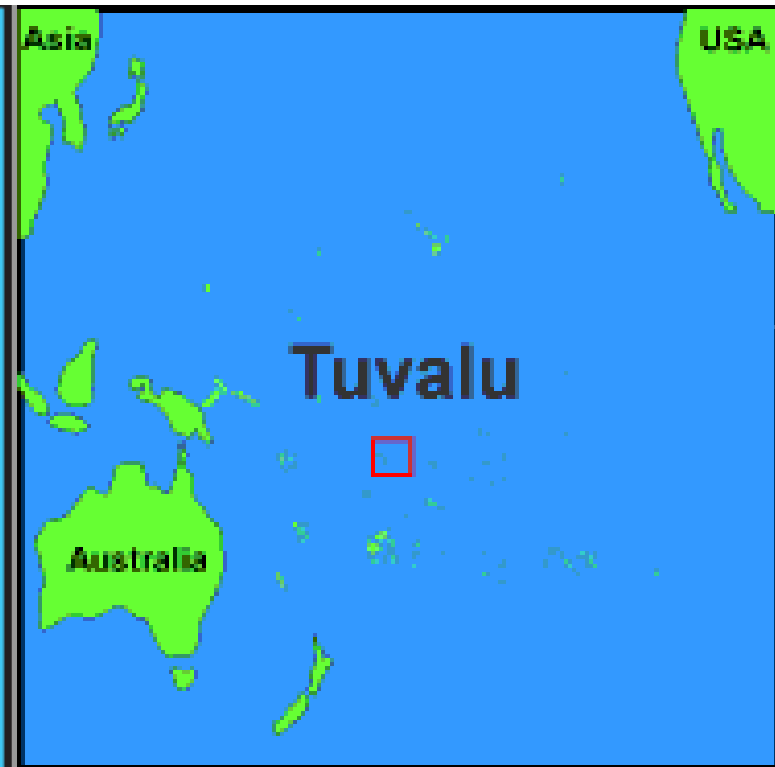
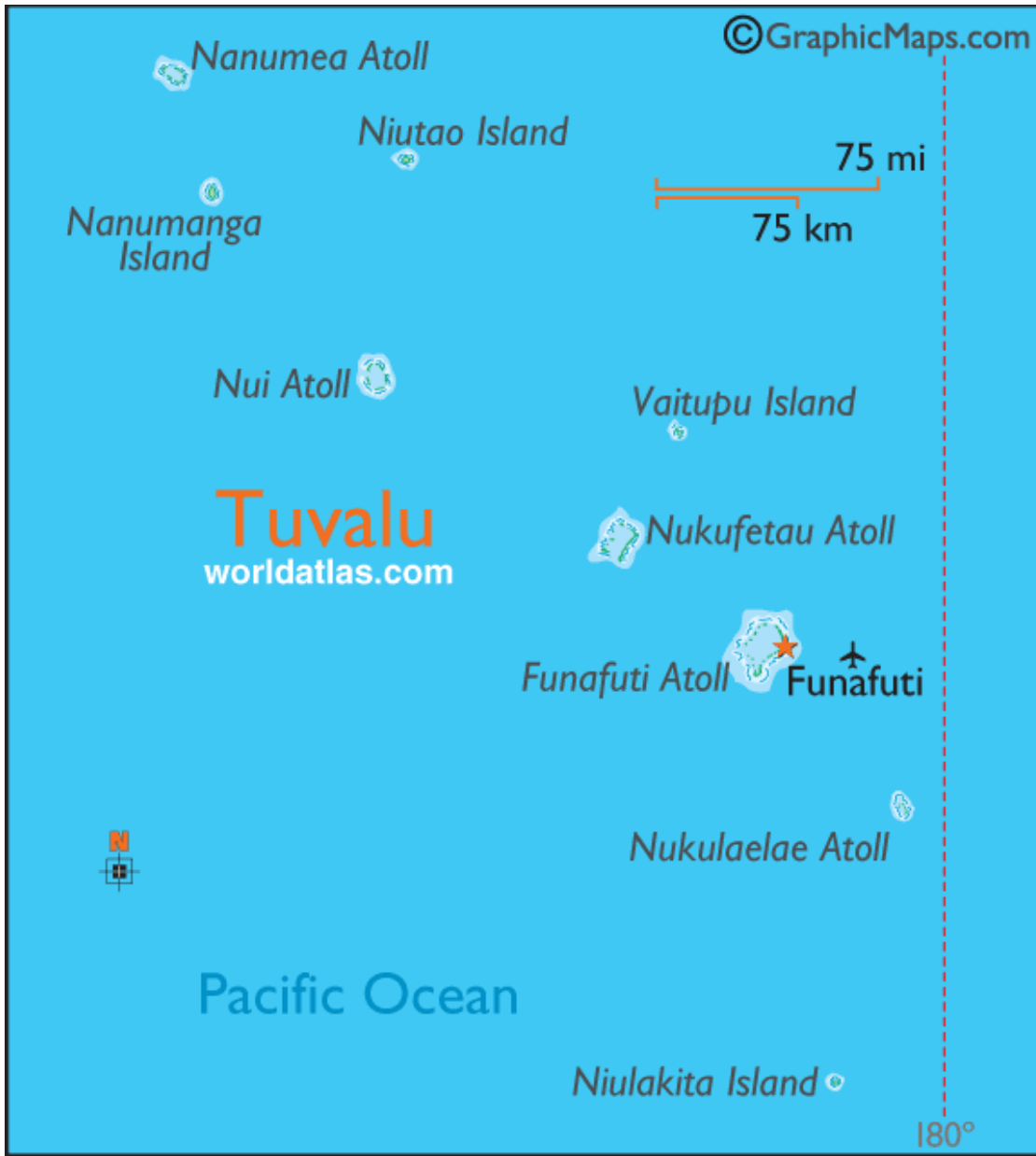


Linking

Traditional Marine Management Systems, International Policies and Targets

Melton Tauetia: IIB project Coordinator

Map of Tuvalu



Land Area:	26 km.sq
Inshore Fishing Area:	509km.sq
Coral Reef:	0.5% world
Sea mount:	0.6% world
Inshore Fishing Area Dedicate to conserve approx:	27.25%
EEZ	751,797 km ²

Meeting conservation targets:

- Appreciate the effort since Durban on the commitment on Conservation
- Since Durban, Funafuti is the only island that has a designated CA
- To date, the remaining 7 islands have committed
- Traditional leaders follow the Funafuti conservation, total agree and support Conservation Area
- Traditional leaders agreed to Improve their conservation policy from bye-law to Enacting boundaries by calling for proper demarcation, which IIB project is working on it.

Meeting conservation targets

Marine and Terrestrial Conservation is not new to the people of Tuvalu, although terrestrial conservation with a land area of 26 kmsq and a population of 12,000 is a challenge.

Official designation of a Funafuti Conservation Area (assistance of SPREP) comes around 1993 on the Island of Funafuti (capital) ,which was then enacted in 1999.

Meeting conservation targets cont'

Vaitupu designate the whole lagoon as a CA in 1985 govern under Bye-law and traditional management system.

With these conservations in place all the remaining 6 island, Nanumea, Nanumaga, Niutao, Nui, Nukufetau and Nukulaelae agreed through consultations with Fisheries and the models portray by Funafuti and Vaitupu

Meeting conservation targets cont'

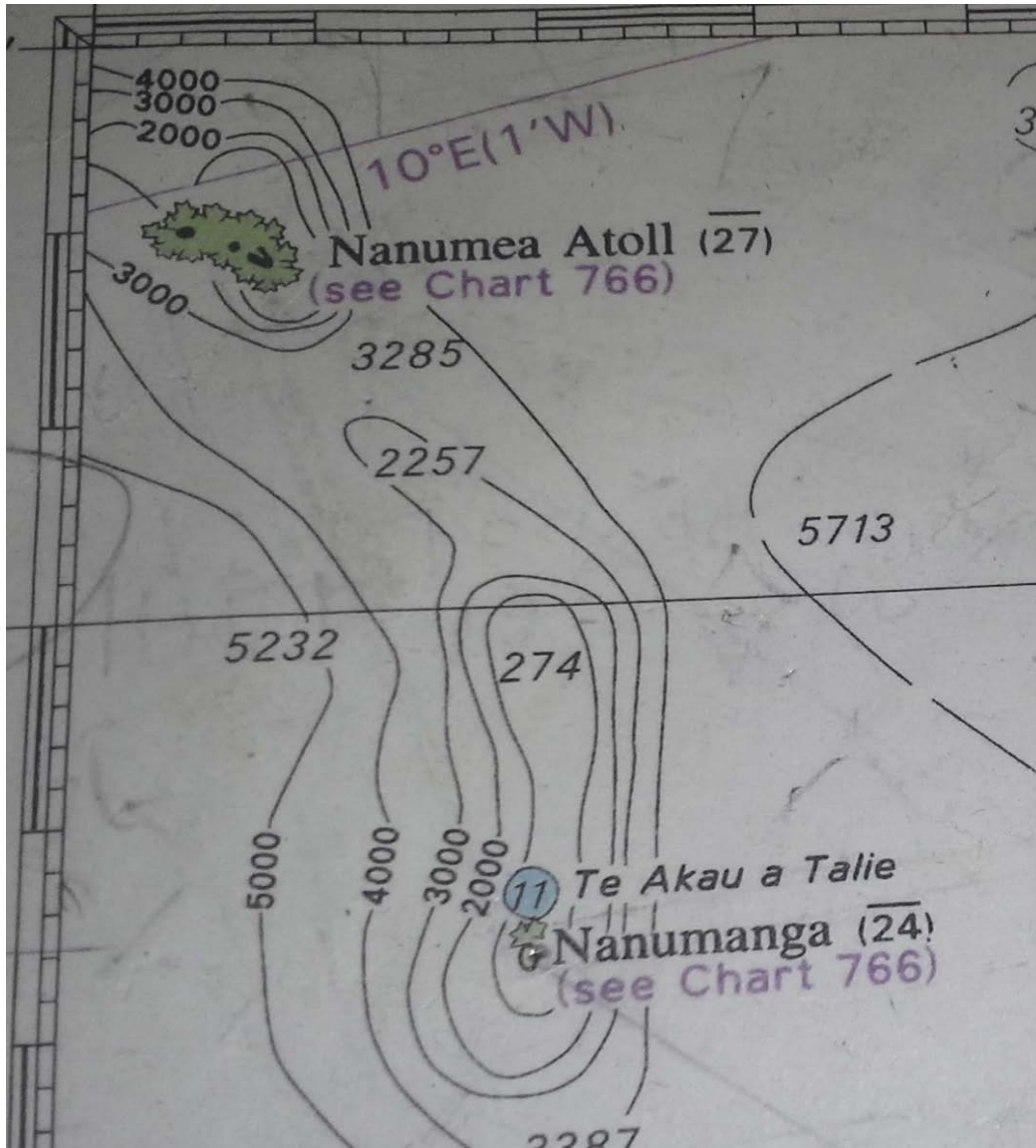
With the exception of Funafuti, Integrated Island Biodiversity Project is currently working on

- Demarcation (GPS) of CA boundaries of the remaining 7 island
- Physical demarcation (post, buoys and beacons)
- Enacting of the 7 CA

Nanumea



Nanumaga



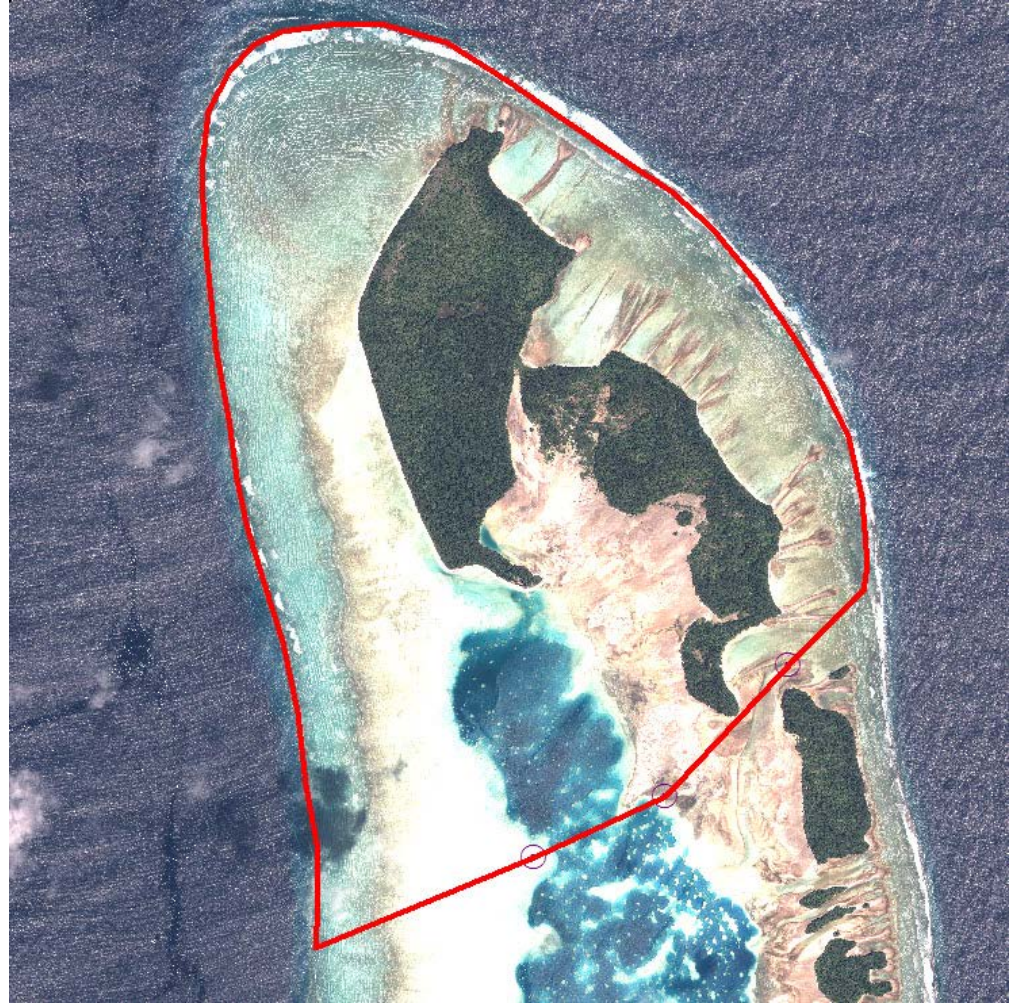
Niutao



Image © 2009 DigitalGlobe

© 2008 Google

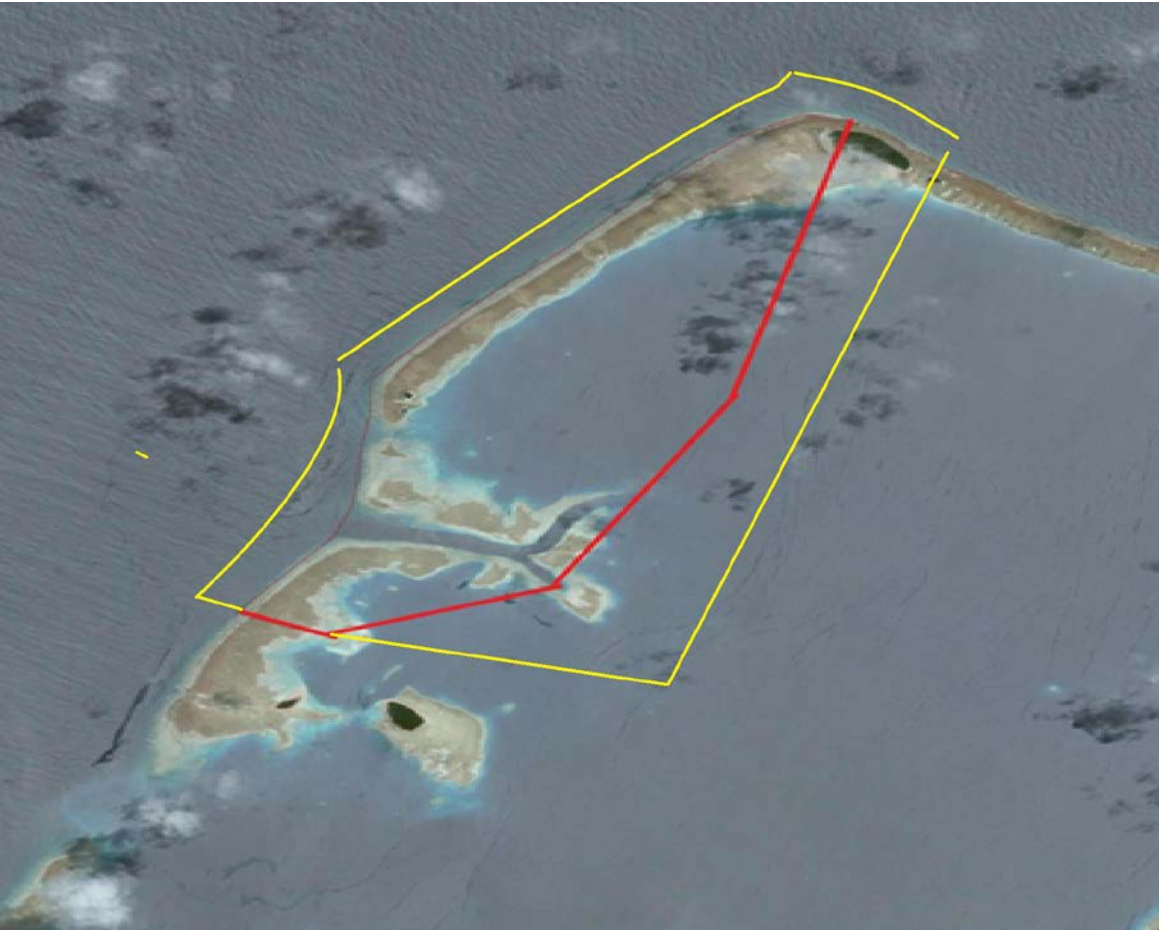
Nui



Vaitupu



Nukufetau

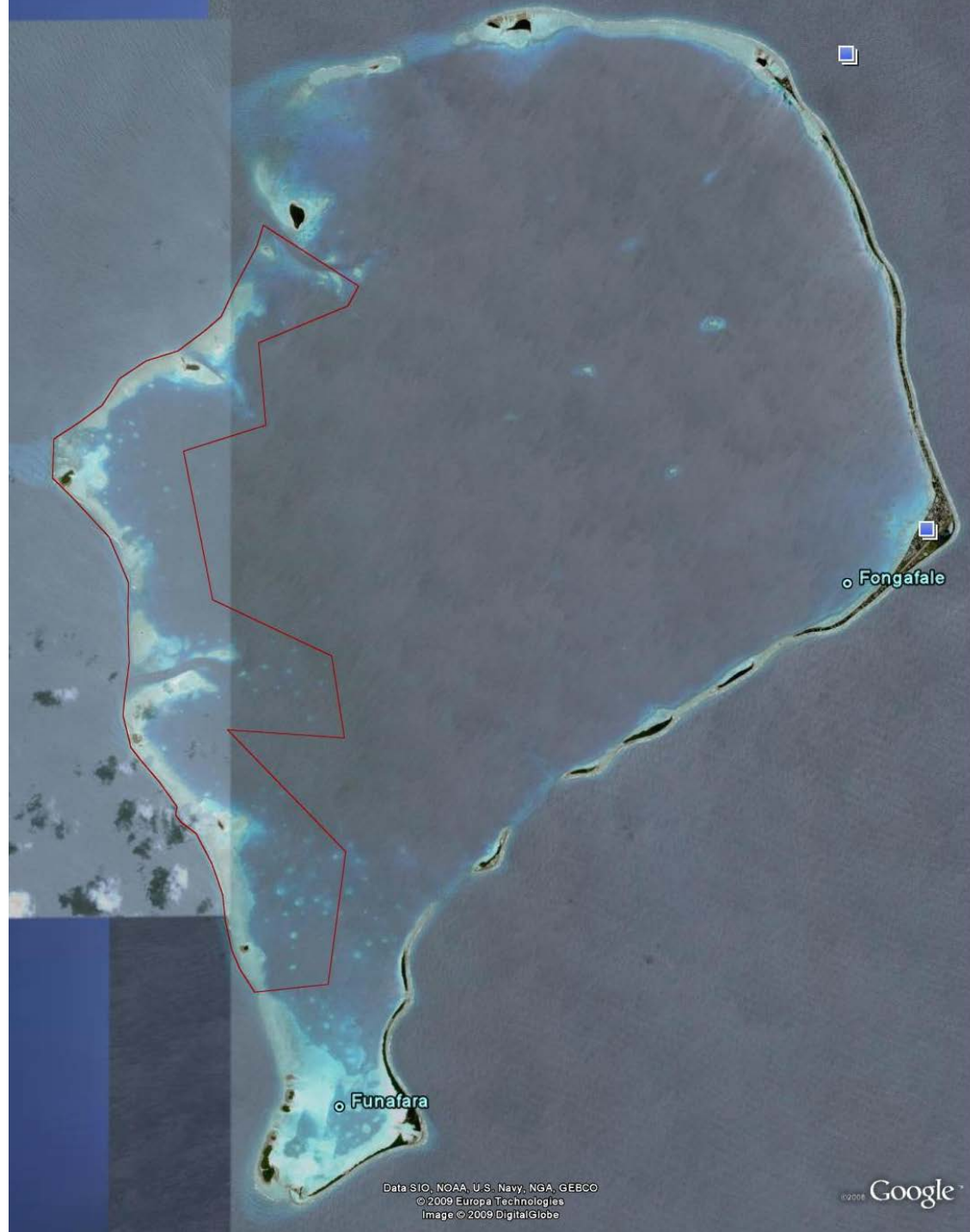


Nukulaelae



Funafuti

- Island with the biggest CA
- CA been Enacted 1999
- Protected by the Funafuti Kaupule (island council)
- Authorise Harvest in special Occassion by Funafuti Kaupule
- It's a model to other islands
- Capacity building of student
- Continuous monitoring by Kaupule and Fisheries department
- Boundary will shift



Legal Framework

- CONSERVATION AREAS ACT AN ACT 1 TO MAKE PROVISIONS FOR THE DECLARATION AND MANAGEMENT OF CONSERVATION AREAS AND RELATED PURPOSES, Commencement 1st September 1999
- FUNAFUTI CONSERVATION AREA ORDER MADE UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE CONSERVATION AREA ACT1 Commencement [1st December, 1999]
- Bye-laws The Kaupule may issue bye-laws for the implementation of the provisions of this Act and in particular

Equitable Management

- Traditional Management practices uphold
- CAs are govern by local (Assembly which is the Falekaupule [chiefs, Elders and the people])
- To enact CA, there should be a merge in the act with traditional practices
- Sense of ownership
- CA versus the limited land area in inshore fisheries (Tuvalu Commitment), approx 27 kmsq (harvest when need)

Financial Constraints

- Tuvalu do not have financial capacity to monitor the progress of it's marine biodiversity, only when there are project funds.
- SPREP, UNEP is working with Tuvalu through GEF fund to monitor marine and mini terrestrial biodiversity inventory in the near future.

First Inventory of Tuvalu marine resource

Alofa Tuvalu, French-Tuvalu NGO (2013)

Findings:

Marine life inventoried 607 fish, increase the marine species to 1526, At least 79 fish species listed in IUCN red list, of which 29 are included in near threatened or threatened categories.

Ambassador Tuvalu to Belgium (Tine Leuelu)

“.....the richness of Tuvalu is its Marine life....and we need to conserve it”

Linkages

- There is Harmonize in the Tuvalu traditional system versus International Policy toward conservation area
- In meeting the Targets, with the limited inshore fisheries, Tuvalu is with the world in contribution to meet these targets.
- Climate Change with all its adverse effects, Biodiversity conservation gives us hope, food and in the cash economy.

Penalties on Conservation Area Poachers and Intruders

- - Confiscating of fishing gears (release on payment of fine), \$2000 per intruder (FCA)
- - Feed the whole community (600-1500 people)
- - Hard labour

Biodiversity is a Bank in the context of Tuvalu

- **MPA** our fix deposit
- **CA** our Saving Account
- **LMMA** our Travel, Visa, Master Card etc

Conclusion

Fair distribution of resources is
the key to the success of
Conservation Areas in the
context of Tuvalu

Thank you all