

LEGAL TRAINING WORKSHOP BA PROVINCIAL OFFICE & SOQOSOQO VAKAMARAMA, BA



SUMMARY & KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

20 - 21 JUNE, 2019

LEVEL 3BOARD ROOM, ROGOROGOIVUDA HOUSE, TAVEWA AVE, LAUTOKA

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We extend our deep appreciation to the Ba Provincial Office and the Soqosoqo Vakamarama - Ba for their overwhelming support and contribution to this legal training program. We were privileged to work with and facilitate this training program for the various heads of of Tikina(District) women council from the greater Ba Province including the Yasawa Group.

This workshop was made possible by the GEF Small Grants Program under the United Nations Development Program.

ABOUT THE FIJI ENVIRONMENTAL LAW ASSOCIATION

The Fiji Environmental Law Association is a not-for-profit, non-governmental organization established in Fiji in 2008. FELA aims to protect Fiji's environment and promote sustainable natural resource management through an effective legislative framework that encompasses Fiji's development needs in light of the nation's institutional, intellectual, financial and human resources restrictions. FELA is committed to engaging actively in environmental policy and law reform processes, and passing on these outcomes to the community through a robust legal education program. We are driven to provide legal and scientific assistance to our members and concerned entities in our community complemented by a professional development service on environment related issues.

ABOUT OUR UNDPSPG PROJECT

Fiji's policy commitment to sustainable development and sustainable management of coastal and marine resources requires addressing the vulnerability of coastal fisheries to over exploitation and the impacts of land-based activities and development. Coastal communities are at the forefront of the impacts of poor fisheries management and of the degradation of the coastal and marine environment resulting from land-based activities, and also play a central role in the governance and management of coastal and marine resources. However, community governance and management capacity is hampered by poor community awareness of the laws that regulate inshore fisheries and of their rights with regards to the approval of activities and developments that impact on coastal and marine areas.

The Fiji Locally Managed Marine Area (FLMMA) Network and the Women in Fisheries Network (WIFN), who work closely with communities, have documented these impacts, ranging from overfishing, both by commercial and artisanal fishers, to pollution of coastal waters from a variety of sources including oil spillage of tankers, molasses, mining waste materials and general waste, as well as the excessive cutting of mangroves, the use of mangrove swamps as waste dump, and the impacts of dredging. They have also identified the need for strengthening communities' awareness of the laws that regulate fisheries and environmental management, both for improved compliance of artisanal fishers, with fisheries laws (such as the requirement for licences and permits), and for enabling the exercise of the communities' rights relating to environmental management and environmental impact assessment of land-based activities impacting on coastal fisheries.

Community women and the youths play, along men, an important role in fisheries natural resources management, but they often have limited access to capacity building opportunities and to decision making relating to these issues.

In response to these issues, our UNDPSPG Grant enables FELA to provide legal and technical advice and support to community groups to improve community capacity and legal awareness of laws and help communities to understand their rights, improve community governance and embrace laws and principles set at national levels. Three main objectives will be pursued towards the overall goal to improve community reef to ridge governance and sustainable management of fisheries and coastal resources in compliance with national laws.

The first objective is to improve community awareness of the laws regulating inshore fisheries and of their enforcement processes, explain the key features of coastal fisheries legislations, in particular the provisions relating to the licences and permits (who needs them, for what activities, and what are the penalties for non-compliance), and to prohibitions and restriction on the catch of fish (protected species, size limits).

The second objective is to improve community awareness of the laws regulating the protection of the environment and the regulation of developments and activities that impact on the environment, in particular rights and obligations of communities under the Environmental Management Act (EMA) and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process. Communities experiencing issues with land-based developments and activities that causes pollution or otherwise adversely impact their fishing grounds will become aware of what are the obligations of developers or companies conducting these activities under the law, and will empower the communities to demand the implementation of the processes that should be complied with and have their concerns considered in the EIA process.

The third objective of this project is to provide on-demand access to legal and technical advice to the communities and to the NGOs working with communities on sustainable management of inshore fisheries and natural resources management in a ridge to reef approach. Through this project, FELA will have the resources to respond to requests for tailored legal and technical support from communities over the duration of the project. The communities will be able to make such requests either directly to FELA, or through the FLMMA and WIF networks, as well as through the Provincial Conservation Officer, YMST, the local representatives of the Ministry of Fisheries or of the Department of Environment.

Beyond the direct benefit of this project to the communities participating in the workshops and receiving tailored legal and technical advice, the lessons learnt from this project will contribute to FELA's mission to improve the sustainable management of natural resources and the protection of the environment through law, and will provide case-studies and knowledge tools that will benefit more communities in Fiji and all partner organisations working in the environmental and natural resources management field.

CHIEF GUEST KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Delivered by Rusiate Valenitable – Provincial Conservation Officer Ba.

*The Fiji Environmental Law Association
Soqosoqo Vakamarama ni Yasana ko Ba
Ladies and Gentlemen,*

Ni Sa Bula Vinaka.

It is truly an honor to be invited to open the 1 ½ day's awareness training workshop on Environment Impact Assessment. This training is the first of its kind to be held involving women from respective tikina and villages in the Province of Ba. Represented in this workshop are women leaders from the 21 tikina within the Ba Province, and I welcome you all.

I also take this opportunity to thank the Fiji Environmental Law Association for their support and willingness to fund the training through the GEF Small Grant Programme.

The Province of Ba is renowned as the economic hub of Fiji, it knows too well the impacts, both positive and negative impacts development can have on the people and the communities.

The Environment Impact Assessment or EIA is a very important assessment which needs to be undertaken before any development that could cause irreversible changes to the environment. It is therefore very important for community members to know their rights and responsibility involving any development within iTaukei lands and qoliqoli.

This training is indeed very important to the women leaders in the Ba Province since they are also key people in decision making in their communities when it comes to development. This training will empower them to know their rights and responsibilities involving any development. I therefore encourage you all to take as much knowledge as you can from this training and relate them to women in the communities and together we can ensure that development in the Province are within the existing legal frameworks and are environmentally, socially and economically sustainable.

*With these few words I wish you all the best in this workshop and
Declare This Training Workshop OPEN.
Vinaka vakalevu.*

WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of this workshop are to:

1. Understand the environmental and legal issues faced by the women in Ba in particular, issues that may impact on coastal resources management;
2. Improve (i) community awareness of laws regulating the protection of the environment; (ii) the regulation of the developments and activities that impact on the environment; (iii) and in particular, rights and obligations of communities under the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.
3. To promote and enable the exercise of communities' rights in relation to environmental management and environmental impact assessment of land based activities impacting on coastal fisheries.



OVERVIEW OF WORKSHOP PRESENTATIONS

A. Ba Provincial Office – Overview of Sustainable Resource Management in Ba

*Presented by: Ba Provincial Council Office Conservation Officer (BPCO)
Mr. Rusiate Valenitabua*

A brief overview of the Ba Provincial Council Office was presented and is as follows:

(i) **Vision:** “A Transformed iTaukei Family for a better Fiji.”

(ii) **Mission:** The iTaukei Affairs Board will transform iTaukei families by:

- Preserving the integrity of the Vanua
- Strengthening of compliant on good governance principles with the iTaukei communities
- Ensuring the betterment of the iTaukei wellbeing
- Ensuring sustainable entrepreneurship practices in the iTaukei communities
- Fostering the sustainable management of the Yaubula and Climate resilient Vanua.
- Promoting excellence through a dynamic, innovative and professional team.

(iii) Brief Introduction Ba Provincial Council Office

The Ba Provincial Council Office is the Administrative arm of the Ba Province which consist of 107 villages and 21 Tikina exclusive of settlements. The Roko Tui Ba is the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Accounting Officer, Principal Conservation Officer and Secretary to the Ba Provincial Council.

The Provincial Council Office under its parent body the iTaukei Affairs Board oversees the Good Governance, Wellbeing, Economic Empowerment, Conservation and Climate Change, Vanua Empowerment and Traditional Leadership of the Province.

Operations of other Government Agencies, NGOs/CSOs in the village communities are facilitated through consultation with the Provincial offices. The Tikina Council and Village Council are the villagers platform of the Council for discussing relevant issues to the development of the villages.

(iv) Purpose of Conservation Officers

- Coordinate the sound governance and sustainable management of natural resources from ridge to reef to support the improvement of the well-being of the people of the province.
- Implement the conservation mandate of the relevant councils in close collaboration with line Ministries, partner NGOs and other organizations to support conservation programmes and projects in the province.

(v) Roles and responsibilities of Provincial Conservation Officers (PCO)

- Build community capacity on sound governance and sustainable management of natural resource.

- Coordinate the protection of cultural heritage and revitalization of traditional environmental knowledge and practices.
- Prepare project proposals to secure funding and implement conservation programmes and projects for the communities.
- Facilitate development compliance to relevant legislation, processes and procedures.
- Act as the focal point for the Province on addressing environment issues and challenges and implement the conservation mandate of the relevant councils.
- Provide sound advice to the Roko Tui and develop capacity of the Provincial Office on sustainable management of natural resource.
- Establish and maintain networks with communities, government and non-government agencies and other relevant partners.

(vi) Challenges in terms of EIA

- Limited capacity of community members to understand their rights in terms of development being undertaken around them.
- Key community members not involved in EIA public consultations e.g. coastal development, fishermen/women not part of public consultation.
- Lack of women participation in key decision making forums in terms of development within iTaukei lands and iQoliqoli.
- Venue for certain consultations involving development in iTaukei lands and iQoliqoli are not community friendly.

(vii) Way forward

- Traditional leadership titles will need to be confirmed and registered, as this will ensure a well-structured consultation with the land owning unit concerning any projects or programmes to be implemented in the village community.
- Bose Vanua or Landing Owning Unit (Land are owned by Mataqali or Tokatoka) meetings will need to be strengthened to allow effective decision making in the utilization of their natural resources.
- Training to be organized for communities on their rights in terms of development within their land and iqoliqoli.
- Setting up community committees to oversee sustainable natural resource management.



Ba Provincial Council Office Conservation Officer (BPCO) Mr. Rusiate Valenitabua presenting on the Roles and Responsibilities of Provincial Conservation Officers.

B. Soqosoqo Vakamarama – Women & the Environment Ba Province

Presented by the Secretary of Soqosoqo Vakamarama Ba Mrs Lete Biukoca.

The Soqosoqo Vakamarama Ba consists of all the women/female registered under the Vola ni Kawa (VKB) of the province of Ba. The province of Ba is the largest province in Fiji consisting of 21 Tikina's (District) with a total of 108 villages. Geographically, the province holds the vast area of marine and land resources.

There are many challenges faced by the women in the province of Ba. Some major challenges includes cultural barriers, lack of awareness and legal education about environmental matters including constitutional rights, lack of women representation in the respect villages and tikina (district), lack of information about various government departments focusing on the environment and the natural resources matters. Also, lack of public consultation about the developments happening in each respective districts in the greater Ba province. Some women are paying for environmental impact assessment (EIA) fees to open their canteen in their respective villages and have to pay it annually.

Cultural barriers continue to be a major issue in the province of Ba and it is requested that the Ba Provincial Council help the women get better representation within the district level and respective villages.



Secretary for Soqosoqo Vakamarama Ba Mrs Biukoca addresses the workshop participants and highlights some of the legal challenges faced by I-Taukei women in the Province of Ba.

C. WOMEN IN FISHERIES NETWORK (WIFN)

Presented by WIFN Project Officer Mr. Joeli Bili

Brief background

The Women in Fisheries Network (WIFN) organization was formed by a group of interested scientists, gender researchers, practitioners, interested individuals, organisations and community members. It started in 1993 and was revived in 2012.

WIFN works in partnership with other NGOs, national agencies and government ministries in designing and delivering activities focusing on the role of women fishers. WIFN work revolves on 4 priorities areas. So far WIFN has 88 members and membership is open to anyone interested.

There are 4 priority areas and are as follows:

- Priority Area 1: Improve livelihoods and food security opportunities for women in fisheries via capacity building to improve livelihoods and food security;
- Priority Area 2: To be recognised as a research-hub, clearing – house of information, and repository for issues related to women in fisheries;
- Priority Area 3:
 - Advocate for improved policy and policy implementation for greater equality in all aspects of fisheries;
 - Strategic plan is currently aligned to 2014 National Gender Policy, 2015 Green Growth Framework, SDG's, and CEDAW;
- Priority Area 4: Build a strong network and responsive organisational base that utilises the diverse knowledge, skills and experiences of its members.

Some key challenges include social and cultural barriers, lack of sex disintegrated data, need to link policy level discussions and lack of understanding of legal mechanism.

Future projects include rapid care analysis and establishing baseline.

Social and Cultural Barriers	Lack of sex-disaggregated data	Need to link to policy level discussions	Lack of understanding of legal mechanisms
Distribution and marketing of catches	Lack of access/ knowledge of Finance & Project Mechanisms	Non-enumeration of fishing activities	Lack of education and training in business
Collaboration with other stakeholders	Lack of documentation of participation in the Aquaculture sector	The lack of Quality handling requirements, standards procedures of products sold in local markets	Lack of specific research on women engagement in the fisheries sector

OVERVIEW OF ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT ACT (EMA) 2008

Presented by Kiji Vukikomoala – Executive Director FELA

Participants were given an overview of the Environment Management Act 2005 (EMA), which came into force in 2008. Participants were first taught the differences between a Principle law and subsidiary regulations and given some tips on how to look for interpretation of words and read the law.

This was followed by an overview of the law which highlighted the purposes, objectives, structure and the main features of the EMA with particular focus on its application in the EIA process.

EMA is considered the over-arching environmental law in Fiji. EMA's purpose is to promote sustainable resource use and identify matters of national importance. Matters of national importance have been identified by EMA making it mandatory for any lawful authority making decisions under EMA to take identified matters of national importance into consideration. Some matters of national importance include the preservation of Fiji's coastal environment, wetlands, protection of outstanding natural landscapes, significant indigenous vegetation and habitats of fauna, relationship of indigenous Fijians with their ancestral lands, water, sites, sacred areas and the protection of human life and health.

EMA establishes a waste permitting process to control and manage waste and pollution, and the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) process to control and regulate development activities. The EIA and waste management process is further detailed by the accompanying regulations i.e. Environment Management (EIA Process) Regulations 2007 and the EIA (Waste Disposal & Recycling) Regulations 2007.

EMA requires the collaboration and communication of all relevant approving authorities and stakeholders, promotes a fair and transparent process which includes public consultation at various stages of the EIA process, access to relevant public documents like EIA reports through a Public Register and establishes an Appeals Tribunal. EMA also has a range of criminal penalties and civil remedies to address breaches of the law.

EMA however, faces a number of implementation challenges including the lack of resources and capacity within the Department of Environment to effectively implement and enforce the legislation. Other challenges include the lack of awareness and understanding of the law amongst other relevant approving authorities and government agencies and the inconsistent application of the law that causes confusion and misunderstanding with all sectors of the community including resource owners and members of the community.

Fiji Environmental Law Association Executive Director with officers from the Ba Provincial Council.



Promoting Sustainable Natural Resource Management through Law

A. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Presented in I-Taukei by Litiana Mataitoga – Legal Officer FELA

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a tool used to identify the environmental, social and economic impacts of proposed developments prior to decision making.

It aims to predict environmental impacts at an early stage in project planning and design, find ways to reduce adverse impacts, shape projects to suit the local environment and present the predictions and options to decision makers.

There are 5 key stages of EIA process under the EMA and are as follows:

1. **Screening:** to determine whether EIA is required. When a person proposes to carry out an activity or undertaking that is likely to alter the physical nature of any land and the activity or undertaking requires government authority approval then it has to undergo screening to determine whether the development requires EIA.
2. **Scoping:** is to determine the scope of the EIA report. The purpose of scoping is to define the Terms of Reference (TOR) of the EIA study. During this stage the processing authority must inspect the proposed site, and may take samples from the site and consult the proponent or any agency or person with relevant knowledge or expertise. The processing authority may, if it considers appropriate, require the proponent to hold one or more public scoping meetings. Public notice of the meeting must be given by the proponent at least seven days before the meeting on radio, television and newspaper. The terms of reference must clearly define the parameters of the EIA study and indicate the environmental issues that need to be dealt with in the EIA report.
3. **EIA Report:** the proponent must arrange for an EIA study to be conducted by a registered consultancy based on the approved terms of reference. The EIA report must provide a comprehensive report of potential environmental impacts of the proposal and suggest measures to mitigate these impacts. The EIA report must be prepared by a registered consultant. Once the EIA report has been submitted the processing authority must make the report available for inspection by the public. The processing authority may give public notice of the publication by radio, television and newspaper. Public notice must set out the locality and nature of the development how the public can comment on the report and time limit for submission of comments is 28 days.
4. **EIA review:** once the report has been submitted, the processing authority must appoint an EIA review consultant or review committee. Also, the proponent must conduct a public consultation on the EIA report including at least one public review meeting held in the vicinity of the proposed development site.
5. **EIA decision:** the processing authority must produce a written report setting out its decision in relation to the development proposal within 35 days of the submission of the EIA report. In examining a development proposal, the approving must take into account –
 - The nature and scope of the development;
 - The significance of any environmental or resource management impacts;
 - Feasible measures to prevent or mitigate any adverse environmental impacts;
 - Public concerns about the development.

Consideration of these factors is mandatory. If the approving authority fails to consider these issues, its decision may be challenged in court.



FELA Legal Officer, Litiana Mataitoga presents on the 5 Key Stages of the EIA Process under the Environment Management Act.

GROUP DISCUSSION: DAY 2

RECAP FROM DAY 1 & GROUP PRESENTATION

A brief summary from Day 1 workshop was discussed with the participants before the Group Discussions continued. This was then followed by Group presentations which highlighted the issues and environmental challenges the members of the Groups faced within their districts and villages.



Promoting Sustainable Natural Resource Management through Law

SUMMARY ISSUES/CHALLENGES & KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

DISTRICTS	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES/CHALLENGES
<p>NADI Area: District</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sabeto - Sikituru - Rukuruku - Vaturu - Nagado Da 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of consultation at village level including environmental education awareness. • The need to change village mind set. • Moala Village: flooding due to dredging. Poor drainage system. • Smell of sewerage (Navakai Depot). • Gravel extraction. • Landslide due to logging. • Rubbish disposal. • Developments; Denarau improper drainage system causing flooding in the villages. • Lack of public consultations (EIA Mtg) about developments; • Case in Naisoso burying the sea (reclaim) villagers no longer can take seafood from the area.
<p>VUDA - Vitogo Zone</p>	<p>VUDA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lomolomo: Blacksmith/ Flame tree (air pollution) • Viseisei:Vuda Marina have 3 petroleum depot (Mobil, Shell & Pacific Energy) concern about oil spill that will affect the marine life which is our daily catch for livelihoods; no sea wall. • Lauwaki: car garages for repairing and painting of cars, wrecked vehicles and reclamation of mangroves • Namara: coastal erosion. <p>VITOGO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vitogo: Reclamation of mangroves due to mangrove developments. • Vakabuli: deforestation; pine logging/ removal of stones • Namoli: pollution from the town area, Vunato rubbish dump; burning and pollution from industrial area including sewerage line running in the village esp. during rainy weather sewerage flood the area; smoke pollution coming from the main LTK bus station. • Naviago: deforestation. • Matawalu: flooding and rubbish disposal (littering). <p>NATABUA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garage: pollution car paint and repairing; Oil spill • Pollution from the sewerage line unbearable smell.

<p>YASAWA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change. • Rubbish disposal. • Coastal erosion (sand extraction). • Reclamation of mangroves (hotel constructions). • Lack of knowledge and information on legal education; • Sewerage disposal affecting marine life. • Culture barrier: women are left behind in every consultation & their voices are never heard. • EIA fees requirement for village canteen. • Less consultation about EIA public consultation meeting. • Monitoring. • Poor drainage system esp. during heavy rain.
<p>BA/TAVUA/SAVATU</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logging excessive cutting down of trees leads to Landslides, soil erosion causing Flooding to low lying areas. • Industrial waste – slime from mining industries- destroys marine organisms. • Air pollution from Gold mine, FSC Ba. • Careless dumping of rubbish. • Dredging. <p>Legal Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender inequality: most of consultation only men dominate it no involvement of women individually or the Soqosoqo ni Marama. • EIA public consultation is not done within the location of the proposed development mostly done in town.



GENERAL CHALLENGES

- The Soqosoqo Vakamarama is not visible enough and needs to strengthen its network to enable better engagement with women.
- There is a lack of public consultation especially for development activities like gravel extraction, dredging, deforestation, land reclamation etc. Women generally are not aware of these development activities, their rights under various laws, and are left out of the consultation process. They want their voices to be heard and to understand how best to be able to contribute to decision making without creating conflict with traditional protocol.
- There is a lack of information and awareness around waste and pollution issues.
- Non-governmental organizations need to follow proper channels of communication especially when they are dealing with the natural resources and in particular issues around customary rights and access to resources. For example organisations should contact the Ba Provincial Office and advise them of their work in the Province. For example, there are some organizations like Vinaka Fiji that need to be more inclusive as most of the times the women were never consulted in any of their projects;

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Women need to be empowered to better enable them to contribute to decision making processes relevant to their natural resources and the environment. The Soqosoqo vakamarama through this training sees the potential to strengthen its visibility within the wider Province to effectively engage with other women and have a strengthened voice to be better able to contribute to consultations, to challenge decision making where relevant and to disseminate information widely.
- Women participation in the Bose Vanua, Bose vakoro, Bose ni Yasana meetings from the village level, district level and up to the provincial level would make for better decision making processes. According to the participants, women run the show, the livelihoods of each family are run by women on a daily basis and most of the times decisions are made without their input. Men should also be educated so that they can influence change in a positive direction. Generally, women are not included in decision making relevant to the village, district or vanua as a whole. Some women of traditional rank may participate at certain levels but women generally do not participate in the Bose Vanua.
- Women and their respective committees and groups need to create a clear cohesive communication channel with those within the village that can hear their concerns or contributions and be a voice for them especially in meetings where women are generally excluded. The Turaga ni Koro is important because he is usually at a level that women can communicate with and he can then relay information at meetings either at the village level, district level and up to the provincial level;
- Women in Ba need more training to empower them through education.

Promote empowerment of women generally within the Ba province by:

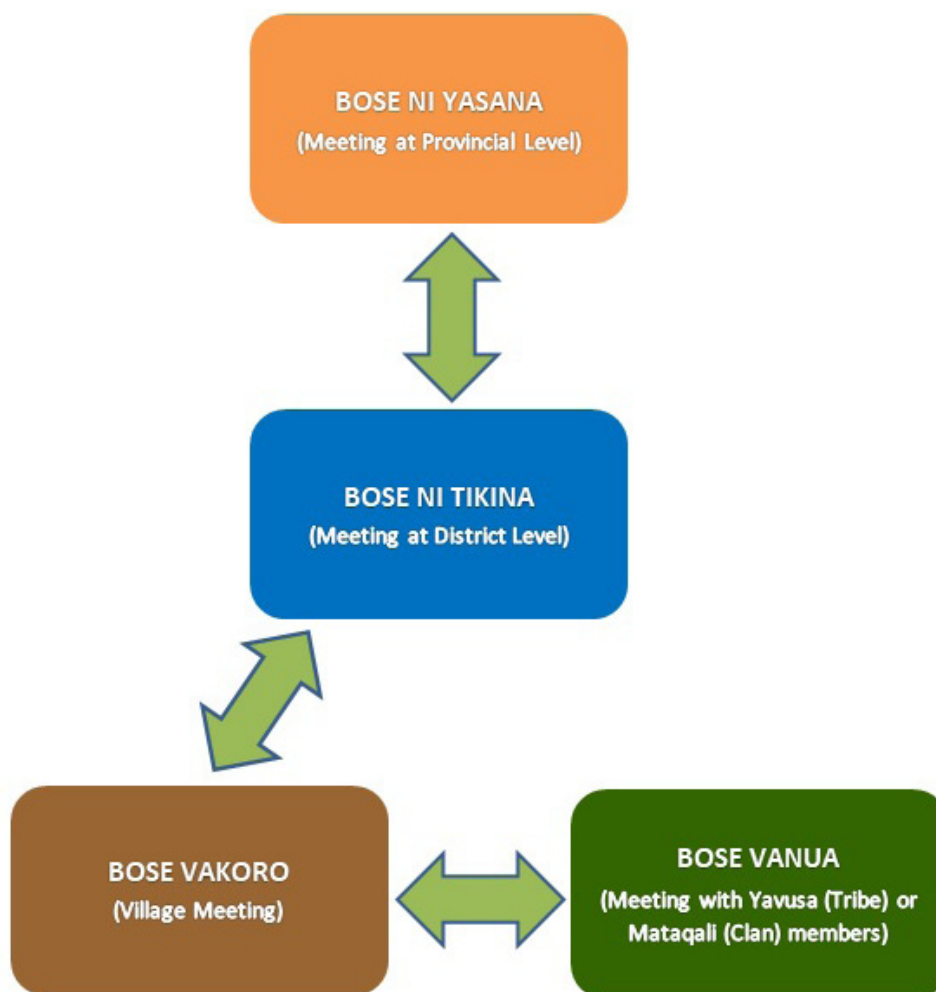
Promoting Sustainable Natural Resource Management through Law

- More training and awareness for both men and women on environmental issues and the relevant law, and their rights under the laws so that women can effectively contribute to decision making processes.
- Raising more awareness about the basic constitutional rights.
- A request was made for more legal training on laws that affect their livelihoods on a daily basis for instances waste and pollution laws that affect marine life, their health etc. including mitigating measures available;
- Communities need to understand how to deal with and manage their waste. A request was made for more information about laws relevant to waste management.
- There is a lack of understanding of laws that relate to the land and ownership of natural resources. Most members are not clear as to who owns the resources and how decisions are made around those resources.
- More training and awareness on environmental legal issues is required but should be targeted at all levels and especially to the young women and youth including children;
- The Provincial Office can assist by ensuring that that information about proposed developments or EIA consultations are relayed to villages and that women are encouraged to participate in the consultation processes.
- Replanting of mangroves and other initiatives available to enhance and promote sustainable management of natural resources.
- FELA to undertake training for the Yasawa Group given the number of development issues that have arisen there including issues relevant to fisheries. Special request was made for FELA to be able to focus on some of the coastal areas in Ba especially the Yasawa Group.
- The Soqosoqo Vakamarama requested legal advice from FELA about the requirement for canteen operators to pay an EIA screening fee of \$90.00 every year.
- FELA was asked if it could provide legal advice regarding Fisheries licences which is confusing, in particular information relevant to the licensing and restrictions on size limit for mud crabs.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Using Soqosoqo ni Marama (SVM) as a collective voice;
- Using female traditional leaders to voice issues;
- FELA to provide legal advice and or information posters on Fisheries licensing and size limits for certain fish species like crabs.
- FELA to provide focused fisheries training in the next phase of the project.

TRADITIONAL COMMUNICATION CHANNEL

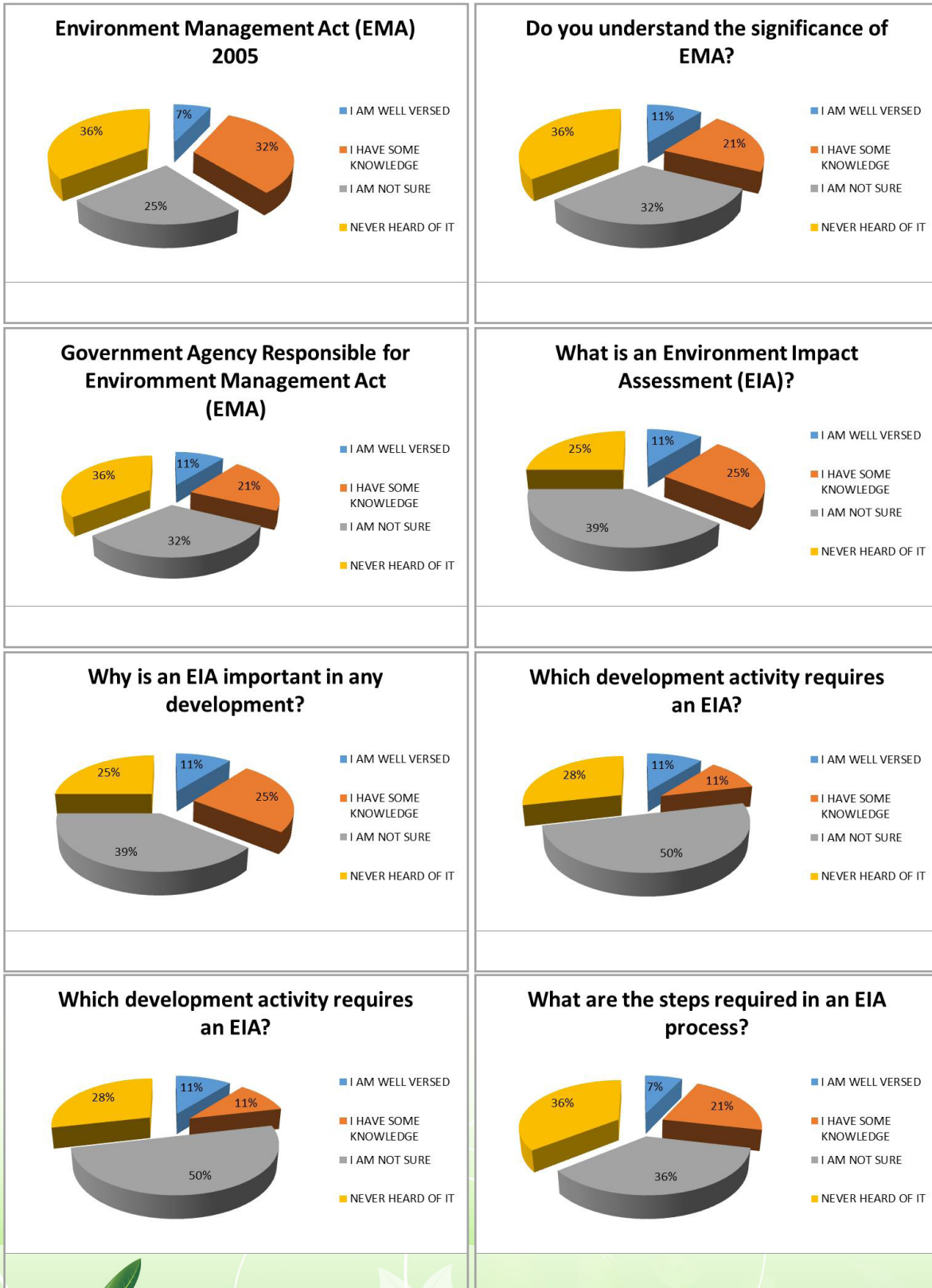


This flow chart represents the different tradition bodies that meet to discuss issues at different levels.

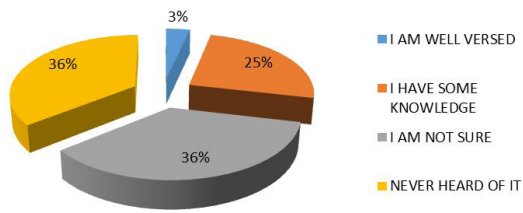
Generally women can be part of the Bose Vakoro (Village meetings) but are generally excluded from the Bose Vanua (Clan, Tribe meetings), Bose ni Tikina (District meetings) and Bose ni Yasana (Provincial meetings). In order for women's views to flow from the Bose Vakoro to the Bose ni Yasana, there is a need for a representative to be able to effectively relay the information at all levels. Usually the ideal person for this role would be the Turaga ni Koro who can move information from the Village meetings forward. Often women who have significant chiefly status may be represented at higher levels. They can also play an important role in ensuring that women's issues and views are discussed or heard.

PRE-EVALUATION SURVEY

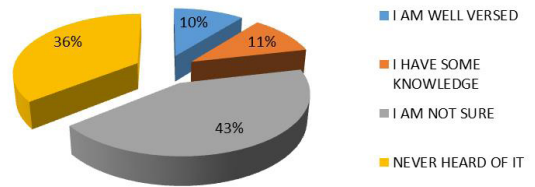
Prior to the commencement of the workshop, participants were given evaluation forms to gauge their knowledge on the training criteria. Most of the participants were unsure or never heard about the Environment Management Act and the EIA processes. This allowed facilitators to adjust the delivery of presentations for better understanding. The results of the survey are as follows:



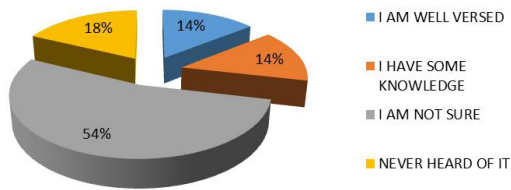
How does an EIA process work?



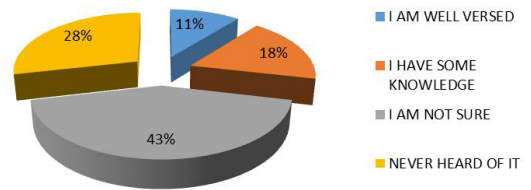
Which agencies are the approving authorities?



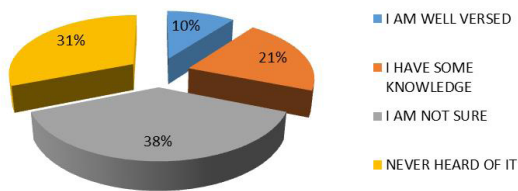
How you can participate in a EIA process



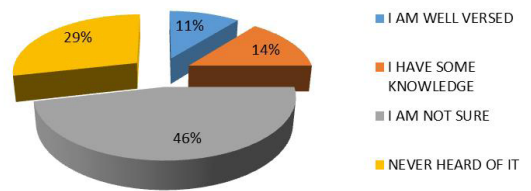
Where to seek more information about EIA?



Whether EIA decisions can be challenged?

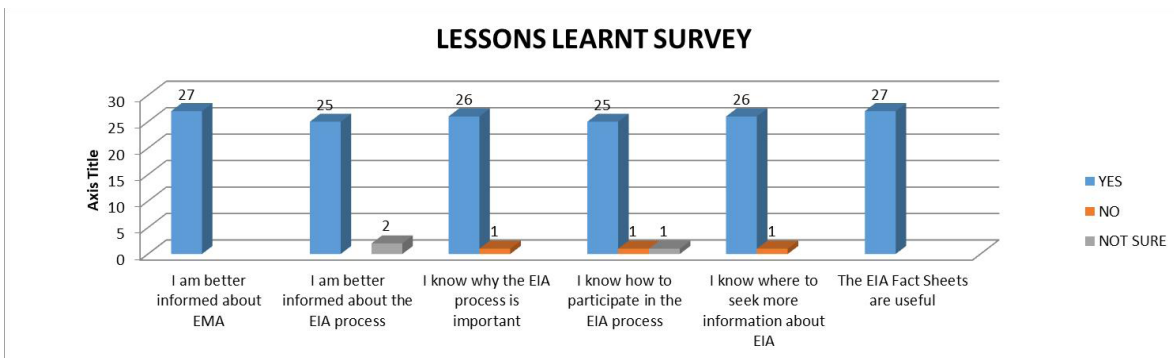
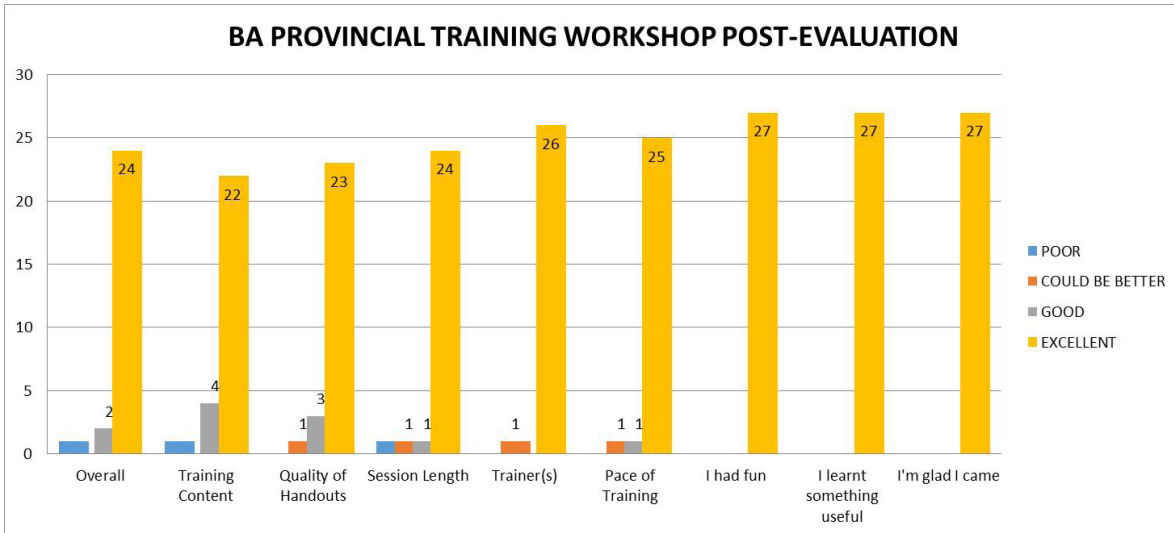


Penalties for unauthorised developments?



POST-EVALUATION SURVEY

At the end of the Training participants were given evaluation forms to gauge how well the training was received and also to gauge the value of the training with regards to lessons learnt. The survey showed that the Training was a success.



APPENDIX 1: AGENDA



ENVIRONMENTAL LEGAL AWARENESS TRAINING – By Fiji Environmental Law Association.

FOR BA PROVINCE - In Collaboration with the Ba Provincial Office and Soqosoqa Vakamarama.

Venue: Level 3 Board Room, Rogorogivuda House, Tavewa Ave, Lautoka.

Date: Thursday 20th & Friday 21st June, 2019

PROGRAM DAY ONE - 20th June, 2019		
8:30 to 9:00am	Registration of Participants & Guests	
9:00 to 9:15	Welcome/ Opening by Chief Guest.	PCO BA/FELA
9 : 15 to 9 : 30	Introductions	All
9 : 30 to 9 : 45	Introduction of FELA and UNDPSG Project	FELA
9 : 45 to 10 :00	Presentation by Ba Provincial Office – Overview of sustainable resource management in Ba.	PCO BA
10 ; 00 to 10 : 15	Presentation by Soqosoqo vakamara – Women & the Environment – Ba Province	Soqosoqo vakamarama
10 : 15 to 10 : 30	Presentation by Women In Fisheries Network	Joeli Bili – Project Officer WiFN
Morning Tea		
11 : 00 to 11 : 15	Filling in Pre Evaluation Forms	
11 : 15 to 11: 45	Overview of Environment Management Act (EMA) 2008	FELA
11 : 45 to 12 : 15	Introduction to EIA	
12 : 15 to 12 : 45	Screening/Role of Approving	FELA

	Authorities	
12 : 45 to 1 : 00	Q n A	
LUNCH		
2 :00 to 2 : 30	Scoping/Terms of Reference (TOR) for EIAs	FELA
2 : 30 to 3 : 00	EIA Study & Report	FELA
3 : 00 to 3 : 30	EIA Review and Decision Making	FELA
AFTERNOON TEA		
4 : 00 to 4 : 30	Group Activity - Lets Hear From You! Group activity and discussions. Focus, legal challenges for women, environmental issues concerning coastal and fisheries management.	FELA
DAY 2: Friday 21st June, 2019		
8:30 to 9:00	Registration of Participants & Guests	
9:00 to 9:30	Recap from Day 1 Training/ Continuation of Discussions	FELA
9:30 to 10 : 30	Let's hear from you! Presentations	FELA
MORNING TEA		
11:00 to 12: 00	Comments/ Remarks arising out of Group Activity/ Q n A/ Next Steps/ Fill in Post Evaluation Sheets.	FELA/ DoE/ Provincial Office
12 : 00 to 12 : 30	CONCLUDING REMARKS & CLOSING	Provincial Office
LUNCH		
PROGRAM END		

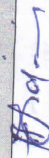
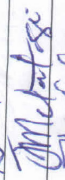








APPENDIX 2: PARTICIPANT LIST

HOSTED BY: ENVIRONMENTAL LAW ASSOCIATION IN		BA PROVINCIAL LEGAL TRAINING WORKSHOP		June 20, 2019
CONTACT NAME:	DESIGNATION/VILLAGE/KORO	Phone/Contact Details	SIGN	
✓ 1. LEWATU MACENA	LAYMAKI	9313603	[Signature]	
✓ 2. MERE ELENI DRIKHA	Nalotawa	7661925	[Signature]	
✓ 3. SUNIWABA BOULUA	KRAMOH	8787853	[Signature]	
✓ 4. MERE BOSE	MAROH	7351330	[Signature]	
✓ 5. LITIA KACHA	NADALA (SAVATU)	9770270	[Signature]	
✓ 6. Adilina Vuuta	Yageta	2789162	[Signature]	
✓ 7. Vasava Turua	YASAWA	8336400	[Signature]	
✓ 8. KO Wainiqolo Sabuni	Nadi (BPC)	9286705	[Signature]	
✓ 9. TIMALETI SANOKO	NALOTAWA (BPC)	9064828	[Signature]	
✓ 10. Lita Mezer	Nanti Yasawa	9472489	[Signature]	
✓ 11. Pukoa Bumevalu	SSVBA	7940427	[Signature]	
✓ 12. MERE Tutabua	Naloto	2129239	[Signature]	
✓ 13. MISE Adikwila	Viserise	9311202	[Signature]	
✓ 14. MEDINI DRUMBA	SIKITUKU	9409614	[Signature]	
✓ 15. POMEWA SUWENIA	SANMAKA	9670657	[Signature]	
✓ 16. SOKOVETI LESU	SAUNAKA	8631699	[Signature]	
✓ 17. EANIWA Adikwila	domotomo	9390992	[Signature]	
✓ 18. LANTENIA RAINAI	NAWAQALUA		[Signature]	
✓ 19. ALUESI NAINETA	KOKOBOYA	9854679	[Signature]	
✓ 20. NIKE NAWAL	SIKITUKU	8684834	[Signature]	
✓ 21. TANALETI SAUWA	Nailaga	8674785	[Signature]	
✓ 22. AWAISE KUBU	Bulu	8014734	[Signature]	

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BA PROVINCIAL LEGAL TRAINING WORKSHOP

June 20,
2019

	PARTICIPANTS NAME:	ORGANISATION	PHONE / CONTACT DETAILS		SIGNATURE
			EMAIL ADDRESS	POSTAL ADDRESS	
✓ 23.	Aslii . Natoma. Titi	NARAYU, NATAI	9343866		
✓ 24.	Joana Matitoga	SABEDI, MADI Rukurukun Nawapetomu	8375025		
✓ 25.	Melani Kalawa	Naula, Yasawa	8719956		
✓ 26.	Lavena Naivalu	TAVUALU, TANU	977583		
✓ 27.	Liliva MOKIA		2791603		
✓ 28.	Sapiana Adi		9636207		
✓ 29.	Lusia Ragona	Watedo/Tikae Vatene	9569107		
30.	R. Valentobua	Bar. PC.	7242806		
31.	Joeli Bili	W/FN-5H	9404398		
32.	Uhana Matitoga				
33.	Kiji Vukitonuale	FELA			
34.	n/v		7080997		
35.					
36.					
37.					
38.					
39.					
40.					

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BA PROVINCIAL LEGAL TRAINING WORKSHOP

June 21,
2019

CONTACT NAME:	DESIGNATION/VILLAGE/KORO	Phone	Signature
1 LANENIA RAIKHAJ	NAWAGARUA VILLAGE		
2 LITIA WAKA	NADHALA (SHVATU)	9770270	
3 TIMALETI SANDO	NALOTAWA (BPC)	9064828	
4 Adiuna Vuruta	Yageta, Nacula	2789162	
5 Mere Base	Marou (Naviti)	7351330	
6 Vaseva Turua	Tamusua (Yasan)	8336400	
7 Bixoca. Buvetu	SVBA	940427	
8 Mere Tutabua	Naloto	2129239	
9. Lilia Maeri	Naviti	9472489	
10 Inise Adikula	Viseisei	9311202	
11 MELHA KALAK	RUKURUKU NAWARIDAU	971 9956	
12 Lanina Adikula	Lomolomo	9390992	
13 MERE ELEM DRIKAL	NALOTAWA	7661975	
14 VINTIATA BAKALU	UTOGA	8787859	
15 Ro Wainigoto Saitani	Valesibesi - BPC	9286705	
16 Aluesi Naitobeli	Dalevavatinia.	9954679	
17 Inise Sawai	SIKITUKU.	8684834	
18 meretiini DRIKAL	SAUMAU	9489614	
19 BOMBIA SUEVON	SAUNAKA	9670657	
20 SOKOVETI LEEU	SAUNAKA	8631699	
21 Lavania Naivalu	NACULA	977583	
22 Lusia Ragona	VATLERU	9589167	

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