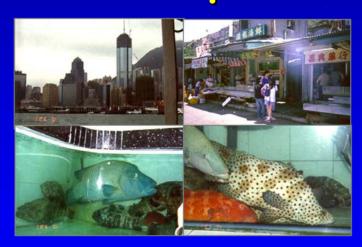


The Live Reef Fish Trades in the Pacific: Impacts, Issues & Needs





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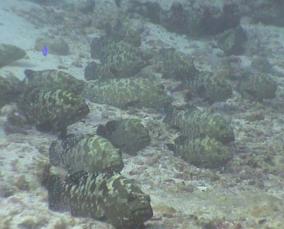


Presentation Overview

- History & status
- Current efforts & support
- Issues & challenges
- · Needs:
 - Understanding the resources
 - Awareness of the LRF trades
 - Effective management & building capacity









History & Status: Live Reef Food Fish Trade

What:

- Luxury trade in live fish for food
- Markets in HK, Southern China, and in the USA

Species:

- 2 main fish families, few species
- Serranids (mostly):
 - Plectropomus species
 - Cromileptes altivelis,
 - bigger *Epinephelus* species
- Labridae:
 - Cheilinus undulatus

Why:

- High demand
- High prices = attractive income opportunity for fishers

Volume, Value & Trends:

- Global: 100,000 mt = U5\$830 (1998 peak)
- Pacific: only 10% of global
- Still high demand
- Lower prices
- Cultured Cromileptis and Epinephelus success

History & Status: Aquarium Fish Trade

What:

 Luxury trade in colourful tropical marine fish, invertebrates, live coral & live rock for hobbyists or decoration (homes & offices)

Species:

- Globally: 50+ family 1000+ species
- Pacific-150 fish species,
 50+ coral species

Fish: Pomacanthids, Labrids
Pomacentrids, Chaetodons
Blennidaes and Gobidae and more...
Corals: Pocilloporids, Fungiids &

Why:

- High Demand = High Prices
- Income opportunity for locals
- Use of non-food resource (value added)

Volume, Value & Trends:

- Global: 15-36 million of pieces of fish = US\$250m
- Pacific (2003 est.): U\$\$25m
 Fish: 400,000 pieces = U\$\$2m
 Live Coral: 200,000 pieces = U\$\$5m
 - Live Rock: 700 mt = US\$18m
- Increasing demand
- Shift from fish to live rock

Acroporas...



- Aquarium (Start & Status)
- 1970's Fiji & Kiribati (ongoing)
- Mid 1970's Solomon Is. (on-going)
- Early 1980's American Samoa (on-going)
- Late 1980's, Palau (ongoing)
- 1988 Cook Is. (on-going)
- 1989 Tonga (on-going)
- Early 1990's RMI & Vanuatu (on-going)
- Early 1980's Samoa (on hold)
- Early 1990's FSM (banned),

LRFFT (Start & Status)

- 1991 PNG (on-going),
- 1998 Fiji (on-going)
- 1984 Palau (2004/5 stopped)
- 1991 FSM (Yap now negotiating)
- 1994 RMI (on hold)
- 1996 Kiribati (on hold)
- 2001 Vanuatu (ban)





Recent & Current Efforts & Support (1)

SPC (LRFFT & Aquarium):

- Co-ordinate LRFT regional efforts (partnerships)
- LRFT awareness
- LRFT resource assessment
- Building local capacity in field methods, & in data analysis and interpretation
- Assistance in development of management plans and monitoring programs
- Assistance in implementation of management plans and monitoring programs

TNC (LRFFT):

- Partnership development & capacity building (regional, national & local)
- LRFFT awareness
- LRFFT management advice & support at regional, national & local levels
- Spawning aggregation science, monitoring, management & protection
- MPAs for spawning aggregation protection

Recent & Current Efforts & Support (2)

MAC (Aquarium trade):

- Certification of collectors and companies
- Aquarium fish standards & certification
- LRFFT standards

Other partners:

- · ACIAR economics of LRFFT, economic model for fishers
- IMA (resource assessments & awareness)

Donor support to SPC & TNC:

- USAID & EAPEI
- Packard Foundation
- ADB
- Oak Foundation
- MacArthur Foundation

Future & on-going support needed as currently no funds to continue key activities

Issues & Challenges: Understanding the Resources

LRFFT:

- Multiple species fishery
- A resource, but vulnerable to over-exploitation
- Unknowns on fish life histories, demographics, connectivity (both adults & larvae)
- Assessments, monitoring and status needs
- Spawning aggregations critical & vulnerable phenomena

- Multiple species (fish & invertebrates)
- Unknowns on fish life histories, demographics, vulnerability to overexploitation and harvesting impacts (live rocks)
- Need to establish baseline status and measure variability over time and space (monitoring costs)
- Need to set up sustainable harvest limits (often required by most fisheries managers)

Issues & Challenges: Social Issues

LRFFT:

- User conflicts tenure, subsistence/artisanal/com mercial, diving
- Conflicts of interest politics, corruption
- Conflicts over payments / royalties
- Unrealistic / unrealized expectations

- Allocation of collecting areas - user conflict with tourist operators
- Conflicts over payments/ royalties/user fees
- Dive safety/insurance for collectors
- Pricing conflicts among operators

Issues & Challenges: Economic Implications

LRFFT:

- Potential value added (to existing fisheries)
- Potential fishery for remote communities (where no ice or freezers)
- Opportunity costs
- Costs of management exceed value of resource

- Understanding of the chain of custody and economics = (supply and demand)
 - Realistic value/return for resource
 - Minimum price setting?
- Management costs (Userpays - how much?)

Issues & Challenges: Management & Capacity

LRFFT:

- LRFFT establishes, operates and moves faster than government agencies can respond
- Regional, national & local management frameworks needed - precautionary principle; ecosystem-based management
- Limited legislation, regulations and enforcement in place
- Limited capacity to manage and monitor - nationally and locally

- Need of effective management framework legislation, regulations which includes industry & stakeholders -
- Limited resources and capacity to support management and monitoring nationally and locally
- Lack of good monitoring data at collecting, and at exporting (poor unreliable harvest information)

Priority Needs

Better understanding of the resources to ensure effective management

LRFFT:

- Species demographics / life histories
 - Regional monitoring efforts
 - Targeted research for management
- Spawning aggregation dynamics
 - Site monitoring
 - Site characterization
- Connectivity adult migration and larval dispersal to / from aggregations

- Establishing baselines of stocks
- Setting up in-country monitoring programs
 - Fisheries dependent
 - Fisheries in-dependent
- Species demographics/life histories, impact studies
 - Collection of biological data through operators
 - Targeted research

Priority Needs

Better awareness & understanding of the LRF trades

LRFFT:

- National and local awareness
- Review of awareness materials effectiveness
- Regional interactive database to support management agencies
- Monitoring of the trade
- Acquisition and dissemination of trade data



- Development and dissemination of awareness materials
- Study of aquarium trade economics
- Awareness describing the dynamics of the trade
- Develop regional interactive database to improve information accessibility and support monitoring efforts of management agencies.

Priority Needs

Development & application of effective management & local capacity

LRFFT:

- Support national, state, and local levels - apply the precautionary principle; encourage ecosystem-based fisheries management
- In-country assistance in management process (consultation workshops)
- Assistance for legislation drafting
- Assistance for implementation, monitoring and enforcement (especially for 1st year for each country)

- Support national, state, and local levels – apply the precautionary principle; encourage ecosystem-based fisheries management
- In-country assistance in management process (consultation workshops)
- Drawing up legislation to support management plans
- Support and assistance in the implementation of the management plans (in country for 1st year)

Conclusions







- LRF trades are here & need to be addressed
- For sustainable fisheries need to apply precautionary principle and ecosystembased fisheries management
- Priority Needs:
 - Understanding of the resources
 - Raising the awareness & understanding of the issues & challenges of the LRF trades
 - Application of effective management & building capacity
 - New &/or on-going donor support for regional, national and local level action