

RingGold Islands Resource Management Plan

**Dreketi Village, Laucala
15th – 17th April, 2011**

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Being the main facilitator of the workshop, the Institute of Applied Sciences at the University of the South Pacific wishes to acknowledge the anticipation of the joint effort from various organizations and individuals that enabled a successful conduct of the event. We appreciate the contribution demonstrated by:

1. Cakaudrove Provincial Office - the Roko Tui Cakaudrove and the Assistant Roko Cakaudrove I Wai
2. Turaga na Tui Laucala with his assembly of the Masi Vanua Laucala
3. Respective Chiefs and their respective Masi ni Vanua of the Ringold Islands – Yavusa Sovu, Qaraniyaku, Naqelelevu
4. Respective Village Headmen (Turaga ni Koro) of the Ringold Islands – Dreketi, Togo, Yanuca, Naqelelevu (Fatima) and Kocoma
5. Cakaudrove Yaubula Management Support Team with its coordinator
6. Fiji Locally Managed Marine Areas Network (FLMMA)

We would like to acknowledge Birdlife International for believing and appointing IAS to carry out the facilitation role hence its with pleasure to thank you and the support of staff, Mr Tuverea Tuamoto, during the workshop. This workshop is an opportunity that allows synergizing our conservation interest in the Ringold area. We hope that we had performed the work to your expectation.

We repeat our sentiments to the community, whom are always the subject of resource management work. We wish you a successful implementation phase and be adamant to promote sustainable environment development so that your future people will enjoy the sweat of your sacrifice.

Last but not least, the Almighty who is always on our watch and there to help us into our chores. Believe in Him to make things happen.

God Bless.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Vanua Laucala comprising of Yavua: Nasovu, Qaraniyaku and Nagelelevu the members of which are enumerated in the Register of Native Landowners in the Tikina of Laucala, Province of Cakaudrove are recorded as the proprietary unit owning the Fishing Rights situated and contained within their qoliqoli. Included in the customary fishing rights are Motualevu and Motualailai reefs off the North Eastern Coast of Laucala Island. Included are the creeks within the tribal boundaries of the Yavusa.

The three Yavusa participated in the three-day workshop, indicating that the mandate to discuss on the management of the qoliqoli area was authenticated. The environment awareness and knowledge level and its management is highly competent, probably from previous engagement by different stakeholders, in particular Birdlife International and relevant government departments. Yavusa Qaraniyaku had to exit the workshop after Day One, nevertheless the workshop progressed on the remaining days.

After the transect walk assessment exercise through the major habitats, the following issues were ranked out highly urgent to mitigate.

- Use of weedicides and chemical in artisanal and subsistence agriculture
- Loss of native crop variety types (Uvi, vuata, dalo makawa, Kawai)
- Cutting of Mangrove and other coastal tree species (Dogo, Dilo, Tavola)
- Coastline erosion
- Capturing wild cat in Nukusemanu
- Dump of waste along the coast line
- Poaching
- Over-exploitation of marine life with destructive fishing methods (duva, compressor, dynamite, digger, foreshore development)
- Use of SCUBA in the collection of sea cucumber
- Communication and coordination is weakening Leadership of Vanua (Bose Vanua)
- Collaborative engagement with hoteliers in tourism industry

The discussions revolved on the threats and issues trying to generate information and best practices that would be utilized by the communities to mitigate them. A key concern that was boldly highlighted, despite existing infrastructure, tourism developments and other capital development in the district, was the weakening of Vanua governance system. The decision making authority are acting in isolation from the people and is often leading to unconstructive consequences. The outcome devised a plan to fix this however it is understood that time and guidance by external authorities in government is needed in this resolve.

At the end, the Tikina Laucala community resource management action plan was developed based on the issues, the activities to undertake to resolve, who to lead or will be involved and the timeframe to resolve the threats. Since the plan explicitly was thought and generated by the communities, it their own and likewise they will manage its implementation, subsequently with assistance from listed partners, as stated therein.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Vanua Laucala governance strengthening and empowerment

The decision making powers in the Bose Vanua of Tui Lacala is to be strengthened and mobilized. The suggestion here for Cakaudrove Provincial Office proactively engages in the facilitation of enabling the functionality of the structures so the decisions are right.

2. The 3 Yavusas in Vanua Laucala are to convene their respective Yavusa meetings and importantly for them to be able to identify the right issues to discuss in these meetings. The channel of communication of their deliberations are to trickle right down through to the Tokatoka and individual families so that everyone is part of the decision process and are well informed.

3. Village council on management operation

Generally village operational administration and management is the core function of the village council meeting whereby the village headman is placed as the manager. Hence capital and infrastructure projects and implementation of basic utilities are managed by the village council. To effectively carry out the headman's role, the village council assigns committees that have special responsibility to carry out their assigned functions. Therefore the operational administration and management is crucial to be grasped and followed by the community for the functionality of village operation system. Promotional and awareness campaign and products pertaining to this need to be formulated and distributed to the villages for better understanding of the processes.

4. Resource Management Decision Pathway

Resource management is popular and supported by the people however the mechanisms to carry out management of land and marine resources could be easily be misconstrued. The legal nature of tenure over these two areas, land and sea, is not same. In terms of passing decisions, both follow similar arrangement but different pathways in the Vanua decision processes. As an example, the decisions about a particular development in land rests with the matagali (land owning unit) for decisions. On the other hand issuing of fishing license goes to the Bose Vanua (3 Yavusa). More awareness on the distinction of the two decisive pathways needs to be clarified and demonstrated so informed decisions are made. Though, the process would take up time, this need to be succinct and be taken into account in any development planning stages pertaining to marine and land resources.

5. Resource Management

A Yaubula/ Qoliqoli Committee is to be set and endorsed by the Bose Vanua before it is forwarded to be recognized by the Bose ni Tikina. The committee's core function is to be the watchdog of the resources in their areas of jurisdiction. In addition they are to perform a screening and filtering role in activities pertaining to resources and also the recommending body to the Bose Vanua. Composition of the committee is important and an inclusive selection criterion would be considered. The consideration of the Site Support Group (SSG) formed under Birdlife International's program is to be recognized and fitted into the committee. The SSG have advanced knowledge in strategies and activities pertaining to resource management, having gone through previous capacity building and empowerment ideals, hence are an asset to the committee and the entrusted function on them.

INTRODUCTION

This report contains the outcomes of the Ringold Community resource management action plan workshop conducted in Dreketi Village Laucala Island on the 5th to the 7th of April, 2011. The report fulfills the agreement between Birdlife International and the Institute of Applied Sciences for consultancy to conduct the community resource management workshop for Tikina Laucala. Birdlife International commissioned the latter to facilitate the workshop, to build a better understanding of community's resource governance in relation to their core role to add more substance and value into existing resource conservation and management work. Finally, the summary of the outcomes was a requirement submitted to the contractor.

With the engagement of IAS in Cakaudrove province in regards to community-based resource management, this consultancy work was an opportunity to integrate existing program undertaken by the province through the CYMST body. CYMST is foreseen to materialize the role in ensuring the sustainability of the work in the area and enable a functional system that will monitor the continuation of communication to and fro in between villages to the provincial level.

GOAL

Establishing a community vision for the sustainable protection of the native terrestrial and marine natural resources for Tikina Laucala (Ringold reefs) based on an understanding of the biological social cultural and economic importance of these resources and needs in achieving sustainable management and protection

OBJECTIVES

- To provide general environmental awareness on current exploitation systems and practices and its consequent impact on the status of the resources
- To integrate traditional and cultural knowledge to science findings for a better understanding of ecological connectivity of nature and its interdependency for their living
- To identify the use of natural resources, the associated threats including invasive species and the management needs that will protect and provide for sustainable use of these resources in the long term
- To demonstrate the importance of protecting various ecosystems and species under their jurisdiction including the isolated uninhabitant islands on the Ringolds
- To have a good understanding of various stakeholders, either individuals or organizations within the village area and externals that can associate for a course to address the threats impinging on their resources
- To introduce the national community-based management drive of the Fiji Locally Managed Marine Areas (FLMMA) Network and its role and achievements in the promotion of the protection and sustainable use of resource
- To develop a management action plan for the Ringolds and its environment, in consultation with the landowners and local communities, to conserve the area's native biodiversity through the protection area development and sustainable resource use

EXPECTATIONS

At the start the communities were given a chance to voice what they would want to achieve or ensure to be discussed in this workshop. These were sentiments presented by the participants:

- Want to hear the voice of the people about resource conservation
- Share some learned knowledge and best practices of resource management and link with associated traditional ecological knowledge
- Learn new ideas to broaden my knowledge on how to conserve
- Understanding the complexity of resources in land
- To improve my knowledge about natural resources
- To know what are natural RESOURCES
- To know what i currently do not know about resources
- To understand the ecology of reaources and their connectedness
- Know the ways of protecting soil and its sustainable use patterns
- Know the ways of protecting qoliqoli and its sustainable use patterns
- To acheive the goal of this workshop
- To accentuate the long term outcome of the workshop

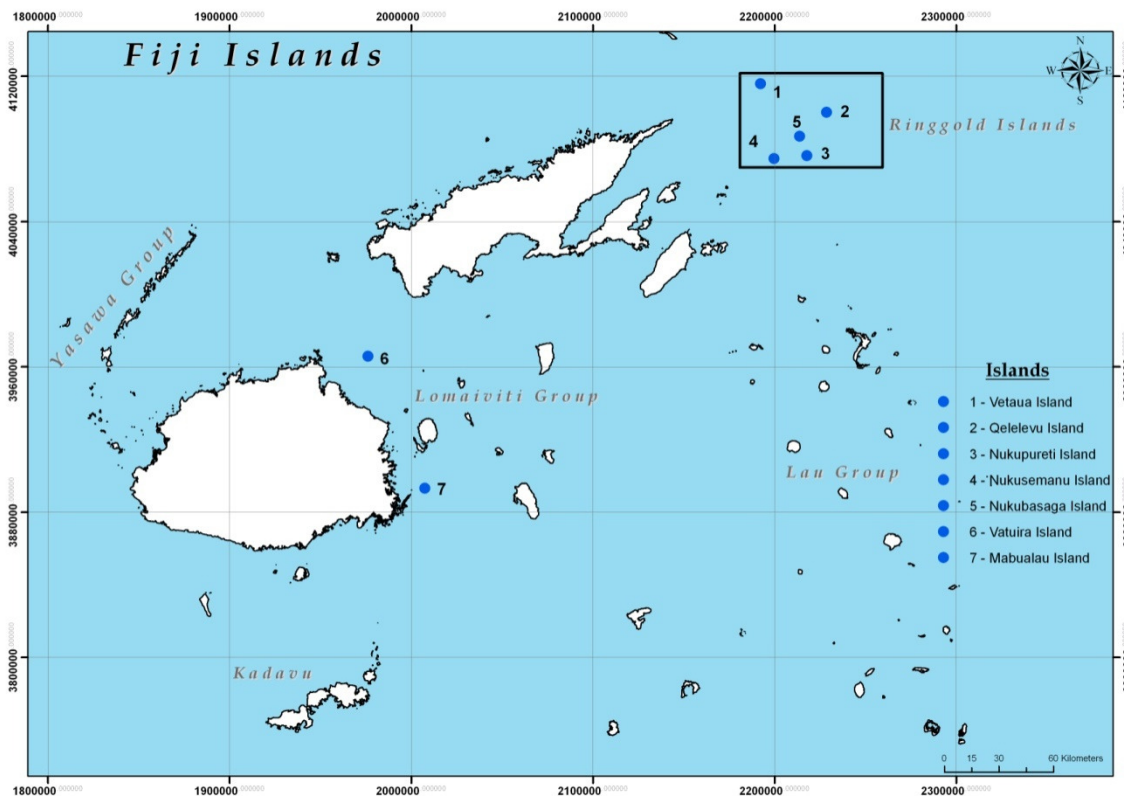
These expectations were revisited at the end of each day whether it had been achieved or not, and ensured to be covered during the workshop days.

CURRENT CONSERVATION UPDATES

Birdlife International (BI)

Birdlife International staff, Mr Tuverea Tuamoto, presented the effort the organisation is doing in Fiji for the protection and preservation of birds including both terrestrial associated species and sea bird species.

The significance of birds to the traditional and cultural values of every Fijian community is pronounced. Each village has an associated totemic iconic species of a bird, a tree and a fish that is the identity of a certain tribe or Vanua. Hence the work that BI does is a revitalisation mechanism to villages in Fiji to ascertain their pride and identity by protecting the birds. Through this work, BI is also facilitating the role in restoring bird species biodiversity which is in the government's framework referred to as the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP).



BI established in the Ringold islands in 2007. Over this time BI has contributed to a number of interventions serving to protection of biodiversity and community wellbeing. The invasive rat species, became a major threat to sea birds in the Ringolds, were eradicated after a special eradication program organised. This eradication program was the first to be done in the Pacific and was a huge commendable achievement. Monitoring that followed demonstrated the islands to be free of rats and was declared pest free. The community had a huge responsibility to maintain the island rat free and leverage its biosecurity measure.

In addition, BI had channelled direct assistance to the communities through capacity building and training on alternative income generation projects. The aim of the AIG initiative is for diversification of conservation work with community livelihood and to maximise their resource base potential and earnings.

There are a number of research recommendations of the need to develop a resource management plan on the protection of the Ringolds islands hence the invitation was extended for the Institute of Applied Sciences to facilitate and accomplish the projected goals and objectives of the 3-day workshop. Therefore there is high expectancy of the people to fully understand their resources and to know the appropriate management tool and option to protect the resources. As the Vanua of Laucala comprising of Yavusa: Nasovu, Qaraniyaku and Nagelelevu are the proprietary unit owning the fishing rights over the Ringold reefs and islands, it connotes the responsibility hinged on them to sustainably use their resources to ensure the healthiness of the ecosystem and the livelihood of their future generation.

Fiji Locally Managed Marine Areas (FLMMA) Network

The Fiji Locally Managed Marine Area Network (FLMMA) is a non-profit and charitable association working to promote and encourage the preservation, protection and sustainable use of marine resources in Fiji by the owners of marine resources. FLMMA works in inshore and coastal areas of Fiji and specifically the i qoliqoli areas which compromise some 410 areas under community jurisdiction throughout the country.

From one person in Verata, in the 1990's who wished the return of abundance to his i qoliqoli and asked for help to do this, FLMMA was conceived and eventually birthed. During the 1990's the son of a high chief from Ucuivanua Village in the Verata district sought assistance from staff at the University of the South Pacific (USP) to resolve some of the problems facing the village, particularly the loss of the kaikoso, or clam, a staple food and main source of income. Scientists from the University and the community worked together, developed a management plan and the chiefs and elders eventually declared an area tabu for 3 years. The community carried out monitoring and by 2004 large increases in the number and sizes of the clams were clear both in and outside the tabu area.

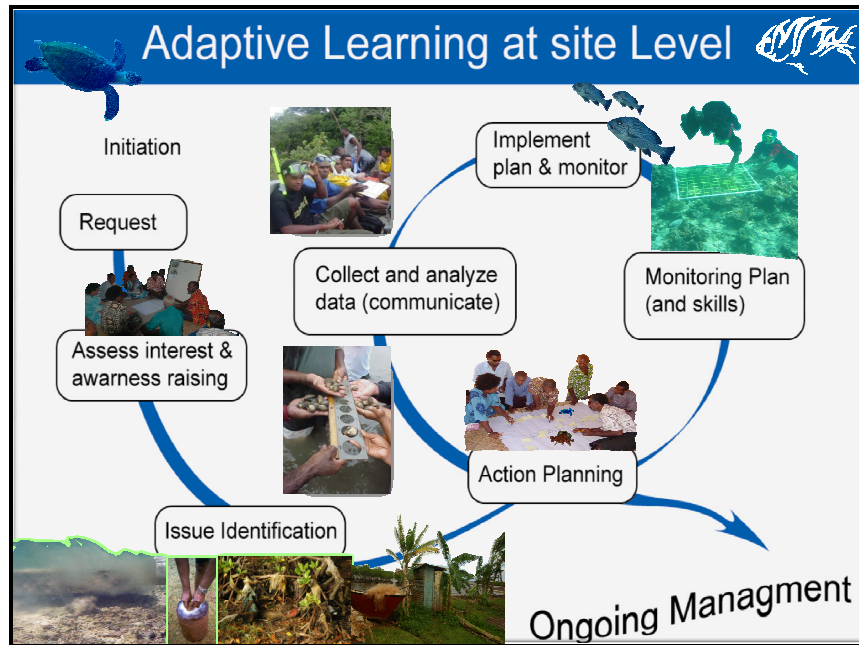
The implementers of similar programs joined in 2001 to form the Fiji LMMA Network (FLMMA), to serve as a forum in which communities with LMMA projects could share methods and results. With the help of the respective project teams, the community members in the network presented the results of their monitoring to fishery policy makers of the Fijian government. While surprised at first to be given scientific findings by villagers, the government representatives grew excited about the idea of adopting Fijian customs to the management of marine resources. The national government has formally adopted the LMMA approach and has designated a division of the Fisheries Department to promote inshore conservation and to work with FLMMA.

Since then FLMMA has progressed driven by the spirit of partnership between government, communities and NGOs and the committed steering by communities at meetings and the AGM. Currently there are 17 organisation partners in FLMMA. The commitment of the directors of the member NGOs, the priorities as set out by communities and the reliance on Pacific Island

approaches to decision making and dispute resolution are some of the notable strengths of the FLMMA Network.

In the past few years, there has been wide recognition of the extension of FLMMA's approach to an integrated management approach to consider watershed and terrestrial program. The connectedness of the two systems is prevalent and rationalizes the need to integrate management from mountain to reef. Lessons learned and best practices from sites follows the norm, in fact, generally sharing amongst the network and reaching out of the network.

FLMMA Engagement Process



FLMMA promotes and carries out bottom-up adaptive management approach as illustrated in this figure.

COMMUNITY MAPPING AND TRANSECT MATRIX ASSESSMENT

This topic provided an opportunity for the community to conduct a site analysis activity by observing the major habitats in their ecosystems. Each groups assigned to different areas with records of they issues that exactly is present at that point in time. Interestingly with existing traditional knowledge, they were able to identify contemporary issues and threats in these habitats inclusive of the isolated and uninhabitant islands.

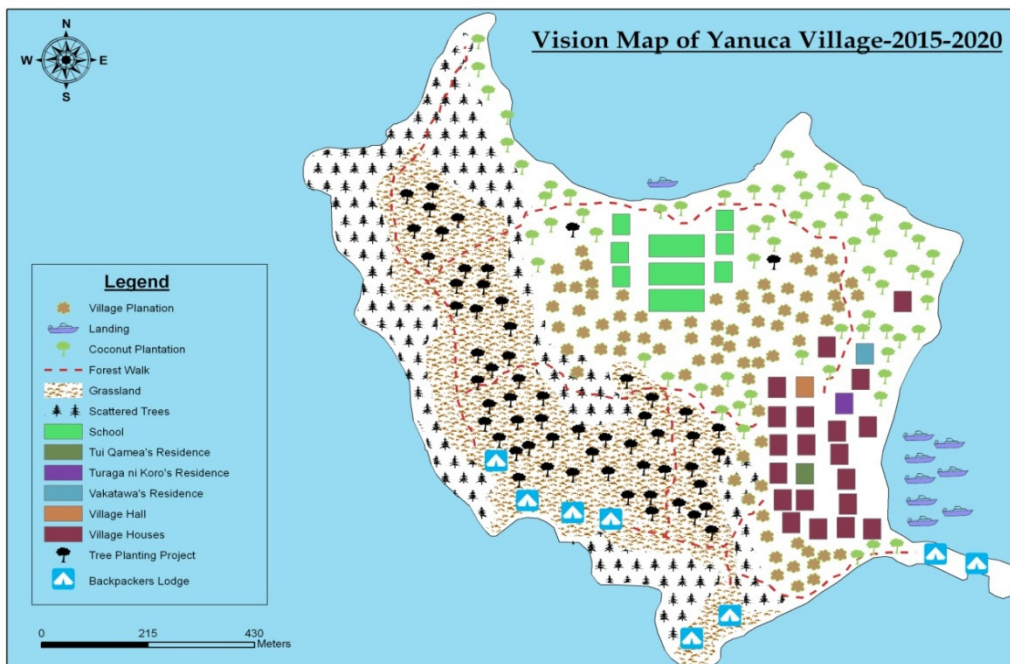
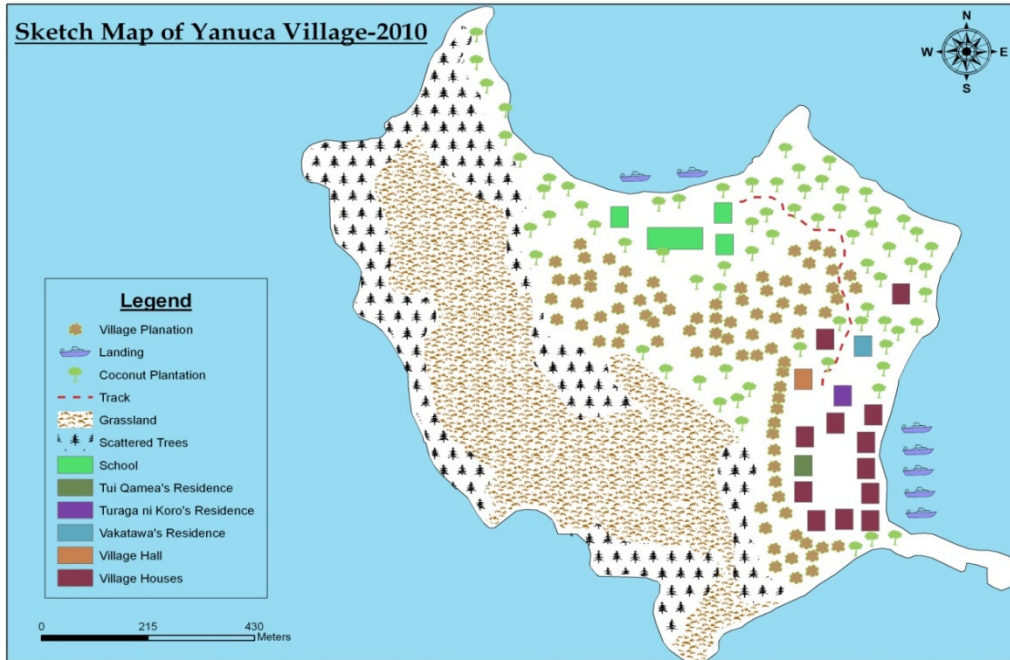
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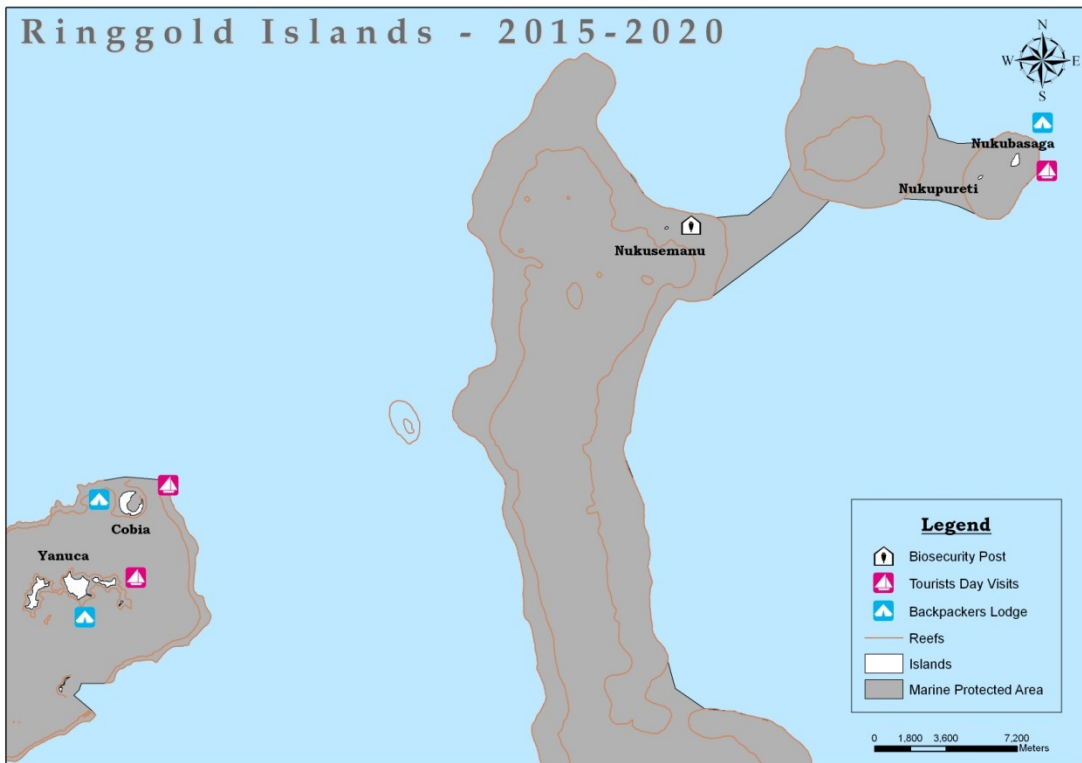
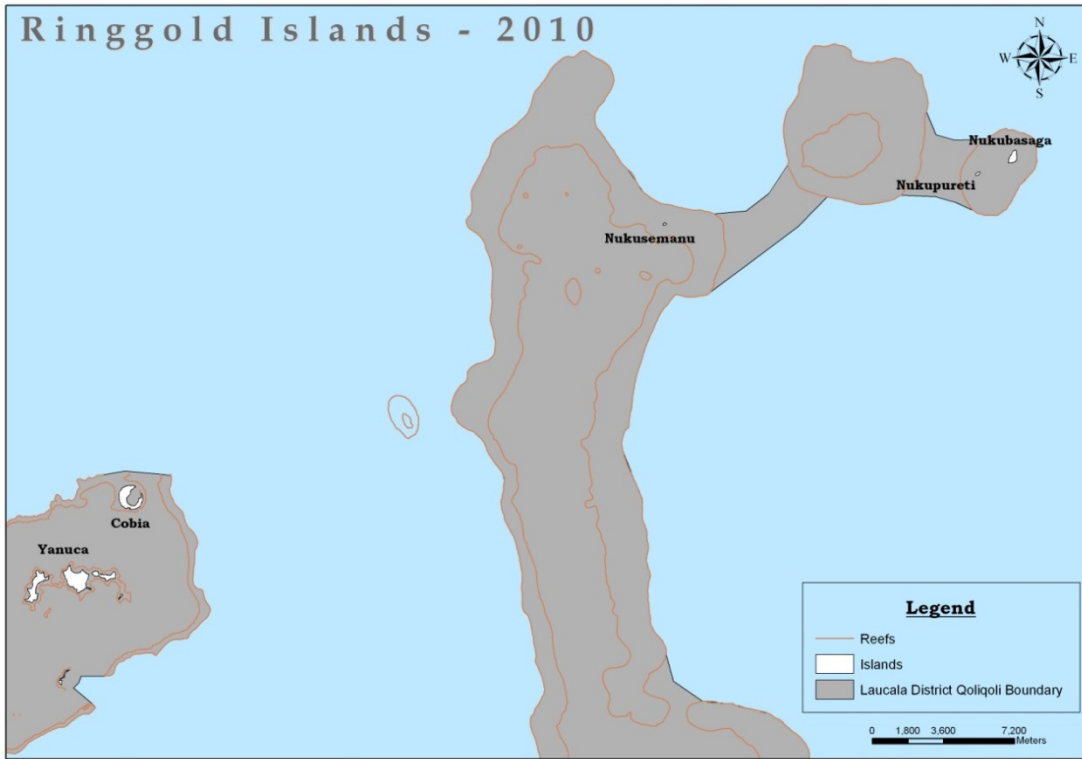
	INLAND	VILLAGE	COASTLINE	INSHORE REEF
RESOURCES	Green forest areas forest birds (Koki, ruve, bune, soqe, buiri) Flowing water in river and stream Native tree species (vesi, dakua, buabua, damanu) Fruit trees (wi, dawa, vutu) Vegetables (siau) Crops (Tivoli) Creepers (Yalewa ni Qamea)	Banana (Vudi, jaina) Fruit trees (uto, maqo, niu, weleti, koko, moli, tavola, vutu) Creepers (papukeni) Stem (Dovu) Leafy vegetables (bele) Shrubs (kura, bua, voivoi) Crops (via) Reeds (gasau ni valagi) People - yavusa, mataqali (4)	Trees (mangrove) Crabs (qari, kuka) Molluscs (qeqe, tivikea, golea) Worms (vetuna) Birds (belo, visako, dilio, sese, dre)	Clams (Vasua) Sea cucumber (Dri) Fish (ika) Molluscs (yaga, civa, vivili) Corals
RARE/ ENDANGERED SPECIES	Fruit trees (Wi, tarawau) Native crops (Uvi) Sasalu ni waidranu - ika droka, ura, duna	Voivoi, toa ni coco, ga, kula, moli karo, moli dawa, moli madirini	White sand on certain spots	Giant clams, sea cucumber, oyster Fish (bumphead parrotfish, Humphead wrasse), Molluscs (trochus, trumpet shell) Turtle (lack of compliance)

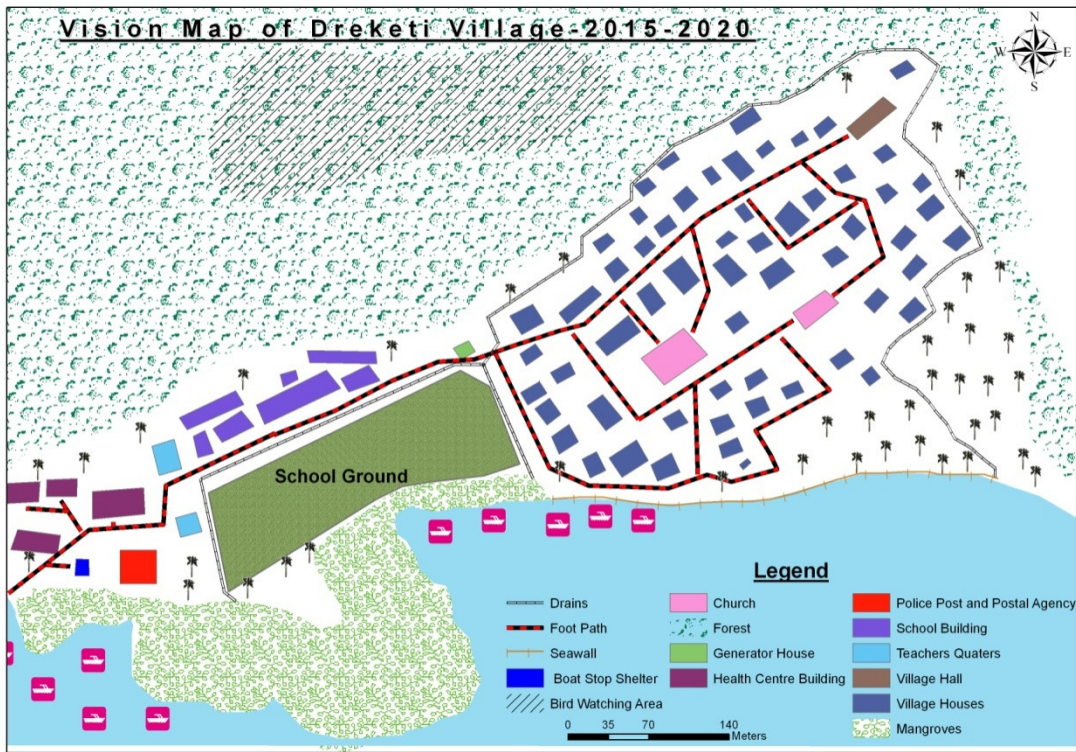
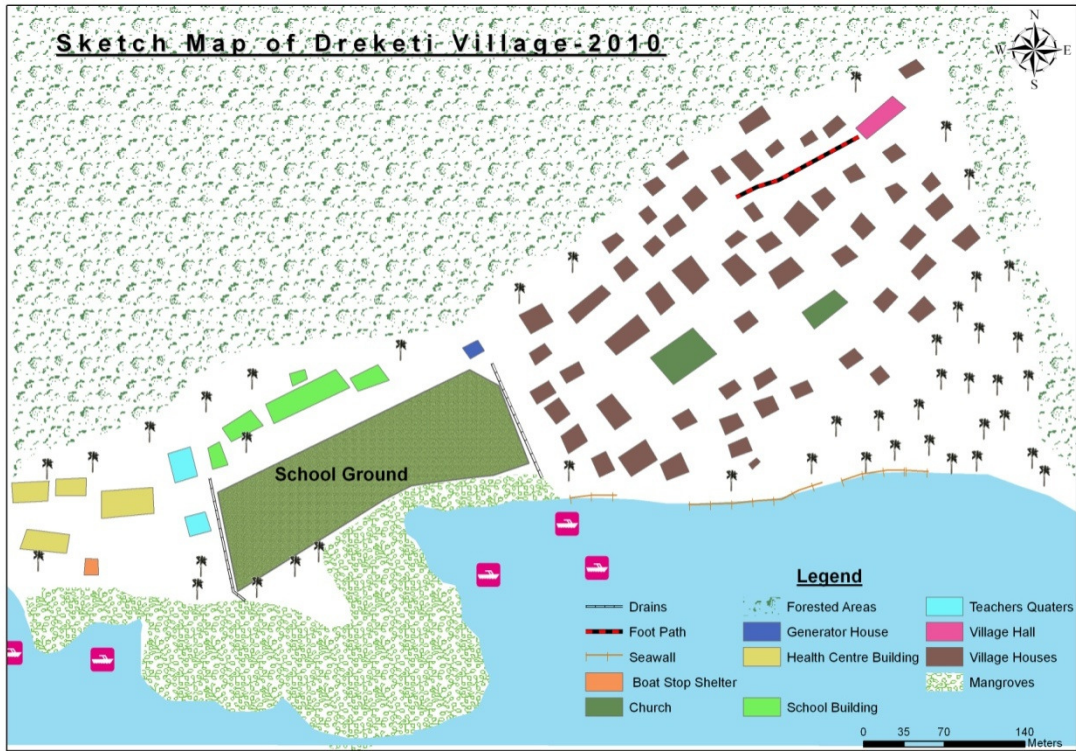
LEGISLATION OR BYLAWS	Restriction of American Iguana in Qamea	Relocation of graveyard Construction of drainage	Sand extraction forbidden	Moratorium of turtle, humphead wrasse, bumphead parrotfish Ban of fish poison and small meshed nets.
THREATS AND ISSUES	Landuse practices on hilly terrains (> 45 ⁰) Use of weedicides and chemical in artisanal and subsistence agriculture Dump of waste on rivers and creeks Loss of native crop variety types Over-exploitation of resources	Coastline inundation and erosion Dumping waste on village boundaries Stagnant drains and waterways	Careless cutting of Mangrove Cutting of other coastal tree species Loss of white sand in some areas Dump of waste along the coast line Coastline erosion	No management plan in place on the qoliqoli area Poachers Over-exploitation of marine life Use of SCUBA in the collection of sea cucumber

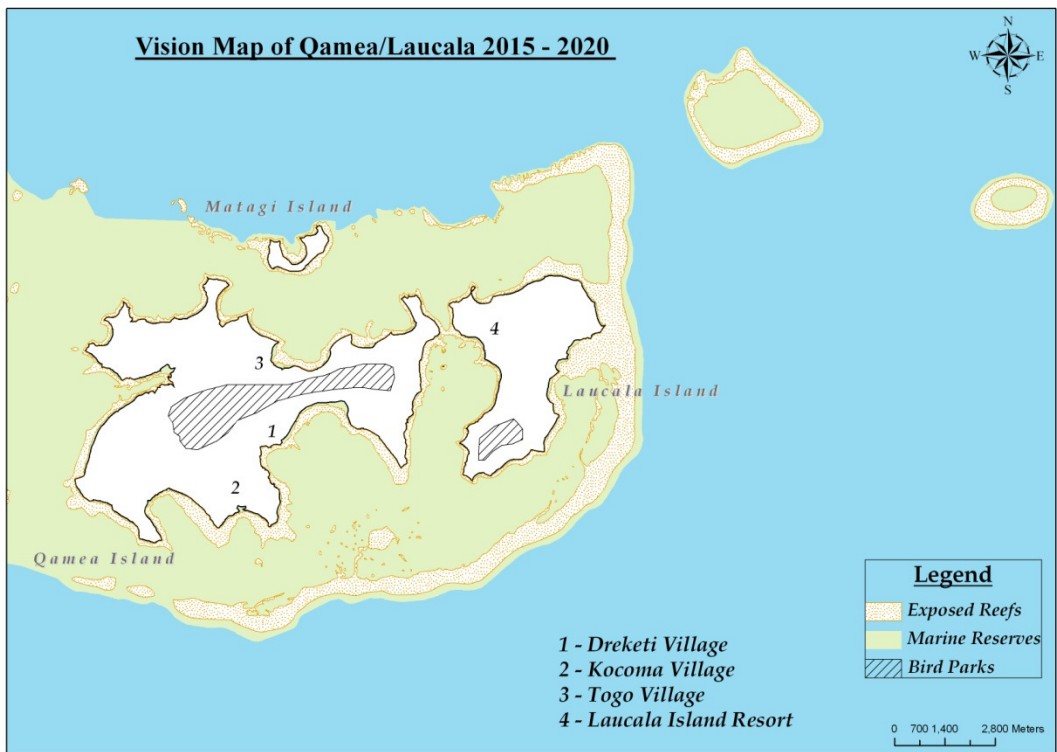
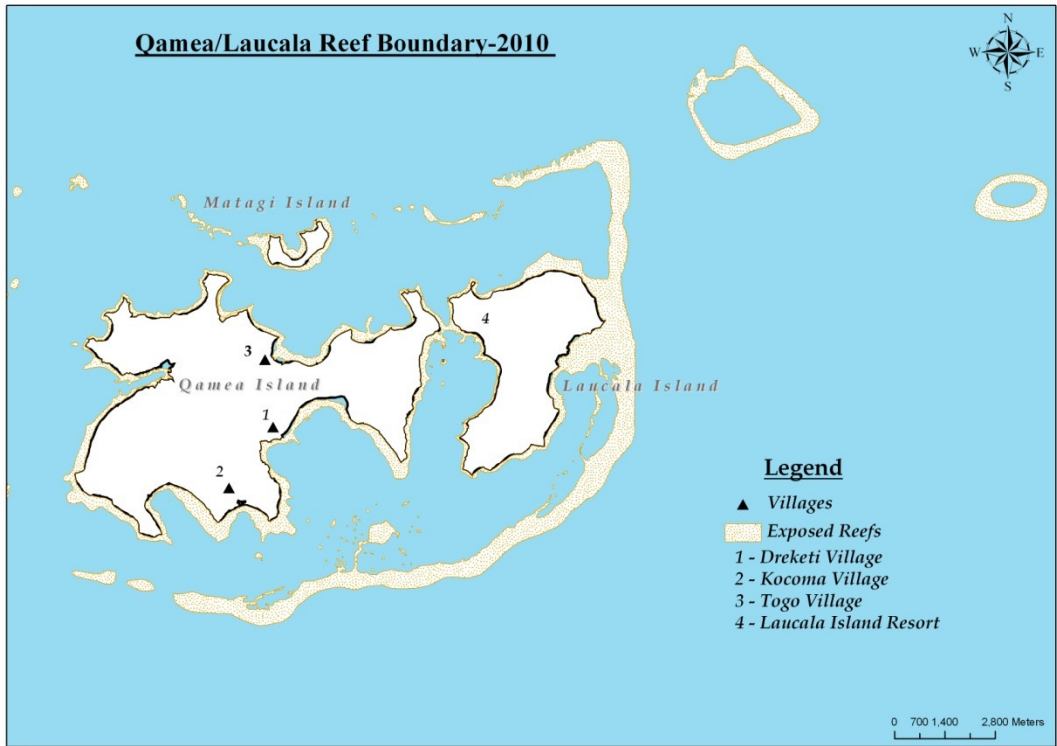
COMMUNITY MAPPING

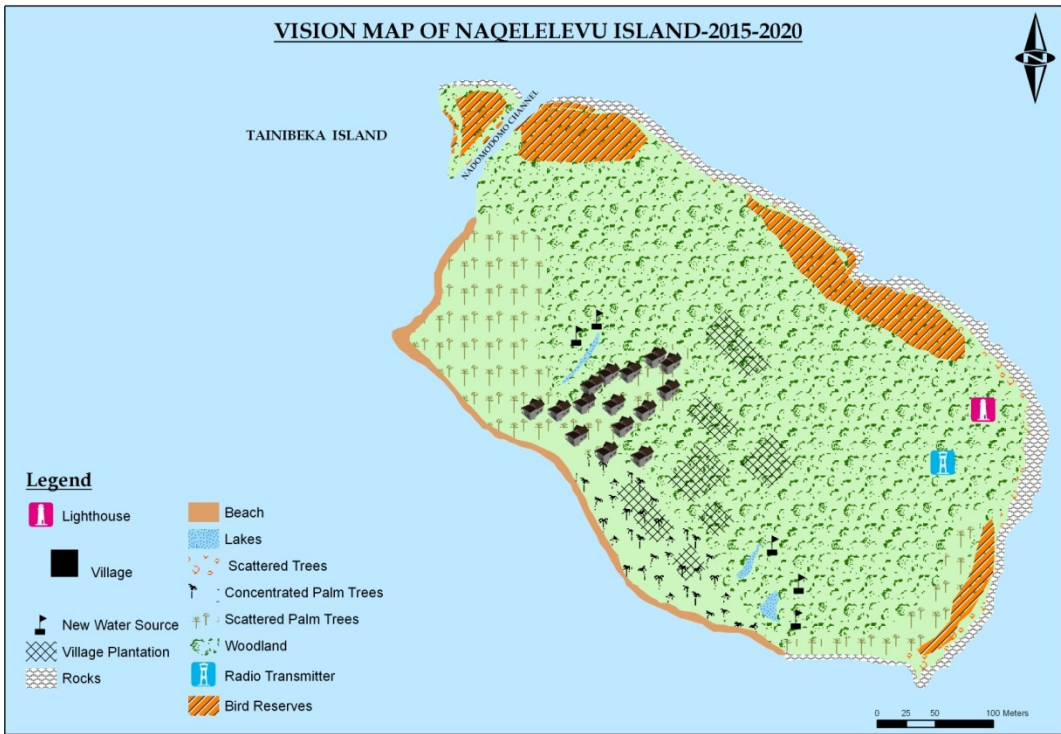
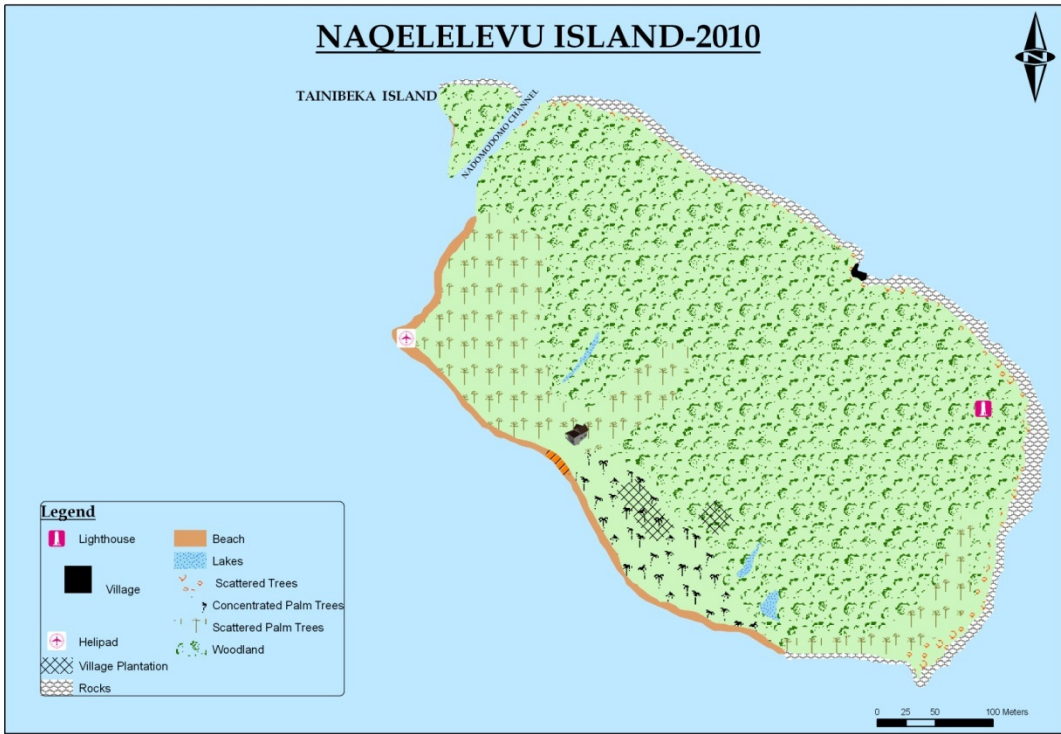
Shown below is the community resource mapping exercise for the 3 villages of Yanuca, Dreketi and Naqelevu and the vision mapping for the 3 villages including the Ringgold isles, extracted from the Participatory Learning and Action workshop in 2010.

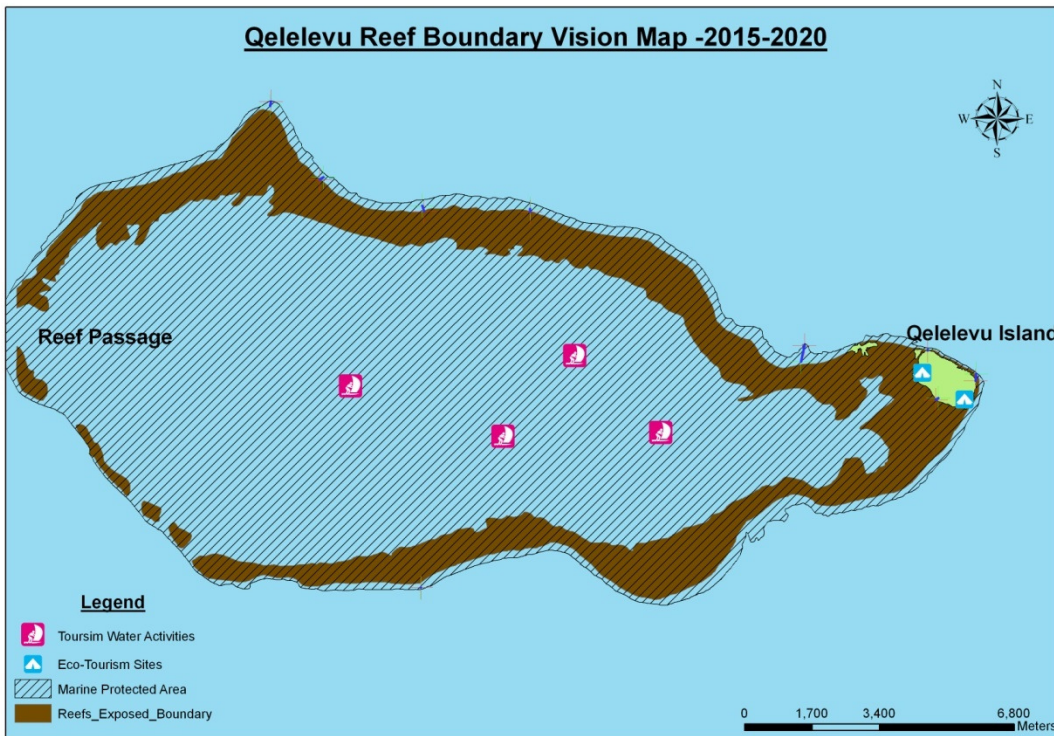
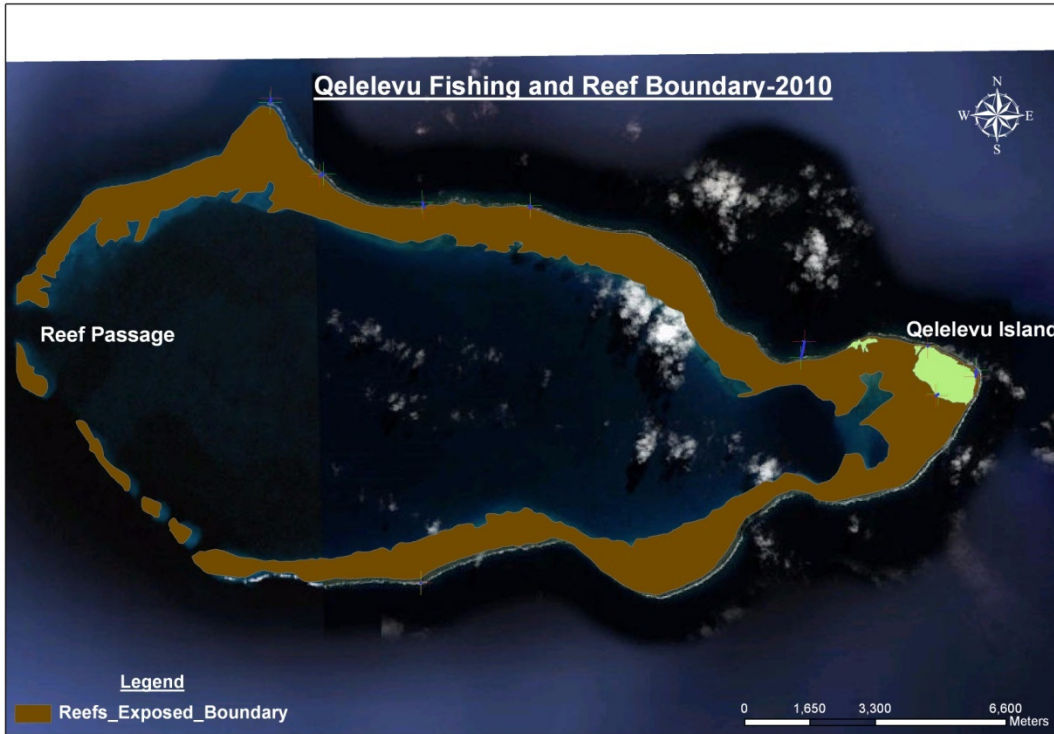












The figures above indicated the communities interest and inspiration setting their target for the future and to gives them a sense of direction on their involvement in resource management initiative now and for the future.

PROBLEM TREE & ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS

An important consideration in this topic was for the community to examine the root of threats and then proceed to discuss amicable resolutions on the root causes rather than on the output of the threats. Explained in a simplified way using the example of a problem tree, the communities learned about the process to investigate roots of threats.

Issues & Threats	Root Cause(s)
Use of weedicides and chemical in artisanal and subsistence agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of personal time management • No management plan set for the village Cheaper buying chemicals then paying labour • Impact in getting rid of weeds is prolonged • Lots of obligations and less money
Dumping of waste along the coast line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No rubbish repositories • Lack of knowledge on types of wastes and how to management them
Cutting of Mangrove	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People not informed about the importance of mangroves and its function in nature • Marketable products • Reliable firewood
Poaching activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qoliqoli size and remoteness is almost unmanageable • Lack of enforcement • Lack of fish wardens • Lack of interest and consultation of the Vanua

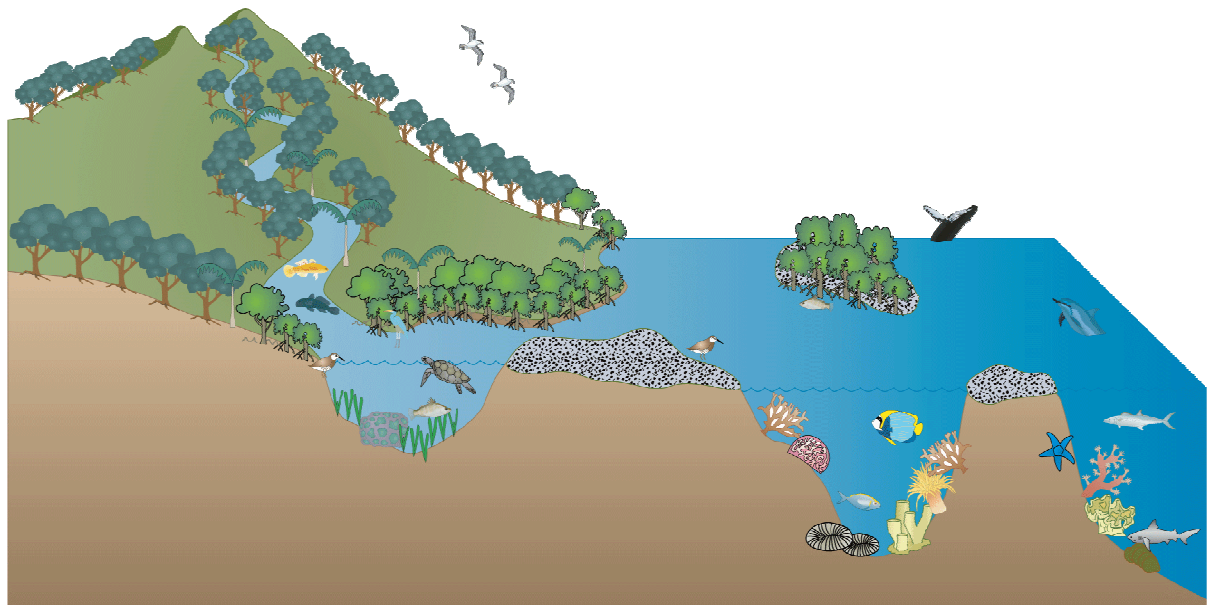
The communities were confident in adjusting their line of thoughts into reaching down to identify the root of the issue. This practice actually prepares them into the planning process stage of the workshop.

ECOLOGY – MARINE AND TERRESTRIAL

This topic targeted to increase the knowledge base of communities in knowing about natural resources (habitats and species), its ecological, cultural and socioeconomic importance and its connectedness in nature. The review of what the communities expected from the workshop specifically hinged on the need to have indepth knowledge of marine and land-based resurces.

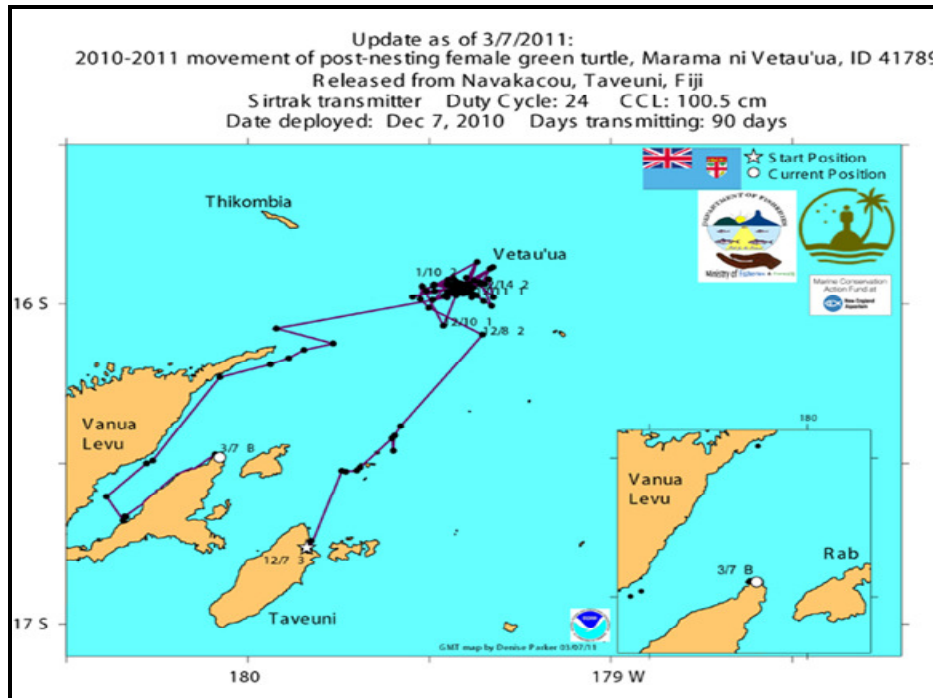
Highlights of the presentation revolved on the relationships of:

- Natural resources with abiotic and biotic factors
- Intra- and inter-relationship of ecosystems and species
- Ecosystem health and species health
- Natural resources and people
- Natural resources and our social cultural values



Healthy ecosystems provide ecologically vibrant habitats for species and healthy coral reefs. The biodiversity of these ecosystems needs to be intact so they can be better providers of life and sources of perfect services to species that rely on them. Every marine resource has distinctive purposes in their lives to perform so that they maintain a healthy environment and tolerate threats that occur naturally.

The Ringold islands are proven to be nesting grounds of many Pacific turtle species. Turtle experts recently have been researching the area and interesting findings have been found after tagging activities and monitoring movement of turtles.



A survey team from SPREP and Fiji Fisheries Dept with the assistance from local partners released a matured green turtle in Taveuni early December 2010 and then tracked its movement over a 90 days period. The diagram above shows its movement and this with other similar tagging share the same routes. Most turtles tagged from around the Ringolds have a long retention time in the Ringold and nearby areas. The turtles are known to be migratory majorly for nesting, breeding and feeding reasons however preliminary findings infers that those that passes the Ringolds show high homing behavior limiting their movement around or within the area. Other transiting points in parts of Fiji do not show these change of movement patterns. This is a unique finding and places the Ringolds as significantly important to turtles for Fiji and the region as a whole.

Similarly the remote Ringolds Islands are marked out as important bird areas of the main sea bird species for nesting and breeding grounds. More uninhabitat islands in Fiji, once used by sea birds, are now occupied and restrict their home to a few that remains. The work carried out by BI was targeted at conserving these birds and keeping them away from threats.

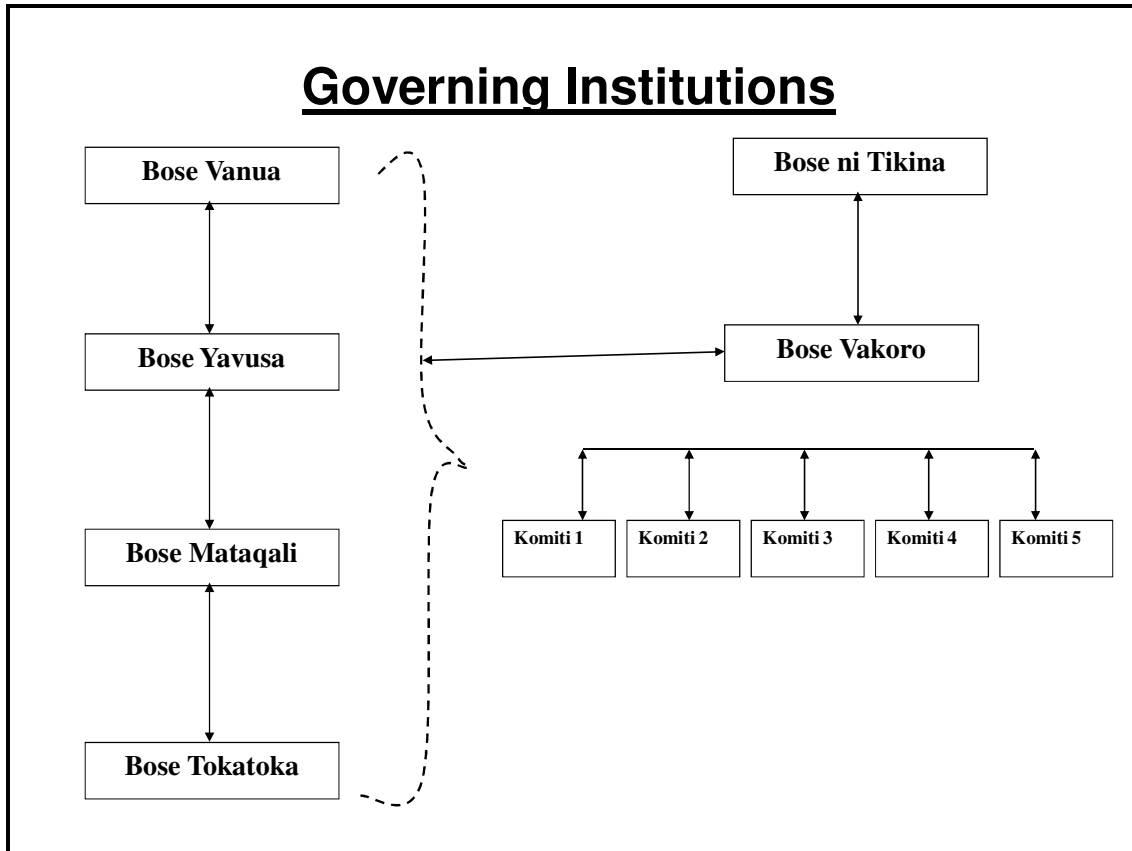
Traditional ecological knowledge that communities have places them to be efficient fishermen. They are quite familiar with different seasons of a particular fishery however in some cases there are unique situations in which their catches are not normal. This appears to be happening at spawning aggregation sites of fish species. This is basically the time to make babies and is quite a significant process in their life cycles.

Unfortunately it seemed that ever increasing population have drastic changes that are detrimental to the relationship in biodiversity hence weakening the tolerance limit of the ecosystem causing a collapse of the natural ecological balance in the environment.

STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

Important in the discussions under this topic is the need to the community to examine the internal decision making mechanism rather than shifting the attention to what government and external parties can do for them.

When viewed in the resource governance context, traditional institutions are crucial players and the reason the Ringold effort must be closely aligned to the vanua.



Laucala constitutes three (3) tribes, registered under the Native Lands and Fisheries Commission as the “proprietary unit” of the i qoliqoli. The relaying of this information throughout the institutions above is important to mobilize the vanua to communally protect the i qoliqoli. Protecting the fisheries automatically leads to the protection of the Ringold Islands.

The following are the core stakeholders to the Ringold effort:

- i. Bose Vanua – the body that has the ultimate say on any qoliqoli issue. This is controlled by the Tui Laucala and a few of his elders. Traditional history dictates this influence over the chiefs of the other two yavusa(tribes). It sits at Dreketi village, where the Tui Laucala and more importantly his elders are more comfortable.

- ii. The Yavusa Laucala – this tribe’s authority supersedes the others. One of its clans reside on Yanuca Island. This is the fishermen’s tribe, they frequent the Ringolds as they are the closest in distance compared to the rest of the clans of Laucala.
- iii. Bose ni Tikina Laucala – headed by Jeke , who is a successful businessman thus a role model to the people of Laucala. He is from Yanuca. Jeke (if trained strategically) can become an important community person to Birdlife in Laucala.
- iv. Cakaudrove Yabula Management Support Team (CYMST) – a provincial resource governance set up housed at the Cakaudrove Provincial Office. It is an integrated approach to qoliqoli management with the involvement of key government offices in Savusavu. It is headed by the Roko Tui Cakaudrove and reports to the Cakaudrove Provincial Council.
- v. Laucala District School, Togo Primary School, Yanuca Primary School – the future of Ringold Islands must be entwined into the curriculum.

Birdlife’s community persons on the ground must be aware of the traditional and developmental governance processes.

VISION

This session was intended for the participants to talk about what they intend and envision as the future status of their communities wellbeing and the resources they own. The output from the session will be the guiding framework in which they develop the management plan which follows later on.

How was this conducted?

In assisting the group discussions to ascertain their vision statements, these were guided questions given to them.

- Preferred future for Yaubula status
- Preferred future for Yanuca as a people
- Economic status
- Cultural status
- What you want to leave behind

Yanuca

Mo taqoma'a a va'amareqeta na yaubula ei nai tovo mo une qaqa ei na sautu

Presented in their local dialect translated as Protect and Care the resources and its associated culture to become powerful and resourceful

Dreketi

Me matakavou ko Dreketi

A new beginning of Dreketi

Kocoma

Na sautu kei na tiko vinaka me maroroi me baleti ira na neimami kawa mai muri

Richness and good wellbeing to be preserved for our future generations

NAQELELEVU

Na nodra tiko veilomani, veirogoci, veirokovi, duavata, ka bula sautu ko Nagelelevu

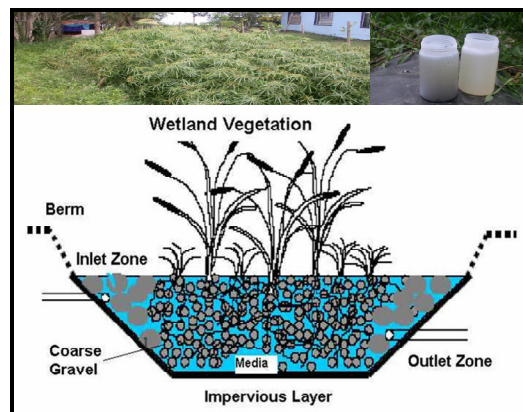
Nagelelevu for compassion, humility, respect, unity and resourceful wealth

MANAGEMENT TOOLS AND OPTIONS

This session was done in plenary over slide powerpoint presentation. The presentation covered management options and tools that FLMMA and its associated communities have successfully conducted or ongoing at sites from the forest terrain to the qoliqoli areas. It is expected that some of the management tools and options are site specific and will not be appropriate to certain areas. The options were to assist communities of various mitigate options for threats and issues that will provide developing their management plan.

Qoliqoli & Coastal Areas

- No-Take Zone:
- Permanent Tabu
- Species-Specific Protection
- Habitat Specific Protection
- Catch Quota/ limits
- Seasonal Tabu
- Temporary/Traditional Tabu
- Gear Restriction
- Waste management
- Coastline rehibitionation
- Complaince and Enforcement
- Mangrove reforestation
- Spawning aggregation protection
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Community inclusive and participation
- Good Governance: leadership and management



Land-Based

- Forest reserve
- Protection of sea bird islands and important bird areas
- Invasive biodiversity
- Watershed management
- Maintain buffer zones from waterways
- Prohibit unplanned forest logging
- Prohibit forest fire
- Wise use of chemical and agricultural enhancers
- Contour farming on hilly slopes
- Avoid monocropping

COMMUNITY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN

Tikina Laucala

Problems	Solutions	What should be done		Who will be responsible		When will be done	
		Within the village	Outside the village	Internally	External	Starting date	Ending date
1. Agricultural Chemicals (fertilizers, pesticides)	Wise use of chemicals as directed Avoid unnecessary use	Proper consistent consultation within villages	Advise from Dept of Agriculture	Village Council meeting Tribal and clan meeting	Dept of Agriculture	15 of May 2011	Ongoing
2. Lost of native root crops (Uvi, vuata, dalo dina, Kawai) –vanua	To ascertain these rare/lost native species and plan out a planting program	Village council to endorse this need and reach out to external bodies Discussion amongst Clan and Sub-clan the significance of reviving these species	Consult gene pool with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community Consultation from Dept of Agriculture	Village Council meeting Tribal and clan meeting	Secretariat of the Pacific Community Dept of Agriculture	August 2011	September 2011
3. Loss of coastal forest (Mangrove, Dilo, Tavola, Makita) –	Replanting of coastal forest	Village to endorse having reforestation as a special	FLMMA & CYMST to closely consult with	Village Council meeting Yaubula	FLMMA CYMST	June 2011	July 2011

Yavusa		activity in village chore	communities for planting methods and skills	Committee			
4. Foreshore loss – Yavusa	Communication & Consultation within village internal stakeholders (village headman, chiefs)	Replanting of coastal forest	Seek advice for solution to the problem	Villagers	FLMMA CYMST	After recent village meeting	
5. Eradication of the invasive cat in Nukusemanu – Mataqali Qilo	Communication & Consultation within village advisory penal (village headman)	Eradication programme (cat bait)	Seek advice	Clan	Birdlife CYMST	After sub-clan meeting	
6. Pollution (coast, village edges) – Yavusa	Communication & Consultation within village advisory penal (village headman-village discussion)	Proper solid disposal methods e.g plastics, organic wastes, recycleable		Villagers / household		After recent village meeting	
7. Poaching Vanua –	Selection and training of Fish warden	Village meeting Sub-clan meeting	Proposed for - fish warden training - Community based enforcement groups	Marine Management Committee Fish warden	Fisheries Dept Provincial Office Fiji Navy	Village meeting May 2011 District meeting June 2011 Provincial meeting June 2011	November 2011
8. Overfishing (derris plant, compressor,	Ban use of destructive gears Establishment of tabu	Village meeting Sub-clan	Seek advice from Fisheries,		Provincial Office	Village meeting May 2011	

dynamite, digger, anchorage) – Vanua	<p>areas</p> <p>Public consultation for any development</p> <p>Proper consultation on resource owning unit of Ring gold manage area</p> <p>Management usage of Scuba & compressor equipment</p>	meeting	Provincial Office, USP, CYMST	Resource management Committee Yavusa	<p>Fisheries CYMST</p> <p>BirdLife</p>	<p>District meeting June 2011</p> <p>Provincial meeting June 2011</p>	November 2011
9. Communication breakdown within the - Vanua - Village - District	Proper consultation within the vanua advisory panel	Arrangement of vanua meeting	Arrangement of village meeting	Tui Laucala Yavusa chiefs Sub clan leader Yavusa vanua		<p>Sub clan– May Yavusa – July</p> <p>Vanua – anytime</p>	<p>Monthly May Every 3 months</p> <p>During meeting</p>
10. working in partnership of community (tourism) – Vanua	Establishment of management Committee	Consultation between vanua & tourism operators	Proper consultation to advisors	Management Committee leaders	Management Committee leaders	2011	

NEXT STEP

Apparently discussions that transpired from the workshop remains as workshop outcomes however the communities were briefed on what they would be their take home message from here. Some initial understanding in the next steps to take are listed below:

- Confirmation of the action plan in village council meetings. Proper consultative process on management plan to the bouse vanua and then to other advisory penal (Clan and Sub-clan)
- Implementation of management action planning
- Proper consultation with other relevant NGOs Birdlife and Cakaudrove Yaubula Management Support Team (CYMST)
- Consulting the district meeting on implementation process

EVALUATION SUMMARY

No proper course evaluation process being done but, in fact, information gathered from participant during informal and evening talanoa session, it has been noticed that participant were keen and interested showing their eagerness towards the programme. Some showed their appreciation on the workshop topic because it broaden their knowledge and vision on the integration of traditional knowledge to our environment. They have been acknowledging the effort of village management plan proposed to the village. Apart from this, participant also agreed on the issues that some of the plans has not been implemented well. This creates a major concern towards their relationship with each other on the communities.

CLOSING REMARKS

Mr Jeke Varanise, the district representative of Laucala to provincial council meeting acknowledged everyone in his closing statements challenging them to support and practise resource management and conservation. Birdlife International support is vital in providing the environment to enable the Tikina of Laucala continue with this initiative.

He commended the people of Laucala being in and part of the lessons learned over the 3 day workshop. With their knowledge enriched, its now time to put the plans into action so that the natural resources are sustainably maintained and protected for their future.

After his deliverance Rev Samisoni Vocea, (Talatala Tabacakacaka Laucala), ended the workshop with grace and prayer.

APPENDICES

RINGGOLDS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

23rd-25th March 2011

Workshop Purpose: To develop a community management and action plan for the Islands in the Ringgolts and its marine environment, in consultation with the landowners and local communities, to conserve the area's native biodiversity and food security through protected area development and sustainable resource use				
Day /Time	Content/ Session	Objectives/ Outputs required	Method/ Task	WHO
Day 1 (Tuesday 29 th June)				
Objective: To generate for a community vision for the sustainable protection of the native terrestrial and marine natural resources for the Ringgold islands based on an understanding of the biological social cultural and economic importance of these resources and needs in achieving sustainable management and protection Objective: identify the use of natural resources, threats, and management needs that protect and provide for sustainable use of these resources in the long term				
9.00am	Lotu. Opening by Turaga ni Vanua Note: Overall objectives of the workshop will be introduced.			
9.30am	Self-Introduction/ Expectations Ground Rules Workshop Introduction and Day 1 objectives and sessions	For the participants to indicate their individual expectations (e.g. what they would like to gain etc.) from the workshop. To introduce the purpose of the workshop Highlight workshop objectives and introduce the day's objective	Expectations Summarize on flip chart.	Meo
10.30am	Morning tea			
11.00am	Biodiversity conservation needs for Vatu-i-ra and Nasau community	To highlight to the community the biodiversity significance of Vatu-i-ra Island and biodiversity within Nasau community Provide information on terrestrial protected area options Highlight invasive species threat	Powerpoint presentation Q & A	Tuvere Sialesi
12.00pm				Isoa/Joni

	<p>Highlighting the Adaptive Management/ Project Process cycle Benefits and challenges of conservation work Existing conservation efforts in neighboring communities Define and Introduce Management Plan</p>	<p>Introduce the various conservation projects taking place in neighboring communities. To present process of engaging communities Management is defined and discussed and the need for a management plan discussed by the participants</p>		
1.00pm	Lunch			
2.00pm	<p>Community Resource Mapping Overlaid by Natural Resource Transects (initial assessment exercise— Issue Matrix)</p>	<p>Participants perception of their vanua setout, i qoliqoli boundary, marine ecosystems, important resources and location of resources To identify key problem areas Obtain info. on resource present (flora & fauna), uses (village, cash etc.), important resources, forms of existing management (traditional, by-laws, etc), resource issues and opportunities. Listing of critical resource issues and keystone marine resources and also rank through urgency to address</p>	<p>Explain purpose of activity Ecosystem Group breakout (Vatu-i-ra, surrounding reefs and lagoons, mangrove forests and coast line, village surrounding and terrestrial areas. Whole group to rank issues within their group. Group presentation</p>	Meo

2.00pm	Historical Profile	Obtain information on the changes that occurred in the i qoliqoli and the terrestrial environment that influences people or have impacts on natural resources. Review map from previous session as basis for identification of changes For instances, major developments (highway, research, logging and middleman) taken place.	Explain purpose of activity Groups breakout same as previous sessions but elder's and government group to be added Group presentation	Meo
3:30pm	Report back session group work	Report back of group activity Record threats and issues raised from each village work Track any form of management either Govt induced or community led pre-existing in the area Record opportunities available		
4 :30pm	End of Day 1.	Facilitators Debrief		
5.00pm	Video	Show educational video to the village if possible (Verata tape, Mangroves, Coral reefs, etc)		
7.pm	Dinner and Discussion			
Day 2 (Wednesday 30 th June)		Objective: identify the root cause factors around identified threats, and provide a summary of natural ecological consequences based on current resource use patterns and management needs Identify partners with in the community context and also external bodies (govt or NGOs) that can assist in their management regime		
8.30am	Devotion and Recap	Recap Day 1 and introduce Day 2 objectives		Isao
9.00am				
10.30am	Morning tea			

11:00pm	Problem Tree-Root Cause Analysis	To identify the root causes of problems identified and their relationships.	Assign each group to an identified key issue from which to find out the causes and the effect of the problem	Isoa
12.00am	Ecology Food Pyramid (Broken) Marine and Terrestrial ecology	Discuss where men are in the food chain and the relationships amongst resources and ecosystems. Use an example food pyramid from identified keystone resources and discuss how related human-induced problems can be managed.	Whole group	Meo Tuvere (introduced species as a threat to sea birds)
		Each group to choose keystone resources from which to structure a food pyramid around. Discuss what happens to the entire food pyramid when one is over-harvested or overabundant.	Small groups Assign task to groups to show when keystone resource are either over-harvested or overabundant. Group presentation	
1.00pm	Lunch			
2:00pm	Stakeholder analysis	Identify key stakeholders within and outside of the community that can assist in the implementation of the program	Small groups Assign task to groups to show relationship between stakeholders and identify key ones. Group presentation Government officials to introduce policies	Isoa Government reps

	Provincial Office Fisheries	To present existing policies and emerging issues (FAB and Fisheries) Community's response --to clarify policies and other queries.	that are in line with this initiative. PPT	
4.30pm	End of Day 2.	Facilitators Debrief		
6.00pm	Video	Show educational video to the village if possible (Verata tape, Mangroves, Coral reefs, etc)		
7.pm-10pm	Dinner and Discussion			
Day 3: Thursday (1 st July)	Objective: Establish a community vision and develop and agree a community management action plan with responsibilities and timeframes in achieving sustainable protection and use of the natural resources (in the terrestrial and marine environment) for the Ringgolds.			
8.30am	Devotion and introduction	Recap Day 2 and introduce Day 3 objectives and program		Isoa
9.00am	Visioning Exercise Project and Vision (for future by village) Map Analysis	Provide a background on what the community envision about their future livelihood and resources List what changes participants want to see. An analysis of the FLMMA vision (s) from Day 1 to be presented. Each village to write their view on the 5 points below and stick on appropriate paper sheets 1. Preferred future for Yaubula status 2. Preferred future for Yanuca as a people 3. Economic status 4.Cultural status 5.What you want to leave behind Material: need stick on pads for each village to write and stick up their responses. A group to summarize a short statement to incorporate a vision statement for their project	Explain purpose of activity Groups breakout (Youth, Women, Men) Group presentation	Isoa

10.30am	Morning tea			
11.00am	<p>Discussion of Management options to address identified issues</p> <p>'Proposed Community Resource Management Action Plan development</p>	<p>List practical solutions to address identified root problems (refer to sessions 20 & 26) - Solution tree. Assign roles to different groups/ individuals/ institutions in the village and who to carryout the task and when to be carried out.</p> <p>Group discussion on the criteria of measuring success of management regimes.</p> <p>Group to mention immediate actions that can be done in order to show the how issues can be addressed</p>		Meo
12.00am	Presentation of proposed resource management plan by participants.	Present to the turaga ni vanuas , turaga ni yavusas for their endorsement	Discussion	Isoa
12.30pm	Workshop evaluation Next steps	To check whether expectations were met	Questionnaire	Meo
12.45pm	Closing			
1:00pm	Lunch			
2:30pm	Depart Dreketi for Suva			

Participants List

	Yaca	Yavusa	Mataqali
1	Laginikoro Dakuiyau	Nasovu	Nasovu
2	Laisenia Duna	Vuanimaba	Wainikeli
3	Isikeli Samuванua	Nasovu	Dilikamou
4	Inoke Koli	Vuanicau	Navutu
5	Navitalai Sereivalu	Vuanicau	Navutu
6	Josevata Biau	Nasovu	Nasovu
7	Moritikei Rasiga	Nasovu	Nasovu
8	Peni Tavodi	Nasovu	Dilikamou
9	Delana Dralailai	Nasovu	Wainivava
10	Viliame Gauna	Nasovu	Nasovu
11	Jeke Varanisese	Nasovu	Qilo
12	William Bukarau	Nasovu	Qilo
13	Joji Yavita	Nasovu	Nasovu
14	Inia Tuisolove	Naqelelevu	Ra
15	Jemesa Cola	Naqelelevu	Yatapu
16	Josefa Velo	Nasovu	Nasovu
17	Ranadi Toga	Nasovu	Nasovu
18	Frank MacComber	Nasovu	Nasovu
19	Josefa Kulinidilo	Nasovu	Wainivava
20	Eminoni Raqiawa	Nasovu	Nasovu
21	Waisea Koroι	Nasovu	Nasovu
22	Kelepi Samuta	Nasovu	Nasovu
23	Simione Raura	Nasovu	Nasovu
24	Asinate Bole	Nasovu	Dilikamou
25	Samisoni Vocea (Talatala)	Nasovu	Nasovu
26	Noa Malo	Nasovu	Nasovu
27	Kolinio Lewanaivi	Nasovu	Wainivava

Ground Rules

- No late comers
- No smoking during the workshop
- No kava during the workshop
- No absenteeism allowed
- **JUDGE DRED – Mata ni Tikina**