

BALAZS
2018
FIJI-VANUATU

caliber.
COMPOSITION BOOK

BALAZS
2018 FIJI / 13-27 July
VANUATU-TANCA

2 of 2



COLLEGE RULED

IN x 7 1/2 IN
(24.7 cm x 19 cm)

38

need photo to send
~~MONIC~~

Monic

The Melanesian Port Vila
Lini Highway
PORT Vila, Vanuatu
Ph: +678 22150 Fax: +678 22678

Emp. 10-Carol Ck # 58
22/07/2018 Table 24
07:46 PM
1 STEAK 2,700vt
MEDIUM COOK 0vt
RED WINE SAUCE 0vt
1 TUSKER 500vt
1 TUSKER 500vt

Total Due: 3,700vt

Tax Invoice CT# 100319

All prices are inclusive of VAT

sent 8/3/18

monic.willie73@gmail.com

7/22/18

Hotel photo
DINING ROOM Dinner

FIJI AIRWAYS

Carrier
FIJI AIRWAYS

Flight
FJ 263

Date
22JUL 1445

Name
BALAZS/GEORGE

Seat
14D

Class
ECONOMY

From
NADI

To
PORT VILA

SEQ NBR
51

Service Information

Gate
02

7/22 Sunday 2:30 PM
NADI to PORT VILA

ETKT



DEAR CUSTOMERS PLEASE BE AT THE GATE 45 MINUTES BEFORE THE DEPARTURE TIME FIJIAIRWAYS.COM

28

Melanesian
Hotel

Dinner
+

Night of
7/22 VILA

maricwillie73@gmail.com

7/22/18

Hotel photo
Dining
Room/Dress



Air Vanuatu **BOARDING PASS**

FLIGHT NF: 241

DESTINATION: VILA DATE:/...../20.....

NAME: BALAZS GEORGE SEAT No. 5A

Airline Information - After checked-in, please do not leave the terminal
Be at the gate 30 minutes, before departure

87

RECEIPT

CT#: 330354



ENTANI
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Tawir ama... 'A life time experience!'

5514

Date: 24 / 07 / 2018

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Vanuatu Safari Tour Rate:

Signature:

Adult: 9750 vt x _____ vt

Child: _____ vt x _____ vt

Total: 9750 VT

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ADULT | Admission Voucher | 1st Visit

GEORGE BALAZS
George Balazs
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Sunrise Tour | Day Tour | Night Tour

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Notes Made on Flight home -

For Oceania there is greater value in spending more time listening and visiting local communities, than doing more paper work whereas at a computer.

People are valued more than turtles.

- people want a better life for their families.

Culture & tradition hold people together

- Without remembering the past we lose our way.

No evidence of decline - in fact some evidence for increase, i.e. Alsake, no caught by SHREYKA - Fijian -

- People and their families are more important than turtles

Others -

FRANCIS - Conserve sea turtles so their

- children can experience outreach

- updated biology facts needed for education
 - Western Science unlikely to ever supply practical info for utilization
- "FAITH IS MISPLACED" - NEXT PAGE -

~~The Influence of~~
 International organizations
 (Entities) and instruments
^{APPEAR TO} ^{SEEM} ^{BUT} ~~they~~ ^{they} influence decision
 making at the national level
 to the ~~that~~ that may be to
 the disadvantage of
 traditional & culture management
 at the community village level.

Read
 Program
 TO DRAW FROM

- WE FIND
- Good things - 23 years moratorium
 Cessation of ~~bank~~ ^{cessation of} ~~commercial~~ ^{bank} ~~trade~~
 Cessation of ~~full~~ ^{full} ~~commercial~~ ^{commercial}
~~markets~~ ^{markets} ~~trade~~ ^{trade}
 LIMIT NO. PERMITS ISSUED;
 HUGE EXPENSES PASTURES;
 PASTURES; CHRISTIAN ETHIC
 of stewardship; Education
 sympathy;
 • CHRISTIAN/BIBLICAL STEWARDSHIP ETHIC
 ISG IS ACTIVELY PREACHED
 Regard ~~the~~ ^{the} Marine Turtles
 of Oceania

- The USA ESA "TOTAL KAPU MODEL" IS
 OUTDATED FOR OCEANIA - AND MAY BE
 NEVER WAS SUITED.
 NATIVE PEOPLE of Guam/CNMI and HAWAIIAN &
 American Samoa are NOT recognize
 by the USA as NATIVE Americans, hence
 have standing under USA ESA, except
 TOTAL KAPU, C

SOME Generalized statements and CONCLUSIONS DRAWN BY OCEANIA MTSG REGIONAL CO-CHAIRS BALAZS & WORK CONVENERS OF

are INTENDED for

- Although the workshop was held in Fiji these remarks have broad relevance across the Oceania Region

X - Challenge - JOHN PITA STATEMENT

- IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE PEOPLE OF OCEANIA THAT A WORKSHOP WAS HELD FOR OPEN DISCUSSION ON THE TOPICS OF SEA TURTLE CONSUMPTIVE USE, CULTURAL TRADITIONS, SUSTAINABILITY AND REALITIES ^{now} COMMUNITY LIFE OUTSIDE THE DOOR HAS BEEN OPENED FOR MORE VILLAGE / THE CITIES

- from VANUA-TAI LAND & SEA
"The reality is you can't stop people from harvesting turtles"

19

257
Although Covered in Fiji these remarks have relevancy to many right COL (with)



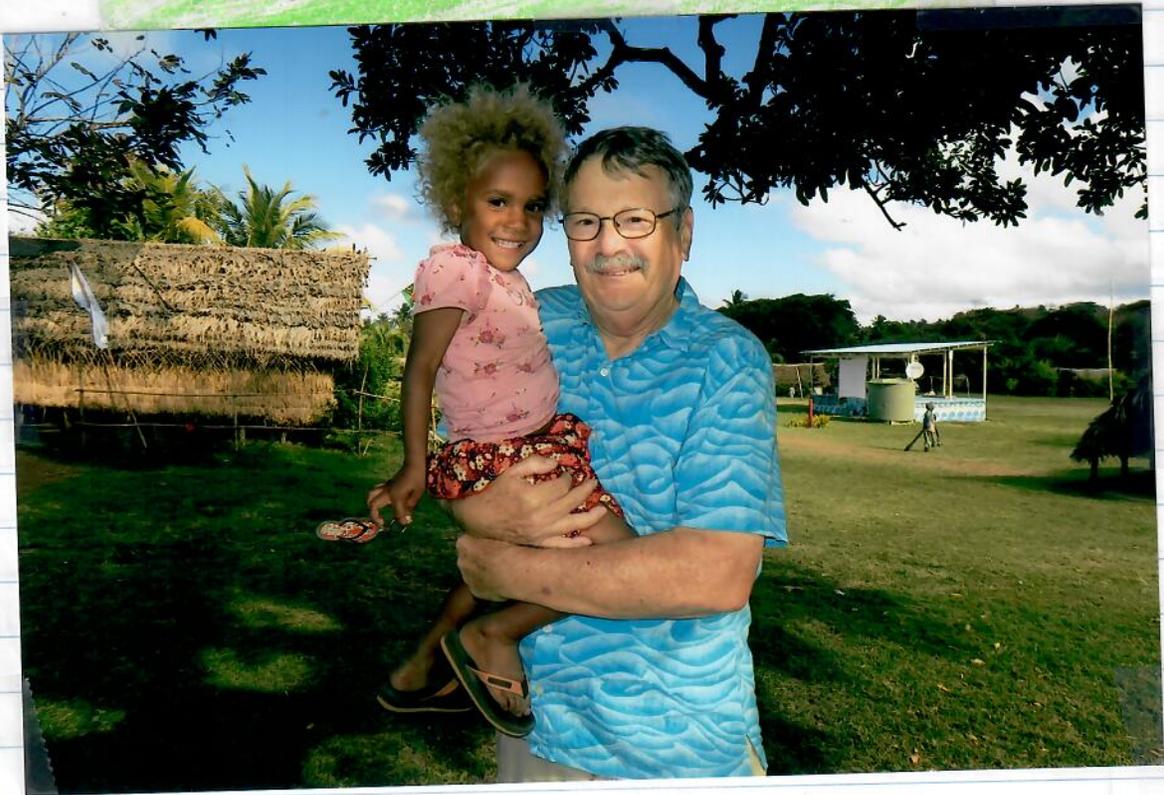
June/Oceania Country laws for Sea Turtles HAVE PROVISIONS TO legally take: Samoa, Fiji, VAN, and customary rights allowed TAKE Solomons,

~~Auth~~
Gov Agents NOT Always Respectful TO Chiefs Villages — Give them more Merit Give authority TO Chiefs & Council level

20



CHILDREN
DAY
7/24/18
TANNA



170

AGENT Blanca Tomaki
btomaki@airvanuatu.vu
TO VISA EXPLORER
7/26/18 AIR
VANUATU

Refund
FOR
AIR
VANUATU
Ticket

ADELINE
MESSIPI
AMESSIPI
@AIRVANUATU

- ALIKA Cooper
phone Book
- Cecile MAP TO
TAG Susanna

PHOTO OF
Lidia 7/25 Lunch
Niece of
Serah Restaurant
Gwendolyn 5DAS
7/25 Gold
2018 photo of me holding
hair (on p. 96)

Vinnet - Kalo
24yo Baby 7/24/18
4 months 2400

Wendy - FLAG
Jill - HAIR
Motion of VISA
TAHIREI
BABY

KNOW
FRANCIS
Jocelyn
STONE
+ MONTO
SAM
UNCLE

Questions

- English ^{RICE} / week
- EAT? WATER?
- Mosquitos?
- Best?
- Turtles?
- Airport TAXI?
- Mosquito net sheet
- Aika Cooper Fiji ^{Wife}

Hotel & Resorts

8:30 PM 2/24
 JED TAMANU 7/25
 7 years 80 or 70
 DISABLED years old
 TANNA
 LEMAKA
 Village / Town Center

WiFi Card



PP

ATR
2 PRPS

Carrier **FIJI AIRWAYS**
 Name **BALAZS/GEORGE**
 From **PORT VILA** → **NADI** To
 Service Information

Flight **FJ 262** Date **26 JUL 1005** Board Time
 Seat **3F** Class **ECONOMY**
 SEQ NBR
 Gate **35**

ETKT



Please be at the boarding gate well ahead of departure time

FIJI AIRWAYS

Carrier **FIJI AIRWAYS** Flight **FJ 853** Date **27 JUL** Board Time
 Name **BALAZS/GEORGE** Seat **32C** Class **ECONOMY**
 From **NADI** → **HONOLULU** To
 Service Information **FF 191465805** SEQ NBR **111**
 Gate **4**

ETKT



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*
 If we don't remember (and respect) our past we will lose our way.
 2/25/2008
 Wenny



101
ATP 2 PAGES
BALAZS/GEORGE
NADI
ECONOMY
8/6/2018
FIRST DRAFT sent to Thierry for EDIT/INPUT -

Take-Home Perceptions from the Suva Workshop entitled:
"Conservation of Sea Turtles within the Cultural Context of Oceania - Possibilities Beyond Protection"

as discerned by George Balazs and Thierry Work, MTSO Oceania Region Co-Chairs.

(Question for TW: Is the above 'title' for the below properly reflective of what we are saying for feedback distribution? Note the following for your consideration are not ordered by priority, nor by final order of how it might be best to list them- with some flow to it all.

- An extended cessation of traditional hunting and use of turtles by indigenous people of Oceania may bring about the loss of those traditions within the cultures;
- There are strong Biblical Church-Based convictions to be good custodians of the marine resources God has given;
- People want a better life for their families;
- People and their families are more valued than turtles;
- Culture and tradition bond people together;
- The conservation of turtles cannot be separated from their cultural context;
- Commercialization of turtles is viewed as the most significant negative factor to their conservation compared to traditional use;
- International organizations, entities and instruments appear to overly influence government to the likely disadvantage of traditional conservation at the village level;
- Increased decision-making authority granted by government to the traditional village chiefs may serve to enhance conservation;

- If communities can't manage their resources then nobody can because 'we are here and they are there';
- Turtle ecotourism and turtle cultural traditions can be in conflict;
- Data deficiencies for the conservation status of turtles are widespread; there is little if any evidence of declines or increases and the likelihood of obtaining such information past, present or future is very low;
- There are government provisions in place for issuance of permits for case-by-case traditional harvest;
- There is merit in spending more time visiting and listening to local communities;
- The Suva workshop achieved a long-standing need for focused participant discussions, listening, and talking about turtle consumptive use, cultural traditions, sustainability, conservation beyond protection, and the realities of village life. The door has been opened for additional workshops in Oceania;
- Conservation that relies on government enforcement capacity is unrealistic and can alienate communities hence lessen conservation;
- Sustainable use is a part of conservation;
- There are many turtle biologists but very few social scientists quantifying the indigenous community consumption of turtles;
- The Government of Fiji deserves congratulation for instituting 23 years of moratoria on the harvest of turtles which surely had a positive impact on their conservation status;
- Without remembering the past we can lose our way.

8-7-2018 EDITS BY THIERRY WORK + GB

Take-Home Perceptions from the Suva Workshop entitled:
"Conservation of Sea Turtles within the Cultural Context of Oceania - Possibilities Beyond Protection"
as discerned by George Balazs and Thierry Work, MTSG Oceania Region Co-Chairs.

- 1) - An extended cessation of traditional hunting and use of turtles by indigenous people of Oceania may bring about the the loss of those traditions within the cultures;
- 2) - There are strong Biblical Church-Based convictions to be good custodians of the marine resources God has given;
- 3) - People want a better life for their families;
- 4) - People and their families are more valued than turtles;
- 5) - Culture and tradition bond people together;
- 6) - The conservation of turtles cannot be separated from their cultural context;

The problem ^{AI SAKE =} has not been traditional take but commercial greed!

7) - Commercialization of turtles is viewed as a more significant negative factor to their conservation compared to traditional use;

8) There is the desire for traditional use to be sustainable
~~- Traditional use should strive to ensure sustainable use of sea turtles.~~
indeed any use

9) International organizations, entities and instruments appear to overly influence government to the likely disadvantage of traditional conservation at the village level;

Comment [WTM1]: I don't think include this. Seems divisive

~~International organizations should strive to incorporate and leverage local cultural sensitivities and mores when consulting with government on conservation issues.~~

delete

we should

10) - Increased decision-making authority granted by government to the traditional village chiefs may serve to enhance conservation;

11) - If communities can't manage their resources then nobody can because 'we are here and they are there';

12) - Turtle ecotourism and turtle cultural traditions can be in conflict;

Xing

Comment [WTM2]: I don't recall evidence presented at the workshop effect. Suggest delete.

13) - Data deficiencies for the conservation status of turtles are widespread; there is little if any evidence of declines or increases and the likelihood of obtaining such information past, present or future is very low;

Comment [WTM3]: This is too gloomy

~~- It is unclear what data are available to justify either prolonging or stopping moratoria on sea turtle harvest. Developing creative ways to encourage local communities to collect such information in collaboration with the government and analyzing these data regularly to detect trends might be a worthwhile goal.~~
is a worthy goal

trend data

14) - There are government provisions in place for issuance of permits for case-by-case traditional harvest;

15) - There is merit in spending more time visiting and listening to local communities;

ok

- 16) - The Suva workshop achieved a long-standing need for focused participant discussions, listening, and talking about turtle consumptive use, cultural traditions, sustainability, conservation beyond protection, and the realities of village life. The door has been opened for additional workshops in Oceania;
- 17) - Conservation that relies solely on government enforcement capacity is unrealistic and can alienate communities hence lessen conservation;
- 18) - Sustainable use is a part of conservation;
- 19) - There are many turtle biologists but very few social scientists quantifying the indigenous community consumption of turtles;
- 20) - The Government of Fiji deserves congratulation for instituting 23 years of moratoria on the harvest of turtles which surely had a positive impact on their conservation status;
- 21) - Without remembering the past we can lose our way.

201
FINAL REVISION
8-8-2018
APPROVED BY TW & GB sent Globally

Take-Home Points from the Suva Workshop 19-21 July 2018:

"Conservation of Sea Turtles within the Cultural Context of Oceania - Possibilities Beyond Protection"

As discerned by ^{Co-conveners} George Balazs and Thierry Work, MTSG Oceania Region Co-Chairs.

- 1) -An extended cessation of traditional hunting and use of turtles by indigenous people of Oceania may bring about the loss of those traditions within the cultures;
- 2) -There are strong Biblical Church-Based Convictions to be good custodians of the marine resources has given;
God
- 3) -People want a better life for their families;
- 4) -People and their families are more valued than turtles;
- 5) -Culture and tradition bond people together;
- 6) -The conservation of turtles can not be separated from their cultural context;
- 7) -There is the strong desire for traditional use,- indeed all use,- to be sustainable;
- 8) -If communities can't manage their resources then nobody can because 'we are here and they are there';
- 9) -Sustainable use is a part of conservation;
- 10) -For some governments, provisions are in place for issuance of permits for case-by-case traditional harvest;
- 11) -Conservation that relies solely on government enforcement capacity is unrealistic and can alienate communities hence lessen conservation;
- 12) -The problem has not been traditional harvest but 'commercial greed';
- 13) -Increased decision-making authority granted by government to the traditional village chiefs may serve to enhance conservation;
- 14) -Turtle ecotourism and turtle cultural traditions can have conflicting goals;

- 15) -Data deficiencies for the conservation status of turtles are widespread; there is little if any evidence declines or increases;
- 16) -Developing creative ways to encourage local communities to collect trend data in collaboration with government is a worthy goal;
- 17) -There is merit in spending more time visiting and listening to local communities;
- 18) -There are many turtle biologists but very few social scientists quantifying the indigenous community consumption of turtles;
- 19) -The Government of Fiji deserves congratulation^s for instituting 23 years of moratoriums on the harvestst of turtles which surely had a positive impact on their conservation status;
- 20) -The Suva workshop achieved a long-standing need for focused participant discussions, listening, and talking about turtle consumptive use, cultural traditions, sustainability, conservation beyond protection, and the realities of village life. The door has been opened for additional workshops in Oceania;
- 21) -Without remembering the past we can lose our way.

FOI

Status, scope and trends of the legal and illegal international trade in marine turtles, its conservation impacts, management options and mitigation priorities

Comments from IUCN CEESP/SSC Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group

SEPT 2018

Our major comment on this report is that in considering approaches to reduce the widespread illegal offtake, it does not review and consider opportunities and potential for sustainable use and trade of turtle populations. As populations recover (and there is reasonable evidence that many have), it would appear appropriate to re-evaluate policy approaches relying on blanket protection. Generating benefits from sustainable and legal use of wild species can be a powerful means to engage the support and engagement of local communities in conservation and address illegal use and trade (Cooney *et al.* 2015, Biggs *et al.* 2017, Cooney *et al.* 2017).

In many contexts turtles are an intrinsic element in indigenous and local culture, subsistence, and traditions (e.g. McCoy 1982; Campbell 2003; Barrios-Garido *et al.* 2017). In some cases limited legal cultural/traditional harvest may promote better management and conservation of turtle populations, through reflecting respect for local cultures, enabling the building of cooperative relationships, and engaging local support for conservation.

Exploring such "Possibilities beyond Protection" in the broader Pacific region was indeed the focus of the recent IUCN SSC Marine Turtle Specialist Group Oceania meeting in Fiji (report attached). Some relevant conclusions from the organisers' summary of this meeting include:

- An extended cessation of traditional hunting and use of turtles by indigenous people of Oceania may bring about the loss of those traditions within the cultures;
- If communities can't manage their resources, then nobody can, because "we are here and they are there";
- Conservation that relies solely on government enforcement capacity is unrealistic and can alienate communities hence lessen conservation;
- The problem has not been traditional harvest but 'commercial greed';

Similar conclusions have been reached in other regions. In Costa Rica, for example, managed harvest has been shown to promote local support for and "buy-in" for conservation (Campbell 2007). Further, imposition of external values of turtles on to local communities can cause tensions and conflict (Kinan & Dalzell 2004), which may impede rather than promote robust and equitable conservation.

The review would benefit from explicit consideration of these dynamics and of conservation approaches based on culturally appropriate sustainable use.

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14
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References

- Barrios-Garrido H., N. Espinoza-Rodríguez, D. Rojas-Cañizales, J. Palmar, N. Wildermann, M. G. Montiel-Villalobos and M. Hamann (2017) Trade of marine turtles along the Southwestern Coast of the Gulf of Venezuela *Marine Biodiversity Records* **10**:15 DOI 10.1186/s41200-017-0115-0
- Biggs D., R. Cooney, D. Roe, H. T. Dublin, J. R. Allan, D. W. S. Challender and D. Skinner (2017). Developing a theory of change for a community-based response to illegal wildlife trade. *Conservation Biology* **31**(1): 5-12.
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- Cooney, R., A. Kasterine, D. C. MacMillan, S. Milledge, K. Nossal, D. Roe and M. 't Sas-Rolfes (2015). *The trade in wildlife: a framework to improve biodiversity and livelihood outcomes*. International Trade Centre, Geneva, Switzerland.
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- Campbell, L., B. Haalboom and J. Trow (2007). "Sustainability of community-based conservation: sea turtle egg harvesting in Ostional (Costa Rica) ten years later." *Environmental Conservation* **34**(2): 122-131.
- Kinan I. and Dalzell P. (2005) Sea Turtles As a Flagship Species: Different Perspectives Create Conflicts in the Pacific Islands. *MAST* **3**(2) and **4**(1):195-212.
- McCoy M.A. (1982) Subsistence Hunting of Turtle in the Western Pacific: The Caroline Islands. In: K.A. Bjorndal (Ed.), *Biology and Conservation of Sea Turtles*. Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institute Press. pp 275-280.

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POI



populations, through reflecting respect for local cultures, enabling the formation of cooperative relationships, and engaging local support for conservation.

Exploring such "Possibilities beyond Protection" in the broader Pacific region was indeed the focus of the recent IUCN SSC Marine Turtle Specialist Group Oceania meeting in Fiji (report attached). Some relevant conclusions from the organisers' summary of this meeting include:

3
 14
 12

... that relies heavily on government support...

... has not been traditional...

... of various categories...

(111)

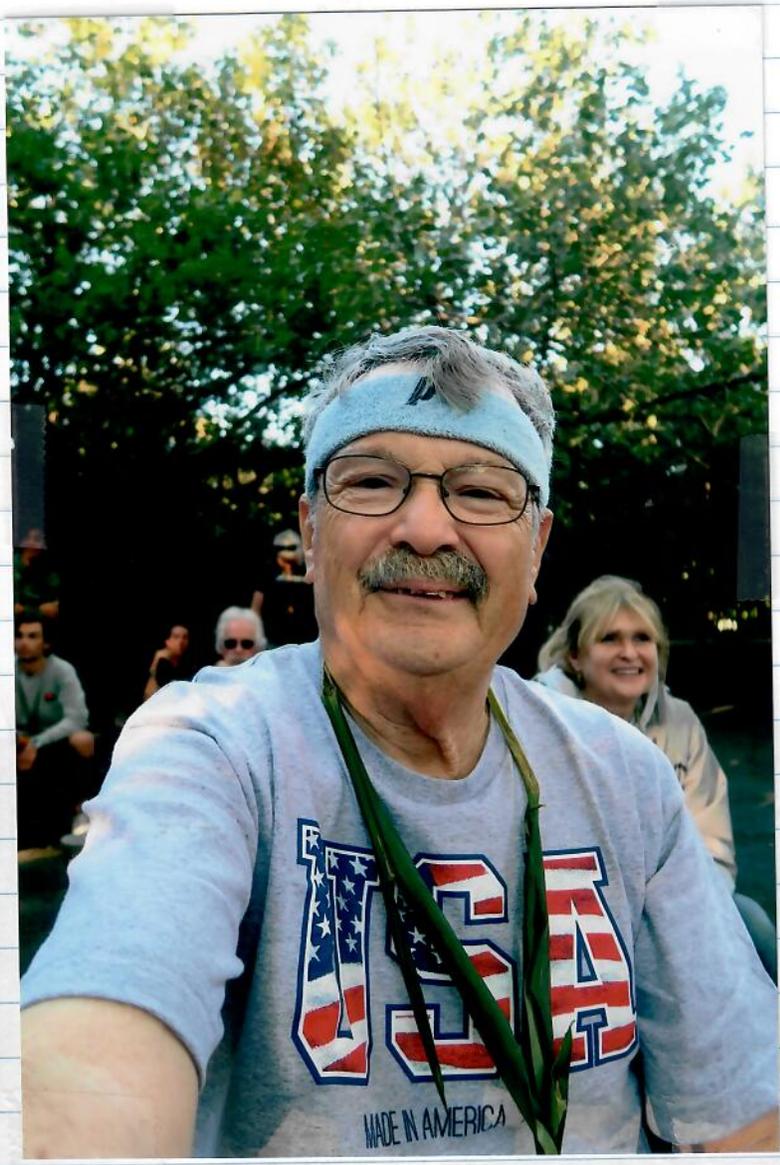




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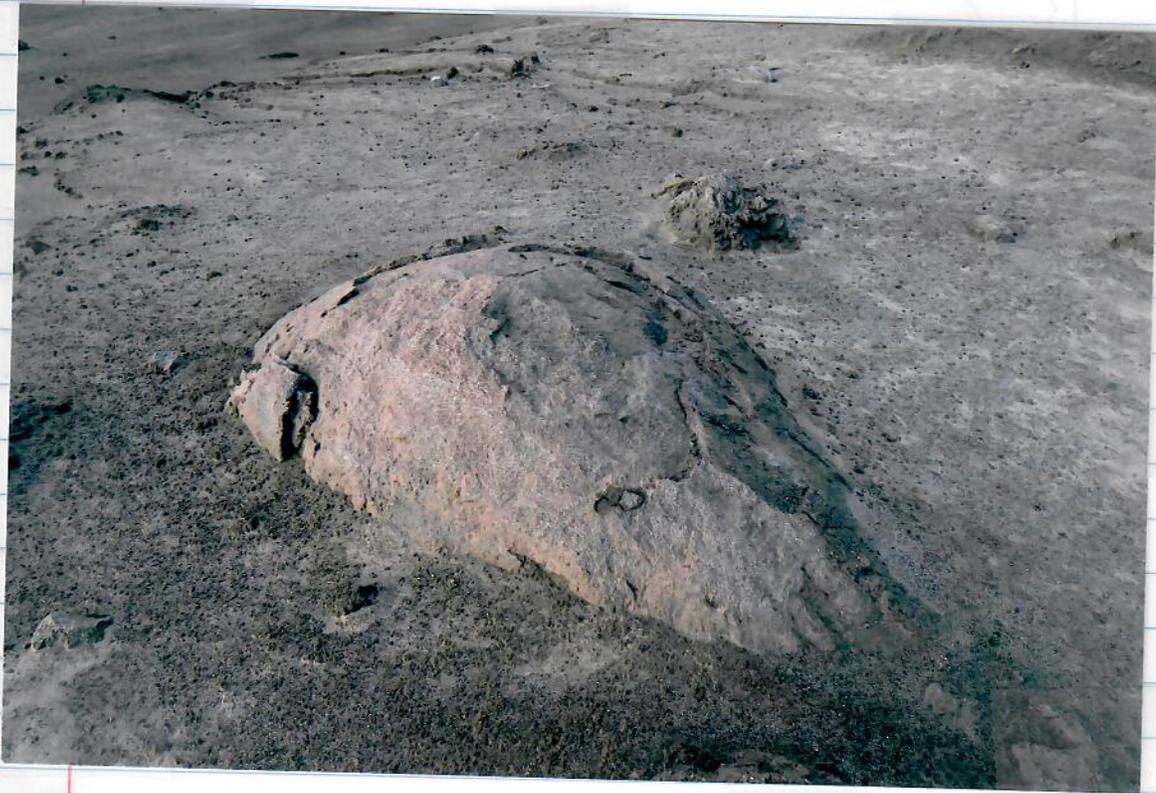
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211



117



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July 2018

SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

GREEN SEA TURTLE TAGGING

HELPS RESEARCHERS UNDERSTAND THE ENDANGERED SPECIES

Green sea turtles are poorly misunderstood for their foraging habits and this discovery would lead the researchers towards a better understanding of this species, says USP lecturer Susanna Piovano



Sheenam Chandra



University of the South Pacific lecturer Susanna Piovano (left) and Marc Rice (Hawaii Preparatory Academy), with a green sea turtle ready to be released after being tagged with a satellite tracking device at USP's Marine Campus on July 21, 2018. Photo: Simone Haravanua

About 150 green sea turtles have been tagged and released into the ocean by The University of the South Pacific's School of Marine Science since 2015.

This is part of an ongoing project that has enabled researchers to gauge and monitor the feeding, breeding and migration patterns of the species.

Green Sea Turtle has been given an endangered conservation status by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

The School of Marine Science conducted a three-day workshop, which ended on Saturday, with the theme: Conservation of Sea Turtles within the Cultural Context of Oceania - Possibilities beyond Protection.

And in concluding the event, a green sea turtle, otherwise known as the green turtle, black (sea) turtle or Pacific green turtle was released with a satellite tracking device attached to it. Susanna Piovano, a senior lecturer at the school said: "This project aims to monitor the foraging grounds, feeding patterns and migratory paths of these turtles."

"Green sea turtles are poorly misunderstood for their foraging habits and this discovery would lead the researchers towards a better understanding of this species."

The project was funded by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and led by director of Co-operative Sea Turtle Research Programme at Hawaii Preparatory Academy, Marc Rice.

Mr Rice said the expensive exercise should be monitored well and continuous research should be done.

The cost of one satellite device is up to US\$1000 (about F\$2114.25).

Moreover, the turtle population in the country has undergone a lot of human impact to survive the changing



Susanna Piovano (front-first from left) and Marc Price (front-second from left) with NGOs and staff members of USP at the Marine Campus on July 21, 2018. Photo: Simone Haravanua

environment, says Ilisapeki Narube, Project Officer of Mamanuca Environment Society (MES).

"There is evident consumption of turtles, even from the egg stage people are trying to harvest," she said.

Ms Narube was also devastated by the number of turtles that were caught and eaten by people.

"Even though the moratorium is there people are still requesting permits and approval to harvest these turtles," she said.

The destruction of the breeding grounds (nesting beaches), more development projects, littering cases, improper waste disposal were some of the major dangers affecting the turtle population in Fiji, she said.

Lusiana Ranadi, the project officer of the United States of Sustainable Tourism Project at MES, said commercial and subsistence fishing vessels also caused a major decline in the turtle population.

"A lot of these things are known by

the public, but the lack of proper monitoring intensifies the steep decline of turtle population," Ms Ranadi said.

"Hopefully the moratorium will be in effect next can be moved to enforcement areas and also standard work operation procedures for seeking approval on harvesting turtles and empower communities in the conservation of turtles and why Fiji is placing the Moratorium Act and the Fisheries Act," she added.

Edited by Ranoha Basa

WORKSHOP

7-18-2018 ^{SUN} _{FILE}

Policy to feature conservation and sustainable efforts

The project is focused on trying to pave the way forward in Fiji and at the same time; conserving our biodiversity- Wycliffe

The National Validation workshop on the Draft Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) will look for outcomes and resolutions for the conservation of marine biodiversity and ensuring a sustainable environment for our future generation.

This was highlighted by the Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Local Government, Housing and Environment, Joshua Wycliffe, while officiating at the launch of the National Validation workshop on the Draft Access and Benefit sharing workshop held in Pacific Harbour yesterday.

Mr Wycliffe said the project is unique not only because it is a pilot project for Fiji and the region but also because of the collaborative partnership that the project entails.

"The project is focused on trying to pave the way forward for ABS in Fiji and at the same time; conserving our biodiversity and this is in close collaboration with the Ministry of iTaukei Affairs, Ministry of Fisheries and the Institute of Applied Sciences (IAS).

"Although a very challenging project, the ABS Project is one

of vital importance for Fiji as we strive to work together to look for possible outcomes and resolutions for the betterment of our people; from the resource owners, to the Government who oversee all public interests and needs, to the researchers whether local, regional or international and even to the commercial businesses."

Mr Wycliffe said the Government through the ministry as the focal point of the United Nations Convention of Biological Diversity (UNCBD) stands firm in its stance to ensure that all necessary and vital steps and processes are undertaken to preserve and sustain our environment, thus the Government's decision to sign to the Nagoya Protocol.

The Nagoya Protocol is the international agreement that is in alignment to Article 15 of the UNCBD; in particular, genetic resources and traditional knowledge in association with traditional knowledge and the benefits arising out of the utilisation of such knowledge.

The ABS pilot project is marine based as its implementation focuses on methods and mechanisms that can help protect all stakeholders involved in both research undertaken for marine and terrestrial genetic resources and also that of traditional knowledge inclusive of music, medicine and dance and so on. **DEPTFO News**

Feedback: jyotip@fijisun.com.fj

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Interest in traditional medicine

7/18/18
T. T. T. T.

By MELA KATONIVUALIKU

GEOGRAPHIC and economic constraints along with ineffective village health dispensary services are some of the challenges faced in providing primary health care needs, which is why the interest in traditional medicine has been raised frequently to the Ministry of Health and Medical Services.

This was highlighted by National Adviser for Non-Communicable Diseases Dr Isimeli Tukana during his presentation at the National Validation Workshop on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing (ABS) Policy Framework held at the Pearl Resort in Pacific Harbour yesterday.

"We are aware that traditional herbal medicine has been in existence and 80 per cent of the population in Fiji regularly use this relevance," Dr Tukana said.

"As of July, 2018, we now have a draft cabinet memorandum and its aim is on the development of Fijian traditional and complementary medicine policy for Cabinet to discuss and decide on," Dr Tukana said.

"It is still a draft and I am not sure whether it will be passed with this government or the next one."

He said the purpose of the memorandum was to inform Cabinet about the proposed development of the Fijian traditional and complementary medicine policy and also

Cabinet's endorsement on the development of the policy.

Dr Tukana said the meaning of traditional medicine for the ministry derived from the World Health Organization (WHO).

"Traditional medicine is the sum total of the knowledge, skill and practice based on the theories, beliefs and experiences indigenous with different cultures whether it's treatable or not used in the maintenance of health as well as in the prevention diagnosis improvement or treatment of physical and mental illness.

"Complementary medicine is Chinese medicine or Indian medicine that links up with traditional medicines for example acupuncture is considered complimentary."

He added today, the most common form of medication being discussed was traditional medicine.

"So when we are talking about traditional and complementary medicine, we are talking about the medicine, the practice and the practitioner."

"In Fiji traditional medicine is limited to herbal medicine, acupuncture and massages. But now we have complementary medicine practises available in Fiji introduced by investors and travellers from Asian continents," Dr Tukana said.

"So our definition in Fiji at the moment is very limited and constricted. We want it to be broader."

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Birds & Flowers FIJI ISLANDS

2016



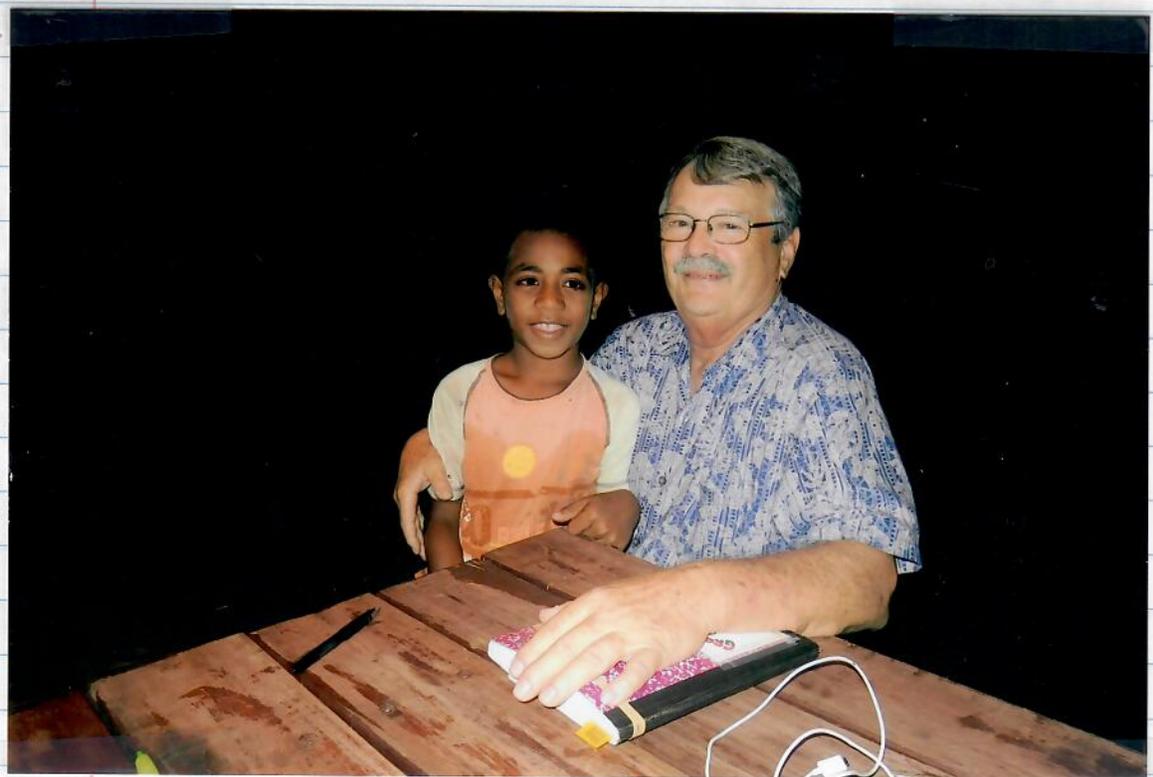
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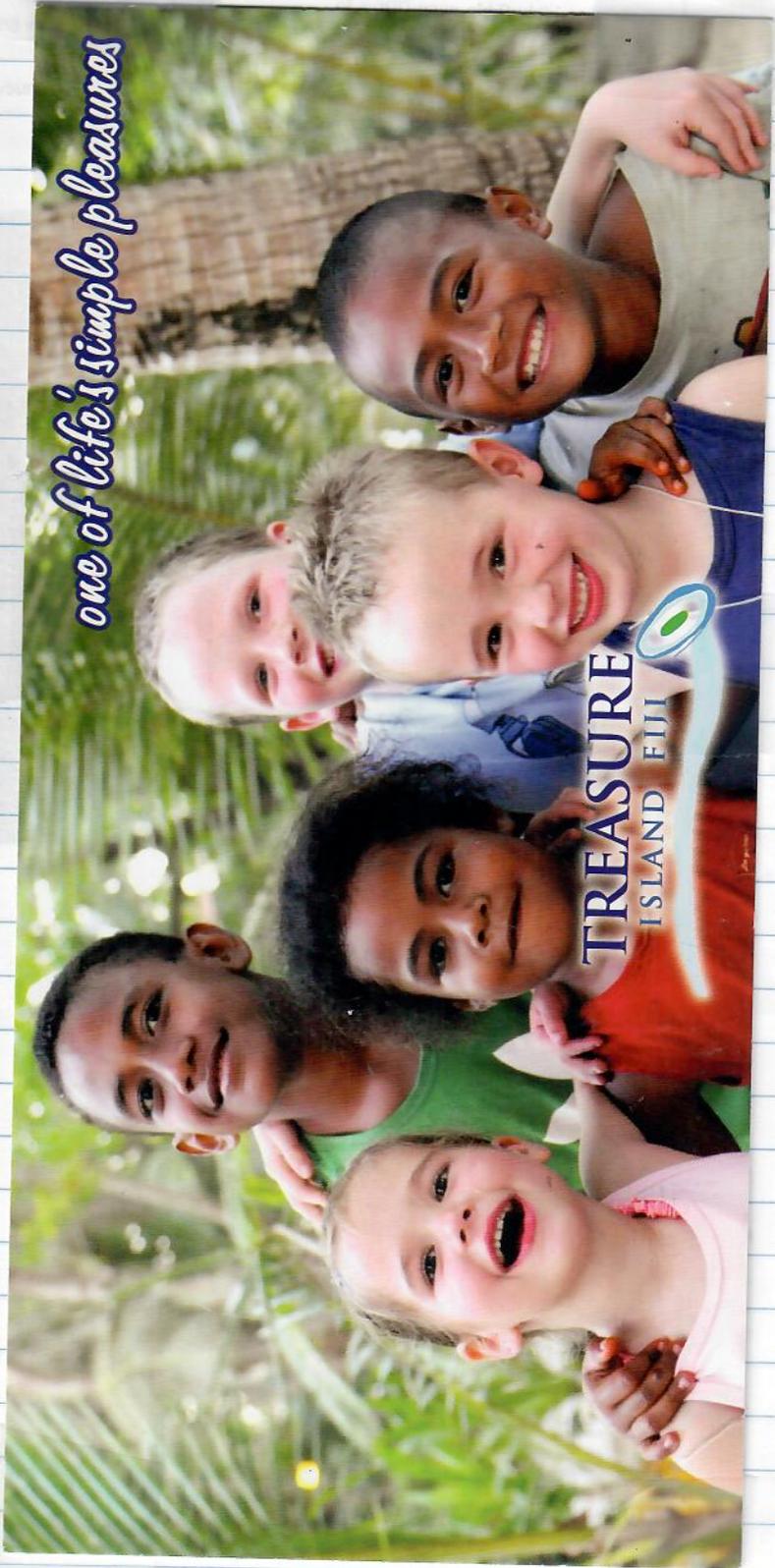
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Culture...
What's great... Zep...

Otherworldly

SAVAI'I

By BEN MACK

I awoke in a tree. Even stranger, it was the nicest place I'd ever woken up.

This requires some explanation. In the tree was also a bungalow, which just so happened to be hanging above spectacular turquoise water. A gentle breeze carried just the slightest tinge of salt air and a brilliant sun shone overhead, giving everything a shimmer as if it were dusted with glitter. Nothing felt real.

Then again, pretty much all of Savai'i feels otherworldly. The largest island of Samoa, it's so beautiful it can sometimes feel overwhelming – especially because it's not hard to feel like you're all alone, since it has far fewer people than the neighbouring island of Upolu (where most visitors go since that's where Samoa's main international airport is sited).

Yet as tranquil as Savai'i is, there's another word that describes the island perfectly: adventure.

Being a South Pacific paradise, there's no shortage of adrenaline-soaked activities: snorkeling, diving, fishing, swimming or boating in the clean, warm waters or more land-based activities such as hiking, biking and exploring. Or simply sit somewhere in the shade of a palm tree or in one of those bungalows and watch the world go by. You really can't go wrong no matter what you decide to do.

Even just getting to Savai'i can be an adventure. The MV Lady Samoa III may not be a luxury cruise liner, but the ferry is a good value at only 12 tala (less than 10 Fijian dollars or five US dollars) one-way for an adult ticket. The journey takes about an hour from the ferry terminal in the west of Upolu, not far from the airport. It seems that sometimes police will even give you a ride for free if they're already heading in that direction – it happened to me. The ferry takes you to Salelologa in eastern Savai'i and is it's a fantastic way to meet incredibly friendly locals. Samoa is known for friendliness and if you're lucky, someone might even offer to show you around or even invite you to stay with them.

On Savai'i there's a temptation to simply pick a direction and start adventuring. There's nothing wrong with that, after all, Savai'i has the largest continuous patch of rainforest in Polynesia. The

Central Savai'i Rainforest covers a large part of the island's interior and encompasses more than 100 volcanic craters. But it's well worth the effort to make it to Afu Aau Falls in the southeast. Not far from the equally stunning Tafua Rainforest Preserve, the waterfall looks like something out of a science fiction film, it really has to be seen to be believed. It's usually not too crowded, meaning there's a good chance of having the place all to yourself.

Back to that tree I woke up in. Lusia's Lagoon Chalets are just a short walk of about a kilometre from the ferry terminal at Salelologa, but feel like another planet. There are overwater bungalows similar to the ones seen in ultra-luxury resorts in the Maldives or Bora Bora. But unlike Bora Bora, bungalows at Lusia's can be booked for less than 130 tala per night, even during a holiday as it was when I visited.

As its name might suggest, Lusia's is run by a kind woman named Lusia who, it just so happened, used to work in the same building back in New Zealand that I lived in. Also wandering around the property is a curious tabby cat that seems to love nothing more than jumping up onto people's laps or even joining them on the table if there is a meal going from the open air kitchen. Speaking of which, the oka - fresh fish in coconut cream - with cucumber is highly recommended and pleasantly cool on a hot day.

While Savai'i may offer almost unlimited outdoor adventure possibilities, the truth is it's incredibly tempting to spend your entire visit solely at a place like Lusia's. But a journey southwest to the Alofaaga Blowholes shouldn't be passed up. Waves breaking against the lower end of a series of rock tubes formed by lava that connect to a flat clifftop along the shore send water blasting up, creating spectacular fountains of spray. It really is an awe-inspiring sight, just be careful because the rocks around the blowholes are extremely slippery.

To indulge in some Indiana Jones-style fantasies, there's the Pulemelei Mound. Thought to be the largest and most ancient human-made structure in Polynesia, no-one really knows why it was first built in the middle of thick jungle sometime between 1100 and 1400 AD, or why it stopped being used two or three centuries ago. But what is known is that at the top of the pyramid-like structure constructed of natural basalt stones to about 12 metres high are some of the best views on Savai'i. Given the density of the surrounding rainforest, you might even discover something that archaeologists haven't found yet!

With no major cities and the idea of traffic jams absolutely alien, a trip to Savai'i really does feel like taking a break from the world. It's another world completely - one where sleeping in trees is as magical as a swim by starlight.

 Fiji Airways flies direct to Samoa on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays.

By BRONWYN DONOVAN
Photos by FEROUZ KHALIL

I have been extremely privileged to be able to step onto the wild, rocky shores of the small island of Bau as part of a Media Tour of government development projects. I say privileged because the average person doesn't normally get to visit this chiefly island, as it is against the law unless they are invited by a resident or have government permission.

It is just off the east coast of Viti Levu, Fiji's 'mainland', about an hour's drive from the capital of Suva. The dock is a dirt patch, housing a small wooden shelter used when it rains. Outboard boats cruise the tree lined riverbanks to pick up Bauan villagers and return them home.

The 15 minute journey outside the protection

where victims were hung before being eaten. This historic little island of just 22 acres is said to now be under threat, and this was the true reason for my visit.

According to the Pacific Climate Change Science Program (PCCSP) run by the Australian Government, sea levels in Fiji have risen about 6 mm per year since 1993. Though this doesn't seem like a large amount it is more than the global average of 2.8-3.6 mm per year, generally caused by natural fluctuations that take place due to phenomena such as the El Niño-Southern Oscillation. The PCCSP has predicted that these abnormal rises will continue and that by 2030 sea levels could be

of the river is rough in bad weather and not for the faint of heart. But the sight of Bau as we approach is one I won't forget. Rainbow coloured houses line the outskirts of the islet, contrasting with the grey sea and sky.

Traditionally Bau has been home to the paramount chiefs of Fiji, and as such is the capital of the Kubuna Confederacy. In the mid-1800s Bau was the dominant power of Fiji, with an undefeatable military force. Seru Epenisa Cakobau used this power in an effort to unify Fiji's disparate tribes in 1871. Three years afterwards for political reasons he ceded Fiji to Great Britain. At this point the Bauans lost some of their power, although to this day the island continues to maintain a strong influence in leadership and politics.

The status of Bau is evident in some of

the country's most historically significant landmarks remaining on the island. Ratu Seru Cakobau Church, the oldest church in Fiji, stands in the middle of the island, joining its three separate villages of Bau, Soso and Lasakau. It is near the traditionally styled and thatched Ulu ni Vuaka meeting house. This building is significant in Fijian culture because it here that chiefs host important political meetings, ceremonies, visiting dignitaries and other significant activities, and it is for this reason the remains of Seru Epenisa Cakobau are buried beneath it. It was also at the Ulu ni Vuaka that Queen Elizabeth II opened the Great Council of Chiefs, a constitutional body, in 1982. Across the grassy oval is a large A-frame building, a site linked closely with the cannibal history of Fiji. A large tree that shades the building is said to be a plac

issue, although I could still see where waves were washing away soil because only two-thirds of the wall had been built. The remaining work is waiting on additional funding before it begins again. This project, like many being undertaken around Viti Levu, has been funded under the Disaster Risk Reduction program.

In addition to the sea wall, villagers are planting coconut, banana and mangrove trees as a measure to stop soil erosion. It is hoped that the root structure of the plants will hold soil in place, despite continuing crashing waves. Bau has a significant history, but may have an uncertain future.

anywhere from 3-16 cm higher. Bau's highest point is 15m above sea level.

Since 1968, the Fijian Government has set aside funds to preserve the island because of its historical significance. This year, the Government has invested \$516,705.58 for a stone sea wall. There has been a wall for many years, but waves were breaching the barrier.

The current chief of Soso village, Penisoni Rabukawaqa said the island is being drastically affected by climate change and before the seawall was built, waves would come crashing onto the land. He was grateful to the government for constructing a new wall.

The construction is helping to overcome the

Almost 330 islands scattered across 20,000 square miles or 32,000 square kilometres of ocean, the Fiji Islands lie on the 180th Meridian where the dawning of each new day occurs. Viti Levu is Fiji's largest island and is often referred to as the mainland. Suva is the capital of Fiji and is a 30-minute drive from Nausori Airport, located on the eastern side of Viti Levu. Nadi, located on the western side of Viti Levu, is considered Fiji's tourism hub and is home to Nadi International Airport, Fiji's main global gateway.

THE MAMANUCA ISLANDS

The Mamanuca (pronounced Ma-ma-nootha) island group, is a collection of 20 sand-fringed islands set among deep blue waters off the west of Viti Levu. Situated inside the z Barrier Reef, this stunning group of small islands are easily accessible from the mainland and offer ideal conditions for boating, scuba diving, snorkelling and other water based activities. Here you can find the island used in the Tom Hanks film *Castaway*, traditional Fijian villages and many popular island resorts, perfect for both families and couples.

THE YASAWA ISLANDS

The Yasawa group has some 20 islands of volcanic origin, north west of Viti Levu. The region was made famous by the Brooke Shields film *Blue Lagoon*. The Blue Lagoon itself and nearby caves are popular spots for swimming. The islands are widely known for their laidback pace and offer white sandy beaches, crystalline waters and lush forests, against the backdrop of soaring peaks. There is a wide range of accommodation types available, from budget bures to five star resorts. The Yasawas are accessed daily from Port Denarau and Lautoka by fast catamarans and resort water taxi; or by seaplane and helicopter from Nadi.

THE CORAL COAST

One of the first tourism areas in Fiji, the Coral Coast stretches 130 kilometres along the southern shores of Viti Levu, with easy access via the Queen's Highway which connects the jetset town of Nadi and the capital city Suva. It boasts large resorts, some smaller accommodation options with a distinctly Fijian feel and a world-class golf course. Many of these properties enjoy white sandy beaches and magnificent views of the waves breaking along the famous coral reef.

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DENARAU ISLAND

Located just 20 minutes south of Nadi International Airport and accessible by car, Denarau Island is home to some of the most popular resorts in Fiji as well as superb residences and facilities including a magnificent 18-hole championship golf course, an extensive array of water sports and leisure activities, tennis courts and a marina. Denarau Marina is home to a selection of boutique shops, restaurants, cafes and spas and is the major departure point for cruises and sea transfers to the Mamanuca and Yasawa islands.

NORTHERN FIJI

The northern islands of Vanua Levu and Taveuni (the Garden Island) are known for their leisurely pace. Vanua Levu is Fiji's second largest island and an easy short flight from Nadi or Suva reaches the main gateways of Labasa in the north and Savusavu on the opposite coast. Savusavu has become a popular holiday destination due to its pristine dive spots, pearl cultivation and yachting facilities. Taveuni is Fiji's third largest island and is world renowned for its position on the International Dateline and its amazing underwater habitat, including the 31-kilometre long Rainbow Reef. Taveuni is a nature lover's paradise, with unique flora and fauna and dense tropical forest providing fascinating nature walks, horse riding, historical sites and bird watching. Fiji's northern region also includes the smaller islands of Laucala, Qamea, Matangi, Namenalala, Nukubati and

Kaibu that all offer a range of accommodation in amazing surroundings.

LOMAIVITI GROUP

The Lomaiviti archipelago consists of seven main islands, which include Ovalau, Koro, Batiki and Gau. The group covers a total area of 411 square kilometres and an estimated population of more than 16 000.

Ovalau is also the sixth largest island in Fiji is characterized by its rugged topography, with little flat land apart from the Lovoni Valley in the centre of the island. The island is an eroded volcanic crater with a narrow belt of flat land between the encircling lagoon and the steep crater sides. The highest peak is Nadelaiovalau, with an altitude of 625 meters. Ovalau also hosts the largest town of the group Levuka. Levuka designated UNESCO World Heritage Site plays a significant role in Fiji's history as the first capital and the main trading port. Levuka served as the capital from 181 to 1877 before it was moved to Suva. Levuka is famous for many of Fiji's "firsts." It was the site of Fiji's first bank, post office, school, private members club, hospital, town hall, and municipal government. Fiji's first newspaper, the Fiji Times, which is still in operation today, was founded in Levuka in 1869. Levuka's Royal Hotel is the oldest hotel in the South Pacific still operating.

Levuka also hosts a range of hotels, inns and homestays including the Levuka Homestay, New Mavida Lodge and Mary's Holiday Lodge.

Mana Turtle Awareness Itinerary

Date: 19th – 20th May 2016

Invited Guest: George Balazs, Thierry Work and Allison Beale

Target Audience: Mana E team, Mana Marine staff, MES staff

Time	Activity	Facilitator
(19 th May 2016)		
10.30 am	Arrival of SSC boat	
	Check in (TBC)	
11 am	Meet the Mana E team (Venue to be confirmed) Agenda <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discuss on the UNDP funded Mamanuca Sea turtle Project• Mana Environment Program• Mana Turtle Projects	Turtle Experts. MES & Marine attendants
		Turtle Experts
12.30pm	LUNCH	
1.30 – 2.30 pm	Turtle Pond Site Visit (Monitoring Technique, Handling Assessment of pond structure and design, diet, medication preparation before release)	Turtle Experts & MES

2.30 -3.00 pm	Nesting site visit- Sunset Beach - Bure 206 Best Practises during nesting and hatching season Demarcating nest areas (proper handling, relocation of nest on disturbed beaches)	E- Project attendants'
3.00- 4.00 pm	Mana E- Day Programme (TBC) (Coral Planting & Turtle Release)	MES
7.30-9.00 pm	Staff Talanoa Session (Sector 6) MES will provide grog Venue to be confirmed Topic: Turtle Education	MES
(20 th May 2016)		
9am – 10am	Mana SDA school site visit	Turtle Experts & MES
10.30am	Departure for Denarau	

30/5/2016	Taka Bar Lunch Bev	POS/928787G	211.00
30/5/2016	Guvuka Lunch Food	POS/928789G	198.00
30/5/2016	Taka Bar Lunch Bev	POS/928804G	198.00
30/5/2016	Boutique Snacks/Mags	POS/928848G	85.50
30/5/2016	Boutique Snacks/Mags	POS/928848G	86.00
30/5/2016	Boutique Snacks/Mags	POS/928848G	538.00
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30/5/2016	Master Card		314.30
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167



Fiji SON
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(171)



MAY 2016 SIGATOKA DUNES
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www.fijitimes.com

Treasure Island Resort environment officer Sophie Clay.

3/26/2016

Picture: SUPPI

Resort assists locals

By ROPATE VALEMEI

TREASURE Island Resort continues to support four villages from the Vuda District during cyclone recovery.

While the village was relying on generators because of powerline damage, the resort gave 200 litres of fuel to help the supply of power at Viseisei Village.

Another initiative launched last week is a mosquito control program.

Treasure Island Resort general manager Robert Wade said this was a proactive approach to deal with the threat of increasing cases of mosquito-borne diseases such as dengue, Zika and chikungunya after Severe Tropical Cyclone Winston.

In conjunction with the Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization, Mr Wade said the resort had committed to a month-long systematic spraying to target mosquito populations in four villages of the Vuda District: Viseisei, Lauwaki, Lomolomo and Nabare.

"Treasure is 50 per cent owned by the traditional landowners from this district, and many of our staff members come from these

villages so it is important to us to be able to help in this area."

The program employs a person from the local area and provided training to ensure they target the correct areas for mosquito control.

The resort is giving the use of the misting (spraying) machine, chemicals, fuel, protective safety equipment, and transport to implement this program.

"We offer special thanks to the Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization who fully support this program with education and awareness materials for the most effective outcomes in the villages," he said.

The resort is one of Fiji's most popular island resorts.

It is a four-star resort offering 68 traditionally-styled and recently renovated *bure*, along with a sophisticated restaurant and bar, impressive three-tiered swimming pool and a highly acclaimed kids' club.

The Treasure Island Environment Program allows its visitors to get involved with their ever growing family of rare and threatened species, including the critically endangered hawksbill turtles and Fijian crested iguanas.



iTaukei women at a meeting. The author says the iTaukei were not given a choice in the bringing over of indentured labourers from India.

Picture: FILE

com/FJS_Online www.fjjsun.com.fj

Unforgettable moment with the Queen

Joji Marau, head of School of Mechanical Engineering at the Fiji National University, described his first visit to Windsor Castle to celebrate Queen Elizabeth's 90th birthday as "unforgettable".

Mr Marau designed and built the traditional iTaukei drua Adi Eta (Twin canoe) that was used in the celebration by the Republic of Fiji Military Forces.

PICTURED: Joji Marau acknowledges Queen Elizabeth in the Fijian traditional manner at Buckingham Palace.

Rosi Doviverata

More on >P12,13

Photo: Royal official photographer

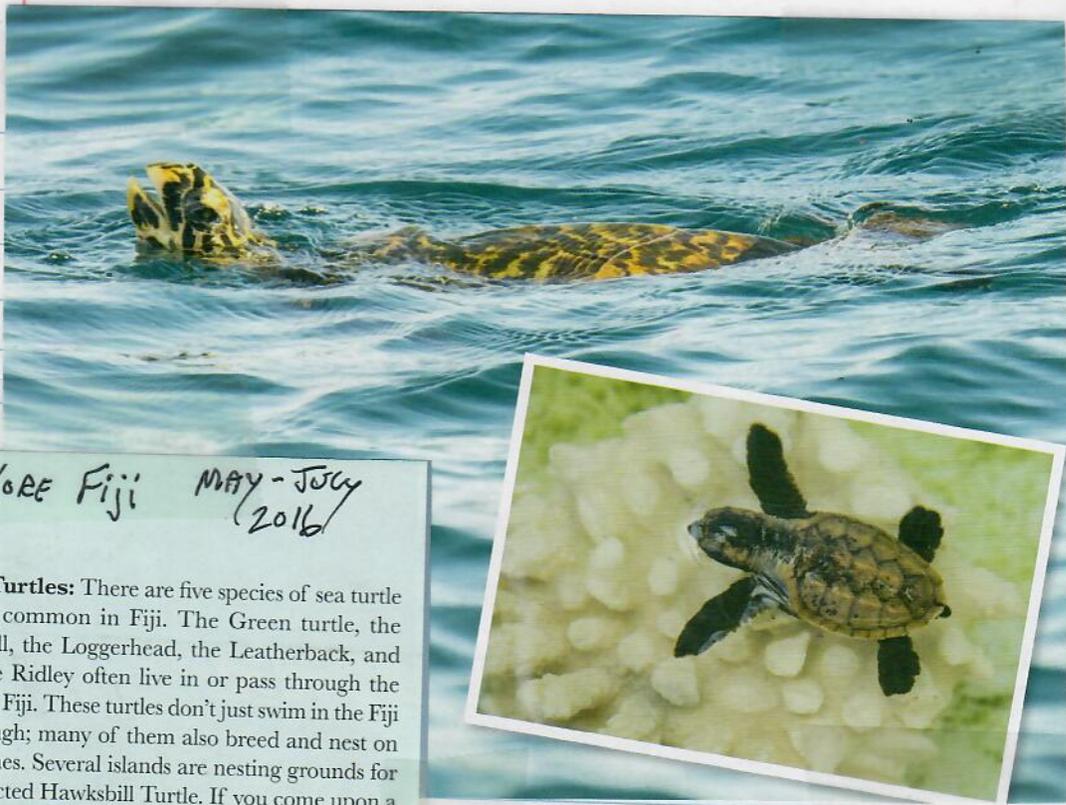
WEDNESDAY May 18, 2016

48 Pages Price: \$1 VIP \$ 1.40 Outside Viti Levu

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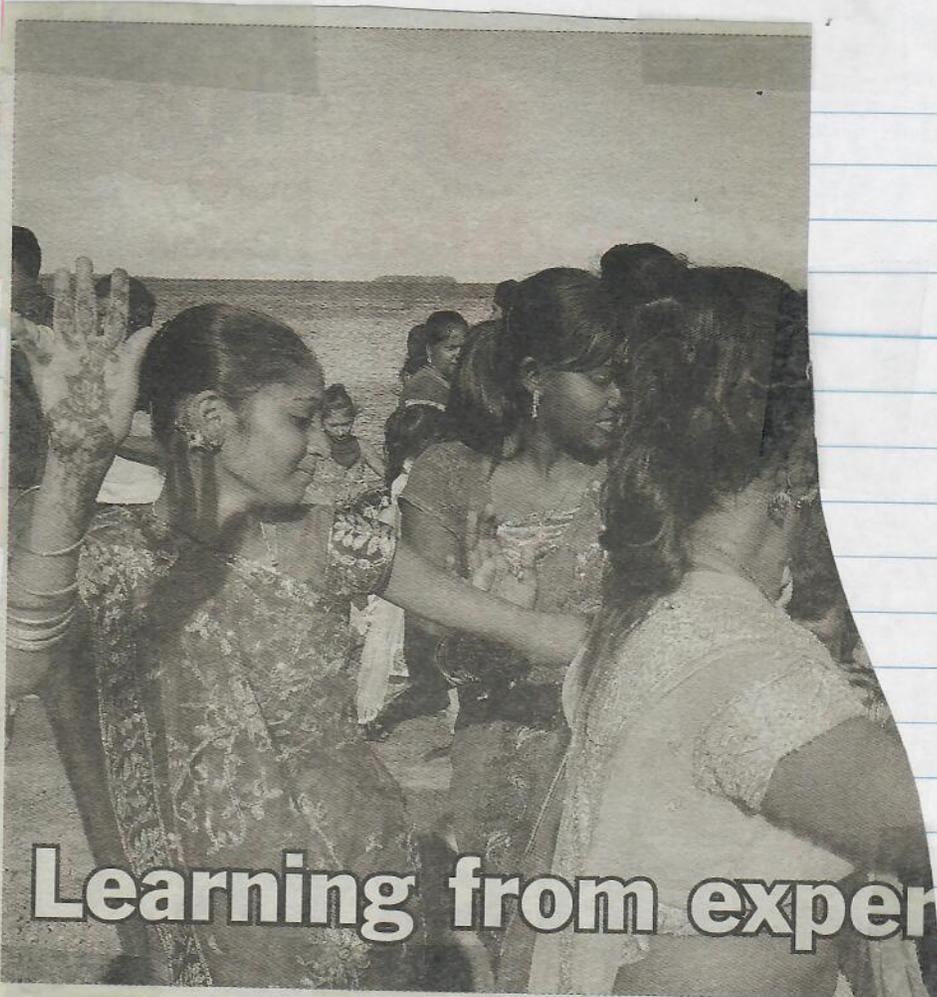


EXPLORE Fiji MAY-July
2016

Sea Turtles: There are five species of sea turtle that are common in Fiji. The Green turtle, the Hawksbill, the Loggerhead, the Leatherback, and the Olive Ridley often live in or pass through the waters of Fiji. These turtles don't just swim in the Fiji surf, though; many of them also breed and nest on the beaches. Several islands are nesting grounds for the protected Hawksbill Turtle. If you come upon a sea turtle while snorkelling, observe quietly, without disturbing the turtle. Turtles can hold their breath for hours at a time, but they are air-breathing reptiles. A turtle that feels threatened may refuse to surface for a much-needed breath of air.

While out on the water – whether checking out the snorkeling or scuba diving, look up and you will likely spot interesting birds.

**Compiled by EXPLORE Fiji with text from Namotu Island.*



Learning from exper

A celebration to mark the end of the observance of Ram Naumi, the birth of Lord Ram, the goodness of those around us



Let's change our narratives

periences of 2000 coup

na. The author says it is almost always easier to remember the pain than to acknowledge
Picture: FILE

By SASHI KIRAN

5/19/2016

F.T.I. TIMES

MAY 19, 2000 has been etched in the memory of many, the day of political and civil unrest in Fiji. This day was the catalyst for my learning journey across my comfort zones, history and the struggles of my ancestors and their hosts on the land we call home.

About 10.30am I received a message, seven gunmen had taken parliament hostage. What we thought would be over in no time continued for 56 days, our parliamentarians were kept hostage and there was rampant looting, burning and violence.

I was managing national rural development programs at an NGO. Well connected to the ground, I received reports of violence around the country. I met those affected and could not believe their stories of pain and trauma. I was angry as I listened to sufferings of my own people.

The indigenous people I spoke with were the ones providing shelter and protection. It was easy to turn a blind eye to the goodness of those who showed compassion. It was easier to remember the violence. It justified my anger and my narrative. People were confused, leaders had made promises of land lease renewal on one hand and were making calls that people of Indian origin wanted to own land on the other.

Farmers told me "we are tenants and just wish to continue to live peacefully as tenants". They kept saying they had good relations with the *raja* (chief) over the years. There were strong bonds in the communities. If there was a wedding in the family, the *raja* and family were invited for feasting. So what went wrong?

For the first time we had a person of Indian origin as the Prime Minister. The government of the day's statements regarding land and resources were considered insensitive to the indigenous people. The disgruntled few who wanted power preached violence that erupted on May 19!

people from different political views attended. Anger and venting took a week of the process. I was the "enemy's representative" so it was extremely difficult being in the room. At the end of the forum I was told by many it was the first time they had such a dialogue with someone of my origin and listened to our fears and need for belonging.

I was offered a treasured *tanoa* (to this day I hold it dear) by one of the indigenous participants from Cakaudrove who told me I was just as Fijian as the *tanoa*! It was an extremely emotional moment having dialogued through to acceptance!

As peace facilitators our first engagement was in Savusavu. Five of us travelled by boat. I was supposed to lead the session on the root causes of the events. There were representatives from disciplinary forces. There was also strong representation from the rebel community.

I was the perceived enemy in the room. I discussed with facilitators that it was not appropriate for me to facilitate, all agreed but I decided to stay in the room the entire five days.

I felt raw pain in the form of anger, representatives of the disciplined forces were angry at rebels for their humiliation, rebels were angry as a number of them were incarcerated, anger against government, anger against people like me who were perceived to be taking over. There were raw emotions. Each day was draining. We could see all the confusion, pain and misunderstandings at play causing so much harm.

We conducted sessions in the Islands, in Suva, West and Macuata.

Macuata had very raw stories of evictions, fear and violence. Those affected felt they did not get justice. The perpetrators were roaming free. Unknown to them the "perpetrators" were picked up and "brought to justice" by disciplinary forces as told to us in our sessions. Both ethnic groups were left in the same communities to deal with pain and confusion of May 2000.

pect them to live and work together.

In trying to make sense of the different stories on this new journey I started looking at our history.

My ancestors were brought to work on farms of the colonials. Early writings from diaries and reports of the British rulers' indicate they hated Indians and were brutal to ensure control. Fijians were fed stereotypes to keep them away from Indians. It helped with the concept of divide and rule. It may also have helped my ancestors transfer their anger and hatred from their rulers to the people of the land, the scapegoats.

Dr William MacGregor, apparently well known for his dislike for Indians was the one who led the rescue operations of Indian indentured labourers from the wreck of the *Syria* in 1884. In his report, he recounted that four Fijian villagers helped him.

The rescued were received by the chief of Nasilai with food, water and shelter for the night. Next day some rescued were taken by boats to Nasilai immigration depot, while others walked to Rewa, receiving food and fruit from Fijian men and women along the way.

People of the land had showed kindness to our forefathers in trying to save them and feed them even before they knew who we were. In trying to find our identity we have often overlooked the generosity of the people of the land, fuelled by some politicians and stereotypical narratives we have grown up with.

My grandfather who was brought with false promises like most others did not know he was coming to Fiji. He tried to go back at the end of his agreement and was told that the boat was full and to wait for another three months. Three months later he still could not get passage so he had no choice but to begin his life here.

Those who could not go back struggled with pain away from their motherland, their families and their heritage.

I was invited for a reconciliation initiative of the Ecumenical Centre for Research Education and Advocacy. Fr Frank Hoare, a Catholic priest, was leading a process of peace and healing. I was sceptical yet yearning for longer-term solutions.

I had seen the reconciliation efforts of the government that had taken form of speeches and *taralala*. People were supposed to forget everything and move on through one day of song and dance, even when their hearts were filled with pain and mistrust.

Though difficult, I was willing to challenge my comfort zone. I went along through various training programs.

There was an attempt to bring people from all sectors that were deeply affected. Often I found myself the only person of Indian origin and only non-Christian in these spaces. Others were invited but did not engage.

There was a two-week dialogue forum in Suva. Members of the disbanded Counter Revolutionary Warfare unit (not involved in the mutiny), counsellors for political prisoners,

Later I discovered that those who had committed violence took traditional *matanigasau* and apologised to the tenant communities. Tears were shed and both communities claim now they have a truly deeper bond. I have witnessed at least two villages where tenant farmers have been welcomed and are part of the village council, something that was never heard before!

As part of our training we had stereotype workshops. I grew up listening to negative narratives about indigenous people. I was shocked to find exactly the same stereotypes in the other community. Indigenous children were being scared that the "Indian man" will abduct if one is naughty.

Incidentally, last month when I was shopping at a supermarket I smiled when I heard an iTaukei mother trying to control her toddler by telling the child "*Ia, qarauna na yalewa ni Idia*". The child stared at me and I smiled back!

How we confuse our children — we teach them to mistrust and then ex-

Indigenous Fijians did not have a choice as my ancestors were dumped on their land and expected to use their sacred resources.

In the narratives of our pain we often have forgotten to express our gratitude to the people of the land. I learned during my painful journey from May 19 that it's easier to remember the pain we suffered then to acknowledge the goodness around us that contribute to our sustenance. It is time for us to look deeper in ourselves:

Anger and hatred will not bind us as a people. A lot has happened in our past, we cannot go back, we can move forward to try and improve our future.

This May 19 I ask all of my heritage as we remember the pain our ancestors have gone through to sustain us, try and reach out and learn about the pain of the descendants of their hosts and let us balance our narrative.

■ Sashi Kiran is the founder of an NGO. The views expressed are hers and not of this newspaper.

THE YASAWA ISLANDS

Yasawa Islands Explorer



The remote Yasawa Island group consists of a chain of 20 ancient volcanic islands, four of these islands have dramatic elevation with summits just short of 60 metres above sea level. The pristine white sandy beaches and dramatic monoliths surrounded by crystal clear lagoons provide a stunning environment where you can see a more traditional Fijian way of life and enjoy Fiji at its best.

龟形盘 (TURTLE DISH)

斐济的传说有关海龟的描述很多，使牠们成为许多木雕和餐具的主题图案。

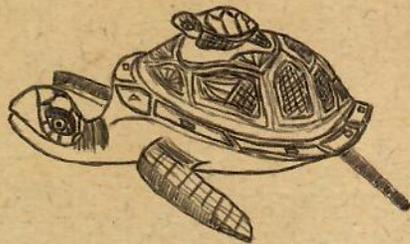
在坎达武群岛和科罗岛屿，有个呼叫海龟的习俗，这源自于一个古老的传说。直到现在，*Namuana*村的妇女们会在山上唱歌，邀请海龟们升上海面。

如今，海龟被视为斐济文化重要的象征，很多人将牠们视为古神与好运的象征。

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- 避免阳光直射或明亮的灯光，以避免饰面和色泽褪色。
- 避免靠近壁炉或其他热源。
- 避免使用刺激性的化学品清洗，只须用湿布轻拭或用天然毛刷除尘即可。
- 不可在水中浸泡。
- 每月可使用木材专用蜡或中性蜡剂打蜡。

为了保持龟形盘的原貌，我们建议仅用于装饰。



July 2018 Jack's

THE YASAWA ISLANDS

Yasawa Islands Explorer



The remote Yasawa Island group consists of a chain of 20 ancient volcanic islands, four of these islands have dramatic elevation with summits just short of 600 metres above sea level. The pristine white sandy beaches and dramatic monoliths surrounded by crystal clear lagoons provide a stunning environment where you can see a more traditional Fijian way of life and enjoy Fiji at its best.

THE FIJI
SUN 9/28/13



The Fiji Locally-Managed Marine Area (LMMA)

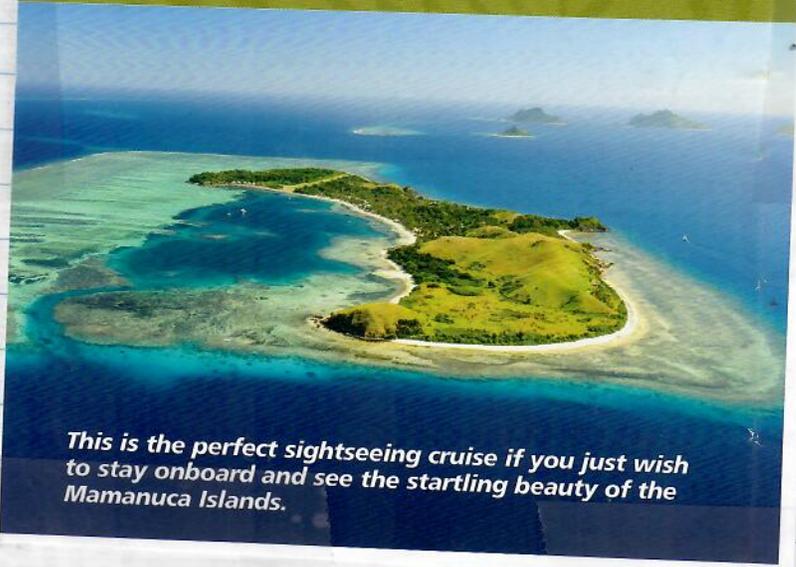
Background:
The Fiji Locally Managed Marine Areas Network (FLMMA) is one of the seven countries in the region under the Global Locally Managed Marine Area Network that promotes community-based adaptive management since early 2000. FLMMA was established in 2001 and later registered as a charitable association working to promote and encourage the preservation, protection and sustainable use of marine resources in Fiji by the users of marine resources. The FLMMA network is a partnership between government departments, resource conservation NGOs, academic institutions, community conservation practitioners and Iqoliqoli owners. The FLMMA website (<http://www.lmmanetwork.org/fiji>) provides an appreciation and a context of FLMMA.

1. **Vacancy Position:** COUNTRY COORDINATOR
Term: 3 years

The Country Coordinator will provide leadership for the exiting new direction of FLMMA as global and regional leader in community at heart natural resource management organisation. The position requires strong partnership management and networking skills and experience and will be responsible to oversee and manage the overall organisation's strategic direction, partnerships, fundraising and management of the FLMMA Network.

- Principle Responsibilities:**
The main responsibilities of the position are:
- i. Project/ Program Management at national and community level
 - ii. Program Development, Resource Mobilization and fundraising
 - iii. Network Management and core role
 - iv. Financial Management
 - v. Board of Trustees responsibilities
 - vi. Partnership building and Maintenance
 - vii. Membership and orientation
 - viii. To carry out other duties determined by the Executive Committee
 - ix. Manage and implement FLMMA commitments and obligations as member of LMMA Network (regional and global)

Mamanuca Island Explorer



This is the perfect sightseeing cruise if you just wish to stay onboard and see the startling beauty of the Mamanuca Islands.

2. Vacancy Position: FLMMA Secretary
Term: 3 years

This position is office-based and intended to facilitate the flow of administrative and logistical operations of FLMMA Network.

Principle Responsibilities:

The main responsibilities of the position are:

1. Ensuring all FLMMA meetings are effectively organised and minuted
2. Maintaining effective records and administration
3. Upholding the legal requirements of governing documents, charity law
4. Communication and correspondence
5. to ensure a proper record of meetings are circulated and maintained
6. to ensure facilitation of financial matters and related errands of FLMMA

Full details on specific responsibilities, requirements and remuneration packages and lodging an application for both positions can be obtained from www.lmmanetwork.org/fiji/vacancy or contact:

Margaret Vakalalabure
FLMMA Secretariat Office
C/O Department of Fisheries
P. O. Box 3165, Lami.
E-mail: flmma@lmmanetwork.org
Phone: 3361122 or 9353009
Fax: 3363500

Applications Close: Friday 18th October 2013

Pay rise, new contract Fiji's top govt servant

Suva (Fiji Times), 24 September 2013
- Fiji's Public Service Commission has confirmed an increase in the salary of all permanent secretaries in government.

Commission permanent secretary Parmesh Chand confirmed this following findings of an independent review of the salaries of permanent secretaries by international consultants PricewaterhouseCoopers (PWC).

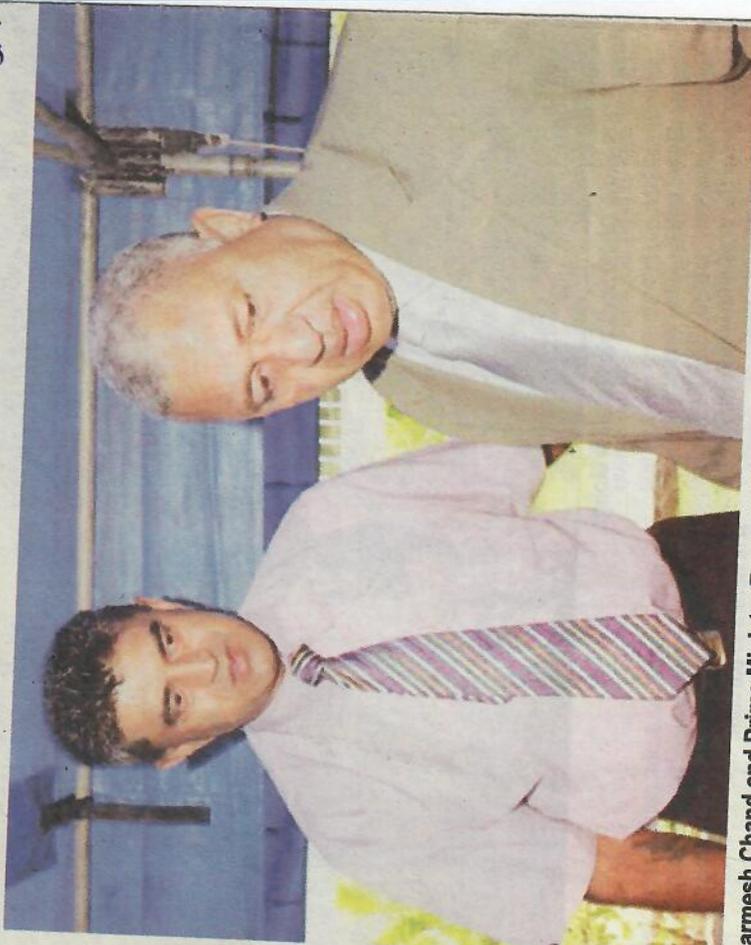
Findings concluded that salaries were not only inadequate but had failed to attract and keep the best candidates.

"Along with the increased salaries, there are stringent new conditions that will be imposed on current and future permanent secretaries," Chand said in the statement.

"Permanent secretaries will now have to meet strict new performance standards, as well as more accountability and transparency as required by the new Constitution or be replaced."

The PSC did not confirm nor deny claims by the Fiji Trades Union Congress (FTUC) which released PWC's salary assessment report for 24 permanent secretaries and three disciplined services heads.

The FTUC claimed that the heads of the three disciplined forces received salary increases from \$160,000 to \$221,894 (US\$86,240 - US\$119,600); five permanent secretaries — for the PM's Office, Finance, Education, Health, and



Parmesh Chand and Prime Minister Frank Bainimarama.

Works — received increases from \$75,000 to \$221,894 (US\$40,551 - US\$119,600); and salaries increased from \$60,000 - to \$160,000

(US\$32, 441-(US\$86,510) for the rest in other ministries.

However, Chand said all permanent

Speak to their...

Fiji invited to attend hi

By RACHNA LAL

The People's Republic of China has invited our Government to the leaders opening ceremony and the ministerial seminar of the 2nd China-Pacific Island Countries Economic Development and Co-operation Forum.

This would be held in Guangzhou, China, from November 9 to 12.

The Permanent Secretary for Industry and Trade, Shaheen Ali, confirmed this.

Mr Ali this week hosted a high-level delegation from China, led by Counsellor Fang Quichen to discuss this upcoming seminar.

He said the seminar will be attended by top businesses from around China and is an opportunity for Fijian businesses to create links and partnership.

"The China International Green Innovative Products & Technologies Show/PICs Commodity Exhibition will take place concurrently with the Seminar," he said.

"In order to boost participation from the Pacific Islands countries, the Chinese Government has offered Fiji and the Pacific Island Countries, two free booths each."

Mr Ali said the Ministry will be liaising with the Fijian business community in order to ensure that Fiji fully participates at the China Interna-



The Permanent Secretary for Industry and Trade, Shaheen Ali (right) with Fang Quichen, Counsellor of American and Oceanian Affairs of China's Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM).

tional Green Innovative Products & Technologies Show/PICs Commodity Exhibition.

Improving trade

Mr Ali said the meeting also discussed measures to improve the current trade flow between Fiji and China.

"Bilateral trade between Fiji and China

gh level forum in China

Fiji Sun 9/28/13

amounted \$384.5 million in 2012, however, Chinese exports to Fiji, outweighed Fijian exports into China by 90 per cent of total trade," he said.

"The Chinese Government for more than three decades has been providing support and assistance to Fiji and the region.

"These assistance/loans have been targeted towards development needs - infrastructure, capacity building and training.

"The Chinese delegation applauded the advancement that Fiji has made in the information technology (IT) sector together with the high quality of Fijian made products.

"China is globally an important, which the Pacific or Fiji cannot afford to ignore.

"Both sides agreed that there is a need to increase the presence of Fijian made and grown products in the Chinese market."

Rabuka's take on party coalition

FUTISON 9/28/13

By ROSI DOVIVERATA

Sitiveni Rabuka knows the good, the bad and the ugly of political coalitions.

So what is his advise to parties now considering this.

The 1987 coup leader and later elected Prime Minister, thinks the idea of forming a coalition for the 2014 elections is practical and practicable.

However, the mechanics must be properly thought out first, he said.

Recently at a National Federation Party meeting, Atar Singh, of the Fiji Islands Council of Trade Unions, had proposed to form a coalition in order to be in Government after next year's elections.

The idea has been well received by the predominantly iTaukei party, the Social Demo-

cratic Liberal Party.

While they will first listen to what their supporters want, general secretary Pio Tabatwalu said they will be keeping their options open regarding a possible coalition.

Collective platform

Mr Rabuka said: "Before the parties form a coalition, there must be a collectively agreed platform which all the parties subscribe to, so that they keep their political party support from the voters.

"The platform must be for Fiji and NOT just to defeat Bainimarama's group - that was the case in 1999 when the Nationalists, Veitokani ni Lewenivanua Vakarisito and others only wanted the Soqosoqo ni Vakavulewani Taukei defeated.

"The result? Another winner - not of their choice, but one

they had to quickly swallow their pride, change their colours and join for personal political expediency."

Mr Rabuka was referring to politicians like Poseci Bune and Adi Koila Nailatikau.

Lessons from 1999

The coalition of the so-called 'moderate' parties including the National Federation Party, the United General Party and Mr Rabuka's SVT party before the 1999 polls was a disaster.

Mr Rabuka said: "We could have formed a Multi Party Cabinet in 1997 and run with it to 1999 as a demonstration of our good will and confidence in the new system contained in the new 1997 Constitution, and given us a better starting platform as a Coalition in the 1999 General Elections.

"When we did not do that,



Sitiveni Rabuka

To the registered parties

"Be objective and not destructive - promote what to do for Fiji rather than simply getting rid of Bainimarama and military expeditionism in national politics.

"The latter must be evolved over time of stable political leadership," Mr Rabuka said.

To the PM and his proposed party

"Fiji First."

Assessment of the political climate

"There's a lot of 'silent dissent'."

Is the Fijian population ready for a coalition?

"Our politics is too bi-polar to form workable coalitions - race, urban, rural, employed, unemployed, Christian, non-Christian and sexual orientation posture us into non-negotiable positions on national issues.

Mr Rabuka said this is something those in the 2014 poll race should be wary about - bipolarity in our socio-political ideologies.

BAU IS.



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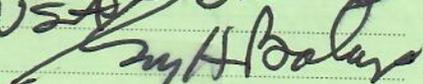
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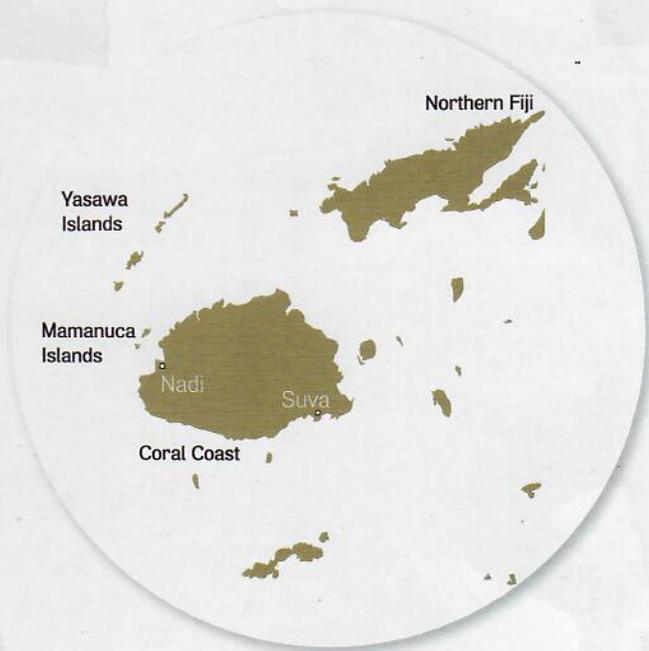
a warm Bida to you. I still can't believe that we got the opportunity to meet you. It feels like a dream come true. We would like to say a very big thank you (vinaka) for all that you did for us over the weekend. We truly appreciate the time you took out for us and the precious advice you gave. You are truly one of the most humble, funniest and most brilliant turtle scientist we have met.

We hope and wish to be like you in our scientific journey. We also hope that you enjoyed your stay in Fiji and look forward to the day you decide to move to our beautiful island 😊 It is indeed a pleasure and an honor to have met you. We surely are going to start keeping note book (journal) like yours.

Lots of love & thanks,
Namrata (Nam), Shritika,

(Happy world turtle day) ← Anq. 23/5/2016

191



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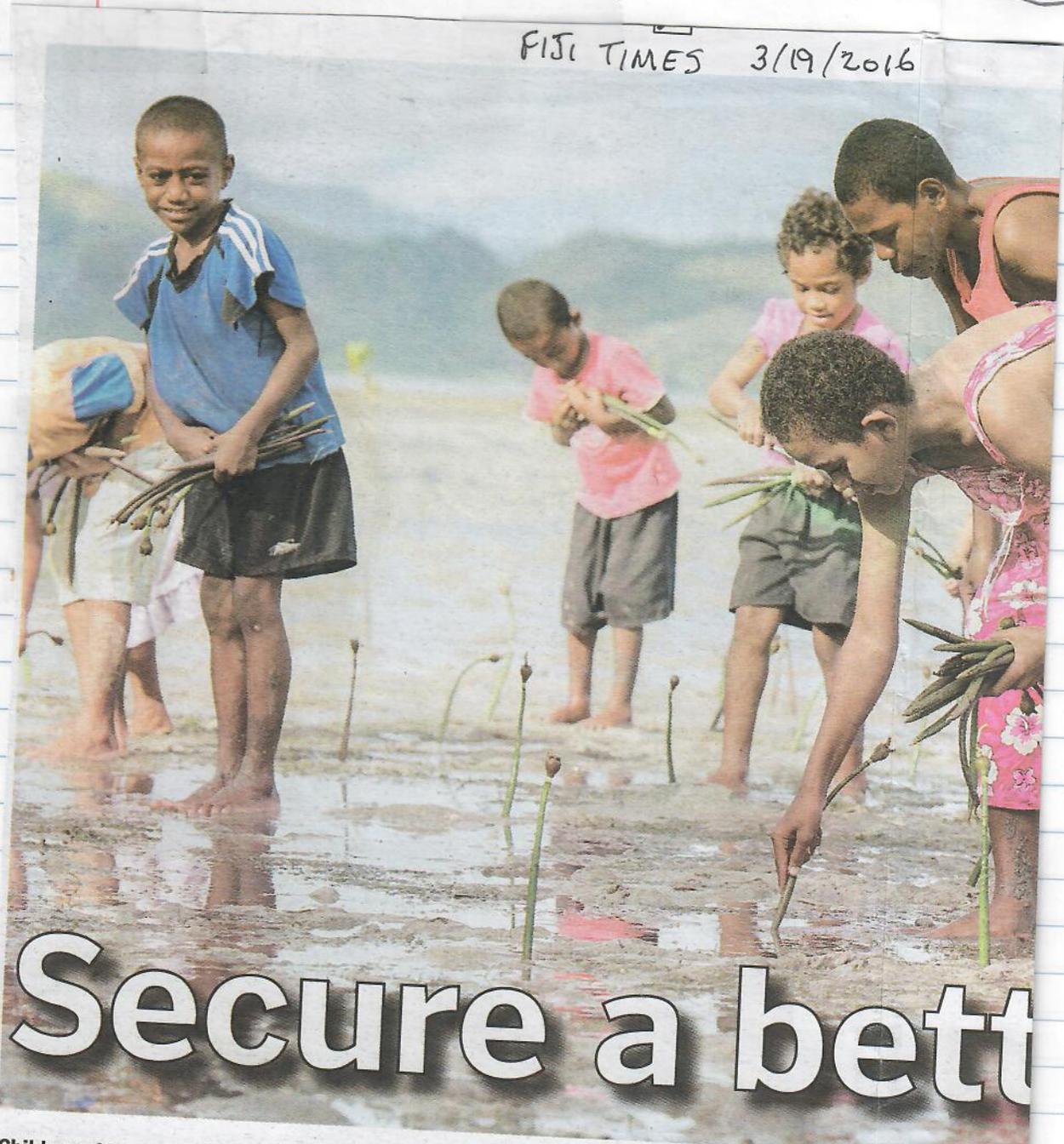
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FISI TIMES 3/19/2016



Secure a better

Children of Kavewa Island start a mangrove planting activity with freshly picked mangrove propagules. A similar activity is being undertaken between a community withstanding the tremendous force of a storm surge such as the one seen during the recent cyclone. Young children of Kavewa in Macuata strengthen their coastline through planting of mangroves. The people are now using their indigenous knowledge to protect instead of hunting these iconic species. Every day...

Picture: SUPPLIED

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Forum heads meet

Prime Minister Commodore Voreqe Bainimarama with the President of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Christopher Loeak, at the 68th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

Commodore Bainimarama and Mr Loeak discussed bilateral co-operation between the Marshall Islands and Fiji. Mr Loeak was thankful for the assistance of Fiji Water during his country's water crisis.

President Loeak recently assumed chairmanship of the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) while Commodore Bainimarama heads the growing Pacific Islands Development Forum (PIDF). Photo: MINFO NEWS

United Nations World Water Development Report 2015
General Secretariat, World Water Development Report 2015
at countries to safeguarding the planet.

Isa Lei

English is the official language in Fiji, but the national farewell song 'Isa Lei' is sung in Fijian.

Fijian Verse

Isa, Isa, vulagi lasa dina
Nomu lako au na rarawa kina
Cava beka ko a mai cakava,
Nomu lako au na sega ni lasa.

Isa lei, na noqu rarawa
Ni ko sana vodo e na mataka
Bau nanuma, na nodatou lasa,
Mai Suva nanuma tiko ga.

Vanua rogo na nomuni vanua
Kena ca ni levu tu na ua,
Lomaqu voli me 'u hau butuka
Tovolea ke balavu na bula

Isa lei, na noqu rarawa
Ni ko sana vodo e na mataka
Bau nanuma, na nodatou lasa,
Mai Suva nanuma tiko ga.

Domoni dina na nomu yanuyanu
Kena kau wale na salusalu
Mocelolo, bua, na kukuwatu
Lagakali, maba na rosi damu.

Isa lei, na noqu rarawa
Ni ko sana vodo e na mataka
Bau nanuma, na nodatou lasa,
Mai Suva nanuma tiko ga.

English Version

Isa, Isa you are my only treasure;
Must you leave me, so lonely and forsaken?
As the roses will miss the sun at dawning,
Every moment my heart for you is yearning.

Isa Lei, the purple shadow falling,
Sad the morrow will dawn upon my sorrow;
Oh, forget not, when you're far away,
Precious moments beside dear Suva.

Isa, Isa, my heart was filled with pleasure,
From the moment I heard your tender greeting;
'Mid the sunshine, we spent the hours together,
Now so swiftly those happy hours are fleeting.

Isa Lei, the purple shadow falling,
Sad the morrow will dawn upon my sorrow;
Oh, forget not, when you're far away,
Precious moments beside dear Suva.

O'er the ocean your island home is calling,
Happy country where roses bloom in splendour;
Oh, if I could but journey there beside you,
Then forever my heart would sing in rapture.

Isa Lei, the purple shadow falling,
Sad the morrow will dawn upon my sorrow;
Oh, forget not, when you're far away,
Precious moments beside dear Suva.

Chris McLennan photo

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Map illustrations by

Island Map

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Open

Migrations of green turtles in the central South Pacific

P. Craig^{a,*}, D. Parker^b, R. Brainard^c, M. Rice^d, G. Balazs^c

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^bJoint Institute for Marine and Atmospheric Research, 8604 La Jolla Shores Drive, La Jolla, CA 92037, USA

^cNational Marine Fisheries Service, Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center, 2570 Dole Street, Honolulu, HI 96822, USA

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Received 13 January 2003; received in revised form 16 May 2003; accepted 17 May 2003

Abstract

Migrations of seven post-nesting green turtles at Rose Atoll (American Samoa) were tracked by satellite transmitters in 1993–1995. Most turtles migrated 1600 km for foraging areas in Fiji and occupied home ranges averaging 27 km². Additional tag recaptures from other studies indicate a common pattern of turtle movement in the central South Pacific region. In total, the 26 recaptures of primarily post-nesting turtles from French Polynesia, American Samoa, and Cook Islands showed a similar course of direction and destination: 96% migrated westward after nesting, with 58% going specifically to Fiji. We propose that this pattern reflects the lower availability of turtle food east of Fiji where most islands are small, steep and have limited areas suitable for seagrass or algal growth. In contrast, Fiji's extensive pastures of seagrass and algae appear to be a significant resource for many green turtles in the region. These turtles apparently spend most of their adult life in Fijian waters, taking only brief migrations to other islands to nest.

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Keywords: Sea turtle; *Chelonia mydas*; Migration; South Pacific; American Samoa; Fiji

1. Introduction

Most stocks of the green turtle *Chelonia mydas* in the United States-affiliated Pacific islands (except Hawaii) have seriously declined and should probably be classified as 'endangered' rather than 'threatened' under the Endangered Species Act (National Marine Fisheries Service and United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 1998). The World Conservation Union similarly lists the global population of green turtles as 'endangered' (Seminoff, 2002). The major threats to these stocks are human harvests of turtles and eggs, both within areas of US jurisdiction and on shared stocks when they migrate outside US jurisdiction. To protect these stocks, it is essential to determine where they migrate during different stages of their life cycle.

Green turtles often migrate great distances between nesting and feeding areas (summarized by Hirth, 1993, 1997), but such information in the South Pacific is rudimentary because the region is geographically large and contains thousands of islands. Available data indicate

extensive migrations across the South Pacific (South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme, 1993, 1998). In this paper, we report on the migrations of post-nesting green turtles tagged at Rose Atoll National Wildlife Refuge (American Samoa) and review migration patterns of this species in the central South Pacific region. Rose Atoll (14° 32' S, 168° 08' W), is a small, remote coral reef where green turtles have been tagged intermittently for several decades (Balazs, 1996). The turtle population there is small—Tuato'o-Bartley et al. (1993) estimated that there might be 24–36 nesting females there annually. The limited information about green turtles at Rose Atoll, and elsewhere in the Samoan Archipelago, has been reported by: Satchel (1954); Balazs (1982), Witzell (1982); Tuato'o-Bartley et al. (1993); Balazs et al. (1994); Grant et al. (1997); and Utzurrum (2002).

2. Methods

Telonics ST-3 satellite transmitters were deployed on seven nesting green turtles at Rose Atoll during the nesting seasons of 1993–1995 (an eighth tag malfunctioned).

* Corresponding author. Fax: +1-684-633-7085.
E-mail address: peter_craig@nps.gov (P. Craig).

"Batibasaga, A., Waqainabete, S., Qauqau, A., 2006. Notes on Fijian sea turtles: Estimates on population status. Information provided for Sea Turtle Working Group Meeting Nadave/CATD, 31st May- 1st June".

Notes on Fijian Sea Turtles: Estimates on population status.

Aisake Batibasaga, Sunia Waqainabete and Alifereti Qauqau, Fisheries Department, P.O Box 3165 Lami, FIJI
[Information provided for Sea Turtle Working Group Meeting – Nadave / CATD 31st May – 1st June 2006]

Sea turtles represent an ancient and distinctive part of the world's biodiversity and has existed in the geological time scale for more than 100 million years (IUCN/SSC, 1995), and have played an important role in the cultures, legends and diets of coastal communities in the Pacific. For Fijian, sea turtles were traditionally regarded as sacred, and its harvest was accompanied by a sacred lore or rituals, and where its consumption was reserved only to chiefs and those of higher social standings in the Fijian communities of that time. Turtle hunting then, was the responsibilities of the *gonedau* clan, with their head called the *tunidau* (Guinea, 1993), and whose members were gifted in sea turtle fishing, and were conversant with natural history and sea turtle folklore, and whose harvest were largely conservative.

However, with the erosion of traditional values and the introduction of the market economy in Fiji from the mid 1950's, exacerbated by ever-increasing human population, sea turtles are now fighting for survival as overharvesting, habitat changes, decadal climatic changes, marine pollution and increase coastal infrastructure developments interferes with sea turtle foraging, nesting and breeding sites.

Sea Turtles found in Fiji

Out of the six (6) species of sea turtles found within the Indo-Pacific and the Pacific Region, four species are found in Fijian waters. The four species, in order of abundance, are as follows;

1. Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) : Vonu dina
2. Hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*):Taku
3. Loggerhead turtle (*Carretta carretta*) : Tuvonu or Guru
4. Leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) : Tutuwalu or Dakulaca

Anecdotal reports on sightings of the Olive Ridley turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) has previously been documented, but has seldom been substantiated or verified, and the few dead carcasses found could have been brought in by Foreign Tuna Long Line Fishing vessels.

Recent Fisheries estimates (from 2000) of each sea turtle stocks in Fiji, are as follows ;

- Green turtles - 4,000 – 6,000 (all age groups)
- Hawksbill turtle - 3,000 – 5,000 (all age groups)
- Loggerhead turtle - 500 – 750 (largely adults)
- Leatherback turtles - 100 – 300 (adults mainly)

The above estimates have been derived from foraging ground sightings, past history on harvest level from both commercial and subsistence harvest, and needs further data collection from the field for validation.

For example, in 1996, there was a reported count of 35 Loggerhead turtles sold around the Suva area, and two were taken in Kiuva, as well as three in Kaba village, which were largely caught in gillnets (and were incidental or opportunistic catches from gillnets for the two villages).

Nestings :

Three species with the exception of the Loggerhead turtles, are known to nest in Fiji. The last remaining nesting sites for Green turtles are small isolated islands, and sand isles north of Taveuni. These sites are found within the Hemskercq and the Ringgold Reef Systems (positions : 16°43'15"S - 16°18'00"S and 179°26'30"W - 179°24'30"W).

The nesting of Hawksbill turtles are more widespread in Fiji, but in very small standing populations. Nestings are more common on the Eastern and Southern parts of the Fiji Groups.

One of the last major nesting site for hawksbills is Namena Lala island (17.25°S, 179.1°E) which use to have above 120 nests per season from the early 1980's. Namenalala had been proposed to be a national marine park area, and had been instituted to be one from 2001, through the agreement of the traditional fishing right owners.

The nesting by hawksbill turtles in the South Pacific region may occur all year around as it does in Micronesia and the Solomon Islands or be restricted to a few months of the year as in Western Samoa and Fiji. In general, the major nesting period of hawksbill turtles in the South Pacific appears to be September through March; and year round nesting occurs in the Western Pacific (Limpus & Parmenter, 1986)

Nesting Statistics in Fiji (estimates from 2000)

- a) Green turtles - 50-75
- b) Hawksbill turtle - 150 - 200
- c) Leatherback turtle - 20-30 (opportunistic or sporadic nestings from other rookeries)
- d) Loggerhead turtles - not known to nest in Fiji (just recruited from other populations in the Pacific)

Nesting statistics as indicator of sea turtle populations :

Present knowledge and data supports the fact that sea turtles in Fiji have been substantially over-fished from the last 20 years (since the 1980's), as supported by nesting data and measurements on harvested turtles (shell carapace length measurements).

For example, Makogai Island used to support a large population of nesting hawksbills from the 1970's (historical information states that nest counts were up to 100 then), including a sub-population of nesting green turtles (*Vonu dina*). The last green turtle observed nesting at Makogai Island was in 1984 [refer to Annex 1 for Hawksbill nest counts from Makogai Island (1997-2002), as well as Namena Lala Island].

The best indicator for sea turtle population health and trends is the percentage nesting population. If nest counts are decreasing, then this is a clear indication that turtle population are declining, and usually from over-harvesting.

The Fisheries Department have noted that the greatest threat to sea turtles in Fiji, is not traditional or subsistence take, but commercial harvest for their meat. An estimated 400-500 Green turtles are killed in Fiji each year, which in itself is unsustainable in the long term, and could only be noticed after 20-30 years (*when turtles surviving for these cohorts or generation are to first enter the breeding population, which is usually between 25-50 years for green and hawksbill turtles*).

From the given data from Makogai and Namena Lala, it is obvious that hawksbill nest counts are all rapidly declining, and could be decimated within the next 2-3 decades, and this clearly shows turtle stocks are decreasing rapidly hence the need for pro-active management and species protection. Harvest data also indicates that sea turtles being killed are well below adult or breeding stages, and are mostly sub-adults and juveniles. The above data (see Annex.1) shows that nesting hawksbill in Makogai island ,and other nesting sites should be closely monitored ,as these nesting populations may not be able to recover if killing or harvesting of sea turtles continues unchecked in Fiji for the next few years.

Age class of Green and Hawksbill Turtles in Fiji.

Age Class	Green Turtle (GR)	Hawksbill (HKB)	Estimated % of Population
Adults (able to breed)	> 90 cm (above 90cm)	>75cm (above 75cm)	GR = <10 HKB = <18%

Adults / Large Sub-Adults	80-90cm	65-75cm	GR = 15% HKB = < 20%
Sub - Adults	75-80cm	55-65cm	GR = 20% HKB = < 12%
Age Class	Green Turtle (GR)	Hawksbill (HKB)	Estimated % of Population
Small Sub-Adults / large juveniles	70 – 75cm	50-55cm	GR= >5% HKB= > 15%
Juveniles	<60cm (less than 60cm)	<50cm (less than 50cm)	GR = >50% HKB= >45%

Sizes given (in cm) are for shell or curve carapace length (CCL).

It is estimated that adult population (breeding class) are very low (below 10% for Green turtles and around 18% for Hawksbills). Green turtle population in Fiji is estimated to be currently below 4500 and Hawksbill at 3,000. The percentage estimates have been derived from the past catch data (*see for example, data for Nabukalou Creek: annex 2*).

It is obvious from previous data that the bulk of sea turtles harvested and killed in Fiji from the last 10 years are juveniles (above 90% of catches). This is also supported by a thesis study on "*Effect of Tourism on Sea turtle population*" by Manasa Sovaki (1995).

It takes 25-50 years before Green and Hawksbill turtles reach adult stages or for a female to be able to enter the breeding population and be able lay eggs for the first time. The longer time periods taken before reproduction is true for all the other sea turtle species, except the Leatherbacks which first reaches reproductive age at around 14-15 years.

One of the largest nestings of leatherback turtles in the Indo-Pacific region occurs in Irian Jaya, Papua, where estimated number of nesting females has been between 2,300 – 3,000 between April and October 1984, and since then dropped to between 450 – 600 females for the April – August counts in 2001 (*Hitipeuw and Maturbong, 2002*). Peak nesting seasons in Irian Jaya are from May to September. It is proposed that the leatherback nestings made in Fiji are opportunistic nestings, which occurs sporadically from migrating or visiting females that traditionally nests in the Solomons, Australia, Papua New Guinea and Irian Jaya.

The loggerheads that are found in Fiji are in all probability belonging to the Australian stocks, that nests in Mon Repos, Queensland or perhaps some recruited from the Japanese stocks, as the only two largest nesting populations for loggerhead turtles in the Southern Hemisphere are found in Australia and Japan (Bowen et. al, 1994).

There were only 16 sightings for loggerheads around Bua (Yadua Island and The Great Sea Reef) from 1994 – 1995, but there were thirty-five (35) loggerheads sold at the Vatuwaqa and Suva market in 1996.

Habitats

Although having a lot of biological similarities, the different types of sea turtles, are known to have distinct foraging and nesting habitat units.

Green sea turtles.

Green sea turtles are herbivorous, and feed mostly on seagrass species including *Syringodium isoetifoleum* and *Gracilaria*, and utilize the large seagrass beds that are predominant in many coastal areas in the Fijian archipelago, notable of which are in the islands of the Lomaiviti Group, and in the coastal lagoons and inshore sand flats of Vanua Levu, and particularly the seagrass beds of the Udu Point areas, which is equally frequented by hawksbill turtles (thus the site for hawksbill sea turtle poisoning in Fiji). The problem could be largely due to heavy metal poisoning (mercury, lead and arsenic) that may have oozed out into the coastal zones from the old Nukudamu copper mines since the 1960s, and even before mining began there.

Seagrass beds are also abundant in the Yasawa and Mamanuca groups, and include the islands of the North and Southern Lau groups, and the Hemskercq and Ringgold reefs, where the last nestings of green turtles are to be found in Fiji, and Southwest, from Duff reef and moving downward to Vanua Balavu, and its isolated sand isles and small uninhabited islands.

Included on seagrass foraging areas are that of Viti Levu (North-east areas such as is the vicinity between Suva and Ovalau), and the North-west end of Viti Levu, which includes islands with coral reef areas, and seagrass beds such Beqa and Vatulele.

Hawksbill sea turtles – the hawksbill habitats is found throughout the Fiji archipelago, as they are associated with shallow waters of both fringing and barrier reefs, usually found in the vicinity of coral reefs and seagrass beds, foraging for its food. The diet of the hawksbill turtles includes sea sponges, ascidians, and crustaceans such as reef crabs, jellyfish, bivalves, gastropods, algae and seagrass. Since hawksbills also forage on seagrass and algae in the vicinity of the coral reefs and associated deep lagoonal channels, they can be found together with green sea turtles, and usually feed at night. They have distinct resting sites within their foraging areas, and may forage within a 7-10 kilometer radius.

Leatherback sea turtles – are not really residents to Fiji waters, and are in all probability simply passing through, and which have rookeries in the Solomons, Australia, Papua New Guinea, and Irian Jaya. Since they are largely oceanic species, feeding mostly on jellyfish in the open ocean,

traversing great distances, which may end up in Fiji and Tonga, and during those times may nest opportunistically, even though it is a few thousand (3-5,000) kilometers away from its traditional nesting sites. Although the numbers occurring in Fiji are very small, its significance is still important, due to the overall very low numbers in the South Pacific region, and most would simply be passing through, being assisted by westerly moving ocean currents (Guinea, 1993).

Loggerhead sea turtle – (*Carretta carretta*) are also to be found in shallow waters within both fringing and barrier reef systems. It is a slow moving sea turtle compared to the other species, and has a large head and thick jaws for crushing its food, which is made up largely of crustaceans (mostly crabs), and mollusks (bivalves and gastropod shells), ascidians and sponges. They are commonly caught both accidentally on gillnets, as well as set turtle nets along the Suva and Kaba peninsular, and have moved out or are not to be found where active fishing, and heavy fishing pressures are applied. A large number of the existing populations are to be found in isolated reef systems, such as the Great Sea reef, the Hemskercq and Ringgold reef systems, north of Taveuni, and in the Central and Southern Lau group, and other isolated reef systems.

Migration Patterns

Sea turtles are migratory species. Some would cover large distances to move between their foraging (feeding) and nesting grounds. Green sea turtles have been recorded to migrate up to 3,000 kilometers (and above) between this two sites, as can be observed between Fiji and Scilly Atoll (French Polynesia), Fiji and American Samoa, Fiji and the Solomon Islands, Fiji and the Cook Islands, and vice versa. The migration patterns of other species is less clear as compared to the green turtles, which may be due largely to paucity in tagging and other associated research programs, for the other species in the South Pacific. Hawksbill and Green sea turtles nesting and tagged in Australia have been recovered in Vanua Levu, Fiji from the early 1990s; a distance of well over 3,000 kilometres.

From the genetic analyses of 98 Green sea turtles collected from the Suva market in 1996 and early 1997, the most common halotypes were from French Polynesia (36.7%) and Fiji (25.5%), where a total of 18 halotypes (genetic codes) were identified), but only three (3) samples collected were nesting females from Fiji.

Recorded in the broad preliminary observations were the following Green sea turtle stocks from:

1. French Polynesia
2. Northern Great Barrier Reef (NGBR)
3. Southern Great Barrier reef (SGBR)
4. Fiji Stock (Dutton, P.H., 1997)

A post-nesting migration of a female Green Turtle from Palmerston Island in the Cooks (tagged with satellite tags) showed that the turtles had to travel back to Vatulele Island (its foraging ground) in Fiji, after nesting there in November 2000. The turtles left Palmerston Island on 8th

February 2001, arriving at Vatulele Island on 1st April of the same year, having traveled 2,148km, at a transit time of 52 days and at a mean speed of 1.7km/hr. Tagging information from other nesting sites in the region has shown that more than 60% of sampled post nesting turtles migrate back to Fiji, to their foraging grounds there.

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9/2018

Status, scope and trends of the legal and illegal international trade in marine turtles, its conservation impacts, management options and mitigation priorities

Comments from IUCN CEESP/SSC Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group

Our major comment on this report is that in considering approaches to reduce the widespread illegal offtake, it does not review and consider opportunities and potential for sustainable use and trade of turtle populations. As populations recover (and there is reasonable evidence that many have), it would appear appropriate to re-evaluate policy approaches relying on blanket protection. Generating benefits from sustainable and legal use of wild species can be a powerful means to engage the support and engagement of local communities in conservation and address illegal use and trade (Cooney *et al.* 2015, Biggs *et al.* 2017, Cooney *et al.* 2017). In many contexts turtles are an intrinsic element in indigenous and local culture, subsistence, and

traditions (e.g. McCoy 1982; Campbell 2003; Barrios-Garido *et al.* 2017). In some cases limited legal cultural/traditional harvest may promote better management and conservation of turtle populations, through reflecting respect for local cultures, enabling the building of cooperative relationships, and engaging local support for conservation. Exploring such "Possibilities beyond Protection" in the broader Pacific region was indeed the focus of the recent IUCN SSC Marine Turtle Specialist Group Oceania meeting in Fiji (report attached). Some relevant conclusions from the organisers' summary of this meeting include:

- An extended cessation of traditional hunting and use of turtles by indigenous people of Oceania may bring about the loss of those traditions within the cultures;
- If communities can't manage their resources, then nobody can, because "we are here and they are there";
- Conservation that relies solely on government enforcement capacity is unrealistic and can alienate communities hence lessen conservation;
- The problem has not been traditional harvest but 'commercial greed'; similar conclusions have been reached in other regions. In Costa Rica, for example, managed harvest has been shown to promote local support for and "buy-in" for conservation (Campbell 2007). Further, imposition of external values of turtles on to local communities can cause tensions and conflict (Kinan & Dalzell 2004), which may impede rather than promote robust and equitable conservation.

The review would benefit from explicit consideration of these dynamics and of conservation approaches based on culturally appropriate sustainable use.

FRIENDS of the Suva City Carnegie Library

Energetic and enthusiastic community minded people are needed to revive FRIENDS of the Suva City Carnegie Library. FRIENDS are needed for projects such as enhancing the library collection and facilities, social activities to promote the library, book clubs and library activities for children.

Interested FRIENDS are to contact the Chief Librarian, contact particulars are below.

Gift of READING

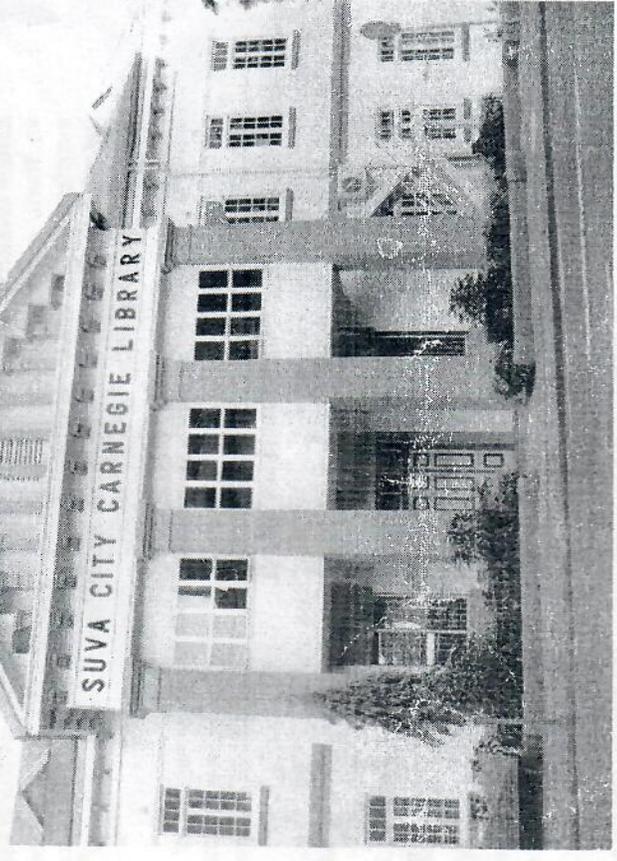
Donate a book to the library. Books may be on any subject matter for any age level, published within the last three years or a recent bestseller. By investing in us, your community will have a quality municipal public library which will benefit everyone as access to the library is FREE of charge.

Chief Librarian
Suva City Carnegie Library
Victoria Parade, Suva
PO Box 176, Suva
Telephone: 3313433 ext 240
maureen@scc.org.fj

@20th January 2016



Suva City Carnegie Library



Mission Statement

"To provide timely, relevant and efficient library and information services for the cultural, social, economic and intellectual development of Suva, including its business community.

To create and strengthen in children and young people a love for reading and learning."

History

The Suva City Carnegie Library is the only public library which serves the Central and Eastern Division of Fiji. The foundation stone was laid by the Governor of Fiji, Sir Everard Im Thurn, on 1st September 1908. Andrew Carnegie, an American iron and steel manufacturer provided the grant that enabled the completion of the central portion of the present library building. The library was opened to the public on 20th November 1909 and was known as the Carnegie Library.

A children's library was established in 1922. Two wings on either side of the original structure were added in 1930. The library name was changed to Suva City Library in 1953 through a resolution adopted by the then Suva City Council. In 1972, a mobile library service was introduced to serve primary schools.

Over the years, improvements were made – new resource material added to the collection, seating facilities upgraded and the children's section was moved to separate premises at the rear of the Library. In 1996, the children's library building was demolished to make room for the construction of the Civic Tower building. The children's library is now accommodated in the main Library.

In 2002, free library Internet for school children was introduced. This was a Fiji E-government project implemented by ITC Services. *(Please NOTE that this service is no longer available, computers are with ITC for maintenance).*

To commemorate the library's centennial anniversary, the building was renovated, name changed to Suva City Carnegie Library in January 2008, Mr. William Thomson CBE (Andrew Carnegie's great grandson) was invited to officiate as Chief Guest for the occasion which was celebrated on 1st September 2008 and a book titled *Suva City Carnegie Library 100th anniversary 1908-2008* by Isimeli Cerelala and Frances Pene was published.

On 17th June 2009, Mr. Robert De Raeve (EU) launched EU Info Point (three year partnership between European Union and Suva City Council). The library's User-Pay Internet service began operations on 5th August 2009. 10 computers were donated on 21st September 2011 by the Embassy of the Republic of China. In May 2012, the High Commission of India generously donated a cheque for the purchase of a new mobile library. The new mobile library was received on the 15th August 2013 and mobile services resumed on Monday 3rd February 2014.

Membership fees & entitlements

Children & Mobile members \$5.20 (2 children's books)
Secondary students \$10.40 (4 books, inclusive of 2 children's books)
Adults & Visitors \$20.80 (4 books, inclusive of 2 children's books)

Services

Circulation, Information, reference,
Inter-library loans, library activities
community display space, EU Info
Point, car park space (3)

Fees

Photocopy - 25cents (black & white)
Printing - 25cents (black & white)
Scanning – 50cents (per page)
Lamination - \$1.95 (A4 size)
Lamination - \$1.50 (A5 size)
Internet - \$1.50 (30mins)
Internet - \$2.90 (1 hour)
Electricity - \$1.95 (1 hour)
Damaged book - \$3.85 (administrative cost)
Overdue – 25cents (per book/per day)

Opening hours

Monday – Friday: 9.00am - 6.00pm
Saturday: 9.00am - 1.00pm

Collection

Local newspapers
Periodicals
Fiction
Non-fiction
Reference
Pacific material
Fijian vernacular
Hindi vernacular

Large print
CDs (in-house use)
DVDs (in-house use)
Pamphlets





MINISTRY OF FISHERIES



FIJI NATIONAL SEA TURTLE CONSERVATION WORKSHOP

17th July, 2018

Studio 6 Conference Room, Suva

Workshop Objectives

- Gathering data and sharing information on sea turtle projects that have been undertaken by the respective organizations and over the years;
- Review the National Sea Turtle Recovery Plan;
- Discussion on the Way Forward.

Tentative Workshop Programs

Time	Session	Lead
8am	Registration	Volunteer
8:30am	Welcome Prayer	Director of Fisheries Methodist Church
8:35am	Opening Speech	Minister of Fisheries
8:50am	Introduction of Participants	Fisheries
9am	Introduction of workshop Objectives	Fisheries
9:15am	Global overview of Sea Turtle Status	IUCN/ SPREP
9:30am	National Conservation Efforts (History and update)	Fisheries
9:45am	Projects – Community projects Dau ni Vonu	WWF
10am	LaJe Rotuma Turtle Project	Laje Rotuma
10:15am	Morning Tea	Fisheries Labasa
10:35am	Mamanuca Environment Society	MES
10:50pm	Hawksbill Conservation	Treasure Island
11:05pm	Genetic Research	USP (Dr. Piovanno)
11:20pm	Fisheries Bycatch and Exemption permits	Offshore Fisheries
11:40pm	EPS Act	Ministry of Environment
12pm	Key Outcomes of Divisional Consultations	WWF
12.15pm	Group Work 1. Identification of Turtle Projects/ harvesting in different divisions 2. Challenges and Solutions 3. Recommendations for Way Forward	Fisheries
12:35pm	Report back	
1pm	Lunch	
1:45pm	Data feedback and Recovery Plan review	WWF
2pm	Traditional use/ conservation of sea turtles	USP (Dr. Veitayaki)
2:20pm	Group Work 1. Activities needed Recovery Plan themes	WWF/ Fisheries
3pm	Afternoon Tea	
3:15pm	Report back from Groups	WWF
3:45pm	Wrap-up	Fisheries
4pm	Close of Meeting	WWF-Pacific Representative



Conservation of Sea Turtles within the Cultural Context of Oceania - Possibilities Beyond Protection

Workshop Dates: July 19-21, 2018

Venue: University of the South Pacific
Suva, Republic of Fiji

Convened by George H. Balazs and Thierry M. Work, Co-Chairs for the Oceania Region of the IUCN/SSC Marine Turtle Specialist Group; in Cooperation with the Government of Fiji Ministry of Fisheries (Aisake Batibasaga and Saras Sharma); the University of the South Pacific (Susanna Piovano); and members and associate colleagues of the Oceania Region of the Marine Turtle Specialist Group.

AGENDA: THURSDAY, JULY 19, 2018 - DAY 1

ROOM: USP AUDITORIUM

TIME	TITLE	PRESENTER
X 9:00-9:15 AM	Welcoming Remarks and Prayer of Blessing for the People of Oceania and Their Sea Turtles. Welcome to the USP.	Coveners and Pastor Professor Derrick Armstrong, Deputy Vice-Chancellor
X 9:15-9:50 AM	Key Note Presentation: Poachers or Protectors? Sustainable use, incentives, and engagement of local communities in conservation efforts	Rosie Cooney Chair, IUCN/SSC Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group rosie.cooney@gmail.com
X 9:50-10:25 AM	Key Note Presentation: The Wanderings of a Field Naturalist in the Jungles of Sustainable Use	Grahame Webb Chair, IUCN/SSC Crocodile Specialist Group and Member Australasia Region MTSG gwebb@wmi.com.au
X 10:25-10:50 AM	Special Award Ceremony, <u>Group Photo</u> and Morning Tea	
SESSION 1: Research-Related Stewardship of Turtle Resources		
X 10:50-11:10 AM	Magnifying the impact of field research: Involving students produces scientists and conservationists	Marc Rice Hawaii Preparatory Academy mrice@hpa.edu
X 11:10-11:30 AM	Genetic mating system of hawksbill turtle in Fiji	Shritika Prakash University of the South Pacific shritika.prakash@gmail.com
X 11:30-11:50 AM	Origin of green sea turtles in Fijian foraging grounds	Susanna Piovano University of the South Pacific susanna.piovano@usp.ac.fj

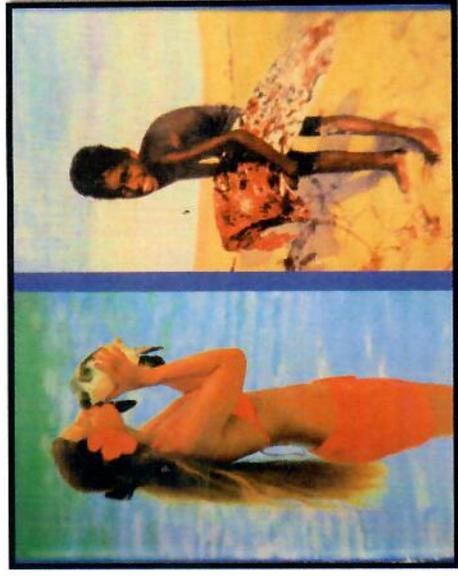
Olsem Presiden bilong namber 38 Intanesanel Kibung bilong Solwara Torosel, mi laik stronim pasin bilong lukautim na bosimgut lon mak stret. Mi luksave olsem rot bilong was long ol solwara torosel bai ino wankein long olgeta pels, kalsa kantri na hap i wok bung long lukautim ol torosel bilong ol solwara, nan au mi makim nau kirap bilong niupela pasin bilong lukautim na lukluk go pas long wei bilong lukautim stron lo torosel bilong solwara
Yoshimasa Matsuzawa

HINDI TRANSLATION by Premiika Lata

20 फरवरी 2018 को कोबे, जपान में 38 वें अंतरराष्ट्रीय सागर कछुए संगोष्ठी में, अंतरराष्ट्रीय समुद्री कछुए विशेषज्ञों के एक पैनल ने सुरक्षा से आगे बढ़ने के विचार के असापास के मुद्दों पर चर्चा करने में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाया है।

पैनल सदस्य समुद्री कछुए आबादी की स्थिति, प्रबंधन संदर्भ, वैज्ञानिक ज्ञान, स्थानीय और पारंपरिक ज्ञान, सामाजिक आर्थिक आवश्यकताओं और सांस्कृतिक विचारों के अनुसार लचीला और विविध संरक्षण और प्रबंधन रणनीतियों की आवश्यकता पर और बातचीत को प्रोत्साहित करते हैं।

38 वें अंतरराष्ट्रीय सागर कछुए संगोष्ठी के राष्ट्रपति के रूप में, मैं संरक्षण और प्रबंधन रणनीतियों में विविधता का सम्मान करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हूँ। मैं मानती हूँ कि समुद्री कछुए की आबादी को संपन्न करने का मार्ग प्रत्येक समुदाय, संस्कृति, देश और क्षेत्र से आलग हो सकता है जिसने समुद्री कछुए की आबादी साक्षात् की है, और मैं इस क्षण को समुद्री कछुओं की सुरक्षा से परे देखने के लिए एक नई वातावरण की शुरुआत के रूप में घोषित करती हूँ।



Workshop Talking Point



**Conservation of Sea Turtles within the Cultural Context of Oceania -
Possibilities Beyond Protection**

Workshop Dates: July 19-21, 2018

Venue: University of the South Pacific
Suva, Republic of Fiji

AGENDA: FRIDAY, JULY 20, 2018 - DAY 2		ROOM: SEP PROJECTS LAB
TIME	TITLE	PRESENTER
SESSION 3 CONT'D: Cultural and Traditional Stewardship of Turtle Resources		
9:30-9:40 AM	Opening Remarks and Announcements	
9:40-10:00 AM	Community based turtle conservation: Case study of the Dau ni Vonu community turtle monitors network	Laitia Tamata WWF South Pacific Fiji ltamata@wwfpacific.org
10:00-10:20 AM	L'implication des populations locales dans la conservation et la gestion des tortues marines en Polynésie française (<i>The involvement of local populations in the conservation and management of marine turtles in French Polynesia</i>)	Miri Tatarata Direction de L'environnement de Polynesie Francaise miri.tatarata@gmail.com
10:20-10:40 AM	Community Based Sea Turtle Conservation: Experiences from Tetepare Descendants Association, Solomon Islands	Katy Soapi University of the South Pacific katy.soapi@usp.ac.fj
10:40-11:05 AM	The way forward; more top down or more bottom up?	Francis Hickey Vanuatu Cultural Centre / National Museum francishi@vanuatu.com.vu
11:05-11:30 AM	Custom and Consumption, Lore and Law: The Legal Duality of Sea Turtle Resources in Papua New Guinea	Jeff Kinch Papua New Guinea National Fisheries Authority's National Fisheries College kinch.jeff@gmail.com
11:30 AM-12:45 PM	Lunch Break	
12:45- 3:15 PM	Free-Flow Friendly Group Discussion on Oceania Cultural and Traditional Uses of Turtles - including harvest, consumption, commercial use, conservation, sustainability, and the diversity of related topics. Talking Points, including questions and expression of views, will arise solely from the participants derived from the array of presentations by speakers at the workshop.	Facilitated by Graham Webb and Rosie Coney
3:15-3:30 PM	Next Steps - Ideas and Discussion. Day 2 Close of Workshop.	



WORKSHOP BACKGROUND

As indicated below, our workshop title and focus are directly linked to the theme of the 38th International Sea Turtle Symposium held in Kobe, Japan in February 2018. We take very seriously Symposium President Matsuzawa's words that we need "the start of a new conversation to look forward".

Our Workshop Title:

"Conservation of Sea Turtles within the Cultural Context of Oceania - Possibilities Beyond Protection"

Our workshop title and focus will give us a great opportunity to respectfully exchange views, news, knowledge, disagreements, and conservation ideas that all-to-often have not been openly discussed at prior Pacific gatherings for sea turtles. Workshop conveners George Balazs and Thierry Work want the workshop to be "the start of a new conversation". We draw these words, and the idea for the workshop title, from the Presidential Declaration and Theme of the 38th International Sea Turtle Symposium held in Kobe, Japan in February 2018. The declaration reads as follows in English along with translations into Fijian, French, Baslama, Pjin, and Hindi.

The Kobe Declaration: Beyond Protection of Sea Turtles

At the 38th International Sea Turtle Symposium in Kobe, Japan, on 20 February 2018, a panel of international sea turtle experts have taken an important step forward in discussing issues surrounding the idea of moving beyond protection. The panel members encourage further dialogue on the need for flexible and diverse conservation and management strategies in accordance with sea turtle population status, management context, scientific knowledge, local and traditional knowledge, socioeconomic needs, and cultural considerations.

As the President of the 38th International Sea Turtle Symposium, I commit to respecting the diversity in conservation and management strategies. I recognize that the path to thriving sea turtle populations may differ with each community, culture, country, and region that have shared populations of sea turtles, and I declare this moment as the start of a new conversation to look forward beyond the protection of sea turtles.

Yoshimasa Matsuzawa

FIJIAN TRANSLATION by Esther Tora

Na Veidinadinati mai Kobe (Kobe Declaration): Na Nodra Taqomaki na Vonu

E ra a mai duavata na dauvakadidike ena nodra bula na vonu mai na veiyasai vuravura e na i ka 38 ni bose ka vakayacori mai Kobe, Javani e nai kai 20 ni Feverueri, 2018, ka vakatokai na "International Sea Turtle Symposium", me laurai na veika me baleti ira na vonu e na taudaku ni nodra maroroi. E ra a duavata na vosa e na ulutaga bibi oqo me dikevi na vei gaunisala eso me baleta na nodra maroroi na vonu ka dikevi na veika me baleta na kedra iwiliwili, na l tuvatuva ni nodra taqomaki, na kila vaka sainisi, na kila vaka itaukei, na kena sema ki na bula veimaliwai kei na gagadre vakavanua. E na noqu itutu vakaveiliutaki e na i ka 38 ni bose ka vakatokai na 'International Sea Turtle Symposium' au via vakadeitaka na noqu doka na veigaunisala eso e qaravi kina na nodra maroroi ka taqomaki na vonu.



Conservation of Sea Turtles within the Cultural Context of Oceania - Possibilities Beyond Protection

Workshop Dates: July 19-21, 2018

Venue: University of the South Pacific
Suva, Republic of Fiji

AGENDA: SATURDAY, JULY 21, 2018 - DAY 3		BURE – USP LOWER CAMPUS
TIME	TITLE	PRESENTER
10:00 AM - 1:00 PM:	Hands-on health examination of a sea turtle	Lead by Thierry Work, DVM broukpitlik1@gmail.com
	Demonstration satellite tagging of a sea turtle and release into the ocean	Lead by Marc Rice using a satellite tag donated to the People of Fiji by the Hawaii Preparatory Academy, Kamuela, Hawaii mrice@hpa.edu



24 Countries of the Oceania Region of the IUCN/SSC Marine Turtle Specialist Group, "The Global Authority on Marine Turtles". <https://mtsg.org>. Regional Co-Chairs George H. Balazs itsahonuworldinhawaii@hotmail.com and Thierry M. Work broukpitlik1@gmail.com.



Au kila ni duidui na vei gaunisala eda muria ka qarava kina na nodra maroroi ka taqomaki na vonu me rawa ni vakatubu kawa e na vei vanua, vei matatinu, vei wasewase ni vuravura eda dui bula kina. Au via vakaraitaka talega ni sai koya oqo nai tekitekivu ni noda veivosakitaka na veika me baleta na ulutaga bibi oqo e na taudaku ni nodra maroroi ka taqomaki na vonu.
Yoshimasa Matusuzawa

FRENCH TRANSLATION by Thierry Work

La déclaration de Kobe: au-delà de la protection des tortues marines

Lors du 38e Symposium international sur les tortues marines à Kobe, au Japon, le 20 février 2018, un groupe d'experts internationaux sur les tortues marines a franchi une étape importante dans les discussions sur l'idée d'aller au-delà de la protection. Les membres du panel encouragent le dialogue sur la nécessité de stratégies de conservation et de gestion souples et variées en fonction du statut de la population, du contexte de gestion, des connaissances scientifiques, des connaissances locales et traditionnelles, des besoins socioéconomiques et des considérations culturelles.

En tant que président du 38e Symposium international sur les tortues de mer, je m'engage à respecter la diversité des stratégies de conservation et de gestion. Je reconnais que le chemin vers des populations abondantes de tortues marines peut différer avec chaque communauté, culture, pays et région qui partagent des populations de tortues marines, et je déclare que ce moment marque le début d'une nouvelle conversation pour aller au-delà de la protection des tortues.
Yoshimasa Matsuzawa

BISLAMA TRANSLATION by Francis Hickey

The Kobe Declaration: Nuifala Toktok long Protection blong Si Totel

Long 38th Intanasonal Si Totel Symposium long Kobe, Japan long Febrari 20th 2018, wan grup blong ol intansonal sentis blong totel oli bin takem wan impoten step fowad long storian blong go moa blong bitem ol basik toktok blong protektem ol totel. Grup ia oli stap promotem mo storian long saed long nid blong mo flexibel mo ol difdifren consevasen mo manajmen strategis folem ol difdifren totel populasen mo manajmen level, sientifik, local mo traditional save, mo socio-ekonomic mo kaljoral konsiderasens.

Olsem President blong 38th International Si Totel Symposium, mi stap stanap strong blong komit blong respektem nid blong gat ol difdifren konsavasen mo manajmen strategi. Mo mi luk save se i save gat ol difdifren rod blong ol totel populasen i kam fulap bakegen witem ol difren komuniti, kalja, kantri mo rijen wea oli sharem ol populasen blong ol si totel, mo mi markem tisfala taem noa ia we yumi save startem wan nuifala tingting mo storian blong luk fowad blong ol nuifala toktok wea mbae i bitem blong protektem nomo ol si totel.

Saen: President blong 38th Intanasonal Si Totel Symposium, Yoshimasa Matsuzawa

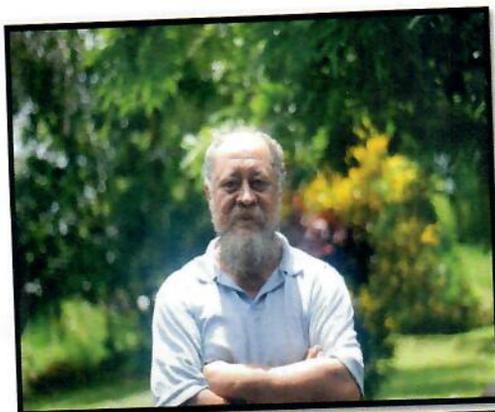
PJIN TRANSLATION by Jeff Kinch

Tok bilong Kobe Presiden: Lukautim stron lo Torosel bilong Solwara

Long namba 38 Intanesanel Kibung bilong Solwara Torosel long Kobe, Japan long 20 Febuari 2018, ol intanesanel lain savaman bilong Solwara Torosel i wokim sampla bikpla tingting long ol rot bilong strongim wok lukaut bilong ol torosel. Ol memba ilaik kisim sampla moa tingting lo wei bilong isi lo lukautim na makim ol wei bilong lukautim populasen mak, save bilong ol saintis ol as peles na ol pasin bling ol tumbuna, wei bilong mekim moni na kalsa bilong peles.



AGENDA: THURSDAY, JULY 19, 2018 - DAY 1		ROOM: USP AUDITORIUM
TIME	TITLE	PRESENTER
11:50 AM-12:10 PM	Mapping spatial occurrence of seagrass meadows in Suva Lagoon	Namrata Chand University of the South Pacific namrata_ac@hotmail.com
12:10-12:30 PM	Sea Turtle Stranding and Rescue Network in Taiwan	Po-yu Wu National Museum of Marine Biology and Aquarium, Taiwan poyuwu@nmmba.gov.tw
12:30-1:50 PM	LUNCH BREAK	
SESSION 2: Tourism-Related Stewardship of Turtle Resources		ROOM: SEP PROJECTS LAB
1:50-2:10 PM	Enhancing sustainable tourism through environment protection in the Mamanuca Islands	Marica Vakacolo Mamanuca Environment Society marica@mesfiji.org
2:10-2:30 PM	Driving Innovation - Integrating and Improving Head Starting as a Conservation Management Strategy	Sophie Dagoniyasi Treasure Island Resort Fiji sophiedagoniyasi@gmail.com
2:30-2:50 PM	TeAra The Way Forward with the Turtles of Rarotonga	Jules Tamaariki Ariki Holidays Rarotonga, Cook Islands arikholidays@gmail.com
SPECIAL DISCUSSION SESSION		ROOM: SEP PROJECTS LAB
2:50-3:20 PM	Sea Turtle Satellite Tracking Linked to Fiji	Susanna Piovano susanna.piovano@usa.ac.fj
3:20-3:40 PM	Afternoon Tea	
SESSION 3: Cultural and Traditional Stewardship of Turtle Resources		ROOM: SEP PROJECTS LAB
3:40-4:00 PM	Qoli Tabu, Qoli Savsava: the sacred traditions and practices of the turtle fishers of Qoma Island, Fiji	Joeli Veitayaki University of the South Pacific joeli.veitayaki@usp.ac.fj
4:00-4:20 PM	Conservation Efforts Towards Management of Sea Turtles in Fiji	Saras Sharma Fiji Fisheries Ministry saras.sharma0205@gmail.com
4:20-4:40 PM	Impacts of Turtle Protection on the Sea Turtle Population of Fiji	Aisake Batibasaga Fiji Fisheries Ministry abatibasaga@gmail.com
4:40-5:00 PM	Closing Remarks for Day 1	
6:30 pm	No host dinner get-together by all attendees wishing to do so. Location to be announced.	



Lui Bell – In Memoriam

*Our Colleague, Friend, and Man of the Pacific Islands
February 24, 1956 to November 29, 2012*

Lui opened every SPREP turtle meeting and training session with a prayer, asking God to bless the participants and guide their work and decisions in striving to conserve sea turtles for the benefit of the marine and island ecosystems, and for the cultural needs of the people.



George Petro – In Memoriam

*(center right in photo)
Departed 2013*

Our Colleague, Friend, and the 'Voice of the Turtle' in Vanuatu, left behind a community that was inspired by his creativity and passion for marine conservation. His many activities, including involvement in Wan Smolbag, a dynamic theatre group and non-governmental organization, focused on community engagement and cultural education.



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