

Community Based Coastal Resource Management (CBCRM) plan for Malakula



The Community of Malakula

October 2014

Project for Promotion of Grace of Seas in Coastal Villages, Phase 2
Vanuatu Fisheries Department
Japan International Cooperation Agency
IC Net Limited



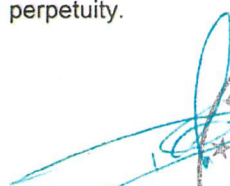
FOREWORD

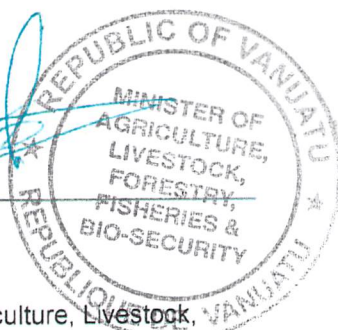
Coastal Marine resources have long played an important role as a daily source of protein for the inhabitants of coastal Vanuatu. In addition, marine resources have developed markedly in recent years, such that nowadays they contribute not only to income generation, but also provide a resource for the burgeoning tourist industry. Coastal resources provision the growing population of Vanuatu; they also provide entertainment for thousands of tourists. Therefore, the sustainable use of coastal resource is now of crucial important to both the food security and tourist sectors of the economy. As a consequence, the need for coastal resource management continues to increase significantly in our nation.

The Vanuatu Fisheries Department has supported people to elaborate their own management plans in coastal communities like the Crab Bay Area of Malakula Island, North West Area of Efate Island, and Aneityum Island. At the same time, the Department has encouraged community members to improve their own capacity for coastal resources management by collaborating with the "Project of Grace of the Seas for the Coastal Villages in Vanuatu", which is financed by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

The Government of Vanuatu is convinced that sound coastal resource management will be achieved through the efforts of these communities, and that the results will serve as a model of resource management and thereby be extended to other coastal communities.

We wish to request that all stakeholders put their hands and heads to work alongside the members coastal communities, to realize the sustainable use of our natural resource in perpetuity.


David Tosul
Minister
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock,
Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity




William Naviti
Acting Director
Fisheries Department



Community-Based Coastal Resource Management (CBCRM) plan for Malakula

1. Introduction

1.1 Introduction

CBCRM (Community-Based Coastal Resource Management) consists of resource management measures and supporting measures. It is based on four different perspectives:

1. The resource and environment perspective, which includes both scientific resource survey and awareness raising on the importance of resource management;
2. The economy and production perspective, which is mainly the introduction of alternative sources of income to reduce dependence on coastal resources;
3. The social and culture perspective, which establishes a solid organization based on the traditional experience and knowledge for the implementation of CBCRM; and
4. The institutional and governance perspective for government and NGOs to support the first three perspectives.

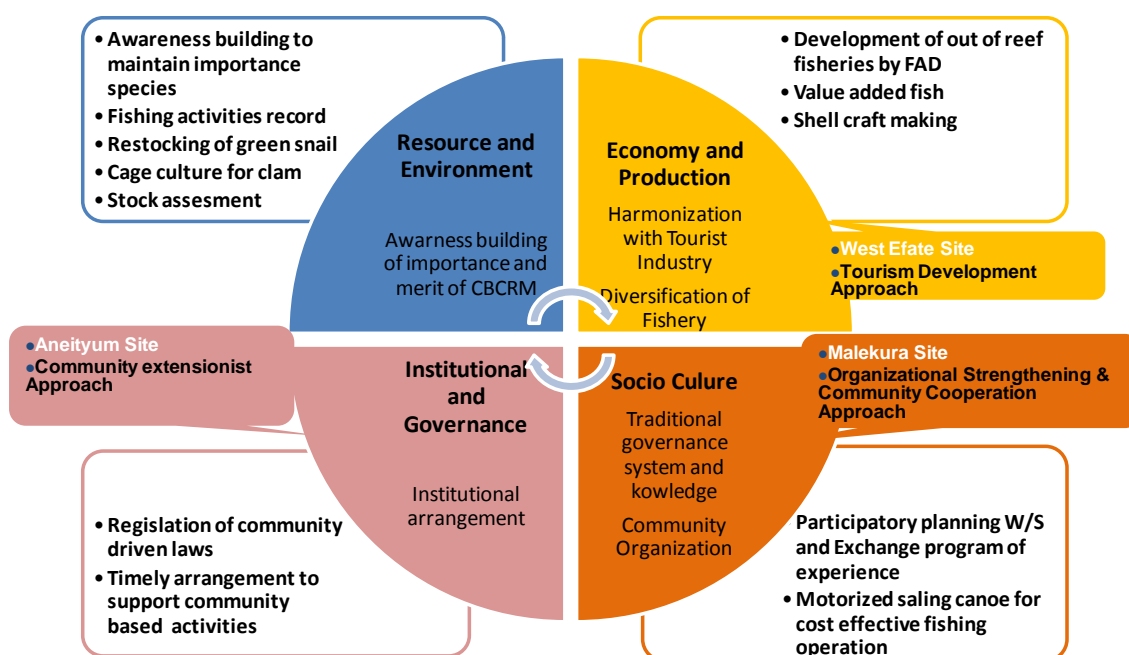


Fig1. Main approaches in different perspective

VALEMA is the name of CBCRM approaches created in the three target sites of the JICA Project for Promotion of Grace of Seas in Coastal Villages in Vanuatu, Phase 2. The name of the approaches came from Vanuatu, Lelema, Malakula, and Aneityum.

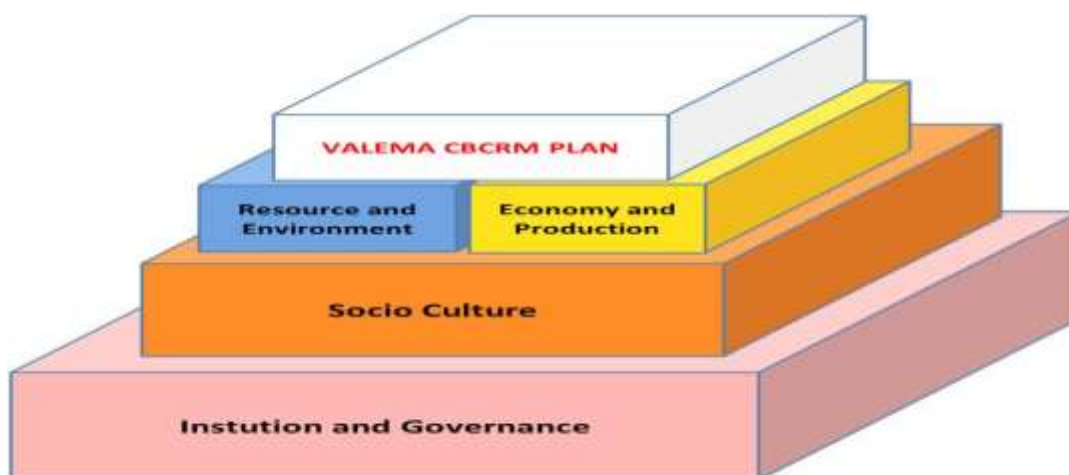


Fig2. Structure of VALEMA CBCRM Plan

One accomplishment of the Project is that community members formulated the CBCRM Plan. The Plan consists of two main parts. The first is regulation to promote resource management, and the second is the action plan to support the promotion of resource management.

One of the most important lessons learned during implementation of the pilot projects is that resource management can be promoted effectively only when combined with supporting measures. Bearing this in mind, community members made a three-five year Action Plan.

The AMAL Krab-Bay Taboo Eria (AKTE) Management Plan was updated, and subsequently, in December 2013, the Department of the Environment registered Crab Bay as an MPA. This Management Plan includes the AKTE plan.

1.2. CBCRM and Related Issues

There follows a brief description of some general issues on CBCRM observed in Vanuatu.

Fragility of Traditional Social Systems

The recent shift to a market-based economy has increased the movement and relocation of people to Port Vila, the capital city, to earn cash incomes. This trend appears to have led to a devaluation of traditional social systems, one result of which is the reduced importance of the traditional management of fisheries and resources.

Limited Alternative Means of Improving Livelihoods

To enable residents to carry out CBCRM on a voluntary basis when the need for cash income is increasing, it is essential to provide them with other means to make a living when resources are unavailable owing to conservation activities or other constraints. However, that is difficult to do within the community alone.

Efficacy of Traditional Resource Management Zones

The effectiveness of these zones is unclear because no baseline surveys or similar activities have been conducted. Many zones are small, at just a few hundred square meters. Further, many have been established based a community's own notions, rather than on scientific grounds.

The following issues are also observed in the case of Malakula.

Deficiencies in the Resource Monitoring Structure

Because many communities 17are involved in the Resource Management Committee in Crab Bay, attention is required to take into account the differences among member communities in resource use and socio-economic conditions. Were this not done the effectiveness of resource management, would be undermined.

The no-fishing zone is uninhabited and the MPA Committee lacks both the capacity and financial resources to implement a monitoring system. Although in about 2008 the no-fishing zone Management Committee was trained by the U.S. Peace Corps to check reefs, the methods for monitoring resources in no-fishing zones failed to develop. For example, the present condition of the Trochus released in the zones by the Fisheries Department has not been ascertained.

Pressure on No-Fishing Zones:

Pressure by fishermen from nearby communities who want to fish in this area is increasing each year. Therefore, they must be given incentives to observe the no-fishing zones.

Increasing Fishing Pressure in Waters around Uri-Uripiv

Fishing is difficult in northern Uripiv, which faces the open sea and so experiences rough waves. For this reason, fishermen from Uripiv fish around Uri. This has caused a decrease in reef fish between Uri and Uripiv.

2. CBCRM plan

2.1 Target Species

The target species described below are of major importance to coastal communities throughout Vanuatu. Three resources have gone through the normal boom and bust cycle. As a result the Fisheries Department is considering implementation of the following strategy:

- i) The species currently open for harvesting, such as Sea cucumber and Trochus, will be managed under a rotational strategy to control harvesting in different provinces and reduce the risk of overharvesting. The total harvest per area at a given time will be determined using Total Allowable Catch (TAC);
- ii) Once stock assessment has determined that resources have recovered, the rotational system will be replaced by the TAC alone.

The following three target species exist in the central Malekula area (Uri, Uripiv, etc.). They are managed under local rules, established by the CBCRM Committee and approved by the Council of Chiefs, to prevent the overfishing of current stocks. The three species are:

- Green snail. Commercial harvesting of this resource is banned nationwide until 2019. (See the attached report from the EFTAV Project for more information on the status of Green snail in the Crab Bay area, as a baseline for the whole area.) Further work will be conducted to check the status of this resource.
- Trochus. This resource shows some evidence of stock recovery, although around Malekula and offshore Islands stocks remain low in the open areas and high in taboo areas. Results of reseedling programs in Crab Bay and Uripiv Island will be monitored carefully so that lessons learned can contribute toward management at the community level. Therefore, to avoid overharvesting, it is recommended that before any Trochus is harvested the Fisheries Department provide a TAC to the community..
- Sea cucumber. The TAC for the harvestable stock of Sea cucumber in the Central Malekula area will be based on an annual rotational harvest by the Department of Fisheries. Sea cucumber companies cannot purchase the TAC without the permission of the CBCRM Committee and the Malekula Island Council of Chiefs. This approach is currently enforced by the Fisheries Department, under the *Fisheries Act*.

Species controlled by community regulation

Land crab and Mangrove crab (to be included in the future)

2.2 Objectives of resource management in Malakula

Land crab in the MPA area is protected under the current management structure. However, the MPA Committee lacked funds to organize proactive resource management. Thus sustainability is unclear, given increasing pressure on resources in the absence of monitoring.

As a consequence, the main objectives of resource management in Malakula are strengthening that for Land crab, and expanding management for Mangrove crab and other main species. This requires the provision of effective alternative income generating activities.

Prior to the beginning of the Project, there were community resource management measures for the land crab. These consisted of an MPA and access area in Crab Bay (Fig 3), a three-finger minimum size limits (Fig. 4), and collection of data on crabs sold at the market in Lakatoro.

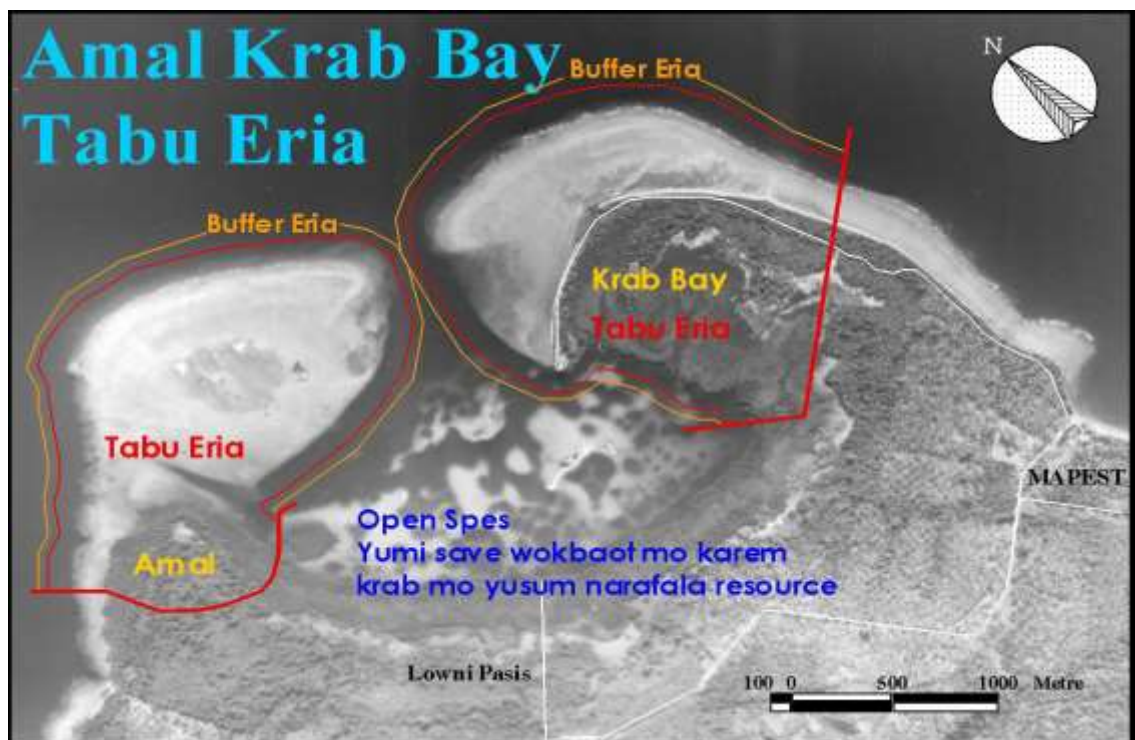


Fig. 3: The MPA and access area for Land crab in Crab Bay

2.3. Strategies

Integrated management focusing on inter-community coordination

A principal characteristic of the CBCRM in Malakula is that 17 communities together form the AKTE Committee for managing the resource in Crab Bay, and it is a challenge to coordinate the different communities.

Young leaders were identified through a number of Project workshops and they started participating in existing MPA Committee meetings as new members. Motivated by the Project, the Committee revised the existing resource management plan and formulated an Action Plan. These initiatives led eventually to the authorization of their MPA plan by the government. The Committee voluntarily carried out supporting activities through its sub-committees. These activities included construction of fish markets on Uripiv Island and in Louni (one community in the Amal Crab Bay area), shell polishing and craft making activities among the 16 communities in the area, and tourism development in the MPA area. The establishment of fish markets serves also to collect data on fish catches, to evaluate the effectiveness of long-term marine resource management, and establish a cooperative relationship among the 17 communities in the Amal-Crab Bay area, which have supported this activity as a means of collective marketing and resource management.

2.4. Action plan to support CBCRM

As explained in the introduction, one of the most important lessons learned during the implementation of the pilot projects is that resource management needs effective supporting measures. Bearing this in mind, the community members made an Action Plan based on the four perspectives of the VALEMA approach.

2.5 Linkage between management and supporting measures

Without proper supervision, the supporting measures could have an adverse effect on the promotion of CBCRM. Community members have discussed this and set up the following management flow.

Tourism development

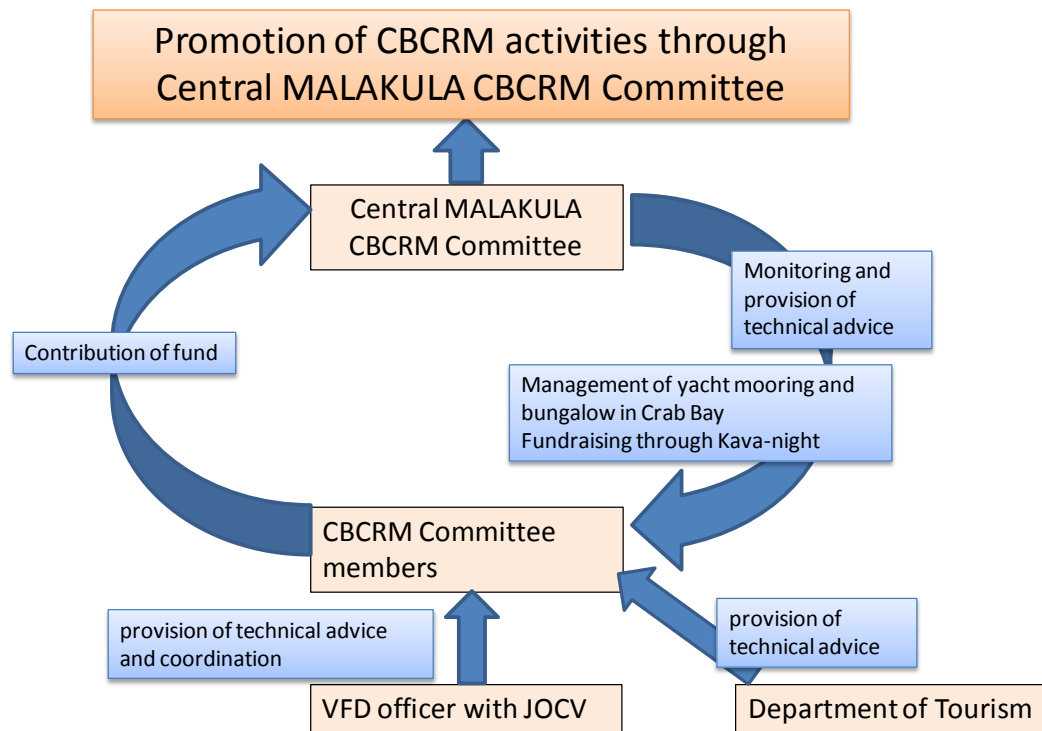


Fig 6. Structure of CBCRM Committee (1)

Marketing of fish

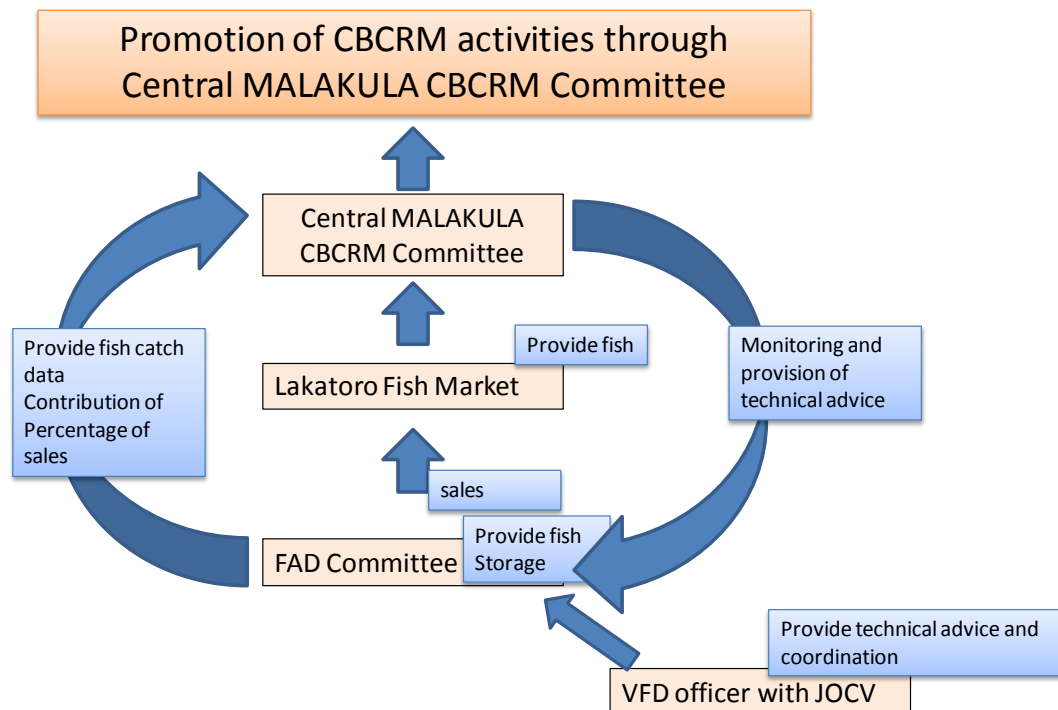


Fig 7. Structure of CBCRM Committee (2)

The FAD Committee and Lakatoro fish market provide the data. The MPA Committee uses it for resource monitoring and supervises the fishing activities.

Shell polishing

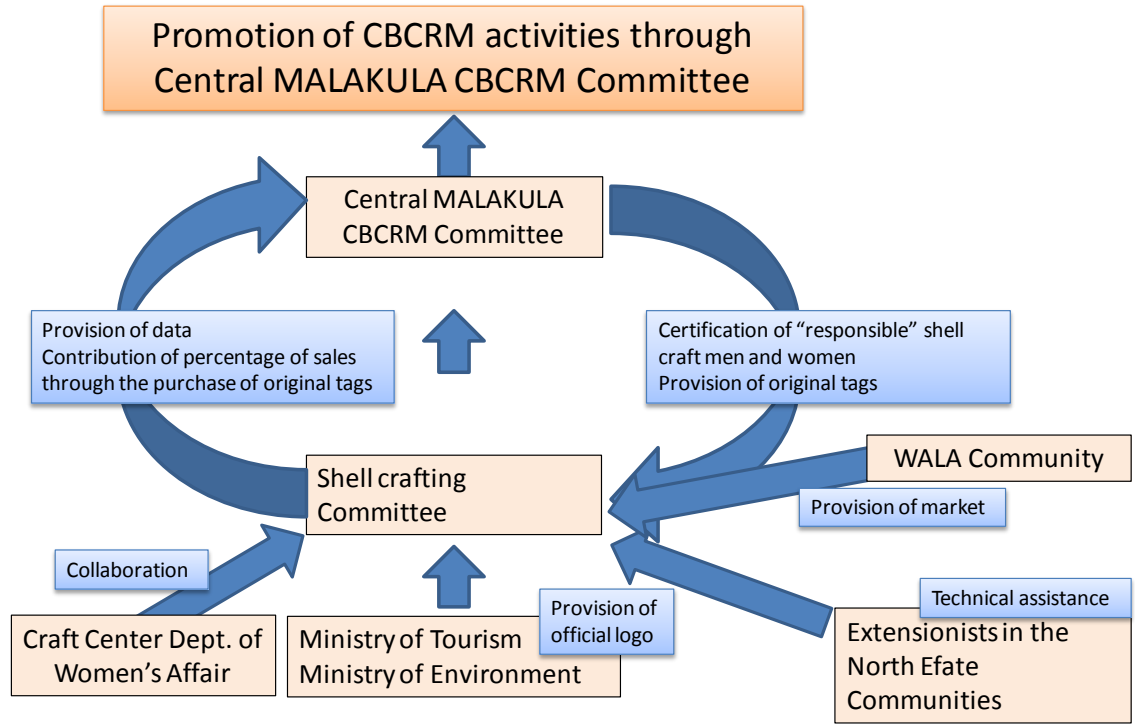
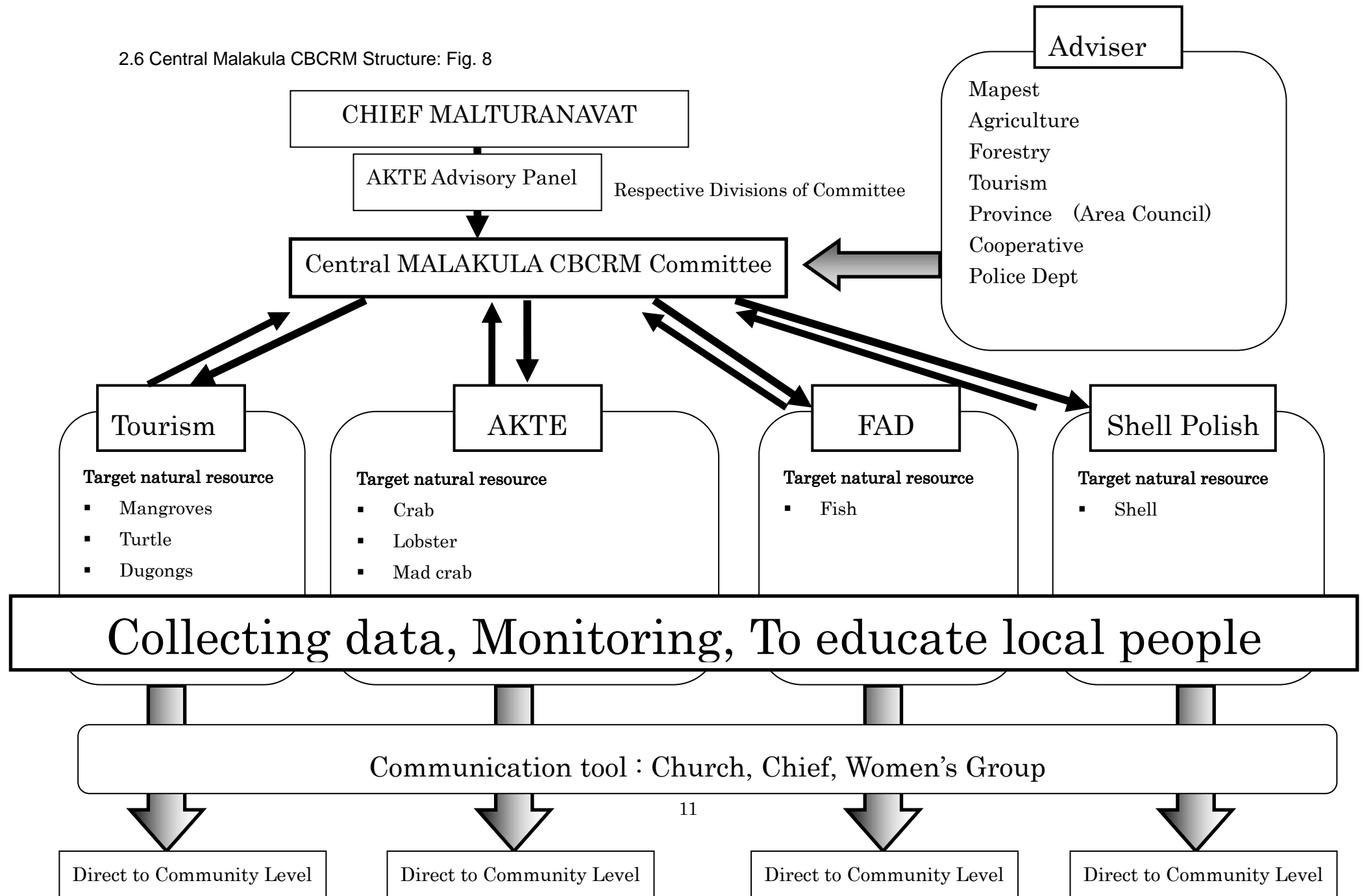


Fig 8. Structure of CBCRM Committee (3)

The Resource Management Committee supervises the shell-polishing group to ensure that shell-polishing does not increase pressure on the living shellfish resources.

2.6 Central Malakula CBCRM Structure: Fig. 8



2.7 Monitoring and reviewing process

As shown in the organizational structure (Fig.6, 7, 8 and 9), the Central Malakula CBCRM Committee reports the status of CBCRM and progress on the Action Plan. Chief Malturanavat monitors any issue that arises, and instructs a review.

The Central Malakula CBCRM Committee oversees all the sub-groups. Other related organizations, such as Mapest, Agriculture, and Forestry, among others advise the CBCRM Committee.

2.8 Dispute resolution

This section of the plan deals with dispute resolution arising from any area access and resources utilization. Offences within the jurisdiction of Chief Malturanavat will be dealt with at the community level. Other offences in relation to existing national legislations and regulations will be dealt with by respective Government Agencies in close collaboration with the CBCRM Committee and Chief Malturanavat.

“Rapmetmet e sur, evi mauren se kerr.

Wallas ie kam malamal ”.

The relevant community enforcement groups, committees and working groups will be responsible for implementation and enforcement of the plan at the community level.

Management Committee level

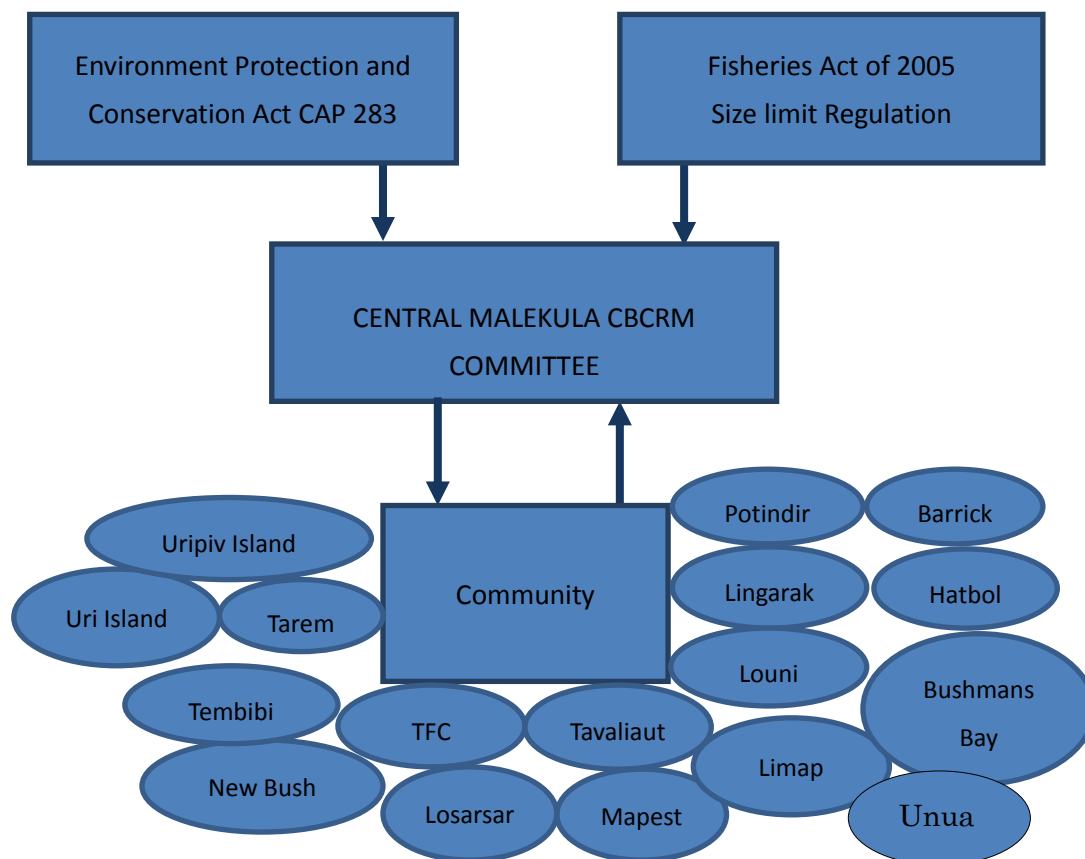
1. When a person violates a regulation, the Management Committee must act first by issuing a letter informing the culprit of the nature of the infringement.
2. Should the person fail to respond according to the conditions set forth in that letter, the matter will be further dealt with in the culprit's own community. The Management Committee allows two weeks for the community to handle the matter. Should the culprit fail to respond to the community's decision, the issue would be returned to the Management Committee.
3. The Management Committee would then handle the case according to the terms of the *Environmental Protection and Conservation Law, CAP 283*.

Community Level

1. The Management Committee assists the culprit to comply with the terms of the penalty.
2. Should the culprit fail to comply, the community would return the case to the Management Committee.

Environmental level and Fisheries Law

Should a person fail to comply with the terms of the penalty imposed by the CBCRM Management Committee, the case would be dealt under the terms of the *Environmental Protection and Conservation Law* [CAP 283] and the *Fisheries Law*.



Structure for the Village Court: Fig. 9

Acknowledgements;

The CBCRM Plan for Malakula formulation committee would like to thank each and every members of the community who participated in all meetings and consultations within the Malakula and shared their views that contributed to the completion of this plan. The community of Malakula is grateful for the assistance from JICA for funding the Grace of the sea Project in the Malakula community and the ICNET Team, Seko-San, Inuma-San, Nishiyama-San, Fuji-san and Takayama-San for their immeasurable assistance and perseverance in completing this plan and associated action plans. The assistance of FAI Company especially, Sone-San and Kikutani-San is also very much appreciated. Kayanoma-San, Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, have contributed to the successful completion of the plan. To the Government of Vanuatu especially the Department of Fisheries officers, the Director Mr William Naviti, Graham Nimiho, George Amos, and Kevin Morris for your tireless effort to organize and mobilize the community consultation process ensuring the completion of this plan.

The community of Malakula is ever grateful for the unlimited support from the Chairman of Malakula Council of Chiefs and Chiefs of each area for their strong leadership to lead the community CBCRM Plan formulation team to successfully complete and launch this Plan. To the team members, Chairman of Malakula Council of Chiefs, Chiefs of each area, the Malakula community is thankful for your dedication and time devoted on behalf of the community to successfully complete this Plan. The assistance of those not specifically mentioned, your efforts and assistance is very much appreciated.

To the ancestors of the Malakula people;

"Nanu Jile evi mauren se kerr".

All this achievement of hard work and success would not have been achieved without the divine blessing from the creator GOD the Father.

“©” indicates the activity which Fisheries Dep. is in charge of

Activities	Period																In charge of Activity					
	2014				2015				2016				2017				2018				Fisheries Depart.	Communities and Others
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
Output 1: Strengthening the AKTE Committee																						
1.1: Organize continuous meeting with board members and stakeholders (3 times / year) to review and update the plan																						Chairman of AKTE
Subcommittee meeting under AKTE to have continuous meeting as required																						
1.2 : MPA Committee has to raise funds (through the sales of kava, rental of fishing net, contribution from community, Fishermen's House, and Shell-polishing Committee) - Kava – Community has access for fund raising - Fund-raising plan/program by using kava grinder - Yearly fund-raising plan for AKTE (2014) - Contribution from income generating projects under AKTE - Clear budget for AKTE based on yearly work program activities. (have yearly work program drafted) - 17 community contribution annually - Donor fundraising																						AKTE secretary and chairman

1.3: Talk with JICA and other donor agencies to make study visit to Aneityum								
Output 2: Improvement of Knowledge and Skills of AKTE Committee through Training								
2.1: Organize training on fish handling (use of ice) 2.1.1 TVET to run training on fish quality at Malampa fish market center							◎	
2.2: Teach fisherman in record-keeping 2.2.1 Chairman of AKTE and Fisheries to visit each village community to have meeting and to sort out fish scale and data collection								FAD Committee
2.3: Training on how to make stock assessment and surveys 2.3.1 Request fisheries research to do survey and training 2.3.2 Crown-of-thorns clear up campaign							◎	Chairman of AKTE
2.4: Construct and training on modified canoe								AKTE and Malapma Province
2.5: Provide training on freshwater prawn farming and fish farming 2.5.1 Training for fresh fish farming and demonstration plot at Lakatoro Agri-station 2.5.2 TVET training on freshwater fish							◎	TVET
2.6: Provide training on diving guide								Hospitality, Tourism & Leisure Training Centre + TVET

2.7: Provide training on tourist guide																		Hospitality, Tourism & Leisure Training Centre + TVET
Output 3: Awareness and Monitoring for Coastal Fisheries Resource Management																		
3.1: Community makes announcement to church and nakamal about the activities of AKTE																		AKTE member in each community
3.2: Advertisement of AKTE management and activities (Video) 3.2.1 to upgrade exist AKTE pamphlet by JOCV																	◎	
3.3: Distribute information on the importance of mangrove to nearby communities 3.3.1 Carry out mangrove awareness at Uripiv, Uri/Bare, Litzlitz, Potindir, Barick, Louni, Tevaliaut, and TFC (AKTE Committee to be responsible)																	◎	AKTE (all members)
3.4: Obtain information from FD for the proper management of Mud crab and Land crab 3.4.1 JOCV and Stewart to search internet for Mud-crab cycle																	◎	AKTE (Chairman)
3.5: Set up proper management rule for Mud crab and land crab 3.5.1 AKTE Committee to meet and set the management rule for mud-crab																	◎	AKTE (Chairman)
3.6: Review the system of limiting the selling amount of Land crab by each area 3.6.1 Review village community management of																		AKTE

[illegible]

Output 5: Environmental Management											
5.1: Create new walking track (path) in AKTE area (in progress)											AKTE
5.2: Beautify Crab Bay Point (planting, cleaning and waste management) (in progress)											AKTE, Vango, Forestry, Province, Agriculture, Environment, and Tourism
5.3: Construct toilet in Crab Bay (in progress)											AKTE
5.4: Upgrade Bungalow and Barbeque facility 5.4.1 Improve Barbeque area with kitchen utensils											AKTE
5.5: Establish proper water system in Crab Bay (ank already installed but insufficient, needs another bigger tank to increase water storage capacity,)											AKTE
5.6: Create signboard for tourist attraction activities (Felt off) 5.6.1 Re-installed sign board at airport and Bushman's Bay											AKTE, Province Government
5.7: Transplant giant clam										©	Lelepa MPA Committee
5.8: Conduct stock assessment for Trochus 5.8.1 Letter to Fisheries research to inform for harvest on August 2014										©	

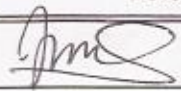
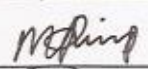
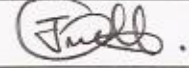
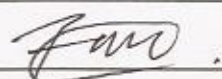
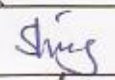
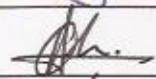
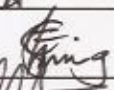
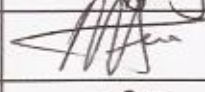
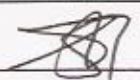
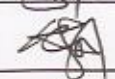


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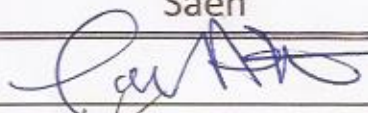
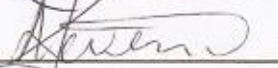
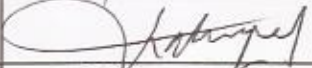

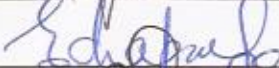


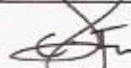

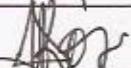


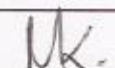
Mifala we i saenem community-Based Costal Resource Management (CBCRM) manejimen plan ia stap deklarem se :

Amal-Krab Bay Tabu Eria (AKTE) olsem wan Komuniti Knsevesen Eria.

Evri man o pipol we oli gat raet mo interest long Komuniti Knosevesen Eria ia oli akri mo sapotem long CBCRM.

Signatures:

	Nam	Saen
Limap	GRAHAM JAMES	
Lingarak	MORAINÉ PHILIP	
Hatbol	SEPIO JELLA	
TFC	FREDDY MOTIE	
Tevaliaut	HOLEK	X X
New Bush	ELTA MAEL	X
Mapest	KENNETH STING	
Tembibi	KALOA CHARLEY	
Tarem	EIKEN STING	
Louni	KWON MANWORTH	
Barrick	THOMSEN NOEL	
Potintir	KALUMBEE	
Bushmans Bay	Sevi Jimmy	
Uri Isaland	JACKSON SIMAN	JACKSON
Uripiv Island	John Sandy	

	Nam	Saen
Malampa Province	PALEN ATA	
Fisheries Officer	Kayon Mores	
Agriculture Officer	JOEL KALNPEL	
Forestry Officer	Toufan Kalsakau	
Tourism Officer	EDNA PAOLO	
Cooperative Officer	BEN ASMUS (SORSO)	
Police Officer	JOHN YAIKA	
Livestock Officer	CHARLES TANI	
AKTE Chairman	KALEN ABBIE	
AKTE FAD Chairman	Steward Joy	
AKTE Tourism Chairman	Jack-Joseph	
AKTE Shell Polishing Chairlady	SUSAN-KAUN	
MBFM (Malampa Butchery and Fish Market)	Malili Malisa	
Louni Fishmarket Manager	HAMILTON AMBI	