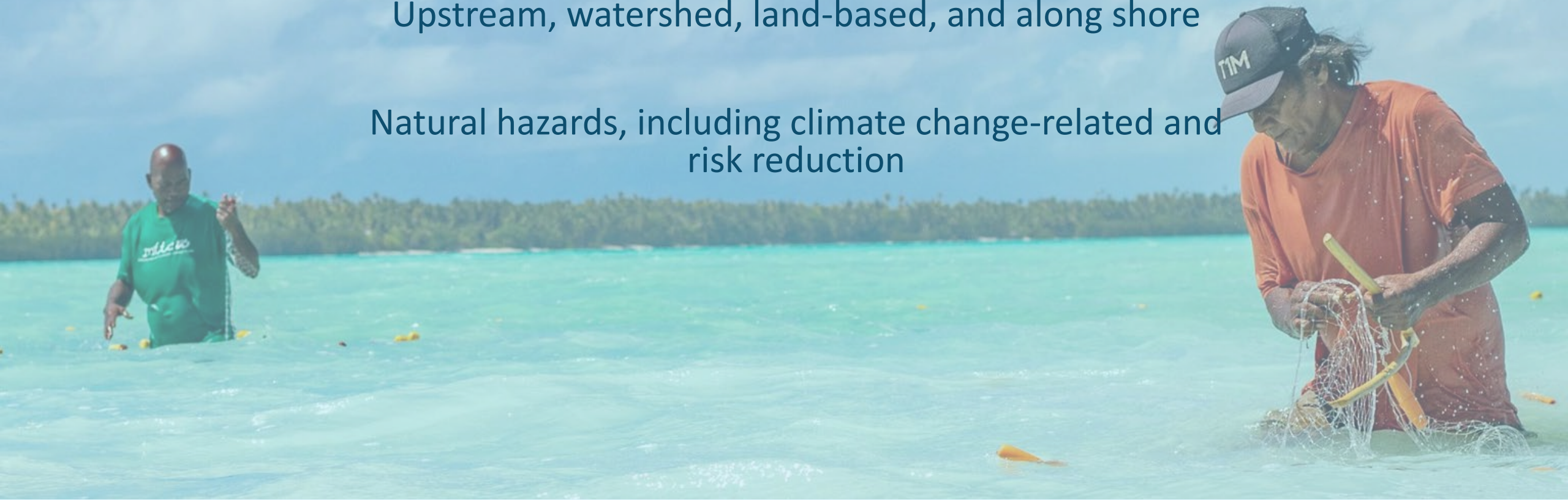


Addressing external and non-fisheries threats

Upstream, watershed, land-based, and along shore

Natural hazards, including climate change-related and risk reduction



Upstream, watershed, land-based, and along shore threats

Natural hazards, including climate change-related, and risk reduction

Limits of CBFM

- CBFM is particularly useful for managing pressures and threats that are directly under community control.
- BUT, communities and their fisheries resources are often affected by external threats beyond their control.
 - land-based threats e.g. pollution, runoff and other impacts in watersheds, logging, agriculture, aquaculture, along shore waste
 - Natural hazards and disasters: weather related events, made worse by climate change and geohazards

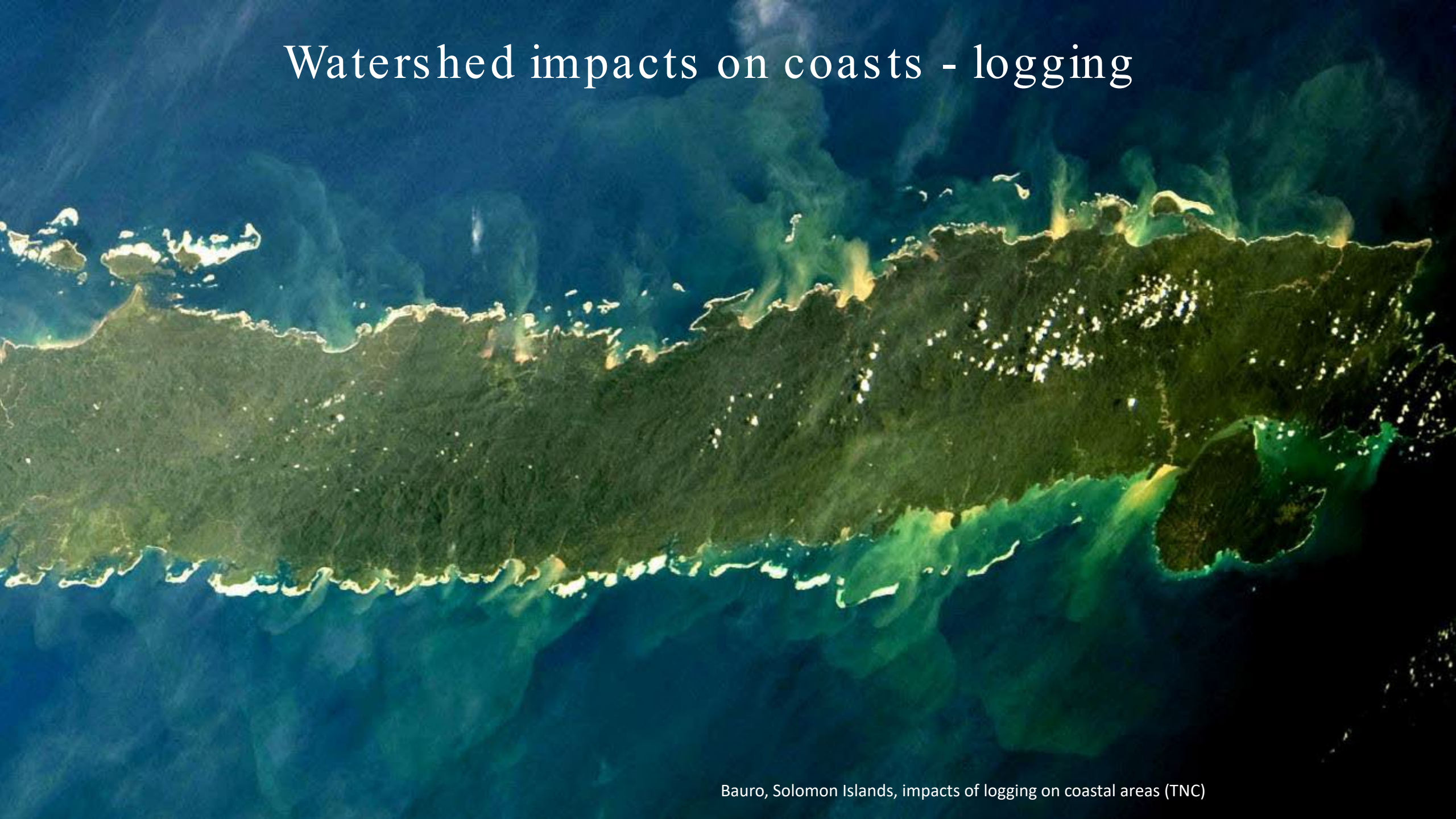


Kolsap ples blo Pita na Grace, Solomon Islands, impacts of log ponds on coastal areas (Jan van der Ploeg)





Watershed impacts on coasts - logging



Bauro, Solomon Islands, impacts of logging on coastal areas (TNC)

Watershed impacts on coasts - mining

Scaling up
community-based
fisheries management

Transposition à grande
échelle de la gestion
communautaire des pêches

Regional
Workshop
Tanoa Int. Nadi, Fiji
29 April - 3 May 2024



Pacific
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du Pacifique



Limits of CBFM

- Some of these threats were last described in regional fisheries policies in 2003 and 2008 - but not since then.
- The CBFM Framework for Action emphasises the need for governments to protect communities from these threats.



Strategic plan for Fisheries Management and Sustainable Coastal Fisheries in Pacific Islands 2003

Key problems associated with decline of fishing areas	# of countries	% of countries
1) degradation, poor land management, siltation	6	33
2) sewage; water run-off	4	22
3) fertilizers, pesticides, organic pollutants	3	17
4a) waste disposal; rubbish tips	3	17
6a) uncontrolled or excessive coastal development	3	17
6b) destruction of wetlands, mangroves	2	11
6c) over-use of coastal zone; increasing tourism	2	11
4b) disposal of oil products	1	6
5) alien and invasive species	1	6



Apia Policy 2008

Environmental impacts identified by fisheries managers in 21 PICTs	Average score (1 = no effect; 5 = severe effect)
Sewage, nutrients entering coastal waters	3.6
Garbage dumps at the edge of the sea	3.2
Silt entering coastal waters/lagoons	3.0
Excessive coastal development; hotels, etc	2.9
Loss of beaches through sand mining	2.9
Pollutants, including oil, from boats	2.6
Loss of corals - people on reef (gleaning etc)	2.5
Destructive fishing methods (dynamite etc)	2.4
Pollutants, fertilizers, from agriculture	2.4
Loss of corals through coral bleaching	2.3
Reclamation of land; loss of marine habitats	2.3
Presence of alien and invasive species	2.2
Loss of corals - cement, buildings etc	1.7

External threats to coastal fisheries

Human environmental impacts

- pollution, runoff and other impacts in watersheds, logging, agriculture, aquaculture, along shore waste

Natural hazards, now exacerbated by the increase of some due to climate change

- Geological: volcanoes, earthquakes, tsunami
- Cyclone, drought, flooding and siltation



Environmental impacts that effect fisheries in PICTs

- a) Run-off, silt, mud from land-based activities (specify whether logging, mining, agriculture etc.)
- b) Sewage, nutrients from land (human, animals ?)
- c) Pollution including oil, pesticides, fertilizer
- d) Destruction of habitats (coral, mangroves, other?)
- e) Excessive development, building, land reclamation
- f) Loss of material taken for construction (sand, corals)
- g) Garbage/rubbish entering sea
- h) Alien and invasive species
- i) Commercial fishing offshore of species used coastally
- j) Other

Divide into groups by colour (country groups)

Each country within the group discusses the importance on a scale of 1 to 5 of the different threats (in their country).

The score and country initials are recorded against each threat.

As a group – discuss and record any solutions or suggestions to address the threat



Threats

- a) Run-off, silt, mud from land-based activities (specify whether logging, mining, agriculture etc.)
- b) Sewage, nutrients from land (human, animals ?)
- c) Pollution including oil, pesticides, fertilizer
- d) Destruction of habitats (coral, mangroves, other?)
- e) Excessive development, building, land reclamation
- f) Loss of material taken for construction (sand, corals)
- g) Garbage/rubbish entering sea
- h) Alien and invasive species
- i) Commercial fishing offshore of species used coastally
- j) Other

	Country score (1-5)	Ways to address the threat
a. Run-off etc	4(FJ), 5(PF), 3(SI)	Improve agricultural practices (FJ)
b. Sewage etc.		
c. Pollution oil etc		
Etc.		



Natural hazards in PICTs

List the natural hazards experienced in the group

Based on experiences your agency or you have had in your country regarding natural hazards – suggestions on:

1. Ways to be prepared (communities and government)?
2. Ways of responding to disasters?

Examples of hazards are:

volcanoes, earthquakes, tsunamis, cyclone, drought, flooding / siltation

Natural hazard	Experiences in preparing for..	Managing or responding to disasters

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