



Mamanuca Sea Turtle Community-Based Management Plan



Compiled by:

Mamanuca Environments Society(MES), Institute of Marine Resources (IMR), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Department of Fisheries, Department of Environment, Conservation International, Solevu village, Yaro village, Yanuya Village, Tavua and Tikina ko Yuda



This management/action plan has been compiled by the people of Lawa and Vuda in consultation with the Mamanuca Environment Society (MES), Institute of Marine Resources (IMR) and WWF South Pacific Programme (WWFSPPO) to implement the initiative, 'Mamanuca Turtle Conservation Project'



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INTRODUCTION

The decline in the number of marine turtles globally has generated enormous concern in conserving and protecting marine turtles in Fiji. There are altogether five species of marine turtles found in Fiji and they are Hawksbill, Green, Loggerhead, Leatherback and Olive Ridley (Guinea, 1993). Only two species have been scientifically proven to be nesting in Fiji and they are hawksbill and green turtles. Loggerheads, leatherbacks and olive ridley are occasionally sighted (Batibasaga, 2003).

One of the unique things about Fiji is the linkage between marine turtles and its culture. Marine turtles are considered a cultural totem in Fiji (Guinea, 1993 & Morgan, 2004). People living on some islands are known to be marine turtle callers and they are actively involved in activities which appreciate the presence of marine turtles. These islands include, Kadavu and Koro in the Lomaiviti Province. In other places like the Lawa community, turtles are regarded as their chiefly traditional fish and it's only used on special traditional ceremony.

In the Malolo and Mamanuca groups of islands the idea and concern for protecting and conserving marine turtles has been collectively initiated by the Mamanuca Environment Society (MES), the University of the South Pacific (Specifically Institute of Marine resources – IMR) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). This initiative began in view of the fact that there had been turtle nesting along the beaches of these groups of islands (Malolo and the Mamanucas) especially Hawksbill and Green turtles. It has also been identified that marine turtles do have a significant impact in the tourism industry.

The Mamanuca turtle conservation project initiates the raising of awareness in the conservation and protection of turtles in the Lawa community, Malolo and Mamanuca group of islands. Previous work accomplished has led to the compilation of plans and concerns from the four villages of the Lawa Community, Yanuya, Tavua, Solevu and Yaro. The Vuda community was also included with the presence of the Chiefly village of Veiseisei through a three day joint community worksop which was held in the chiefly village of Solevu.

This initiative is undertaken to compile a Community based management plan to protect the turtles and the conservation of their nesting and feeding sites (reefs and seagrass beds).





GOAL / AIM

The aim of this management plan is to aid the Lawa and Vuda Communities in trying to conserve and protect turtles and its habitats. This management plan which has been compiled by the Lawa and Vuda communities will serve as a guideline to the activities which are to be implemented in a year (2010 – 2011) with regards to the conservation and protection of turtles.



BACKGROUND OF TURTLES IN FIJI

A. Five Species of Marine Turtles:

Four species which are frequently sighted are described below.



1. HAWKSBILL TURTLE, Scientific name: *Eretmochelys imbricate* (Vonu Taku)

1. Overlapping scutes on their carapace
2. Their elongate mouths resemble a beak like parrots
3. It's the smallest in size compared to other species of turtles
4. It nests in Fiji
5. Feeds on small fish, gastropods and marine algae
6. Mainly found on our reefs and they do nest along some of our coastlines.



2. GREEN TURTLE, Scientific name: *Chelonia mydas* (Vonu Dina)

1. Greenish brown and smooth carapace, very different from hawksbill turtle
2. Rounded mouth
3. Carapace length can reach 120 cm
4. Well known for its greenish fat on its meat
5. Feeds on marine algae and seagrass and it has been sighted nesting in Fiji.



3. LEATHERBACK TURTLES, Scientific name: *Dermochelys coriacea* (Vonu Dakulaca)

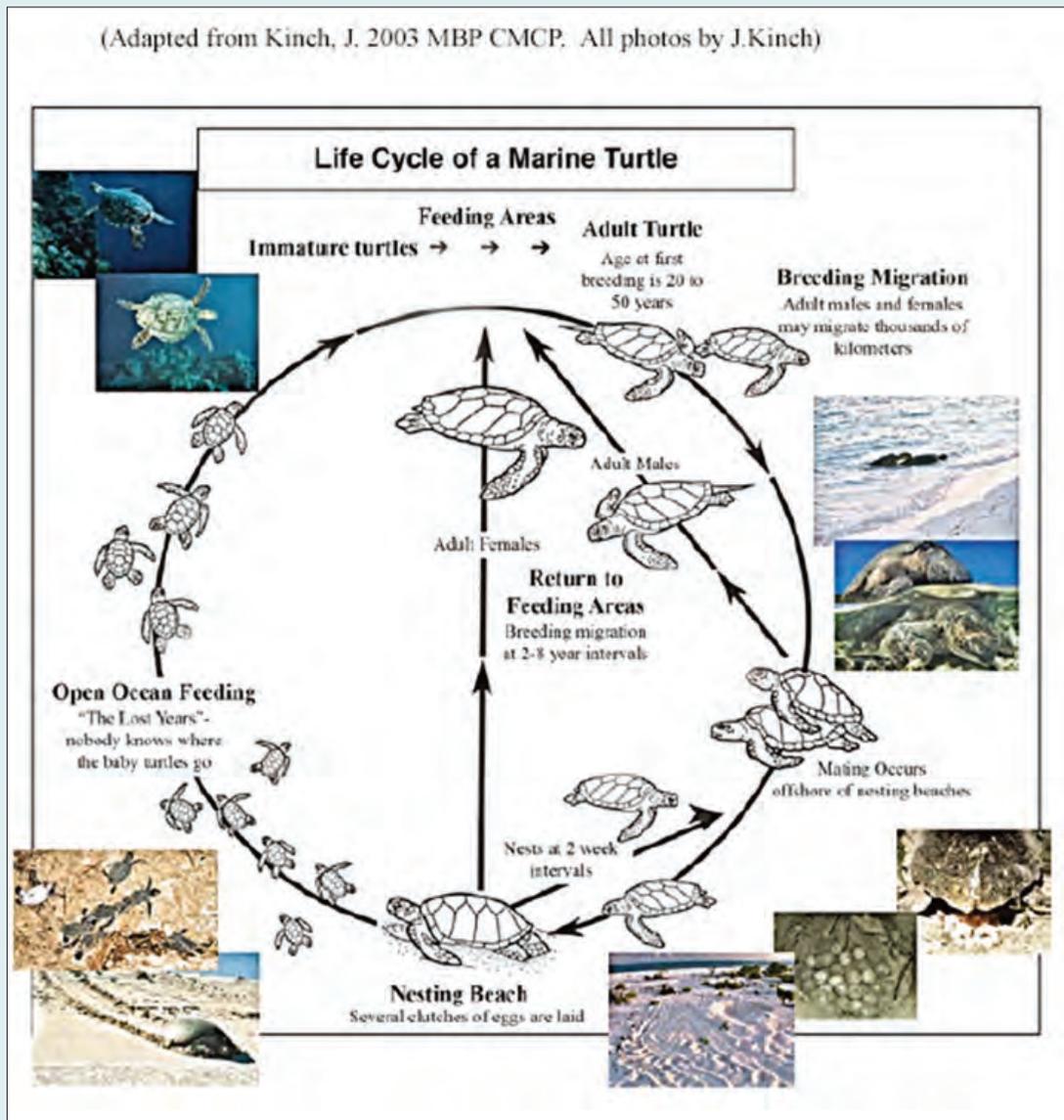
1. Known for the absence of bony carapace like hawksbill and green turtles
2. It has leathery skin and there are seven longitudinal ridges on the carapace
3. Mostly feeds on Jelly fish
4. It is the largest turtle out of all the species of turtles and it can weigh upto 10 tons.



4. 4. LOGGERHEAD TURTLES, Scientific name: *Caretta caretta* (Tuvonu)

1. This turtle is considered as the largest turtle out of all the turtles with a bony carapace.
2. Brownish yellow skin
3. Well known for the large size of its head
4. Feeds on gastropods, sponges and other bottom dwelling marine organism
5. Mainly found near coastlines or reef edges.

LIFE CYCLE OF MARINE TURTLES



1. Higher life expectancy (lives for longer period) and it takes 30 -50 years to become fertile and then lay eggs
2. It can migrate thousands of kilometers from one ocean into another
3. It feeds on seagrass and marine algae
4. It nests on the beach
5. It can give birth 3- 5 times during its breeding seasons
6. The breeding months are between October and April every year
7. It can lay 80 – 200 eggs each time
8. It will return to lay eggs where it was born.



NUMBER OF TURTLES REPORTED BY THE FIJI FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

Turtle Species	Approximate count
Loggerhead	Figure not confirmed/not available
Haswksbill	150 – 200 nesting per year
Green	50 – 75 nesting per year
Leatherback	20 - 30 nesting per year

Source: Batibasaga, A., Qauqau, A., Waqainabete, S. – 2003

Figures tabulated above have been compiled by the Fisheries Department through a report published in 2003. There are plans in the Mamanuca Turtle Conservation Project to research and get findings on the turtle numbers that nests along the Mamanuca group of islands, coastlines and beaches. The collection of information and traditional knowledge from the people of Lawa with regards to changes in numbers of turtle nesting and an overview for turtles for the past few years will also be included in the research.

MOVEMENT OF TURTLES IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN

The different locations that the turtle moves to have been identified through research (figure 1). This serves as a guide to the conservation and protection of its feeding grounds. In the Pacific Ocean it has been found through turtle tagging data that Fiji is one of the locations that most of the turtles in the Pacific come to feed.

These findings signify the great need for the protection of turtles in our beloved country (Figure 2).

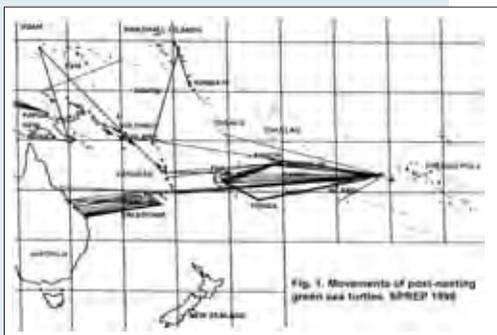


Figure 1 shows the movements of tagged turtles in the Pacific region. Approximately 60 % of turtles tagged in the Pacific Ocean have been sighted in Fiji but no turtle tagged in Fiji has been sighted in another country in the Pacific Ocean. The study is continuing and the major finding currently is that Fiji is one of the locations that turtles in the Pacific do come to feed.

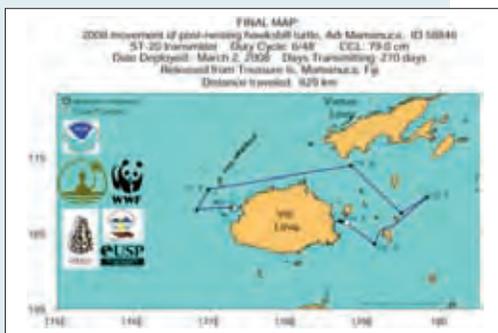
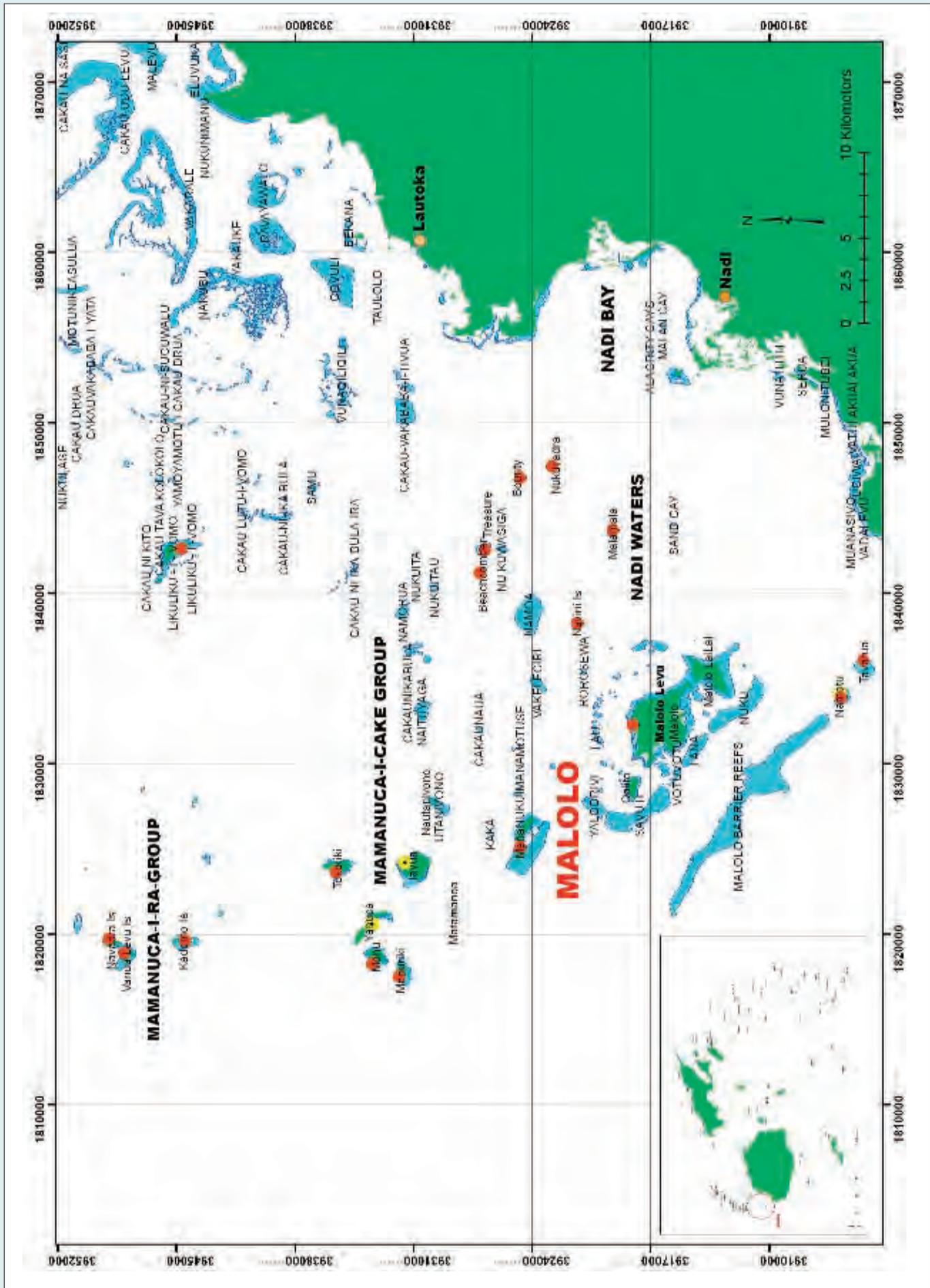


Figure 2 shows the movement of a female leatherback turtle which was named "Lady Mamanuca". This one was satellite tagged at Treasure Island in Mamanuca and was tracked in waters in between Gau Island and Viti Levu.



Location of turtle nesting and foraging sites in Mamanucas



Management Goals and Options)

The main purpose of developing a Community-Based Management Plan such as this is to consolidate the efforts to protect some animals like marine turtles. Sometimes it provides for the foundation for the protection and conservation of coral reefs, fish and other marine resources. There used to be an abundance of fish and other marine resources in the Lawa fishing grounds a few years' ago but now the marine resources have depleted due to disturbances and actions by the community members and the users of Lawa fishing grounds.

One of the main activities to revive a fishing ground is to set up marine protected areas. These marine protected areas will be breeding and feeding grounds for different species of fish, invertebrates and even turtles. In the process of setting up protected areas it is vital to consider spawning sites so that the population of marine resources can increase.

Another way to implement such initiatives is to identify reefs where fish breed and protect them. Outside the protected areas people are allowed to fish but there should be fishing gear restrictions and it should be monitored.

There should be submissions to form a Management Committee and it should be elected from the different villages to facilitate and implement the planned activities.

Procedures to follow through when Turtle Ban or regulation within the Community-Based management plan is breached.

- Village Headsmen must be informed of Taboos / Regulation that has been breached.
- The village headman is responsible for reiterating the importance of the establishment of the taboo / regulations to the perpetrators and during the village meetings.
- It is the responsibility of the village headman and the fish warden to report any regulation that has been breached to the Department of Fisheries or to any other relevant authority.



PROPOSED BANS IN THE THE LAWA AND VUDA FISHING GROUNDS

A. IMPORTANT MARINE SPECIES THAT NEED TO BE PROTECTED

1. Sea Turtles

- Based on the Fiji Fisheries Act- (Turtle Moratorium) the fishing or hunting for turtles will be banned permanently in Lawa and Vuda.
- There are provisions in the Fisheries Act (Turtle Moratorium) to request in writing to the Ministry of Fisheries which will be endorsed by the Minister. These requests are only endorsed for traditional functions where turtles are used as chiefly presentations.
- Harvesting of turtles is completely banned in all the villages along the Malolo/Mamanuca group of islands. Especially in individual families in the each villages.

Note:

Over the years, most people in Fiji hunted for turtles along the coasts and beaches as means to supply food to our families. The global population of sea turtles has declined due to overfishing and overexploitation. This includes the consumption of turtle eggs and meat. A huge number of turtles die as they are caught in purse seine nets (by-catch). In the life cycle of turtles, it takes a long time (30 – 40 years) for them to become mature and ready to breed/ spawn therefore their conservation and protection is critical to their survival.

2. Bump head Parrot Fish

- It has been adopted that there will be a complete ban on the fishing of bumphead parrot fish for sale but it can only be caught for family consumption and traditional functions in the villages of Lawa and Vuda.
- They feed and move around in schools around Namotu, Tavarua and Cakau Levu reefs.

Note:

The bumphead parrotfish is one of those fishes that is difficult to find nowadays due to overfishing mainly for sale. It takes a long time for it to reach a reasonable size and it is also observed that there is a decline in the number of bumphead parrotfish in the Pacific Ocean. The Bumphead parrotfish also play a vital role in the ecosystem as they are reef cleaners and sand producers. They usually move in schools and they sleep or rest on sandy bottoms on the reef.



Kalia (Bump head Parrot Fish)

3. Hump head Wrasse

- Based on the the Fiji Fisheries Act there is a complete ban on the fishing of humphead wrasses in our fishing grounds.
- It has been proposed and adopted that the fishing of humphead wrasses in the Lawa and Vuda fishing grounds will be completely banned. The enforcement of the ban should be addressed at the community level.

Note:

The humphead wrasse is known to be the largest reef fish in the world. It can measure up to 3-4 metres in length and sometimes can even reach 5 metres. It is mainly caught for export purposes. It is also one of the fish that tourists love to see while diving or snorkeling. Their presence in our fishing grounds indicates healthy reef systems (indicator species). They lay eggs, spawn and raise their young in muddy lagoons and mangrove areas. These habitats need to be protected and conserved.



Varivoce / Tagava (Hump head Wrasse)

4. Triton Shell

- Based on the Fisheries Act and the CITES Convention the sale of Triton Shell in the tourist shops is illegal and it carries a penalty.
- It is adopted that the fishing of Triton or its collections from the reefs within the Lawa and Vuda fishing grounds is banned.

Note:

The population of Triton in the Lawa fishing grounds has declined and it is hard to find them. The Triton plays a significant role in the marine ecosystem as they feed on crown of thorns starfish (COTS) which destroys corals on the reefs. Triton only feeds on the crown of thorn starfish. As a result of the high numbers of COTS living on the reefs there has been an increase in the number of corals being destroyed. This confirms that Triton numbers are low probably due to overfishing for sale to the tourists.



Davui (Triton Shell)

5. Gill Nets – Fishing Nets

- Based on the Fiji Fisheries Act there is a ban in the use of fishing nets (wading nets) which are less than 2 inches in mesh sizes in the Lawa and Vuda community.
- It has been motioned that only nets with 3 inches in mesh size shall be used in the Malolo and Vuda districts.
- It has also been adopted that special gar fish nets be used strictly for the designated purposes and not on any other kind of fishing.

Note:

It has been observed that the misuse of fishing nets has led to the exploitation of our fishing grounds. It has also been noticed that a lot of local fishermen still use fishing nets which are 2 inches in mesh sizes. These nets trap the undersized fish thus not allowing them to grow to maturity. Another destructive method of net fishing is leaving the net soaking overnight.

6. Use of Scuba gear

- It has been adopted that there be a total ban on the use of Scuba gear to fish and gather beche-de-mer during the day or night.

Note:

The use of scuba to fish or gather beche-de-mer is illegal and if caught, you can be fined \$10,000.00. It has been observed that scuba has a serious impact on some marine resources since it allows the diver/fisherman to spend more time in the water.

7. Hooka (Compressor)

- It has been adopted that there be a complete ban on the use of compressors to gather beche-de-mer in the district.

Note:

This is one method of fishing that has led to the overshooting of our fishing grounds.

8. Traditional Poison

- According to the Fiji Fisheries Act it is illegal to use Derris plant or its derivatives in our fishing grounds Fiji wide.
- The enforcement of the above ban should be raised in all village council meetings in the Malolo district.

Note:

It has been observed that a lot of people in Fiji use the poison from Derris plants to stupefy and kill fish. The use of Derris plants and its derivatives merely kills everything in the area it is used thus killing the small fish.

9. Dynamite, Cyanite and Bleach Fishing

- It has been adopted that the use of dynamite, cyanite and bleach to fish is completely banned in the Malolo and Vuda fishing grounds.

Note:

It has been observed that there is an increase in the use of poison to fish in our fishing grounds. The use of these poisons is very risky as the poisoned fish can cause illness and even death to those who consume it.

10. Mangrove Habitats

- It has been decided that there will be no more cutting down of mangrove along the coast within the Malolo and Vuda districts.

Note:

It has been noticed nationally that there is a decline in mangrove forests along our coastlines. There is a lot of unnecessary cutting down of mangrove trees without realising their important role in our ecosystem. Mangroves are mainly found in estuaries. They provide protection against tidal waves and land slides. It serves as a nursery for many fishes during their breeding or spawning seasons.



Dogo / Tin (Mangrove Habitats)

11. Seagrasses Beds

- It has been adopted that all productive seagrass beds within the fishing grounds shall be protected and conserved since it is a feeding ground for Green turtles. It also acts as a nursery for some species of fish before they move to the reef to reside.

Note:

Seagrass beds are usually productive areas where a lot of fish and invertebrates live. It is a feeding ground for green turtles since they do not feed on fish or gastropods. They mainly feed on seagrass and marine algae.



Veivutia (Co ni waitui) /Lumi (Seagrasses Bed)

12. Terrestrial Environment:

- The Forest Act has criminalized the burning of rubbish and / or forest for the purpose of cleaning. This is due to the relationship between the terrestrial and marine environment.

Note:

It has been observed that there is extensive burning around the “Vanua o Lawa” and Vuda district areas. This has led to scenario that resembles drought stricken areas. The Forestry Department is closely monitoring the use of fire to clear land as it can also affect our marine environment. This occurs when extended periods of rain wash soil particles and sediments into the water column which can lead to an overgrowth of algae.

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED IN THE LAWA COMMUNITY:

1. Good Governance:

The development of a dynamic action plan will depend on the individuals chosen to take such initiatives. It is vital to carefully plan the activities and ensure it is followed with supporting guidelines and principles that will guarantee the success of the initiative.

The action plan should be clearly defined and it must be followed by the selected reliable community members that can be entrusted with good governance. It is highly recommended that a Management Plan Committee is formed to ensure the effective implementation of such plans.

The formation of such committees to monitor the implementation of such initiatives has been proven to be very effective in the other parts of Fiji who have already taken such initiatives .

In the traditional structure there is the Bose Vanua which is a committee comprising of Chiefs; the District Committee which handle development in the Districts; the Village Council which overlooks the running of the villages and its developments; small sub-committees that handle education, development, sanitation etc.

Apart from these committees we have other groups which collectively contribute to the work to be done. These groups normally advise the community members on development projects especially on initiatives like this one.

2. Education and Awareness on Resource Management

The dissemination of lessons learned from resource management workshops and awareness training needs to be done in village, district and provincial council meetings. It will be the role of the Marine Resource Committee to update the village, district and provincial councils with conservation programs. It will include the conservation of spawning aggregation sites and feeding grounds of turtles. The use of maps like that used in this plan, can be used to create awareness on conservation. It can also attract tourists to visit protected sites along the Malolo/Mamanuca coastlines to witness such conservation initiatives.

Included in the workplan of MES is to help the children who attend schools to learn about the conservation of marine resources. The dissemination of conservation information and raising awareness through workshops, visual aids like posters, film (movie), handouts and brochures is also an integral part of this project.

3. Capacity Building

One of the vital issues that need to be addressed is the increased knowledge which the communities have already acquired. Local traditional knowledge is vital for understanding the relationships between a community and their resources. Therefore, it is important to integrate traditional knowledge and scientific research findings for the success of resource management initiatives.

Below are planned actions for capacity building and resource management efforts:

1. Increase in the number of resources that have declined like the population of turtles.
2. Conservation and protection of resources and its habitats for us and the future generations.
3. Protection of our cultural identity and appreciating the connection between resources and culture.
4. Collective agreement and unity of community members and stakeholders in the managing of resources.





“MODEL THAT CAN BE ADOPTED IN THE MAMANUCAS”

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE STRUCTURE:

BOSE VANUA



MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE - MANAGEMENT PLAN



VILLAGE LEVEL - VILLAGE COMMITTEE

SUB - COMMITTEE



EDUCATION AWARENESS

ENFORCEMENT

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

ADVISORY PLAN



LEGISLATIONS THAT GOVERN THE PROTECTION OF TURTLES IN FIJI

1. Endangered and Protected Species Act

This law encompasses the legal protection of species that have declined in numbers in our country. It governs the ban on the sale or trading of the targeted species like sea turtles. It specifically bans the sale of fish like sea turtle and the item that is made out of it. It also governs the ban of trading targeted species between countries for example the sea turtle and the items made out of it (turtle shell).

2. Turtle Moratorium (2009-2018) – Fisheries Act

This ban has been extended and it has been enforced by the government from 2009 to 2018. The act clearly outlines the ban on:

- i. Fishing and consuming of sea turtle or its egg for the whole year (January to December) within the next 10 years (2009 – 2018).
- ii. The sale of sea turtle or its meat in any ceremony/occasion, market or the sale of turtle's shell or the sale of the items made out of it's shell.
- iii. Disturbing of the turte's habit for instance where they breed, feed or where they are mostly sighted.
- iv. Permission is only allowed if there is a traditional ceremony taking place. **This will need the licence permit from the Minister of the Ministry of Fishery.**

“This plan aims to address the ban on turtle meat on any occasion like birthdays and church functions but the exception is strictly for traditional ceremonies”.



OTHER LEGISLATION THAT SUPPORT MAMANUCA SEA TURTLE COMMUNITY-BASED MANAGEMENT PLAN::

1. Fisheries Act
2. Environment Management Act 2005
3. Waste Management Regulation
4. Environment Impact Assessment Regulation
5. Forest Act
6. Agriculture and Land-Use Policy
7. National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan

WORK PLAN FOR ONE YEAR (2010 - 2011)

Village: YANUYA Activities	What to be done	Who's responsible	Timeline
1.Dig earthen rubbish dump	1.Committee to meet	1.Committee	June (last week)
	2.Committee to raise issue at the Village council meeting	2.Committee	June (last week)
	Village council to assign which group to carry out the task	3.Village Council	July (first week)
	4.Clean up and digging of pits	4.Assigned by the Village council	July (second week)
	5.Clasification of waste (bottles, cans, plastics,clothes and kitchen waste)	5.Village members	July (second week)
6.Awareness Training (Classification of wastes)	1.Committee to raise issue at the the Village council meeting	1.Committee	June (last week)
	2.Village Headmen (Committee to write to MES & DOE)	2.Village Headman	July
	3.Training	3.MES and DoE	September
4.Boat Licensing	1Village council to set a	Village Headman	October
5.Enforment of turtle ban - Nesting ground - Feeding goumds	1.Reporting	1.Fish Wardens	
	2.Traditonal ceremony, Village vcouncil write letter of request	2.Village Headmen	
	3.Fish wardens to check for the letter or permit		
7.Planting Trees	1.Village council; no cutting of trees and no burning of fores	1.Village Headmen	2.July
	2.Letter of request for awareness training and 1,000 trees (young) to be planted	Forestry Department	September
	3.Awareness training to be conducted		

VILLAGE: SOLEVU AND YARO Action Plan/Activities	What to be done	Who's responsible	Timeline
1.Proper rubbish disposal	1.Discussed in Village council meeting 1.Classification/sorting of rubbish (burnt and buried) Paper, cans, bottles and wood	1.Village Headman 2.Village members	Monday 28th June, 2010
2. Education on Healthy Living and sanitation	1. Village council meeting – appoints a committee, write a letter to Health and Environment Department	1.Village Headman 2.Health & Sanitation Committee 3. Ministry of Health	15 & 16 July,, 2010
3.Protect marine resources/ fishing grounds	Village Council meeting, education/awareness/ training marine protected areas (seasonal/permanent taboos)	1.Fisheries Committee 2.Fish Wardens 3.Chiefs/ Head of Clans 4.(MES) 5.FLMMA	5th & 6th of August, 2010
3.Tree Planting	1.Village Council Meeting	1. Village Headman 2.Community Members 3.Committee, Forestry, FLMMA	24th of August, 2010
	2.Write request letter to department of Forestry requesting mangrove and yasi seedlings	1.Village Headman, Community Members 2.Committee, Forestry, FLMMA	
VUDA (VEISEISEI) 1.Ban on Kava and alcohol for 1 yr in the village	1.Village council meeting 2.Invite the resource committee	1.Village Headman 2.Heads of clans 3.FLMMA and the community	August (Monday)
2.Education/Awareness on drugs (marijuana)	1.Village meeting	Fiji Police Force 2.Ministry of Health	August (Monday)
3.Take them to court or apprehend them	1.Fiji Police Force	Village Headman Fiji Police Force	Whenever its committed
4.Ensure the repairing of the oil pipeline Ban ships from discharging oil into the sea	1.Call the Department of Environment 2.FLMMA	1.Village Headman 2.Resource Committee	August (Monday)
5.Get more rubbish bins	3.Village Inspection	3.Resource Committee	August (Friday)
6.No dumping of wastes into watersheds and the sea	4.Carry out the clean – a-thorn	4.Community members	
7.Dig earthen pits to bury bottles and cans	5.FLMMA		
TAVUA Action Plan/	VWhat to be done	Who's responsible	Timeline
1.Dig rubbish dumps	1.Raise concern in village council meeting 2.Form a health and sanitation committee 3.Dig rubbish dumps 4.(Project Youth)	1.Village Headman 2.Village Council 3.Youth and health and sanitation committee	1.July 2.July to September
2.Stop burning	1.Raise concern in Village Council Meeting or education and aware training	1.Village Headman 2.Village Council 3.Fiji Police Force	1.September
3.Guarding of fishing grounds	1.Raise in village council meeting to increase the number of wardens Request fuel from resorts	1.Village Headman 2.Village Council 3.Fisheries	1.August
4.Coral Planting, giant clam restocking and pearl	1.Discuss in village council meeting	1.MES, Fisheries, FLMMA	
5.Tree Planting	1.Village council meeting 2.Tei ni Kau	1.Forestry Department 2.Village Headman, Village Council	

REVIEW OF THE 2011 WORKPLAN

The workplans tabled above by the community members will be implemented throughout the year (2010-2011) and it will be reviewed to gauge on few fundamental issues such as:

1. Activities which have been accomplished
2. Unaccomplished activities and the reasons why so
3. Activities which need continuation on to the next year and likewise the activities to be omitted
4. New planned activities to be included to improve or help in the protection of marine turtles in the Lawa and Vuda communities.

YACADRA KA RA LEWENA SE RA BIUTA VATA NI TUVATUVA OQO:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Mataiasi Druadrúa (Solevu) | 26. Eleni Tokaduadua (Environment Department) |
| 2. Enani Tabualevu (Solevu) | 27. Apimeleki Kava (Tavua) |
| 3. Viliame Tuivuna (Solevu) | 28. Josateki Baleisuva (Solevu) |
| 4. Sunia Naslasila (Solevu) | 29. Suliasi Doko (Solevu) |
| 5. Tuimasi Mekemeke(Solevu) | 30. Joseva Tabalevu (Solevu) |
| 6. Seremaia Korovatu (Castaway Island) - Tavua | 31. Maikeli Nabelo (Solevu) |
| 7. Tevita Vibote (Solevu) | 32. Alivereti Nauga (Solevu) |
| 8. Jotame Druma (Solevu) | 33. Jope Samila (Yanuya) |
| 9. Sakiusa Tunitoto (Solevu) | 34. Seremaia Nasusu (Yanuya) |
| 10. Sireli Senivuga (Solevu) | 35. Timoci Nasusu (Yanuya) |
| 11. Maika Dauvere (Solevu) | 36. Viliame Tuivunilagi (Tavua) |
| 12. Vilisi Tavutu (Viseisei, Vuda) | 37. Anthony Apao (Mamanuca Environment Society) |
| 13. Peniana Tavai (Viseisei, Vuda) | 38. Betani Salusalu (Mamanuca Environment Society) |
| 14. Asaeli Ravasakula (Forestry Department) | 39. Inoke Naceba (Fisheries Department) |
| 15. Loraini Sivo (Conservation International) | 40. Ame Tuisavusavu (Mamauca Environment Society) |
| 16. Merewalesi Laveti (WWF) | 41. Tomasi Delana (Mamanuca Environment Society) |
| 17. Sekove Vodo (Viseisei, Vuda) | |
| 18. Jone Tavai (Viseisei, Vuda) | |
| 19. Manasa Tuiketeloma (FIMSA) | |
| 20. Samuela Ramasei (Yanuya) | |
| 21. Maika Ratu (Yanuya) | |
| 22. Timoci Cava (Yanuya) | |
| 23. Vaseva Cerelala (Conservation International) | |
| 24. Taitusi Bomani (Conservation International) | |
| 25. Eloni Takali (Fisheries Department) | |



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2. Turaga ni Koro's and villagers of Tavua, Yaro, Yanuya and Solevu
3. Representatives from the Chiefly village of Veiseisei, Vuda

Mamanuca Environment Society resort members:

1. South Sea Cruise and resort
2. Castaway Island
3. Mana Island Resort
4. Malolo Island Resort
5. Tokoriki Island Resort
6. Likuliku Island Resort
7. Navini Island Resort
8. Treasure Island Resort
9. Bounty Island Resort
10. Matamanoa Island Resort
11. Tavarua Island Resort
12. Namotu Island Resort
13. SeaFiji
14. Subsurface Diving
15. Sonaisali Island Resort
16. Wadigi Island Resort

Non MES members:

1. Vomo Island resort
2. Conservational International
3. Institute of Marine Resources
4. WWF

Government Departments:

1. Department of Fisheries
2. Department of Environment



