



# KADAVU INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN, FIJI 2017-2022

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## Overview of the objectives and components of RESCCUE Project



The Resilience of Ecosystems and Societies to Climate Change (RESCCUE) project is a regional project implemented by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community.

The overall goal of RESCCUE is to contribute to increasing the resilience of Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) in the context of global changes. To this end RESCCUE aims at supporting adaptation to climate change (ACC) through integrated coastal management (ICM), resorting especially to economic analysis and economic and financial mechanisms.

The RESCCUE project operates both at the regional level and in one to two pilot sites in four countries and territories: New Caledonia, Vanuatu, Fiji and French Polynesia.

RESCCUE is funded primarily by the French Development Agency (AFD) and the French Global Environment Facility (FFEM) for a duration of five years (01/01/2014 to 31/12/2018). The project budget is 8.5 million Euros from AFD/FFEM.

RESCCUE Project sites in Fiji are Ra Province and Kadavu Province. Ra has about 95 communities and Kadavu 73 communities. The following are the RESCCUE components that will be implemented in these two sites.

It is structured around five components:

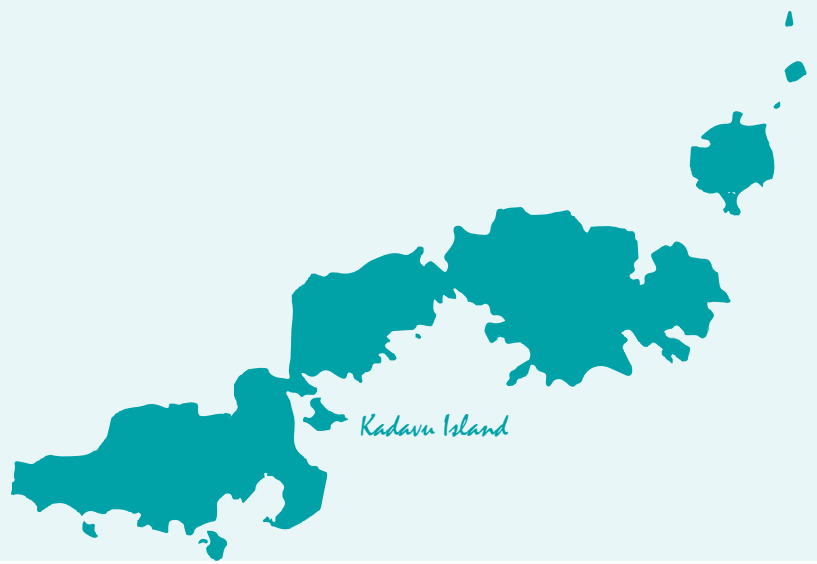
**Component 1:** Integrated coastal management – supporting ICM implementation through ICM plans, ICM committees, and management activities concerning both terrestrial and marine ecosystems, capacity building and income generating activities.

**Component 2:** Economic analysis – using economic analysis to support coastal management and policy decisions.

**Component 3:** Economic and financial mechanisms – setting up economic and financial mechanisms to generate additional and sustainable funding for ICM: review of options (payment for ecosystem services, taxes, user fees, trust funds, quota markets, offsets, labels...); feasibility studies; implementation; monitoring.

**Component 4:** Capitalization, communication, dissemination of project outcomes in the Pacific – going beyond pilot sites activities in order to have impacts at the regional level, by fostering experience sharing between sites, cross-sectoral expertise, and communication and dissemination of the project outcomes.

**Component 5:** Project management – implementing and coordinating the project, by providing technical assistance, organizing local and regional steering committees, conducting audits and evaluations (mi-term and ex-post), etc.



# Table of Contents

	<b>Acronyms &amp; Abbreviations.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Background.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Kadavu ICM Overview.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Kadavu ICM Plan Vision, Goals And Objectives.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Goal.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Objectives:.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Kadavu ICM Plan Priority Issues and Management Strategies.....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>5.1</b>	<b>Village Governance.....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>5.2</b>	<b>Local food production and consumption.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>5.3</b>	<b>Water catchment.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>5.4</b>	<b>Deforestation.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>5.5</b>	<b>Land and Sea Transportation Infrastructure .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>5.6</b>	<b>Unplanned Development.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>5.7</b>	<b>Financial Literacy.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>5.8</b>	<b>Youth Issues and Development.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>5.9</b>	<b>Energy security.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>5.10</b>	<b>Business licensing and operations.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>5.11</b>	<b>Waste management.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>5.12</b>	<b>Climate change and natural disasters.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>5.13</b>	<b>Poaching.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>5.14</b>	<b>Burning.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Kadavu Icm Governance Structure.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.1 ICM Institution And Governance.....</b>	<b>19</b>

6.2 ICM Governance Structure.....19

7. Kadavu ICM Committee.....20

8. Terms Of Reference Of ICM Committee..... 20

9. Spatial Planning For The Kadavu ICM Provincial Plan.....21

10. Communication Strategy And Socialization of ICM Plan.....21

11. Monitoring and Evaluation.....22

14.7 Monitoring and Evaluation of Management Interventions..... 22

12. Spatial Planning For The Kadavu IICM Provincial Plan.....23

13. Impact Assessment.....23

14. Financing Of The Provincial ICM Plan.....23

14.1 Financing Options.....23

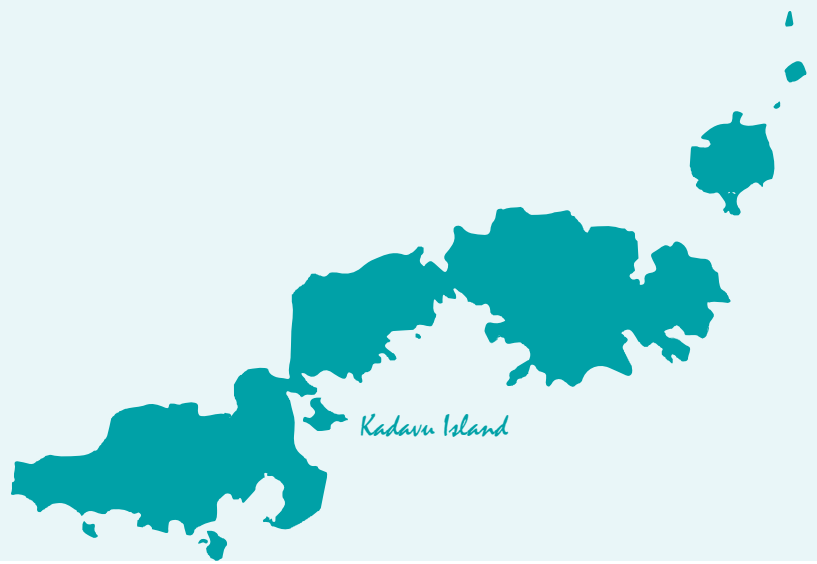
14.2 Government Work Programs And Budgets.....23

14.3 Government Bilateral And Multilateral Aid Funds.....24

14.4 Government-Supported Global Environment Facility (Gef) Funds.....24

14.5 Government-Supported Incentives.....24

14.6 Ngo Partners.....24



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Department of Agriculture in Vunisea for allowing the workshop to be held in their conference room for the series of consultations

## Acronyms & Abbreviations



AFD	Agence Française de Développement or French Development Agency
FFEM	Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial or French Facility for Global Environment
CI	Conservation International
DoE	Department of Environment
EMA	Environment Management Act
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FELA	Fiji Environmental Law Association
FLMMA	Fiji Locally Managed Marine Areas
FRSSD	Framework supports Fiji's Roadmap for Sustainable Socio-economic Development
IAS	Institute of Applied Sciences
IBA	Important Bird Area
ICM	Integrated Coastal Management
ICMC	Integrated Coastal Management Committee (Fiji)
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KYMST	Kadavu Yaubula Management Support Team
LMMA	Locally Managed Marine Area
USP	The University of the South Pacific
WANI	Water and Nature Initiative
WWF	World Wildlife Fund for Nature



# 1. Introduction

The Institute of Applied Science conducted a two-day Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) Plan Multi-Stakeholder consultation at the Department of Agriculture Government Station in Vunisea, Kadavu from the 5th to the 7th of June, 2017. The aim of the workshop was to finalize the vision, goals and priority issues of the Kadavu ICM Plan via the following objectives:

- i. Inform participants of the ICM principles and process and the approach adopted for Fiji.
- ii. Inform participants of the purpose of the Kadavu ICM plan, the development process and progress to date.
- iii. Discuss and revise, vision, goals and priority issues gathered via community consultations in the 9 Tikina (district) in June and July, 2017
- iv. Finalise the vision, goals and priority issues for the Kadavu ICM Plan

# 2. Background

Kadavu is isolated from the nearest main urban, Suva and Fiji's largest island, Viti Levu. Kadavu is located south of the main island of Viti Levu and, apart from access by sea, it can also be accessed by air service from Nausori airport (near Suva) in approximately 45 minutes or around one hour from Nadi.

The majority of the populations in Kadavu are the indigenous ITaukei accounting for 98% of the total population. Analysis of the population data suggests that there is high birth rate, high death rate and low life expectancy in Kadavu province and this is similar to the national trend. Out-migration in Kadavu is becoming an issue for the province and is also reflected in the dependency ratio, which is still much higher than the national average and this may be due the population's dissatisfaction with living conditions and economic opportunities in the province.

However, economic opportunities still exist in the form of farming, fishing and other primary sources of income. Full time employment is only available to only a few who work for the government and the few tourism operators in the province. All other monetary sources are agriculture-based and either seasonal or part-time. Farming for kava (yaqona in Fijian), a species of the pepper family (*Piper methysticum*) and taro have developed into the role of major cash crops. Subsistence fishing is also an important aspect of the socioeconomics of villages in Kadavu.

Being located far from the nearest urban center, Suva city, Kadavu boasts some remaining untouched and unique ecosystem. Its barrier reef has outstanding hard corals, caves, wrecks and a fantastic array of marine life due to its rich currents and it provides the majority of fisheries activities in Kadavu. For the terrestrial ecosystem, Kadavu's forest cover is still in good condition as compared to other similar island system such as Taveuni. However, the pursuit for socioeconomic development has led to the degradation/destruction of natural resources on Kadavu and major environmental threats include improper land-use methods, improper waste disposal, fishing related issues (overfishing, poaching and illegal methods of fishing) and climate change effects.

Given past experiences on natural resource management in Kadavu province starting with the LMMA concept, stakeholders still realize the need of additional innovative concepts to ensure the sustainability of this island system. The integrated coastal management concept through the RESCCUE project is anticipated to address this gap in Kadavu province since it will ensure the management of the entire island ecosystem and most importantly, harmonizing community's effort with national government policies and mandates. Also, the RESCCUE project will focus on maximizing benefits of ecosystem services through the implementation of economic tools and climate change adaptation activities at the community and provincial level.

### 3. Kadavu ICM Overview

The Provincial Administrator (PA) A, Mr. Peni Tora addressed the workshop by emphasizing the need to sustainably managing Kadavu's natural resources for current and future generations. The importance of good governance and effective decision making processes that engage various stakeholders was particularly highlighted as critical for sustainable 'Ridge-to-Reef' management and for improving community livelihoods.

There are two key issues to consider from this definition as Fiji embark on a coastal planning process.

- i. ICM is essentially about decision-making processes and approaches for the sustainable management of Fiji's coastal resources.
- ii. The Environmental Management Act (EMA) defined jurisdiction of 'coastal zone' as "the area within 30 meters inland from the high water mark and includes areas from the high water mark up to the fringing reef or is there is no fringing within a reasonable distance from the high water mark". In an island system this would cover the entire the "ridge to reef" system and if effectively managed and protected it will ensure the sustainability of Fiji's valuable coastal environment.

EMA defines Fiji's coastal zone as

The 2011 Fiji ICM Framework outlines the scope and structure of what the national ICM plan should cover. The framework is guided by the vision for coastal zones to: maintain ecological services and processes; preserve, enhance and rehabilitate natural resources; and improve health and well-being of the people of Fiji. Other key ICM related points were:

- The Framework supports Fiji's Roadmap for Sustainable Socio-economic Development (FRSSD) in Fiji and is guided by the Fiji Environment Management Act, 2005.
- The Fiji Integrated Coastal Management Committee was established by the National Environment Council under the Fiji Environment Management Act in 2009. Since then, the National ICM Committee has been meeting regularly and has produced a "Framework for the Establishment of ICM in Fiji".
- Upon consultation with stakeholders, the Integrated Coastal Management Committee (ICMC) determined that a more suitable first step would be to develop a framework for a national coastal plan "to review current coastal conditions in the context of tourism development, coral reef degradation, siltation and erosion, harvesting of marine resources, waste management, coastal reclamation and construction and natural disasters among others as well as assess the current legal and institutional governing framework so as to recommend proposals for action and policy towards sustainable coastal resource management for Fiji" (DoE 2011).
- One of the main recommendations from the Plan is to use the framework to build on experiences from bottom-up planning to develop provincial- level ICM plans that can be consolidated into a national document.

Past and current ICM related projects implemented in Kadavu were also presented to participants as follows:

- In 2007, Mount Nabukelevu in the district of Nabukelevu, Kadavu was identified by Birdlife International as an Important Bird Area (IBA FJ12) as it supported four species and eight subspecies endemic to Kadavu. Birdlife International then implemented a project aimed to build awareness and participation of local leaders and community members in the protection and recovery plans for threatened species.
- An IAS postgraduate student in 2010- 2013 undertook a research project to map the inshore habitats of Kadavu and facilitated the development of a network of marine protected areas (MPAs).
- Between 2010 and 2012, IAS partnered with IUCN to implement the Water and Nature Initiative (WANI) which aimed to improve the quality and sustainability of water resources in Kadavu through the strengthening of good governance, payments for ecosystem services, and learning and leadership.
- A ridge-to-reef management initiative was implemented in three LMMA sites in Nakasaleka district for the purpose of up-scaling the participatory project model it applied. This bottom-up model provided a cost-effective and integrated sustainable water resource management approach that can be replicated to other sites in Fiji, and the Pacific.
- Between 2013 and 2015, an SPC project titled “Building Climate Resilience and Coastal Resource Governance Capacity in Kadavu, Fiji Islands” extended the work to the districts of Sanima and Ravitaki. The district of Ravitaki was the focal point of an expansion to its seaweed farming initiative as an alternative income generation activity. However several lessons were identified from trying to initiate new seaward farming sites in the district, its planning and implementation, governance and management. Sanima district was focused more on a catchment management approach where land-based adaptation activities were earmarked for this site. One of the main land-based activities in Sanima was to add value to their virgin coconut oil making project in the village of Namara.
- Current RESCCUE Project includes the establishment and maintenance of protected areas, coastal strengthening and the development of the Kadavu ICM plan. The nine Tikina of the province were consulted on issues and responses to addressing ICM and a synthesis of key and common concerns gathered during the June to July series of workshops in 2015.



## 4. Kadavu ICM Plan Vision, Goals and Objectives

The facilitators informed participants of plans to establishment of a Kadavu ICM Committee and the purpose and functions of the group in relation of the ICM Plan. The participants were also informed of the current role and function of the KYMST and the potential of expanding the membership and mandate of the group to accommodate for the functions required of a Kadavu ICM Committee. Hence, the vision, goals and objectives of the KYMST were presented and each stakeholder group was asked to discuss what these should be for the Kadavu ICM Committee. The workshop concluded that the following goals and vision be adopted.

**Vision:** During the community and stakeholders consultation there were several visions presented from the different groups during the group work. At the end the chiefs of the 9 districts proposed that the Kadavu ICM Plan will also adopt the existing vision of the KYMST to avoid misconception if there are is a different vision implemented for the ICM therefore the vision remains as:

**‘Ko Kadavu me yanuyanu ni Bula Sautu’**

### 4.1 Goal

**‘To promote the sustainability of Kadavu’s natural resources through appropriate development and resource utilization approaches’**

### 4.2 Objectives:

1. maintain the ecological integrity and health of coastal and related land terrestrial ecosystems through maintenance of ecological balance, protection of biodiversity, preservation of resources and sustainable fisheries and livelihoods of communities;
2. harmonize coastal management processes provided for by relevant legislation, strategies, policies and plans;
3. enhance and strengthen collaboration of all stakeholders including government agencies, NGOs and communities in the management process;
4. ensure coastal ecosystem considerations are efficiently and adequately taken into consideration during all stages of development specifically commercial logging and road construction to minimize detrimental impacts on the coastal environment and achieve sustainability;
5. facilitate the progress of sustainable multi-sectoral development;
6. reduce resource use conflicts through the adoption of good governance principles in all facets of decision making processes;
7. preserve customary, cultural and traditional values; and
8. facilitate climate change adaptation activities.

These objectives are the basis for developing the necessary strategies and actions to implement the Kadavu Provincial ICM Plan.

## 5. Kadavu ICM Plan Priority Issues and management strategies

### 5.1 Village Governance

Mobilizing collective action for the sustainable management of the village is a challenging issue due to: lack of understanding about the roles of functions of the three key institutions of the vanua, the church and the state (vanua, lotu and matanitu) and in ensuring these are mutually support the effective governance of villages; lack of awareness and appreciation of human rights principles in the context of village governance and wellbeing; vacant or unfilled chiefly positions; lack of participation by church leaders in discussing, planning and mobilising community toward identified village and provincial sustainable development priorities, including Tikina level

#### Proposed actions: Key Agency – Ministry of iTaukei Affairs and Church

- 5.1.1 Develop and implement ICM activities and projects that contribute to strengthen village governance and human rights<sup>1</sup> education by examining the distinct and complementary roles of the vanua, lotu and matanitu and clarifying the roles of functions of leaders within the three institutions.
- 5.1.2 Review and strengthen communication channels between the vanua, church and government about provincial level development planning and implementation
- 5.1.3 Ensure that the respective church leaders are present and engaged in village, district and provincial level meetings. The main role of church leaders is to nurture spirituality of individuals within the community and their relationship with each other.
- 5.1.4 Support activities that facilitate the timely appointment of traditional leaders
- 5.1.5 Encourage government officers and other external agencies to observe village timetables and calendars when planning visits and activities with communities

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<sup>1</sup> The view communicated by community participants was that human rights principles undermined traditional governance processes. The example provided was that some community members believed that it was their human right to not participate in village solesolevaki (communal work) activities or village meetings. One of the facilitators then explained that the interpretation of human rights within a village context required further reflection in the context of rights and responsibilities and in the operation and wellbeing of all community members. An individual exercising their individual rights by not attending villages meetings or communal activities was contrasted with another exercising rights and responsibilities by the voicing of their views and interest at village decision-making and implementation processes. The contrasting examples were used as reflections of how human rights might be examined within a koro context.

## 5.2 Local food production and consumption

The increasing incidence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) on the island has been linked to the expansion of *yaqona* agriculture and increased access to cash income. Participants reported that the increasing price and demand for kava driven farmers to use less time and land on growing root crops and vegetables as much of these is now committed to *yaqona* planting. Participants also reported marijuana farming on the island as another key source of cash income. Increased cash income from *yaqona* and other lucrative crops has increase access to cash and access to canned, packaged, preserved imported shop-sourced food. Hence, a reduction in locally produced food and increased cash income has developed unhealthy food preference and consumption patterns on the island.

### Proposed strategies and actions: Key Agency - Ministry of Agriculture

- 5.2.1 Follow recommendations by Ministry of Agriculture for each household to produce and have a consistent supply of root crops, vegetables and fruits
- 5.2.2 The proposal for organic island is still being pursued and will still need further consultations for full approval and implementation
- 5.2.3 Encourage healthy food choices within the community
- 5.2.4 The District of Ono has initiated a “green week program” whereby the first weeks of every month is dedicated to healthy fruits and produce and cease consumption of tinned

## 5.3 Water catchment

Natural water sources are increasingly insufficient to meet current community water demands due to lack of supply and diminished quality (muddy) at source.

### Proposed strategies and actions: Key Agency – Ministry of Forests

- 5.3.1 Forest Buffer zones to be created of 50-100m around catchment areas. These are in line with the recommendations of the Code of Logging Practice on Buffer areas around catchment areas. This will ensure forests and standing trees around the catchment areas are protected
- 5.3.2 Fences will be erected around the catchment areas to prevent contamination of water sources from animals and people.
- 5.3.3 Communities with the assistance of forestry and agriculture departments will reforest degraded catchment areas and plant vetiver grass and other erosion control plants to address erosion.

## 5.4 Deforestation

Overall forest cover on the island had declined on the island due to expansion of agricultural activities and unsustainable logging due to absence of a continuous afforestation or reforestation program.

### Proposed strategies and actions: Key Agency – Ministry of Forests

- 5.4.1 Reduce unsustainable logging.
- 5.4.2 Encourage tree planting
- 5.4.3 Communities have begun reforestation initiatives through the RESCCUE Project on the 9 districts. Through the Department of Forestry's RDF (Reforestation of Degraded Forests) Project, more species to be sourced for replanting at proposed sites in other villages.
- 5.4.4 Land Conservation and Improvement act (Government of Fiji 1985 a, b) have clear restrictions on burning and offenders will be reported to the Police for further action.
- 5.4.5 The current legal provisions covers the requirements for firebreaks of 4 metre width around any prospective fire, (b) notification for adjoining landowners, (c) responsibilities and duties for extinguishing wildfires (d) responsibilities of fire rangers (police), and (e) punishments.
- 5.4.6 Enforcement of these restrictions to be taken on by the Turaga ni Koro and ensure that it is promptly reported to Police in Vunisea.

## 5.5 Land and Sea Transportation Infrastructure

Land and sea transport issues include:

- Roads are too dusty and affect air quality and property.
- Land and boat transportation in Kadavu is relatively expensive.
- Freight, to and from Suva, is costly.
- Some boat owners are operating without a license and there is a need to ensure marine safety.

### **Proposed strategies and actions: Key Agency – Fiji Roads Authority**

- 5.5.1 Upgrade roads existing roads to tar-sealed surface.
- 5.5.2 Plans to Tarseal the Vunisea Road has been approved for the 2017–2018 Government’s financial year.
- 5.5.3 General Road Improvement (Vunisei–Jioma, Kabariki–Nabukelevu-I-Ra) have been planned through the Public Sector Investment Program (PSIP) 2017/2018. Road upgrades and extension are planned for Korovou/Talaulia, Kavala/ Namajiu (2017/2018).
- 5.5.4 Small subsidies have been granted by the local ferry operators to the Qoliqoli owners.
- 5.5.5 Enforce boat transport licensing and marine safety

### **5.6 Unplanned Development**

Several unplanned development projects on the island have led to avoidable environmental damage such as the Narikoso community relocation project and the Vunisea Sports Complex, etc. Such cases arise when proper EIA process as required in the Environment Management Act 2005 are not followed and exacerbated when established channel of communication in relation to development planning and implementation amongst the relevant communities, community leaders, governments and private sector are overlooked.

### **Proposed strategies and actions: Key Agency – Ministry of Environment**

- 5.6.1 Coastal development and land-use on the island needs to be better planned and follow regulatory EIA processes where required.
- 5.6.2 Consultation to be carried out to all the respective landowners and affected stakeholders by the relevant Government agencies (Kadavu Provincial Office, Provincial Development, Lands Dept.) on development proposals.

### **5.7 Financial Literacy**

Kadavu is receiving a significant increase in cash income from agricultural products, in particular yaqona. Community leaders are concerned that the limited financial or banking services, wasteful spending on alcohol and the lack of visible co-related improvement to living standards and well-being is indicative of poor spending habits and the need to improved financial literacy and practices.

### **Proposed strategies and actions: Key Agency – Ministry of Environment**

- 5.7.1 Provide financial literacy training on household budgeting, small business operations and savings and insurance.
- 5.7.2 Provide better financial infrastructure and services on the island, particularly services that support saving and investment.



## 5.9 Energy security

Fuel and electricity are relatively expensive in Kadavu. Limited energy access affects living standards, economic productivity and reduced purchasing power and savings.

### Proposed strategies and actions: Key Agency – Department of Energy

- 5.9.1 Encourage more community-based renewable energy training and projects such as the ‘barefoot-project. Increase community access to solar technology.
- 5.9.2 Rural Electrification (solar energy) programs have been planned for the Districts of Nakasaleka, Sanima, Naceva and Yawe.

## 5.10 Business licensing and operations

Concerns were raised about business licensing and operations on the islands. Current licensed shop owners complained that non-licensed shopkeepers were advantaged with lower operating costs and, hence, were able to sell their goods at a cheaper price. The Kadavu shop owners also indicated that they would be willing to cease selling harmful agricultural chemicals on the condition that there is a ban on its sale and use on the island.

### Business licensing and operations; Key Agency – Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism

- 5.10.1 Ensure the enforcement of licensing business operators.
- 5.10.2 Ban the sale of agricultural chemicals on the island This will need further consultation with farmers and pending the status of the Kadavu organic island proposal.

## 5.11 Waste Management

Concerns were raised about the significant increase in solid waste and used diapers on the island. The danger of plastic waste to marine life was particularly raised as an issue that needed to be addressed.

### Proposed strategies and actions: Key Agency - Ministry of Environment

- 5.11.1 Conduct community solid and liquid waste management training.
- 5.11.2 Trainings to be conducted on solid and liquid management by the Environmental Health Officer in Vunisea. Regular monitoring of waste disposal by the Turaga Ni Koro’s of all the 75 villages in Kadavu.
- 5.11.3 The Kadavu Landfill for Vunisea has been approved by Government and funded by the (PSIP 2018/2019). This will ensure that wastes from businesses, Government houses and villages around Vunisea are well disposed.
- 5.11.4 Encourage consumers to take their own shopping bags when purchasing products from shops to reduce the use of plastic bags on the island.
- 5.11.5 These are already in line with the plastic policy where 10c fee is charged on a plastic bag. Market vendors are already using coconut frond baskets in place of plastics.
- 5.11.6 Encourage parents to use cloth napkins or to reduce the use of diapers

## 5.12 Climate change and natural disasters

The ability of the communities on the island to respond to natural disasters and climate change was raised as an emerging issue. The impact of Tropical Cyclone Winston on other parts of Fiji was raised for the purpose of considering how Kadavu may have been affected and whether it was prepared for such an event.

### Proposed strategies and actions: Key Agency - Fiji National Disaster Management Office (NDMO)

- 5.12.1 Develop community-based early warning and disaster response and management system.
- 5.12.2 Conduct disaster and climate change awareness programs that are framed to enable communities to respond effectively to rapid and slow onset events.
- 5.12.3 Incorporate climate and disaster resilient considerations and activities into community development plans

## 5.13 Poaching

Marine resource poaching have been raised in past as priority issue. There seems to be less intensive inshore commercial fishing occurring recently due to the high earnings communities are getting from kava. This has resulted to less monitoring and policing of the no-take zones and the various customary fishing ground LMMAs by the community fish wardens. However, there is a likelihood that fisheries may once become commercially important again in the near future once other provinces fully recover from the aftermath of Tropical Cyclone Winston thus flooding the market with their kava produce forcing the price to fall.

### Proposed strategies and actions: Key Agency - Ministry of Fisheries

- 5.13.1 Develop community-based commercial inshore fisheries strategy when earnings from agricultural produce such as kava declines.
- 5.13.2 Establish a continuous and sustainable LMMA monitoring and policing strategy.

## 5.14 Burning

Indiscriminate and uncontrolled burning has been raised as priority issue. There are mixed feelings among community members from the various districts on burning. Burning of grassland and areas that have left to fallow have been an efficient means to clear land for agricultural cultivation. Hence some community members perceive burning not as problem but a means to efficiently plant their crops. The major concern with burning is that it has been not managed properly and has been out of control in most cases. This resulted to massive areas including steep slopes being burned thus exposing the top soil to severe erosion from rain and wind. Burning of vast areas is visual in all of the districts in Kadavu.

### Proposed strategies and actions: Key Agency – Ministry of Environment. Ministry of Agriculture & Fiji Fire Authority

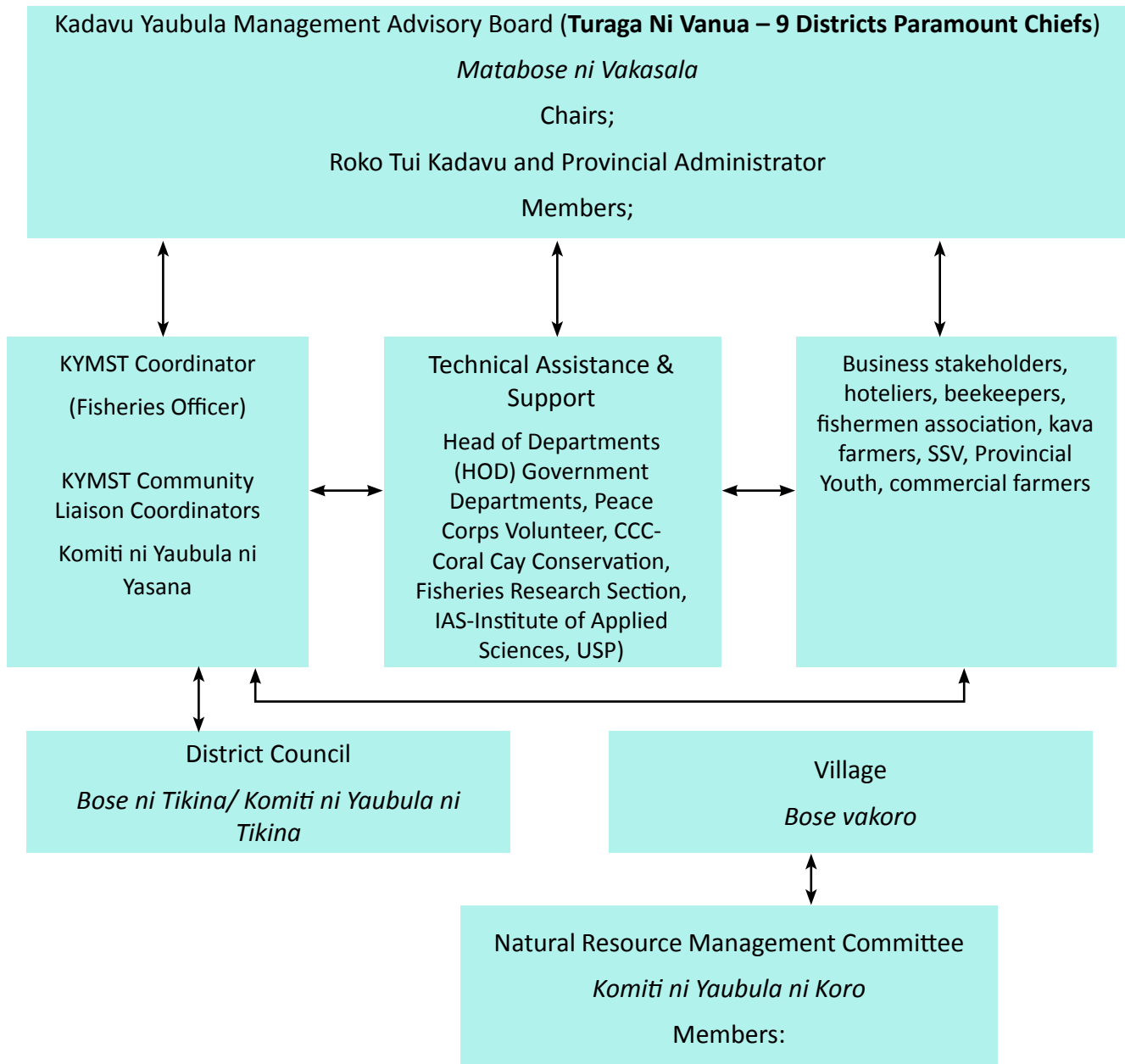
- 5.14.1 Enforcement of the Prevention of Fires Act 1985 and the Land Conservation and Improvement Act 1985 that controls and also penalizes people who indiscriminately burn land areas (Refer to section 5.4).
- 5.14.2 Communities with the assistance and support of the KYMST, Provincial Roko-Tui Office and Provincial Administrator's office to develop and implement an awareness community programme on the impact of burning on the environment and livelihood. (Refer to section 5.4).

ICM activities; lack of effective information dissemination and effective communications between vanua, church and state leaders about provincial development planning and implementation.

## 6. Kadavu ICM Governance Structure

### 14.6 6.1 ICM Institution and governance

A provincial ICM Committee which includes all business stakeholders to be formed to work together with the national ICM Committee in implementing and monitoring coastal management activities incorporating



- The ICM governance structure include the KYMST board who, the chiefs of the various districts in Kadavu, KYMST district reps, the business sector representatives, hoteliers, commercial farmers, kava farmers association, fishermen association, beekeepers association etc.

- Apart from the chiefs [Turaga ni Vanua] we have the various Government Departments in Kadavu that works as the technical support/advisors to the KYMST Board and could assist in ground activities based in their different fields.
- Governance in the context of integrated coastal management includes laws and other norms, institutions and processes through which all components of a society exercise powers and responsibilities to make and implement decisions affecting the social, cultural, natural, technical, financial and other economic resources.

the 'ridge to reef concept'.

## 6.2 ICM governance structure

## 7. Kadavu ICM Committee

The Kadavu ICM Committee comprise of all the nine paramount district chiefs, the three KYMST Community Liaison Coordinators, the KYMST Coordinator, nine district reps, head of departments (HOD) government (Senior Agriculture office, Forestry officer, Police Inspector, Medical Officer, Senior Fisheries Officer), Provincial Administrator, Roko-Tui Kadavu, Kadavu Provincial Conservation Officer, Chairman of the Kadavu Provincial Council, women's rep, youth rep, representative of the church, a representative of the business sector and a representative of the Kadavu Hotel Association.

## 8. Terms of Reference of ICM Committee

The Terms of Reference for the Kadavu ICM Committee are as follows;

- Review Action Plan
- Identify high priority areas for action
- Identify annual work plan
- Review existing coastal projects and seek to improve effectiveness
- Bring up any user conflicts likely to impact coastal zone
- Liaise with National ICMC on legal/governance issues
- Consider process to develop full Kadavu ICM Plan
- Raise awareness in the village about the importance of natural resources
- Continue to invite and use traditional knowledge about natural resource use and conservation
- Raise awareness about threats facing the environment
- Source solutions from (in the village, district and wider)

Kadavu ICM Committee member will:

- Attend and actively participate in Kadavu ICM Committee meeting (get substitute if unable to attend)
- Bring any issues/projects/proposed development to the Kadavu ICM Committee;
- Communicate/report back on meeting outcomes to representative groups
- Take lead/participate in site-based work activities.

Communities will be represented by the district reps:

- Yawe district rep
- Ravitaki district rep
- Sanima district rep
- Yale district rep
- Ono district rep
- Tavuki district rep
- Naceva district rep
- Nakasaleka district rep
- Nabukelevu district rep

## 9. Spatial Planning for the Kadavu ICM Provincial Plan

There are no formally designated conservation and protected areas nor is there any current zoning scheme in place in the Kadavu Province. To support sustainable development and conservation efforts in the Province some form of spatial planning will be investigated. This may include partitioning various areas through the use of a zoning scheme to separate conflicting uses and provide protection for sites known to have high conservation value. One of the main resource management zoning activities that has already been undertaken was the spatial mapping of all LMMA and short as well as long term “no-take zones” in all the customary inshore fishing grounds in Kadavu. This was carried out through of the collaborative effort of LMMA, KYMST and IAS-USP.

Furthermore the RESCCUE project using participatory process has mapped key ecosystem services areas in Kadavu (refer to this link <http://www.spc.int/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Sustainable-management-of-biodiversity-and-ecosystem-services-in-Kadavu-province-Diagnosis-and-action-plan.pdf>). This work needs to be taken further in terms for ground truthing using GPS and digitally mapped for planning and consultation purposes. The primary objective of the ecosystem services map is to facilitate the zoning process in the context of this ICM plan.

## 10. Communication Strategy and Socialization of ICM Plan

The focus of the ICM work is the provincial ICM Committee. This is composed of representatives of various stakeholder groups. In such situation it is important that such representatives report back to those who they represent (and collect issues to discuss from them).

OVERALL COMMUNICATION PLAN				
WHAT	WHEN	WHO	HOW	WHY
1. Coastal issues for Kadavu ICM	1. Before ICM Formulation	1. Project coordinators organize with each stakeholder	1. Individual meetings with communities (tikina level), NGOs, private sector and Prov. Govt.	1. To bring possible issue to ICM action plan workshop
2. Organization of ICM Workshop	2. Month before workshop	2. All stakeholders (~60, 10-15 from each of 4 sectors)	2. Month before workshop	2. Ensure participation in workshop (can be done with 1)
3. Sharing of Draft ICM Plan	3. After Plan developed	3. Other stakeholder not at workshop (provincial aid national stakeholders e.g. ICM subcommittee	3. Secretariat workshop participants	3. Awareness & seek any missing points

## OVERALL COMMUNICATION PLAN

WHAT	WHEN	WHO	HOW	WHY
4. Sharing of relevant National Laws	4. As needed	4. Sectoral members of National ICM Subcommittee	4. Via Secretariat	4. Local Knowledge of Relevant Laws
5. Development of Teams for each Action Topic	5. After ICM Plan Development	5. Secretariat	5. Contact teams determined by Kadavu ICM Committee and KYMST	5. Implement Action Plan for each topic
6. Action Team Report to ICM Committee	6. 3-monthly meeting	6. Secretariat	6. Implementation Team Head Reports	6. Updates
7. ICM Committee Member report to Stakeholders + identify emerging problem	7. After quarterly meetings	7. Secretariat + Committee Members to people they represent & national ICM Subcommittee	7. Determine at Special Kadavu ICM meeting	7. Awareness of progress and new emerging issues

## 11. Monitoring and Evaluation

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M+E) program is a central feature of the Plan, to meet three primary process objectives:

- to demonstrate that planned and implemented management interventions are successful,
- to provide the basis for informed review of plan at each key point in the cycle of continuous improvement (such as annual course corrections, and the 5-yearly major review in preparation for the following cycle), and
- to provide direct support for the Communication Program in its mission to maintain a close engagement with stakeholders and maintain awareness of the Plan and its implementation.

The M+E program has the unique role of demonstrating both the successes and failures of the Plan within the context of Best Practice continuous improvement. Providing an unbiased process of monitoring and evaluation builds stakeholder confidence, and provides the platform for the effectiveness of the Plan to be robustly communicated to stakeholders, supporting the engagement process, and where they occur, providing robust demonstration of increased food security, improved environmental resilience, sustainable development initiatives, and maintaining the community values and traditions across the province.

The first critical component of this is to plan and incrementally implement a program for monitoring and evaluation of the ICM plan itself across the levels of detail from provincial to local. After the full suite of interventions is developed within the Plan, the design of efficient and effective M+E will be applied using the following process steps at each of these levels of governance:

- selecting metrics that will reflect the extent of success of each of the ICM-mediated interventions that are implemented to (or contribute to) achievement of one or more of the Plan objectives, with the capability to be evaluated relative to the 'business as usual' scenario (i.e. evaluate the impact of the intervention);
- determining what level and design of sampling (such as numbers of samples of each metric, from where, and at what times) will be needed to detect a change created by the intervention if one exists (i.e. estimate the power to detect change); and
- making performance evaluations in the context of carefully selected performance benchmark/grade for the metrics chosen to meet the Plan objectives (such as, for example, in measurement of water quality, using benchmarks that are designed as benchmarks for the protection of marine ecosystems and natural resources rather than benchmarks that can be achieved by industries or farming practices) (i.e. evaluate performance based on achieving the Plan objectives, not only on what is economically achievable by pollution sources).

Therefore, for each intervention conducted under the auspices of the Plan, the M+E design needs to include the specific identity of metrics to be measured, conceptual models that link change in the quality of those metrics to food security and ecosystem resilience, measurement tools/programs that will be used to detect change, and estimates of the extent/size of change that will be able to be detected should they occur as a result of the interventions mediated by the ICM plan. Taken together, these attributes comprise the basis for establishing an effective set of 'quantitative targets' that can be estimated and evaluated, a core requirement of an effective ICM Plan.

Associated with this, to meet objectives related to Communication, a program of awareness raising and promotion of the outcomes (both successes and failures) is central to achieving a strong basis in community support, and hence government support and replication. After the technical design of the M+E program for any 5-year cycle of the plan, the Communication strategy could involve engagement with local and regional communities through targeted messaging such as report cards of environmental quality, engagement with school programs, annual community festivals to celebrate successes, and a regular stream of 'news' events

to maintain currency and feedback to the voluntary contributors. After some maturation, specific projects may be able to be funded/ supported by community based organization such as Fishermen Association or community fundraising and the growing private sector mainly retailers. For the national government, this program of outreach should also be extended to the international community, as successes of this type have been rare, and there is an important need to support replication in other global areas. While this may not be a locally important issue, the health of the world's oceans spans many national jurisdictions, and especially in the areas of nature conservation (highly migratory species), food security (externalization of resource demands and their impacts), and ecosystem resilience (the regional gene pool of organisms such as corals and fish). As a result, the success of this ICM Provincial Plan can make a significant global impact for Fiji, if a strategy of global outreach is well planned and executed.

The selection of effective performance metrics needs to also carefully respect the natural cycles of resources, and to make sure that false negatives (or false positives) are not triggered by setting quantitative targets that are either not achievable in a short timeframe (such as rapid expansions of seagrass beds) or, as importantly, are not measurable (such as an annual increase in fish recruitment) in the sense of making a persistent contribution to environmental resilience or to food security respectively.

As with all project interventions, and consistent with Best Practice, the ICM Plan needs to be kept under continuous review, with a view to upgrade and improvement based on measures of success achieved with implementing specific activities under the auspices of the plan. Estimating the extent of such achievements is closely linked to the outputs from the M+E program, and when evaluated against inputs, can be used as a direct basis for improvement of the Plan, including redirection of activities, replacement of existing activities, introduction of new strategies, and refinement of all the various elements of the plan to be more effective and efficient.

The Table shown below provides a basic skeleton for the developing the Plan level M+E program, when it is populated with a set of specific interventions to be delivered under the auspices of the Plan. Each suggested activity in the M+E program has a suggested type of indicator identified, indicative expected outcomes and outputs, and specified requirements for:

- data sampling and analysis program,
- frequency and type of reporting,
- assignment of responsibilities/actions,
- means of verification,
- data sources/types,
- an analysis of risks to success.

## 12. Spatial Planning for the Kadavu ICM Provincial Plan

There are no formally legally designated conservation areas nor is there any current zoning scheme in place in the Kadavu Province.

To support sustainable development and conservation efforts in the Province some form of spatial planning will be investigated. This may include partitioning various areas through the use of a zoning scheme to separate conflicting uses and provide protection for sites known to have high conservation value.

Through the current RESCCUE project, Birdlife International key bird area (KBA) information, IUCN WANI biodiversity rapid assessment findings, LMMA maps and the government intergared regional development plans



Kadavu Priority Issues	Links to Objectives in 4.2	Expected Results (Outcomes & Outputs) Obtained from scenario planning and indicator development workshop (Outcomes and outputs after intervention)	Indicators (with Baselines & Indicative Targets) Obtained from scenario planning and indicator development workshop	M&E Event with Data Collection Methods How is data to be obtained	Time or Frequency of reporting	Who to collect and analyse data	Means of verification: Data source type	Risks
Village Governance	2,3,5,6,7	Resources utilization at family, clan and village level is managed sustainably No incidence of communal conflicts Cohesiveness in conducting conservation activities	Number of community conflicts related to the bridge of conservation measures	Provincial Conservation Officer record of formal complaints	Monthly	PCO	Provincial Monthly Reports	Delays in report submission from PCO
Local food production and consumption	1,5	Increase in organic home grown vegetables and fruit trees and root crops. Premium market secured for organic crops including kava	Number of organic farms in each district	Senior Agricultural Officer(SAO) Surveys	Quarterly	SAO	PA Quarterly Reports	Delays in report submission from the Agricultural Officer
Water catchment	1,4	Reduction of sedimentation in water ways and coastal environment	Volume of sediments	Sedimentation collection	Monthly	PCO & SAO	PA Reports	Delays in report submission from the PCO and SAO. Lack of financial and technical support.
Deforestation	1,3,5	Increase intensive agriculture rather than expansion of agriculture to new forested areas Selective logging of pine rather clear felling	Number of intensive agriculture farms	Senior Agricultural Officer Surveys	Monthly	SAO	PA Reports	Delays in report submission from the SAO.

Kadavu Priority Issues	Links to Objectives in 4.2	Expected Results (Outcomes & Outputs) Obtained from scenario planning and indicator development workshop (Outcomes and outputs after intervention)	Indicators (with Baselines & Indicative Targets) Obtained from scenario planning and indicator development workshop	M&E Event with Data Collection Methods How is data to be obtained	Time or Frequency of reporting	Who to collect and analyse data	Means of verification: Data source type	Risks
Land and Sea Transportation Infrastructure	3,5	New roads construction and jetty with EIA.	Number of new roads and jetties with Environment management plans.	PA Infrastructure Assessment	Quarterly	Fiji Road Authority (FRA) and PA	PA Reports	Delays in report submission from the FRA and PA.
Unplanned Development	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8	Management plan and appropriate measures are strictly followed based on Environmental Impact Assessment report for all major infrastructure and land use development	Number of EIA reports on development projects.	PCO Assessments	Quarterly	PCO	PA Quarterly Report	Delays in report submission from the PCO.
Financial Literacy	5,6	More successful community based commercial enterprise based on improvement in technical skills such as mechanical engineering, carpentry, sewing etc.	Number of new village businesses with financial management plans.	Turaga ni Koro Village Profile Surveys	Quarterly	Turaga ni Koro	Roko Tui Quarterly Report	Delays in report submission from the Turaga ni Koro.
Youth Issues and Development	5	Better equipped in managing resources sustainably.	Number of successful youth projects	Turaga ni Koro Village Profile Surveys	Quarterly	Turaga ni Koro	Roko Tui Quarterly Report	Delays in report submission from the Turaga ni Koro.
Business licensing and operations	3,5	More legal businesses who accountable by law to their enterprise activities	Number of registered businesses.	Turaga ni Koro Village Profile Surveys	Quarterly	Turaga ni Koro	Roko Tui Quarterly Report	Delays in report submission from the Turaga ni Koro.

Kadavu Priority Issues	Links to Objectives in 4.2	Expected Results (Outcomes & Outputs) Obtained from scenario planning and indicator development workshop (Outcomes and outputs after intervention)	Indicators (with Baselines & Indicative Targets) Obtained from scenario planning and indicator development workshop	M&E Event with Data Collection Methods How is data to be obtained	Time or Frequency of reporting	Who to collect and analyse data	Means of verification: Data source type	Risks
Waste management	1,2,3,5	Species in waterways and coastal ecosystem are healthy Incidence of water borne diseases decline significantly No more cases of skin diseases and other infectious diseases due to poor hygiene	Number of edible invertebrates and number of reported water borne sicknesses	Village health reports	Monthly	Village nurse	PA Quarterly Report	Some sicknesses are not reported.
Climate change and natural disasters	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8	Villages have an adaptation plan which include; retreat or relocation from flood prone areas and storm surges; reinforcement of houses to withstand at least category 3 cyclones; and planting more traditional food crops that are resilient to extreme weather conditions such as wild yam	Number of houses that have retreated or relocated. Number of wild yams that have been planted	Turaga ni Koro Village Profile Surveys	Quarterly	Turaga ni Koro	Roko Tui Quarterly Report	Some of the adaptation initiative are not captured.
Poaching	1,2,3,6	More fish and marine resources in no-take zones	Number of fish indicator species	Fish Warden Survey	Monthly	Fish Warden	Fisheries Monthly Report	Biological monitoring not regular due lack of financial support
Burning	1,2,3,6	Increase in the use of manual and mechanical means of clearing land for agriculture rather than burning	Number of appropriate mechanical machines for clearing and cultivation.	Turaga ni Koro Village Profile Surveys	Quarterly	Turaga ni Koro	Police Quarterly Report	Some arsonists are not reported due to family connections.

Kadavu ICM/YMST team will be developing different maps where known activities were taking place within the province and then overlaid all the information to identify appropriate boundaries for zones. This zoning process should be considered in the context of this ICM plan for potential implementation as a strategy under this plan.

A map of the final proposed zones and relevant information will be prepared from a stakeholder workshop which will be facilitated by the Kadavu ICM/YMST and the IAS.

## 13. Impact Assessment

The Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators are designed to determine the impact of the management actions/interventions prescribed in the ICM plan. As these are reviewed on an annual basis, adjustments can be made to the action plan. A baseline of coastal indicators has collated in 2016. This information has yet to be consolidated. At the end of each 5-year cycle, an assessment of impact can be determined, based on the combination of baseline studies that have been conducted for marine and terrestrial ecosystems and to use these findings for the indicators/metrics in the M+E program.

## 14. Financing of the provincial ICM Plan

### 14.1 Financing options

There are several potential sources of funds to support ICM activities in Kadavu:

- Government work programs and budgets
- Government aid projects
- Multilateral funds e.g. GEF funds, AFD-FFEM through SPC
- Government-supported incentives
- Private sector such as sponsorship for the Kadavu Yaubula Rugby Sevens Competition
- NGO-partners e.g. FL MMA

### 14.2 Government work programs and budgets

Each year the different government departments at the national level submit budgets under Key Result Areas to National Planning. Especially through the Ministry of iTaukei Affairs (which in the past had been ICM as a KRA and still recognizes it under Yaubula (Natural Resources) Management Support and the Environment Department (which has an officer that is overall responsible for ICM) staffing positions to support ICM are possible. In addition line Ministries could allocate implementation funds for specific action points in the Kadavu ICM Action Plan, such as Fisheries Assessments, workshops on Fire Prevention by the National Fire Authority and support for Sustainable Agricultural Practices.

### 14.3 Government Bilateral and Multilateral Aid Funds

The Fiji government receives considerable aid and can, within a broad category, direct funds to certain topics and geographical areas. The Restoration of ecosystem services and adaptation to climate change (RESCCUE) project is a 5-years (2014-2018) regional project coordinated by The Pacific Community (SPC), currently being implemented in Fiji. RESCCUE is funded mainly by the French Development Agency (AFD) and the French Global Environment Facility (FFEM).

The objectives of RESCCUE in Kadavu would address the following

- Marine Protected Areas (LMMA) specifically “no-take” zones;
- Awareness raising on use of water, livestock control benefits of a healthy forest trees by water ways

(benefits and also challenges with water use);

- Erosion from agricultural land use practices;
- Coastal protection with application of ecosystem based services measures;
- identification of relocation sites; and
- Erosion protection from road construction.

#### **14.4 Government-supported Global Environment Facility (GEF) Funds**

The Fiji government receives nearly US\$2 million a year for projects in biodiversity, climate change and land degradation. ICM falls under the biodiversity window. This money is programmed by the Fiji government every four years and for each allocation an ICM component could be included. For the current GEF 5 funding the major focus is on sub-regional ridge to reef projects (R2R). These could have overlap with developing ICM Plans in new areas. . The objectives with the plan of actions based on the RESCCUE work in Kadavu that would complement the ICM plan of action , based on experience from Ra Province) with a reference to L3.3 Sustainable management of biodiversity Kadavu province: diagnosis and action plan

#### **14.5 Government-supported Incentives**

There are a number of modalities that have been explored globally and locally for supporting sound natural resource management. These include:

- diving fees
- possible sharing of tourist bed tax
- possible sharing of departure fee
- tax incentives
- conservation swaps

These reflect the multiple ecosystem services that are provided by a healthy environment. RESCCUE will look at the value of ecosystem services and appropriate modes of payment for ecosystem services. The project will also support continued ICM in Ra Province and Kadavu Island. Of the possible mechanisms to consider the RESCCUE economic study the more appropriate mechanisms in the Kadavu context include:

- User fees/levies: leveraging the unique biodiversity and natural resources on and around Kadavu;
- environmental markets that encourage financial incentives to improve environmental stewardship;
- eco-labelling: incentive to grow crops in an environmentally sustainable manner to maintain; and
- protect, and/or improve the current state of native and agricultural ecosystems.

#### **14.6 NGO Partners**

As mentioned above, IAS-USP through the LMMA initiative , IUCN through their Water and Nature Initiative (WANI) and Birdlife International have worked extensively in Kadavu Province. Fiji has a number of large conservation groups such as IUCN, WWF, Wildlife Conservation Society, and Birdlife International. There are also local groups such as Fiji Locally Managed Marine Area Network, Nature Fiji, National Trust of Fiji and Mareqeti Viti – Nature Fiji, MACBIO GIZ. The University of the South Pacific through its Institutes has also contributed funds and expertise.

<b>Cost of ICM Plan Activities</b>				
Activities and Items	Expenses	Annual quantity	Years	Cost (€)
<b>Kadavu Meeting ICM/YMST biannual meetings</b>				
Travel and accommodation for participants	4,000	2	5	40,000.00
Facilitators time for planning and meeting administration	800	2	5	8,000.00
Venue hire	200	2	5	2,000.00
Meeting catering	500	2	5	5,000.00
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>55,000.00</b>
<b>ICM activities improvement measures and monitoring</b>				
Materials and consumables of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• maintenance or repair of nurseries that have been constructed through the RESCCUE project and the Department of Agriculture;</li> <li>• maintaining ecosystem based erosion controls; and</li> <li>• community disaster evacuation centers.</li> </ul>	2,000	2	5	20,000.00
Technical staff time for training and capacity building specifically in project management and monitoring of ICM activities at district levels.	2,000	2	5	20,000.00
Workshop costs for technical needs that communities may request or identified by the Kadavu ICM/YMST to improve management of resources and conservation activities	3,000	2	5	30,000.00
Monitoring and evaluation of activity effectiveness	4,000	2	5	40,000.00
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>110,000.00</b>

<b>Cost of ICM Plan Activities</b>				
Activities and Items	Expenses	Annual quantity	Years	Cost (€)
<b>Secretariat support</b>				
Technical and legal advice from USP, SPC Suva Office, relevant government line ministries FELA and Attorney General Office	3,000	2	5	30,000.00
Communications	2,000	2	5	20,000.00
Sub-total				50,000.00
<b>Aggregate Total</b>				215,000.00



**'KO KADAVU ME YANUYANU NI  
BULA SAUTU'**