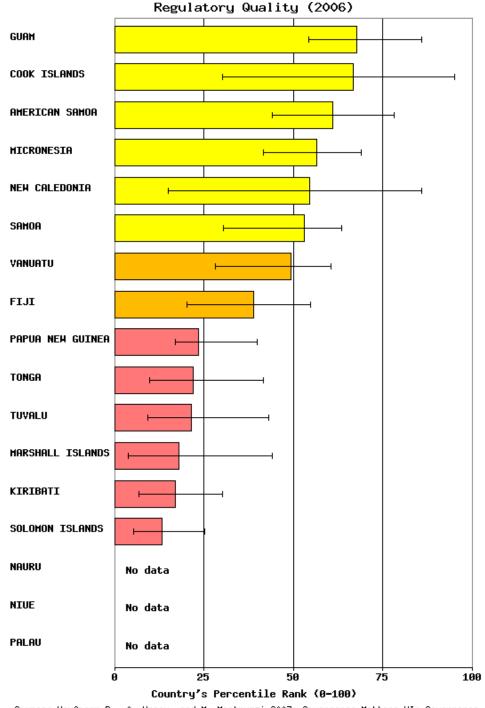


Content

- A challenge
- An opportunity
- Recent progress in (M)PA development
- A workable community model?
- National approaches?
- Future challenges and capacity needs

A challenge:

Governance – poor regulatory quality and government effectiveness (and \$\$)



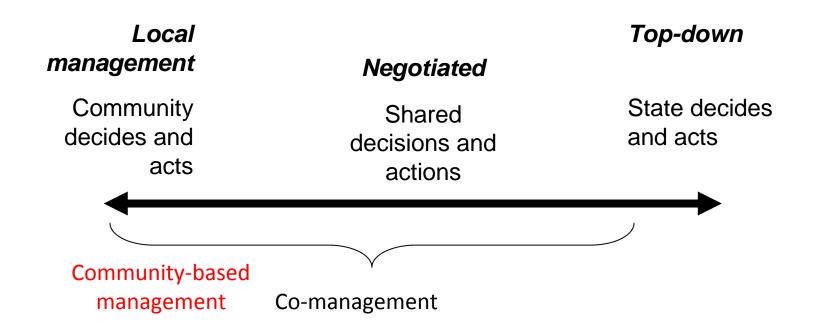
Source: Kaufmann D., A. Kraay, and M. Mastruzzi 2007: Governance Matters VI: Governance Indicators for 1995-2006

An opportunity?: Land (and ~sea) ownership in Melanesia / Polynesia

	Publica	Freehold ^b	Customary		
Cook Islands	Some	Little	95%		
Fiji	4%	8%	88%		
Niue	1.5%	0%	98.5%		
Papua New Guinea	2.5%	0.5%	97%		
Samoa	15%	4%	81%		
Solomon Islands	8%	5%	87%		
Tokelau	1%	1%	98%		
Tonga	100%	0%	0%		
Tuvalu	5%	<0.1%	95%		
Vanuatu	2%	0%	98%		

Governance types

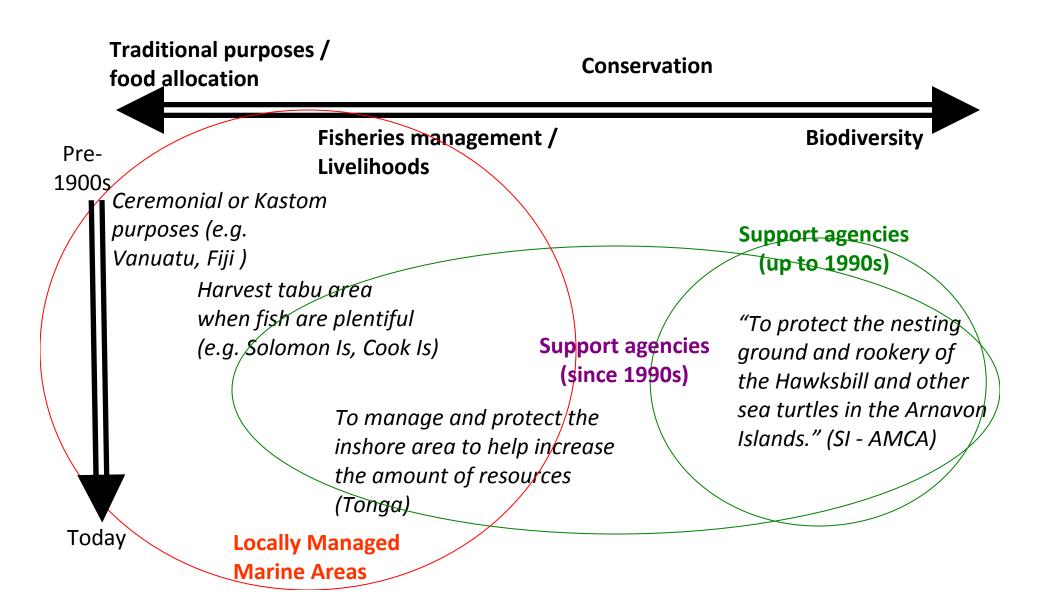
spectrum – who decides and acts?

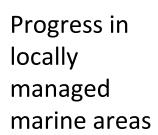




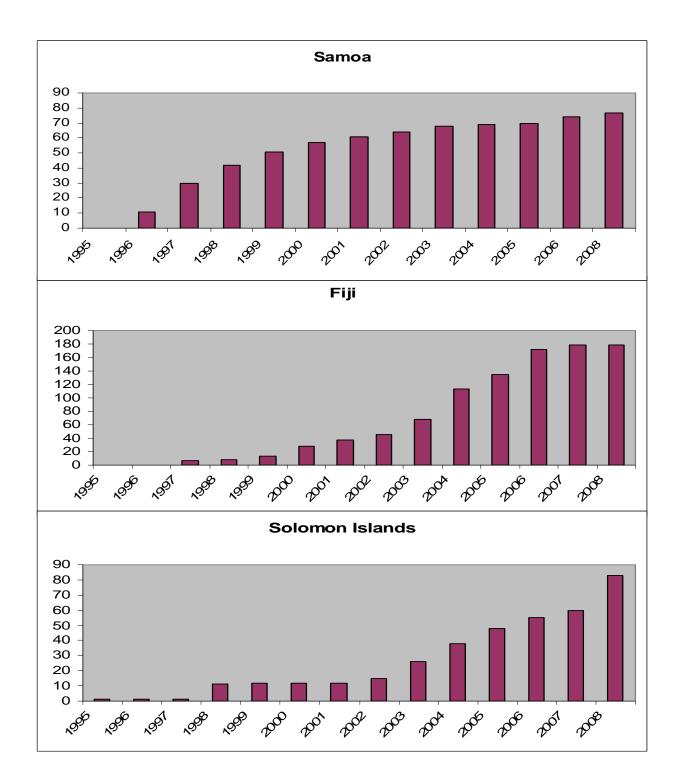


Re-emergence of local management in the Pacific Who set the objectives?





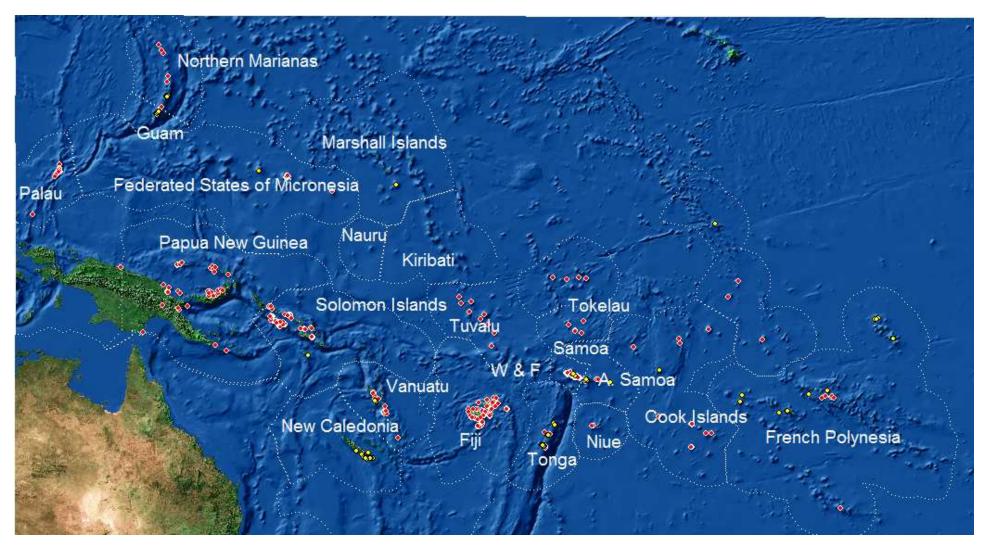
1995 - 2008



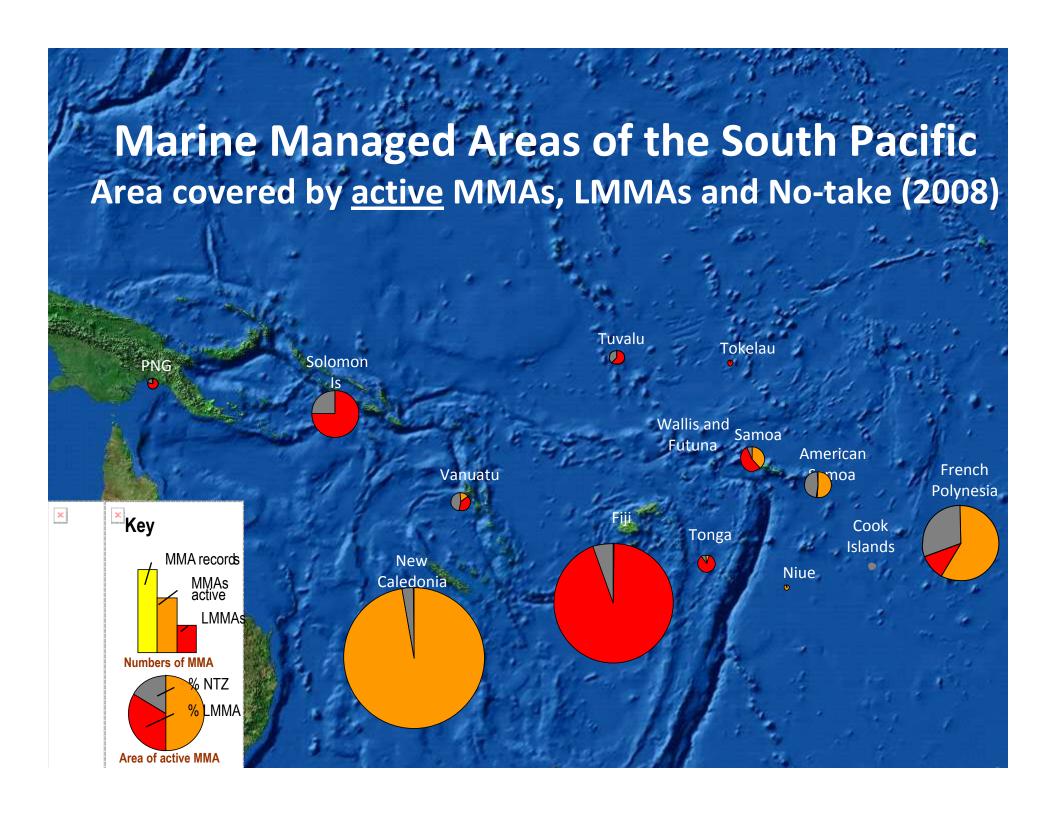
IUCN matrix of protected areas categories and governance types (new IUCN Guidelines)

Governance type	_			B. Shared Governance		C. Private Governance		D. Indigenous Peoples & Community Governance			
Category (manag. objective)	Feder al or nation al ministr y or agenc y	Local/ municip al ministry or agency in change	Govern ment- delegate d manage ment (e.g. to an NGO)	Trans- boundar y manage ment	Collaborativ e manageme nt (various forms of pluralist influence)	Joint manageme nt (pluralist manageme nt board)	Declare d and run by individua I land- owner	by non- profit organisa tions (e.g. NGOs, univ. etc.)	by for profit organisa tions (e.g. corporat e landowners)	Indigenous bio- cultural areas & Territories- declared and run by Indigenous Peoples	Community Conserved Areas - declared and run by traditional peoples and local communities
I - Strict Nature Reserve/ Wilderness Area											
II – National Park (ecosystem protection; protection of cultural values)											
III – Natural Monument											
IV – Habitat/ Species Management											
V – Protected Landscape/ Seascape											
VI – Managed Resource											

Marine managed areas of the Pacific



743 documented MMAs, those classified as "locally managed" or type "D" shown in red (source Govan et al. 2009 and http://pacificgis.reefbase.org)



Characteristics

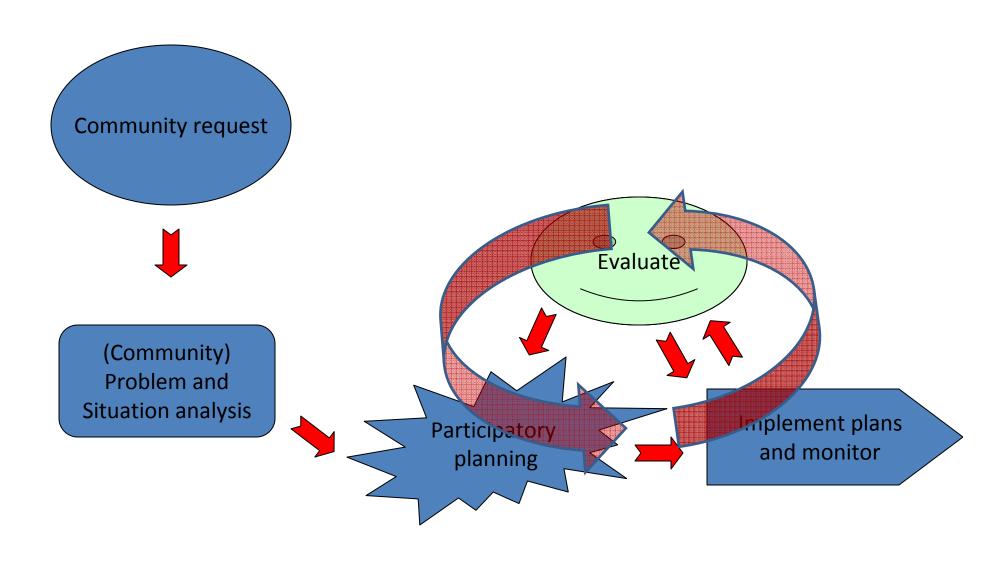
- Locally driven but some degree of shared governance with government (e.g. no gazettal of almost all Melanesian managed areas but government support)
- May include whole traditional area (vanua, enua, puava etc.)
- Usually include relatively small closed areas "taboos" which may be opened
- Driven largely by local livelihood or sustainable use considerations – very "hands-on"
- Some degree of combination of modern and traditional governance



A workable site based approach for Pacific Island PAs?

- Promising approach to <u>site</u> based <u>coastal</u> -<u>marine</u> PAs only cost effective approach under customary tenure conditions?
- Community tools (taboos) may need refinement or review – opening regimes?
- Terrestrial PAs still a challenge with less clear examples of the way forward - IMPORTANT
- But is it possible to build nation-wide approaches from these experiences?
- And if so, why just PAs and not other community and national needs? Climate change / Disaster risk reduction etc.

Community Based Adaptive Management



Some capacity challenges at the national level

- Role of government coordinate and support nation-wide through institutional and legal means
- Compatibility with international paradigms and processes e.g. IUCN PA definition and principles (2008), WDPA or other lists?
- Multi-sectoral collaboration to achieve effective and integrated management/sustainable development. Combining fisheries, biodiversity and livelihoods interests – fisheries MPAs? CCA?

Further information

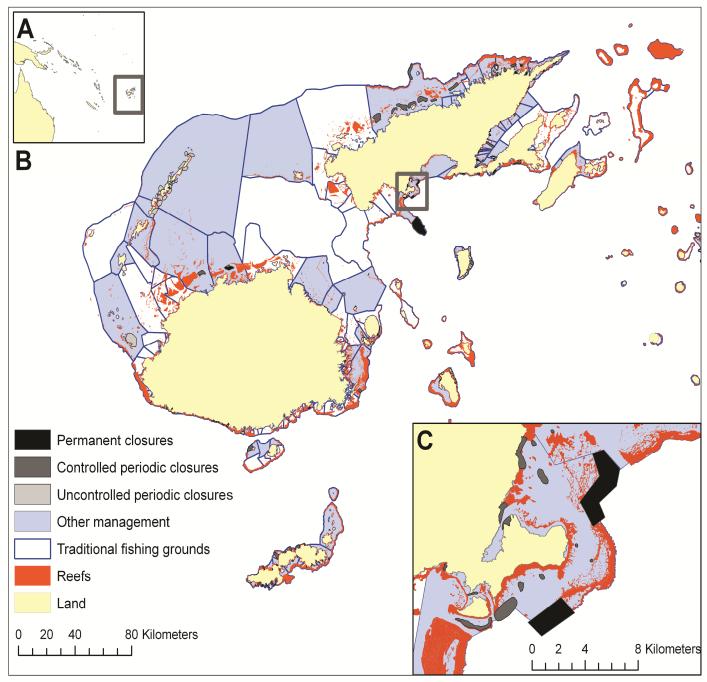
- Good coastal management practices in the Pacific: experiences from the field. http://bit.ly/pmXXtU
- Status and potential of locally-managed marine areas in the South Pacific. http://bit.ly/lQrqiF
- Marine Managed Areas layer in: Pacific Reefbase http://pacificgis.reefbase.org/
- Traditional Marine Management Areas of the Pacific. http://bit.ly/kNn2Pv
- Can the IUCN Protected Area guidelines (2008) support Pacific Island approaches to conservation? http://db.tt/Sborpzcf
- Reimaanlok. Marshall Islands. http://bit.ly/isFqa4
- Towards Integrated Islands Management, Solomon Islands, implementation of national approaches to resource management http://bit.ly/kwA8ee
- Lessons learned in Community based Adaptive Marine resource management,
 Solomon Islands. http://bit.ly/9Ga9Xs
- LMMA Network http://www.lmmanetwork.org/
- PIMPAC http://pimpac.org/

hgovan@gmail.com

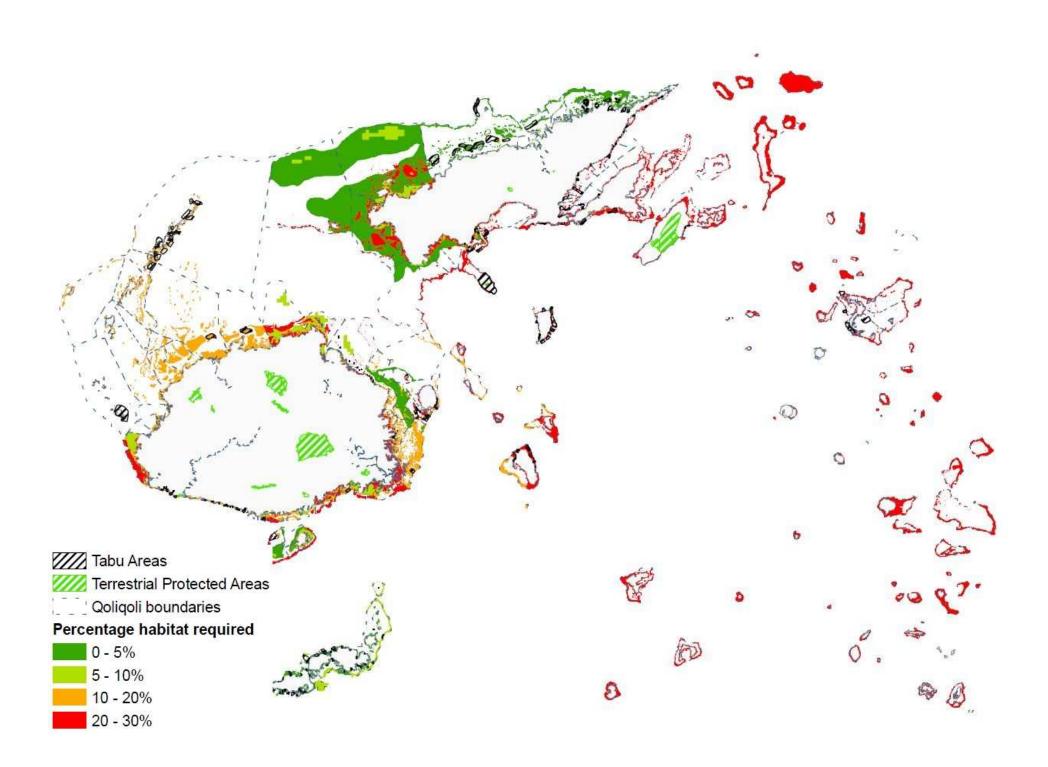


Conservation planning can be carried out with community based fisheries management and tabus.

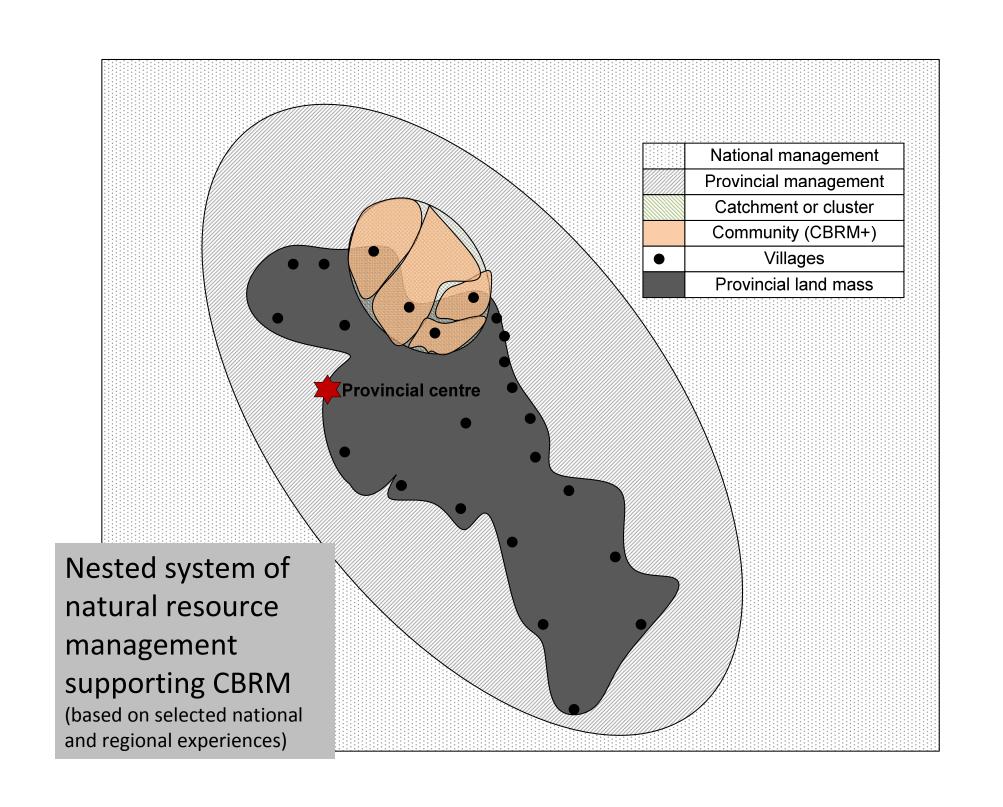
FLMMA example (Mills et al.)

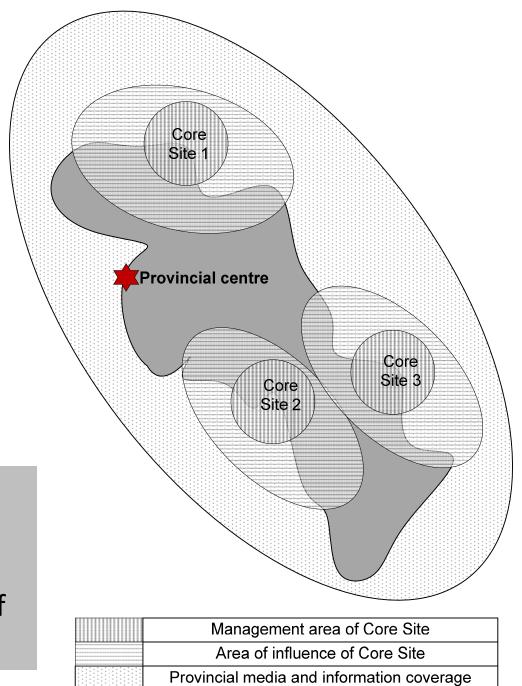


Map: Morena Mills and FLMMA

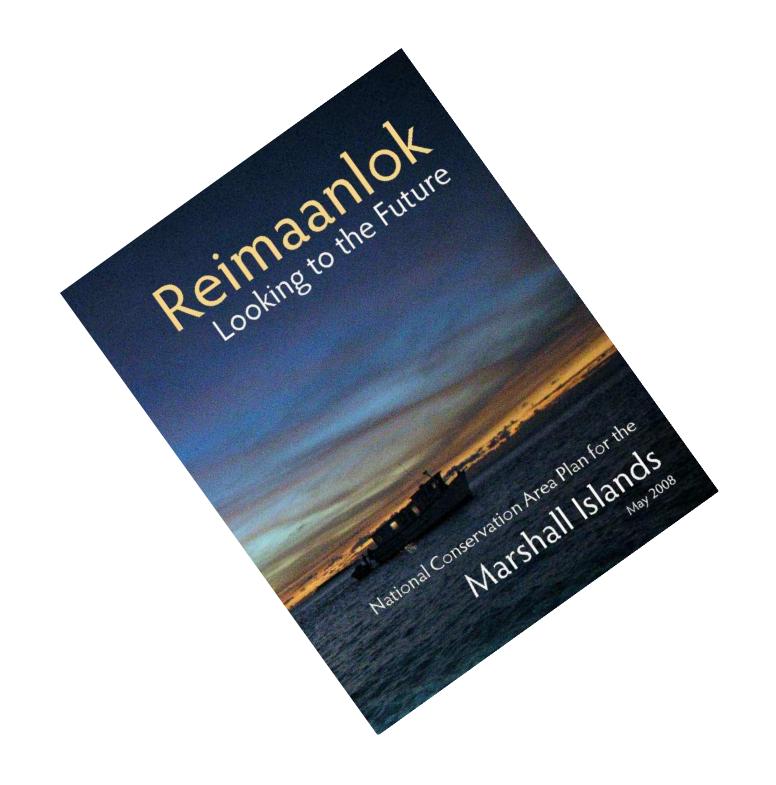








Example of strategic support and deployment of IIM



Marine Managed Areas in Tonga



- All land and sea areas belong to Crown
- Fisheries management Act 2002
- SMA regulations

opportunity for coastal communities to take an active role in managing their inshore

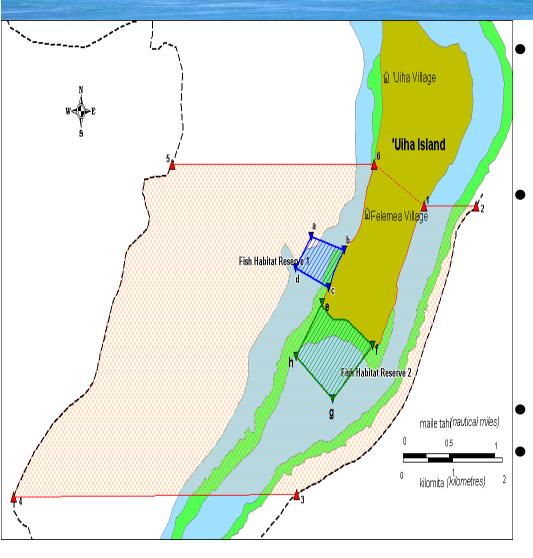
marine resources.

Siola'a Malimali

Community Development & Advisory Services

Fisheries Division

Fish Habitat Reserve ("Tapu" area)



- An area where strictly NO FISHING is permitted to ANYONE ("tapu" area / "no-take" zone)
- Each community is willing to set aside such an area to protect fish and their habitat so they may grow and breed undisturbed in a healthy marine environment
 - ~15% of the SMA area
 - Some have buffer zones outside the area



What are some of the support options?

- National lessons learning (really)
 - National review and analysis
 - National and provincial networks
 - Participatory policy development from practice to paper
- Regional networks and exchanges
 - LMMA network
 - PIMPAC
 - CTI?
- Regional organizations
 - SPREP, SPC, NGOs: Specific studies, training, long term support and mentoring



Subregional groups

Each group to identify, by subregion:

- •2-3 key protected area approaches developed for the national context
- 2-3 key challenges for establishing and supporting marine and terrestrial protected areas

Subregional groups

Each group to identify, by subregion for (a). protected areas (b). resource management in general:

NEEDS

- Key legal support needed if any (laws, judicial systems, policing)
- •Key institutional needs for supporting community / local protected areas (specifics of manpower, budget etc)

Subregional groups

Each group to identify, by subregion for (a). protected areas (b). resource management in general:

SOLUTIONS

- Opportunities for collaboration or sharing the burden with other national institutions or organizations
- •Additional capacity building or institutional strengthening needs: What and Who could provide?

Further information

- Good coastal management practices in the Pacific: experiences from the field. http://bit.ly/pmXXtU
- Status and potential of locally-managed marine areas in the South Pacific. http://bit.ly/IQrqiF
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