



Managaha Campaign Impact Report

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Managaha Pride Campaign began in July, 2012 with training on Rare's Theory of Change as a way to incorporate strategies to implement a social marketing campaign to bring about behavior change amongst a target audience to achieve a specific conservation result. In order to reduce the threat of poaching and maintain overall fish biomass and parrotfish biomass at the Managaha Marine Conservation Area (MMCA), the Managaha Pride Campaign used social marketing to: 1) increase the reporting of violations; 2) increase the conversation and knowledge among community members about the historical, cultural economic, and biological significance of the MMCA 3) increase the support for the prohibition of fishing.

Through the development of specific social marketing strategies, the campaign was able to craft messaging to select audiences in the community that included leaders, fishers, government personnel and students, in order to begin a real conversation about the importance of one of the CNMI's most visited recreational locations. Additionally, specific objectives were developed with the aim of reducing or eliminating the poaching threat at the conservation area. Amongst these were the assistance with additional demarcation buoys and the establishment of a community monitoring team conducting surveillance activities on and around the island. The campaign also worked to gain a foothold into a nearby fishing community so that conversations could happen amongst them and the wider Managaha user audience about the importance of adhering to the rules and regulations of the MMCA.

The following pages will examine the plan and approach, outcomes and impact, key insights and lessons learned, and finally strategies for Phase 2 of the Managaha Pride Campaign.

PART 1: INTRODUCTION & SITE DESCRIPTION

Site Overview

Mañagaha Marine Conservation Area (MMCA) encompasses 500 ha (1,235 ac) within the Tanapag Lagoon and the adjacent reef slope. The Tanapag Lagoon is the northern portion of the Saipan Lagoon that covers 3,500 ha (8,645 ac) along Saipan's western coastline. The conservation area encompasses approximately 12% of the Saipan Lagoon. Mañagaha Island is a small (4 ha) reef-island located in the MMCA (Schroer 2005) and lies 1.6 miles to the west of Saipan.

The MMCA was established on August 8, 2000 with the passing of Public Law 12-12, the Managaha Marine Conservation Act. The island lies within a high quality coastal lagoon marine ecosystem that contains a rich diversity of coral and fish species. Mañagaha Island and its surrounding waters are an important part of the CNMI's natural history, cultural history, and beauty. The area also is an ideal recreation destination that generates significant direct and indirect revenue for the CNMI.

The island itself contains the burial site of Chief Aghurubw of the Ghatoliyool Clan, one of the first groups of Carolinians to settle in the Northern Marianas and now make up one of the two constitutionally protected groups of persons of Northern Marianas descent.

Description of TA and Community



Due to its status as historical fishing grounds and arguably the most popular tourist destination in the CNMI, Managaha Island and its surrounding waters are heavily visited by both local residents and tourists alike. While acknowledging the additional threats of fish feeding, damaging corals and collecting of shells, the Managaha Pride Campaign focused on the threat of fishing at the site by the local fisher population. Through research conducted, this population was defined as fishers from nearby coastal villages (ie. Tanapag and Garapan) as well as workers in the tourism industry (Managaha concessionaire Tasi Tours and other marine sports operators) servicing tourists in terms of water sports at the site. Latest visitor statistics from CNMI Department of Public Lands pegged FY 2013 arrivals at 293,000, both tourists and locals. To address both fisher and worker groups, the campaign would be targeting overall local Managaha users, targeted at 8,000. Due to the heterogeneity of the target audience, and without trying to intimidate an already sensitive and

marginalized group (fishers), the campaign, as determined in University Phase 2 (Saipan), would implement strategies and messaging aimed at the entire user audience with the idea that these would trickle down and reach the targeted subset of fishers.

CAMPAIGN PLANNING & DESIGN

Campaign Planning:

A framework for the adaptive management of the Pride campaign was then established, using a project-cycle approach. Working closely with campaign partners, 1) natural resources of interest and their current and desired status were identified; 2) critical threats likely to degrade these natural resources were classified and ranked; 3) social, economic, political and cultural factors contributing to the threats or representing opportunities to enhance the management of natural resources were recognized; and 4) strategies to reduce or eliminate threats and maintain, recover, or restore target resources were articulated. Through this process, campaign managers used tools and methodologies provided by Rare and the Conservation Measures Partnership and others to develop a campaign Conceptual Model, Results Chains, an overarching Theory of Change (customized from Rare's general Theory of Change), and SMART Objectives (Appendices A, B, and C). Targets for anticipated change within the SMART Objectives were set in consultation with partners and regional experts based on the analysis of pre-campaign Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice (KAP) surveys and bio-physical surveys and the campaign's context. Within this framework, information, analysis, and experience gained during the implementation of planned activities would be used to: track progress, measure impact and results, learn, and adapt activities and management strategy throughout the life of the campaign and beyond.

From the above elements, two complementary strategies and work plans for social marketing and the associated "barrier removal" were developed.

As the campaign progressed, more and more focus was placed on social marketing activities to address the large target audience. There were still large segments of the local population that did not have the knowledge of the rules and regulations of the MPA. The materials developed took this into account.

With the overall challenges and barriers to the campaign, the initial strategies developed were sufficient. In hindsight, this campaign would have progressed more smoothly had there been initial buy-in from the local agency partner. Collaboration should have started during application process so that there would have been an agency contact to help guide and inform the campaign. They would have gained a sense of being a part of the entire process, and subsequently come on board to support MINA's campaign strategies. The existing climate was not conducive, and was an ongoing challenge throughout the campaign.

Campaign Design:

The Managaha Pride Campaign was designed using a mixture of background study, socio-economic and biological assessment, conservation planning, and social marketing research. Initial background investigation guided the production of a Site Summary and Research Plan document (Appendices D and E) that provided a synopsis of important features, characteristics, and considerations for the management of the chosen campaign site. This information combined with results from other qualitative methods, such as participant observation, Key Informant Interviews, and Focus Group Discussions, was used to help address the first seven of a Pride Campaign’s “Eleven Most Important Research Questions” (Appendix D). Responses related to the first seven of these questions (see Questions 1-7) helped to narrow assumptions and aided in the preparation of an initial socio-economic/household survey instrument that focused on quantifying pre-campaign levels of target audience Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice (referred to as a pre-campaign KAP Survey) in relation to the campaign topic (Appendix E and F). A pre-campaign Bio-physical Survey following methods commonly accepted within the region (Appendix G) was conducted within the campaign site, which provided quantitative information on the pre-campaign condition of natural resources of concern. Collectively, the above information was used as inputs in designing an adaptive management strategy for achieving conservation results using the Conservation Measures Partnership’s Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation.

TANAPAG VILLAGE – BEST PRACTICE

Tanapag villagers have historically faced more challenges than other villages – including a reputation of being more “tough,” with the subsequent perceptions of and treatment by surrounding communities, to having to deal with PCB-contaminated soil, and its after effects on the community’s health, to a general marginalization compared with other villages. As a result, fishing in the nearby MMCA has been a known practice, one that regulatory agencies were not able to address effectively with this group. The Pride campaign recognized Tanapag as a key audience, and through some tweaking and adaptive management strategies, the focus shifted to Tanapag Elementary School, and worked to bring conservation messages to the children of the fishing community. The benefit exchange was developed, while not as compelling to attain the desired behavior of fishers, was ideal for the younger school audience, to gain their parents’ trust and build upon in Phase 2.

Social Marketing Design:

For the social marketing strategy, qualitative information and quantitative results from the initial KAP survey were used to identify and describe stakeholder groups, key influencers, and target audience(s). Initiating and sustaining long-term behavior change in the target audience is the campaign effort’s ultimate goal. Analysis allowed for further characterization of the target audience’s stage in the “behavior change continuum”, as well as the target audience’s current behaviors, preferences, motivations,

and obstacles to adopting preferred behaviors. From this information, a detailed social marketing strategy was devised to support the campaign's objectives within its particular physical and social context. Site stakeholders and partners were consulted in the development of the basic components of the marketing strategy, including a plausible Benefits Exchange Proposition, a Target Audience Plan, a Community Mobilization Plan, a Key Influencer Plan, and campaign messaging including a Slogan and Call to Action (Appendices H, I, J, and K, respectively). A Creative Brief helped to communicate marketing fundamentals, including brand elements and the intended 'look and feel' of the campaign. Collectively these components assisted with selection, design, and placement of campaign materials and activities, including a campaign Logo and Mascot. The creation of these materials and activities were summarized into a Social Marketing Workplan with associated budget.

Barrier Removal Design:

A separate but supportive strategy was contained within the campaign's Barrier Removal Plan. The identification of perceived barriers to behavior change and developing strategies for reducing these barriers is an important aspect of Rare's Social Marketing approach. Beginning with the campaign's Benefits Exchange Proposition, Campaign Managers developed activities intended to reduce barriers for behavior change, such as the provision of technical skills or incentives for initial participation. For marine campaigns, a facilitated MPA Management Effectiveness Assessment was performed with partners which provided rated information on the status of institutional capacity, infrastructure, governance issues, and overall management effectiveness (Appendix L). Through this process a barrier removal strategy along with activities was identified that would support specific barrier removal objectives and address additional management needs at the site. These activities were summarized in a Barrier Removal Operational Plan (BROP) and associated budget (Appendix M).

Monitoring

Monitoring occurred at various levels and times throughout the campaign program. Monitoring of campaign implementation was possible through the tracking of activities and achievements against social marketing and barrier removal work plans and targets on a monthly and quarterly basis. The KAP Survey, Bio-physical Survey and MPA Management Effectiveness Assessment conducted in advance of campaign activities provided a baseline for a comprehensive set of indicators against which to measure change and campaign impact over time. Follow-on post-campaign KAP Survey was conducted close to within a year of campaign launch dates. Follow-on Bio-physical Survey and MPA Management Effectiveness Assessments are planned for late 2014. The last four of the campaign's "Eleven Most Important Questions" (see Questions 8-11) offer guidance for assessing the campaign's impact relative to the target audience, the effectiveness of barrier removal activities, the adoption of new behavior, the reduction of threats at the site, and conservation outcomes, closely following the campaign's overall Theory of Change. Contextual information and summary data related to all campaign indicators were contained within specifically formatted MS Excel worksheets that served as a Data Management Tool (DMT) and assisted with organization and storage of data and information, as well as in aiding with post-campaign and future longer-term analysis.

Evaluation

After the completion of 11 months of activities, the campaign was evaluated based on comparing:

- 1) What was initially planned with how plans were implemented?
- 2) The campaign's anticipated outcomes with actual campaign outcomes.

The Campaign Manager, local partners, and regional experts convened to review campaign achievements, results, and likelihood of long-term outcomes. Marketing and Barrier Removal work plans provided the basis for comparisons of to what degree initial plans were implemented. Pre- and post-campaign indicators stored in the DMT were compared and triangulated with additional site available information. For those indicators for which post-campaign measurements were unavailable, such as bio-physical or MPA Management Effectiveness indicators, alternative supporting information was consulted and plans were made for the later analysis of currently absent data.

OUTCOME & IMPACT

A. Campaign Technical Outcome:

| SITE-BASED QUANTITATIVE RESULTS FOR THE THEORY OF CHANGE | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| Campaign Hypothesis according to Theory of Change Objectives | | Baseline | Post-Campaign | Primary KAP Results | Secondary KAP and other results |
| CR | By June 2014, overall fish biomass within the Managaha Marine Conservation Area (MMCA) will be maintained as compared to the reference site. | 3.33kg/SPC | Post-campaign monitoring to take place in November 2014 | | |
| CR | By June 2014, parrot fish biomass within the Managaha Marine Conservation Area (MMCA) will be maintained as compared to the reference site. | 0.47kg/SPC | Post-campaign monitoring to take place in November 2014 | | |
| TR | By June 2014, the number of violations in the MMCA reduces from x% to y%. | 0/Low | 1 sighting out of 12 community monitoring activities |  1 | Community monitoring to continue at site, initially through the end of 2014 |
| BC | By June 2014, the % of users who report having seen or heard of fishing in the Managaha Marine Conservation Area (MMCA) increases from a baseline of 27.5%. | 27.5% | 35.4% | +7.9pp (p Value 0.37301) | Anecdotal references indicate that fishing still occurs at site |
| BC | By June 2014, the % of users who have participated or are actively involved with the Managaha Marine Conservation Area (MMCA) increases from 3%. | 3.0% | 6.1% | +3.1pp | |
| BR | By June 2014, additional buoys would be installed as per DFW advice. | Need for six buoys to be refurbished and installed | Six buoys refurbished ; need for installation | | |

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--|-------|---------------------------|---------|--|
| BR | By June 2014, community monitoring/reporting group has formed and has met 3 times to support campaign activities. | 0 | 0 | | Review of Management Plan |
| IC | By June 2014, the % of users who talk to each other about why there is a marine conservation area at Managaha increases from baseline of 3.9%. | 3.9% | 18.1% | +14.2pp | Outreach activities at major public events (ie. Garapan Street Market) |
| IC | By June 2014, the % of users who talk to each other about the importance of the Managaha Marine Conservation Area (MMCA) rules and regulations for sustaining the abundance of fisheries increases from 21%. | 21% | (need to assess with PPM) | | |
| A | By June 2014, the % of users who support the prohibition of fishing in the Managaha Marine Conservation Area (MMCA) increases from 81%. | 40.7% | 51.7% | +10.9pp | |
| K | By June 2014, the number of users that know the benefits of having the Managaha Marine Conservation Area (MMCA) increases from x%. | 24.7% | 34.6% | +9.9pp | |

PART 2B: SOCIAL IMPACT

Social Impact: [K, A, IC, BC]

BEHAVIOR CHANGE MOVEMENT OF TARGET AUDIENCE

| Pre KAP % | Stages of Behavior Change <i>KAP Survey Question 24: I will read you six statements – can you tell me which one best fits you:</i> | Post KAP % | Change (Post-Pre) |
|-----------|---|------------|-------------------|
| 51.2% | Pre-Contemplation I never considered getting involved with the MMCA, such as attending community meetings or participating in monitoring/enforcement activities. | 51.4% | 0.2% |
| 23.7% | Contemplation I have considered getting involved with the MMCA but am not sure how. | 20.4% | -3.3% |
| 3.6% | Preparation I have considered getting involved with the MMCA and have talked with others about how to get involved. | 6.3% | 2.8% |
| 7.4% | Validation I intend to participate in community meetings about the MMCA, know how, have talked with others but have not done so yet. | 7.7% | 0.3% |
| 3.0% | Action I have participated in at least one activity related to the MMCA. | 6.1% | 3.1% |
| 2.2% | Maintenance I am actively involved with the MMCA. | 2.3% | 0.1% |

| KAP Question # | Pre KAP % | Campaign Theory of Change Objectives | Post KAP % | Change (Post-Pre) |
|----------------|-----------|---|------------|-------------------|
| -- | -- | Pre-Contemplation | -- | -- |
| 7 | 72% | Knowledge By June 2014, the % of community members that know that Managaha Island is part of a marine protected area. | 85.4% | 13.4% |
| 15 | 59% | Attitude By June 2014, the % of users who support the establishment of an MMCA management committee. | 67.8% | 18.8% |
| 18d. | 3.9% | Interpersonal Communication By June 2014, the % of users who talk to each other why there is a marine conservation area at Managaha. | 18.1% | 14.2% |
| 24e. | 3.0% | Behavior Change By June 2014, the % of users who have participated or are actively involved with the Managaha Marine Conservation Area (MMCA) increases from a baseline of 3%. | 6.1% | 3.1% |
| -- | -- | Maintenance | -- | -- |

Phase 2 Theory of Change



| 5ca | 5b | 5a | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| What knowledge is needed to increase awareness and help shift these attitudes? | What attitudes must shift for these conversations to happen? | What conversations are needed to encourage people to adopt the new behavior? | What are the barriers to adoption of the new behavior we want to see, and how can we remove them? | What behaviors for which group(s) must change in order to reduce the threat? | Threat reduction | What is the expected conservation result and target and by when? |
| <p>The Tanapag community knows the importance of lagoon fisheries.</p> <p>The Tanapag community knows the importance of co-management of nearshore resources.</p> | <p>The Tanapag community supports the implementation of the MMCA Management Plan.</p> <p>The Tanapag community supports the establishment of a marine reserve area (co-management / Imma) – both management of managaha MPA and other (potentially new) areas.</p> | <p>Members of the Tanapag community talk to each other about the importance of co-management of nearshore resources for their livelihood.</p> <p>Members of the Tanapag community talk to each other about the importance of implementation of the MMCA Management Plan as part of a co-management strategy.</p> | <p>Date set for establishment for implementation of management plan.</p> <p>Increase in number of members of community surveillance team.</p> | <p>Increase in LMMA-style community involvement and engagement through activities such as resource monitoring and surveys and establishment of fishery committee.</p> | <p>Poaching incidents reduce, as per DFW logs.</p> <p>Poaching incidents reduce, as per community surveillance logs.</p> | <p>By October 2015, there is an increase in overall fish biomass.</p> <p>By October 2015, there is an increase in parrotfish biomass.</p> <p>By October 2015, there is an increase in Bluespine unicornfish biomass.</p> |

MINA Managaha Pride Campaign - Progress Update

Project Site: Saipan, CNMI

Project Manager: Kodep Ogumoro-Uludong

PROGRESS SUMMARY

Building on partnerships established since its launch in 2013, Managaha Pride Campaign activities and outreach efforts continued at larger island events, while continuing its focus on Tanapag Village and the new Tanapag Middle School. Additionally, project manager developed further the Phase II objectives with support from Micronesia Conservation Trust, Rare, and TNC.

HIGHLIGHTS: CAMPAIGN OUTCOMES/OUTPUTS

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|--|
| Project manager successfully designed, planned, and implemented the Managaha Pride Campaign over three waves, beginning in June 2013 and ending in August 2014, through social marketing, scientific monitoring, and community engagement. |
| Through its social marketing and “barrier removal,” the Managaha Pride Campaign worked to increase the community’s knowledge and understanding of the importance of following the rules of the Managaha Marine Conservation Area. |
| The Managaha Pride Campaign launched a community surveillance program. This involved a local fisherman as well as MINA’s Tasi Watch Community Rangers conducting evening surveillance from 8pm to 2am over several months |

Previous Campaign Efforts

| Implementation of Social Marketing Campaign: September, 2013 - August, 2014 | |
|--|---|
| Month 1: | The Managaha Pride Campaign had two soft launches: 1) at the annual Let’s Move Marianas Expo with over 1,000 students in attendance visiting various outreach booths; and 2) at the annual Chief Aghurubw Commemoration, with families of the chief, buried on Managaha, in attendance. |
| Month 1-10: | Following various focus groups and key informant interviews with recreational users and local fishermen, a KAP survey was designed and conducted amongst a sample size of 361 Managaha users. With the data from survey results and interviews, various social marketing materials were created, including stickers, posters, T-shirts, fish fliers and billboards. Various outreach efforts took place at public locales, including large high traffic events such as the Thursday Night Garapan Street Market, Saturday Farmers Market, Christmas in the Marianas Parade and annual Liberation Day Parade. A minimum of 100 people were reached monthly through these efforts. Additionally, presentations were made to private and public school groups visiting Managaha. Special emphasis was given to Tanapag Elementary (now Middle) School, with project manager reading to all classes, conducting beach cleanups along village coastline, presenting at PTSA meetings, assisting with school club fundraising events, starting a recycling efforts and organizing the school’s last Family Fun Day before |

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| | transitioning into a middle school. Project manager collaborated with natural resource management agencies to plan out conservation enforcement training and marine sports operator workshops, enhance MMCA boundary lines through refurbishing of demarcation buoys, assist with the preparation of their public presentation utilizing Prezi, and coordinate planning on school outreach and radio show appearances. The campaign mascot – Managaha Manny, a blue-spined unicornfish – was a favorite material utilized to connect outreach efforts to the campaign. |
| Month 10-11: | Following campaign, a second round of socio-economic monitoring took place, with 426 surveys conducted. Additionally, contracted firm Pacific Marine Resource Institute, Inc. conducted a second round of post-campaign biological monitoring. |
| Month 11-12: | In August, 2014, campaign manager attended final university phase in Pohnpei, FSM to produce campaign impact report, with data analyzed and next steps discussed and planned. Upon review of campaign outcomes, it was decided that efforts would focus in on Tanapag Village for Phase II of Managaha Pride Campaign, with further engaging of this community to assist with efforts to reduce poaching at Managaha Marine Conservation Area. |

CURRENT PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Outreach through CNMI's first eco-cultural exchange, October 2014

After several months of planning with local tour operator Pacific Development Inc., local natural resource management agencies, and the CNMI Public School System, MINA coordinated activities for 100 visiting high school students from Izumi High School in Japan in the CNMI's first eco-cultural exchange program with local high school students. Following a beach cleanup and native tree planting along a 1-mile stretch of Saipan's west coast, students were transported to Managaha Island. Activities included collaboration with high school biology clubs from the Public School System to conduct a CoralWatch activity under the supervision of MINA's Tasi Watch Rangers, and outreach to Japanese tourists by the visiting Japanese students on the island on the rules of the MPA using campaign fliers.



MPA boundary and signage assessment, December 2014

Together with Division of Fish & Wildlife (DFW) Enforcement and MPA staff, Bureau of Environmental and Coastal Quality (BECQ) coral reef project coordinator, and Guam Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources (DAWR) staff, project manager did a site visit to assess the condition of buoys installed through campaign. Additionally, GPS points of each new buoy were attained, while on the island a review of all posted signs and sign spaces took place to assess locations for new signs indicating MPA rules. Project manager connected Guam DAWR personnel with CNMI DFW counterparts, where ideas on further MPA and marine reserve exchange and collaboration were shared.



Tanapag Village Outreach, December 2014

Project manager continued outreach activities with students from Tanapag Middle School (TMS). Following an early morning beach cleanup, MINA coordinated snorkeling and stand-up paddling boarding activities with the students. Invited staff from DFW and BECQ performed outreach and engaged the students in conservation games. Further plans were discussed with TMS teacher to hold a Managaha campout during summer vacation with students and their parents, with presentations by various agencies involved with management at the site. Due to several storms and super typhoon Soudelor, campout was postponed.



Outreach at annual MTEC Summit, January 2015

MINA collaborated with BECQ on a booth at the annual Marianas Tourism Education Council (MTEC) tourism summit, with poster boards and fliers for both Pride campaigns. The purpose of the summit is to engage students from elementary grades through high school on the importance of tourism to the CNMI. This was an important event to link objectives of the Managaha Pride Campaign and to protecting the biodiversity of the MPA for the benefit of the CNMI's tourism industry.



Phase 2 Workshop, Palau, February 2015

Micronesia cohort campaign managers gather in Koror, Palau to discuss Phase 2 objectives of each respective campaign, along with review initial findings from follow-up biological monitoring surveys and management effectiveness evaluations. For the Managaha Pride Campaign, key objectives include:

- Continue outreach at Tanapag Middle School
- Plan village meetings to determine interest in co-management of village resources, including nearby Managaha MPA (to include expanded community surveillance efforts)
- Hold summer camp activity on Managaha Island
- Conduct a fisher learning exchange at Tanapag village, bringing fishermen from Palau to conduct community fishery monitoring training

Ben Sablan

Project manager met with Benigno Sablan of Tanapag village beginning in March, 2015. Mr. Sablan is a village leader and well-known fisherman. He was formerly the Secretary of the Dept. of Lands and Natural Resources as well as a former member of the Western Pacific Fishery Management Council. Discussions to date have included the revival of the Tanapag Action Group (TAG), of which he was a member, to spearhead talks exploring whether co-management of the Tanapag Lagoon would be of interest to his village, particularly the fishing community. TAG was a part of the push to have PCB-contaminated soil cleaned up by the U.S. Army in 2001. Currently he is working to convene former members, along with new members, to meet with project manager.



Coral Reef Initiative Interns

As part of their summer 2015 internships, MINA CRI interns assisted with additional outreach activities on Managaha Island targeting tourist visitors. Together with a Tanapag Middle School student, interns explained the rules of the sanctuary, particularly those addressing fish feeding, shell collecting, and stepping on coral. Fifty fish fliers were passed out to various visitors.



Conclusion

The Managaha Pride Campaign worked island wide amongst Managaha users to increase knowledge, attitude and interpersonal communication about the rules and regulations of the Managaha Marine Conservation Area and its importance. There were a variety of community mobilization activities implemented to inform the wider audience at major public events and locations, including various public elementary schools, as well as two billboards placed at key locations. Additionally, the campaign manager started close work with students from Tanapag Elementary School. Barrier removal activities that have begun include the establishment of a community surveillance team monitoring evening activities at the site.