

Protected Area Committee



The Fiji Locally-Managed Marine Area (FLMMA) Network



CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL



ENVIRONMENTAL LAW ASSOCIATION



MACBIO
Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Management
in Pacific Island Countries



Fiji Side Event

14TH JUNE 2018

CONTENT

Governance

Biodiversity

Protected & Effectively Managed
Marin Area

Sustainable Financing

Background of Environment Management Act

- Environment Management Act endorsed in 2005
- Environment Management Regulations endorsed in 2007
- Enforcement of EMA in 2008
- Apply principles of sustainable use and development of natural resources
- Identify matters of national importance

Matters of National Importance

- Preservation of coastal environment, margins of wetlands, lakes and rivers
- Protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitat of indigenous fauna
- The relationship of indigenous Fijian with their ancestral lands, waters, sites sacred areas and other treasures
- Protection of human life and health

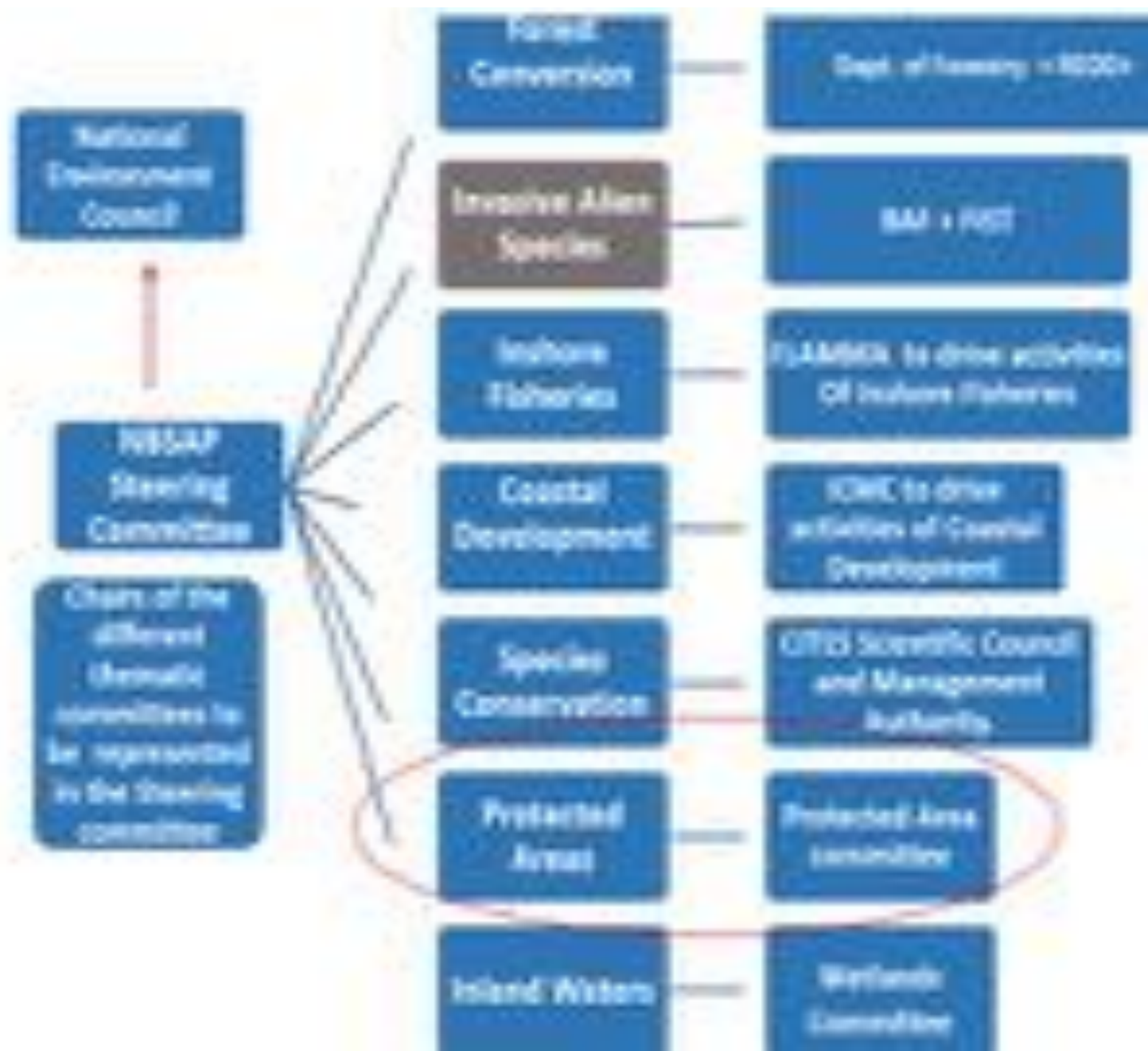
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL (NEC)

- Established under the Environment Management Act 2005
- Function:
 1. Approve the National Report (SOE)
 2. Approve National Environment Strategy (NES)
 3. Monitor & Oversee Implementation of NES
 4. Facilitate forum for discussion of environmental issue
 5. Make resolutions on public & private sector efforts on environmental issues
 6. Ensure commitments made at regional & international forums on environment and development are implemented
 7. Advise Gov't on international and regional treaties, conventions and agreements relating to environment
- NEC may appoint any technical committee necessary to advise it on matters affecting environmental protection & resource management.

NEC Members

- Permanent Secretaries for:
 1. Environment & Local Government,
 2. Lands and Mineral Resources,
 3. Fisheries,
 4. Forestry,
 5. Agriculture,
 6. iTaukei Affairs,
 7. Health,
 8. Tourism
- Representatives of Academics, NGOs and technical advisory committees.

Governance



Protected Areas Committee and its Functions

- Provide advisory services on protected areas priorities and policies
- Support establishment of adequate and representative national protected area system, consistent with national and international policy commitments
- Facilitate consensus on national priority areas for conservation, including terrestrial, freshwater and marine protected areas
- Identify gaps in existing protected area system
- Consist of **Terrestrial Working Group & Marine Working Group**

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in Pacific Island Countries



REDD+ Site Assessment: Phase 2

Biodiversity Assessment and Culture & Heritage Survey



March



13

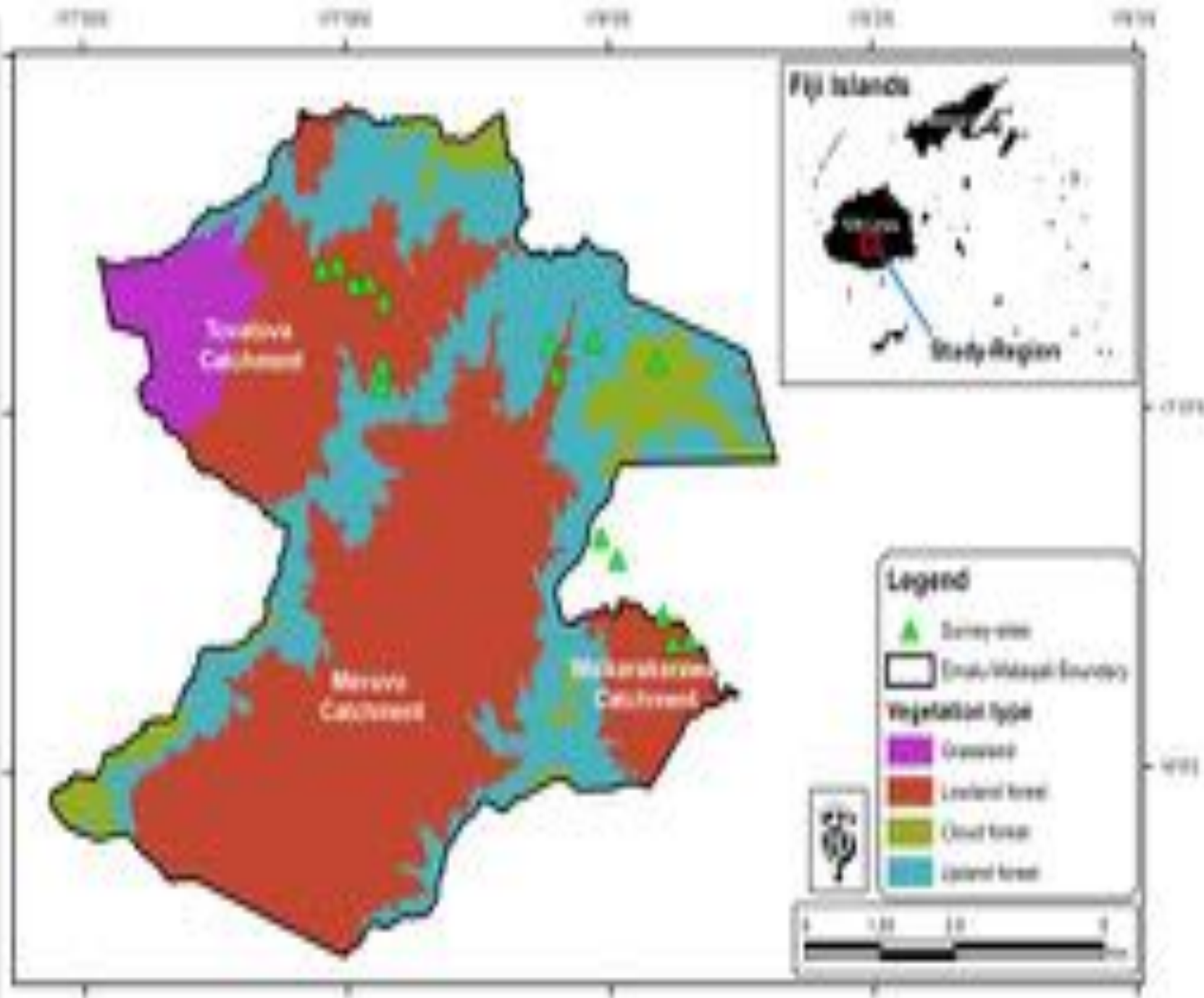


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Hans Wendt
(IAS)

SITE OVERVIEW

BIODIVERSITY



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Senilolia H. Tuiwawa (IAS)

Alivereti Naikatini,
Hans Wendt,
Romu Rajale,
Tokasaya Cakacaka,
Sarah Pene,
Isaac Rounds,
Sanivalati Vido and
Panapasa.

VEGETATION

BIODIVERSITY



Objective

- To document the range of vegetation types and typical botanical communities within the areas of study
- To identify the presence (or potential presence) of species or ecosystems of national and/or international significance within the areas potentially affected by the project
- To assess the susceptibility of the biological (especially plants) communities to potential impacts associated with the proposed project



Method

- Opportunistic collection of bryophytes (lumilumi), seedless (ferns and gymnosperms) and seed plants – flowering and/or fruiting materials
- Special emphasis of the unknown groups i.e. bryophytes and focal species (IUCN Red List)
- The distributions of these “special plants” were also marked and recommendations to their protection was also highlighted
- Plants with undetermined taxa were cross-referenced to a herbarium specimen

Results: Flora focal groups



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Results: Flora focal groups



Results: vegetation



- Upland forest
 - Smaller girthed trees relatively smothered with “lumilumi” at 650-850m
 - Common tree: balabala (*Dicksonia brackenridgei* and *Cyathea* species), yasiyasi (*Syzygium* species) and gadoa (*Macaranga graeffeana*)
 - Largest trees: dakua salusalu (dbh=152cm), kauvula (dbh=58cm) and bau (dbh=50cm)

Results: vegetation

- **Cloud Forest**



- Stunted forest smothered with “lumilumi” at 850m and over.
- Common tree: balabala (*Dicksonia brackenridgei* and *Cyathea* species), yasiyasi (*Syzygium* species) and gadoa (*Macaranga graeffeana*)
- Largest tree: yasiyasi (dbh=181cm) damanu (dbh=60cm) and yaka (dbh=30cm)

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Isaac Rounds

(Conservation International)

HERPETOFAUNA

Herpetofauna:

frogs, toads, skinks, geckoes & snakes

Toads-dry, leathery skin, short legs, snout-like parotoid (poison) glands, example: Cane toad

Frogs- Short, soft smooth bodied, example: Fiji Ground and Tree Frog

Skinks-no pronounced neck and their legs are relatively small, usually found during the daylight sunbathing on rocks and tree trunks, example: Moko sari

Geckoes- Usually found at night, cannot blink (fixed lens within each iris that enlarges in darkness, unique among lizards in their vocalizations, example: Moko kabi

Frog species



Cornufer vitiensis - Fiji tree frog

Skink species

Emoia parkeri (Fiji copper headed skink)
and *E. concolor* (Fijian green forest
skink)



Gecko species

Nactus pelagicus-Skink toed gecko,
Gehyra vorax- Giant forest gecko



Toad species

Rhinella marinus - Cane toad



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Hilda Sakiti-Waqa (IAS)

Apaitia Liga (IAS)

Tokasaya Cakacaka (IAS)

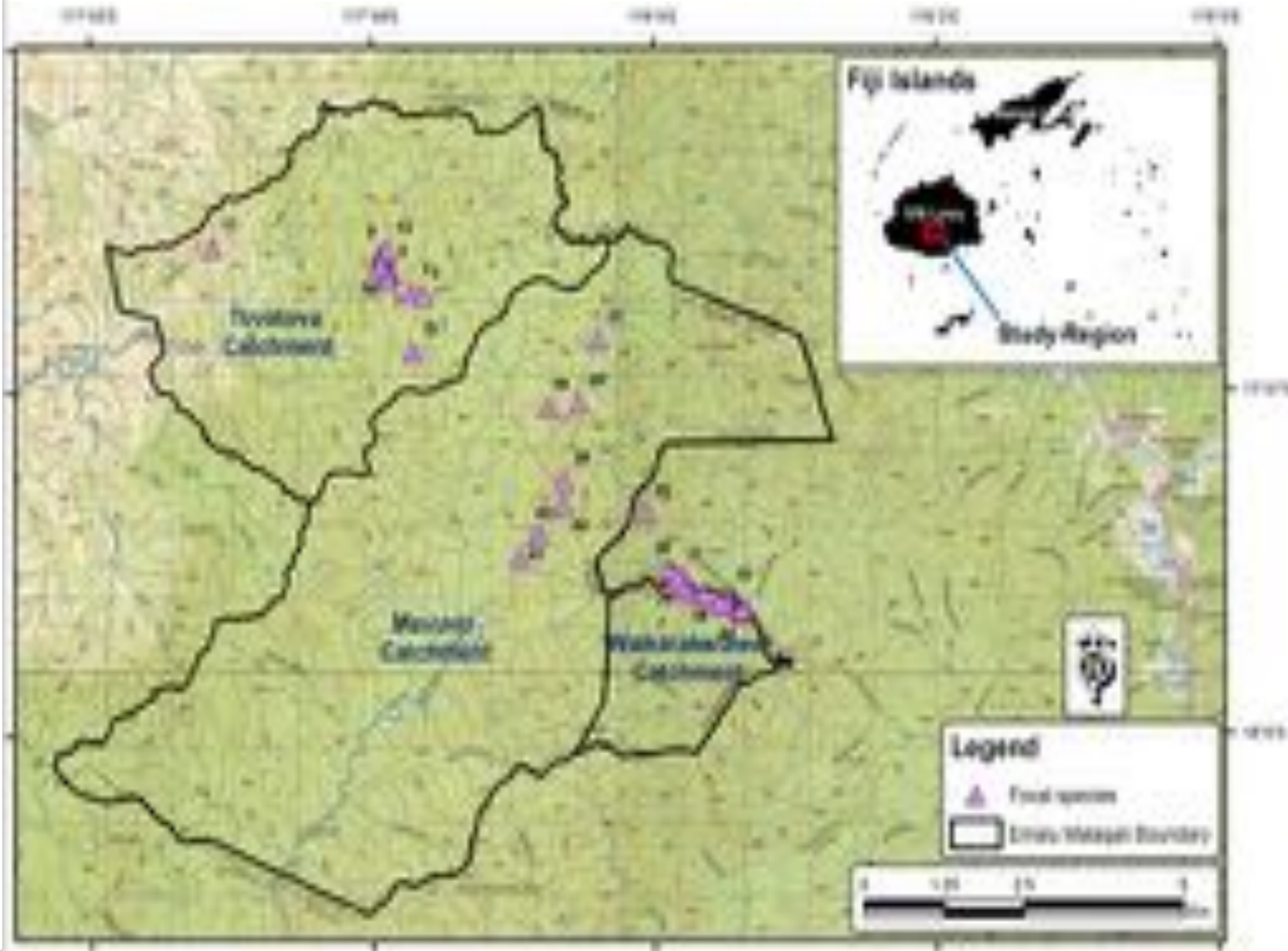
Salanieta Bureni (Department of Forestry)

ENTOMOLOGY

Objectives

- 1. To determine the diversity of insects within the Mavuvu (upland/cloud forest) and the Wainikarakarawa (lowland forest) catchments
- 2. Identify focal species i.e. of conservation value within the area

Focal species distribution map



Key results: focal species

- *Hypolimnasia inopinata*



Damselflies: *Nesobasis* spp.



Myrica spinulosus (syn. *Cotylosoma*)



Moths from light traps

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Agathia pisina



Cleora diversa



Pyrrhorachus pyrrhogona



Papilta vitiensis (E)

“Nanai” (*Raiateana knowlesi*)



Summary & recommendations

- A very **good representation of insect focal species** were found within the study sites i.e. the lowland, upland forest and riparian systems within the Mavuvu and Wainikarakarawa catchments of Emalu.
- **Permanent monitoring plots** within different habitat/vegetation types be established for future long-term monitoring of flora & fauna.

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Bindiya Rashni (IAS)

FRESHWATER INVERTEBRATES

Objectives

- To present a detailed and comprehensive study of freshwater macroinvertebrates and vertebrates and the aquatic habitat within the Tovatova, Mavuvu and Waikarakarawa catchment.
- To determine the current status of the stream & catchment.
- To provide a list of potential bioindicators for determination of the state of stream & catchment for long term monitoring.

Methodology

- Macroinvertebrate sampling
- Field observation and recording



Results

- Total sample of 16,370 individuals
- 76 taxa recorded
- 57 taxa (75%) are endemic to Fiji.
- 15 unknown species-high chance of endemic
- 14 taxa may be of potential ecological interest.



Focal species

Endemic

Mayflies-Ephemeroptera



Endemic

Damselflies-Odonata



Focal species

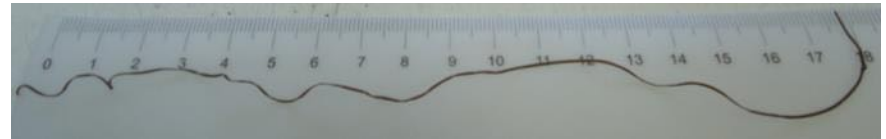
Endemic

Moth larvae-Lepidoptera



Native? Endemic?

Nematode worm



Endemic

Rissoodian Snail-Fluviopupa sp.



Interesting findings

Amphipod-crustacean



Fluviopupa snails



Qalibovitu creek
Upper-Mavuvu



Wainasoba creek
Mid-Mavuvu

Conclusion

- **Freshwater Invertebrate** community composition of Emalu: **endemic species as dominant taxa (75%)**
pristine Emalu region.
- A few very interesting species of mayfly, moth larvae, nematode worm, shrimps, amphipod and rissooidean snails were found to be potential **catchment-endemic species**.
However, further taxonomic work needs to be done to confirm this.

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Lekima Copeland (IAS)

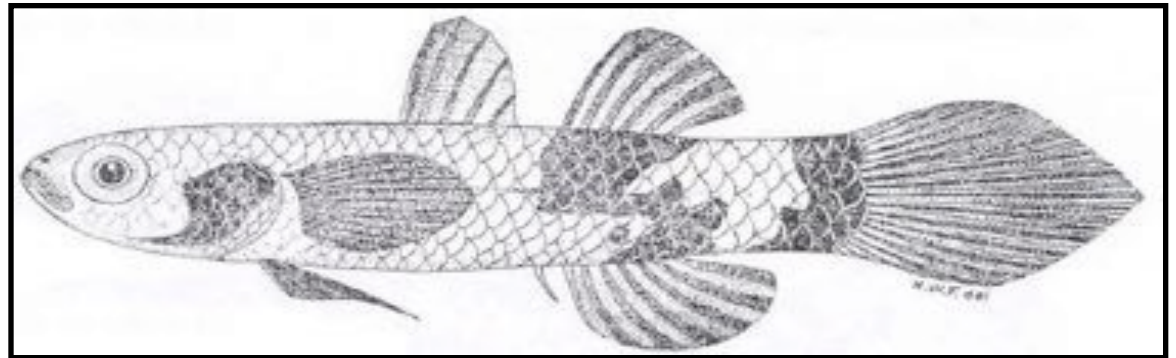
FRESHWATER FISHES

Introduction

- Extensive work over the last ten years on Fiji's freshwater fishes
- **166 species (47 families) recorded in Fiji**
- **Overall 13 species endemic to Fiji**

Previous work in Navosa region

- King (2004)
- Flagtails: *Kuhlia marginata*, *K. rupestris*
- Eels: *Anguilla* sp. and an eel spelt wrongly as *Archirophichthys kamperi* (most likely *Lamnostoma kampeni*)
- Gobys: Gobiidae family
- Tilapia: *Oreochromis niloticus*, *O. mossambicus*



Lairdina hopletopus, drawing of holotype in Fowler (1953), collected in lower Sigatoka River – presumed Fiji endemic.

Objective

- To provide checklists of the freshwater fishes of the Emalu region



Results and Discussion

- **6 species of fish from 3 families**
- **3 species of Gobies** (*Sicyopus zosterophorum*, *Sicyopterus lagocephalus*, *Awaous guamensis*).
- **2 species of eels** (*Anguilla marmorata* and *A. megastoma*)
- **1 species of jungle perch** (*Kuhlia rupestris*) – exceptional high abundance



Conclusion

- Overall the species found in Emalu are characteristic of high elevations on oceanic islands, with the exception of a few missing species (*Stiphodon* spp.)
- No fish endemic to Fiji were found in Emalu



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Alifereti Naikatini (IAS)

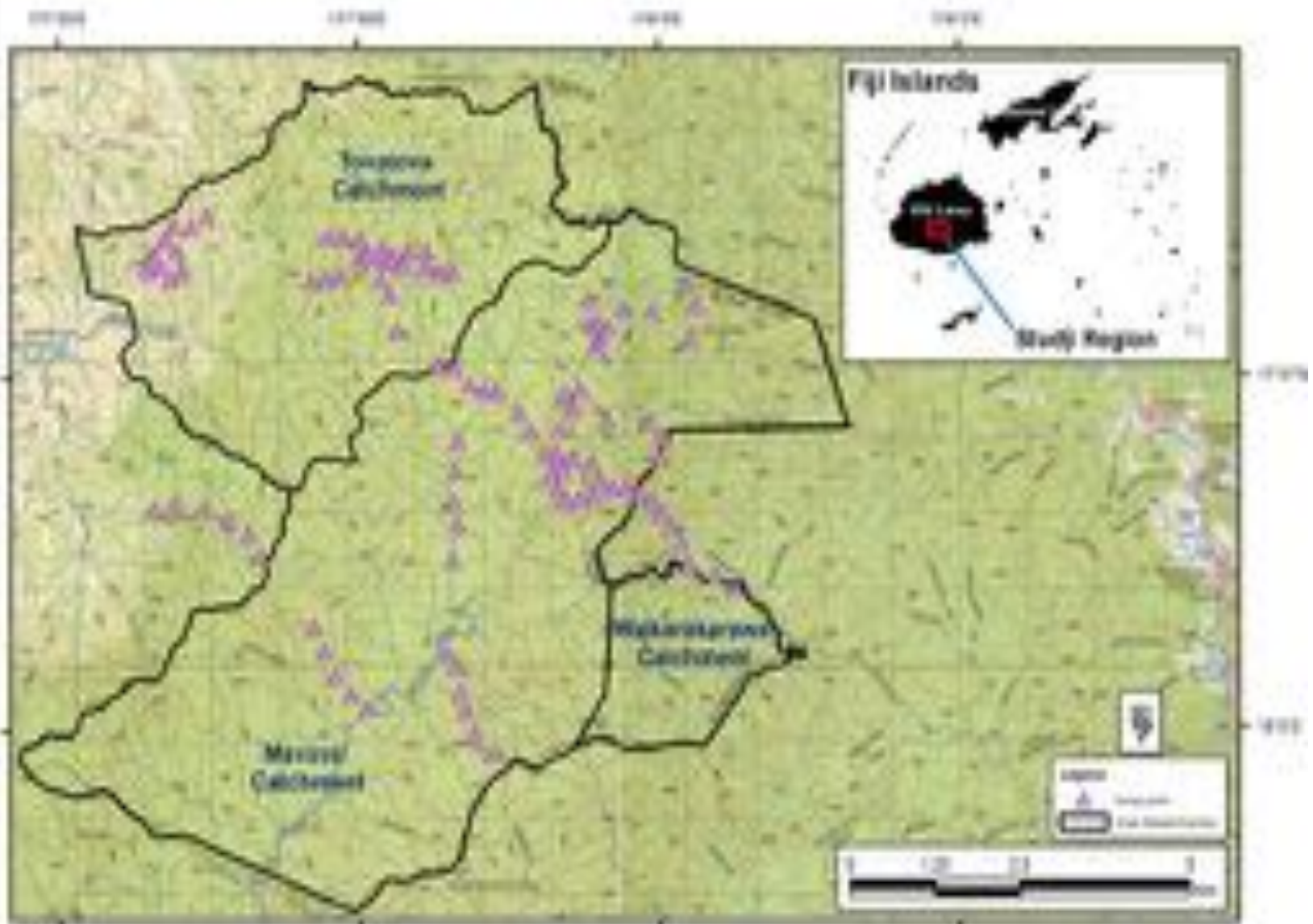
Senivalati Vido (Forestry)

AVIFAUNA

Results

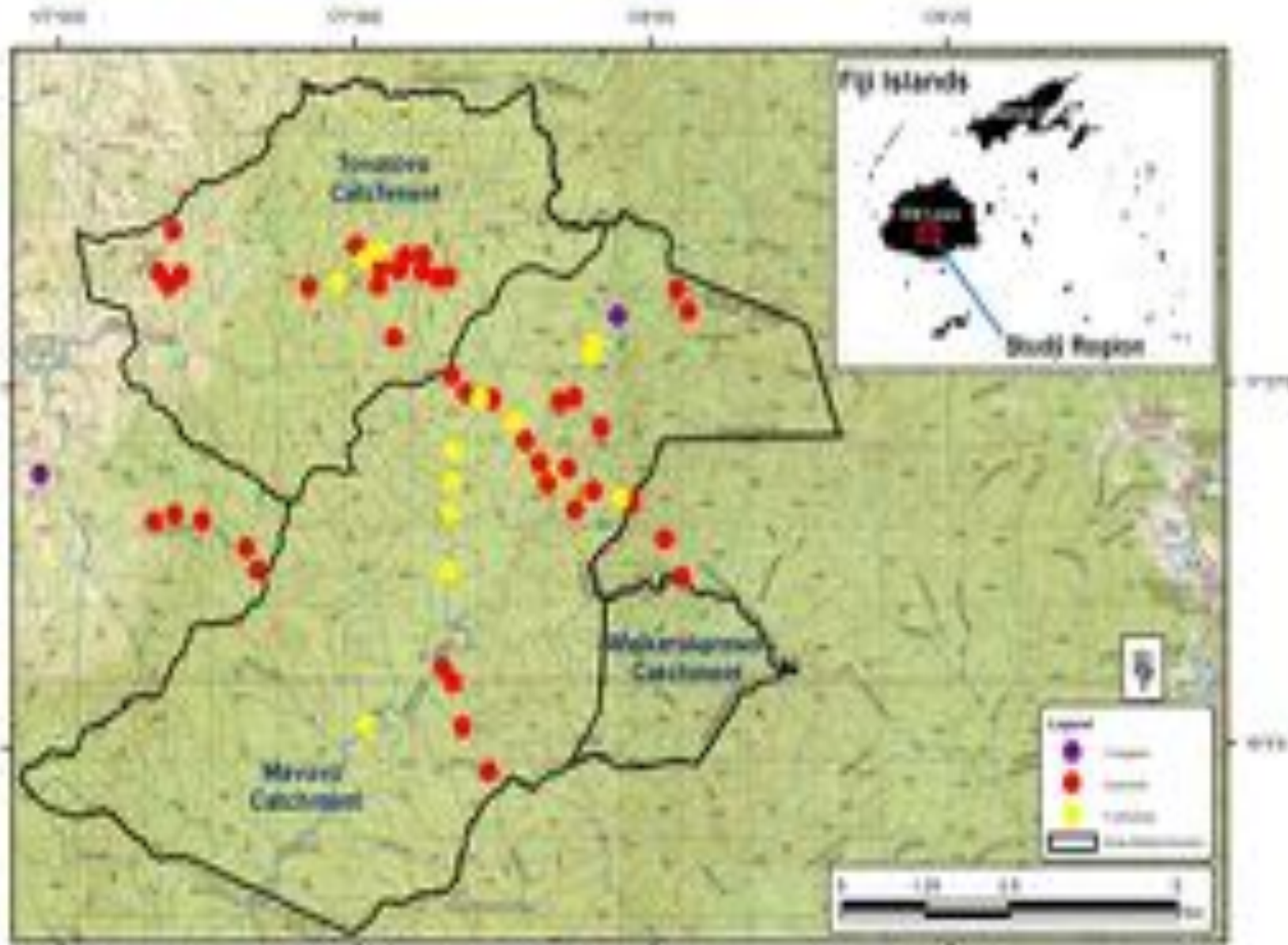
- First survey of the avifauna of the area
- A) BIRDS
 - 35 species recorded
 - 1 exotic (pest)
 - 34 natives
 - 11 endemic species (1 to Viti Levu: Pink billed parrotfinch)
 - 14 endemic subspecies (4 to Viti Levu)
 - 6 focal species (IUCN & CITES listing)
- B) BATS
 - 2 species recorded
 - *Pteropus samoensis* – common (IUCN – Threatened)
 - *P. toganus* – uncommon, only 1 big roost, outside study area.

Survey points



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Focal species



Comparison of the Emalu REDD+ site with four other IBAs in Viti Levu.

Emalu & IBAs	Area	Native species	Endemics
Emalu	57 km ²	34	25
Greater Tomanivi	175km ²	34	24
Rairaimatuku	287km ²	34	24
Sovi Basin	407km ²	34	24
Viti Levu Southern Highlands (Waiqanake)	670km ²	34	24

Recommendations & Conclusion

- The results are similar to the 3 surrounding IBAS (34 native species of which 24 are endemic).
- The **Emalu REDD+ is an IBA for Fiji**, probably the only one for the Nadroga/Navosa Province.
- For **future monitoring of birds need to have 50-70 point count stations** (Lowland,Upland,Cloud,Talasiga, plantations & secondary forests).
- For **bat monitoring – point counts, locate roosts & trappings.**

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Sarah Pene (IAS)

Isaac Rounds (CI)

INVASIVE SPECIES

Invasive plants

- Proximity to human habitation
- Elevation
- Association with riverbanks, tracks and other disturbed areas



Invasive plants

- False kava (*Piper aduncum*)
- Mile-a-minute (*Mikania micrantha*)
- Koster's curse (*Clidemia hirta*)
- African tulip (*Spathodea campanulata*)



Invasive animals

- Cane toads
- Rats and mice
- Mongooses
- Feral cats and dogs
- Wild pigs



Nakauvadra BioRAP Team 2006



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PROTECTED AREA



FIJI FREE-TAILED BAT SANCTUARY



Fiji mastiff bat

Chaerophon bregullae EN

- Syn: *Tadarida bregullae*
- Family: Molossidae
- Only two species in the South Pacific region
 - Solomon mastiff bat
 - Fiji mastiff bat (Vanuatu and Fiji)
 - Small bat:
 - Males = 19g
 - Females = 20g
 - Head-body = 65mm
 - Tail = 40mm
- Cave dwelling
- Insectivorous



Palmeirim 2005

PROTECTED AREA

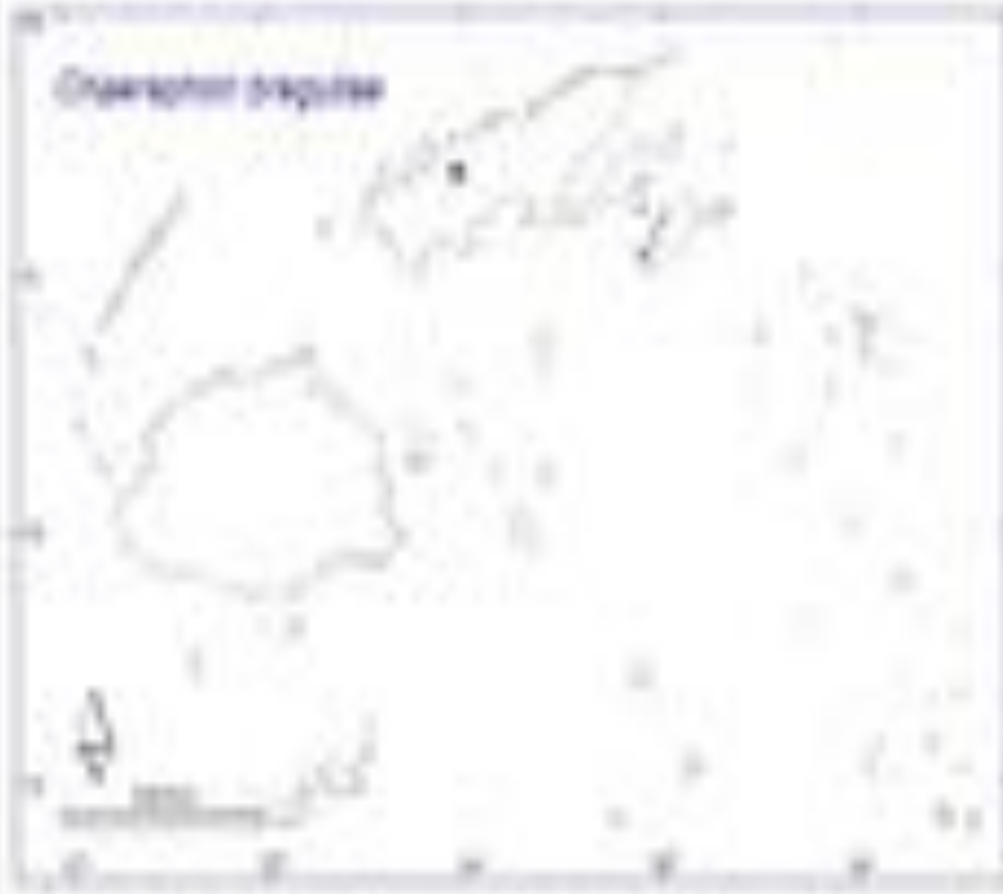


Figure 1. The extent of the protected area (indicated by the black dot) and the main island (Tristan da Cunha) in the archipelago.



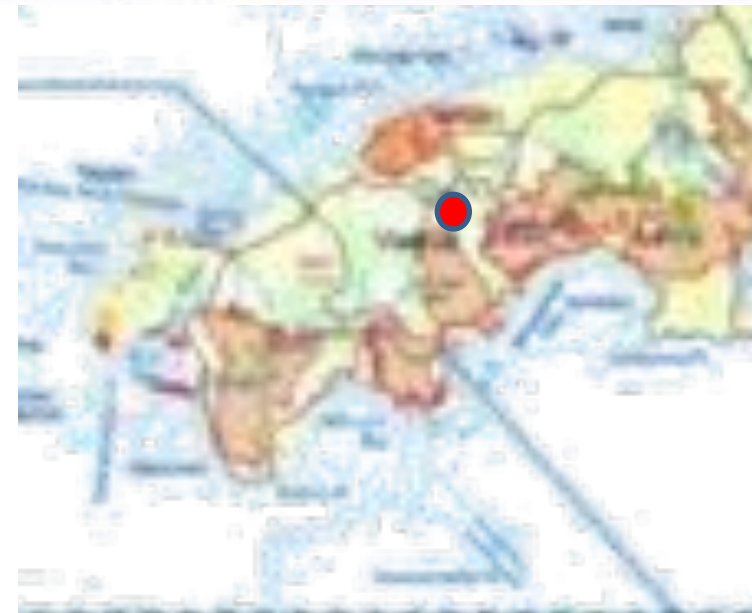
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS AND
OPERATIONAL RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN CAPE



Tristan da Cunha
Inlet

2009-2012

- Confirmed bat cave – Nakanacagi
- Annette Scanlon
- Alivereti Naikatini
- 2012 – Assessment of community perception, threats to the bat and their habitat (cave) Joanne Malotau & Kelera Macedru
- Traditional harvesting in the thousands
- Logging road running over the cave



PROTECTED AREA

2012



Figure 10. The (brown) cave mouth of Antaresop Cave, left; The cave mouth, right; The narrow passage downstream. The cave mouth is near Ansony Mountain.

Net catches in P10



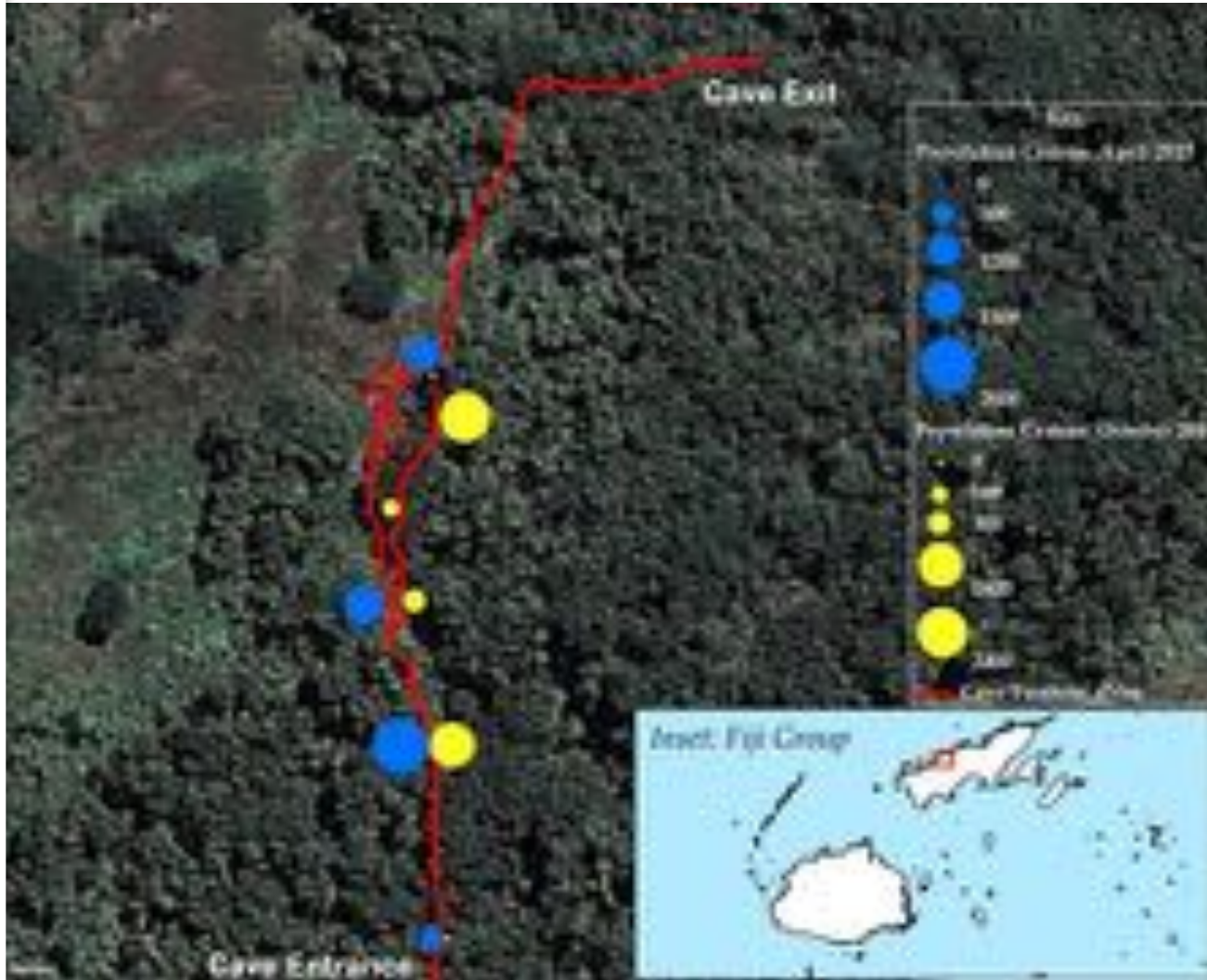
PROTECTED AREA

2014-2015: Cave mapping



2014-2015: Roost surveys

PROTECTED AREA



400 m of tunnel

Cave-ins and domes = roosting sites



PROTECTED AREA

LAND VALUATION - 2016



Freehold land

**Matasawalevu
Cooperative:**

CT 27017 – Lot
1, DP5805:

FJD\$55,000

Mr. Amrit Sen:

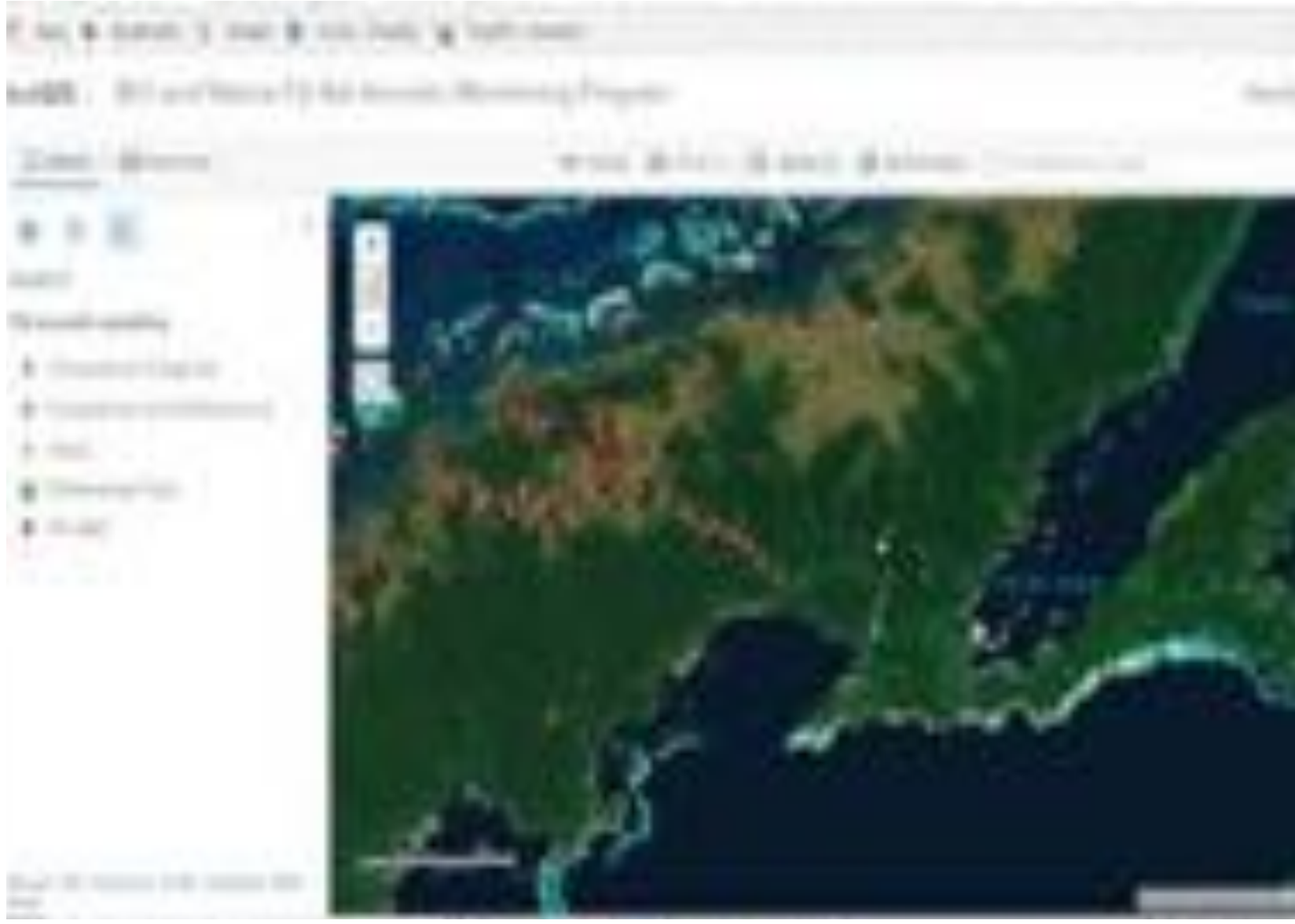
CT27001 – Lot 2,
DP5805:

FJD\$70,000

Radio Telemetry (January, 2017)

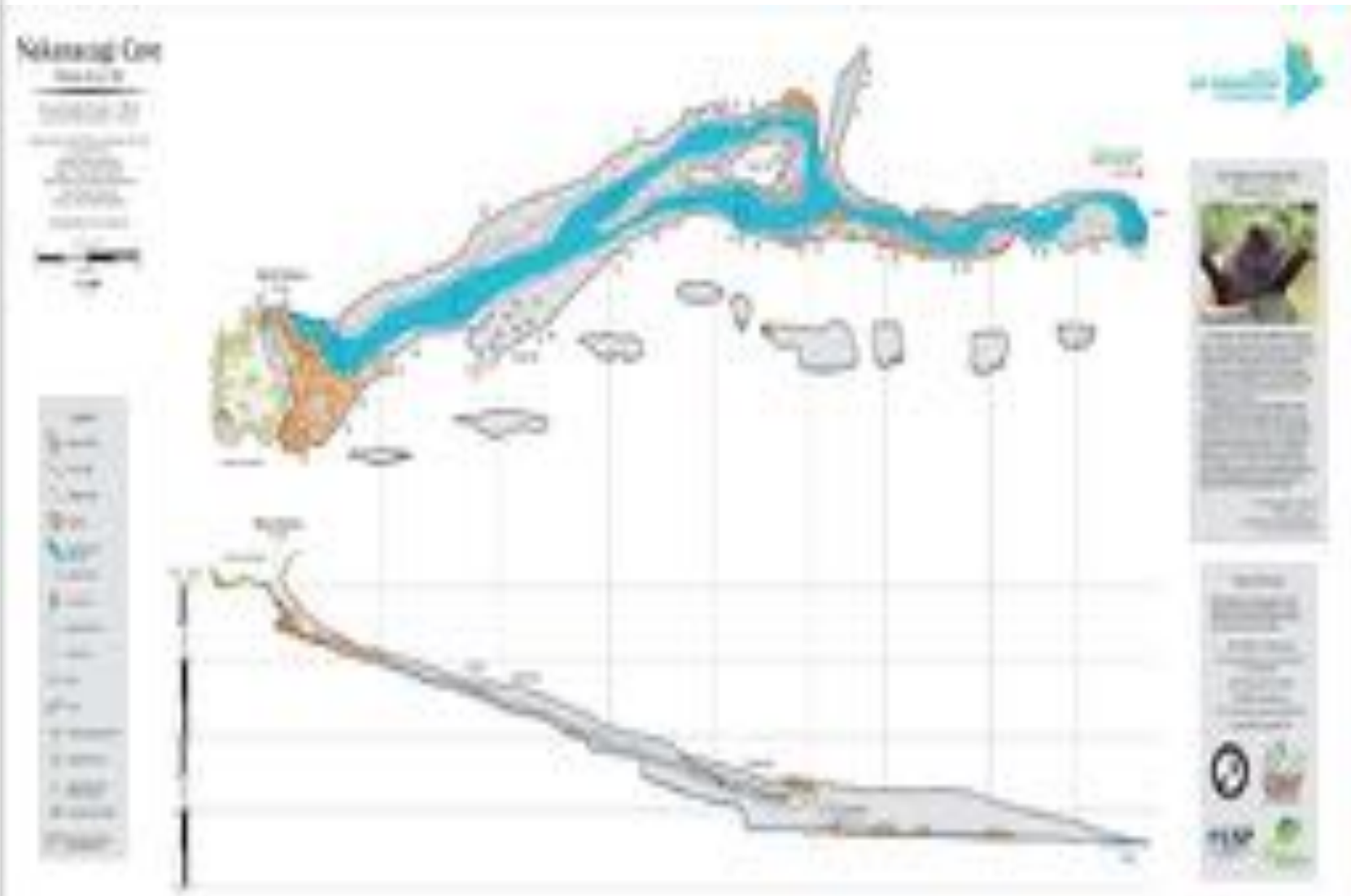
- Fijian free tailed bat:
 - Seems to prefer forested areas rather than plantations
 - Local partners (Villagers, MoF, NTF, Macuata Provincial office, NFMV) trained to understand:
 - i. what telemetry is,
 - ii. its importance
 - iii. Equipment/materials needed
 - iv. Telemetry skill
- (Determining foraging areas of the bats)

PROTECTED AREA



PROTECTED AREA

3D Mapping of cave



Timeline of events

- 2009-2012 – Baseline investigations
- 2012-2015 – Awareness and consultations, research
 - Vanua Levu (Nakanacagi, Bua)
 - Cave surveys at other sites – Taveuni
- 2016 Bat workshop in Suva - Species recovery plan
 - Management needs for Nakanacagi bat cave
 - Bat Conservation Initiative – provide updates to the Protected Areas Committee

BAT CONSERVATION INITIATIVE

Date	Activity	Outcomes
May 2016	Bat rapid survey Consultations with government, community and other stakeholders	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Auckland Zoo Conservation Fund for Telemetry work on the Nakanacagi bats 2. Mr. Amrit Sen: Intention to donate parcel of land 3. Matasawalevu Co-operative: Intention to sell parcel of land (FJD \$50,000) 4. Cave leads data sheet 5. Bat Project Advisory Group
August 2016	Proposal to Rainforest Trust to purchase Matasawalevu Co-operative land and 5 year management program	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contract signed in November 2016
January 2017	Telemetry research	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tracked bat movement in Vanua Levu 2. Bat cave mapped.
April 2017	Meeting with Matasawalevu Co-operative	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Matasawalevu intention to lease, not sell 2. Review of strategy
May 2017	Valuation of Matasawalevu Land Meeting with Amrit Sen for transfer of title (donation of the land)	

OPTIONS FOR CONSERVATION OF THE FIJI FREE TAILED BAT AND ITS HABITAT

1. No Action
2. Community Based Conservation site
3. Purchase
4. Lease
5. Compulsory Acquisition

OPTION 1: No Action

- Leave as it is (current scenario) BUT
- Not an option since the Government has threatened places/species as such under special protection – Endangered Species Act

OPTION 2: Community-based Conservation Site

- Managed by the Matasawalevu Cooperative
- May need a business venture
- Example:
- Monuriki
- Yadua Taba – Native Lease
- Can they do it? Do they have the manpower?

OPTION 3 – PURCHASE

- Purchased and managed by National Trust of Fiji on behalf of Fiji Govt.
- Sale – FJD \$50,000 (Based on latest land evaluation)
 - This amount has been secured – willing to buy
 - The National Trust can become a member of the Cooperative which will add value to the Cooperative.
- Examples of sites bought and managed by NTF
- Sand Dunes
- Examples of sites donated to National Trust of Fiji:
- Garrick Reserve
- Borron House
- Momi Gun Site

OPTION 4: LEASE

- Leased site to the National Trust
 - Conservation Lease
 - Commercial Lease – not applicable
 - National Trust Lease for this land
 - \$2.45/ha – (\$50/yr)
- (no agricultural or commercial value)

Examples of Land Currently Leased by NTF

Site	Area	Tenure	Purpose of lease	Rate
Sand Dunes National Park		Crown land	Conservation of iconic landscape	\$61/ha
Yadua Taba Iguana Sanctuary	70ha	Native land	Wildlife sanctuary	\$41/ha
Wahai Rainforest Reserve	120ha	Native land	Conservation of rainforest	\$30/ha
Seri Basin Conservation Area	20,000	Native land		\$6/acre

The amount asked by Co-op in the last 50M (\$1000/yr) – Unrealistic
 Willing to negotiate a more realistic value (Range from \$50 - \$150/yr)

Even at max rate (\$300/yr) for 100 yr lease – you only get (\$30,000 after 100 yrs)

OPTION 5: COMPULSORY ACQUISITION

- Government of the day may take up management/ownership land or area for National Interest
- But we do not want to go down this road

(Not ideal for landowner or for the bats in the long term)

OPTION 3 – PURCHASE

- Purchased and managed by National Trust of Fiji on behalf of Fiji Govt.
- Sale – FJD \$50,000 (Based on latest land evaluation)
 - FJD \$50,000 for purchase
 - FJD \$5,000 annual community fund
 - Purchase ceremony in mid July 2018
- Management Plan:
 - Scientific monitoring:
 - Ecological information
 - Population count and foraging
 - Threats assessment
 - Site restoration
 - Ranger program
 - Livelihood component

Acknowledgements

- Roko Tui Macuata & Conservation Officer
- Mr (Late) Kolinio Moce
- Nakanacagi Village
- Tui Dreketi
- Department of Lands (Labasa and Suva)
- Bureau of Statistics (Suva)
- Matasawalevu and Basikalave Indo-Fijian communities
- Mr. Dharam Raj, Director/President Matasawalevu Co-operative
- Mr. Amrit Sen
- Dr. Annette Scanlon
- Mr. Alivereti Naikatini
- Mr. Sialesi Rasalato
- Mrs Kelera Buadromo
- Ms. Joanne Malotaux
- Bat Conservation International
- Botanic Gardens Conservation International
- Conservation International
- Keidanren Nature Conservation Fund.
- CEPF
- National Trust of Fiji
- BirdLife International
- University of the South Pacific
- Fiji Protected Areas Committee
- Disney Wildlife Conservation Fund
- Australia Tropical Research Foundation
- Auckland Zoo Conservation Fund
- Rainforest Trust Fund

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Community-based network of Protected/Managed
Areas: Fiji Locally Managed Marine Area
(FLMMA) Network experience

Alifereti Tawake
LMMA/FLMMA Network



Effective MMA



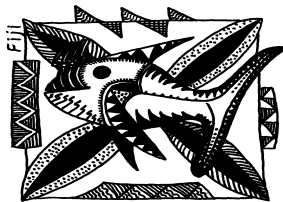
CONSERVATION
INTERNATIONAL



MAMANUCA
ENVIRONMENT
SOCIETY

PPPP (4Ps)

Public
People
Private
Partnership



Waitabu Marine Park

RESORT

Support

Coral Reef Alliance



NA TAQOMAKI
NI QOLIQOLI



SeaWeb

Leading Voices for a Healthy Ocean



CAKAUDROVE YAUBULA
MANAGEMENT SUPPORT TEAM



PACIFIC BLUE
FOUNDATION
Sustaining Reef Communities

Effective MMA



Effective MMA

Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMA)

“...nearshore marine areas that is under some form of community-based management or co-management with government or NGOs...”

Reef to Edge Management,



Effective MMA

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO DISTRICT RPPA-2010 RPPA MANAGEMENT PLAN



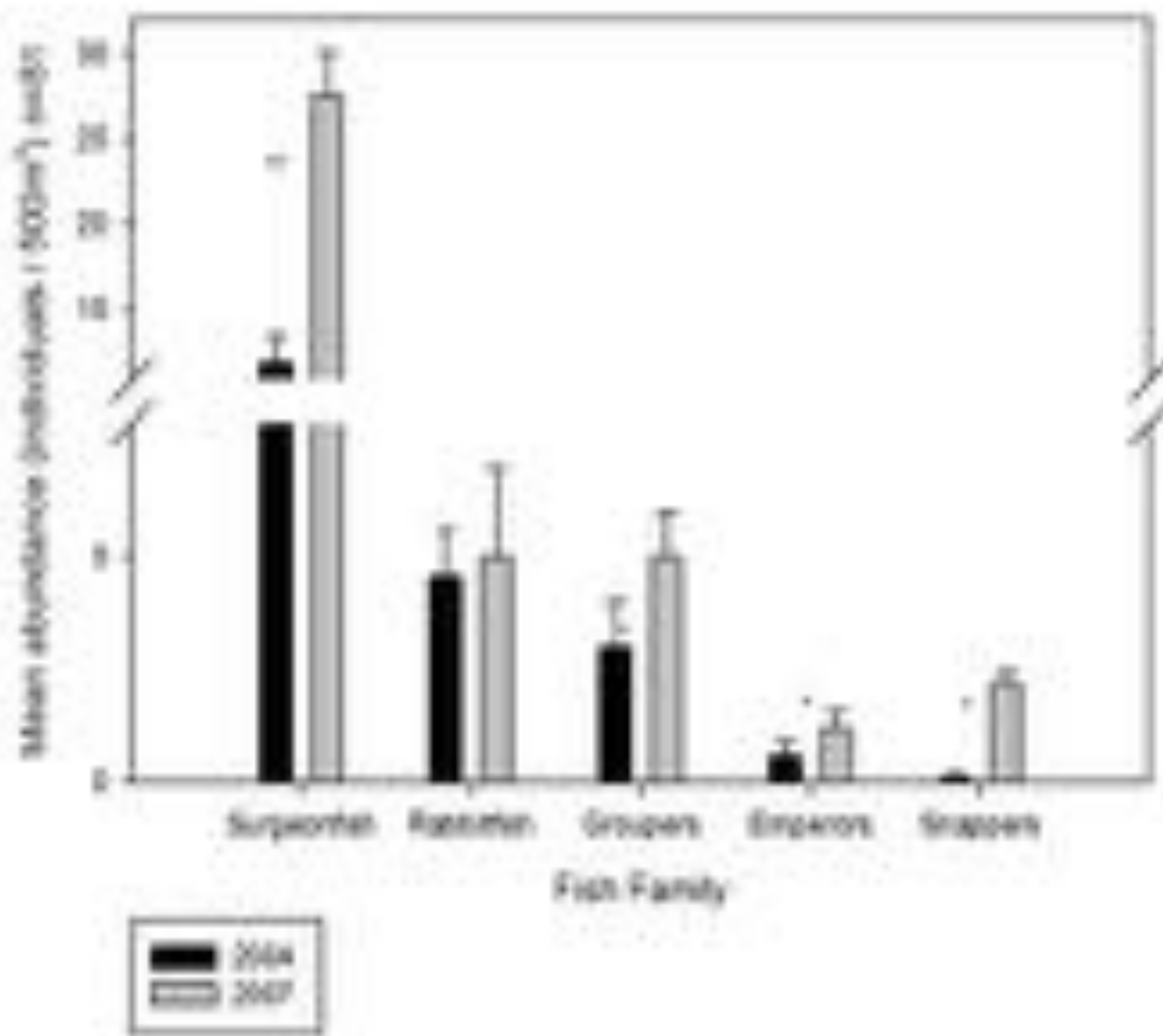
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO RPPA

- Using doors or any kind of posters
- Working with schools or organisations
- Working in style
- The success of the work or work only
- Changing the way of thinking, how people
- This will work much more than 4 times
- Changing behaviour, young boys
- Changing and making better decisions
- Learning from the business or in the work and
- Changing them by themselves

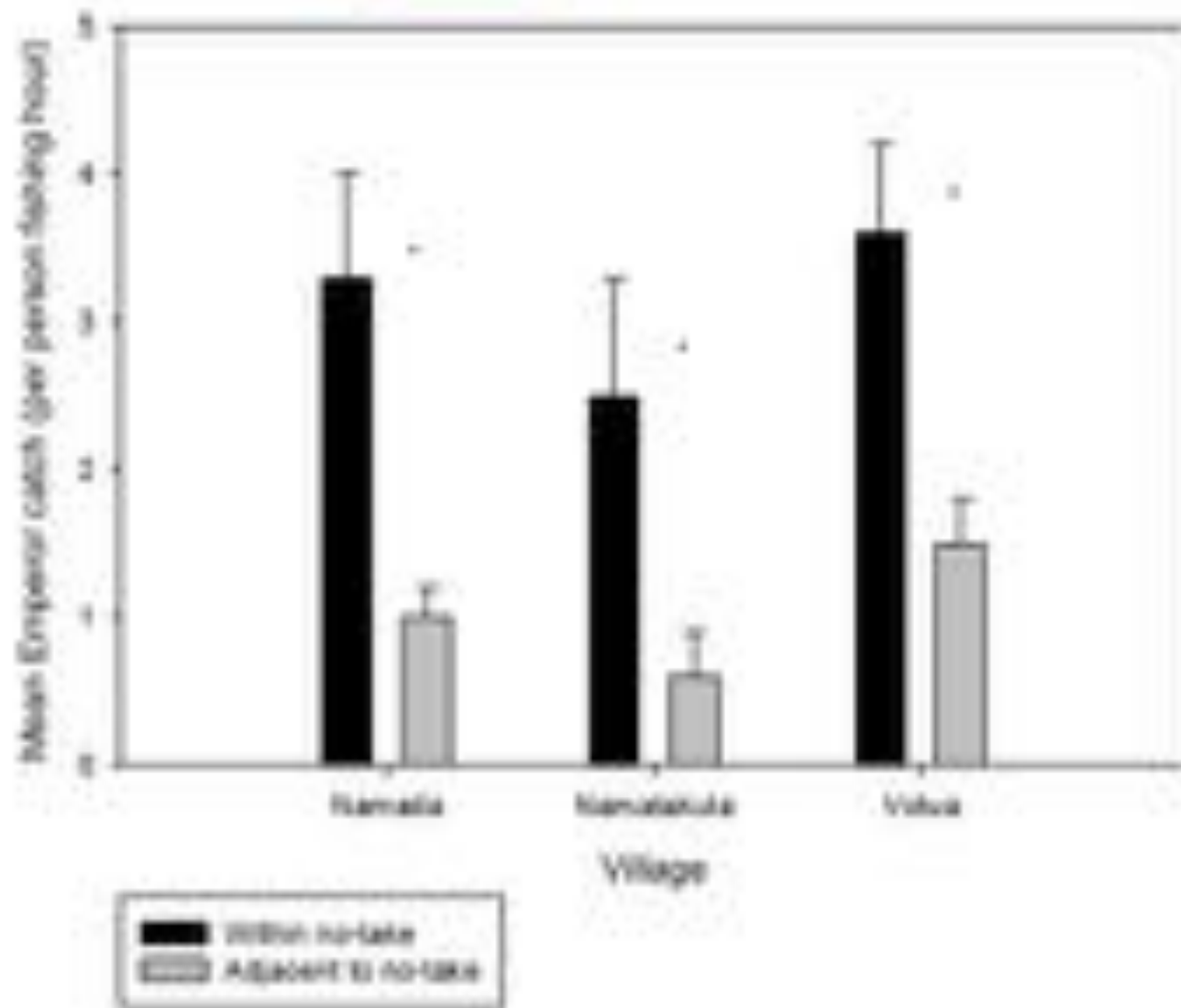


Effectiveness of No-take Tabu

Source: *Empire University*
 Effectiveness of MMA
 (Mean abundance of common
 species in 500m² plots)
 (2004 vs 2007)



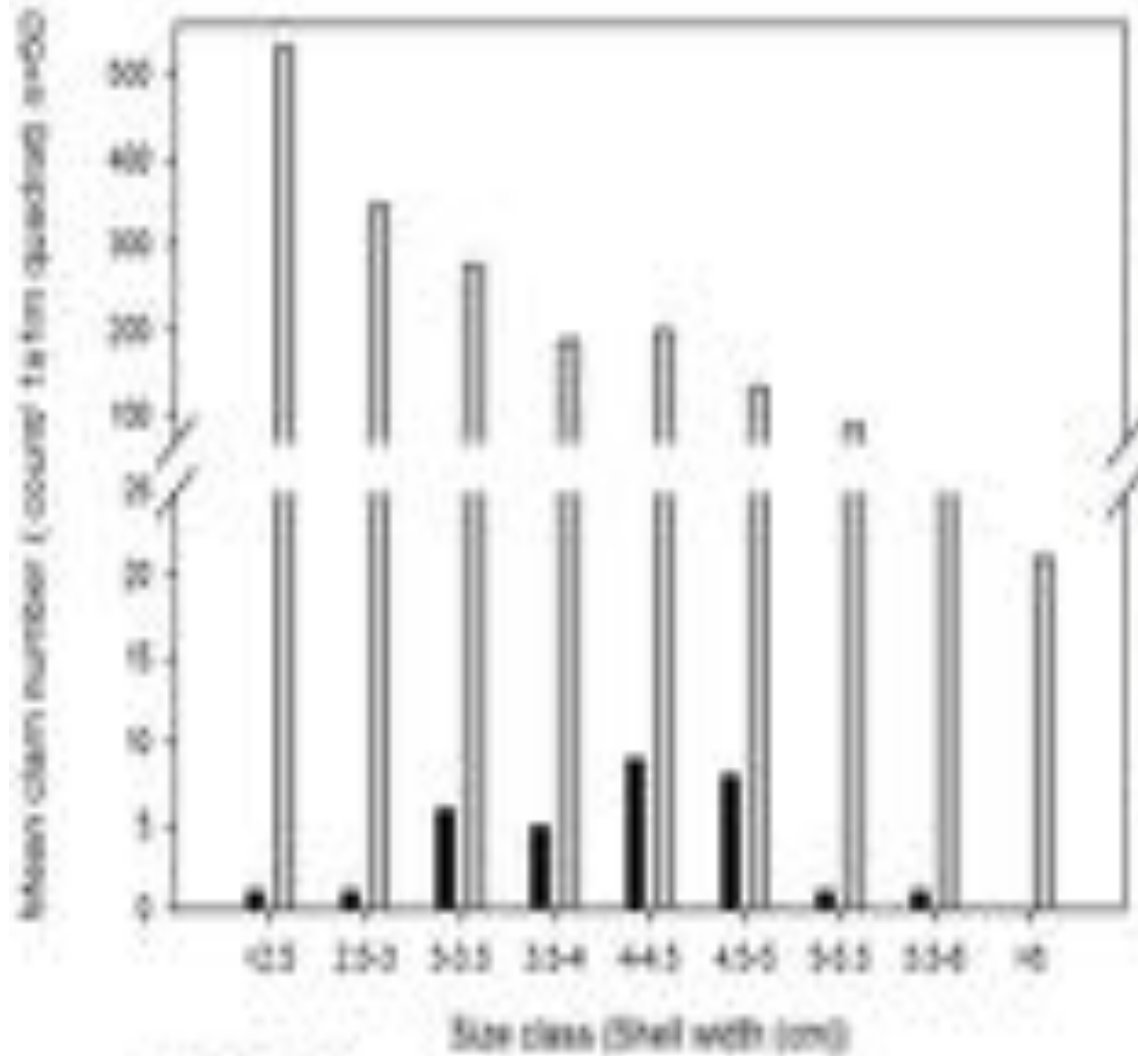
Effectiveness within No-take tabu



Source:
Submitted:
MJC thesis,
USP-Cody
Elements

Effective MMA

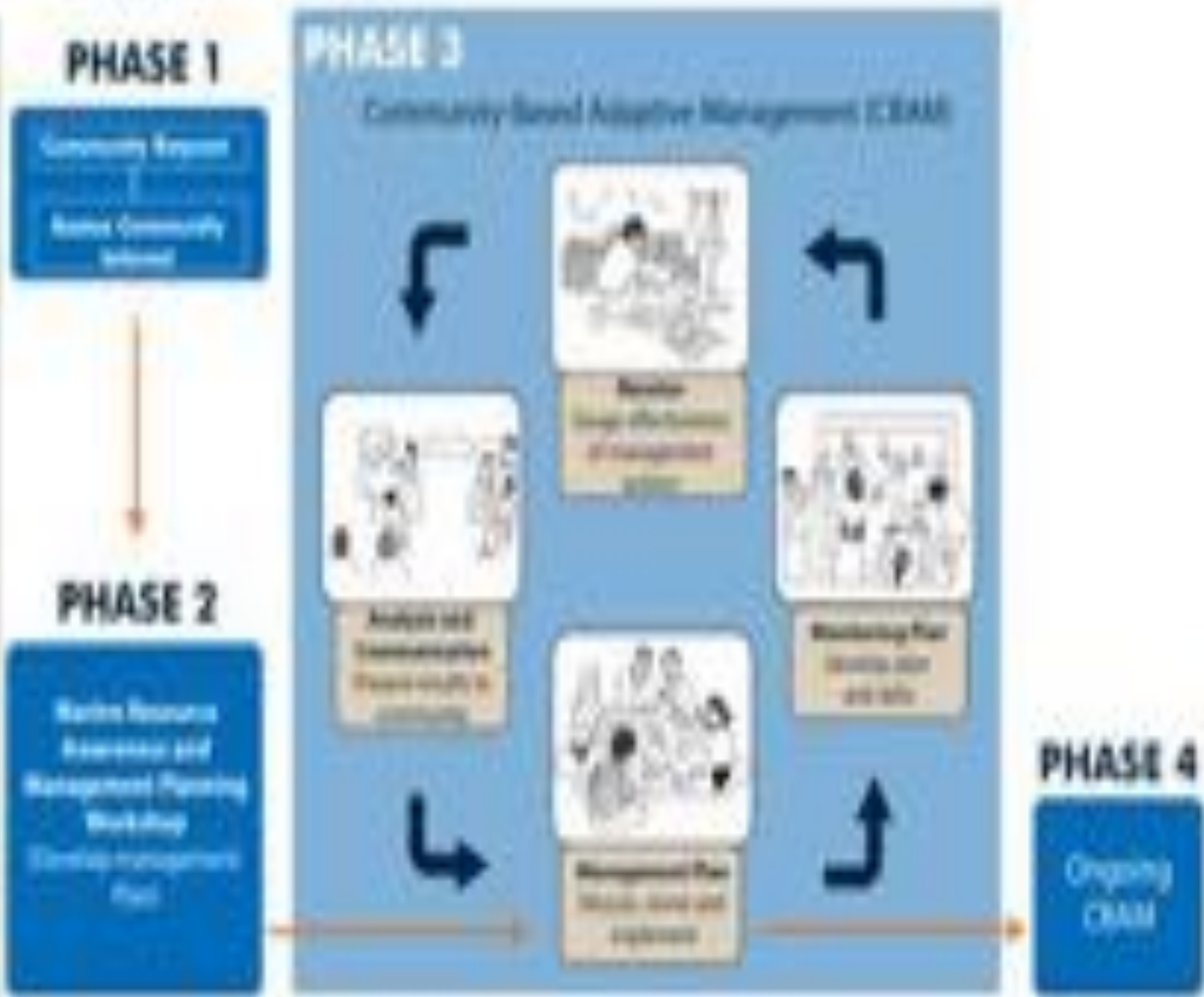
Benefits beyond the boundary



David Powell, A. Baker, J. Galloway, K. Williams, K. Hill, et al. (2007). The effects of marine reserves on clam populations in Monterey Bay: a comparison of reserves to adjacent areas of unreserved open water. *Marine Conservation Research*, 1, 1-10.



Effective MMA



Effective MMA



Local Management Efforts

Effective MMA



Effectively MANAGED AREA



Effective MMA

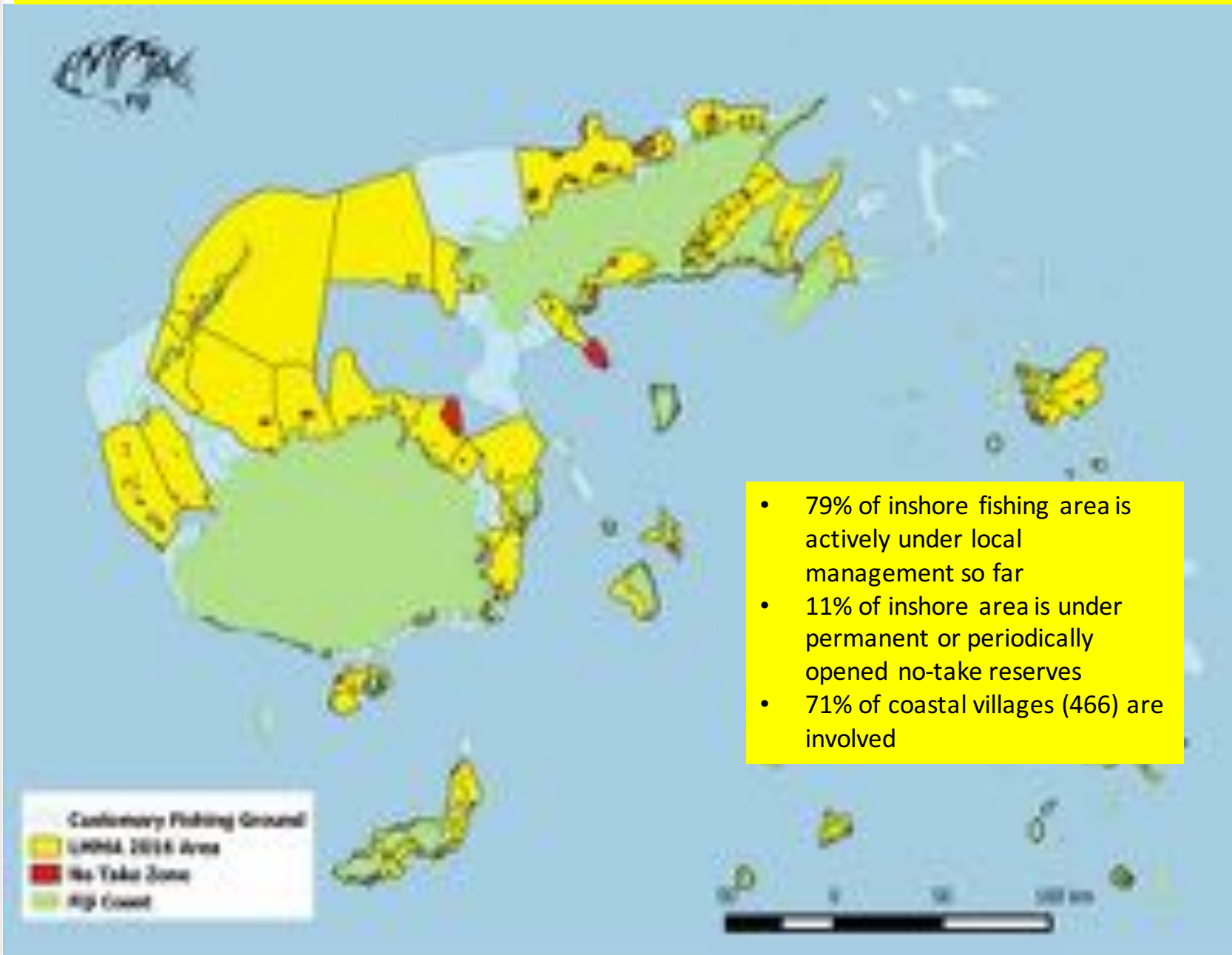


**Adopt-a-tree for
reforestation**



Fiji's commitment at UN Ocean through FLMMA to achieve 100% inshore local management (35,000 sqkm) by 2020, effectively managed and governed by 2025

Effective MMA



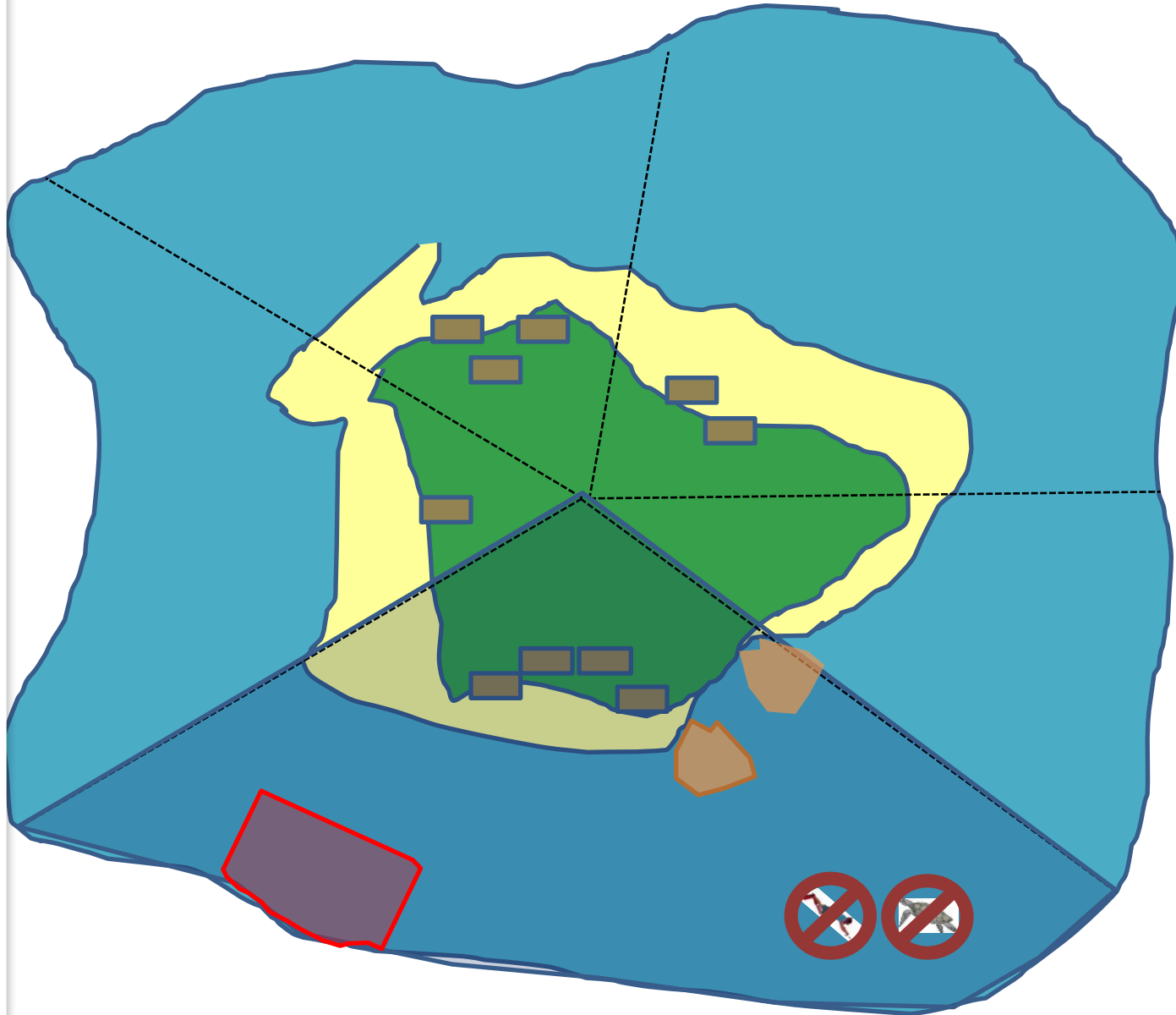
Effective MMA

The **100%** Solution



and management based on CBFM/ CBRM / LMMAs

Effective MMA



Island management based on CBFM/ CBRM / LMMAs

Effective MMA

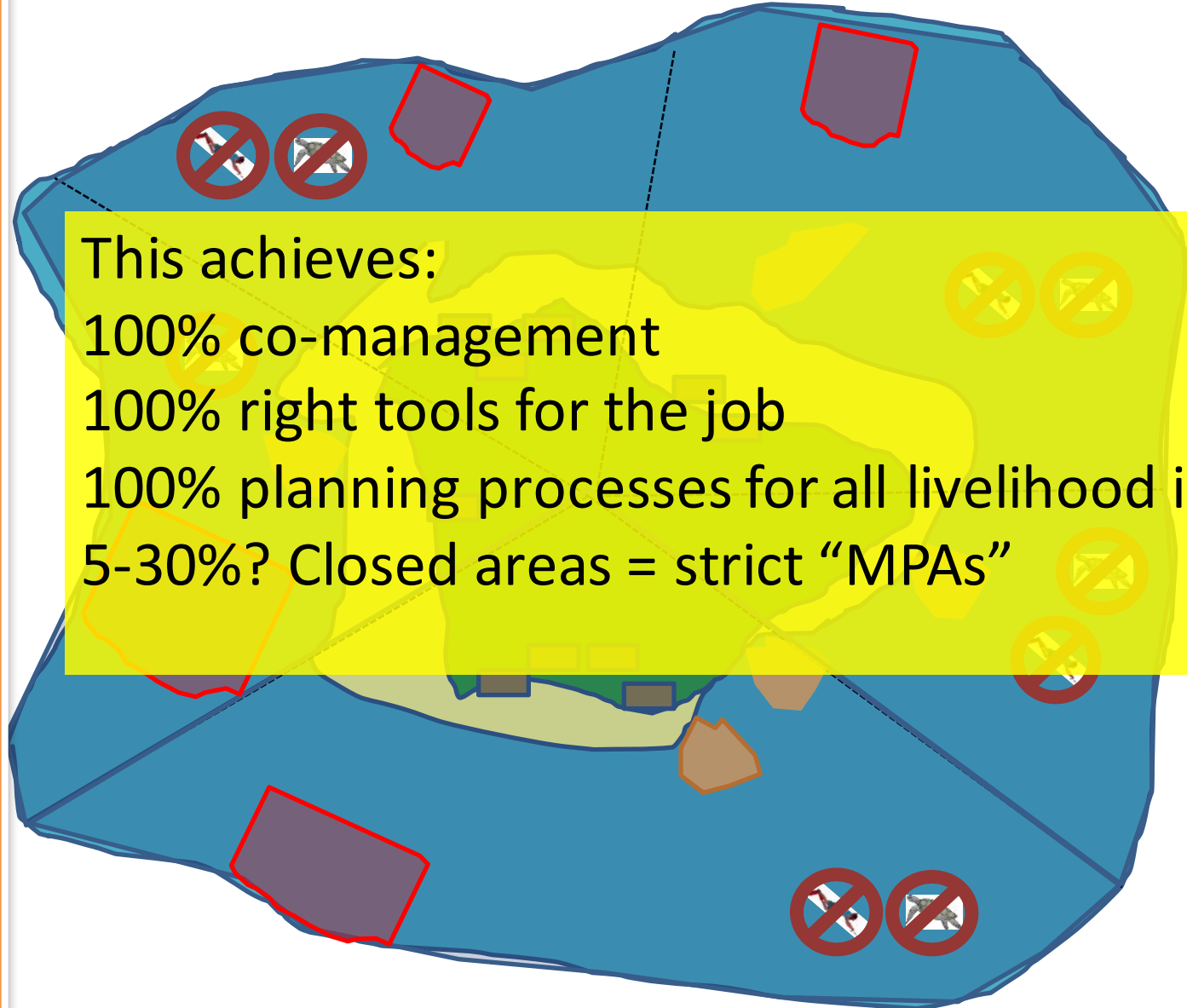
This achieves:

100% co-management

100% right tools for the job

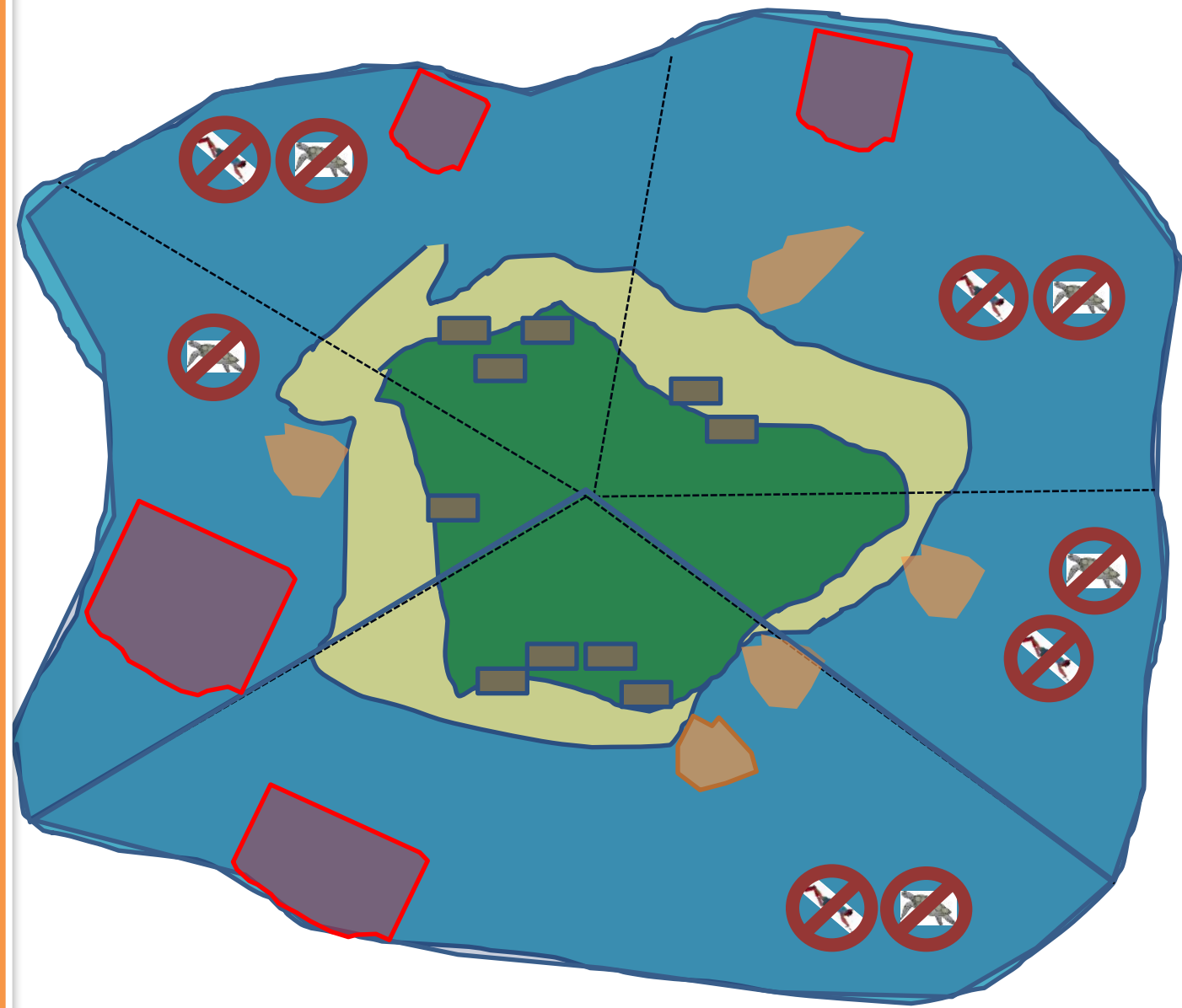
100% planning processes for all livelihood issues

5-30%? Closed areas = strict "MPAs"



Island management based on CBFM/ CBRM / LMMAs

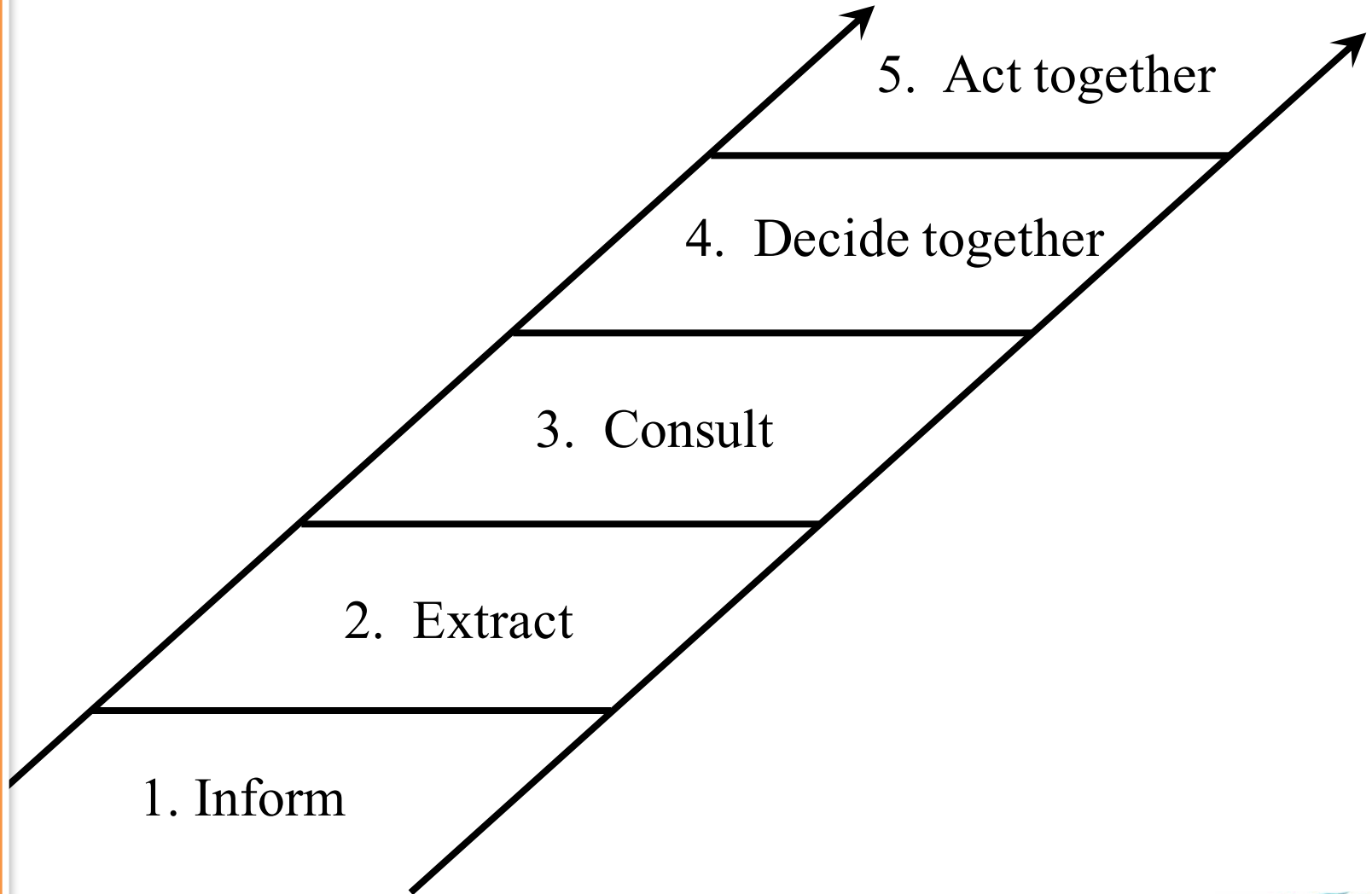
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Community Engagement

Levels of participation

Effective MMA



Scaling Up to Island and Provincial Level

Effective MMA

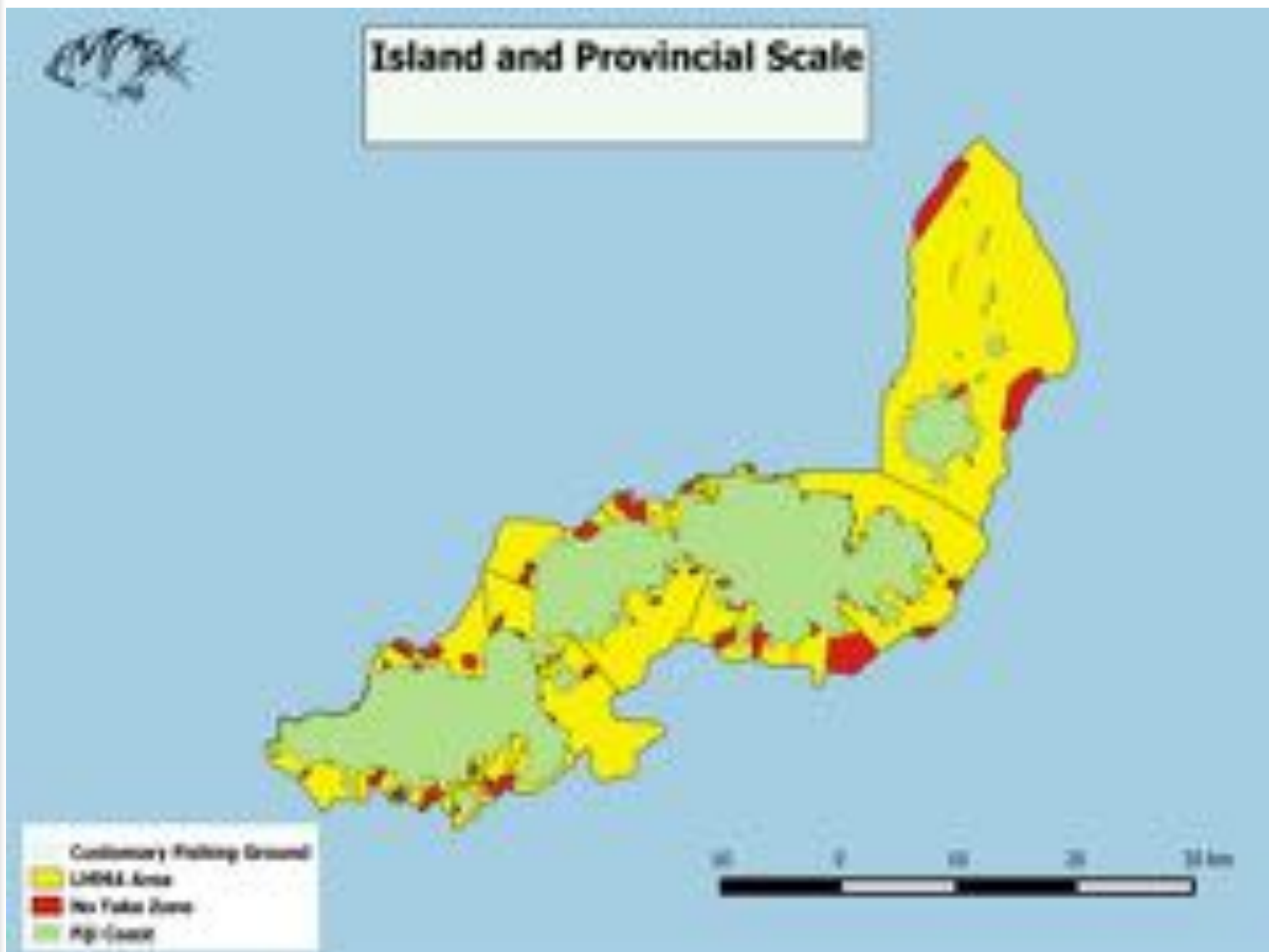
Vision:

Ko Kadavu Me Yanuyanu Ni Sautu

'Prosperous, Wealthy and Peaceful Kadavu'



Effective MMA



Kadavu Provincial 2030 Strategic Priorities (SDG Targets and Goals)

Strategic Priority 1:
Sustainable
Farming – Going
Organic

Objective: To be
certified as an
organic island by
2020



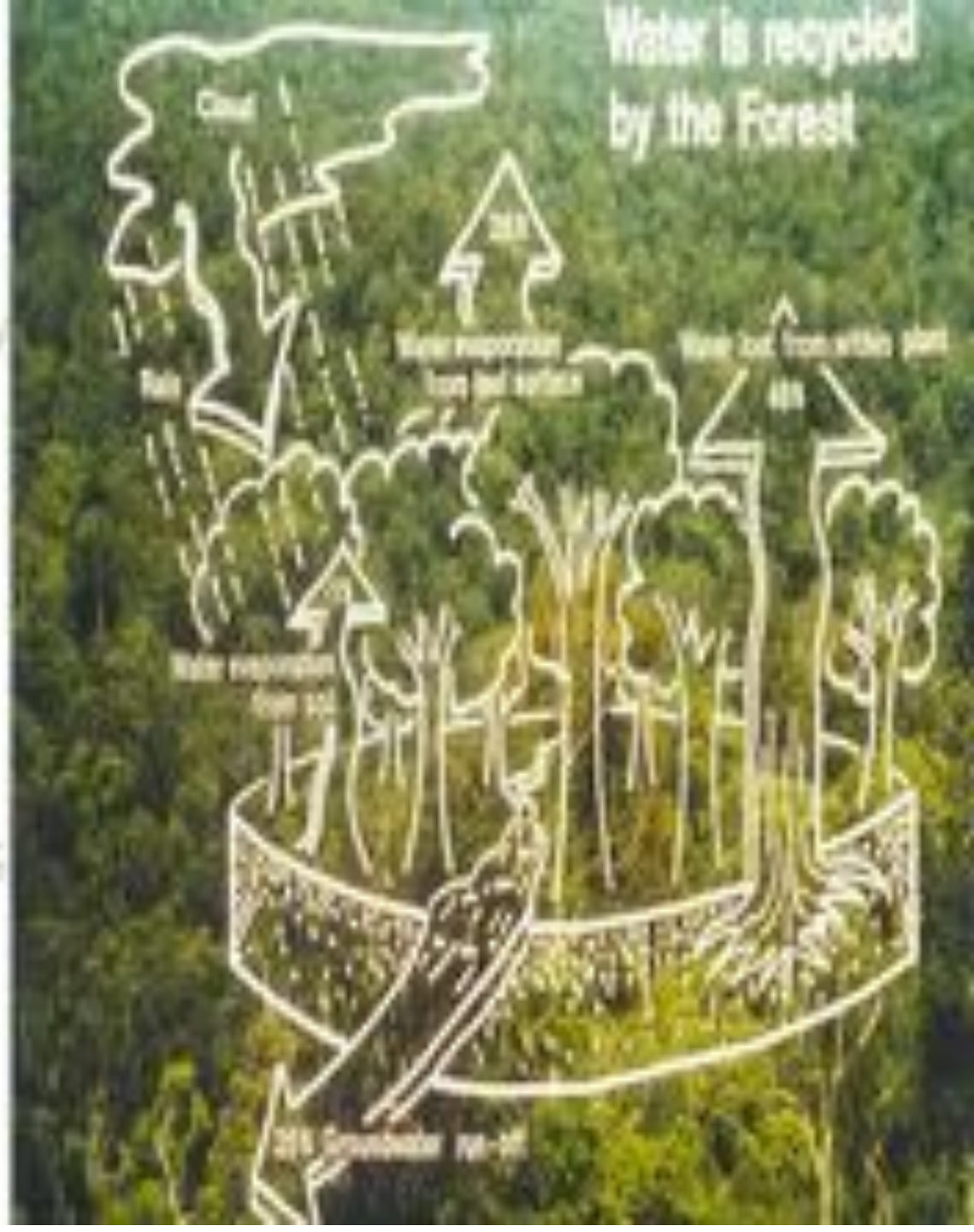
Effective MMA



Effective MMA

Strategic Priority
2: Sustainable
Water Source

Objective:
Protect all
watershed areas
by 2020



Effective MMA



Strategic Priority 3: Scaling up effective local management as a foundation for climate change adaptation through

1. roof to ridge management;
2. seascap or offshore marine management;
3. improve coordination and enforcement

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Strategic Priority 4: Create sustainable livelihoods

Objective 1: Certification and create brand /improve local- international market for locally grown and sustainably harvested labelled products (seafood, organic)

Objective 2: Create alternative income generations that are sustainable

- Bee Keeping - organic honey
- Selling organic products to tourists/workers
- Promote and market ecotourism by engaging local communities - leaving footprints only

Objective 3: Value adding

Strategic Priority 5: Low carbon Development (Renewable Energy)

Objective: To reduce dependence on diesel fuel generator to 0% by 2020

Explore Potential for

- All villages to be solar powered
- Wind/Water/Geothermal Energy



KYMST Board Meeting

Tavuki, Kadavu 24-25th June

Effective MMA



Resilience Thinking

Diversity of strategies implemented by the locals; requires integrated planning

- ✓ Start small (village) and scale up to Tikina ; LMMA
- ✓ Overfishing, urgent ... entry to communities
- ✓ LMMA approach helps organise communities
- ✓ Youbula Management Plans – 360 degrees view
- ✓ Scaling-up from LMMA to Locally Managed Areas

- ✓ Assessments
- ✓ LMMAs
- ✓ Forest reserves, Sacred Sites
- ✓ Farming practices – organic
- ✓ Waste Management
- ✓ Governance & Leadership
- ✓ Income generation – eg. bee-keef farming
- ✓ Coastal protection
- ✓ Climate change adaptations
- ✓ Sustainable development - Solar lighting



Protected Area Committee



The Fiji Locally-Managed Marine Area (FLMMA) Network



CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL



ENVIRONMENTAL LAW ASSOCIATION



MACBIO
Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Management
in Pacific Island Countries



SOVI BASIN PROTECTED AREA

Regional Workshop on Improving Information and Capacity for More Effective Protected Area Management and Governance in the Pacific

11-15 June, Apia, Samoa

Josefa Ravuso, National Trust of Fiji

BACKGROUND INFO

- **Sovi Basin Protected Area (SBPA):**
 - Declared a National Heritage Site by the Fiji government in 1991
 - Listed on the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List in 1996
 - Listed as a site of national significance in the FNBSAP in 2003
 - Fiji's largest terrestrial protected area and is equivalent to some 2% of the land area of Viti Levu
 - Covers an area of 16,344 hectares
 - Owned by 9 landowning units who reside in 5 separate villages within the province of Naitasiri and Namosi.

SIGNIFICANCE

- Sovi Basin Protected Area (SBPA):
 - The largest remaining intact tract of lowland rainforest in Fiji
 - Habitat of some of Fiji's rarest biodiversity including endemic species like the Long-legged Warbler, *Trichocichla rufa* and the ancient gymnosperm *Acmopyle sahniana*, (Drau tabua), both of which are globally listed as Critically Endangered (IUCN 2006).
 - Designated as a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) by Conservation International (CI), and an Important Bird Area (IBA) by Birdlife International (BI).

Sustainable Financing



Sustainable Financing



ENDOWMENT Trust FUND

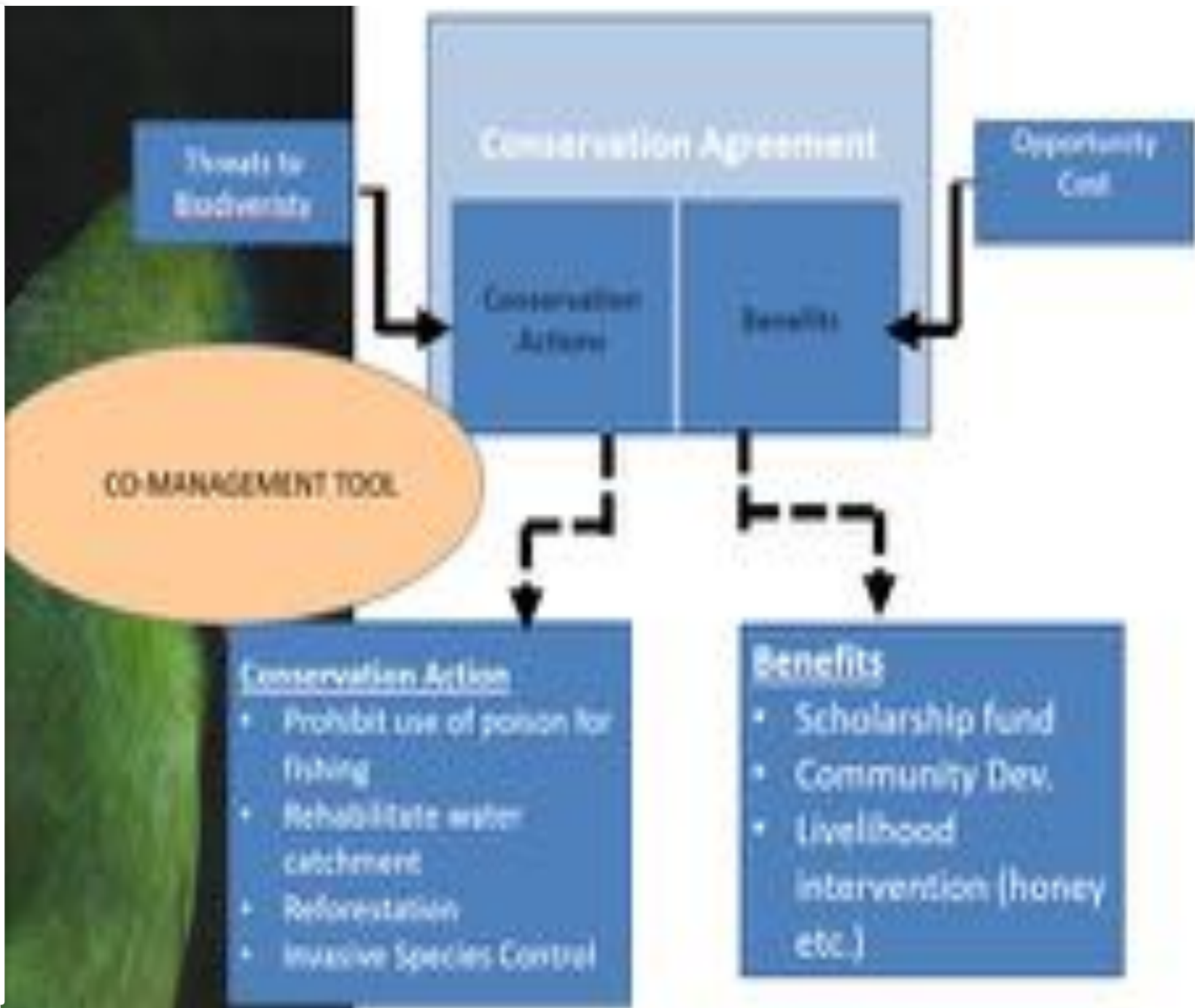
- Capitalisation : \$3.905m USD
 - Donors –
 - Global Conservation Fund,
 - Fiji Water Foundation,
- The Trust Fund supports three broad cost categories:
 1. Annual royalty and lease payments to SBPA landowners
 2. Annual contributions to a Community Conservation and Development Fund
 3. Management budget for the Natural Heritage Unit.
- An innovative mechanism for conserving habitat while providing economic and social benefits for stakeholders including local communities and public/private sectors.

Sustainable Financing

TRUST FUND STRUCTURE



Sustainable Financing



Sustainable Financing



Conservation Actions



Sustainable Financing

Income Generation Initiative



Community CONSERVATION AGREEMENT in SBPA

– PARTNERS IN AGREEMENT

- NTF (Grantor)
- SBPA Village Community (Grantee)
- SBPA Landowner Committee (Witness)
- Provincial Office (Witness/Arbitrator)
- Conservation International (Advisor)

CONCLUSION

- Management of the SBPA is a work in progress – Adaptive Management approach going forward
- SBPA as a conservation model for Fiji and perhaps the Pacific Region

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Sustainable Financing

Vatu-i-Ra Conservation Park: Example of a Marine Conservation Agreement



Sustainable Financing



Sustainable Financing



Sustainable Financing

Table 1: The relationship between the Sustainable Development Goals and the financing of the 2030 Agenda. The table shows the contribution of each goal to the financing of the 2030 Agenda. The table is organized into two main sections: 'Direct Contributions' and 'Indirect Contributions'. The 'Direct Contributions' section lists goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18. The 'Indirect Contributions' section lists goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18. The table also includes a column for 'Key Indicators' and a column for 'Data Sources'.

Goal	Target	Indicator	Source
1	1.1	1.1.1	1.1.1.1
2	2.1	2.1.1	2.1.1.1
3	3.6	3.6.1	3.6.1.1
4	4.4	4.4.1	4.4.1.1
5	5.5	5.5.1	5.5.1.1
6	6.4	6.4.1	6.4.1.1
7	7.3	7.3.1	7.3.1.1
8	8.8	8.8.1	8.8.1.1
9	9.5	9.5.1	9.5.1.1
10	10.4	10.4.1	10.4.1.1
11	11.6	11.6.1	11.6.1.1
12	12.2	12.2.1	12.2.1.1
13	13.1	13.1.1	13.1.1.1
14	14.3	14.3.1	14.3.1.1
15	15.1	15.1.1	15.1.1.1
16	16.6	16.6.1	16.6.1.1
17	17.1	17.1.1	17.1.1.1
18	18.1	18.1.1	18.1.1.1

Goal	Target	Indicator	Source
1	1.1	1.1.1	1.1.1.1
2	2.1	2.1.1	2.1.1.1
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5	5.5	5.5.1	5.5.1.1
6	6.4	6.4.1	6.4.1.1
7	7.3	7.3.1	7.3.1.1
8	8.8	8.8.1	8.8.1.1
9	9.5	9.5.1	9.5.1.1
10	10.4	10.4.1	10.4.1.1
11	11.6	11.6.1	11.6.1.1
12	12.2	12.2.1	12.2.1.1
13	13.1	13.1.1	13.1.1.1
14	14.3	14.3.1	14.3.1.1
15	15.1	15.1.1	15.1.1.1
16	16.6	16.6.1	16.6.1.1
17	17.1	17.1.1	17.1.1.1
18	18.1	18.1.1	18.1.1.1

Sustainable Financing

Financing Arrangements

- Agreement between fishing rights owners and tourism industry
- Voluntary payments for access to the park
- Deed of Trust established to administer voluntary contributions – managed by a Board of Trustees
- Use of funds:
 - 40% educational grants for students from the Tribe with ownership rights over the island
 - 30% educational grants for students from district
 - 30% park management, with activities to be approved by Management Committee and Board of Trustees



Sustainable Financing



Lessons Learned

- Transparency and accountability key for maintenance of private sector involvement
- Mechanism to formalize governance arrangement and finance flow key to ensure stakeholder buy-in
- Allow adequate time and resourcing for extensive consultations to arrive at equitable benefits sharing mechanisms
- Conditionality essential – either side can withdraw if perceive conditions being breached
- Model not applicable everywhere – need assurance of steady flow of visitors

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CBD Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity.

Aichi Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape.

Fiji Targets

Terrestrial Target: By 2020, at least 17% of all land is under protected area status and these areas have been identified and endorsed by the National Protected Areas Committee and the National Environment Council as priority sites (see Map in Annex 2).

Marine Target: (a) By 2020, at least 30% of Fiji's offshore areas is effectively managed and part of a national marine protected area network; and

(b) By 2020, 100% of inshore traditional fishing grounds (iGoloqoi) are effectively managed within locally managed areas.

Indicators:

- Total area of representative coverage of formally and informally recognised terrestrial and marine protected areas and locally managed areas.
- Total area and number of protected areas that are effectively managed based on agreed national protected area criteria for evaluating management effectiveness.
- Measurement of ecosystem services and equitable benefits from protected areas.
- Measure of trends in connectivity of protected areas and other area based approaches integrated into landscapes and seascapes.

Summary

	CBD Aichi Target	National Target	STATUS
Terrestrial and inland waters	17%	16.7%	<u>2.7% legally protected</u>
Coverage of coastal and marine areas	10%	30%	16.6% of INSHORE are effectively managed <u>1.8% of EEZ</u> 0% open ocean



Summary



Summary



Summary

- **De-reservation of Nature Reserves**
- **Invasive species – encroachment in native forest**
- **Commercial and unsustainable resource use – alternative livelihood**
- **Lack of funding capacity**
 - **consolidate community support for expansion of PA**
 - **Support legalization**
 - **Endowment funding**

- ▶ Legalize terrestrial 14% PA to fulfil Aichi Target; given current level of protection

NEED: consensus from landowners and **endowment trust** **fund**
(management of the PA)

- ▶ Expand the management of Fiji's waters and make substantial progress against the 30% target is to establish offshore Marine Managed Areas (MMAs) outside of the boundaries of the i qoliqoli areas.

NEED - 28.2%, or 366,604 km², over offshore waters outside of i qoliqoli areas within Fiji's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

1. **Government intervention to drive process** e.g. taking up MacBio Marine Bioregions
2. **National & local consultation**
3. Support for **local initiatives** that **do landscape/seascape** or 100% management or whole domain

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