - to prevent damage to reefs by anchoring. monitor and penalize vessels that harmful practices, even If it is enacted by law , there are doubts that it will wok more awareness programs	-	Compliance and enforcement	Action / penalty for those who break MSP/ MPA rules
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Maamendhoo	Implement. Fine. In Australia. Fined \$50; coastguard presence;	-	Compliance and enforcement	Action / penalty for those who break MSP/ MPA rules
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Maamendhoo	Masverin inform kureema attend vun varah muhimu. egotha vejeyyam Protected areas tha beleheteyne.	Important to take action when fishers report, that will ensure MPAs are managed	Compliance and enforcement	Action / penalty for those who break MSP/ MPA rules
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Masveringe faraathun ehbaarulun nulibenei kama beleveny; Tracking device or something that should be introduced; Fine kuran jehei haalathuga ekan ves kuran jehenei.	Fishers will not be supportive; Tracking device or something should be introduced; If there was a situation in which fines should be given, it should be given.	Compliance and enforcement	Action / penalty for those who break MSP/ MPA rules

<p>Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)</p>	<p>GDh Gadhoo</p>	<p>There should be people to manage the MPAs, there is no management and it's done just for the namesake.</p> <p>Extending the boundaries for resorts would not be the solution, it will only create more problems, especially in the South.</p> <p>FADs that are in the Maldives are not regulated and maintained. Live bait fishing is done near FADs - that should be stopped.</p> <p>There should be a new fish factory and an ice plant in G Dh Atoll as well - maybe in G Dh. Gan it's a big island. Maybe one more in Mandaveli or Hoandehdoo. As the atoll has many fishers, the demand is huge for fish factories and ice plants.</p> <p>Making zones for bait fish areas would be a good idea. It will help to increase bait fish in south Maldives. The areas should be managed.</p> <p>Sharks have increased over the years and it's been a big problem especially for fishers.</p> <p>One of the main reasons bait fishing has decreased is because of sea cucumber fisheries.</p> <p>"Fahthiyaa" or "En'kandhu fathi" should be made in Huvadho atoll in order to increase bait fishing. They can be regulated or managed by the fishers and councils near them.</p> <p>When reported for illegal fishing, nothing is done, there should be heavy fines and punishments for the people who go against the law. But if they do it for the first time, they should be given just a talk and nothing more. They should be encouraged for doing fishing the right way instead of heavy out punishments first</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>Compliance and enforcement</p>	<p>Action / penalty for those who break MSP/MPA rules</p>
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Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Vilingili	Plans are done well, organisation is done well. fishers tend to not get any positives out of projects like this. implementation should be fair. In Maldives, some people always get benefit by having close ties with government or some other reason. there has to be a proper mechanism to not let that happen. (eg: end of last fishing, while the boat was waiting at koodoo lading site, another fishing boat was allowed to cut the line because some one from the government pulled some strings. these things are likely to happen in MPAs too. MPAs should be monitored constantly throughout, action should be taken against people who break the rules. There are offshore rules already, yellow fin fishers are not allowed to fish at FAD, they do this regularly, no action is taken against them even if it is reported. Laws tend to favour specific people here in maldives. Thinks this project will be the same when it comes to the implementation stage.	-	Compliance and enforcement	Action / penalty for those who break MSP/ MPA rules
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Vilingili	Yellowfin tuna fishers fishing with live bait at FADs, is already prohibited, not implemented, nothing happens even if its reported. Ministry has to come up with a better plan. If action is taken against perpetrators people will think twice before entering restricted spaces. fishers cannot monitor these places, the government has to make a plan	-	Compliance and enforcement	Action / penalty for those who break MSP/ MPA rules
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	GA Kolamaafushi	- there has to be a mechanism for fishers to know if they enter MPA's. - people who break MSP rules should be penalized.	-	Compliance and enforcement	Action / penalty for those who break MSP/ MPA rules
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Madaveli	The problem of yellowfin tuna fishers fishing near FADs is a big problem and should be resolved. MNDF should patrol the area and people should be fined/punished.	-	Compliance and enforcement	Action / penalty for those who break MSP/ MPA rules
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Gemanafushi	-Himaya kofa those areas monitor kuran bayaku thiben vy.In that way, fishers will understand that area is managed. Furihama gothugai fiyavalhu elhen jeheyn.	Need to keep people to monitor the protected areas. in that way fishers will understand that area is managed. Actions should be taken against those who do not follow.	Compliance and enforcement	Action / penalty for those who break MSP/ MPA rules

Fisheries - Recreational		<p>Does'nt think fishers will give support.</p> <p>More awareness programs.</p> <p>Plastic collection at fishing vessels was made a common practice at Gemanafushi by spreading awareness projects.</p> <p>Focus on raising awareness of the next generation. this generation doesn't want to protect the environment</p> <p>Ministry has not taken any action against exploitative fishing methods. (eg: lights for bait fishing)</p> <p>Ministry doesn't try to educate fishers.</p> <p>Bait fishery in Maldives is not sustainable.</p> <p>Penalise people who dump waste in the ocean.</p> <p>Gemanafushi dhonis started collecting waste from all the dhonis, they stopped after 6 months because there was no way to manage or recycle the waste.</p> <p>Foreign vessels: reported and no action has been taken. (it's too late when authorities arrive)</p> <p>Waste management mechanisms at places like Kooodoo</p>	-	Compliance and enforcement	Action / penalty for those who break MSP/MPA rules
Fisheries - Artisanal/Subsistence	Gn Fuvahmulah	MNDF in PAs tha monitor kurun ranagalhu; Authority oi faraathakun manage kuran fenei; Fiyavalhu elhene kan rayy-ithuna engen jeheyne.	Monitoring the MPAs by the MNDF is good; People who has the authority shall manage; People should know that actions will be taken against those who do not follow the rules.	Compliance and enforcement	Action / penalty for those who break MSP/MPA rules
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvaafaru	If fishers and government cooperate, fishers will report but it can be managed if actions are taken according to law.		Compliance and enforcement	Action / penalty for those who break MSP/MPA rules
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Authorities should take action against people who break rules.	-	Compliance and enforcement	Action / penalty for those who break MSP/MPA rules

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Gadhoo	<p>MNDF is in charge of monitoring the oceans. Fishers using prohibited practices at FADs are reported, but no action is taken.</p> <p>Don't think the MPAs can be implemented if the authority is given to MNDF.</p> <p>Noo Raajje needs to consult as many fishers as possible to find solutions to effectively implement MPAs.</p> <p>There has to be a system where action is taken immediately by relevant authorities if any report is made.</p> <p>If foreign fishing vessels are given permission to use Maldivian waters fishers should be informed.</p>	-	Compliance and enforcement	Action / penalty for those who break MSP/MPA rules
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvaafaru	Apply law to everyone, take action against everyone, fishers can report and will report but will the authorities take action?	-	Compliance and enforcement	Action / penalty for those who break MSP/MPA rules
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvaafaru	Will cooperate and also report, but only if actions are taken, it'll work; Now what we see is even though reported, no actions are taken; Enforcement forces to cooperate.	-	Compliance and enforcement	Action / penalty for those who break MSP/MPA rules
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Lh Naifaru	Authorities must attend to fishers call while we (fishers) report.	-	Compliance and enforcement	Action / penalty for those who break MSP/MPA rules
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	ADh Mahibadhoo	Can report if enforcement is effective.	-	Compliance and enforcement	Action / penalty for those who break MSP/MPA rules
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	M Mulah	Lots of regulations currently, not implemented. Eg: Rules of fishing near FADs; Authorities need to be more responsible. Faster response times are needed. Usually it's too late when authorities arrive. Maybe it'll work better if Police stations in each island should be tasked with monitoring nearby areas.	-	Compliance and enforcement	Action / penalty for those who break MSP/MPA rules
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	M Dhiggaru	Someone other than fishers have to be responsible; Fishers may report foreign vessels but don't think they will support protection too much; People have to change their way of thinking (more awareness). And thanfeezee idhaaraa than varugadha koh, implement the rules; Fines; Monitor the areas.	Someone other than fishers have to be responsible; Fishers may report foreign vessels but don't think they will support protection too much; People have to change their way of thinking (more awareness); And implementing agencies need to become stronger to be able to implement the rules; Fines; Also need to monitor the areas.	Compliance and enforcement	Action / penalty for those who break MSP/MPA rules

Small-scale fish processing activity in island	M Dhiggaru	Ganoon thanfeezu kureema vaanee; MNDF has to monitor the areas regularly; There has to be teams assigned. And authorities have to take timely action, investigate if they see photo/video evidence, take action equally without letting people with connections get away with things; MPAs should be seen by ocean users on a GPS; Authorities have to monitor and implement regulations; Take action against people breaking the rules; Awareness programs - farudhee zinmaa.	Need to properly implement; MNDF has to monitor the areas regularly. There has to be teams assigned; Authorities have to take timely action, investigate if they see photo/video evidence, take action equally without letting people with connections get away with things; MPAs should be seen by ocean users on a map. Authorities have to monitor and implement regulations; Take action against people breaking the rules; Awareness programs to enhance social responsibility.	Compliance and enforcement	Action / penalty for those who break MSP/MPA rules
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Kolamaafushi	Sarukaaruge vuzaarathakun balahattan jehei. coat Gurd angaleema mihaara vurei avaha respond kuran jehei	Government needs to manage the MPAs, Response should be faster than now reporting to MNDF	Compliance and enforcement	Action / penalty for those who break MSP/MPA rules
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvaafaru	This can be done with cooperation from fishers; Authorities need to take action when reported (currently not happening).	-	Compliance and enforcement	Action / penalty for those who break MSP/MPA rules
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Th Hirilandhoo	Kandu falhu use kuraa faraihakun balahatta dhein adhi report ves kuraa. Ekum fiyavalhu alhan jehey.	Management and reporting from ocean users. But actions and penalties need to be enforced.	Compliance and enforcement	Action / penalty for those who break MSP/MPA rules
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Maduvvari	If fishers will help with implementation by reporting (they will report) to authorities and if the authorities will take action it can be managed. Otherwise it won't (fishers report about illegal fishing done but no action taken by the authorities.)	-	Compliance and enforcement	Action / penalty for those who break MSP/MPA rules
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Maduvvari	Can control local fishing boats by tracking them, but air patrol needed to control foreign vessels entering.	-	Compliance and enforcement	Air patrol for foreign IUU
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Vilingili	What will they do if someone fished in a protected area; How will they monitor vessels that enter the MPA ? There has to be a proper monitoring mechanism.	-	Compliance and enforcement	Better, more reliable reporting mechanisms

Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	GA Maamendhoo	<p>-Kuda iru riyaa dhoni faharuga masverikan kuriiru maa rangal-hu mihaaru hurhaa kameives kada.</p> <p>-Qaanoon thakei hediyas mi Raajjeyga implement nukurevei unless the government wants to do it. Authorities need to take responsibility and do their job.</p> <p>-Land is getting eroded but evves varakah government in mikama hallei genan mas-sakathei nukurei.</p> <p>-masverin mihaarahvure zinmma dhaaru vaan ebajehei.adhi hama eya eku sarukaarunves harudhana vaanjehei.</p> <p>-Strong reporting system should be there and attend to those calls from fishers.</p> <p>-MNDF-CG can also do regular monitoring, they have been paid enough from our money.</p>	<p>-Everything was better when we used to fish in sail boats when we were younger.</p> <p>-Even if laws are made, can't implement unless the government wants to do it. Authorities need to take responsibility and do their job.</p> <p>-Land is getting eroded but government has not found any solutions for this.</p> <p>-Fishers need to be more responsible and government needs to be better</p> <p>-Strong reporting system should be there and attend to those calls from fishers.</p> <p>-MNDF-CG can also do regular monitoring, they have been paid enough from our money.</p>	Compliance and enforcement	Better, more reliable reporting mechanisms
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	HA Ihavandhoo	Reporting of activities through a registered process can be done	-	Compliance and enforcement	Better, more reliable reporting mechanisms
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	N Kendhikolhudhoo	Reporting mechanism and rewards. Like awarding annually the best reporting vessel	-	Compliance and enforcement	Better, more reliable reporting mechanisms
Local government (council)	GA Kolamaafushi	<p>Need better reliable reporting mechanisms. Currently : Have to call MNDF (emergencies, breaking marine rules)</p> <p>Recommendation : Utilize technology, use vessel trackers to monitor vessel activities.</p> <p>Niyami course : MSP awareness for students, teach rules/ regulations in the MSP. (add to curriculum)</p>	-	Compliance and enforcement	Better, more reliable reporting mechanisms
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	N Kendhikolhudhoo	Monitoring and reporting.	-	Compliance and enforcement	Better, more reliable reporting mechanisms
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	N Kendhikolhudhoo	Reporting mechanism for fishermen.	-	Compliance and enforcement	Better, more reliable reporting mechanisms
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Naifaru	Monitoring and reporting by the fishers.	-	Compliance and enforcement	Better, more reliable reporting mechanisms
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvaafaru	This can be done with cooperation from fishers; Authorities need to take action when reported (currently not happening).	-	Compliance and enforcement	Better, more reliable reporting mechanisms

Local government (council)	S Hithadhoo	Zone thaka baha ei zone tha balahattan vaki group ei hedhifavei, rangalhu reporting mechanism ei othun varah muhimmu. adhi mi group in masveringe report thaka attend va gotha othun.	Zoning, and monitoring/managing the zones by a specialised group. A good reporting mechanism is important. The group should attend the reports given by the fishers.	Compliance and enforcement	Better, more reliable reporting mechanisms
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	GA Kolamaafushi	Decentralized implementation of MSP. Atoll and Island councils should have the authority. Otherwise it will not work. Eg: Hithaadhoo is protected, MOU signed with Kolamaafushi council, now the island council monitors the island. People getting on the island and harming birds, damaging vegetation, these activities were taking place regularly before authority to monitor and take care of the island was given to Kolamaafushi council. Atoll and island councils should be able to fine and make regulations to maintain and monitor places within the atoll. Monitoring offshore is will be challenging, fishers have to be involved, they already take action against foreign vessels, illegal fishing practices. There has to be a proper reporting mechanism. This can only be done with the help of fishermen. Make fishers more familiar with NOO raajje program, and get them to be involved in it as much as possible.	-	Compliance and enforcement	Better, more reliable reporting mechanisms
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco, Ensis, etc)	L Gan	Rajjeyga thanfeeze idhaaratha fail vefa othun mikamugei emme bodu challenge akah vaany; Ehenkamun thanfeeze kurun harudhana vaan jehei; Mihaarahvureh bodah thanfeezy idharatha harudhanakurun; Marine Police atoll thaka introduce kurun; Awareness meehuna foaru kodhein jehei, Masverina ves; Adhi vakin hassako school thakah focus kogen; Police adhi MNDF varah boda aware kuran jehei.	In the Maldives, organisations who are responsible are already failing at it; The rules and regulations should be implemented as it should; Maintaining and stabilising the organization who are responsible; Should introduce marine police; Awareness programs should be given to fishers and specially focus on local schools; Police and MNDF should be given updated awareness about the areas.	Compliance and enforcement	Better, more reliable reporting mechanisms

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Kolamaafushi	Ocean users should use common sense (to not overfish/follow sustainable fishing methods). Eg: damaging cameras on FAD's. Ocean users need to be more aware. Fishers have to be more responsible. Doesn't believe it can be implemented (ocean users won't act responsibly, even if the government tries and an MSP is in action with MPA's and management measures, it won't work if fishers are not following the rules and actively working to make fisheries more sustainable. "How will we change this mentality? Fishermen are hard headed and won't easily agree to change their ways."	-	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Vilingili	The main thing is farudhee zimmaa.. Fishers need to be more aware of MSP and benefits. Prohibiting fishing near resorts in has cause a lot of difficulties for fishers.. implementation of MSP and MPAs should not have a negative economic impact on fishing.	The main thing is social responsibility.. Fishers need to be more aware of MSP and benefits. Prohibiting fishing near resorts in has cause a lot of difficulties for fishers.. implementation of MSP and MPAs should not have a negative economic impact on fishing.	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	GA Vilingili	Farudhee zimma; Monitoring and reporting mechanism; Real time tracking of vessels.	Social responsibility monitoring and reporting mechanism./real time tracking of vessels.	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship

Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco, Ensis, etc)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Authorities have to work honestly. -Farudhee zimmaa. -Currently, it takes a long time for an incident to be reported, and it's too late when the authorities arrive at scene or they are somehow warned that authorities are coming. who will be monitoring ? Maldivians or some foreign agency ? -Fishers can be responsible for reporting. -Locals (fishermen, other community members) have always reported issues they observe while at sea (foreign vessels, illegal fishing practices) -No foreigners should be tasked with taking care of our ocean area. (emphasize) -Offshore areas: fishermen have to be tasked with monitoring. Reports have to be attended by authorities. -More awareness programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Authorities have to work honestly. -Social responsibility -Currently, it takes a long time for an incident to be reported, and it's too late when the authorities arrive at scene or they are somehow warned that authorities are coming. who will be monitoring ? Maldivians or some foreign agency ? -Fishers can be responsible for reporting. -Locals (fishermen, other community members) have always reported issues they observe while at sea (foreign vessels, illegal fishing practices) -No foreigners should be tasked with taking care of our ocean area. (emphasize) -Offshore areas: fishermen have to be tasked with monitoring. Reports have to be attended by authorities. -More awareness programs. 	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)		Fishers should know MPA and other zones	-	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Kolamaafushi	<p>Fishers already report vessels breaking rules - Authorities don't take any action. (Boat belongs to some major company or international boats are given permit by the government)</p> <p>Geography of Maldives makes it impossible for authorities to be present at ocean areas physically all the time.</p> <p>The best way is to raise awareness among fishers so that they will personally take an interest in maintaining MPAs to reap the benefits of protection for their fisheries.</p>	-	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship

Fisheries - Recreational		<p>Does'nt think fishers will give support.</p> <p>More awareness programs.</p> <p>Plastic collection at fishing vessels was made a common practice at Gemanafushi by spreading awareness projects.</p> <p>Focus on raising awareness of the next generation. this generation doesn't want to protect the environment</p> <p>Ministry has not taken any action against exploitative fishing methods. (eg: lights for bait fishing)</p> <p>Ministry doesn't try to educate fishers.</p> <p>Bait fishery in Maldives is not sustainable.</p> <p>Penalise people who dump waste in the ocean.</p> <p>Gemanafushi dhonis started collecting waste from all the dhonis, they stopped after 6 months because there was no way to manage or recycle the waste.</p> <p>Foreign vessels: reported and no action has been taken. (it's too late when authorities arrive)</p> <p>Waste management mechanisms at places like Kooodoo</p>	-	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Kondey	Emenge eibaarulu libigen mi-kan successful vaanee, so fisher onboard kuru maky muhimu kamei	This will be successful only if everyone supports, so important to get fishers on board	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship
Fisheries - Recreational	GA Gemanafushi	I think if protected also people will use those areas, but with proper plan and a way of addressing these issues eventually people will understand this will benefit them only.Farudhee zimma varah ves muhumu.	-	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)		Fishers should be more aware, so there should be more awareness programmes for fishers, including MPAs.	-	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Gadhdhoo	Farudhee zinma nagan ebajehei.	Social responsibility is needed	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Gadhoo	Who will monitor ? It has to be planned in a way it that it works no matter what government is in power. It can only be done if everyone gives support (fishers, authorities). More awareness programs. rules an regulations have to be implemented. Bait fishing FADs. (fishers damaged them on there own)	-	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Don't think mihaaru masverikamuga ulhei meehunge faraathun maabodu eibaarulun libene kamah, ekum mauloomaath dheer meehun aware koffiya kuriya oitha rangalhuvaane; Don't think Police and MNDF can monitor this area.	Do not think the current group of fishers will be very supportive, but with more awareness it will get better in the future; Do not think Police and MNDF can monitor the areas.	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Masverin ahulu verikogen thikan emme kamiyaabu vaany.	Fishers should be made more aware for this to be successful.	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	S Hithadhoo	Reporting mechanism for fishers. Adhi attend vaan coast guard assign kurun rangalhu; Mi kamuga fishers involle kurun varah muhimmu; Ehen kamun protected areas tha raajeyge GPS elhifa hurun rangalhu. Protected area thah masverina varah rangalha engifa hurun varah muhimmu; Reporting mechanism ge dhashun report kuraa fishers thaka konmeves ehcheh dhinun rangalhu; Atoll kaarin protect kuraa area tha nearby island akun manage kurvidhaan. Adhi MNDF noony police medhuveri ko belun rangalhu. Vaki private bayaku belumaa authorites thakun belun thafathu vaan.	Reporting mechanism for fishers and assigning Coast Guard is good; It is important to involve fishers in this; Protected areas should be shown in Maldivian GPS. It is very important for fishers to know the MPAs; Under the reporting mechanism, it will be good give something (money) in return for fishers who report. Nearshore areas (areas closer to the atoll) that are protected can be managed by the nearby islands. Using the MNDF and Police to monitor the areas is good. It will be different when a private body monitors the areas than when the authorities monitor the areas.	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship
Fisheries - Recreational	S Maradhoo	Zone thaka behi harudhana qaanoon tha hedhuma fahu masverina mauloomaath dhein jehei; Sarahadhee marukaz thakei gaim kurumah fau PAS tha balan emeehuna havaal kurevidhaane.	After zoning and after laws are made, fishers should be given more information and made aware of; Regional centers should be made and management/monitoring should be given to them.	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	N Kendhikolhudhoo	Allowances and education needed to participate fishers.	-	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvaafaru	Good communication with fishers.	-	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship
Fisheries - Artisanal/Subsistence	Sh Komandoo	Ehbaarulun dhinun.	Need to give support.	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Komandoo	ދިވެހިރާއްޖޭގެ ފަރާތްތަކާ ގުޅިގެން ދިވެހިރާއްޖޭގެ ފަރާތްތަކާ ގުޅިގެން ދިވެހިރާއްޖޭގެ ފަރާތްތަކާ ގުޅިގެން	Arrange a fishers forum and gather all the fisherman.	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvaafaru	This can be done with fishers, cooperation from fishers is important.	-	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Make people more aware, this will work better than making laws and penalising people.	-	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	Sh Maaungoodhoo.	Communication between the fishing sectors can only solve the problems.	-	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	M Mulah	Monitoring of MPAs can be done by fishers. They spend a lot of time on the sea and can easily access the areas; To get fishers involved we have to meet the keyolhu and meet the crew, talk to as many people as possible and also go fishing with them of possible and try to raise awareness and get fishers involved; Mihen ais vaahaka dhakkaigen vaane.	Monitoring of MPAs can be done by fishers. They spend a lot of time on the sea and can easily access the areas; To get fishers involved we have to meet the <i>keyolhu</i> (captain) and meet the crew, talk to as many people as possible and also go fishing with them if possible and try to raise awareness and get fishers involved; Keep engaging like this with as many people.	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco, Ensis, etc)	L Gan	Amilla meehun aware nuko nuvaan. Ehen kamun meehuna mauloomaath foarukohdhein jehei.	Ocean users should be given information and made aware; Or else this would not be possible.	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	L Gan	Have to discuss with fishers and find out which areas they are okay with protecting.	-	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship
Local government (council)	Lh Naifaru	Education awareness to fishers, and suitable fishing locations for all the sectors of fishers; Solve the clash between the tourism industry and fishers.	-	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship

Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	GA Kolamaafushi	Decentralized implementation of MSP. Atoll and Island councils should have the authority. Otherwise it will not work. Eg: Hithaadhoo is protected, MOU signed with Kolamaafushi council, now the island council monitors the island. People getting on the island and harming birds, damaging vegetation, these activities were taking place regularly before authority to monitor and take care of the island was given to Kolamaafushi council. Atoll and island councils should be able to fine and make regulations to maintain and monitor places within the atoll. Monitoring offshore is will be challenging, fishers have to be involved, they already take action against foreign vessels, illegal fishing practices. There has to be a proper reporting mechanism. This can only be done with the help of fishermen. Make fishers more familiar with NOO raajje program, and get them to be involved in it as much as possible.	-	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship
Small-scale fish processing activity in island	M Dhiggaru	Ganoon thanfeezu kureema vaanee; MNDF has to monitor the areas regularly; There has to be teams assigned. And authorities have to take timely action, investigate if they see photo/video evidence, take action equally without letting people with connections get away with things; MPAs should be seen by ocean users on a GPS; Authorities have to monitor and implement regulations; Take action against people breaking the rules; Awareness programs - farudhee zinmaa.	Need to properly implement; MNDF has to monitor the areas regularly. There has to be teams assigned; Authorities have to take timely action, investigate if they see photo/video evidence, take action equally without letting people with connections get away with things; MPAs should be seen by ocean users on a map. Authorities have to monitor and implement regulations; Take action against people breaking the rules; Awareness programs to enhance social responsibility.	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	GA Kolamaafushi	Government should not give permission for foreign fishing vessels. Tracking system for vessels. GPS Maps show MSP zones. More awareness for fishers. Councils should be responsible for monitoring nearby zones is MSP. Fishers try really hard to stop foreign vessels from fishing in Maldives. they will be supportive.	-	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Gemanafushi	Track foreign vessels better. Talk to as many fishers as possible to get their ideas.	-	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship

Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	GA Maamendhoo	<p>-Kuda iru riyaa dhoni faharuga masverikan kuriiru maa rangal-hu mihaaru hurhaa kameives kada.</p> <p>-Qaanoon thakei hediyaas mi Raajjeyga implement nukurevei unless the government wants to do it. Authorities need to take responsibility and do their job.</p> <p>-Land is getting eroded but ewes varakah government in mikama hallei genan mas-sakathei nukurei.</p> <p>-masverin mihaarahvure zinmma dhaaru vaan ebajehei.adhi hama eya eku sarukaarunves harudhana vaanjehei.</p> <p>-Strong reporting system should be there and attend to those calls from fishers.</p> <p>-MNDF-CG can also do regular monitoring, they have been paid enough from our money.</p>	<p>-Everything was better when we used to fish in sail boats when we were younger.</p> <p>-Even if laws are made, can't implement unless the government wants to do it. Authorities need to take responsibility and do their job.</p> <p>-Land is getting eroded but government has not found any solutions for this.</p> <p>-Fishers need to be more responsible and government needs to be better</p> <p>-Strong reporting system should be there and attend to those calls from fishers.</p> <p>-MNDF-CG can also do regular monitoring, they have been paid enough from our money.</p>	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	The protected area should be monitored by government authorities; Masverinnah ethanah behei mauloomaath engen jeheyne.	The protected area should be monitored by government authorities; Fishers should be given information and awareness about the areas.	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco, Ensis, etc)	L Gan	MNDF and police medhuveriko; lulaan koh masverina engun PAs; Regular awareness	With the help of both Police and MNDF; Fishers should be given regular updates on protected areas at sea; Regular awareness.	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship
Local government (council)	L Gan	Satellite use kogen belidhaane; monitoring body ei othun muhimmu; council thakun ves belidhaanei ekum meehun thamreen kuran jehenei.	Can be observed using Satellite; Having a monitoring Body is important. (Someone or an organisation to look after); Councils can also look after the area but they should be trained.	Compliance and enforcement	Make fishers more aware and enhance stewardship

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Kolamaafushi	Only authority with the capacity to monitor offshore areas is MNDF. How will we know the areas that are protected. (lighting system or buoys that can be physically seen by fishermen while at sea that mark the MPA's. There are a lot of Seamounts... etc that are not commonly used by fishermen, these areas can be protected. If MSP is enacted by law, everyone will have to follow. There needs to be a strong monitoring and reporting mechanism. More awareness programs : all over Maldives.	-	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Vilingili	With the help of MNDF the PAs should be closely monitored, and regulations should be implemented	-	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	GDh Gadhoo	Marine police gaim vejeyam varah muhhimu.	Important to establish marine police	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence
Fisheries - Artisanal/Subsistence	Gn Fuvahmulah	MNDF in PAs tha monitor kurun ranagalhu; Authority oi faraathakun manage kuran fenei; Fiyavalhu elhene kan rayyithuna engen jeheyne.	Monitoring the MPAs by the MNDF is good; People who has the authority shall manage; People should know that actions will be taken against those who do not follow the rules.	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	S Hithadhoo	MNDF-CG needs to monitor, individual persons cannot monitor those PAs	-	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	S Maradhoo	MNDF noon ehenbayaka misarahdu nubele hetteine. Yageenun ves masverin nubele hetenya masverikan ves kuraan adhi enverikan kuraane.	Nobody other than MNDF can monitor the area. If fishers were not monitored and managed, fishing and bait fishing will take place (possibly in MPAs).	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	S Maradhoo	MNDF and POLICE adhi reporting kuran Atoll kaarin bayaku kanda alhafa thiben jehei.	MNDF and Police and people who's closer to the atoll should be picked to report.	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Rajjeyge area mihunna gothun belehettene henei hieh nuvei; Dhivehi masverina vure beyruge vessels thah monitor vaan jehei, ekan mihaaruves midhany nuvei.	Due to geography of the country do not think this can be monitored; It is more important to monitor the foreign vessels but currently it is not being done.	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	S Maradhoo	MNDF nuvatha Marine police.	MNDF or Marine police needs to be involved.	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence

Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	Dh Kudahuvadho	Areas should be well managed, have no idea but we have police and MNDF they also can be assigned to monitor PAs.	-	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	S Maradhoo	MNDF Coastguard	Involvement of MNDF and Coastguard.	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	F Dharaboodho	Kanduge sarahadhu belehteiny MNDF ah.	MNDF can monitor the ocean spaces.	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Th Hirilandho	Masverin report koffanei; MNDF in mihaarah vure bodah active vaan jehei. Emeehunnah faseiha vaany kuran.	Fishers might help in reporting; But MNDF needs to be more active/responsive. Will be easier for them to do this (monitoring).	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Th Hirilandho	Abadhu bayaku thibegen nubilehetteine eiy vaane kameinoon; Mihaarah vure boda MNDF active vaan jeheyne.	It is impossible for people to be present at the area and look after it at all times; MNDF needs to be more active/responsible.	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	Th Hirilandho	MNDF belehettun rangalhu.	Will be good for MNDF to do it.	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco, Ensis, etc)	K Hinmafushi	MNDF should protect offshore areas.	-	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence
Local government (council)	Th Hirilandho	Mndf adhi Police medhuveriko belehteiny; Council thakah belethidhanei ekum budget adhi rangalhu onigan'dakaa eku havaalu koffiyya vaane.	With involvement of MNDF and police it can be monitored; Councils can also do this but only if an adequate budget is provided with a good structure.	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Bandidho	MNDF viyas konmevs bayaku thibegen belehetteiny.	Either MNDF or someone else should be there to take care (of ocean areas).	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Bandidho	Rashuga council thaka nubele; MNDF rangalhu vaane.	Island Councils cannot look after it well; MNDF is a good choice.	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Bandidho	Nearest monitoring police station.	-	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Th Madivaru	MNDF havaalu kogen belun okey akum council thakah havaal kogen nubleeyne.	MNDF should take over because councils cannot look after the ocean spaces.	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Th Veymandoo	MNDF ge belumuge dhashun noon ehen gothaka beleine kama nudheken.	Don't think anyone other than MNDF can handle observation/monitoring (of ocean spaces).	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	Polihun noony MNDF medhuverikoh qaanoon thanfeez vanya masveringe faraathunves ebaarulun libigen dhaane.	If the Police or the MNDF implement regulation, fishers would co-operate as well.	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence

Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco, Ensis, etc)	L Gan	Police and MNDF ai havaal kurun.	Should be handed to Police and MNDF.	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco, Ensis, etc)	L Gan	Marine security.	Marine Security should be introduced.	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco, Ensis, etc)	L Gan	MNDF and police medhuveriko; lulaan koh masverina engun PAs; Regular awareness	With the help of both Police and MNDF; Fishers should be given regular updates on protected areas at sea; Regular awareness.	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco, Ensis, etc)		Regulate bait fishery that uses powerful lights (surface and submerged lights) Safety of fishers need to be addressed more than now. Implementation has to be done by the Government. Marine police: A decentralized system has to be established, otherwise it will not work. Bait farming.	-	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Kolamaafushi	Police or Military have to be more involved. Experience: They have reported foreign vessels, vessels without flags, vessels catching sharks.. etc But authorities have not taken any action. It is a waste of fuel to pursue these vessels for reporting if the authorities are not taking action. Suggestion: Authorities could develop an app that fishers and authorities could use to track all the vessels using Maldivian waters, their route, various licenses and fishing permits etc. Such an app could be used to report and monitor vessels. 100% fishers will support this.	-	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Maamendhoo	Implement. Fine. In Australia. Fined \$50; coastguard presence;	-	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence
Fisheries - Artisanal/Subsistence	S Hithadhoo	Atoll Council thakun havaal kogen mi fadha area tha bala hattan jehei. Trained personnel with proper equipment; Coast guard vakin hassako point the monitor kurumah othun rangalhu.	The management and monitoring should be given to the atoll councils. Trained personnel with proper equipment; Coast Guard specifically monitoring the points would be good.	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	S Hithadhoo	MNDF-CG fadha qaanoonun baaru libigenvaa bayaku ekan kuran vee; Atoll council administrative areas council thakai haval kurun rangalhu	The bodies who have the authority such as MNDF, Coast Guard should do it; It will be good to give the management/ monitoring of atoll council administrative areas to the councils.	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Th Hirilandhoo	Hama ekani masverinaka nubele hettei. Sarukaarun ves eibaarulun dhein jehen. MNDF ge bai rangalhu vaan.	Fishers alone cannot do this, cooperation from government is necessary. MNDF response to get better.	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Bandidhoo	Fishers will provide information; Marine police or MNDF should be assigned to monitor those PAs.	Fishers will provide information; Marine Police or MNDF should be assigned to monitor those protected areas.	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	Sarukaarun belehettun fennany, MNDF noony police medhuvrikoh.	Government should look after the area with the co-operation of MNDF and Police.	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	L Gan	Konme rasheh ga hunnan jeheyne monitor koh balance kanda alhaafa thibey baeh; They can go check if fishing activities are being done legally and according to MSP; They have to be responsible for cleaning up and morning the reef; Konme rasheh ga ekan kuraane musthagillu baeh thiben jeheyne; Maa kandu balahattan varah haradhu kuran jeheyne; Ekan kuran varah undhagoovaane; Ekan vaanee MNDF ah; MNDF can work with ocean users to create more awareness among fishers about MPAs and other regulations of activities allowed offshore.	All the islands should have assigned people to monitor; They can go check if fishing activities are being done legally and according to MSP; They have to be responsible for cleaning up and looking after the reef; every Island should have trained people to look after this; To look after the coastal area is gonna be expensive and its not as easy for the islands; MNDF has the resources; MNDF can work with ocean users to create more awareness among fishers about MPAs and other regulations of activities allowed offshore.	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence

Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	L Gan	Himaayaiy kuraathaneh vehjjeeyaa ethan jeheyne e muhdhathakah balan; Budget hunnan jeheyne ethan belehettey gothah; Kandu balan jeheynee MNDF; Duty koh balan bayaku hama jassan jeheyne fareh vehjjeeyaa.	If the area is to be protected, the area should be well looked after within the given period; Should have a separate budget to look after the area; The Maldivian waters should be looked after by the MNDF; The reefs should be looked after by coastal trained people duty-wise.	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	L Gan	Farutha belehetteiny resort; Maskanduthah marine police; Adhi MNDF EEZ area belehetti dhaane.	The reefs should be looked after by the resorts; FADs/ channels by the marine police and the rest of the EEZ should be looked after by the MNDF.	Compliance and enforcement	Need MNDF / Marine police presence
Local government (council)	GDh Thinadhoo	Budget has to be there to implement the management/ protections well. Even if it's outsourced, it's good, in order to manage the resources well. Protection is only good if it's implemented well. All parties included should be included (including the ministries, private companies, NGOs, councils).	-	Financing mechanisms	Establish budget for implementation
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	L Gan	Himaayaiy kuraathaneh vehjjeeyaa ethan jeheyne e muhdhathakah balan; Budget hunnan jeheyne ethan belehettey gothah; Kandu balan jeheynee MNDF; Duty koh balan bayaku hama jassan jeheyne fareh vehjjeeyaa.	If the area is to be protected, the area should be well looked after within the given period; Should have a separate budget to look after the area; The Maldivian waters should be looked after by the MNDF; The reefs should be looked after by coastal trained people duty-wise.	Financing mechanisms	Establish budget for implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Fares-Maathoda	Plastic pollution in marine environment is a big issue. Waste management should be key. Implementation should be done in a long term way and there's concerns among protection as managing and patrolling the areas will be difficult. The budget allocated for the types of things are not invested in the right ways. The government tries to help but the resources are implemented not so well.	-	Financing mechanisms	Plan for implementation including considerations for the long-term, and how budget and resources will be best utilised
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	Qanoonthakaai gavaaidh thah rangalhah implement kureven gotha othun varah muhimmu.	Rules and regulations should be implemented well.	Financing mechanisms	Plan for implementation including considerations for the long-term, and how budget and resources will be best utilised
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Thinadhoo	All the sectors should be considered when implementing. Bait fishing areas should be dealt with care.	-	General implementation	Considering all sectors during implementation

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	HA Ihavandhoo	Something not possible in the Maldives.	-	General implementation	Current resources not enough for implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	MNDF also cannot monitor EEZ areas and doesn't think even the council can do it.	-	General implementation	Current resources not enough for implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	Masverinnakah heeinuwei beleheteine kamei.	Do not think the fishers can look after the area.	General implementation	Current resources not enough for implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	N Velidhoo	With the technology we have we cannot implement this.	-	General implementation	Current resources not enough for implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)		If MNDF can't monitor offshore areas, does noo raajje have the capacity to do it. Some people were tasked with monitoring FAD's. MNDF and fishermen need to work together, even if fishers report MNDF does not do anything about it. Radar systems can be used to easily track vessels. The issue is nothing is implemented.	-	General implementation	Involvement from all parties (including central government, MNDF, local councils, NGOs, private companies, fishers)
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Thinadhoo	Monitored and regulated by MNDF, Councils and government bodies like the fisheries ministry.	-	General implementation	Involvement from all parties (including central government, MNDF, local councils, NGOs, private companies, fishers)
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	City council and MNDF Coast Guard.	-	General implementation	Involvement from all parties (including central government, MNDF, local councils, NGOs, private companies, fishers)
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Councils, fishers , and MNDF Coastguard.	-	General implementation	Involvement from all parties (including central government, MNDF, local councils, NGOs, private companies, fishers)
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	MPA areas should be managed by MNDF Coastguard ,Councils, and fishers.	-	General implementation	Involvement from all parties (including central government, MNDF, local councils, NGOs, private companies, fishers)
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Naifaru	Government and fishers can work together.	-	General implementation	Involvement from all parties (including central government, MNDF, local councils, NGOs, private companies, fishers)
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Milandhoo		By conducting atoll meetings with all the islands councils.	General implementation	Involvement from all parties (including central government, MNDF, local councils, NGOs, private companies, fishers)
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvaafaru	Government and fishers can do it together.	-	General implementation	Involvement from all parties (including central government, MNDF, local councils, NGOs, private companies, fishers)

Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	R Dhuvaafaru	Cooperation from everyone. And take appropriate action.	-	General implementation	Involvement from all parties (including central government, MNDF, local councils, NGOs, private companies, fishers)
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	R Maduvvari	Cooperation from stakeholders, may be cameras ?	-	General implementation	Involvement from all parties (including central government, MNDF, local councils, NGOs, private companies, fishers)
Local government (council)	GDh Thinadhoo	Budget has to be there to implement the management/ protections well. Even if it's outsourced, it's good, in order to manage the resources well. Protection is only good if it's implemented well. All parties included should be included (including the ministries, private companies, NGOs, councils).	-	General implementation	Involvement from all parties (including central government, MNDF, local councils, NGOs, private companies, fishers)
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Vilingili	Plans are done well, organisation is done well. fishers tend to not get any positives out of projects like this. implementation should be fair. in maldives, some people always get benefit by having close ties with government or some other reason. there has to be a proper mechanism to not let that happen. (eg: end of last fishing, while the boat was waiting at koodoo lading site, another fishing boat was allowed to cut the line because some one from the government pulled some strings. these things are likely to happen in MPAs too. MPAs should be monitored constantly throughout, action should be taken against people who break the rules. There are offshore rules already, yellow fin fishers are not allowed to fish at FAD, they do this regularly, no action is taken against them even if it is reported. Laws tend to favour specific people here in maldives. Thinks this project will be the same when it comes to the implementation stage.	-	General implementation	Proper mechanism for fair implementation across sectors and type of fisheries regardless of connection to government
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Maamendhoo	Government has to monitor and implement fairly; With how things are now (the many grievances of fishers) it's hard to say fishers will be supportive to the program. (MPAs)	-	General implementation	Proper mechanism for fair implementation across sectors and type of fisheries regardless of connection to government
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Gadhoo	If we report, authorities should attend and enforce. Vaki bayakah vaki gothakah kanthah vegen nuvaane.	If we report should attend and try implementation. No one should get preferential treatment.	General implementation	Proper mechanism for fair implementation across sectors and type of fisheries regardless of connection to government
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvaafaru	Respond to complains, take actions, fine and all. Do not apply this to some people.	-	General implementation	Proper mechanism for fair implementation across sectors and type of fisheries regardless of connection to government

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Maduvvari	Fairness, authorities need to be fair and apply laws to everyone and take against everyone; Can be done with cooperation of fishers, which will be given if authorities will take action.	-	General implementation	Proper mechanism for fair implementation across sectors and type of fisheries regardless of connection to government
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Funadhoo	ރަජްޖެޔާ ޯވަސް ފަރާތްތަކާ ދެކޮޅު ނުކުރެވޭ. ހާމާ ހާމާ ކާމާ ޯކު ޖެހެނީ ފަރާތްތަކާ ދެކޮޅު ނުކުރެވޭނެ ގޮތެއް ހޯދާ ނަމަ ނެވެ.	Protection shouldn't benefit some people, it should be fairly done.	General implementation	Proper mechanism for fair implementation across sectors and type of fisheries regardless of connection to government
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	Do not think there's any good way to do this, if it does not benefit specific people. (Don't believe this can be done without corruption).	-	General implementation	Proper mechanism for fair implementation across sectors and type of fisheries regardless of connection to government
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	R Dhuvaafaru	Cooperate with fishers, they'll cooperate; Apply law to everyone; Fishers will help manage by reporting but it'll be managed if actions are taken by authorities.	-	General implementation	Proper mechanism for fair implementation across sectors and type of fisheries regardless of connection to government
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Dh Vaany	Vessels thakuga konmevs kahala device ei harukogen vany; Hama hama kamaa eku qaanoon thanfeez vaan jehene.	Need some sort of device on vessels for this to work; The law should be fairly implemented for everyone.	General implementation	Proper mechanism for fair implementation across sectors and type of fisheries regardless of connection to government
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Mi rajjeyga evves faraathaka ithubaarei nukurevei. Hama-ham kamaaeku qaanoon thanfeez kureveine kama gabool nukurevei. Police adhi MNDF aky varah boda corrupt vefa thibibaei; Harudhanaa leadership noony ihlaastherikamei bayaka havaal kogen nuvaane.	Do not trust anyone in the Maldives (government), do not believe rules can be implemented fairly. Police and MNDF are very corrupt; It will not be done unless there is a strong leadership or honest group of people.	Institutional and legal	Authorities not taking action
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Dhuvaafaru	Be loyal because even if concerns or complains were raised no action was taken before so cannot believe until it happens.	-	Institutional and legal	Authorities not taking action
Fisheries - Recreational	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Kuda huvadhoo channel has been protected for 10 yrs. Every one still uses the channel, there is no monitoring. (Funded by blue planet); Binaakurenivi gothakah project dhaan jeheynee; Vaki bayakah faidhaa libey gothakah vegan nuvaane.	Kuda huvadhoo channel has been protected for 10 yrs. Every one still uses the channel, there is no monitoring. (Funded by blue planet); Projects should be established in a constructive way; Should not benefit only some people	Institutional and legal	Authorities not taking action
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Bandidhoo	Mihaaruves ves fushikandu himaya koffavany ekum nubele hettei.	Even now Fushi Kandu is protected but it is not observed/monitored.	Institutional and legal	Authorities not taking action

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	Rules near FADs have to be implemented; Beyru boat thah vanun huttuvun; Mas kiraa boatutha vanna iru dhaa alhaaneth- oa balaanetha? Emeehun dhaa elhias bunaane Raajje in ganegen dhaa mahey; Emeehun agu bodukoh mas gathas dhaa alhaa thoa balan jeheyne; corruption will get into this too; Authorities should be more responsible.	Rules near FADs have to be implemented; Foreign fishing boats should not be allowed to fish in our zones; When the fish weighing foreign vessels enter, do we check whether they use nets or not? Even if they are using nets they will say we bought the fish from Maldives; Even if they buy the fish at a high price, they should be observed/monitored to see whether they are using nets or not; Corruption will get into this too; Authorities should be more responsible.	Institutional and legal	Authorities not taking action
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	Himaayah kuran gabool noon iru belhettein gothakamed-huves negei.	Do not think protection rules and regulations can be implemented because nothing is properly done to observe/monitor.	Institutional and legal	Authorities not taking action
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco, Ensis, etc)	L Gan	Rangalhad belehetteine kamah gabool nukuran, police adhi MNDF meehunnaa eku dive koh mihadhany.	Do not believe the areas can be observed and looked after, because I frequently go diving with policemen and MNDF.	Institutional and legal	Authorities not taking action
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Kolamaafushi	Authorities need to monitor - Foreign vessels, bad practices (no trust for authorities in charge now, they break all the rules) If areas are monitored and rules are implemented it is possible to prevent a lot of issues (bad fishing practices, foreign vessels... etc) Fishers will help authorities.	-	Institutional and legal	Government take responsibility to implement / monitor
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Kolamaafushi	Sarukaaruge vuzaarathakun balahattan jehei	Government needs to manage the MPAs	Institutional and legal	Government take responsibility to implement / monitor
Small-scale fish processing activity in island	GA Kolamaafushi	Government has to take initiative.	-	Institutional and legal	Government take responsibility to implement / monitor
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Kolamaafushi	Sarukaaruge vuzaarathakun balahattan jehei. coat Gurd angaleema mihaara vurei avaha respond kuran jehei	Government needs to manage the MPAs, Response should be faster than now reporting to MNDF	Institutional and legal	Government take responsibility to implement / monitor

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Madaveli	Authorities should be more responsible. There's little belief that it would work but protection and a plan is a good thing. Who is gonna monitor the areas? Who is gonna implement it? There's little to no trust for the government (not just the current one).	-	Institutional and legal	Government take responsibility to implement / monitor
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Vilingili	Yellowfin tuna fishers fishing with live bait at FADs, is already prohibited, not implemented, nothing happens even if its reported. Ministry has to come up with a better plan. If action is taken against perpetrators people will think twice before entering restricted spaces. fishers cannot monitor these places, the government has to make a plan	-	Institutional and legal	Government take responsibility to implement / monitor
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Fares-Maathoda	Implementation should be done by the government and they should take responsibility. People should be made aware of MPAs. Bait fishing near resorts should be allowed within a certain limit.	-	Institutional and legal	Government take responsibility to implement / monitor
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Maamendhoo	Sarukaarun gaivaidh thakei hedhuma fahu belehettun rangalhu	Government needs to make regulations and monitor	Institutional and legal	Government take responsibility to implement / monitor
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Government should manage with MNDF or police and regulations should be aware; Monitoring the EEZ area will be challenging. With help of a Radar system mi area tha belehetteine.	Government should manage with MNDF or police and regulations should be made aware of; Monitoring the EEZ area will be challenging, with the help of a Radar system these areas can be monitored.	Institutional and legal	Government take responsibility to implement / monitor
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Land gaves Qaanoon thah hadhaafa hunna iru boanulaba, ehen kamun kihinei maakanduga balahattany; Satellite beynun kohgen area tha balahattan jeheny; Rajjeyge sarahadhu MNDF ah nubelehettey ekum Malik noony India sarahadha kudakoves Dhivehi masverin olhigen ves vadhe vijjeya hama fahaala; Dhivehi masverin mihaaru raajeyge kandu balahattany; Rajjeyge vashaigen kandu bodukoh onna iru kanduge sarahadhu balan iskandheegen nubeleikan varah dhera, sarukaarun beynun nuvany balahattan.	People don't even follow regulations applicable to land, so how will you monitor/look after the ocean. Areas should be monitored using satellites; Our EEZ cannot be monitored by our MNDF but even if by mistake we enter Maliku region or Indian territory they chase us out; It is Maldivian fishers now looking after our oceans; It is sad that our ocean is not monitored, government does not want to do so.	Institutional and legal	Government take responsibility to implement / monitor
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Naifaru	Only the Government can.	-	Institutional and legal	Government take responsibility to implement / monitor

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadho	GPS thakun engei gotha hurun rangalhu; Masverin report kuryma attend kurun rangalhu vaan jehei; Sararukaarun mihaarah vure boda zimmaa dhaar vaan ebajehei.	It would be great if protected areas can be seen through GPS; Should improve on attending the issues when fishers complain; Government should be more responsible.	Institutional and legal	Government take responsibility to implement / monitor
Fisheries - Recreational	Lh Naifaru	Fisheries Ministry needs to do a meaningful work; Vessel locations devices are useless because there is no services from the devices, don't just sell the devices as business, but to help the fishers.	-	Institutional and legal	Government take responsibility to implement / monitor
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Naifaru	Government can do if they want.	-	Institutional and legal	Government take responsibility to implement / monitor
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Lh Felivaru	Fishers cannot help, will be busy to catch fish always.	-	Institutional and legal	Government take responsibility to implement / monitor
Fisheries - Artisanal/Subsistence	Sh Komandoo	Play their proper role of implementation agencies.	-	Institutional and legal	Government take responsibility to implement / monitor
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Naifaru	Only government can do.	-	Institutional and legal	Government take responsibility to implement / monitor
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	K Dhiffushi	Sarukaarun balahatta varah private bayaka nubele hettheyne.	A private party cannot monitor as much as the government can.	Institutional and legal	Government take responsibility to implement / monitor
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco, Ensis, etc)	Lh Hinnavaru	Government authorities can do.	-	Institutional and legal	Government take responsibility to implement / monitor
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Th Hirilandhoo	Hama ekani masverinaka nubele hettei. Sarukaarun ves eibaarulun dhein jehen. MNDF ge bai rangalhu vaan.	Fishers alone cannot do this, cooperation from government is necessary. MNDF response to get better.	Institutional and legal	Government take responsibility to implement / monitor
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	B Kendhoo	Government can only do it, only have to have honesty and integrity.	-	Institutional and legal	Government take responsibility to implement / monitor
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	B Kendhoo	Only government authorities can do the job.	-	Institutional and legal	Government take responsibility to implement / monitor
Local government (council)	Dh Bandidhoo	Government ministries thah gulhigen belehettun; Belehetine bayaku uffedhun ves rangalhu.	Government ministries together should look after the areas; Or a separate Entity should be created for the purpose.	Institutional and legal	Government take responsibility to implement / monitor
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Bandidhoo	Sarukaarun belehettun rangalhu.	The government should take care of it.	Institutional and legal	Government take responsibility to implement / monitor
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadho	Sarukaruge muasasakai havaal kurun rangalhu vaane.	Should be handed to a Government organisation/body.	Institutional and legal	Government take responsibility to implement / monitor
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	Sarukaarun belehettun fennany, MNDF noony police medhuverikoh.	Government should look after the area with the co-operation of MNDF and Police.	Institutional and legal	Government take responsibility to implement / monitor

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Dhanbidhoo	Sarukaarun belehetteiny.	Only the government can look after the area.	Institutional and legal	Government take responsibility to implement / monitor
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Gan	The protected area should be monitored by government authorities; Masverinnah ethanah behei mauloomaath engen jeheyne.	The protected area should be monitored by government authorities; Fishers should be given information and awareness about the areas.	Institutional and legal	Government take responsibility to implement / monitor
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L.Hithadhoo	Saruykaarun balahattan jeheiny,masveringe faraathun eibaarulun libeyne; Report kurun fadha kantha kodhevithaane.	The government should look after the protected areas. The fishers will co-operate and share what they observe as well.	Institutional and legal	Government take responsibility to implement / monitor
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco,Ensis,etc)		Regulate bait fishery that uses powerful lights (surface and submerged lights) Safety of fishers need to be addressed more than now. Implementation has to be done by the Government. Marine police: A decentralized system has to be established, otherwise it will not work. Bait farming.	-	Institutional and legal	Government take responsibility to implement / monitor
Fisheries - Recreational	Lh Naifaru	Need legal backing to implement and manage.	-	Institutional and legal	Important to have a legally binding plan
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco,Ensis,etc)	Lh Hinnavaru	Strick legal framework including punishment.	-	Institutional and legal	Important to have a legally binding plan
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	GA Vilingili	Qaanoonakun baaru libigen hi-maaya kurun muhimmu kama dheken. Vaki haassa teamei negi esarahadu belehetumuge massakatha havaalu vefa onnanjehei.	Very important to have legal power to implement, need dedicated team for monitoring	Institutional and legal	Important to have a legally binding plan
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Information and awareness adhi harudhanaa gothugai qaanoon dhemehettun	Information and awareness, and responsible legal implementation.	Institutional and legal	Important to have a legally binding plan
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Madaveli	Protection is really good but things like shark ban should be lifted. Law has to be implemented and managed well. Outsourcing management is one way to do it but they should be independent and a capable body. The MPAs should be managed well.	-	Institutional and legal	Independent and capable body for implementation

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Regional wise ko vaki sara-hadhu thakei kanda alha focal pointei hedhuma fahu bele-hettei gotha hedhidhaane. adhi thanfeez kureven jeheyne. noony volunteers ves libidhaane efadha area tha balahattan.	Decide specific areas in a regional perspective, then appoint focal points to manage. It should be implemented; Or volunteers can be taken to manage the areas.	Institutional and legal	Independent and capable body for implementation
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco, Ensis, etc)	Male	Independent special authority to implement and manage, it must have atoll centres in all the atolls.	-	Institutional and legal	Independent and capable body for implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Gadhdhoo	Who will monitor ? It has to be planned in a way it that it works no matter what government is in power. It can only be done if everyone gives support (fishers, authorities). More awareness programs. rules an regulations have to be implemented. Bait fishing FADs. (fishers damaged them on there own)	-	Institutional and legal	Independent and capable body for implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)		Fishers might target protected areas because they know there will be a good catch as no one uses the area. Will there be bouys that will mark the protected areas so fishers will know the areas are protected. It's hard to know if a vessel is entering the protected areas while following schools of fish. there has to be a way that will alert fishers if they are entering protected areas.	-	Management	Lighting system or buoys that can be physically seen by fishermen while at sea that mark the MPA's
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Kolamaafushi	Only authority with the capacity to monitor offshore areas is MNDF. How will we know the areas that are protected. (lighting system or buoys that can be physically seen by fishermen while at sea that mark the MPA's. There are a lot of Seamounts... etc that are not commonly used by fishermen, these areas can be protected. If MSP is enacted by law, everyone will have to follow. There needs to be a strong monitoring and reporting mechanism. More awareness programs : all over Maldives.	-	Management	Lighting system or buoys that can be physically seen by fishermen while at sea that mark the MPA's
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)		Fishers might target protected areas because they know there will be a good catch as no one uses the area. Will there be bouys that will mark the protected areas so fishers will know the areas are protected. It's hard to know if a vessel is entering the protected areas while following schools of fish. there has to be a way that will alert fishers if they are entering protected areas.	-	Management	Live, map-based app for tracking, alerting on MPA locations, other information (e.g., permits, licenses, etc)

Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	GA Kolamaafushi	There has to be a mechanism for fishers to know if they enter MPA's. People who break MSP rules should be penalized.	-	Management	Live, map-based app for tracking, alerting on MPA locations, other information (e.g., permits, licenses, etc)
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	GA Maamendhoo	Mapga PAs vakin engeine gotha hurejeya rangalhu vaane. Meehuna veehaves boda engei gotha hurun muhimmu.council beinun kogen meehuna engun varah muhimu.	Good to see MPAs on a map, getting people informed, using councils to inform people	Management	Live, map-based app for tracking, alerting on MPA locations, other information (e.g., permits, licenses, etc)
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	MPAs have to be shown on a GPS.	-	Management	Live, map-based app for tracking, alerting on MPA locations, other information (e.g., permits, licenses, etc)
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	K Gaafaru	Will the areas be visible on GPS Maps?	-	Management	Live, map-based app for tracking, alerting on MPA locations, other information (e.g., permits, licenses, etc)
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Villingili	Zones should be shown on navigation apps used by fishers.	-	Management	Live, map-based app for tracking, alerting on MPA locations, other information (e.g., permits, licenses, etc)
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Kolamaafushi	GPS tracking of vessels done by the government. Equip vessels with fish weighing mechanisms. GA atoll fishers : Create more zones like kooddoo for fishers. Catch going to waste. Koodoo needs more facilities. Fishers follow fish and are not really aware they are entering restricted areas. So there has to be a way to monitor vessels and a way for vessels to see if they are entering an MPA or restricted zone. Bad practices: Diving for bait fishing. note from Muthi: We showed the 20% protection example map. still no feedback about protecting offshore areas.	-	Management	Live, map-based app for tracking, alerting on MPA locations, other information (e.g., permits, licenses, etc)
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Furathama thankolhei undhagoo vaane manage kuran ekum fahun meehun awaere veema manag kuran faseiha vaane. Areas tha engei gotha hunan jehene	It will be difficult to manage in the beginning, but later, after more people become aware, it will be easy. A tool to know where the areas are.	Management	Live, map-based app for tracking, alerting on MPA locations, other information (e.g., permits, licenses, etc)
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	GPS thakun engei gotha hurun rangalhu; Masverin report kuryama attend kurun rangalhu vaan jehei; Sararukaarun mihaarah vure boda zimmaa dhaar vaan ebajehei.	It would be great if protected areas can be seen through GPS; Enforcement when fishers report needs to be improved; Government should be more responsible.	Management	Live, map-based app for tracking, alerting on MPA locations, other information (e.g., permits, licenses, etc)

Small-scale fish processing activity in island	M Dhiggaru	Ganoon thanfeezu kureema vaanee; MNDF has to monitor the areas regularly; There has to be teams assigned. And authorities have to take timely action, investigate if they see photo/video evidence, take action equally without letting people with connections get away with things; MPAs should be seen by ocean users on a GPS; Authorities have to monitor and implement regulations; Take action against people breaking the rules; Awareness programs - farudhee zinmaa.	Need to properly implement; MNDF has to monitor the areas regularly. There has to be teams assigned; Authorities have to take timely action, investigate if they see photo/video evidence, take action equally without letting people with connections get away with things; MPAs should be seen by ocean users on a map. Authorities have to monitor and implement regulations; Take action against people breaking the rules; Awareness programs to enhance social responsibility.	Management	Live, map-based app for tracking, alerting on MPA locations, other information (e.g., permits, licenses, etc)
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Vilingili	Fishers should be compensated to get their involvement and support.	-	Monitoring	Compensate fishers who participate in implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	S Hithadhoo	Masverinnah laari dheefa police beinunkogen beleheti dhaane.	Giving money to the fishers and using the police to manage and monitor the areas can be done.	Monitoring	Compensate fishers who participate in implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	S Hithadhoo	Reporting mechanism for fishers. Adhi attend vaan coast guard assign kurun rangalhu; Mi kamuga fishers involo kurun varah muhimmu; Ehen kamun protected areas tha raajjeyge GPS elhifa hurun rangalhu. Protected area thah masverina varah rangalha engifa hurun varah muhimmu; Reporting mechanism ge dhashun report kuraa fishers thaka konmeves ehcheh dhinun rangalhu; Atoll kaarin protect kuraa area tha nearby island akun manage kurvidhaan. Adhi MNDF noony police medhuveri ko belun rangalhu. vaki private bayaku belumaa authorities thakun belun thafathu vaan.	Reporting mechanism for fishers and assigning Coast Guard is good; It is important to involve fishers in this; Protected areas should be shown in Maldivian GPS. It is very important for fishers to know the MPAs; Under the reporting mechanism, it will be good give something (money) in return for fishers who report. Nearshore areas (areas closer to the atoll) that are protected can be managed by the nearby islands. Using the MNDF and Police to monitor the areas is good. It will be different when a private body monitors the areas than when the authorities monitor the areas.	Monitoring	Compensate fishers who participate in implementation

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	N Kendhikolhudhoo	Allowances and education needed to participate fishers.	-	Monitoring	Compensate fishers who participate in implementation
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	N Kendhikolhudhoo	Reporting mechanism and rewards. Like awarding annually the best reporting vessel	-	Monitoring	Compensate fishers who participate in implementation
Fisheries - Recreational	GA Kolamaafushi	Councils and regional police can be involved	-	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Kolamaafushi	Councils/ regional police should be monitoring, proper reporting.	-	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Fisheries - Commercial, Non-Tuna Species	GA Kolamaafushi	Implementation should be done regionally, with atoll/island councils should be trained and responsible for monitoring important areas nearby.	-	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Kolamaafushi	Ei sarahadhu balahattanei meehun thiben jehei.misaalaka rashu councilun efadha area tha beleine gothei hama jehenjehi.	A way to get councils to manage the areas	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco,Ensis,etc)	GA Kolamaafushi	MPA's should be monitored by local councils nearby. Training, resources given to councils.	-	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	GA Kolamaafushi	Councilge faraathun belehettunenme rangalu kama dhekeny	-	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Fisheries - Artisanal/Subsistence		Decentralized management using councils (need budget) offshore areas need special management measures because it's not possible to physically be there to monitor.	-	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco,Ensis,etc)	GA Kolamaafushi	Hire locals from islands (or maybe a team for each atoll to begin with, team of locals from islands in that atoll. coordinate with ngo's and councils. they can monitor nearby MPAs and other zones. councils/police and mndf can assist in travels, attending to reports. they will need to be funded.	-	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	GDh Thinadhoo	The island councils should be the ones who's responsible to monitor the areas	-	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources

Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	GA Kolamaafushi	Decentralized implementation of MSP. Atoll and Island councils should have the authority. Otherwise it will not work. Eg: Hithaadhoo is protected, MOU signed with Kolamaafushi council, now the island council monitors the island. People getting on the island and harming birds, damaging vegetation, these activities were taking place regularly before authority to monitor and take care of the island was given to Kolamaafushi council. Atoll and island councils should be able to fine and make regulations to maintain and monitor places within the atoll. Monitoring offshore is will be challenging, fishers have to be involved, they already take action against foreign vessels, illegal fishing practices. There has to be a proper reporting mechanism. This can only be done with the help of fishermen. Make fishers more familiar with NOO raajje program, and get them to be involved in it as much as possible.	-	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	GA Kolamaafushi	Konme sarahadhegeves council ge eheetherikama eku manage kurumakee mikan vedhaane gothei	Get councils involved in managing areas	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco, Ensis, etc)	GA Maamendhoo	Hama ekani sarukaarun belehetey nee. Council thakun ves beleheti dhaanei resource tha dheegen	Only government can manage, If resources are given to councils they can also manage	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco, Ensis, etc)		Regulate bait fishery that uses powerful lights (surface and submerged lights) Safety of fishers need to be addressed more than now. Implementation has to be done by the Government. Marine police: A decentralized system has to be established, otherwise it will not work. Bait farming.	-	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Gemanafushi	<p>Foreign vessels fishing in Maldivian waters (makes fishing low for local fishers).</p> <p>Foreign vessels fishing at FAD's. Some dhoni's report, no response usually. They sometimes attack when local fishers try to stop them. can be controlled If government monitors properly.</p> <p>Monitoring: There will be no one to monitor.</p> <p>Decentralized monitoring system: Councils will do it for a while and act in there own interest.</p> <p>Reporting and response: when authorities arrive it's too late.</p>	-	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Gadhadoo	Decentralized system for management and monitoring. (that works with every government). Coordinate with councils. There has to be an agency or body (specific people tasked with monitoring). If it is managed properly for few years it will start working. There are a lot of MPA's now, not monitored, rules are not implemented.	-	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Gemanafushi	<p>A proper reporting and response mechanism (a decentralised system)</p> <p>FADs : Fishers breaking rules are reported but no action is taken</p> <p>Foreign vesses: reported but its too late when authorities arrive.</p> <p>Kooddoo : has not been upgraded since the pres. pres Mau-moons reign,</p> <p>No government has tried to improve the fishing industry.</p> <p>Diving with lights for bait fish has to be regulated.</p>	-	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	GDh Gadhadoo	<p>The 20% protected areas should not be just one or two places. It should be scattered across the country. The implementations should take place well and the placed should be managed.</p> <p>Coral restoration projects should be done.</p> <p>One way to do it is through a decentralized way, so that the near councils can supervise and manage the MPAs and areas and the nearby ocean resources.</p> <p>When protecting the 20% of the ocean, islands that are already protected (e.g. bird populated islands) should also be included.</p>	-	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	Gn Fuvahmulah	I don't think any of the protected areas can be managed; Council thakun manage kurveigotha othun varavves muhimmu.	I don't think any of the protected areas can be managed. It is important to give the management to the councils.	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	S Hithadhoo	Managed by councils	-	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Council thakun manage kurevey gotha othun rangalhu.	Leaving the management to the councils would be good.	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Council thaka baaru dhinuma fahu belhettun rangalhukan dheken.	Giving the authority to the councils to monitor and manage the areas is good.	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Councils	-	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	S Hithadhoo	Sarukaarun seedha belehetumuge badhaluga region thakun beleheteine gotha hedhun muhimmu.	It is important to set regions to manage and monitor the areas instead of the main government directly.	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Fisheries - Artisanal/Subsistence	S Hithadhoo	Atoll Council thakun havaal kogen mi fadha area tha bala hattan jehei. Trained personnel with proper equipment; Coast guard vakin hassako point the monitor kurumah othun rangalhu.	The management and monitoring should be given to the atoll councils. Trained personnel with proper equipment; Coast Guard specifically monitoring the points would be good.	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco, Ensis, etc)	S Maradhoo	Council thaka havaalu koggen emme rangalah bele heteiny.	The best way to manage/monitor the areas is to give the authority to the councils.	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	S Hithadhoo	MNDF-CG fadha qaanoonun baaru libigenvaa bayaku ekan kuran vee; Atoll council administrative areas council thakai haval kurun rangalhu	The bodies who have the authority such as MNDF, Coast Guard should do it; It will be good to give the management/monitoring of atoll council administrative areas to the councils.	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Fisheries - Recreational	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Decentralized management; Awareness programs about the benefits of MSP; More awareness programs about exploitative fishing methods. (Landaa nagaairu, Dhillaiagen)	Decentralized management; Awareness programs about the benefits of MSP; More awareness programs about exploitative fishing methods. (Sea cucumber hunting via the use of flood lights).	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources

Fisheries - Recreational	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Decentralised monitoring and management system; Locals from islands near the MPAs have to be hired and tasked with monitoring and managing the MPAs; Teams from Male' shouldn't be tasked with this if we want to do it effectively; Ideally they should be under the council with full authority on MPA related activities.	-	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Naifaru	There should be an atoll Marine Police to watch and act on these activities.	-	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	F Feeali	Atoll verikan kuraa rashakun team ei naga manage kuran fenei; Mndf aka mihaaru iqthisadhee area nubele hettei.	Suggesting taking a team for this task from capital island of the atoll. Don't believe that MNDF is able to safeguard our EEZ.	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Hinnavaru	Local councils and fishers can.	-	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Th Hirilandhoo	Fiyavalhu alhan jeheyne; Councilge dhashun belehettun okay vaane.	Actions needs to be taken; Letting councils manage this will be okay.	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	Th Hirilandhoo	Council thakah havaal kogen.	By handing over responsibilities to council.	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Th Hirilandhoo	Island council thakun kaari sarahadhu tha belehetti dhanei.	Nearby areas can be monitored by island councils.	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Other	Th Hirilandhoo	Sarukaarun qaanoon thakei gavaaidhu thaka hilaafu vaafaraithakaj fiyavalhu elhun; Konmei rasheiga ves council thakah havaal kurin okay vaane. Haradhu ves kuda vaane.	Government shall punish those who do not follow laws/regulations; Will be okay to handover responsibility to island councils. This will help reduce expenses too.	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Small-scale fish processing activity in island	Th Hirilandhoo	Council thaka esarahadhuge PAs havaalko behettun rangalhy	Will be good to assign councils to monitor PAs nearby.	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Small-scale fish processing activity in island	Th Hirilandhoo	Council thakun belehettun okay vaane.	It will be okay to give the ocean management to the island councils.	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	B Kendhoo	Hanifaru model can work; Atoll councils to be the main authority.	-	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources

Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	B Kendhoo	With or without our consent, if this is to happen, biosphere reserve model could work.	-	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Fisheries - Recreational	Dh Bandidhoo	Nearest atoll council should be assigned to look after the protected areas.	-	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	Dh Bandidhoo	Council thakun belun.	Councils should look after the area.	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	Dh Bandidhoo	Ministry MNDF and council gulhigen.	Ministries, MNDF and Councils together should look after the area.	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L Maamendhoo	Council thakah havaalu kurun fennany.	Councils should look after the area.	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	GA Kolamaafushi	Government should not give permission for foreign fishing vessels. Tracking system for vessels. GPS Maps show MSP zones. More awareness for fishers. Councils should be responsible for monitoring nearby zones is MSP. Fishers try really hard to stop foreign vessels from fishing in Maldives. they will be supportive.	-	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Th Vilufushi	Fishers landing site thakuga fishers aa mauloomaath adhi feedback dheveigotha hedhijjeya rangalhu. Council thakun misarahadhu belehettun muhimu.	Information provided at landing sites, Councils to monitor areas	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Gadhoo	<p>There should be people to manage the MPAs, there is no management and it's done just for the namesake.</p> <p>Extending the boundaries for resorts would not be the solution, it will only create more problems, especially in the South.</p> <p>FADs that are in the Maldives are not regulated and maintained. Live bait fishing is done near FADs - that should be stopped.</p> <p>There should be a new fish factory and an ice plant in G Dh Atoll as well - maybe in G Dh. Can it's a big island. Maybe one more in Madaveli or Hoandehdoo. As the atoll has many fishers, the demand is huge for fish factories and ice plants.</p> <p>Making zones for bait fish areas would be a good idea. It will help to increase bait fish in south Maldives. The areas should be managed.</p> <p>Sharks have increased over the years and it's been a big problem especially for fishers.</p> <p>One of the main reasons bait fishing has decreased is because of sea cucumber fisheries.</p> <p>"Fahthiyaa" or "En'kandhu fathi" should be made in Huvadhoon atoll in order to increase bait fishing. They can be regulated or managed by the fishers and councils near them.</p> <p>When reported for illegal fishing, nothing is done, there should be heavy fines and punishments for the people who go against the law. But if they do it for the first time, they should be given just a talk and nothing more. They should be encouraged for doing fishing the right way instead of heavy out punishments first</p>	-	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Fisheries - Recreational	S Maradhoo	Zone thaka behi harudhana qaanoon tha hedhuma fahu masverina mauloomaath dhein jehei; Sarahadhee marukaz thakei gaim kurumah fau PAs tha balan emeehuna havaal kurevidhaane.	After zoning and after laws are made, fishers should be given more information and made aware of; Regional centers should be made and management/monitoring should be given to them.	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco, Ensis, etc)	Male	Independent special authority to implement and manage, it must have atoll centres in all the atolls.	-	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Bandidhoo	Meehunge awareness ithuru kohgen thikan thah vaany; Counsilun belehettun rangalhu ekum eieeves namaka thibei bayaku vaakamei nei emeehuhah.	This could only be done by increasing awareness programs among people; the councils should look after it but they are there for the name sake only, no action is done.	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Bandidhoo	Hurihaa emmen vegen adhi rashu council in vess.	All the inhabitants and the island Councils have to be responsible for the protection.	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Information and awareness dhinun varah muhimmu; Council havaal kuran fenei.	Giving informations and awareness is very important; Should be given to the Island Councils.	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Local government (council)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Qaanoon thakai usool tha hedhuma fahu esarahadhu beluma vaki bayaku haassa kofa thibun vara rangalhu. Eirun council thaka belehettidhaanei.	Make laws and regulations, after that having a specialized group to monitor/manage the areas is very good. Therefore, the councils can manage.	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Local government (council)	Th Hirilandhoo	Mndf adhi Police medhuveriko belehteiny; Council thakah belehettidhaanei ekum budget adhi rangalhu onigan'dakaa eku havaalu koffiya vaane.	With involvement of MNDF and police it can be monitored; Councils can also do this but only if an adequate budget is provided with a good structure.	Monitoring	Decentralised monitoring (including councils, regional police, ngos), providing training, funding and resources
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Vilingili	Establish a specialized team to monitor MPA's	-	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	GA Vilingili	Qaanoonakun baaru libigen hi-maaya kurun muhimmu kama dheken. Vaki haassa teamei negi esarahadu belehetumuge massakatha havaalu vefa onnanjehei.	Very important to have legal power to implement, need dedicated team for monitoring	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Vilingili	Belunterikan rangalhukurun. ekamah haasa bayaku hassako vakin kandaalha thibun fenei.	Dedicated team for monitoring these areas is important	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Naifaru	PAs areas should be managed. People should be informed. Sarahadhutha monitorko balahattan vaki hassa bayaku thiben jehenei.	-	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Fisheries - Recreational	GDh Thinadhoo	Outsource the whole thing to someone else who would do the job without any influence. An independent body with experts.	-	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Fares-Maathoda	More awareness programmes for waste management and plastic pollution. MNDF hasn't been patrolling the areas well so we need some other body to protect the places. No government has done implementation well so there's a lot of doubt about it but protections are needed and it's a good thing. For plastic pollution, more strict laws should be made and people should be punished for going against it through heavy fines.	-	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Maamendhoo	Bayaku hassako mifadha area tha balahattan nagafathibun muhimmu.	Dedicated team for monitoring these areas is important	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Gemanafushi	Himaya kofa those areas monitor kuran bayaku thiben vy.In that way, fishers will understand that area is managed. Furihama gothugai fiyavalhu elhen jeheyn.	Need to keep people to monitor the protected areas. in that way fishers will understand that area is managed. Actions should be taken against those who do not follow.	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Gemanafushi	There has to be an agency to monitor and manage MPA's.	-	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Gadhoo	<p>There should be people to manage the MPAs, there is no management and it's done just for the namesake.</p> <p>Extending the boundaries for resorts would not be the solution, it will only create more problems, especially in the South.</p> <p>FADs that are in the Maldives are not regulated and maintained. Live bait fishing is done near FADs - that should be stopped.</p> <p>There should be a new fish factory and an ice plant in G Dh Atoll as well - maybe in G Dh. Gan it's a big island. Maybe one more in Madaveli or Hoandehdoo. As the atoll has many fishers, the demand is huge for fish factories and ice plants.</p> <p>Making zones for bait fish areas would be a good idea. It will help to increase bait fish in south Maldives. The areas should be managed.</p> <p>Sharks have increased over the years and it's been a big problem especially for fishers.</p> <p>One of the main reasons bait fishing has decreased is because of sea cucumber fisheries.</p> <p>"Fahthiyaa" or "En'kandhu fathi" should be made in Huvadhoo atoll in order to increase bait fishing. They can be regulated or managed by the fishers and councils near them.</p> <p>When reported for illegal fishing, nothing is done, there should be heavy fines and punishments for the people who go against the law. But if they do it for the first time, they should be given just a talk and nothing more. They should be encouraged for doing fishing the right way instead of heavy out punishments first</p>	-	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Kind of management unit should be there to monitor the PAs	-	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	MNDF-CG or Police.	-	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Vaki bayaku hassako thamreen kuruma fahu belehetuma thibun rangalhu.	Specific people should be trained to monitor and manage the areas.	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Mirashuge bayakah nubele-hetteine, sarukaarun vaki bayaku hassako thibegen vaany.	Nobody in the island can manage the areas, there should be specific people in the government to manage.	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Vaki bayakah manage kuran dheegen emme rangalhu gothuga behetteiny.	Management and monitoring should be given to a specific set of people.	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Fisheries - Artisanal/Subsistence	Gn Fuvahmulah	Foreign vessels need to be monitored; Island Council with MNDF-CG has to be assigned to manage the area.	-	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	S Maradhoo	Monitor kuran vakibayaku thiben jehey fishers ge faraathun report libunyma. Adhi egotha report kuran vaki keyolhun thakei Noo raajjeyga membership vefa thibevi dhaan.	There should be a specific set of people to monitor the areas when fishers report it. Specific captains can be members of Noo Raajje to report incidents.	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	S Hithadhoo	Vaki bayaku mi sarahadhu bele hettuma nagafa thibun rangalhu	It will be good to have a specific set of people to manage and monitor the areas.	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	S Maradhoo	Specialised NGOs.	-	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	S Hithadhoo	Council thaka vakin balahattan dheegen nuvaanei; Kamaa behei vaki bayaku hassa koh negumah fahu belehettun rangalhu.	It will not work if councils were the ones to monitor the areas; It will be good to pick a specific group of people to who are more familiar with it to manage/monitor.	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	S Hithadhoo	Vaki department ei hedhuma fahu manage kuran feney.	It will be good to make a separate department for management.	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Fisheries - Recreational	S Hithadhoo	Mikamah vakin haassa team eh nagaafa emeehun train koffa mikamah emmehun ayyan kurun.	A specific set of people should be chosen and trained to manage.	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	S Hithadhoo	MPA thah belehettumah MNDF nuvatha council ge dhaureh othumaki rangalhu kameh noon. Alhugandu dhekey gothuga mi area thah balahattan vaki team eh naga emeehun train koh emeehunnah benunva echihi sarukaarun foaru koh dheyn jehene. Ei ethah emme rangalhu gothuga belehetumahtaka.	Giving the management of the MPAs to MNDF or Councils is not good; I suggest choosing specific people and training them, and provide the team with needed resources by the government. This will be the best way to manage the areas.	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	S Hithadhoo	Specialised group to manage these protected areas.	-	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	N Kendhikolhudo	Yes. Through local fishermen, NGOs, etc.	-	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Vaki hasa bayaku area balahattan thiben jeheni; Technology use kogen ves belehetidhaanei.	Specific people should be there at the protected areas to monitor; May be with the help of technology, areas can be monitored too.	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	S Maradhoo	Mikan emme rangalhah kureveny mikamah haassa team eh nagaa emeehun ekamah thamreenu koh ethan balahattan beythibbun, ey massala eh neiy MNDF therein team eh negias nuvatha police therein noony nature park in team eh negias; MPA thah rangalhah balahattan jehey; Noony Protect kurumuge evves maana eh neh.	Best way to do is, train people and let them be there to monitor, this could be a team from MNDF as well or police or nature park; MPAs shall be well monitored otherwise there is no need of protection.	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Fisheries - Recreational	Lh Naifaru	Special authority only to attend the reporting from fishers.	-	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Bayaku nagaafa train kohfa ekamah haassa team eh behetteema noonee nuvaane.	Can be managed if a specific team for this purpose is trained and assigned to monitor.	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	S Maradhoo	Masveringe baiveri vumeh ovegen hee nuvey himayah kura than than belehettene hen; Evves muassasaa akah ithubaareh neiy; Mikan emme rangalhah belehetteynee vaki bayaku mikamah ayyan koh mikamah train koh mikamah liben jehey ganoony baaru dheegen; Egothah belehetteyna kamah gaboolu kuran.	Do not think that protected areas can be monitored /implemented with involvement of fishers; Now there is no trust for any organization; This can be done only if a specific team is assigned for this with relevant training and giving legal power. I believe this way it can be monitored /implemented well.	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Meedhoo	Haassa bayaku train koffa belehettun okay vaane; Sarukaarei badhal viyas sustainable koh belehettein gotha othun varah muhimmu.	Important to train people for this task; It is important that even if the government changes, this is sustainably continued.	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	Th Hirilandhoo	Haassabayakah havaalukogen beleheteyny.	By assigning the task to a specific team.	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Fisheries - Commercial, Billfish	Th Hirilandhoo	Vaki bayaku ufadhaaigen thamreenu koggen havaalu kurun.	Training a specific team for the specific purpose (of ocean management).	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	B Kendhoo	Better monitoring and special admin units near the MPAs.	-	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Bandidhoo	Ekamah hassako bayaku bahat-taigen.	Have to assign people specifically to protect and take care.	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	L Gan	Konme rasheh ga hunnan jeheyne monitor koh balance kanda alhaafa thibey baeh; They can go check if fishing activities are being done legally and according to MSP; They have to be responsible for cleaning up and monitoring the reef; Konme rasheh ga ekan kuraane musthagillu baeh thiben jeheyne; Maa kandu balahattan varah haradhu kuran jeheyne; Ekan kuran varah undhagoovaane; Ekan vaanee MNDF ah; MNDF can work with ocean users to create more awareness among fishers about MPAs and other regulations of activities allowed offshore.	All the islands should have assigned people to monitor; They can go check if fishing activities are being done legally and according to MSP; They have to be responsible for cleaning up and looking after the reef; every Island should have trained people to look after this; To look after the coastal area is gonna be expensive and its not as easy for the islands; MNDF has the resources; MNDF can work with ocean users to create more awareness among fishers about MPAs and other regulations of activities allowed offshore.	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Vilingili	Konkahal Technoloy ei tho beinun kureveinee bala hoadhan jehei. vessels thakei beinunko gen monitor kurumakee ei sustainable ko kureveine kamei noon. Adhi mihaaru rajjege huri resource tha use kogen manage ei nukureven. Motion sensor noonee radar technology use kogen belehet-tun noon ehen gothei nei. adhi mifadha sarahadhu balahattan special team ei naga ekan kuran jehei.	Check what type of technology can be used. Using vessels for monitoring is not sustainable. and it is not possible to manage with the resources we have currently. Need motion sensor or radar technology. And need a special team for managing.	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Local government (council)	S Hithadhoo	Zone thaka baha ei zone tha balahattan vaki group ei hedhifa ovei, rangalhu reporting mechanism ei othun varah muhimmu. adhi mi group in masveringe report thaka attend va gotha othun.	Zoning, and monitoring/managing the zones by a specialised group. A good reporting mechanism is important. The group should attend the reports given by the fishers.	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Gadhdhoo	Decentralized system for management and monitoring. (that works with every government). Coordinate with councils. There has to be an agency or body (specific people tasked with monitoring). If it is managed properly for few years it will start working. There are a lot of MPA's now, not monitored, rules are not implemented.	-	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	S Hithadhoo	Vaki haassa bayaku negumah fahu ei atoll kaari sarahadhu belun.	A specific set of people should be picked for each atoll to monitor the areas.	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Local government (council)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Qaanoon thakai usool tha hedhuma fahu esarahadhu beluma vaki bayaku haassa kofa thibun vara rangalhu. Eirun council thaka belehettidhaanei.	Make laws and regulations, after that having a specialized group to monitor/manage the areas is very good. Therefore, the councils can manage.	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Local government (council)	Dh Bandidhoo	Government ministries thah gulhigen belehettun; Belehetteine bayaku uffedhun ves rangalhu.	Government ministries together should look after the areas; Or a separate Entity should be created for the purpose.	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Small-scale fish processing activity in island	L Gan	Varah bodu haradheh hingaane; Thafaathu ulhandhu hoadhan jeheyne; Bayaku meehun ulhen jehey, thamureenu kohfa, musaara dheefa; Fahuge technology beynun kuran. (Radar system kahala, mulhi raajje kandu ge sarahadhu belehetey varu); Ekamah haradhu kuri varakah rangalhah ekan kureveynee.	To run a protecting program is expensive; Different types of vessels will be needed to look after the areas; The program should have trained people on their payroll; Latest technology should be used to observe the Maldivian waters; Latest radar systems that can oversee the whole Maldivian zones; The more the expense is for it the more it will be looked after well.	Monitoring	Establish a dedicated team to monitor MPA's
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	HA Ihavandhoo	Can support in monitoring	-	Monitoring	Fishers involved in reporting / monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	HA Ihavandhoo	Fishers can support in monitoring and reporting	-	Monitoring	Fishers involved in reporting / monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	N Kendhikolhudhoo	Monitoring by fishers.	-	Monitoring	Fishers involved in reporting / monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	N Kendhikolhudhoo	Fishermen, NGOs.	-	Monitoring	Fishers involved in reporting / monitoring
Small-scale fish processing activity in island	N Kendhikolhudhoo	Fishermen NGOs need to give a role.	-	Monitoring	Fishers involved in reporting / monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Sh Komandoo	މަސްމިނިސްޓްރީގެ ދަށުން ރާއްޖޭގެ ފަރާތްތަކާއެކު މަސްމިނިސްޓްރީގެ ދަށުން ރާއްޖޭގެ ފަރާތްތަކާއެކު މަސްމިނިސްޓްރީގެ ދަށުން ރާއްޖޭގެ ފަރާތްތަކާއެކު	To increase involvement of fishers it is important to gather all the fishers in the island together with the council for more discussions.	Monitoring	Fishers involved in reporting / monitoring

Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	R Dhuvaafaru	Cooperate with fishers, they'll cooperate; Apply law to everyone; Fishers will help by reporting but it will only work if actions are taken by authorities.	-	Monitoring	Fishers involved in reporting / monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Kanduhulhoo	With the help of council, reports from fishers should be attended.	-	Monitoring	Fishers involved in reporting / monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Th Hirilandhoo	Kandu falhu use kuraa faraihakun balahatta dhein adhi report ves kuraa. Ekum fiyavalhu alhan jehey.	Management and reporting from ocean users. But actions and penalties need to be enforced.	Monitoring	Fishers involved in reporting / monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	R Maduvvari	If fishers will help with implementation by reporting (they will report) to authorities and if the authorities will take action it can be managed. Otherwise it won't (fishers report about illegal fishing done but no action taken by the authorities.)	-	Monitoring	Fishers involved in reporting / monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Bandidhoo	Fishers will provide information; Marine police or MNDF should be assigned to monitor those PAs.	Fishers will provide information; Marine Police or MNDF should be assigned to monitor those protected areas.	Monitoring	Fishers involved in reporting / monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Masverin ves balan jeheni.	Fishermen should also look after the area.	Monitoring	Fishers involved in reporting / monitoring

Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco, Ensis, etc)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Authorities have to work honestly. -Farudhee zimmaa. -Currently, it takes a long time for an incident to be reported, and it's too late when the authorities arrive at scene or they are somehow warned that authorities are coming. who will be monitoring ? Maldivians or some foreign agency ? -Fishers can be responsible for reporting. -Locals (fishermen, other community members) have always reported issues they observe while at sea (foreign vessels, illegal fishing practices) -No foreigners should be tasked with taking care of our ocean area. (emphasize) -Offshore areas: fishermen have to be tasked with monitoring. Reports have to be attended by authorities. -More awareness programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Authorities have to work honestly. -Social responsibility -Currently, it takes a long time for an incident to be reported, and it's too late when the authorities arrive at scene or they are somehow warned that authorities are coming. who will be monitoring ? Maldivians or some foreign agency ? -Fishers can be responsible for reporting. -Locals (fishermen, other community members) have always reported issues they observe while at sea (foreign vessels, illegal fishing practices) -No foreigners should be tasked with taking care of our ocean area. (emphasize) -Offshore areas: fishermen have to be tasked with monitoring. Reports have to be attended by authorities. -More awareness programs. 	Monitoring	Fishers involved in reporting / monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	L.Hithadhoo	Saruykaarun balahattan jeheiny, masveringe faraathun eibaarulun libeyne; Report kurun fadha kantha kodhevidhaane.	The government should look after the protected areas. The fishers will co-operate and share what they observe as well.	Monitoring	Fishers involved in reporting / monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GDh Gadhdhoo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FADS: government can't monitor Reefs: government can't monitor There will be some difficulties for fishers if fishing grounds are closed for fishers. But if it is done properly it will be helpful for the future. Give a region for resorts to monitor. There are rules and regulations, not implemented or monitored. 	-	Monitoring	Get resorts to be involved in monitoring

Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	L Gan	Farutha belehetteiny resort; Maskanduthah marine police; Adhi MNDF EEZ area belehetti dhaane.	The reefs should be looked after by the resorts; FADs/ channels by the marine police and the rest of the EEZ should be looked after by the MNDF.	Monitoring	Get resorts to be involved in monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	S Hithadhoo	Vaki haassa bayaku negumah fahu ei atoll kaari sarahadhu belun.	A specific set of people should be picked for each atoll to monitor the areas.	Monitoring	Hiring within atolls for monitoring
Fisheries - Recreational	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Government salaried and trained teams to operate in all the atolls. They can monitor, manage areas (clean plastic, crown of thorns); Sharks need has to be assessed and controlled.	-	Monitoring	Hiring within atolls for monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	Th Hirilandhoo	Konmei atoll thakun bayaku nagaa thamreen dheefa balahattan hamajasan; Protect kuraa iru faseihain monitor vaa fadha area tha himaya kurun.	By assigning and training people from each atoll for implementation; While choosing areas to protect, can go for areas which will be easier to monitor.	Monitoring	Hiring within atolls for monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	M Dhiggaru	There should be a certain group (atoll Police or Marine Police) of people in each island with enough resources to check the FADs daily.	-	Monitoring	Hiring within atolls for monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Bandidhoo	Qaanoon thakei hadhaa emmen ekama amal kurun; mndf in beliyas farudhee zinma varahves bodu.	New rules and regulations have to be made; Even if MNDF is observing/monitoring the area, locals should be more responsible on their own and take social responsibility.	Monitoring	Hiring within atolls for monitoring
Fisheries - Artisanal/Subsistence	Dh Bandidhoo	Dhivehi hurihaa raiyithun himaya kuri area thah balahattaigen vaany.	All maldivians should take care of the protected areas.	Monitoring	Hiring within atolls for monitoring
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Bandidhoo	Hurihaa emmen vegen adhi rashu council in vess.	All the inhabitants and the island Councils have to be responsible for the protection.	Monitoring	Hiring within atolls for monitoring
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco, Ensis, etc)	GA Kolamaafushi	Hire locals from islands (or maybe a team for each atoll to begin with, team of locals from islands in that atoll. coordinate with ngo's and councils. they can monitor nearby MPAs and other zones. councils/police and mndf can assist in travels, attending to reports. they will need to be funded.	-	Monitoring	Hiring within atolls for monitoring

Fisheries - Recreational	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Decentralised monitoring and management system; Locals from islands near the MPAs have to be hired and tasked with monitoring and managing the MPAs; Teams from Male' shouldn't be tasked with this if we want to do it effectively; Ideally they should be under the council with full authority on MPA related activities.	-	Monitoring	Hiring within atolls for monitoring
Local government (council)	GA Kolamaafushi	Need better reliable reporting mechanisms. Currently : Have to call MNDF (emergencies, breaking marine rules) Recommendation : Utilize technology, use vessel trackers to monitor vessel activities. Niyami course : MSP awareness for students, teach rules/regulations in the MSP. (add to curriculum)	-	Monitoring	Use of technology and mandatory tracking systems to monitor offshore areas
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Kolamaafushi	GPS tracking of vessels done by the government. Equip vessels with fish weighing mechanisms. GA atoll fishers : Create more zones like kooddoo for fishers. Catch going to waste. Koodoo needs more facilities. Fishers follow fish and are not really aware they are entering restricted areas. So there has to be a way to monitor vessels and a way for vessels to see if they are entering an MPA or restricted zone. Bad practices: Diving for bait fishing. note from Muthi: We showed the 20% protection example map. still no feedback about protecting offshore areas.	-	Monitoring	Use of technology and mandatory tracking systems to monitor offshore areas
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Kolamaafushi	Need to introduce and make it mandatory for the fishers to use a tracking device in their fishing vessels.	-	Monitoring	Use of technology and mandatory tracking systems to monitor offshore areas
Other	GA Vilingili	Use state of the art tech to monitor marine environment.	-	Monitoring	Use of technology and mandatory tracking systems to monitor offshore areas
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Vilingili	Use technology, helicopters, vessels, to monitor offshore areas.	-	Monitoring	Use of technology and mandatory tracking systems to monitor offshore areas
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Vilingili	Konkahal Technoloy ei tho beinun kureveinee bala hoadhan jehei. vessels thakei beinunko gen monitor kurumakee ei sustainable ko kureveine kamei noon. Adhi mihaaru rajjege huri resource tha use kogen manage ei nukureven. Motion sensor noonee radar technology use kogen belehet-tun noon ehen gothei nei. adhi mifadha sarahadhu balahattan special team ei naga ekan kuran jehei.	Check what type of technology can be used. Using vessels for monitoring is not sustainable. and it is not possible to manage with the resources we have currently. Need motion sensor or radar technology. And need a special team for managing.	Monitoring	Use of technology and mandatory tracking systems to monitor offshore areas
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Gemanafushi	Track foreign vessels better. Talk to as many fishers as possible to get their ideas.	-	Monitoring	Use of technology and mandatory tracking systems to monitor offshore areas

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	S Maradhoo	Vessels track kurevei gotha hedhun rangalhu.	It will be good to be able to track the vessels.	Monitoring	Use of technology and mandatory tracking systems to monitor offshore areas
Fisheries - Artisanal/Subsistence	Sh Komandoo	Monitor through technology like in Seychelles	-	Monitoring	Use of technology and mandatory tracking systems to monitor offshore areas
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Dh Vaany	Vessels thakuga konmevs kahala device ei harukogen vany; Hama hama kamaa eku qaanoon thanfeez vaan jehene.	Need some sort of device on vessels for this to work; The law should be fairly implemented for everyone.	Monitoring	Use of technology and mandatory tracking systems to monitor offshore areas
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	Th Hirilandhoo	Mizamaanuge technology use kogen monitor kurevidhaane; Vaki section hadhaige ves belidhaane.	Can be monitored using latest technology; Can be monitored by sections.	Monitoring	Use of technology and mandatory tracking systems to monitor offshore areas
Small-scale fish processing activity in island	L Gan	Varah bodu haraddeh hingaane; Thafaathu ulhandhu hoadhan jeheyne; Bayaku meehun ulhen jehey, thamureenu kohfa, musaara dheefa; Fahuge technology beynun kuran. (Radar system kahala, mulhi raajje kandu ge sarahahdhu belehetey varu); Ekamah haradhu kuri varakah rangalhah ekan kureveynee.	To run a protecting program is expensive; Different types of vessels will be needed to look after the areas; The program should have trained people on their payroll; Latest technology should be used to observe the Maldivian waters; Latest radar systems that can oversee the whole Maldivian zones; The more the expense is for it the more it will be looked after well.	Monitoring	Use of technology and mandatory tracking systems to monitor offshore areas
Fisheries - Artisanal/Subsistence		decentralized management using councils (need budget) offshore areas need special management measures because it's not possible to physically be there to monitor.	-	Monitoring	Use of technology and mandatory tracking systems to monitor offshore areas
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	GA Vilingili	farudhee zimma monitoring and reporting mechanism./real time tracking of vessels.	Social responsibility monitoring and reporting mechanism./real time tracking of vessels.	Monitoring	Use of technology and mandatory tracking systems to monitor offshore areas
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)		If MNDF can't monitor offshore areas, does noo raajje have the capacity to do it. Some people were tasked with monitoring FAD's. MNDF and fishermen need to work together, even if fishers report MNDF does not do anything about it. Radar systems can be used to easily track vessels. The issue is nothing is implemented.	-	Monitoring	Use of technology and mandatory tracking systems to monitor offshore areas

Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Government should manage with MNDF or police and regulations should be aware; Monitoring the EEZ area will be challenging. With help of a Radar system mi area tha belehetteine.	Government should manage with MNDF or police and regulations should be made aware of; Monitoring the EEZ area will be challenging, with the help of a Radar system these areas can be monitored.	Monitoring	Use of technology and mandatory tracking systems to monitor offshore areas
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Masveringe faraathun ehbaarulun nulibenei kama beleveny; Tracking device or something that should be introduced; Fine kuran jehei haalathuga ekan ves kuran jehenei.	Fishers will not be supportive; Tracking device or something should be introduced; If there was a situation in which fines should be given, it should be given.	Monitoring	Use of technology and mandatory tracking systems to monitor offshore areas
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco, Ensis, etc)	S Maradhoo	Kandu falhu use kuraa faraaiythakah egen ebajehei mikan mikurany for their benefits. Furihama gothuga information forukodheun jehei; Regular patrol or random koh esarahadhu balan jeheny.	Ocean user should know that this is done for their own benefit. Information should be provided perfectly; Patrolling should be done regularly and randomly in MPAs.	Monitoring	Use of technology and mandatory tracking systems to monitor offshore areas
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Land gaves Qaanoon thah hadhaafa hunna iru boanulaba, ehen kamun kihinei maakanduga balahattany; Satellite beynun kohgen area tha balahattan jeheny; Rajjeyge sarahadhu MNDF ah nubilehettey ekum Malik noony India sarahadha kudakoves Dhivehi masverin olhigen ves vadhe vijjeya hama fahaala; Dhivehi masverin mihaaru raajeyge kandu balahattany; Rajjeyge vashaigen kandu bodukoh onna iru kanduge sarahadhu balan iskandheegen nubileikan varah dhera, sarukaarun beynun nuvany balahattan.	People don't even follow regulations applicable to land, so how will you monitor/look after the ocean. Areas should be monitored using satellites; Our EEZ cannot be monitored by our MNDF but even if by mistake we enter Maluku region or Indian territory they chase us out; It is Maldivian fishers now looking after our oceans; It is sad that our ocean is not monitored, government does not want to do so.	Monitoring	Use of technology and mandatory tracking systems to monitor offshore areas
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	R Maduvvari	Cooperation from stakeholders, may be cameras ?	-	Monitoring	Use of technology and mandatory tracking systems to monitor offshore areas
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	GA Kolamaafushi	Aamu raiyithuna veehaves ginain mauloomath foaru kodhinun, report kuryama elhehene fiyavalhuthaves engen ebajehei adhi baei halathuga fiyavalhu alhan ves jehei kama dheken.	Awareness programs for public as much as possible, a mechanism for knowing what happens when reported, and actions taken when reported	Reporting	Awareness on MPAs / MSP benefits and regulations
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	GDh Thinadhoo	If it was done and monitored well this is a good thing. Have lots of awareness programmes. Patrolling should be done well. Have proper training programmes for experts in the field.	-	Reporting	Awareness on MPAs / MSP benefits and regulations

Local government (council)	GDh Fares-Maathoda	Important for fishers to know call sign and flags whether the vessels are allowed in our seas; Awareness; Communicate - VHS - how to communicate with foreign vessels	-	Reporting	Awareness on MPAs / MSP benefits and regulations
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco, Ensis, etc)		- More awareness programs aimed at ocean users. - creating MPAs and implementing them won't solve the problem, there has to be more awareness programs to make ocean users more aware of how protection will benefit fishers and other ocean users directly. - Even if the law is enacted, fishers will access these grounds if they do not understand the importance and benefits.	-	Reporting	Awareness on MPAs / MSP benefits and regulations
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)		Awareness programs should be conducted. People should be aware of the importance of the MPAs. What are the benefits, and that information should be given to the ocean users	-	Reporting	Awareness on MPAs / MSP benefits and regulations
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving watersports)	GA Maamendhoo	Awareness' and information	-	Reporting	Awareness on MPAs / MSP benefits and regulations
Local government (council)	GA Kolamaafushi	Need better reliable reporting mechanisms. Currently : Have to call MNDF (emergencies, breaking marine rules) Recommendation : Utilize technology, use vessel trackers to monitor vessel activities. Niyami course : MSP awareness for students, teach rules/ regulations in the MSP. (add to curriculum)	-	Reporting	Awareness on MPAs / MSP benefits and regulations
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Furathama thankolhei undhagoo vaane manage kuran ekum fahun meehun awaere veema manag kuran faseiha vaane. Areas tha engei gotha hunan jehene	It will be difficult to manage in the beginning, but later, after more people become aware, it will be easy. A tool to know where the areas are.	Reporting	Awareness on MPAs / MSP benefits and regulations
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Awareness and information for the fisher's community who are using those areas are important.	-	Reporting	Awareness on MPAs / MSP benefits and regulations
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Gn Fuvahmulah	Qaanoon tha hedhi meehuna kiyai dhe meehun aware kuran vary.	After the rules are made, people should be made more aware.	Reporting	Awareness on MPAs / MSP benefits and regulations
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco, Ensis, etc)	S Maradhoo	Kandu falhu use kuraa faraaiythakah egen ebajehei mikan mikurany for their benefits. Furihama gothuga information forukodheun jehei; Regular patrol or random koh esarahadhu balan jeheny.	Ocean user should know that this is done for their own benefit. Information should be provided perfectly; Patrolling should be done regularly and randomly in MPAs.	Reporting	Awareness on MPAs / MSP benefits and regulations
Fisheries - Commercial, Reef	S Hithadhoo	Local community aa varah boda mikamah ahuluveri vaan jehei, qaanoon thakei hedhiyas nuvaane.	Local community should be made more aware, merely making laws will not help.	Reporting	Awareness on MPAs / MSP benefits and regulations

Fisheries - Artisanal/Subsistence	Sh Milandhoo	Information about the protected areas should be provided to fishers and take their ideas and concerns.	-	Reporting	Awareness on MPAs / MSP benefits and regulations
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Information and awareness adhi harudhanaa gothugai qaanoon dhemegettun	Information and awareness, and responsible legal implementation.	Reporting	Awareness on MPAs / MSP benefits and regulations
Fisheries - Recreational	B Kendhoo	EDUCATION AND AWARENESS.	-	Reporting	Awareness on MPAs / MSP benefits and regulations
Fisheries - Recreational	B Kendhoo	Awareness and education is the key.	-	Reporting	Awareness on MPAs / MSP benefits and regulations
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Bandidhoo	Meehunge awareness ithuru kohgen thikan thah vaany; Councilun belehettun rangalhu ekum eieeves namaka thibei bayaku vaakamei nei emeehunah.	This could only be done by increasing awareness programs among people; the councils should look after it but they are there for the name sake only, no action is done.	Reporting	Awareness on MPAs / MSP benefits and regulations
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna)	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Information and awareness dhinun varah muhimmu; Council havaal kuran fenei.	Giving informations and awareness is very important; Should be given to the Island Councils.	Reporting	Awareness on MPAs / MSP benefits and regulations
Community Recreational Use (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, diving, watersports)	L Gan	Information and awareness are very important before regulation; Landa negun manaa.	Information and awareness are very important before regulation; Parrot fish fishing is banned and should be observed well.	Reporting	Awareness on MPAs / MSP benefits and regulations
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco, Ensis, etc)	L Gan	Rajjeyga thanfeeze idhaaratha fail vefa othun mikamugei emme bodu challenge akah vaany; Ehenkamun thanfeez kurun harudhana vaan jehei; Mihaarahvureh bodah thanfeez idharatha harudhanakurun; Marine Police atoll thaka introduce kurun; Awareness meehuna foaru kodhein jehei, Masverina ves; Adhi vakin hassako school thakah focus kogen; Police adhi MNDF varah boda aware kuran jehei.	In the Maldives, organisations who are responsible are already failing at it; The rules and regulations should be implemented as it should; Maintaining and stabilising the organization who are responsible; Should introduce marine police; Awareness programs should be given to fishers and specially focus on local schools; Police and MNDF should be given updated awareness about the areas.	Reporting	Awareness on MPAs / MSP benefits and regulations
Fish Processors/ exporters (Mifco, Ensis, etc)	L Gan	Awareness programms; can't monitor offshore areas 24/7; than than faahaga vaa gothah meehun heyluntheri kurun.	Awareness programs and informations about the protected areas should be given; Cannot monitor offshore areas as no service around the areas.	Reporting	Awareness on MPAs / MSP benefits and regulations

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Kolamaafushi	Only authority with the capacity to monitor offshore areas is MNDF. How will we know the areas that are protected. (lighting system or buoys that can be physically seen by fishermen while at sea that mark the MPA's. There are a lot of Seamounts... etc that are not commonly used by fishermen, these areas can be protected. If MSP is enacted by law, everyone will have to follow. There needs to be a strong monitoring and reporting mechanism. More awareness programs : all over Maldives.	-	Reporting	Awareness on MPAs / MSP benefits and regulations
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Lh Naifaru	PAs areas should be managed. People should be informed. Sarahadhutha monitorko bala-hattan vaki hassa bayaku thiben jehenei.	-	Reporting	Awareness on MPAs / MSP benefits and regulations
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Vilingili	fahthiyaa - to prevent damage to reefs by anchoring. monitor and penalize vessels that harmful practices, even If it is enacted by law , there are doubts that it will wok more awareness programs	-	Reporting	Awareness on MPAs / MSP benefits and regulations
Fisheries - Recreational	Dh Kudahuvadhoo	Decentralized management; Awareness programs about the benefits of MSP; More awareness programs about exploitative fishing methods. (Landaa nagaairu, Dhillaiagen)	Decentralized management; Awareness programs about the benefits of MSP; More awareness programs about exploitative fishing methods. (Sea cucumber hunting via the use of flood lights).	Reporting	Awareness on MPAs / MSP benefits and regulations
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	M Dhiggaru	Someone other than fishers have to be responsible; Fishers may report foreign vessels but don't think they will support protection too much; People have to change their way of thinking (more awareness). And thanfeezee idhaaraa than varugadha koh, implement the rules; Fines; Monitor the areas.	Someone other than fishers have to be responsible; Fishers may report foreign vessels but don't think they will support protection too much; People have to change their way of thinking (more awareness); And implementing agencies need to become stronger to be able to implement the rules; Fines; Also need to monitor the areas.	Reporting	Awareness on MPAs / MSP benefits and regulations
Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	GA Vilingili	Furihama gavaidhuttekei hedhi aamuna egigen dhiyun rangalhu vaanei kama gabool kuranee. awareness program hingun varahves muhimmu. misaalaka masvrin thibei group thakugaya TV adhi Radio station thakun mauloomaathu hissa kurun muhimmu.	Proper regulations to be made and making public aware. For example putting information on groups where fishers are available, radio and TV	Reporting	Information dissemination at landing sites, and on fisher groups, radio and TV

Fisheries - Commercial, Tuna (Skipjack Tuna)	Th Vilufushi	Fishers landing site thakuga fishers aa mauloomaath adhi feedback dheveigotha hedhijj-eya rangalhu. Council thakun misarahadhu belehettun muh-himu.	Information provided at landing sites, Councils to monitor areas	Reporting	Information dissemination at landing sites, and on fisher groups, radio and TV
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Appendix H: List of participants in MSP workshop

Date: 19 May 2022

Name	Institution / Organisation	Designation	Attendance
Ibrahim Fikree	Ministry of Tourism	Assistant Director	In person
Zafarullah Shakeel	Ministry of Tourism		In person
Aishath Saadh	Ministry of National Planning, Housing and Infrastructure	Deputy Director General	In person
Fathimath Nazeera	Ministry of National Planning, Housing and Infrastructure	Planning Analyst	In person
Nazahath Naeem	Ministry of National Planning, Housing and Infrastructure	Engineer	In person
Ahmed Riyaz Jauharee	Maldives Marine Research Institute	Director	Virtual
Adam	Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture	Deputy Director General	Virtual
Ilham Atho Mohamed	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology	Senior Conservation Officer	In person
Muhusina Abdul Rahman	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology	Senior Conservation Officer	In person
Aishath Amal	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology	Environment Analyst	In person
Hawwa Nabaha	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology	Environment Analyst	In person
Afa Hussain	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology	Environment Analyst	In person
Ahmed Raidh	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology	Environment analyst	In person
Rilwan Yoosuf	Environmental Protection Agency	Director	Virtual
Hudha Ahmed	Foundation for Environment & Climate Technology (FECT)		In person
Hamza	SIGS	Geospatial Analyst	In person
Hussein Zahir	Small Island Research Group	Founder	In person
Aminath Shaha Hashim	Blue Marine Foundation	The Maldives Resilient Reefs Project, Maldives Project Manager	Virtual
Miriam Staiger	Six Senses		Virtual
Isha Afeef	Olive Ridley Project	Turtle Biologist	Virtual
Ibrahim Nadheeh	IPNLF		Virtual
Hawwa Nashfa	IPNLF	Maldives Program Manager	Virtual
Ahmed Shafiu	Dhivehi Masverin		Virtual
Fathimath Rafal	IDEAS	Environmental Expert	In person
Fazeela Jaufaru	IDEAS	Environmental Expert	In person
Adam Shaneez	IDEAS Kelaa		In person
Nazeeha Ahmed	MIFCO	GM Business Development & Production	Virtual
Hussain Afeef	Ensis	General Manager	Virtual
Manuprasad Puthenveetil Madhavankutty	Cyprea Marine Foods Pvt Ltd		Virtual
Praveen Prasannan	Cyprea Marine Foods Pvt Ltd		Virtual

Appendix I: Engagement Team

Engagement Coordinators

Hulwa Khaleel

Abdul Raheem Mohamed

Nashfa Nashid

Engagement Team

Mohamed Hasin

Hussain Hishaam

Ahmed Shimal

Mohamed Yasir

Nasrulla Mohamed

Aishath Labeena

Yoosuf Ziyaan

Muslih Mujuthaba

Ali Nabeel

Ahmed Ameer

Abdul Hadhee Mohamed

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