



**ESTABLISHING
THE TAVEUNI
NATIONAL PARK
– THE NEXT
STEPS**

***“A DISCUSSION
PAPER”***

December 2012



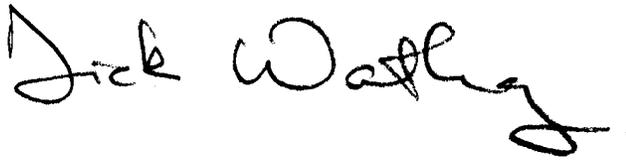
ESTABLISHING THE TAVEUNI NATIONAL PARK – THE NEXT STEPS

“A DISCUSSION PAPER”

PAPER FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

This paper is a draft prepared for discussion purposes only. It is not to be circulated, or quoted without the permission of the author

Report Number: MV27 2013/01
Dated: 11th January 2013 (Draft)



NATUREFIJI-MAREQETIVITI
Prepared by: Dick Watling Ph.D.
Executive Trustee

NatureFiji-MareqetiViti
14 Hamilton-Beattie Street, Suva
PO Box 2041, Government Buildings, Suva Fiji
Telephone: 3100598 Facsimile: 3100582
Email: watling@naturefiji.org;
Website: www.naturefiji.org

Taveuni National Park: A Discussion Paper

Table of Contents

1	THE BACKGROUND.....	1
1.1	Purpose of This Paper.....	1
1.2	Components Of A Future National Park.....	1
1.3	Why Taveuni ?.....	2
1.3.1	Conservation Values	2
1.3.2	Ecosystem Services.....	2
1.3.3	Timber Values.....	2
1.3.4	Tourism.....	2
1.4	National Policy Context of the Taveuni National Park.....	2
1.5	Current Administrative Framework.....	3
1.5.1	Tenure	3
1.5.2	Protection Status	3
1.5.3	Integrated Development Plan.....	4
1.5.4	iTaukei (Native) Land Trust Board Planning	4
1.5.5	International Listings	4
2	Taveuni National Park Project - 2012.....	5
2.1	Background and Objectives	5
2.2	Approach.....	5
2.3	Activities.....	5
2.3.1	Field Team Set Up	5
2.4	Accomplishments.....	6
2.4.1	Project Support – Office and Materials	6
2.4.2	Consultations with Landowners of the proposed Taveuni NP.....	6
2.4.3	Visit to Protected Areas on Vanua Levu and Viti Levu	7
2.4.4	Provincial Council and Tikina Meetings, Government Departments and Agencies, and other Stakeholders.....	7
2.4.5	Dept. of Forests Presence and Blue Line	7
2.4.6	Taveuni Tourism Association	7
2.4.7	American Iguana Coordination, Awareness and Training.....	8
2.5	Overview of the NP Project Consultations and the Issues Arising.....	8
2.5.1	The Consultations	8
2.5.2	Taveuni’s Three Protected Areas Are Already Sufficiently Protected ?	8
2.5.3	Why a National Park ?	9
2.5.4	Tenure of the Ravilevu Nature Reserve.....	10
2.5.5	Who is NatureFiji-MareqetiViti ?.....	10
2.5.6	Bouma National Heritage Park	10
2.5.7	Leasing of the Taveuni Forest Reserve.....	11
2.5.8	Encroachment in the Taveuni Forest Reserve	11
2.5.9	Administrative and Financial Arrangements for the NP.....	11
2.5.10	Hydropower Development.....	12
2.5.11	State of Biodiversity Knowledge	12
3	Establishing the Taveuni National Park - The Next Steps.....	14
3.1	Goals and Principles of Management.....	14

3.1.1	Goals	14
3.1.2	Principles.....	14
3.2	Protected Area Model	14
3.2.1	Significance of Taveuni	14
3.2.2	Learning from the Sovi Experience	15
3.3	Administration.....	16
3.3.1	Lead Up Administrative Arrangements	16
3.3.2	Taveuni NP Landowner Forum	17
3.3.3	Maintaining the Momentum	17
3.3.4	National Park Administration	17
3.4	Recommended Next Steps	17
3.4.1	Taveuni NP Steering Committee	17
3.4.2	Landowner Forum.....	17
3.4.3	Fiji’s World Heritage Tentative List.....	18
3.4.4	Bouma National Heritage Park	18
3.4.5	Ravilevu Nature Reserve	18
3.4.6	Leasing Arrangements	18
3.4.7	Forest Reserve Encroachment.....	18
3.4.8	Trust Fund.....	19
3.4.9	Somosomo Mini-Hydropower	19
3.4.10	Other Stakeholders.....	20
References		21

Attachments

- Attachment 1 Record of Questions Asked in the Second Round of Consultations
(May 8-22 2012)
- Attachment 2 Taveuni Landowners Capacity Building Tour Vanua Levu, Viti Levu.
29th July – 14th August 2012

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
DoEnv	Department of Environment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPS	Endangered and Protected Species Act
FD	Forestry Department of the Republic of the Fiji Islands
FR	Forest Reserve
GoF	Government of Fiji
iTLTB	iTaukei Land Trust Board
IUCN	International Union of Conservation of Nature
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NFMV	NatureFiji-MareqetiViti
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHP	National Heritage Park
NLTB	Native Land Trust Board
NP	National Park
NR	Nature Reserve
NRLUP	National Rural Land Use Policy
PA	Protected Area
PAC	National Protected Areas Committee
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community

1 THE BACKGROUND

1.1 PURPOSE OF THIS PAPER

December 2012 saw the end of an intensive year of awareness work among the landowners of the nominal Taveuni National Park. Considerable interest and support has been generated among the landowners and other stakeholders for a national park. There are also some significant issues which need to be addressed.

The next steps in establishing the Taveuni National Park require the involvement of a wider audience, in particular the involved Government and other regulatory agencies, and a more formal administrative framework receptive to the growing interest of the landowners and able to address emerging issues.

This paper summarises the objectives of the Taveuni National Park project, the work undertaken to date, the accomplishments; and details the next steps required to maintain the momentum and establish the Taveuni National Park.

1.2 COMPONENTS OF A FUTURE NATIONAL PARK

Taveuni has two legislated Reserves and a community-managed Protected Area which together form a contiguous landscape comprising nearly 16,600 hectares of some of the least disturbed forest in Fiji, and 38% of the area of Taveuni..

The Protected Areas consist of two state reserves:

- the Taveuni Forest Reserve (FR) declared in 1914 and 11,160 ha in area; and,
- the Ravilevu Nature Reserve (NR) declared in 1959 and 4,018 ha in area.

In addition, there is a community-managed area:

- Bouma National Heritage Park (NHP) established by covenant in 1990 with an area of 1,417 ha.

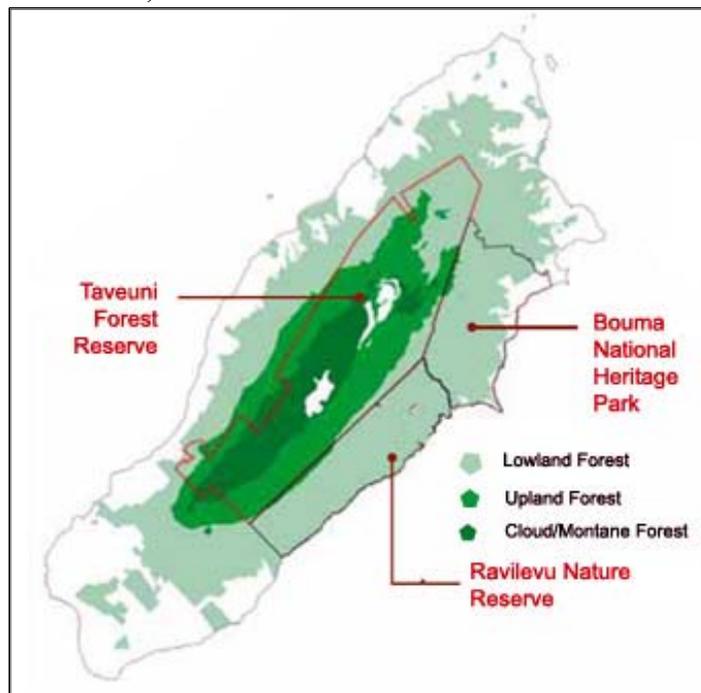


Figure 1: Taveuni illustrating the three Protected Areas which comprise the current Taveuni National Park Project

1.3 WHY TAVEUNI ?

1.3.1 Conservation Values

Much of Fiji's land and forest has now been impacted and modified by deforestation, commercial and subsistence agriculture, plantation timber production and/or alien invasive species. Taveuni is one of only a very few islands where the scale of these impacts has been limited.

Taveuni has an international reputation as an island of outstanding natural beauty, and is generally referred to as Fiji's 'Conservation Stronghold'. Not only has it retained significant forest and wetland ecosystems across a full altitudinal range (ridge to reef), but also it has not been severely impacted by invasive species, in particular the mongoose. The absence of the mongoose from Fiji's third largest island has resulted in the retention not only of Taveuni's endemic fauna species but also Fijian endemics that have been extirpated or are highly threatened on Viti Levu and Vanua Levu.

1.3.2 Ecosystem Services

Taveuni has no significant rivers, its extensive uplands are drained by many hundreds of small streams and rivers which travel quickly from the uplands to the coast. This combined with free-draining soils found over much of Taveuni render lowland areas very vulnerable to droughts. Maintaining a forest cover in the uplands is the best assurance of maintaining sustained water flow in the streams to the lowland areas. This hydrological function of the forest cover of the uplands is taken for granted but is the key to the productivity of Taveuni's lowland agricultural areas.

1.3.3 Timber Values

Taveuni's timber values are very low by comparison with most forest areas in Fiji. The original forest inventory of the Taveuni FR and Ravilevu NR identified very limited areas of potential Production Forest (Tuikoro 1984) and following submissions in the late 1980s, another partial inventory was undertaken and almost all potential Production Forests were subsequently dereserved.

1.3.4 Tourism

Taveuni is already an established tourism destination focusing almost entirely on sea or beach-based activities, and it has an international reputation for its diving. Taveuni's upland forests offer a wide variety of tourism opportunities, with its birdwatching already well established internationally because of the Orange Dove and the Silktail. Taveuni's road infrastructure almost encircles the proposed National Park, as such access is already well developed.

1.4 NATIONAL POLICY CONTEXT OF THE TAVEUNI NATIONAL PARK

The National Trust for Fiji was the first to formally recognise the need to extend the Ravilevu NR, in this case by creating a new Reserve to include Lake Tagimoucia and surrounding area (Dunlap & Singh 1980), and then to transfer management of the Reserve(s) to the National Trust.

However, it was the Ministry of Forests which first raised the concept of a National Park by combining the NR with the FR, stating that one of its strategies to achieve goals of forest conservation is to:

“set the initial stages of declaring and combining the existing Taveuni Forest Reserve and the Ravilevu Nature Reserve as Fiji’s first National Park” (Ministry of Forests - MoF 1988)

The Taveuni National Park was formally recommended by the NLTB, FD, Maruia Society report (Lees et al. 1989) which proposed the Taveuni National Park comprising the Ravilevu NR and the Taveuni FR (after dereservation of the north west section).

The National Environmental Management Project adopted the Taveuni National Park concept, and complete protection for the Taveuni FR (in addition to the NR) became a priority action for the National Environment Strategy (GoF 1993).

The proposed Taveuni National Park comprised the key element of a conceptual heritage and tourism development plan prepared for Taveuni by the NLTB in 1990, and the plan was incorporated into the appendices of the NLTB Tourism Policy Statement for 1990/95.

The Fiji Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (GoF 2007) adopted the combined reserves as a National Park and identified the need to combine the then recently created Bouma NHP with the two reserves as a larger National Park.

The combined “three protected area” extension was included in the Taveuni Highlands Important Bird Area – FJ04 (Masibalavu & Dutson 2006), is a designated Key Biodiversity Area (ref xx) and is recognised as a priority forest conservation area (Olson *et al.* 2009).

1.5 CURRENT ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

1.5.1 Tenure

The Taveuni Forest Reserve is native tenure which the Government leases from 19 different landholdings belonging to 18 different mataqali residing in nine villages.

The Ravilevu NR is currently Crown Freehold tenure, a part of the Salialevu Crown Grant No 157.

The Bouma NHP is native tenure belonging to 5 mataqali residing in 4 villages.

1.5.2 Protection Status

1.5.2.1 Forest Reserve & Nature Reserve

Nature Reserves and Forest Reserves were originally gazetted under the Forest Act, CAP 150 but these were automatically included in the Forest Decree 1992 – Part III Forest Reserves and Nature Reserves (refer Box 1)

Forest Reserves are reserved for ‘forestry purposes’ – a balance of protection and production dependent on site capability, while Nature Reserves are to be managed for ‘permanent preservation’. Dereservation of both Nature Reserves and Forest Reserves can be carried out by the Minister of Forests alone.

Management of forest reserves and nature reserves

7.—(1) Forest reserves shall be managed as permanent forest in order to provide on a permanent basis the optimum combination of benefits of protection and production of which they are capable.

(2) Nature reserves shall be managed for the exclusive purpose of permanent preservation of their environment, including flora, fauna, soil and water.

(3) Any buildings, fences or enclosures erected in or maintained on a forest reserve or in a nature reserve without the permission of the Conservator shall be deemed to be the property of the State and may be disposed of in such manner as the Conservator thinks fit.

Box 1: Forest Decree 1992 – Part III Forest Reserves and Nature Reserves

1.5.2.2 Bouma National Heritage Park

The Bouma National Heritage is a covenant agreement between ITLB-landowners, Dept Forestry and the New Zealand Government). No lease is in place as it is community-owned and managed. For many years after its establishment it received significant development assistance from the NZ Government.

1.5.2.3 Other Areas

The Taveuni NP would not necessarily be confined to the areas already identified, other appropriate areas of whatever tenure could be considered for inclusion.

1.5.3 Integrated Development Plan

As a component of the National Environment Management Project and the production of the National Environment Strategy a major proposal was prepared by the Department of the Environment 1993 – ‘*Integrated Development Plan for Taveuni*’ which supported the combination of the two reserves and the establishment of the National Park.

1.5.4 iTaukei (Native) Land Trust Board Planning

During 1990-91, NLTB planned environmental tourism projects for Taveuni in addition to the Bouma project, assembling much data covering forest cover, forest policy, land ownership, conservation/heritage/potential tourism attractions, including scenic, natural, recreational, archaeological, historical, and cultural features of interest which were mapped at 1:50,000 scale. A draft Taveuni and Cakaudrove environmental tourism plan for Taveuni was prepared but not completed.

1.5.5 International Listings

1.5.5.1 World Heritage Listing

In 2006, Stuart Chape, an experienced evaluator of World Heritage Sites prepared a report for the Government “*Assessment of the Suitability of Placing the Taveuni Forest Reserve and Ravilevu Nature Reserve on Fiji’s World Heritage Tentative List*”. Getting on the Tentative List is the first step in the World Heritage Site process. The report was extremely positive “...the conclusion of this review is that of all the potential sites in Fiji, Taveuni presents the best prospects for inscription on the World Heritage List as a ‘stand-alone’ site for its terrestrial heritage values”. Another recommendation of the review was “*The Government should give serious consideration to the future tenure arrangements of the existing reserves, with a view to combining the existing forest and nature reserves and Bouma Heritage Park into a large, co-managed Taveuni National Park.*”

For a potential forest World Heritage Site such as Taveuni, the support of the landowners is absolutely critical and the process to reach World Heritage Site status has to involve the landowners and other stakeholders in Taveuni to ensure that they are fully informed and agreeable, and participate in all decisions during what can be a long process. The current project by NatureFiji-MareqetiViti is the very first discussion about ‘National Parks’ and ‘World Heritage Sites’ with the forest landowners of Taveuni.

1.5.5.2 Ramsar Site

Lake Tagimoucia has been identified as a potential Ramsar Site by the National Wetlands Steering Committee (Department of the Environment) and plans are in place to enable formal consultation with the landowners.

2 Taveuni National Park Project - 2012

2.1 BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Taveuni National Park Project was funded by the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund and spanned 14 months from beginning of November 2011 to end of December 2012. The project was implemented by NatureFiji-MareqetiViti in close cooperation with the Cakaudrove Provincial Office, and in association with the National Trust for Fiji under the auspices of the National Protected Areas Committee (National Environment Council).

In outline, the objectives of the project were:

- 1/. Local forest-owning Mataqali on Taveuni, supported by the Cakaudrove Provincial Council have a well-developed unity of purpose for conservation of Taveuni's unique biodiversity;
- 2/. The landowners are in an informed position on issues relating to conservation and the Taveuni National Park; and,
- 3/. Government's long-held plan for a single protected area of internationally recognised status on Taveuni revitalized and adopted.

2.2 APPROACH

NFMV was keen to ensure that the lessons learned from the establishment of the Sovi Basin Conservation Area would be applied, and, in particular the consultation approach with the landowners (Nawadra and Masibalavu 2003)

As a result of its initial conservation and protected awareness work undertaken on Taveuni in 2009 (Thomas 2010), NFMV was aware that there was an awakening of interest among the landowners in potential conservation opportunities for their landholdings in the Taveuni FR, but also a dearth of understanding of conservation in general and the purpose or function of the Taveuni FR in its current form.

It was considered critical that the landowners would need to be in an informed position to make their own decisions on support or otherwise for conservation and for the proposed Taveuni NP. To accomplish this NFMV would prepare relevant information in the vernacular, organise a series of consultation meetings with each of the involved mataqali, and organise exchange visits with other community-run PAs in Fiji to broaden their experience and horizons.

As the consultations progressed and substantive issues emerged relevant Government departments and agencies were informed and brought into the consultation process. To date those involved have been iTaukei Land Trust Board, Dept. of Lands and Dept of Forests, in addition to the Provincial Office which has participated in all the consultations.

2.3 ACTIVITIES

2.3.1 Field Team Set Up

A project office was set up in the Cakaudrove Provincial Office in Somosomo. The field team leader was Waisele Mataitoga, an elder from Somosomo village, he was supported by a clerical officer and one or two volunteers as recorders during the consultation meetings. The field team had full time use of a 4x4 vehicle.

2.4 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

2.4.1 Project Support – Office and Materials

A project office has been established with the Provincial Office in Somosomo, and this is manned during normal working hours. It has proved popular for people wanting to learn more about the project and it has a place for visitors to sit down and read the materials which the project has produced. These include:

- Taveuni National Park Project pamphlet (English and Fijian)
- Taveuni National Park booklet (English and Fijian)
- Taveuni National Park powerpoint presentations (copies of)
- Stuart Chape's landscape photographs of Taveuni
- Map of Taveuni's terrestrial protected areas (from the National Protected Areas Committee)

2.4.2 Consultations with Landowners of the proposed Taveuni NP

There are 18 mataqali involved in the proposed Taveuni NP together with the State as owners the State Freehold Ravilevu NR.

First Round of Consultations: (22 March – 18 April). All the 18 mataqali were consulted either as individual mataqali or at Bose vakoro. Presentations were also given at the three Tikina Meetings. A presentation at the consultation meetings provided an overview of the proposed Taveuni NP with background information on conservation, ecosystem services, protected area management and tourism development. Materials in the vernacular were distributed, issues arising were discussed and recorded and the mataqali asked to discuss the proposal amongst themselves, come to the project office for further information, and prepare for a 2nd round of consultation in two months time.

Second Round of Consultations: (8-22 May). 13 of the 18 mataqali were consulted individually; five consultation meetings did not proceed for a variety of reasons. These consultations focused on the mataqali's initial reaction to the National Park proposal, and all members were encouraged to ask as many questions as possible. Records were kept of all questions asked (refer Attachment 1). This round of consultations provided marked differences in response between different mataqali. A lot of the discussion wandered, in some cases far, from conservation and the NP proposal, as mataqali unused to a forum of meeting as a group by themselves used the opportunity to raise other issues and grievances. Nonetheless, some very good questioning about the NP proposal and specific issues was received and recorded.

Following the 2nd Round of Consultation, the Tui Cakau was informed of the progress of the project and requested a follow up meeting with the Director NFMV. At this meeting he explained that he had been receiving information on the consultations, that he fully supported the manner in which this was being undertaken, and that he gave his full support for the National Park Project and concomitant tourism development in Taveuni. He requested a three year deadline for establishing the National Park.

Third Round of Consultations: (22nd October – 2nd November). Following analysis of the questions raised during the 2nd Round of Consultations, NFMV gave introductory presentations about the project to iTLTB and Dept. of Forests as there were many questions for these organisations. Subsequently, representatives from both the organisations attended all the meetings and the presence of the representatives and the answers they gave were very well received. The 3rd Round of Consultations took place after the Visit to the PAs of Viti Levu and Vanua Levu (refer 2.4.3) and the general attitude was much more positive than during the 2nd Round of Consultations.

Following the completion of the 3rd Round of Consultations thirteen of the eighteen mataqali have expressed full support to the establishment of the Taveuni NP.

Four of the five mataqali within the Vanua o Bouma have also given their support for the establishment of the NP but with the exclusion of the Bouma NHP. Mataqali Naituku of Korovou, Bouma is the only mataqali reluctant to support the formation of the NP at this point in time. Mataqali Naituku is the largest recipient of income from the Bouma NHP and currently holds the view that the NP will divert tourism interest from Bouma to other parts of Taveuni.

2.4.3 Visit to Protected Areas on Vanua Levu and Viti Levu

The Taveuni Landowners' Capacity Building tour was organized as a component of the consultation phase. Forty landowners from the eighteen mataqali involved in the Taveuni NP project participated in the tour which took place between 29th July – 14th August (refer Susu 2012 – Attachment 2).

The overall purpose of the tour was to broaden the experience and understanding of landowners of the state of conservation in Fiji today by visiting sites and talking to landowners involved in conservation and protected areas. The Roko Tui Cakaudrove accompanied the tour and his presence was very beneficial to the manner in which the visitors were received in both Viti Levu and Vanua Levu.

The opportunity was also taken to hold a meeting with Taveuni NP and other Taveuni landowners resident in Suva and to discuss the NP Proposal.

The tour was well structured with the participants divided into 4 groups and evaluation sessions were held each evening after visiting a site. Each group was then assisted in finalising a report on the tour which was circulated with the intention that it would assist the tour members relay issues that they had singled out from the various sites visited and specific issues which need to be addressed by the respective departments or agencies.

2.4.4 Provincial Council and Tikina Meetings, Government Departments and Agencies, and other Stakeholders.

Presentations on the project and its progress were given at three Provincial Council Meetings (November 2011, May 2012 and November 2012) and at all the Tikina Meetings of the three Tikinas concerned with the NP Project. During the course of the project three progress presentations were given to the Protected Areas Committee and briefings given to Forests Department, Department of Culture and Heritage, Department of Lands and the iTLTB.

2.4.5 Dept. of Forests Presence and Blue Line

The Forests Dept. showed its understanding of the gravity of the encroachment issue and its support for the project with the re-deployment of a Forest Officer during the year. The first task of the Forests Officer was to organise the clearing and marking of the Blue Line – the boundary of the Taveuni FR. The project assisted this by enabling landowners to assist with the demarcation of the boundary of their landholdings and by undertaking fauna and flora observations and monitoring during the time they were in the forest.

2.4.6 Taveuni Tourism Association

Two formal meetings were held with the Taveuni Tourism Association. Initially there appeared to be little enthusiasm for the project, however, towards the end of the project the

Association became very supportive and facilitated the donation through one of its members of office equipment and a computer for the Taveuni National Park Project Office in Somosomo.

2.4.7 American Iguana Coordination, Awareness and Training

Two phases of consultations were held for American iguana awareness and coordination (March 2012, June 2012); to prevent the establishment of populations on Taveuni. These resulted in a consolidated American iguana incursion response plan, developed by villages and business houses on Taveuni.

2.5 OVERVIEW OF THE NP PROJECT CONSULTATIONS AND THE ISSUES ARISING

2.5.1 The Consultations

Embarking on a project involving a large area of land and multiple landowners with a view to obtaining consensus for significant change will always be a challenge in the Fijian setting, and endeavouring to achieve too much too soon will likely be the greatest danger in the long run. The current consultations were organised and undertaken through the Provincial Office by an individual from Taveuni, with a very good knowledge of the traditional fabric of the island as well as current social and development issues. The consultations were planned with no objectives other than to raise the understanding of the landowners about conservation and a proposed National Park so that they have a good level of understanding of what is envisaged, can identify pertinent issues, can participate meaningfully in any decision making in respect of support for the project, and how it might develop. Great care was taken not to raise expectations, though inevitably in some cases there may be elevated ideas of what a NP will bring to landowners and how easily it may be established.

In reality, the consultations should be seen as a pre-feasibility gauging of the potential for a single large conservation area of international standing. In this respect it is clear that there is significant support for the idea of a Taveuni NP, however there are also some significant issues which need to be addressed. The real work of establishing the National Park or equivalent is only just beginning. A very large number of issues were raised and discussed during the consultations (refer Attachment 1 for a summary) many of these are not directly related to the NP project but relate to peripheral issues and especially to issues with government/agencies or differences within mataqali or villages.

The following sections summarise the important emerging issues relating directly to the NP project.

2.5.2 Taveuni's Three Protected Areas Are Already Sufficiently Protected ?

It needs to be acknowledged that the passive protection afforded by the Forest-Nature Reserve legislation, and the covenant in respect of Bouma NHP have been very successful in protecting the respective forest areas to this point in time. Nonetheless there is a common and widespread misconception that 'Forest Reserve' status can be considered as a Protected Area for biodiversity conservation purposes. This is not the case as the record of Fiji's Forest Reserves management ably illustrates. The vast majority of Fiji's Forest Reserves have been converted to mahogany plantations and/or dereserved. The Minister of Forests with approval from the Forestry Board may dereserve a Forest Reserve, the Dept. of Environment, the National Trust of Fiji and the Dept. of Culture and Heritage (World Heritage responsibility) do not have to be consulted.

Further, both Forest and Nature Reserve status under the current legislation is demonstrably unsuited to conservation in the modern era. In this respect the three key points are:

- 1). iTLTB initially attempted to use the FR-NR legislation for Sovi, but found that it was not suitable in respect of landowner traditional rights and development aspirations. As such a new Conservation Lease template has been developed and is now in use. This template has been produced for widespread use where conservation leases are required;
- 2). No right minded donor will provide funds for a Trust Fund for a site administered under the FR-NR legislation (Forests Decree 1992). The particular weaknesses are that the FR is not a protection category and both FR and NR can be de-reserved at Ministerial discretion without consultation.
- 3) Encroachment in the Taveuni Forest Reserve is severe and increasing, the current protection afforded by the Forest Reserve legislation (for whatever reason) is ineffective. To date encroachment has led only to dereservation and exclusion.

There are emerging problems with the administrative structure of the Bouma NHP, not dissimilar to those which have affected the Koroyanitu NHP since the outset, such that the covenant in place at the moment may or may not be suitable in the larger administrative framework of the proposed NP – this is discussed further below section 2.5.6.

Conclusion: A Taveuni NP requires new leasing arrangements and should be administered by the National Trust of Fiji which has the mandate to conserve Fiji's natural heritage.

2.5.3 Why a National Park ?

In 2006 there were 6,555 national parks worldwide that met the criteria recognized by IUCN. There is no single definition of a NP and their tenure and management vary around the world, but the following are the general IUCN criteria:

- They are not greatly altered by human exploitation and occupation, where plant and animal species, geomorphological sites and habitats are of special scientific, educative and recreative interest or which contain a natural landscape of great beauty.
- A minimum size of 1,000 hectares.
- The national government is responsible for legal protection and management.
- Visitors are allowed to enter, under special conditions, for inspirational, educative, cultural, and recreative purposes, and,
- Prohibition of exploitation of natural resources

Today, NPs are extremely well known all around the world and tourists and potential visitors know what to expect when they read about a NP. Many tourists will select their destination on the basis of the presence of a NP nearby.

Fiji has no legislation for NP as such – the Sigatoka Sand Dunes was established by Decree. The current project has used the NP epithet because of its suitability in the circumstances – specifically because of its connection with International Tourism. Fiji's Protected Area Legislation is currently being drafted and is expected to be completed this year. It is expected that National Park will be included as a category

Conclusion: National Park status is clearly appropriate for Taveuni. However, it will need to be more generally discussed and adopted, and, if necessary, await the legislation.

2.5.4 Tenure of the Ravilevu Nature Reserve

Discussion about the Taveuni NP has brought into the open questions concerning the tenure of the Ravilevu NR with landowning groups in Vuna and Lavena claiming part ownership. The Permanent Secretary, Department of Lands has clarified to the project that the Ravilevu NR is State Freehold. As such the NP Project has not entered into any discussions on the issue with claimants.

Conclusion: Settling outstanding issues relating to the tenure of Ravilevu is a matter between the State and the claimants and not the project. Clearly a successful resolution to the claims is important for the project, especially if it is to attract international donor funding for a Trust Fund.

2.5.5 Who is NatureFiji-MareqetiViti ?

This question was asked in Suva by Taveuni landowners resident on Viti Levu, and followed up by other questions relating to NFMV's current and future role in any NP. These questions did not arise in Taveuni where NFMV's role in organising the consultations was clearly associated with the Provincial Office. Nonetheless it is a very pertinent question going forward.

Conclusion: Whilst NFMV can still play a valuable, potentially key role as a catalyst, Government – in some form, or iTLTB or National Trust needs to be seen as the administrative force behind the project.

2.5.6 Bouma National Heritage Park

The Bouma NHP is a covenant agreement between iTLTB-landowners, Dept Forestry and NZ Government. No lease is in place as it is a community-owned and managed initiative. It has received significant development assistance from NZ Government since its inception and still requires National Trust oversight to help in its management. Bouma and to a greater extent Abaca of the 'sister' Koroyanitu NHP, were established with the intention of the developments being community-owned and managed in the wider sense of 'community'. However, in both cases narrow mataqali and even tokatoka interests too over and wide divisions now exist within the communities concerned. Whereas Koroyanitu is barely functional, Bouma continues to attract a significant number of tourists but given divisions within the community is more likely to regress rather than progress and expand in the absence of donor assistance.

Bouma, especially the influential mataqali Naituku, currently believe that the wider NP has little to offer their existing tourism development and may indeed actively harm it by attracting tourists away from Bouma. As such support for the NP is strictly limited or is opposed.

Conclusion: Bouma's lack of support for the NP proposal is an entirely understandable position given their current tourism-leader status combined with the preliminary level of consultation and discussion on the NP so far.

In contrast to Bouma's current position, the Project is of the opinion that Bouma is likely to benefit more from the establishment of the NP than any other area, simply because of its existing, accessible attractions, it is already well known outside Fiji and has twenty years of experience working with tourists. It is extremely well-placed to attract a greater share of a greater number of tourists who would come to a Taveuni NP. However, unless it can raise its standards it is unlikely to compete in the medium and longer term with better managed

attractions which are envisaged will be developed elsewhere in the NP. Further, Bouma is unlikely to expand to its full potential given its current internal conflicts, whereas, an administrative structure not dependent on inter and intra-mataqali relationships as would likely be provided through the NP set up, is much more likely to enable Bouma to reach its full tourism potential.

This is a clear example where a great deal more consultation is required.

2.5.7 Leasing of the Taveuni Forest Reserve

It was a surprise during the consultations to hear from a good number of the landowners that they were completely unaware of the status of the Forest Reserve as being leased and an annual rental being forthcoming. The presence of the iTLTB and Forests Dept during the 3rd round of consultations enabled questions to be directed to and answered by the relevant Department/agency. At this stage it is not clear whether this issue is now dealt with – it is likely that it has become more of an internal mataqali issue now.

Conclusion: That the Taveuni FR is already formally leased is of major positive assistance to the NP plans, firstly with respect to the very lengthy process of subdivision and issuing of leases, and secondly in that it means the State is already committed to a revenue stream into the NP.

2.5.8 Encroachment in the Taveuni Forest Reserve

There is serious encroachment in several parts of the Taveuni Forest Reserve. In the past encroachment of this kind but not extent has occurred and the precedent here shows that encroachment leads to dereservation. The redefinition of the FR Boundary (the Blue Line) by Forests Dept. has confirmed this. Some landowners are part of the encroachment, others are fuelling it by extracting rental from new and existing non-landowner farmers. Many landowners are not happy with it at all. As one landowner asked during the consultations:

“We the mataqali members of Nacivaciva have a beautiful forest up in the reserve which is mainly Damanu. Lately the Indian Farmers who have just migrated from Labasa began to fell this Damanu. What sort of assistance can we have ?”

Conclusion: Protection/conservation is not Forestry’s core business and this needs to be recognised at the outset. Despite the Taveuni Forest Reserve being by far the largest forest area directly under the responsibility of the Forests Dept., for nearly all of the last decade there has been no Forest Officer stationed on Taveuni. When resources are stretched, their priorities lie elsewhere.

The project believes that the encroachment in the Taveuni FR is going to be solved not by direct application of the legislation but by discussion between the relevant parties – in particular the landowners, the Provincial Office and the Provincial Administration with the assistance of Dept of Forests and Dept of Agriculture. It should be noted that the issue of unsustainable agriculture is being led by NGOs – the SPC and Teitei Taveuni. The solution must also look to the future, in particular Forests Dept. role will pass to the National Trust or to whichever organisation it is decided will lease and administer the Taveuni NP.

2.5.9 Administrative and Financial Arrangements for the NP

Understandably many of the first questions relating directly to the NP were about how it would be administered and how would landowners benefit. There was no attempt to answer these questions directly during the consultations other than to say that these would be the subject of further discussion and approval by the landowners themselves. Discussions would

then revolve around examples of existing PA arrangements elsewhere in Fiji – Sovi, Waisali, Tavuni Hill Fort, Wailotua Cave, Sigatoka Sand Dunes etc. and, indeed, Bouma NHP itself.

If there is to be a sense of common purpose in moving the NP project forward, then the NP landowners will need to meet together to discuss and resolve issues and make decisions. Now that the overall information about conservation and the NP Project is well distributed, single mataqali meetings are unlikely to promote collective decisions on issues and the future of the project but are more likely to revolve around individual mataqali issues and advancement.

Conclusion: Except where there are specific issues – Bouma, Ravilevu etc. individual mataqali meetings on the NP need to be replaced by a forum where landowner representatives can address issues and make decisions in a collective manner as the project moves forward. Representatives on the forum would be charged with relaying information and decisions back to the villages. This will need to be founded in the Provincial Office.

2.5.10 Hydropower Development

During the consultations, concerns were raised in several venues about the affect that the Somosomo hydropower scheme might have on the forests and on plans for a NP. The plans are well advanced and while they precede the current project's interest in the conservation values of Taveuni's upland forests, government departmental and NBSAP recommendations for a National Park or similar have been in existence for over 20 years. The EIA that has been undertaken of the power scheme is entirely deficient specifically because:

1. It was undertaken prior to any design either of the plant or infrastructure (specifically road);
2. The Terms of Reference either ignored the elevated conservation values and existing NBSAP plans or made entirely insufficient attention to them; and,
3. The local and public consultation was deficient.

The access road put into the site was built before the EIA was undertaken and without any design whatsoever. For much of its length within the forest it comprised little more than a box drain.

Conclusion: Given 'environmental management' on the project to date combined with the extremely large environmental footprint of several of the Chinese-contracted infrastructure projects (the nearest being the upgrade of the Buca Bay road), there is certainly justification for everyone being extremely worried about the manner in which the hydropower is going to be constructed.

There is no *a priori* reason why a mini-hydropower development should conflict with a PA or a NP, it is merely a question of scale, design and environmental management. Further, a well-designed and constructed access road to the hydro offtake site could be an important access route into the future NP.

2.5.11 State of Biodiversity Knowledge

It was readily apparent during the 2009 awareness programme and reinforced during the current one of the poor level of awareness of Taveuni's biodiversity, especially its endemic and threatened forms amongst the landowners. To counter this, there was a clear interest shown and ready show of pride on learning about Taveuni's special biodiversity attributes. The interest in undertaking boundary marking and biodiversity monitoring during the project was evident among those mataqali who participated.

Conclusion: There needs to be a greater understanding and awareness of Taveuni's biodiversity, especially amongst the youth, to facilitate support for the NP.

3 Establishing the Taveuni National Park - The Next Steps

3.1 GOALS AND PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT

It is not premature to introduce clear and publicly stated principles for the management of the Taveuni NP in the lead up period because they provide an unambiguous statement of management intent which facilitates decision-making during the lead up period

3.1.1 Goals

It is recommended that management of Taveuni NP has two goals:

- To make the Taveuni NP effective in conserving indigenous biodiversity and its natural ecosystem services; and,
- To make the landowners of the Taveuni NP equitable beneficiaries of the conservation of a national asset.

3.1.2 Principles

The following principles are recommended for the management of the Taveuni NP:

1. **Conservation of indigenous biodiversity and ecosystem functions is to be the highest management priority.** This is a simple statement which reflects the original designation of the site and its status as one of, if not Fiji's most important natural heritage asset.
2. **Landowners are equitable beneficiaries of the designation of the site and any management interventions.** The intent here is to ensure that the landowners are equitable (= fair) beneficiaries of the conservation of a national asset, and that the landowners are equitable beneficiaries of any interventions or developments with economic implications (tourism, hydro etc.).
3. **Management discussion and decision-making is to be transparent and accountable.** This is to ensure that decision-making respects the multi-stakeholder requirements of the management of a national asset, as well as the landowners as equitable beneficiaries.
4. **Capacity in all relevant fields are developed at both national and local levels.** This is a commitment to human resource development.

3.2 PROTECTED AREA MODEL

3.2.1 Significance of Taveuni

There is little doubt that Fiji's two most important areas of terrestrial biodiversity are the large wilderness areas comprising the Sovi Basin and the forests of Taveuni.

In 2006, Stuart Chape, an experienced evaluator of World Heritage Sites assessed Taveuni's prospects for the World Heritage Tentative List in a report prepared for the Government (Chape 2006). Getting on the Tentative List is the first step in the World Heritage Site process. The report was extremely positive "*...the conclusion of this review is that of all the potential sites in Fiji, Taveuni presents the best prospects for inscription on the World Heritage List as a 'stand-alone' site for its terrestrial heritage values*". Another recommendation of the review was "*The Government should give serious consideration to the future tenure arrangements of the existing reserves, with a view to combining the existing forest and nature reserves and Bouma Heritage Park into a large, co-managed Taveuni National Park.*"

There has been little discussion as to suitable administrative models for Fiji's terrestrial PAs and there is no clear successful precedent in Fiji at present. Creating a Trust Fund¹ as the financial driver for a single protected area has been seen as the best option for Sovi but it is very questionable as to whether every PA, even important PAs, could or should all have a stand-alone Trust Fund.

This is a question that needs further discussion, however at this stage, given Taveuni's biodiversity significance, it is as likely as Sovi to attract international donor funding for a Trust Fund. It has two important additional attractions in this respect:

- 1) Infrastructure and tourism development on Taveuni is already well-developed and in a ready state to respond to and benefit from the flow down effects of an internationally recognised NP; and,
- 2) Government is already leasing the Taveuni Forest Reserve or >70% of the area of the NP and as such a significant portion of the recurrent funds required for the administration of the NP are already committed.

3.2.2 Learning from the Sovi Experience

The leasing of the Sovi Basin Conservation Area to the National Trust for Fiji in 2012 was the culmination of over 20 years of work on the part of many organisations and individuals, landowner patience notwithstanding. A great many lessons were learned along the way – these have not yet been reviewed and recorded as they should be. However, those involved are well aware of many of the most important lessons which if applied elsewhere would minimise the difficulties and duration of the process. Important amongst these were:

- Not to rely on off-shore based organisations and consultants but for the Government to take ownership of the project;
- The crucial need within government for a “Project Task Force or Steering Committee” with an appropriate administrative setting with correct mandate and stakeholder involvement;
- Project momentum needs to be maintained;
- Ensure there is no disconnect between the ‘planners’ – Suva authorities, consultants, NGOs and what the landowners understand is happening or want to know;
- Following correct protocols when working with government agencies;
- Following correct protocols in landowner consultation – approaches to be made through the Provincial Office by teams with official and recognised sanction;
- Landowner consultations cannot be rushed. They require a structured participatory process carried out over time so that all issues are adequately discussed and addressed;
- A forum for the landowners to have the opportunity to sit down and discuss issues and aspirations amongst themselves, and also with other stakeholders;
- Landowners living out of the village, especially those in employment elsewhere in Fiji, are extremely influential and often have different viewpoint from those in the village – consultation with them is vitally important;

¹ The establishment of a trust fund in order to meet lease (or part of) and royalty compensation payments and management of the NP

- Very transparent dealings in respect of any Trust Fund establishment with mechanisms to ensure appropriate awareness and understanding within both the government agencies and the landowners²;
- The inapplicability of the Forest Decree 1992 legislation for modern conservation purposes, especially in respect of equitable lease arrangements.
- The biodiversity surveys conducted in the Sovi basin and the involvement of the landowners contributed significantly to the consultations and awareness campaigns.
- While a lot of mistakes were made, the funding and expertise provided by Conservation International was pivotal from beginning to end in enabling Sovi to become a formal Protected Area. It would never have happened without them.

And more lessons ?.....

3.3 ADMINISTRATION

3.3.1 Lead Up Administrative Arrangements

To date the project has been led by NatureFiji-MareqetiViti under the auspices of the National Protected Areas Committee, and all landowner consultations have been undertaken in conjunction with the Provincial Office. There has been very limited input from other stakeholders. As discussed above this was purposeful (refer section 2.5.1).

Given the current interest and understanding of the landowners, and an understanding of the emerging issues, to take the process forward requires a more formal and inclusive administrative structure – nominally the Taveuni NP Steering Committee, on which the relevant Government Departments and agencies and other stakeholders would be represented. Government – in some form, or iTLTB or National Trust needs to act as the sponsor/ secretariat for the Taveuni NP Steering Committee (refer section 2.5.5). Composition of this body and how and where it is located needs to be decided. The structure used for Sovi needs to be looked at, but may not be applicable given that the site is on Taveuni rather than an hour’s drive out of Suva. Potential members include:

- Provincial Office,
- iTLTB,
- National Trust of Fiji - PAC
- Lands Department,
- Forests Department,
- Culture & Heritage Department,
- Agriculture Department,
- NFMV
- Landowner representatives

- ??District Office
- ??Taveuni Tourism Association

The function of Taveuni NP Steering Committee will be:

- 1) To act as a forum for the relevant Taveuni NP stakeholders;

² The Sovi trust fund has two broad elements. The first is to establish a trust fund whose principal can be managed in order to provide revenue/dividend sufficient to be able to meet lease and royalty compensation payments and management of the conservation area. The second element then attempts to deal with the distribution and use of the funds that are to be paid to the landowners. The mixing up of the two elements that really are quite discrete was the cause for much of the confusion and concern about the trust fund (Nawadra and Masibalavu 2003).

- 2) To confirm, or otherwise the feasibility of the Taveuni NP;
 - 3) To set priorities and direction for Taveuni NP implementation/consultation activities; and,
- Other ?? What is the Steering Committee's relationship to PAC ??

3.3.2 Taveuni NP Landowner Forum

Except in individual cases, direct consultation with individual mataqali is not longer warranted and will lack transparency. A Taveuni NP Landowner Forum needs to be set up so that the landowners have the opportunity to sit down and discuss issues and aspirations amongst themselves, and also with other stakeholders.

3.3.3 Maintaining the Momentum

The project has considerable support and momentum on Taveuni – this is a great start, but the greatest challenge will be to maintain that momentum. It is very difficult to imagine how a Steering Committee based in Suva comprising busy government and other agency stakeholders will provide the necessary momentum. This combined with a pressing shortage of funds likely to be made worse by the rehabilitation requirements of TC Evan may prove problematic.

However, the GEFPAS Project has funding and part of this is already allocated for Taveuni. In light of the project's momentum to date, the authorities need to examine the priorities which the GEFPAS funding should be used for. The opportunity presented by the Taveuni NP now is highly significant but the window of opportunity for a project of this kind can close very quickly.

NatureFiji-MareqetiViti has proven it has a team on the ground which can provide a catalytic role supporting PAC and the Taveuni NP Steering Committee. However, in the absence of funding the team will have to be disbanded and the office on Taveuni closed at the end of February 2013.

3.3.4 National Park Administration

A suitable administrative structure needs to be created for the National Park, preferably some form of co-management with the landowners, however, the shape of this needs to evolve in discussion with the landowners.

3.4 RECOMMENDED NEXT STEPS

3.4.1 Taveuni NP Steering Committee

Refer section 3.3.1

PAC convene a meeting with all relevant government and other stakeholders to put in place the nominal Taveuni NP Steering Committee with appropriate institutional setting.

3.4.2 Landowner Forum

Refer sections 2.5.9, 3.3.2

A landowner forum is needed. Meetings should be convened by the Provincial Office and could be held at the Somosomo meeting house or rotated around the Tikina involved. Membership and frequency of meetings need to be decided – the latter perhaps quarterly for the next year. The forum itself will need to be serviced with pocket meetings and information dissemination, the existing NP Office should be retained for this purpose and servicing the forum would be undertaken by NFMV.

3.4.3 Fiji's World Heritage Tentative List

Refer sections 1.5.5.1, 3.2.1

Placing Taveuni on Fiji World Heritage Tentative List as recommended by Chape (2006) is clearly a priority as it demonstrates at all levels, nationally and internationally, that Fiji recognises the potential of the site.

Placement of a site on Fiji's World Heritage Tentative List does not place the Government in any irrevocable position, on the contrary it opens a funding stream for the detailed assessment of such sites which enables the studies and detailed consultation with landowners and other stakeholders to begin. It is probable (at least hopeful) that if Taveuni's forests were placed on the World Heritage Tentative List, the Environmental Impact Assessment of the Somosomo Mini-Hydro would have been undertaken with greater scrutiny and wider consultation by the authorities concerned.

Fiji can and should place all those sites shown to have potential for World Heritage listing on its Tentative List. However the evaluation of such sites should be by highly experienced personnel in the form of a detailed report such as Chape (2006).

3.4.4 Bouma National Heritage Park

Refer section 2.5.6

The issue at Bouma is an understandable one and is a clear example of where a great deal more consultation and discussion is required in a broader setting of the Provincial Office together with other government agencies and sectoral expertise. Discussion should be by no means confined to inclusion or exclusion of BNHP in any proposed NP, if necessary differential administrative arrangements can be looked at, amongst others.

3.4.5 Ravilevu Nature Reserve

Refer section 2.5.4

The Ravilevu issue will only be settled through proactive discussions between the Lands Dept. and the claimants with the Provincial Office providing local oversight and assistance. The Taveuni NP status going forward may provide a positive contribution to settling outstanding differences.

3.4.6 Leasing Arrangements

Refer sections 2.5.2, 2.5.7

The single most important issue going forward with the NP proposal is to determine the appropriate leasing conditions. The Forest Decree legislation has been found to be unusable for a conservation lease in the modern international context. iTLTB will need to examine this and apply what it has learned from the Sovi Basin Conservation Area.

One of the challenges will be the quantum of the lease. At Sovi, the lease is ultimately based on foregone timber royalties. The timber resources in Taveuni are very small by comparison with Sovi and so if the lease is to be calculated in a similar manner there will be a significant difference between the two sites which will be an issue requiring consideration.

3.4.7 Forest Reserve Encroachment

Refer section 2.5.8

Encroachment in the Taveuni FR is a serious on-going issue (and a minor issue in the NR). That there has been no effort to curtail it since the last period of de-reservation – early 1990s has only served to fuel an increasing trend. The need for a successful resolution to the encroachment issue is important not just to the Taveuni NP proposal moving forward, but to Taveuni as whole which is confronted with serious issues of sustainable agriculture, informal immigration and land leasing, apart from the contravention of the Forest Decree legislation.

Resolving the encroachment issue will not be solved by Forests Dept. alone attempting to apply the legislation, that is a certainty. The landowners will be the key to the resolution, and while any resolution will not be driven by the Taveuni NP proposal, the landowners will, in the current circumstances, surely want to know what the Forest Reserve has to offer them. The Taveuni NP discussion has already moved landowners to think about the encroachment issue which they are well aware of.

A more fruitful approach to the issue which has already been suggested by some landowners is to agree on a landowner-implemented reforestation scheme for the encroachment areas with timber, fruit or other trees. If integrated into the overall Taveuni NP process, this will have the benefit of maintaining momentum of the current work and associating the NP project with proactive beneficial action. Further, it is much more likely to attract external support, than any attempted strict application of the law.

Creating the right forum and circumstances for the resolution will require careful consideration. The Provincial Office will need to take the lead with the Forests Dept., and they will need to determine which support organisations are required.

3.4.8 Trust Fund

Refer section 3.2.1, 3.2.2

Although it remains to be discussed and decided, it would appear likely that a Trust Fund is a potential and internationally-proven mechanism through which to channel funds required for annual payment of the lease, timber royalties and management of the NP.

Unlike Sovi, financing the Taveuni NP will not have to start from a position of no funds, because the State is already paying ‘lease’ monies to the landowners of the Taveuni FR and whether or not this would best be capitalised in the Trust Fund or continue to be paid in parallel would need careful consideration.

The Trust Fund experience, on-going for Sovi, needs to be reviewed with a view to incorporating any lessons learned for the prospective Taveuni NP Trust Fund. One of the clearest ‘lessons learned’ was that to avoid confusion and mistrust – there must be very transparent dealings in respect of any Trust Fund establishment with mechanisms to ensure appropriate awareness and understanding within both the government agencies and the landowners.

Undertaking such a review should be part of a larger review of the role of Trust Funds and/or one larger National Conservation Trust Funds to assist the funding of protected areas in Fiji. PAC would appear to the organisation mandated to organise this.

3.4.9 Somosomo Mini-Hydropower

As noted in section 2.5.10, the Somosomo Mini-hydropwer development is potentially beneficial to the Taveuni NP because it can provide a good access into the NP. To achieve this will require careful design and a high standard of environmental management of the construction process.

The environmental assessment process was deeply flawed, this combined with the very poor environmental management standard of most Chinese infrastructure construction in Fiji at present, provides no confidence that anything different will occur in an area which is potentially a World Heritage Site. If Fiji is unable to enforce sound environmental management during the construction of the Somosomo Mini-Hydropower project, then it will be a clear indication to the world, that it is not going to be able to manage a World Heritage Site and it cannot keep its existing commitments to the several conventions it has signed on biodiversity conservation. It is a clear test case.

It is presumed that no construction of the Somosomo Mini-Hydro can take place until the site has been de-reserved by the State. This process should enable the environmental assessment and any construction environmental management planning to be reviewed. PAC should be take the lead with the Dept of Environment to enable this to happen.

A sound construction environmental management plan needs to be put in place and this should require monthly audits by an independent environmental specialist representing PAC and the landowners, reporting to the Environment Department and the Provincial Office.

3.4.10 Other Stakeholders

In addition to the landowners, there are many other stakeholders on Taveuni with an interest in a National Park. Some of these have already been consulted, in particular the Taveuni Tourism Association which after a slow start is now showing great interest in the proposal and has offered its assistance.

Other important stakeholders have not yet been contacted or involved about the proposal but need to be informed, these include non-landowners throughout the island and the many freehold owners. The Naqara commercial community needs to be informed, some of the illegal activities within the FR are instigated through this section of the community (i.e. timber extraction and tourist visits – without landowner permission).

There is a need also to have consultations with those ‘leaseholders’ whether formal or informal who are farming adjacent to the Blue Line to stem further encroachment.

References

- Chape, S.A.C., 2006. *Assessment of the Suitability of Placing the Taveuni Forest Reserve and Ravilevu Nature Reserve on Fiji's World Heritage Tentative List*. Unpublished Report for BirdLife International Pacific Programme, Suva.
- Dunlap, R. & Singh. B. 1980. A National Parks and Reserves System for Fiji. National Trust-World Wildlife Fund, Suva
- GoF, 1993. *The National Environment Strategy: Fiji*. Government of Fiji. IUCN - Government of Fiji, Environment Unit, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, Suva.
- GoF. 2007. Fiji – Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. (Draft endorsed by Cabinet in 2003). Department of the Environment, Suva.
- Lees, A., Weaver, S., M.Bellingham & A. Davis. 1989. *A Representative National Parks and Reserves System for Fiji's Tropical Forests*. Draft prepared for the Fiji Native Land Trust Board, Ministry of Forests, Ministry of Tourism and National Trust for Fiji. Maruia Society Policy Reports ser. No. 9. 110 pp. 4 appendices, 5 maps
- Masibalavu, V. & G. Dutson. 2006. *Important Bird Areas in Fiji: Conserving Fiji's Natural Heritage*. BirdLife International, Suva.
- MoF. 1988. Proposed Organisation Development Plan 1988-1998. Ministry of Forests, Extension Division for Conservation, Environmental and Parks Service, Suva.
- Nawadra, S. and V.Masibalavu 2003. *Sovi Basin, Independent Review*. Unpublished Report, Conservation International.
- Olson D, Farley L, Patrick A, Watling D, Tuiwawa M, Masibalavu V, Lenoa L, Bogiva A, Qauqau I, Atherton J, Caginitoba A, Tokota'a M, Prasad S, Naisilisili W, Raikabula A, Mailautoka K, Morley C, Allnut T. 2009. Priority forests for conservation in Fiji: landscapes, hotspots and ecological processes. *Oryx* 44:57-70.
- Susu P., 2012. Taveuni Landowners Capacity Building Tour, Vanua Levu, Viti Levu, 29th July – 14th August 2012. Unpublished Report. NatureFiji-MareqetiViti Report # 2012/19, Suva.
- Thomas N. 2009. Strengthening Taveuni's Protected Areas: A Conservation Awareness Campaign. Unpublished Report. NatureFijiMareqetiViti Report # 2009/08, Suva.
- Tuikoro, U. 1984. Forest Inventory – Taveuni Forest Reserve and Nature Reserve. Unpublished Report, Forests Department, Suva.

ATTACHMENT 1
RECORD OF QUESTIONS ASKED IN THE SECOND ROUND OF
CONSULTATIONS
(MAY 8-22 2012)

**REPORT OF QUESTIONS ASKED DURING THE
2ND ROUND OF LANDOWNER
CONSULTATIONS**

**TAVEUNI NATIONAL PARK PROJECT
May 2012**



Waisale Mataitoga
Site Officer.

Second Phase of Awareness Meeting
Report on 2nd round of Workshops

Project Id: MV27 – Taveuni CEPF
NFMV Staff : Waisale Mataitoga, Ana Maria

Summary:

The second round of the second phase workshop was concluded on the 22nd of May at Lovonivonu Village. As with the first round of workshop, there were constraints faced which include internal differences within the mataqali's, communication breakdown with the Turaga ni Koro's and leadership differences which will need to be addressed before proceeding with the second half of the year programme.

1. Workshop Details:

A.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>Mataqali</i>	<i>Attendance</i>
08/05/2012	Lavena	Qali Matakuro	60

Comments:

Majority of those in attendance were members of the Matakuro clan in comparison to the other mataqali – Qali.

The tone of their questions is focussed on the Ravilevu Nature Reserve. Their main concern and worry is the repercussion this project might pose to the existing Lavena Eco Tourism project. They need re-assurance.

Like the other workshops questions, they are translated and are sent on to the NFMV for analysis and answers.

Questions raised by the two mataqali.

A] Mataqali Matakuro

Group 1:

1. What benefit would it be to us if all Reserved Lands are converted into one Taveuni NationalPark.
2. Mataqali Matakuro has not been receiving its lease money for a long time. Can you explain why?
3. Why is Ravilevu a Freehold land when the traditional owners still exist?
4. Why couldn't Ravilevu be returned to its traditional owners?
5. When all Reserved Land becomes the Taveuni National Park, how will it be organised.
6. It seems that this project or development will belong to the whole of Taveuni. What benefit will the future generation reap?

Group 2:

1. Why are you trying to establish the Taveuni National Park when already in existence is the Bouma National Park?
2. Why the bulk of Lavena Land is in the Forest Reserve?
3. Why are we not receiving any lease money from the Forest Reserve? And where is that money directed to?
4. We are hesitant to agree to the combination of the Taveuni National Heritage Park because we feel that we the land owners will be totally denied.
5. Can this Reserved Forest money be a source of sustainable income to the future generation?
6. Why are we the landowners restricted to set foot on the Ravilevu Reserve?

Group 3:

1. I think the Taveuni National Heritage Park will affect the flow of tourists to our Bouma National Heritage Park, don't you think so?
2. We feel that Taveuni National Heritage Park can be a threat to our tourist attraction.
3. We own different proportion of land on the Taveuni Forest Reserve, how can we be sure of getting the correct due for that Reserved Land?
4. There was an agreement signed by the traditional owners of Ravilevu and the Government involving of the establishment of a Trust Fund, where has that fund gone to?
5. What would happen to this project if we disagree to your terms?
6. Why are we the landowners considered the last in this project?
7. From previous experiences, we have seen that communally owned project does not always run well, some corrupt people always benefit more than others, how can this be avoided?
8. Can the Taveuni National Heritage Park be opened to local people?
9. It seems that your organisation has been negotiating this project for so many years, why were we not informed?
10. We understand that Ravilevu is a Nature Reserve, what exactly is the meaning of this term "Nature Reserve"?

Group 4:

1. There are 18 mataqali who are traditionally the owners of the Forest Reserve, can we all be accessible to these Reserves?
2. How can the money from this Taveuni National Heritage Park be equally shared?
3. When did the change of Ravilevu's name to Vuna District take place?
4. Can we negotiate the money issue first before giving our consent?
5. Can the agreement signed in 1914 be revised again?
6. How will the different villages benefit from this project?

7. Taveuni originally was divided into two districts only Bouma and Vuna, when did Cakaudrove become part of Taveuni?

Group 5:

1. Why have the NLTB stop the lease money for the Forest Reserve?
2. How did Ravilevu become a Freehold land? Who gave the approval?
3. Why are we restricted to set foot on the Ravilevu Reserved Land?
4. Can the Ravilevu Nature Reserve be returned to the two mataqali that originally owned it? (Matakuro and Salialevu)
5. Why is it that the Ravilevu Nature Reserve has no lease money?
6. How is it that the RNR belongs to two mataqali?
7. Which of the two mataqali is more eligible to the Ravilevu Fund.

B] Mataqali Qali:

1. How will this project be financed if we give our consent?
2. What are the phases of this development?
3. Is it possible to construct and upgrade roads leading to the reserves?
4. How can the mataqali members be deeply involved in this project?
5. If we give our consent, who will police the encroaching farms and hunting of wild pigs in the protected area?
6. If the land is protected such activity should be prohibited, is that so?
7. What is the Governments contribution to this project?
8. What NGO is the financier of this project?

B.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>Mataqali</i>	<i>Attendance</i>
09/05/2012	Qeleni	Nacivaciva Naqeru	30

Comments:

As mentioned before, Qeleni is proving to be a difficult village to work with. This is due to the absence of the eligible leader or Turaga ni Mataqali.

An attempt to discontinue the workshop happened again. Meeting time had to be re-scheduled three times in a day. We made two trips, on the second trip we assumed everything was ready, but to the contrary. We waited for 4 hours before starting. A very negative attitude from the villages.

The Turaga ni Koro seems to have no authority to convene this meeting. On the other hand, once the meeting started the 30 participants were lively and interested.

Question Raised:

1. How will the money be distributed when this project operates? How much will be distributed to the mataqali?
2. Will the whole population of Taveuni benefit from the project?
3. How do we identify the Blue Line?
4. Who will be responsible in the day to day operation of the TNP?

5. What is the acreage of land belongs to the mataqali Naqeru?
6. Are we the mataqali members responsible for our own land area in terms of operation?
7. Who is responsible in maintaining the 180 sign board in Waiyevo?
8. We the mataqali members of Nacivaciva have a beautiful forest up in the reserve which is mainly Damanu. Lately the Indian Farmers who have just migrated from Labasa began to fell this Damanu. What sort of assistance can we have?

C.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>Mataqali</i>	<i>Attendance</i>
14/05/12	Korovou, Bouma	Vidawa Naituku	43

Comments:

Outwardly, the two mataqali appear to be friendly, but during the discussion sessions differences surfaced. Looking back at the initial stage of the BNHP, the whole vanua of Bouma was deeply involved and everyone had taken it upon themselves that the project would be communally owned for they had all contributed in building it. When the money started to roll in, the differences began. Mataqali Naituku which has the most land, developed a self-centered attitude. The rift has widened and deepened over the years. However, only a small group of the Naituku clan are making the decisions. It has got to the extent that the Turaga ni Mataqali is sometimes denied and bypassed in decision making. The fear that this could happen again with the establishment of the TNP is a sad thought. Differences need to be addressed at source.

Questions Raised:

1. How will this project be financed if we give our consent?
2. What are the phases of this project?
3. Is it possible to construct and upgrade the road leading to the Reserved Land?
4. How can the mataqali members be deeply involved in this project?
5. If we give our consent who will police the encroaching farmers and hunting of wild pigs in the protected area?
6. If the land is protected such activity should be prohibited, is that so?
7. What is the Governments role and contribution to this project?
8. What international NGO is the financier of this project?
9. What will be the future of the BNHP if it is going to be converted to TNP?
10. Can this project be implemented only in areas which are not part of the BNHP?
11. Why and what else do you want to protect and reserve when all these land are already protected by the Government and BNHP?
12. What will be the future of the reserve forest if it's going to be TNP?

13. What assistance can you give to the forest known to be destroyed already?
14. Will this project include the protections of Rivers and sea?
15. What will happen to the name Bouma National Heritage Park if the combine reserves be known as Taveuni National Park?
16. Why should it be called the Taveuni National Park when most of the special species of plants and birds are only found here in Bouma?
17. What has happened to the lease money for the Forest Reserve, it has never been paid to the mataqali Vidawa?
18. What is the reason for combining all the reserve land and protected areas with the BNHP?
19. What would happen if we do not give our consent to the amalgamation of all the Reserve land to be TNP?
20. We had been keeping our environment for quite sometimes, what else is there that you want to do?
21. We of Bouma have the most acreage of land on the Taveuni FR, why should it be combined with the others.
22. What is the objective of having a TNP?
23. What Prosperity there is in reserving our Natural Resources?
24. What is the meaning of the name Taveuni?
25. Who will benefit if we protect and reserve our Environment?
26. Whose voice and opinions should be considered in this project?
27. What is the meaning of Poverty in a prosperous environment?
28. Please clarify the differences between a rich life and a prosperous life.
29. Would it be possible that archaeologists be engaged to restore our historical sites and historical base?
30. Why is it that NLC does not pacify us but only bring in more confusion?
31. Can our Traditional Base and historical war forts be protected?
32. We have two mataqalis in here, one of them has no land in the BNHP. How can they benefit from this project?
33. Will this project affect our current system of running BNHP?
34. Why isn't the Government involved in this workshop?
35. We suggest that the BNHP remain as it is and only use the Forest Reserve up in the blue line as TNP.
36. Who will be responsible in distributing equally the fund gained from this TNP?
37. Can we harvest trees for logging and housing?
38. Doesn't the TNP contradict the NLTB policy?
39. How will the size of land reserved affects the monetary benefits?
40. Can this project provide employment for the mataqali members?
41. If combined will it be a source of income to us?

D.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>Mataqali</i>	<i>Attendance</i>
15/5/12	Tavuki	Vusaratu	30

Comments:

This second attempt of workshop is focussed on the chiefly mataqali Vusaratu. In attendance were 10 elderly male and female in the 50 years over group, and 20 young people. The workshop had to be convened at 7.30pm to be convenient to everyone.

Message of the workshop was well received. Participants were keen to listen and were responding positively.

Feedback questionnaires are indicative of their support for the project. However their questions to the workshop conductors require clarifications to issues that are not so clear to them. All questions posed were translated to English and are being forwarded to NFMV to be answered by relevant departments.

Turaga ni Koro's organisation for the workshop is highly appreciated. Tavuki village so far has shown the depth of knowledge on conservation already acquired from previous workshops.

Questions Raised:

1. How will the landowners be the beneficiaries of this project if approved?
2. What are the phases of this development?
3. Can the road to the Forest Reserve first be improved before proceeding with the project?
4. What assurance can we be given to confirm that the mataqali members will be deeply involved in this project?
5. How can we be more vigilant in protecting the Forest Reserve from the wild pig's hunters and encroaching farmers?
6. What is the role of the Government in this project?
7. What NGO is supporting and financing this development project?
8. What agreement is involved in signing the bylaws of this project?
9. Which of these groups will run the TNP, the landowners, government or the NGO?
10. What adversities would we face if we disapprove to the idea of combining all the three Reserved Land into the TNP?
11. What advantage would we get if we say to the formation of the TNP?
12. Can we sight the draft of the terms and condition of combining all the Reserve Land on Taveuni before the final approval?
13. Does this TNP means marketing or advertising Taveuni to the world?
14. How much division will the profit from the TP be divided into?
15. What percentage of the fund will go to the landowners?
16. If we want to advertise some specialities from our side of the Forest Reserve, will we be doing it ourselves or will the administrators of the TNP do it for us?

17. The TNP will be a fantastic idea if only the landowners benefit the most from it.
18. Is the objective of the TNP Godly?
19. When the landowners approve of the Taveuni, will the authority to cut down trees for their housing be still given to them?
20. How will the profit from this TNP be divided amongst landowners?
21. Can the boundaries of our land be surveyed?
22. What would happen if two mataqali own the same Forest Reserve?
23. Will the landowners be victimised if they do not give their consent to the formation of the TNP?
24. What would happen if there is a division within the mataqali?
25. We have got a lake on our land, and people go up there to see, but we do not get anything from it, why is that?

E.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>Mataqali</i>	<i>Attendance</i>
22/05/12	Lovonivonu	Valelevu	20
		Cakaudrove	7
		Lawaki	5

Comments:

In attendance were 4 elderly and 28 young people.

This is the first round and second round workshop together for this group. The questions raised and comments in the evaluation forms indicated their attitude towards the project.

There could be more mataqali members in attendance. If there are any differences, I hardly see it but as usual, when things get deeper it will surface. A clear indication of who is the Turaga ni Mataqali is something that has to be recognised and helps establish the progressive work. This is something we have to consult with the Provincial Office.

Questions Raised

1. Is it possible to have as many workshops organised on the topic Nature Reserve and Conservation?
2. Can we be given the freedom to visit the Reserve land on our island?
3. How is a PA or Nature Reserve in our village funded?
4. When the Nature Reserve is surveyed there should be one mataqali member to accompany them, can that be done?
5. How are you paid when you go around conducting workshops in all villages on Taveuni?
6. If we want to assist you can we make an application to your office?
7. If we want to go with you on this trip to Viti Levu, who will fund our trip?
8. Can we establish an Eco Tourism project in Lovonivonu?

9. How much lease money should the mataqali Valelevu get from the Taveuni Reserved Forest?
10. Where on Delai Lovonivonu is the actual Blue Line?
11. Is there a standard distance from the Blue Line to the sea?
12. How many Blue Lines are there altogether on the TFR?
13. When can the lease money from this FR be increased?
14. Can we protect our forest just for certain years and then be given the right to do logging and selling?
15. What benefit would this project bring to us?
16. How do you know the number of acres belonging to each mataqali in the FR?
17. In what way can our traditional and historical war forts be developed into an Eco Tourism centre.
18. We would like to have our land in the FR be surveyed again so as to consolidate the rightful size of land belonging to our mataqali, can this be done?
19. How can this special FR lease money be separated from any other lease money paid to our mataqali?
20. Can the waste management group be established here in Taveuni to see the proper disposal of rubbish?
21. Where is the actual boundary of the FR?
22. What is Mareqeti Viti?

F. Village – Vidawa Mataqali – Lekutu

Questions Raised:

1. Will not the BNHP be affected when the TNP is established?
2. If the TNP eventuates, how will its fund be divided? Will the mataqali with more land get more money or will it be a standard remuneration for all our mataqali?
3. Can this project be a source of employment for mataqali members?
4. What will happen to the lease money from the Government when all the FR is combined as the TNP?
5. Will the TNP focus only on tourism or will there be other aspects of conservation highlighted as well?
6. Will there be other similar projects to follow this TNP project?
7. Won't this project destroy the trees up in the forest?
8. Our mataqali cannot convene an amicable meeting because of leadership dispute, will this affect our decision on the establishment of the TNP issue?

9. We requested for your assistance on the Lagiloa land dispute, can the boundaries be surveyed again?
10. If we approve of the TNP, what's next?
11. We need a confirmation on the boundaries of Lekutu and Vunivasa Estate, we request for a surveyor to do the work
12. We the members of the i tokatoka Matanaira, requests that the NLC confirms to us the rightful person for the Tui Lekutu. There is so much dispute on this issue. We want to live in harmony with everyone, for all this project can bring prosperity if we have unity. Can you assist us in the resolving of this minor issue?
13. We request that the landowners be employed when the project is in progress.
14. We have been able to protect our land so far, our forest the BNHP has been our pride, our question is what will the TNP bring to us?
15. Will the mataqali members have a share from this project or the money be given to the village for general ownership?
16. When we try to combine the BNHP with the Taveuni Forest Reserve, we need a confirmation to the actual boundary of the mataqali Lekutu land. Can this be done for us?
17. What is the real reason and objective to your intention of combining the Taveuni Forest Reserve, BNHP and the Ravilevu NR?
18. Will we remain landowners after the establishment of the TNP or the land will be owned by the National Park?
19. Can you clarify to us the actual size of our land in the Forest Reserved by the Government?

Conclusion:

1. Most of the mataqali prefer to merge the meetings and workshop together as in their traditional system rather than having individual mataqali meetings.
2. Most of the mataqali concerned have leadership differences. This needs to be addressed with the Provincial Office.
3. Some of the questions raised during the workshops were one way the mataqali members vented their anger because of the differences in the mataqali. There hasn't been any forum to let them air out their differences thus they grab the opportunity.
4. Villages in the BNHP are well aware of what is required, but there are two issues which should be of concerned are:
 - a) as their project continue to operate, differences between the mataqali emerge and certain tokatoka slowly tries to take control. Their administration does not appear to be able to address this.
 - b) Currently, all the mataqali in the vanua Bouma are wary of the TNP as it may disturb their area, and the present progress of their tourism operation.

5. The Turaga Tui Cakau has gladly received and welcomes the project after the presentation made to him on the 24th of May. He has in return offered his assistance one way or the other. His experience from his 20+ years of service with the NLTB and as a former Land Minister with the SDL Government and his influence as the paramount chief of Cakaudrove will have a great impact on the project.
6. A 20 minutes presentation on the Project was made at the Cakaudrove Provincial Council on the 30th May. The Council has gladly welcomed the project and have given their support to see the eventuation of the project.
7. We have attended a meeting with the Taveuni Hotel and Tourism Association. Whilst they show interest in the TNP, they have their own agenda, so approach has to re-looked at should we need their support.
8. As of now, we have had meetings with 14 mataqali and there are 4 more to be covered to complete the first half of the year programme. The organising of the planned Viti Levu and Vanua Levu trip is in progress and we are confident that we'll be able to meet with the 4 mataqali before the trip in July. Although there are constraints faced throughout the consultation process, at the same time there are more people who are very positive and supportive of the project.

With the involvement of the Turaga Tui Cakau and the commitment by the Provincial Office, we are looking forward to good progress in the second half of the year.

ATTACHMENT 2

TAVEUNI LANDOWNERS CAPACITY BUILDING TOUR

VANUA LEVU, VITI LEVU

29TH JULY – 14TH AUGUST 2012



Taveuni Landowners' Capacity Building Tour

Vanua Levu, Viti Levu

29th July – 14th August 2012

Summary of Participants' Reports



CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM
PARTNERSHIP FUND

**Cakaudrove
Provincial
Office**



Taveuni Landowners Capacity Building Tour
Vanua Levu, Viti Levu
29th July – 14th August 2012
Summary of Participants' Reports

Report number: 2012/19

Date: 07th September 2012

Report prepared by: Perina Susu
Volunteer
Taveuni National Park Project

Report authorized by:

.....

Nunia Thomas

Conservation Coordinator

Cover photograph: Taveuni Landowners at the Sigatoka Sand Dunes

Contents

1.0 Introduction	4
2.0 Tour Report	5
2.1 Day 1- Monday 30/07/12.....	5
2.1.1 Waisali Forest Reserve	5
2.2 Day 2 – Tuesday 31/08/12	6
2.3 Day 3 – Wednesday 01/08/12	6
2.3.2 Rewasa Village, Naroko.....	7
2.3.3 Drauniivi Village	8
2.4 Day 4 – Thursday 02/08/12 Drauniivi Village/Lautoka	8
2.4.2 Lautoka.....	9
2.5 Day 5 – Friday 03/08/12 - Naivilawa Village, Yakete, Ba.	9
2.5.2 Cakaudrove/Taveuni Lautoka meeting	10
2.6 Day 6 – Saturday 05/08/12 - Nadi.....	10
2.7 Day 8 – Monday 06/08/12 - Sigatoka.....	10
2.7.1 Sigatoka Sand Dunes	10
2.7.2. Tavuni Hill Fort	10
2.8. Day 9 Tuesday 7/08/12	11
2.8.1. Kula Eco Park.....	11
2.9 Day 10 Wednesday 08/08/12 – Nadakuni Village, Naitasiri.	11
2.10. Day 10 –Thursday 09/08/12 - Nadakuni/Colo-i-Suva	12
2.10.1 Nasova Dinner & Meeting.....	12
2.11. Day 11 Friday 10/08/12 – Taveuni/Suva meeting & dinner	12
2.11.1 Toorak	12
2.12. Day 13 Saturday 11/08/12 & 14 – Sunday 12/08/12.....	13
3.0 Conclusion.....	13
Annex 1. Membership of the Tour Sub-groups.....	14
Annex 2. Tour Group List:	16
Annex 3: Evaluation Questions	18
Annex 4: Tour Logistics	21
Annex 5: Attendance Register of Meetings with Cakaudrove people at various venues.....	22
Annex 6: Sub-group reports:.....	24

1.0 Introduction

The Taveuni Landowners' Capacity Building was organized as part of the Taveuni National Park Project consultation phase. Forty landowners from the eighteen (18) mataqali owning land in the Taveuni Forest Reserve, Ravilevu Nature Reserve and Bouma National Heritage Park participated in the tour.

The major objectives of the tour:

- Was for the landowners to observe, and witness the management of the few protected areas in Fiji.
- Discuss with other landowners on the management and set up of their parks/ protected areas.
- Discuss with organisations/ stakeholders responsible of their role with landowners on the establishment of the protected areas they are responsible in.
- Sightseeing, and re-establishing traditional ties of the Vanua Lalagavesi and all the Vanuas we visited – Wainibuka, Drauniivi, Nadi, Namatakula, Naitasiri.
- Cakaudrove Provincial Office and CYMST – relating of their work plan to the Cakaudrove people in the urban areas.

The members of the tour were divided into four sub-groups (See Annexes 1 & 2 for group membership) in which they made guided discussions of the sites visited (See Annex 3). This report is a collation of the reports from the four sub-groups within the tour. We anticipate that this report will assist the tour members relay issues that they had singled out from the various sites visited and needs to be addresses by the suitable departments or agencies.

The tour group departed Taveuni on Sunday the 29th of July and returned on the island on the 14th of August (Annex 4).

2.0 Tour Report

The group was divided into four (4) sub-groups of ten from each mataqali (Annex 1). The report below includes their views on all the sites visited.

2.1 Day 1- Monday 30/07/12



Figure 1: Members of the tour group at the Waisali Forest Park

2.1.1 Waisali Forest Reserve

The team departed the Cakaudrove Provincial Office Complex at 9am Monday 30th of July. The Roko Tui Cakaudrove (Ro Aca Mataitini), Vice Chairman of the Cakaudrove Provincial Council (Ratu Sairusi Daugunu) and the Chairman of the Cakaudrove Yaubula Management Support Team (Joni Vakamino) joined the group from here.

The team was welcomed by Mr. Renuka at the Park before he gave a brief of the establishment and management of the Park. The group then toured around the park before convening again at the park foreground for a briefing by the National Trust of Fiji officer, Mr. Joe Ravuso.

2.1.1a Summary of group reports:

- First Impression – Beautiful Scenic view.
- Forest Park – Richly conserved forest.
 - Tracks nicely built with minimum damage to surrounding trees and shrubs.
 - Restrictions on its streams and rivers – richness of freshwater species.
 - High number of indigenous hardwood variety.
 - Serves as a hardwood nursery.
 - Clear signboards of trees, shrubs and palms detailing its scientific names, Fijian names, Status and its Description and Uses.
- Good relationship between the National Trust and the Landowners.
- National Trust manages the project on behalf of the landowners.

- Landowners not easily influenced by proposals and offer made by the saw-milling companies
- The landowners have prioritised the Forest Park as a Conservation Park for the future generation. Second priority is their eco-tourism project.
- Same situation as that of the BNHP, wherein landowners are co-manager of the park with NT.
- Lesson learnt from this visit is that Taveuni has a more outstanding landscape qualities which are derived from its tropical forest cover, however majority of its landowners are not aware of what Taveuni has to offer. This can be witnessed on this visit to the Waisali Forest Reserve, as Taveuni landowners appreciate the quality of the unexploited forest at Waisali, yet, if they get to conserve their forest and wildlife, their social and economic return will be much higher than that of Waisali.

2.2 Day 2 – Tuesday 31/08/12

Travelling day for the group. Departed Nabalebale village at 5am and reached Nabouwalu at 9am. The boat M.V Spirit of Harmony left Nabouwalu at 11am and reached Natovi at 3.30pm and the bus reached Wailotua Village at about 5pm. Ms Nunia Thomas and Ms Kelera Macedru were already at the village to welcome the touring group. Traditional ceremonies of sevusevu, then followed before we were taken to our respective houses.

2.3 Day 3 – Wednesday 01/08/12

The group had morning devotion at 6am and breakfast at 7am and were informed of the tour into the cave. The group were then divided into their respective four groups, assigned with their tour guide and given the instructions of what to expect inside the cave.



Figure 2: Members of the tour group at the entrance of the Wailotua bat caves, with the Tui Wailevu (standing 4th from left).

2.3.1a Summary of group reports: Wailotua Cave

- Uniqueness of the cave. – Lime stone like wall.
- Bat waste.
- Different types of stone.
- Landowners very knowledgeable about the history of the caves as passed on from generation to generation. No proper documentation of the history of the cave.
- Not all landowners participate in the management of the cave.
- Different presentation content by the tour guides.
- Improvement of the cave's management depends entirely on the landowners desire to involve NGO's or government departments.

2.3.2 Rewasa Village, Naroko.

The group departed Wailotua at 10am for Rakiraki. We arrived at the Conservation International Office at about 12pm and were welcomed by Mr. Nemani who is the officer in charge of the CI's project in Rakiraki. The groups were then briefed on CI's project before we departed for Rewasa village. Also present at the presentation was the Assistant Roko Ra, and the Provincial Administrator Ra.



Figure 3: Members of the tour at Conservation International's Rakiraki office.

2.3.2a. Summary of group reports:

- Close relationship between the CI, Provincial Office, Forestry Dept and Provincial Administrator
- Thorough research done in 2008 by USP researchers. Result submitted to Provincial Office Ra, thus the establishment of the Project.
- Proper documentation of the research by USP has assisted other government department's projects within the province.
- Landowners fully involved in the project; from provision of land for planting, nursery stage, planting and maintenance.

- Benefits given to the landowners are commendable. This includes bee farming, pineapple/pawpaw/ginger model farms and fish ponds. Landowners are also paid by the CI in the maintenance of the project.
- Workshops delivered to the landowners by CI and other departments have enabled the landowners to fully trust the donors on their intended project.
- This project has been another source of income to the landowners.
- Unsuitable place of presentation at the CI office.
- Late lunch. Fijian protocol took much of the time.
- Can we have this sort of project in Taveuni or other parts of Fiji and not concentrate only in Ra?

2.3.3 Drauniivi Village

After the sighting of the re-planted forest in Rewasa, the group had a half an hour stop at Rakiraki town before departing for Drauniivi Village. We treated to a fully traditional welcome of i vakasobu and qaloqalovi. This signifies the close traditional links between the vanua Lalagavesi and the vanua Vatukaloko.



Figure 4: Members of the tokatoka Nabuya, in Drauniivi Village (LHS) presenting the 'ivakasobu' (traditional welcome) to the elders of the tour group (RHS)

2.4 Day 4 – Thursday 02/08/12 Drauniivi Village/Lautoka

2.4.1a Summary of group reports: Fiji Water Factory

- Professional management of the company. Use high tech machines since their operation is global.
- Company has an excellent marketing system which is globally known.
- Landowners have no say in the management of the company since the plant is on Crown Lease Land.
- The factory is owned by an American couple who bought the plant from its previous owner who bought the land from the Government.

- No financial benefits or employment priority given to the landowners, rather they are given employment when applied for.
- Government should assist landowners in the reviewing of the title of the land.
- iTLTB to assist landowners in the reviewing of Crown Land, i.e. landowners to have a say in its development.
- Company has greatly promoted Fiji to the world.
- Very hospitable staff.

2.4.2 Lautoka

Cakaudrove /Taveuni people living in Lautoka welcomed the group at the FSC Hall at about 4pm. Dinner was served at 7pm before we had an early night for the long travel to Navilawa on Day 5.

2.5 Day 5 – Friday 03/08/12 - Naivilawa Village, Yakete, Ba.

The group left Lautoka at about 9am for Naivilawa and were accompanied by the National Trust of Fiji Officer responsible for the Naivilawa project.

2.5.1a Summary of group reports:

- Management of the Park: - mataqali is managing the project.
 - Uniting of the Vanua
 - Advance consultation
 - Provision of lodge and home stay to the visitors.
 - Financial programme is well planned.
- Landowners fully involved in the management of the project:

Board (comprised of landowners) → Project Managers → National Trust.

- Project is on Native Land.
- How can the Taveuni landowners contribute in the development of the Nature and Forest Reserve?
- Will we have any say in the establishment of the Taveuni National Park when the two PA are on Nature and Forest Reserve?
- Landowners are fully involved in projects on Native Land rather Crown Land.
- Naivilawa Project is similar to the BNHP – community managed project.
- Mataqali members in the urban areas supportive of the project as witnessed in their involvement in the marketing of the project. This shows that all the landowners were aware of the establishment and purpose of the project.

2.5.2 Cakaudrove/Taveuni Lautoka meeting.

One of the major objectives of the tour was also to inform the landowners living in the urban areas of the Taveuni National Park Project. The Project Manager – Waisale Mataitoga presented the TNPP together with the purpose of the tour. CYMST chairman and the Roko Tui Cakaudrove also presented the audience with the news from the Provincial Office. No questions were raised with regards to the presentations made by the NFMV.

2.6 Day 6 – Saturday 05/08/12 - Nadi

The group departed Lautoka for Nadi by 11am and were billeted at the Nakavu Village Hall. As in Lautoka, Taveuni landowners living in Nadi catered for the group for the two days spent in Nadi. A similar meeting to that held in Lautoka was held on the Sunday evening whereby presentations were made from the NFMV, CYMST and the provincial Office.

The group departed Nadi for the Sigatoka Sand Dunes on the morning of Monday the 6th of August.

2.7 Day 8 – Monday 06/08/12 - Sigatoka

2.7.1 Sigatoka Sand Dunes

2.7.1.a Summary of group reports:

- Fiji's first National Park and is totally administered by the National Trust of Fiji.
- Park is on Crown lease land, no clear indication of the rightful landowner.
- Park serves other purposes apart from it being a national park which includes: - training ground for various sporting teams
 - Educational and research sites for USP and other overseas institutions.
 - Eco – tourism.
- Advantage of it being on Crown lease land:
 - Quick development - no consultation with landowners.
 - Government has the say in the development of the park.
- Project on Native lease – major obstacle is the consultation process whereby landowners to all agree to the development.

2.7.2. Tavuni Hill Fort

2.7.2.a Summary of group reports:

- Conserving of the old village and war sites.
- Selecting of the right personal for the management of the project. Need transparency in its management.
- Landowners to make fully utilise the benefits given by donors.
- Tour guides to be well versed with the purpose of the project. I cases of forts, should know the history of the site. Thus landowners to document all the history of their forts.

2.8. Day 9 Tuesday 7/08/12

This was another travelling day for the touring group. The group spent the night at Namatakula village and left at about 9am for Kula Eco Park. From the Kula Eco Park the team headed straight to Suva for the trip up to Nadakuni Village, Naitasiri. We were greeted again with a full traditional welcome ceremony with the Nadakuni elders clarifying the traditional ties between the vanua Nadakuni and the vanua Lalagavesi.

2.8.1. Kula Eco Park

- Park is professionally managed. Even though it is managed as a business, it also at the same time conserves and breeds some of Fiji's endangered land birds and reptiles (iguana).
- Also serve as an educational resource to students.
- Tour guides are well informed of the Parks management and activities.
- Group so blessed to see some of the endangered land birds of Fiji.

2.9 Day 10 Wednesday 08/08/12 – Nadakuni Village, Naitasiri.

Conservation International personal, Mr. Vilikesa Masibalavu presented the Sovi Basin Project to the group. Being a landowner himself it was easy for the group to grasp the information needed for them to know in terms of the establishment of the Taveuni National Park.

2.9.1a – Summary of group reports: Sovi Basin Project

- Selecting of the right person in the consultation phase of the project.
- Clear communication channels followed by the project officers. Landowners informed of the progress of the project.
- Major hinderance – One mataqali not adhering to the process. Excuse given, they were not informed of the project progress.
- Presentation made to the landowners during the consultation phase was thorough, i.e. presented with the pros and cons of the project. Landowners know their role in the project.
- The group get to know the difference between whats Conservation lease, Nature Reserve and Forest Reserve.
- Purpose of conserving the basin, not only for the future generation of the 13 mataqali but for Fiji as a whole in terms of educational and research purpose, marketing of Fiji's rich biodiversity and the conserving of a number of Fiji's endangered land birds.
- Differences with Taveuni – the two PA's in Taveuni are already leased by Government.
- This is a co-managed project (landowners and NT). Landowners given the authority for the use of the basin for traditional and educational purposes only but not for commercial use.
- Clear financial statements, which can be due to the set up of the board or trusts who overlooks all the financial dealings. (Selecting of trustworthy people to be in the board).

2.10. Day 10 –Thursday 09/08/12 - Nadakuni/Colo-i-Suva

The group presented their itatau to the elders of Nadakuni before we departed for the Colo-i-Suva Forest Reserve.

2.10.1a Summary of group reports: Colo-i-Suva Forest Reserve

- Ministry of Forestry fully responsible for the management of the reserve.
- MoF leasing the land from landowners (Kalabu)
- Landowners have no say in the development of the park. MoF responsible of the development of the Park.
- Even though there are park restrictions, the public still violates these restrictions. Need full time park rangers.

2.10.1 Nasova Dinner & Meeting

The group were hosted to dinner by the Cakaudrove Police Officers based in Nasova on the evening of the 16th of August (Thursday) wherein 20 officers were present. Presentations of the Taveuni National Park Project, CYMST and Cakaudrove Provincial Council news were made to the officers. NFMV presentation on the TNPP was basically on the purpose of the project and also the progress of the project to date.

2.11. Day 11 Friday 10/08/12 – Taveuni/Suva meeting & dinner

The group attended the USP Open Day in Laucala and later were hosted to dinner by the Taveuni people residing in Suva.

2.11.1 Toorak

Even though only a handful of Taveuni people attended this meeting, the queries raised with regards to the TNPP project shows the need to clarify more issues to the Taveuni landowners residing in Suva.

Issues raised during this meeting include:

- Who and What is Nature Fiji/Mareqeti Viti.?
- What are their intentions in the establishment of the Taveuni National Park?
- How will the BNHP be affected if it is combined with the two PA's when it is already running on its own?
- The need to clarify the rightful ownership of the Ravilevu Nature Reserve. (Question raised by a member of the mataqali Vusaratu in Vuna.)
- The purpose of the trip. Landowners not to be bribed by such trip so they can easily say yes to the establishment of the project.
- NFMV needs to clarify to the landowners of the pros and cons of the project.
- How will the economic benefits of the project reach each individual mataqali members?

- Will the lease money be equally shared amongst the 18 mataqali or according to the sizes of their piece of land?

2.12. Day 13 Saturday 11/08/12 & 14 – Sunday 12/08/12

Group members were given opportunity to visit their families before convening again at the Nadera Parish Hall on Sunday 12th of August for a last meeting with landowners in Suva.

The team departed Suva at 4am for Natovi and crossed over to Nabouwalu via the M.V.Spirit of Harmony. The team spent the night in Savusavu before catching the M.V. Lomaiviti Princess for Taveuni on the morning of the 14th of August.

3.0 Conclusion

These were a few issues raised by the four groups during the tour:

- Importance of conserving our Forest and preventing the encroachment of agricultural activities into the Forest Reserve. Conserving of the Reserves has enabled researchers to identify the uniqueness of Taveuni's landscape and biodiversity thus the proposal of the Taveuni National Park.
- Clarifications of the differences in the Protected areas; Conservation Lease, Nature Reserve, Forest Reserve. Landowners need to know its advantages and disadvantages and their role in its development.
- Each mataqali within the island should know what they can offer to the TNP upon its establishment in terms of their resources.
- NFMV should clarify to the landowners on the management plan carried out in the few PA's and National Parks in Fiji. E.g. Projects where it is co-managed, solely managed by NT or Government or community based.
- Clarification on the lease money currently being given for the two PA's in Taveuni. How is it being distributed?
- Rightful owner of the Ravilevu Nature Reserve.
- A second round of meeting with mataqali members residing in the urban areas. Presentation to be very informative so as mataqali members not to have any excuses as witnessed in the Sovi Basin Process.

Annex 1. Membership of the Tour Sub-groups

Group 1:

	NAMES	VILLAGE	MATAQALI
1	Paula Manaua	Qeleni	Naqeru
2	Inoke Saqa	Lamini	Valelevu
3	Fabiano Feoko	Lovonivonu	Lawaki
4	Vilise Rabitu	Tavuki	Vusaratu
5	Spiriano Qeteqete	Lavena	Matakuro
6	Vilimone B	Lavena	Matakuro
7	Pelasio V	Vidawa	Lekutu
8	Benedito	Korovou	Naituku
9	Bonevasio Koroduadua	Welagi	Navusayadi
10	Tulia Rakaidawa	Welagi	Nasuva
11	Samuela Tui	Vuna	Wainiyaku

Group 2:

	NAMES	VILLAGE	MATAQALI
1	Mikaele Tawake	Navakaoa	Naqeru
2	Lisco Radagadaga	Tavuki	Vusaratu
3	Mikaele W	Lavena	Matakuro
4	Semi Cagilaba	Somosomo	Valelevu
5	Iowani Ledua	Somosomo	Valelevu
6	Inoke Seru	Vuna	Navesi
7	Jone T	Korovou	Naituku
8	Anamaria Tiko	Vidawa	Lekutu
9	Nicholas Naceba	Welagi	Navusayadi
10	Ratu Seru Buliruarua	Somosomo	Valelevu
11	Alipate Uluibau	Qeleni	Nacivaciva

Group 3:

	NAMES	VILLAGE	MATAQALI
1	Berenado S	Lavena	Matakuro
2	Vueti Logayau	Lamini	Valelevu
3	Vatili Tikonalaivalu	Lovonivonu	Valelevu
4	Paulo Mualevu	Tavuki	Vusaratu
5	Eferemo S	Lavena	Qali
6	Penijamini L	Korovou	Vidawa
7	Atonio Apole	Vidawa	Lekutu
8	Perina Susu	Welagi	Nasuva
9	Sitiveni Tiko	Naiviivi	Korovatu
10	Sairusi Daugunu		

Group 4:

	NAMES	VILLAGE	MATAQALI
1	Alusio Neori	Qeleni	Nacivaciva
2	Mikaele Talemate	Lamini	Valelevu
3	Josivini	Lovonivonu	Cakaudrove
4	Mika Pau	Korovou	Vidawa
5	Suliano N	Vidawa	Lekutu
6	Orisi Seruitanoa	Somosomo	Valelevu
7	Lario	Lavena	Qali
8	Laisiasa Tuimouta	Navakawau	Waimakilu
9	Alifeo	Vidawa	Lekutu
10	Joni Vakamino		

Annex 2. Tour Group List:

	NAMES	VILLAGE	MATAQALI
1	Mikaele Tawake	Navakacoa	Naqeru
2	Alusio Neori	Qeleni	Nacivaciva
3	Paula Manaua	Qeleni	Naqeru
4	Alipate Uluibau	Qeleni	Nacivaciva
5	Vueti Logayau	Lamini	Valelevu
6	Inoke Saqa	Lamini	Valelevu
7	Mikaele Talemate	Lamini	Valelevu
8	Fabiano Feoko	Lovonivonu	Lawaki
9	Vatili Tikonalaivalu	Lovonivonu	Valelevu
10	Josivini	Lovonivonu	Cakaudrove
11	Vilise Rabbitu	Tavuki	Vusaratu
12	Paulo Mualevu	Tavuki	Vusaratu
13	Lisco Radagadaga	Tavuki	Vusaratu
14	Sipiriano Qeteqete	Lavena	Matakuro
15	Berenado S	Lavena	Matakuro
16	Vilimone B	Lavena	Matakuro
17	Mikaele W	Lavena	Matakuro
18	Eferemo S	Lavena	Qali
19	Lario	Lavena	Qali
20	Jone T	Korovou	Naituku
21	Benedito	Korovou	Naituku
22	Penijamini L	Korovou	Vidawa
23	Mika Pau	Korovou	Vidawa
24	Atonio Apole	Vidawa	Lekutu
25	Pelasio V	Vidawa	Lekutu
26	Suliano N	Vidawa	Lekutu
27	Semi Cagilaba	Somosomo	Valelevu
28	Iowani Ledua	Somosomo	Valelevu
29	Orisi Seruitanoa	Somosomo	Valelevu
30	Nicholas Naceba	Welagi	Navusayadi
31	Adi Ana Qereitoga	Welagi	Nasuva
32	Bonevasio Koroduadua	Welagi	Navusayadi
33	Tulia Rakaidawa	Welagi	Nasuva
34	Ratu Seru Buliruarua	Somosomo	Valelevu
35	Inoke Seru	Vuna	Navesi
36	Laisiasa Tuimouta	Navakawau	Waimakilu
37	Samuela Tui	Vuna	Wainiyaku
38	Waisale Mataaitoga	Somosomo	Valelevu

39	Perina Susu	Welagi	Nasuva
40	Anamaria Tiko	Vldawa	Lekutu
41	Alifeo	Vidawa	Lekutu
42	Sitiveni Tiko	Naiviivi	Korovatu
	Savusavu (CYMST & CPC)		
43	Roko Tui Cakaudrove - Ro Aca Mataitini		
44	Sairusi Daugunu		
45	Joni Vakamino		
46	Sekaia Malani		
47	Pateresio		

Annex 3: Evaluation Questions

Evaluation Questions

Waisali Forest Park

1. List 10 new things you learnt in terms of:
 - a. The management of the Waisali Forest Reserve?
 - b. How the landowners are involved in the project?
 - c. How was the reserve established?
 - d. Who manages the Waisali Forest Park?
2. List 5 new things you liked about the Waisali Forest Park?
3. List 5 things you did not like about the Waisali Forest Park?

Wailotua Village

1. List 10 new things you learnt in terms of:
 - a. The management of the Wailotua caves ecotourism?
 - b. How are the landowners involved in the project?
 - c. Do all the members of the mataqali/ yavusa participate in the project?
 - d. What are the benefits of the project to the landowners?
2. List 5 things you did not like about the Wailotua trip?
3. List 5 new things you liked about the Wailotua trip?

Rewasa Village

1. List 10 new things you learnt in terms of:
 - a. The management of the CI project?
 - b. How are the landowners involved in the project?
 - c. How was the project established?
 - d. Who manages the project in the village?
2. List 5 new things you liked about the Wailotua trip?
3. List 5 things you did not like about the Wailotua trip?

Fiji Water/ Drauniivi Village

1. List 10 new things you learnt in terms of:
 - a. The management of the project?
 - b. How are the landowners involved in the project?
 - c. How was the project established?
 - d. Who manages the project in the village?
 - e. What benefits have the landowners received from the project?
 - f. What is the landownership of the Fiji Water project (Native land or crown land)?
 - g. Would you like to know more about how a crown lease agreement and a native lease agreement works?
2. List 5 new things you liked about the Fiji water/ Drauniivi trip?
3. List 5 things you did not like about the Fiji water/ Drauniivi trip?

Navilawa

1. List 10 new things you learnt in terms of:
 - a. The management of the project?
 - b. How are the landowners involved in the project?
 - c. How was the project established?
 - d. Who manages the project in the village?
 - e. What benefits have the landowners received from the project?
 - f. What is the landownership of the Navilawa project (Native land or crown land)?
 - g. What do you see is the difference between a project on Native land versus a project on crown land?
 - h. How do you think this applies to Taveuni?
2. List 5 new things you liked about the Fiji water/ Drauniivi trip?
3. List 5 things you did not like about the Fiji water/ Drauniivi trip?

Sigatoka Sand Dunes

1. List 10 new things you learnt in terms of:
 - a. The management of the project?
 - b. How are the landowners involved in the project?
 - c. How was the project established?
 - d. Who manages the project?
 - e. What benefits have the landowners received from the project?
 - f. What is the landownership of the Sigatoka Sand Dunes National Park (Native land or crown land)?
 - g. What do you see is the benefit of a project on crown land?
 - h. What do you see is the disadvantage of a project on native land?
 - i. How do you think this applies to Taveuni?
2. List 5 new things you liked about the Sigatoka Sand Dunes trip?
3. List 5 things you did not like about the Sigatoka Sand Dunes trip?

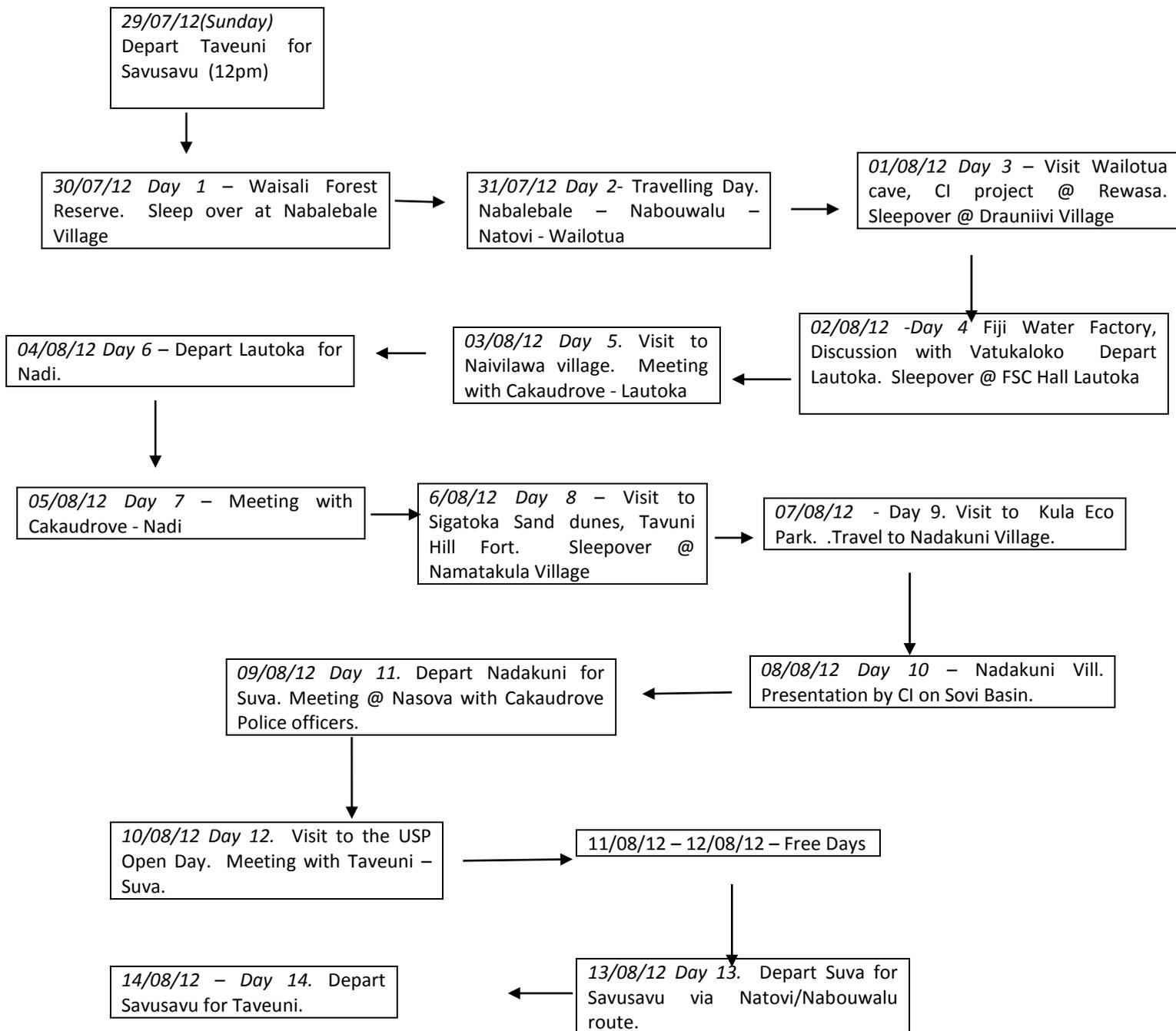
Tavuni Hill Fort

1. List 10 new things you learnt in terms of:
 - a. The management of the project?
 - b. How are the landowners involved in the project?
 - c. How was the project established?
 - d. Who manages the project?
 - e. What benefits have the landowners received from the project?
 - f. What is the landownership of the Tavuni Hill Fort (Native land or crown land)?
2. List 5 new things you liked about the Tavuni Hill Fort trip?
3. List 5 things you did not like about the Tavuni Hill Fort trip?

Kula Eco Park

1. Vola mai na yaca ni lima na manumanu vakaitaukei o mai sarava e na Kula Eco Park?
2. Vola mai na yaca ni lima na manumanu vulagi o mai sarava e na Kula Eco Park?
3. Na cava na i naki levu ni nodratou mai vakatauyavutaki kina na Kula Eco Park?
4. Na manumanu cava e so e ra sa mai vakabula, se vaka-kawa taka tiko e na Kula Eco Park?
(Captive breeding programme)
5. E na loma ni dua na yabaki, e dau lewe vica na koronivuli era dau mai sarasara e na Kula Eco Park.

Annex 4: Tour Logistics



Annex 5: Attendance Register of Meetings with Cakaudrove people at various venues

i. Nadi

Name	Mataqali	Koro	Tikina
Semi Cagilaba	Valelevu	Somosomo	Cakaudrove
Mariana Voa	Naituku	Korovou	Wainikeli
Adi Vilisi	Naco	Navakawau	Vuna
Atonio Mainavolau	Naqeru	Qeleni	Wainikeli
Mikaele Ravuama	Naqeru	Qeleni	Wainikeli
Dominiko V	Waimakilu	Navakawau	Vuna
Semesa Laladidi	Veiniu	Wai	Wainikeli
Jona Colaudolu	Waimakilu	Navakawau	Vuna
Peni Bruce	Lomanikoro	Kanacea	Vuna
Iosefo Golea	Matakuro	Lavena	Wainikeli
Onorina Qila	Naituku	Korovou	Wainikeli
Lavenia Eli	Matakuro	Lavena	Wainikeli
Patirisia Sara	Nasau	Waitabu	Wainikeli
Romanu Solimae	Matakuro	Lavena	Wainikeli
Alanieta Koroi	Valelvu	Tacilevu	Naweni
Makelesi Suraki	Valelevu	Tacilevu	Naweni
Pule Senilagakali	Benauwa	Wailevu	Tunuloa
Iowane	Matakuro	Lavena	Wainikeli
Julia Maiwai	Valelevu	Naselesele	Wainikeli
Mateni	Waimakilu	Navakawau	Vuna
Maritina Siliwaliwali	Valelevu	Somosomo	Cakaudrove
Kalisito Kalougata	Naqeru	Qeleni	Wainikeli
Iokimi Digogo	Naqeru	Qeleni	Wainikeli
Eferemo Cagivivula	Valelevu	Somosomo	Cakaudrove
Keren Draunidalo	Benau	Somosomo	Cakaudrove
Apete Tuimunia	Kavula	Somosomo	Cakaudrove
Lui Kaunisela	Wainiyaku	Vuna	Vuna.

ii. Sigatoka

	Name	Mataqali	Koro	Tikina
1.	Jale Lalabalavu	Valelevu	Somosomo	Cakaudrove
2.	Saula N	Valelevu	Natewa	Natewa
3.	Usaia Tuidola	Nabau	Kanacea	Vuna
4.	Tomasi Vala	Wainiyaku	Korovou	Vuna
5.	Mereadani	Kavula	Somosomo	Cakaudrove
6.	Teresia B	Wainiyaku	Korovou	Vuna
7.	Emele B	Naividamu	Wailevu	Wailevu
8.	Marica B	Loa	Lea	Navatu
9.	Tema Vueti	Valelevu	Lovonivonu	Cakaudrove
10.	Teresia T	Valelevu	Lovonivonu	Cakaudrove
11.	Meresiana D	Valelevu	Lovonivonu	Cakaudrove
12.	Adrea B	Matakuro	Lavena	Wainikeli
13.	Manasa		Welagi	Cakaudrove

iii. Nasova, Suva (Police Officers)

	Name	Mataqali	Koro	Tikina
1.	Semi Talawadua	Valelevu	Naweni	C
2.	Elia Waqasoqo	Vidawa	Korovou	Wainikeli
3.	Paul Katoni	Waisoki	Waitabu	Wainikeli
4.	Alisi Lalabalavu	Valelevu	Somosomo	Cakaudrove
5.	Timotea Valaibulu	Wailevu	Wailevu	Tunuloa
6.	Latileta Ryland	Vunivatu	Vatukaroa	Saqani
7.	Taufa Vasuinadi	Biagunu	Vuinadi	Vaturova
8.	Dominiko Valaibulu	Wailevu	Wailevu	Tunuloa
9.	Savenaca Waqa	Balabala	Vusasivo	Natewa
10.	Apimeleki Digitaki	Vatukini	Naboutini	Saqani
11.	Authur Davis	Solovetini	Savudrodoro	Nasavusavu
12.	Joji Dakuwaqa	Valelevu	Somosomo	Cakaudrove
13.	Salesetino Babakoro	Valelevu	Somosomo	Cakaudrove
14.	Luke Rawalai		Nakobo	Cakaudrove