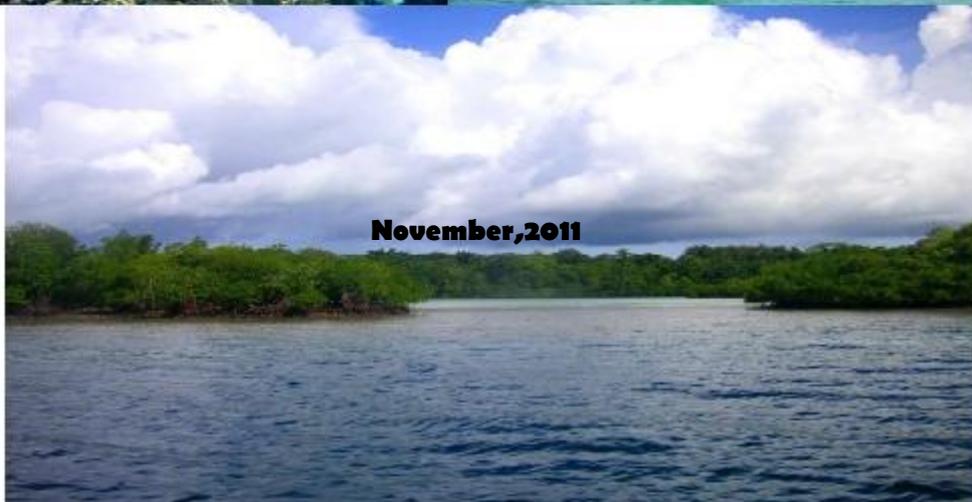


**Igolo Peoples Environment and Community
Development Association**

(IPECDA)

Resource Management Plan



WWF

for a living planet

Prepared by:

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For the:

People of Boboe Community who have the traditional rights of ownership and usage of Igolo's people terrestrial and Marine Resources.

Through:

WWF-SI Program

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**CORAL TRIANGLE
INITIATIVE**
ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY

This report was completed as part of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) National Program in the Solomon Islands. The Solomon Islands Government through the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) and Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR), and CTI partners, seek to ensure marine and coastal resources are sustainably managed, to secure the long term improvement of the livelihoods of Solomon Islanders.

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A. NORTHWEST KOHINGGO (IPECDA) MANAGEMENT SITES.

1. Background : The setting and site history

The original background history of the people of Boboe community was through a woman from Tivitivi and Humbolo of central Kohingo who married a man from Leanabako tribe of Kolombangara and Kalekogu of Roviana. Igolo, Eapa and Ghaso were three brothers who owned the area from Galugalu to Patuparau. Igolo was the first recognized chief. After him was Koete and now Timothy Koete. Boboe community followed the matrilineal system of ownership.

In today's generations there are mixed marriages of Kolombangara, Ulusaghe (Viru & Nono), Patulaiti (Marovo), Kusaghe and Roviana. The languages they speak predominantly include Roviana, Nduke and Marovo while pidgin English are widely spoken as a language for outside communication.

The total population is around 800 (WWF-SI) but the migrated population stands at about 3000 (WWF-SI). The main settlements are Nimunimu and Boboe but the recent resettlements go as far as Vavanga, Kuzi, Nusatuva, Bere, Villa, Teme, Jack Harbour, Sulimuni, Sesepe, Vao, Poitete, Mamaloku, Ropa, Guhele, Iri, New Mala, Tahitu and Dokulu.

The Local Governance and tenure system through the sub-clan of Igolo, Eapa, Ghaso the descendants of Keriko. Igolo was the chief. The tribes totem is "Red" Crocodile. Their religious beliefs are SDA (98%) and SSEC (2%).

The Northwest Kohingo marine resource management program had undergone a number of hurdles as customary ownership of the reef systems has to be affirmed both traditionally and legally. This program reinforces traditional marine environment and resource management practices within the customary marine area under the jurisdiction of Chief Igolo (Chief of Northwest Kohingo) and combines this traditional knowledge and practices with current conservation methodologies such as the establishment of community-based Marine Protected Areas to promote the conservation of marine biodiversity and the maintenance of the subsistence resource base on which local communities of the region depend on.

2. Description of Boboe Village.

Boboe village community is predominantly an SDA community that keeps Saturday as the day of worship. The land topography for most islands and where Boboe village is situated is mainly low island of limestone and red ferrous rich soil and vegetated with coastal vegetation, among mangrove communities with lowland forest.

The village has no gravity water supply system. However, individual families have been able to acquire water tanks. About 23% of the village population has access to proper sanitation system. On public transportation, the village has access to Pelena that enable them to travel to Gizo.

The village has a radio to communicate to other communities and their call-sign is "Alale". The community has a Primary school, standard 1-5 which means most children in the village have had some form of education. It is quite interesting that 1% of the total population has no formal education, 55% have been through primary education, 22% have been through secondary and 9% have gone through Tertiary education.

The average monthly income for 42% of the members range from \$50.00 - \$500.00 and 58% of members receiving monthly income ranging from \$500.00-\$2,000.00(SBD). Some of the major expenses incurred include education, family & household, travel, community, church, carving expenses and medical.

Some of the local skills are farmer, fisherfolk, mat & basket weaver, sports, woodcarver, cooking, sewing, chainsaw operator. Household assets include tape, radion, CD player, bed, sewing machine, video and VCR, DVD player, fishing nets, garden tools and chainsaw.

3. IPECDA Land and Marine Tenure System:

Land and marine tenure is customary with subsistence activities throughout the year. Subsistence activities include gardening, fishing, gathering of coconuts & firewood, general village clean up, church activities and gathering seaweed.

While the people enjoyed the subsistence activities, some village community members also involved in small income generating activities such as fishing, carving, copra, sawn timber, KFPL contract, mats & baskets, small business and seaweed farming.

Land ownership is matrilineal system.

4. Resource Use:

a) Land Resource Use

The land topography is low island composed of limestone and red ferros rich soil and vegetated with coastal vegetation, mangrove communities with lowland forest. Coastal forest, primary inland and a lowland forest mostly comprising of commercial timber trees.

b) Marine Resource Use.

Marine habitats include mangrove, extensive reef flat, sea grass, patch reefs, vegetated barrier islets, deep channels including spawning aggregation sites, lagoons and double chain of fringing to barrier reef system.

Major marine resources include live corals covering 51.8%, fish abundance of 779 fish per 1250m³ and invertebrates with 14.75 species per 250 m². Dominant Coral life-form coral branching. Dominant fish species is the

damsel fish. Dominant sea cucumber species is the snakefish. Dominant mollusk Giant Clam is the *Tridacna crocea*; Dominant Seagrass Species is *Thalassia Hemphrichii*.

There are a total of 5 sea grass species; Six locally known spawning/feeding aggregation seasons for Milkfish, Mullet, Coral trout, Triggerfish, sweetlips and Rabbitfish.

The sea area covers 2144 Ha, Mangrove areas cover 503 Ha and Seagrass Area covers 115 Ha

5. The main focus of IPECDA – Management Plan.

The focus area of IPECDA Management Plan covers the Northwest within the Kohinggo marine complex which is located on the north-western coast of Kohinggo Island, covering the following areas:

- (i) Permanent MPA - Tent Island to Patuparao Island;
- (ii) Multiple use MPA – Alele Passage to Grant Island.
- (iii) Marine Development Area: Grant Island to Tent Island

While the proposed MPA would be regarded as the focus area in terms of resource management, sustainable development option is also an available choice for benefiting from the resources. Some form of sustainable development options IPECDA would consider are coral farming, sponge farming, clam farming, Ecotourism, Cultural Tours and diving (reefs & WWII plane wreckage).

6. The purpose and objective of IPECDA-Management Sites.

The purposes and objective for management of IPECDA Management sites wish derived from a wide discussion and during the management committee in November 2006 and wish to achieve the following objectives:

- (a) To protect, conserve and manage the species and habitats to help ensure food and income security for future generations.
- (b) To regulate appropriate use, appreciation and enjoyment of the management sites, and to control over harvesting of marine resources;
- (c) To promote the conservation and to protect species endemic to IPECDA Marine life;
- (d) To educate people on the need for proper use and better management actions to help support present day needs and wants;
- (e) To preserve identified Mangrove sites for fish and other marine life breeding;
- (f) To involve stakeholders in planning, establishment and monitoring processes for the management sites.

The planning of these management sites seeks to ensure the health and the survival of other marine resources that exist in the vicinity of these sites including those which economic importance to the surrounding stakeholders and communities.

7. Status of IPECDA Sites and the Participating Community Management Roles.

The IPECDA sites are basically involved around the marine management area within the customary sea boundary of Boboe Community. The major marine resources include corals, fish of many species, invertebrates' species, sea cucumber species and sea grass species.

IPECDA is established from a vibrant community whose members are very talented and with various skills. The community's participation would be voluntary in most cases but there will be people appointed to various responsibilities as required by the management plan.

8. The Planning Process.

The development of the Northwest Kohinggo Marine Protected Management Plan came about following a very strenuous and discreet planning sessions, which required a lot of time, thinking and appropriate decisions by members of the management committee and the whole community at large. With much time, effort, intelligence and planning invested into the development of the management plan by community members of Boboe and Nimunimu village communities. Area

Following recommendations put forward by both biological and socio-economic surveys and with the final endorsement by the customary affirmation of Chief Igolo's land and marine boundaries, the following areas have been planned and demarcated as marine management areas – The reef system that runs from Alale island to the fringing reefs adjacent the western tip of Grant Island together with the enclosed shallow areas and mangroves are set aside as Multiple Use MPA. From that point (western end of Grant Island) to Patuparao Island including all reefs within are set aside as Permanent MPA. This planning idea resulted in the community's respect over the suggested management areas.

It was WWF that first encourage Boboe Community (before IPECDA was established) through its community consultation meetings and program, which was effectively accepted and supported by the members of the community.

The current chief and his elders committee also supported the program which gave the boost and with various community workshops organized and attended by members of the community, the community's feeling of ownership of the program is very significant.

B. OBJECTIVES OF MANAGEMENT SITES:

The establishment of the management area is to achieve the following management objectives:

(1) To encourage proper use of marine resources in accordance to the most appropriate method of harvesting, supporting traditional and scientific method of resource management practices of the community;

(2) To provide for the effective management to support sustainable use of other marine resources, for both subsistence and small economic benefits;

(3) Improve capacity on resource management and the development of appropriate livelihood options through collaborative partnerships, shared learning, linkages and better communication for resource owners, resource users, and resource managers – including government, NGO, Community and commercial sectors;

(4) To monitor and evaluate the status of the resource base and the effects of the management plans;

(5) To identify and provide the appropriate training in the appropriate technology applicable to management of resources;

(6) To involve community participation in the planning process, establishment, management and monitoring process for the management areas.

The objectives established by the Northwest Kohinggo MPA Committee, now IPECDA Management Committee are consistent with principles of biodiversity conservation and that is the key goal of the relevant ministry of the Government and the CTSP Coral Initiatives programme, and as a signatory to the 1992 UN Convention of Biodiversity.

C. MANAGEMENT SITES OPERATION.

1. Administration.

This management plan is to be submitted to the Western Provincial Government Executive as required under section 24(4) of the Western Province Fisheries Ordinance 2011. The IPECDA has been established under section..... of IPECDA Constitution and by virtue of the constitution has been given the responsibility to manage the IPECDA sites through its Management Committee.

The IPECDA Management Committee (IPECDA –MC) basic job is to manage the approved sites, ensure the implementation of the management rules and guidelines of the management area, and to ensure the management regulations of the Provincial Fisheries Ordinance and the management rules stipulated in this management Plan is enforced.

The IPECDA Management Committee will work in close consultation with other neighboring communities, stakeholders and Non Government Organization. The terms of reference of the IPECDA Management Committee is annexe 2 to this management plan.

2. Location and Description of IPECDA Management Sites

2.1: Location:

The Northwest Kohinggo protected area is within the Kohinggo marine complex which is located on the northwestern coast of Kohinggo Island, between latitudes 8° 09' and 8° 11'; South and longitudes 156° 50' and 157° 10' East.

Boboe reef system presents a more profound and complex reef ecology. The island geomorphology forms a double chain of fringing reefs running parallel along the northern coast running from the east to southwest and then northwestward, ending up with a barrier reef system. There are a number of

shallow water to deep channels connecting the back reef, the middle deep channel and the inner lagoon with the Blackette strait. The peninsular of the northern region of Kohinggo also forms extensive stretches of shallow water bys. Blue holes occur in various locations within the back reef margins and the inner lagoon.

Total area of the Northwest Kohinggo customary reef is 35.72 km². Total area of the multiple-use protected area from Alale Island to the western end of Grant Island is 1.29 km². A marine development area has been zoned which will cover the reefs between Grant Island and Tent Island. This area covers 1.71 km². From Tent Island to Patuparaoana, the area amounts to 6.76 km². This gives the total area of the Permanent Protected Area of 8.47km², 23.7% of the total marine area.

See map at Annexe 3.

2.2: Description:

The Northwest Kohinggo Protected Area is comprised of three (3) management areas, which include both permanent and multiple use community-managed marine protected areas. They include the following:

NORTHWEST KOHINGGO PROTECTED AREAS – IPECDA						
Ref No.	Location	Size (km²)	Management Regime	Habitats	Species of Special Concern	Ecological attributes
1	Alale Island to Grant Island	1.29	Multiple Use	Mangroves, seagrass beds, macro-algal beds, fringingreefs	Hawksbill turtles,Dugongs	Surgeonfish spawning aggregation sites
2	Grant Island to Tent Island	1.71	Development Zone	Fringing reef, Barrier reef	Corals, clams, Manta ray	Coral trout spawning aggregation site
3	Grant Island to Patuparao	6.76	Permanent	Barrier Reef, Blue holes & islands	Reef Finfish	Spawning aggregation area

3. Management Rules for Northwest Kohinggo (IPECDA) Management Sites.

The management areas within the (IPECDA) Northwest Kohingo sites can be classified into two categories, 1) permanent no take zone and 2) multiple use, where selective activities are permitted.

3.1 General Rules:

Across all permanent MPA sites and multiple –use MPA sites, communities have agreed to the following rules to be used. These include:

- a. No resource extraction activities of any kind;
- b. No dynamite fishing;
- c. No use of *buna rokoroko*, (*derris* spp) or natural poisons;
- d. No use of hooka gear;
- e. No turtles and /or turtle eggs are to be harvested at any time;
- f. No dugongs are to be taken at any time;
- g. No green snails are to be taken at any time;
- h. Respect of national fisheries regulations and the Western Province Fisheries Ordinance, 2011, including legal sizes for trochus, sea urchins, crayfish and coconut crabs;
- i. Live coral destruction is not permitted inside the Northwest Kohingo Management sites.
- j. Removal of sand, gravel or dead coral from the management sites is not permitted;
- k. No rubbish is to be disposed off in the sea (including plastics and no-biodegradable materials such as batteries, petrol, oil, and fertilizers);
- l. No killing of wild life, such as birds or possum for sport or export;
- m. Introduction of exotic species (i.e Santa Cruz chicken) is not permitted;
- n. Ships, boats and yachts are not allowed to dispose oil and other chemicals within the sea boundary of Boboe Community.

In addition to these above rules, additional rules and management practices are to be adhered to in each of the types of Protected Area.

3.2 Permanent Protected Area (No take zone)

Permanent Protected Areas include Tiraranju reef, the lagoon corridor between Tiraranju Patch reef and Ladosama Barrier Reef. The following rules apply:

General Rules for permanent MPA –

1. Permanent MPAs (no-take) are established over critical inshore areas such as coral reefs, mangroves, sea-grass beds; and spawning aggregation areas;
2. No resource extraction activities of any kind are permitted in these permanent MPA sites for either subsistence or cash generation purposes;
3. Recreation, such as picnicking, can occur provided users abide by rules established by the responsible resource management committee.

Specific Rules for Permanent MPA:

- a) Capturing of all finfish in the marine protected area is restricted;
- b) Stepping and landing on corals are not allowed;
- c) Canoe and boat anchors are not allowed to be dropped anywhere in and around the reef;
- d) Harvesting of resources and pollution within permanent sites is totally prohibited;
- e) Capturing of any invertebrates is not allowed;
- f) Collection of live corals is prohibited;
- g) Destruction of mangroves is not allowed;
- h) Main habitats such as mangrove, seagrass and coral reefs shall be protected;
- i) Night diving using spear is not allowed;
- j) Scuba diving is prohibited;
- k) Traditional method of fishing using leaf is prohibited;
- l) Recreational activities are allowed provided that rules are respected;
- m) Gillnet fishing is not allowed;
- n) Ecological features such as spawning aggregation sites, feeding sites and mating sites shall be protected.

3.3 Multiple – Use MPAs

Multiple use MPA shall be imposed on Guguzo reef. These mechanisms can be applied in a Multiple Use MPA:

- i) Seasonal closures;
- ii) Rotational closures
- iii) Repair area of individual species
- iv) Areas shall be restricted to certain methods of marine resource capture such as the use of dynamite, poisons, nets and hooker.

The following rules apply in these areas:

1. Critical habitats within multiple use MPA are managed according to community guidelines (i.e reefs, seagrass beds, mangroves);
2. Netting and night spear diving for cash purposes is not permitted;
3. Hand collection of invertebrates and edible seaweed is allowed based on quotas set aside by responsible community resource committee;
4. Seasonal closures shall be established where appropriate with rules and guidelines designed by responsible community resource management committee;
5. Aquaculture development shall be established where appropriate with rules and guidelines designed by responsible community resource management committee;
6. Hand-line fishing is permitted.

4. ACCESS TO THE IPECDA MANAGEMENT SITES.

All visitors to any of the IPECDA management sites must notify the Community Conservation Officers (CCOs) after obtaining access permission from the IPECDA MC. On the IPECDA management sites, the appointed Community Conservation Officers would direct the visitors to the appropriate sites, after completing all personal formalities and other information.

Camp site is only available on Nusa Aghana, as camping on other islands in the IPECDA sites is not allowed. Any research activities must have the approval from the IPECDA MC.

5. STAFF.

Staff and Community Conservation Officers (CCOs) to work for the IPECDA management sites would be recruited locally within Boboe Community.

Rangers shall be appointed to monitor and police the MPA areas to ensure total awareness and total respect paid towards these management regimes in the light of reaching expected outcomes of these initiatives. Responsibilities of the Rangers include the following actions:

- a) Raise awareness to first time fishers found within the MPA areas;
- b) Regular policing work over the MPA sites, especially during night time or

- c) during periods of expected fishing activities;
Stop, board, search any local or foreign vessel, canoe or vehicle which he believes has been used in the commission of that offence or in relation to which he believes such offence has been committed;
- d) Search the packages belonging to any persons, whether in their personal possession or found within any premises, vehicle, vessel or canoe;
- e) Report any person whom he believes has committed such an offence, and if the warden making such arrest is not a Police Officer, he shall without unnecessary delay, hand over the name of such person to management committee;
- f) Seize any equipment, gear, explosive, poison or other noxious substance which he believes has been used, carried, possessed or controlled in the commission of such offence;
- g) Seize any species of terrestrial, wildlife or marine resource, or product thereof, which he believes to have been taken in contravention of this or any regulations made hereunder.

6. STAFF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT.

Relevant and proper training program for facilitators, conservation officers and staff should be put in place. There is a need to train at least two local divers for conducting site surveys. There is also a need to train appointed officers the methods to enforce the management rules and bylaws.

Other trainings should also be made available on short term attachment to relevant institutions or making available an expert on site for a period of time giving on the job training to local counterparts.

IPECDA-MC to consult the partner organisation to actively pursue training programs for Management site staff under its four development components. At least, one training opportunity should be offered for management skills and financial management skills in higher education institution each year.

Community Conservation Officers to be given training on negotiations and conflict resolution techniques for dealing with visitors and perpetrators with undesired activities to IPECDA management sites. Community awareness programs/activities and engagement should encourage community members to have a sense of ownership.

7. SITE MANAGEMENT.

(a) Garbage, Oil and Sewage Disposal

The IPECDA sites should be kept free of garbage, oil and sewage disposal, waste, tins, plastics, bottles and other harmful materials to the marine resource base.

The appointed managers are to identify a properly dug pit to contain the rubbish. Since the islands of the barrier reef are low, a proper method of

rubbish disposal should arrange. Other rubbish should be burnt. Community Conservation Officers should maintain a healthy environment to avoid insects and pests. A proper guideline should be drawn to direct disposal of rubbish. A proper toilet facility must be provided for the visitors. It is prohibited to use the beach as toilets.

(b) Control of coastal erosion.

There is to be no cutting of mangroves, coastal trees and beachside vegetation around IPECDA Management site and the coastal trees and vegetation on the IPECDA management site. It encouraged to do replanting of beach vegetation and local trees such as *naginagi* (kerosene wood), on coast line.

(c) Tabu sites.

Tabu sites within the IPECDA management sites need to be identified by the community. The visit to sites within IPECDA management area is restricted and its visit is to be facilitated only by IPECDA-MC.

8. FINES AND PENALTIES

Breaking of any rules and regulations contained in this management plan will be subject to a fine of an amount decided on by the management committee in collaboration with the legal system.

The following are the penalty procedures and guidelines:

- a) Any person who contravened the provisions of this Resource Management Plan made hereunder shall be guilty of an offence and liable to penalties as follows:
 - i) When the offence is committed for the first time, a general warning shall be given;
 - ii) When the offence is committed the second time, fishing gear, cane and all harvested products shall be confiscated;
 - iii) When the offence is committed the third time by the same person, then cash or customary money shall be paid;
 - iv) Where the offence was not committed for commercial gain the person committing the offence shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$500.00 or (amount of custom money value);

All payments shall be forwarded to the management committee to help in the overall operating cost of the MPA management and administration.

The CCOs are authorized to issue citations to anyone in violation of these management rules, in accordance with Western Province Fisheries ordinances 2011 and Boboe Village Community rules.

Copies of IPECDA Resource Management Plans and rules, with its appropriate map will be displayed on the sites, and at other interested communities.

9. RESEARCH AND MONITORING

It is encouraged that a proper monitoring and research program should be established to improve our understanding of our flora and fauna, fish, corals water quality, sea grass and other marine resources. The research and monitoring program of the Management Area shall be done in collaboration with IPECDA MC. Monitoring of marine invertebrates and other resources can be done at intervals with the appropriate technology to carry out technical data of the available resources.

However, subject to section 44 (1)- (4) of the Western Province Fisheries Ordinance 2011, researchers not associated with IPECDA or MFEC are expected to obtain the permission of the management committee to conduct research in the management areas. The procedure of application and screening of research activities, and to obtain permission to conduct research, is as follows:

- (1) An application needs to be filed with the IPECDA Management Committee (IPECDA-MC). This application should be on the official letterhead of the sponsoring organization,
- (2) Include the purpose of the proposed research, reasons why it is important, how it will benefit the IPECDA Sites and the surrounding community, a work plan, and schedules of activities.
- (3) Upon its receipt, the application will be considered at the next meeting of the IPECDA-MC, and if approved must be submitted to the appropriate government and provincial authorities for their approval.
- (4) If the researcher wishes, he may call a special meeting of the committee to consider the application, but the expenses for such meeting will be paid for by the researcher.
- (5) Upon the approval by the management committee, all proper documentation and provincial and national permits must be sought and approved.

All reports, raw materials collected during the course of the research, which may result in any of the publications, should be made available to the IPECDA-MC, with the original copyrights held by the Boboe people. Any traditional knowledge obtained by the researchers must be acknowledged and shall remain the property of Boboe people. All photographs taken within the boundaries of IPECDA-MA sites should be acknowledged and copies of all photographs should remain with Boboe people. Research done and results taken must comply to the principles of the 1992 UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the bio-prospecting rules of International Treaties by respecting the Boboe people's right to consent on the use of resources, its by-products and in benefits sharing. Any profit derived from the use of this knowledge must be returned to the Boboe people.

Research in IPECDA marine biology and traditional knowledge of IPECDA marine resources should be documented.

10. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT, TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

Boboe people (Boboe Community) being the owner of the IPECDA-MA sites, and other communities as common users of the surrounding reefs, will be included in the decision making process through the community representative on the IPECDA-MC. There is to be a program on a regular consultative meetings, engagement and awareness organised by the IPECDA-MC with the help of partners to ensure the members of all communities concern are fully aware of their responsibility in the resource management of the IPECDA-MA sites.

Training package to be organized by IPECDA through funds received from appropriate donors to broaden the understanding and to acquire appropriate resource management skills and techniques which could be used to help other resource owners.

11. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IPECDA-MC AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

The IPECDA Management Committee (IPECDA-MC) together with the chiefs and elders of Boboe community will be responsible for outsiders and other organizations. Through co-operations with other interested organizations, it is expected that the interests, goals and aims of IPECDA-MC be further realized. The Western Provincial Government will be informed of the program activities.

IPECDA, the local CBO for Boboe Community, would play a major role in facilitating many of the activities. Exchange of information, training and participation in various programme activities should be the base of mutual relationship and understanding with other parties.

12. LONG TERM PLANNING AND SUSTAINABILITY.

12.1 Management Plans and Business Plans

To ensure long term sustainability of IPECDA sites management program, two important strategic documents must be compiled and adhered to : 1) IPECDA Management Plan and 2) IPECDA Business & Development Plan. These documents would be the blue print for field, administration and financial undertakings of IPECDA sites. These working documents must have a fixed timeframe, either a 3 year planning program or a 5 year planning program. At the end of the allocated time frame, the documents are to be reviewed and re-designed for the next set of timeframe

12.2 Capacity Building Programs

More targeted capacity building work for the IPECDA-Management Committee to function independently is required. A good start will be a focus on developing capacity of a general manager and a team of community wardens who will be tasked with enforcing the management plan and with educating subsistence users with Boboe people about sustainable management of marine resources. It is envisioned that these community wardens will report to IPECDA Management Committee and will be employed by the Association.

Donor funding may be sought to pay these wages and to provide training, however the long term objective would be for IPECDA –MC to finance the payment of staff through levies on tourists, or through a line budget from the

Association or the WP Government. Potential support for IPECDA-MC through an endowment would also be investigated.

Training programs must be developed for these Community Rangers, covering areas of community engagement, negotiation and conflict resolution as well as conservation management and resource monitoring programs.

12.3 Financing of IPECDA sites

There are several options for the financing of IPECDA sites. There is a possibility of a levy on visitors using the marine environment of IPECDA. One option that seems to be one of the simplest and most straight forward systems would be for the dive operators to remit this to IPECDA-MC on an honesty system or through signing an agreement between the operator and IPECDA-MC.

An alternative might be to charge the levy at the airport on visitors arriving at Nusatupe. There are numerous options available and these required further discussions between IPECDA-MC, Operators and the WP Government. Options for long term financing via an international NGO should also be explored.

12.4 Review of the Management Plan

It is important that this plan has the degree of flexibility to be able to operate and change in the village content but is realistic rigid enough to deliver on the conservation objectives.

Changes will be made, if necessary upon the majority vote of the resource management committee. A review process of this management plan will be done every two (2) years. Ongoing biological and socio-economic monitoring exercise shall also be used to determine the need for change in rules of this management plan.

13. APPROVAL AND ENDORSEMENT OF NORTHWEST IPECDA SITES MANAGEMENT PLAN (IPECDA - MP).

KOHINGGO

The IPECDA sites Management Plan document has been discussed, agreed and accepted by the members of the Boboe Elders Committee performing the duties in their capacity as IPECDA Management Committee (IPECDA-MC) in its meeting on 20....., in Boboe Village, Northwest Kohinggo Island.

Thus, confirming our endorsement by our signatures:

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Secretary of IPECDA- NORTHWEST KOHINGGO MC

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ANNEX: 1

IPECDA (NORTHWEST KOHINGGO) MANAGEMENT SITE

TERMS OF REFERENCE

IPECDA MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

The management of the Northwest Kohinggo MPA was overseen by the former Boboe Resource Management Committee. This new umbrella body has been established through a constitution and is called: **Igolo Peoples Environment and Community Development Association**, in short **IPECDA**. The body is comprised of representatives of the main families, women's groups and youth groups. This has been designed to allow for additional flexibility as the umbrella group is already very large due to the need to have many communities representation.

(i) Role of IPECDA Management Committee (IPECDA-MC).

The basic responsibility of the IPECDA-MC is to supervise the implementation of the management plans and management rules for the IPECDA Management Sites.

The other functions of the IPECDA-MC are:

- Powers to declare any marine sites within the customary areas of IPECDA as management areas;
- Apply periodic restriction on the harvesting of sea resources as it sees fit for the benefit of the community and the resource base;
- Formulate, periodic review of bylaws and rules affecting the sites on short term and for a longer period of time if need be;
- Review the management plan and decide on any changes affecting management rules;
- Enforcement of management rules through appointed Community Conservation Officers;
- To screen and approve all external research applications to conduct research on IPECDA sites;
- Periodic advise to Boboe Elders Committee and the Chief on the IPECDA sites;
- Recommend training for IPECDA staff and officers.
- Approve research applications.
- To resolve any disputes or conflicts arising among the participating communities or within the conservation area;
- To present a detailed progress report at least once a year to the appropriate Provincial Executive.

(ii) IPECDA-MC Membership

The IPECDA-Management Committee members will be according to the numbers stipulated in IPECDA Constitution.

Apart from the above members, the appropriate Government Organization and NGO would be asked to have a member to sit in the committee.

There are other senior members of the tribe who resided outside Boboe and Solomon Islands, who by virtue of their membership and status within IPECDA can be called to attend the meetings. They are eligible to cast vote.

The management committee meets four times a year and more frequently if needed, to make decisions affecting the Northwest Kohinggo MPA sites. These meetings are only for management committee members.

(iii) IPECDA-MC meetings

The IPECDA-MC shall meet at least once a quarter or once in three months or once a quarter and shall be held in a place appointed. The Boboe Resource Management Office is to be the venue of all IPECDA-MC meetings. A quorum of 50% plus two office bearers is required to conduct any business. In addition an annual general meeting is held in which all members of the public are entitled to attend.

In consultation with the chairman, the Secretary shall call an extra ordinary meeting according to circumstances and should the need arise.

(iv) Term of Office

The term of office of each members of IPECDA-MC shall be in accordance to the terms provided the rules of IPECDA/Boboe Community. Members who are not members of IPECDA shall be 2 years.

(v) Decision making

Only committee members have the right to vote on management decisions. Should the IPECDA-MC cannot come to a consensus over a customary issue affecting any of the IPECDA sites, the matter must be referred to the elders committee for decision. The elders committee will consult the chief on the best option to take to maintain the recognized powers of the chief.

The decisions on management policy, changes in rules and bylaws or matters affecting the IPECDA sites not of a customary nature, is to be jointly considered by IPECDA-MC and the village elders committee for a solution.

(vi) Resolving Disputes

It is the responsibility of the IPECDA-MC to resolve any disputes arising from the administration and uses of the Management Area. Any dispute that is trivial in nature and of the ownership rights shall be referred to the Elders Committee or the chief.

(vii) Approval of Management Plan

The plan shall be presented to the IPECDA-MC for comments and then on receiving their endorsement, be presented to the members of the community. On receiving the agreement of the community, it is submitted to the Village Elders Committee for endorsement.

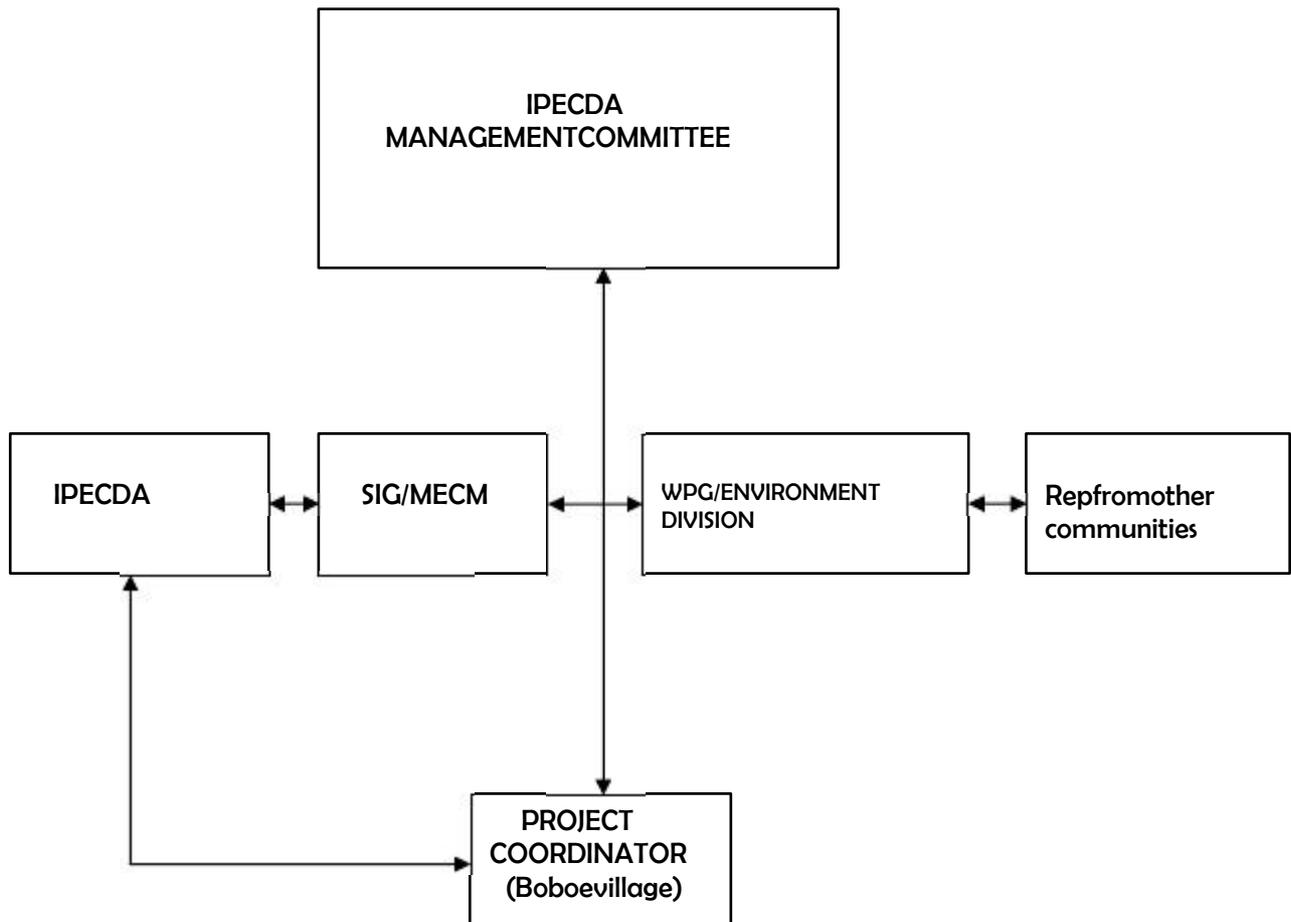
(viii) Payment of allowances/stipends

Appropriate sitting allowances per day would be paid to the members of the committee in any officially duly called meeting. For members residing outside Boboe travelling arrangement would be made for both ways or in the alternative members to pay their own fares and be refunded on production of properly authorized receipts

Daily allowances for IPECDA MC Members attending meetings would be considered by the Association.

ANNEXE 2:

ORGANISATION STRUCTURE OF IPECDA MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



ANNEXE 3:

Map of Northwest Kohinggo MPA site:

