

Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMA) for food security, livelihoods and resilience

Setting the Scene – CSO Perspectives

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Fish for the future!

Building Vibrant, empowered and resilient communities!

What is an LMMA?

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



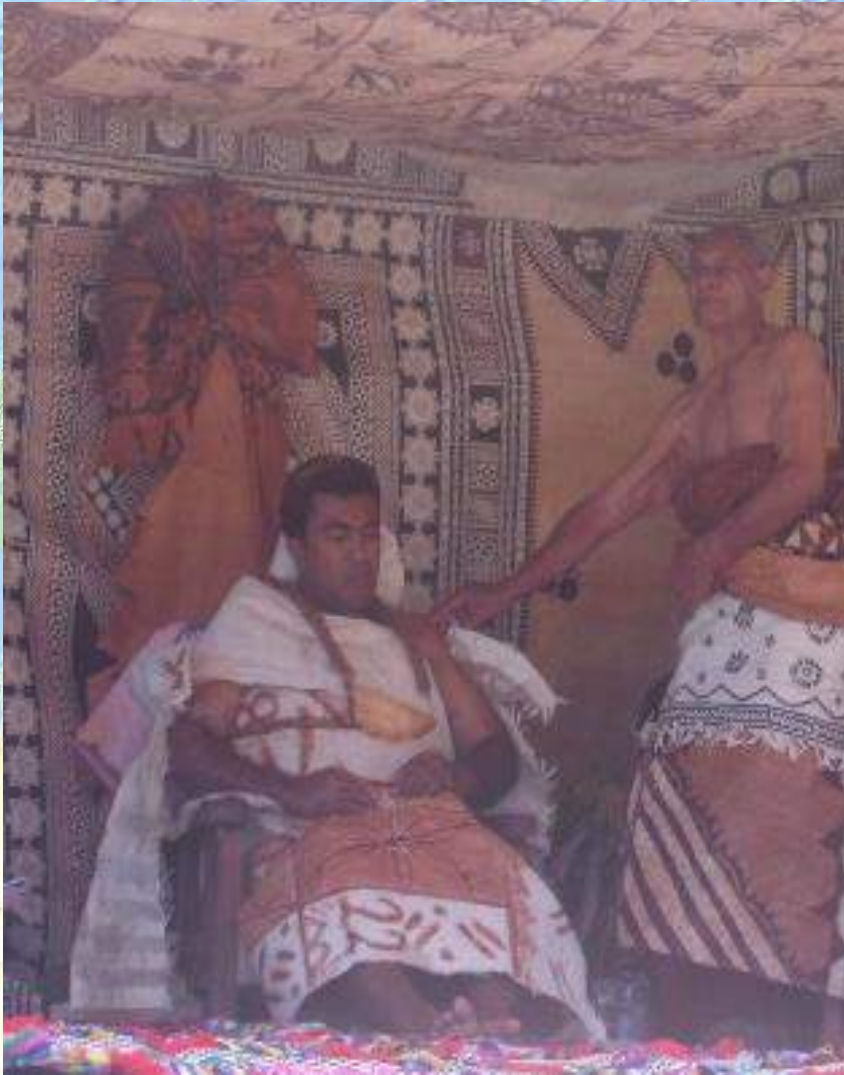
Box 1: Various names used throughout Southeast Asia and the Pacific to describe LMMA tools

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	"sasizen"; "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"

(after Parks and Salafsky 2001)



The 'Mana' in Traditional Management Systems



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 and build a network of vibrant, empowered and resilient communities.



Locally-Managed Marine Area Network International

- National networks: Fiji, Indonesia, Philippines, Palau, Pohnpei, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands

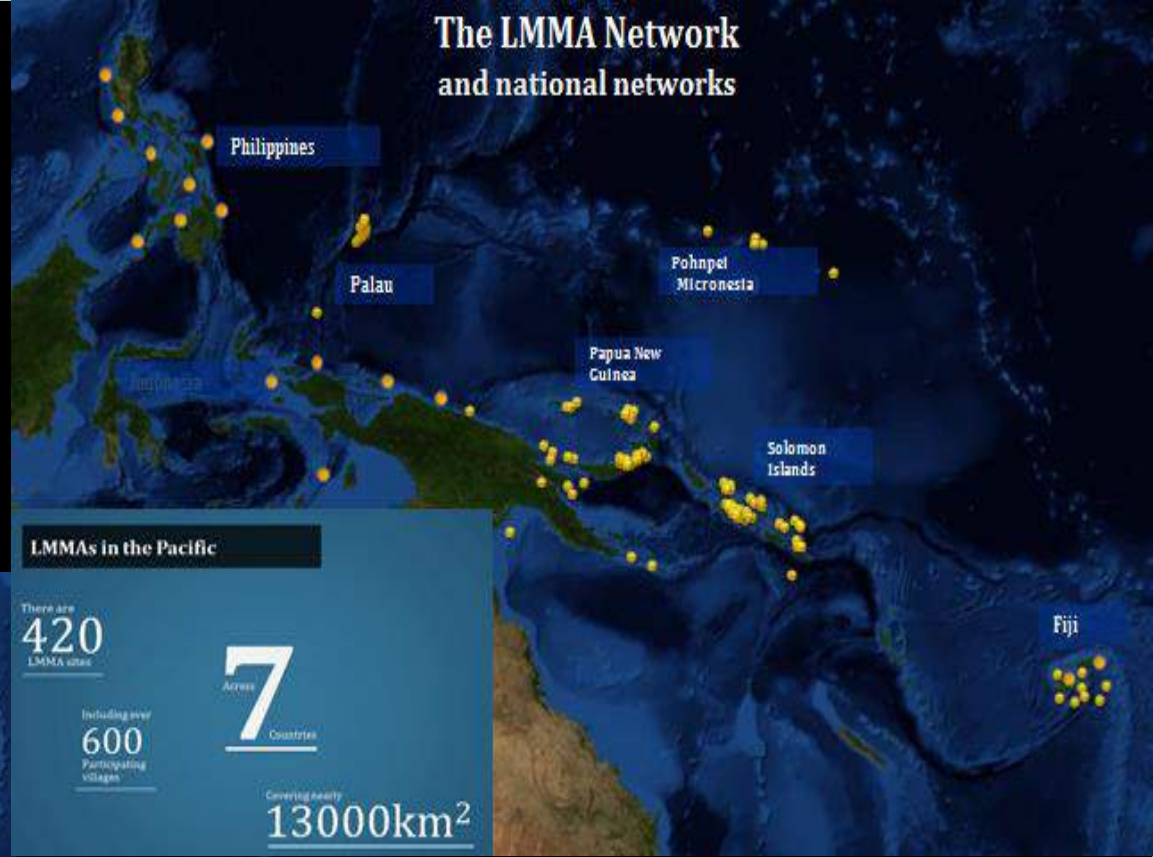


• Reach out to – Vanuatu, Cook Islands, Tuvalu, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga, American Samoa, Kiribati, Timor Leste, Hawaii, Yap, Chuuk, French Polynesia, Colombia, Vietnam, Madagascar, Mauritius, Torres Straits, Australia, Aotearoa (New Zealand) and others, Myanmar, Cuba, Africa, Brazil, Niue, Nauru,



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

The LMMA Network and national networks



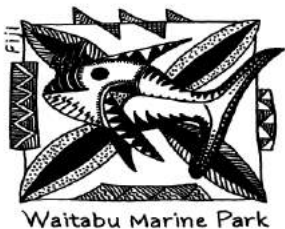
Blueventures and LMMAs of the Western Indian Ocean



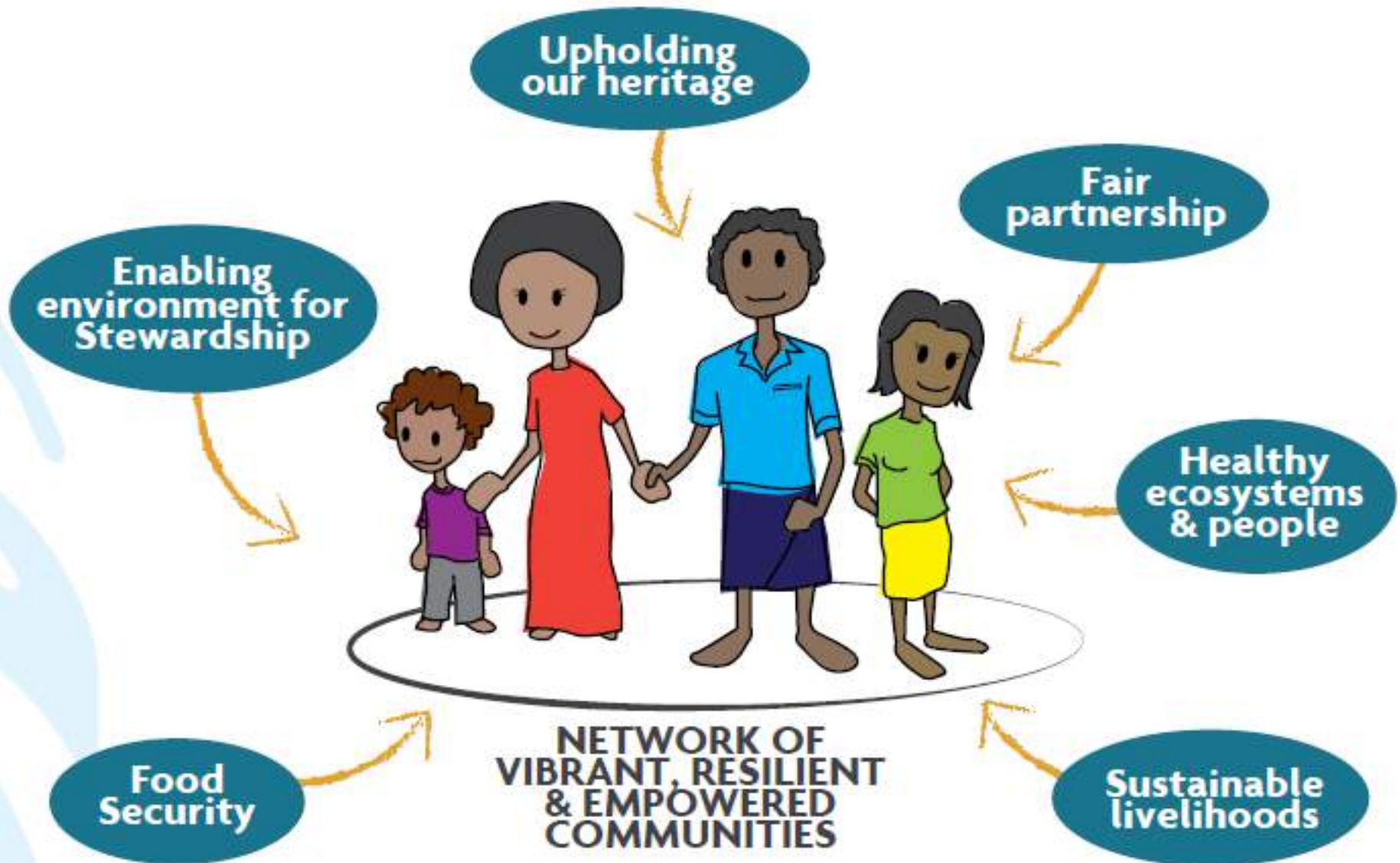
RESORT

Support

•Coral Reef Alliance

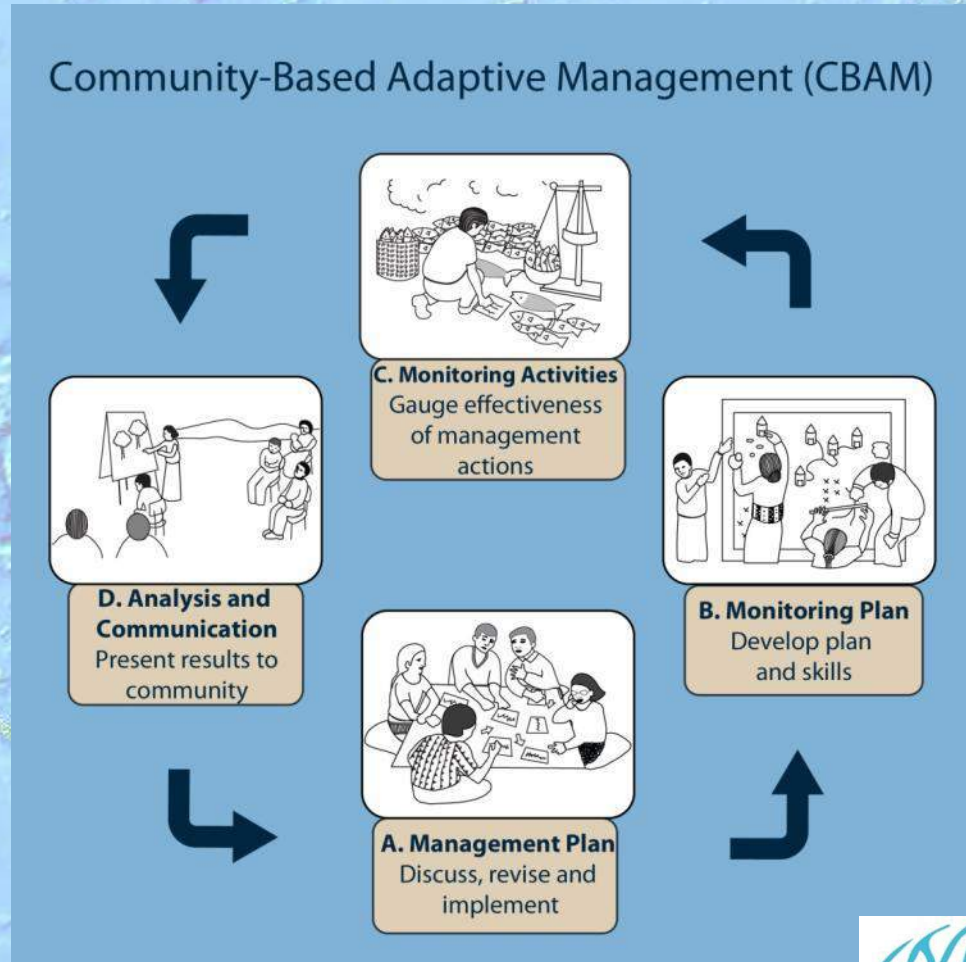


Fiji LMMA Network's Shared Vision



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.





•Collect data –community monitoring



•Analyze data and information



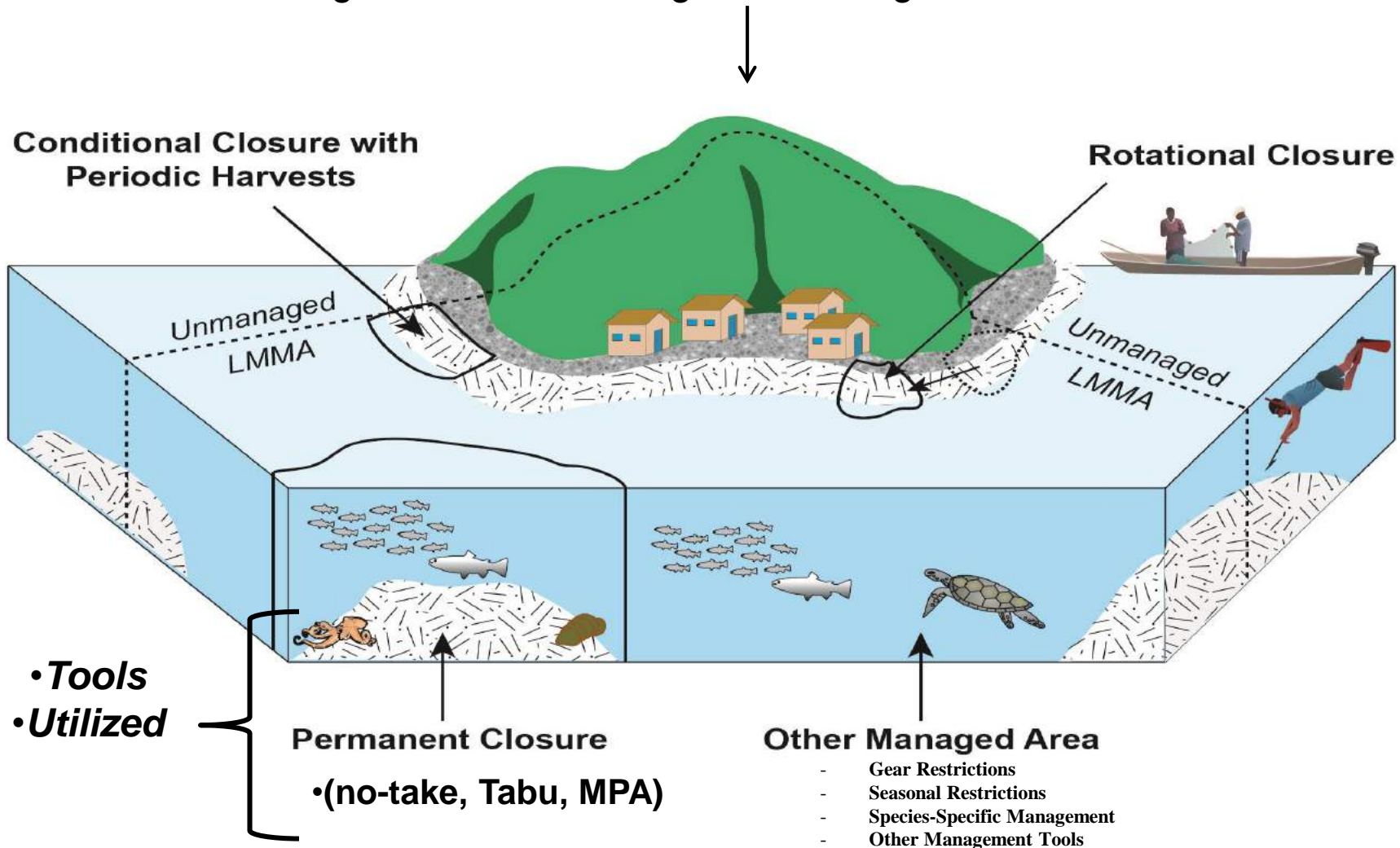
•Present results



•Socialize information

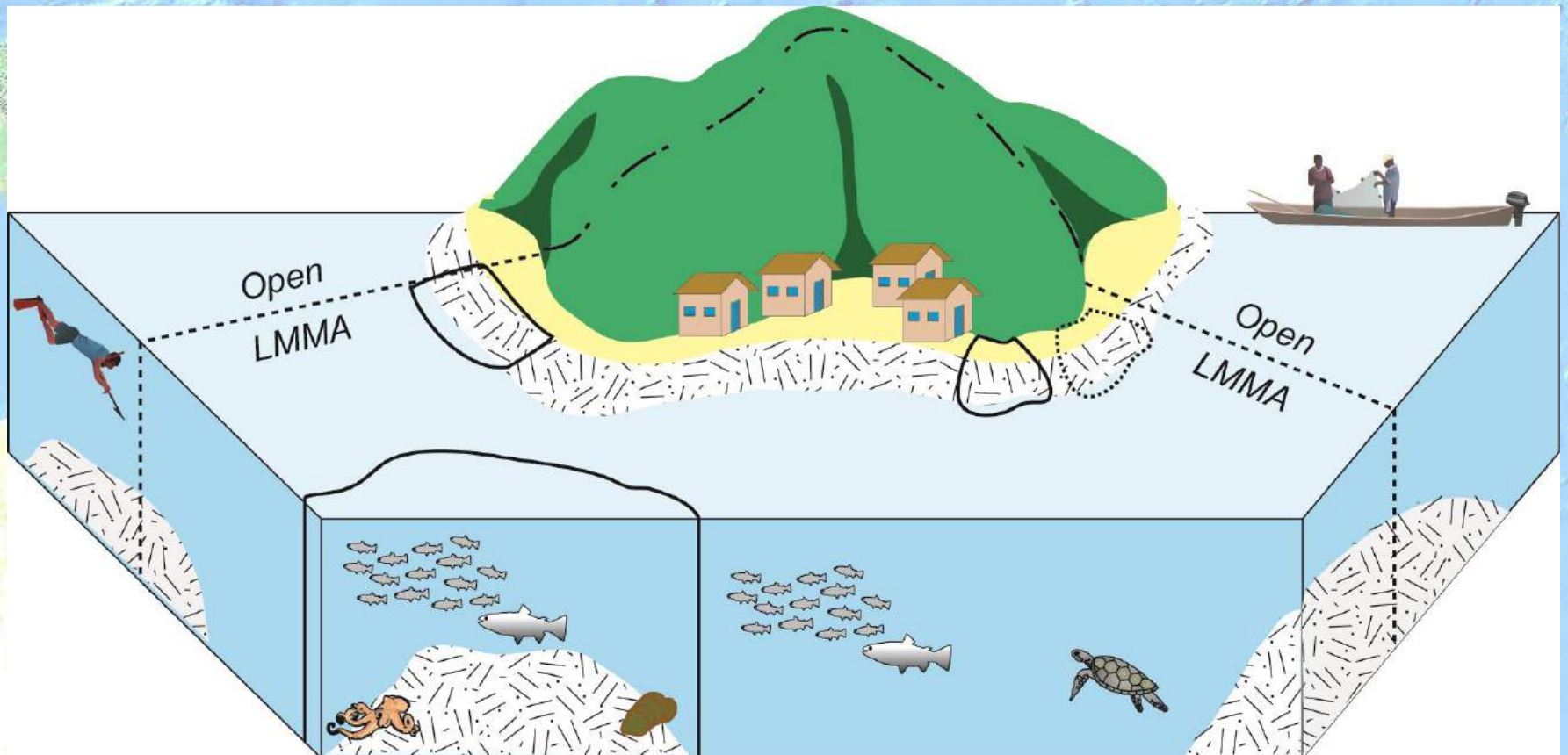
Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMA)

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



Integrated Village Planning and Management

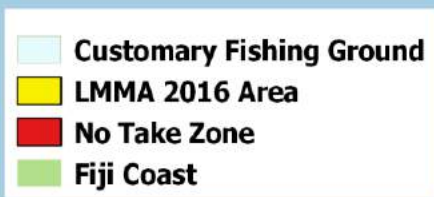
Waste management, Disaster preparedness, climate adaptation, family planning, village governance, agriculture, renewable energy etc. etc.





Fiji's commitment at UN Ocean through FLMMA to achieve 100% inshore management (35,000 sqkm) by 2020

- 79% of inshore fishing area is actively under local management so far
- 11% of inshore area is under permanent or periodically opened no-take reserves
- 71% of coastal villages (466) are involved





Local Management Efforts





• Adopt-a-tree for reforestation



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
- ✓ *Yaubula* Management Plans – 360 degrees view
- ✓ Scaling-up from LMMA to Locally Managed Areas
 - ✓ 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



Opportunities and Challenges

1. Community empowerment is critical for sustaining and scaling up initiatives
2. Networking – Greater than the sum of our individual efforts
3. Increasing support to where there are lasting and impactful outcomes - donors and governments – Resource mobilisation





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Thank you

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