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Co-management of reef fisheries: Special Management Area

Tonga

Siola'a Malimali

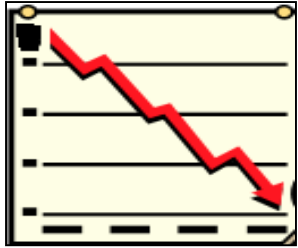
Ministry of Fisheries



Inshore Fisheries

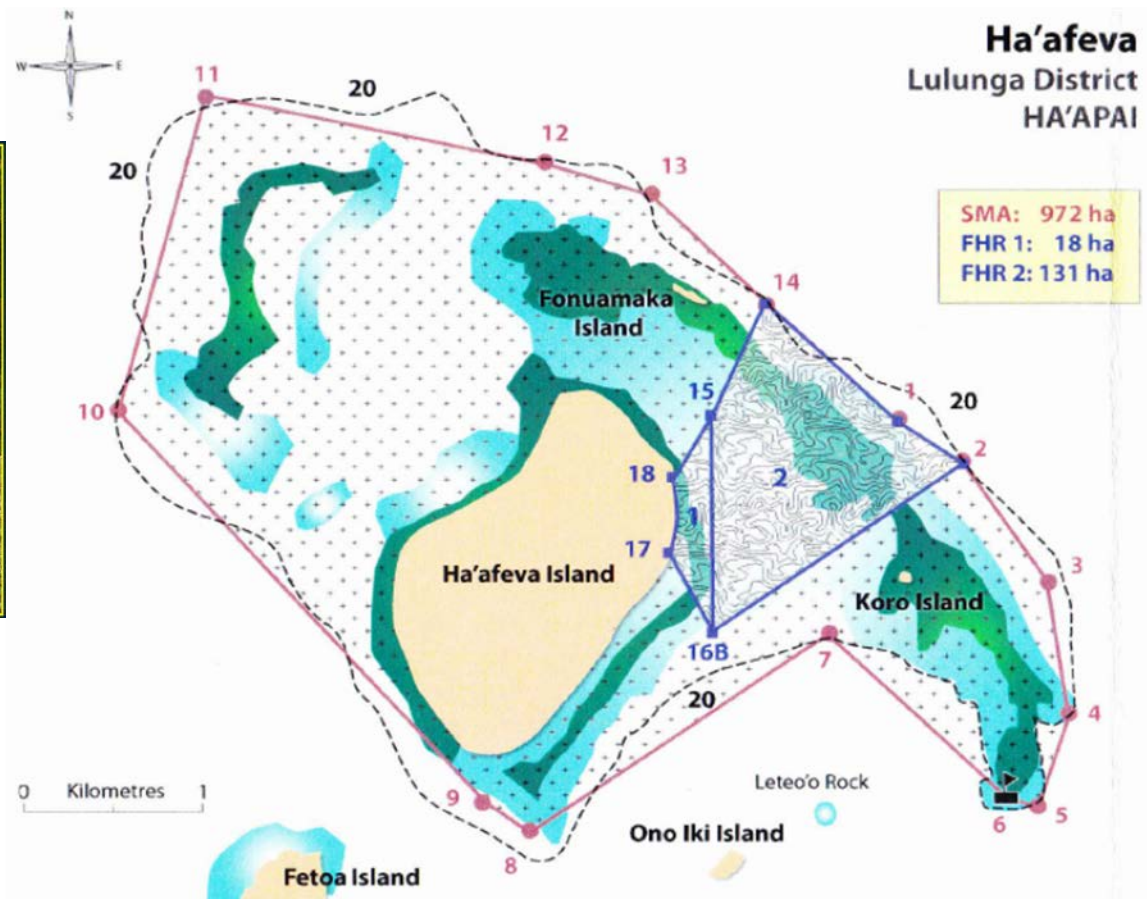


- Local communities primarily rely on fisheries resources for their livelihood
- Status of Inshore resources
 - Over fishing
- Decline in fishers catches, fishing activities is very costly
- Fishers income decline



Special Management Area

- Adopted in 2002



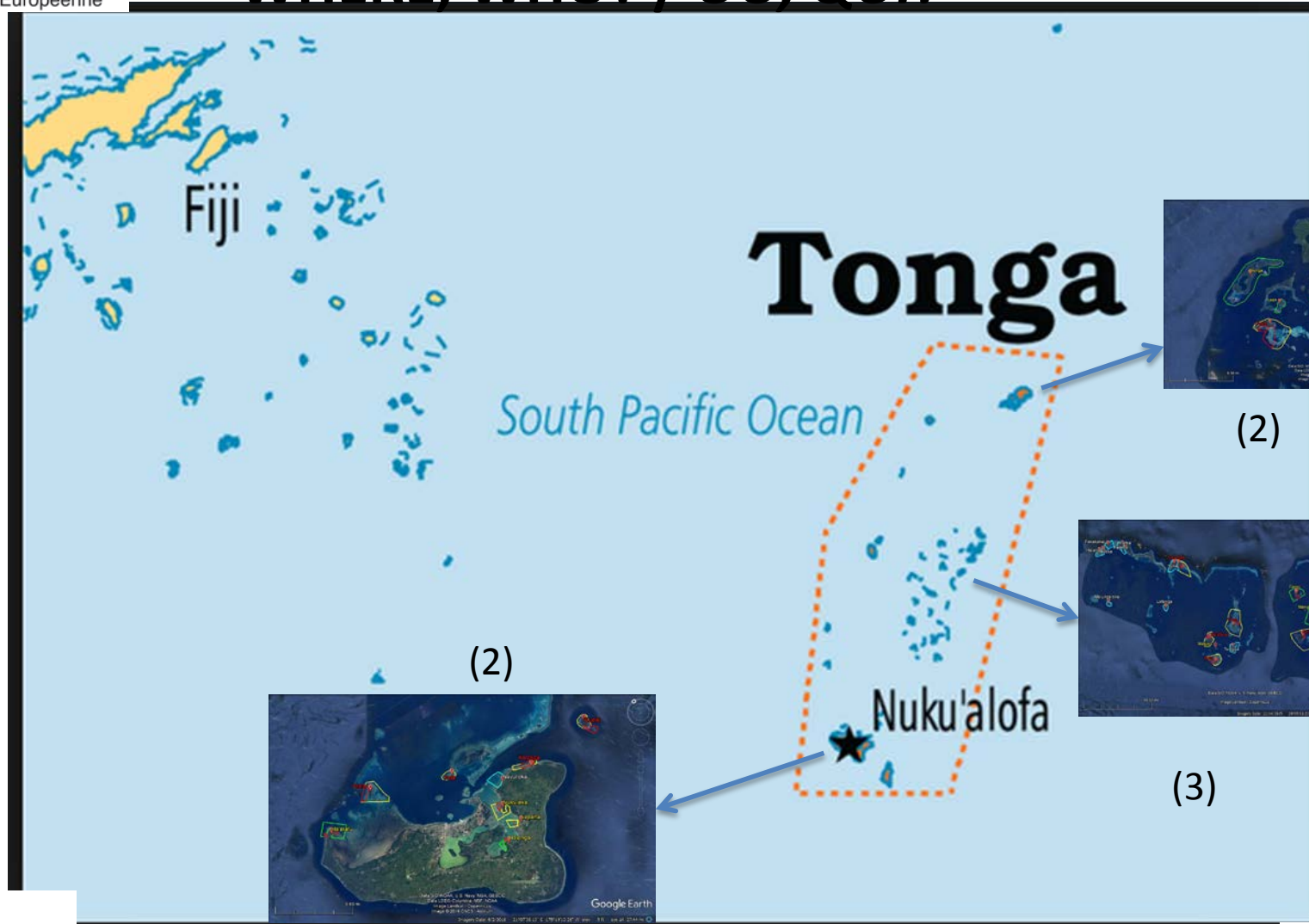


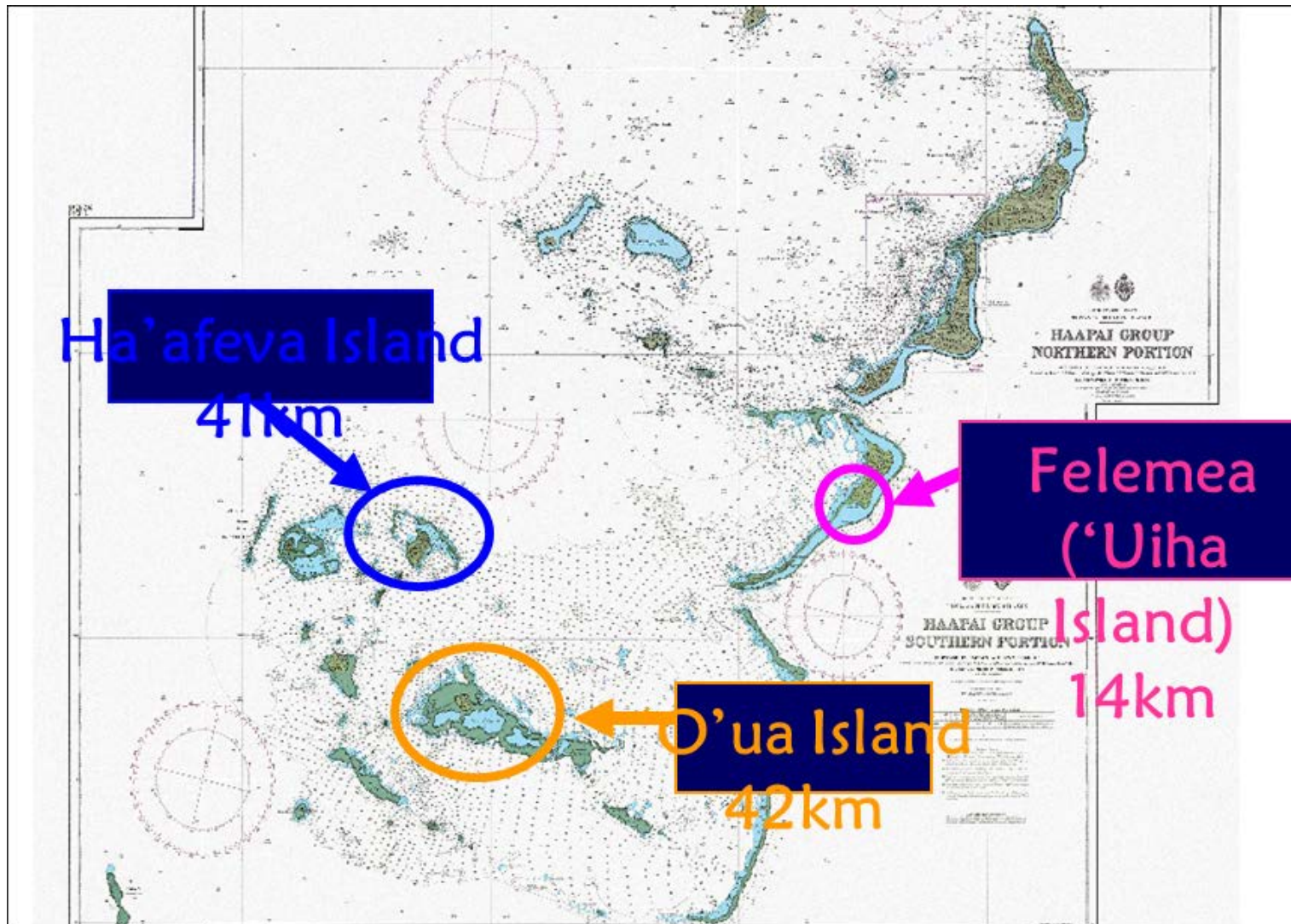
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WHERE, WHO? / OU, QUI?





Legislation Framework

- Fisheries Management Act 2002
- Fisheries Management Regulation
- Special Management Order
- Fisheries (Coastal communities) Regulations 2008

WHERE, WHO? / OU, QUI?

2. List who is the lead partner and collaborators for the co-management of coastal fisheries

Inscrire qui est en charge de la mise en œuvre de cette gestion participative et qui sont les partenaires.

- MoF
- NGOs (Civil Society,)
- FAO
- IUCN



ISSUES AND THREATS / *ENJEUX ET MENACES*

List the issues and threats addressed by your co-management of coastal fisheries/ *Lister les enjeux et menaces auxquels la co-gestion des ressources lagunaires répondent.*

1. Not effective fisheries management
2. Excess fishing effort at coastal/Inshore fishery
3. Decline of fisherman catch (Decline of fish abundance)
4. Fishing pressure from people outside the community
5. Marine habitat degradation
6. Land erosion
7. Lack of Alternative livelihood
8. Lack of community involvement on fisheries management

TIMELINE / HISTORIQUE

Timeline and milestones of co-management of reef fisheries in your country
Historique et étapes clés de la co-gestion des ressources lagunaires dans votre Pays.

Years	Number of SMAs established	TOTAL
2002 - 2006	1	1
2007 - 2010	6	7
2011 - 2015	4	11
2016 – 17	16	27
2017 - 18	20	47
2018 - 19		



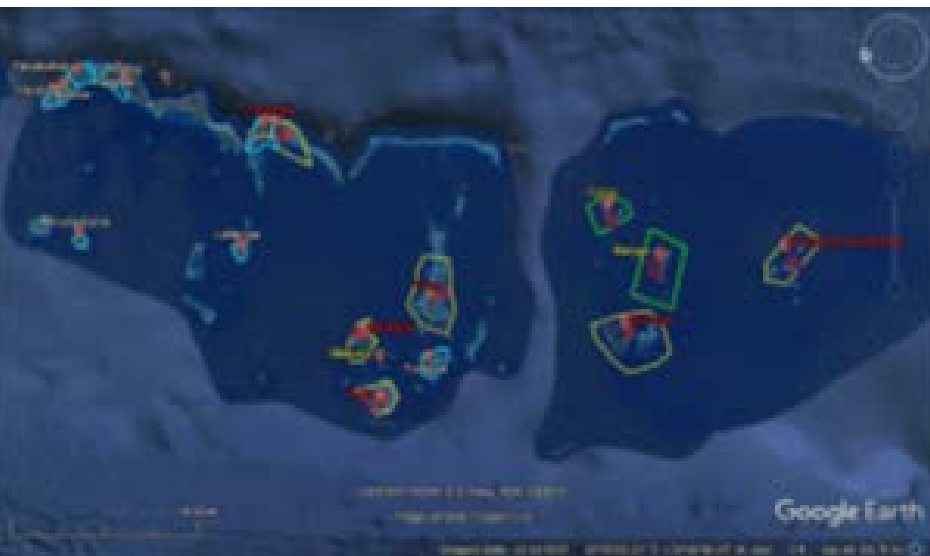
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OUTCOMES AND RESULTS

RESULTATS



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(12)



(16)



(11)

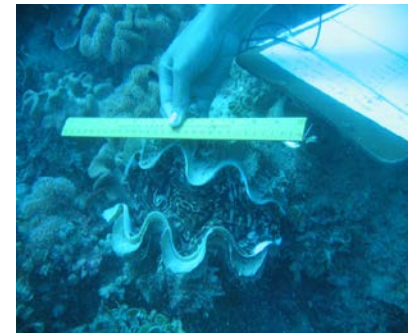


SMA NETWORKS



Results con't

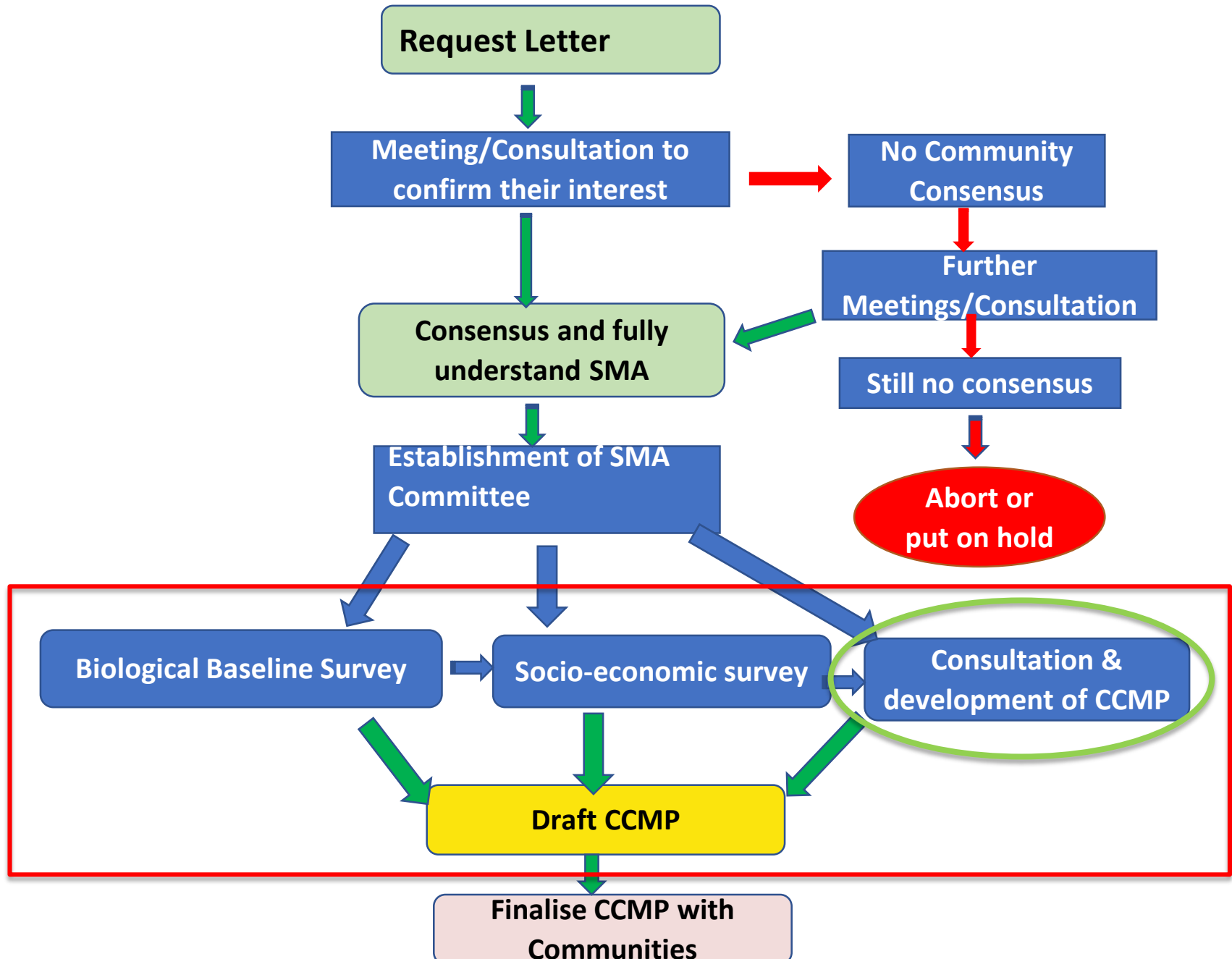
- Preliminary results (not shown) suggest few consistent differences in densities inside SMAs compared to areas outside SMAs
- More fish now
- Better catches
- Alternative livelihood (FAD fishing)
- Some species been disappeared has shown up
- Eco-tourism activities
- Restocking (Giant clams, trochus)



HOW IT COULD BE DONE BETTER? *QUELLES PISTES D'AMELIORATION?*

1. Streamline the establishment of SMAs (Time and Costing)
2. Enhance the SMA unit in the Ministry of Fisheries
3. Strengthening community capacity
4. Modify the current SMA monitoring
5. A need for more awareness and education (community, police, Judges, political level)
6. More partnerships with NGOs/ Donors

SMA Processes: Situation Analysis



Situation Analysis: Tools

1. Mapping
2. Fishing situation analysis,
3. Stakeholder analysis,
4. Calendar events analysis



Trend Analysis analysis

VISION



Year	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2025
Boat Owners	2	3	4	8	6	11	12	10	15
% of Reef in healthy condition	100 %	100%	100%	90%	85%	75%	65%	45%	80%
Area of Seaweed	100 %	100%	100%	100 %	100 %	100 %	100%	100%	100%
Inshore Fish catch	100 %	100%	100%	90%	80%	60%	50%	30%	80%
Offshore Fish catch	100 %	100%	100%	90%	80%	70%	60%	50%	80%
Size of Octopus	100 %	100%	100%	100 %	90%	85%	50%	40%	80%
Size of Lobster	100 %	100%	100%	100 %	90%	85%	70%	55%	80%

Problem & Solution Analysis

- Problem identified and Prioritised
- Causes
- Effects
- Solutions
- Actions
- **Management Objectives**



Roles of the MoF

- Assist communities
- Facilitation
- Resources Assessment (Ecological, Socio-economic Baseline)
- Regulatory and legal advise
- Technical support and advise
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Seek funding /donors for community



Thank you

