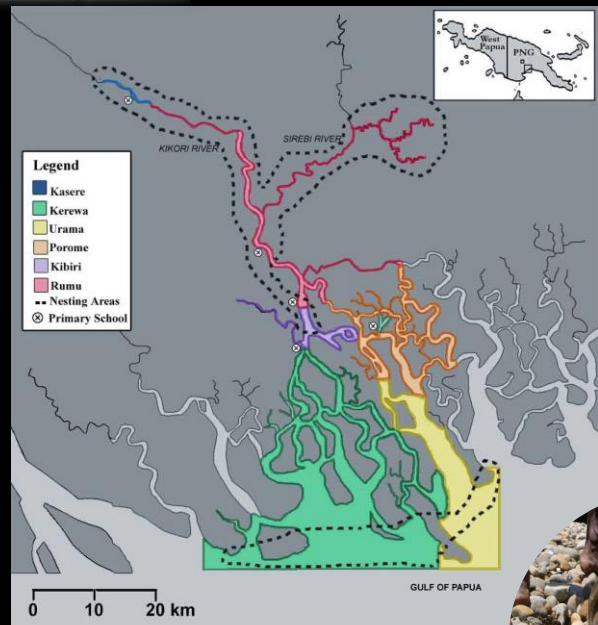
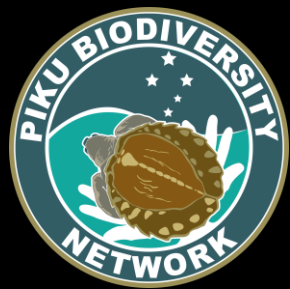


Sustainability and Conservation in the Kikori

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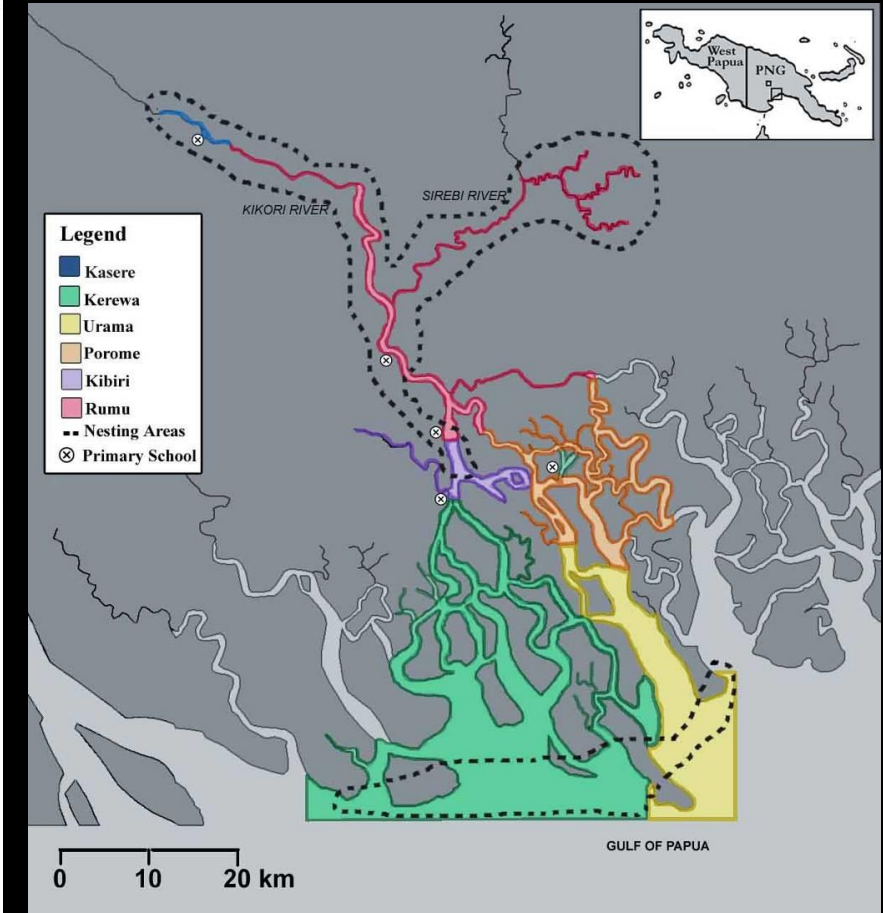
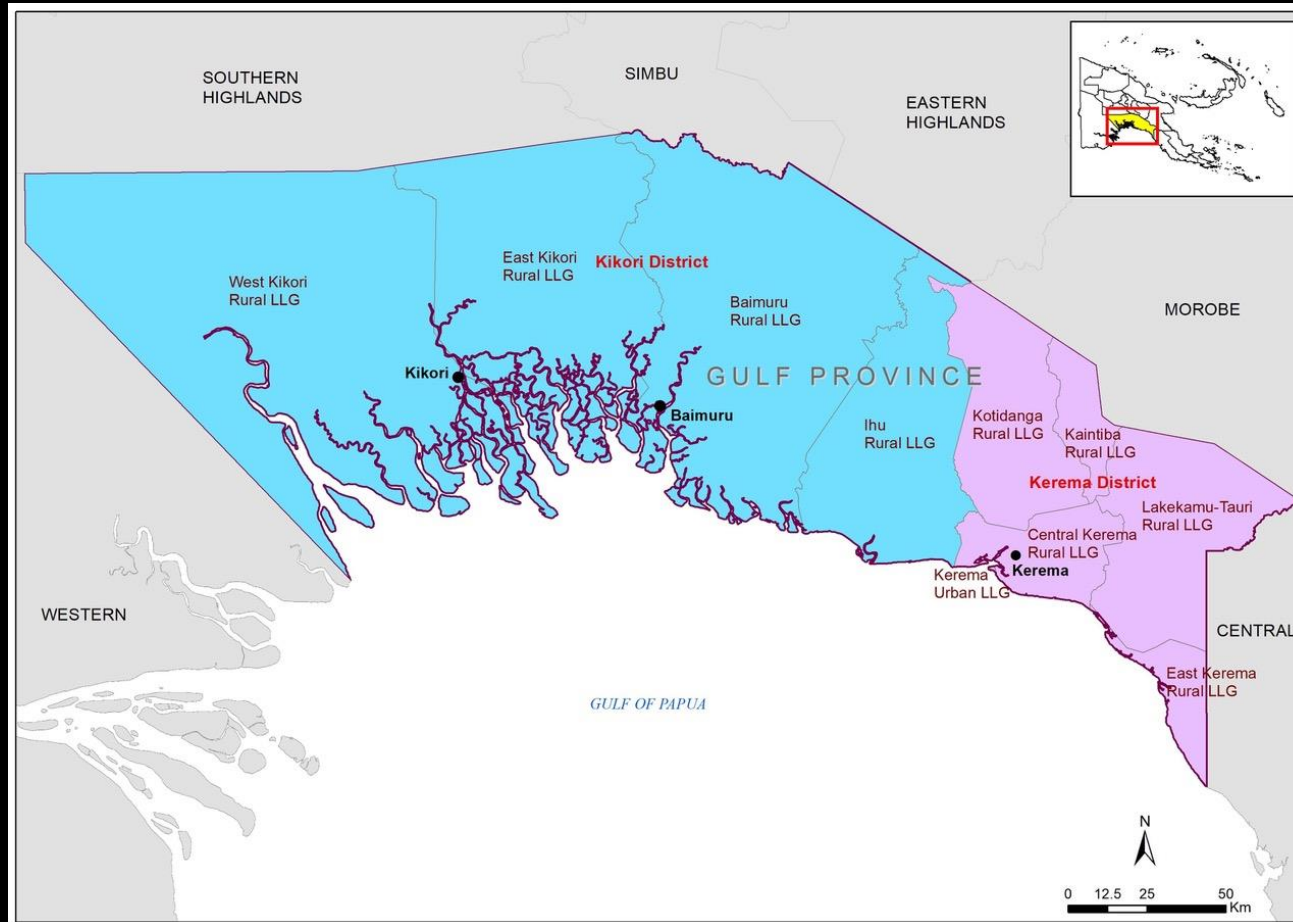


Outline

- Introducing the Kikori
- Introducing the fishmaw fishery
- Concerns for sustainable harvest and threatened species
- Local intervention
- Current Activities & Recommendations



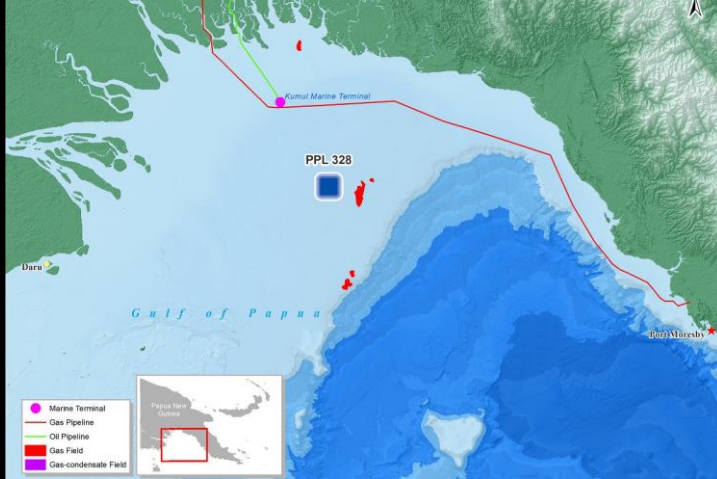
Kikori District – Gulf Province



Biodiversity and Cultural Values



Resources & Riches



Development Indicators – The Reality



The River Life



The Fishmaw fishery



Kikori fishmaw fishery

Fish Maw Price 25/8/20.	
SFM	SFM
1g - 10g = 1/2 price	- K100 per kg (small)
11g - 20g = K20	- K200 per kg (large)
21g - 30g = K120	
31g - 40g = K300	BFM
41g - 50g = K450	- K200 per kg (small)
51g - 60g = K700	- K300 per kg (large)
61g - 70g = K950	
71g - 80g = K1400	
81g - 90g = K2000	
91g - 100g = K2800	

JFM		Fish per kg
10g - K8	160g - K510	BFWH - K5
20g - K15	170g - K525	CWH - K7.50
30g - K23	180g - K550	SFWH - K3
40g - K30	190g - K615	cut head - K4
50g - K70	200g - K800	BB - K3
60g - K90	210g - K875	HJ - K3
70g - K100	220g - K940	RE - K3
80g - K120	230g - K980	CF - K2
90g - K135	240g - K1030	JF - K3
100g - K200	250g - K1075	SHK - K1
110g - K225	260g - K1370	SF - K2
120g - K250	270g - K1425	
130g - K275	280g - K1490	
140g - K300	290g - K1535	
150g - K470	300g - K1600	

FRIDAY 19 AUGUST 2020
STONE FISH MAW DRY COMPARING PACKING LIST.

STONE FISH MAW DRY	STONE FISH MAW DRY
1 GMS - 17 GMS	1 GMS - 7 GMS → K20.00
15 GMS - 29 GMS	8 GMS - 9 GMS → K5.00
30 GMS - 49 GMS	10 GMS - 19 GMS → K20.00
50 GMS - 69 GMS	20 GMS - 29 GMS → K100.00
70 GMS - 89 GMS	30 GMS - 39 GMS → K300.00
90 GMS - 109 GMS	40 GMS - 49 GMS → K500.00
110 GMS - 129 GMS	50 GMS - 59 GMS → K750.00
130 GMS - 159 GMS	60 GMS - 69 GMS → K1000.00
160 GMS - 180 GMS	70 GMS - 79 GMS → K1500.00
181 GMS - 200 GMS	80 GMS - 89 GMS → K3000.00
201 GMS - 220 GMS	90 GMS - 99 GMS → K4000.00
221 GMS - UP	100 GMS - 129 GMS → K6000.00
	130 GMS - UP GMS → K7000.00

KW VERMABARI SEA FOOD
MANAGEMENT PRICING LIST
MR - WJ



Managing the Fishmaw fishery

- The fishmaw fishery has no Management Plan
- Has not been Assessed
- Currently being sold as a dried product
- Currently licenses are being issued by the National Fisheries Authority even though a closure notice for licenses was issued in 2021.



CLOSURE OF LICENCE APPLICATIONS FOR THE LIVE MUD CRAB AND FISH MAW FISHERY IN GULF AND WESTERN PROVINCES

This Notice is to advise the general public and interested investors wishing to apply for new licences to participate in the buying, storing, and exporting of *mud crab* and *fish maw* for Gulf and Western Provinces, that due to increased occurrence of illegal, unregulated and unreported activities pertaining to the two fisheries, the NFA management in applying a precautionary approach has placed a temporary closure to all new licence applications for the live mud crab and fish maw (dried fish bladder).

The closure will allow NFA to gather information and data from these licensed companies to develop management guidelines to ensure these resources are sustainable and equitable for the future.

The notice does not affect the reapplication of renewals and amendments for the existing licence companies but must comply with the following conditions as;

1. Only licensed companies whose names are listed in the table below, will be allowed to buy, store, and export live mud crab and fish maw in their province of operation
2. Only licensed companies listed in the table below will be allowed to move live mud crab and fish maw from the province where the products were purchased to a licensed company in another province for the purpose of export.
3. Only licensed company buyers (whose names are listed in the table) will be allowed to move live mud crab and fish maw products across neighboring provinces for the purpose of export, except for fishermen originally from Gulf and Western seeking better markets in NCD and Central.

The Risk of Biodiversity Loss with the bycatch of threatened species



Understanding the fishmaw fishery in Kikori



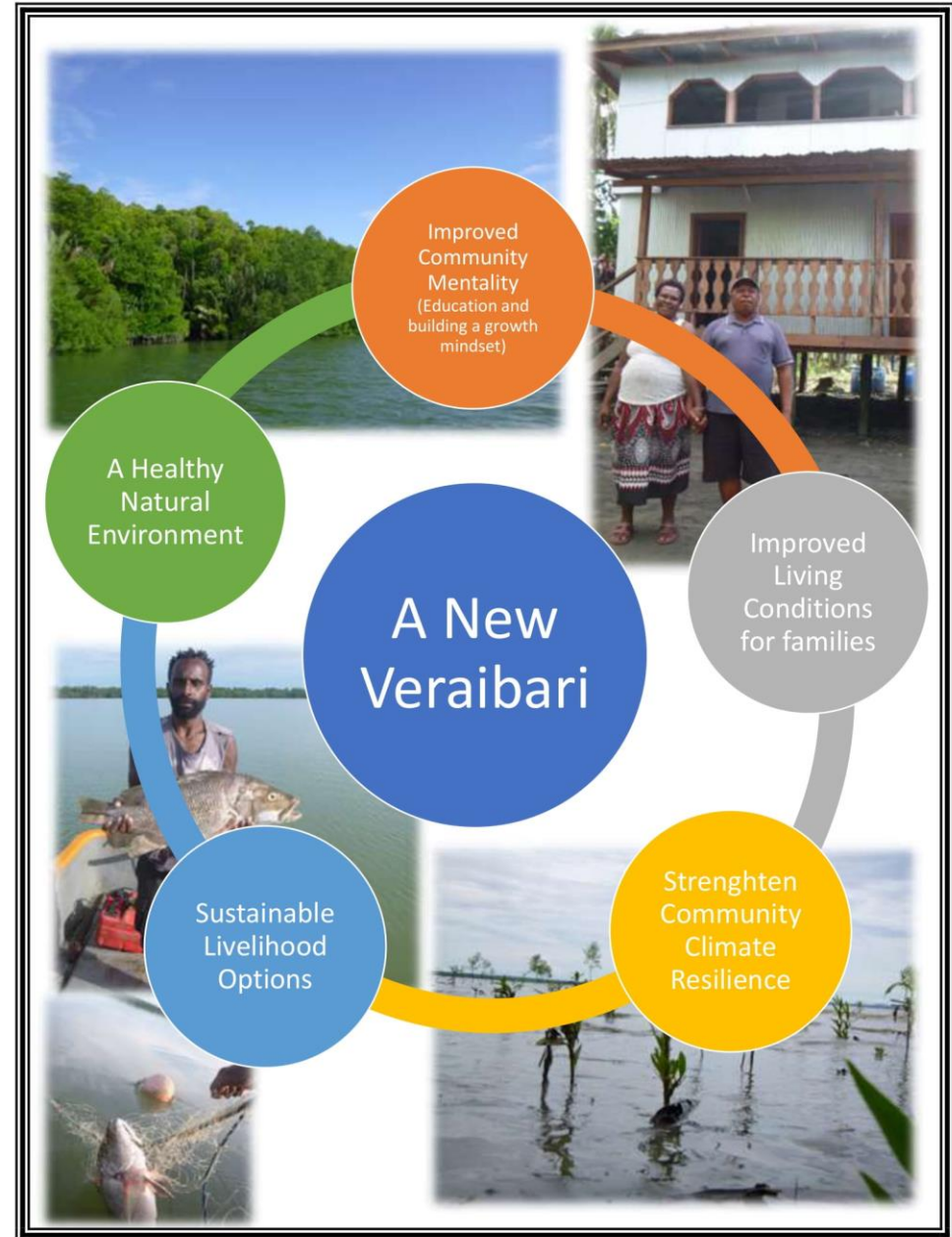
DRIVER: Climate Impacts



Veraibari Village is relocating



A site has been selected and the land distributed to cater for 178 houses for their families.



Community Intervention

– local steps towards management

- Local clans and landowners responsible for managing their clan fishing areas and land have come up with their own strategies towards management.
- For example. At one point it cost PGK 3000 per day to sink your fishing net in someone else's fishing area.
- Local clan leaders and chiefs now resort to agreements signed between themselves and fishing companies to enable fish plants to be built in villages.




**How do you manage
local fishing that
feeds a global
market?**

Current Activities & Recommendations

- The PBN currently has projects to monitor our threatened species and find methods to mitigate bycatch.
- An Assessment of the fishery is currently being undertaken by NFA in order to put together the Fishmaw National Management Plan.
- Given the different states of the fishery in PNG, PBN would recommend each Province or district have their own management plan.
- Effective local management action should be supported and strengthened while ineffective measures and actions prevented.
- Management action could include area management, gear restrictions and penalties that can be enforced given existing systems.
- PBN Is working with three authorities for this issue, The National Fisheries Authority, CEPA and CCDA.

PROTECTING PIDU IN KIKORI



PIDU PINGER TRIALS

KIKORI 2022-23

The Pidu Project will be testing the use of pingers to stop the accidental capture of dolphins in fishing nets.

PINGERS
Are devices that make sounds that whales and dolphins can hear. Pingers keep dolphins away from fishing nets.

Nets are for fish not for Pidu!



Testing 2 types of Pingers



CAUTION
Fishing Net Ahead





Sustainable fisheries

- **PBN is concerned about the bycatch of threatened species in the Gulf of Papua**
- **We recognize the need for fishmaw fishery management**
- **We recognize the fishmaw fishery importance to community livelihoods in the Kikori River Delta**
- **We all want sustainable fisheries**



Acknowledgements



- We acknowledge the support of our Kikori communities, fishermen, fishmaw buyers and general local fishing community whose support was instrumental in collecting data and trialing mitigation for dolphins.
- Support received from the Snubfin Dolphin Conservation Project, Australia, Fish and Fisheries Lab, James Cook University, the Institute of Applied Ecology, University of Canberra, the center Charles Darwin University, Australia.
- Our work with bycatch has been supported by the Kikori West and East Kikori LLG, Gulf Provincial Fisheries Division and the Conservation Environment Protection Authority, Climate Change Development Authority and the National Fisheries Authority, we are thankful for these Government Agencies.
- THE South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) through the BIEM and PEUMP Project, funded by the European union and government of Sweden were instrumental in assisting us document a lot of these threatened species bycatch, we are grateful.
- We are thankful for local NGO support from Community Development Initiative (CDI) Foundation and our volunteers with the Kikori Turtle Rangers Program and University of Papua New Guinea.
- Also acknowledging the support received from ExxonMobil and the PNG LNG Project for assistance with operating costs as well.
- SPC – THE pacific community implemented component of the pacres project, supported by partners and the European union for their assistance with a food security project for our Kikori climate impact communities with an understanding of climate drivers for the fishmaw fishery.
- Finally grateful for the support received from the Institute of National Affairs, that allowed us to present this work.

