Community-Based Management on Isolated Islands for Socio-economic Development — A systematic review

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Abstract

This review paper offers a thorough understanding of the literature on research in isolated island communities from the past 10 years. It uses the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) method. First, the study identified 190 research papers from reputable international publishers, then selected 23 for the final stage. The review highlights the policy implications of community-based management in agriculture (forestry), agroindustry, fisheries, and social science. The review reveals popular research topics discussed in recent studies and provides insight into the methods or approaches used. Our review's results show that specific methods are relevant and are still widely used by 39% of studies. Additionally, future research is expected to explore topics that have not been widely studied, particularly agroindustry. The percentage of agroindustry studies in the CBM review results on isolated islands reflects this situation, representing only 9% of the total, while fisheries represent 52%, social science 22%, and agriculture 17%.

Keywords: *community-based management; economics; isolated islands; social*

1. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a challenge to the development of isolated community welfare in developing countries. Communities on isolated islands have available resources (natural and social), but studies show that the availability of an island's natural resource potential has not been able to increase the welfare of the people who are still trapped in poverty (Miranti, 2019; Panggarti et al., 2022; Sugiyarto et al., 2019). This situation negatively affects communities in terms of low productivity and community income, resulting in difficulties in accessing health and education services, food insecurity and malnutrition, limited infrastructure, and vulnerability to resource exploitation. Community-based management contributes to reducing poverty, where communities that have strong collective action capabilities can better plan and implement projects. For instance, in Southeast Asia (Beard, 2019; Yasmi et al., 2013), communities with robust collective action were more successful in planning independently, such as in Indonesia (Beard and Dasgupta, 2006; Fahmi et al., 2016) and Thailand (Beard and Phakphian, 2012; Kitipadung and Jaiborisudhi, 2023).

There is still not much discussion about the relationship between socio-economic structural conditions and potential in isolated communities. This paper discusses community-based management for the socio-economic structure of isolated islands in agriculture (forestry), agroindustry, fisheries, and social science. Ibnusina et al. (2023) stated that local wisdom has the potential to transform innovation in coastal communities on isolated islands, such as the Solomon Islands, bringing innovation management to marine products (Trihatmoko et al., 2020), through empowering local workers to improve welfare (Abernethy et al., 2014; Batalofo et al., 2023; Eriksson et al., 2020; Mauli et al., 2023; Rizkina et al., 2025; Schwarz et al., 2017).

Therefore, for a comprehensive study of the development of economies, showing the socio-economic structure of an isolated community, supported by a literature review from Asian countries or developing countries, is necessary. The integration of findings and research gaps are analysed for the

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basic sources of this review paper (Castro et al., 2024; Milupi et al., 2017; Pomeroy and Carlos, 1997). Both Milupi et al. (2017) and Pomeroy and Carlos (1997) emphasized the critical role of empowering local communities on isolated islands. The papers also suggested fostering co-management structures involving local governments, NGOs, and community organisations to ensure sustainable socio-economic growth (Milupi et al., 2017; Pomeroy and Carlos, 1997). In addition, Castro et al. (2024) elaborated on digital community management by integrating online platforms with agricultural market linkages, knowledge exchange, and community participation (Karyawati et al., 2020). Insight from Pomeroy and Carlos (1997) is important for resource-based activities (e.g., reforestation and alternative livelihoods), and Milupi et al. (2017) emphasised monitoring aligned with agricultural needs for resource resilience on isolated islands. Research gaps can be supported from the literature review: digital connectivity (Castro et al., 2024), conflict resolution (Milupi et al., 2017; Pomeroy and Carlos, 1997), and equity and inclusivity (Milupi et al., 2017).

This review should help answer potential research questions of the isolated community in socioeconomic conditions while highlighting a deeper understanding of the problem that is useful as a basis for future research. Understanding the socio-economic structural conditions clearly is useful as a first step in answering community problems on isolated islands (Sodjinou, 2024). In addition, this study strengthens how research on small island developing states aligns with sustainable development goals (SDGs). Its findings stressed the importance of cooperation and collaborative efforts. Therefore, this review paper is aligned with the SDG framework to give the paper a stronger direction.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

This systematic review was performed using Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA), an evidence-based reporting method comprising a minimum set of elements for meta-analysis and reorganization. PRISMA has been used in several studies, such as Rocha et al. (2021). This method has four processes: (1) defining the research question (RQ), (2) determining the source of articles, (3) conducting a search for articles related to the RQ, and (4) analyzing the search outcomes.

In this review, we highlighted significant research formulations and sought applicable responses. The research questions for this review are shown in Table 1, based on the key direction shown in Figure 1.

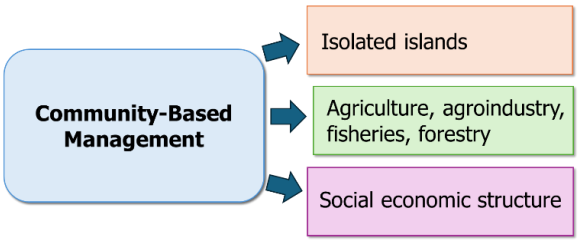


Figure 1. The key directions in the review papers

Table 1. Research questions and justification.

#	Research questions (RQ)	Justification
RQ1	What are the trends and main highlights that summarize the state-of-the-art community-based management (CBM) methods in the academic literature?	This research question aims to investigate and analyze recent trends in CBM methods to evaluate its current state, and then assess how well they are being adopted with recent CBM trends (Kaponda and Chiwaridzo, 2024) and food security (Sari and Masitah, 2021).
RQ2	What about data collection? How is it collected and how is it evaluated?	Our main observations are summarized by the question about the surveyed methods. The answer will be mainly divided into two sections: first, the data-related observations are listed, and next, we elaborate on our observations and highlight the surveyed methods.

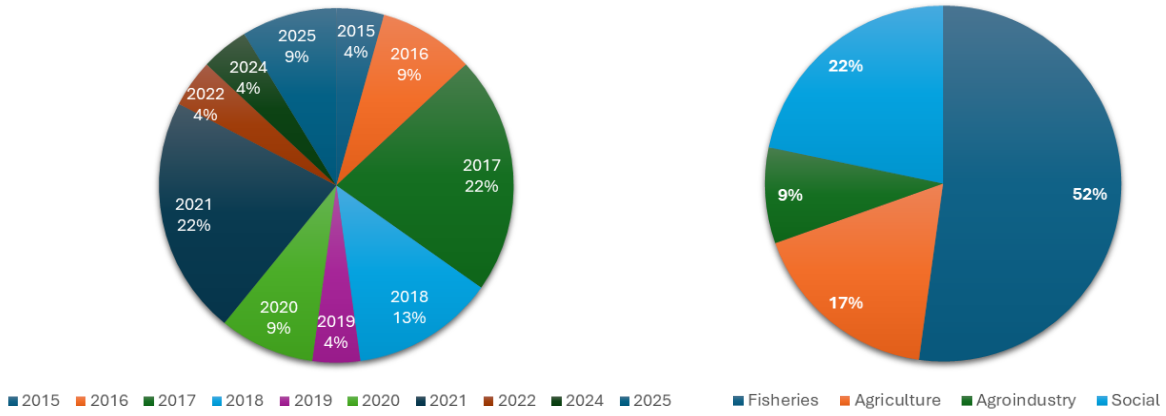
#	Research questions (RQ)	Justification
RQ3	Is there a gap between academic research and the practices in the CBM domain?	We not only analyze recent academic works but also pioneering social and commercial CBM projects in an attempt to assess the gap between academic research and society in the domain of communities on isolated islands.
RQ4	What are the possible future directions for CBM development on isolated islands?	In this research question, we aim to compile a list of the insufficiently addressed research areas and techniques. In addition, we aim to list possible novel research directions in the targeted domain.

In this review paper, we used relevant literature that came from literature that was published between 1 January 2014 and 10 January 2025. The journals and conference proceedings were obtained from Elsevier, Science Direct, IOP Science, MDPI, IEEE Xplore, Google Scholar, Wiley, Taylor & Francis, Sage Publishing, and Emerald. A further selection step was applying criteria shown in Table 2. A flowchart of the selection process is shown in Figure 4.

Table 2. Inclusion and exclusion criteria

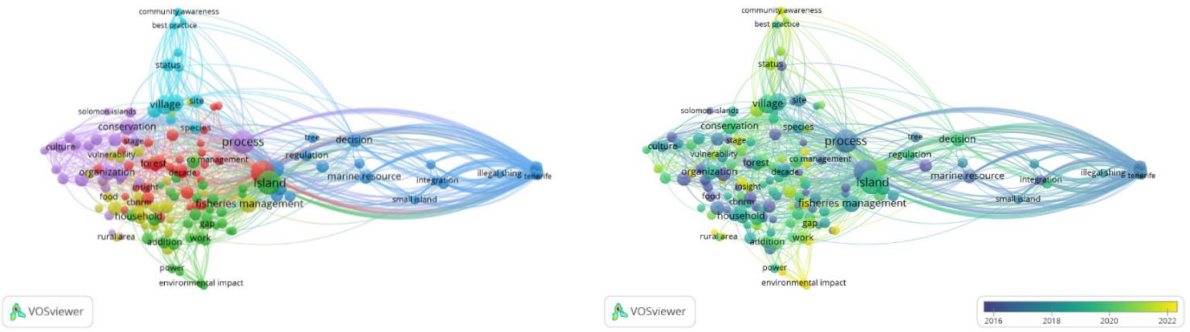
Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
Elsevier, Science Direct, IOP Science, MDPI, IEEE Xplore, Google Scholar, Wiley, Taylor & Francis, Sage Publishing, and Emerald	Books, reviews, short articles, and journal editorial statements,
Published between 1 January 2014 and 10 January 2025	Published outside 1 January 2014 to 10 January 2025
Available in full-text	Unavailable in full-text
Papers written in English	Papers not written in English
Articles must include a certain combination of words, i.e., (community-based management) + (isolated islands/rural area) + (agriculture/agroindustry/fisheries/forestry)+(social economic structure)	Articles did not include a certain combination of words, i.e., (community-based management) + (isolated islands/rural area) + (agriculture/agroindustry/fisheries/forestry) +(social economic structure)

After applying the criteria, 23 articles were included in the review, as shown in Table 3, Figure 2, Figure 3, and Figure 4 (Kuncoro et al., 2023).



(a) (b)

Figure 2. Descriptive statistical analysis based on (a) publication year of the literature studies, and (b) subject keywords of the literature studies



(a) (b)

Figure 3. Bibliometric network of literature reviews : (a) based on the related topic and (b) based on the year of publication

Table 3. Selected articles, date of publication, and number of citations

No.	Author	Publication Year	Citation Number	Publisher	Country
1	Wilson et al.	2025	0	Elsevier	United Kingdom
2	Kruse et al.	2025	0	Elsevier	Netherlands
3	Ursić et al.	2024	4	Emerald Group Publishing Ltd.	United Kingdom
4	Reynolds et al.	2022	12	Elsevier	United Kingdom
5	Sok and Yu	2021	9	Elsevier/KeAi Communications Co.	China
6	Murhaini and Achmadi	2021	46	Elsevier	Netherlands
7	Islam, M. S., et al.	2021	13	Emerald Group Publishing Ltd.	United Kingdom
8	Delgado et al.	2021	23	Elsevier	United Kingdom
9	Casola et al.	2021	4	Elsevier	United Kingdom
10	Basel et al.	2020	63	Elsevier	United Kingdom
11	Wahyono and Illiyani	2020	5	IOP Publishing Ltd.	United Kingdom
12	Paulangan et al.	2019	6	IOP Publishing Ltd.	United Kingdom
13	Prieto-Carolino et al.	2018	13	Elsevier	United Kingdom
14	Nwankwo et al.	2018	10	SAGE Publications Inc.	United States
15	Molina	2018	8	Emerald Group Publishing Ltd.	United Kingdom
16	Teniwut et al.	2017	7	IOP Publishing Ltd.	United Kingdom
17	Schwarz et al.	2017	11	South Pacific Commission	Malaysia
18	Romero Manrique de Lara and Corral	2017	24	Elsevier	United Kingdom
19	Prodhan et al.	2017	2	IOS Press BV	Netherlands
20	Corral and Manrique de Lara	2017	20	Elsevier	United Kingdom
21	Remling and Veitayaki	2016	79	Emerald Group Publishing Ltd.	United Kingdom
22	Patankar et al.	2016	10	Elsevier	United Kingdom
23	Suh	2015	15	SAGE Publications Inc.	United Kingdom

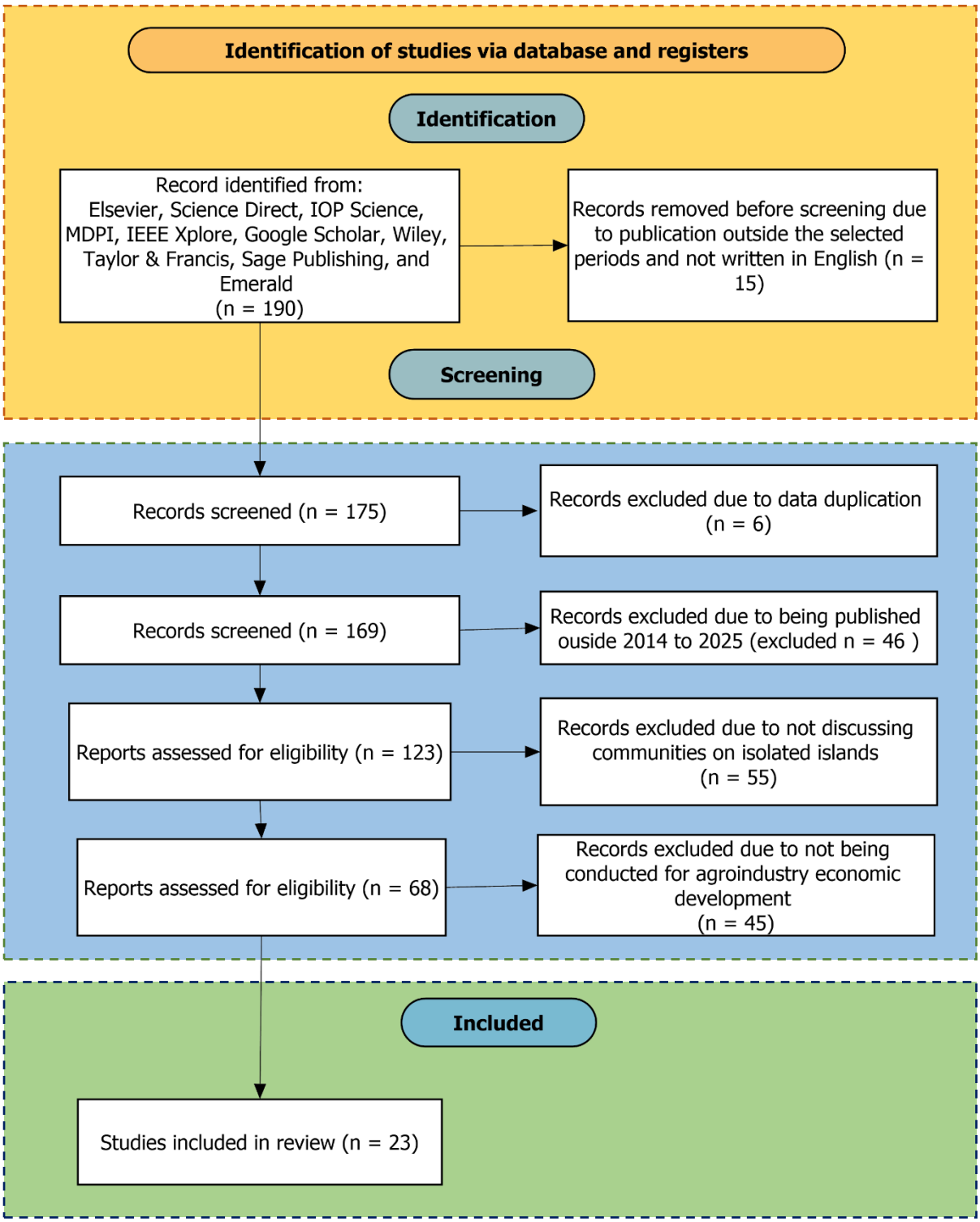


Figure 4. Flowchart of the included studies describing community-based management on isolated islands

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Studies of community-based management (CBM) continue to develop alongside the increasingly crucial problems of agriculture (forestry), fisheries, agroindustry, and social economics in community life, especially in rural areas and on isolated islands. Additionally, studying management solutions is necessary to maximize the potential and benefits of bioresource business management. Over the past few years, CBM studies have advanced significantly through numerous case studies,

including those on sustainable agriculture (Kaponda and Chiwaridzo, 2024) and food security (Sari and Masitah, 2021). In this publication review on community-based management, we examined 23 papers from 190 papers. Several researchers highlight the sustainability of supporting the lives of people in remote island communities (Wu et al., 2023). Based on the literature study, as shown in Figure 5, a CBM case study outline has been compiled, which is classified based on trends and main highlights, as shown in Table 4.

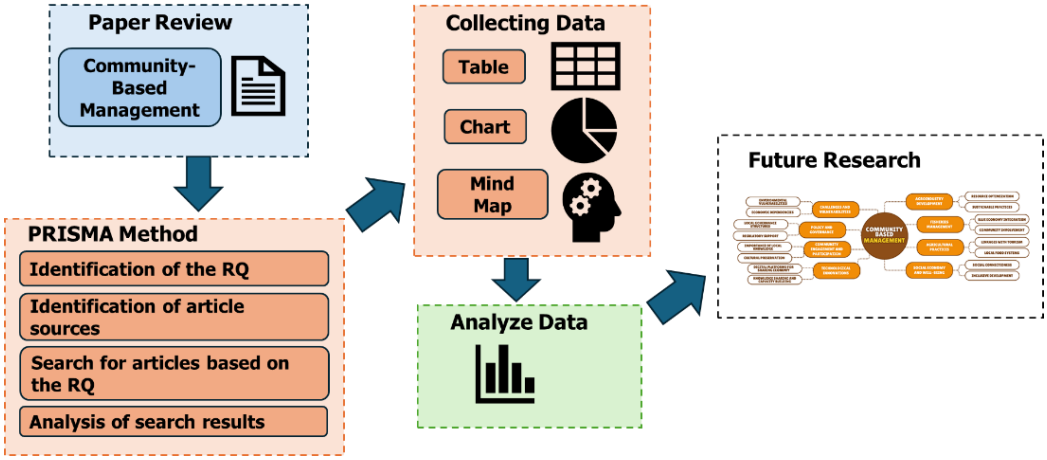


Figure 5. Research block diagram of the literature reviews

Table 4. Outline of CBM case studies, trends, and main highlights

No.	Reference	CBM Case Study	Trend	Main Highlight
1	(Wilson et al., 2025)	Centralized fisheries management in Lake Malawi and Mbenji Island, Malawi	Centralized management	Need for historical awareness in fisheries management
2	(Wahyono and Illiyani, 2020)	Marginalization of coastal communities on the island of Brač, Croatia	Rights of coastal communities	Need for rights-based fisheries management (RBFM)
3	(Ursić et al., 2024)	Female perspective on island development	Significant trend in increasing tourism	Reimagining island development from a female perspective
4	(Teniwut et al., 2017)	Knowledge management capabilities related to marine and fisheries resources in Southeast Maluku, Indonesia	Development of knowledge management capabilities	Three critical factors: technology, organizational structure, organizational culture
5	(Suh, 2015)	Case of the 'Full of Grace Organic Agriculture Producers' cooperative in the Philippines	Community-based organic agriculture (CBOA)	Government's role in promoting organic agriculture
6	(Sok and Yu, 2021)	Co-management of small-scale fishery in Tonle Sap Lake, Cambodia	Co-management of small-scale fisheries	Community participation and satisfaction levels
7	(Schwarz et al., 2017)	Adaptive co-management in small-scale fisheries in the Solomon Islands	Community-based resource management (CBRM)	Importance of local governance, knowledge integration, community participation

No.	Reference	CBM Case Study	Trend	Main Highlight
8	(Romero Manrique de Lara and Corral, 2017)	Artisanal fishing community on the Island of Tenerife, Spain	Socio-economic development of small island fishing communities	Necessity for participatory research and improved communication among stakeholders
9	(Reynolds et al., 2022)	Feasibility of an anaerobic digestion (AD) plant installation in the Orkney Islands, United Kingdom	Waste-to-resource approaches for sustainability	Feasibility of an anaerobic digestion (AD) plant
10	(Remling and Veitayaki, 2016)	Community's proactive resource management on Gau Island, Fiji	Community-based adaptation (CBA)	Importance of local engagement and integrated resource management
11	(Prodhan et al., 2017)	Salinity intrusion affecting agricultural practices in Parulia Union, Bangladesh	Successfully adapted by salinity intrusion due to shrimp farming	Adaptation strategies by farmers
12	(Prieto-Carolino et al., 2018)	Philippine abalone fisheries	Community-based co-management (CBCM)	Fishers' empowerment and collaboration with local government units and stakeholders
13	(Paulangan et al., 2019)	Coral reef management in socio-economic dimensions in Jayapura, Indonesia	Sustainability index values	Need for tailored management strategies
14	(Patankar et al., 2016)	Effectiveness of traditional marine management practices in the Nicobar Islands	Need for compliance in comparing three management regimes	Importance of traditional institutions in managing marine resources sustainably
15	(Nwankwo et al., 2018; Patankar et al., 2016)	Role of community heritage resources in crisis management within rural Nigeria	Community management and identification through heritage	Importance of preserving resources for community unity and conflict resolution
16	(Murhaini and Achmadi, 2021)	Farming management practices of the Dayak people in Kalimantan, Indonesia	Sustainable farming practices	Cultural significance of rice and the social dimensions in agricultural practices
17	(Molina, 2018)	Collective action among stakeholders in the Gigantes Islands, Philippines	Promoting resilience and inclusive development in small island communities	Convergence strategy with implementation of a project
18	(Kruse et al., 2025)	Ecosystem Status Report (ESR) framework in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands, the Alaska Region	Necessity of continuous evaluation of crab stocks and ecosystems	Importance of integrating ecosystem considerations into fisheries management
19	Islam, S., et al., 2021)	Maritime transport system for coastal communities of Vancouver Island, Canada	Resilience of maritime supply chains	Importance of developing resilience strategies tailored to specific disruptions

No.	Reference	CBM Case Study	Trend	Main Highlight
20	(Delgado et al., 2021)	Role of managing water supply and participation of rural households on Chiloé Island, Chile	Governance structures and community participation in water management	Conceptual models and frameworks
21	(Corral and Manrique de Lara, 2017)	Artisanal fishing communities on the Island of Tenerife, Canary Islands	Socio-economic development and challenges to local coastal and marine resources	Importance of integrating local fishing communities into decision-making processes
22	(Casola et al., 2021)	Artisanal fishing communities on Andros Island, The Bahamas	Effects of modernization on fishing communities	Effects for both positive and negative outcomes
23	(Basel et al., 2020)	Community-based climate change adaptation planning on Rendova Island, the Solomon Islands	Local knowledge and resource management	Community priorities for adaptation: governance, sustainable livelihoods, resource management

The management of isolated islands through community-based methods is increasingly recognized, as evidenced by research recommendations based on robust and valid methods. Data analysis synthesizes trends and highlights, justifying integrative and adaptive problem-solving. Table 5 and Figure 6 (a) show the types of methods used in CBM research: a mixed methods approach, a qualitative method, and a specific analysis approach. A mixed methods approach combines qualitative and quantitative research techniques in one study to produce a deeper, more comprehensive understanding of the research problem (Sedegah et al., 2023). Several papers in this review study have successfully carried out this approach, providing more in-depth solution recommendations (Prodhan et al., 2017; Sok and Yu, 2021; Teniwut et al., 2017; Wilson et al., 2025). Qualitative methods focus on exploring phenomena in depth by capturing the meaning and experiences of respondents without emphasizing measurement and statistical analysis (quantitative methods) (Sedegah et al., 2023). In this study, the percentage of researchers who used a qualitative method was much higher than the percentage of researchers who used a specific method approach. In the context of CBM on isolated islands, qualitative methods can provide rich contextual insights into community perceptions, values, and practices. In addition, specific analysis approaches can assess case study issues that are more relevant and appropriate to the researcher's needs for justification, such as the participatory technique in Figure 6 (b).

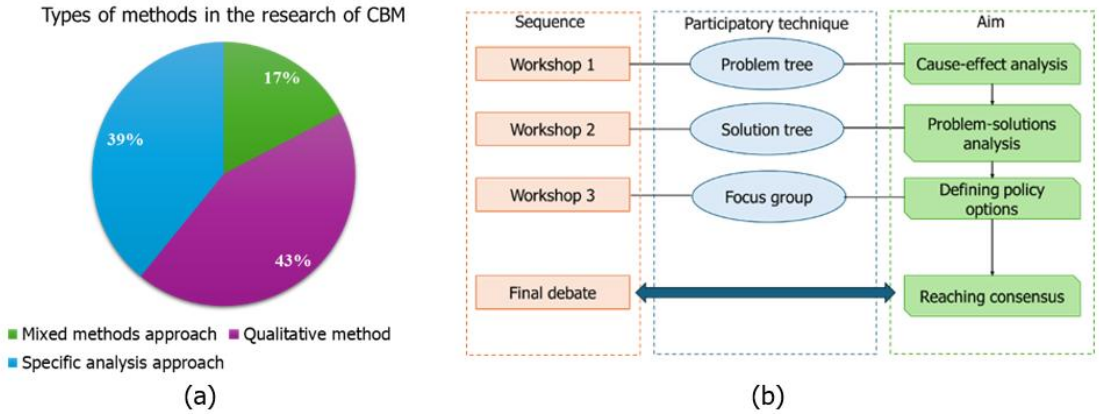


Figure 6. (a) Types of methods used in the research of CBM; (b) Methodological framework of the participatory techniques (Corral and Manrique de Lara, 2017; Romero Manrique de Lara and Corral, 2017)

One of the main highlights from the literature review is the need to integrate local knowledge into natural resource conservation practices. Researchers report the importance of incorporating local knowledge and practices into natural resource management (Basel et al., 2020; Nwankwo et al., 2018; Patankar et al., 2016). This is also supported by the findings of the researchers' study which emphasized the need for open communication through participatory discussions to ensure the success of management strategies (Delgado et al., 2021; Molina, 2018; Wahyono and Illiyani, 2020). On isolated islands, ecosystems are usually fragile due to the impact of external pressures, so natural resource management practices based on local wisdom have the potential to produce management practices that are more appropriate and in line with community values (Casola et al., 2021; Corral and Manrique de Lara, 2017; Kruse et al., 2025).

In addition, studies on trends and main highlights also highlight aspects of agroindustry that have not been widely studied but have a significant impact on communities in isolated islands. This is like the potential for supply chain management for food security and marketing of natural resource products reported by Islam, M.S., et al., (2021) and strengthening upstream to downstream production design in local wisdom-oriented resource management (Prodhan et al., 2017; Remling and Veitayaki, 2016). The potential of supply chain management will be a great start for fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG) businesses (Trihatmoko et al., 2020). Other research also has the potential to improve the welfare of communities on isolated islands, such as tourism development (Ursić et al., 2024) and waste management (Reynolds et al., 2022). The justification for problem-solving in almost every research paper is explained as a specific problem related to a comprehensive understanding of the local context and the synergy of collective actions. Based on the SDG framework, some papers discussed the localization of the SDGs, which involves tailoring the SDGs to island-specific governance, culture, and environment through local engagement. The quality of the evidence can be found in all the research papers that discuss a specific problem trend and elaborate on a fundamental theory to justify problem-solving. The recent trends are classified by methods and justification for problem-solving, as shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Recent trends in methods and justification for problem-solving

No.	Reference	Trend	Method	Justification for problem-solving
1	(Wilson et al., 2025)	Centralized management	Mixed methods approach	The study moves beyond merely technical solutions to include broader social and political considerations
2	(Wahyono and Illiyani, 2020)	Rights of coastal communities	Qualitative method	In-depth understanding of the socio-cultural and regulatory dynamics affecting coastal communities
3	(Ursić et al., 2024)	Significant trend in increasing tourism	Thematic analysis approach	Grounded in existing theoretical frameworks; comprehensive understanding of participants' experiences and perspectives
4	(Teniwut et al., 2017)	Development of knowledge management capabilities	Mixed methods approach	Providing a comprehensive understanding of factors influencing knowledge management
5	(Suh, 2015)	Community-based organic agriculture (CBOA)	Qualitative method	The method is relevant and adaptable to local conditions, maximizing the synergy of collective actions
6	(Sok and Yu, 2021)	Co-management of small-scale fisheries	Mixed methods approach	Allowed for a robust collection of data, providing a well-rounded understanding of issues at hand

No.	Reference	Trend	Method	Justification for problem-solving
7	(Schwarz et al., 2017)	Community-based resource management (CBRM)	Participatory diagnosis, management, monitoring	Management solutions tailored to fit the local governance context and informed by multiple knowledge sources, fostering local ownership and participation
8	(Romero Manrique de Lara and Corral, 2017)	Socio-economic development of small island fishing communities	Qualitative method	Comprehensive problem-solution relationship analysis, fostering a collaborative approach to sustainable fisheries management
9	(Reynolds et al., 2022)	Waste-to-resource approaches for sustainability	Techno-economic analysis	This approach helps in evaluating the feasibility of the investment opportunity and addresses the problem of waste management
10	(Remling and Veitayaki, 2016)	Community-based adaptation (CBA)	Qualitative method	Comprehensive understanding of local contexts and priorities
11	(Prodhan et al., 2017)	Successfully adapted by salinity intrusion due to shrimp farming	Mixed methods approach	The study captures a holistic view of the problem, facilitating development of effective adaptation strategies
12	(Prieto-Carolino et al., 2018)	Community-based co-management (CBCM)	Qualitative method	Comprehensive understanding of issues and to propose solutions, leveraging strengths of community organizing and stakeholder collaboration
13	(Paulangan et al., 2019)	Sustainability index values	RAPSOCIO-ECOSYSTEM method: modified version of Rapid Appraisal for Fisheries Approach (RAPFISH),	Multidimensional framework necessary for addressing the complex issues of coral reef ecosystem management
14	(Patankar et al., 2016)	Need for compliance in comparing three management regimes	Qualitative method	Need to evaluate effectiveness of traditional management systems in the Nicobar Islands
15	(Nwankwo et al., 2018)	Community management and identification through heritage	Descriptive survey research design and ethnographic methods	The study captures both the measurable effect of heritage resources and nuanced, culturally embedded practices
16	(Murhaini and Achmadi, 2021)	Sustainable farming practices	Qualitative method	Particularly effective in problem-solving: helps identify cultural and social factors that influence farming practices
17	(Molina, 2018)	Promoting resilience and inclusive development in small island communities	Institutionalization of a convergence strategy	Collectively contribute to sustainable development and resilience building in the islands

No.	Reference	Trend	Method	Justification for problem-solving
18	(Kruse et al., 2025)	Necessity of continuous evaluation of crab stocks and ecosystems	Ecosystem-based fisheries management (EBFM) approach	Robust framework for addressing multifaceted challenges of fisheries management, ensuring that decisions are informed by a comprehensive understanding
19	(Islam, S., et al., 2021)	Resilience of maritime supply chains	Case study approach for practical reasons; triangulated research design	Detailed understanding of under-researched topics by incorporating multiple sources of evidence
20	(Delgado et al., 2021)	Governance structures and community participation in water management	Mixed methods approach	Collectively enable a transdisciplinary approach, integrating social, ecological, and political perspectives to address complex challenges
21	(Corral and Manrique de Lara, 2017)	Socio-economic development and challenges to local coastal and marine resources	Qualitative method	Collectively enhance decision-making process and empower local communities to participate actively in managing their resources
22	(Casola et al., 2021)	Effects of modernization on artisanal fishing communities	Qualitative method	The study is able to address gaps in previous research that often relied on outsider viewpoints
23	(Basel et al., 2020)	Local knowledge and resource management	Modified Local Early Action Planning (LEAP) methodology and a semi-quantitative vulnerability assessment	The study achieves a comprehensive vulnerability analysis that is both scientifically rigorous and locally relevant, increasing likelihood of identifying effective adaptation priorities

Most researchers use field surveys to collect data. These surveys may include interviews, focus group discussions, household surveys, direct participation, and triangulated research designs. This literature review examined community-based management (CBM) using a case study of an isolated island or rural area. The findings are presented in a three-phase framework research paper pattern, as shown in Figure 8: input, process, and output. Based on the literature review, researchers attempted to bridge the gap between academic theory and community issues and needs by identifying socioeconomic conditions, as demonstrated in Table 7 and Figure 9. Researchers adjust their analyses to the research methods used in the data analysis process. Furthermore, when using a mixed methods approach, researchers conduct qualitative research through interviews and literature studies, as well as statistical tests. For example, Teniwut et al. (2017) performed a hierarchical regression test using SPSS 24 (Teniwut et al., 2017). Additionally, researchers using qualitative methods have valid and reliable data analysis methods that are adjusted to the needs of the research, the conditions of the field, and the characteristics of the data. For example, Murhaini and Achmadi (2021) conducted qualitative research with data analysis using a coding process guided by Kroeber and Kluckhohn's cultural cycle approach (Murhaini and Achmadi, 2021).

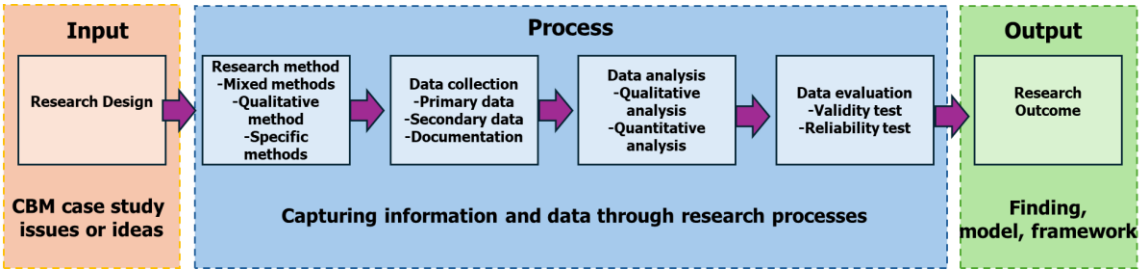


Figure 8. Overview of research framework

Community-based management (CBM) research aims to solve community problems through academic inquiry. Therefore, paying attention to the research framework is important for conducting good research. Based on a literature review, researchers have attempted to bridge the gap between academic theory and community issues and needs by identifying socioeconomic conditions, as illustrated in Table 7 and Figure 9.

Figure 9. Mind map of community-based management (CBM) based on paper review results

Based on the literature review, researchers attempted to bridge the gap between academic theory and community issues and needs by narrowing their research focus and employing relevant methods. This makes research findings more easily accepted and applied by communities in isolated areas. Examples include the long-term success of the Mbenji Island fisheries (Wilson et al., 2025); a unique cooperative of artisanal producers (Manrique de Lara and Corral, 2017); and community-based knowledge sharing (Teniwut et al., 2017). Table 7 provides a classification of relevant studies for CBM and socio-economic conditions.

Table 7. Relevance studies from classification for CBM and socio-economic conditions

Reference	Method	Data Collection	Socio-economic Conditions
(Wilson et al., 2025)	Mixed methods approach	Archival research, oral histories, environmental sampling	Long-term success of Mbenji Island fisheries
(Wahyono and Illiyani, 2020)	Qualitative method	Interviews and observations	Not mentioned
(Ursić et al., 2024)	Thematic analysis approach	Interviews with both snowball and convenience sampling	Capital framework to identify socio-cultural, economic
(Teniwut et al., 2017)	Mixed methods approach	In-depth interviews and questionnaires	Community-based knowledge sharing for sustainable economic objectives
(Suh, 2015)	Qualitative method	Not mentioned	Lack of economic incentives for CBOA; suggests policy measures to address this gap

Reference	Method	Data Collection	Socio-economic Conditions
(Sok and Yu, 2021)	Mixed methods approach	Household surveys, key informant interviews, group discussions	Need for improved resource sharing, capacity building, and law enforcement
(Schwarz et al., 2017)	Participatory diagnosis, management, monitoring	Household surveys, focus group discussions (FGDs), secondary literature	Necessity of capacity building among participants to reflect and adapt management practices.
(Romero Manrique de Lara and Corral, 2017)	Qualitative method	Participatory approach	Unique cooperative of artisanal producers proposed to enhance commercialization and reduce operational costs
(Reynolds et al., 2022)	Techno-economic analysis	Online questionnaire	Economic and social benefits of utilizing local waste
(Remling and Veitayaki, 2016)	Qualitative method	Qualitative fieldwork: semi-structured interviews and discussions	Local ownership and self-determination, which are crucial for sustainable change
(Prodhan et al., 2017)	Mixed methods approach	Focus group discussions and key informant interviews	Need for further scientific studies and government support to ensure long-term sustainable solutions for affected communities
(Prieto-Carolino et al., 2018)	Qualitative method	Face-to-face interviews, focus group discussions (FGDs), key informant interviews	Effectiveness of organized fishers in managing abalone resources sustainably
(Paulangan et al., 2019)	RAPSOCIO-ECOSYSTEM method	Field surveys and in-depth discussions	Socio-economic changes contingent upon strong community institutions
(Patankar et al., 2016)	Qualitative method	Measuring fish abundance and biomass, recording all non-cryptic fish species, semi-structured interviews	Not mentioned
(Nwankwo et al., 2018)	Descriptive survey research design and ethnographic methods	Cluster and purposive sampling for interviews; multistage sampling for the quantitative survey	Not mentioned
(Murhaini and Achmadi, 2021)	Qualitative method	Direct observation, interviews, secondary data	Significance of customary values and traditions in the Dayak people's farming management system
(Molina, 2018)	Institutionalization of a convergence strategy	Participatory risk and capacity needs assessments	Not mentioned
(Kruse et al., 2025)	Ecosystem-based fisheries management (EBFM) approach	Annual bottom trawl surveys	Importance of integrating ecosystem and socioeconomic indicators into stock assessments
(Islam, S., et al., 2021)	Case study approach for practical reasons; triangulated research design	Triangulated research design, using interviews, documentation, site visits	Several resilience strategies to mitigate effect of future disruptive events on maritime logistics
(Delgado et al., 2021)	Mixed methods approach	Literature review, semi-structured interviews, rural household survey	Need for a multi-level contextual approach to

Reference	Method	Data Collection	Socio-economic Conditions
			improve rural water governance
(Corral and Manrique de Lara, 2017)	Qualitative method	Stakeholder analysis, semi-structured interviews, focus groups, workshops	Socio-economic development of small-island fishing communities, particularly focusing on artisanal fishing sector
(Casola et al., 2021)	Qualitative method	Interviews using snowball sampling	Modernization and globalization have resulted in overexploitation of natural resources
(Basel et al., 2020)	Modified Local Early Action Planning (LEAP) methodology, semi-quantitative vulnerability assessment	Capturing information, semi-quantitative vulnerability assessment, interviews	Importance of inclusive and participatory processes in developing effective climate adaptation strategies

The number of research articles discussing agroindustry studies on isolated islands is very low. Researchers have found few research articles on the socio-economic development of agroindustry on isolated islands with an in-depth and comprehensive understanding. This lack of articles on agroindustry studies is different from the topics of fisheries, agriculture, and social science, which are not difficult to find. This situation can lead to potential future research on the agroindustry that focuses on upstream and downstream connections being important for people on isolated islands. Researchers have only conducted studies on supply chain management in communities on isolated islands. Krisnaningsih et al. (2024) reported the importance of a decision support system to optimize supply chain conditions on isolated islands. Kusnandar et al. (2019) found that the participation of all actors in the supply chain plays an important role in achieving sustainable change in agroindustrial, with the proposal of Participatory Sustainable Agricultural Development, which can be implemented by involving communities in such development. Therefore, there is little research on agroindustry (lack of empirical support), and the location on an isolated island is an overlooked study area. In addition to fisheries, agriculture, and social science that have been widely studied, CBM for the development of socio-economic agroindustry on an isolated island should potentially become another perspective for comparison in viewing a problem.

Based on the literature review, the potential of agroindustry in community-based management on remote islands is relevant and plays several important roles. First, in terms of economic development, agroindustry can stimulate economic growth on isolated islands by creating jobs and increasing local income. For example, Mardesci et al. (2021) found that developing a coconut-based agroindustry in Indonesia has proven effective in providing jobs and increasing the value of coconut products. Second, in terms of food security, agroindustry can increase food security on remote islands by establishing facilities and improving food processing skills (Rizkina et al., 2025), enabling communities to reduce their dependence on food products from outside the islands, which are often subject to weather and sea conditions. Agroindustry also has the potential to contribute to food availability and economic stability (Abildtrup, et al., 2012; Rizkina et al., 2022). Additionally, in terms of sustainable resource management, agroindustry can utilize local resources efficiently through sustainable practices, such as minimizing waste. For instance, increasing the value of agricultural byproducts can mitigate environmental impact (Murtius, 2024). This aligns with the local wisdom of isolated islands, which helps preserve ecosystems and biodiversity while supporting the local economy. Then, community empowerment and community-based management in the agroindustry sector will involve community contributions to foster a sense of shared ownership and responsibility for resource management. According to Fahmi et al. (2013), community involvement in agroindustry can increase

social cohesion and empower local residents. This is particularly relevant for isolated islands, where strong community ties and collective action can lead to more effective resource management. Finally, technological innovation and the introduction of new technologies can adapt to the community's needs, increasing productivity and efficiency. Examples include the use of digital devices in agricultural practices (Medvedskaya et al., 2021).

Methods as steps or procedures for conducting research, are an important part of research. Based on the literature review of CBM on isolated islands, qualitative methods and specific methods are the most widely used. Mixed methods are the least used, even though it is effective in providing an in-depth and comprehensive understanding compared with other types of methods. Therefore, researchers should be able to use mixed methods to explore problems more deeply through qualitative research and draw valid conclusions and reliable generalizations through quantitative research. Community-based management involves community contributions to foster a sense of shared ownership and responsibility for resource management. The study of community-based management is also still considered to be limited in examining isolated island case studies. Most research only discusses case studies of rural areas, whereas isolated island case studies need to be given attention because some problems are essential. Therefore, future research is expected to pay attention to isolated island case studies to reduce a concern problem, such as poverty, as the number one sustainable development goal (SDG).

The SDG framework adopted the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The SDGs aim to promote human well-being, environmental conservation, and the sustainable management of natural resources. To support these goals, community-based management in isolated communities can be a new research objective. However, little research exists on interdisciplinary discussions of CBM, which are necessary for isolated communities as vulnerable objects. In addition, fisheries are a major focus of CBM-related research because they are fundamental to the economic development of isolated islands. The community depends on fisheries and marine products for food security and business. The same is true for agriculture, which is also a major concern in CBM-related research. However, research gaps can be found in the SDGs on agroindustry, which are under-researched in island contexts. Therefore, this innovative research and robust methodology can provide proper policies and precise practical recommendations, particularly for governments and NGOs working in island contexts.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The study highlights novel contributions to research papers over the past ten years. It shows that CBM applications continue to focus on integrating local wisdom through the participation of all stakeholders, such as community members and government officials. CBM studies primarily employ observation, interviews, focus group discussions, surveys, and literature reviews to collect data. The evaluation of CBM study data should align more closely with the mixed methods approach, which is rarely used. The study also suggests reducing the gap between academic theory and community needs by examining methods that provide a deeper, more comprehensive understanding for future research directions, according to field conditions. Our review's results show that 39% of studies still use specific methods, which is this review's unique contribution. Additionally, future research is expected to explore topics that have not been widely studied, such as agroindustry in isolated island contexts. This finding is reflected in the percentage of CBM review results on isolated islands: agroindustry studies represent only 9%, while fisheries represent 52%, social sciences represent 22%, and agriculture represents 17%. The study suggests that future research based on an in-depth exploration of CBM topics in isolated island contexts can provide specific, practical implications for policymakers through robust methodologies such as mixed-methods approaches in agroindustry. This approach will help policymakers analyze decision-making based on comprehensive data.

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