



Outline of the pilot project in North Efate



Problems, Opportunities and Difficulties on Coastal Resource Management in North Efate

Identified Management Problems	Low rate of compliance with existing management measures and frequent occurrence of conflicts / disputes among resource users
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proximity to the capital city• Tourist visits to the area• Suitable habitats for shellfish culture / propagation• Easily access to the support from VFD staff
Difficulties / limitations	Low level of cooperative mind among stakeholders

Objectives and Strategic Elements of the Pilot Project in North Efate

Objectives of Pilot Project	The compliance for coastal resource management is improved by enhanced functions of the local management group
Strategic Elements of Project Interventions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="546 475 1798 775">1. <u>Provision of alternative income sources:</u><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="620 539 1590 582">• Promotion of pelagic fish sale at Port-Vila<li data-bbox="620 601 1377 644">• Promotion of shell craft making<li data-bbox="620 662 1280 705">• Cage culture of giant clams<li data-bbox="620 723 1518 766">• Grow-out of true giant clams (<i>T. gigas</i>)<li data-bbox="546 789 1798 1089">2. <u>Diversification of fishing areas and target resources:</u><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="620 853 1754 953">• Promotion of offshore fishing by fish aggregating devices<li data-bbox="620 972 1792 1072">• Promotion of modified canoes to save fuel cost for fishing<li data-bbox="546 1103 1798 1332">3. <u>Enhanced community organization:</u><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="620 1168 1734 1332">• Re-organization of local groups for proper management of fishing activities and giant clam culture

1. Management of Fish Aggregating Device (FAD) for Offshore Fishing



3. Making of Modified Model Canoes



4. Cage Culture of Giant Clam



5. Grow-out of True Giant Clam (*T. gigas*)



The Project for Promotion of Grace of the Sea in Coastal villages in Vanuatu

TRUE GIANT CLAM, *Tridacna gigas*

GROW-OUT FARM TRIAL SITE



This large invertebrate species is the true giant clam. *Tridacna gigas* is believed to have been abundant in the ancient seas of Vanuatu.

Unfortunately this species became extinct around 1000 years ago due to drastic changes in its habitat, and from human over-exploitation. Nowadays, we can see only the fossilized giant shells.



This photo was taken in January 2013. The cultured clams were very healthy and growing bigger and bigger by the day.

Community people took care of the clams when they were young and fragile. Today the clams are now at the grow-out phase, which means they have matured and are strong enough to survive in the wild.



In March 2007, 500 individuals of the artificially bred true giant clam (size 12.5 cm x 10 cm) were reintroduced from Tonga.

After 7 months of acclimation, the baby clams were released into shallow waters in the North West area, which would be the source of distribution for this species.



It is expected that these giant clams will reach sexual maturity in just a few short years. They will then start reproduction in the wild and also in the hatchery.

This species is not only a potential source of protein, but offers a variety of shell utilization as the best cultured species in Vanuatu.



JICA



Japan International Cooperation Agency
Vanuatu Fisheries Department
Department of Tourism
Communities of North West Efate
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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
Vanuatu

6. Restocking and Grow-out of Green Snails (Phase 1)



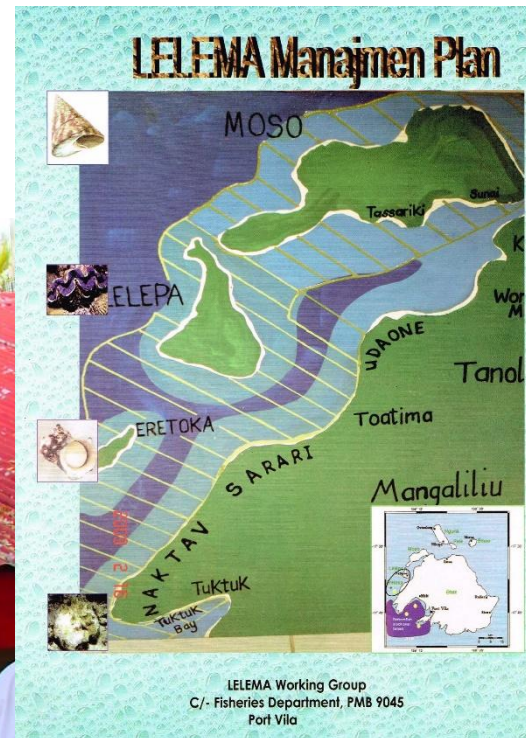
Reproduction of Green Snails (Phase 2)



7. Making of Local Shell Crafts



8. Revision of Lelema Management Plan



Lelema New CBCRM Area



8. Revision of Lelema Management Plan (new rule)

Taboo Area	Banned Species	Banned Fishing Method	Responsible
Nangustai - Luklaungoron	Trochus, Green Snail, Prawn, Land Crab, Sea Crab, Fish, Turtle, Nerita species, Small Green Snail, Clam Shell, Chiton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dive fishing at day and night time - Only at the area from Beon Luklaungoron to Naktavi, dive fishing is opened at day and night time 	First: Matarik Second: Atavi Makson
Amangas - Nangustai - Lukfatpaurana	Trochus, Giant Clam, Nerita species, Land Crab, Sea Crab, Prawn, Clam Shell, Octopus, Chiton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dive fishing at day and night time 	First: Chief Mormor Second: Chief Patok
Lakfatpaurana – Falenkapkap	Trochus, Green Snail, Land Crab, Sea Crab, Nerita species, Fish, Turtle, Clam Shell, Giant Clam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dive fishing at day and night time 	First: Atari Napngatu Second: Chief Mormor
Lak siko - Mat Narfarfa	Fish, Giant Clam, Clam Shell, Nerita species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dive fishing at day and night time 	First: Chief Mormor Second: Matarik

8. Revision of Lelema Management Plan (new rule)

Taboo Area	Banned Species	Banned Fishing Method	Responsible
Matnarfa rfa - Toalima	Giant Clam, Fish, Turtle, Nerita species, Clam Shell, Octopus	- Dive fishing at day and night time	First: Chief Mormor Second: Chief Namuan
Nangsun Rumta - Viltoka	Giant Clam, Clam Shell, Green Snail, Trochus, Turtle, Land Crab, Sea Crab, Chiton, Nerita species	- Dive fishing at night time - Dive fishing at daytime is free.	
Lounsuku - Apuma	Giant clam, Clam Shell, Green Snail, Trochus, Turtle, Land Crab, Sea Crab, Chiton, Nerita species, Prawn, Octopus	- Dive fishing at night time - Dive fishing at daytime is free.	First: Chief Patok Second: Matanik
Note	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Penalty for breaking the taboo: 1 Pig, 1 Tree of Kava, 5 Mats, or Some Food Crop - Responsible for charging penalty: First: Chief Mormor, Second: Chief Maseipong - Women can pick up seashell at the taboo areas for polishing and making shell crafts. 		