Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMA)- A pathway to Holistic and Integrated Island Management and Sustainable Development: A Fiji Case example

> Asian Wetlands Symposium – Wetlands for Sustainable Life November 7-11, 2017

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Fish for the future! Building Vibrant, empowered and resilient communities!

What is an LMMA?

- 1. A defined coastal or marine area
- 2. Under some form of traditional or community management or co-management
- Box 1: Various names used throughout Southeast Asia and the Pacific to describe LMMA tools
- Cook Islands "ra'ui site"; "no-take two year closure"
- Fiji "tabu area"; "traditional reserve"; "community-protected area"
- Hawaii "kapu zone"; "traditional marine protected area"; "cultural marine conservation district"
- Indonesia "sasizen"; "community-based marine protected area"; "no-take zone"
- Malaysia "community-based marine protected area"; "no-take area"
- Palau "bau zone"; "no-take area"; "multiple-use marine protected area"
- Papua New Guinea "tabu area"; "customary areas"; "marine reserve"
- Philippines "community-based marine protected area"; "marine sanctuary"; "no-take zone" Solomon Islands "tambu zone"; "community-managed reserve"; "community conservation area" Vietnam "peoples' marine management area"; "village-managed reserve"

(after Parks and Salafsky 2001)



The LMMA Network?

• The LMMA Network is a group of locally managed marine area practitioners who have joined together to improve the success of their coastal management and conservation efforts.





Who We Are



How it all began?

In the 1990s, different groups and individuals were working on various community resource management projects in the Oceania.

Using traditional practices already in place, supported by modern techniques/science, to address community needs made more sense

•From their many experiences, they recognized that a Western style 'closed' conservation system would not work well.

Intimate Connections to Nature

- Totemic Species

 Vesi tree (Intisia bijuga)
 Snapper fish (Lethrinus sp)
 - Define us A clan
 - Moral obligation to protect
 - Relationships resonates across
 Pacific and Oceania







'Mana' in Traditional Management Systems







Traditional/Local/Indi genous Knowledge and Technology

Example: Using coconut leaves to build curtains as a pathway to open waters

Guiding Stranded Whales Out of Shallow Waters





•Philippines

•Pohnpei Micronesia

•Palau

•Indonesia 🏮

Guinea

•Papua New

> •Solomo n Islands

1000s of communities in Oceania
 ' Sea of Islands' or Big Ocean States

•Fiji

- Learning what works ullet
- Sharing the experiences \bullet
- **Building capacity** \bullet
- Global, national and local \bullet networks
- Outreach, advocacy and \bullet policy development

Kenya

Madagascar

Tanzania

Comoros

Mozambique



blue ventures

discovery through research

Blueventures and LMMAs of the Western Indian Ocean

LMMAs in the WIO

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Shared Vision

Food security

Strengthened livelihoods Resilient, vibrant, and empowered communities

Sustainable fisheries

Biodiversity conserved

Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMA)



LMMAs most vital ingredient

 Rights to land and sea 2. people-centred approaches
 Integrated ridge to reef, watershed (=coastal wetlands), sustainable management actions



Holistic and Integrated Village Planning Waste management, Disaster preparedness, climate adaptation, family planning, village governance, organic agriculture, renewable energy, sustainable development etc. etc.



"NA SASAGA NI MAROROI NI YAUBULA" VERATAVOU PROJECT

Ucunivanua, Naivuruvuru, Kumi, Navunimono, Sawa, Uluiloli, Naloto, Naigani

Na kalougata kei na sautu ni bula ena veisiga ni mataka, ni vanua ko Verata ena vakatau ena noda vakatulewa vakayalomatua. Na noda i yau bibi duadua o keda na lewenivanua na noda i yau bula mai cakau kei na dela ni vanua. Ogo ga na vanua ena sotavi kina nai gu ni cola vanua, Lotu, matanitu ka vakauasivi na bula ni matavuvale kei na vuli."Ni maroroi nai yaubula ena sautu na vanua"





1. Sa vakatabui na vakayagataki ni duva

2. Sa vakatabui na vakayagataki ni lawa matailalai

3. Sa vakatabui na vakayagataki ni kasi kei na compressor



The GEF Small Grants

Programme

4. Meda vakalaiseni talega na dau volitaki sasalu se ika

Na vakanuinui ni sasaga ogo me na sautu tale mai nai goligoli, laurai tale na sasalu sa vali, sautu mai na bula, veilomani ka cakacakavata na lewe ni vanua, mera rawa ka vakalevu nai tabagone, ka ra tamata gaga kina na kawa kei Verata ni mataka. Ena gai colati vakavinaka nai vua ni Vanua, Lotu kei na Matanitu ni sana katoa nai vurevure ni bula ena veikorokoro.



Prepared by Institute of Applied Science, University of the South Pacific © 2008

Island management based on LMMAs



Fiji case example: Kadavu Island-Based Management



Kadavu Provincial 2030 Strategic Priorities

Strategic Priority 1: Sustainable Farming – Going Organic

Objective: To be certified as an organic island by 2020





Strategic Priority 2: Sustainable Water Source

Objective: Protect all watershed areas by 2020



Strategic Priority 3: Ocean (SDG 14: UN Ocean Commitment)

By 2025, Scaling up effective local management and governance as a foundation for climate change adaptation through:

- 1. reef to ridge management;
- 2. seascape or offshore marine management;
- 3. improve coordination, enforcement and partnership



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 hotels/resorts
- Promote and market ecotourism by engaging local communities – leaving footprints only
 Objective 3: Value adding

Strategic Priority 5: Renewable Energy

Objective: To reduce dependence on diesel fuel generator to 0% by 2030

Explore Potential for

- All villages to be Solar Powered
- Wind/Wave/Geothermal Energy









Fijis commitment at UN Ocean through FLMMA to achieve 100% inshore management (35,000 sqkm) by 2020

79% of inshore fishing area is actively under local management so far 11% of inshore area is under permanent or periodically opened no-take reserves 71% of coastal villages (466) are involved O 80 0 0 **Customary Fishing Ground** LMMA 2016 Area 50 No Take Zone 6 100 km 0 50 Fiji Coast

The DOM Solution



Learning by doing – CBAM

D. Analysis and

Communication

Present results to

community

 A management cycle where local stakeholders make a plan and implement it, check how it is going, analyse and communicate results, revise the plan if needed, and continue.

Community-Based Adaptive Management (CBAM)

A. Management Plan

Discuss, revise and implement







B. Monitoring Plan Develop plan and skills



•Collect data –community monitoring

Analyze data and information

THE





Socialize information

Community Empowerment

 Participatory rulemaking Dramatize complex scientific concepts





Local Management Efforts









• Adopt-a-tree for reforestation





CAH





PPPP (4Ps)

Public

People

Private

Partnership







MAMANUGA ENVIRONMENT SOCIETY



Coral Reef Alliance











Waitabu Marine Park



CAKAUDROVE YAUBULA MANAGEMENT SUPPORT TEAM





Fiji LMMA Network's Shared Vision





Food Security, Livelihoods and Resilience



- Return of species not seen for generations (e.g. box crab in photo)
- Improved community organization and human well-being (e.g. waste management campaigns)



Food Security, Livelihoods and Resilience



- Increases in fish and invertebrate biomass documented through scientific and community monitoring 100-300% in 3-5yrs
- Increase in household income on average 30% increase in 3-5 years
 Increased income through payments for ecosystem services





Resilience Thinking

Diversity of strategies implemented by the locals; requires integrated planning

- ✓ Start small (village) and scale up; LMMA
- Overfishing, urgent ... entry to communities
 LMMA approach helps organise communities
 Integrated Village Management Plans 360 degrees view
 - Scaling-up from LMMA to Locally Managed Areas
 - Awareness
 - LMMAs
 - Forest reserves, Sacred Sites
 - Farming practices
 - Waste Management
 - Governance & Leadership
 - Income generation sea weed farming
 - Coastal protection
 - Climate change adaptations
 - ✓ Disaster preparedness
 - Sustainable development Solar lighting



Recognition and Awards

- 2002, United Nations Equator Initiative, Biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction
- 2. 2004, Whitley Foundation for Nature Award, People and Environment
- 3. 2005, NOAA Walter B. Jones Award for Diversity in Coastal Management
- 4. 2007, World Summit Award
- 5. 2015, WWF International Duke of Edinburgh Conservation Medal
- 6. 2016, Distinguished Service Award, Society of Conservation Biology Oceania





Opportunities and Challenges

- 1. Community empowerment is critical for scaling up and sustaining initiatives
- Networking Greater than the sum of our individual community efforts
- 3. Platform for Implementation
 - Achieving CBD and other global targets and contributions RAMSAR Convention especially Core Values and Principles;
 - Sustainable Development Goals (Poverty reduction, Water, Ocean, Gender, Climate Change, Partnership)
- 4. Increasing support to where there are lasting and impactful outcomes donors and governments



Vinaka Vakalevu

Thank you

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