

NATIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORKS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF COASTAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN FIJI.

11th February 2016

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OBJECTIVE

**NATIONAL POLICY
FRAMEWORK FOR
DEVELOPMENT OF COASTAL
FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN
FIJI.**

Department of Environment

Vision

Progress in harmony with nature

Mission

**To achieve dynamic growth while ensuring
sustainable development**

Roles & Responsibilities

- **Formulate, coordinate and monitor implementation of national environmental policies, programmes and legislations to ensure sustainable development**



Resources & Capacity of DOE

- **Staffing- 52**
 - **40 established**
 - **12 project**
- **2014 Total Budget provision - \$10.1m**
 - Operating budget – \$5.7m**
 - Capital budget - \$4.4m**

Current Establishment



Guiding legislations

- **Ozone Depleting Substances [ODS] Act 1998/Reg. 2010,**
- **Endangered and Protected Species [EPS] Act 2002/Reg. 2003,**
- **Environment Management Act [EMA] 2005/Reg. 2007, and**
- **Litter (amendment) Decree 2010.**

Environment Management Act - 2005

- **Environment Council**
- **Technical committees to advice NEC on matters affecting environment protection and resource management.**
- **Coastal Zone Management – ICMC**
 - **Prepare a coastal zone management plan.**
- **Resource Owners Committee – NTROC**
 - **advisory body to NEC on any environmental matter affecting the natural resource.**

Definition of Coastal Zone

- **“An area within 30 meters inland from the high water mark and includes areas from the high water mark up to the fringing reef or if there is no fringing reef within a reasonable distance from the high water mark”**

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FLORA AND FAUNA

OBJECTIVE: regulate international trade to ensure trade does not threaten a species survival

MAIN PROGRAMS:

- ✓ Endangered and Protected Species Act and its listed species
- ✓ Administrative arrangements for CITES in Fiji
- ✓ Registration and permitting as a monitoring tool
- ✓ Annual Quotas and Non detrimental Findings
- ✓ Capacity Building and CEPA
- ✓ Regional, international and COP meetings

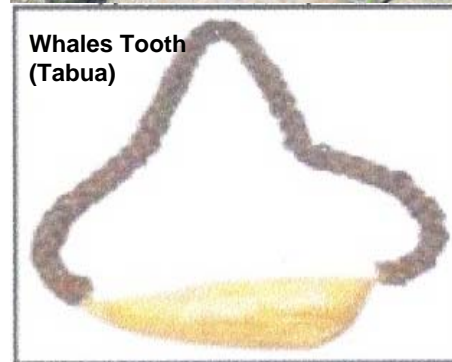
Crested Iguana - Vokai



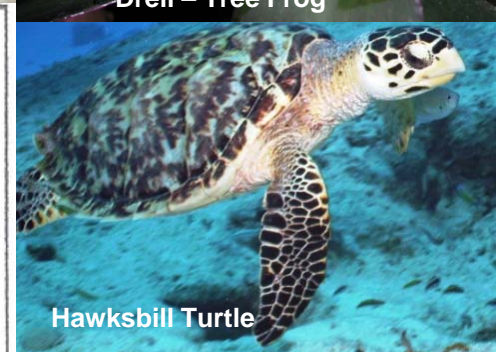
Dreli – Tree Frog



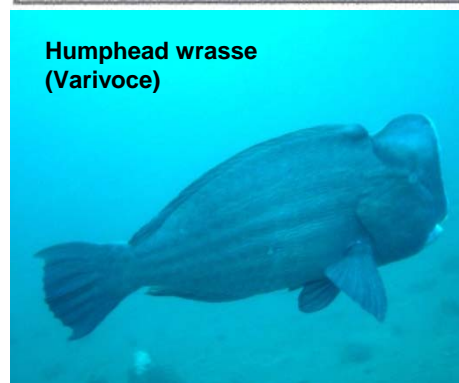
Whales Tooth (Tabua)



Hawksbill Turtle



Humphead wrasse (Varivoce)



Dakua Makadre



CONVENTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (UN CBD)

OBJECTIVE:

- ✓ **Conservation of biological diversity**
- ✓ **Sustainable use of its components**
- ✓ **Fair & equitable sharing of the benefits arising from utilization of genetic resources**

CHRONOLOGICAL SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- ✓ **Fiji signed the UNCBD at Earth Summit in 1992**
- ✓ **Fiji's NBSAP was completed in 1999**
- ✓ **NBSAP Endorsed in 2003 and published in 2007**

AICHI TARGETS

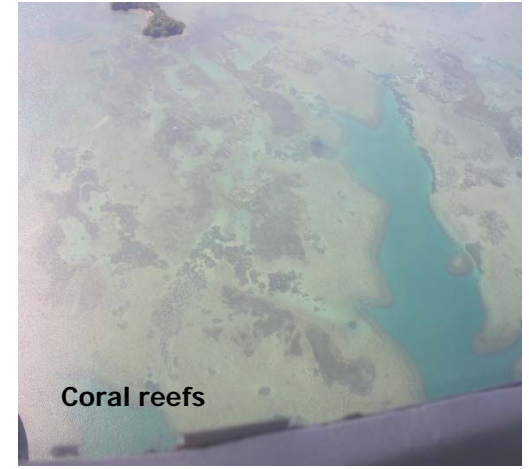
5 – Loss of Habitats, 6 – sustainable Fisheries, 11 – 2020 at least 17% of terrestrial and inland and 10% coastal and marine

Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)

A wetland is an area of land whose soil is saturated with moisture either permanently or seasonally. They may also be covered partially or completely by shallow pools of water such as mangroves, coral reefs, fresh water lakes, rivers, inland swamps, mud flats, salt water lakes, dams & reservoirs, streams, sand flats, peats and bogs.



Drano or salt lake in Savusavu



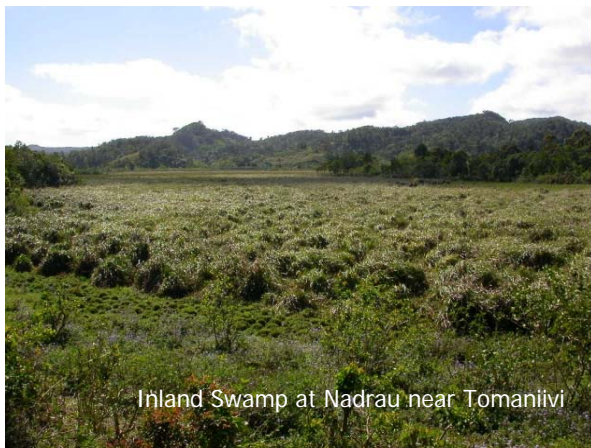
Coral reefs



Sand flats



Mangroves



Inland Swamp at Nadrau near Tomaniivi



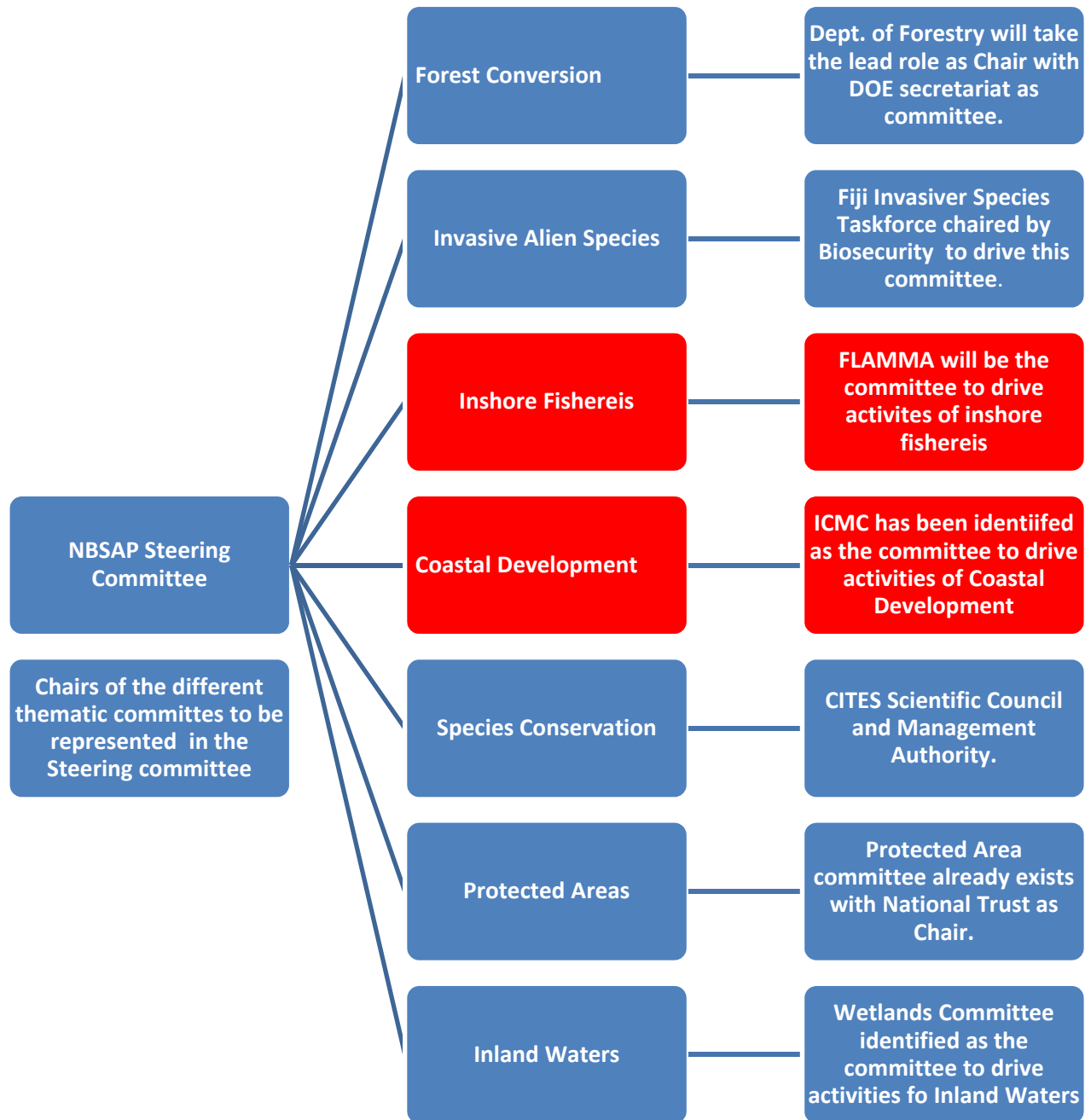
Lake Tagimocia – freshwater lake



How are we doing it???

THEMATIC AREAS IN THE NBSAP IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

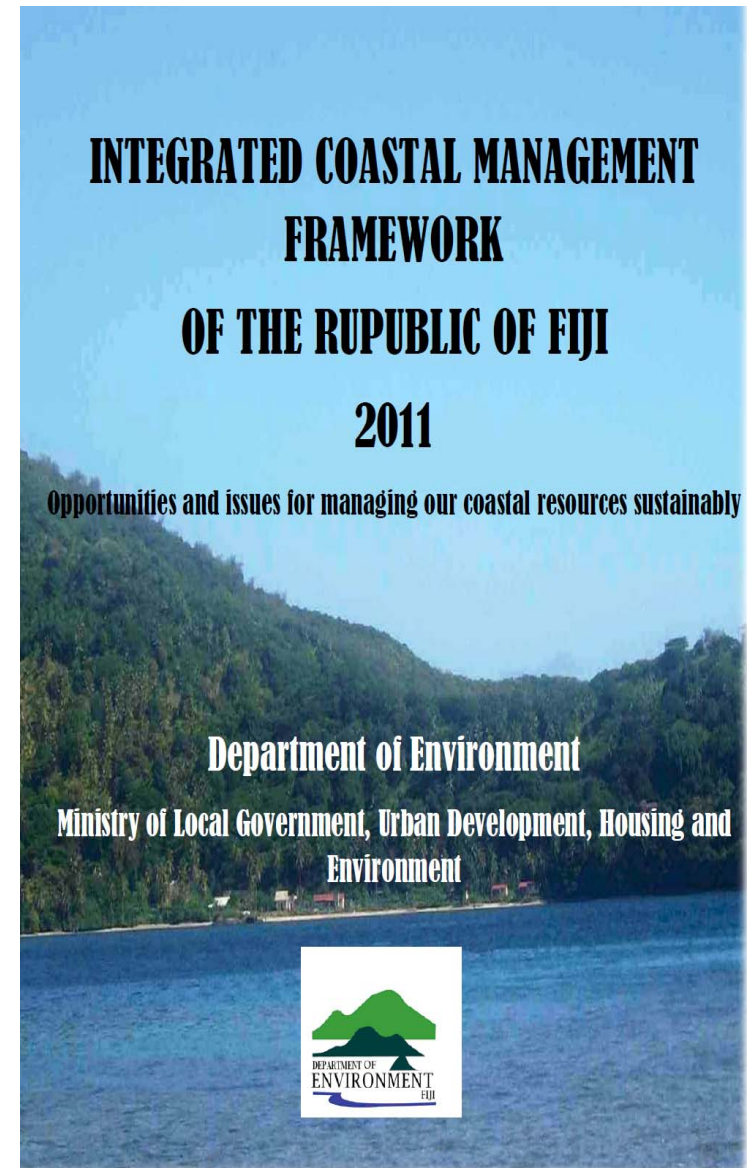
- 1. Forest Conversion (Department of Forestry and Redd +)**
- 2. Invasive Alien Species (FIST)**
- 3. Inshore Fisheries (FLMMA)**
- 4. Coastal Development (ICMC)**
- 5. Species Conservation (CITES)**
- 6. Protected Areas (PAC)**
- 7. Inland Waters (Wetlands Steering Committee)**



Success To date

ICM Framework Recommendation

1. Extend the jurisdiction of ICM plan inland within a clearly defined watershed when appropriate.
2. Develop ICM plans at the Provincial levels.
3. Determine a relevant legal and institutional framework to effectively support Fiji's ICM vision.
4. To achieve mutli-sectoral integration a coastal commission will need to play a greater role in decision making.
5. Key data and information requirement to be identified for sound decision making.
6. Funding sought from the next GEF funding cycle to support development of a full ICM plan.



Successes

- **Development of 3 ICM Regulatory roadmaps (Draft)**
 - **Decision makers**
 - **Developer**
 - **Local Communities**
- **Establishment of the RA ICM Committee and development of a draft Ra ICM plan.**

PARTNERSHIP

✓ Due to the limitations in resources, we depend primarily on partnership to achieve our annual targets.



CHALLENGES

- ✓ **INSTITUTIONAL AND TECHNICAL CAPACITY IN GOVERNMENT**
- ✓ **MONITORING SYSTEMS**
- ✓ **COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND OWNERSHIP**
- ✓ **GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP IN PROJECTS**
- ✓ **COMMUNITY AWARENESS**
- ✓ **PUBLIC RECOGNITION OF CONSERVATION VALUES**
- ✓ **ECONOMIC PRESSURE (RESOURCE BASED SECTORS)**
- ✓ **POLICY GAPS OR OVERLAPS**
- ✓ **INTEGRATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES**

VINAKA