

TE OHU  
KAIMOANA

**Kaimoana Strategy Workshop**  
for AHC Directors & Managers with MIO Representatives & Managers  
25-27 November 2009, Travel Lodge Hotel, Wellington



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Session Theme  
**Integrated Settlement**



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**Overview of presentation**

1. What do we mean by an Integrated settlement
2. Fisheries Management without an integrated management framework
3. Fisheries requires a common basis for management
4. How can Iwi and their hapu be better informed and able to manage all their interests in a considered manner – examples to follow

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# Te Ohu Kaimoana

- Promotes fisheries management being undertaken in a manner that integrates both arms of the settlement with actions in commercial and non-commercial being
- Promotes approaches and techniques that allow Iwi to make principled trade-offs between aquaculture and fishing
- Kahungunu Strategy and Pataka Whata provides positive opportunities for commercial and non-commercial to work constructively together

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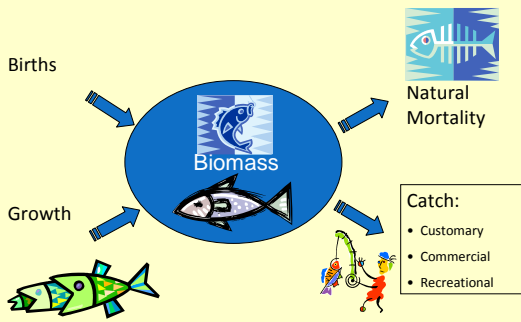
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# Stock Assessment 101



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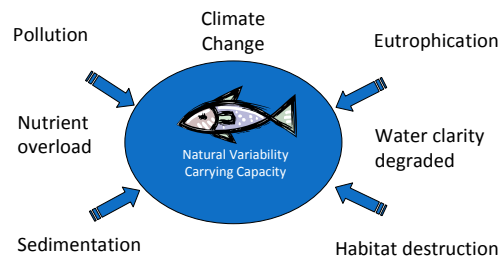
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# Effects on fish stocks are poorly understood and managed



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## Which Species Most Impacted

### Coastal fisheries

1. Soft sediment filter feeding by-valves
  - Cockles
  - Pipies
  - Tuatua
  - Mussels
  - Scallops
2. Rocky reef habitat dependent invertebrates
  - Paua
  - Rock Lobster
  - Kina
3. Habitat forming species
  - Seagrass
  - Horse Mussels
  - Sponges
  - Mangroves
  - Kelp/seaweed forests
4. Nutrient and trophic linkages disrupted
  - Phytoplankton
  - Zooplankton
  - Small fish
  - Bigger fish

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## An uncoordinated or integrated Management Framework

- Fisheries Act
  - Manages the extraction of fish from the stock
  - Manages effects of fishing on the environment
- Marine Reserves Act
  - Scientific study?
- MPA Policy
  - Habitat/Environments
  - Biodiversity or Fishing?
- Resource Management Act
  - Manages the effects of activities on the environments
- Conservation Act
  - Native/Protected Species
  - Conservation estate or Fishing?

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## Fisheries Management

Understanding the management units



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## Fisheries Management Units

### Commercial Fishing Areas

- Fisheries Management Areas (FMAs)
  - relate to Non QMS species
  - E.g. Hagfish, Octopus, Skipjack Tuna, Albacore
- Quota Management Areas (QMAs)
  - relate to QMS species – they differ by species

### Non-commercial Fishing Areas

- Fisheries Management Areas (FMAs)
  - relate to Recreational fishers – they differ by region
  - E.g. Central Fisheries Management Area
- Rohe and fishing grounds
  - relate to Iwi/Hapu boundaries and traditional fishing grounds

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### Fisheries Management Areas

- Relate to non QMS Species
- Forms the basis for many QMS Areas
- Also forms the basis for recreational fishing areas
- Completely unrelated to Iwi or hapu boundaries

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## Industry

Commercial Fishing



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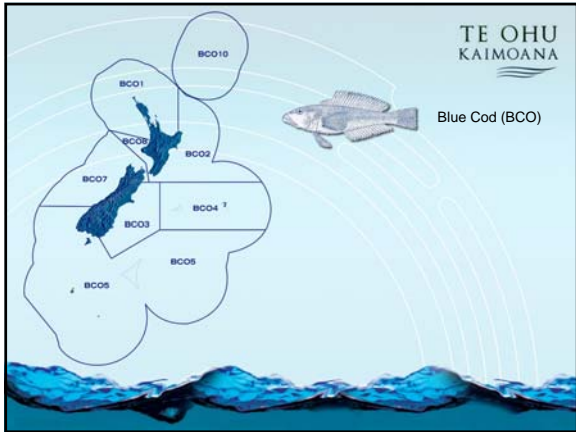
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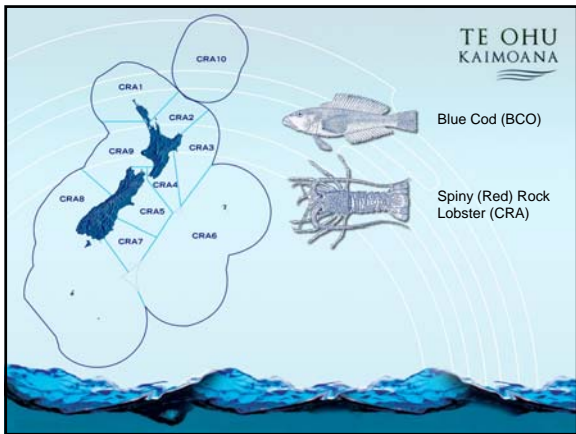
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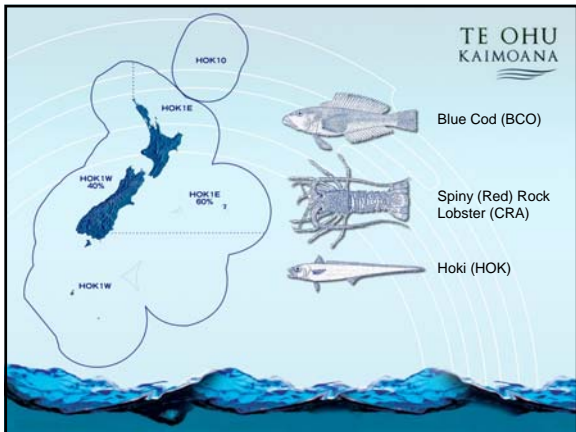
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Blue Cod (BCO)

Spiny (Red) Rock Lobster (CRA)

Hoki (HOK)

Orange Roughy (ORH)

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## The Recreational Sector

Amateur Fishing

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## Recreational Management Areas

**Central Fisheries Management Area (CFMA)**

**Finfish - Daily limits per person**

- A combined daily bag limit of 20 finfish, consisting of any combination of:
  - Blue cod, Elephant fish, Kahawai, Red gurnard, School shark, Blue moki, Flatfish, Parore, Red moki, Tarakahi, Bluenose, Grey mullet, Porae, Red snapper, Trevally, Butterfish, John Dory, Red cod, Rig
- There is no limit on species not named above.
- Individual limits, over and above the combined bag, apply to:
  - Snapper: a daily bag limit of 10.
  - Groper/Hapuku/bass and kingfish: a combined daily bag limit of 5
  - no more than 3 kingfish.
  - Freshwater eels: a daily bag limit of 6.

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## Iwi/Maori

### Iwi / Maori

- Customary Commercial Fishing
- Customary non-commercial Fishing
- Amateur Fishing



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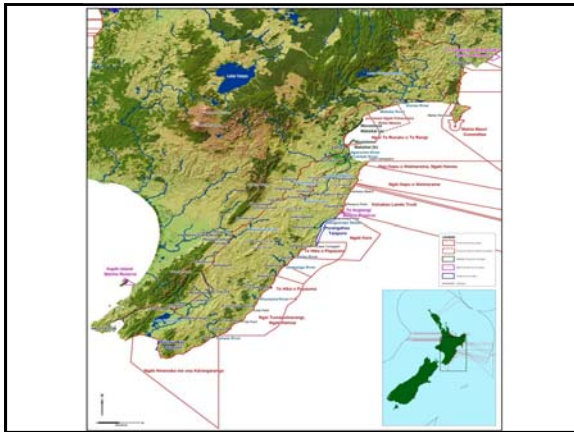
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### A common basis for management

#### A co-ordinated and rational approach is needed

- Fisheries are managed at broad scales (FMAs, QMAS)
- Local issues need to be addressed within the broad scale management framework (i.e. QMAS)
- Catch and effort from all sectors is needed to help inform management options

#### An uncoordinated approach will result in:

- Fishing exclusions or closures
- Displaced effort
- Cumulative decline in available space and access for fishing
- Serial depletion of local fish stocks throughout the broader scale area

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Next Speakers provide examples

- Jim Hutcheson - KUKT Strategy
- Sam Tamarapa - Pataka whata pilot
- Aaron and Kelly - Decision Support tools for Iwi

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