

Introducing the current regulations

Certain rules came into force when the Park was established in 2004 but the full regulations have yet to be finalised and introduced. This delay is because of the need to develop a set of regulations that take into account the special conditions within the Tun Sakaran Marine Park.

Discussions are on-going and final decisions will be reached shortly, but in the meantime, efforts are being made to explain the current situation. As part of this programme, SIDP put together an information poster explaining what regulations are in force at the moment, and what the plans are for the future. Copies were left at all the main settlements in the Park during the third Boatshow in February, following further discussions about the zoning scheme, resource use and other management issues.



Use of nets on the reef needs to be stopped because of the damage it causes to corals.

Patrol Report Book

A shortage of boats, fuel and rangers means it will be some time before a full-scale surveillance and enforcement system is up and running in the TSMP. There is a great deal to do, particularly in apprehending people who are using illegal and damaging fishing methods. For the moment, efforts are being concentrated on the area around the Sabah Parks Headquarters on Pulau Boheydulang. It is here that the first no-take zone is operating, so it is particularly important to make sure people are not poaching.

A Patrol Report Book has been developed to help the rangers collect data on the number and type of encroachments or encounters, and the action taken by the Sabah Parks field team. There are triplicate pages for each record, so that copies can be filed for reference and assembled easily for analysis.



Hookah gear confiscated by Sabah Parks rangers. Its use is banned in the TSMP in order to try and prevent over-exploitation and stamp out the use of cyanide.



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TAMAN MARIN TUN SAKARAN
DARWIN INITIATIVE



SIDP News

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Community action for sustainable use and conservation of coral reefs

Getting the messages over

One of priorities of the Semporna Islands Darwin Project (SIDP) is to promote awareness of conservation issues and the value of taking action to manage the Tun Sakaran Marine Park and its resources. Film is one of the most useful tools, because it has wide appeal and the ability to illustrate points clearly and concisely. We were therefore very pleased when the Sabah Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment backed our proposal to produce an educational documentary about the project and provided funding so that it could go ahead immediately.



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Filming took place at the end of 2005, with cameramen taking to the air, land and sea to illustrate the features of the Park and its people, and the problems that the project is trying to address. The DVD is 20 minutes long and was produced in four languages (Malay, Bajau, Suluk and English) in order that it could be presented to audiences from all ethnic and cultural backgrounds.

The first showings were out on the islands, where we rigged up a battery-driven LCD projector, DVD player and speakers, and squashed into the largest available shady place for repeat shows until everyone had seen it (sometimes 2 or 3 times!).



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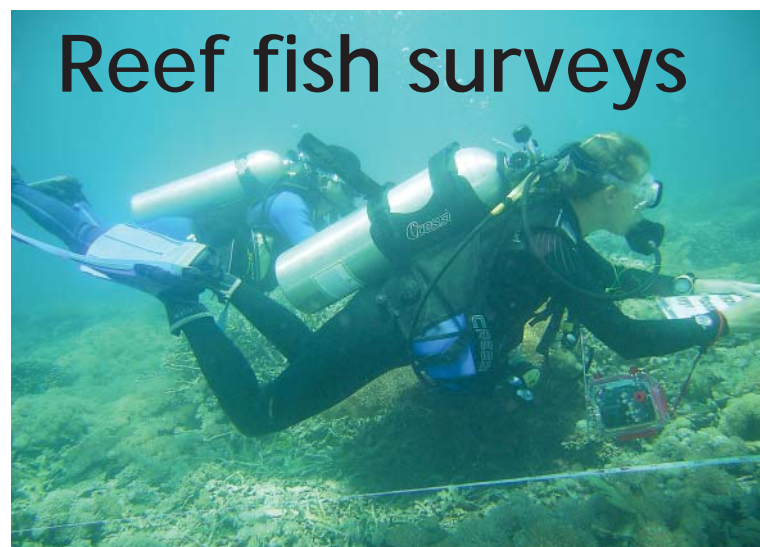
Surveys and monitoring

Through SIDP, steps are being taken to promote sustainable use of natural resources in the Tun Sakaran Marine Park together with conservation of the area's rich biodiversity. Instant results are not to be expected, but it is vital to set in place a scheme that will provide an indication of success (or otherwise!). We need to know if the management strategies being implemented in the Park are 'on target' and will achieve their objectives, or if additional or different management actions are required. Appropriate responses can be made only on the basis of accurate, up-to-date information, which means establishing a monitoring programme to assess the status of the site and see how it is responding both to management initiatives and natural events.



One of the main objectives for the Park is to establish no-take zones where fish and invertebrates have a chance to build up their populations. If this happens it will be good for biodiversity, fishing (mature fish produce young that boost adjacent fish stocks), tourism (divers will travel far to see big fish) and the local economy. In order that we can quantify the positive changes that we hope will occur, we need information on the current fish populations, prior to action being taken. During May, a team comprising Sabah Parks divers (recently trained through SIDP), local community volunteers and SIDP staff undertook surveys at 14 sites throughout the Park.

For this operation we used 50m transect lines and visual census techniques to record all families of fishery value, such as groupers, snappers, emperors, sweetlips, jacks, parrotfish and many more. Eighty one transects were investigated, and the results confirmed our fears that populations of fish and invertebrates of value are at a very low level. For example, groupers over 30cm in length were seen on only 2 transects and the mean density of all groupers over 10cm was 0.27 individuals/100m². Sweetlips were even scarcer, with a mean density of 0.13 individuals/100m². Other families followed a similar pattern, illustrating that conservation action is urgently needed.



Local community volunteers filling in data sheets after one of the surveys

Community census

The TSMP Community Census began in May 2006, and is part of the socio-economic survey and monitoring programme currently underway in the TSMP. The purpose of the census is to record the number of people currently living in the Park and obtain information on social, economic and cultural aspects of the community. The last census was carried out in 1999, but various changes have occurred since then, which is why it is vital to conduct a new survey. Our aim is to cover all the households living in the Park, so that we have an accurate 'snapshot' of the current population. The specially designed questionnaire is a long one, and takes about 30-40 minutes to complete, but the co-operation from the household representatives has been excellent so far.



Feedback from the questionnaires is providing information on the comparative importance of activities such as fishing, seaweed farming and agriculture, and this knowledge will help to identify problems and guide management in the right direction. The census data will also form a baseline against which management success can be measured in the long-term.



This boat hauled up on Pulau Maiga operates at night, using a purse seine (encircling net) to capture pelagic species such as tuna, mackerel, sardines and scads.

In May and June, efforts were concentrated on finding out more about the 'outside' fishermen. By early June the SIDP Semporna staff had visited over 17 kampongs on the mainland and Pulau Bum Bum and carried out interviews with village headmen and over 125 individual fishermen. Fishing is a widespread activity involving thousands of people. It ranges from small-time fishermen going out for a few hours in a small canoe to large vessels crewed by 20 people and spending up to 3 days at sea. Virtually all the fishermen interviewed fish in the Tun Sakaran Marine Park, but they also have other sites that they use on a regular basis. Some had no idea that the Park had been gazetted, while others knew it existed but were unclear about the details or the proposed regulations. There is clearly much to be done in terms of public awareness and planning for the introduction of the permit system.

Another part of the socio-economic survey programme is concentrating on gathering fishery information. Over recent months we have been carrying out interviews with fishermen located both inside and outside the Park. During the third Boatshow, interviews were conducted with 251 fishermen from all the major settlements in TSMP and the results confirm previous studies that most men do some fishing, but that for many it is a part-time activity using hook and line to get food for the family. However, there are others for whom fishing is their main or only job, and who employ a wide range of gears including long lines, nets, traps and fish aggregating devices.

