



Lafitaga Savave

NUKUFETAU COASTAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PLAN 2024 - 2027



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Foreword



I am very happy to announce my huge support towards the Nukufetau Coastal Fisheries Management Plan, **Lafitaga Savave** (2024-2027) that will help address issues concerning the sustainable utilisation of our coastal fisheries resources.

In our daily lives, two essential ways of using these resources are food security and livelihood for subsistence income generation. The chance of decline in our coastal fisheries resources is highly likely, if not managed well. This Coastal Fisheries Management Plan (the Plan) presents strategies to guide the Nukufetau community and the Tuvalu Fisheries Department to manage and preserve our coastal

fisheries resources.

Past workshops with the Nukufetau community demonstrate the value of sustainable management of our coastal marine resources and the environment to be resilient in the face of climate change. This is the first coordinated plan developed for the management of these resources reflecting alignments with the various aspects and priorities of governmental sectors, organisations, and consultants that have links to marine fisheries.

The foundation of this Plan is based on consultations with the Tuvalu Fisheries Department, Nukufetau community including women, men, youth, fishers, Falekaupule, and Kaupule, and other fisheries-related governmental sectors, and consultants.

This Plan brings together strategies and actions needed to improve and sustain our coastal fisheries. Being a leader, I am pleased to see alignment in the fulfilment of objectives under the Island Strategic Plan “Kaufata”.

As a Kaupule representative, I would like to convey our deep appreciation to the Tuvalu Fisheries Department for such a great initiative in leading the community’s pathway to care and protect our coastal fisheries.

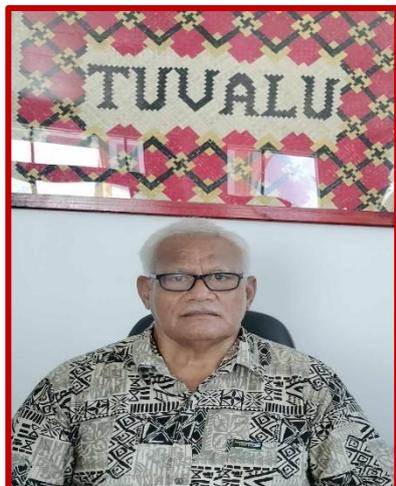
May the Almighty bless this Plan as a beacon of light to our journey ahead.

Fakafetai lasi.



Falioma Teafiula
Pule Kaupule Nukufetau

Statement from the Minister



The idea to develop fisheries management plans for the outer islands of Tuvalu came to light in 2021 as a result of the respective Island Strategic Plans that highlight fisheries as a key priority area.

In 2022, the Tuvalu Fisheries Department (the Department) commenced its work to collect fisheries information through a series of consultations with the outer islands' communities. A second series of consultations was held in the following year to validate the information collected previously. The Department also found that these communities find great value in having a management plan that provides guidance in their aspirations to sustainably manage and improve their coastal fisheries.

In light of the results from these consultations, the Department started to draft and formulate the different fisheries management plans for all the outer islands and to align them with the key objectives of existing plans like *Te Kete* (Tuvalu National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2021-2030), Tuvalu Fisheries Corporate Plan 2023-2025, and the respective Island Strategic Plans.

The successful management of each island's coastal fisheries resources lies heavily in the hands of the Falekaupule, Kaupule, and the people on the island. The Department will stand ready to provide technical and also partly financial assistance to each island community as requested.

Throughout the years, most of the work and services provided by the Department's Coastal Fisheries Section has contributed to the development process of the fisheries management plans. But these efforts would have been impossible without the continued support and financial assistance provided by our donor partners, for which I share my profound gratitude and appreciation – thank you!

I would like to express my sincere thanks to all the island communities in the outer islands, from the Falekaupule, the Kaupule, to groups of women, youth, and fishermen, for their continued support and trusting us to invest in this program. I look forward to your future cooperation in implementing this plan.

Also, *fakafetai lasi* to the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade for the financial and technical support of this work through the Tuvalu Fisheries Support Programme. I would also like to acknowledge the external review by the Pacific Community (SPC) and New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries.

Lastly, my big *fakafetai lasi* to all staff of the Tuvalu Fisheries Department for their tireless efforts in achieving this important task.



Hon. Sa'aga Talu Teafa

Minister for Natural Resources Development

This plan comes into effect on the day it is signed and approved.

Signed on this 16th day of August 2024

Photograph credits

WanTech, Lotokufaki Kaitu, Nukufetau Kaupule

Definitions

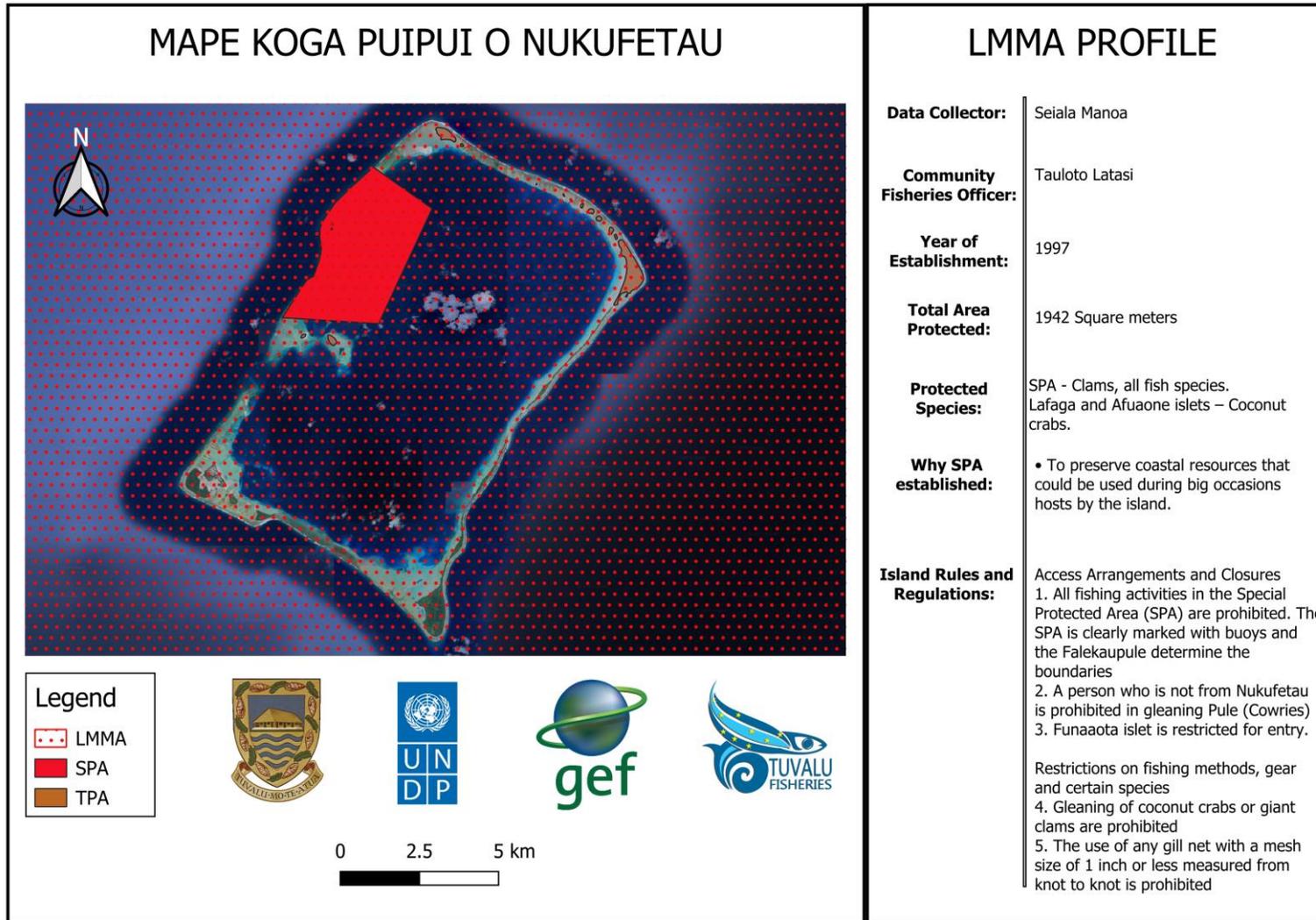
Unless otherwise expressed, words and expressions used in this plan have the same meaning as defined in the Marine Resources Act 2006 and Falekaupule Act 2008.

Aquaculture	The cultivation, propagation or farming of fish, whether from eggs, spawn, spat or seed, including rearing fish lawfully taken from the wild or lawfully imported into the country, or by other similar process
Baseline	The low-water line of the seaward side of the reef fringing the coast of any part of Tuvalu or bounding any lagoon waters adjacent to any part of the coast, or where a reef is not present, the low-waterline of the coast itself
Bye-law	A local law made by a specific island Falekaupule or as defined in the Falekaupule Act 2008
Creel Survey	A method to collect coastal fisheries data by interviewing fishers about the catch they have landed and their effort (i.e., fishing method and how long they have spent fishing)
FAD	A Fish Aggregating Device, and includes any floating object, whether anchored or drifting, used for the purpose of aggregating fish
Fish	Any marine or aquatic animal or plant, whether piscine or not, and includes shellfish, crustaceans, sponges, holothurians (beche-de-mer), sea urchins and turtles and their eggs
Gleaning	The hand gathering of fish from the intertidal zone
Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA)	An area of nearshore waters and coastal resources out to 12 nautical miles that is largely or wholly managed at a local level by the coastal communities, land-owning groups, partner organisations, and/or collaborative government representatives who reside or are based in the immediate area
Special Protected Area (SPA)	A Special Protected Area within the LMMA under the Falekaupule area
Territorial Sea	that part of the sea adjacent to the coast of any island of Tuvalu that is within the 12 nautical miles measured from the baseline
Traditional Fishing Knowledge	Knowledge or practices passed down from generation to generation that form part of the traditions or heritage of communities
Traditional Fishing Methods	Practices related to small-scale commercial or subsistence fishing methods that have been passed down from previous generations

Abbreviations

LMMA	Locally Managed Marine Area
SPA	Special Protected Area
TFD	Tuvalu Fisheries Department
FAD	Fish Aggregating Device

Figure 1. Map of Nukufetau



Part 1: Introduction

1.1 Why do we need a fisheries management plan?

The Nukufetau community has traditionally relied on its coastal fisheries resources for both subsistence and livelihood. Traditional fishing methods such as 'Alai' and 'Taa' have been commonly used to harvest anchovies, scads, and rabbitfish, as well as gleaning cowries, and still widely practiced within our community to this day.

However, our coastal fisheries resources have been affected by recent climate change. The Nukufetau community has observed significant declines in catch and fewer viable fishing areas. Our elders, fishers, and community at large, have noted that many reef fish and invertebrates have also decreased in size, making them more challenging to find.

To address these challenges, the Nukufetau community has developed this Coastal Fisheries Management Plan (the Plan) as guide for the community and the Tuvalu Fisheries Department in conserving, managing, and developing our coastal fisheries resources. The Plan aims at ensuring preservation of cultural practices, food security, and adaptation to climate change.

1.2 Scope

This Plan applies to the area of authority of the Nukufetau Falekaupule under Falekaupule Act 2008. This is the Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA), which includes the lagoons, coastal, and all other waters extending out 12 nautical miles from the baseline. This Plan includes all coastal fisheries, and aquaculture and fisheries related activities within the LMMA, including traditional fishing.

This Plan does not include pelagic and oceanic fisheries.

1.3 Goal

A healthy and well-managed coastal fisheries resources that support traditional fishing practices, inclusivity, food security, and livelihood in Nukufetau.

1.4 Policy and legislation

This plan is aligned to the:

- Te Kete National Strategy for Sustainable Development (2021-2030)
- The Island Strategic Plan *Kaufata* (2021 – 2024)
- Tuvalu Fisheries Department Corporate Plan (2023-2025)
- Falekaupule Act 2008
- Marine Resources Act 2008
- Maritime Zones Act 2012
- Wildlife Conservation Act 1975

Part 2: Authorities and Roles

Table 1 states the authorities and roles involved in the development and implementation of this Plan.

Specific responsibilities pertaining to the Plan's activities are outlined in the Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (Appendix I).

Table 1. Authorities and Roles

Authority	Role
1. Minister for Natural Resources Development	Approves the Coastal Fisheries Management Plan.
2. Falekaupule	Development of bye-laws, decision-making, and governance under the Falekaupule Act 2008 in relation to this Plan.
3. Kaupule	Co-ordinate implementation of the Plan, key liaison between the community and government departments, and has responsibilities to enforce and ensure compliance with management measures and rules under the Plan.
4. Coastal Fisheries Management Committee	Oversee the implementation and progress of the Plan. Work with the community, Tuvalu Fisheries Department, and other agencies to ensure timely implementation of the Plan, including provision of annual progress reports.
5. Fishermen's Association	Represent fishers' rights and interests, FAD maintenance, and provide fisheries information.
6. Women's Association	Represent women's rights and interests in the fishery especially with gleaning and rod fishing, post-harvest activities, and raising awareness.
7. Youth Association	Represent youth's rights and interests in the fishery, coordinate social participation in community events, and raising awareness.
8. Tuvalu Fisheries Department	Provide technical and financial assistance where appropriate, support and co-ordinate aquaculture and fisheries-related activities, and implement national plans and strategies.
9. Department of Environment	Assist with technical and financial assistance, and implement other relevant national plans and strategies.
10. Non-Government Organisations (NGOs)	Assist with technical and financial assistance.

Part 3: Status of the fishery

The people of Nukufetau rely heavily on their coastal fisheries for food security and livelihood (approximately 70% of the recorded catch).

Among the coastal catch records, *Lutjanus gibbus* (locally known as Taea), *Lethrinus obsoletus* (Tanutanu), and *Lutjanus kasmira* (Savane) are the most frequently landed species (Table 1). Fishers typically use handlines, gill nets, casting nets, lead jigging and casting lines to catch coastal fish.

Table 2: Most frequently landed coastal species in Nukufetau based on creel surveys conducted from 2016 to 2022

	Species	Local Name	Family	Total Weight (kg)	Number	Fishing Methods Used
1	<i>Lutjanus gibbus</i>	Taea	Lutjanidae	1100	1307	Handlining; Gillnetting; Slow trolling; Lead jigging; Casting Line; Tuunamo; Molimoli; Fakatutu; Spearfishing; Ulama; Casting net; Deepsea; Rod fishing; Tataa; Popo fakatutu
2	<i>Lethrinus obsoletus</i>	Tanutanu	Lethrinidae	133	319	Handlining; Casting net; Casting Line; Sau; Slow trolling; Spearfishing; Fakatutu; Gillnetting; Rod fishing
3	<i>Lutjanus kasmira</i>	Savane	Lutjanidae	43	284	Handlining; Lead jigging; Casting Line; Sau; Slow trolling; Spearfishing; Gillnetting; Fakatutu
4	<i>Epinephelus fuscoguttatus</i>	Munua	Serranidae	319	183	Handlining; Casting Line; Spearfishing; Night Spearfishing
5	<i>Lethrinus elongatus</i>	Filoa	Lethrinidae	153	172	Handlining; Casting Line; Tuunamo; Casting net; Spearfishing; Slow trolling; Fakatutu
6	<i>Sargocentron spiniferum</i>	Tamalau	Holocentridae	98	150	Handlining; Lead jigging; Casting Line; Tuunamo; Spearfishing; Molimoli; Tata; Gillnetting; Seu Malau; Slow Trolling; Fakatutu
7	<i>Crenimugil crenilabis</i>	Kanase	Mugilidae	55	139	Gillnetting; Fakatu; Tataa; Rod fishing; Casting net; Fakatutili; Scoop Net fishing
8	<i>Epinephelus polyphkadion</i>	Gatala (one dot)	Serranidae	87	128	Handlining; Casting Line; Spearfishing; Rod fishing; Tuunamo; Fakatutu
9	<i>Lutjanus monostigma</i>	Taiva	Lutjanidae	47	123	Handlining; Casting Line; Gillnetting; Spearfishing; Rod fishing; Slow Trolling; Seu Taiva
10	<i>Epinephelus longispinis</i>	Gatala moeo	Serranidae	65	117	Handlining; Casting Line; Tuunamo; Spearfishing; Molimoli; Fakatutu

11	<i>Decapterus macarellus</i>	Atule	Carangidae	68	116	Lead jigging; Alai; Gillnetting; Night Slow Trolling; Patch-Reef Lead Jigging
12	<i>Lethrinus microdon</i>	Filoa, Kapatiko	Lethrinidae	72	89	Handlining; Gillnetting; Casting Line; Tuunamo; Spearfishing; Molimoli; Casting Net
13	<i>Acanthurus triostegus</i>	Manini, Koinava	Acanthuridae	121	61	Gillnetting; Casting Net; Spearfishing; Peipei
14	<i>Lethrinus amboinensis</i>	Noto, Gutulo, Sapotu	Lethrinidae	22	60	Handlining; Gillnetting; Casting Line; Tuunamo; Spearfishing; Lead Jigging; Molimoli; Rod fishing
15	<i>Uraspis helvola</i>	Filu Sp	Carangidae	30	58	Slow Trolling; Lead Jigging; Handlining; Gillnetting;

*Other fish species are listed in Appendix II

Recent Creel Survey Reports indicate that the overall status of Nukufetau’s coastal fisheries resources has been slightly poor, with an average of 27% of the fish caught being undersized (2016 – 2022, Figure 2). However, note that this is better than the national average of 36%. Ideally, no undersize fish should be landed; hence management actions may be necessary to reduce catch of undersize fish and this would lead to improvements in the resources.

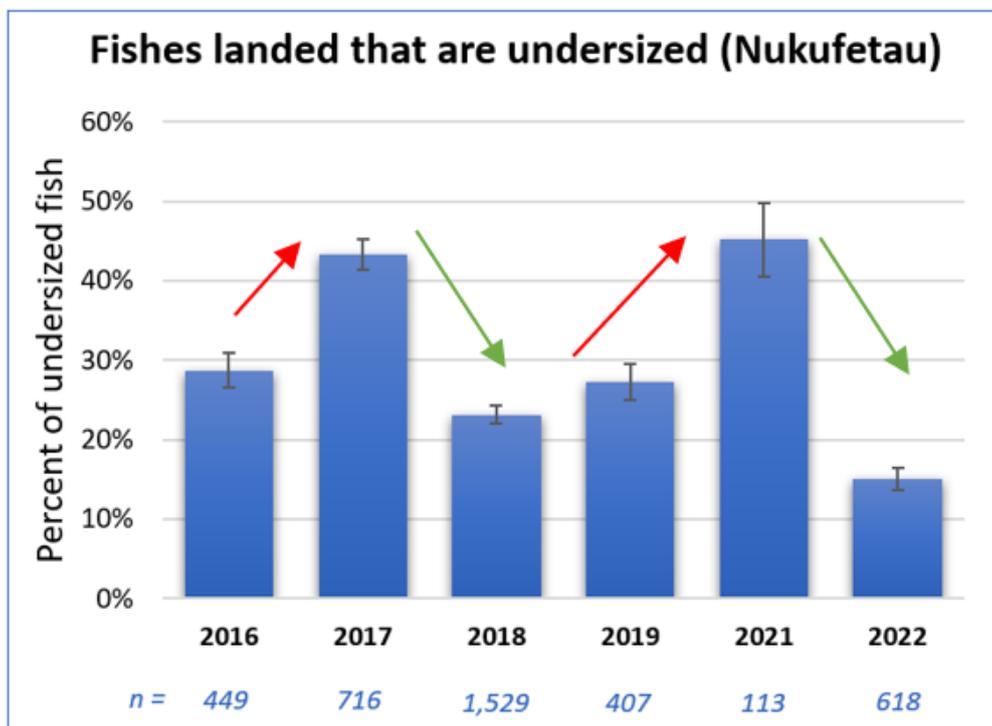


Figure 2. Percentage of fishes being landed undersized by year. The sample size (n) is reported in blue. Green arrow = good trend red arrow = bad trend.

Part 4: Objectives and Strategies: What we want to achieve

We will achieve our Goal by focusing on four main objectives: ensuring restoration of coral reefs and associated species, promoting the use of traditional practice, enhancing food security and livelihood, and strengthening the management and compliance of fisheries rules.

Table 3. Management objectives and strategies

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
<p>1. To protect, restore and replenish our coral reefs and associated species</p>	<p>1.1 Investigate coral reef restoration including transplanting. 1.2 Determine the spawning seasonality of key reef species. 1.3 Investigate and develop minimum size limits for key reef species. 1.4 Develop a sustainable method for anchorage.</p>
<p>2. To preserve traditional fishing knowledge and encourage participation by all the community</p>	<p>2.1 Develop community skills (including women and youth) on traditional fishing methods e.g., Aalai. 2.2 Develop material to document traditional fishing knowledge. 2.3 Increase awareness on the effects of fishing on Salii (anchovies), Pule (cowries) and Atule (scad).</p>
<p>3. To enhance food security and livelihood</p>	<p>3.1 Investigate feasibility of aquaculture. 3.2 Promote the use of alternative livelihoods e.g., handicraft making.</p>
<p>4. To strengthen management of our resources and ensure that the rules are followed</p>	<p>4.1 Increase awareness of conservation rules in the Special Protected Areas. 4.2 Improve the monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement of the Special Protected Area. 4.3 Review and update the Nukufetau Conservation Area bye-law. 4.4 Develop requirements that safety bags must be carried on all boats and canoes.</p>

Part 5: Management Measures

The following management measures will be implemented to sustainably manage our coastal fisheries resources.

These measures will be given legal effect through the national coastal fisheries regulations and bye-laws in accordance with the Marine Resources Act 2008 and Falekaupule Act 2008.

Management Measures	
1	All fishing activities in the Nukufetau Special Protected Area are strictly prohibited.
2	The harvest of Pule (cowries) by non-Nukufetauans is strictly prohibited.
3	Entry into Funaota Islet is prohibited to everyone unless prior permission is obtained from the Funaota Management Committee.
4	Gleaning of coconut crabs or giant clams is strictly prohibited.
5	The use of any gill net with a mesh size of 1.5 inch or less is strictly prohibited.



Part 6: Review & Amendment

The Plan will be effective for three years (2024-2027) following the date of approval by the Minister for Natural Resources Development.

A mid-term review will be conducted before the end of 2026, during which minor adjustments may be made to ensure the successful implementation of the Plan. An end-of-term review will take place by the end of 2027. The review will evaluate the current Plan and provide up-to-date scientific information for the drafting of the next plan.

The Fisheries Management Committee will produce an annual report on the status of the Plan, working together with the Kaupule Secretary.

Part 7: Funding Strategy for the Plan

The activities outlined in this Plan will be supported by a combination of funding sources to ensure sustainability and self-reliance.

Communities will not solely depend on government funds. Instead, they will also utilise their island budgets and the Vessel Day Scheme community funds allocated to each Kaupule. Additionally, external financial assistance may be sought through funding proposals and collaboration with ongoing projects supported by external partners. This diversified funding approach will enhance the effectiveness and resilience of the activities stated in this Plan.



Appendix I Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Strategies	Actions	Responsibilities	Resources	Timeline	Indicators	Target	Progress	Reporting	Risks
Objective 1: To protect, restore and replenish our coral reefs and associated species									
Strategy 1.1: Investigate coral reef restoration including transplanting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submit a formal request to TFD to investigate reef restoration opportunities 	Coastal Section, TFD in collaboration with Nukufetau Kaupule	Nukufetau Kaupule	2024	Copy of formal request submitted to TFD	Formal request submitted	Planned	Nukufetau Kaupule, community, TFD	Lack of funding Lack of staff and resource
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submit a request to Pacific Community for a coral specialist 		TFD	2024-25	Formal request submitted to SPC	Formal request submitted and approved	Planned		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct surveys to identify potential areas suitable for coral growth and transplanting 		NGO (Fuligafou)	2025-26	Survey Report published and shared	Survey undertaken and potential areas for coral growth are known	Planned		
Strategy 1.2: Determine the spawning seasonality of key reef species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct spawning seasonality studies (including fishers’ 	Coastal Section, TFD in collaboration with Nukufetau Community	TFD Nukufetau Community	2024-26	Spawning seasonality study and fishers’ interviews conducted,	Spawning seasonality study conducted and report	Planned	Nukufetau Kaupule, community, TFD	Lack of funding Lack of staff and resource

	interviews) for key species where relevant ((<i>Gatala/Epinephelus polyphkadion</i> ; Fonu/Turtles/C helonia mydas; Maiava/ <i>Siganus argenteus</i>)		Nukufetau Kaupule		and report shared	published and shared			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate and develop appropriate management measures to protect fish spawning 			2026	Appropriate management measures investigated and developed	New management measures on spawning seasonality implemented	Planned		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement program to raise awareness on the importance of protecting spawning seasons 			2026-27	Awareness program developed and implemented	Community awareness program developed and implemented on the importance of protecting SPAGs (spawning seasons)	Planned		
Strategy 1.3: Investigate and develop minimum size limits for key reef species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a community awareness program on the importance of the use of 	Coastal Section, TFD in collaboration with Nukufetau Community	TFD Nukufetau Community	2024-25	Community awareness workshop conducted	Awareness workshop conducted	Planned	Nukufetau Kaupule, community, TFD	Limited Budget for size limit sampling program Lack of human, and resource

	minimum size limits		Nukufetau Kaupule			Community well trained			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train Community Fisheries Officer, Data Collector, fishermen and youth on how to collect size limit data 			2024-25	Community (CFO, DC, fishers and youths) trained on size limit sampling and certificates awarded	Size limit study completed	Planned		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a size limit data collection program 			2025-27	Size limit data collection program conducted	New measures on size limit developed and adopted	Planned		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop management measures to introduce minimum size limits where appropriate 			2027	New measures developed and adopted in the Nukufetau CFMP (2028-31)		Planned		
Strategy 1.4: Develop a sustainable method for anchorage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submit a proposal to TFD to fund the procurement of the new anchorage buoy 	Operation Development and Coastal Section, TFD	Nukufetau Kaupule TFD	2024	Formal request submitted to TFD	Formal request submitted	Planned	Nukufetau Kaupule, community, TFD	Lack of funding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure the anchorage buoy 			2024-25	Anchorage buoy procured and deployed	Anchorage buoy	Planned		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deploy the anchorage buoy 			2025-26		procured and deployed			
Objective 2: To preserve our traditional fishing knowledge and encourage participation by all the community									
Strategy 2.1: Develop community skills (including women and youth) on traditional fishing methods e.g. Aalai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a community awareness program on traditional fishing methods 	Coastal Section, TFD in collaboration with Nukufetau Kaupule, Local experts and Nukufetau CFMC	Nukufetau community	Metronome trip 2024-25	Metro report published and shared	Training program developed	Planned	Nukufetau Kaupule, community, TFD	Lack of funding Lack of staff and resource
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct training workshops with the community 		Nukufetau Kaupule Local expert TFD	2025-26	Training workshops report published and shared	Four (4) awareness programs delivered per year to improve community skills on traditional fishing methods	Planned		
Strategy 2.2: Develop material to document traditional fishing knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a household survey on traditional fishing knowledge 	Coastal Section, TFD in collaboration with Nukufetau community	TFD Nukufetau community	2024-25	Household survey results published and shared	Household survey conducted	Planned	Nukufetau Kaupule, community, TFD	Lack of willingness to share knowledge Lack of funding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce a video documentary on traditional 		Nukufetau Kaupule	2025-26	Video documentary produced	Video documentary produced and shared	Planned		

	fishing knowledge and methods								
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record and develop a database on traditional fishing knowledge and practices 			2024-26 (During metronome trips)	Database developed	Database for traditional fishing knowledge developed and information recorded	Planned		
Strategy 2.3: Increase awareness on the effects of fishing on <i>Salii</i> (anchovies), <i>Pule</i> (cowries) and <i>Atule</i> (scad)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare information/educational materials to raise awareness on the importance and conservation of Salii(anchovies), Pule(cowry) and Atule (mackerel scad) 	Coastal section, TFD in collaboration with Nukufetau Kaupule	Tuvalu Fisheries Department Nukufetau Kaupule Nukufetau community	2024-25	Information and educational materials prepared and shared with the community	Information materials on the key species prepared	Planned	Nukufetau Kaupule, community, TFD	Lack of funding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct an awareness program with the community 			2025-26	Community Consultation Awareness Program conducted	Community well informed	Planned		

Objective 3: To enhance food security and livelihood									
Strategy 3.1: Investigate feasibility of aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek assistance from the Pacific Community for an aquaculture expert 	Coastal Section, TFD in collaboration with SPC/FAO	TFD	RTCMFA 2024	Formal request to SPC submitted	Feasibility study completed Feasibility result published	Planned	Nukufetau Kaupule, community, TFD	Lack of funding Lack of staff and equipment resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a feasibility assessment for potential aquaculture/mariculture initiatives 		Nukufetau Kaupule	2025-26	Feasibility assessment report published and shared to the community				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present assessment results to the community 		SPC/FAO expert	2026-27					
Strategy 3.2: Promote the use of alternative livelihoods e.g. handicraft making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a community awareness program on alternative livelihoods 	Coastal Section, TFD or Fisheries Economist	TFD	Metronome trip 2024 or 2025	Community awareness workshop report published and shared	Community well informed	Planned	Nukufetau Kaupule, community, TFD	Lack of funding Lack of staff and equipment resource

Objective 4: To strengthen the management of our resources and ensure that the rules are followed									
Strategy 4.1: Increase awareness of conservation rules in the Special Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up billboards showing location and conservation rules of the Special Protected Areas 	LMMA officer with Coastal Section, TFD	TFD	2025	Billboards set up at key access points	Billboards installed	Planned	Nukufetau Kaupule, TFD	Lack of funding Lack of staff and equipment resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct education and awareness program on rules and penalties 		Nukufetau Kaupule						
Strategy 4.2: Improve the monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement of the Special Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a compliance position and procure necessary equipment for Special Protected Areas 	Coastal Section, TFD in collaboration with Nukufetau Kaupule	TFD	2024 - 25	Compliance officer recruited and equipment for SPA procured	New compliance officer's position created and recruited	Planned	Nukufetau Kaupule, TFD	Lack of funding Lack of staff and resource
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advertise and recruit the new position 		Nukufetau Kaupule						
Strategy 4.3: Review and update the Nukufetau Conservation Area bye-laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the existing fisheries related community bye-laws 	Fisheries Legal Officer/Legal consultant in collaboration with Coastal Section, TFD	TFD	2024-25	Nukufetau bye-law reviewed	Nukufetau Conservation Area Bye-law reviewed, amended and implemented	Planned	Nukufetau Kaupule, TFD	Lack of funding Lack of staff and resource

			Nukufetau community		and implemented				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt and implement the bye-laws 			2025-26					
Strategy 4.4: Develop requirements that safety bags must be carried on all boats and canoes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a boat and canoe survey to assess seaworthiness 	Coastal Section and Operation Development, TFD	TFD	Metronome trip 2024	Boat and Canoe survey conducted	Survey completed	Planned	Nukufetau Kaupule, TFD	Lack of funding Lack of staff and resource
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop requirements that safety bags must be carried 		Nukufetau Kaupule		Safety grab bags requirement policy developed	Safety grab bags policy developed and approved			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure, register and distribute safety bags 		Nukufetau fishermen association	2024-25	Safety grab bags procured and distributed	Fisher's safety improved.			
				2025-26					

Appendix II Nukufetau landings reported from creel survey (2016-2022)

	Species	Local Name	Family	Sum of Weight (kg)	Number landed
1	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	Paala	Scombridae	200.5	14
2	<i>Acanthurus blochii</i>	Kapalagi, Maa	Acanthuridae	6.6	4
3	<i>Acanthurus triostegus</i>	Manini, Koinava	Acanthuridae	121.38	61
4	<i>Aethaloperca roгаа</i>	Sikuku sinu	Serranidae	0.76	1
5	<i>Anyperodon leucogrammicus</i>	Gatala lautalo, Gatala lautala	Serranidae	0.38	1
6	<i>Aphareus furca</i>	Palusega, Kotua, Taelepe, Takuoga	Lutjanidae	2.36	9
7	<i>Aprion virescens</i>	Utu	Lutjanidae	16.11	12
8	<i>Atule mate</i>	Atule, Atule papa	Carangidae	5.83	27
9	Balistidae spp	Sumu	Balistidae	1.37	1
10	<i>Balistoides viridescens</i>	Umu fatu, Humu papa	Balistidae	1.9	1
11	<i>Carangoides ferdau</i>	Pula, Lupolupo, Fuaika, Filu, Lupo, Pakeva, Kata	Carangidae	0.4	1
12	<i>Carangoides fulvoguttatus</i>	Lupolupo	Carangidae	4.293	33
13	<i>Caranx lugubris</i>	Taufauli, Tino tafauli (large), Aheu tafauli, Uluat	Carangidae	55.64	47
14	<i>Caranx melampygus</i>	Aseu	Carangidae	40.47	19
15	<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i>	Teu	Carangidae	327.92	191
16	<i>Carcharhinus leucus</i>	MagÅ	Carcharhinidae	6.7	1
17	<i>Cephalopholis argus</i>	Loi	Serranidae	0.58	1
18	<i>Cephalopholis miniata</i>	Pula (Ff, Nm), pula kula (Ff)	Serranidae	0.84	1
19	<i>Cephalopholis sonnerati</i>	Pula (Ff, Nm)	Serranidae	0.61	1
20	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Fonu telaa	Cheloniidae	122.5	4
21	<i>Chlorurus (Scarus) microrhino</i>	Laea	Scaridae	0.54	1
22	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	Masimasi	Coryphaenidae	17.5	3
23	<i>Crenimugil crenilabis</i>	Kanase	Mugilidae	51.12	131
24	<i>Cypraea arabica</i>	Pule	Cypraeidae	0.65	10
25	<i>Decapterus macarellus</i>	Atule	Carangidae	61.377	86
26	<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	Kami, Kamai	Carangidae	36.94	15
27	<i>Epinephelus fuscoguttatus</i>	Munua	Serranidae	317.75	182

28	<i>Epinephelus hexagonatus</i>	Eve	Serranidae	0.39	2
29	<i>Epinephelus howlandi</i>	faloo (Ff), katakata (Nm)	Serranidae	3.1	5
30	<i>Epinephelus longispinis</i>	Gatala moeo	Serranidae	65.27	117
31	<i>Epinephelus macrospilos</i>	Gatala (Ff), fÄpuku (Nm)	Serranidae	16.83	16
32	<i>Epinephelus maculatus</i>	Fapuku	Serranidae	5.12	9
33	<i>Epinephelus melanostigma</i>	Fapuku	Serranidae	0.88	1
34	<i>Epinephelus merra</i>	Gatalaliki	Serranidae	0.48	4
35	<i>Epinephelus ongus</i>	Gatala (Ff, Nm)	Serranidae	39.8	38
36	<i>Epinephelus polyphkadion</i>	Gatala (one dot)	Serranidae	63.38	99
37	<i>Epinephelus retouti (truncat</i>	palu pÄtuki (NB)	Serranidae	10	1
38	<i>Epinephelus spilotoceps</i>	Gatala (Ff, Nm)	Serranidae	0.065	1
39	<i>Etelis carbunculus</i>	Palumalau	Lutjanidae	19.745	6
40	<i>Etelis coruscans</i>	Palumalau	Lutjanidae	39.6	2
41	<i>Etelis sp</i>	Palumanu	Lutjanidae	72.74	6
42	<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	Atu alo, Autualo	Scombridae	67.57	10
43	<i>Exocoetus volitans</i>	Isave, Sasave	Exocoetidae	14.53	60
44	<i>Gempylus serpens</i>	Palu palagi	Gempylidae	66.41	19
45	<i>Gerres oblongus</i>	Matu (Ff, Nm)	Gerridae	26.84	12
46	<i>Gerres oyena</i>	Matu (Ff, Nm, Nf, NI, Vt), matu papa (Ff), te nini	Gerridae	1.35	2
47	<i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i>	Filu, Fua'ala'ala, Fuaika, Kautea, Pakeva	Carangidae	4.54	12
48	<i>Gnathodentex aureolineatus</i>	Mu	Lethrinidae	2.86	11
49	<i>Grammatorcynus bilineatus</i>	Tavatava	Scombridae	78.7	25
50	<i>Gymnosarda unicolor</i>	Valu	Scombridae	1	1
51	<i>Hemiramphus far</i>	Tute, tute lafa - lg (Ff), lafalafa (Nm), ise, ise	Hemiramphidae	0.065	1
52	<i>Hipposcarus longiceps</i>	Ulafi	Scaridae	148.59	52
53	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Atu	Scombridae	2159.7	485
54	<i>Kyphosus vaigiensis</i>	Nanue (Ff, Nm)	Kyphosidae	1.89	4
55	<i>Lampris guttatus</i>	Palu malau puku (Ff)	Lampridae	67.6	8
56	<i>Lethrinus amboinensis</i>	Noto, Gutulo, Sapotu	Lethrinidae	10.48	31
57	<i>Lethrinus elongatus</i>	Filoa	Lethrinidae	153.46	172

58	<i>Lethrinus erythracanthus</i>	Saputu	Lethrinidae	10.59	13
59	<i>Lethrinus harak</i>	Noto	Lethrinidae	13.62	29
60	<i>Lethrinus microdon</i>	Kapatiko	Lethrinidae	13.8	14
61	<i>Lethrinus microdon</i>	Filoa, Kapatiko	Lethrinidae	33.56	39
62	<i>Lethrinus obsoletus</i>	Tanutanu	Lethrinidae	103.97	255
63	<i>Lethrinus variegatus</i>	Noto, Tanutanu	Lethrinidae	7.1	9
64	<i>Liza macrolepis</i>	Kafakafa	Mugilidae	0.04	1
65	<i>Liza vaigiensis</i>	Kafakafa	Mugilidae	0.69	4
66	LUTJANIDAE spp	Takuoga	Lutjanidae	28.5	2
67	<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	Tagau	Lutjanidae	2.53	14
68	<i>Lutjanus bohar</i>	Fakamea, Fagamea	Lutjanidae	6.225	11
69	<i>Lutjanus fulvus</i>	Tagau, Takape	Lutjanidae	1.29	6
70	<i>Lutjanus gibbus</i>	Taea	Lutjanidae	447.095	738
71	<i>Lutjanus kasmira</i>	Savane	Lutjanidae	33.87	226
72	<i>Lutjanus monostigma</i>	Taiva	Lutjanidae	36.99	95
73	<i>Macolor niger</i>	Makala	Lutjanidae	2.54	2
74	<i>Monotaxis grandoculis</i>			21.47	6
75	<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	Kanase	Mugilidae	9.35	28
76	<i>Mulloidichthys vanicolensis</i>	Kalo	Mullidae	0.07	1
77	<i>Myripristis adusta</i>	Malau fagamea, Malau matakkelkele	Holocentridae	0.821	4
78	<i>Myripristis amaena</i>	Malau	Holocentridae	7.96	18
79	<i>Myripristis berndti</i>	Malau	Holocentridae	2.37	18
80	<i>Myripristis kuntee</i>	Malau	Holocentridae	0.19	1
81	<i>Myripristis pralinia?</i>	Malau puku	Holocentridae	0.56	3
82	<i>Naso brevirostris</i>	Pokapoka, Kosotu	Acanthuridae	0.51	1
83	<i>Naso lituratus</i>	Maninilakau	Acanthuridae	5.58	15
84	<i>Naso vlamingii</i>	Pokapoka lanulanu	Acanthuridae	0.23	1
85	<i>Parupeneus barberinoides</i>	Afulu (Ff, Nm), ika faitalafa (Nm)	Mullidae	1.13	2
86	<i>Priacanthus hamrur</i>	Matapa	Priacanthidae	0.25	1
87	<i>Pristipomoides zonatus</i>	Palu Savane	Lutjanidae	0.595	1

88	<i>Promethichthys prometheus</i>	Palu	Gempylidae	95.4	11
89	<i>Pseudobalistes flavimarginatus</i>	Umu	Balistidae	3.44	2
90	<i>Ruvettus pretiosus</i>	Palu taesi	Gempylidae	523.4	32
91	<i>Sargocentron spiniferum</i>	Tamalau	Holocentridae	78.04	103
92	<i>Siganus argenteus</i>	Maiava	Siganidae	80.4	19
93	<i>Sphyraena barracuda</i>	Ono, Pauea	Sphyraenidae	35.9	7
94	<i>Sphyraena forsteri</i>	Taotao	Sphyraenidae	9.94	13
95	<i>Sphyraena jello?</i>	Ono, Oso, Nn	Sphyraenidae	168.53	21
96	<i>Strombus luhuanus</i>	Panea	Strombidae	0.12	11
97	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Kasi, Takuo, Takua, Tavatava	Scombridae	1156.37	233
98	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Kasi matalasi	Scombridae	681.04	141
99	<i>Trachinotus baillonii</i>	Lai	Carangidae	1.85	2
100	<i>Uraspis helvola</i>	Filu	Carangidae	31.96	63
101	(blank)			7.5	17
102	Grand Total			8213.391	4286