

## DISCUSSION DOCUMENT

### PROPOSED TAC/TAE APPORTIONMENT BETWEEN SECTORS REALTING TO SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES

Sector	2014/15 TAC	2014/15 TAE	Resource Status	FRAP 2013?	Current Split 2014/15			Proposed Split			MRM discussion	Comments
					COM	SSF	REC	COM	SSF	REC		
Abalone	96 t		overexploited and declining, largely impacted by illegal harvesting and ecosystem effects	N	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	principle generally supported, but differences of opinion on how to implement	The resource is too small to support two sectors. Allocating to two sectors will mean that no one sector will take responsibility for protecting the resource and will result in conflict particularly on small-scale turf areas. The best option is to allocate the entire resource to small-scale under a turf system. This will encourage better compliance of communities and a better relationship with enforcement officials to protect the abalone resource. Abalone is suitable to be targeted by small-scale as it is easily accessible to the sector. The turf system can also lead to ranching opportunities in denuded areas as the seeding of abalone will be protected under the turf system. More fishers will be able to benefit from this resource under small-scale than in the commercial sector. Conditions of the right can be made explicit for co-ops to employ the current commercial abalone divers to harvest ~50% of the co-ops quota thereby still providing livelihood opportunities for the specialized abalone divers. This would be a win win situation as the co-op members can also be capacitated by the commercial divers.
Hake HL	5164t (3.3% of global hake TAC)		overexploited and recovering	Y	1847.7 t (1.8% of global TAC)	2317.3t (1.5 % of global hake TAC)	0%	1.8% of global hake TAC)	1.5 % of global hake TAC	0%	principle supported	handline hake proven to be economically unviable under commercial sector as a stand alone sector, but could be used to augment catches of linefish in the small-scale basket.
KZN Beach Seine		35 operators	stock status unknown as delineation of stock not known.	N	100%	0%	0%	50%	50%	daily bag limit	principle supported	this is a nearshore activity suitable for small-scale involvement. Note that this activity is limited to Jun-Jul and is largely dependent on environmental conditions. Also noting not many commercial fishing activities available in KZN to support economic development of co-ops. Need to reserve some allocation for the commercial sector as this activity is used in conjunction with access to linefish to improve economic viability in the commercial sector.
Net fish		190 operators	recovery impacting by illegal fishing	N	73%	27%	0%	50%	50%	0%	principle supported	by the very nature of the harvesting method it should be considered under small-scale and would provide additional work for none seagoing members of the co-op and would assist with food security and developmental opportunities. Some commercial right holders are fully reliant on net fishing and would need to be considered. Also allocating to two sectors may result in zonation issues.

Oyster		145 pickers	optimally exploited in KZn, but no data available for south coast.	Y	100%	0%	0%	100% (bag limits need to be considered in the interim)	daily bag limit	principle supported	Due to the simple harvesting method it should be considered only under small-scale and would provide work particularly for women. Note that commercial rights have already been granted therefore should encourage right holders to become part of small-scale otherwise small-scale to operate under bag limits until rights expire. Broader consideration must be given to the Eastern Cape. Consideration must be given to how both sectors will be managed simultaneously until commercial rights expire. Encourage right holders to transfer to small-scale.
Seaweed (kelp)	~15 500 t		Kelp is optimally utilized, but other seaweeds are underutilized	N	100%	0%	0%	50%	50%	daily bag limit principle supported, but zonation needs further discussion	An activity that is suitable for small-scale on a turf system and that would provide additional work particularly for women along the southwest coast of South Africa. Opportunities also exist for collecting washed-up kelp and to harvest other seaweeds, but agro-processing is expensive and requires government support. Access to kelp will also be important for co-ops venturing into aquaculture. Seaweed in the Eastern Cape could be considered valuable and easily accessible by small-scale and the small-scale sector could be used to revitalize this traditional activity in the eastern Cape
Squid		190 operators (2422 crew, 130-137 vessels)	resource declining and not as productive as originally perceived.	Y	75% (100%)	25% (0%)	daily bag limit	75% (100%)	25% (0%)	daily bag limit principle supported	Squid can be accessed in the inshore environment on day trips therefore is suitable for exploitation for small-scale. This is particularly important for co-ops in the Eastern Cape where there are few high value resources for co-ops to target. The access to squid will largely depend on access to linefish. Limited operations on this basis is expected to have little impact on the TAE as viewed by commercial operators. If supported by SWG, then a formal TAI may not be necessary but rather a PUC.
Traditional linefish		455 standard vessels	kelp is optimally utilized, but other seaweeds are underutilized	Under review	50%	50%	daily bag limit	44-34%	56-66%	daily bag limit principle supported, but detailed zonation needs to be considered	Linefish is the most critical species group for co-op development on a national basis. The linefish species are generally found in the inshore environment and the gear used is suitable for small-scale. Each co-op should at least have access to one linefish vessel. Estimate between 250-300 co-ops will be established therefore 250-300 vessels will be required. Access to linefish is also important to make it possible for the co-ops to have access to squid, tuna, and hake hand line.
Tuna Pole-Line		160 vessels	stock status uncertainty and concern regarding most large pelagic species	Y	100%	0%	daily bag limit	100%	daily bag limit	daily bag limit principle supported	Tuna is not regularly accessible to the small-scale sector as most of the fishing occurs far offshore. However, 10 tuna per person per day as "by-catch" in linefishing is permitted when on occasion the tuna come closer inshore. The limits applied would therefore be the same as regulated for traditional commercial linefish and recreational sector. Access to linefish vessels is crucial in order to access tuna as part of the basket for small-scale

WCRL (offshore & nearshore combined)	1801t		severely depleted with high levels of illegal harvesting imacting on the stock	N	83%	13%	4%	56%	40%	4%	principle supported	WCRL is the most important species for economic development of co-ops along the west coast and was at the center of the equality court order. Hence a substantial increase in TAC is required to allow for approx 5000 fishers to obtain a suitable monthly income. Noting as well that a significant part of this income will have to pay for work done for the co-op and to provide a reserver for the co-ops operating expenses. Many smaller commercial operators are not economically viable and many are <u>paper</u> quota holders and should be removed from the commercial fishery in order to make way for small-scale.
White mussels		49 fishers	stock status unknown	Y	100%	0%	daily bag limit	0%	100% (bag limits need to be considered in the interim)	daily bag limit	principle supported	Due to the simple harvesting method it should be considered only under small-scale and would provide work particularly for women. Note that commercial rights have already been granted therefore should encourage right holders to become part of small-scale otherwise small-scale to operate under bag limits until rights expire. Broader consideration must be given to areas along the south coast. Consideration must be given to how both sectors will be managed simultaneously until commercial rights expire. Encourage right holders to transfer to small-scale.
ECRL	None	None	Stock status uncertain	N	0%	bag limit in Eastern Cape	daily bag limit	0%	bag limits and additional experimental fishing required.	daily bag limit	principle supported	This resource is easily accessible from shore and is suitable for small-scale. In the Estern Cape much of the catch is sold for export. Lobster is currently not included in the basket for subsistence fishers in KZN, but authorities have problems with poaching with lobsters sold openly. It is suggested that this resource be used as a commercial activity in EC and KZN subject to bag limits and limited to shore-based activity. Environmental conditions and impact only in the shallow sub-tidal will provide a natural budffer for the resource. Additional boat-based experimental fishing is required to better understand abundance and sustainable fishing levels.

## DISCUSSION DOCUMENT

### RECOMMENDED TAC/TAE APPORTIONMENT BETWEEN SECTORS THAT ARE NOT RELEVANT TO SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES

Sector	2014/15 TAC	2014/15 TAE	Resource Status	Allocated in 2013?	Current Split 2014/15			Proposed Split			MRM discussion	Comments
					COM	SSF	REC	COM	SSF	REC		
Demersel Shark		6 vessels	stock status uncertain	Y	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	principle supported	Longline gear is an industrial fishing technique and is not permitted for small-scale fisheries
Hake DST	129 658 t		overexploited and recovering	N	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	principle supported	bottom trawl is an industrial fishing technique and is not permitted for small-scale fisheries
Hake IST	9 546 t		overexploited and recovering	N	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	principle supported	bottom trawl is an industrial fishing technique and is not permitted for small-scale fisheries
Hake LL	10 121 t		overexploited and recovering	N	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	principle supported	Longline gear is an industrial fishing technique and is not permitted for small-scale fisheries
Horse Mackerel	38 115 t		recent abundance increase due to good recruitment, but more surveys required to verify	N	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	principle supported	midwater trawl is an industrial fishing technique and is not permitted for small-scale fisheries
KZN Prawn Trawl		7	recruitment failure due to mouth of St Lucia Estuary closed.	Y	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	principle supported	bottom trawl is an industrial fishing technique and is not permitted for small-scale fisheries. Not many right holders active in this sector as recruitment is poor.
Large Pelagic (Tuna & Swordfish)		50 vessels	stock status uncertainty and concern regarding most large pelagic species	N	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	principle supported	Longline gear is an industrial fishing technique and is not permitted for small-scale fisheries. This sector also operates on the high seas.

Patagonian Toothfish	450 t		possible recovery, but accuracy of assessments uncertain	N	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	principle supported	Longline gear is an industrial fishing technique and is not permitted for small-scale fisheries. This sector also operates on the high seas.
SCRL	359 t		resource depleted and currently being rebuilt	N	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	principle supported	Longline gear is an industrial fishing technique and is not permitted for small-scale fisheries
Small Pelagic (anchovy, sardine, red eye)	~ 600 000 t		resources highly variable, with anchovy currently at a high abundance and sardine at a low abundance.	N	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	principle supported	Purse seine is an industrial fishing technique and is not permitted for small-scale fisheries. Processing of anchovy, which is labour intensive, may be a suitable activity for the small-scale sector.