



TBTI Global Book Series

Edited by Moenieba Isaacs, Paul Onyango, and Shehu Latunji Akintola



Copyright © by TBTI Global

All rights reserved

Published by TBTI Global
This work is licensed under a Creative Com-mons
Attribution-Non Commercial-No Deriv-atives 4.0.
International Licence



Too Big To Ignore (TBTI; toobigtoignore.net) is a global research network and knowledge mobilization partnership supported by over 550 members from around the world. The network aims at elevating the profile of small-scale fisheries, arguing against their marginalization in national and international policies, and develop-ing research and governance capacity to address global fisheries challenges.

TBTI Global Book Series is a publication series that aims to highlight why we need to pay close attention to small-scale fisheries. The series will be of use to anyone interested in learning more about small-scale fisheries, especially about their important contribution to livelihoods, well-being, poverty alleviation and food security, as well as to those who are keen to help raise profile of small-scale fisheries in the policy realm.

Cover photo (front): Mafasino Hara

Cover photo (back): Mohamed Ahmed Megahed

Production manager for the TBTI Global Book Series: Vesna Kerezi. Graphic design by Mirella de Oliveira Leis and Vesna Kerezi.

How to cite: Isaacs, M., Onyango, P., Akintola, S.L. (Eds.) Small-Scale Fisheries in Africa: A Regional Portrait. TBTI Global Publication Series, https://tbti-global.net/. St. John's, NL, Canada, 132pp



2.3 Traditional Octopus Fishery, Southwest Madagascar

David Parker, Blue Ventures, Madagascar Charlotte L.A. Gough, Blue Ventures, Madagascar

Importance The fishery is one of the main sources of livelihood. In this area, the Vezo people have been fishing for centuries (Astuti, 1995). The ground is arid and there is little opportunity for agriculture; people do farm but minimally for maize, cassava, or cattle, making these communities completely reliant upon the sea (Harris, 2011).

Challenges This fishery, similar to other small-scale fisheries, suffers from a lack of governance, compliance and enforcement. Open access to outside fishers exists without clear regulations for limiting catch, effort or damage to the wider marine ecosystem. There is also the issue of large data

deficiencies in terms of knowledge of stock status and dynamics. Another issue is the poor knowledge regarding correct handling of the catch to maximize quality and value. Consequently, fishers often get a poor price for their octopus which exacerbates overfishing as fishers seek to alleviate economic hardship.

Opportunities In order to address the issues this fishery is facing, the solutions should include: empowerment of communities through co management (creation of Locally Managed Marine Areas); uniting fishers to understand the challenges and take part in the decision-making process (establishment of a multi-stakeholder fishery management platform); education regarding fish handling and fisheries management; data collection and research to inform better management; and stakeholder amalgamation to ensure comprehensive and cohesive management and value maximization

across the seafood supply chain. Barriers such as basic healthcare, education and security must also be addressed to allow people the time and focus to partake in successful fisheries management.

Information source(s):

Astuti R (1995) People of the sea. Cambridge University Press. 1 pp.

Blue Ventures

Harris A (2011) Out of sight but no longer out of mind: A climate of change for marine conservation in Madagascar. Madagascar Conservation & Development 6: 7-14Elephant Marsh Fishery, Malawi

How to cite:

Parker, D., Gough, C.L.A. 2020. Traditional Octopus Fishery, Southwest Madagascar. In: Isaacs, M., Onyango, P., Akintola, S.L. (Eds.) Small-Scale Fisheries in Africa: A Regional Portrait. TBTI Global Publication Series, https://tbti-global.net/. St. John's, NL, Canada, 132pp.





Traditional octopus fishery, Southwest Madagascar

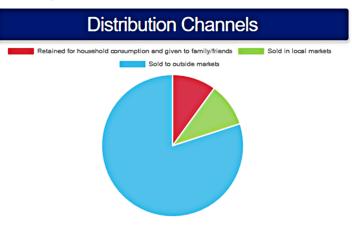
At a Glance	
SSF type(s)	Indigenous, Commercial, Subsistence
Ecosystem type(s)	Marine
Ecosystem detailed type(s)	Beach, Coastal, Coral reef, Inter-tidal, Lagoon
Term(s) used to refer to SSF	Artisanal, Coastal, Indigenous, Inshore, Small-boat, Small-scale, Subsistence, Traditional
Main gear type(s)	Gleaning (collected by hand), Grappling and wounding (harpoons)
Main SSF vessel type(s)	(Dugout) canoe, Outrigger craft, Piroque, Wooden, Sail boat, Un-decked/open (with or without inboard engine)
Time period of data	2019
Total number of SS fishers	15500

Southwest Madagascar, Madagascar



SSF Definition

No definition provided.



Key Species & Landings

Octopus cyanea 900 t

Major Issues

Ecosystem health

Social justice

Livelihoods

Markets

Climate/environmental changes

Poor governance

Stakeholder conflicts

Key Rules & Regulations

- Seasonal closure
- Area closure
- o Gear restriction
- o Community-based rights systems
- o Marine protected areas

Household Income from SSF: 70% (octopus and other species)

Non-fishing Livelihood Activities

Animal/livestock husbandry Small trade Small own-business Tourism-related activities Wage/hired labour



Governance

- Co-management/co-governance
- Community-based management

Contributor:

david_parker@blueventures.org (David G Parker)

Date created:

Feb. 12, 2019

For complete information about the profile, visit:

http://issfcloud.toobigtoignore.net/details/profile/3639/