



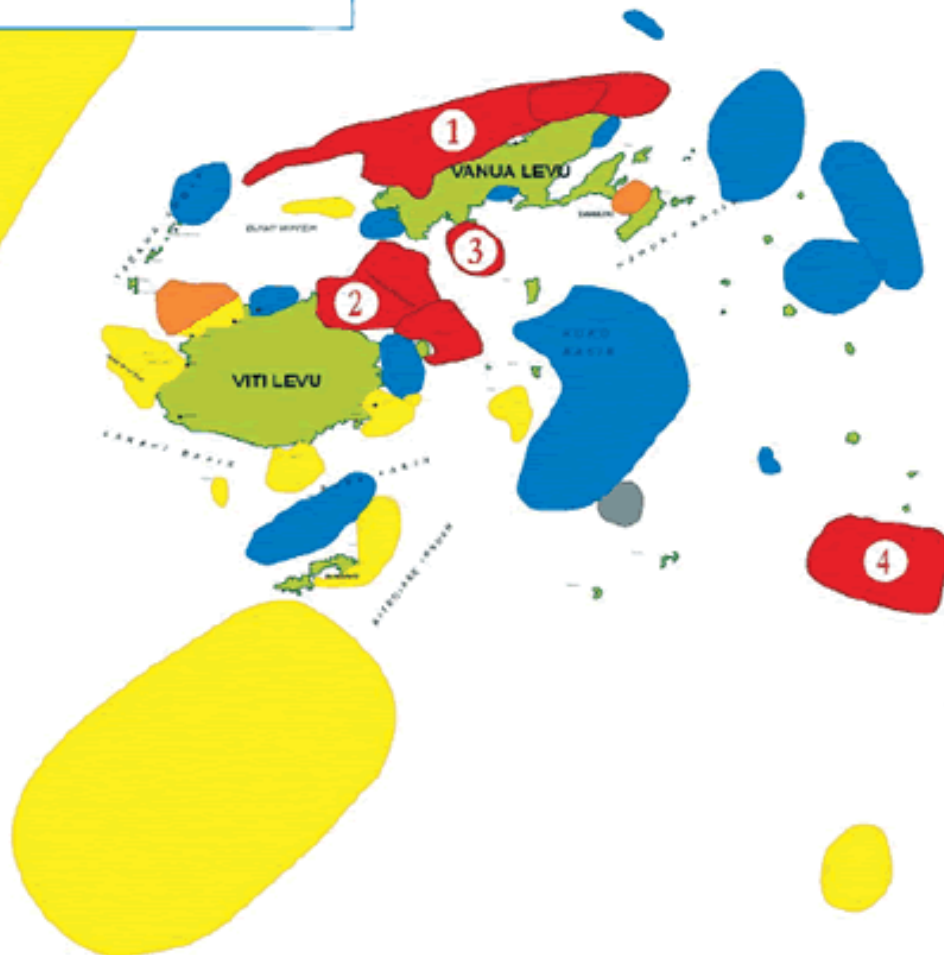
# The Great Sea Reef Cakaulevu

Challenges to Fisheries Management  
A Case Study

## The Fiji Islands Marine Ecoregion



- Globally significant
- Nationally significant
- Nationally significant - needs survey
- Subregionally significant
- Unknown / Survey Area



### Globally Significant

1. Great Sea Reef
2. Vatu-i-Ra
3. Namenalala
4. Southern Lau
5. Rotuma

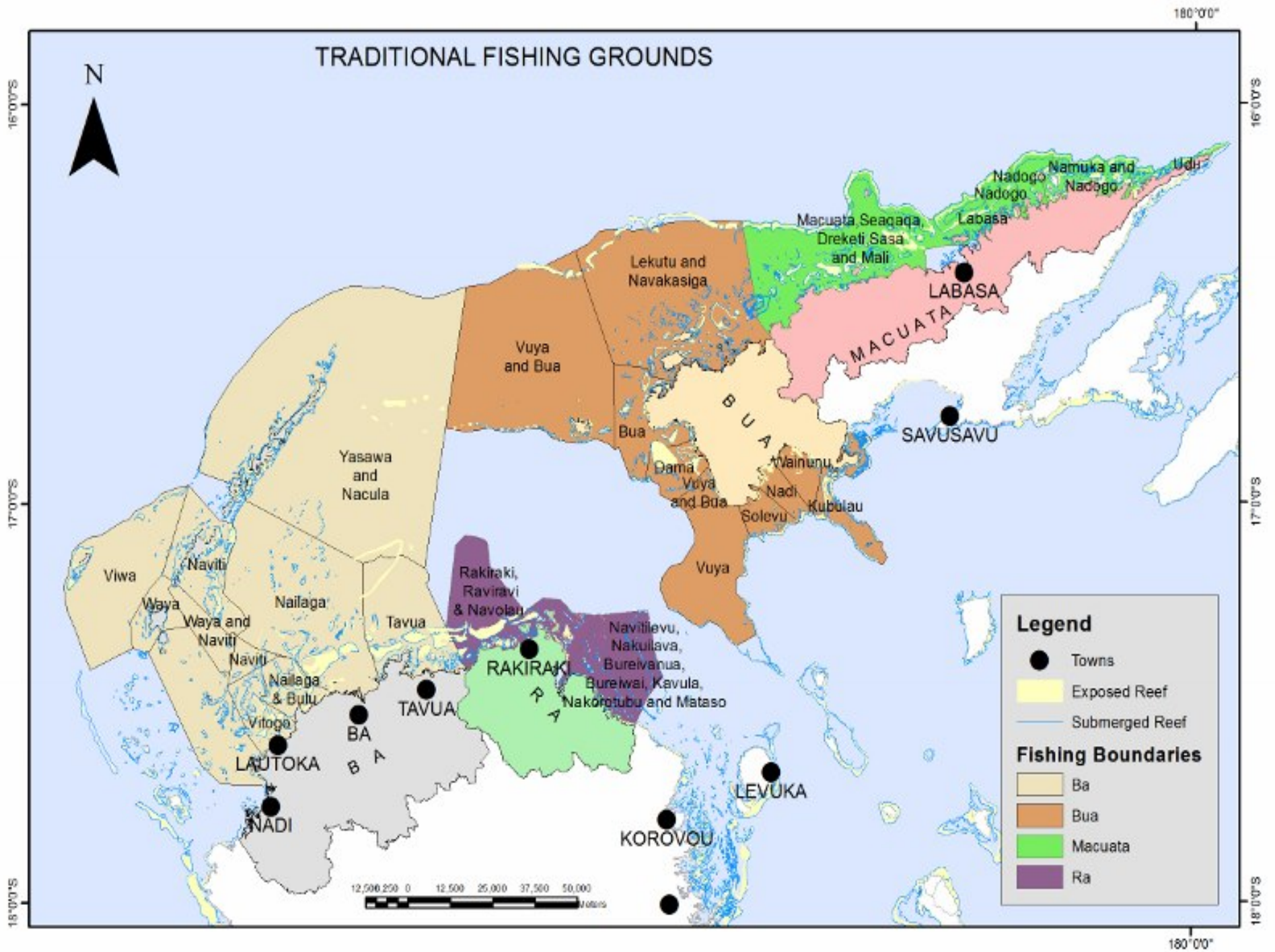
### Priority Conservation Areas

- 5 Globally Significant
- 15 Nationally Important
- 15 Sub-Regionally Important

Mauritius Declaration- 2005



# TRADITIONAL FISHING GROUNDS





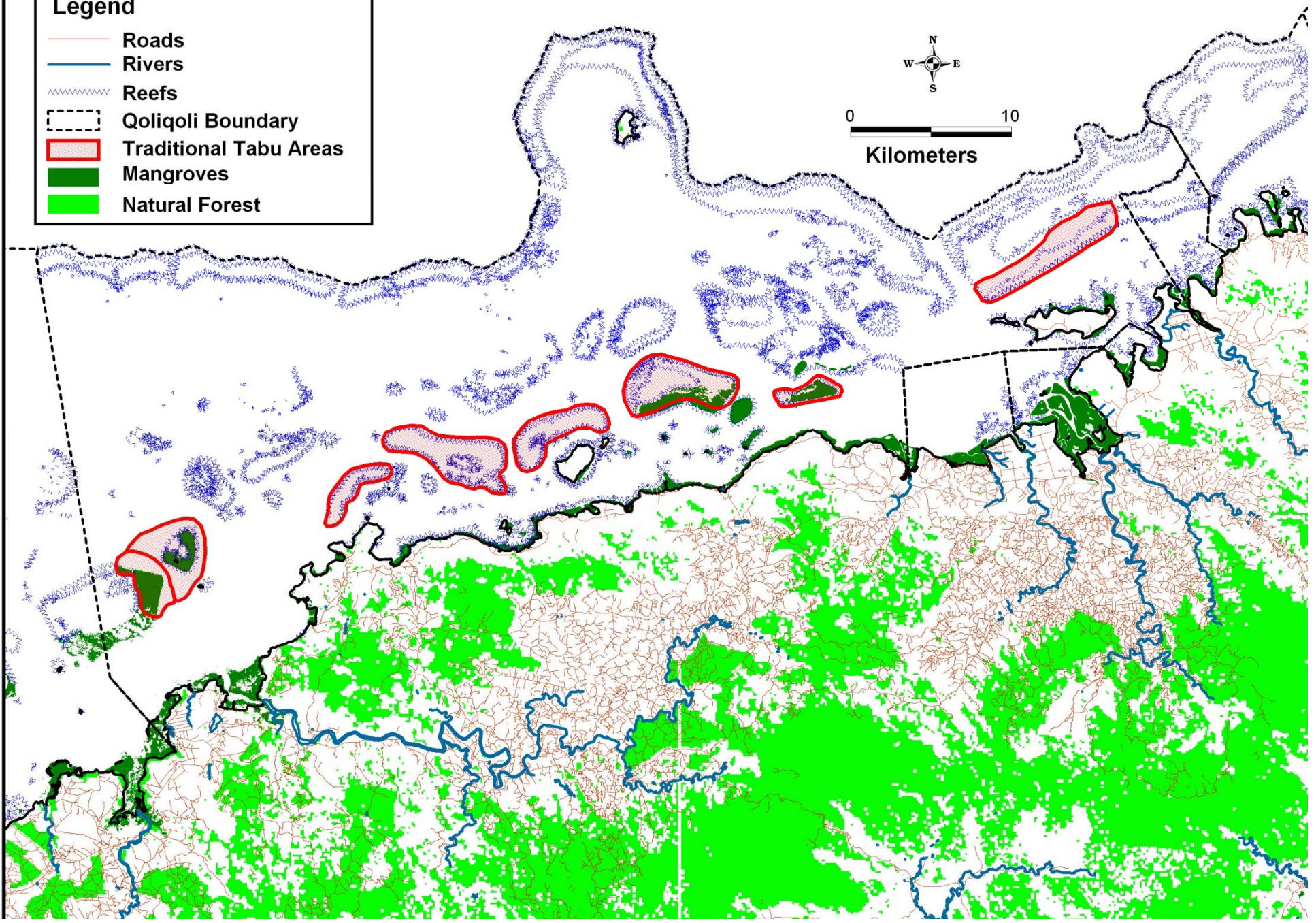
### Legend

- Roads
- Rivers
- ~~~~~ Reefs
- - - - Qoliqoli Boundary
- Traditional Tabu Areas
- Mangroves
- Natural Forest



0 10

Kilometers









# Macuata Traditional Tabu Areas



Total Area of Qoliqoli Cokovata  
1,349 sqkm

Cakaulevu Reef  
1502 ha

Talai - i -Lau  
1885 ha

Cakau Vuata  
1784 ha

Cakau ko Cakaba  
637 ha

Vatuka  
1405 ha

Moka ni Vonu  
865 ha

Namotukai  
25 ha

Cakau Utulei  
1882 ha

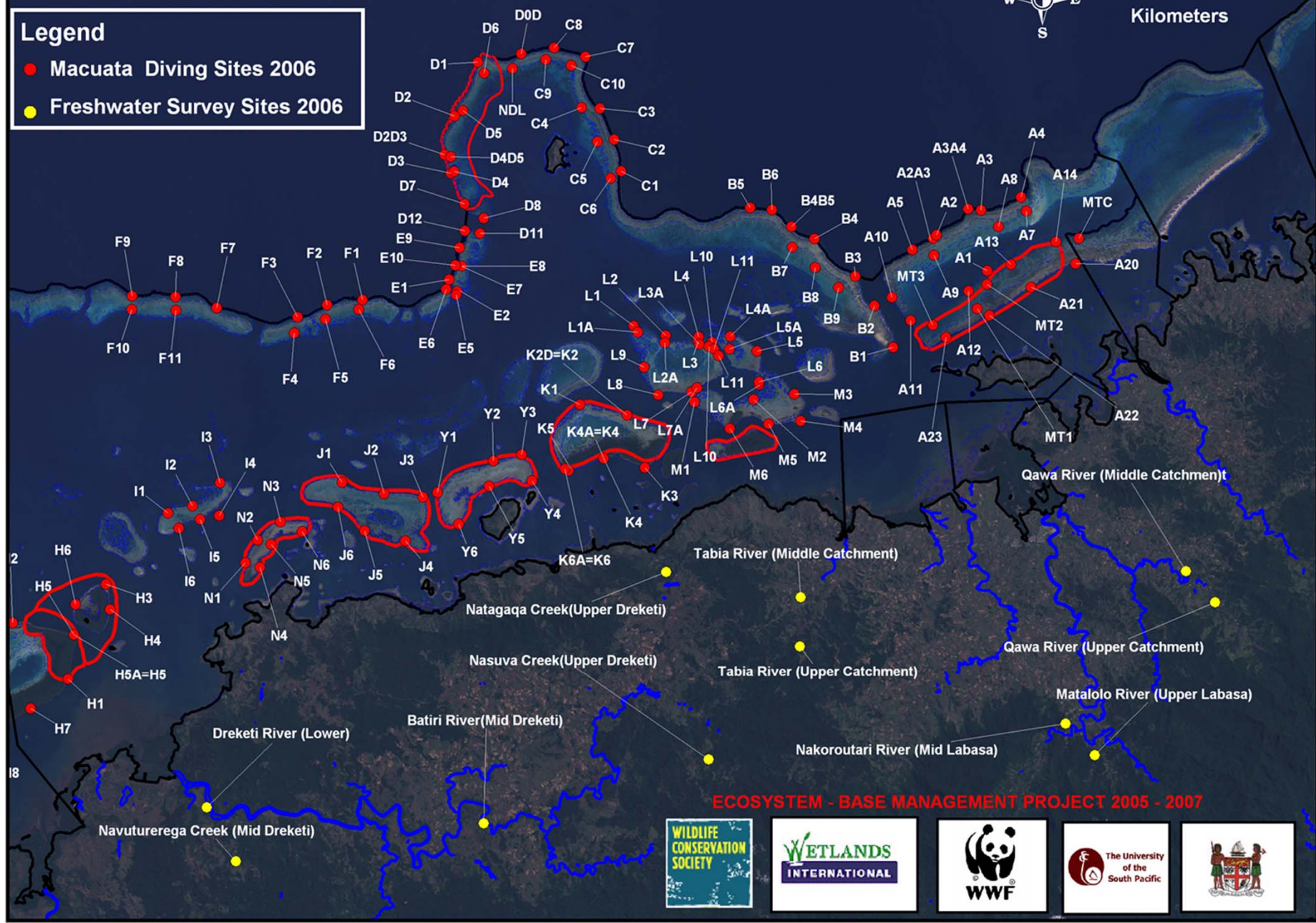
Yawea  
1189 ha

Cakau Cuqeni  
471 ha

# MACUATA MARINE SURVEY SITES 2006



- Legend**
- Macuata Diving Sites 2006
  - Freshwater Survey Sites 2006



ECOSYSTEM - BASE MANAGEMENT PROJECT 2005 - 2007



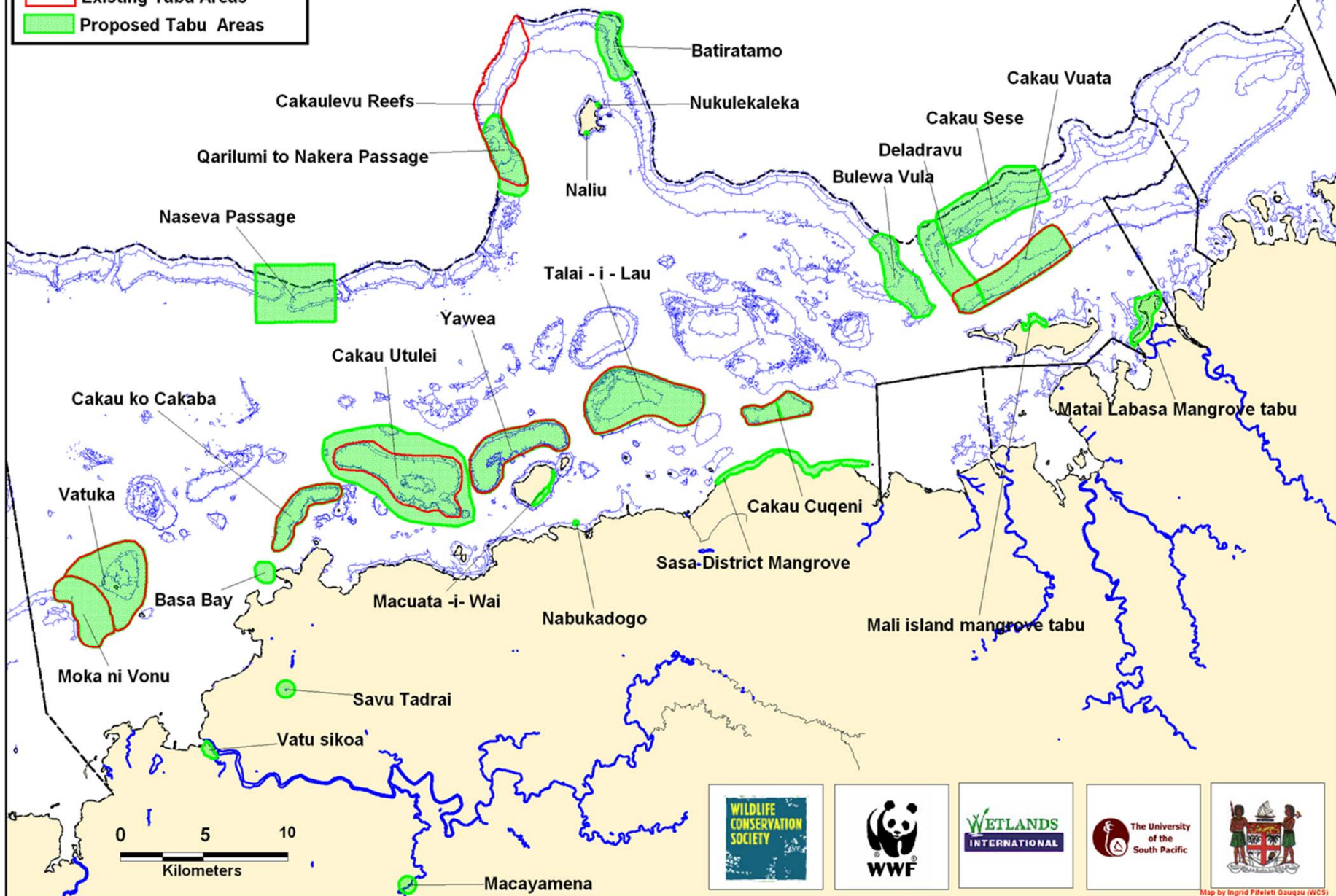
# Macuata Tabu Areas



## LEGEND

- Rivers
- Reefs
- Existing Tabu Areas
- Proposed Tabu Areas

Total Area of Qoliqoli Cokovata: 1,344 sqkm



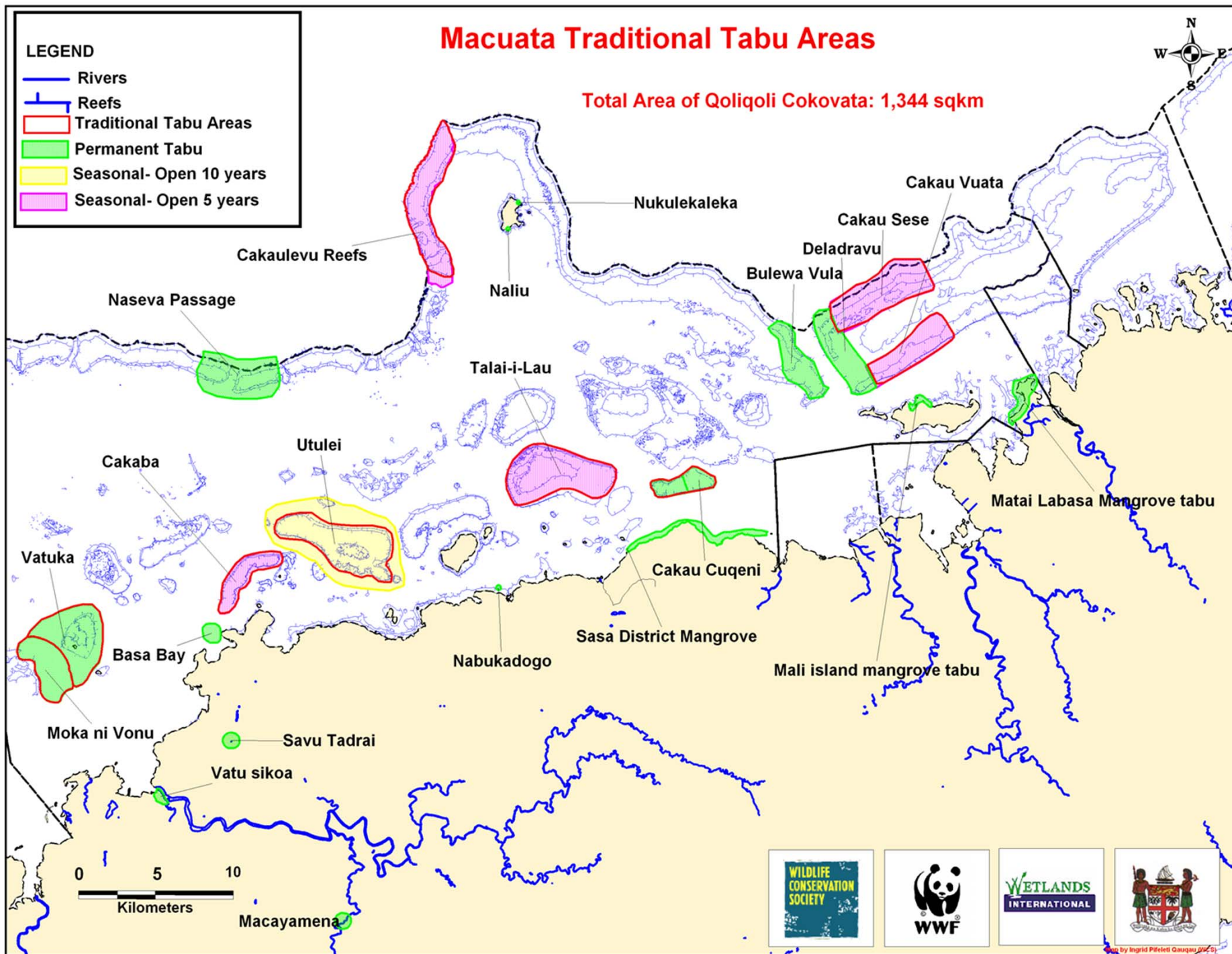
Map by Ingrid Pifeleti Gauqu (WCS)

# 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



Map by Ingrid Pifeleti Gauqau 2022

# TOTAL AREA BREAKDOWN-

1. TOTAL QOLIQOLI AREA-	1344sq km	134400HA
2. TOTAL MPA NETWORK-	186.17sq km	18617HA
3. TOTAL PA- PERMANENT-	82.737sq km	8273.7HA
4. TOTAL PA- 5 YEARS-	67.376sq km	6737.6 HA
5. TOTAL PA-10 YEARS	36.057sq km	3605.7HA
6. TOTAL COVERAGE OF MPA OF QOLIQOLI=		<b>14% (1/6 of Qoliqoli)</b>



# QOLIQOLI COKOVATA

Macuata

Dreketi

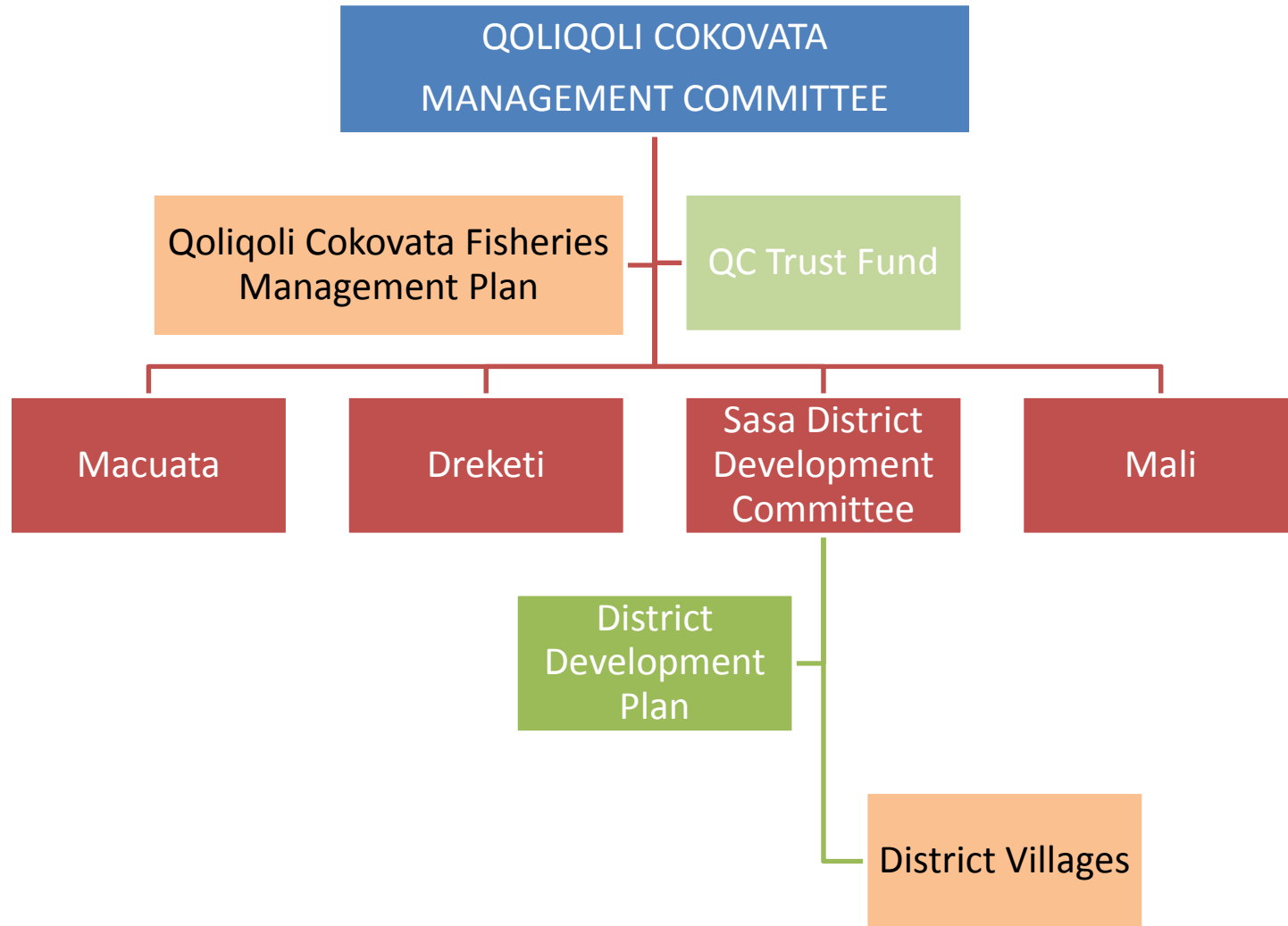
Sasa

Mali

**COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP REQUIRES COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT TO EFFECTIVELY IMPLEMENT THEIR QOLIQOLI FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PLAN**



# Project Approach



# Challenges with Fisheries Management- GSR (National)

- The question of a National Management Authority for large seascapes such as the GSR and how this will link to other significant seascapes such as Vatu-i-Ra
- Ensuring effective management in both the network of protected areas within fishing grounds and the sustainable management of the entire fishing ground or I qoliqoli itself
- Financing mechanism to enable management, monitoring and enforcement
- Lack of enabling legislations and what can be used as lessons from neighboring countries such as Australia and the Great Barrier Reef- GBR Marine Reef Park Act





# Challenges with Fisheries Management- GSR (Local)

- The lack of data regarding fisheries within each I qoliqoli itself (ie catch data, fisheries baselines etc). Limits fisheries management planning ie what should a harvest quota be, how many licenses should be issues each year for a specific qoliqoli etc.
- Linking the roles of fish wardens to the legal system effectively. Beyond reporting to the police, prosecution is still lacking
- Current national system does not facilitate in any form the reinvestment back into the management of a particular fishing ground or to improve conditions- the commercial inshore fisheries sector in Fiji is purely extractive.
- Lack of national financing mechanism or policy to support and encourage resource owners to take a more progressive approach in terms of ownership to fisheries governance. Communities currently come up with their own means to support community fisheries management
- Lack of market regulations- standards on quality, fish price control, traceability and ensuring equitable returns to communities.



