



ANNUAL  
REPORT

FIJI

2014





## WWF - PACIFIC VISION

It is our mission to ensure that the richness and resilience of our Pacific island ecosystems are managed and conserved in harmony with the aspirations and sustainable development needs of our people.

## WWF MISSION

WWF's mission is to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature by:

- Conserving the world's biological diversity;
- Ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable;
- Promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption.

## FIJI PEOPLES' CHARTER FOR CHANGE

Pillar 5 - Achieving Economic Growth While Ensuring Sustainability

Written by Vilisite Tamani

Edited by Kesaia Tabunakawai

Layout and Graphics by Kalo Williams

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## About the photos

The photos in this review reflect the rich natural resource base of Fiji, and the centrality of these to the lives of Fijians. So the only reasonable course of action is sustainable resource management as the reports highlight.

## Front cover

Aerial view of Fiji's Great Sea Reef system from Lautoka towards Naviti Island.

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# CONTENTS

Message from the Representative	5
Message from the Conservation Director	7
<b>NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT STRATEGY</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>DELIVERING ON NBSAP STRATEGY OUTCOMES</b>	<b>10</b>
What we do	20
<b>SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES AND SEAFOOD PROGRAMME</b>	<b>22</b>
Transparent Tuna Fisheries: The Start	24
<b>GREAT SEA REEF PROGRAMME</b>	<b>26</b>
New way of doing things in Mali	28
Conservations Sites	30
<b>CORAL TRIANGLE</b>	<b>32</b>
Collaborating with Corporates	34
<b>EARTH HOUR</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>HUMAN RESOURCES</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>FINANCIALS</b>	<b>40</b>
Annex	42



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# MESSAGE FROM KESAIA TABUNAKAWAI



**Kesaia Tabunakawai**  
Representative  
WWF-Pacific

Ten years ago WWF was asked to advise on the number of license to be issued in Macuata qoliqoli cokovata. WWF's advice was based on our research on fishermen catch data over a period of several years, the number of licence issued over the same period, published material and discussion with divisional Department of Fishery Officials at the time. Data to do this was scant and inconsistent. I have wished since then that there was an easier, less costly method to consistently collect necessary data to be able to do this.

It was therefore with a great deal of excitement that I learnt of Dr. Jeremy Prince's length based stock per

recruitment (LB-SPR) method, a fisheries management approach for data deficient fisheries, tested since 2012 in Palau and Solomon Islands.

During the year, Dr. Jeremy trained qoliqoli cokovata community members on this method, and data collection by the community fishermen began. Palau fishermen trained by Dr. Prince to measure their catch collected data on 6852 fish from 106 species between 2012 and 2014 for analysis towards the refinement of the methodology. My hope is data from Fiji's fishermen will add to this and that in the next 12 months uptake of the methodology by national stakeholders will expand data collection and analysis to reinforce the basis for determining the number of license issue for qoliqolis.

The development and demonstration of new methodologies for assessing stocks with limited biological information and fisheries data is certainly a high priority. Globally, according to published literature, 90% of the world's fisheries, which directly supports 14-40 million fishermen and indirectly support approximately 200 million people are un-assessable with current methods.

This is but one of the many activities the staff and partners of WWF undertook in the year which is described in the report.

I acknowledge the support and assistance by our partner communities, collaborating organisations, Fiji government through the Fisheries department, Forestry, Landuse, Fiji Sugar Corporation, and our donors.

I acknowledge and thank the staff of the organization for the commitment and hard work during the year.

Vinaka Vakalevu



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# A MESSAGE FROM SALLY BAILEY

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**Sally Bailey**  
Conservation Director  
WWF-Pacific

Some of the highlights from this year included the opportunity to shine the light internally to look at the conservation programmes, where we have been and where we were going to, how we could better serve conservation in Fiji and the region. This led to a shift in structure within the conservation team.

Having already stated focusing on the Great Sea Reef we developed this into one programme enabling us to concentrate on the threats and drivers to GSR landscape/seascape from summit to seabed. In

addition, the development of the Sustainable Fisheries and Seafood programme.

Whilst formerly our focus had only been on Offshore fisheries such as tuna export species, we are now engaging right along the supply chain in the coastal fisheries that are so important to our communities for food security, livelihood and subsistence.

Another key highlight was the establishment of the NZaid funded sustainable seafood project. We were able to bring the project partners together including Le Cordon Bleu, hotels, communities in Macuata, WWF NZ and WWF Pacific, to map out the way forward in developing a responsible, transparent, traceable supply chain between communities and the hospitality sector.

The project is an ambitious one and the first one to develop the market work within the domestic seafood supply chain. We look forward to working with our partners and communities in creating a value chain that brings about change in fisheries management, increased income to communities and tells the story to the consumer of how the fish they purchase in the hotel is supporting communities and management of our marine resources.

Vinaka Vakalevu

*“We were able to bring the project partners together including Le Cordon Bleu, hotels, communities in Macuata, WWF NZ and WWF Pacific, to map out the way forward in developing a responsible, transparent, traceable supply chain between communities and the hospitality sector.”*

# NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT STRATEGY

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**Goal:** The achievement of sustainable economic development and resource use, and the conservation of Fiji's natural and cultural heritage

- In 1993, the National Environment Strategy envisioned Fiji being that one country that would break the trend set by developed countries and pay sufficient attention to the sustainable use of its natural resources before it is too late.
- The strategy is the culmination of years of concern about the inevitable loss of a rich inheritance of natural treasures as the island nation developed.
- It thus gave momentum to the formulation of the National Biodiversity Strategic Action plan (NBSAP), born from Fiji's ratification of the Convention of Biological Diversity.

## NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN

The NBSAP guides Fiji's obligations to the Convention on Biological Diversity to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity, integrate biodiversity policy into relevant sectoral or cross sectoral programmes, plans and monitors, as well as periodically reports the status of biodiversity in the environment

*The vision of NBSAP is a world of “Living in harmony with nature” where “By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.”*



**The mission of the Strategic plan** is to take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020, ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet's variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication.

**To ensure** this, pressures on biodiversity are reduced, ecosystems are restored, biological resources are sustainably used and benefits arising out of utilization of genetic resources are shared in a fair and equitable manner; adequate financial resources are provided, capacities are enhanced, biodiversity issues and values mainstreamed, appropriate policies are effectively implemented, and decision-making is based on sound science and the precautionary approach.

**As an implementing partner** for the NBSAP, WWF-Pacific's Strategic Action Plan 2010-2014 is aligned to supporting the fulfilment of thematic areas of this national instrument. In 2010, in partnership with the Department of Environment, NGOs and relevant government departments, WWF actively contributed to the formulation of the NBSAP's 2014 Implementation Framework 2010-2014.

**The goals** of the various programmes of works by WWF-Pacific: Great Sea Reef Programme, Sustainable Fisheries and Seafood Programme and the Coral Triangle Initiative support six of the seven thematic focuses of the NBSAP.

NBSAP Thematic Areas	WWF Programmes Delivering on NBSAP Outcomes
1 Forest Conversion Management	GSR Programme
3 Inshore Fisheries	GSR and SFS Programme
4 Coastal Development	GSR and SFS Programme
5 Species Conservation : Threatened and Endangered Species Trade	GSR and SFS Programme
6 Protected Areas	GSR and SFS Programme
7 Inland Waters	GSR and SFS Programme

#### **Annex 1: Strategic Goals & 2020 Headline Targets**

# DELIVERING ON NBSAP STRATEGY OUTCOMES WWF CONTRIBUTION

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NBSAP Thematic Area 1:  
**FOREST CONVERSION MANAGEMENT**  
(Logging, Agriculture, Mining ect)

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Strategy 3:  
*Improve land-use practices through enforcement with  
well monitored land-use policy and logging codes.*

## *WWF Input*

### **Bunsucro standards to ensure sustainable land use:**

Actions towards achieving Bunsucro standards for sugar cane farms in the Macuata province continued in the year, and the Labasa Cane Producers Association (LCPA) continued partnering with farmers and other key stakeholders on advocating for better management practices within the sugar industry. WWF's stakeholder consultations and meetings have been valuable in disseminating information on better management practices and impacts of unsustainable land use practices on the GSR, and as a result there has been an increase in the number of farmers (5% in 2013 to 10% in 2014) in the Labasa sugar mill area adopting trash conservation methods and reduced chemical usage on their farms. There are about 3000 farmers in the Labasa sugar mill area. This has been the result of awareness meetings, demonstrations with LCPA and farmers. Lessons shared from the model farms of Mr. Sambhu Lal (Waiqe Model Farmer) and Mr. Hira Lal (Korotari Model Farmer) whose set up was facilitated by WWF, has also led to the growing support by farmers to adopt BMP for the 2015 crushing and harvesting season. **Annex 2: Fairtrade & Bunsucro Standards**





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## NBSAP Thematic Area 3: INSHORE FISHERIES (MARINE AREAS)

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### *Outcome A: Biodiversity Protection*

#### *WWF Input*

##### **Improved Inshore Fisheries management through enhanced enforcement and compliance:**

Fisheries enforcement and compliance efforts in the GSR, particularly around Mali island, were strengthened through the set-up of the Mali Watch-tower; a first of its kind in Fiji, to combat illegal fishing in the Mali MPA areas. Given the lack of boats and fuel to patrol the qoliqoli, a watchtower to spot fishing in protected areas and alerting Mali-based fish wardens who go across to check and apprehend, is targeted and more efficient. Sightings and reports of illegal fishing were forwarded to the Fiji Navy that resulted in a three-week patrol operation on the Macuata and Bua waters. The Fiji navy were able to confiscate 26 cylinders, two outboard boats and fish and sea slugs from poachers found during the operation.

##### **Improved inshore fisheries management through fish wardens:**

Refresher fish warden training for 46 fish wardens from the 4 districts of Mali, Dreketi, Sasa and Macuata. The fish wardens were also equipped with binoculars, compasses, reflectors, mobile devices and life jackets to ensure that inspection will be undertaken in a consistent manner. The training was also extended to licensed fishermen who are not members of the Qoliqoli Cokovata (QC) but licensed by the Qoliqoli Cokovata leadership to fish in their fishing grounds. Also included in the training were Department of Fisheries enforcement officers and police officers of the northern division. This resulted in 30 licensed fishermen (2 females and 28 males) taking part in the workshop on fisheries policies, legislations, management rules for QC network of protected areas, and compliance for the sustainability of the fisheries. Delivered by the Fiji Environmental Lawyers Association [FELA], the training resulted in better and wider impact as they were able to explain the legislative framework in detail to the fish wardens, enforcement officers in Fisheries and the Police, leading to collective common understanding of the law, more publicity and action around illegal fishing and turtles.

##### **Improved health in Mali island back reef through protected areas:**

A complete marine biological survey to determine reef health in Qoliqoli Cokovata was conducted in April. The survey was to enable a 10-year comparison of the health of the Mali back in 2004 to that of 2014. It concentrated on the MPA areas and adjacent harvested areas. The survey was partly focused on seventeen community members (2 females and 15 males) who were trained and participated in the marine biological survey. A highlight from the assessment results is the relative abundances



of finfish, invertebrates and hard coral cover are comparatively higher in the MPA than in the adjacent harvested area. The MPA seems to have a positive impact on the Mali back reef area on a spatial scale. **Annex 4.1: The Mali Biological Survey report.**

**MPA/LMMA effective in increasing resource abundance:**

A Perception Survey of 58 fishermen from 8 out of the 11 villages in Tikina Macuata and Dreketi on the effectiveness of MPAs was conducted during the year. Qoliqoli Cokovata covers traditional fishing area of 1,344 sq. kms for the people of Dreketi, Macuata, Sasa and Mali. The survey report illustrated positive responses and perceived changes from the communities of Dreketi and Mali with regards to the MPA in their qoliqoli. A key result from the survey is the perceived correlation between setting up of MPAs and increase in marine resource abundance, size and diversity, general increase in household income and socioeconomic and ecological benefits. **Annex 4.2: The MPA Perception survey report**

*Outcome B:*

*Sustainable Harvests*

*(and consequent indirect biodiversity benefits)*

*By 2014, reform of legal and management institutions and reductions in demand for inshore fisheries products will increase sustainability of harvests with indirect positive benefits to marine, inshore biodiversity.*

*WWF Input*

**Stock assessment, basis for fishery management:**

The Stock per Recruitment (SPR) methodology; a fisheries management approach for data deficient fisheries was initiated in four districts of the Macuata Province. This methodology is being piloted in Fiji for the first time by Dr. Jeremy Prince who has tested it in Palau and Solomon Islands in the past 2 years. Since its inception, it has received widespread interest and willingness by different levels of stakeholders in the GSR to take up and replicate the method. The first training targeted more than 30 participants, clan leaders and fishermen from four districts in Macuata. About 50% of the participants were females. The training proved relevant and timely as the target community members had become increasingly aware of the decline in the number and size of their fish, as well as the relevant fisheries legislations that exists for the protection including banned species such as the Humphead wrasse and Bumphead parrotfish.



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## NBSAP Thematic Area 4: **COASTAL DEVELOPMENT: Strengthen national guidelines for inter-sectoral coastal development**

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### *WWF Input*

#### **Good Governance Key To Coastal Development at Community Level:**

A well-structured and organized Mali Development Committee (MDC) was formed through the AusAid funded Fiji Community Development Programme (FCDP) project. The Committee in an effort to raise money for development projects within their district, amongst other activities they undertook, mobilised partners and stakeholders and raised \$15,000 through a one day fundraising drive that was held in June. This stands as testament to the hard work and commitment of the committee, the people of the district of Mali and the impact the project is having on the district. The intention of the fund is to pay for fish warden costs of monitoring fishing in the area and the electrification of Mali island.

#### **Contribution to regional collaboration:**

WWF provided support to the 2nd Pacific Islands Development Forum (PIDF) Summit, with the theme “Green Growth in the Pacific: Building Resilient Sustainable Futures and Genuine Partnerships” through an information booth and cooking demonstration and tasting of sustainable seafood (MSC certified tuna from Fiji). WWF also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the PIDF during the summit, on activities to support building Green-Blue economies, including the hosting of a regional Business to Business (B2B) forum focused on supporting micro, small and medium businesses in support of sustainable development and wise management of natural resources in the Pacific.

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## NBSAP Thematic Area 5: **SPECIES CONSERVATION: Threatened & endangered species (Trade and Domestic Consumption)**

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### *Strategy 1:* *Increase access to expertise/increased efforts made in the fields of quality research*

### *WWF Input*

#### **Support for Tuna governance as a regional priority:**

The inclusion of tuna governance as a priority for the Coral Triangle Initiative-Coral reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) Secretariat, of which PNG and Solomon

Islands are members, provided the foundation for WWF to advocate for collaboration with the non-PNA Pacific Island countries, to strengthen regional governance of tuna fisheries in the Pacific through a platform modelled on the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA). WWF's aim is that the Coral Triangle tuna platform will support regional tuna research that protects critical life stages (juvenile, nursery grounds); and introduce and familiarize Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES), especially on tuna; and build capacity for tuna stock assessment. With the priority on developing regional conservation plans for key species – marine turtles, sharks and marine mammals, WWF has started to provide technical input to these plans in Solomon Islands and Fiji.

## *Strategy 2:*

### *Decrease in illegal trade of endangered & threatened species*

#### *WWF Input*

##### **Increased threat to turtle by human consumption:**

A market survey on the domestic consumption of turtle & bumphead parrot fish was conducted in targeted markets and landing sites in Lautoka and Labasa to determine the level of domestic consumption of those key species. Results showed that there was an increase in consumption of the two species linked to increase in demand, use of SCUBA, confirming to an extent that compliance to existing laws and legislations that protect the HHW species are not effectively monitored and prosecuted. **Annex 4.3: HHW Market Survey report**

##### **Ensuring conservation of species through the supply chain:**

WWF commissioned a study “Tuna supply chain analysis” to improve understanding and our knowledge base of the tuna industry in certain Pacific Island countries. The report is intended to assist WWF and interested parties focus on participants in the tuna supply chain in order to better identify areas for effective intervention. This report, prepared by consultant Mike McCoy, guided the development of WWF's 5-year strategic plan (FY15-FY19), and focused on sustainable fisheries and seafood. Amongst major findings are:

- a. the value of the 2012 purse seine catch in PNG waters was estimated by FFA at US\$1.195 billion or about 30% of the total value of the WCPO purse seine catch, and 36% of the 2012 purse seine catch in the zone of all FFA member countries;
- b. fishing activities by purse seiners in PNG rely heavily on the extensive deployment of anchored FADs;
- c. Fiji is a major site for unloading of long-line tuna amongst all FFA member countries and American Samoa. In 2010 for example, of the total 70,439 tons of tuna unloaded, about 44,000 tons or 63% were unloaded in Fiji;
- d. the average volume of tuna loins exported from Fiji to the US during the period 2008-2013 was 10,823 tons with a value of US\$57, 758,226. This volume is about 30% of the average total US imports during that period of about 36,000 tons;

- e. The Solomon Islands, as a least developed country (LDC) has duty free access to the EU for a wide variety of fish products including canned tuna under the Generalised System of Preference (GSP) and Everything But Arms (EBA) arrangements. In spite of these perceived advantages the Solomon Islands does not export canned tuna to the EU. **Annex 4.4: Tuna Supply Chains and Regulatory Frameworks in Two Pacific Island Countries**

#### **Position Paper MSC certification audit:**

WWF-Pacific continued to engage as a key stakeholder throughout the MSC certification processes and annual audit for the Fiji Tuna Boat Owners Association (FTBOA). WWF-Pacific developed and submitted a position paper on the progress of the FTBOA to achieve conditions imposed under the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification of the Fiji Albacore Tuna Longline Fishery at the first annual MSC audit. The paper focused on the 8 conditions and milestones specific to the first year of the Annual Surveillance Audit and whether FTBOA was meeting those conditions. **Annex 4.5: FTBOA WWF Position paper on 1st Surveillance Audit**

#### **Transparency and traceability for tuna fishery:**

WWF-Pacific worked with Sea Quest to install Automatic Identification Systems (AIS) transponders on eight of their long-line fishing vessels. With the AIS system, Sea Quest further demonstrated their commitment to sustainable fisheries through an additional transparency and traceability measure for their MSC certified fishery. AIS technology is an automatic tracking system used on ships to identify and locate vessels electronically by exchanging data with other nearby ships, AIS base stations, and satellites. The AIS technology will help ensure the sustainable management of tuna fisheries in Fiji by providing both an opportunity for conservation minded fishermen to demonstrate their commitment to sustainability while, ultimately, furthering efforts to address illegal fishing.

#### **MOU with PIANGO:**

Memorandum of Understanding was signed between WWF-Pacific and the Pacific Islands Association of Non-Government Organisations (PIANGO); the umbrella body of a regional network of non-government organizations in 22 countries across the Pacific region. Both organisations have built strong foundations of engagements in the Pacific region that they can jointly utilize to increase knowledge and understanding of issues such as the management of the Pacific islands region's valuable tuna resources and other natural resource conservation initiatives. The alliance contributes to key regional approaches and shared goals of sustainable development by the Melanesia Spearhead Group and the Green Growth Framework initiative of the Pacific Islands Development Forum



**Strategy 5:**  
*Improved communication amongst stakeholders  
(including communities) on threatened & endangered  
species*

**WWF Input**

**Protecting turtles through conservation plans:**

Galoa and Tavea, part of the district of Lekutu in the Province of Bua, have joined the network of community turtle monitors (Dau-ni-Vonu) of Macuata with their Community Turtle Conservation management plans endorsed by the Provincial Office. This brings to 14 the number of Communities along the Great Sea Reef with Turtle Conservation Management Plans. In partnership with Department of Fisheries and Partners in Community Development Fiji (PCDF), the DNV network has also been expanded to Moturiki and Sawaieke in the Province of Lomaiviti.

**Reducing loss of other species in tuna fishery:**

The turtle de-hooking and by-catch best practice workshop facilitated by WWF for the fishermen and staff of Solander (Pacific), titled “Implementation of by-catch best practice”, resulted in the following:

- linking fisheries legislation and policy with on-the-ground fishing practice;
- Training of participants on the use of turtle release equipment;
- Attendance by fishing industry participants comprising of fishing crew and management;
- Participation by members of both fishing industry associations i.e. the Fiji Tuna Boat Owners Association (FTBOA), and the Fiji Offshore Fisheries Association (FOFA);
- Distribution of SPC published turtle and shark ID cards for placement on long-line fishing vessels;
- First opportunity for the industry to work with the Fiji Environmental Law Association (FELA) on the national fisheries policy and legislation component of the workshop;
- Development of a by-catch best practice guideline for Solander (Pacific) (ongoing)

**MOU & Sustainable Sea Transport Institute:**

A memorandum of understanding (MoU) was signed between IUCN’s Oceania Regional Office and WWF-Pacific to formalise the areas that the two organizations would collaborate on, which included promotion of a sustainable ‘green-blue’ economy, engaging the private sector in sustainable development, improving sustainable management systems for coastal fisheries, and establishing long-term financing mechanisms for conservation. IUCN Oceania and WWF had previously been collaborating on a number of initiatives including areas of coastal management and sustainable transport, which led to their partnership with the Fiji Voyaging Society to promote Climate Change investment by the international community, increased efforts to promote conservation of Pacific fisheries resources. The collaboration was also a chance to highlight Fiji’s Ramsar wetland proposal for Vanua Levu, support whale research, and celebrate Pacific culture at the World Parks Congress in Sydney through the production of a promotional video around UNY; the partnership on the Sustainable Sea Transport Institute.

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## NBSAP Thematic Area 6: PROTECTED AREAS

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*Outcome 1:  
Expanded national protected area network,  
accounting for community engagement, sustainably  
managed under good governance systems*

### *WWF Input*

#### **20 Year Tikina Level Sustainable Development Plans:**

Two district development plans for Dreketi and Mali were initiated during the year and at various stages of development. These plans are crucial in the way the communities are envisioning their future and planning for it. The plans enable communities to prioritize needs and accordingly devise strategies to achieve them within the next 20 years, on a year by year basis. The emerging document closely aligns to the Natural Resources Management Strategy for the Macuata Province and is intended as a living document.

#### **Livelihoods and income from improved natural resource management:**

27 individuals (15 males and 12 females) from 3 districts in the Qoligoli Cokovata (Mali, Sasa, Dreketi) undertook basic business training. From this training, the women's group from Ligaulevu, the youth group of Matailabasa and the Mali Development Committee initiated the setup of their small business ventures. There was a further training of 48 participants (16 females and 32 males) including the Provincial Conservation Officer, on Financial Literacy which was facilitated by Westpac Bank Cooperation. The main objective of the training was to encourage the participants to encourage savings and effectively manage their money using the planning tools provided and the follow up support service offered by the bank.

#### **GSR a Ramsar Site Contender:**

The Fiji Government announced the nomination of the GSR Qoligoli Cokovata region as a Ramsar site at the WWF High Level Event at the 2014 IUCN World Parks Congress in Sydney. The announcement reflected the increasing amount of work that had been achieved in the documentation for assessment and submission to the Ramsar secretariat. It also underscored the increasing collaborative efforts between the Fiji Government and WWF-Pacific in achieving its national priorities.

#### **Protecting the GSR through long term sustainable management strategy:**

Stakeholder consultations were completed for the GSR Management strategy, which led to the formulation of the GSR plan of action – a set of action points for the development of the national GSR management strategy.

#### **GSR Social and Economic Valuation:**

The analysis undertaken suggests and estimates that the GSR contributes annually between FJD12-FJD16 million to Fiji's economy through the inshore fisheries sector. This estimate accounts for only the commercial value and recognises that the limitation in data available and the inclusion of the subsistence value of the sector

would result in a much higher figure. The report will be valuable in the ongoing process of the development of the management strategy for the GSR. **Annex 4.6: GSR Economic Valuation report (draft)**

**MPA support:**

The Coral Triangle Programme sponsored three people from Fiji to participate in the Training on Economic Valuation of Ecosystems and Biodiversity of MPAs at the 3rd International Marine Protected Area Congress (IMPAC 3) in France. The representatives were from the University of the South Pacific, the Fiji Locally Managed Marine Area Network (FLMMA) and Fiji Government's Ministry of Strategic Planning and Development. All three are key stakeholders in the work of WWF in Fiji to develop a management plan for the Great Sea Reef and in the development of a national network of MPAs to meet our commitment to the Aichi targets.

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## NBSAP Thematic Area 7: INLAND WATERS

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*Outcome 1:*

*Increased protection, preservation and restoration of important wetland resources and ecosystem services to conserve biodiversity and maintain livelihoods*

*WWF Input*

**Climate vulnerability toolkit for better planning:**

A climate vulnerability toolkit was compiled by WWF in partnership with Department of Land Use and Planning, capturing all the climate change adaptation tools tested in the AUSAid funded Building Resilience project to identify the vulnerability status of communities. The toolkit is a step by step manual that describes how one can replicate the same work in other community. This includes; how to carry out vulnerability assessment, how to set up a model farm, mangrove nursery and water testing and river care work.

**Restoration and rehabilitation for improved natural resource management:**

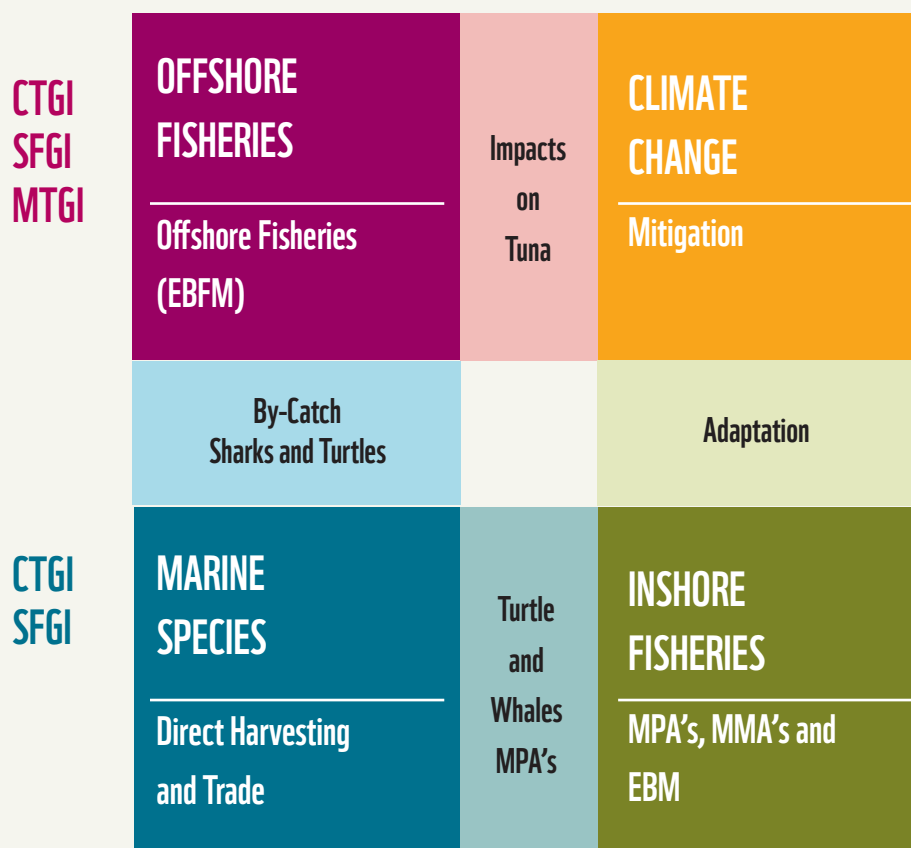
A total of 8340 sq meters of degraded forests and coastlines were rehabilitated for selected sites in Ba and Labasa, of which:

- Approximately 450 sq metres of riverbank was planted with 1350 mangrove seedlings at Wailevu and Labasa Districts,
- 1,324 sq meters of the Nacula coastline was replanted with 3,100 mangrove seedlings
- 1,266 sq meters of the Nailaga riverbank was planted with 2,532 mangroves, 633 vetiver grass and assorted fruit trees.
- Vunivau Village (Labasa) - 5,000 square meters of degraded forest replanted;
- Dogou village (Wailevu) - 300m of Riparian zone rehabilitated with a mix of planted grass and tree seedlings



# WHAT WE DO THE TRADE

We pursue the sustainable management of natural resources so generations upon generations of Fijians can enjoy food and income security.



## CTGI and SFGI

**WWF Global Network Initiatives** – these are aimed at bringing the combined resources of the organisation together to tackle major threats to 35 priority places, 13 flagship species and 26 footprint impacted species. Network Initiatives integrated in our Pacific and Fiji programmes are the Coral Triangle Network Initiative (CTNI), Smart Fishing Network Initiative (SFNI), Market Transformation Network Initiative (MTNI). The Southwest Pacific, where the WWF-Pacific programme is located and operates in, is a terrestrial/freshwater/marine priority place. The Pacific region which is crucial to WWF's mission is home to the organisations Global Programme Framework focused species (flagship & footprint) of tuna, coral, Humphead wrasse, marine turtles, sharks, cetaceans and swordfish.



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# SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES & SEAFOOD PROGRAMME

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WWF-Pacific is well respected regionally and within Fiji for its sustainable fisheries work, having been engaged in this area for many years. It holds observer status on a number of regional fisheries committees and provides expert advice and input into regional policy and technical matters relating to fisheries conservation and management, particularly with respect to tuna. WWF supported Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification for the Fiji Tuna Boat Owners Association's (FTBOA) longline albacore fishery within Fiji's EEZ and the Parties to the Nauru Agreement's (PNA) free swimming purse-seine caught skipjack fishery. WWF-Pacific played a pivotal role in the establishment of the Fiji Locally Managed Marine Areas (FLMMA) network and it in turn has been pivotal in coastal fisheries management in Fiji.

In 2014 the Offshore Fisheries Programme became Sustainable Fisheries and Seafood (SFS) Programme allowing WWF-Pacific to bring coastal inshore and offshore fisheries work towards the market aspect and exploring what transforming of a domestic market in a developing country could be, and embedding the markets work of the newly established WWF NZAid project within the programme.

The SFS programme envisions that by 2015, Fiji is a leading exponent of sustainable seafood policies, and practices, which together contribute to local food security, livelihoods, enhance the ecological integrity of inshore and offshore marine ecosystem and protect local populations of priority marine species through green investment policies, effective governance and sustainable seafood markets. The programme will achieve its goals through three transformational strategies that are mutually reinforcing Good Governance, Responsible Financing and Responsible markets.





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# TRANSPARENT FIJIAN TUNA FISHERIES: THE START

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Transparency in tuna fisheries is starting in Fiji with the installation of Automatic Identification Systems (AIS) on a major fishing fleet in the country.

The installation of AIS transponders on eight longline fishing vessels owned by Sea Quest (Fiji) Limited has enhanced an existing partnership with WWF-Pacific, which was forged with the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification of the longline albacore tuna (*Thunnus albacella*) fishing fleet. With the AIS system, Sea Quest will further demonstrate their commitment to sustainable fisheries through an additional transparency and traceability measure for their MSC certified fishery.

Sea Quest (Fiji) Limited owner, Brett Haywood, said the installed units have greatly helped in serving as an additional aid to the other equipment on his vessels and that reports from his Captains have been positive.

AIS technology is an automatic tracking system used on ships that identifies and locates vessels electronically by exchanging data with other nearby ships, AIS base stations, and satellites. The system offers information that pinpoints vessel location, speed, and course providing maritime officers with a more powerful view beyond the scope of binoculars and radar technology.

Haywood said while some vessel operators would be wary of the tracking aspect of AIS, he hoped they would also see that the introduction of the units would improve the safety of the industry.

“Maritime Safety Authority of Fiji could look at implementing mandatory use of AIS units on all Fiji flagged vessels on the safety issue and this could also be back-up surveillance for fisheries, Haywood said.

The system is funded through WWF’s Smart Fishing Initiative that brokered the installation deal with Sea Quest.

WWF Western Central Pacific Tuna Programme Manager Alfred Cook said AIS technology will help ensure the sustainable management of tuna fisheries in Fiji by providing both an opportunity for conservation minded fishermen to demonstrate their commitment to sustainability while, ultimately, furthering efforts to address illegal fishing.

“Should AIS be implemented more comprehensively to both the domestic and distant water fleets, it will aid the detection of illegal fishery issues like unreported transshipment, controlling and protecting zones and time area closures, and monitoring of black listed vessels to name a few,” he said.

WWF agrees to provide Sea Quest with Class A marine vessel AIS units, place the fishing company on a designated “white list” upon installment and fully operation activation of the units, and feature the company on WWF’s Smart Fishing Initiative website. The company is also committing to lobbying for full transparency and sustainability in fisheries.





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# GREAT SEA REEF PROGRAMME

Since the early 2000, WWF-Pacific has highlighted the global significance of the Great Sea Reef (GSR), for its area of tropical coral reefs, and worked to enable its protection and management.

The GSR is a highly diverse, globally, regionally and nationally significant eco-region that spans an area of over 200km and includes four provinces in Fiji; Macuata, Bua, Ra and Ba, that collectively support 42% of Fiji's population. The majority of the people in these four provinces live in rural communities and rely heavily on their natural resources for their daily livelihoods and sustenance. This area supports key industries including tourism, fisheries, sugar, agriculture, timber, mining and mineral water extraction.

The GSR programme aims to achieve its goals through three transformational strategies that focus on:

- Good governance mechanisms
- Sustainable markets and certification standards and
- Responsible financing across financial institutions.

As a relatively new programme, GSR has the benefit of securing team members from earlier projects, which add value and bring in technical expertise to the current programme. Sound working relationships with key stakeholders prove very valuable and ensuring continued collaborative actions in the field. WWF has had strong and profound community engagements and this features strongly within the GSR programme.



# A NEW WAY OF DOING THINGS ON MALI

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More than 350 people in the Mali district, Macuata province stand to benefit from a new approach to the management of their i-qoliqoli or fishing grounds by eradicating poaching.

District level qoliqoli management as opposed to management at the collective Qoliqoli Cokovata four districts level is being trialled in Mali to combat poaching and protect livelihoods. Mali district is made up of four villages, Matailabasa, Vesi, Ligaulevu, Nakawaga and two islands, Mali and Vorovoro.

It is the smallest of the four districts (Mali, Dreketi, Sasa, and Macuata) that make up the collective i-qoliqoli or fishing grounds – the Qoliqoli Cokovata of Macuata. The total area for the collective fishing ground is 1,344 square kilometers, parts of which have been declared no-take or Tabu areas since 2005.

The custodial owners of the Qoliqoli Cokovata occupy an expansive 2064 km<sup>2</sup> of land, communing in 37 villages and three outlying island, Mali, Kia and Macuata-i-wai. A number of settlements and cane farming homesteads are interspersed throughout with the total population living within the QCMC boundaries numbering more than 4,000.

Around 75 percent of these rely on natural resource extraction for a source of income and for food. Their participation in the sustainable management of their qoliqoli is therefore essential.

However Qoliqoli Management at the four district level is often fraught with challenges because of the widespread distribution of the population.

The sheer size of the Qoliqoli Cokovata required a large amount of funding to be used by the Qoliqoli's management committee especially for the financing of fish warden equipments and surveillance resources. It turned out to be a cumbersome and ineffective method of management as poachers continued their plunder.

The Qoliqoli Cokovata Tabu areas contribute to the conservation and sustainable management of Fijis longest and most complex reef system, the Great Sea Reef that encloses them and poaching undermines this effort.

As an area of global significance and priority to the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), the Great Sea Reef is home to high marine biodiversity and is a major economic source bolstering both the fisheries and tourism sectors, and sustaining thousands of lives.

WWF South Pacific through the AusAID funded project titled "Building Effective

Community Driven Governance Systems in Mali District to Enhance Community Access to Food, Income Generating Opportunities and Livelihoods,” is working with Mali district to test the effectiveness of district level management of their i-qoliqoli as opposed to that enforced collectively by the four districts.

The overall project goal is that by 2014, Mali District would have established district level governance and financing structures that demonstrate a locally relevant, feasible and replicable approach that allows the community to sustainably manage their coastal development and, local marine areas, for food and livelihood security for a community more resilient to the impacts of climate change.

Project officer Unaisi Malani said the multifaceted approach of the project involves all members of the community, youth, women and men. Governance trainings focus on accountability and transparency and involves leaders of the community.

Financial literacy training for various groups like the women’s groups, youth and individuals emphasised the importance of smart budgeting, and living within one’s means.

“The training clarifies the linkages between sustainable household income and sustainable natural resource management,” Malani said.

“If they are able to sustainably manage their household income, they are less likely to harvest more resources than they need, allowing nature to replenish itself and marine creatures to thrive.”

Fish wardens were also trained by officials from the Department of Fisheries, Fiji Environmental Law Association and also Fiji’s Police Department and received an induction on the laws that govern poaching, the policing of fisheries and the legal authority of fish wardens. Both male and female fish wardens will be equipped with real time communications technology to strengthen enforcement close to the beach and further out to sea.

Another important aspect of the project is exploring the viability of small or micro enterprise niches that exist in the district and could provide people with an alternative source of income to that gained from fishing.




Representatives from each of the three other districts are also participating in activities and trainings on Mali and drawing lessons from the successes of the Mali project.

If successful, this model of district fisheries management being tested on Mali will be replicated in the three other QCM districts and will hopefully sever the ugly head of poaching.

# WWF CONSERVATION SITES



## Key

-   Active sites
-  Non active sites













# CORAL TRIANGLE

There is broad scientific consensus that the Coral Triangle represents a global epicenter of marine life abundance and diversity. Spanning only 1.6% of the planet's oceans, the Coral Triangle region is home to the highest coral diversity in the world with 600 corals or 76% of the world's known coral species. It contains the highest reef fish diversity on the planet with 2,500 or 37% of the world's reef fish species concentrated in the area. It is also a spawning and nursery ground for six species of threatened marine turtles, endangered fish and cetaceans such as tuna and blue whales. These unparalleled marine and coastal living resources provide significant benefits to the approximately 363 million people who reside in the Coral Triangle, as well as billions more outside the region. As a source of food, income and protection from severe weather events, the ongoing health of these ecosystem is critical.

It covers around 6 million square kilometers of ocean across six countries in the Indo-Pacific: Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste. For more than two decades, WWF has been in the forefront of conservation work in the Coral Triangle and has been collaborating with partners in the private sector, governmental agencies and civil society.



# COLLABORATING WITH CORPORATES SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF FIJI'S BIODIVERSITY

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WWF's mission is to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature. Recognizing the scale and complexity of the challenges, we have chosen to engage in collaborative and collective action with businesses, investors, consumers, governments and other civil society organizations to drive positive change. Business drives much of the global economy, so by working with them, WWF aims to change behavior and drive conservation results that would not be possible otherwise.

WWF-Pacific works with key companies in commodity supply chain (fishery, sugar) to reduce the impact of commodity production. Our Corporate engagement is based on supporting community projects, reducing loss of biodiversity, for food security, livelihood and human wellbeing.



Corporate	Support
<b>Punjas Company</b>	<p><b>Support to long-term income streams for partner communities and funding for WWF conservation work through events, profiling of best practices:</b>  Punjas Company renewed their commitment as the Earth Hour Candle Light Dinner major sponsor. They committed to sponsoring \$5,000 in cash and \$10,000 in-kind. This sponsorship went a long way and assisted WWF-Pacific successfully run the Candle light dinner through hiring caterers for the dinner, organizing the logistics of the event in terms of audio/visual and other communications support.</p> <p>Ocean Soaps also supplied drinks for the dinner, Earth Hour T/Shirts for volunteers, Earth Hour banners, posters, flyers and stickers for advertising and awareness for the event.</p>
<b>Clay Energy</b>	<p><b>Support for energy reduction within partner communities and WWF staff:</b>  MOU was signed with Clay Energy; a company specialising in renewable energy power systems and products. The partnership saw WWF connecting partner communities interested in installing solar energy products to Clay, who has been providing this service to local rural communities for the past 5 years. The partnership also enabled WWF staff to outfit their homes with solar kits at discounted prices from Clay Energy. For Earth Hour 2014, WWF collaborated with Clay Energy to provide the 4 solar powered kits for the WWF Fiji crowd-sourcing project on Mali island</p>
<b>Asco Motors</b>	<p><b>Support to long term income streams for partner communities and funding for ASCO Motors Support for reforestation with WWF partner communities:</b> WWF-Pacific re-newed their MOU with ASCO Motors to support community reforestation efforts in Macuata via their Bridgestone 'One Tyre One Good Deed' Campaign. Funds from the campaign saw the replanting of 1070 native tree species on deforested land and part of the water catchment area around Nakanacagi village, Dreketi. The area is significant for its free-tailed bat population and the reforestation efforts are contributing towards the expansion of forested areas near the bat caves.</p>
<b>ANZ Pacific</b>	<p><b>Engagement with ANZ:</b> WWF-Pacific resumed their engagement with ANZ through a tree planting activity with ANZ's Corporate Governance team. More than 200 fruit bearing and native tree species were planted along the Qauia river on the outskirts of Suva city. The activity was done in collaboration with the Lami Town Council and the Qauia community who are WWF-Pacific's partners in implementing a community project on climate change adaptation in the Lami.</p>



# EARTH HOUR

Earth Hour is a worldwide event organized by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and held towards the end of March annually, encouraging households and businesses to turn off their non-essential lights for one hour to raise awareness about the need to take action on climate change. WWF's Earth Hour is not about saving an hour's electricity; it is about realizing that the actions we take, from the energy we use, to the food we buy and water we drink has an effect on the world.

WWF launched Earth Hour Blue in 2014, the first crowd funding and crowd sourcing platform for the planet. The aim was to garner the support of thousands of participants and enable people and communities on the ground to achieve outcomes. The central core of this campaign is the power of the crowd. Celebrate the hour, Back the project and Add your voice.

## EARTH HOUR BLUE CROWD FUNDING PROJECT “SWITCH ON FOR MALI”

WWF-Pacific's Earth Hour crowd funding project raised more than FJD10,000, and focused on the successful installation of four sets of Barefoot Connect 2020 Solar kits at discounted rates, in the four villages of the Mali District which is located along the Great Sea Reef.

The Switch On for Mali project addressed the immediate needs for lights in the community halls of the villagers on Mali island. The solar powered electricity kits were installed in the village halls of Vesi, Matailabasa, Ligaulevu and Nakawaga.









# HUMAN RESOURCES

## THE STAFF ROLE OF 36, WITH 3 NON RESIDENTS

### Head of Office:

Kesaia Tabunakawai

### Designation

Country Manager & Representative

### Hosting:

Jackie Thomas (Non resident)

Leader Coral Triangle Programme

Ian Campbell (Non resident)

Global Shark Manager

### Conservation:

Sally Bailey (Non resident)

Regional Conservation Director

Chinnamma Reddy

Programme Manager Great Sea Reef

Alfred Ralifo

Policy Officer

Metui Tokece

Community Development Officer

Kolinio Musudroka

Macuata Field Officer

Unaisi Malani

Sustainable Landuse & Livelihoods Officer

Laitia Tamata

Project Officer

Stephanie Robinson

Project Officer

Apolosa Robaigau

Project Officer FCDP

Vinesh Kumar

Programme Co-ord Sustainable Sugar

Francis Areki

Project Manager NZAID

Ron Simpson

Project Support Officer NZAID

Qela Waqabitu

Sustainable Seafood Officer

Duncan Williams

Fisheries Policy Officer

### Finance & Administration:

Sanjay Kumar

Regional Financial Controller

Ronil Kumar

Finance & Admin Manager

Neelam Prasad

Finance Officer

Alvin Kumar

Regional ICT Co-ordinator

Puspha Singh

Administration Officer

Artika Singh

Receptionist

Freddy Cassidy

Driver

Kasanita Logomosi

Cleaner/Tea Lady

Billy Chand

Security Officer

Samu Gagalia (Part-time)

Security Officer

Aisea Namotu (Part-time)

Gardener

### Communications:

Patricia Mallam

Communications Manager

Kalo Williams

Graphics Officer

Theresa Fox

Communications Officer

Fulori Tuiyasawa

Corporate Liaison & Comms Officer

Vilisite Tamani

Communications Officer (SI)

### Human Resources:

Kathryn King

Regional Human Resources Manager

Lalit Roshni Mala

Human Resources Officer

Manasa Cavuilati

Human Resources Intern

### Monitoring & Evaluation:

Merewalesi Laveti

Regional M&E and Fundraising Co-ord





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# FINANCIALS

	Financial Year	CY 2014
<b>WWF SPPO Programme office: Income and Expenditure</b>	<b>Operating Income</b>	<b>(FJD)</b>
	WWF International PO Levy	223,276.35
	WWF International PO core support	1,416.88
	WWF International ( other than PO core support)	138,090.92
	WWF-Austria	536,976.00
	WWF-Hong-Kong	235,409.85
	WWF Switzerland	139,330.36
	WWF-UK	523,610.89
	WWF-Australia	300,424.95
	WWF-Australia Packard	678,613.63
	WWF-Germany	906,706.67
	WWF Indonesia	484,353.94
	AusAid	20,308.19
	NZAid-MFAT	724,974.39
	SPREP	45,620.44
	Individuals	2,550.00
	Corporate Donations	5,000.00
	Income- Packard Foundation	194,061.22
	Other Direct Donations	11,831.25
	Exchange Gain and loss	65,500.75
	Other income	15,794.52
	<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>5,050,644.28</b>
<b>Operating Expenditure</b>	PO core staff costs	603,954.46
	Other PO core costs	546,680.23
	Less project administration or management fees	253,589.46
	<b>Subtotal: PO core activity</b>	<b>897,045.23</b>

<b>Operating Expenditure</b>	Pacific Marine Programme	495,797.93
	Support Coral Triangle In The Pacific	412,031.59
	Hosting TEEP in the Pacific	106,826.70
	Determining The Levels of By-Catch Species - Fiji	1,587.16
	Expanding the Dau ni Vonu network in Fiji	1,634.34
	Sustainable Fisheries Futures - Packyard Phase 4	482,883.76
	Marine Turtles	260,417.75
	MTI SIDA - Tuna SPPO	32,185.61
	WWF International Youth Internship Programme	31,345.95
	Fiji's Vataura Heritage Seascape - EBM Phase 3	180,566.53
	Restoring Natural Landscape on Mali Island Through Community	3,718.00
	The Making of naturally resilient Pacific Islands	107,190.56
	Building Resilience	108,106.88
	WWF US Grant Fiji Sugarcane Improvement Project	15,615.54
	Sustainable Sugarcane Initiative	21,474.71
	Sustainable Offshore Fisheries Management	32,307.82
	Lami Ecosystem based Adaptation Demo project	4,489.04
	Shark Park Project	305,004.25
	Great Sea Reef Sustainable Seafood	111,895.76
	Hire of Capacity to Sustain Corporate Fiji Relationship	22,419.63
	FCDP -Building effective Community Governance systems in Mali	119,485.33
	Global MPA Action Agenda Shark Park Solomon Islands	1,181.52
	Hosting CTGI Global Shark Strategy and Big Win Coordinator	41,960.25
	Western Central Pacific Tuna Programme	488,981.92
	Twinning - WWF Australia	47,485.01
	Securing food, fisheries and a sustainable seafood future in	214,682.66
	Fiji's Great Sea Reef - RAMSAR Site	18,054.74
	Cost Benefit analyses of adaptation options to flooding	37,258.42
	SPPO Programme Support " Pacific Programme Office Support"	10.05

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<b>Subtotal: Project costs</b>	<b>3,608,389.65</b>
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<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>4,505,434.88</b>
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<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>2,274,444.36</b>
ADD: Total Income	5,050,644.28
Total Expenditure	4,505,434.88
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>2,819,653.76</b>

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**Note: Organisation financial year is July 2013 to June 2014. This report covers the period January to December 2014**



## ANNEX 1

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# NBSAP STRATEGIC GOALS AND THE 2020 HEADLINE TARGETS

**The Strategic Plan includes 20 headline targets for 2020, organized under five strategic goals.**

The goals and targets comprise both: (i) aspirations for achievement at the global level; and (ii) a flexible framework for the establishment of national or regional targets. Parties are invited to set their own targets within this flexible framework, taking into account national needs and priorities, while also bearing in mind national contributions to the achievement of the global targets. Not all countries necessarily need to develop a national target for each and every global target. For some countries, the global threshold set through certain targets may already have been achieved. Others targets may not be relevant in the country context.

**Strategic goal A: *Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society***

**Target 1:** By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

**Target 2:** By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.

**Target 3:** By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio-economic conditions.

**Target 4:** By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.

**Strategic goal B: *Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use***

**Target 5:** By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

**Target 6:** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.

**Target 7:** By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

**Target 8:** By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

**Target 9:** By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.

**Target 10:** By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

**Strategic goal C: *To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity***

**Target 11:** By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascapes.

**Target 12:** By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

**Target 13:** By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.

**Strategic goal D: *Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services.***

**Target 14:** By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

**Target 15:** By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to

climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

**Target 16:** By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.

**Strategic goal E: *Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building***

**Target 17:** By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

**Target 18:** By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels

**Target 19:** By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

**Target 20:** By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 from all sources and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resources needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.



## ANNEX 2

# FAIRTRADE / BONSURO STANDARDS COMPARISON

### FAIRTRADE

### BONSUCRO STANDARDS

Fairtrade Standard	Bonsucro Standard
	<u>Obey the Law:</u> Comply with national and international laws and conventions and clearly demonstrate entitlement to the land .
<u>Labour Conditions:</u> Flo regards the ILO conventions as the authority on working conditions.	<u>Respect Human Rights and Labour Standards:</u> Comply with ILO labour conventions.
<u>Environmental development</u> Impact assessment, planning and monitoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan in place</li> <li>• No plant material collected from protected areas.</li> <li>○ Internal control system developed</li> <li>○ Harvesting of wild products sustainable</li> <li>○ Improvement plan for environmental and agricultural practices</li> <li>○ Identify conservation areas and buffer zones around water bodies. Planting in virgin forests prohibited</li> <li>○ Encourage regeneration of buffer zones</li> <li>○ Plan of current and projected land use</li> <li>○ Agricultural diversification of farms</li> <li>○ Records of farm usage and crop rotation</li> <li>○ Support other environmental and infrastructure projects</li> </ul> Agrochemicals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FLO Prohibited Materials List</li> <li>• Exceptionally allowed materials</li> <li>• Correct handling</li> <li>• Clear labelling</li> <li>• Safe storage and disposal</li> <li>• Avoid air spraying over water bodies</li> <li>○ Exceptionally allowed materials phased out</li> <li>○ Agrochemical preparation</li> <li>○ Written record of bought, used and disposed</li> <li>○ Herbicides used if no alternative</li> <li>○ Best timing of chemical application</li> <li>○ Aerial spraying for fungicides only</li> <li>○ Continual reduction in chemical toxicity</li> </ul> Waste: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Use organic waste in suitable way</li> <li>○ Avoid burning</li> <li>○ Recycling where possible</li> </ul> Soil and Water: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measures undertaken to prevent erosion</li> <li>• Measures enhance fertility and soil structure</li> <li>○ Avoid contamination of water supplies</li> <li>○ Minimise water consumption</li> <li>○ Avoid lowering Groundwater level</li> <li>○ Correctly discharge contaminated water</li> </ul>	<u>Manage input, production and processing efficiencies to enhance sustainability</u> Monitor production and process efficiency – measure impacts so that improvements made over time. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>&lt;11tonnes raw materials used per kg product</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Yield – rainfed – 45tc/ha harvested/y</b></li> <li>➤ <b>&lt;5% working hours lost as unplanned leave</b></li> <li>➤ <b>&gt;75% mill operation time processing</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Factory performance – actual sugar recovery : theoretical sugar recovery from cane</b></li> </ul> Monitor Global Warming emissions – minimise climate change impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Global Warming burden per mass unit product: t CO2eq/t sugar = &lt;0.4</b></li> </ul> <u>Actively manage biodiversity and ecosystem services</u> Assess impacts of sugarcane on biodiversity and ecosystem services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Aquatic oxygen demand per unit mass product. (&lt;1 kg COD or 0.5 kg BOD5)</b></li> <li>➤ No protected areas planted to cane</li> <li>➤ EMP taking into account endangered species, habitats and ecosystems as well as ref to ecosystem services and alien invader plant and animal control</li> <li>➤ Use of co-products does not affect traditional uses or affect the soil nutrient balance or soil organic matter.</li> <li>➤ <b>Fertilizer applied according to soil or leaf analysis</b></li> <li>➤ <b>&lt;120kg nitrogen or phosphorous fertilizer applied per ha per year</b></li> <li>➤ <b>&lt;5kg active ingredient herbicides and pesticides applied per ha per year</b></li> </ul> Implement measures to mitigate adverse impacts where identified

## FAIRTRADE

## BONSUCRO STANDARDS

<p>Fire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Use to clear land only if benefits ecology</li> <li>○ Only trained members use fire</li> </ul> <p>Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● No GMO products grown</li> <li>○ Avoid GMO contamination by neighbours</li> <li>○ No use of GMO derived products</li> </ul>	
<p><u>Socioeconomic development</u></p> <p>Fairtrade Premium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Administered and managed transparently</li> <li>● Use decided by general assembly and documented</li> <li>○ Annual plan and budget drawn up</li> </ul> <p>Economic strengthening of the organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Increase control over entire trading process</li> <li>○ Develop business related operations and maximise return to members</li> </ul> <p><u>Social Development</u></p> <p>Fairtrade adds to development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Within 1<sup>st</sup> yr needs assessment as to how FT benefits can be utilised</li> <li>○ Within 3 yrs plan developed for use</li> </ul> <p>Democracy, Participation and transparency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Organisational structure is in place</li> <li>● Organisation holds General Assembly annually</li> <li>● Annual report, budgets and accounts approved by General Assembly</li> <li>● Administration is in place</li> <li>○ Transparent planning of the business</li> <li>○ Increased members control of administration</li> <li>○ Training &amp; education–increased participation</li> </ul> <p>Non-Discrimination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● No discrimination on any basis</li> <li>○ Improve the social and economic position of disadvantaged and minority groups</li> </ul>	<p><u>Continuously improve key areas of the business</u></p> <p><b>Train employees and other workers in all areas of their work and develop their general skills. (Training expense of workers as a percentage of payroll expense &gt;1%)</b></p> <p>Continuously improve the status of soil and water resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Net water consumed per unit mass of product – 20kg/kg of sugar.</li> <li>➤ % ground cover of tops or leaves after harvest - &gt;20%</li> <li>➤ Soil mechanically tilled per year - &lt;20%</li> <li>➤ <b>&gt;80% Of fields with samples showing analyses within acceptable limits for PH.</b></li> </ul> <p>Continuously improve the quality of sugarcane and products from the sugar mill.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Theoretical recoverable sugar content sugar content of cane &gt;10%</b></li> </ul> <p>Promote energy efficiency (see Appendix 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Total net primary energy usage per kg product - &lt;3000kj/kg</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Energy used in cane transport per tonne cane transported Mj/t cane</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Primary energy use per tonne sugarcane MJ/t cane</b></li> </ul> <p>Reduce emissions and effluents. Promote recycling where possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Atmospheric acidification burden per unit mass product &lt;5kg/t</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Non-hazardous solid residues per tonne cane &lt;1t/t cane</b></li> </ul> <p>Foster effective and focused research, development and extension expertise</p> <p>For greenfield expansion or new sugarcane projects, to ensure transparent, consultative and participatory processes that address cumulative and induced effects via an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Compliance with a recognised ESIA</li> <li>➤ No new projects or expansion into High Conservation Value areas.</li> </ul> <p>Active engagement and transparent, consultative and participatory processes with all relevant stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Existence of a recognised grievance and dispute resolution mechanism for all stakeholders.</li> <li>➤ &gt;90% of meetings of stakeholder engagement where agreement has been reached by consensus driven process.</li> </ul> <p><b>Promote economic sustainability. (value added/tonne cane = \$2)</b></p>

Bonsucro –80% of indicators must be satisfied to achieve certification.  
Fairtrade

- = minimum standards –must have been complied with in order to achieve certification
- = progression standards –plans to work towards these standards must be in evidence –progress assessed in annual audits.

**Text in BOLD** highlights Bonsucro Standards that either do not concern Fairtrade at all or are of low priority to Fairtrade.

## ANNEX 3

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# WWF FIJI PROGRAMME GOALS AND TOPLINE 2016 TO 2020 OUTCOMES

*Our vision for Fiji “To be a global Center of Excellence in conservation and natural resource management for small island development states and to lead the Pacific in the implementation of an integrated seabed to summit green economy approach for the conservation and management of its precious resource”*

### GREAT SEA REEF (GSR) PROGRAMME

#### **Transformational Strategy 1: Governance**

**2020 Outcome:** GSR protection has been gazetted, adoption and compliance of internationally and locally agreed BMPs and standards in key industries are progressing towards certification and key Natural Resource Management (NRM) and climate change adaptation planning instruments are being implemented.

#### **Transformational Strategy 2: Responsible Financing**

**2020 Outcome:** The funding mechanism for the GSR management strategy is being implemented. The right incentives are in place to encourage green economy approaches and industries and all perverse subsidies are identified and removed.

#### **Transformational Strategy 3: Sustainability standards/Responsible Markets**

**2020 Outcome:** The adoption and compliance of at least one internationally or locally agreed Best Management Practices (BMPs) and standards in two key sectors or industries progressing towards certification.

### SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES AND SEAFOOD (SFS) PROGRAMME

#### **Transformational Strategy 1: Governance**

**2020 Outcome:** The Fijian Government has embedded two transformational seafood policies and practices into the country's fisheries governance frameworks.

#### **Transformational Strategy 2: Responsible Financing**

**2020 Outcome:** Two of the top financial instruments, which invest in the Fijian seafood industry, have adopted sustainable seafood investment criterias.

#### **Transformational Strategy 3: Responsible Markets**

**2020 Outcome:** The Fiji seafood supply chain is mapped and understood and three profiled seafood practitioners are institutionalizing seafood procurement practices into their business models.



## ANNEX 4

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### LINK TO REPORTS:

[HTTP://WWW.WWFPACIFIC.ORG/MEDIA/ANNUAL\\_REPORT/](http://www.wwfpacific.org/media/annual_report/)

- 4.1 The Mali Biological Survey report
- 4.2 The MPA Perception Survey report
- 4.3 HHW Market Survey report
- 4.4 Tuna Supply Chains and Regulatory Frameworks in Two Pacific Island Countries
- 4.5 FTBOA WWF Position paper on 1st Surveillance Audit
- 4.6 GSR Economic Valuation report (draft)





# Why we make a difference

## Reaching new audiences

We will create new ways to inspire and motivate a new generation of Fijians and truly realise our collective power to make a difference to the world in which we live.

## High impact Initiatives

Over the next 5 years we will accelerate our on-ground conservation and advocacy work, focusing on priority areas where we have the greatest impact and influence.

## Building a strong network

We will draw strength from WWF's 50 years of rich history, knowledge and experience, harnessing our network of people around the world.

## Walking the talk

We, WWF-Pacific (Fiji) staff will continue to commit to reducing our overall environmental footprint, with an ambitious vision to reduce energy consumption by 30% and emissions from travel by 50% by 2016.

## Loyal supporters

WWF-Pacific (Fiji) partners make an invaluable contribution to our conservation work. We couldn't do without their loyalty, generosity and personal involvement. We will expand the ways in which partners can connect with WWF-Pacific (Fiji), giving them a greater choice of programmes from which they can choose to protect our planet's future.

## Transforming business

Through building influential relationships with business and industry, we will continue to create solutions to address the major threats to our natural environment.



### Why we are here

To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

[wwfpacific.org](http://wwfpacific.org)

### WWF-Pacific (Fiji)

4 Ma'afu Street  
Private Mail Bag  
Suva, Fiji Islands

Tel: +679 331 5533  
Fax: +679 331 5410  
[wwfpacific.org](http://wwfpacific.org)