



Should Fiji Consider an Integrated Oceans Management and how will this impact marine conservation and protection

Case Study of the Great Sea Reef

FELA Law and Policy Update Forum Seminar

25 January 2018

Is there a need?

- Ecological systems especially on an oceanic island are inextricably linked and do not function in isolation of each other. They can be separated by legal parameters but in reality if you are to maintain their ecological function and service provision, the legal instruments applied by the various national entities tasked with management of its parts need to be systematically linked and complimentary.
- Oceans are not only about fisheries- there are multiple use sectors linked to its (Tourism/Mining/ Shipping) or impacting upon its functionality (Forestry/Agriculture)
- Yes- Fiji still needs to demonstrate cohesiveness in policy and legal frameworks if we are to manage large scale sea and landscapes effectively. (Land-Inshore-Offshore)





Urgency- Business As Usual Cannot Apply

At present, local human activities (overfishing and destructive fishing, marine-based pollution and damage, coastal development, and watershed-based pollution) threaten an estimated **60 percent of the world's reefs (75 percent when including thermal stress)**-World Resources Institute Report 2017

The Great Sea Reef

- WWF Focus- Biodiversity (Third Longest Barrier Reef System in the Southern Hemisphere) and Human Footprint (Major source of income and food security for the nation)
- WWF Support to national priority and international commitment-
 - (Mauritius Declaration-2005) Fiji declared to protect 30 per cent of its EEZ by 2020
 - Aichi Target 11 on Protected Areas commits Fiji to conserve at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas by the year 2020
 - (UN Oceans Conference Pledge-2017) Expansion of Large Scale Marine Managed Areas in Fiji- to develop a legally recognized multiple-use marine spatial plan for Fijian waters. The plan will include a range of marine managed areas and help protect marine ecosystems.





**THE GREA SEA REEF
(A to B)**

A

B

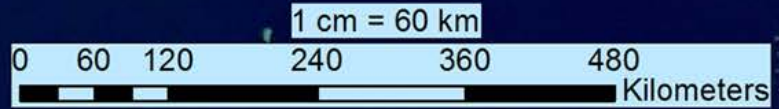
Viti Levu

Vanua Levu

Bua
Macuata

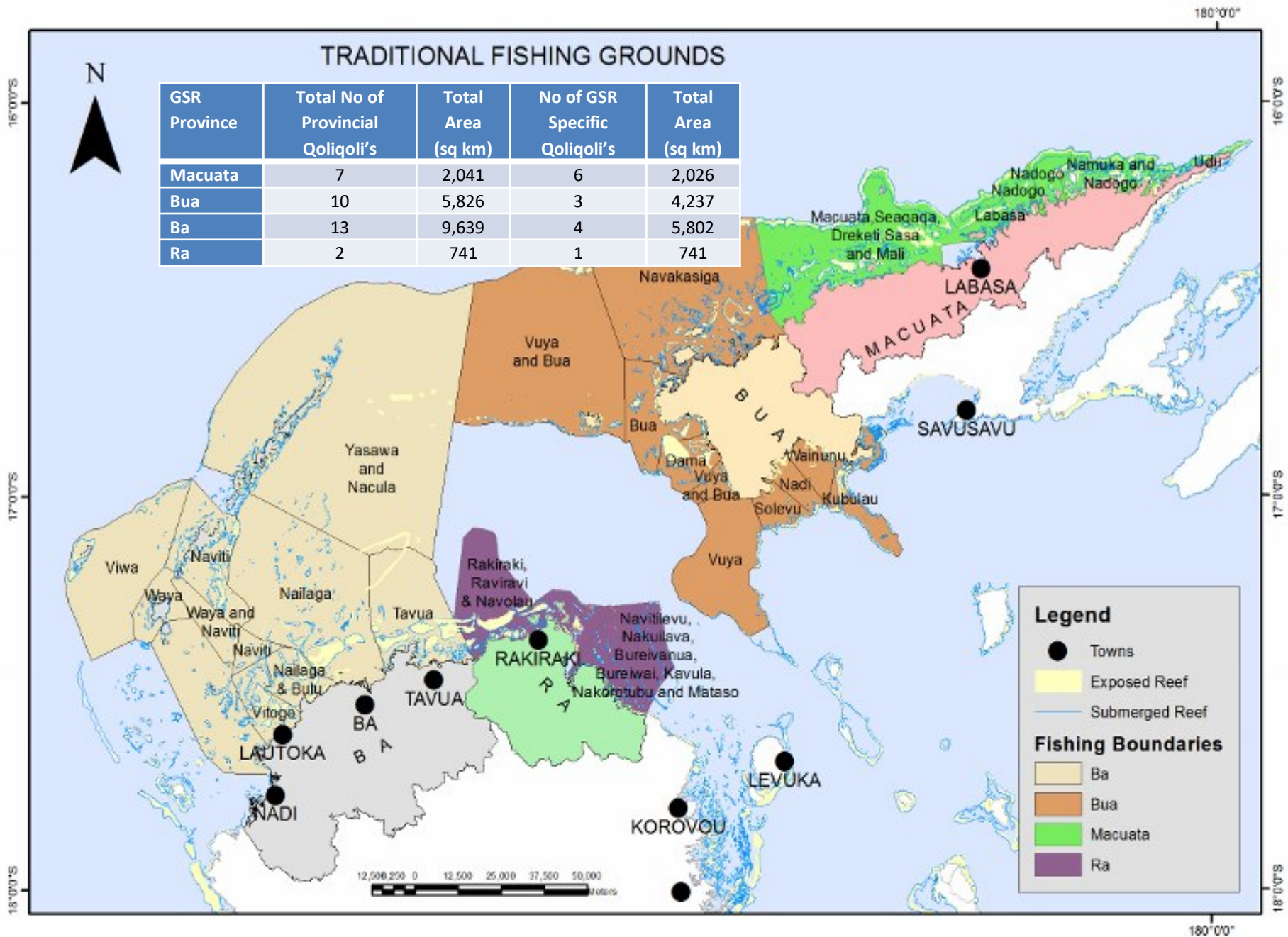
Ba
Ra

- FJD 12- 16 million annually from inshore fisheries sector (2300-3500 tonnes per year)
- Economic value of FJD 47.5 million or roughly FJD1 million for every hectare of coral reef



TRADITIONAL FISHING GROUNDS

GSR Province	Total No of Provincial Qoliqoli's	Total Area (sq km)	No of GSR Specific Qoliqoli's	Total Area (sq km)
Macuata	7	2,041	6	2,026
Bua	10	5,826	3	4,237
Ba	13	9,639	4	5,802
Ra	2	741	1	741



Legend

- Towns
- Exposed Reef
- Submerged Reef

Fishing Boundaries

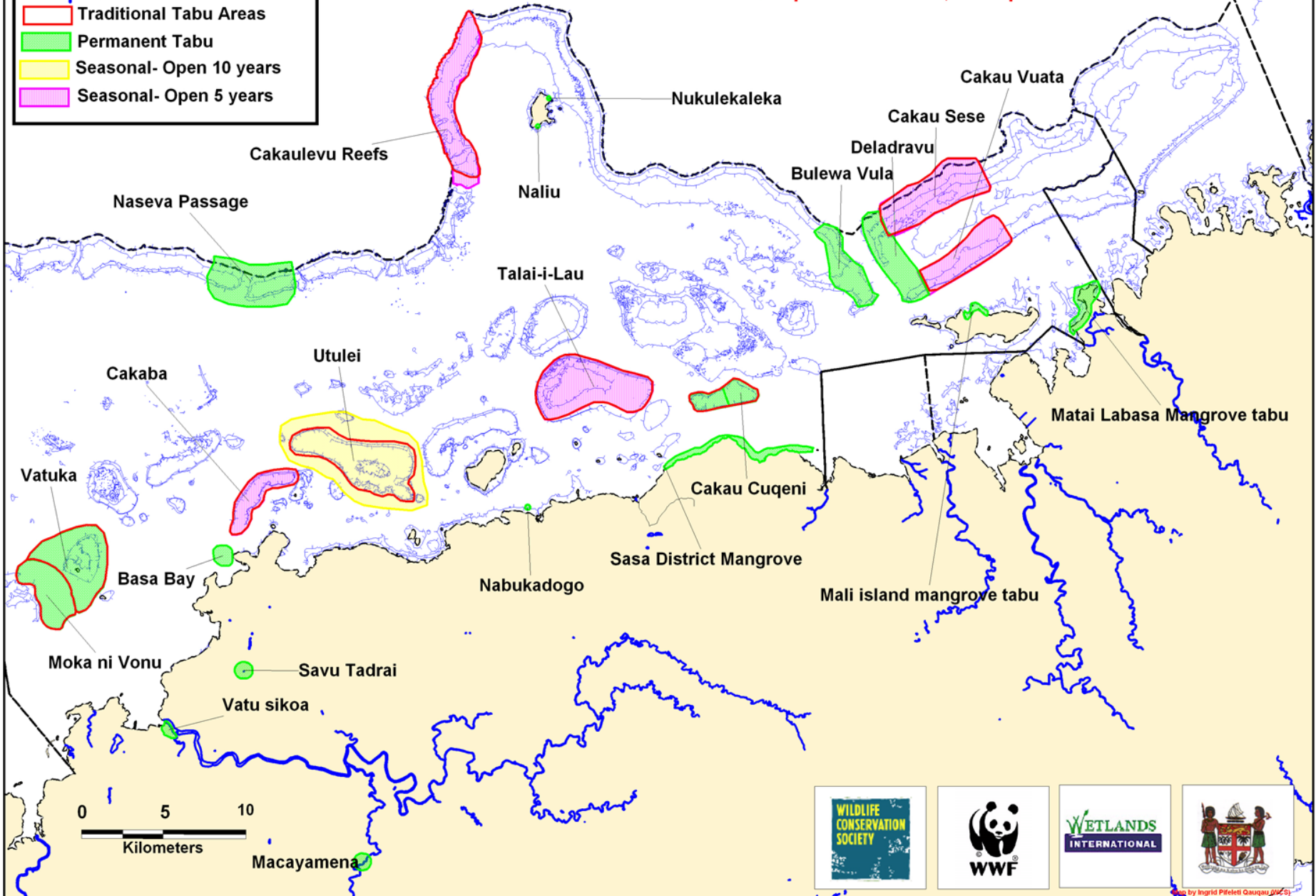
- Ba
- Bua
- Macuata
- Ra

Macuata Traditional Tabu Areas

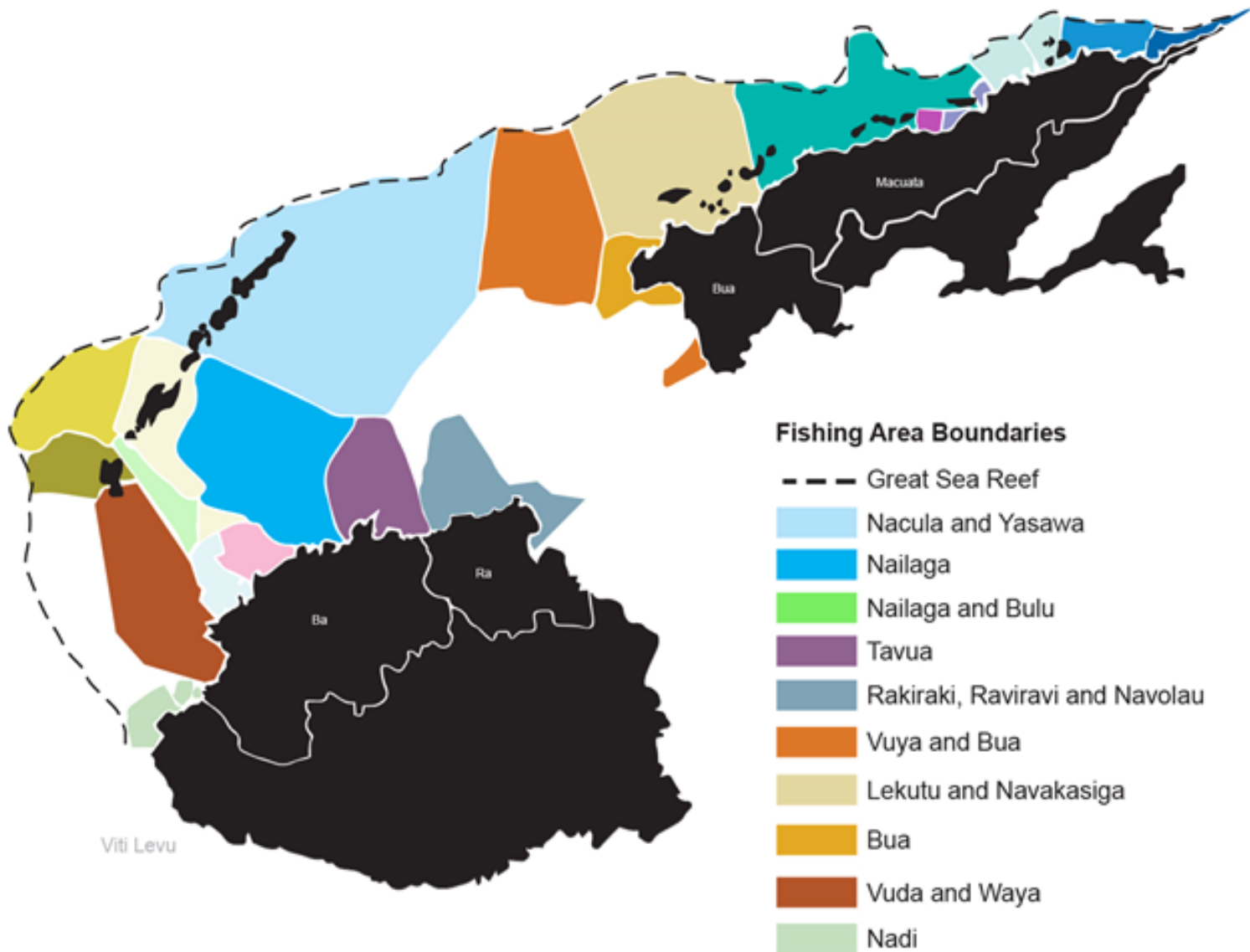
Total Area of Qoliqoli Cokovata: 1,344 sqkm

LEGEND

- Rivers
- Reefs
- Traditional Tabu Areas
- Permanent Tabu
- Seasonal- Open 10 years
- Seasonal- Open 5 years



The Provinces of the Great Sea Reef: Ba & Ra on Viti Levu
and Bua and Macuata on Vanua Levu



Challenges towards Managing the Great Sea Reef

- 1. Great Sea Reef Management Strategy**
- 2. National Management Agency**
- 3. Sustainable Financing**



How WWF is moving towards GSR Management and contributing towards oceans management

- Innovative Cost Effective co-management approach with community and Fisheries
- Sustainable Community Livelihoods, Markets and Industry to reduce land based threats and enhance sustainability.

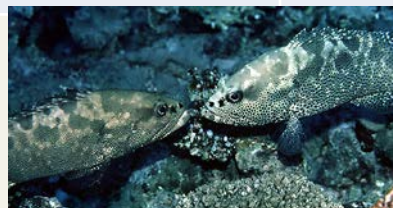


Macuata, Sasa, Dreketi & Mali (iQoliqoli cokovata)

Species	Size of Maturity	Other areas	Average Max Length	Spawning Potential
Squaretail Coral Grouper (Batisai)	43 cm	Palau = 38 cm	73 cm	6 %
Camouflage grouper (Kasala)	42 cm	GBR = 35 cm	62 cm	8 %
Bluespine unicornfish (Lele)	34 cm	Hawaii = 38 cm	49 cm	54 %
Humpback Snapper (Taea)	30 cm	Palau = 26 cm	40 cm	20 %



Northern Fisheries Forum



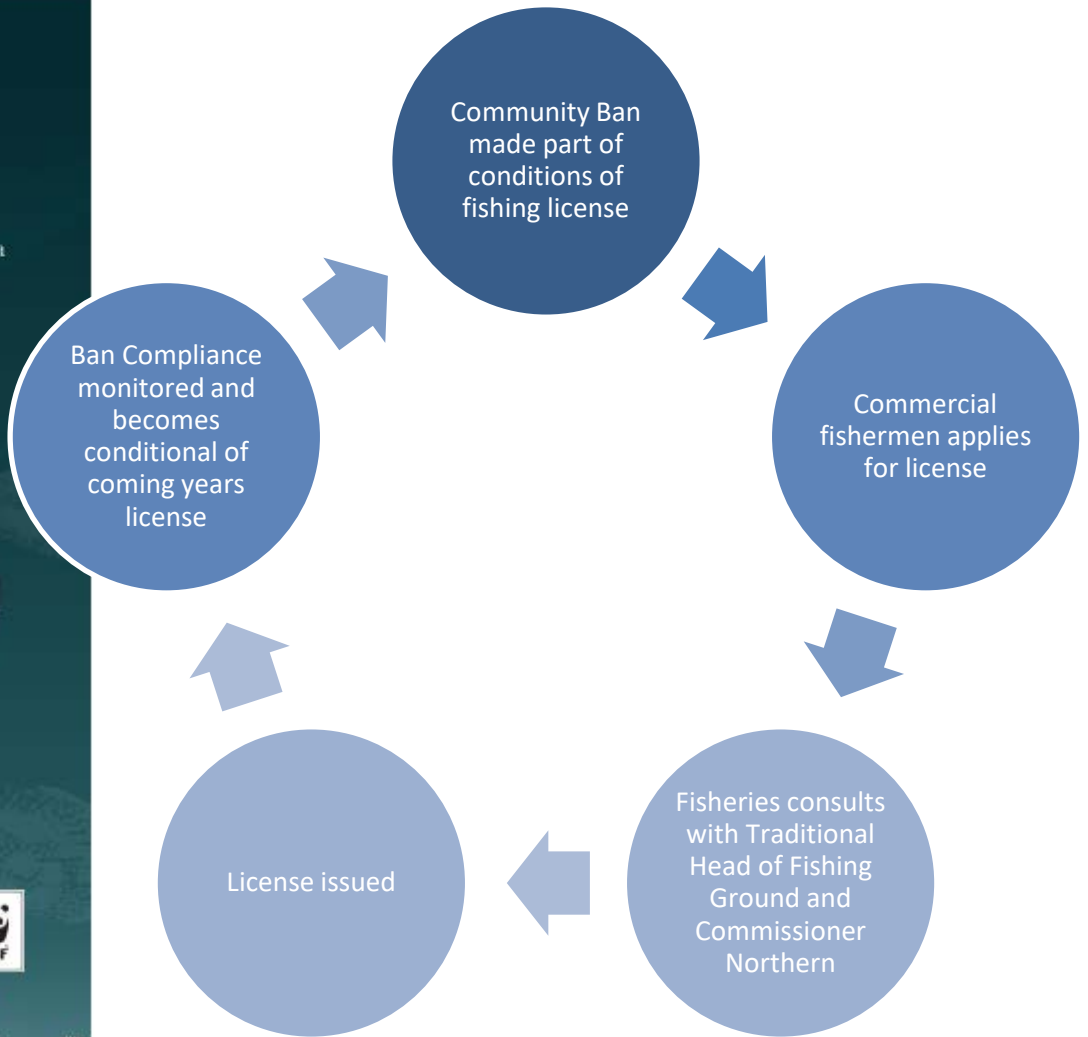
SA VAKATABUI NA QOLIVI NI KASALA

Ena IQOLIQOLI COKOVATA ni Vanua ko Nabekavu kei na tikina ko Macuata, Dreketi, Sasa kei Mali ena yabaki 2017



Kevaka e dua e via vakatabui, se via ipotetaka e dua na cala me baleta na vakatabui na, e ni sa kerri mo ni vakatabui mai ena saba naq:

Ministry of Fisheries (Nardres): 8812833 / (Daiqoli Cokovata Management Committee: 8749677
WWF (Labasa Office): 9383630





Vinaka!!