

Legal and Institutional Frameworks and Processes enabling Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs)

Alifereti Tawake Email:

alifereti@livingwealthsolutions.com

- 1. Council Chair/Technical Advisor, LMMA Network International*
- 2. Technical Advisor, Fiji LMMA Network*

Wednesday Dec 7, 2016. COP13 Side Event, Cancun Mexico

Small-scale fisheries communities and Aichi Target 11: Achieving conservation, sustainable livelihoods and food security



Fish for the future!

Building Vibrant, empowered and resilient communities!



LMMA supports networks in seven countries (highlighted in yellow) and is actively engaged in 15 other member countries in the Indo Pacific. Increasingly, LMMA is sharing its experiences in new regions, including Africa, Western Indian Ocean, Latin America, and Asia.

Legal and Socio-Cultural Contexts

1. Pacific Ocean - 180 million sq. km, > half of the earth's sea surface,
2. Most Pacific Island countries still recognise customary marine tenure; > 80% native ownership of land and sea
3. Dual governance System – basis for co-management
 - Government: science-based decisions
 - Community: traditional structure & local management practices

4. Social-Ecological Connections

- Land and Sea, People and Culture are inseparable
- Spiritual Belief (Faith) and Values connected to our natural resources (tree, fish, birds, turtle fishing rules, gods, marine invertebrates etc),
- Social groups function, role and skill (chief, fishermen, builder, men and women, generations)
- Traditional knowledge
- Pre-scientific ecosystem–based management practices are still being used today in Oceania.
 - Hawaiian *ahupua'a*, the Yap *Tabinau*, Solomon Islands *Puava*,
 - Aboriginal Australian *Country*, Australian Torres Strait *Ailan kastom*
 - Fijian *Vanua*

What is a Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA) ?

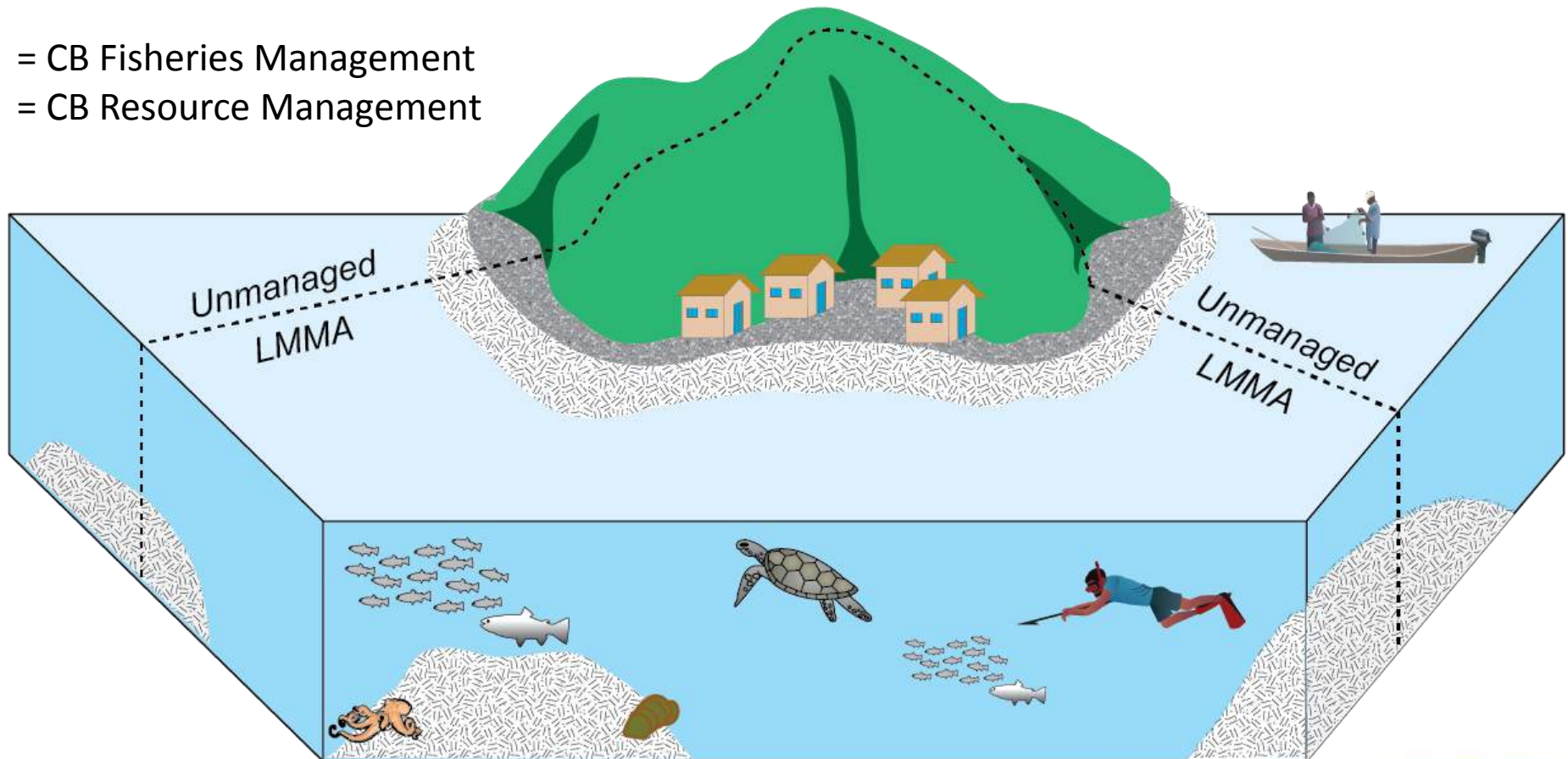
1. A defined marine area
2. Under some form of community management or co-management



Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMA)

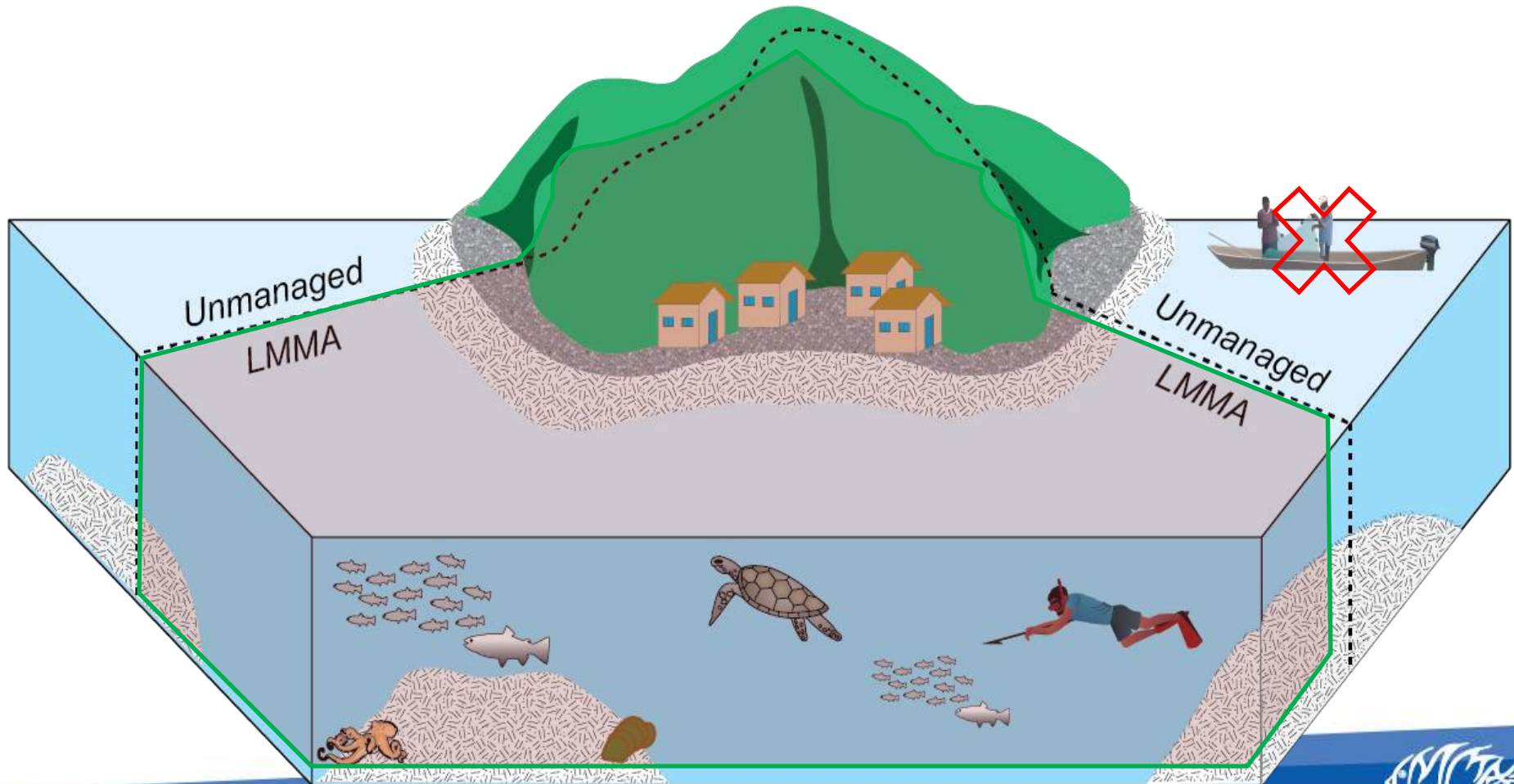
‘.....nearshore areas that is under some form of community-based management or co-management with government or NGOs...’

= CB Fisheries Management
= CB Resource Management



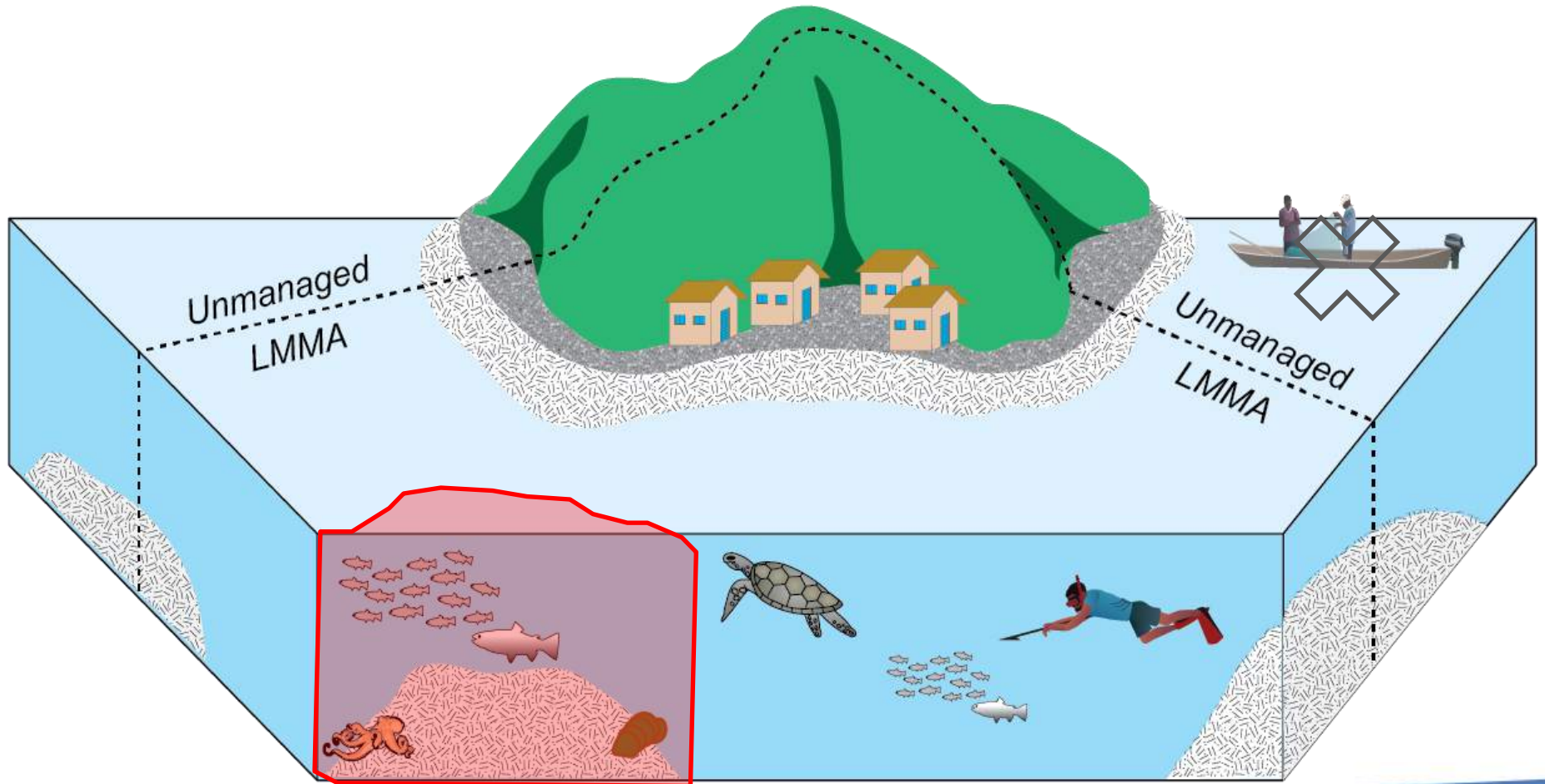
LMMA most vital ingredient/tool

Customary Tenure System- Access rights to land and sea, ridge to reef actions



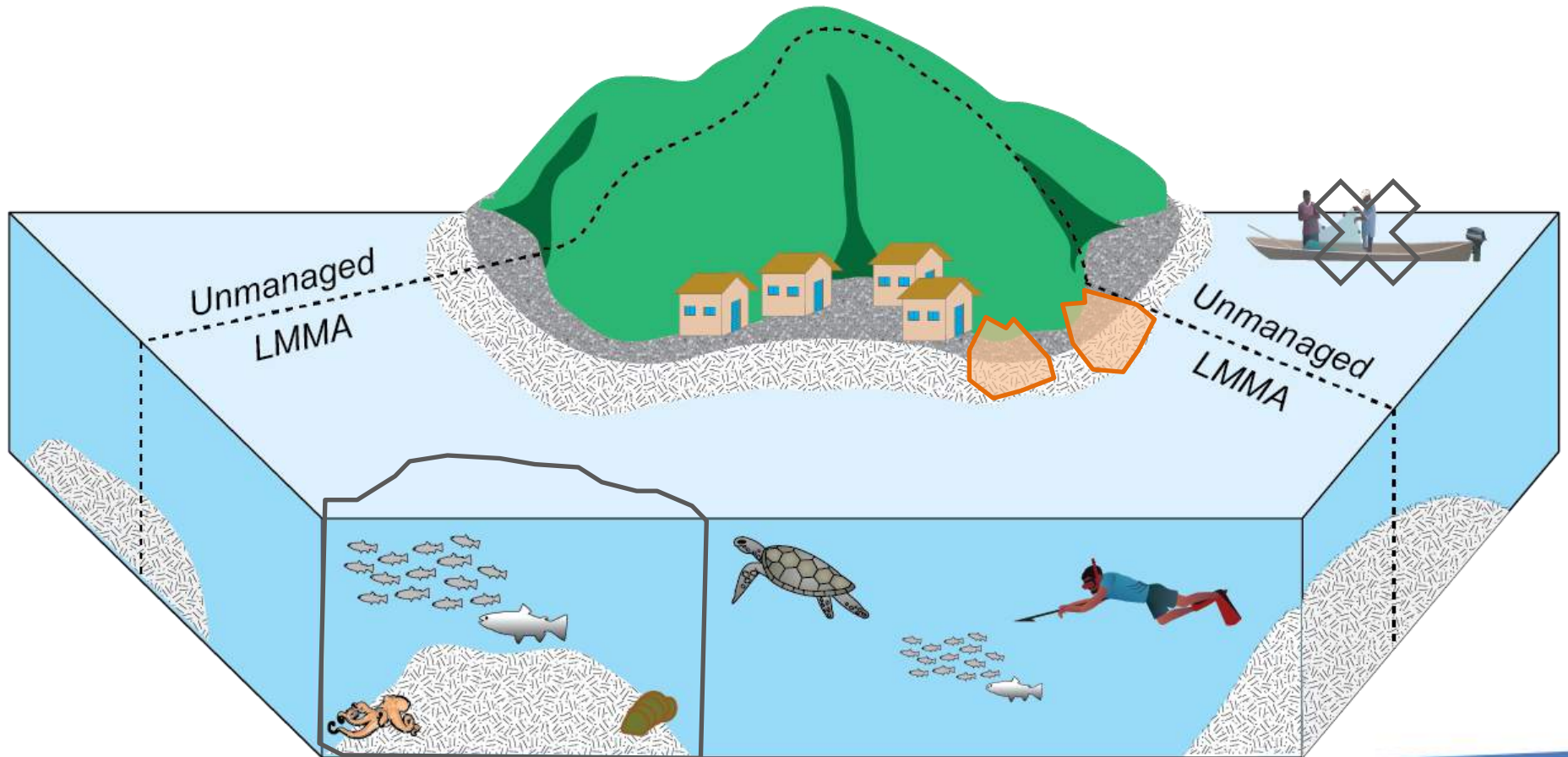
LMMAs include

Permanent closures



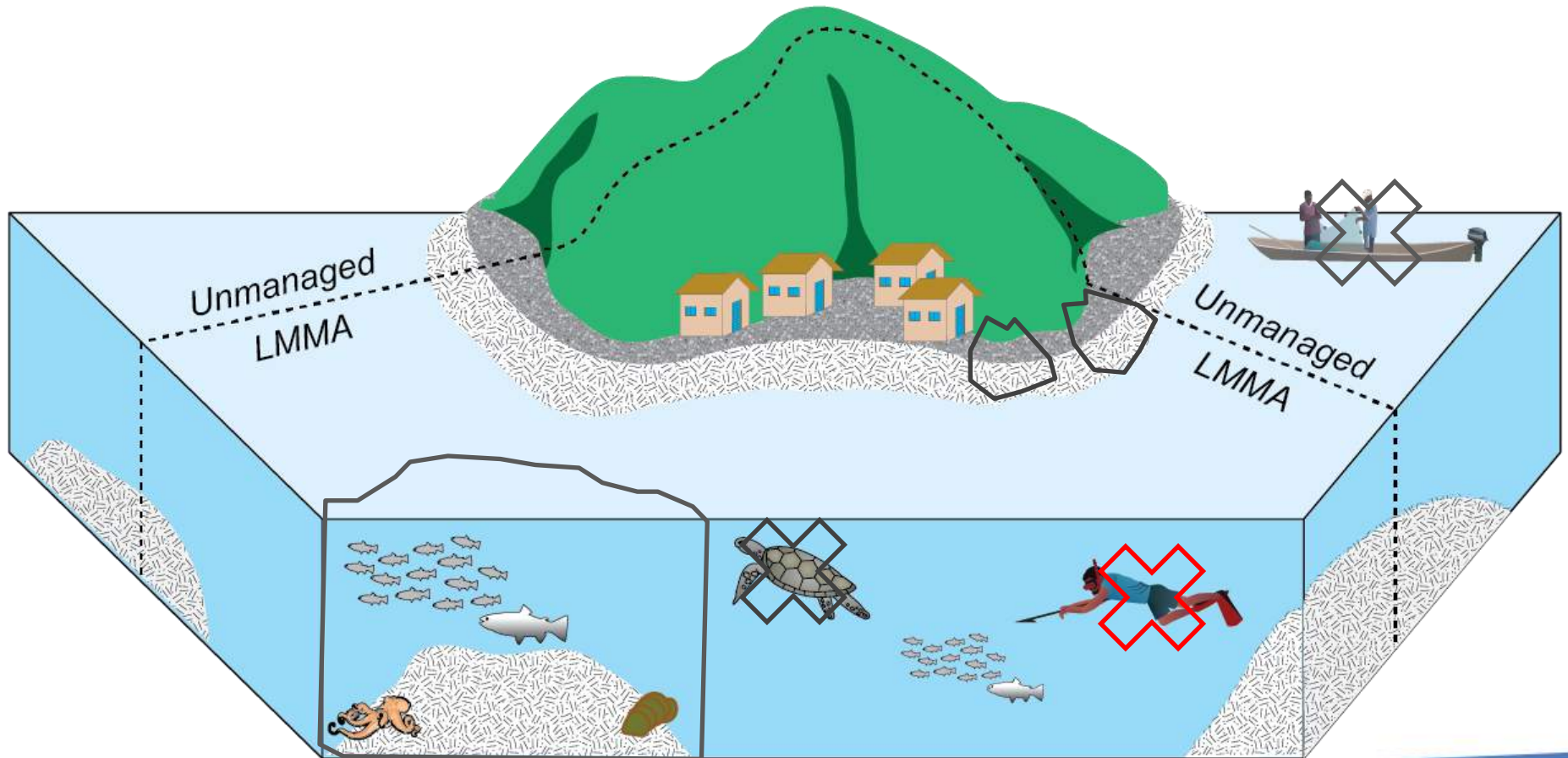
LMMAs include

Periodically-harvested closures



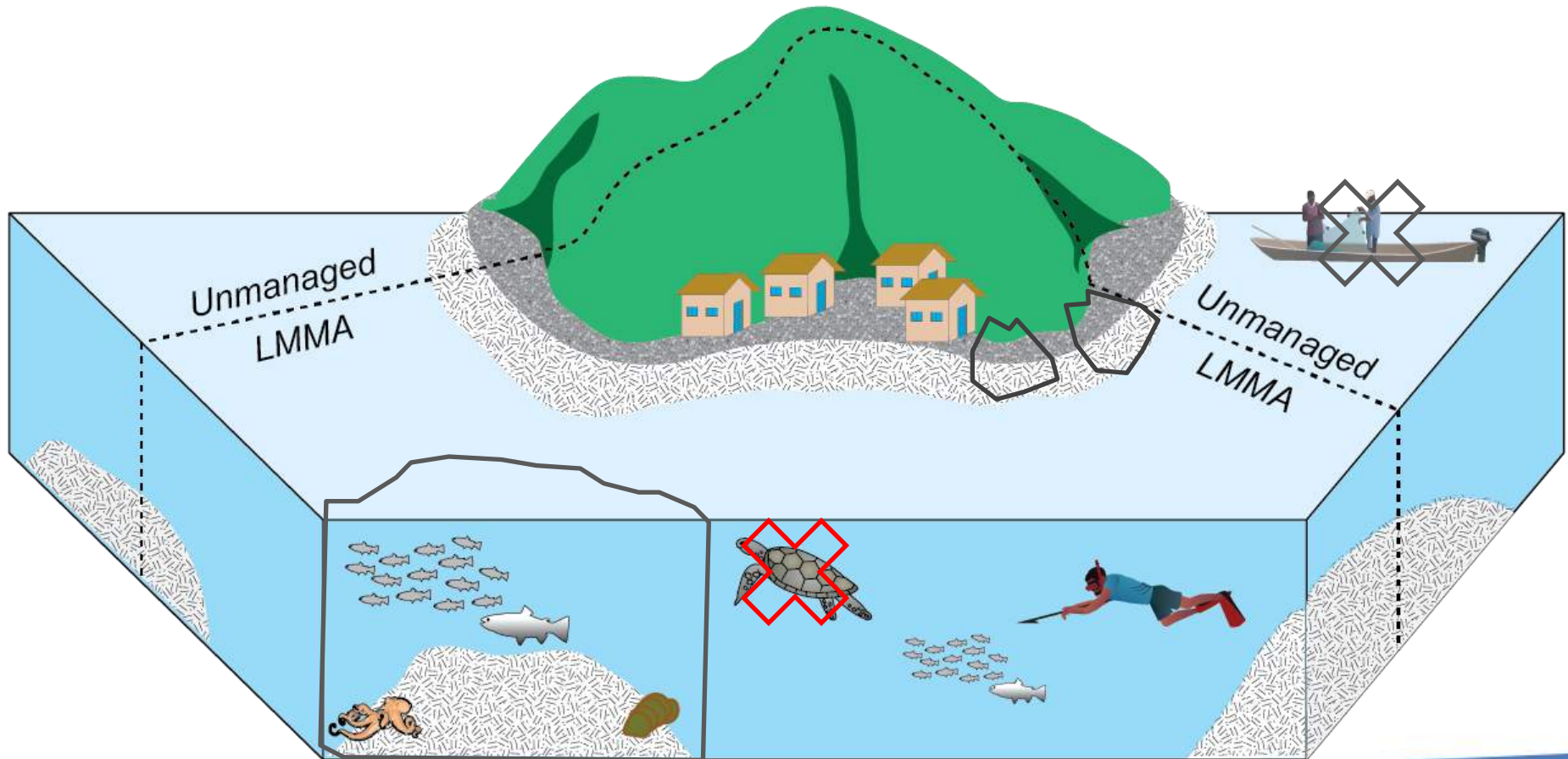
LMMAs may include

Gear restrictions



LMMAAs include

Species restrictions, size limits, fisheries development – seaweed farming, sea cucumber sea ranching



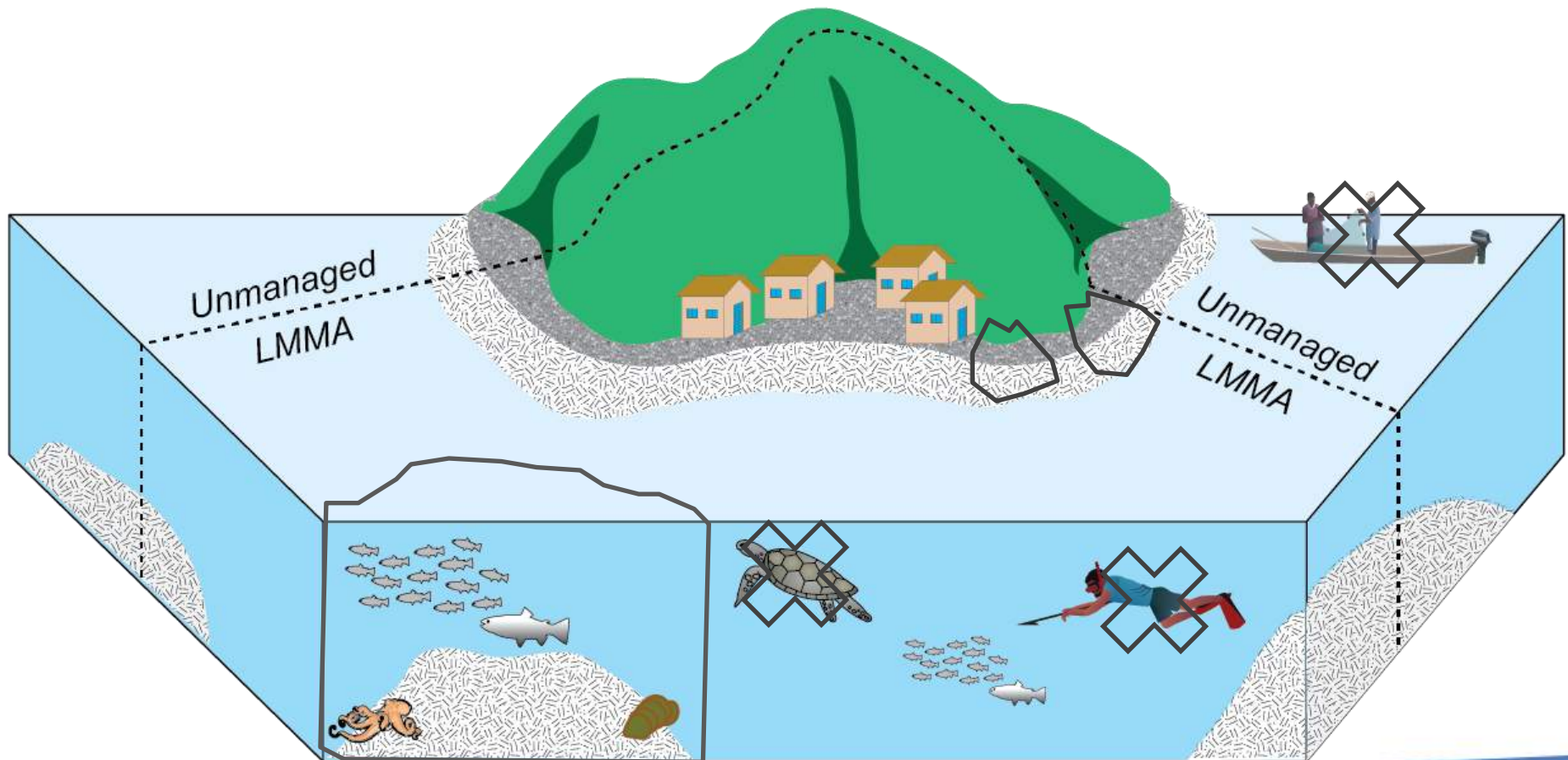
Facilitating the formation Fishers Association

Na I Vakarau Ni Bula Ni Qari

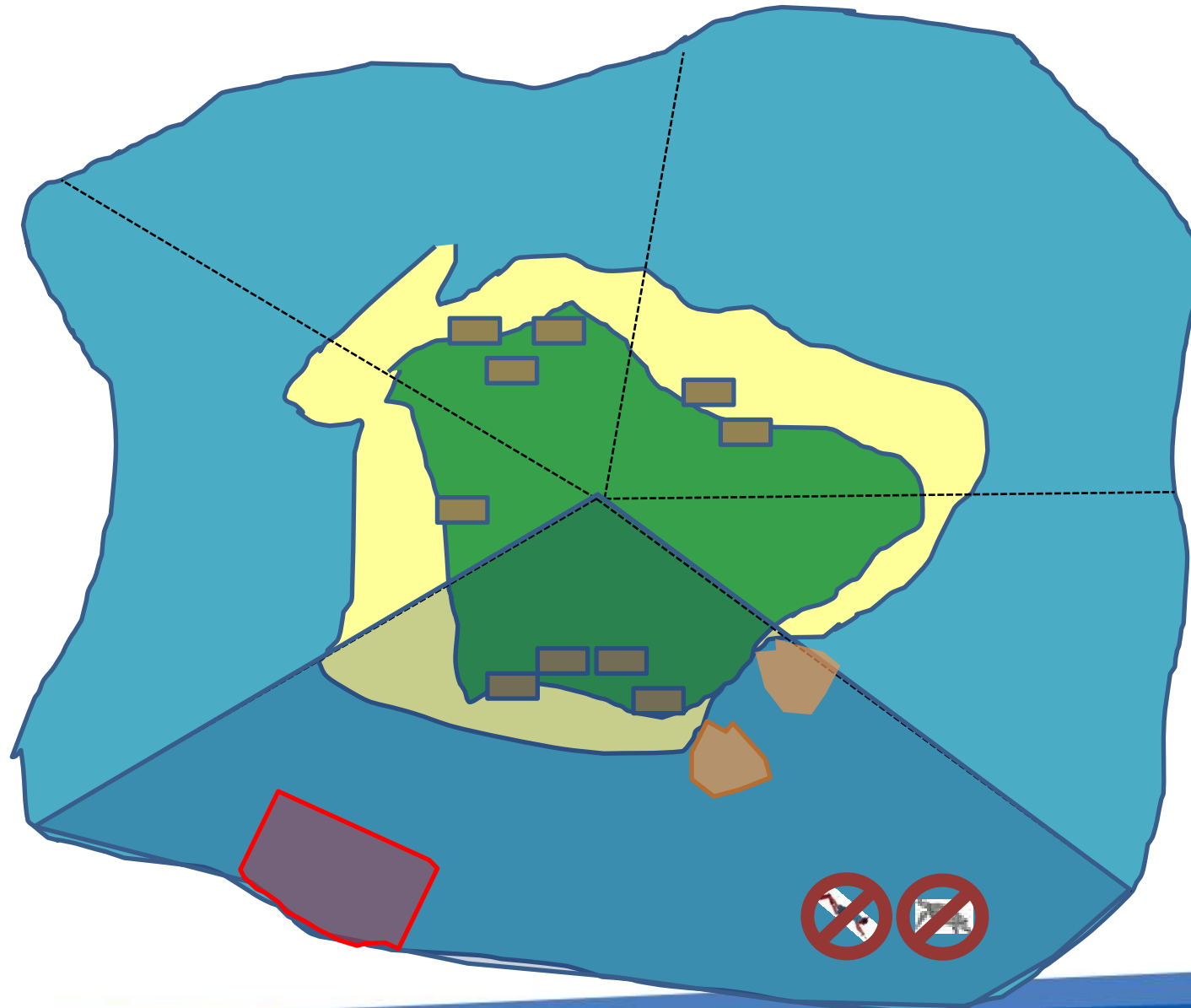


LMMAs through adaptive management

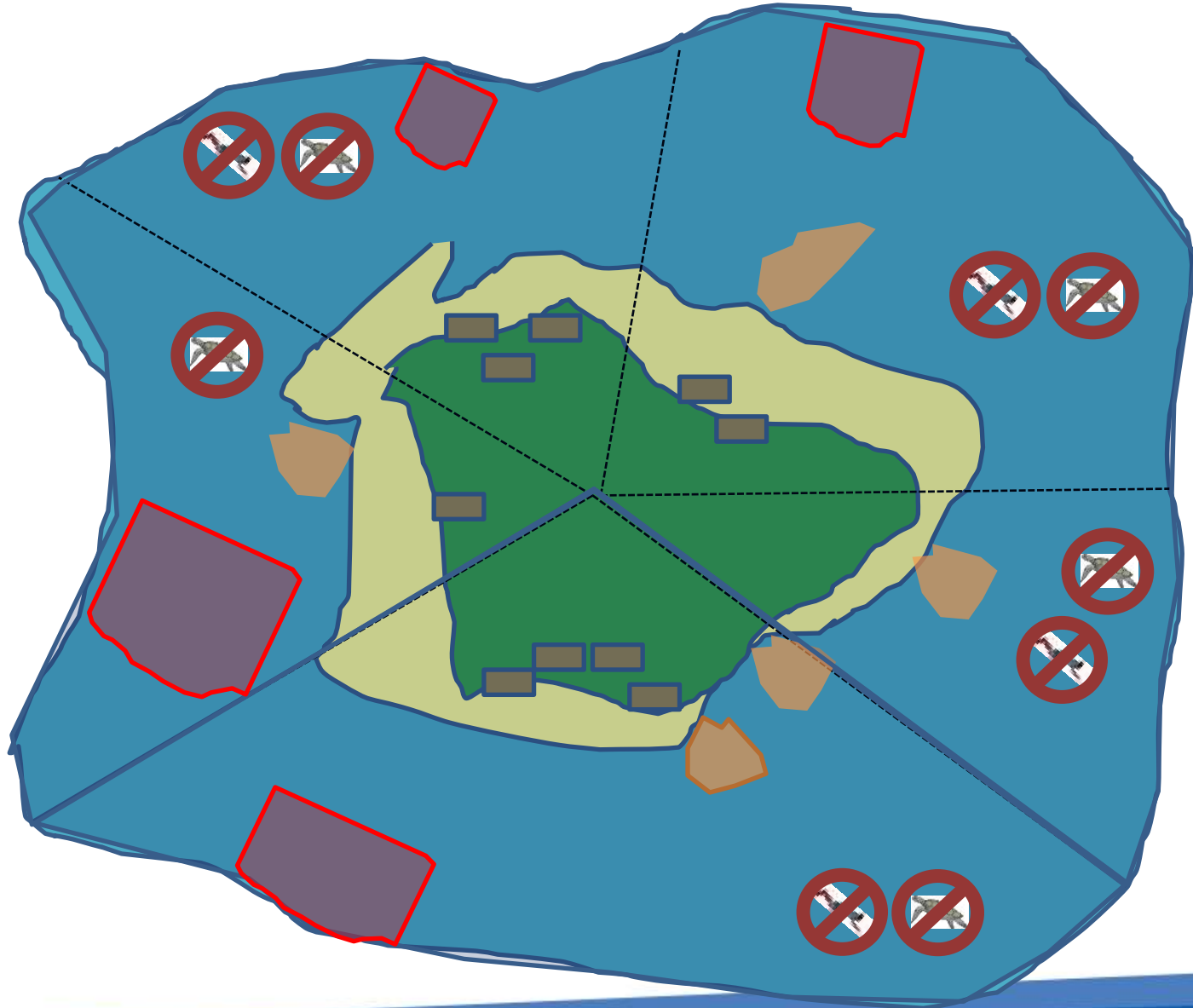
Disaster preparedness, climate adaptation, family planning, village governance, sustainable agriculture, etc.



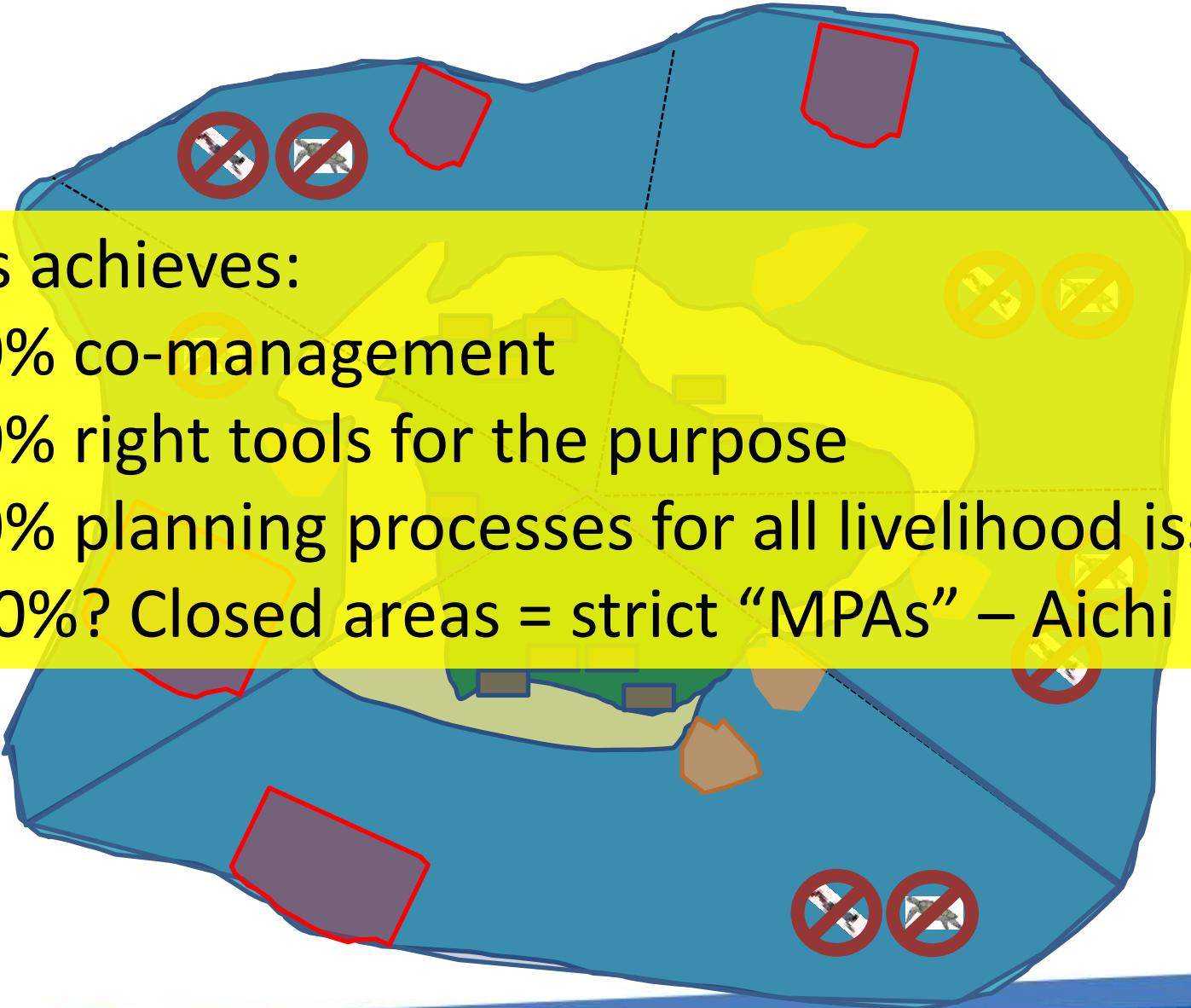
Island management based on LMMAs/CBFM/ CBRM



Island management based on CBFM/ CBRM / LMMAs



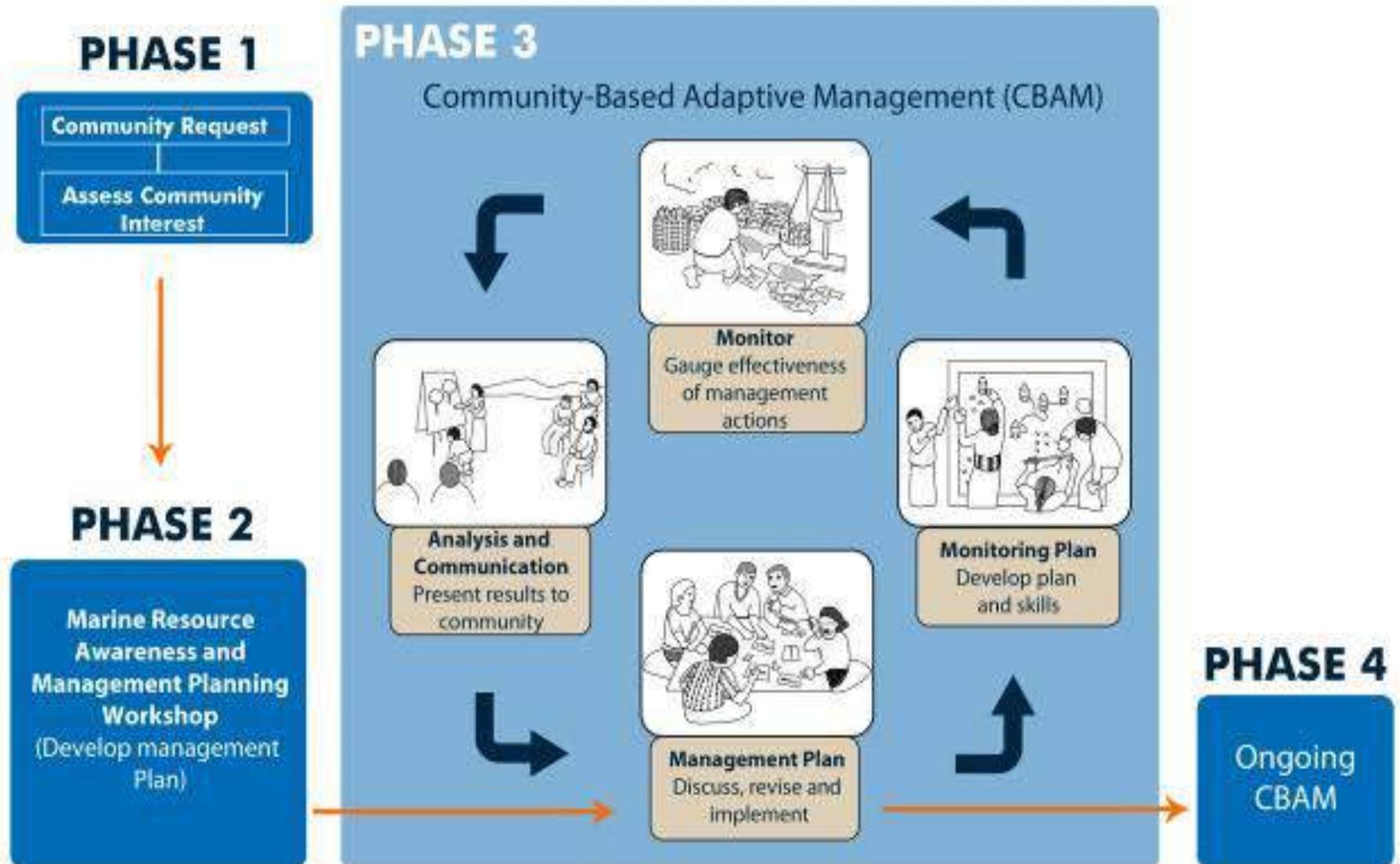
Island management based on LMMAs/CBRMs



This achieves:

- 100% co-management
- 100% right tools for the purpose
- 100% planning processes for all livelihood issues
- 5-30%? Closed areas = strict “MPAs” – Aichi Targets

Our Participatory Adaptive Approach (CBAM)





Collect data –community monitoring



Analyze data and information



Present results



Socialize information

Community participation



Local Management Efforts





Adopt-a-tree for reforestation

