

What is an LMMA?

- A defined coastal or marine area
- Under some form of traditional or community management or co-management

Box 1: Various names used throughout Southeast Asia and the Pacific to describe LMMA tools

Cook Islands "ra'ui site"; "no-take two year closure"

Fiji "tabu area"; "traditional reserve"; "community-protected area"

Hawaii "kapu zone"; "traditional marine protected area"; "cultural marine conservation district"

Indonesia "sasizeri"; "community-based marine protected area"; "no-take zone"

Malaysia "community-based marine protected area"; "no-take area"

Palau "bau zone"; "no-take area"; "multiple-use marine protected area"

Papua New Guinea "tabu area"; "customary areas"; "marine reserve"

Philippines "community-based marine protected area"; "marine sanctuary"; "no-take zone"

Solomon Islands "tambu zone"; "community-managed reserve"; "community conservation area"

Vietnam "peoples' marine management area"; "village-managed reserve"



The LMMA Network?

 The LMMA Network is a group of locally managed marine area practitioners who have joined together to improve the success of their coastal management and conservation efforts.





Who We Are



How it all began?

- In the 1990s, different groups and individuals were working on various community resource management projects in the Oceania.
- Using traditional practices already in place, supported by modern techniques/science, to address community needs made more sense

•From their many experiences, they recognized that a Western style 'closed' conservation system would not work well.



Intimate Connections to Nature

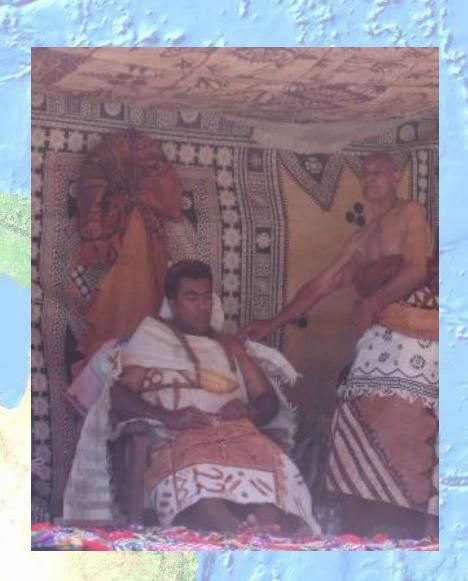
- Totemic Species
 - Vesi tree (Intisia bijuga)
 - Snapper fish (Lethrinus sp)
 - Define us A clan
 - Moral obligation to protect
- Relationships resonates across Pacific and Oceania







'Mana' in Traditional Management Systems











Traditional/Local/Indi genous Knowledge and Technology

Example: Using coconut leaves to build curtains as a pathway to open waters

Guiding Stranded Whales
Out of Shallow Waters





- Learning what works
- Sharing the experiences
- Building capacity
- Global, national and local networks
- Outreach, advocacy and policy development









Shared Vision

Food security

Strengthened livelihoods

Resilient, vibrant, and empowered communities

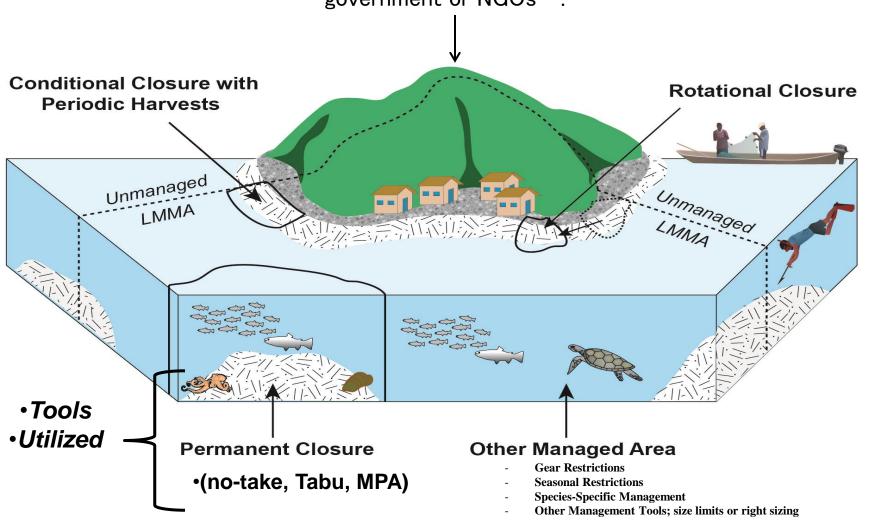
Sustainable fisheries

Biodiversity conserved



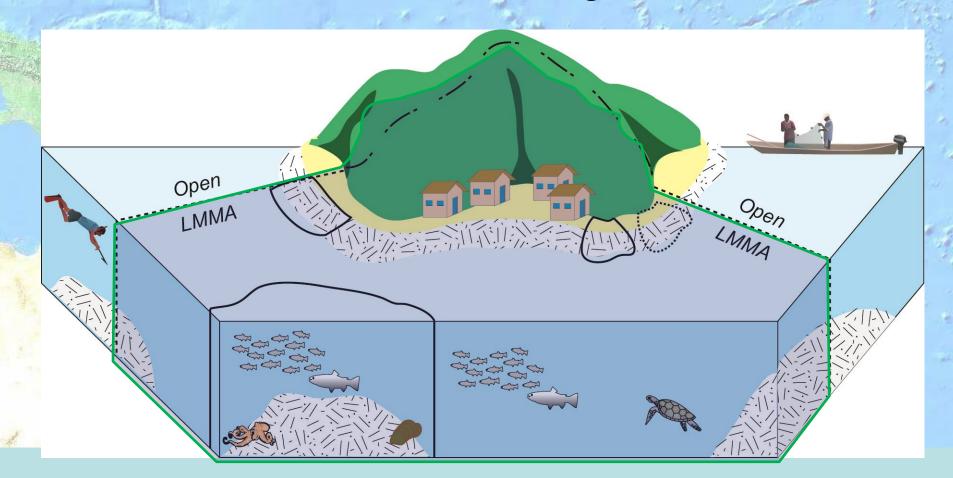
Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMA)

' ···..nearshore land and sea areas (coastal wetlands) that is under some form of community-based management or co-management with government or NGOs···.'



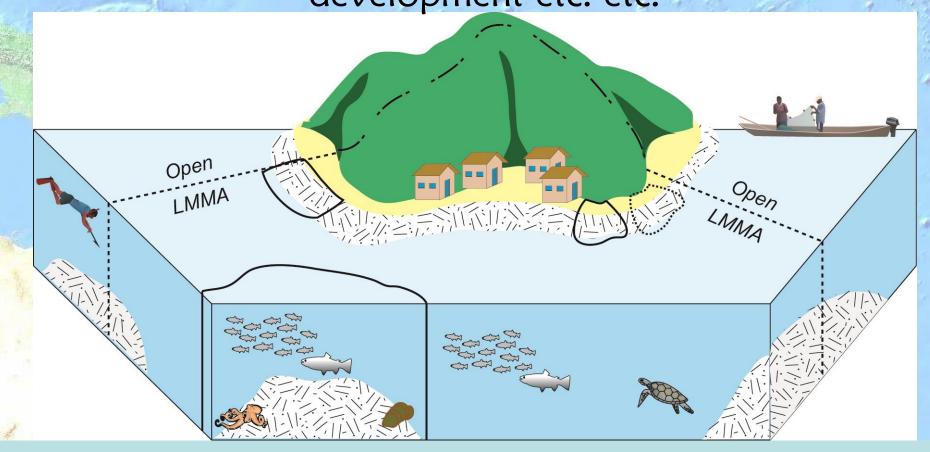
LMMAs most vital ingredient

- 1. Rights to land and sea 2. people-centred approaches
 - 3. Integrated ridge to reef, watershed (=coastal wetlands), sustainable management actions



Holistic and Integrated Village Planning

Waste management, Disaster preparedness, climate adaptation, family planning, village governance, organic agriculture, renewable energy, sustainable development etc. etc.



"NA SASAGA NI MAROROI NI YAUBULA" UERATAUOU PROJECT

Ucunivanua, Naivuruvuru, Kumi, Navunimono, Sawa, Uluiloli, Naloto, Naigani

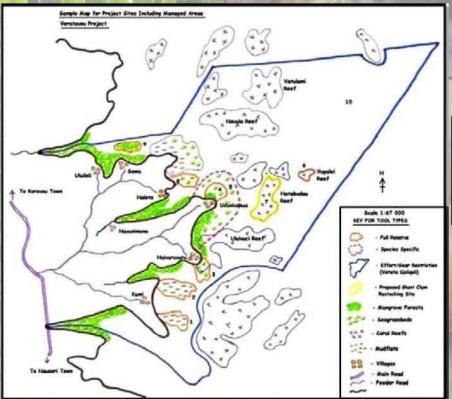
Na kalougata kei na sautu ni bula ena veisiga ni mataka, ni vanua ko Verata ena vakatau ena noda vakatulewa vakayalomatua. Na noda i yau bibi duadua o keda na lewenivanua na noda i yau bula mai cakau kei na dela ni vanua. Ogo ga na vanua ena sotavi kina nai gu ni cola vanua, Lotu, matanitu ka vakauasivi na bula ni matavuvale kei na

vuli."Ni maroroi nai yaubula ena sautu na vanua"





- 1. Sa vakatabui na vakayagataki ni duva
- 2. Sa vakatabui na vakayagataki ni lawa matailalai
- 3. Sa vakatabui na vakayagataki ni kasi kei na compressor











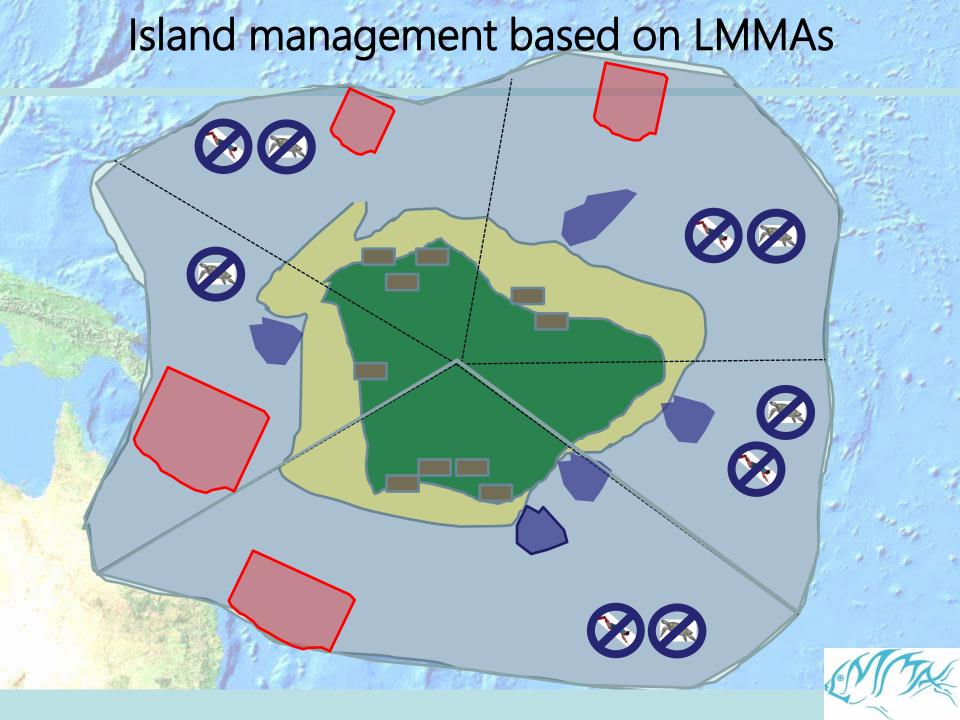
Programme

- 5. Me kua ni musuki vaka veitalia na dogo
- 6. Me kua ni benuci na matasawa
- 7. Me kua ni qolivi na sasalu lalai

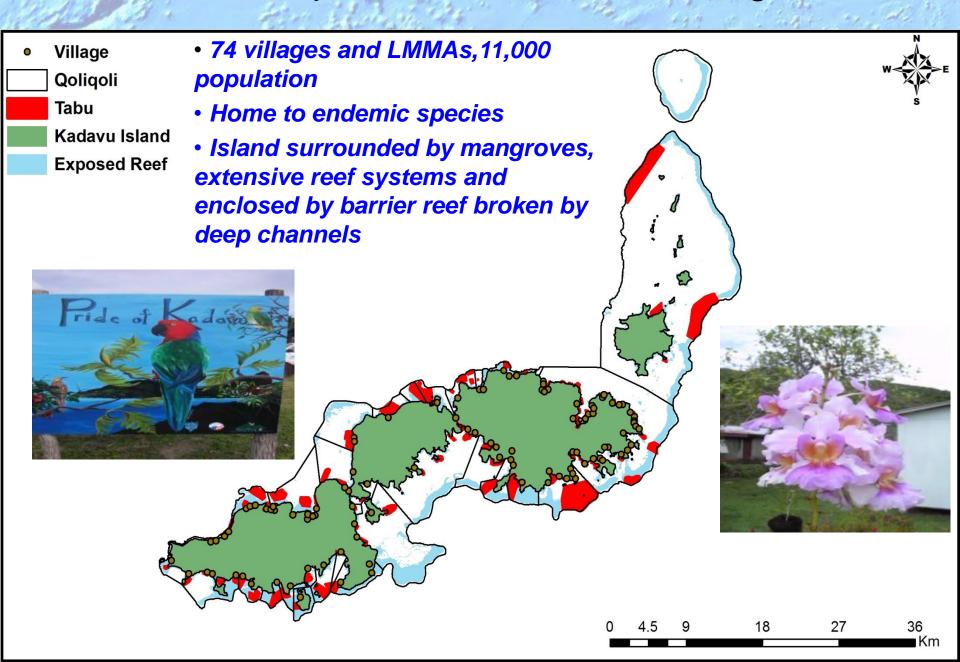
4. Meda vakalaiseni talega na dau volitaki sasalu se ika

Na vakanuinui ni sasaga ogo me na sautu tale mai nai goligoli, laurai tale na sasalu sa yali, sautu mai na bula, veilomani ka cakacakavata na lewe ni vanua, mera rawa ka vakalevu nai tabagone, ka ra tamata gaga kina na kawa kei Verata ni mataka. Ena gai colati vakavinaka nai vua ni Vanua, Lotu kei na Matanitu ni sana katoa nai vurevure ni bula ena veikorokoro.





Fiji case example: Kadavu Island-Based Management



Kadavu Provincial 2030 Strategic Priorities

Strategic Priority
1: Sustainable
Farming – Going
Organic

Objective: To be certified as an organic island by 2020

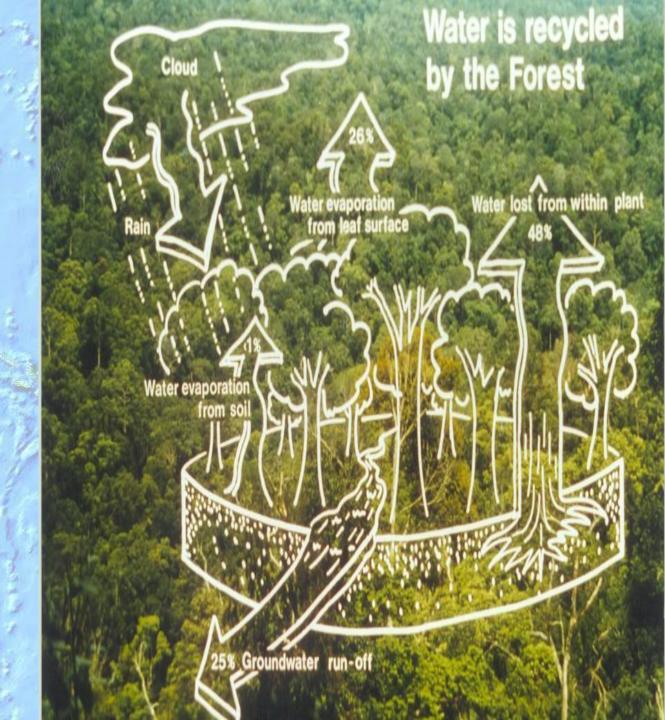






Strategic
Priority 2:
Sustainable
Water Source

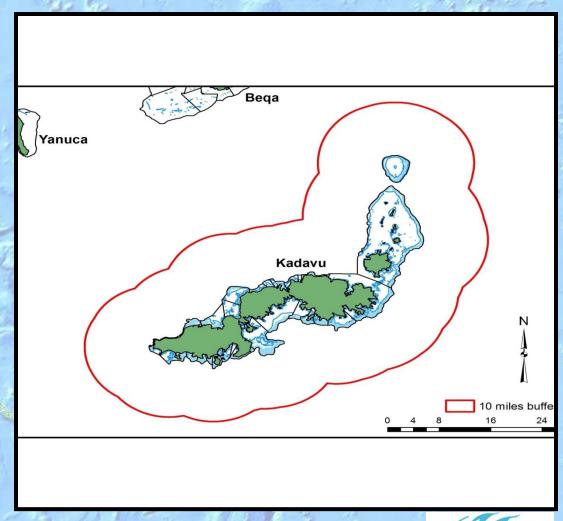
Objective:
Protect all
watershed
areas by 2020



Strategic Priority 3: Ocean (SDG 14: UN Ocean Commitment)

By 2025, Scaling up
effective local
management and
governance as a
foundation for climate
change adaptation
through:

- reef to ridge management;
- seascape or offshore marine management;
- 3. improve coordination, enforcement and partnership





Strategic Priority 4: Create sustainable livelihoods

Objective 1: Certification and create brand /improve local- international market for locally grown and sustainably harvested labelled products (seafood, organic)

Objective 2: Create alternative income generations that are sustainable

- Bee Keeping organic honey
- Selling organic products to hotels/resorts
- Promote and market ecotourism by engaging local communities – leaving footprints only

Objective 3: Value adding

Strategic Priority 5: Renewable Energy

Objective: To reduce dependence on diesel fuel generator to 0% by 2030

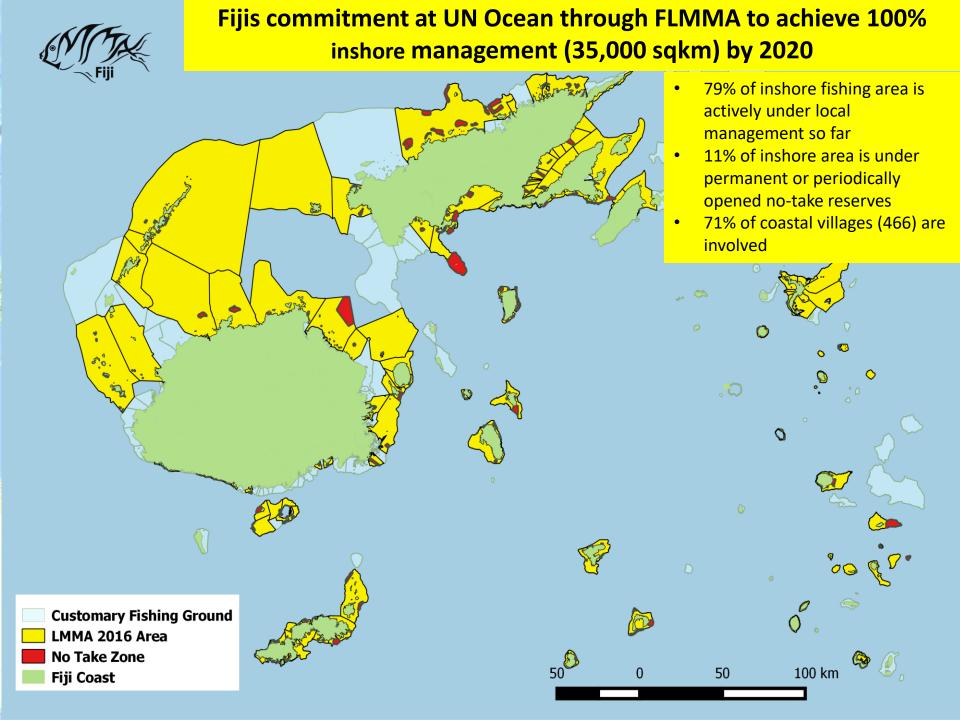
Explore Potential for

- All villages to be Solar Powered
- Wind/Wave/Geothermal Energy









The U.S. Solution



Learning by doing - CBAM

 A management cycle where local stakeholders make a plan and implement it, check how it is going, analyse and communicate results, revise the plan if needed, and continue.

Community-Based Adaptive Management (CBAM)





D. Analysis and Communication Present results to community





C. Monitoring Activities Gauge effectiveness of management actions



B. Monitoring Plan Develop plan and skills















Community Empowerment

 Participatory rulemaking









Local Management Efforts













 Adopt-a-tree for reforestation



















Public

Private

Partnership



People







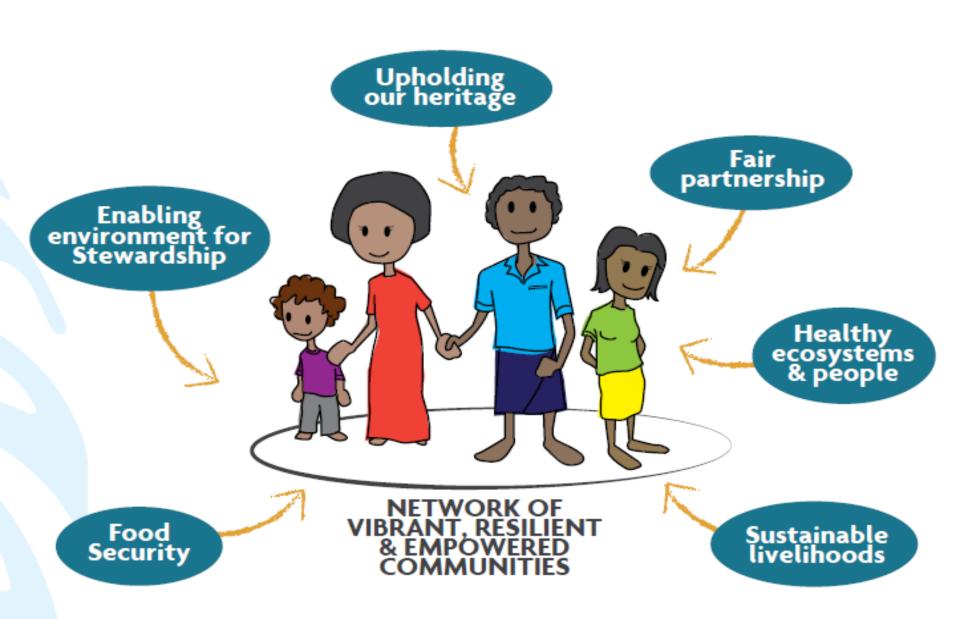


Coral Reef Alliance





Fiji LMMA Network's Shared Vision





Food Security, Livelihoods and Resilience



- Return of species not seen for generations (e.g. box crab in photo)
- Improved community organization and human well-being (e.g. waste management campaigns)





Food Security, Livelihoods and Resilience



- Increases in fish and invertebrate biomass documented through scientific and community monitoring 100-300% in 3-5yrs
- Increase in household income on average 30% increase in 3-5 years
- Increased income through payments for ecosystem services







Resilience Thinking

Diversity of strategies implemented by the locals; requires integrated planning

- ✓ Start small (village) and scale up; LMMA
- ✓ Overfishing, urgent ... entry to communities
- LMMA approach helps organise communities
- ✓ Integrated Village Management Plans 360 degrees view



- Awareness
- LMMAs
- ✓ Forest reserves, Sacred Sites
- ✓ Farming practices
- ✓ Waste Management
- ✓ Governance & Leadership
- ✓ Income generation sea weed farming
- ✓ Coastal protection
- ✓ Climate change adaptations
- ✓ Disaster preparedness
- ✓ Sustainable development Solar lighting







Recognition and Awards

- 2002, United Nations Equator Initiative, Biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction
- 2004, Whitley Foundation for Nature Award, People and Environment
- 2005, NOAA Walter B. Jones Award for Diversity in Coastal Management
- 4. 2007, World Summit Award
- 2015, WWF International Duke of Edinburgh Conservation Medal
- 6. 2016, Distinguished Service Award, Society of Conservation Biology Oceania







Opportunities and Challenges

- 1. Community empowerment is critical for scaling up and sustaining initiatives
- Networking Greater than the sum of our individual community efforts
- 3. Platform for Implementation
 - Achieving CBD and other global targets and contributions
 - RAMSAR Convention especially Core Values and Principles;
 - Sustainable Development Goals (Poverty reduction, Water, Ocean, Gender, Climate Change, Partnership)
- 4. Increasing support to where there are lasting and impactful outcomes donors and governments



