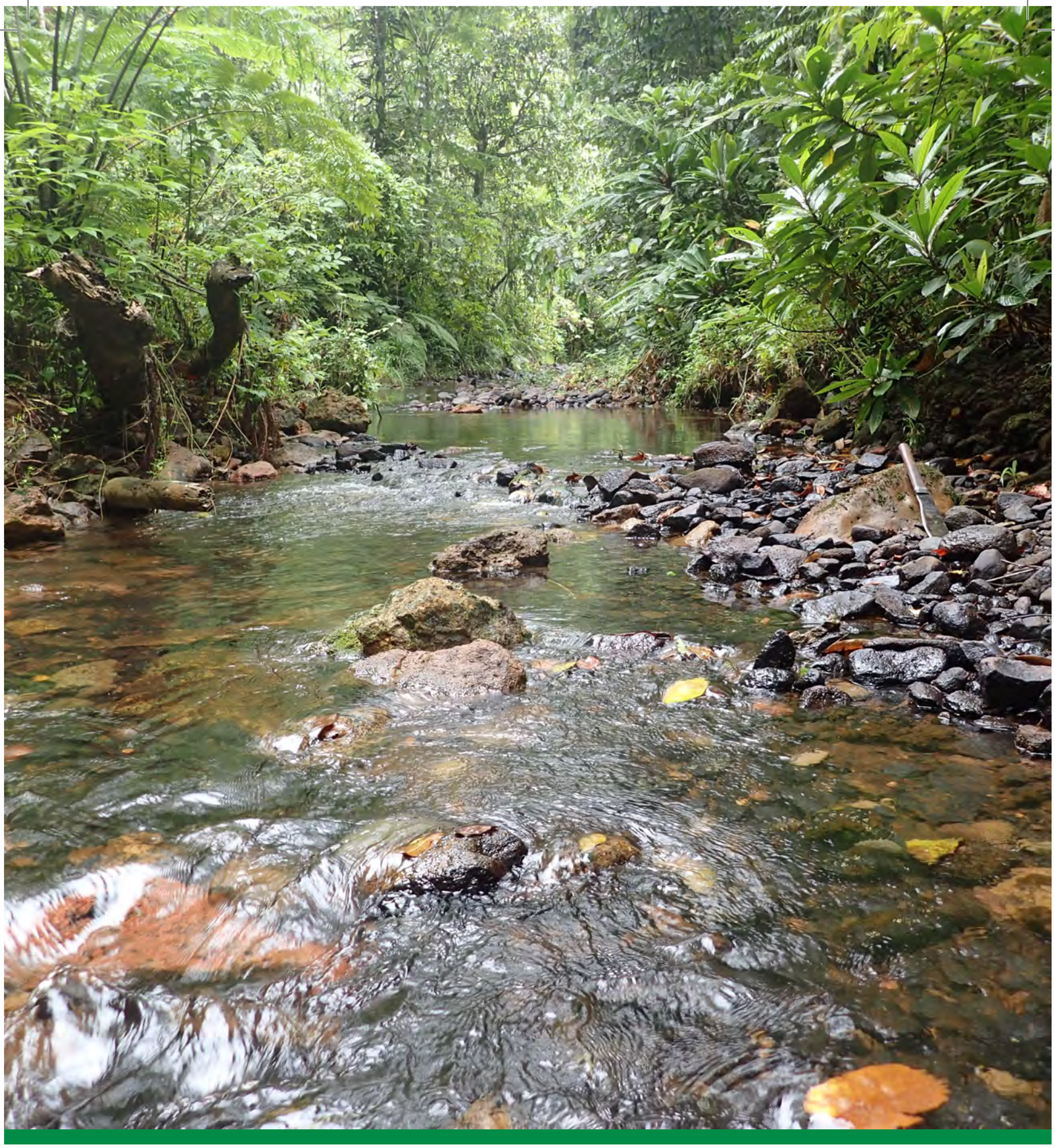
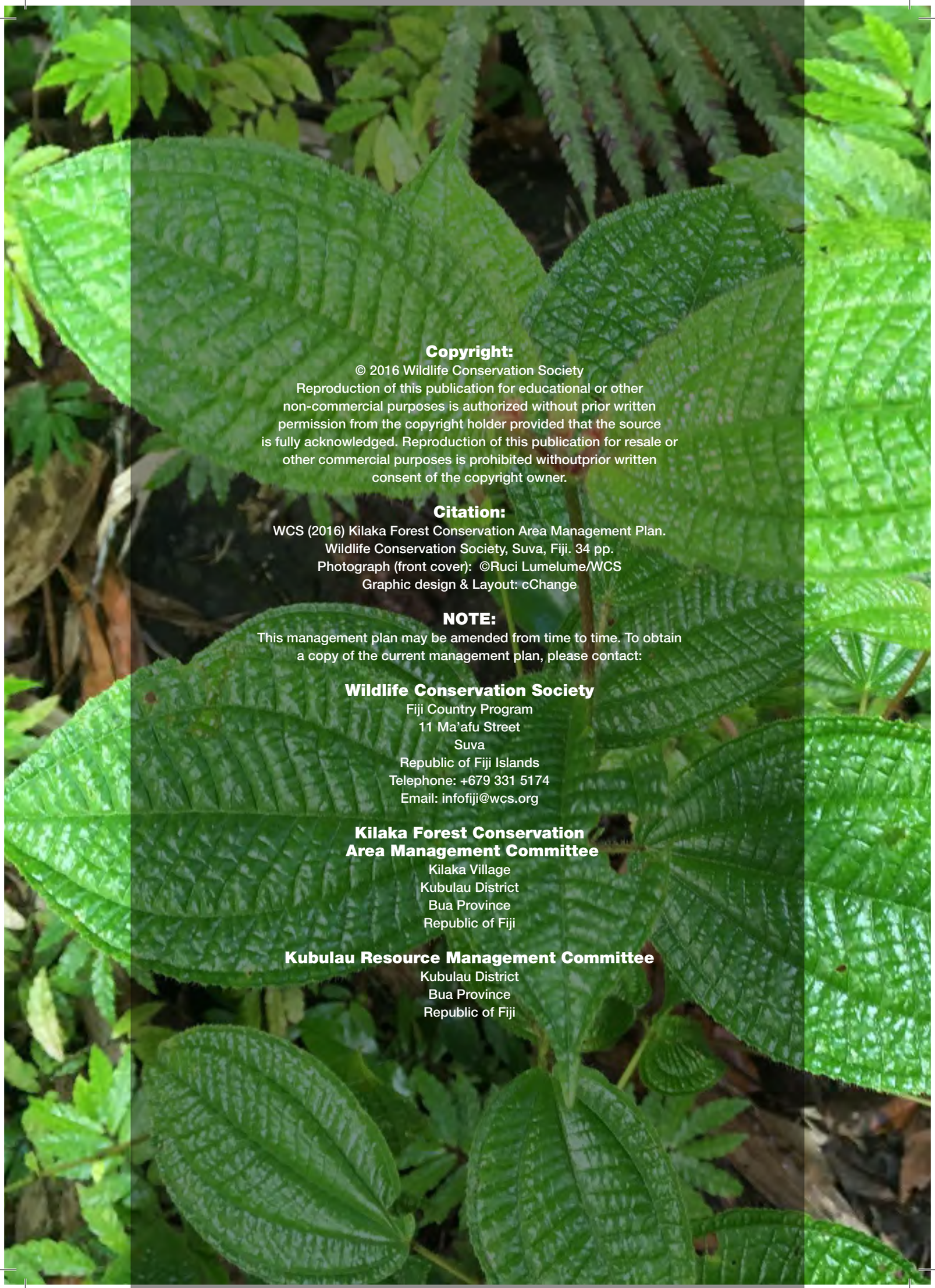


WCS

Kilaka Forest
Conservation Area Management Plan



Citation:
WCS (2016) Kilaka Forest Conservation Area Management Plan. Wildlife Conservation Society, Suva, Fiji. 34 pp.
Photograph (front cover): ©Ruci Lumelume/WCS
Graphic design & Layout: cChange

NOTE:
This management plan may be amended from time to time. To obtain a copy of the current management plan, please contact:

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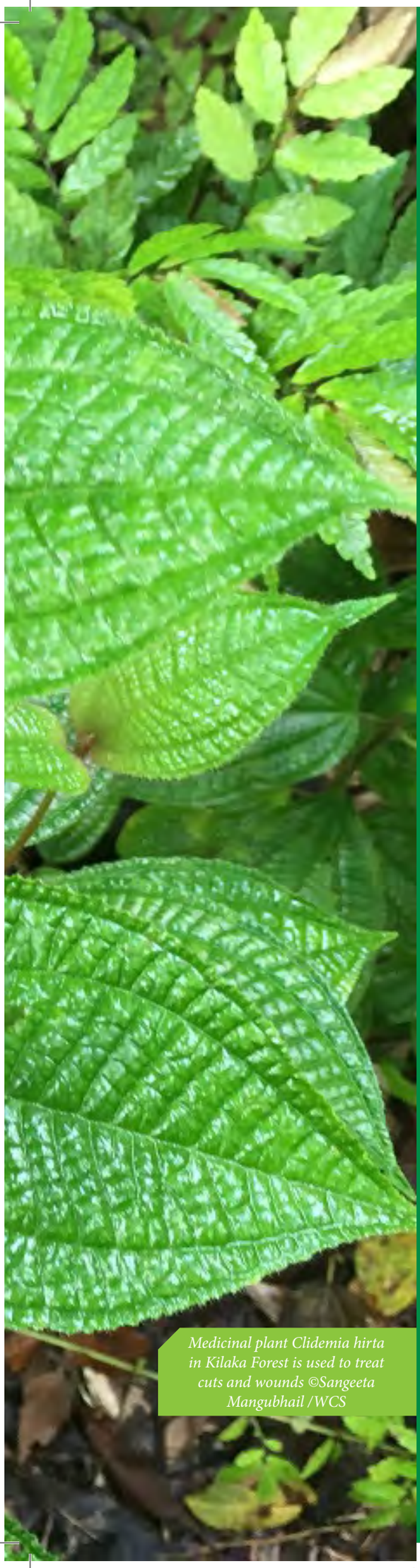
Kilaka Forest Conservation Area Management Committee
Kilaka Village
Kubulau District
Bua Province
Republic of Fiji

Kubulau Resource Management Committee
Kubulau District
Bua Province
Republic of Fiji



Medicinal plant Clidemia hirta in Kilaka Forest is used to treat cuts and wounds ©Sangeeta Mangubhail /WCS

ENDORSEMENT

On this day, 24 November, 2016 at Kilaka Village in the district of Kubulau, Bua Province, Vanua Levu in the Republic of Fiji Islands, we the undersigned endorse this management plan and its implementation. We urge the people of all communities in Kubulau and key stakeholders from government, private and non-government sectors to observe the plan and make every effort to ensure effective implementation.

Minister, Ministry of Forests

Tui Nadi

Turaga ni Yavusa Kilaka

Turaga ni Mataqali Nadicake

Provincial Administrator - Bua, Bua Provincial Office

For Roko Tui Bua, Bua Provincial Office

For General Manager, I Taukei Lands Trust Board

Chair, Kubulau Resource Management Committee

Director, Wildlife Conservation Society

Tui Kubulau

CONTENTS

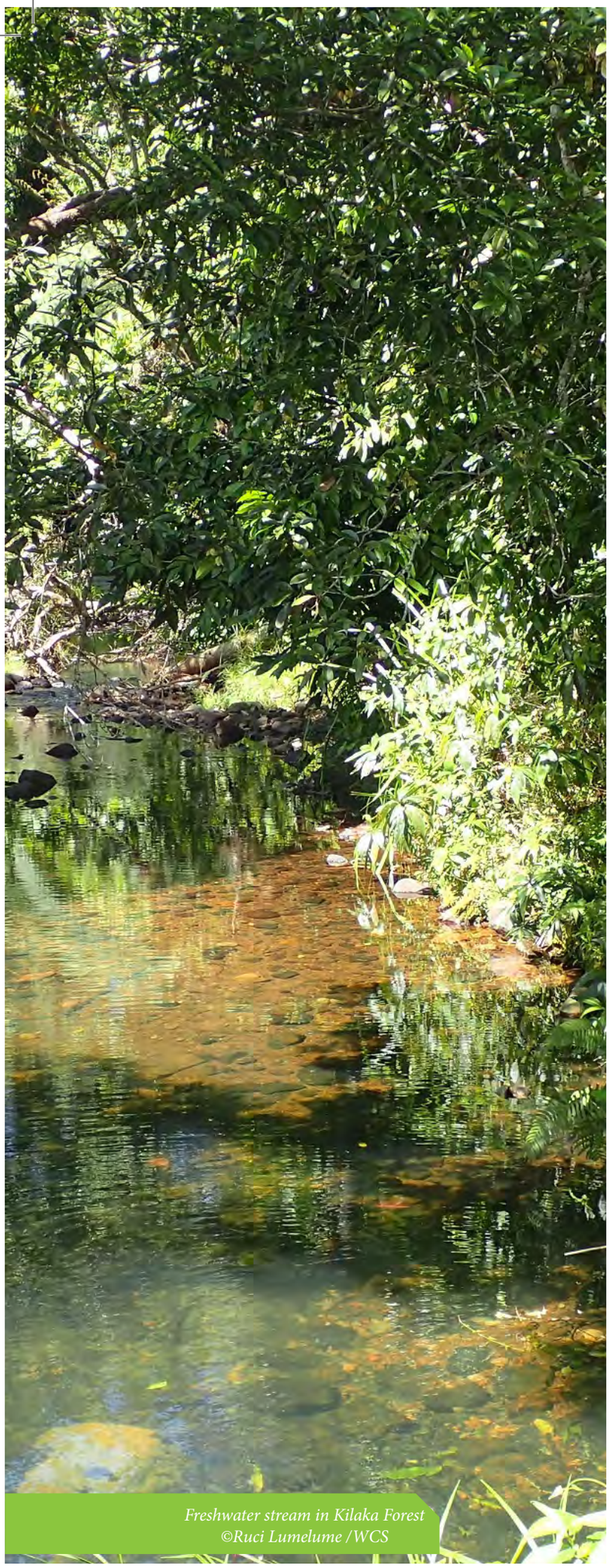
Freshwater streams in Kilaka Forest ©Kini Koto /WCS

ACRONYMS

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
EBM	Ecosystem-Based Management
EMA	Enviromental Management Act
EPSA	Endangered and Protected Species Act
KFCA	Kilaka Forest Conservation Area
KFCAMC	Kilaka Forest Conservation Area Management Committee
KRMC	Kubulau Resource Management Committee
ICM	Integrated Coastal Management
LOU	Land Owning Unit
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NEMS	National Environment Management Strategy
NLC	Native Lands Commission
PAC	Protected Areas Committee
TLTB	iTaukei Lands Trust Board
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Foremost, the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) would like to offer our heartfelt thanks to Mataqali Nadicake for forming a partnership with us to protect the unique habitat and biodiversity of Kilaka Forest for the well-being of the Kilaka community, now and into the future. WCS is grateful to all the partners, organisations and individuals who contributed data and reports to guide the development of the Kilaka Forest Conservation Area Management Plan, including Gunnar Keppel (University of South Australia), Dave Waldien (Bat Conservation International), and Mark O'Brien (BirdLife International). We are grateful to Mrs. Suliana Siwatibau for providing the scientific names for medicinal plants used by the community. Thank you to all WCS staff who contributed to the management plan including Sangeeta Mangubhai, Ruci Lumelume, Akanisi Caginitoba, Sirilo Dulunaqio, Kini Koto, Stacy Jupiter, Ingrid Qauqau and Peter Clyne. We would like to acknowledge and thank the iTaukei Land Trust Board, the Ministry of Forests and the National Protected Areas Committee under the Department of Environment for their advice and support throughout the process. This work would not have been possible without the kind generosity and support of Harvey and Heidi Bookman and the Australian Government through the Fiji Community Development Program.



Freshwater stream in Kilaka Forest
©Ruci Lumelume /WCS

PART 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Kilaka Forest Conservation Area (the 'Conservation Area' or KFCA) is located near to the village of Kilaka (Yavusa Kilaka), on the south eastern coast of Vanua Levu in Kubulau District, Bua Province (Figure 1). The Conservation Area is located on land belonging to mataqali Nadicake in the upper catchment of the Kilaka River. The land owning unit (LOU), mataqali Nadicake, has been protecting Kilaka Forest since 2006 through an informal agreement not to log the forests. In 2009, the boundaries and management rules for Conservation Area were incorporated into the ecosystem-based management (EBM) plan for the entire Kubulau District, which was later revised and updated in 2012. The EBM plan was developed through a bottom-up, highly-consultative process to ensure village, district and provincial-level engagement and ownership of the plan and the management rules for all ecosystems for the 10 villages of Kubulau, including Kilaka.

Consultations with the LOU in 2011-2012 and 2014-2016 confirmed their commitment to conserve the Kilaka Forest in preference to logging. Specifically, the LOU indicated their desire to protect their forests from logging for the following reasons[1]:

- to keep their forest intact for the future generations;
- to maintain the quality of their drinking water;
- ensure that there is no water shortage in the future;
- to protect Kubulau District's coastlines and coral reefs which could be severely impacted by sedimentation;
- because they have learnt lessons from other communities that have regretted allowing the logging of their forests and the long term impacts to them;
- to support ecotourism options for the community in the future; and
- to benefit from entering into a conservation lease with the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) as an alternative to logging.

This Management Plan is essential for the effective protection and management of the KFCA, which has been identified by the Protected Areas Committee (PAC)[2] to be of national biodiversity significance and a priority for protection (Appendix 1), due to the presence of numerous endemic species, uncommon vegetation types old growth forests as well as an important water catchment. The Management Plan takes into consideration the present and future needs of the KCFA, the LOU, as well as the wider communities of Kubulau District.

1 These were highlighted in earlier consultations in 2011-2012, and in consultations in October and November 2016.
2 The national PAC was established in accordance with the Environmental Management Act (2005), and administered by the Department of Environment.

The KFCA is a part of a 99-year conservation lease between WCS and mataqali Nadicake, brokered and supported by the iTaukei Lands Trust Board (TLTB), to ensure the long-term sustainable management of the Conservation Area. WCS is the lessor on the grant agreement and the LOU is the lessee. Under the agreement 402 ha of Kilaka Forest will be set aside for conservation purposes, and will be managed in accordance with this Management Plan. TLTB has applied a standard for calculating rent on leases and timber royalty with the amount payable for the KFCA specified in the lease. The TLTB has a legislated process of disbursement of lease money to landowners.

1.2 Purpose and Scope of Management Plan

The purpose of the Management Plan is to put in place sustainable forest conservation and management practices for the KFCA that meets the needs of the LOU, Kilaka village and surrounding communities, while contributing to national terrestrial biodiversity goals. The protection of the rich biodiversity of Kilaka Forest and its ecosystem function and services will be achieved by having a clear vision, goals and objectives, and effective strategies and actions to promote the long term protection of KFCA and all the natural resources within, for present and future generations.

1.3 Relevant Laws and Policies

There is no dedicated policy or legislation specifically for protected areas in Fiji. However, there are over 26 different pieces of legislation mandating 15 government authorities for the protection of the environment and natural resources.[3] These have resulted in a complete mix of conservation areas established in Fiji by different mechanisms, having different values and levels of legal status and protection. Short summaries of relevant acts and policies are provided below.

1.3.1 Fiji Forest Policy 2007

The Forest Policy sets the foundation for sustainable forest management for Fiji. The policy recognises the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources as the most important means of conserving the vast majority of Fiji's endemic flora and fauna through the establishment of a comprehensive system of reserves and conservation areas at the national and local level. It further stresses the importance of actively involving the resource owners in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of forest management. The policy further calls for a paradigm shift of management focus from timber production to the conservation and sustainable use of forest resources for resource owners and civil society.

1.3.2 Rural Land Use Policy 2005

The Rural Land Use Policy provides an umbrella framework for forest policy with regard to land use planning and sustainable use of forest resources. The policy makes specific reference to protection, rehabilitation and sustainable management of natural forests as well as the sustainable use of forest plantations with regard to maintaining site quality. It highlights sound forest land use that prevents land degradation, and emphasises soil and watershed conservation.

1.3.3 Forest Bill 2016

The Forest Bill provides for the management of Fiji's forests. Part 2(5)(a)(i)-(ii) provides the Ministry of Forests under the direction of Conservator Forests to perform the following duties: *Plan, monitor and control: (i) the sustainable management and conservation of all forest resources in all types of forests for the provision of wood and non-wood products and services; and (ii) the conservation of protected areas in collaboration with the Department of Environment, Ministry of Lands and the iTaukei Lands Trust Board. The duties of the Ministry are further listed in Part 2(5)(g) to develop and implement research, protection, and conservation programs for forest resources and wildlife, in collaboration with other agencies.* Part 3, Section 15(1) provides that forest reserves must be managed sustainably for the purposes of ensuring their protection and securing long-term benefits for the future generations, and (2) nature reserves must be managed for the exclusive purpose of permanent preservation of their environment, including flora, fauna, soil and water.

1.3.4 Environment Management Act 2005

The Environmental Managment Act (EMA) sets out the laws relating to the protection of natural resources, provides the framework for national coordination and planning in relation to environmental matters, and grants broad new powers to government agencies to control environmentally harmful activities. The Act plays an important role in the fulfilment of Fiji's international commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and promotes the objectives of key national strategies and policies, including the National Environment Management Strategy (NEMS) and Fiji National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).

Section 8(3) of the EMA calls for the establishment of an Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) plan for Fiji. An ICM Framework (2011) was developed to help guide actions and policy relating to sustainable coastal resource management. The framework promotes a multi-sectoral approach to safeguard Fiji's coastal environment from

3 Lees A, Siwatibau S (2007) Strategies for Effective and Just Conservation: The Austral Foundation's Review of Conservation in Fiji. pp. 21-23

Kilaka Forest ©Kini Koto /WCS

threats caused by increasing land-based development, and acknowledges the ICM Committee is a lead agency to oversee the development of the national ICM plan. The national plan should build on provincial ICM plans.

1.3.5 Fiji National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2007–2011)

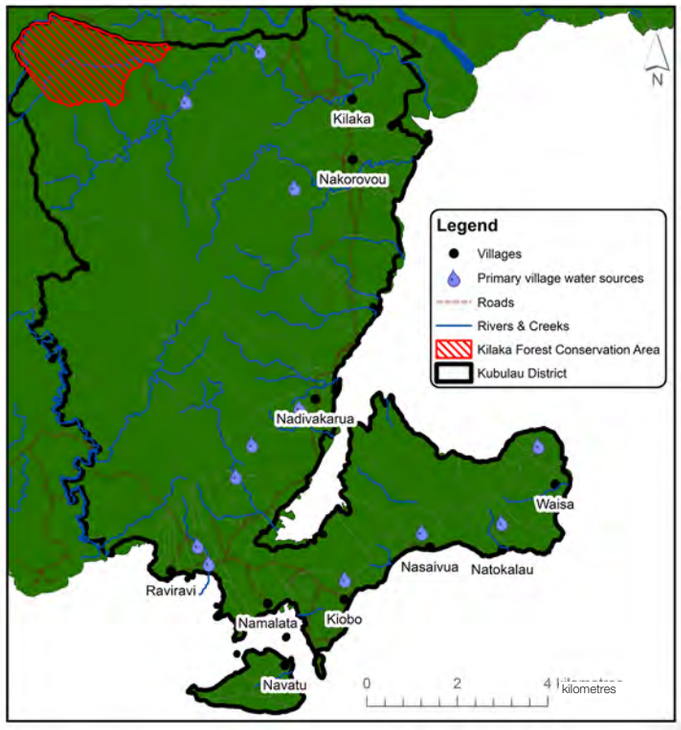
Consistent with its obligations under the CBD, the Government of Fiji has developed a NBSAP. The strategy was drafted in 1999, reviewed in 2003 and 2006, and published in 2007. The strategy recognises the conservation and sustainable management of Fiji's natural forests as the single most important means of conserving the vast majority of Fiji's endemic flora and fauna. The goal of Fiji's NBSAP is *to conserve and sustainably use Fiji's terrestrial, freshwater and marine biodiversity, and to maintain the ecological processes and systems which are the foundation of national and local development*. It is currently being updated to ensure it is in line with Aichi Targets under the CBD and other national and international commitments by the Fiji Government.

In relation to protected areas, the strategy states that *the establishment of a comprehensive and representative system of reserves and conservation areas at the national and local levels is critical to successful biodiversity conservation*. Furthermore, the strategy recognises that *control of local resources by traditional resource owners and users is critical to the success of biodiversity conservation and calls for action to: (a) secure nationally significant sites through appropriate arrangements with resource owners; (b) encourage and assist resource owners to establish their own protected areas; (c) encourage resource owner participation in management of protected areas; and (d) provide equitable remuneration to resource owners for establishing and managing protected areas*.

PART 2. SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Kilaka Forest Conservation Area Boundary

The KFCA is a 402 ha (993 acres or 4.02 km^2) block of land encompassing one of the last native rainforests on Fiji's second largest island of Vanua Levu, with elevations ranging from 79-286 m (Figures 1-2). The Conservation Area is located on the Native Land and Fisheries Commission (NLFC) Lot 91 (Figure 2) and registered to mataqali Nadicake. At least 98% of the KFCA is old (primary) undisturbed habitat that the Ministry of Forests has described as part of *the few remaining untouched forests in Fiji*.[4]



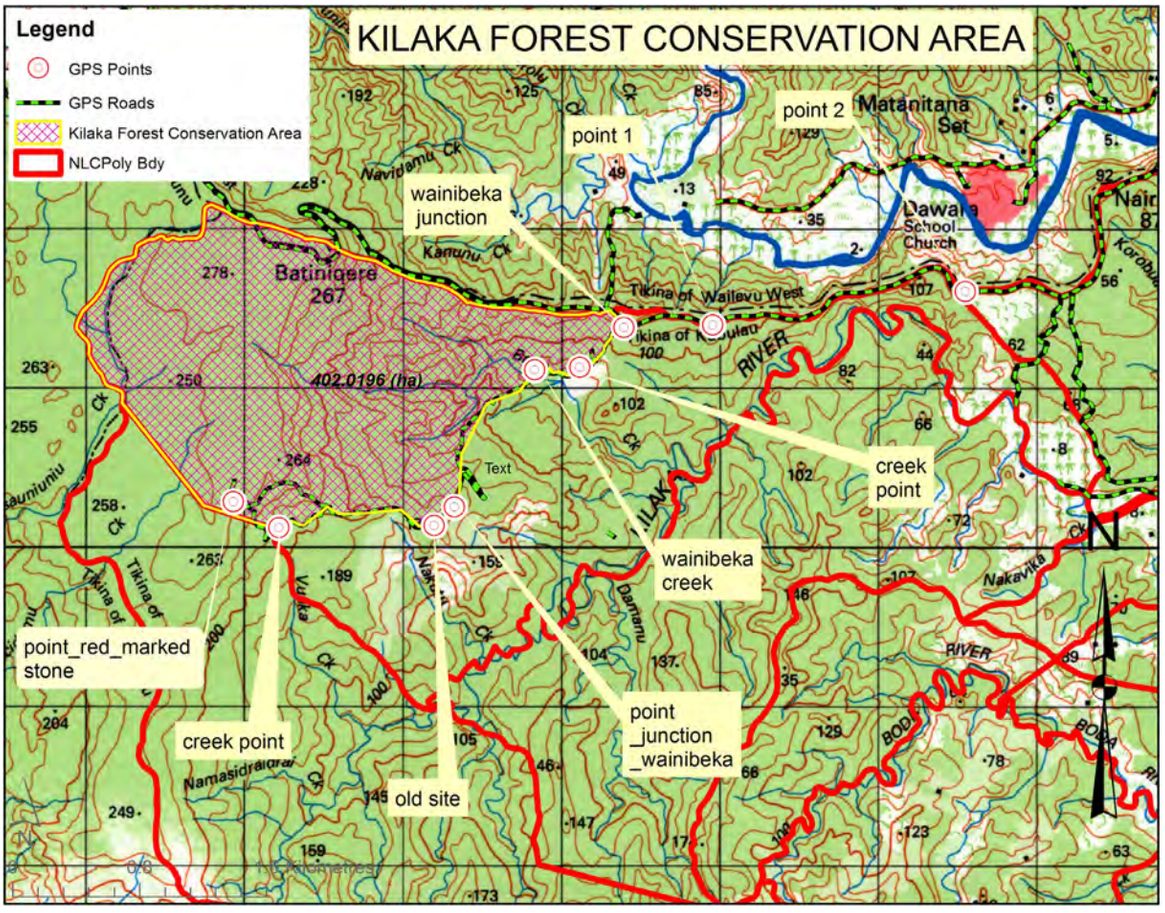


Figure 1. Maps of Kilaka Forest Conservation Area in Kubulau District (above) and the lease area marked by the iTaukei Land Trust Board (below).

4 Ministry of Forests (2016) Kilaka Forest Inventory. Ministry of Forests, Suva, Fiji. 10pp.

2.2 People and Resources

I-Taukei (indigenous Fijian) communities hold traditional tenure rights to land resources passed down through their mataqali (clans) and legally registered nationally. There are 186 people belonging to 34 households in the Kilaka village. Mataqali Nadicake is made up of six families that hold customary ownership to the land where the Conservation Area is located. The total land owned by mataqali Nadicake covers an area of 837 hectares, of which 402 hectares are within the KFCA. The forest to be protected also has an old village site for the people of Kilaka, marked with big stones/rocks representing foundations of houses.

Given their remoteness, the community has limited options for income generation, sporadic support from government agencies, a number of health issues and very basic living standards. Most household residents in Kilaka village get their food through farming and fishing in rivers. Part of the mataqali land (adjacent to the KFCA) has been used by the community for agriculture plantations which provides for their subsistence with surplus produce being sold. The main sources of income for households in Kilaka village are from sales of coconuts, crops and vegetables, freshwater fish and invertebrates and poultry, paid full-time and part-time employment, sale of handicrafts, small business ventures which are family-operated, financial contributions from outside the community and welfare/pension schemes.[5] Household surveys in 2014 found 70% of households reported yaqona and 25% reported copra as their top income source, while the highest expenditures for households was church, school related items (e.g. fees, clothes, supplies) and food.[6]

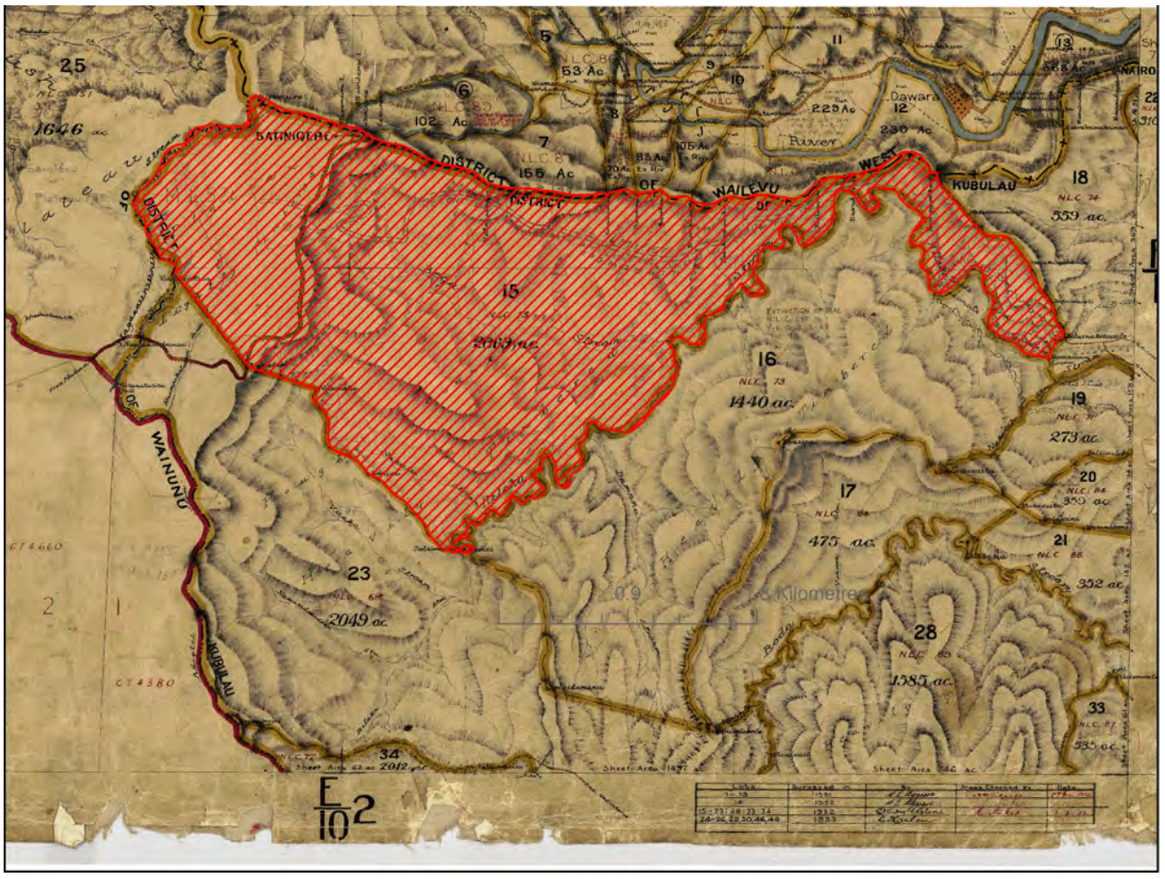


Figure 2. Lot 15 showing the total land and boundary of mataqali Nadicake, out of which 402 hectares forms the Klilaka Forest Conservation Area.

5 WCS (unpublished data) – community action program profile of Kilaka Village 2016.
6 University of Hawaii, 2014 Household Surveys (unpublished data)

Illegal logging on outskirts of Kilaka Forest in 2015 ©Ruci Lumelume /WCS

2.3 Habitats and Species of Importance

The Conservation Area has a very gentle slope with elevations ranging from 79-286 m, except for the head of Beqa Creek which has the slope of around 25º to 30º. The site is predominantly covered with closed forest and is part of the few remaining untouched forests in Fiji.[7] The riparian buffer-zones are intact, with trees growing up to the river banks, thus contributing to good water quality through bank stabilisation, temperature control and nutrient cycling. The status of extensive forest patches within the Conservation Area is generally excellent. They include very large individuals of slow-growing conifers (and faster growing flowering plants), attesting to their age.

The KFCA covers almost 402 ha of old growth (primary), largely closed mesic and rain forests. A study commissioned by WCS in 2005 of Kilaka Forest documented 319 species of flora belonging to 99 families and 223 genera.[8] Of these, 126 species (39%) are endemic to Fiji and 15 species (5%) are found only on the island of Vanua Levu. Two tree species are listed as Endangered on the IUCN Red-List: Fijian Kauri Pine *Agathis macrophylla* and *Geissois imthurnii* a native tree known locally as vo'a. The forest is very much intact with native trees of Fiji. Dicotyledons were the largest group, contributing more than two-thirds of all species and more than 90% of all endemic species. The 2005 survey documented a small endemic tree *Zanthoxylum myrianthum* (Rutaceae) for the first time in more than 50 years, providing the second record ever for this species, and a species of *Terminalia* [Combretaceae] believed to be new to science.[3] A forest inventory assessment in 2016 conducted by Ministry of Forests staff recorded 161 native species, and an overall stocking of 68.293 m^3/ha of harvestable trees.[5]

While detailed faunal inventories have not been done, a rapid eight hour assessment by BirdLife International in May 2016 recorded 22 species of birds, 13 of which were endemic to Fiji. The recorded endemic bird species were: *Ptilinopus victor* (Orange Dove), *Ducula latrans* (Peales Imperial Pigeon), *Prosopeia tabuensis* (Red Shining Parrot), *Phigys solitarius* (Collared Lory), *Myzomela jugularis* (Orange-breasted Myzomela), *Artamus mentalis* (Fiji Woodswallow), *Pachycephala vitiensis* (Fiji Whistler), *Mayrornis lessoni* (Slaty Monarch), *Clytorhynchus vitiensis* (Fiji Shrikebill), *Myiagra azureocapilla* (Blue-crested Flycatcher), *Horornis ruficapilla* (Fiji Bush-warbler), *Zosterops explorator* (Layard's White-eye), *and Erythrura pealii* (Fiji Parrotfinch).

One night of sampling with two acoustic detectors at the Kilaka forest recorded at least 40 bat calls, which are likely to be the endangered Fijian free-tailed bat *Chaerephon bregullae* or the endangered Pacific sheath-tailed bat *Emballonura semicaudata* (D. Waldien, Bat Conservation International, pers. comm.). Surveys by WCS and Wetlands International of Kilaka River found 11 native freshwater fish species, including 4 endemics, 3 of which are likely to be new species (*Redigobius leveri, Stenogobius* sp., *Glossogobius* sp. 1, *Stiphodon* sp. 2).[9,10] Of the 19 families and 38 species collected in 2007, two gobiioid families, Gobiidae and Eleotridae, represent 37% of all of the species collected. Many of the species from these two families are 'diadromous', meaning they move between freshwater and seawater during their life histories cycles, and are thus sensitive to disturbance such as forest clearing and dams.

7 Ministry of Forests (2016) Kilaka Forest Inventory. Ministry of Forests, Suva, Fiji. 10pp.
8 Keppel G (2005) Summary report on forests of the mataqali Nadicake Kilaka, Kubulau District, Bua, Vanua Levu. Report to the Wildlife Conservation Society. Suva, Fiji, 32 pp.
9 Jenkins A, Jupiter SD (2011) Spatial and seasonal patterns in freshwater ichthyofaunal communities of a tropical high island in Fiji. Environ. Biol. Fish. 91: 261-274
10 Jenkins AP, Jupiter SD, Qauqau I, Atherton J (2010) The importance of ecosystem-based management for conserving migratory pathways on tropical high islands: A case study from Fiji. Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems 20:224-238

2.4 Terrestrial Threats

The two main threats to the Conservation Area identified from consultations in 2006 were logging and agricultural expansion. Natural disasters and the changing climatic conditions also pose threats that were identified in 2016 by the community.

2.4.1 Logging

The major threat to the forests of Kubulau and in particular the KFCA is logging. In recent years large sections of forests outside the KRCA but on mataqali lands have been lost to illegal logging and the community is under constant pressure to lease their forest area to logging companies. Upstream logging is likely to increase sedimentation into catchment streams that can be deposited on sensitive coastal marine ecosystems (e.g., seagrass, coral reefs) and may ultimately impact fisheries resources. Most of the coastal forests which are located on relatively flat terrain have been clear-felled and only tiny fragments of intact mesic forest remain. Given the isolation of the district from the two major towns of Savusavu and Labasa on Vanua Levu and the need for money, logging companies have periodically approached the LOU to log the Conservation Area for their high-valued timber.

2.4.2 Agriculture

Most rural Fijians rely on natural resources and farming for subsistence and livelihoods. Agriculture also is an important source of income for communities in Kubulau with increased pressure from commercial farming interests. Members of mataqali Nadicake have their plantations adjacent to the KFCA, several of which are located on the eastern side of the Conservation Area. Agriculture could potentially increase in the future in the areas adjacent and surrounding the KFCA. The major concern from adjacent agriculture is the growing use of fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides on farms which may leach into freshwater ecosystems. Currently 70% of households in Kilaka village use herbicides and 40% use fertilizers on their farm lands.[11] However, Kilaka Village wants to move towards more organic farming with a reduced reliance on fertilisers and pesticides, and this is reflected in their five year Community Development Plan.[12]

2.4.3 Mining

Bauxite mining exploration in Fiji began in 2001 with the first mine in Bua Province becoming operational in Nawailevu in 2011. Bauxite is a mineral formed in volcanic rocks and in richly forested areas in humid tropical climates and is used in the manufacturing of aluminium. Vanua Levu represents one of the largest bauxite reserves in Fiji with estimated reserves of 1 billion tonnes.[13] Exploration licenses and mining tenements have been issued over adjacent areas to Kubulau, including in the adjacent district of Wainunu, and this could pose a direct threat to the KFCA if poorly managed. Previously there have been discussions of mineral prospecting in Bua around Kilaka, which could have large-scale impacts to forest, other natural resources and the communities who are dependent on them for food and livelihoods.

2.4.4 Natural Disasters

Research and experience have shown that forest ecosystems play an important role in reducing the vulnerability of communities to disasters, both in terms of reducing their physical exposure to natural hazards and providing them with the livelihood resources to withstand and recover from crises. However, with the intensity, frequency and severity of cyclones like Category 5 Tropical Cyclone Winston, natural disasters can pose potential threats to forests impacting the Conservation Area, livelihood and food security of the community. Natural forests at the same time can act as a buffer that can protect communities during cyclones. Kilaka Forest sustained very little damage from Cyclone Winston.

2.4.5 Climate Change

Forests are critical components of the climate system as they sequester greenhouse gases and are an additional reservoir for CO2 emissions. Climate change is projected to have dramatic consequences for agriculture and forestry in the Pacific including changes in temperature, rainfall-drought patterns, and the frequency and/or severity of tropical cyclones.[14] This is likely to affect productivity by disrupting vital ecosystem services, such as maintenance of biodiversity, water regulation and soil fertility, as well as changing the distribution of pests, invasive species and diseases. These changes will directly affect the crops, livestock and agricultural systems that underpin food security and livelihoods in Fiji.

11 University of Hawaii, 2014 Household Surveys (unpublished data)
12 Kilaka Village (2016) Community Profiles and Development Plan.
13 Fiji Islands Trade and Investment Bureau (2009) Bauxite Mining and Exploration Profile.
14 PICAPP (2005) Climate change, the Fiji Islands Response. Fiji's first national communication under the framework Convention on Climate Change. 80 pp

PART 3. MANAGEMENT OF KILAKA FOREST CONSERVATION AREA

The KFCA Management Plan sits under the Kubulau EBM Plan which was reviewed and updated in 2012.[15] The overarching objectives of the Kubulau EBM Plan are to: (i) maintain or restore marine resources to levels which the ecosystem is able to support; (ii) maintain ecosystem connectivity and function across Kubulau District; (iii) protect and provide good habitats for endemic forest species; (iv) ensure sustainable land management by the communities of Kubulau; (v) protect water catchments in order to provide reliable sources of clean drinking water to the communities of Kubulau; and (v) provide economic opportunities to the communities of Kubulau. This EBM plan seeks to provide for the sustainable management of terrestrial, freshwater, estuarine, coastal and marine ecosystems in Kubulau District and adjacent coastal waters.

Any changes to the Kubulau EBM plan now or in the future, should continue to recognise the KFCA and ensure, to the greatest extent possible, that any adjacent land use practices not degrade or cause biodiversity losses in the KCFA. All rules relating to the KFCA need to be incorporated into the next revision of the Kubulau EBM plan.

3.1 Vision and Goals

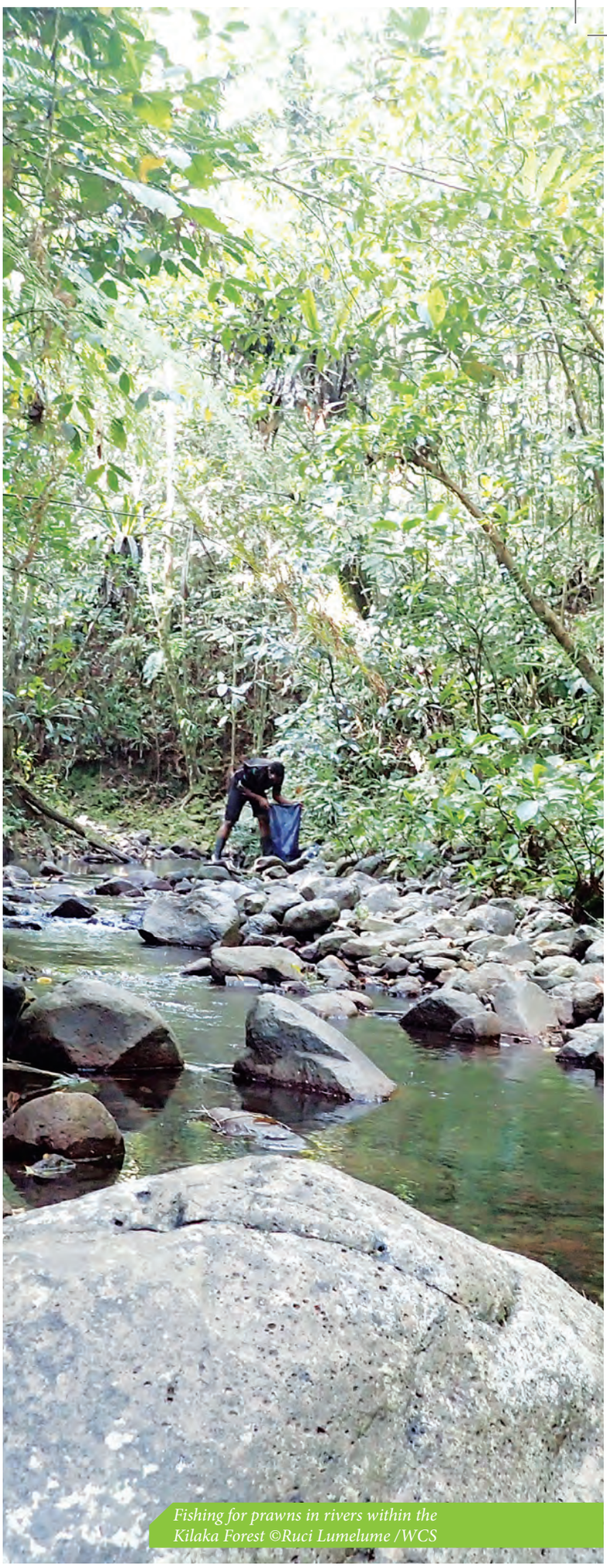
Vision

To have an intact and fully functioning forest ecosystem that provides ecological, social and economic goods, services and benefits to local communities in Kilaka village as well as communities along the coastline in Kubulau District, now and into the future.

Goals

1) The unique biodiversity, social, cultural and economic values of the forest are protected for current and future generations.
2) The health, sustainable development and well-being of local communities are improved.
3) Contribute to Fiji's efforts to protect forest areas that are of high biodiversity value and of national and international significance.

15 WCS (2012) Ecosystem-Based Management Plan: Kubulau District, Vanua Levu, Fiji, Wildlife Conservation Society, Suva, Fiji.



Fishing for prawns in rivers within the Kilaka Forest ©Ruci Lumelume /WCS

Freshwater streams in Kilaka Forest
©Ruci Lumelume /WCS

3.2 Objectives

The management objectives for the Kilaka Forest Conservation Area are:

(i) Effectively protect, conserve and sustain the unique biodiversity of the forest;
(ii) Effectively protect and maintain important social, cultural, economic and ecosystem services values of mataqali Nadicake and other communities;
(iii) Promote research of the biodiversity and natural dynamics of forest systems and associated fauna and flora; and
(iv) Provide an alternative income to logging and ensure the current forest is maintained and kept intact for future generations.

3.3 Management Rules

The rules that apply to the KFCA are listed in the table on pages 15 to 18, along with specific indication of whether they are derived from national laws, the Kubulau District EBM plan and/or are specific to the KFCA. The table includes activities which are strictly prohibited, limited exceptions to the rules, and activities that can only be done with the explicit permission of WCS as the lessee and the Kilaka Forest Conservation Area Management Committee (KFCAMC). The role and responsibilities of the KFCAMC are detailed in Section 4.5.

RULE	EXCEPTIONS	National	District	KFCA	Management Actions
FLORA					
No commercial logging is allowed within the KFCA.				X	• Monitoring of the KFCA by Community Forest Wardens, especially around the boundaries to ensure logging on adjacent lands does not encroach into the Conservation Area. • All breaches to be reported to WCS, KFCAMC, TLTB, and Ministry of Forests.
Cutting, clearing, burning, uprooting or collecting of any native trees and plants is prohibited.	i. The collecting of any plants listed in Appendix 2 can be collected by members of mataqali Nadicake for traditional medicinal purposes. ii. Maintaining of access points and pathways, which may include the cutting or clearing of native or endemic trees or plants, with permission of WCS. No clearing or burning within 100 m of the banks of a river of stream is allowed, as broad riparian buffers reduce soil erosion and improve downstream water quality. iii. Scientific research that contributes to the management of the KFCA, with written permission of KFCA and KFCAMC. All applications for research should be made in writing to WCS. iii. Removal of invasive flora in the KFCA.			X	• Traditional Plants: This should be reviewed periodically to ensure any collections do not result in the depletion or local extinctions of any plant or wildlife within the KFCA. • Access Points: Best practice will be applied, to ensure any clearing is done in a controlled way to minimise impact to the environment and to ensure there is no erosion and sedimentation of rivers and others waterways. • Removal of Invasives: Removal will be done in a controlled way to minimise impact to the environment and to ensure there is no erosion and sedimentation of rivers and others waterways. • Monitoring by Community Forest Wardens. • All breaches to be reported to WCS, KFCAMC and TLTB.
Trees and tree crowns must not be felled into rivers or streams.		x[16]		X	• Monitoring by Community Forest Wardens. • All breaches to be reported to WCS, KFCAMC and Ministry of Forests.
Taking any of the protected species listed in Appendix 3 – Protected Freshwater and Terrestrial Fauna and Flora Species is prohibited.		x[17]		X	• Monitoring by Community Forest Wardens. • All breaches to be reported to WCS, KFCAMC and Department of Enviroment.

16 Fiji Forest Harvesting Code of Practice 2008
17 Endangered and Protected Species Act 2002

RULE	EXCEPTIONS	National	District	KFCA	Management Actions
Planting of any trees or plants is prohibited.	Replanting of any native vegetation to assist in rehabilitation of damaged areas, with the permission of WCS and the KFCAMC. Restoring forests helps to maintain water catchment health and biological diversity.			X	• Monitoring by Community Forest Wardens. • All breaches to be reported to WCS and KFCAMC • Replanting should be done where possible with technical support and seedings supplied by the Ministry of Frorest.
WILDLIFE / FAUNA					
Removal of any native wildlife / fauna is prohibited.	Removal of any invasive fauna, using methods and approaches that do not cause harm to KFCA with the permission of wcs and the KFCAMC			X	• Monitoring by Community Forest Wardens. • All breaches to be reported to WCS and KFCAMC.
Hunting birds, or collecting their eggs, is prohibited.		x[18]		X	• Monitoring by Community Forest Wardens. • All breaches to be reported to WCS, KFCAMC and Department of Environment.
Fishing in any rivers or streams within KFCA is strictly prohibited.				X	• Monitoring by Community Forest Wardens. • All breaches to be reported to WCS and KFCAMC.
Introduction of any other non-native species on land or in rivers or streams is strictly prohibited. Invasive species reduces threaten native plants and animals.			x[19]	X	• Monitoring by Community Forest Wardens. • All breaches to be reported to WCS, KFCAMC and Department of Environment.
LIVESTOCK, PETS					
Transporting pets, domestic animals or livestock through the KRCA.				X	• Monitoring by Community Forest Wardens. • All breaches to be reported to WCS and KFCAMC.
Grazing of livestock within the boundaries of the KFCA is strictly prohibited.				X	• Monitoring by Community Forest Wardens. • All breaches to be reported to WCS and KFCAMC.
Bringing pet animals into the KFCA is strictly prohibited.				X	• Monitoring by Community Forest Wardens. • All breaches to be reported to WCS and KFCAMC.

18 Birds and Game Protection Act, ss.3, 6. Note: the Birds and Game Protection Act also allows hunting of Barking Pigeons, but this species is now protected under the Endangered and Protected Species Act 2002.
19 Kubulau Management Planning Workshop (February 2009)

NON-LIVING MATERIALS					
Removal of any non-living materials (e.g. gravel, dead wood, water) is strictly prohibited.	The collecting of drinking water by mataqali Nadicake for personal consumption.			X	• Monitoring by Community Forest Wardens. • All breaches to be reported to WCS and KFCAMC.
Diverting of any water from any rivers or streams within the KFCA.				X	• Monitoring by Community Forest Wardens. • All breaches to be reported to WCS, KFCAMC and TLTB.
RESEARCH					
Conducting scientific research (extractive or non-extractive) within the KFCA is prohibited.	With permission of WCS and KFCAMC, provided the research contributes to the management of the Conservation Area. All applications for research should be made in writing to WCS.			X	• Monitoring by Community Forest Wardens. • All breaches to be reported to WCS and KFCAMC.
DEVELOPMENT					
Construction of any building or structures, including livestock enclosures.	i. Information and education signs on KFCA. ii. Building of a small ranger station. iii. Visitor area to support ecotourism			X	• Any construction will take all precautions to minimise impact to the environment and ensure there is no ersion and sedimentation of rivers and other waterways. • Monitoring by Community Forest Wardens. • All breaches to be reported to WCS and KFCAMC.
ACCESS					
Entry, traversing or passing through the Conservation Area is prohibited	i. Members of mataqali Nadicake. ii. With permission of WCS and KFCAMC with proper guide if required.			X	• Monitoring by Community Forest Wardens. • All breaches to be reported to WCS and KFCAMC.

RULE	EXCEPTIONS	National	District	KFCA	Management Actions
DAMAGE PREVENTION					
Dumping waste in rivers and streams or on the banks of rivers and streams in prohibited.			x[20]	x[21]	• Monitoring by Community Forest Wardens. • All breaches to be reported to WCS, KFCAMC and Department of Environment.
Bringing any material into the KFCA that can cause or ignite fire is strictly prohibited.				X	• Monitoring by Community Forest Wardens. • All breaches to be reported to WCS and KFCAMC.
Carrying destructive tools or items into the KFCA (e.g. poisons, explosive substances).				X	• Monitoring by Community Forest Wardens. • All breaches to be reported to WCS and KFCAMC.
Construction of roads, paths or waterways.				X	• Monitoring by Community Forest Wardens. • All breaches to be reported to WCS, KFCAMC and TLTB.
Obstruction of roads, paths or waterways.				X	• Monitoring by Community Forest Wardens. • All breaches to be reported to WCS and KFCAMC.
Mineral, oil and gas exploration and mining.				X	• Monitoring by Community Forest Wardens. • All breaches to be reported to WCS, KFCAMC, TLTB, Mineral Resources Department.
TOURISM					
Tourism is prohibited in the KFCA.	Low impact, socially-acceptable, nature-based eco-tourism such as trekking is permitted with the permission of WCS and the KFCAMC.			X	• Monitoring by Community Forest Wardens. • All breaches to be reported to WCS and KFCAMC.

20 Litter Decree 1991, s8
21 Kubulau Management Plan Review Workshop (January 2007), Kubulau Management Planning Workshop (February 2009)

Views of surrounding areas from Kilaka Forest Conservation Area ©Sangeeta Mangubhai /WCS

3.4 Term and Review of the Plan

The KFCA Management Plan will have a full review every five years (at a minimum), which will be overseen by WCS in consultation with the Kilaka Forest Conservation Area Management Committee (KFCAMC). The review process will provide an opportunity for mataqali Nadicake members (including those not serving on the KFCAMC), and other relevant stakeholders to comment on the content and implementation of the plan, and endorse any changes proposed. Any amendments to the management plan must not result in the degradation or losses of the KCFA, and will need to be approved by WCS as the lessee of the Conservation Area.

The KFCA Management Plan will be monitored and reviewed periodically by WCS (as the lessee of the Conservation Area) in consultation with the KFCAMC to ensure the mission, goals and objectives are met, and management is responsive to issues, needs and changing priorities. Any proposed amendments to the plan prior to the 5 yearly reviews will have to be submitted in writing to WCS and KFCAMC for consideration and endorsement. Copies of the amended rules must be distributed to members of the Kilaka village, Kubulau Resource Management Committee, TLTB and other relevant stakeholders.

3.5 Implementation of the Plan

The KFCAMC will work with WCS to implement and enforce the KFCA Management Plan, especially compliance of mataqali Nadicake and other mataqali members living in Kilaka village. This may include meetings within the community or adjacent villages to ensure compliance with the management plans. The Management Structures and Arrangements are detailed in Part 4, and Monitoring, Compliance and Surveillance are detailed in Part 5.

A monitoring and evaluation framework will be developed for the KFCA to measure the ecological and socioeconomic impact of Management Plan and to ensure it is meetings the goals and objectives for the KFCA. The KFCMC will periodically meet to conduct an evaluation of management effectiveness and review progress made in implementing this Management Plan.

If funding permits, more quantitative monitoring will be done to measure both ecological and socioeconomic impact of management on the Conservation Area.[22]

22 Teneva L and Mangubhai S (2016) Principles and monitoring and evaluation frameworks for conservation agreements in terrestrial and marine settings in Fiji. Wildlife Conservation Society. Report No. 5/16. Suva, Fiji. 25 pp.

Kilaka Forest ©Kini Koto /WCS

PART 4. MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES AND ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Co-Management Principles

The successful and effective management of the KFCA depends on the positive attitude, support and mutual understanding of the LOU, the wider Kilaka community, WCS and TLTB. Having a co-management framework for the KFCA recognises and acknowledges that despite the land being leased to a third party, WCS, for conservation purposes, the landowners will always play an active and important role in the protection and management of KFCA.

4.2 Landowners

The LOU and the wider Kilaka community are, and will always remain, the key stakeholders of the KFCA. The LOU will be responsible for supporting the implementation, compliance, enforcement and monitoring of the management plan in partnership with WCS. The KFCA is managed according to the Management Plan by dedicated officer/(s), which may be a staff member from WCS and/or a member of the KFCAMC.

4.3 Wildlife Conservation Society

WCS is a not-for-profit non-government organisation with its headquarters in New York, USA. In Fiji WCS works with communities and the Fiji Government to protect biodiversity and natural resources through sound management practices. WCS has worked in Kubulau District for over 10 years support natural resource management, including Kilaka Forest. To further support community conservation efforts and national priorities, WCS currently holds a 99 year lease over the KFCA for conservation purposes.

4.4 iTaukei Lands Trust Board

The TLTB role is primarily to act as a lessor on behalf of landowners, protecting their rights and interests to the best of their ability. This includes receiving and disbursing lease rent and royalty payments from WCS to a Trust Fund established by landowners and to individual mataqali members, according to national standards and payment procedures, while maintaining the highest standards of transparency and accountability.

4.5 Kilaka Forest Conservation Area Management Committee

The KFCAMC will comprise largely members of mataqali Nadicake and at least one staff from WCS. WCS will co-chair the KFCAMC with an elected representative from mataqali Nadicake. The role of the KFCAMC, in close partnership with WCS is to:

a) oversee and ensure the successful implementation and compliance of the KFCA Management Plan;
b) oversee and coordinate all monitoring, compliance and surveillance of the KFCA;
c) coordinate with enforcement agencies on all serious breaches of the Management Plan or Conservation Lease Agreement;
d) develop annual workplans and budgets for the KFCA. Any activity in the workplan will be funded are separate from rent and royalty payments, and will be funding dependent;
e) meet every three months to review activities and budgets; and
f) coordinate with all village committees, including the Kilaka Development Committee to ensure any development proposed by the village does not impact on the KFCA or compromise the Conservation Lease Agreement between mataqali Nadicake, WCS and TLTB.

4.6 Kilaka Community Development Committee

The Kilaka Community Development Committee oversees all development projects of the village in accordance with the 5 year Kilaka Community Development Plan (2016-2021). Members of mataqali Nadicake sit on the Committee and will ensure that any development proposed by the village does not impact on the KFCA or compromise the Conservation Lease Agreement between mataqali Nadicake and WCS.

4.7 Ministry of Forests

The Ministry of Forests is responsible for the management of all forests and forest resources in Fiji. The Ministry is responsible for the formulation and implementation of policies that promote best practice (equating conservation and utilization), that will ensure a prosperous and enhanced Forestry sector. The Ministry drives this through coordination, consultation and in partnership with resource owners, communities, private sector, government agencies, NGOs, regional and international agencies. Their role in the KFCA is to ensure the forest is managed as a Conservation Area. In partnership with the LOU, WCS will explore the opportunity to gazette KFCA as a national reserve or other relevant forest protected area category, to ensure it gets national recognition.

The Ministry of Forests will also ba suporting community Forest wardens for Kubulau District which will also be responsible for monitoring, compliance and surveillance of KFCA.

4.8 Department of Environment

The Department of Environment has the national mandate for all environmental protection and conservation. They will be consulted to provide policy guidance on the KFCA. The Fiji National Protected Areas Committee (PAC) has endorsed the KFCA, and will provide policy advice relevant to the operation and management of the Conservation Area. WCS is an active member of PAC.

4.9 Kubulau Resource Management Committee

The Kubulau Resource Management Committee (KRMC) promotes and support sustainable management of natural resources in the Kubulau District, and oversees the implementation of the Kubulau EBM Plan. The KRMC consists of one representative from each village, nominated by their village and appointed by the Bose Vanua. This includes a representative from Kilaka village. Each representative can be appointed for a three year term, with the option of reappointment for a further three years. This Management Plan has been endorsed by KRMC and a representative of the KFCAMC will attend at least one KRMC meeting per year to provide an update and briefing on the KFCA. If the Kilaka representative to the KRMC is not also a member of KFCAMC, the KFCAMC shall brief the Kilaka KRMC member on matters arising from the KFCA to raise at all other meetings of the KRMC.

4.10 Bua Provincial Office

The Bua Provincial office oversees and monitors all development, conservation and environment work within the province. They play an important role in ensuring the needs and aspiration of the people in Bua are met, including on natural resource management. The Bua Provincial office is currently over seeing the design and development of the Bua ICM Plan for the province, which will include the KFCA.

Kilaka Forest ©Ruci Lumelumel /wcs

PART 5. MONITORING, COMPLIANCE AND SURVEILLANCE

WCS and the KFCAMC will be responsible for and oversee the management, monitoring, compliance and enforcement of the KFCA in partnership with the Ministry of Forests. They will work together to:

- develop an annual formal monitoring, control and surveillance plan, which clearly specifies who is responsible for each action, the frequency with which each action will be carried out, and what resources are needed;
- ensure adequate and appropriate training of community forest wardens;
- ensure adequate resourcing of community forest wardens for forest patrols;
- ensure there is a mechanism for community forest wardens to report on breaches of the management plan;
- establish a monitoring and providing surveillance protocol;
- ensure proper recording and reporting of breaches; and
- coordinate with enforcement agencies.

Forest Wardens will be selected from mataqali Nadicake to monitor and patrol the KCFA, and will work with WCS, the KFCAMC, Ministry of Forests and government officers and police. Courts may impose penalties for breaches of national laws, including fines and the prison sentences, and may make other orders, including cancellation of certain types of license.

If a national law or Management Plan rule has been breached the following enforcement protocol will be followed:

Report the incident to WCS and the KFCAMC providing as much detail as possible, including:

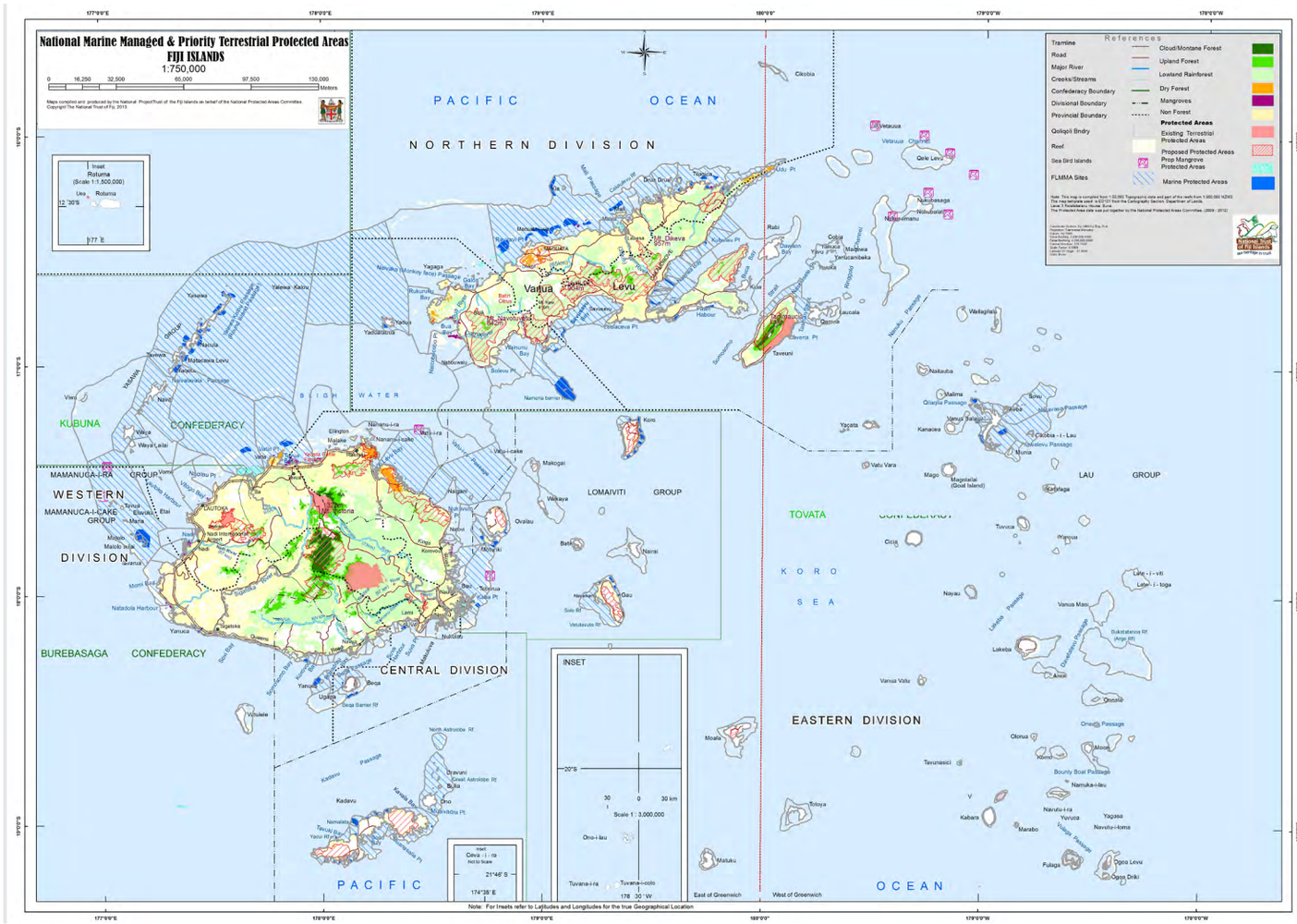
- description of the incident;
- location of the incident;
- time and date of the incident;
- name and contact details of the alleged offender;
- registration number of the offender's vehicle;
- names and contact details of any witnesses; and
- photographs, video and/any physical evidence.

If WCS and the KFCAMC believe that a law or Management Plan regulation has been breached, they may report the breach to the police and/or relevant government agency (e.g. Police, TLTB, Ministry of Forests, Department of Environment). All details of any report to the police and/or government agency, including the name and contact details of the officer who received the report must be recorded.

Funding for monitoring, surveillance and enforcement will be subject to funding availability.

PART 6.
APPENDICES

Appendix 1.
The terrestrial areas of National significance, endorsed by the National Protected Area Committee.



Appendix 2.
Traditional plants used by local communities for medicinal purposes.

Fijian Name	Scientific Name
Sasaqilu	*Micromelum minutum* or *Pseuderanthemum laxifolium*
Vasa damu	*Euphorbia fidjiana*
Drau ni sosape	*Annona muricata*
Sinu ni baravi	*Phaleria glabra*
Bua ni viti	*Fagraea berteroana*
Layalaya	*Zingiber zerumbet*
Titi (veidogo)	*Rhizophora* spp. (aerial root)
Totodro	*Centella asiatica*
Rogomi	*Rorippa sarmentosa*
Kalabuci damu	*Acalypha wilkesiana* (forma wilkesiana)
Nokonoko	*Casuarina equisetifolia*
Botebotekoro	*Ageratum conyzoides*
Kulatagiyawa	
Wiriwiri	*Gyrocarpus americanus*
Mokosoi	*Cananga odonata*
Drau ni danidani matailalai	*Polyscias fruticosa*
Dawa	*Pometia pinnata*
Vesi wai	*Pongamia pinnata*
Waka ni molikaro	*Citrus limon*
Kavika	*Syzygium malaccense*
Wabosucu	*Mikania micrantha*
Kura (fruits and leaves)	*Morinda citrifolia*
Maqo	*Mangifera indica*
Wi	*Spondias dulcis*

Appendix 3.
Protected Freshwater and Terrestrial Species

PART 1 – PROTECTED FRESHWATER FAUNA (ANIMALS)

EPSA: Endangered and Protected Species Act 2001

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIJIAN NAME	LEGISLATION
FISH SPECIES			
Bryaninops dianneae	Species of goby		EPSA, s.3(d)
Ecsenius fijiensis	Species of blenny		EPSA, s.3(d)
Mesopristes kneri		Reve	EPSA, s.3(d)
Plagiotremus laudandus flavus	Species of blenny		EPSA, s.3(d)
Plectranthias fijiensis	Species of sea bass		EPSA, s.3(d)
Rotuma lewisi	Species of common wriggler		EPSA, s.3(d)
Thamnaconus fijiensis	Species of filefish		EPSA, s.3(d)
Cheilinus undulatus	Humphead wrasse		EPSA, s.3(d)
Epinephelus lanceolatus	Giant Grouper		EPSA, s.3(e)
Bathygobius petrophilus			EPSA, s.3(e)
Hippocampus kuda	Spotted seahorse		EPSA, s.3(e)
Lairdina hopletupus			EPSA, s.3(e)
Meiacanthus bundoon			EPSA, s.3(e)
Parmops echinatus			EPSA, s.3(e)
Redigobius leveri			EPSA, s.3(e)
Redigobius sp.			EPSA, s.3(e)
Siganus uspi			EPSA, s.3(e)

PART 2 – PROTECTED TERRESTRIAL FAUNA

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIJIAN NAME	LEGISLATION
MAMMALS			
Emballonura semicaudata	Polynesian sheath tailed bat		EPSA, s.3(d)
Notopteris macdonaldi	Fijian blossom bat		EPSA, s.3(d)
Pteralopex acrodonta	Taveuni flying fox		EPSA, s.3(d)
Chaeropon bregullae	Fijian mastiff bat		EEPSA, s.3(e)
BIRDS			
Clytorhynchus nigrogularis	Black-faced shrikebill	Kiro	EPSA, s.3(d)
Dendrocygna arcuata	Wandering whistling-duck	Gadamu	EPSA, s.3(d)
Erythrura kleinschmidti	Pink-billed parrotfinch	Sitibatitabua	EPSA, s.3(d)
Gallicolumba stairii	Friendly ground-dove	Qilu	EPSA, s.3(d)
Lamprolia victoria	Silktail	Sisi	EPSA, s.3(d)
Mayrornis versicolor	Ogea monarch		EPSA, s.3(d)
Myzomela chermesina	Rotuma myzomela	Armea	EPSA, s.3(d)
Nesoclopeus poecilopterus	Barred-wing rail	Saca	EPSA, s.3(d)
Poliolimnas cinereus	White-browed crake		EPSA, s.3(d)
Porzana tabuensis	Spotless crake	Mo	EPSA, s.3(d)
Trichocichla rufa	Long-legged warbler	Manu Kalou	EPSA, s.3(d)
Aerodramus spodiopygia	White rumped swiftlet	Kakabacea	EPSA, s.3(e)
Anas superciliosa	Pacific black duck	Ganiviti	EPSA, s.3(e)
Aplonis tabuensis	Polynesian starling	Vocea	EPSA, s.3(e)
Ardea novaehollandiae	White faced heron	Belomatavula	EPSA, s.3(e)
Artamus mentalis	Fiji woodswallow	Kiro	EPSA, s.3(e)
Butorides striatus	Mangrove heron	Gadamu	EPSA, s.3(e)
Cacomantis pyrrophanus	Fan tailed cuckoo	Sitibatitabua	EPSA, s.3(e)
Cettia ruficapilla	Fiji bush warbler	Qilu	EPSA, s.3(e)
Clytorhynchus vitiensis	Lesser shrikebill	Sisi	EPSA, s.3(e)
Columba vitiensis	White throated pigeon		EPSA, s.3(e)
Ducala latrans	Barking pigeon	Armea	EPSA, s.3(e)
Cucula pacifica	Pacific pigeon	Saca	EPSA, s.3(e)
Egretta sacra	Reef heron		EPSA, s.3(e)
Erythrura pealii	Fiji parrotfinch	Mo	EPSA, s.3(e)
Foulehaio carunculata	Wattled honeyeater	Manu Kalou	EPSA, s.3(e)
Gallirallus philippensis	Banded rail	Kakabacea	EPSA, s.3(e)
Gymnomyza viridis	Giant forest honeyeater	Ganiviti	EPSA, s.3(e)
Halcyon chloris	White collared kingfisher	Vocea	EPSA, s.3(e)
Hirundo tahitica	Pacific swallow	Belomatavula	EPSA, s.3(e)
Lalage maculosa	Polynesian triller	Kiro	EPSA, s.3(e)
Mayrornis lessoni	Slaty monarch	Gadamu	EPSA, s.3(e)
Myiagra azureocapilla	Blue crested broadbill	Batidamu	EPSA, s.3(e)
Myiagra vanikorensis	Vanikoro broadbill	Matayalo	EPSA, s.3(e)
Myzomela jugularis	Orange breasted myzomela	Delakula	EPSA, s.3(e)
Pachycephala pectorulis	Golden whistler	Ketedromo	EPSA, s.3(e)
Petroica multicolor	Scarlet robin	Diriqwala	EPSA, s.3(e)
Phigys solitarius	Collared lorry	Kula	EPSA, s.3(e)
Ptilinopus layardi	Whistling dove	Soqeda	EPSA, s.3(e)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIJIAN NAME	LEGISLATION
Ptilinopus luteovirens	Golden dove	Bunako	EPSA, s.3(e)
Ptilinopus perousii	Many coloured fruit dove	Kuluvotu	EPSA, s.3(e)
Ptilinopus porphyraceus	Crimson crowned fruit dove	Kuluvotu	EPSA, s.3(e)
Ptilinopus victor	Orange dove	Bune	EPSA, s.3(e)
Rhipidura personata	Kadavu fantail		EPSA, s.3(e)
Rhipidura spilodera	Streaked fantail	Sasaira	EPSA, s.3(e)
Turdus poliocephalus	Island thrush	Tola	EPSA, s.3(e)
Xanthotis provocator	Kadavu honeyeater	Kikou	EPSA, s.3(e)
Zosterops exploratory	Fiji white eyes	Qiqi	EPSA, s.3(e)
Zosterops lateralis	Silvereye	Qiqi	EPSA, s.3(e)
REPTILES			
Hemiphyllodacrylus typus	Indo pacific tree gecko		EPSA, s.3(d)
Emoia Campbelli	Montane tree skink		EPSA, s.3(d)
Emoia mokosariniveikau	Turquoise tree skink		EPSA, s.3(d)
Emoia nigra	Pacific black skink		EPSA, s.3(d)
Leiolopisma alazon	Lauan ground skink		EPSA, s.3(d)
Gehyra mutilata	Stumped toed gecko		EPSA, s.3(e)
Gehyra oceanica	Oceanic gecko		EPSA, s.3(e)
Gehyra vorax	Giant forest gecko		EPSA, s.3(e)
Hemidactylus frenatus	House gecko		EPSA, s.3(e)
Hemidactylus garnotii	Fox gecko		EPSA, s.3(e)
Lepidodactylus gardineri	Rotuman gecko		EPSA, s.3(e)
Lepidodactylus lugubris	Mourning gecko		EPSA, s.3(e)
Lepidadactylus manni	Mann's forest gecko		EPSA, s.3(e)
Nactus pelagicus	Pacific slender toed gecko		EPSA, s.3(e)
Cyptablepharus eximius	Pacific snake eyed gecko		EPSA, s.3(e)
Emoia caeruleocauda	Blue tailed gecko		EPSA, s.3(e)
Emoia concolor	Green tree skink		EPSA, s.3(e)
Emoia cyanura	Browntail copper striped skink		EPSA, s.3(e)
Emoia impar	Bluetail copper striped skink		EPSA, s.3(e)
Emoia parkeri	Fijian copper headed skink		EPSA, s.3(e)
Emoia trossula	Dandy skink		EPSA, s.3(e)
Lipinia noctua	Moth skink		EPSA, s.3(e)
Ramphotoyhplops flaviventer	Flowerpot snake		EPSA, s.3(e)
AMPHIBIANS			
Platymantis vitiensis	Fiji tree frog		EPSA, s.3(e)

PART 3 – PROTECTED FLORA (PLANTS)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIJIAN NAME	LEGISLATION
Polyalthia angustifolia			EPSA, s.3(d)
Agathis vitiensis		Dakua / Dakua Makadre	EPSA, s.3(d)
Kingiodendron platycarpum		Moivi	EPSA, s.3(d)
Storckiella vitiensis		Vesida	EPSA, s.3(d)
Garcinia pseudoguttifera		Bulu	EPSA, s.3(d)
Garcinia myrtiflora		Laubu	EPSA, s.3(d)
Terminalia vitiensis			EPSA, s.3(d)
Geissois ternate var 2		Vuga	EPSA, s.3(d)
Vupaniopsis leptobotrys		Malawaci	EPSA, s.3(d)
Weinmannia spiraeoides			EPSA, s.3(d)
Weinmannia vitiensis			EPSA, s.3(d)
Debeneria vitiensis		Masiratu	EPSA, s.3(d)
Bischofia javanica		Koka	EPSA, s.3(d)
Gonystylus punctatus		Mavota	EPSA, s.3(d)
Endiandra elaeocarpa		Damabi	EPSA, s.3(d)
Hibiscus storckii			EPSA, s.3(d)
Medinilla kandavuensis			EPSA, s.3(d)
Astronidium floribundum			EPSA, s.3(d)
Astronidium kasiense		Rusila	EPSA, s.3(d)
Acacia richii		Qumu	EPSA, s.3(d)
Mimosaceae spec.div		Vavai-loa	EPSA, s.3(d)
Mimosaceae spec.div		Vavai-vula	EPSA, s.3(d)
Veitchia vitiensis			EPSA, s.3(d)
Veitchia filifera			EPSA, s.3(d)
Acmopyle sahniana		Drautabua	EPSA, s.3(d)
Dacrycarpus imbricatus		Amunu	EPSA, s.3(d)
Decusscicarpus vitiensis		Dakua salusalu	EPSA, s.3(d)
Podocarpus neriifolius		Kuasi	EPSA, s.3(d)
Dacrydium nidulum		Yaka	EPSA, s.3(d)
Turrillia ferruginea		Kauceuti	EPSA, s.3(d)
Turrillia vitiensis		Kauceuti	EPSA, s.3(d)
Alphitonia zizyphoides		Doi	EPSA, s.3(d)
Gardenia vitiensis		Ndrega, Meilango	EPSA, s.3(d)
Mastixiodendron robustum		Duvula	EPSA, s.3(d)
Gardenia vitiensis		Ndrega meilago	EPSA, s.3(d)
Santatum yasi		Yasi	EPSA, s.3(d)
Manikara spec.div		Bausagali-damu	EPSA, s.3(d)
Manikara spec.div.		Bausagali-vula	EPSA, s.3(d)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIJIAN NAME	LEGISLATION
Planchonella garberi		Sarosaro	EPSA, s.3(d)
Planchonella umbonata		Bauloa	EPSA, s.3(d)
Sterculia vitiensis		Waciwaci	EPSA, s.3(d)
Gmelina vitiensis		Rosawa	EPSA, s.3(d)
Barringtonia asiatica		Vutu	EPSA, s.3(e)
Boodia brackenridgei			EPSA, s.3(e)
Cordia subcordata		Nawanawa	EPSA, s.3(e)
Canarium harveyi var 1		Kaunicina	EPSA, s.3(e)
Cynometra insularis		Cibicibi	EPSA, s.3(e)
Intsia bijuga		Vesi	EPSA, s.3(e)
Gymnostoma vitiensis		Velau	EPSA, s.3(e)
Parinari insularum		Sa	EPSA, s.3(e)
Calophyllum inophyllum		Dilo	EPSA, s.3(e)
Calophyllum vitiensis		Damanu	EPSA, s.3(e)
Lumnitzera littorea		Sagali	EPSA, s.3(e)
Terminalia capitanea		Tiviloa	EPSA, s.3(e)
Terminalia luteola		Mbausomi tivi	EPSA, s.3(e)
Terminalia psilantha		Mbausomi	EPSA, s.3(e)
Terminalia pterocarpa		Tivi	EPSA, s.3(e)
Terminalia simulans			EPSA, s.3(e)
Terminalia strigillosa.		Tivi losi	EPSA, s.3(e)
Acsmithia vitiense			EPSA, s.3(e)
Geissois imthurnii		Vure	EPSA, s.3(e)
Geissois stipularis		Vure	EPSA, s.3(e)
Geissois superba		Vure	EPSA, s.3(e)
Geissois ternate			EPSA, s.3(e)
Spiraeanthemum graeffei		Katakata, Kutukutu	EPSA, s.3(e)
Spiraeanthemum serratum			EPSA, s.3(e)
Weinmannia exigua			EPSA, s.3(e)
Cyathea micropelidota			EPSA, s.3(e)
Cyathea plagiostegia			EPSA, s.3(e)
Cycas seemannii			EPSA, s.3(e)
Degeneria roseiflora		Karawa yaranggele	EPSA, s.3(e)
Endospermum robbieanum		Kauvula	EPSA, s.3(e)
Ischaemum byrone			EPSA, s.3(e)
Calophyllum amblyphyllum		Ndamanu	EPSA, s.3(e)
Calophyllum leueocarpum			EPSA, s.3(e)
Garcinia adinantha		Raumba, mbulumanga	EPSA, s.3(e)
Geniostoma calcicola			EPSA, s.3(e)
Geniostoma clavigerum			EPSA, s.3(e)
Geniostoma stipulare			EPSA, s.3(e)
Neuburgia macroloba		Vathea	EPSA, s.3(e)
Astronidium degeneri			EPSA, s.3(e)
Astronidium inflatum			EPSA, s.3(e)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIJIAN NAME	LEGISLATION
Astronidium lepidotum			EPSA, s.3(e)
Astronidium palladiflorum			EPSA, s.3(e)
Astronidium saulae			EPSA, s.3(e)
Astronidium sessile			EPSA, s.3(e)
Mediniila deeora			EPSA, s.3(e)
Medinilla kambikambi		Kambikambi	EPSA, s.3(e)
Medinilla spectabilis			EPSA, s.3(e)
Medinilia waterhousei		Tangimauthia	EPSA, s.3(e)
Vavaea amicorunt		Cevua	EPSA, s.3(e)
Xylocarpus granatum		Dabi	EPSA, s.3(e)
Samanea saman		Raintree	EPSA, s.3(e)
Myristica castaneifolia		Kaudamu	EPSA, s.3(e)
Cleistocalyx decusssatus		Yasimoli	EPSA, s.3(e)
Cleistocalyx eugenioides		Yasiyasi	EPSA, s.3(e)
Alsmiltia longipes			EPSA, s.3(e)
Balaka longirostris			EPSA, s.3(e)
Balaka macrocarpa			EPSA, s.3(e)
Balaka microcarpa			EPSA, s.3(e)
Balaka seemannii			EPSA, s.3(e)
Calamus vitiensis			EPSA, s.3(e)
Clincistigma exorrhizum			EPSA, s.3(e)
Cyplhosperma tangs			EPSA, s.3(e)
Cyplhosperma trichospatdix			EPSA, s.3(e)
Gulubia microcarpa			EPSA, s.3(e)
Neuveitchia storckii			EPSA, s.3(e)
Physokentia rosea			EPSA, s.3(e)
Physeikentia thurstunii			EPSA, s.3(e)
Pritchardia thurstanii			EPSA, s.3(e)
Veitchia joannis			EPSA, s.3(e)
Veichia pedionoma			EPSA, s.3(e)
Veitchia petiolata			EPSA, s.3(e)
Veitchia simulans			EPSA, s.3(e)
Dacrydium nausoriense		Yaka, tangitangi	EPSA, s.3(e)
Podocarpus affinis			EPSA, s.3(e)
Gardenia anapetes		Tirikiloki	EPSA, s.3(e)
Gardenia candida			EPSA, s.3(e)
Gardenia grievei		Ndelandrega	EPSA, s.3(e)
Gardenia hillii			EPSA, s.3(e)
Guetcarda speciosa		Buabua	EPSA, s.3(e)
Bruguiera gymnorhiza		Dogo	EPSA, s.3(e)
Pommetia pinnata		Dawa	EPSA, s.3(e)
Palayuium hornei		Sacau	EPSA, s.3(e)
Palayuium purphyreum		Bauvudi	EPSA, s.3(e)
Trichospermum richii		Mako	EPSA, s.3(e)