



Regional Seminar on Community based Coastal Resource Management

Project for Promotion of Grace of Sea in Coastal villages –
Phase 2

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Melanesian Hotel, Port Vila
Vanuatu



Current Status of Coastal Fisheries Resource Management in Samoa

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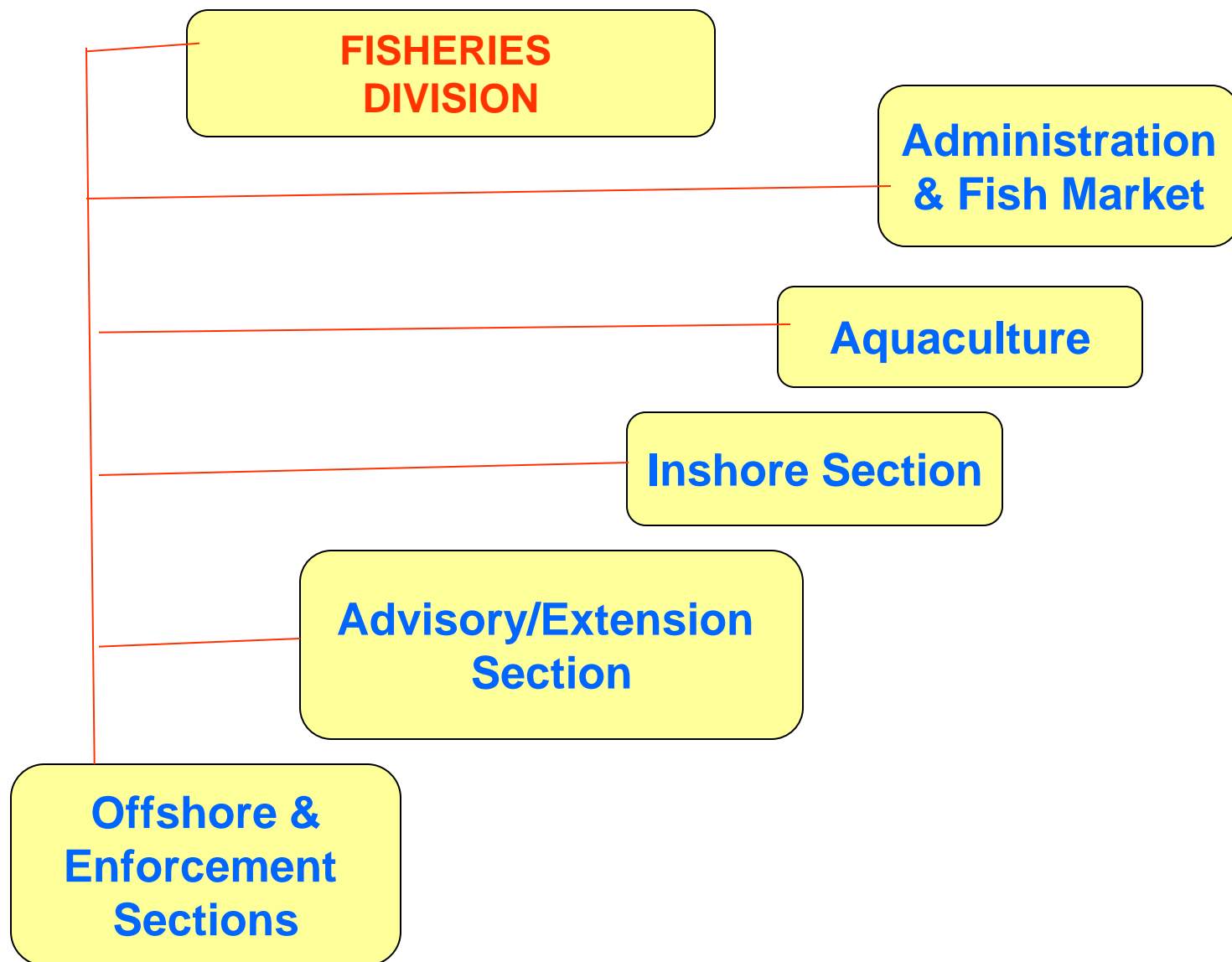


Outline

- Strategies/Plans
- Fisheries Policies
- Fisheries Management
 - Subsistence/Coastal Fisheries
 - Community Fisheries
 - Aquaculture
- Outcomes
- Challenges



Institutional Structure





Ministry Strategies/Plan

- Agriculture Sector Plan 2011-2015
 - Vision: AGRICULTURE FOR FOOD AND INCOME SECURITY
 - Theme: *“farming and fishing first”*
 - Overall Goal/Objective: To revitalise the agriculture sector to increase its relative contribution to the national GDP from its current level of 10% to 20% by 2015



Fisheries Strategic Objectives



- Enhancing the capability of Samoa in meeting its need for adequate supply of fisheries as to sustain food security
- Promote long-term sustainability of fishery resources by strengthening the legal framework, management capability and leadership capacity of Fisheries Division and stakeholders.
- Maximizing economic benefit for Samoans through viable developments in partnership with fishers, donors, lending institutions and Government.
- Sound scientifically and technologically based information and decisions thus strengthening the management and development of fisheries sector.
- Improve the ability and resources of the Fisheries Division to provide service of the highest quality as to ensure stakeholder satisfaction.



Our Regulations



- **Legislations:**

- Fisheries Act 1988,
- Local Fisheries Regulations 1995
- Fisheries (Transshipment Regulations 2003)
- Fishing (Scuba Fishing) Regulations 2003
- Fisheries (Ban of Driftnet Fishing Act) 1999
- Fisheries (Fees & Forms) Regulations 2000
- Fisheries (Vessel Monitoring System Regulations 1999)

- *Mandated under the Fisheries Act 1988 with scopes as:*

- To promote the conservation, management and development of the fisheries of Samoa;
- To promote the exploitation of the living resources of fishery waters;
- To promote marine scientific research;
- To promote the protection and preservation of the marine environment.



Our Management Plans

- Tuna Management and Development Plan (TFMDP)
- Coastal Fisheries Management & Development Plan (CFMDP)
- Aquaculture Management & Development Plan (AMDP)
- Village Fisheries Management Plan (VFMP)
 - Fisheries Bylaws
- Sea Cucumber M&D Plan (draft)
- Trochus M&D Plan (draft)



Coastal Fisheries



- Most important as most of the population (75%) reside on coastal areas and depend on fisheries for daily protein - subsistence (consumption) and artisanal (earning income for some fishing families)
- 2000: Total seafood consumption was est. 9971 tonnes with value of over \$62million / year in which \$45 million was caught by village fishers
- 2006: Average per capita consumption per year = 59.4 Kg, (163g/ day) with total consumption per year = 10,508mt
- 2012: socio-economic survey estimated a total of 9,066.32 tons of fish and 7,804.42 tons for invertebrates
- With a growing population and pressures for speedy development, uncontrolled harvesting of fish and wildlife resources, natural disasters and impacts of climate change, these areas are under threat.



Our major concern

- Overfishing
 - Population growth (increasing demand for fresh seafood)
- Destructive fishing methods
 - explosives
 - poisons
- Use of introduced, effective and non-selective techniques (wire fish fences, gill nets)
- Loss of inshore nursery habitat (mangroves and marshes has been reduced by reclamations, logging and drainage, cyclones and climate change)
- Inadequate use of fisheries management tools and regulations
 - ineffective unless they have the support of the community



Our Immediate Action

- Deliver the results to the communities and the Government and encourage them to feel responsible
- The Community Based Fisheries Management Programme (CBFMP) was established in 1995
 - This programme empowers community villages to manage their own inshore resources through establishment of Village fisheries management plans, bylaws and marine reserve areas



COMMUNITY BASED FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (CBFMP)

- Establish Villages Fish Reserves
 - establish Management Plans for each village

Process:

I) First formal
Meeting with
Village council



First meeting: Sasina



CBFMP.....

ii) Groups' Meetings/ Consultation

- gather information to
formulate village
fisheries management
plan



Women's Group – Matautu, Falealili



Chief's Group –
Sataua, Savaii



CBFMP.....

- iii) Village Advisory Committee Meeting
- iv) Final formal Meeting with Village council
(approve Management plan)

- FD draft Management Plan & present to the Fono
- FD/MAF draft by-laws for each village



Fisheries Advisory Committee
Tafagamanu, Lefaga



Final meeting: Sasaai



Step 4: Final Meeting/Fono with Village Council

Discuss the Management Plan
Village Council approve the
Management Plan



FMAC oversee the conducting of their
undertakings in the M.Plan



Main undertakings in the Management Plans

- Establish a Fish Reserve Area
- Ban destructive fishing methods (dynamites, poisons, chemicals)
- Ban Small Mesh Size Fishing Nets
- Ban disposal of Rubbish in the sea & coastal areas
- Ban coral smashing fishing
- Ban fishing or activities within the fisheries reserve
- Ban fishing of small sized fish and shellfish
- Ban scuba gears
- Collect and destroy crown of thorns star fish
- Climate change Adaptation and reef resilience



Monitoring activities

- Fisheries resources and habitat assessment to determine
 - establish of fish reserve areas
 - substrate coverage (live coral, bleached, abiotics, algae, seaweed)
 - biodiversity importance (aggregate spawning sites)
 - fish biomass and density
 - market and road site surveys for domestic landings





Monitoring activities

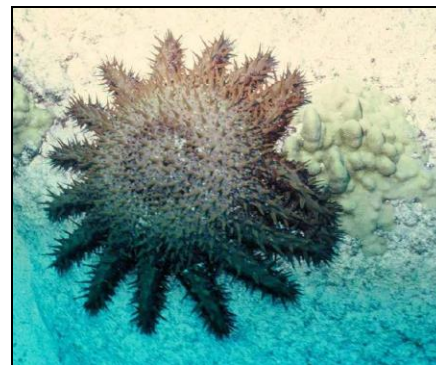
- Stock enhancement
 - restocking and translocation of suitable species (giant clams and Trochus)
- Coral reef rehabilitation
 - coral replanting
 - formation of fish houses
- Sea cucumber status assessment
 - current status of existing stock





Monitoring activities

- Fish Poisoning assessment (Ciguatera)
 - collecting algae samples from selected sites
 - Microscopic analysis to determine the presence of the toxic dinoflagellates, *Gambierdiscus toxicus*
- Crown of thorns starfish assessment
 - tsunami impacted areas
 - clean up campaigns





Development activities

- Promote Aquaculture to village communities, churches and individual farmers
 - Tilapia farming
 - Sea grape culture
 - Giant clam cycle
 - Trochus/aliao
 - Aquaponic system
 - Integrated farming





Development activities

- Promote diversification of fishing technology
 - Coastal Fish Aggregating Devices (FADS)
 - Integrated fish cum vegetable farming
 - Alternative livelihood and adaptations to local communities





MONITORINGS by Various Sections



Advisory/ Extension Section

**6 Monthly Reviews of villages Management Plans;
Awareness and Capacity Building**

Inshore Sections

**Initial inshore survey and annual assessments and
monitoring**

Aquaculture

Monitoring of tilapia, giant clams and other species

Enforcement Sections

**Enforcement of Fisheries Regulations and bylaw
cases reported by villages**



Current Status

- 100 villages with Management Plans
- 71 fish reserves
- 32 sites planted with corals
- 78 village bylaws
- 28 sites stocked with trochus/aliao
- 6 sea grape farms/limu fuaafua
- 34 tilapia farms (individual/communities)
- 22 giant clam farms
- 6 districts with coastal FADs

Challenges



- Staff turnover
- Resources (funding/tools)
- Regulations (enforcement)



Outcomes

- Strong engagement of communities in fisheries activities (i.e. Monitoring – fish reserves/removal of COTs, site assessments of tilapia/seagrass)
- FD and Communities to work together in seeking for donors to carry out fisheries activities
- Encourage co-management in enforcing regulations and village bylaws.



Supporting partners

- JICA – Follow up projects
- NOAA - Two Samoas Reef resilience
- SPREP – Two Samoas Reef Resilience
- SPC – Climate Change Adaptation
- GIZ – Climate Change Adaptation
- UNDP GEF SGP – village small grant project, etc,
- ACIAR – community-based tilapia aquaculture and Seaweed diversification