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| **Inhibiting Factor Example**Appendix C. Selected examples of overlapping inhibiting factors of EBFM and fisheries co-management as exhibited in the literature.  | **Management Type** | **Supporting Text** | **Year Published** | **Journal Published** |
| Conflicting objectives | EBFM | “Furthermore, simultaneously stated objectives such as “maximize economic beneﬁts” and “no species overﬁshed” may be in direct conﬂict” ([56], pg. 293) | 2015 | *Fisheries Research* |
| Ignoring linkages | EBFM | **“**Generally, there are two types of ﬁshing communities that ﬁsheries managers must take into consideration. In the more traditional sense of community, “communities of place” are deﬁned by a geographic location, such as ﬁshing villages. However, ﬁsheries managers must also consider “communities of practice”, or as St. Martin and Hall-Arber (2008) call them, ‘communities at sea’[91]. “Broadly, communities of practice are groups of individuals that participate in the same activity, have a shared repertoire, and through their participation, engage in discussions and joint activities that foster collective learning (adapted from Wenger, 1998)” ([89],pg. 2025) | 2017 | *ICES Journal of Marine Science* |
| Lack of political will | Fisheries co-management | “Many fisheries co-management schemes that were unsuccessful or faced difficulty in implementation lacked government involvement in the process or suffered from the governments’ inability to delegate authority to the community” ([87], pg. 137) | 2018 | *Marine Ecology Progress Series* |
| Lack of clear definitions | Fisheries co-management | “However, the lack of guidelines and a clear deﬁnition of the co-management arrangements have recently been causing internal conﬂicts at the household and community levels” ([58], pg. 429) | 2011 | *Journal of environmental planning and management*  |
| Lack of data  | EBFM  | “Ecosystem-based ﬁsheries management requires data on all parts of the ecosystem, and this can be a barrier in data-poor systems” ([90], pg. 190) | 2011 | *Marine and Coastal Fisheries* |
| Lack of funding | EBFM | “Lack of funding and capacity to implement even the strongest legal mandates makes it challenging for managers to be transparent in their decision-making and to adequately track their management effectiveness” ([88], pg.149) | 2016 | *Fisheries Research* |