



# **Coastal Fisheries Programme**

## **Secretariat of the Pacific Community**

**Workplan for the year 2006  
under the CFP Programme Plan triennium 2006-8**

**Start of year report<sup>1</sup>**

**February 2006**

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<sup>1</sup> Note: This start of year plan contains a blank column for appraisal of progress during the course of the year and the triennium. This will be filled in and updated by mid-year and year-end reports.



**Workplan for the year 2006  
Under the Programme Plan Triennium 2006-8**

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## Part I: Introduction



## Workplan for the year 2006 Under the Programme Plan Triennium 2006-8

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### Part I: Introduction

#### (a) The Plan

This is the first workplan under the Coastal Fisheries Programme's Strategic Plan 2006-8 and the current three-year cycle of programme funding for the activities under the Plan. The report format includes all AusAID, Core and member donor programme (Australia, French and NZAID) funded activities, and also includes the special project activities under specific objectives being addressed by the integrated Coastal Fisheries Programme, and that are funded by SPC member, or other donors.

The year 2006 will be a transitional period for the Coastal Fisheries Programme, as it moves from a sectional approach to a focal area approach to its work, with the direction of the new Strategic Plan based on the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries. This new approach will be reflected in this workplan and the activities undertaken in member countries.

The Coastal Fisheries Strategic Programme Plan is a living document, and may change details during the course of the triennium, as approved by sectoral and governing councils, and in consultation with donor and client stakeholders. Objectives evolve as constraints and estimates are evaluated. The 6-monthly report (due in July 2006) will also be an opportunity to review the activities of the Annual Workplan at a greater level of detail than provided for by the triennial strategic plan. This Workplan is essentially a "tactical" Plan, and its main aim is to make all of the evolving activities of the Programme clear and accountable to all its direct stakeholders.

#### (b) The Programme

The SPC Coastal Fisheries Programme (CFP) is made up of 30 staff (Appendix A) in five sections: Aquaculture, Development and Training, Coastal Management, the Reef Fisheries Observatory and Information. These sections work jointly to implement the overall programme, which addresses the three main objectives of the Coastal Fisheries Programme Plan.

More detail about the CFP itself can be gained from the Strategic Programme Plan ([www.spc.int/mrd/plans](http://www.spc.int/mrd/plans)) and from the CFP website ([www.spc.int/coastfish](http://www.spc.int/coastfish)) as well as from the documentation provided at regular meetings of the SPC Governing Council and Heads of Fisheries, but briefly:

*"The top priority of the region within the CFP mandate area is "to manage not just coastal fisheries, but the entire coastal ecosystem upon which coastal fisheries and aquaculture depend. Fisheries managers need to drive this new Ecosystem Approach to coastal management because fisheries are heavily dependent on the integrity of coastal ecosystems, and fishers are still the primary user group impacted by land-based and other developments."*

## Part I: Introduction

*As well as income-earning development from fisheries, subsistence fisheries are still a primary source of protein food security in many Pacific Islands, whilst recreational fisheries and non-fishery 'users' of fish, such as tourism, are increasing in importance” (CFP Strategic Programme Plan)*

### (c) Working with other regional organisations

The aims of CFP fall within an area that is defined not only by the expressed priorities and needs of member governments and administrations, but also by the functionality of other regional agencies and SPC programmes working on ocean issues. At the regional intergovernmental level:

- the SPC Oceanic Fisheries Programme (OFP) addresses highly migratory fisheries and associated pelagic ecosystem scientific objectives (see the OFP Strategic Programme Plan);
- the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) addresses regional highly migratory fisheries (principally tuna) management objectives and supports member governments in international fisheries negotiations and domestic oceanic fisheries policy planning. FFA has recently restructured its operations to include a major focus on developing Pacific Island tuna fisheries;
- the Secretariat of the Pacific Islands Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) addresses endangered marine species and environmental protection objectives;
- the University of the South Pacific (USP) addresses ocean-related higher education objectives, academic ocean research and, where specific expertise is held, the general provision of commercial consultancy support towards the objectives of other agencies;
- the Western and Central Pacific (WCP) Fisheries Commission provides a forum within which fishing states can meet with coastal states and agree on enforceable management measures for tuna fisheries in the entire WCP area, including high seas;
- the SPC Regional Maritime Programme addresses objectives specifically relating to seafarers and shipping (including seafarers aboard industrial fishing vessels); and
- the Pacific Islands Applied Geosciences Commission addresses objectives in oceanography, marine minerals management and coastal protection, and generally covers the non-living ocean and coastal environment.

Most of these agencies are part of the CROP Marine Sector Working Group (MSWG), along with NGO (non-governmental organisation) observers as appropriate. MSWG is currently convened by the SPC Marine Resources Division, and provides an informal mechanism for improving dialogue and mutual awareness between regional programmes working on ocean issues, defining the boundaries between work programmes, and developing collaborations as appropriate. CFP, through SPC, also has specific Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with agencies where there is an especially close working relationship, particularly FFA, SPREP and USP. There are also formal linkages with national and international bodies, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), L’Institut de recherche pour la développement (IRD) and the Programme Group on the Western Pacific (WESTPAC). This Strategic Plan takes into account these various linkages and the changing pattern of interrelationships between organisations.

## **Part II: Outputs planned for the triennium 2006-8**

### **Part II: Outputs planned for the triennium 2006–8**

This Part II of the report is essentially a reiteration of the CFP Strategic Programme Plan, included here for the purpose of providing context and clarity to parts III and IV, which are the main “operative” parts of the report. This Part II describes the longer-term objectives, outputs and generic activities of the Programme over the course of the entire triennium 2006-8, while the following Part III provides more specific details about the actual activities planned for the current year, 2006.

#### **Component 1 – Reef fisheries**

##### **General Comments**

Reef (including lagoon) fisheries in the region target a broad range of invertebrate and finfish species. These fisheries are immensely significant from a range of perspectives: cultural, social, nutritional and economic. These fisheries have traditionally been targeted predominantly for subsistence needs (for direct consumption or non-monetary exchange). Their contribution to the welfare of coastal communities in the region in terms of health, food security and social stability is enormous, with many communities directly dependent on them for their main source of protein. Reef fish fisheries in the region support far more livelihoods per tonne produced than industrial scale fisheries such as tuna.

These fisheries are vulnerable to a range of natural and human induced impacts. The continued increase in island populations has placed enormous pressure on the marine environment over the past years. The introduction of modern equipment and materials such as gill nets, scuba diving gears and bleaching agents and refrigerated storage has made fishing more efficient and destructive. Urban expansion and infrastructure development have damaged and destroyed many marine habitats and nursery areas. These impacts, coupled with natural events like cyclones and coral bleaching, are affecting the natural ability of the marine environment to sustainably cater for human needs. We are also seeing a trend towards increasing commercialization of nearshore resources at the small- to medium-scale enterprise level, to supply local and urban markets and for export, e.g. live reef fish trade (food and aquarium), beche-de-mer, clam and trochus, with resulting impact on subsistence food security.

Until recently, relative to other regional fisheries such as tuna, those associated with coral reefs have been lacking the management attention that is needed. These fisheries and reef systems at the national level are generally under-managed, under-funded, under-monitored, and as a consequence, poorly understood.

There is growing feeling within the international community that conventional methods of fisheries management have been unable to predict or cope with change, or indeed that they have ‘failed’. Pacific Island coastal fisheries management is still very much an ad hoc affair, ‘fire-fighting’ challenges as they arise, but thankfully most food-fisheries still have a large component of traditional or community oversight, unbroken over the millennia in many islands. Rather than continuing to try to develop management plans for individual fisheries — management plans that can control only the activity of fishers and that are helpless to control or even predict other impacts on coastal ecosystems — SPC intends to assist the Pacific Islands to ‘skip’ the next step in conventional fisheries management and start implementing the more holistic Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) through the development of coastal ecosystem management plans.

It is not possible, at the current level of scientific knowledge, to build a reliable predictive model of a whole coastal ecosystem, and if the Ecosystem Approach is to be implemented it will have to be done

## Part II: Outputs planned for the triennium 2006-8

using a 'bootstrap' approach. The lack of scientific information is being addressed to some degree (covering socio-economics, finfish and invertebrate species) through an ongoing project in the CFP. The approach now will be to use existing systems and knowledge and provide a framework of linkages and interrelationships for integrating them into a broader system. This is not much different from the concept of Integrated Coastal Zone Management, which has been tried, without great success, in some Pacific Islands — but this time there is a definite economic imperative and the approach is expected to have substantial international backing.

### Overall workplan by output

#### **CFP Objective 1 - Assisting governments and administrations in the development of scientifically informed and socially achievable coastal ecosystem management systems, including coastal living resource components of national ocean policies**

##### *Output 1.1 Assessments of the status of national coastal living marine resource user groups, impacts on resources, existing impact management systems, and the current status of resources themselves.*

The main activity areas planned to achieve this output over the triennium are:

- Establish and progressive improvement of surveys and quantitative assessments of the status of reef fisheries at the local, national and regional levels with special attention on socio-economic data;
- Assist Pacific Island countries and territories incorporate stakeholder input and environmental or ecosystem information to the development of baseline assessments of inshore resources; and
- Support member countries and other SPC fisheries work areas in the dissemination of fisheries information, the development of various fisheries-related publications and marine awareness materials, and the setting up of a document repository or archiving system for fisheries data and publications.

Output performance indicator: *21 national coastal fishery ecosystem governance baseline assessments produced over the plan period using the best available knowledge (NB: It is assumed that the main need here will be from countries, rather than territories, some of which already have related processes under way).*

##### *Output 1.2 Assistance to members in developing or adapting cross-sectoral consultation processes to produce a scientifically and socially realistic national vision, or island visions, of the desired state and balance of usage of their coastal marine areas.*

The main activity areas planned to achieve this output over the triennium are:

- Assist Pacific Island fisheries administrations with policy, socio-economic and scientific advisory or analytical input to reef fisheries problems; and
- Assist Pacific Island fisheries administrations through institutional strengthening and stakeholder participation to identify realistic national visions and missions for ocean policy development.

Output performance indicator: *14 national ocean policy social consultations supported over the course of the plan period (NB: It is assumed that there will be a CROP-wide multi-agency process involved in developing ocean policy applications).*

## Part II: Outputs planned for the triennium 2006-8

### ***Output 1.3 Practical assistance to members, as necessary, in designing and implementing adaptive frameworks for the application of the Ecosystem Approach to coastal fisheries and aquaculture.***

The main activity areas planned to achieve this output over the triennium are:

- Capacity development of Pacific Islanders in a range of areas including, fisheries science, development, management and others, through a range of training activities and initiatives;
- Assistance to Pacific Island countries and territories in developing fisheries policies, strategies or plans, including the development of coastal fisheries legislation through promoting maximum participation and input from all stakeholders; and
- Assistance to Pacific Island countries and territories to develop specific reef fishery or species management plans, and/or community-based fisheries management programmes.

Output performance indicator: *Every Pacific community island member has EAF policies, plans or legislation in place by 2010.*

## **Component 2 – Aquaculture**

### **General Comments**

For the novice a basic definition may help clarify the scope of the sector. Aquaculture is simply any kind of farming that takes place in fresh or marine water (mariculture refers specifically to farming in seawater). Traditionally aquaculture has been placed in the domain of fisheries although technically it is an extension of agriculture. Aquaculture in the Pacific is best categorised into two forms – commercial and semi-subsistence.

Intensive commercial aquaculture is relatively new to the Pacific region and its development phase typically takes several decades of research and development. Over recent years, an average value of export is estimated to be somewhere in the range of USD \$130–180 million dollars per annum. Two commodities account for about 90 per cent of the total value; cultured black pearls and marine prawns. Other aquaculture products in the region include Kappahycus seaweed, corals, clams and fish.

Aquaculture may assist in replenishing over fished stocks (restocking). Currently the sea cucumber fisheries are under pandemic threat. Pioneering research is nearing completion in New Caledonia by the WorldFish Center on methods to breed and restock juveniles into the wild. Restocking of inland reservoirs and dams with freshwater species has been carried out sporadically in the past but little information is known about the results.

In comparison to the neighbouring south east Asian countries, subsistence or artisanal aquaculture in the Pacific is not that well developed. But interest in freshwater fish and shrimp farming is growing amongst rural communities especially those inland with poor access to coastal fisheries.

Aquaculture faces its own unique challenges both as a development sector and within the mandate of the coastal fisheries programme. The systems are largely based on cultivation rather than wild harvest, as in fisheries. The technology covers the spectrum of fully automated encapsulated farming to low technology extensive culture methods. Furthermore the scope of the programme extends beyond the coastal zone, for example some aquaculture projects at SPC are located in the freshwater highlands of Papua New Guinea – 1,100 meters above sea level.

## Part II: Outputs planned for the triennium 2006-8

### Proposed workplan and output

#### **CFP Objective 2 - A regional support framework for economically, socially and environmentally sustainable aquaculture planning, research and development by Pacific Island governments and private enterprises**

##### ***Output 2.1 A regional network of contacts to exchange ideas, overviews and experience on aquaculture issues both regionally and internationally.***

The main activity areas planned to achieve this output over the triennium are:

- Expand and improve where necessary information clearing house mechanisms, such as the SPC aquaculture web-portal, special interest group bulletins, databases on expert contacts, statistics and trainees etc;
- Strengthen links to regional spheres of interest, in particular Australasia and Asia, and encourage regional collaboration where mutual benefits may occur; and
- Maintain the status quo of SPC as the regional focal point for aquaculture within CROP agencies or other agencies, and advocate on behalf and for the benefit of the region at global forums concerning aquaculture policy and administration, particularly within the United Nations, FAO system.

Output performance indicator: *Network traffic.*

##### ***Output 2.2 Establishment of environmentally and economically sustainable aquaculture enterprises by Pacific government departments and/or private sector***

The main activity areas planned to achieve this output over the triennium are:

- Focus development on the key SPC aquaculture commodities accorded a priority through regional consultations<sup>2</sup>, and continue programme support to ensure immediate and long-term priority needs in the sector are being assessed and addressed;
- Assist in strengthening economic, environmental, and financial planning support to aquaculture enterprises in the region;
- Assist countries to develop the strategic framework required to sustainably manage the aquaculture sector (eg through National Sector Plans), as well as tactical inventions to overcome industry bottlenecks (eg through mini-research projects); and
- Provide technical assistance and strengthen capacity where needed on a national and regional basis through a range of activities including training, consultancies, attachments and other interventions as required.

Output performance indicator: *Positive impact on the value of aquaculture.*

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<sup>2</sup> Currently this work is guided by the SPC Aquaculture Action Plan 2002, adopted at the First SPC Aquaculture Conference.

## Part II: Outputs planned for the triennium 2006-8

### ***Output 2.3 A regional support service to help in assessing, managing and mitigating the potential impacts of aquaculture, including exotic introductions and quarantine***

The main activity areas planned to achieve this output over the triennium are:

- Develop model quarantine protocols, import risk assessments (IRAs) and strengthen inter-agency links between fisheries, quarantine and environment agencies;
- Seek implementation of the proposed USD \$600,000 Regional Biosecurity project drafted in 2005 and put in place an operational biosecurity unit with a regional perspective, initially targeting several countries being a cross-sectional representation in which to develop models; and
- Continue to develop best management practices in the aquaculture sector, and enhance capacity of veterinary and health services, disease management and response programmes and information databases.

Output performance indicator: *Regional capacity for aquatic biosecurity, and implementation to be strengthened over the plan period.*

## **Component 3 – Nearshore pelagic fisheries**

### **General Comments**

Domestic nearshore pelagic fishing operations can be split into small-scale and medium-scale sectors. There are thousands of small-scale boats and canoes trolling and mid-water handlining close to the reef or around fish aggregating devices (FAD)s in their respective country or territory. It is impossible to put an accurate number together as many of these boats and canoes are used for subsistence and artisanal purposes, rather than commercial or semi-commercial, and many are in the outer islands within each country.

There is a large contrast between countries in regard to fishing activity, and this generally revolves around the availability of markets to sell the catch. In countries like Tokelau, there is basically no market to sell fish, so the catch is distributed amongst the community. In contrast to Tokelau is the situation in Kiribati, where there are over 200 small-scale vessels fishing from South Tarawa to sell their catch on the local market. Many small-scale operators rely on fishing around FADs, when these are available, as they increase catches, cut operating costs, and increase sea safety.

A few countries are involved in small-scale tuna longlining, and it was successful in Samoa and American Samoa, from 1997 to 2001. In more recent years though, the catch rates have dropped off, resulting in reduced numbers of small-scale vessels in these countries. Charter fishing for pelagic species is an area that is slowly starting to pick up in the region. Five PICTs have no charter fishing vessels at present, and these are the countries with very little tourism, or are remote and difficult for people to get to. In the countries with charter boats, they are generally located in the main urban centres or tourist hotels.

Medium-scale tuna fishing operations are the main focus of many countries in the region for economic development. Most PICTs are looking to promote private sector development, while a couple have opted for a mix of private and public sector development. In 2001 the number of domestic vessels increased from 450 to 500, and it has hovered around this number to the present.

In line with the development of medium-scale tuna fishing operations, companies have established shore-based facilities to process and pack high-quality tunas and associated species for export to

## Part II: Outputs planned for the triennium 2006-8

markets in Japan, Hawaii, the US mainland, Europe, and to a lesser extent, Australia and New Zealand. In addition to packhouses, industrial processing facilities include two tuna canneries in American Samoa, one tuna cannery in Papua New Guinea, one tuna cannery in the Solomon Islands, one tuna cannery in Fiji, a tuna loining plant in the Marshall Islands, an *arabushi* (smoked tuna loins) plant in the Solomon Islands and a *tataki* (seared and frozen tuna loins) plant in Fiji.

The implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to nearshore pelagic fisheries is likely to be more difficult, than the implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to oceanic fisheries. In oceanic fisheries the main impacts upon the fisheries ecosystem are from fisheries themselves, which are relatively easily controlled by more conventional management systems, or from long-range climate processes, which are either uncontrollable or can be addressed only through global action. The main requirement for implementing the Ecosystem Approach to oceanic fisheries, now that an implementing mechanism is in place through the new WCP Fisheries Commission, is better information about pelagic ecosystem functioning and species relationships. This will be addressed by the SPC Oceanic Fisheries Programme. For coastal fisheries, the main requirement at this stage is to build institutional systems that can consider all of the human impacts on coastal ecosystems, and get different agencies working together to achieve a common vision of how the coastal ecosystems that currently support fisheries should be maintained, and how usage should be allocated and controlled.

### Proposed workplan by output

#### CFP Objective 3 – Governments and administrations develop domestic nearshore commercial fisheries within a sustainable ecosystem context

***Output 3.1 The output of economically viable Pacific Island commercial fishing enterprise matches the sustainable production capacity of the natural resource allocated.***

The main activity areas planned to achieve this output over the triennium are:

- Promote the establishment or enhancement of national tuna fishing association in member countries and encourage their participation with fisheries administrations, other government departments and tuna fishery stakeholders in the drafting of sustainable development and management arrangements for domestic nearshore fisheries;
- Conduct training needs assessments, assist with human resource strategy development, and coordinate training opportunities in priority fisheries areas not presently covered by local or regional training institutions, with an emphasis on vocational training for enterprise development;
- Strengthen stakeholder networks at the national and regional level for disseminating information and maintain a database on training providers, fisheries personnel training history, and people trained in the private sector; and
- Develop fishery performance indicators that take into account the economic, social and environmental impacts of nearshore fishing operations.

Output performance indicator: *Fishery performance indicators that take into account the status of stocks and ecosystems as well as profitability and contribution to national accounts (to be developed at the start of the Plan period) remain at optimum levels.*

## Part II: Outputs planned for the triennium 2006-8

### ***Output 3.2 Resource materials and case-specific advice, training and mentoring on appropriate fisheries and fishing techniques.***

The main activity areas planned to achieve this output over the triennium are:

- Experiment with different small- and medium-scale nearshore fishing activities to develop new economically viable, sustainable and environmentally friendly fishing activities;
- Provide technical assistance and hands-on training to promote economically viable domestic nearshore fishing operations, including sea safety and safe vessel operations, in line with the ecosystem approach to fisheries principals, especially in regard to bycatch and other environmental issues; and
- Develop and disseminate awareness raising materials and resource materials to promote sea safety, new fishing initiatives, the results of fishing trials and experiments, and environmental issues (bycatch, pollution etc) targeting the fishing sector, other stakeholders and coastal communities at large.

Output performance indicator: *Significant augmentation of the body of available and useful practical information accessible to Pacific Island fisheries authorities and fishing enterprises on sustainable fishing methods, new initiatives and the results of fishing trials and experiments.*

### ***Output 3.3 Improvement in the per-unit value of Pacific Islands fisheries production.***

The main activity areas planned to achieve this output over the triennium are:

- Promote and assist with the proper handling, processing and preservation practices to ensure high quality product is landed from domestic nearshore fisheries to maximise the value of the fishery and the returns to domestic fishermen;
- Promote and assist with the value-adding to products landed from nearshore fisheries, including the operation of domestic shore facilities, so that they meet international health standards or requirements for exporting high quality marine products; and
- Using fishery performance indicators that are to be developed, assess the value of domestic nearshore fisheries to ensure the returns to Pacific Island countries and territories from these fisheries, is increased.

Output performance indicator: *Value of fisheries.*

**Part III: Summary table of workplan for 2006**

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<b>Component 1 – Reef fisheries</b>		
<b>Triennium Objectives &amp; Outputs</b>	<b>2006 Activities and indicators</b>	
<p><b>CFP Objective 1 - Assisting governments and administrations in the development of scientifically informed and socially achievable coastal ecosystem management systems, including coastal living resource components of national ocean policies.</b></p> <p><i>Output 1.1 Assessments of the status of national coastal living marine resource user groups, impacts on resources, existing impact management systems, and the current status of resources themselves.</i></p> <p><b>Generic activities</b>                      Establish and progressive improvement of surveys and quantitative assessments of the status of reef fisheries at the local, national and regional levels with special attention on socio-economic data.</p> <p>Assist Pacific Island countries and territories incorporate stakeholder input and environmental or ecosystem information to the development of baseline assessments of inshore resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct finfish, invertebrate and socio-economic surveys in at least 4 countries (4 sites per country) to assess stock status in survey locations</li> <li>• Produce reports covering all site in a country, for at least 3 countries based on the information collected</li> <li>• Provide and present results of work to national, regional and international fora to promote improvements in quantitative assessments of reef fisheries</li> <li>• Provide information on specific fisheries or species to assist in baseline surveys that may lead to management interventions</li> </ul>	

**Part III: Summary table of workplan for 2006**

<b>Component 1 – Reef fisheries</b>		
<b>Triennium Objectives &amp; Outputs</b>	<b>2006 Activities and indicators</b>	
<p>Support member countries and other SPC fisheries work areas in the dissemination of fisheries information, the development of various fisheries-related publications and marine awareness materials, and the setting up of a document repository or archiving system for fisheries data and publications.</p> <p><i>Output 1.2 Assistance to members in developing or adapting cross-sectoral consultation processes to produce a scientifically and socially realistic national vision, or island visions, of the desired state and balance of usage of their coastal marine areas.</i></p> <p><b>Generic activities</b> Assist Pacific Island fisheries administrations with policy, socio-economic and scientific advisory or analytical input to reef fisheries problems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of two manuals or bulletins in any area related to fisheries management, and assistance to two countries in the provision of awareness materials on ecosystem approach to fisheries management.</li> <li>• Produce at least 6 posters covering invertebrates and finfish and 1 brochure on ciguatera in a local language</li> <li>• Produce an updated, fully searchable CD/DVD with all Marine Resources Division publications, set up a document repository, and develop a photo archiving system</li> <li>• Produce other awareness materials jointly in-house, as well as weekly fisheries news clips</li> <li>• Produce at least 3 fully refereed scientific papers</li> <li>• Produce 8 Information Bulletins in English and 8 in French, plus 4 issues of the Fisheries Newsletter in English and in French</li> <li>• Implementation of the regional node of the EU-funded ACP Fish II project (awaiting funding)</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide input and advice as requested by governments to assist in addressing specific reef fishery problems</li> </ul>	

**Part III: Summary table of workplan for 2006**

<b>Component 1 – Reef fisheries</b>		
<b>Triennium Objectives &amp; Outputs</b>	<b>2006 Activities and indicators</b>	
<p>Assist Pacific Island fisheries administrations through institutional strengthening and stakeholder participation to identify realistic national visions and missions for ocean policy development</p> <p><i>Output 1.3 Practical assistance to members, as necessary, in designing and implementing adaptive frameworks for the application of the Ecosystem Approach to coastal fisheries and aquaculture.</i></p> <p><b>Generic activities</b></p> <p>Capacity development of Pacific Islanders in a range of areas including, fisheries science, development, management and others, through a range of training activities and initiatives.</p> <p>Assistance to Pacific Island countries and territories in developing fisheries policies, strategies or plans,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide assistance to one PICT in its institutional strengthening and human resource development.</li> <li>• Participate in the CROP Marine Sector Working Group to encourage consistency in the regional organisation approach to assisting PICTs in the development of national ocean policies</li> <li>• Co-ordinate and participate in consultations to develop one regional short course in certain areas relating to fisheries management.</li> <li>• Organise and fund two training attachments to SPC or to other PICTs with well developed fisheries management projects.</li> <li>• Conduct two national workshops in areas related to the management inshore fishery resources.</li> <li>• Co-ordinate and conduct one regional workshop or training on certain areas of fisheries management.</li> <li>• 2006 SPC/Nelson Pacific Island Fisheries Officers course (January-June) – 10 participants</li> <li>• Train local counterparts in survey methodologies to increase capacity for ongoing or future survey work</li> <li>• Provide assistance to two countries for development or review of coastal fisheries legislation</li> </ul>	

**Part III: Summary table of workplan for 2006**

<b>Component 1 – Reef fisheries</b>		
<b><i>Triennium Objectives &amp; Outputs</i></b>	<b><i>2006 Activities and indicators</i></b>	
<p>including the development of coastal fisheries legislation through promoting maximum participation and input from all stakeholders.</p> <p>Assistance to Pacific Island countries and territories to develop specific reef fishery or species management plans, and/or community-based fisheries management programmes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide assistance to two PICTs to establish national community-based fisheries programmes and development of community fisheries management plans.</li> <li>• Provide assistance to conduct six-monthly reviews of two national community-based fisheries programmes.</li> </ul>	

**Part III: Summary table of workplan for 2006**

Component 2 – Aquaculture		
<b>Triennium Objectives &amp; Outputs</b>	<i>2006 Activities and indicators</i>	
<p><b>CFP Objective 2 - A regional support framework for economically, socially and environmentally sustainable aquaculture planning, research and development by Pacific Island governments and private enterprises.</b></p> <p><i>Output 2.1 A regional network of contacts to exchange ideas, overviews and experience on aquaculture issues both regionally and internationally.</i></p> <p><b>Generic activities</b></p> <p>Expand and improve where necessary information clearing house mechanisms, such as the SPC aquaculture web-portal, special interest group bulletins, databases on expert contacts, statistics and trainees etc.</p> <p>Strengthen links to regional spheres of interest, in particular Australasia and Asia, and encourage regional collaboration where mutual benefits may occur.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Provide core networking services among government aquaculture focal points.</u></li> <li>• <u>Maintain the SPC Aquaculture web-portal as a key information clearing house. Investigate distribution of the web-portal contents on cd-rom.</u></li> <li>• <u>Collect and distribute information for public and regional interest of market notices, general announcements, new publications, expert contacts, national statistics and etc.</u></li> <li>• <u>Revive the SPC special interest group pearl bulletin and seek support for publication targeting seaweed mariculture.</u></li> <li>• <u>Continue membership responsibilities for the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific (NACA), Thailand and the International Network of Aquaculture Genetics (INGA), Malaysia.</u></li> </ul>	

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**Part III: Summary table of workplan for 2006**

Component 2 – Aquaculture		
<b>Triennium Objectives &amp; Outputs</b>	<b>2006 Activities and indicators</b>	
<p>Maintain the status quo of SPC as the regional focal point for aquaculture within CROP agencies or other agencies, and advocate on behalf and for the benefit of the region at global forums concerning aquaculture policy and administration, particularly within the United Nations, FAO system.</p> <p><i>Output 2.2 Establishment of environmentally and economically sustainable aquaculture enterprises by Pacific government departments and/or private sector.</i></p> <p><b>Generic activities</b> Focus development on the key SPC aquaculture commodities accorded a priority through regional consultations, and continue programme support to ensure immediate and long-term priority needs in the sector are</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Pursue relevant links to other Asian based institutions for example SEAFDEC, Philippines.</u></li> <li>• <u>Collaborate with Australian Department of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Forestry (DAFF) on development of small scale, rural based indigenous aquaculture for e.g. Indigenous Aquaculture Workshop, Australasian Aquaculture Conference, 2006.</u></li> <li>• <u>Advocate Pacific regional interests in the FAO sub-committee governing aquaculture (COFI) and Asian-Pacific Fisheries Committee (APFIC).</u></li> <li>• <u>Assist reporting of the Pacific region in the global trends and statistics, e.g. FAO database and world status reports.</u></li> <li>• <u>Seek affiliation with the World Aquaculture Society (WAS) events where mutual benefits accrue.</u></li> <li>• <u>Assist member countries to access regional expert agencies including USP, WorldFish Centre, SPC animal health, SPREP, SOPAC and FAO SAPA.</u></li> <li>• <u>Prioritise the allocation of program funded resources towards development of the 8 key commodities identified under the SPC aquaculture plan 2004.</u></li> <li>• <u>Undertake programming visits to at least 6 SPC</u></li> </ul>	

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**Part III: Summary table of workplan for 2006**

Component 2 – Aquaculture		
<b>Triennium Objectives &amp; Outputs</b>	<b>2006 Activities and indicators</b>	
being assessed and addressed.	<u>member countries to provide advice on national developments and regional linkages.</u>	
Assist in strengthening economic, environmental, and financial planning support to aquaculture enterprises in the region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Address the need for economic support identified under the CFP 2004 review. Develop resources for financial and economic analysis of aquaculture enterprises.</u></li> <li>• <u>Organise a significant regional economic/financial planning training workshop in 2006.</u></li> </ul>	
Assist countries to develop the strategic framework required to sustainably manage the aquaculture sector (eg through National Sector Plans), as well as tactical inventions to overcome industry bottlenecks (eg through mini-research projects)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>At least 2 Pacific Island countries to complete and submit national aquaculture sector plans for cabinet approval.</u></li> <li>• <u>A minimum of 5 significant projects addressing aquaculture bottlenecks will be generated through the joint SPC – ACIAR mini-research project scheme.</u></li> <li>• <u>Provide small funding grant facility towards national projects of high priority.</u></li> </ul>	
Provide technical assistance and strengthen capacity where needed on a national and regional basis through a range of activities including training, consultancies, attachments and other interventions as required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>A minimum of 3 months in-country assistance will be carried out, targeting Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Nauru, Samoa, Vanuatu, Kiribati and Solomon Islands.</u></li> <li>• <u>At least 3 major consultancies organised to provide specialised advice of high regional significance.</u></li> <li>• <u>A minimum of 6 new publications published under the SPC Aquaculture Technical Papers series.</u></li> <li>• <u>A minimum of 6 regional workshops or conferences organised.</u></li> <li>• <u>A minimum of 6 training attachments organised within the region.</u></li> </ul>	

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**Part III: Summary table of workplan for 2006**

Component 2 – Aquaculture		
<b>Triennium Objectives &amp; Outputs</b>	<b>2006 Activities and indicators</b>	
<p>Seek implementation of the proposed USD \$600,000 Regional Biosecurity project drafted in 2005 and put in place an operational biosecurity unit with a regional perspective, initially targeting several countries being a cross-sectional representation in which to develop models.</p> <p>Continue to develop best management practices in the aquaculture sector, and enhance capacity of veterinary and health services, disease management and response programmes and information databases.</p>	<p><u>Animal Disease Reporting System.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Seek funding and implementation for the proposed regional biosecurity project drafted by SPC in 2005.</u></li> <li>• <u>Depending on additional resources forthcoming from the proposed biosecurity project – 5 countries will be initially targeted to develop aquatic biosecurity programs.</u></li> <li>• <u>Assist the Pacific region to incorporate models of best management practices.</u></li> <li>• <u>Depending on the additional resources forthcoming from the proposed biosecurity project – undertake programs relating to (1) development of biosecurity policy, strategies and technical guidelines; (2) risk analysis and quarantine; (3) disease diagnostics; surveillance and reporting; (4) information, communication and networking; (5) legislation enforcement; and (6) emergency preparedness and response.</u></li> </ul>	

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**Part III: Summary table of workplan for 2006**

Component 3 – Nearshore pelagic fisheries		
<i>Triennium Objectives &amp; Outputs</i>	<i>2006 Activities and indicators</i>	
<p><b>CFP Objective 3 – Governments and administrations develop domestic nearshore commercial fisheries within a sustainable ecosystem context.</b></p> <p><i>Output 3.1 The output of economically viable Pacific Island commercial fishing enterprise matches the sustainable production capacity of the natural resource allocated.</i></p> <p><b>Generic activities</b></p> <p>Promote the establishment or enhancement of national tuna fishing associations in member countries and encourage their participation with fisheries administrations, other government departments and tuna fishery stakeholders in the drafting of sustainable development and management arrangements for domestic nearshore fisheries.</p> <p>Conduct training needs assessments, assist with human resource strategy development, and coordinate training opportunities in priority fisheries areas not presently covered by local or regional training institutions, with an emphasis on vocational training for enterprise development.</p> <p>Strengthen stakeholder networks at the national and regional level for disseminating information and maintain a database on training providers, fisheries personnel training history, and people trained in the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance or establish tuna fishing associations in at least 5 ACP countries.</li> <li>• In collaboration with FFA, assist in the drafting of tuna fishery development strategies in at least 3 ACP countries ensuring stakeholder participation</li>   <li>• Assessment of need for small-fishing business management training in Polynesia; development of corresponding training strategy</li> <li>• At least one regional course for the private sector</li> <li>• A minimum of 4 national courses and workshops</li> <li>• A minimum of 5 individual training attachments</li>   <li>• Maintenance of database of training providers and publication of Fisheries Training Directory (hard copy)</li> <li>• Expansion of existing trainees' database (inclusion of records from Aquaculture, Development, Management</li> </ul>	

**Part III: Summary table of workplan for 2006**

Component 3 – Nearshore pelagic fisheries		
<p><b>Triennium Objectives &amp; Outputs</b></p> <p>private sector.</p> <p>Develop fishery performance indicators that take into account the economic, social and environmental impacts of nearshore fishing operations.</p> <p><i>Output 3.2 Resource materials and case-specific advice, training and mentoring on appropriate fisheries and fishing techniques.</i></p> <p><b>Generic activities</b></p> <p>Experiment with different small- and medium-scale nearshore fishing activities to develop new economically viable, sustainable and environmentally friendly fishing activities.</p> <p>Provide technical assistance and hands-on training to promote economically viable domestic nearshore fishing operations, including sea safety and safe vessel operations, in line with the ecosystem approach to fisheries principals, especially in regard to bycatch and other environmental issues.</p>	<p><b>2006 Activities and indicators</b></p> <p>sections for 2000-2005)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing upgrading, reformatting and maintenance of the CFP website</li> <li>• Potential for innovative training delivery mechanisms (internet-based training) assessed</li> <li>• Strengthening of networks within the maritime sector</li> <li>• Assist in the organisation of at least two small fisheries libraries/resource centres in collaboration with PIMRIS</li> </ul> <p>• Indicators developed for the tuna fishery through the collaborative SPC and FFA DEVFISH project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct deep-setting tuna longlining trials to further test this method for reducing bycatch of sea turtles and other unwanted species</li> <li>• Experiment with small-scale night fishing methods using light attraction</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the use of FADs and assist two countries with their FAD programmes, including the introduction of mid-water fishing techniques used around FADs.</li> <li>• Conduct at least 3 in-country technical assistance projects and training on tuna longlining, bycatch mitigation techniques and safe vessel operations</li> </ul>	

**Part III: Summary table of workplan for 2006**

<b>Component 3 – Nearshore pelagic fisheries</b>		
<b>Triennium Objectives &amp; Outputs</b>	<b>2006 Activities and indicators</b>	
<p>Develop and disseminate awareness raising materials and resource materials to promote sea safety, new fishing initiatives, the results of fishing trials and experiments, and environmental issues (bycatch, pollution etc) targeting the fishing sector, other stakeholders and coastal communities at large.</p> <p><i>Output 3.3 Improvement in the per-unit value of Pacific Islands fisheries production.</i></p> <p><b>Generic activities</b></p> <p>Promote and assist with the proper handling, processing and preservation practices to ensure high quality product is landed from domestic nearshore fisheries to maximise the value of the fishery and the returns to domestic fishermen.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination of FAO regional TCP project on small vessel safety</li> <li>• Inclusion of bycatch and other environmental issues in training providers' curricula for fishers promoted</li> <li>• Sea safety posters in vernacular language (minimum of two countries)</li> <li>• Bycatch (shark) identification cards (French version)</li> <li>• Pollution (marine debris) poster</li> <li>• Four information bulletins produced (Sea Safety and Fisheries Education and Training)</li> <li>• Species identification manual for domestic tuna longline fishermen in the region</li> <li>• Write guidelines for FAO on sea turtle mitigation methods for longline vessels</li> <li>• Produce reports and awareness materials as needed during the year</li> <li>• Work with SPREP in developing awareness raising materials for the 2006 year of the sea turtle campaign</li> <li>• A minimum of two sashimi tuna handling/grading workshops</li> <li>• On-board training on handling and preserving fish to export standards conducted in at least 3 countries</li> </ul>	

**Part III: Summary table of workplan for 2006**

<b>Component 3 – Nearshore pelagic fisheries</b>		
<b><i>Triennium Objectives &amp; Outputs</i></b>	<b><i>2006 Activities and indicators</i></b>	
<p>Promote and assist with the value-adding to products landed from nearshore fisheries, including the operation of domestic shore facilities, so that they meet international health standards or requirements for exporting high quality marine products.</p> <p>Using fishery performance indicators that are to be developed, assess the value of domestic nearshore fisheries to ensure the returns to Pacific Island countries and territories from these fisheries, is increased.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One training video (at-sea loining)</li> <li>• Expert assistance to companies or governments in the area of seafood quality management, value-adding or legislation (two consultancies – funding permitting)</li> <li>• Gathering and dissemination of information on newly introduced quality management systems (ISO2000, eco-labelling)</li> <li>• Through the DEVFISH project, collect baseline data to put a true or realistic value on domestic nearshore fishing operations</li> <li>• Once nearshore fishery performance indicators are developed, use these to measure changes in the value of the fishery</li> </ul>	

#### **Part IV: Estimated finances for 2006**

#### **Part IV: Estimated finances for 2006**

The total programme funding for the Coastal Fisheries Programme in 2006 is set at 180,400,000 CFP with an additional 13,000,000 CFP in core funding. In addition, the Coastal Fisheries Programme will receive an estimated 185,000,000 CFP in project funding in 2006 through the continuation of existing projects funded by the EU/EC, Commonwealth Secretariat, MacArthur Foundation, New Zealand, FAO and ACIAR.

**Staff list for the Coastal Fisheries Programme**

Coastal Fisheries Programme Manager	Lindsay Chapman
Fisheries Training Adviser	Michel Blanc
Coastal Fisheries Management Adviser	Ueta Fa'asili
Aquaculture Adviser	Ben Ponia
Coordinator, Reef Fisheries Observatory	Vacant – under recruitment
Fisheries Information Adviser	Jean-Paul Gaudechoux
Fisheries Training Specialist	Teriihauroa Luciani
Fisheries Information Specialist	Aymeric Desurmont
Reef fisheries Specialist	Being Yeeting
Community Fisheries Scientist	Mecki Kronen
Community Fisheries Scientist	Aliti Vunisea
Senior Reef Fisheries Scientist (Invertebrates)	Kim Friedman
Senior Reef Fisheries Scientist (Vertebrates)	Laurent Vigliola
Senior Reef Fisheries Scientist (Finfish)	Samasoni Sauni
Reef Fisheries Information Manager	Franck Magron
Fisheries Development Officer	Steve Beverly
Fisheries Development Officer	William Sokimi
Fisheries Development Officer	Jonathan Manieva
Coastal Fisheries Management Officer	Etuati Ropeti
Aquaculture Officer	Satya Nandlal
Reef Fisheries Officer	Ribanataake Awira
Reef Fisheries Officer	Pierre Boblin
Reef Fisheries Officer	Ferral Lasi
Reef Fisheries Officer	Kalo Pakoa
Reef Fisheries Officer	Emmanuel Tardy
Project Administrator	Marie-Therese Bui
Technical Support Officer	Youngmi Choi
Technical Support Officer	Sophie Meziere
Project Assistant	Christine Bury
Project Assistant	Marie-Ange Hnaujie