

LAKE LETES COMMUNITY CONSERVATION AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN

2023-2028



Photo: Mark Turnbull 2019



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

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List of Acronyms

CCA	Community Conservation Area
EDA	Ecolifelihood Development Association
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
DEPC	Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation
DOF	Department of Forest
DoT	Department of Tourism
EPC	Environmental Protection and Conservation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FPAM	Forest and Protected Area Management
GEF	Global Environment Facility
ISLCM	Integrated Sustainable Land and Coastal Management
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LCIP	Landholders Conservation Initiatives Project
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NEPIP	National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNESCO	United Nations Education and Scientific
VNSO	Vanuatu National Statistics Office

1.0 Foreword

The protection and wise use of our biological diversity and the important ecosystems that they are part of depends on the decisions and choices that are made at the community, provincial and national levels.

At the national level, the Vanuatu Government has made its commitment to safeguard biological diversity by signing and ratifying the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) in the early 1990's. As part of the Government's obligations under the Convention, our first National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) was published in 1999. That Plan identifies Gaua's Lake Letas as one of Vanuatu's important biodiversity sites that warrants protection. The Lake is also included in the Updated Vanuatu Directory of Wetlands of 2014 as one of the thirteen important wetland sites of Vanuatu, and was submitted to the United Nations Convention on Wetlands (the Ramsar Convention Secretariat) as Vanuatu's candidate site when Vanuatu became a party to the Convention. Additionally, Lake Letas is included in Vanuatu's Tentative List of World Heritage sites submitted to UNESCO, and also satisfies the criteria of a UNESCO Global Geopark due to its geological features. Lake Letas is the largest volcanic lake in the Pacific and is home to the largest eel fishes discovered in lakes of the Pacific to date.

The fact that Lake Letas satisfies criteria to place it within the ambit of at least four separate international conventions is complemented by its great cultural significance to the people of Gaua Island, Torba Province and Vanuatu more generally. The maintenance of the Lake's cultural and ecological significance must therefore be a collaborative effort between the local community, the Provincial Government, the national Government and international actors, and ultimately is ensured by its ability to continue to provide for the sustainable livelihood needs of the people of Gaua.

The Government applauds the Vatsur Council of Chiefs of Gaua and the Lake Letas Community Conservation Area Management Committee for their tireless efforts working with the Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation, the Department of Forests, the Department of Geology and Mines, the Department of Tourism, the Torba Provincial Government, the Ecolivelihood Development Association and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations as the principal funder of the development of this management plan.

Lake Letas is the heart of the chiefs and communities of Gaua, who have been safeguarding it for generations under customary law. Now the Government is coming in to assist the chiefs and communities to continue their excellent management to date.

The Government looks forward to working in close collaboration with the chiefs, the Management Committee, the Torba Provincial Government, local communities, and relevant non-government organisations and international agencies to implement this management plan for the safeguarding and continuing effective management of Lake Letas.

Hon. Ralph Regenvanu

Minister for Climate Change Adaptation, Meteorology, Geo-Hazards, Environment, Energy & Disaster Management

2.0 Introduction

Gaua Island is located in the North of Vanuatu in the Torba province (Figure 1). The Island hosted the largest caldera inland lake in the South Pacific outside of Papua New Guinea, Australia, and New Zealand (Bregulla 1992), which had been recognised under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands since 2019 to promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands. With the support of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded “Forestry and Protected Area Management” (FPAM) project, the Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation (DEPC) and Department of Forests (DoF) had developed a Management Plan for the Lake Letes Community Conservation Area (CCA) with support and contribution from the local management committee and communities. This management plan was developed for the protection of the Lake Letes forest and freshwater systems including the plant and animal species that live within these important ecosystems. The plan will ensure that the communities conserve and use the resources from the conservation area in a wise and sustainable manner. The Management Plan had been reviewed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations under the GEF 5 Integrated Sustainable Land and Coastal Management (ISLCM) project in 2021 and 2023, building on the work of the GEF 4 project.

Lake Letes is also one of the national wetland sites for Vanuatu and a national candidate site submitted with the Ramsar (Wetlands) accession instrument in 2016. However, a range of natural resource issues threaten these unique values including overharvesting of natural resources, the spread of invasive species, slash and burn clearing of intact forest for agriculture, population pressures as well as habitat loss and destruction.

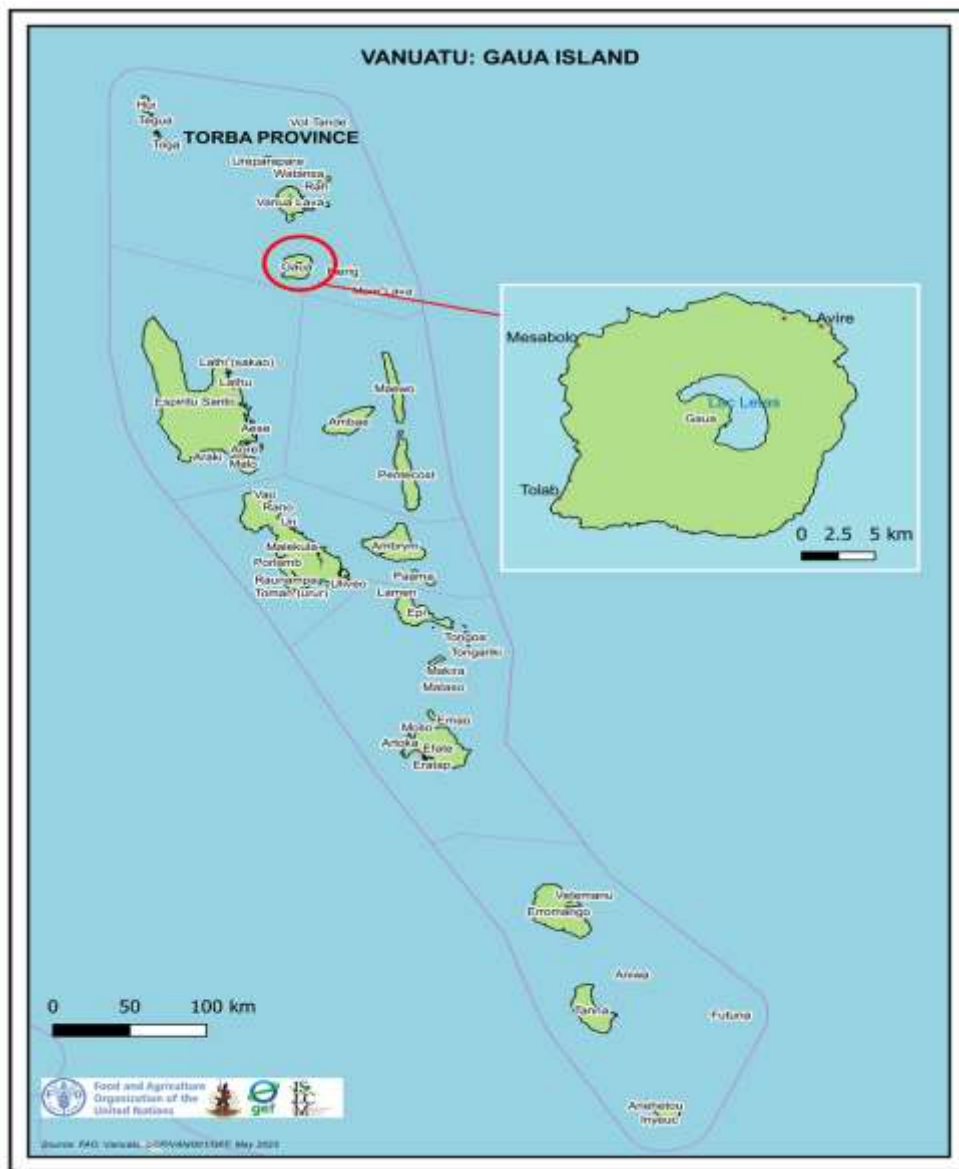
The Lake Letes CCA is a priority conservation site in Vanuatu’s National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 1999 and the updated version of 2028-2030 as well as for the achievement of the Aichi targets agreed to at the Convention on Biodiversity in 2010 (www.cbd.int/default.shtml). The site meets the criteria for a “Managed Resource Protected Area” (IUCN Category VI) - a site managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems (IUCN 2003) and under governance type B, shared governance (collaborative governance). This means that the CCA is registered under the Environmental Protection and Conservation (EPC) Act CAP 283 which legally recognized the local communities through a management committee as the governance authority making all decisions regarding the CCA.

The plan recognizes five broad stakeholders and interest groups whose collective goal is to sustainably manage the natural resources of the CCA: the interests of the Government of Vanuatu as stated in its laws and policies; individual interests of customary landowners and finally community interests and collective concerns and responsibilities.

2.1 Background

The Lake Letes conservation area is located in the center of Gaua Island in the Northern Province of Vanuatu, which includes land owned or used by over 26 communities on the island. The protected area covers an area of approximately 5790 ha (58km²) including the 1,900 ha (19km²) of Lake Letes Crater Lake. The Mt Garat volcano (797m asl), adjacent to Lake Letes, is still active, with a depth of approximately 110m (Kalfatak. D, 2015) and the only effluent Mbe Solomul falls over a 120 m high cascade (Siri Falls) bifurcates into one

Figure 1: Location of Gaua Island in the South West Pacific.



large and two small rivers before entering the sea creating a unique and beautiful landscape with significant wetland, geological, cultural and biological values.

The vegetation surrounding the lake contains some of the endemic and rare flora and fauna species that Vanuatu aims to protect. These include Eels, freshwater prawns, the four endemic freshwater goby fishes (*Schismatogobius vanuatuensis*, *Sicyopus chloe*, *Stenogobius yateiensis* and *Stiphodon sapphirinus*), the endemic Banks flying fox, the endemic skinks (*Emoia sanfordi*) and two rare bird species such as the Green Palm Lorikeet (*Charmosyna palmarum*) and the

Royal Parrot finch (*Erythrura regia*). Given its uniqueness, the site meets the requirements of the Environmental Protection and Conservation Act number 12 of 2002 for a protected area.

The site also meets the conservation requirements of the National Environmental Policy and Implementation Plan (NEPIP). The Lake Letes CCA was also identified as one of six (6) sites on Vanuatu’s tentative list for World Heritage nomination (LCIP 2008).

Lake Letes has been an emerging tourist attraction in Torba province. The main attraction is the Mount Garret volcano, the lake itself, the lake outlet into the Siri Waterfall, the hot springs and boiling mud and the surrounding pristine vegetation. Being an income generating site for the island, the communities have proposed that the site be protected to ensure that tourism income is sustained, as well as maintaining the lake’s natural beauty.

To ensure the protection of the fauna and flora and the natural beauty of the lake, this document is the management plan of Lake Letes Community Conservation Area. The document outlines the threats of natural resources in the area and the management activities for the surrounding communities of Lake Letes to ensure the protection and the wise use of the natural resources of the area. The plan also addresses the resource management related issues by integrating existed traditional governance and national governance system towards effective management by the communities.

3.0 Activities Happening in the Community Conservation Area (CCA)

The conservation area of Lake Letes accommodate some activities for the community benefits. The table below shows the different activities that are happening within the conservation area boundary including the people and/or organizations that are responsible for those activities.

Table 1: Activities that are happening in the site and the people/organizations responsible.

Type of activity	Person/ organization responsible
Village and plantation (Big water)	Mr. Timothy Fanai and family
Village (Metsanavut)	Mr. George Atkins and family
	Mr. Shedrack W and family
Eco Tourism bungalows	Mr. George Atkins and family
Plantation and permanent house	Mr. Chief Mathew
	John Mark and family
Plantation and village	Mrs. Janet Adeline and family
Plantation	Mr. Bill and family
	John Mary and family
	Joshua Lerr and family
	Godden Fanai and family
	Mr. Reedy Stanley (former Reginald Stanley)
Lease	Santa Maria Holdings
Camp Site	Victor Wetias and family
Geohazards Monitoring station	Geohazards Department
New Lease	Wellness Centre – Dr. Mark

Cooperation and collaboration between the management committee and the stakeholders who have properties in the conservation area is vital for the sustainability of the resources in the protected site.

The management committee must continue to collaborate and reflect¹ with the communities and the stakeholders to continuously monitor, evaluate and adapt the plan according to the new developments.

There are also proposed activities which are intended to be implemented in the conservation area. Proposed activities include the Eco Health Care or Wellness Centre (Dr. Mark Turnbull) and a Hydro Power Station by the Department of Energy.

Information on different users of land in and around the CCA provided valuable information that will assist with the management and control these potential threats to ensure that the CCA is continued to be protected and at the same time contribute to the sustainable use and management of its natural resources.

4.0 History of the Community Conservation Area of Lake Letes

Lake Letes Community Conservation Area began its development in 2006. And the plan has been intended to guide the development of the CCA onwards. The table below presents the chronology of events and developments that had occurred in the conservation area.

Table 2 Chronological events and developments

YAER	EVENT
June 2023	Official Launching of the CCA at Kereliu, Gaua by Minister Ralph Regenvanu, Miniter for Climate Change, Meteorology, Environment, Energy and Natural Disaster.
June 2023	Registration application documents approved by the National Protected Area Management Committee.
2023	Lake Letes Management Committee met and agreed to the launching and legal registration of the CCA.
2023	Final review of the Lake Letes Management Plan DEPC
2009-2023	Traditional Tabu placed by Chiefs (but not being respected)
2020 - 2021	Integrated Sustainable Land and Coastal Management (ISLCM), FAO project picks up work with community to complete registration process for Lake Letes
2018	Lake Letes was gazetted as national Ramsar site
2017	Lake Letes was passed in Parliament as Vanuatu’s candidate site for Ramsar Convention
2015-2017	Eco-livelihood Development Associates (EDA) consultation with community for Lake Letes as Ramsar candidate site for Vanuatu
2013-2017	Forestry and Protected Area Management (FPAM) project started working with the community to establish CCA.
2011	Lease by Santa Maria holdings
2008	Garet council of chiefs’ high-level meeting with Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation (DEPC) discussing the protection of Lake Letes.
2006	Landowner Conservation Initiative Project (LCIP) started work with local communities for the protection of the Lake Letes until year 2009.

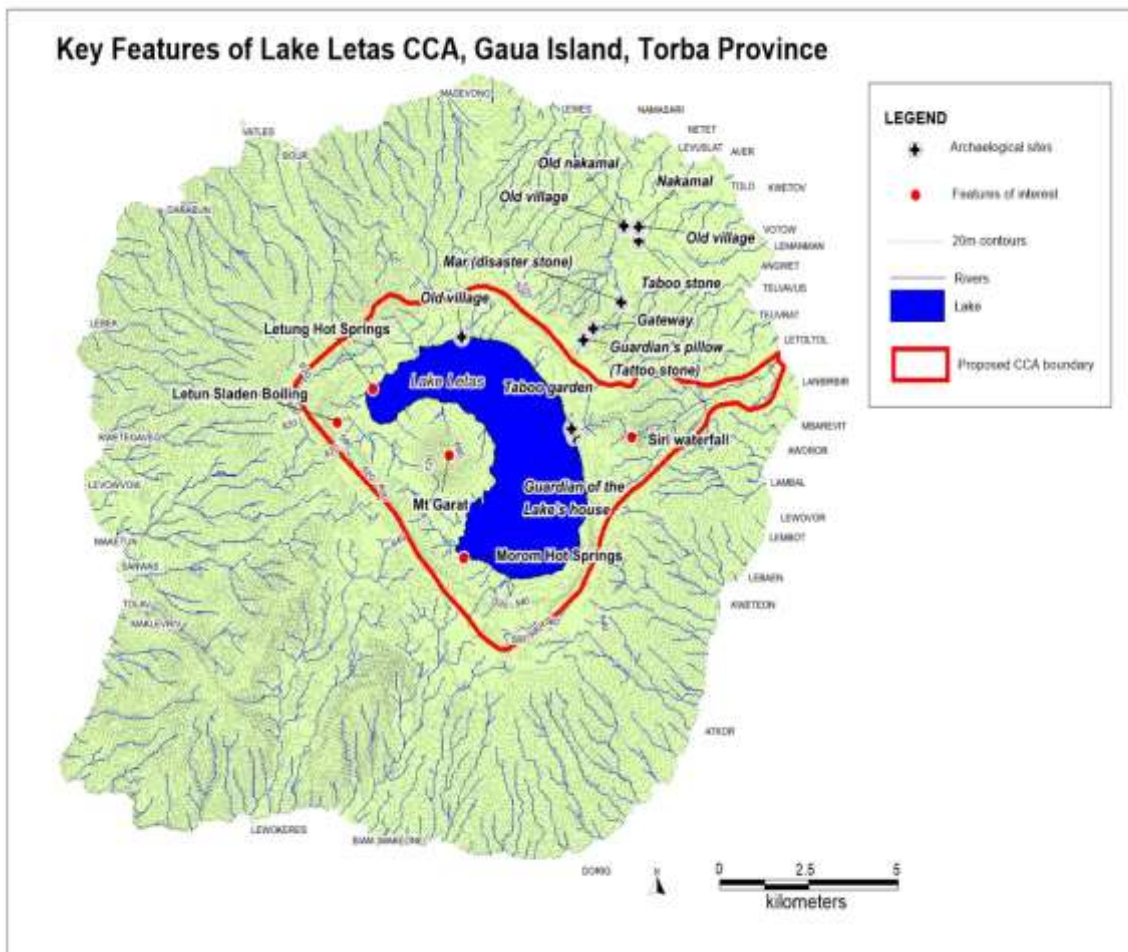
5.0 General Site Description

Vanuatu is an archipelago made up of over 80 islands, each with its own unique geography and physical environment. The ecosystems of Vanuatu are very unique, and several are not found in many other parts of the world, for example coral reefs and volcanoes.

¹ The reflection process will allow the committee to continuously adapt the plan from the new issues and learnings during the management activities.

Located in the centre of Gaua Island, the Lake Letes has a very unique habitat. The volcano has a 6 km x 9 km caldera, within which lies the Lake Letes Crater Lake, the largest lake in Vanuatu covering 19km² and with a maximum depth of 110m (Sichrowsky U, et al 2013). The lake water is continuously fed in by 33 streams that flows from pristine forests surrounding the Lake (Kalfatak 2014). The CCA covers approximately 5,790 ha (58km²) hectares equivalent to about 50.5 square kilometres and covers most of the caldera as well as the catchment of the Mbe Solemul River which flows from the eastern side of the Lake down to the spectacular Siri waterfall (120m drop) and then out to the sea (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Key features of the Lake Letes Community Conservation Area



The lake which accommodates an important ecosystem, yet to be explored; the volcanic ash plain with hot springs and boiling mud, a primary forest, the outflow of lake forming Mbe Solemul river and home to some unique fauna and flora.

The CCA itself is mostly covered with scrub (<3m tall) and low forest open canopy (<20m tall) (Figure 3). The vegetation around the lake is a mixture of lowland forest, mid-elevation forest, swamp forest and grassland as a result of seasonal variation, volcanism and feral mammal activity in particular pigs and feral cattle (Nimoho and Ala 2001). The species present are typical secondary forest canopy trees and plants such as *Heliconia* spp, *Cyathea lunulata*, *Metroxylon warburgii*, *Macaranga tanarius*, *Hibiscus tiliaceous*, *Vavea amicorum*, *Endospermum medullosum*, *Alphitonia ziziphoides*, *Dysoxylum* spp, *Osmoxylon orientale*, *Bischofia javanaca* *Terminalia sepicana*, *Intsia bijuga* and *Neonauclea forsteri* (Nimoho and Ala 2001). The inland forest on the island is co-dominated by *Dysoxylum aneityensis* with *Myristica fatua* and *Elaeocarpus* spp. The dry forest in the west of the island is composed of deciduous species as *Garuga floribunda*, *Pterocarpus indicus* and *Gyrocarpus americanus* (Chanel 2014).

The strategic management plan of the Lake Letes CCA is clearly supported by the definition of the five (5) zones which are important locations, habitats or places that need to be conserved because of their important and unique environmental values.

5.1 Important Habitats

The key habitats in the reserve includes the lake, the volcanic ash plain and surrounding primary forest and the low forest that supports several fauna species and home to several other species of flora including endemic species.

Similar to many other lakes, Lake Letes is home to endemic species (plants and animals only found in that particular area). The lake is being fed by 33 streams (Kalfatak 2014) from surrounding forests. With its unique features, the lake accommodates a very important ecosystem that is yet to be explored. The primary forest is described as closed canopy forest but stunted to lowland forest near the coast. The canopy height is range from 15 to 20 meters with 25 meters emergent canopy trees. The understory is dense with tree ferns and other woody and non woody vegetation.

Seven geothermal sites have been recorded on Gaua- including 5 hot springs and 2 fumaroles (Leodoro and Bloomberg 2015). The geochemical regime of the island (acid-sulphate) is considered unsuitable for energy development, but more suited for tourism which has limited infrastructure and is easily removed during potential eruptive sequences (Leodoro and Bloomberg 2015).

5.2 Key Significant Species

With reference to the rapid biodiversity assessment conducted in Lake Letes 2001 (Nimoho and Ala 2001), the report indicated that although there is a lower species diversity compared with the larger central islands of Vanuatu, the area has a wider range of habitats and home to eight (8) Vanuatu's endemic species – six birds, one mammal and one skink and a significant plant considered endangered palm tree known as *Pelagodoxa henryana*.

The assessment results further recorded 39 species of resident land and water birds on Gaua. Five (5) bird species are considered rare and or threatened in Vanuatu; six (6) bird species on the island are endemic to Vanuatu. Kalfatak 2014 confirmed the same which is 52% of the total sixty four resident land and water birds recorded by Bregulla in 1992. Three (3) of twelve (12) native land mammals in Vanuatu are found on Gaua including the common Black Flying Bats (*Pteropus tonganus*); The rare Vanuatu endemic White Flying Bats (*Pteropus anetianus*) and the Fijian blossom Bat (*Notoperteris macdonaldi*); 2Seven (7) reptiles; four (4) of twelve (12) skinks in Vanuatu (The skinks recorded included the Green-tailed Skink (*Emoia careleocauda*), the Teal Emo Skink (*Emoia cyanonura*), Black Emo Skink (*Emoia nigra*) and Vanuatu Green Tree Skink (*Emoia sanfordi*). The Vanuatu Green Tree Skink was the only endemic skink recorded; Three (3) of thirteen (13) Geko species in Vanuatu (The geckos observed include Oceanic Gecko, *Gehyra oceanica*, *Gekko vitatus* and the *pathenogenic Lepidodactylus lugubris*); Five (5) ant species; Seven (7) butterflies; Three (3) freshwater eels from the Anguilla family (*Anguilla marmorata*, *A. melastoma* and *Anguilla obscura*) have been recorded from the lake although 2 more Anguilla species is also confirmed in 2014 to be present as well. The Lake has large eels, considered to be among the largest in the South Pacific. There are 15 species of crustaceans and 18 species of fish including five endemic fish species within the Solemul River flowing out from the Lake (Keith P. et al, 2010). It has large Eels which is considered to be among the largest in the South Pacific; Fifteen (15) species of crustaceans and eighteen (18) species of fish including two (2) endemic fish species within the Solemul River flowing out from the Lake. Annex 3 outlines the important endemic species of Vanuatu found in Gaua Island.

6.0 Threats to the Community Conservation Area

Similar to any community conservation areas in Vanuatu, Lake Letes has a number of threats, directly and indirectly, as described in the table below.

Table 3: Major threats that are affecting the Lake Letes Conservation Area.

DIRECT THREATS	DESCRIPTION
1. Forest clearance for agricultural purposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - small scale logging - clearing of forest - tree and vine for housing materials - unnecessary tree burning 	<p>Many forests are cleared for agricultural development.</p> <p>The community members harvest trees for the construction of houses.</p>
2. Overharvest of native fauna and flora <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -harvesting of undersize species, - use of destructive and unsustainable gears - regular harvesting of duck eggs, - resource harvesting in closed session 	<p>Also, many people over fish or harvest wildlife and plants for commercial and subsistence purposes which did not give the chance for the plants and animals to reproduce.</p>
3. Invasive species	<p>The invasion of the alien species is due to deforestation that fragilize the biodiversity and the ecosystems. When destroying more forest, this allows the invasive species like <i>Meremia peltata</i> (Big Lif) to take over and destroy the forest and other species.</p>
4. Natural disasters – Cyclones, Floods, Droughts and Fire	<p>The current global warming makes that the country faces more intense cyclones, floods and droughts which changes the landscape of the forests and cause loses of the species of fauna and flora.</p>

5. Santa Maria Holdings	An area leased for livestock development, the restrictive covenant of the lease states that the developer will respect the water catchments and the protection of the area.
INDIRECT THREATS	DESCRIPTION
5. Rapid population growth	The increase of the population puts a lot of pressure to the natural resources in the communities for the people to sustain their livelihood and for their economic benefits.
6. High demand of resource consumption for livelihood and income purposes	The ongoing increases of the resources consumption due to the population increase naturally put pressure on the natural resources. People will always need food and finance for their livelihood.
7. Development pressure since a portion of the CCA is leased area.	The road development in the islands as well as the infrastructures development especially in the CCA leased area can only allow the development to advance but in a sustainable manner through an environmental permit as part of the EIA process to ensure there is limited impact on the CCA.
8. Climate change factors	The sea level rise and the intensity of the cyclones are some examples of the climate change factors that contributes to the loss of the species of plants and animals in the CCAs.

7.0 Policy and Legislation

7.1 Policy

With respect to safeguarding the environment at the highest level, Vanuatu 2030: The People's Plan (National Sustainable Development Plan 2016 to 2030²) sets out the overarching Government policy on management of the nation's environmental resources. The 4th policy of the Environment pillar – Natural Resource Management provision provides for the people of Vanuatu as a nation to utilize and sustainably manages its land, water and natural resources. Relevant Government Agencies are obliged to implement this overarching policy respectively with its other existing policies.

The National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan (NEPIP) 2016–2030 outlines the policy objectives that are of crucial importance to the promotion of traditional knowledge and practices related to conservation of biodiversity. – ultimately it is the resource owners and users at the island and village levels are responsible for biodiversity conservation and resource management. The Policy aims to strike a balance between the use and conservation of land and marine resources to meet the needs of the population, conserve biological diversity, meeting climate change challenges as well as protect traditional values and systems.

Correspondingly, the following policies mandated the Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation to implement its policy objective to achieve the People's Plan and the constitution of the republic of Vanuatu.

² [National Sustainable Development Plan 2016 to 2030](#)

1. Vanuatu National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan (2016 – 2030)³
2. Vanuatu National Waste Management, Pollution Control Strategy and Implementation Plan (2016 – 2020)⁴
3. National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (2014 – 2020)⁵
4. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (2018 – 2030)⁶

Considering that environment is a cross-cutting issue, the DEPC works closely with other relevant Government Agencies to develop sectoral policies such as the Vanuatu Forest Policy.

These policies are crucial and give significance to the traditional and cultural ways of conserving and protecting the nation's natural resources and appreciates the resource owners at the community level to undertake the policy directives in its implementation.

7.2 Legislation

The constitution of the Republic of Vanuatu provides the principles for governing Vanuatu. Article 7 (d) of the constitution of Vanuatu stated that Every person has a fundamental duty to protect Vanuatu and to safeguard the national wealth, resources and environment in the interests of the present and future generations.⁷

The seminal law that legalizes the establishment of community conservation areas on customary land in Vanuatu and requires the preparation of management plans for the conservation of such areas is the Environmental Protection and Conservation Act [CAP 283]. This law establishes the authority for the Government of Vanuatu through the Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation to negotiate with custom landowners for the protection and registration of any sites as a Community Conservation Area where the site:

- a) Possesses unique genetic, cultural, geological, or biological resources.
- b) Constitutes the habitat of species of wild fauna or flora of unique national or international importance.
- c) Merits protection under the Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

The Act provides a process for the registration of sites as Community Conservation Areas once the following steps have been achieved:

- a) The objectives of the proposed Community Conservation Area are identified and are in accordance with sound conservation practices.
- b) The boundaries of any proposed Community Conservation Area are accurately identified.
- c) Consent and approval are obtained from all persons having rights and interests in any land that is to be included in the proposed Community Conservation Area.
- d) An appropriate conservation, protection or management plan is developed for the area to ensure the achievement of identified conservation objectives.

³ [Vanuatu National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan](#)

⁴ [Vanuatu National Waste Management, Pollution Control Strategy and Implementation Plan](#)

⁵ [National Invasive Species Strategies and Action Plan](#)

⁶ [National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan](#)

⁷ Constitution of the Republic of Vanuatu, cl (7)(d)

The Act also legally recognized the conditions of the management plan. According to the legal recognition of the conservation area, the Act legally recognized the terms and conditions of the Lake Letes Management Plan.

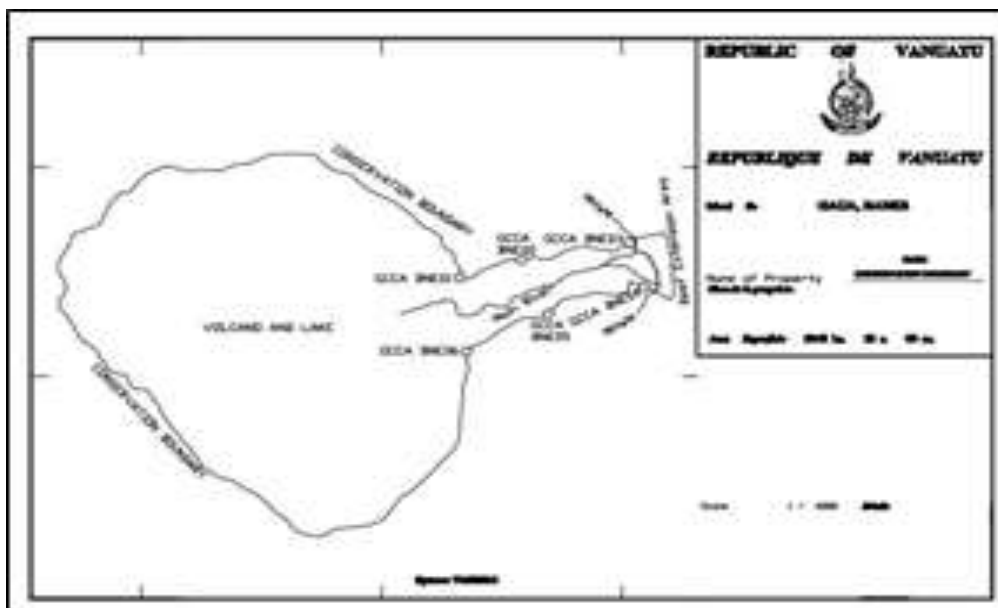
8.0 Map of the Community Conservation Area of Lake Letes

The site boundary follows the lake shore, then the outflowing Solomul River as far as its sea mouth, with all three distributary channels included. A buffer must be established in accordance to the Water Resource Management Act, an act under the Department of Water Resources and Management (DWRM). For a start communities must first establish 5m buffer on either side of the river channel until a time that DEPC works with the DWRM to have the legal buffer established. Siri Waterfall on Solemul River is included in the site. The lake is about 7 km by 2 km in surface dimensions and the river is about 7.3 km long.

The first stage of Boundary map for Lake Letes has been completed in December 2020. Between November and December 2020, a boundary map for the CCA has been produced.

This existing map is done in 2016 by the FPAM project and after registration will be adjusted to reflect the mouths of the Solemul and the two smaller rivers and their adjacent fringing reefs right to their edges. This follows the request of the community.

Figure 2: Current surveyed map of the Lake Letes Conservation Area by the Department of Land in December 2020 indicating the proposed extension.



9.0 Objective of the Community Conservation Area

The community conservation area has some very specific objectives. The following are the four (4) main objectives of the CCA.

- (i) *conserve and protect the fauna and flora terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems.*
- (ii) *protect the natives' species with important cultural and economic values including the endangered species.*

- (iii) *provide the opportunity for the financial benefit through sustainable and manageable activities such as ecotourism and agriculture and*
- (iv) *promote the preservation of the cultural heritage and practices to conserve the natural resources for the future generations.*
- (v) *protect the important geological features*
- (vi) *mitigate and adapt to climate change impacts*

10.0 Management Activities

The management activities in the CCA sets a series of actions to deal with threats and enable the sustainable use of the resources in the area. This section outlines the management activities to address the identified threats that are happening in the CCA which consist of five (4) zones. Most of the management activities were determined and agreed on from the 2020 Vatlés resolution during the Vatsur Council of Chiefs' General Meeting.

Management activities includes permitted activities, regulated activities and prohibited activities.

10.1 Permitted activities

The protection of the Lake Letes conservation area and the restoration of its ecosystem needs to be maintained in a sustainable manner. The Ramsar Convention outlined some activities that are aligned with the 'wise use' of wetland that may be permitted within the wetland area. The following activities are likely to be aligned with the 'wise use' approach which needs to be implemented by the community under the coordination of the Management Committee:

- a) Ecological rehabilitation and rewilding of nature; include clean ups of the CCA boundary.
- b) Wetland's inventory, assessment and monitoring;
- c) Management planning;
- d) Habitat management and conservation of conservation-dependent species, e.g., the river eels and megapodes;
- e) Integrating nature-based solutions for climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- f) Consideration is given to Santa Maria Holdings lease, and are aware of implications it has in terms of lease boundary and whichever zones and activities fall within it. However, the lease holder signed a restrictive covenant of the lease which states that the developer will respect the water catchments, the fauna and flora and the protection of the area in section 9 and 10 of the covenant.
- g) In times of disaster, disaster protocols apply
- h) Helicopter medivac

- i) Plane or aircraft crash -polluter pays principle applies

The permitted activities may need to be identified considering the ecological character of each zone or targeted sites. It is likely that an activity may be benign for one zone yet would need regulation for others. For example, ecotourism may not be desirable for all the zones or targeted sites.

10.2 Regulated activities

Base on the activities that are happening within the conservation area and the prohibited activities within that area, some, are not likely to induce an adverse change and impact on ecological character; and are therefore placed under the ‘regulated’ category. Such activities should be notified within the conservation area. The following activities, when regulated, are not likely to induce an adverse change in the conservation area:

- a) Subsistence level biomass (including traditional practices) which means harvesting in the CCA will be determined by the management committee in consultation and collaboration with the Vatsur Council of Chiefs. Harvesting will only be allowed according to tribal boundaries (known tribal road “pasis”); and known tribal harvest sites; this also includes agriculture gardens for Eco-tours.
- b) Sustainable culture fisheries practices (in private lands); according to tribal boundaries; and known as tribal road or “pasis”; and known tribal harvest sites; at the discretion and advise from the CCA management committee in collaboration with the Vatsur Council of Chiefs
- c) Plying of non-motorized boats at the discretion and advise from the CCA management committee;
- d) Construction of temporary nature at the discretion and advise from the CCA management committee in collaboration with the Vatsur Council of Chiefs
- e) Research
- f) Communication, environment education and participation activities
- g) Film Documentary
- h) Monitoring, enforcement and compliance
- i) In times of disaster, disaster protocols apply and will be determined by the conservation area management committee as stipulated in the management rules.

For each regulated activity, there is a threshold limit beyond which the activity may be prohibited. The thresholds can be in the form of:

- a spatial limit (such as areas wherein capture fishing may be carried),
- temporal limits (such as observing closed season),
- ecological condition (such as maintenance of a water quality parameter within a prescribed range),

- number of people (such as number of tourists permitted to visit the wetland on a given day),
- land use (such as prohibiting use of intermittently inundated area for permanent agriculture, or construction of enclosure), or
- any relevant dimension

With more research in the future more sustainable quotas and harvest schedules may be determined . The following thresholds will be applied for the following regulated activities.

Table 4 Description of regulated activities

Managed or Regulated Activities	
Activities	Activities allowed but not limited to the following.
a) Research and film documentary;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Any film documentary and research conducted in the conservation area must be approved by the management committee. ➤ A research fee (minimum fee of 5,000vt) will be collected, if required, by the management committee based on the nature of the research. ➤ If Government agencies or NGO or local conduct any research that will (and does) benefits the CCA and communities, then the fee may be waived by the management committee. ➤ A fee in a signed entry fee schedule is required for shooting any type of documentary, but not restricted to the people of Gaua Island.
b) Environmental education and participation activities;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Any environmental education and participation by schools of Gaua Island must get approval from the management committee.
c) Harvest of wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fish harvest happens twice in a year especially for the protected species on seasons that will be approved by the CCA management committee. ➤ Only fish line with diving glass, wire hook and rubber are permitted and not any other fishing gear for harvesting of eels (so you can see the size limits for eels for harvesting). ➤ Good practise for harvesting of eel fish size is 15cm width and above. ➤ Harvest according to size of family or household. The CCA committee will determine the harvest accordingly (eel and freshwater prawns). ➤ 500 vt fee per pig and cattle hunting. CCA management committee will determine the time of hunting for this specified

	<p>wildlife. Hunt or harvest only occurs within the respective tribal areas in the CCA. Otherwise, only wild pigs and cattle can be harvested outside the CCA boundary with no fee.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 500vt fee for freshwater prawns and 2,500vt for eel fish during harvest season. ➤ Only CCA management committee will determine and advise when to harvest wild-life resources in the CCA. ➤ Only certain important events under the discretion and determination of the CCA management committee made also be allowed to harvest of wild-life (Chiefs Day, Easter etc.) And the CCA management committee will determine whether a fee is required or not. ➤ Harvest of eels and prawns only occurs in the lake area at designated tribal harvest areas or <i>pasis</i>. Eel breeding and spawning season is from September to April every year. Harvest period and regulations fall inline with the <i>Vatles</i> resolutions of 2020. ➤ Collection of bush materials or bush ropes may only be determined by the CCA committee.
d) Tourist sites or camp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Only 3 camp sites are allowed in the area (two is currently located at the lease area). ➤ Regulation guideline and business plans to be developed for sanitation and hygiene (toilets, garbage areas or facility, communal area, fire areas). ➤ Any development of tourist sites or camp must be approved by the management committee. ➤ CCA visits – any visitation (local, indigenous or foreigner) into the CCA, fees are not paid formally for eco-tour, but, notification must be given to the CCA committee or the Vatsur council of chiefs. Visitors and tour guides shall not do any damage in the CCA during the visits. Preference is for indigenous owned and operated eco-tourism enterprises.
e) Use of non-motorized boat and canoe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Any non-motorized boat must be approved by the management committee. Canoes are allowed, fiber glass kayak only allowed under the discretion of the management committee. Canoes must be built from trees outside the CCA boundary and transported into the CCA boundary for eco-tour purposes. ➤ Beneficiaries of the non-motorized boat (the owner, tour guides, rangers) is responsible to remove the non-motorized if the

	<p>motorized boat is damaged in the conservation area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The number of canoes must not surpass 10.
f) Construction of temporary nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The temporary constructions are only allowed in specific sites that will be approved by the management committee. ➤ The define number of the constructions will be approved by the management committee.
g) Change in Land use pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Only land use that does not alter the hydrological regime or interrupt species interactions (such as bird nesting places, fish migration pathways) may be allowed. Existing water taro gardens will be maintained but not increase or no new patches is allowed.
h) Collection of local building materials (ropes, leaves, bamboo)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Collection of local building materials must be approved by the management committee.

10.3 Prohibited activities

The Management Committee, based on consideration of site-specific conditions, may consider expanding the list of prohibited activities for the conservation area. Below is list of prohibited activities in all zones.

Table 5 Prohibited activities

Zone 1: FOREST & SCRUBS
1. Clearing or cutting down of trees or forest.
2. Small scale logging and cutting of canoes.
3. Over-harvesting of wild-life (birds, ducks and any other resources)
4. Hunting of wild cattle. Pigs will be hunted following approval of the management committee.
5. Cutting and clearing of bush.
6. Introduction of invasive species (Mile-a-minute (Wan Dei Rop), Merremia peltata (Big Lif) and Little Red Fire Ant).
7. Wild or domestic Cats and Dogs.
8. Littering of waste from the stores items.
9. Improper waste disposal site.
10. Improper custom sign-in and sign-out protocol.
11. Leasing land in the CCA.
Zone 2: LAKE LETES
1. Overharvesting/fishing.
2. Fishing is restricted in tabu sites.
3. Fishing beyond owned boundaries.

4. Harvesting species undersize.
5. Fishing in non-allocated ponds and sites.
6. Diving (fishing) at night.
7. Use of destructive fishing gears and or methods such as fish poisoning (non-traditional and traditional fish poisons and traps – if not approved by CCA committee) that led to increase rate of wastage/surplus of harvest.
8. Collection of duck's eggs.
9. Fishing and harvest of resources outside of season and / or approved schedule by CCA committee.
10. Introduction of invasive species (Mile-a-minute (Wan Dei Rop), Merremia peltata (Big Lif) and Little Red Fire Ant).
11. Littering of wastes from the stores items
12. Improper waste disposal site,
13. Leasing land in the CCA.
Zone 3: MOUNT GARET
1. Tracks/paths made to the crater and volcano area except for the management committee approved tracks/paths.
2. Dumping of stones/rocks and sticks in hot springs.
3. Collection of Megapode eggs.
4. Introduction of invasive species (Mile-a-minute (Wan Dei Rop), Merremia peltata (Big Lif) and Little Red Fire Ant).
5. Littering of wastes from stores items.
6. Improper waste disposal site.
7. Leasing land in the CCA.
Zone 4: LUSAL RIVER CATCHMENT & SIRI WATERFALL
1. Overharvest of river resources.
2. Harvesting of under size species.
3. Logging next to the rivers and Siri waterfall.
4. Diversion of water-to-water taro to new patches (Existing taro patches will be maintained but not increase).
5. Clearing along riverbank.
6. Creation of extra paths and digging of steps.
7. Disposal site.
8. Leasing land in the CCA.
Zone E: RIVER MOUTH (MANGO)
Overharvest of river resource.
Harvesting of under size species.
Logging of trees next to the rivers mouths.
Forest clearance for gardens along riverbank.
Clearing along riverbank.
Creation of extra paths and d.igging of steps
Disposal site.
Introduction of invasive species (Mile-a-minute (Wan Dei Rop), Merremia peltata (Big Lif) and Little Red Fire Ant).
Improper clothes washing practice.
Littering of waste from the stores items.
Leasing land in the CCA.

11.0 Governance Structure

The people of Gaua Island have a traditional governing system which composed of the island council of chiefs called **Vatsur**⁸ with three (3) supporting arms from three custom areas namely **Lokon, Gaua and Tavaluu**. The island has an area council with a number of organized institutions which supports good governance in Gaua Island. The organized institutions include the Council of Chiefs, Church groups, women and youth groups. There are also specialized committee in place such as the conservation area management committee and tourism operator committee. All these institutions have their specific roles and responsibilities to ensure that good governance in Gaua Island is maintained, transparent and accountable. The island's natural resources are managed basically on traditional systems with some western influence from recent times.

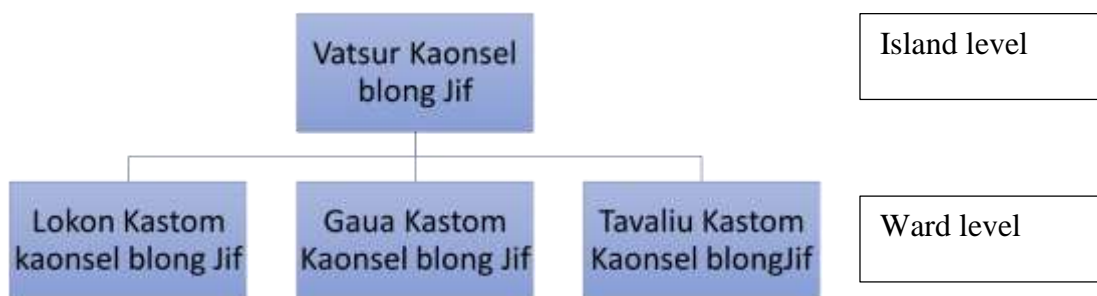


Figure 3 Custom Governance structure of Gaua Island

⁸ Vatsur is the name given to the council of chiefs of Gaua as the highest traditional governing authority on the Island which covers all tribes and Nakamals of the Island.

12.0 Management Committee

This committee was appointed by the *Vatsur* Council of Chiefs as the governing authority for Gaua Island on the 28th of August 2020. The elected committee will be changed after 4 years. An election of new committee members will be carried out by nomination (voting) and will be appointed by the *Vatsur* Council of Chiefs.

This committee will work in close collaboration with relevant authorities in place for the management and implementation of the action plan for conservation area.

According to section 39 (1) of the Environment Protection and Conservation Act, “*the management committee is responsible for the development, implementation, and enforcement of the management plan established for a registered community conservation area*”.

Table 6: Newly elected members of the Lake Letes Community Conservation Area Management Committee.

Name	Position	Community Leadership
Victor Wetias	Chairman	Chief Lan Council (Namasari)
Margret Wekal	Vice Chairlady	Womens Representative (Dolav)
Ricky Simeon Mal	Secretary	Focal Point for Government Departments & NGO (Namasari)
Jackson Weller	Vice Secretary	Vice Secretary (CLO-Gaua Area Council)
Janeth Adeline	Treasurer	Village Health Worker (Kereliu)
John Hollie Wesur	Vice Treasurer	Youth Representative (Dorig)
Derick Vanvan	Member	Chairman Island Council Chiefs (Chairman, Merig-Sal Island Council)
Samson Weman	Member	Chairman of Vatsur Custom Council of Chiefs
Daniel Roy	Member	Mere Lava Outer Island Representative (Kaska)
Richy Simeon	Member	Secretary for Gou Custom Council of Chiefs

The management committee members shall be the policy maker and adviser to the Vatsur Council of Chiefs regarding affairs of the Lake Letes CCA, management, technical, disciplinary and regulatory organ of the management plan and monitoring and enforcement will be done with the aid of rangers. The management committee will work with the Vatsur council to appoint rangers and a taskforce). The taskforce (comprising youth and relevant groupings) will help the committee to implement this plan.

The rules may be amended or repealed by a two thirds majority of Committee members in a Committee Meeting called for this purpose.

To sell resources, an approval is required by the management committee. Any money raised either by selling seized goods or penalties will be used by the management committee to support the development and management of the conservation area. The committee is mandated to implement the following:

1. Environmental protection and management awareness.
2. Develop and improve eco-tourism project in the CCA.
3. Set up a taskforce for the CCA to support and implement the compliance and enforcement work in the CCA.
4. Monitoring and evaluation of the Community Conservation Areas.
5. Develop sustainable financing and support measures and alternative livelihoods.

The Management Committee shall consist of (i) Ten (11) members, (ii) The duly elected members of the committee.

To qualify for membership on the committee, an individual must support the work of the conservation area, be a member of the community and a resident of Gaua Island.

Meetings of the Committee shall be held twice a year. Special or urgent Committee Meetings shall be called at any time by the Chairperson or upon written request of five (5) members of the Committee.

If in any case a member of this committee wants to resign, he or she must do so by writing to the chairman of the committee explaining the reasons for resignation. The letter of resigning must be made 1 month before the actual date of resignation.

A quorum shall consist of five (6) Committee members.

The committee shall agree by consensus unless there is no agreement, each member shall have one vote.

All committee member must be present during a committee meeting. An apology note is required if a member is not available to attend the meeting. Further to this, if a member is absent in three (3) consecutive meeting without notice, he or she is removed automatically from the management committee and will not represent nor participate as a committee member in any meetings or other matters related to the management committee of Lake Letes CCA.

There shall be no proxy voting.

This committee will be changed after 4 years and an election of new committee members will be carried out by Nomination/voting. The committee will be appointed by the Vatsur Council of Chiefs.

13.0 Management Rules and Fines

The table below clearly outlines the rules and fines or penalties for each management activities. Most of the rules and fines were supported and agreed on from the 2020 Vetlis resolution during the Vatsur General Meeting.

If the convicted person cannot pay the penalty fine with money, he or she may use the normal traditional fine items such as Kava, local chicken, pig and mat of the same value as per schedule.

All the activities are not permitted unless authorized or advice is given by the management committee.

Table 7: Management rules and fines of the Lake Letes Community Conservation Area.

Rule Number	English version	Bislama version	Fine
1	No wood cutting in CCA zones 1, 3 and 4	I no alao blong katem wud long zone 1, zone 3 mo zone 4 blong Konsevesen Eria	Pem 1,000 vt long wan wud mo bae faen hemi go antap for saes mo spisis blong wud.
2	No rope cutting in any zone (vines and lianas) other than, with the guidance permission and discretion of the CCA committee	I no alao blong katem rop long zone 1, zone 3 mo zone 4 blong Konsevesen Eria	Pem 2,000vt long wan rop
3	No diving in zone 2 (lake), zone 3 and zone 5.	I no alao blong daeva long zone 2 (lake)	Pem 4,000vt
4	No fishing in the river mouths	I no alao blong fising long ol maot blong ol riva.	2,000vt long wan fis o naura o ol nara risos
4	No hunting of birds in zone 1, zone 2, zone 3 and zone 4	I no alao blong sutum pijin long Zone 1, zone 3 mo zone 4 blong Konsevesen Eria	Pem 4,000vt long wan pijin
5	No hunting cattle in zone 1, zone 3 and zone 4	I no alao blong kilim buluk long Zone 1, zone 3 mo zone 4 blong Konsevesen Eria	Pem 10,000vt long wan pikinini bull. Pem 20,000vt long wan pikinini cow. Pem 30,000vt long wan adult bull. Pem 60,000vt long wan adult cow.
6	No hunting pigs in zone 1, zone 3 and zone 4	I no alao blong kilim pig long zone 1, zone 3 mo zone 4 blong Konsevesen Eria	Pem 5,000vt long wan pig
7	No cultivation or tree cutting in zone 1, zone 3 and zone 4	I no alao blong brasem o bonem ol tri long zone 1, zone 3, zone 4 mo zone 5 blong Konsevesen Eria	Pem 10,000vt blong brasem bush (long time blong miting, putum 1000vt long Nakamal) Pem 20,000vt blong bonem wut mo bush. Mo replanem bak
8	No trespassing in the CCA	I no alao blong trespas I go long Konsevesen Eria	Pem 2,500vt
9	No house construction or gardening within 10 metres of the zone 2 (lake)	I no alao blong beldem haos o karen long distant below 10mita I go long lake	Pem 10,000vt

10	No littering in the conservation area especially store-bought items	I no alao blong sakem toti blong ol samting blong stoa long Konsevesen Eria	Pem 1,000vt or faen hemi saveh inkris long nature blong pollution
11	No introduction of tilapia.	I no alao blong sakem Tilapia fis long Lake	Pem 1,000,000vt
12	No new livestock to be introduced to the CCA (except for horses for transport purposes)	No buildim ol new livestock lo CCA	20,000VT
13	No invasive species to be introduced to the CCA	No mas introdium ol invasive species lo CCA	100,000VT
14	No construction without the permission of the management committee	No buildim haos o any construction lo CCA bifo manejmen komiti i apruvum.	10,000VT
15	No activities allowed that will cause degradation to ecological, hydrological, geological, cultural or scenic features in the CCA	No mekem any aktiviti we bi i affectem ol features blo lake	100,000vt
16	No commercial activities such as tours, tour facilities, trails etc to be developed without the permission of the management committee	No mas kat ol commercial activities bifo CCA manejmen komiti i apruvum.	10,000vt
17	Research and documentary if not approved by the committee	No mas gat any research i happen long CCA without approval blong manejmen komiti	100,000vt

Zone A-Forest Area; Zone B-Lake; Zone C-Mt. Garet; Zone D-Solem River; Zone E-River Mouths and Fringing reefs

Rule 1:

- Inside the zone C in particular the areas along Solemul River that are leased by the local communities cutting of wood can happen but in a sustainable manner and communities residing there must draw 5m buffer to help stabilize the soil of the river banks.
- Sustainable wood cutting at the CCA for building setting up the campsite for the tourists to spend a night only and not more is allowed except for research purposes which will take more than a day.

Rule 3:

- *CCA Management Committee will make decisions on any intended fishing activity for a good cause in zones B and D, and when duly authorized by the committee.*

Rule 6:

- CCA Management Committee will make decisions on the hunting seasons or periods to control the number of pigs in the CCA.

Rule 9:

- *Rules exempt lease holders residing in their leased lands along the river but they must set 5m buffer from the river bank to protect the rivers and water bodies.*

Rule 11:

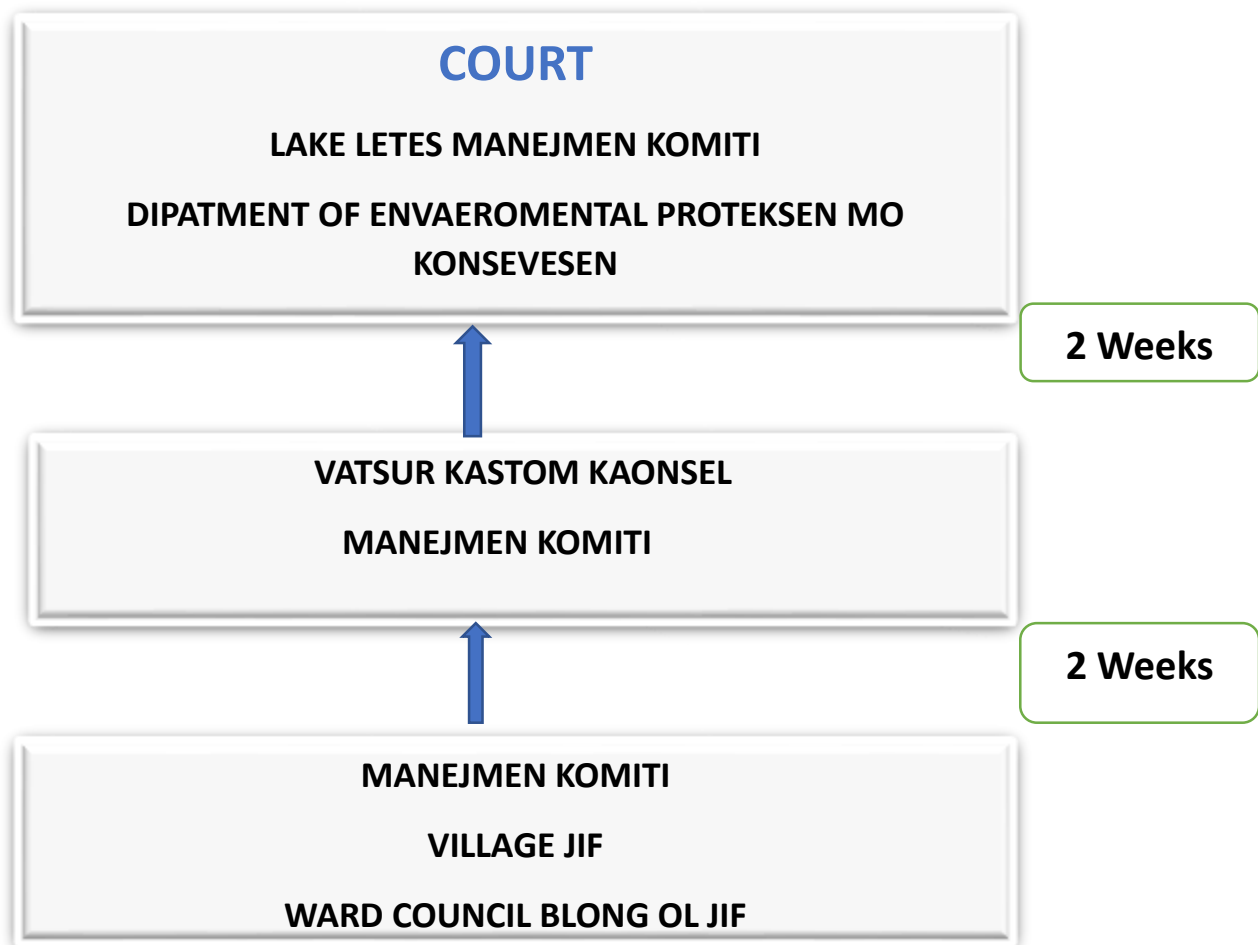
- *Vatsur Council of Chiefs have made resolution not to bring or import the Tilapia fish to Gaua Island.*

If the management conditions of the conservation area are breached by any person or corporate body for the second time, they will be dealt with according to the EPC Act CAP 283, Part 2 subsection 37 (3). Any tools and equipment whether modern or traditionally made that are used for illegal activities in the area will be confiscated by the committee and it will deal with the DEPC or other approved institution as deemed fit by the management committee.

14.0 Court process

First offence

With subsequent non-compliance of fine, the following court process will be applied.



Second offence

If convicted person commits offence the second time or did not pay the fine, all penalties are doubled and referred directly to the Vatsur council and management committee

Third offence

If convicted person commits the third offence or did not pay the fine, all penalties are tripled and referred directly to the EPC Act by the LCA committee and Vatsur council of chiefs.

15.0 Review of the Management Plan

The management plan for Lake Letas is a legal and living document for five (5) years and is mandated to be reviewed after three (3) years after launching of the management plan or if need for review arises. The review of the management plan will be done by the Lake Letas CCA management committee in consultation with the Department of Environment for amendments.

View from Mt. Garet overlook Lake Letas



(a) Northwestern and (b) southern end of Lake Letas with seepage of water from the Flanks of Mount Garet. Photo source: © Ursula Sichrowsky et al, 2014. Limnological characterization of the Largest Freshwater Lake of Lake Letas Report.

16.0 Signatures

On this day: 15 Month: June Year: 2023

We the undersigned declared that: Lake Letes Conservation Area as a Community Conservation Area meets the requirement of the Environmental Protection and Conservation Act No. 12 CAP 283 section 37 (3):

1. The objectives of the Community Conservation Area are in line with sound practices of Conservation and;
2. The boundary is correct;
3. Every stakeholder and interested parties have agreed to this management plan and that;
4. This management plan will support and implement the objectives of the Lake Letes Conservation Area for their current and future generations.

Signatures of the Management Committee for the Community Conservation Area of Lake Letes

Table 8 CCA Management Committee Signatures

Name	Position	Responsibility	Signature
Victor Wetias	Chairman	Chief Lan Council	
Margret Wekal	Vice Chairlady	Womens Representative (Dolav)	
Ricky Simeon Mal	Secretary	Focal Point for Government Departments & NGO	
Jackson Weller	Vice Secretary	Vice Secretary (CLO-Gaua Area Council)	
Janet Adeline	Treasurer	Village Health Worker (Kereliu)	
John Hollie Wesur	Vice Treasurer	Youth Representative (Dorig)	
Samson Weman	Member	Chairman of Vatsur Custom Council of Chiefs	
Wosobrig Tari	Member	Gaua Councilor –Torba Provincial Government	
Derick Vanvan	Member	Chairman Island Council Chiefs	
Daniel Roy	Vice Secretary	Merelava Outer Island Representative	
Richy Simeon	Member	Secretary for Gou Custom Council of Chiefs	

17.0 Endorsement

This management plan is Endorsed by;

Mrs. Touasi Tiwok
Director
Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation
Port Vila



Reynold Surmat
Secretary General
Torba Provincial Government

Samson Weman
Chairman
Vatsur Custom Council of Chiefs

18.0 Annexes

Annex 1: Implementation Plan – Action Plan

Table 9 Action Plan

Threats/ Issue(s) o Ol Problem	Objektif o Stampa Tingting	Wok blong Mekem	Hu bae i Mekem Wok ia	Date we Wok bae i Finis	Hao nao Yumi save se Wok oli Mekem Finis
ZONE 1 - Forest/Scrub Area in CCA					
1. Kliarem o katem daon ol tri mo forest.	Ol pipol blong Gaua oli mas planem bak ol tri mo kipim gud forest.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Talem long ol pipol blong no mas katem ol tri mo kliarem forest. 2. Askem assistance blong restorem bak forest (Forest restoration – tree replanting). 3. Alternative livelihood support. 4. Ol ranger mo taskfos oli mekem patrol long CCA boundary. 5. Mekem awenes long importans blong envaeromen mo konsevesen. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ol memba blong komuniti. 2. Dipatmen blong Forest mo Envaeromen. 3. Ol pikinini blong skul. 	Every year (wan taem long wan yia – Annual event)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jif hemi mekem anaonsmen long komuniti blong no mo katem wud mo kliarem forest. 2. Forest emi restored or kam bak.
2. Havestem ol lokol belding materiol olsem ol bush rop, lif mo bambu.	Kontrolen koleksen blong belding materiol blong sustainem ol risos.	1. Planem bak ol rop, tri mo bambu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ol komunit memba. 2. Manejmen Komiti. 3. Ol Rangers 4. Vatsur Kaonsel blong ol Jif. 5. Ol skul. 	Annual event Wan taem long wan yia.	Ripot

Threats/ Issue(s) o Ol Problem	Objektif o Stampa Tingting	Wok blong Mekem	Hu bae i Mekem Wok ia	Date we wok bae i finis	Hao nao Yumi save se Wok oli Mekem Finis
3. Smol skel logging mo katem ol kenu.	Nomo katem ol wud long CCA blong mekem kenu.	1. Setem ap wan taskforce blong mekem ol compliance mo enforcement aktiviti. 2. Monitoring, Compliance mo Enforcement.	1. Taskforce 2. Manejmen Komiti. 3. Rangers 4. Vatsur Kastom Kaonsel blong ol Jif.	Ongoing	1. Ol member blong komuniti oli aware long rule ia. 2. Report
4. Kliarem ples blong belдем ol selta/turis sites.	Nomo kliarem ol bush blong mekem selta o turis sites. (Refer i ko long olgeta rul mo faen).	1. Monitoring, Compliance mo Enforcement. 2. Ol ranger o manejmen komiti i patrol mo jekem CCA.	1. Taskforce 2. Management Committee 3. Rangers 4. Vatsur Kastom Kaonsel blong ol Jif.	Ongoing	1. Ol member blong komuniti oli aware long rule ia. 2. Report
5. Bonem ol bush mo tri obaot nomo (ol big tri mo nabanga).	Nomo katem daon ol bush mo katem ol tri olsem ol bigfala tri mo ol nabanga.	1. Monitoring, Compliance mo Enforcement.	1. Taskforce 2. Manejmen Komiti. 3. Rangers 4. Vatsur Kastom Kaonsel blong ol Jif.	Ongoing	1. Ol member blong komuniti oli aware long rule ia. 2. Report
6. Ova-havest blong ol wael laef (birds, ducks, pig and cattle).	Kontinu blong mekem sustainable harvesting long ol wael laef.	1. Respektem ol Seasonal closure mo ol tul restriksen. 2. Developem wan rekulesen blong havestem ol risos (Risos quota blong harvest). 3. Monitoring, Compliance mo Enforcement. 4. Mekem awenes long impakt blong ova havest mo rul blong CCA.	1. Taskforce 2. Manejmen Komiti. 3. Ol ranger 4. Vatsur Kastom Kaonsel blong ol Jif. 5. Relevant authorities	Ongoing	1. Ol memba blong komuniti oli aware long rul ia mo long ol open mo close season blong havestem ol wael laef. 2. Report

Threats/ Issue(s) o Ol Problem	Objektif o Stampa Tingting	Wok blong Mekem	Hu bae i Mekem Wok ia	Date we wok bae i finis	Hao nao Yumi save se Wok oli Mekem Finis
7. Tradisional/kastomari norms/kontak mo interaksen insaed long eria blong Lake long team blong wokabaot mo toktok i lus from man nomo folem.	Kontinu blong mentenem olgeta kastom fasen blong sign-in mo sign-out long taem blong ko insaed long CCA. (Refer i ko long ol rule).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compliance and enforcement. 2. Kontinu blong mekem awenes blong mentenem ol kastom praktis. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Taskforce 2. Manejmen Komiti. 3. Ol rangers 4. Ol komuniti memba 5. Ol Tour guides 	Ongoing	Report
8. Katem ol bus blong ko karem tradisional mo herbal medisn.	Maintenem ol traditional wud mo lif blong mekem medisn.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compliance and enforcement. 2. Replantem ol tri mo wud blong ol tradisional medisn. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Taskforce 2. Manejmen Komiti. 3. Ol rangers 4. Ol komuniti memba 	One time long 1 year	Report
9. Introdaksen blong ol nogud invasive species (Mile-a-minute (Wan Dei Rop), Merremia peltata (Big Lif) and Little Red Fire Ant).	Manejem ol invasive species.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Askem help blong yumi kontrolem ol invasive species. 2. Mekem awenes long impakt blong invasive species. 3. Trening mo kapasiti belding. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assistan blong Dipatmen blong Envaeromen. 2. Ol Komuniti 3. Manejmen Komiti. 4. Ol ranger 5. Ol skul 	Annual event	Report
10. Sakem ol toti olbaot.	Kipim CCA emi klin oltaem.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compliance and enforcement. 2. Mekem ol Clean-up campaign. 3. Mekem awenes long saed blogn manejem ol toti. 4. Mekem trening blong beldemap kapasiti blong ol manejman komiti. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assistan blong ol relevant stakeholders, ol project mo NGOs. 2. Ol komuniti 3. Manejmen Komiti. 4. Ol rangers 5. Ol skul 	Annual if need or ongoing	Report

Threats/ Issue(s) o Ol Problem	Objektif o Stampa Tingting	Wok blong Mekem	Hu bae i Mekem Wok ia	Date we wok bae i finis	Hao nao Yumi save se Wok oli Mekem Finis
11. Sanitation and hygiene	Kipim CCA emi helti mo envaeromen friendly oltaem	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beldem ol heltimo gudfala fasiliti blong sanitation mo hygiene olsem proper toilet mo wash rooms. 2. Developem ol rekulesen blong sanitation mo hygiene standards inside long CCA. 3. Compliance and enforcement. 4. Mekem awenes mo kapasiti belding trening. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relevant authority 2. Assistan blong ol relevant stakeholders, ol project mo NGOs. 3. Manejmen Komiti 4. Ol komuniti memba 5. Tourism operator's association 6. Ol rangers. 7. Vatsur Kastom Kaonsel blong ol Jif. 	2023-2024	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Oli develeopem ol Rules mo regulation blong sanitation mo hygiene. 2. Report 3. Ol proper facility blong yusum oli stap in place. 3. Ol komuniti oli awea long ol standards, rule mo rekulesen blong sanitation mo hygiene.
ZONE 2 - Lake Letes					
1. Ovahavest/fising	Kontinu blong mekem sustainable harvesting long ol risos.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Setemap restriksen blong havestem ol difren risos blong wota. 2. Manejem ol invasive plant mo animol long lake. 3. Manejem ol akrikalja aktiviti. 4. Restorem bak ol forest. 5. Mekem awenes long impact blong ovahavest o fising. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relevant authorities (Fisheries Department, Department of Environment, NGO's, partners). 2. Manejmen Komiti 3. Ol ranger 4. Ol komuniti 	Ongoing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report 2.

Threats/ Issue(s) o Ol Problem	Objektif o Stampa Tingting	Wok blong Mekem	Hu bae i Mekem Wok ia	Date we wok bae i finis	Hao nao Yumi save se Wok oli Mekem Finis
2. Fising long restricted tabu sites.	Mentenem respekt oltaem blong no fishing or tekem eni risos long ol tabu eria.	1. Compliance, monitoring and enforcement. 2. Mekem Patrol long CCA 3. Mekem awenes long saed blong fising long restricted tabu sites.	1. Taskforce 2. Manejmen Komiti 3. Ol ranger 4. Ol komuniti memba	Ongoing Komiti bae disaed long open season.	Report
3. Fising beyond long own baodari blong yu.	Mentenem respekt oltaem blong no fishing or tekem eni risos aotsaed long wan wan baondri.	1. Compliance, monitoring and enforcement 2. Mekem patrol long CCA. 3. Mekem awenes long saed blong no fising long nara baondari.	1. Taskforce 2. Manejmen Komiti 3. Ol ranger 4. Ol komuniti memba	Ongoing	Report
4. Harvestem ol anda saes wota risoses.	Kontinu blong mekem sustainable havest.	1. Respektem ol Seasonal closure mo ol gear restriction. 2. Dvelopem wan rekulesen blong harvestem ol difren saes risos. 3. Monitoring, Compliance mo Enforcement. 5. Mekem awenes long importans blong envaeromen mo konsevesen. 6. Ranem trening blong sastenebol havest mo anda saes havest.	1. Taskforce 2. Manejmen Komiti 3. Ol ranger 4. Vatsur Kastom Kaonsel blong ol Jif. 5. Relevant authorities.	Ongoing	1. Ol memba blong komuniti oli awea long rule ia blong ol saes limit. 2. Report

Threats/ Issue(s) o Ol Problem	Objektif o Stampa Tingting	Wok blong Mekem	Hu bae i Mekem Wok ia	Date we wok bae i finis	Hao nao Yumi save se Wok oli Mekem Finis
5. Fising long ol ples we oli no aloketem blong fising long em.	Maintainem respect oltaem blong no fishing or tekem any risos long ol tabu eria	1. Compliance, monitoring and enforcement 2. Patrol 3. Mekem awenes long saed blong no fising ol ples we oli no aloketem.	1. Taskforce 2. Manejmen Komiti 3. Ol ranger 4. Ol komuniti memba	Ongoing	Report
6. Yus blong ol distraktif tool blong fising we i kosem ol tumas havest blong ol risos we oli wasted.	Fising long wan sastenebol fasin.	1. Divelopem ol rul mo rekulesen blong ol kaen fising tool we oli kontribut long sastenebol havest. 2. Compliance and enforcement 3. Mekem awenes mo kapasiti trening long saed blong ol sastenebol fisi tul.	1. Taskforce 2. Manejmen Komiti 3. Ol ranger 4. Ol komuniti memba 5. Partners (Projects, NGOs mo relevant Government agencies).	2022	1. Yumi gat wan document blong ol rule mo rekulesen blong ol tul ristriksen. 2. Ol komuniti oli awea long ol rul mo rekulesen ia. 3. Report
ZONE 3 - Mt Garet					
1. I gat tumas rod o foot path we oli ko long crater mo eria blong volkeno.	Mentenem ol trifala rod blong ko insaed long CCA	1. Divelopem wan ecotourism site. 2. Monitoring, Compliance mo Enforcement. 3. Mekem awenes long rul blong no yusum plante rod olbaot be yusum olgeta we manejmen komiti i apruvum.	1. Taskforce 2. Manejmen Komiti 3. Ol ranger 4. Ol komuniti memba 5. Relevant authorities (NGO's, partners)	2023 (ongoing)	1. Development blong wan eco-tourism site emi stap in place 2. Report

**ZONE 4 –
Solemul River and Siri waterfall Catchment**

1. Ovahavest blong ol risos long riva.	Kontinu blong mekem sustainable harvesting long ol risos.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Setemap restriksen blong havestem ol difren risos blong riva. 2. Manejem ol invasive species. 3. Manejem ol akrikalja aktiviti kolosap long ol riva. 4. Restorem bak ol forest. 5. Mekem awenes long saed blong ova havest blong ol risos logn riva. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relevant authorities (Fisheries Department, Department of Environment, NGO's, partners). 2. Manejmen Komiti 3. Ol ranger 4. Ol komuniti 	Ongoing	1. Report
2. Havestem ol anda saes risos blong riva.	Kontinu blong mekem sustainable harvesting.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Respektem ol Seasonal closure mo restriksen blong ol fising tool. 2. Divelopem wan rekulesen blong harestem ol risos. 3. Monitoring, Compliance mo Enforcement. 4. Mekem awenes long saed blong anda saes havest. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Taskforce 2. Manejmen Komiti 3. Ol ranger 4. Vatsur Kastom Kaonsel blong ol Jif. 5. Relevant authorities 	Ongoing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ol memba blong komuniti oli awea long rule blong ol size limit. 2. Report
3. I nogat stret ples blong sakem ol toti insaed long CCA.	Kipim CCA emi klin oltaem.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring, Compliance and enforcement. 2. Mekem ol Clean-up campaign. 3. Beldem ol stret ples blong sakem ol toti. 3. Mekem awenes long stret fasin blong manejem ol toti. 4. Mekem trening mo kapasiti belding long saed blong beldem proper ples blong sakem toti i ko long em. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assistance from relevant authorities, projects and NGOs. 2. Ol komuniti 3. Manejmen Komiti 4. Ol ranger 5. Ol Skul 	2022	1. Ol komuniti oli awea long ol proper disposal site.

ZONE 5 – Mango

Ovahavest blong ol risos long riva.	Kontinu blong mekem sustainable harvesting long ol risos.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Setemap restriksen blong havestem ol difren risos blong riva. 2. Manejem ol Invasive species. 3. Manejem ol akrikalja aktiviti kolosap long ol riva. 4. Restorem bak ol forest. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relevant authorities (Fisheries Department, Department of Environment, NGO's, partners) 2. Manejmen Komiti 3. Ol ranger 4. Ol komuniti 	Ongoing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report 2. Ol pipol oli risivim awenes long saed blong saes limit blong ol risos, invasive spisis mo ol sustainable yus blong akrikalja.
Harvestem ol anda saes risos blong riva.	Kontinu blong mekem sustainable harvesting.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Respektem ol Seasonal closure mo restriksen blong ol fising tool. 2. Developem wan rekulesen blong harestem ol risos. 3. Monitoring, Compliance mo Enforcement 4. Mekem awenes long saed blong anda saes havest. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Taskforce 2. Manejmen Komiti 3. Ol ranger 4. Vatsur Kastom Kaonsel blong ol Jif. 5. Relevant authorities (NGO's, partners, Government agencies). 	Ongoing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ol memba blong komuniti oli awea long rule ia blong ol saes limit. 2. Report

Threats/ Issue(s) o Ol Problem	Objektif o Stampa Tingting	Wok blong Mekem	Hu bae i Mekem Wok ia	Date we wok bae i finis	Hao nao Yumi save se Wok oli Mekem Finis
I nogat disposal site mo proper ples blong wash.	Kipim CCA i klin oltaem	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compliance and enforcement 2. Givim Grace period to build a proper washing facility for women 3. Karemaot awenes long gudfala praktis blong disposal mo washing kolosap long river 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Management committee 2. Taskforce 3. Vatsur Kastom Kaonsel blong ol Jif. 4. Relevant partners mo authorities. 	2022	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ol disposal mo washing areas oli stap in place. 2. Ol community oli aware long ol proper disposal site mo washing areas.
CCA Manejmen Komiti Kapasiti blong Implementem Manejmen Plan					
1. Manejmen komiti i nogat inaf kapasiti blong karemaot ol aktiviti blong manejmen plan.	Kapasiti blong ol manejmen komiti emi inkris bogn save ha oblong karemaot ol aktiviti blong manejmen plan.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trenem ol komiti memba long hao blong developem ol project proposal. 2. Ranem trening long manejmen komiti long saed bogn manejmen, finance mo gavenans. 	Relevant authorities and partners	Once a year	Kapasiti mo knowledge blong ol manejmen komiti emi inkris tru long ol trening we i tekem ples.
2. Finance, Food security mo livelihood.	Sustainable financing and increase food security and access to alternative livelihood support.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lukaotem assistans blong ol narafala alternative livelihood sapot (Agroforestry, Agriculture, Agritourism, Fisheries projects). 2. Trening long saed blong Agri-business, agriculture, forestry. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tourism Asosiesen. 2. Tour operating komiti. 3. Relevant authority 4. Manejmen komiti. 	Ongoing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to projects 2. Report 3. Accredited certification of CCC's.

		<p>3. Eco-tourism (refer to tourism business plan and action plan)</p> <p>4. Developem ol project proposals mo grants blong ajivim Sustainable financing mo inkrisim food sekiuriti mo access i ko long ol alternative livelihood sapot.</p>	5. Interested NGO's		
<p>3. Implementesen blong ol aksens insaed long manejmen plan. Manejmen komiti nomo emi no save implementem acksen em wan.</p>	<p>Provaedem sapot long manejmen komiti blong implementem aksen plan.</p>	<p>Setemap wan taskforce blong helpem manejmen komiti blong implementem action plan ia.</p>	<p>1. Vatsur Kastom Kaonsel blong ol Jif.</p> <p>2. Manejmen Komiti.</p>	July 2022	Report

Annex 2: Zone in the Community Conservation Area of Lake Letes

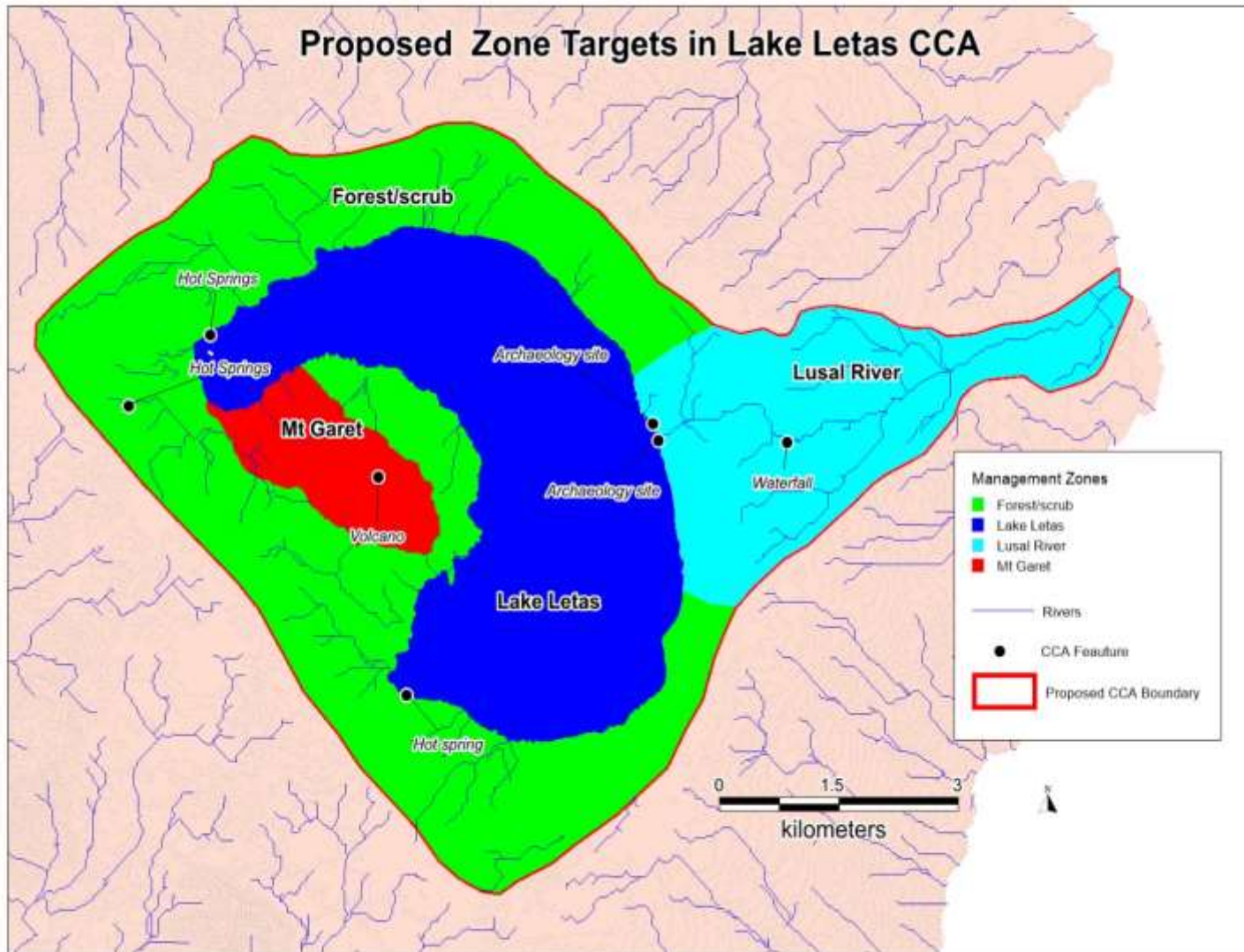


Image 1 CCA Zones

Annex 3: Plants Species of Lake Letes Conservation Area

Table 10 Plants species of Lake Letes

Taxonomic Group	Common name	Vernacular name (Language Name)	Bislama Name	Scientific name (Species)
Birds	Vanuatu Mountain Pigeon	Wutwut	Nawimba blong hil	<i>Ducula bakeri</i>
	Megapode	Mwala	Namalau	<i>Megapodius freycinet layardi</i>
	Royal parrot finch	Wuswur	Nasiviru	<i>Tricholossus</i>
	Green palm Lorikeet	Ranges	Grin nasiviru	<i>Charmosyna palmarum</i>
	Peregrine falcon	Manturtur	Pidgin blong faol	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
	Pacific Black Duck	Vanau	Black dakdak	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>
Plants		Vilvil		<i>Alphitonia ziziphoides</i>
		Gagou		<i>Bischofia javanaca</i>
	Black Palm	Doro	Black pam	<i>Cyathea lunulata</i>
	Rose mahogany		Mahagony	<i>Dysoxylum aneityensis</i>
	Ivory mahogany		Mahagony	<i>Dysoxylum spp</i>
	Elaeocarpus	Mil	Waet wood blong Tanna	<i>Elaeocarpus spp</i>
	Whitewood	Bunga	Waet wud	<i>Endospermum medullosum</i>
	Lamio		Namalus	<i>Garuga floribunda</i>
	Helicopter tree	Wof		<i>Gyrocarpus americanus</i>
	Lobster-claws, toucan beak, wild plantain, or false bird-of-paradise.	Nadove	Leaf laplap	<i>Heliconia spp</i>
	Sea hibiscus or mahoe	Var	Burao	<i>Hibiscus tiliaceous</i>
	Johnstone River teak, Pacific teak and scrub mahogany		Natora	<i>Intsia bijuga</i>
	Benjamin's fig	Mbak	Banyan Tree – Nabanga	<i>Large Ficus trees (Ficus subcordata and F.obliqua)</i>
	Navenu	Vunu (red navenu) Wunap (Green Navenu)	Navenu	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>
	Natangura palm	Tukur	Natangura	<i>Metroxylon warburgii</i>
	Myristica	Daren	Wild Natongtong	<i>Myristica fatua</i>
	Osmoxylon	Vatkuer		<i>Osmoxylon orientale</i>
	Oxera	Wololmaren	Palm tri	<i>Oxera vanuatuensis</i>
	Pandanus	Van (With fruit) Dotang (For weaving)	Pandanas	<i>Pandanus halleorum</i>
	Palm tree	Too	Pam tri	<i>Pelagodoxa henryana</i>
Blue Water	Nar	Blu Wota	<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i>	
	Tilistaut	Wael Natapoa	<i>Terminalia sepicana</i>	

Annex 4: Animal Species of Lake Letas Conservation Area

Table 11. Animal species of Lake Letas and Solemul River

Taxonomic Group	Common name	Vernacular name (Language Name)	Bislama Name	Scientific name (Species)
Mammal	Fijian Blossom-Bat	Wokratrat	Smol Bat	<i>Notopteris macdonaldii</i>
	Pacific Flying Fox		Blak Flaen Foks	<i>Pteropus tonganus</i>
Birds	Fantail Warbler	Rerdaran (G) Rerderen (ML)	Smol Najikjik	<i>Greygona flavolateralis corraeae</i>
	White-collared Kingfisher		Nasiko	<i>Halycon chloris</i>
	Swamp Harrier or Marsh Hawk			<i>Circus approximans</i>
	Uniform Swiftlet			<i>Aerodramus vanikorensis</i>
	White-bellied Swiftlet			<i>Collocalia esculenta uropygialis</i>
	Long-tailed Thriller	Dongdong (ML)		<i>Lalage leucopyga</i>
	Vanuatu Mountain Pigeon	Tut (G)	Nawimba blo Hil	<i>Ducula bakeri</i>
	Pacific Imperial Pigeon	Hup (G)	Nawimba	<i>Ducula Pacifica</i>
	Green-winged Ground Dove	Womara (G)	Sot Leg	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>
	Rufous-brown Pheasant Dove		Long Tel	<i>Macropygia mackinlayi mackinlayi</i>
	Red-bellied Fruit Dove	Mangmangime (G)	Grin Pijin	<i>Ptilinopus greyii</i>
	Vanuatu Fruit Dove	Man Dom (G)	Bifala Grin Pijin	<i>Ptilinopus tannensis</i>
	Royal Parrotfinch			<i>Erythrura</i>
	Pacific Swallow		Swalo	<i>Hirundo tabitica subfusca</i>
	Incubator Bird		Namalau Skrab Dak	<i>Megapodius freycineti layardi</i>
	Cardinal Honeyeater	Manvilra (G) Tisis (female) Kwetkwetman (ML)	Smol Red Hed Polis	<i>Myzomela cardinalis tenuis</i>
	Vanuatu Honeyeater		Nalaklak blo Hil	<i>Phylidonyris notabilis</i>
	Broad-billed Flycatcher			<i>Myiagra caledonica</i>
	Vanuatu Flycatcher			<i>Neolalage banksiana</i>
	Golden Whistler		Ten Tang	<i>Pachycephala Pectoralis</i>
	Scarlet Robin			<i>Petroica multicolor</i>
	Red Jungle Fowl	Do (G)	Wael Faol	<i>Gallus gallus</i>
	Australian Grebe		Wael Dakdak	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae leucosternos</i>
	Green Palm Lorikeet	Denga	Smol Grin Nasiviru	<i>Charmosyna palmarum</i>
	Rainbow Lorikeet	Siri	Nasiviru	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus massena</i>
	Buff-banded Rail	Pilau (ML)	Nambilak	<i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>
	Purple Swamphen		Red Hed	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio samoensis</i>
	Grey Fantail	Watakerker (G) Teaker (ML)	Najikjik	<i>Rhipidura fugilinosa</i>
	Spotted Fantail	Watakerker (G)	Najikjik	<i>Rhipidura spilodera</i>







		Tearker (ML)		
	Whimbrel		Pijin blo Solwota	<i>Numenius sp.</i>
	Thicket Warbler			<i>Cichlornis whitneyi</i>
	Island Thrush			<i>Turdus poliocephalus</i>
	Vanuatu White-eye	Wowiri (G) Wareo (ML)	Yelo Nalaklak	<i>Zosterops flavirons</i>
Taxonomic Group	Common name	Vernacular name (Language Name)	Bislama Name	Scientific name (Species)
Reptiles	Green-tailed Skink	Kbilis (G) Kwelis (ML)	Liset	<i>Emoia caeruleocauda</i>
	Teal Emo Skink	Bote (G)	Liset	<i>Emoia cyanogaster</i>
	Blue-tailed Stripe Skink	Kbilis (G) Kwelis (ML)	Blu Tel Liset	<i>Emoia impar</i>
	Black Emo Skink	Bote (G) Buete (ML)	Liset	<i>Emoia nigra</i>
	Vanuatu Skink	Tal (G)	Liset	<i>Emoia sanfordi</i>
	Oceanic Gecko	Kwasrop (G)	Big ae	<i>Gehyra oceanica</i>
	Banks Gecko			<i>Gehyra vittatus</i>
		Kwasrop (G)	Bigfala Keko	<i>Gehyra georpotthasti</i>
	Gecko	Nip	Keko	<i>Lepidodactylus guppys</i>
	Ground Gecko	Kwasrop (G)	Liset	<i>Nactus milticarinatus</i>
Freshwater Fish	Giant-mottled Eel		Namarae	<i>Anguilla mamorata</i>
	Pacific Short-finned Eel		Namarae	<i>Anguilla megastoma</i>
	Pacific Short-finned Eel		Namarae	<i>Anguilla obscura</i>
	Throat-spine gudgeon			<i>Belobranchus belobranchus</i>
	Broadhead Sleeper		Fis	<i>Eleotris melanosoma</i>
	Broad Sleeper		Fis	<i>Eleotris fusca</i>
	Tropical Carp Gudgeon		Fis	<i>Hypseleotris cyprinoides</i>
	Snakehead Gudgeon		Fis	<i>Ophieleotris aporos</i>
	Gudgeon		Fis	<i>Ophieleotris sp</i>
	Northern Mud Gudgeon			<i>Ophiocara porocephala</i>
	Flat-headed mullet		Malet	<i>Mugil cephalus</i>
	Mosquito Fish		Moskito Fis	<i>Gambusia affinis</i>
	Flat-nosed Pipefish		Wota Hos	<i>Micropis argulus</i>
	Ragged-tail Pipefish		Wota Hos	<i>Microphis retzii</i>
	Wasp Fish		Ston Fis	<i>Tetraroge niger</i>
	Dark-margined flagtail		Big ae	<i>Khulia marginata</i>
	Rock Flagtail		Big ae	<i>Khulia rupestris</i>
			Fis	<i>Schismatogobius *vanuatuensis</i>
Greek Ai's Goby		Fis	<i>Sicyopus chloe*</i>	
Red-tailed Goby		Fis	<i>Sicyopterus lagocephalus</i>	
Yate's Goby		Fis	<i>Stenogobius yateinsis*</i>	

	Mele's stiphodon		Fis	<i>Stiphodon mele*</i>
	Golden-Red Goby			<i>Stiphodon rutilaureus</i>
	Sapphire Stiphodn		Fis	<i>Stiphodon*</i> <i>sapphirinus</i>
Crustaceans	Green Lace shrimp	Wor (G)	Smol Naura	<i>Atyoida pilipes</i>
	Bamboo Shrimp	Wor (G)	Smol Naura	<i>Atyopsis spinipes</i>
	Long nosed shrimp	Wor (G)	Smol Naura	<i>Caridina longirostris</i>
	Type shrimp	Wor (G)	Smol Naura	<i>Caridina typus</i>
	Weber's shrimp	Wor (G)	Smol	<i>Caridina weberi</i>
	Koua river prawn	Wor (G)	Naura	<i>Macrobrachium australe</i>
	Giant Jungle Prawn	Wor (G)	Naura	<i>Macrobrachium lar</i>
	Peaceful prawn	Wor (G)	Naura	<i>Macrobrachium placidulum</i>
	Hedgehog prawn	Wor (G)	Naura	<i>Macrobrachium spinosum</i>
	Prawn	Wor (G)	Naura	<i>Macrobrachium sp.</i>
	Purple Land Crab	Kebdukru (ML)	Krab	<i>Cardisoma carnifex</i>
	Hermit Crab		Nakato	<i>Coenobita cavipes</i>
	Vampire Crab		Krab blo Riva	<i>Geosesarma sp.</i>
	River Crah		Krab blo Riva	<i>Labuanium trapezoidum</i>
	River Crab		Krab blo Riva	<i>Ptychognathus pusillus</i>
	Lisible Crab		Krab blo Riva	<i>Varuna litterata</i>
Other Fauna	Land Snail		Blak Flaen Foks	<i>Diplomorpha delantouri</i>
	Land Snail		Snel blong Land	<i>Diplomorpha sp.</i>
	Land Snail		Snel blong Land	<i>Placostylus bicolor</i>
	Land Snail		Snel blong Land	<i>Pupina sp</i>
	Land Snail		Snel blong Land	<i>Pythia sp</i>
	Land Slug		Snel blo Land	<i>Aneitea sp</i>
	Monarch or Wanderer		Sofsofbak blong Land	<i>Danaus plexippus sp</i>
	Blue Tiger		Nahungwe	<i>Tirumala hamate sp.</i>
	Red Dragonfly,		Blu Taiga	<i>Neurothemis stigmatizans</i>
	Blue Dragonfly		Helikopta	<i>Pseudagrion sp.</i>

ML – Mere Lava; G-Gaua

Annex 4: Important endemic birds of Vanuatu found in Gaua Island.

Table 11 Important endemic species of Vanuatu found in Gaua

		
<p>Picture 1: <i>Ducula bakeri</i> (Vanuatu Mountain Pigeon)</p>	<p>Picture 2: <i>Megapodius layardi</i> (Vanuatu Incubator Bird)</p>	<p>Picture 3: <i>Charmosyna palmarum</i> (Green Palm Lorikeet)</p>
		
<p>Picture 4: <i>Pachycephala chlorura</i> (Golden Whistler)</p>	<p>Picture 5 Picture 6: <i>Erythrura regia</i> (Royal Parrot Finch)</p>	<p>Picture 7: <i>Gliciphila notabilis</i> (Vanuatu Mountain Honeyeater)</p>

Annex 5: Custom Land Owner's Agreement to establish Lake Letes CCA

Land owners Agreement

Lake Letes Protected Area

26/01/2014


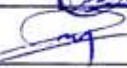

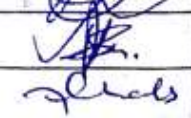


To whom it may Concern

Follem outcome blong consultation meeting long tede, namba 26/01/2016 long Namasari village Gaua mifala ol landowners we i sign below mifala i stap agree se hemia now hemi present boundri blo protected area blo project

Mifala I agree too long proposed extension blong boundary ia sapos project ia i save considerem or sapos i gat chance blo i save considerem long any future project blo Dipartment blong Forestry or Dipartment blo Environment

Thank You

Sign

	Name	Position	Village	Signature
1	DAVID WESTER	Land owner Chair	Karo	
2	ASTINI	Land owner STH	Namasari	
3	Joyce Retagal	land owner	Beam	JR
4	Hawington Netaug	land owner	Dang	HW
5	Poton Vogop	land owner	Lemoga	P.V
6	JAMES GOCHIN	Land owner	DOLIBU	
7	Ricky Simeon	Barbar Truck aka Harold Simeon	Namasari	
8	PAUL WUTGIR	Land owner	Namasari	
9	CITABLES FAX	" "	Lumbert	

10	Fr Albert. Kukur	Priest	Delegaveg	
11	Ken weting	Juf Sashis	Numerary	
12	Richard Weenan	vif	NAMASARI	Richard Weenan
13	MANA Sewenau	vif	DONIG	MANA Sewenau
14	Simon Tuplat	cler.	Autear	
15	ESKA Kofid	OWNER	BEAM V.	ESKA
16	Charleso wafag	COM JIF	TARASAG V	
17	Timmy wetias	land owner	KORO	
18	John wetdar	Land owner	Vatlis	JOHN
19	Joseph. Tari	Jif.	AVER.	
20	John S. Brown	Jif	Vatlis	
21	Victor Metias	JIF	AVER	
22	Benny webw	landowner	land bot	
23	Zelotes.	Landowner	KORO	
24	Nelson Vogel.	owner JIF	owner	N. Vogel.
25	Fr Marshel Kukur	Priest	Delegaveg ^{West Coast}	Marshel Kukur
26	John Star	chief	Polap	J. Star.
27	Kemmy Velwyn	chief	owner.	K. Selwyn.
28	Jackson Roy	chief	owner	J. Roy.
29				
30				
31				
32				
33				

Annex 6: Governance structure for Gaua Island

Vatsur Council of Chiefs

Lokon custom council of chiefs

1. Kweteuvt
2. Torlap
3. Ontar
4. Onel
5. Kwetegavg
6. Bush Man Bay

Gaua custom council of chiefs

1. Vatlis
2. Masivunu
3. Lemoga
4. Bengaren
5. Namasari
6. Lempot
7. Aver
8. Aiport
9. Tarsag
10. Lemanman
11. Lewendawar
12. Kaska
13. Siriti

Tavaliu council of chiefs

1. Barevet
2. Lambal
3. Aworor
4. Lempot 2
5. Kweteon
6. Atkor
7. Dorik
8. Beham
9. Koro
10. Doal

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