

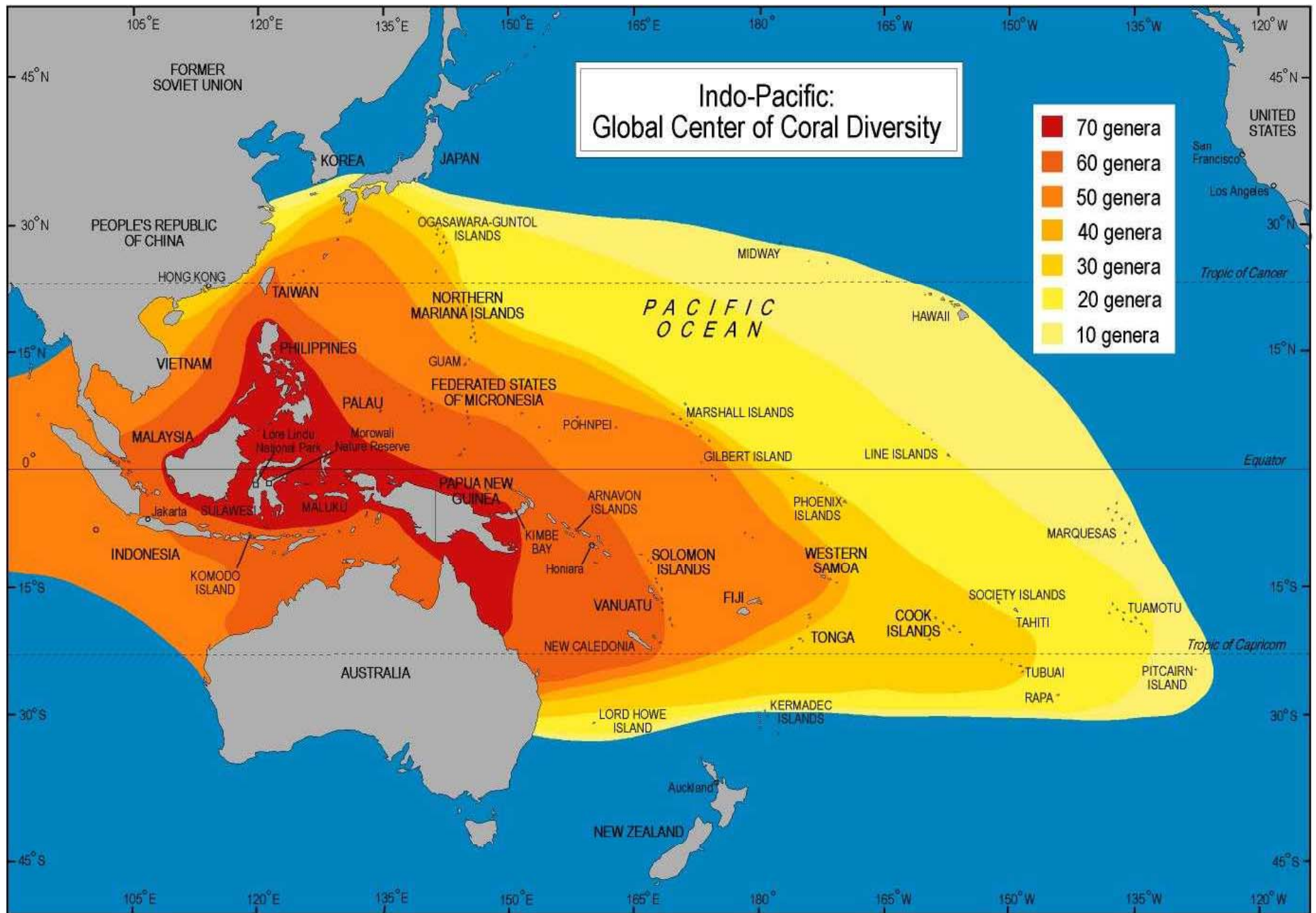
Management and Governance of Coastal Areas in the Pacific – ABS Considerations



Alifereti Tawake
LMMA Network Council Chair
On behalf of the LMMA Network
www.lmmanetwork.org
Email: Alifereti@lmmanetwork.org

© Picture by Blue ventures, Madagascar





Note: Contours show the maximum number of genera likely to be found at a given locality.
 Adapted from Veron (1986) "Corals of Australia and the Indo-Pacific". Produced by The Nature Conservancy's
 Hawaii Natural Heritage Program, September 1995.

Supporting local needs



Lau Lagoon, Malaita, Solomon Is.

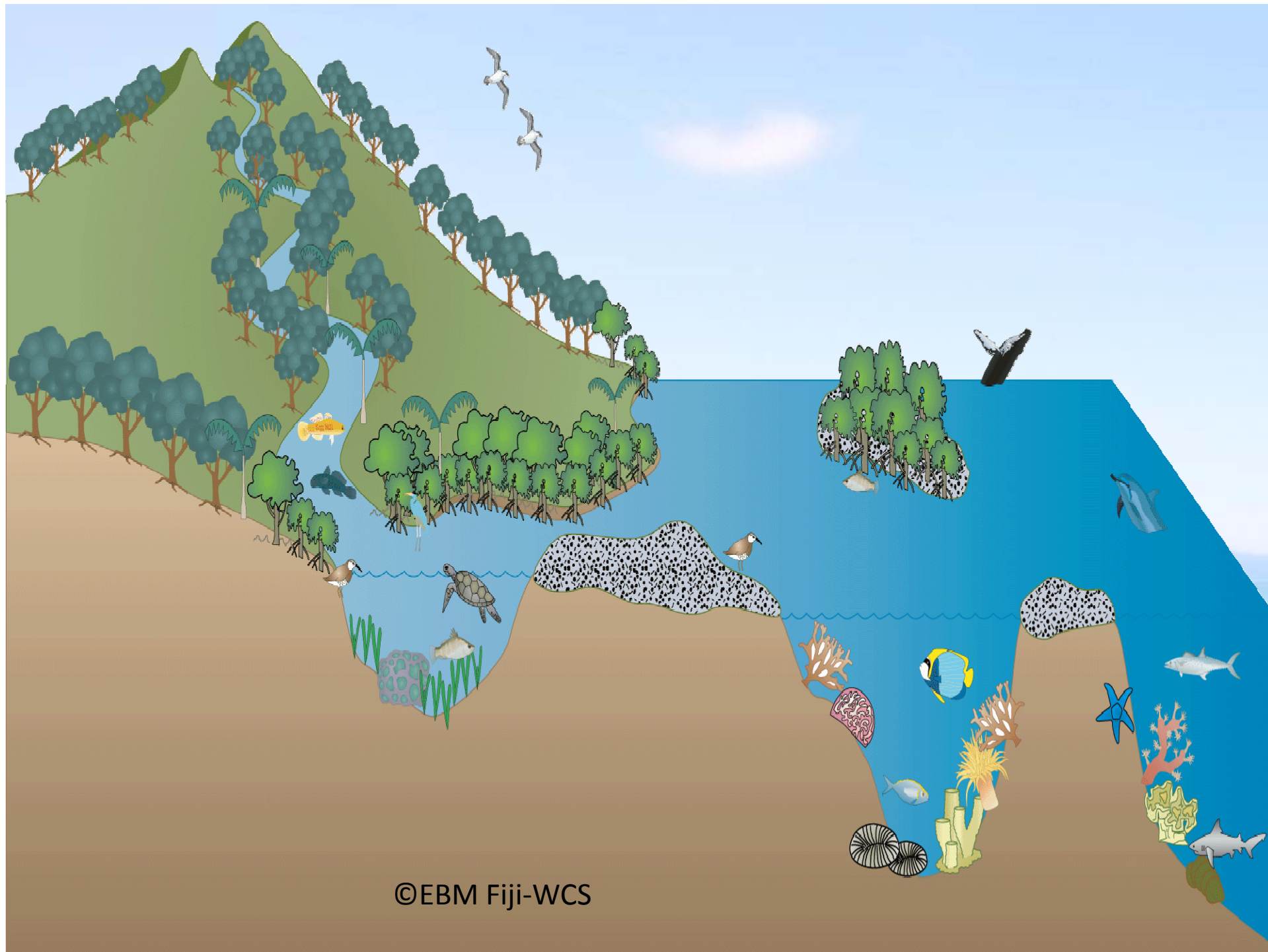


Tarawa, Kiribati



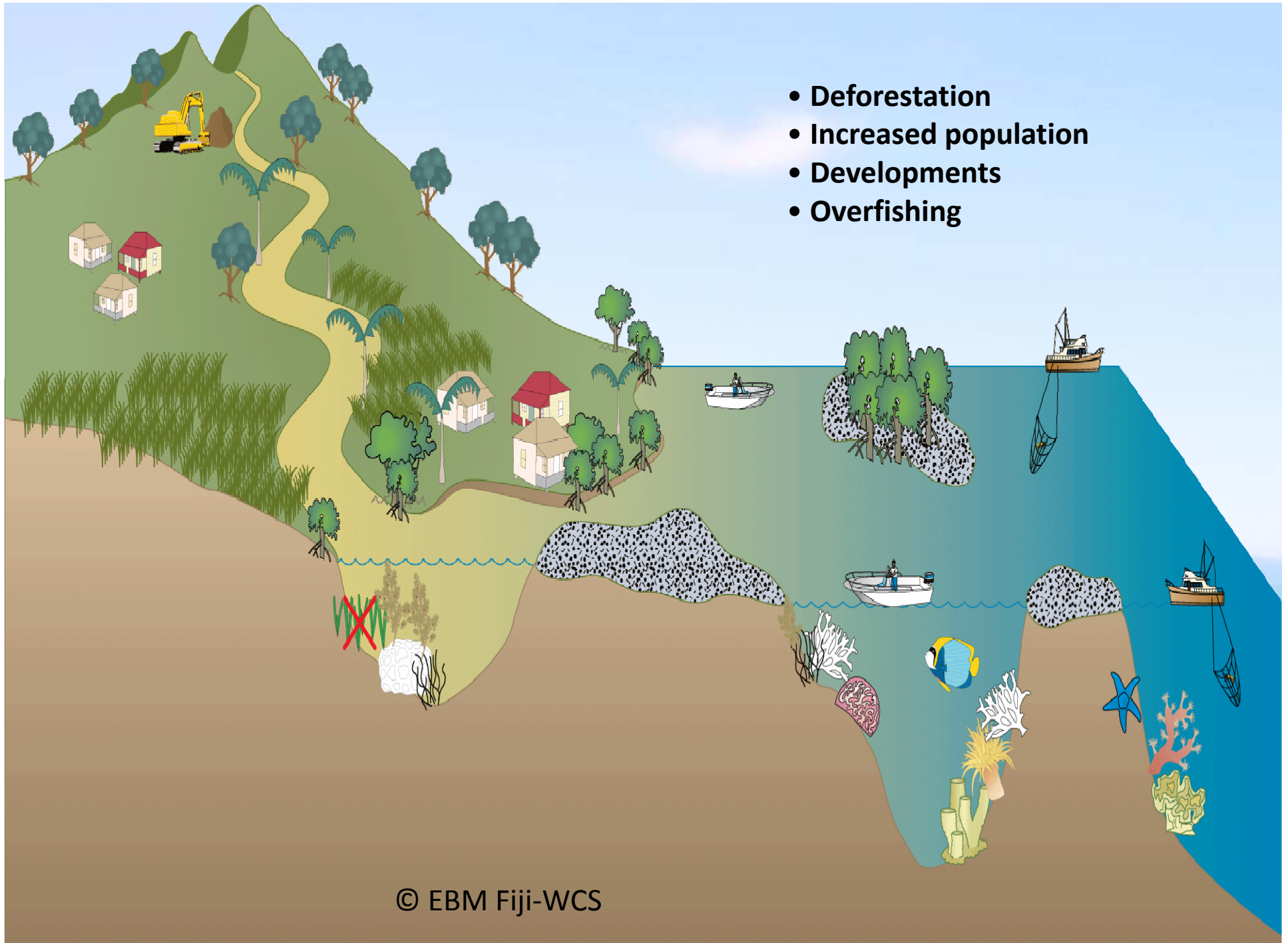
Bio-Socio-Cultural Contexts

1. Pacific Islands – marine hot spots
2. Most Pacific Island countries still recognise customary marine tenure; 80% ownership of land and sea
3. Dual governance
 - Government: science-based decisions
 - Community: traditional structure & local management practices
4. Social-Ecological Connections
 - Land and Sea, People and Culture are inseparable
 - Spiritual Belief (Faith) and Values connected to our natural resources (tree, fish, birds, turtle fishing rules, gods, marine invertebrates etc),
 - Social groups function, role and skill (chief, fishermen, builder, men and women, generations)
 - Traditional knowledge
 - Pre-scientific ecosystem-based management practices are still being used today in Oceania.
 - Hawaiian *ahupua'a*, the Yap *Tabinau*, Solomon Islands *Puava*,
 - Aboriginal Australian *Country*, Australian Torres Strait *Ailan kastom*
 - Fijian *Vanua*



©EBM Fiji-WCS

- Deforestation
- Increased population
- Developments
- Overfishing





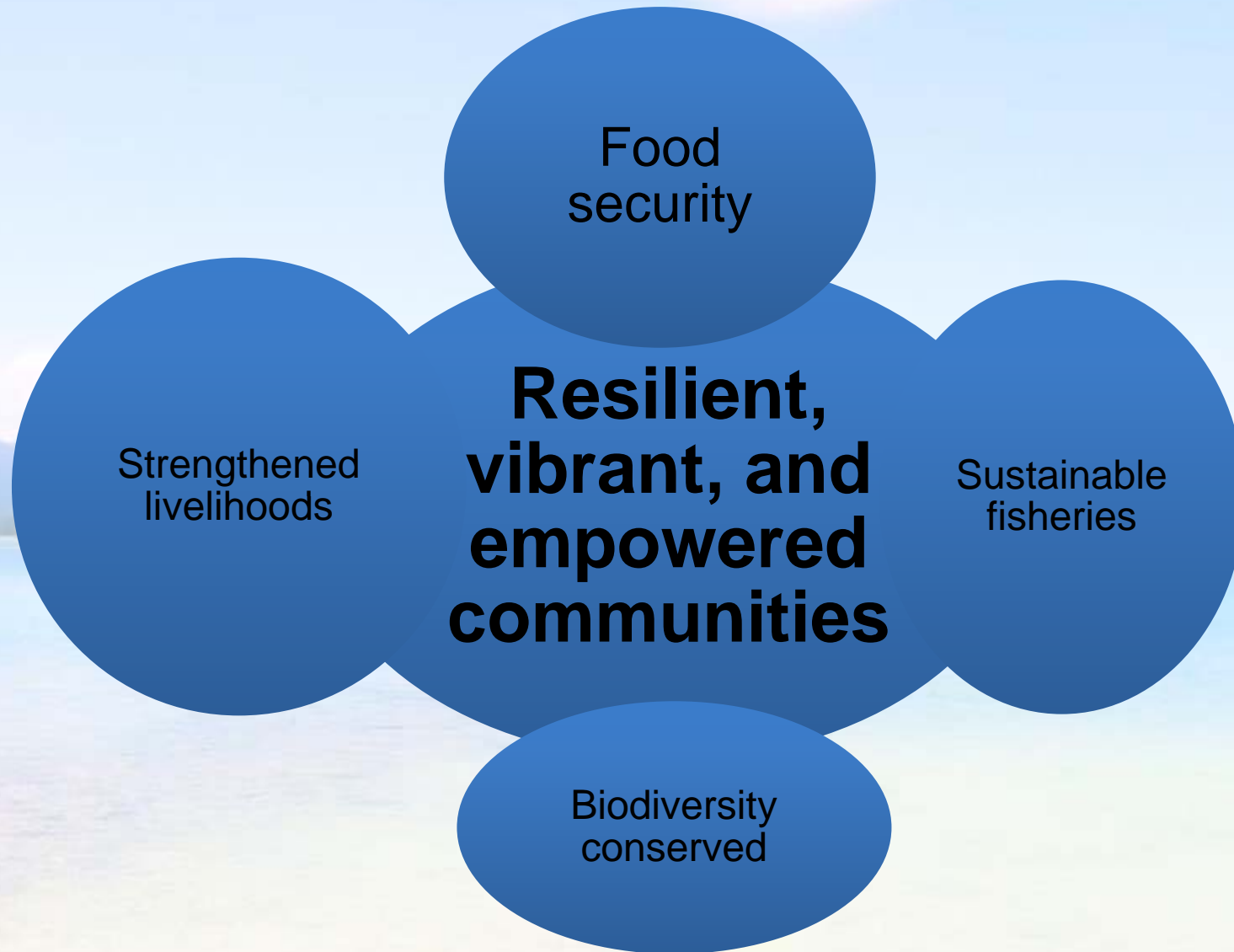
The Locally-Managed Marine Area Network

National networks: Fiji, Indonesia, Philippines, Palau, Pohnpei, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands



Reach out to – Vanuatu, Cook Islands, Tuvalu, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga, American Samoa, Kiribati, Timor Leste, Hawaii, Yap, Chuuk, French Polynesia, Colombia, Vietnam, Madagascar, Mauritius, Torres Straits, Australia, Aotearoa (New Zealand) and others

Shared Vision



PHASE 1

Community Request

Assess Community Interest

PHASE 2

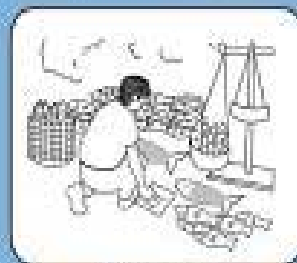
Marine Resource Awareness and Management Planning Workshop
(Develop management Plan)

PHASE 3

Community-Based Adaptive Management (CBAM)



Analysis and Communication
Present results to community



Monitor
Gauge effectiveness of management actions



Monitoring Plan
Develop plan and skills



Management Plan
Discuss, revise and implement

PHASE 4

Ongoing CBAM



Collect data –community monitoring



Analyze data and information

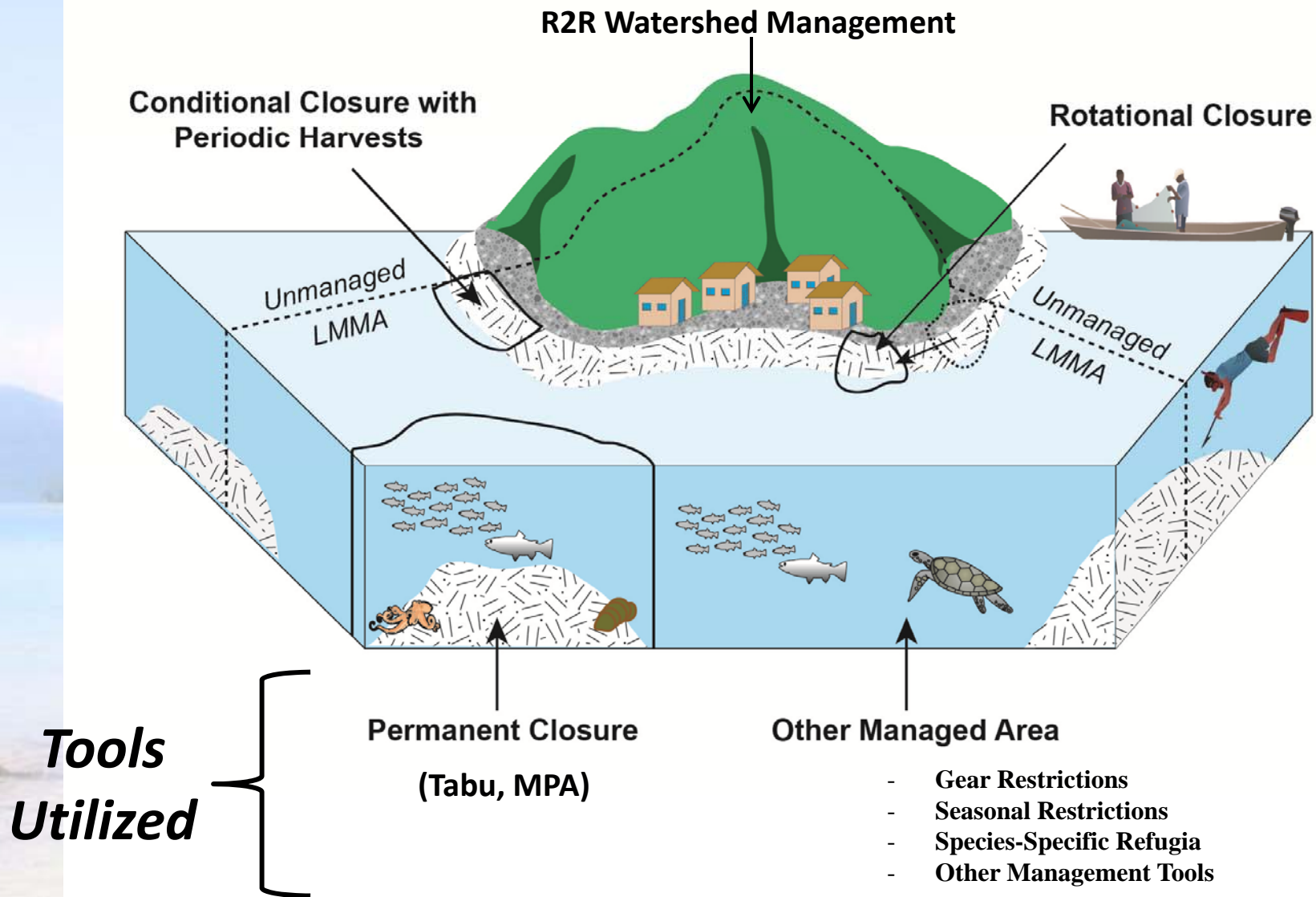


Present results

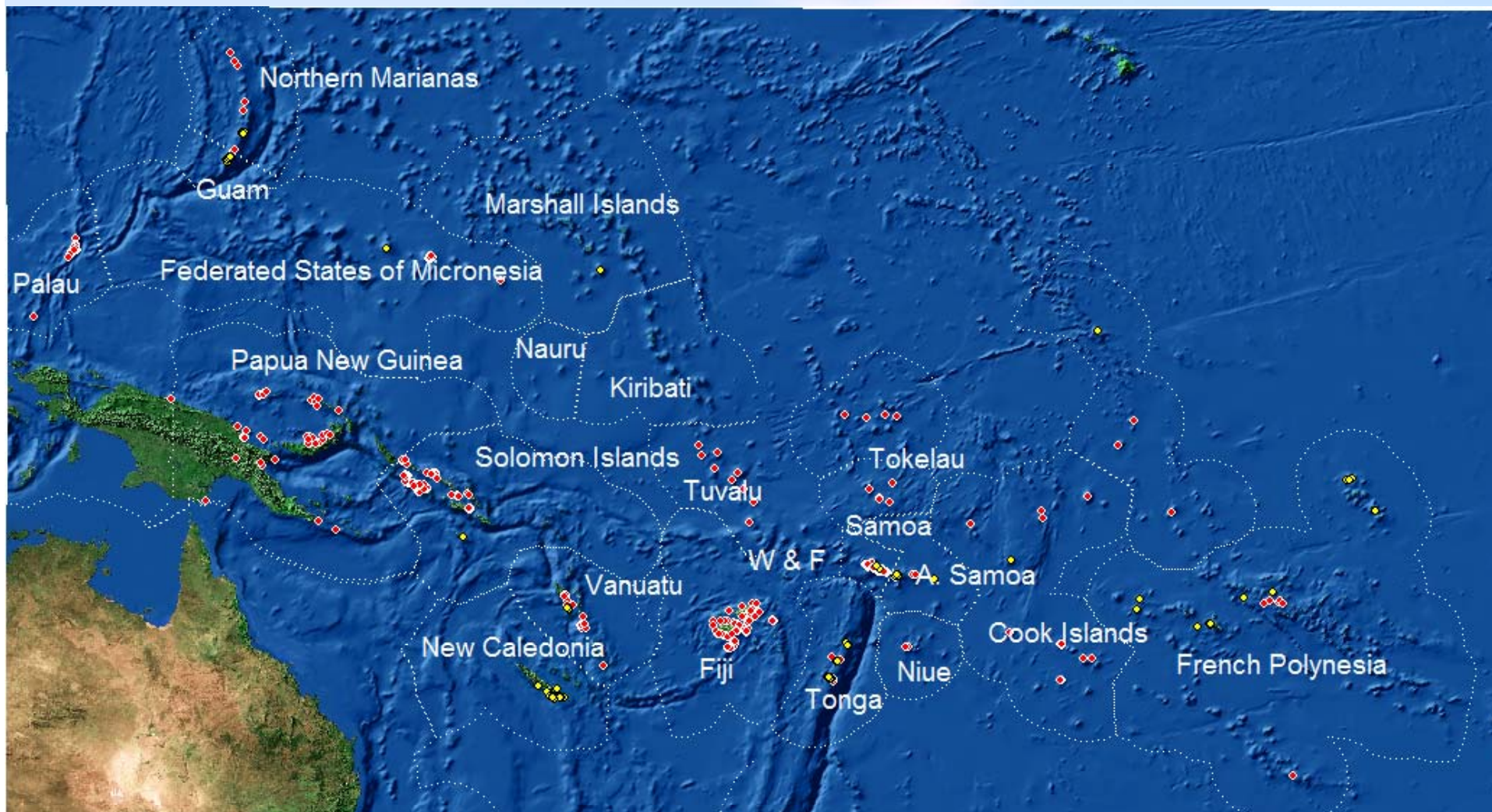


Socialize information

LMMA: Locally Managed Marine Area



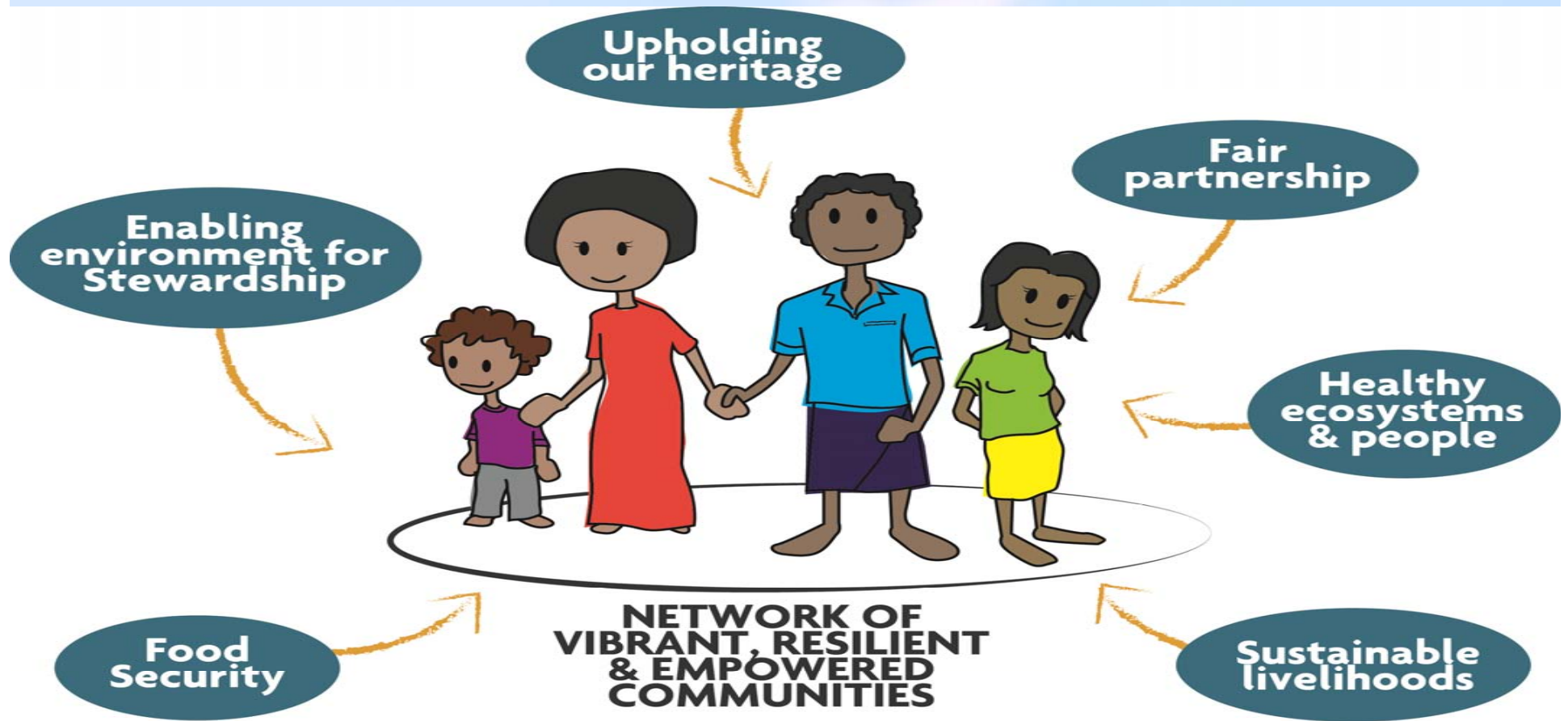
Marine Managed Areas of the Pacific

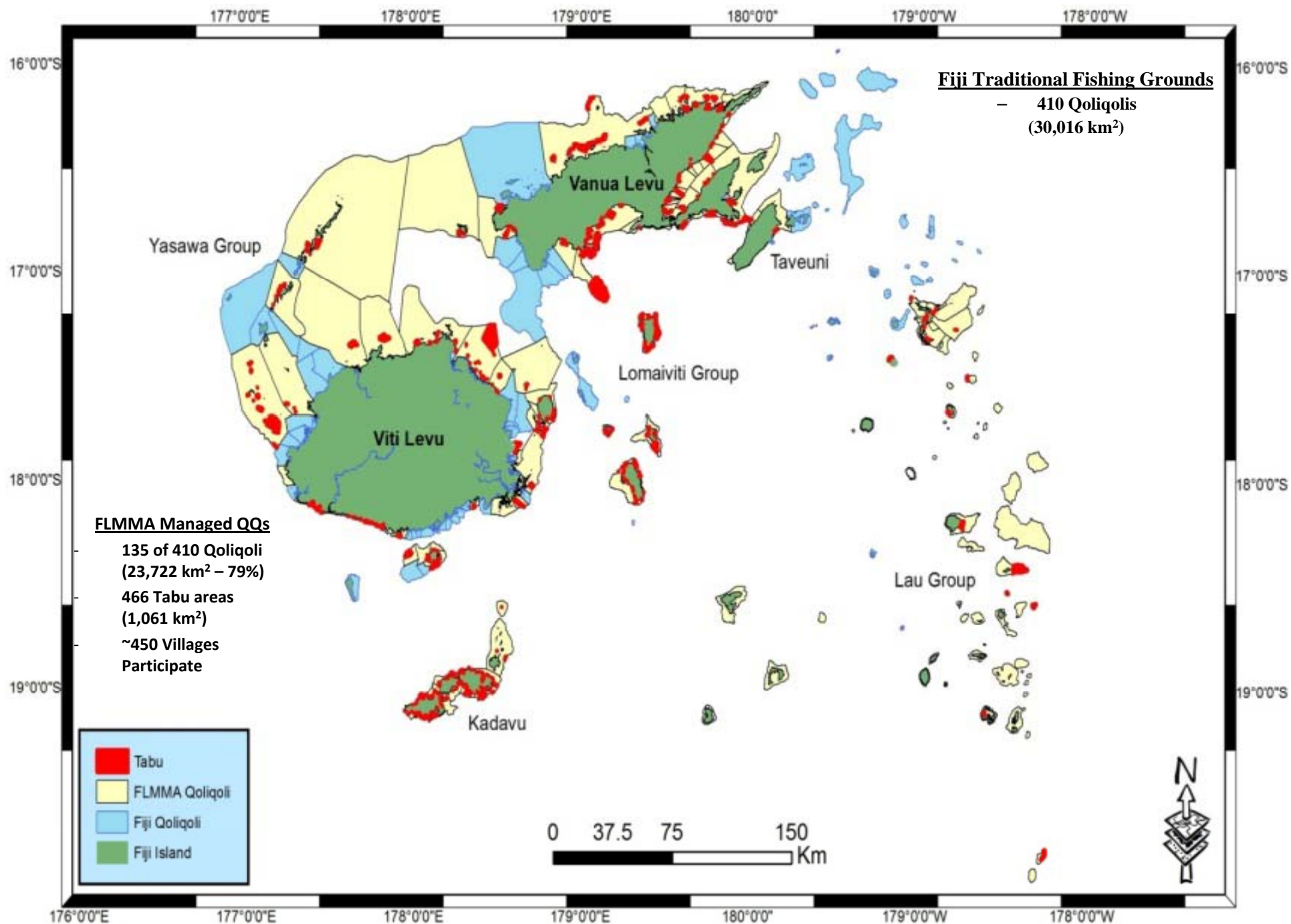


743 documented MMAs, those classified as “**locally managed**” shown in red (565) and most of the remainder are “inactive”.

(source Govan et al. 2009 and <http://pacificgis.reefbase.org>)

FLMMA Network's Vision





● Village

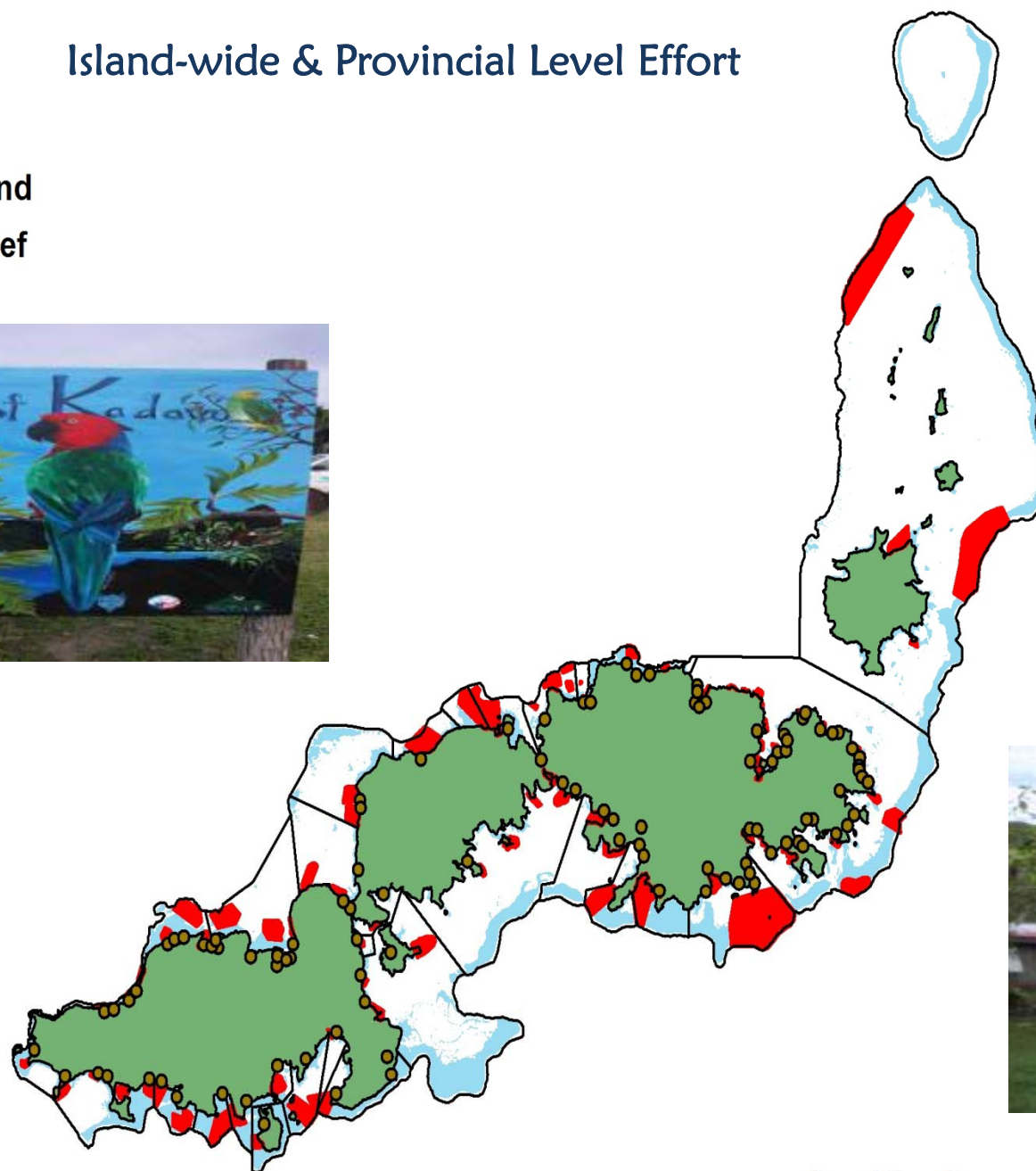
□ Qoliqoli

■ Tabu

■ Kadavu Island

■ Exposed Reef

Island-wide & Provincial Level Effort



0 4.5 9 18 27 36 Km

Resilience Thinking

Diversity of strategies implemented by the locals

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



Local Management Efforts



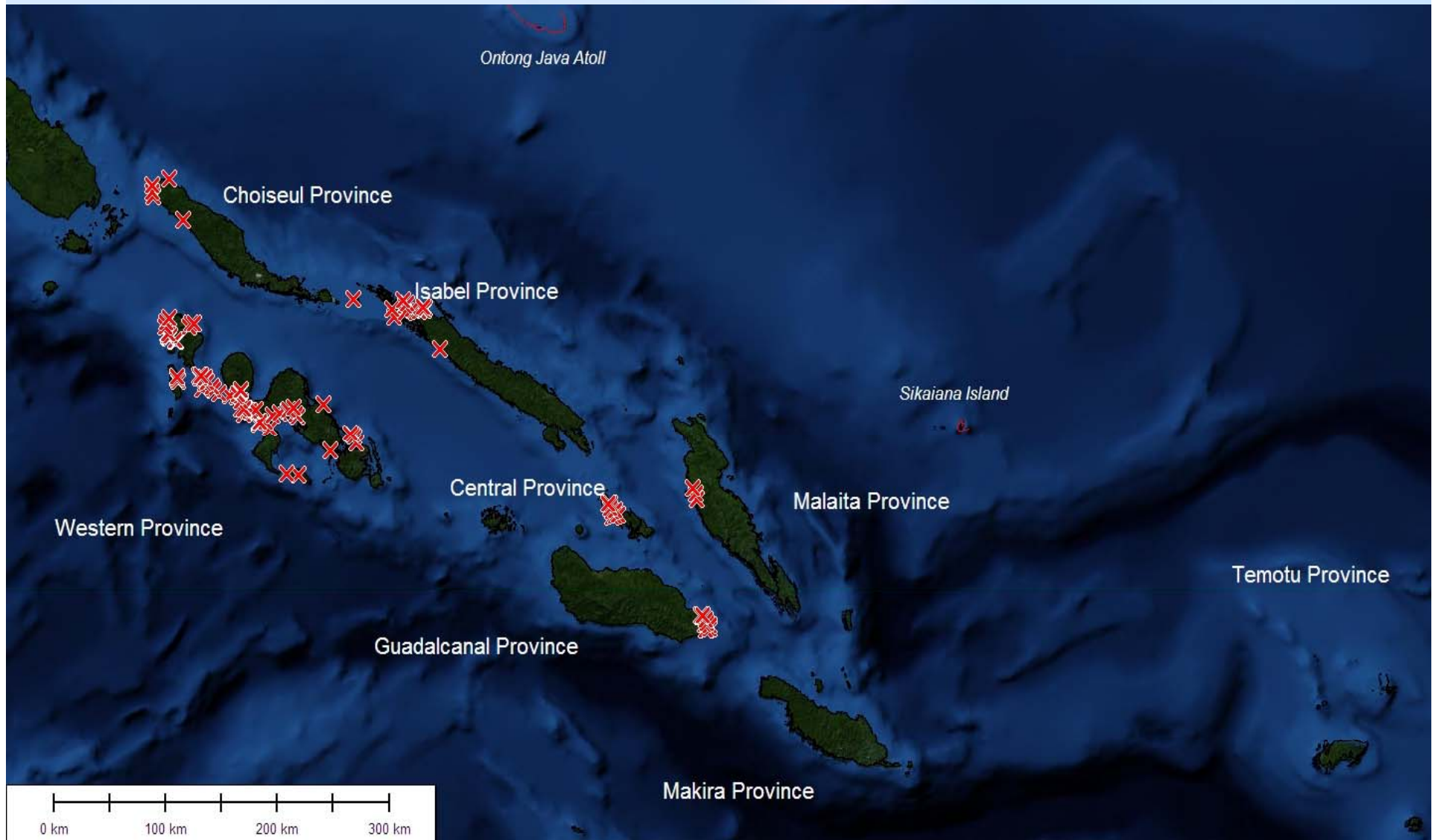


Adopt-a-tree for
reforestation





Solomon Island LMMAs





Our Experiences -Prior Informed Consent

- CBAM process ensures communities' empowerment through capacity building at every stages of the process, informed consent & informed decisions
- In a Network, sharing information can be a concern, Intellectual Property Statement
 - Social Contract 'Our Promises to Each Other'
- Research protocol for researchers working in communities
 - Which local stakeholders to consult, presenting information to communities etc.

Community Consultation-Key



Community Engagement: PIC

- Community, Tikina and Provincial government consent
- National Government consent and permit
- Resource management and conservation efforts is part of the ongoing engagement with communities (= benefits)
- Community-based adaptive management (CBAM) approach to resource management and conservation

Gaps in ABS from LMMA Perspective

- Ø still no mechanism to protect indigenous/traditional knowledge (including associated genetic resources) in most PICs
- Ø Research permits (not just for bio-prospecting) needs to have ABS provisions and compliance and enforcements.
- Ø Need to establish some community level mechanisms for ABS. This means that government mechanisms need to also consider putting community level ones.
- Ø Need to tailor made ABS principles and mechanism to Pacific Island Countries.

Considerations for ABS – Access

1. Indigenous/traditional knowledge-Prior Informed Consent is quite critical
2. Research Protocol – CBD Convention; ethical issues
3. Locally-managed areas management plans should be the foundation for genetic resources extraction
4. Waiving rights for development purpose– wet lease, special lease

Considerations -Benefit- Sharing

1. Employment and recognition- Co-researcher and co-authorship in publications (2/6 rule) – Social Contract
2. Trust Funds – ongoing resource management and future generations (scholarship, etc)
3. Capacity building for students from sampling source at tertiary level – masters level
4. Royalties ??



Vinaka Vakalevu

Thank you

alifereti@livingwealthsolutions.com

livingwealthsolutions@gmail.com

www.immanetwork.org