

Taveuni Landowners' Capacity Building Tour

Vanua Levu, Viti Levu

29th July – 14th August 2012

Summary of Participants' Reports



Cakaudrove Provincial Office



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

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Cover photograph: Taveuni Landowners at the Sigatoka Sand Dunes

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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 29^{th 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.
- o 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.
- $\circ~$ 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 Cl's project in Rakiraki. The groups were then briefed on Cl'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.
- \circ $\;$ 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) —₽roject 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?
- \circ $\;$ 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:

- o 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.
- \circ $\;$ 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.
- \circ $\;$ 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 Coloi-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:

- i. 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.
- ii. 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.
- iii. 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.
- v. Clarification on the lease money currently being given for the two PA's in Taveuni. How is it being distributed?
- vi. 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	Sipiriano 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	Navakacoa	Naqeru
2	Lisco Radagadaga	Tavuki	Vusaratu
3	Mikaele W	Lavena	Matakuro
4	Semi Cagilaba	Somosomo	Valelevu
5	lowani Ledua	Somosomo	Valelevu
6	Inoke Seru	Vuna	Navesi
7	Jone T	Korovou	Naituku
8	Anamaria Tiko	Vldawa	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	Nageru
2	Alusio Neori	Qeleni	Nacivaciva
3	Paula Manaua	Qeleni	Nageru
4	Alipate Uluibau	Qeleni	Nacivaciva
5	Vueti Logayau	Lamini	Valelevu
6	Inoke Saga	Lamini	Valelevu
7	Mikaele Talemate	Lamini	Valelevu
8	Fabiano Feoko	Lovonivonu	Lawaki
9	Vatili Tikonalaivalu	Lovonivonu	Valelevu
10	Josivini	Lovonivonu	Cakaudrove
11	Vilise Rabitu	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

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39	Perina Susu	Welagi	Nasuva
40	Anamaria Tiko	VIdawa	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/ Drauniiivi trip?
- 3. List 5 things you did not like about the Fiji water/ Drauniiivi 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/ Drauniiivi trip?
- 3. List 5 things you did not like about the Fiji water/ Drauniiivi 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?

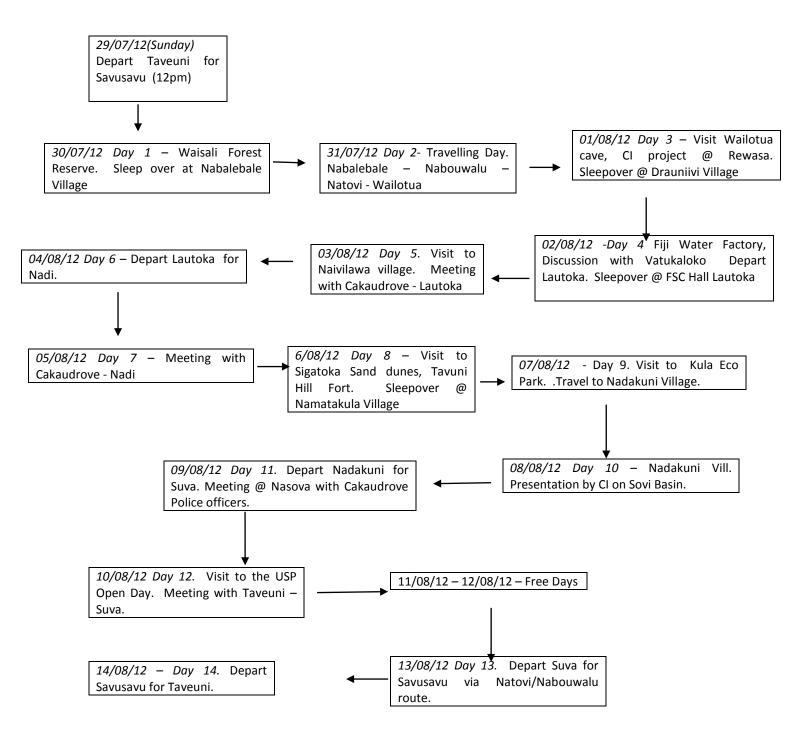
Tavuni Hill Fort

- 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
losefo 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
lowane	Matakuro	Lavena	Wainikeli
Julia Maiwai	Valelevu	Naselesele	Wainikeli
Mateni	Waimakilu	Navakawau	Vuna
Maritina Siliwaliwali	Valelevu	Somosomo	Cakaudrove
Kalisito Kalougata	Naqeru	Qeleni	Wainikeli
lokimi Digogo	Naqeru	Qeleni	Wainikeli
Eferemo Caginivula	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	Ckaudrove
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	С
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	Savudrodro	Nasavusavu
12.	Joji Dakuwaqa	Valelevu	Somosomo	Cakaudrove
13.	Salesetino Babakoro	Valelevu	Somosomo	Cakaudrove
14.	Luke Rawalai		Nakobo	Cakaudrove

Annex 6: Sub-group reports:

- I) Group 1
- II) Group 2
- III) Group 3
- IV) Group 4