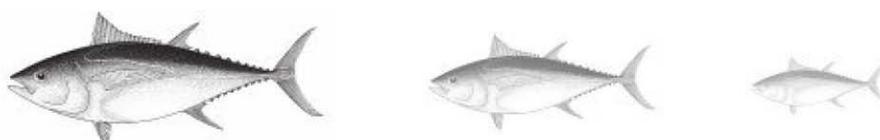


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Editorial



Talofa lava and welcome to our third issue for the year! The last three months have been both very busy and successful, not only for the PIMRIS Coordination Unit but also for our region. The Forty-Third Pacific Islands Forum held in Rarotonga, Cook Islands at the end of August discussed many important issues, including the Pacific Plan, education, health initiatives, gender and social policies as well as climate change and fisheries. Some notable results of this meeting included the announcement of the Cook Islands Marine Park which is the world's largest (p.10), the signing of the Maritime Boundary Agreements between seven Pacific leaders, the AU\$58 million funding from the Australian government to address climate change, as well as many other offers of support and assistance from various governments and organisations.

During the Forum, Taiwan ROC announced its financial assistance for successful proposals which included one from PIMRIS for enhancing access to Pacific Island marine literature in selected island countries. We are grateful of this assistance and the opportunity for additional marine information collections in the region to be better organized and digitized.

In this issue, we are happy to share more exciting news, including the appointment of SPREP-Information Resource Centre's new manager (p.2), developments for deep-sea mining in the Pacific Islands (pp.3-4), recent fisheries and library/information related trainings (pp.5-7) and the latest from around the region (pp.10-13).

As always, we encourage you to share your articles and news items for inclusion in future issues and hope you find reading this issue enjoyable and informative! Fa'afetai.

Susana Macanawai, *PIMRIS Coordinator*

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Pacific Island leaders at the 43rd Pacific Islands Forum in Rarotonga, Cook Islands. (Photo credit: Forum Secretariat)

Directory

PIMRIS is a cooperative network of fisheries and marine resources libraries and information centres in the Pacific. Participants include national ministerial libraries and regional agencies listed below.

For additional information, contact the coordination unit or a specific agency.

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New Faces, New Places

Congratulations Mira!

PIMRIS coordination unit congratulates Miraneta Williams-Hazelman on her appointment as the new Manager for the SPREP Information Resource Centre based in Apia, Samoa. We also welcome her to the network as the



Miraneta Hazelman

confirmed SPREP representative. Mira attended the PIMRIS meeting held in Suva in 2011 and has since participated in PIMRIS activities and training.

We look forward to working closely with Mira and her team.

Lara Phillips – Librarian (USP Library)



Lara Phillips

Lara joined the USP main library at Laucala Campus in Suva, Fiji in early September. She holds a Master of Library and Information Science degree from the Louisiana State University and has held various library positions

over the last 15 years. She has extensive experience in the areas of research, collection development and cataloging. Lara will be based in Reader Services.

Julie Revnolds – Law Librarian (Emalus)



Julie Reynolds

Julie is the new Law Librarian at Emalus Campus in Port Vila, Vanuatu. She joined in July and started her stint at USP with an orientation at the Laucala Campus libraries in Suva which included a tour of Lower

Campus (PIMRIS). Julie holds a Master of Library and Information Science degree from the Catholic University of America.

Deep sea mining developments in the Pacific Islands region

Deep sea mining, the latest frontier in the Pacific Islands region has drawn both widespread interest in the new industry and growing concerns from conservation and environmental groups, non-government organisations and communities of the region.

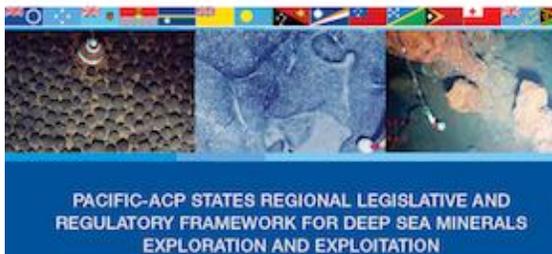
Although it may seem substantially and economically beneficial as currently promoted, the concerns are focused more on its unknown risks and impact on marine life and ecosystem.

Nautilus Minerals, the Canadian firm that was recently granted a 20-year mining license by the Government of Papua New Guinea to extract mineral resources from the seabed off its coast is now preparing to commence its 'Solwara 1 Project' operations. The 'Solwara 1 project' would be the world's first commercial deep sea mining operation.

One regional organization that is also involved is SOPAC, the Applied Geoscience and Technology division of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community. SOPAC under its EU-funded Deep Sea Minerals Project (DSMP) has assisted members with training, promotion and with the development of a regulatory framework as a guideline for the development of national legislations.

The launch of the 'Pacific-ACP States Regional Legislative and Regulatory Framework for Deep Sea Minerals Exploration and Exploitation' at the recent Pacific Islands Forum meeting in Cook Islands (more details below) is an indication of the project's progress in facilitating national efforts for the new industry.

New regional legislative and regulative framework for deep sea minerals launched



The deep sea mining framework (Photo credit: SPC-SOPAC)

Rarotonga, Cook Islands Tuesday 29th August 2012: Cook Islands Deputy Prime Minister, the Honourable Tom Marsters today attended the release of the new Regional Legislative and Regulatory Framework for Deep Sea Minerals Exploration and Exploitation at the Pacific Island Leaders Forum currently underway here in Rarotonga, Cook Islands.

Marsters reflected that this Framework was called for by Pacific Leaders at their Forum in Cairns in 2009 as one of the key priorities of the Leaders Pacific Plan, during the period 2009 to 2012.

In Cairns, Leaders called for the development of regional and national frameworks to enable the development of the economic potential of marine mineral resources; and strengthening regional and national capacity in the mining, environment, labour and financial sectors to comply with relevant standards for the deep-sea mining industry within the region, while supporting environmental monitoring that seeks to preserve fragile marine ecosystems and biodiversity.

This regional framework is the first in the Seabed Minerals sector and is the response to the Forum leaders call and is available now to guide Pacific island countries to prepare relevant national legislative and regulatory frameworks in the seabed minerals area.

Marsters said "the completion of this important framework and its release by SPC here at the 2012 Leaders Forum provides a key message from us gathered here for this Forum with the theme Large Ocean Island States: The Pacific Challenge". (Source: SOPAC)

Deep-sea minerals training workshop important for the Pacific

A deep-sea minerals training workshop to address issues associated with deep-sea minerals and mining, was recently held in Nadi as part of a series of capacity building activities aimed to develop and enhance regional knowledge on geological, technological, biological and environmental aspects of deep-sea minerals.

The workshop was organised by the EU-funded, SPC Deep Sea Minerals (DSM) Project. Participants included Government officials, primarily from Ministries of 13 island countries associated with minerals, natural resources, environment and fisheries, as well as representatives from regional civil society groups. These included the Pacific Islands Association of NGOs (PIANGO), Ipekarea Society (TIS) and the Civil Society Forum of Tonga (CSFT).



Participants at the SOPAC training (Credit: SOPAC)

Scientists from the United States, Korea, Australia, Belgium, New Zealand, SPREP and SPC were also in attendance.

Dr Russell Howorth, the Director of the SOPAC Division of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) said that the workshop played an important role in providing participants with a better understanding of deep-sea environments, the nature of those seabed mineral deposits and the biological communities associated with them.

More: <http://www.sopac.org/index.php/media-releases/1-latest-news/445-deep-sea-minerals-training-workshop-important-for-pacific>

What is deep-sea mining?

Deep sea mining is the process relating to the retrieval of resources from the ocean floor. Some of the minerals like metaliferous oxides and metaliferous sulfides occur in the deep ocean. Metaliferous oxides contain manganese, copper, nickel and cobalt. Metaliferous sulfides contain copper, lead, zinc, chromium and gold.

In the early 60's John Mero found out that there is great potential of manganese nodules. After knowing this information many industrial companies started investing millions of dollars in the development of mining. Manganese nodules occur in all the oceans. Their accretion rate is very slow, only a few mm in 1 million years. Cobalt crusts are found in seamounts, volcanic islands and ridges. The amount of cobalt is 2.5 % and these occur in depths of 1000 to 2500 meters. Cobalt is the most important element in nodules. Cobalt supplies are very limited. The largest producer of cobalt is Zaire.

Deep sea mining was devised in 1970's using modern technology to collect manganese nodules-concretions cemented by iron oxide and rich in copper, cobalt, manganese, and nickel-from areas primarily in the Pacific ocean, where they lie scattered on the deep sea floor. Due to rise in metal prices and the desire to secure strategic mineral supplies, companies started thinking of ocean floors as a new source of raw materials, primarily focusing on manganese nodules.

More: <http://www.greatmining.com/deepsea-mining.html>

How old are these fish? Regional cooperation on fishery science training at SPC and IRD

Six Pacific Island fisheries officers now have new skills in techniques for determining reef fish age and growth parameters after attending a training course last week at the French Institute of Research for Development (IRD) and Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) in Noumea, New Caledonia. The course is one component of a project to monitor the vulnerability and adaptation of coastal fisheries to climate change on a Pacific-wide scale.



(Photo credit: SPC)

After completing the theoretical part of the course at SPC, the six participants from Nauru, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu and Federated States of Micronesia continued their training in IRD's laboratories.

The project's main goal is to detect possible changes in coastal fishery productivity and to determine the extent to which these changes are connected to climate rather than to other pressures on the resource, in particular overfishing and habitat degradation due to poor watershed management. Pilot observation stations have been set up at five sites for this purpose: Manus (Papua New Guinea), Pohnpei (FSM), Majuro (Marshall Islands), Abemama (Kiribati), and Funafuti (Tuvalu). Each pilot site is equipped with seawater temperature recorders and covered by baseline marine resource and habitat assessments.

As part of this project, the activities conducted in close cooperation between SPC and IRD Research Unit 227 COREUS (Biocomplexity of Indo-Pacific Coral Ecosystems) include training and capacity building to enable Pacific Island fisheries officers to understand age determination techniques and determine reef fish growth parameters. More specifically, the officers are learning about the back-calculation of fish growth and age determination using otoliths (organs in the inner ear of fish).

This collaboration is a major component of the 'Monitoring the vulnerability and adaptation of coastal fisheries to climate change' project because there is uncertainty about the possible effects of climate change on the growth of various reef fish species. In addition, there are currently no reference data for various Pacific Island countries and territories.

Fish growth depends a great deal on temperature and is also by definition linked to the productivity of reef fish populations. The initial two-week workshop was part one of a two-part course. The workshop revolved around the extraction of otoliths, preparing them for determining age, and initial interpretation using otoliths collected by trainees in their country or from IRD's collections. Part two, which involves examining otoliths collected in-country, will take place over four to eight weeks at the Noumea IRD Centre in 2013.

'Monitoring the vulnerability and adaptation of coastal fisheries to climate change' is funded by the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), under the International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (ICCAI).

(SPC website)

Marine environment training workshop held for Pacific Island nations

The Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA), the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) jointly hosted a workshop in Townsville, Australia from 21 to 23 August 2012 with the aim of increasing protection of marine environments in the Pacific region.

Participants from 14 Pacific nations attended the workshop focusing on Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSAs).



Participants in Townsville, Australia. (Photo credit: SPREP)

"A PSSA is a sea area that needs special protection through action by IMO because of recognised ecological, socio-economic or scientific attributes that may be vulnerable to damage from international shipping activities" said Mr Edward Kleverlaan from the IMO Marine Environment Division.

"Australia is a world leader in protecting the marine environment from ship-sourced pollution and management of shipping traffic to minimise incidents. Experts from Australia and the South Pacific region brought together a range of experience to explore how to address threats

from shipping activity in the Pacific marine environment." AMSA's Manager Marine Environment Standards, Mr Paul Nelson, highlighted the importance of hosting the event in the home of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA), as the Great Barrier Reef was the world's first designated PSSA.

The participants, from the maritime and environment sectors of Pacific island nations, shared their skills and knowledge to better protect their marine environments from international shipping activities, including ship-sourced pollution. This is critical, as marine pollution is a major threat to the region's oceans, along with climate change, habitat destruction and over-exploitation of marine resources.

Pollution from ships, such as oil spills, garbage, sewage and ballast water discharges, can all adversely affect marine biodiversity and ecosystems. Collisions and groundings of ships can also damage the marine environment in various ways.

"Protection of our marine environments is vitally important for all Pacific communities," said Dr. David Haynes, Director of the Waste Management and Pollution Control Division of SPREP.

"PSSAs complement marine protected areas and, without this protection, our marine resources may be placed at increased risk from the threat of international shipping."

The workshop addressed how to document and develop proposals for possible PSSAs in the region, using both practical exercises and site visits to GBRMPA's Reef HQ Aquarium and the Great Barrier Reef and Torres Strait Vessel Traffic Service (REEFVTS) Centre.

There is currently no PSSA in the Pacific region, however there are around 600 marine protected areas and 28 areas in the region have been identified as ecologically or biologically significant. Some of these have significant international shipping activity and their designation as PSSAs would provide additional protection. This workshop was vital in enhancing regional cooperation to make progress towards identifying and designating PSSAs.

(Source: SPREP)

USP Library organizes Rudimentary RDA (Resource Description and Access) Workshop



The first RDA session held at the USP ICT centre. (Photo credit: USP library)



RDA trainer and expert, Deborah A. Fritz (Photo credit: USP library)

A one day workshop organized by the USP Library on RDA, the new unified cataloguing standard “designed for the digital world and an expanding universe of metadata users” (<http://www.rdatoolkit.org>) was held on 10th and 11th September at the USP ICT Centre, Laucala Campus, Suva.

The training was conducted by Deborah A. Fritz, President of TMQ Inc. (The Marc of Quality) and was attended by almost 50 library staff from USP Library, the Forum Secretariat, SPC (Fiji & New Caledonia), and other tertiary institutions in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. The workshop covered the what, why and when of RDA, and what the future might look like for RDA cataloguing.

Developed in a collaborative process led by the Joint Steering Committee (JSC), RDA provides a comprehensive set of guidelines and instructions on resource description and access covering all types of content and media.

According to a presentation developed by JSC members, ‘the new cataloging code, RDA is designed to help us transition to the technological capabilities of the Internet, today and into the future by having us identify the entities and relationships at the element level that machines can use better than they have been able to in the past in our MARC records.’ (<http://rda-jsc.org/rdapresentations.html>)

The Joint Steering Committee (JSC) for development of RDA consists of representatives from constituent organizations such as: American Library Association (ALA), Australian Committee on Cataloguing, British Library, Canadian Committee on Cataloguing, Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals, Deutsche Nationalbibliothek and Library of Congress.

The Library of Congress has announced that it will implement RDA cataloguing on March 31, 2013.

It is hoped that USP Library will be able to organize a second workshop on RDA to be held in 2013.

More information on RDA can be found here:
<http://www.rdatoolkit.org/>

University authors celebrated at USP Laucala Campus



Professor Holland at the USP Authors' cocktail
(Photo credit: USP library)

The USP Library's annual celebration of university authors and their contribution of published works during the past year was marked with a cocktail at the USP Multipurpose Theatre on the evening of Monday 10th September. It followed the Vice Chancellor's 'Learning and Teaching Forum' that was held throughout the day at the same venue.

The chief guest was Professor Elisabeth Holland, the newly appointed director for the Pacific Centre for Environment & Sustainable Development (PACE-SD) based at USP lower campus.

Professor Holland is a biogeochemist who studies the link between the chemistry of the atmosphere and ecosystems on Earth, with an emphasis on how air pollution, climate change and ecosystems interact.

She was a lead author on both the 2001 and 2007 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change assessments, holds a doctoral degree from CSU and worked as a postdoctoral fellow at Stanford University.

In her address, Professor Holland emphasized the importance of not only publishing the works but also implementing and applying the results of research to benefit communities.

Three selected authors (Professor David Harrison, Cresantia Koya-Vaka'uta and Dr Michael Gregory) shared interesting personal stories about their research and published works.

Elizabeth Reade-Fong, Deputy University Librarian and MC, thanked the chief guest, speakers, DVC Learning & Teaching's office for co-funding the event and all others involved in making the evening a success.

Marine or fisheries related works on display included:

Duffy, C, **Seeto, J** & Trnski, T 2011, 'Review of records of sawfishes (Chondrichthyes: Pristidae) from Fiji, with deletion of *Pristis zijsron* Bleeker, 1851 and *Pristis* sp. From fauna', *Zootaxa*, vol. 3115, pp. 65-7.

Meo, SM 2012, 'Marine tenure and the role of marine protected areas for sea cucumber grow-out in the Pacific region', *Proceedings of an International Symposium held in Noumea, New Caledonia, 15-17 February*, ACIAR, Canberra, pp. 162-7.

Murai, T, **Veitayaki, J** & Imai, C 2012, 'Efficient harvest and management of mangrove crab *Scylla paramamosain* in Gau Island, Fiji', *Journal of National Fisheries University*, vol.60, no.2, pp.129-35.

Ram-Bidesi, Narsey, P & Conner, N 2011, '*Economics of coastal zone management in the Pacific*', IUCN Regional Office for Oceania, Suva, Fiji.

Ram-Bidesi, V 2011, 'An economic assessment of destructive fishing methods in Kiribati: a case study of *te ororo* fishing in Tarawa', *Fisheries Newsletter*, no.135, pp.21-7.

Sun, P, Maloney, KN, Nam, S-J, Haste, NM, Raju, R, **Aalbersberg, W**, Jensen, PR, Nizet, V, Hensler, ME & Fenical, W 2011, 'Fijimycins A-C, three antibacterial etamycin-class depsipeptides from a marine-derived streptomyces sp.', *Bioorganics & Medicinal Chemistry*, vol. 19, no.22, pp. 6-11.

Seeto, J, Nunn, PD & **Sanjana, S** 2012, 'Human-mediated prehistoric marine extinction in the tropical Pacific? Understanding the presence of *Hippopus hippopus* (Linn. 1758) in ancient shell middens on the rove peninsula Southwest Viti Levu Island, Fiji', *Geoarchaeology: An International Journal*, vol. 27, no. 1, pp. 2-17.

Tamata, U & Morrison, J 2012, 'Anthropogenic factors and nutrient variability along the Coral Coast, Fiji', *Proceeding of the 12th International Coral Reef Symposium, 9-13 July*, Cairns, Australia.

Veitayaki, J 2011, 'Tsunami Preparedness in the Pacific Islands' in Koh, HL., Philip, L-FL., Teh, SY(eds), *Tsunami Education, Protection and Preparedness*. USM (Universiti Sains Malaysia) Proceedings Series. Pinang, Malaysia.

Veitayaki, J, Nakoro, ADR, Sigarua, T, & **Bulai, N** 2011, 'On Cultural Factors and Marine managed Areas in Fiji' in Liston, J., G. Clark and D. Alexander (eds). *Pacific Island Heritage: archaeology, identity and community*. ANU E Press, Canberra, Australia.

Veitayaki, J 2011, 'Case Study 17 Integrated Coastal Management in Vanuaso Tikina, Gau Island, Fiji', in Wilkinson, C., J. Brodie (eds). *Catchment Management and Coral Reef Conservation: a practical guide for coastal Resource managers to reduce damage from catchment areas based on case studies*, Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network and Reef and Rainforest Research Centre, Townsville, pp.72-3.



Elizabeth Fong (Deputy University Librarian) introducing the chief guest and a panel of authors during the USP Library's 2012 Authors' Cocktail at the USP Multipurpose Theatre. (Photo credit: USP Library)

News from around the Region

World largest marine park unveiled in Cook Islands

The world's largest marine park, a vast swathe of ocean almost twice the size of France, has been unveiled by the Cook Islands at the opening of the Pacific Islands Forum.

Prime Minister Henry Puna said the 1.065 million square kilometre (411,000 square mile) reserve is "the largest area in history by a single country for integrated ocean conservation and management".

Puna said protecting the Pacific, one of the last pristine marine eco-systems, was the Cooks' major contribution "to the well-being of not only our peoples, but also of humanity".

"The marine park will provide the necessary framework to promote sustainable development by balancing economic growth interests such as tourism, fishing and deep sea mining with

conserving core biodiversity in the ocean," he said. The park was unveiled as the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) opened with a spectacular Polynesian welcoming ceremony.

Heralded by traditional drummers and blaring conch shells, leaders of the 15-nation grouping were carried to the summit venue in the Cooks Islands' capital Avarua on litters, while flag-waving locals cheered enthusiastically.

While some leaders such as Australian Prime Minister Julia Gillard looked somewhat sheepish as they were paraded aloft before the crowd, Puna burst into song after greeting them, delighting the locals with an impromptu lounge tune.

Gillard and her New Zealand counterpart John Key wore garlands of flowers around their necks, before a spear-carrying chieftain in a headdress decorated with shells and feathers performed a customary welcoming ceremony.

Dancers in grass skirts added to the Polynesian pomp for an event organisers said was one of the largest in the nation's history, rivalled only by a visit from Queen Elizabeth II in 1974.

"This is certainly the biggest thing to happen here for decades," one official at the ceremony told AFP.

The Cook Islands protected zone will be the largest single marine park in the world, taking in the entire southern half of the nation's waters.

The 15 islands have a combined landmass of 240 square kilometres (93 square miles) -- barely larger than that of Washington DC -- but its waters include environmentally valuable coral reefs, seagrass beds and fisheries.

More on: <http://news.yahoo.com/cook-islands-declares-worlds-largest-marine-park-061238222.html>

World's largest marine park

Cook Islands designates more than one million square kilometres of ocean for conservation and sustainable development



Graphic showing the world's largest marine park, announced by the Cook Islands at the opening of the Pacific Islands Forum (Credit: Conservation International)

8,000 metric tons of Vanuatu fish 'dumped' in Fiji



Tuna being unloaded from fishing boats (Credit: Greenpeace)

The bait of a more lucrative market and cheaper destination abroad coupled with saturated markets in Port Vila resulted in 8,000 metric tons of tuna caught inside Vanuatu's EEZ to be 'dumped' in Fiji last year.

While findings have drawn in on the absence of a National Fisheries Policy, its Act does require the establishment of a Management policy (individually) within the Fisheries sector.

"Currently as we speak there are fish being in dumped in Fiji," said the Director of Fisheries,

Moses Amos. "In 2011 8,000 metric tons of tuna were dumped in Fiji, tuna caught in Vanuatu's EEZ and taken to Fiji."

Amos revealed this during the meeting for the Trade Development Committee. He said this boils down to the issue of cost of doing business which can be a trade barrier as raised at the meeting by Chief Executive Officer of the Vanuatu Investment Authority, Smith Tebu.

Fiji is more competitive thus investors find it more economical for them to fish in Vanuatu, process it in Fiji and export it under the Fijian dollar.

"It is the lack of infrastructure," said the Fisheries Director. "We can increase the production of Fishery Resources but the (lack of) infrastructure limits us to process these productions."

He said last week the Fisheries Department was swamped with local fishermen who wanted to 'dump' their fish at the Department because the market in Port Vila is saturated.

"Production is so high that the markets in Vila cannot accommodate the supply available so it became an issue of trade in the local internal system," said Director Amos.

"We will look at the Fishermen's catch on the wharf, how this catch leaves the wharf and land on the plate of a tourist should come under a different policy in order for the Fisheries Department to focus its policy on increasing production. I want to encourage us to come up with a policy to help us, the productive sectors."

It is hoped the recommendations which will be revenue in the productive sector and can take the produce and transform it into a product which can be traded locally and internationally.

The Director of Fisheries raised this in the one day National Trade Development Committee (NTDC) meeting at Holiday Inn, Tuesday which was chaired by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Trade, Commerce, Industries and Tourism Ham Lini as the NTDC Chairman.

Jane Joshua
(*Vanuatu Daily Post*)

JICA and Samoa Fisheries Division sign Seagrape Project

An agreement for the Japanese funded project on 'Improvement and Promotion of Seagrape Farming' for five sites in Samoa (Leauva'a, Mulifanua, Savaia, Manono-Tai and Lano/Asaga) was signed by the ACEO - Samoa Fisheries Division and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) resident representative in Apia on the 18th July 2012.

The project is expected to take seven months from August 2012 until March 2013. All project activities will be implemented and progress closely monitored by the Fisheries Division team (*pictured*), all of whom had participated in past JICA trainings held in Japan.

The overall concept and aim of the project (seagrape farming) is to assist broaden the livelihood of coastal fisheries communities, as well as improve, promote and ensure the sustainability of fisheries resources. Seagrape farming will be established in selected trial areas to support village communities who will benefit greatly from the training that will provide them with the necessary skills in managing production to meet market demands, acquiring farming techniques to develop their farms and in proper management and monitoring systems.

JICA has a long history in providing assistance to the Fisheries Division not only through funding projects but also in capacity building that enable Samoa fisheries staff to attend various trainings locally and overseas.

The Fisheries Division ACEO- Mulipola during the signing of the agreement said that this project will provide 'an innovative approach for the Fisheries Division to demonstrate new seagrape farming techniques to local communities'. He also added that this fund will enable the division to promote this type of farming where fishers and local communities have easy access to the resources and more control of their harvest/production. The success of this project will no doubt benefit our local communities enormously and also open many doors to market access overseas in the near future.

Other assistance offered by JICA to the Samoa Fisheries Division includes:

- 2011 Project on assessing the suitability and feasibility of past trialled sites for green muscles (*Perna viridis*) for future muscles and other commodities farming
- 2009 Integrated Management for Coastal Fisheries
- 2008 FAD Awareness for Canoe Fishermen
- 2006 Project for Renovation and Extension of Apia Fisheries Wharf and related facilities, including construction of fish market (Grant Aid worth JPY \$707 million equivalent to 20 million Tala at current value).

JICA's assistance to all past and present fisheries projects in Samoa is acknowledged. The fisheries division's community projects have been made possible through JICA's kind support and the division is pleased to continue working collaboratively with JICA in the future.



Left: The Samoa ACEO Fisheries & JICA Resident Representative **Right:** With fisheries officers during (*Credit: Samoa Fisheries*)

Hiroshi Kawabata & Ulusapeti Tiitii
(*Samoa Fisheries Division*)

Cook Islands pearl industry review underway

A review into the entire operations of the Cook Islands Pearl Authority (CIPA) is hoping to bring the internal issues surrounding the organisation to an end.

The review, being undertaken by Vaine Wichman is being conducted after earlier industry reviews in 2007 and 2010. New Zealand was involved in the second review before making a contribution to another review in 2011 that, as the two prior, brought little change.

New Zealand High Commissioner John Carter said it was time the industry was looked into deeper. "We felt that there was a need for us to go back and look where it's at, given that it's the whole industry that was under review from 2007. New Zealand got involved in 2010 and we made a contribution in 2011 and it's still not moving forward," Carter told the Cook Islands News.

"The view is we need to go and run the ruler over the whole thing."

The internal frustrations were evident at the annual Pearl Industry Forum at the Takuvaine AOG hall, where among the issues discussed was a need for a professional cleanup of the Manihiki lagoon.

The group also voiced their opinions on new legislation that would give the CIPA more authority around illegal pearl traders. But it was the authority themselves that had some of the growers, manufacturers and farmers raising their eyebrows as the association continues to feel the environmental chokehold on the industry. Specific inquiries as to why there was a lack of board representation from the Manihiki pearl growers or anybody from outside the industry were noted but not taken further.

While opinions and recommendations were noted and tabled, they were not able to be implemented in the report as it was being done independently and the decisions were not in the hands of the CIPA. Carter told the forum members there was no point discussing the outcomes before the report was finished.

"There's no sense in pointing fingers. The fact is where we are now will help us find a way forward," Carter said in an impromptu address. "I think this industry has got a great future and I think this industry can add a lot of value to the country. Compared to other meetings I have been to people are keen to sit down and talk."



Cook Islands black pearls (Photo credit: Seachange website)

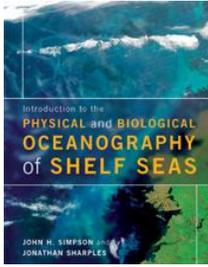
Minister for Marine Resources Teina Bishop said there needed to be an end to the divisions between the CIPA, the farmers and the wholesalers around the governance of the body.

"Let's go from this board with one mind, that the time has come for us to move along. One canoe, many paddlers in one direction."

Carter said the report would be available for the minister by early September.

Matiu Workman
(Cook Islands News)

New additions to PIMRIS Library



Introduction to the physical and biological oceanography of shelf seas by Simpson, JH. & Sharples, J. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, c2012. ISBN: 9780521701488.

In this exciting and innovative textbook, two leading oceanographers bring together the fundamental physics and biology of the coastal ocean in a quantitative but accessible way for undergraduate and graduate students. Shelf sea processes are comprehensively explained from first principles using an integrated approach to oceanography that helps build a clear understanding of how shelf sea physics underpins key biological processes...

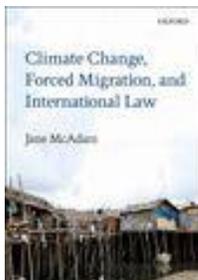
http://www.cambridge.org/us/knowledge/isbn/item6583865/?site_locale=en_US



Global environmental issues edited by Frances Harris. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, c2012. ISBN: 9780470684696.

The book recognises that science underpins much of what happens in society and therefore it is important to be able to interpret the environmental and social consequences of scientific developments. In addition to discussing the main biophysical causes, the book illustrates how socio-economic and political factors determine why and how people use land, resources and technology, and how this in turn affects natural resource management.

<http://au.wiley.com/WileyCDA/WileyTitle/productCd-0470684690.html>



Climate change, forced migration, and international law by Jane McAdam. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press, c2012. ISBN: 9780199587087

Displacement caused by climate change is an area of growing concern. With current rises in sea levels and changes to the global climate, it is an issue of fundamental importance to the future of many parts of the world.

This book critically examines whether States have obligations to protect people displaced by climate change under international refugee law, international human rights law, and the international law on statelessness.

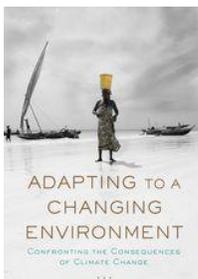
http://ukcatalogue.oup.com/product/9780199587087.do#_UE-OpK6YzDc



Governance of marine protected areas in the least-developed countries case studies from West Africa (548). Food and agriculture organization of the United Nations Rome, c2012. ISBN: 9789251070178.

This publication was developed within the framework of FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department initiatives to promote a multidisciplinary reflection process on marine protected areas (MPAs) and fisheries management that would take into account distinct issues in least-developed countries (LDCs).

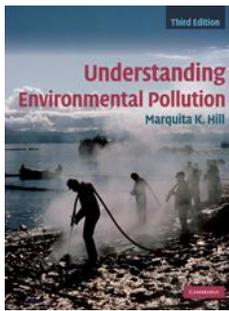
<http://www.fao.org/docrep/015/i2378e/i2378e.pdf>



Adapting to a changing environment: confronting the consequences of climate change by Tim R. McClanahan & Joshua Cinner. New York: Oxford University Press, c2011. ISBN: 9780199754489

This chapter summarizes the tool box of options for confronting the consequences of climate change through building local-scale adaptive capacity in societies and improving the condition of the natural resources on which people depend for their livelihoods. Building adaptive capacity will require strengthening appropriate aspects of a society's flexibility, assets, learning and social organizations.

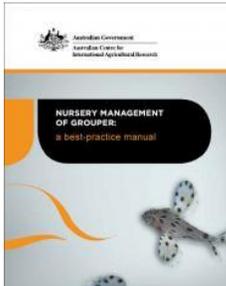
<http://www.oxfordscholarship.com/view/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199754489.001.0001/acprof-9780199754489-chapter-11>



Understanding environmental pollution by M.K.Hill. 3rd ed. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, c2010. ISBN: 9780521518666.

The third edition of this well-received textbook delivers a concise overview of global and individual environmental pollution for undergraduate courses, presenting students with the tools to assess environmental issues. With more than 30% new material, Hill assesses pollution from an international perspective, including air and water pollution, global warming, energy, solid and hazardous waste, and pollution at home.

<http://www.cambridge.org/aus/catalogue/catalogue.asp?isbn=9780521518666>



Nursery management of grouper: a best-practice manual. Canberra: Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research, c2012. ISBN: 9781921962547.

This manual provides practical guidelines for those engaged in the nursery culture of groupers in Indonesia as well as elsewhere in the tropics. The nursery phase is an intermediate step between hatchery production of seed (ACIAR Monograph No. 149) and stocking of grow-out farms. It involves growing delicate juvenile fish of 2–3 cm long through to physically robust animals of 5–10 cm long.

<http://aciar.gov.au/publication/MN150>



Hatchery management of tiger grouper (Epinephelus fuscoguttatus): a best-practice manual. Canberra: Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research, c2012. ISBN: 9781921962523.

This hatchery manual provides guidelines for the production of tiger grouper fingerlings. It outlines best-practice methods for broodstock maintenance, spawning, egg incubation and rearing of larvae through to 2–3 cm, fully metamorphosed juveniles.

<http://aciar.gov.au/publication/MN149>



International Maritime Organization. International Safety NET manual by the International Maritime Organization (IMO). London: International Maritime Organization, 2011. ISBN: 9789280115338.

The third revision of the International SafetyNET Manual was circulated to IHO Member States, endorsed by COMSAR at its fourteenth session in March 2010 and subsequently approved by the MSC at its eighty-seventh session in May 2010. The amendments will come into force on 1 January 2012.

<http://www.imo.org/Publications/Pages/Home.aspx>



FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture proceedings (22). Second international congress on seafood technology on sustainable, innovative and healthy seafood. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: Rome, c2012. ISBN: 9789251071083.

These proceedings contain the manuscripts from the Second International Congress on Seafood Technology on Sustainable, Innovative and Healthy Seafood held in Anchorage, the United States of America from 10 to 13 May 2010.

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/015/i2534e/i2534e.pdf>

Conference & Workshop Notices

- 1 – 5 Oct. 2012 **64th Session of the Marine Environment Protection Committee – MEPC 64**, (IMO), IMO Headquarters, London, England.
- 1 – 26 Oct. 2012 **Regional Practical Fishing Course for Fisheries Officers**, Santo, Vanuatu. Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA training)
- 9 – 11 Oct. 2012 **Diplomatic Conference for the Adoption of an Agreement on the implementation of the 1993 Protocol relating to the 1977 Torremolinos Convention on the safety of Fishing Vessels**, Cape Town, South Africa.
- 12 – 21 Oct. 2012 **PICES 2012 Annual Meeting** - Effects of natural and anthropogenic stressors in the North Pacific ecosystems: Scientific challenges and possible solutions. Hiroshima, Japan.
Website: <http://www.pices.int/meetings/annual/PICES-2012/2012-background.aspx>
- 24 – 26 Oct. 2012 **EIFAAC - European Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture Advisory Commission - 27th Session (FI-727-27)**, Finland, Hämeenlinna.
Website: <http://www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/eifaac/en>
- 7 – 9 Nov. 2012 **SOPAC Division Meeting**, SPC, Nabua, Fiji Islands.
- 12 – 16 Nov. 2012 **Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) - 42nd Regional Meeting of the Committee of Representatives of Governments and Administrations (CRGA)**, Noumea, New Caledonia.