

WWF South Pacific Programme Office

Apolosa Robaigau WWF South Pacific Programme Office 12th December, 2015

PEBACC Inception Workshop

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WWF

- the Global Conservation Organisation

Mission:

To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature, by:

- conserving the world's biological diversity
- ensuring that the use of renewable
 natural resources is sustainable
- 3. promoting the **reduction** of **pollution** & **wasteful consumption**





WWF South Pacific Programme Vision

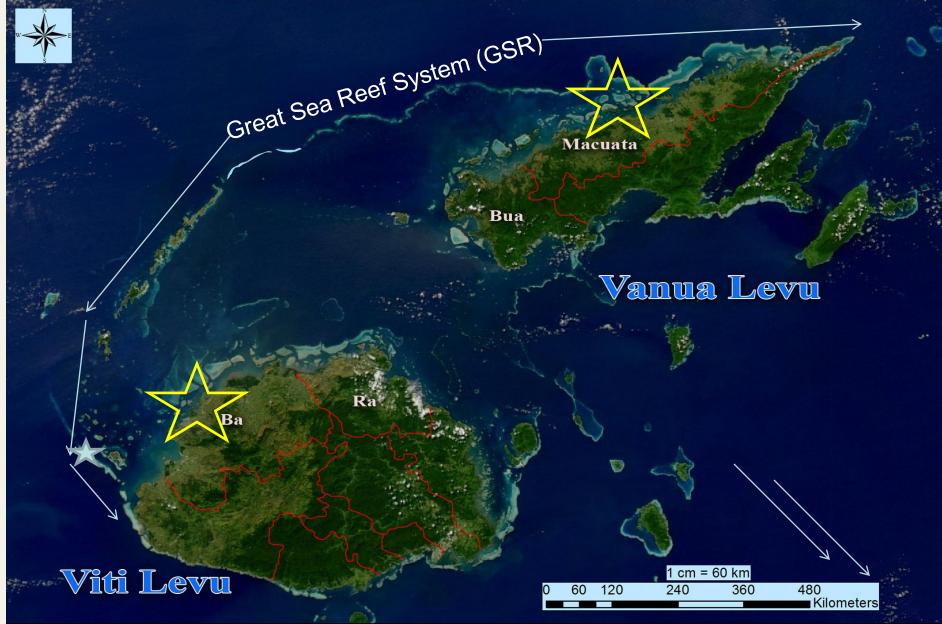
"The richness and resilience of our Pacific Island ecosystems are managed and conserved in harmony with the aspirations and sustainable development needs of our people."

Conservation Programmes;

- 1. The Great Sea Reef Programme
- 2. Sustainable Sea Food Programme
 - Climate Change Adaptation cross cutting across the two programmes
- And the Earth Hour 'I'm Switching' Campaign



Protecting Coral Reef System in the GSR

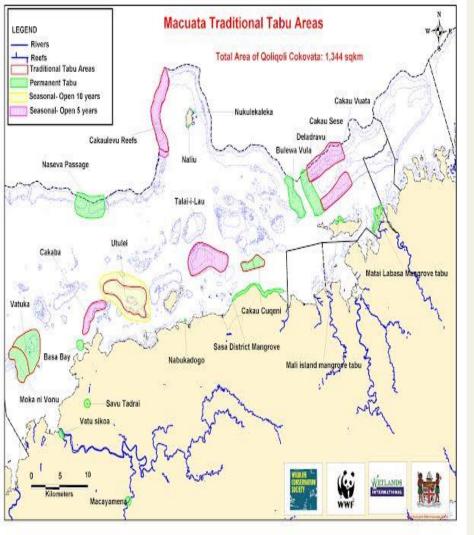


The Great Sea Reef – Fiji's Seafood Basket

- 3rd longest barrier reef system in the Southern Hemisphere
 Directly supports 10% of Fijis population (subsistence
 - use) food security and livelihoods
 - Directly support the tourism industry 25 % of GDP
- Mangrove forests on the GSR mangrove related fisheries production is about 3,711 tonnes per year = \$19.2 million FJD
 - Economic Value of ecosystem services provided by GSR – FJD 47.5 million / roughly \$1million FJD per hectare of coral reefs
 - Contributes about FJD \$12-16 million per year to Fiji's Inshore Fisheries Sector
- GSR nominated as a Ramsar Site



Qoliqoli Cokovata



- 37 villages located on the mainland and three offshore islands, Mali, Kia and Macuata-i-wai within their *qoliqoli*.

- within the boundaries of the four districts is a number of cane-farming homesteads and settlements.
- The collective population is over 4,000,
- with 75 per cent of households in the area deriving an income from the extraction of fishing, agriculture or forestry.



Ecosystem Based Management (EBM)

Adoption of Ecosystem Based Management and Adaptation (EBM/EBA) and Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) as conservation tools to:

- ensure food security,
- build community resilience,
- improve livelihoods
- Land Care Network (SLM)
- Network of Protected Areas; Marine Managed Areas and Sustainable Fisheries Management Plans
- Mangrove Managed Areas
- River Care
- Rehabilitation of Riparian and Coastal Vegetation
- Municipality Greening initiative







Community Level



Integrated 20 Year District Development Plans incorporating:

- Natural Resource Management
- Sustainable Fisheries Management
- Climate Change adaptation
- Disaster Risk Reduction
- Aligned to Fiji's Green Growth Framework
- Livelihoods and income generating options
 - Women in Fisheries
 - FLET Training
 - Technical skills training
 - Business training
 - Sustainable Seafood Supply Chain linked to

hotels



Provincial Level



- Provincial Natural Resource Management Strategies
- Support to Provincial YMST (Environment Committee)
- Support provincial offices on environmental awareness activities at the provincial level
- Support to iTaukei Affairs conservation activities



Cooperate Engagement



- Solar electrification
- Water tanks for communities
- Reforestation plan
- Mangrove rehabilitation programme





Lessons Learnt

- 1. District development plans as per the iTaukei Affairs Act NRM, DRR and CCA must be integrated into long-term district development plans to ensure sustainability and that community development to take place with minimum impacts on natural resources that support their livelihoods food security and water security. Alignment of DDP to Green Growth framework, CC Framework and DRR Plans for Fiji
- 2. District Development Committee must be build to ensure that DDPs are implemented in an effective and transparent way with improved leadership and governance
- 3. MPA management must be coupled with Sustainable Fisheries Management Plans for greater impact
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- 4. Identification and establishment of Sustainable Fisheries supply chains linking community fishers to sustainable markets - such as middle men and hotel industries willing to source their products from sustainable sources. Consumer awareness on the need to source their seafood from sustainably managed fisheries



Lessons Learnt

- 5. Community established micro-businesses as part of their alternative income generating activities will require constant monitoring and support for up to a few years following establishment - this is imperative to the success of these small businesses as part of the.
- 6. Strategic partnership and networks WWF cannot do this alone require strategic partnership with various government departments at all levels, communities, private sector, donor agancies and other CSOs including churches.
- 7. Innovative solutions and lessons not only from Fiji but from other parts of the world - including from within the WWF world wide network is also important in adding value to our work here in Macuata.



Thank you

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WWF IN SHORT

+100

WWF is in over 100 countries, on 5 continents



+5,000

WWF has over 5,000 staff worldwide

+5M

WWF has over 5 million supporters

1961

WWF was founded In 1961 _____