



## **Brief Description**

The GEF 5 STAR Ridge to Reef (R2R) project is developed in accordance with the goal of the Pacific Islands National Priorities Multi – Focal Area “Ridge to Reef. The total project budget is USD 7, 387,614 with partner managed co – financing. The Executing Agency is Ministry of Environment and the Implementing Agency is UNDP (Fiji MCO). The project objective is to preserve biodiversity, ecosystem services, sequester carbon, improve climate resilience, and sustain livelihoods through a ridge-to-reef management of priority water catchments on the two main islands of Fiji. The project in its 5<sup>th</sup> year as it has granted a no – cost extension for one year. This R2R approach in priority catchments will address key environmental issues in an integrated manner. It will bolster Fiji’s national system of marine protected areas through an enhanced, representative, and sustainable system of LMMA including greater protection of threatened marine species. A total population of 150,496 will benefit from this R2R program. Negative impacts of land-based activities on these MPAs will be reduced through development and implementation of integrated catchment management plans, including mangrove protection, the adoption of appropriate sustainable land use practices and riparian restoration in adjoining upstream watersheds as well as terrestrial PAs, restored and rehabilitated forests. These terrestrial PAs, coupled with an increase in the permanent native forest estate, including through assisted natural reforestation of degraded grasslands, will contribute to Fiji’s REDD+ strategy through an increase in forest carbon stocks. The new PAs will help conserve threatened ecosystems, such as lowland tropical rainforest and moist forests, and species such as critically endangered/endangered plants, amphibians and reptiles and freshwater vertebrates and invertebrates. The R2R planning and overarching management approach is comprehensive; it aims to cover all activities within a catchment and out to the sea to ensure natural resource sustainability and biodiversity. The selected priority catchments are Ba River, Tuva River and Waidina River/Rewa Delta on Viti Levu and Labasa River, Vunivia River and Tunuloa district on Vanua Levu. These catchments encompass a diverse and geographically dispersed group with markedly different environments and scales, intensities of land use and degradation, challenges and opportunities and provide an ideal suite of learning environments for biodiversity conservation (Component 1), forest carbon stock protection and increase (Component 2) and integrated natural resources management (Component 3). Broadly, Catchment Management Committees will be established for the six catchments, viz. Ba, Labasa, Tuva and Waidina/Rewa which have major catchment-wide matters concerns such as land degradation, sedimentation and flooding. Component 4 (knowledge management) will ensure that project experiences and results are properly captured and widely disseminated, and contribute to data and information systems on biodiversity, forests, climate change, and land, coastal and marine management in Fiji.

## **Viti Levu Catchment**

### **Tuva Catchment**

The Tuva catchment has a total land area of 25,780 ha of which 91% are iTaukei lands, 3% under crown land and 6% are freehold. There are 17 communities in Tuva catchment of which 11 are formal villages and 6 settlements. Two villages and one settlement falls within the Province of Ba while the rest are under the Province of Nadroga Navosa.

There are 7 Tikina’s is within Tuva catchment. In terms of land use, approximately 29% of Tuva catchment is forested, predominately with pine plantations. At the same time, 71% of the catchment is under agriculture

(8%), rangeland (91%) and other uses (1%) such as infrastructure development (hotels, roads and others). Nadroga Navosa Provincial council (NNPC) looks after the Tuva catchment in partnership with the Nadroga Yaubula Management Support Team (NNYMST). All village activities in the catchment are conducted by implementing partner Conservation International (CI) through various land-use planning workshop and restoration activities under the Ridge to Reef Program.

Tuva Catchment has an area of 234 square km which will provide the opportunity not only to witness the natural resources and the biodiversity of the catchment area, but it also allows to observe the cultural and traditional ties that exist amongst the district along the Tuva River.

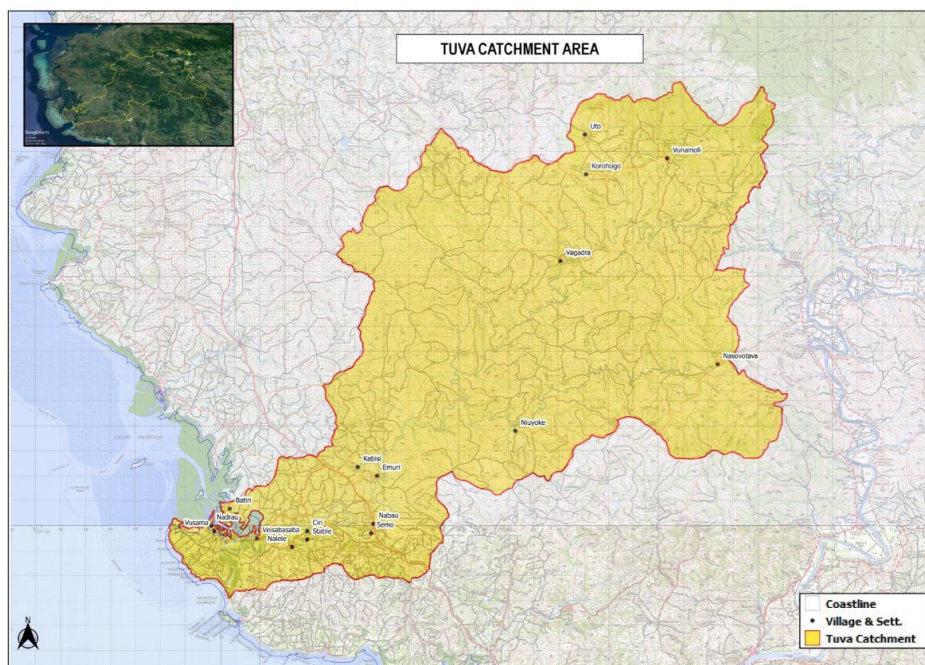


Figure 1: shows the boundaries of Tuva catchment

There are six districts that sit along the Tuva Water Catchment, namely:

- a. Upper Tuva Catchment
  - i. Rukuruku District
    - Uto village
    - Rukuruku village
    - Namoli village
  - ii. Waicoba District
    - Vagadra village
    - Nasovotava village
- b. Mid-land Tuva Catchment
  - i. Nokonoko District
    - Tilivalevu village
  - ii. Tuva District
    - Semo village
    - Nabau village
    - Emuri village
    - Kabisi village

- Niuyoka village
- c. Low-land Tuva Catchment
  - i. Malomalo District
    - Batiri village
    - Vusama village
    - Visabasaba village
    - Nalele village
    - Ciri Settlement
  - ii. Wai District – Navutu Village

Demographic data of Tuva catchment

Fiji R2R Project Catchment						
Catchment	Catchment Area	Province	District	Village /Settlement	# Households	Total Population
Tuva	25,780 ha	Nadroga/Navosa	Waicoba	Narewa	63	277
				Vagadra	52	272
				Narata	34	192
				Nasovatava	51	270
			Tuva	Vouwa	53	232
				Nadroumai	41	205
				Togovere	32	170
				Semo	33	202
				Nabau	44	245
				Kabisi	14	58
				Emuri	39	197
				Niu Yako	26	148
			Malomalo	Malomalo	62	212
				Naidari	26	125
				Nalele	47	226
				Sanasana	68	227
				Vusama	35	128
				Naivisabasaba	67	297
				Batiri	32	110
				Togobula	25	137

Table 1: shows the total area, district, list of villages and its total household and population (*Source: Nadroga Provincial*)

### **Tuva Catchment Achievements**

The launch of the GEF 5 project aims for

- Improved management effectiveness of existing and new protected areas.
  - Improve financing sustainability for terrestrial and marine protected area systems.
  - Carbon stocks restored and enhanced in priority catchment.
  - Improved ecosystem services, climate resilience and sustain livelihoods.
- Minister of Forestry at the Nasovatava village to launch the GEF 5 Ridge to Reef project.
  - Tuva Catchment committee and Yaubula Management Support team were part of the launch and extended their support to the Conservation International (CI) project team and other key partners in this restoration work.
  - A 30 million tree program for 15 years has been planned by Ministry of Forestry in collaboration with Conservation International for the Tuva catchment.

- Nurseries had been constructed in the first phase (6000 seedlings), one nursery in each area- upper, mid and lower catchment.
- Capacity building, awareness and trainings have been provided to the communities.

**Location & catchment:** *Nasovatava village (Tuva catchment)*



Figure 2: Group photo at the official launch of the GEF 5 Program in Nasovatava Village



Figure 3: Group photo with representative from UNDP



Figure 4: Consultation and question and answer session with the village representatives



Figure 5: Traditional Sevusevu program being undertaken to officiate the launch





Figure 6: Cake cutting to signify the opening of the official Launch



Figure 7: Group photo with representative from UNDP

### **Vusama Village – Traditional Salt Makers**

Vusama village located in the Province of Nadroga Navosa and in addition to communal with agriculture, fishing, shellfish collection and raising livestock are the principal subsistence activities. In addition, hunting and gathering still play a role in a minimal way in the lives of Vusama Community.

The Vusama Villages are the original custodians of traditional salt crafting. This is part of their unique identity which is also critical in evaluating future livelihood interventions. Hence, it is important to understand current opportunities towards livelihoods and biodiversity. A good example of Vusama village where the communities are working together in reducing vulnerabilities around the current livelihood challenges that they are faced with in Fiji.

The traditional salt makers of Vusama are the ones who received the traditional knowledge from their parents who practiced the art of traditional salt making with their parents 50 years ago. Sustainable Livelihoods Framework represents a range of indicators that represents knowledge and skills which are influential in shaping their livelihoods with traditional salt crafting methods as like the Vusama village.

In the 1950s, each household owned a *Matoji* (well) on the *Maqa* (barren land) and salt making workshop. Historically, the salt was acquired through barter system of trade or gifts to the high ranked chiefs residing in other parts of Fiji for its distinct taste and properties. (Source: UNDP Acclab)



Figure 8: shows the consultation with Turaga ni Koro and Chief of Vusama village.



Figure 9: The salt making site in Vusama Village

Summary of Tree Planting Data between (January to April 2021- Ba Catchment)

Species Name	Species Type	Quantity	Planted Area (ha)
Citrus	Fruit	593	2.14
Coconut	Fruit	980	8.65
Dakua Makadre	Native	70	0.25
Guava	Fruit	373	1.35
Ivi	Fruit	200	2.00
Kavika	Fruit	95	0.34
Lauci	Native	180	0.65
Marasa	Native	25	0.09
Sandalwood	Exotic	4,722	17.05
Soursop	Fruit	100	0.36
Vaivai	Exotic	4,768	17.21
Vesi	Native	283	1.02
Vutukana	Fruit	50	0.18
Total		<b>12,439</b>	<b>51.30</b>
Period	Planted Area (ha)		
2020 Planted Area (ha):	157.33		
2021 Planted Area (ha):	51.30		
<b>Total Planted Area (ha):</b>	<b>208.63</b>		

Table 2: shows the tree planting data of the Ba Catchment (Source: SPC)

## Reforestation Data

SUB CATCHMENT	TIKINA	VILLAGE	MATAQALI NAME	TOKATOKA NAME	AREA PLANTED (HA)
UPPER TUVA	RUKURUKU	VUNAMOLI	NOIBORO	LOVOSEWA	47.03
		UTO	GASAUSE	NATUVIYALYALA	44.87
			NATAUBULA	0.71	
			RUKURUKU	LOBODEGEI	4.67
			NATUALEKA	NATOKELE	4.33
			QELELEVU	NARAUNITOGO	3.59
NASESEVIA SGH			3.05		
MID TUVA	NASESEVIA	NASOVATAVA	TUQERE		2.26
	NOKONOKO	TILVALEVU	NASOQO		1.57
			NASEWEBOTO		2.75
			NOIURU	TALENAIKA	13.47
			MAROU	10.38	
			SUNAHALI	12.22	
			YOUTH	10.5	
	LOWER TUVA	TUVA	KABISI	YAVUSA-NOI NACOKAWA	
MALOMALO		EMURI	YAVUSA - KETENAVUNIVALU		5.64
		VUSAMA	YAVUSA-LEWENASONI		8.94
		Total			

Table 3. Shows the total hectares planted as of April 2021 (*Source: Min of Forestry*)

## **Ba Catchment**

The catchment has a total land area of 97,428 ha. The main administrative districts are: Bulu, Nailaga, Nalolo, Nalotwa, Qaliyatini, Tavua and *minor districts are* Madrogo, Navatusila, Savatu, Vitogo of which 80% are iTaukei lands.

Ba provincial has the sole administrative authority and SPC is the implementing partner. The climatic conditions are dry to intermediate and has a closed forest of 5,845ha. Open forest including secondary forest of 23.094ha with a total forest including mangrove 43,887ha and connected fishing grounds (area and LMMA status) Vanua o Votua Qoligoli 153,180ha.



## Ba Catchment Districts and Demographic Data

SRL	DISTRICT	VILLAGE	NO. OF HOUSEHOLD	TOTAL POPULATION
1	BULU	Natalacake	67	314
2		Natunuku	71	287
3		Sasa	45	207
4		Sorokoba	93	396
5		Vadravadra	60	251
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>336</b>	<b>1,455</b>
1	NAILAGA	Koroqaga	25	116
2		Nailaga	109	513
3		Nasolo	40	202
4		Natutu	38	127
5		Nawaqarua	44	213
6		Votua	122	504
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>378</b>	<b>1,675</b>
1	NALOTAWA	Nalotawa	24	68
2		Nanuku	18	69
3		Naivilawa	26	109
4		Rara	20	74
5		Tukuraki	6	20
6		Yaloku	24	96
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>118</b>	<b>436</b>
1	NALOTO	Balevuto	42	174
2		Nadrugu	30	102
3		Toge	48	182
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>120</b>	<b>458</b>
1	QALIYALATINA	Nakoroiboya	87	328
2		Navala	135	532
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>222</b>	<b>860</b>
SRL	DISTRICT	VILLAGE	NO. OF HOUSEHOLD	TOTAL POPULATION
1	MAGODRO	Bukuya	99	401
2		Nadevo	25	95
3		Nasivikoso	67	271
4		Navaga	29	85
5		Tabalei	29	107
6		Tabaquto	25	88
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>274</b>	<b>1,047</b>

Table 4: Ba districts and its demographic data (Source: Ba Provincial)

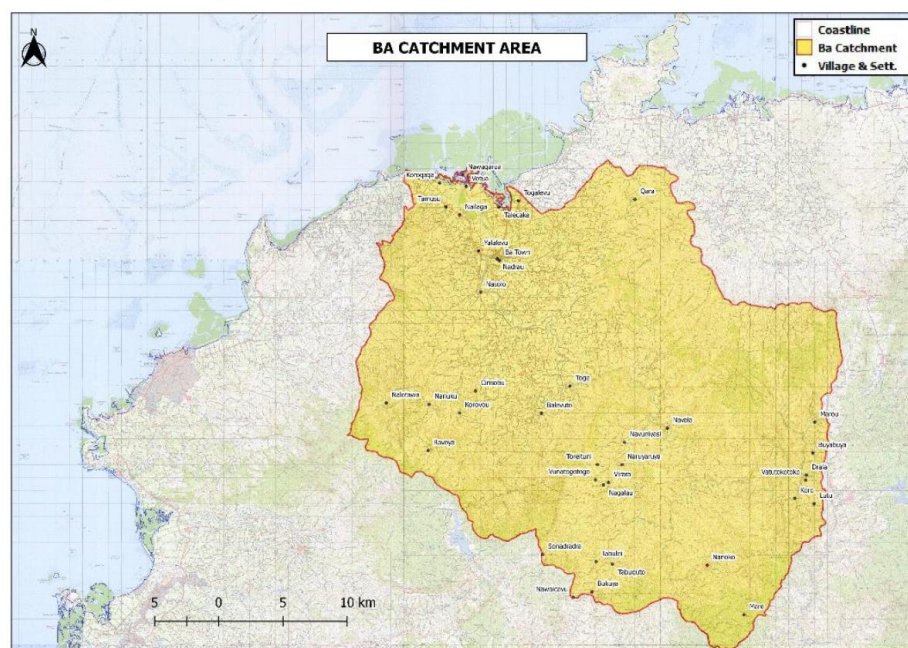


Figure 10: show the boundaries of Ba catchment (Source: R2R Prodoc)



### **Ba Catchment Achievements**

A 30 million tree program for 15 years has been planned by Ministry of Forestry in collaboration with other key partners.

Ministry of Forestry staff, Mr. Setareki Namuloilagi had invited the R2R Team West to join their program to celebrate International Day of Forests with the villagers in Ba catchment. It was a good opportunity for the R2R team to create awareness of the initiatives being carried out by the R2R program.

The villagers were briefed on the purpose of our visit followed by planting and were given an opportunity to share some insights of the Ridge to Reef program.

R2R team discussed about the sustainable livelihood projects and its requirements to Ratu Rusiate Nabuta Memorial School, Nailaga and Natalecake village with the village communities. The students were briefed on the Ridge to Reef program and the importance of planting.

**Location & catchment:** Ratu Rusiate Nabuta Memorial School, Nailaga, Natalecake village (Ba catchment)



Figure 11



Figure 12



Figure 13

Figure 11- 13: shows planting carried out by Nailaga villagers with the seedlings provided by Ministry of Forestry to officiate the International Day of Forests in Ba Catchment.



Figure: 14 Pictures above show consultation with the youths and headman of Nailaga village along with Ministry of Forestry Staff



Figure 15: Pictures above show the consultation and planting done at Ratu Rusiate Nabuta Memorial School

### **Nasolo village (Ba Catchment) – Biodiversity Park Scoping**

The Biodiversity Park aims for:

- (i) Livelihood and income generation for the Nasolo village community
- (ii) Establish a Biodiversity park that will enhance opportunities for sustaining the existing forest and restored ecosystem services and sustain natural setting with aim to preserve old village fort.

The Nasolo youth group was established with representatives from the Nasolo village and assist the village with coordination of livelihood activities.

Discussion on capacity building and awareness trainings for the proposed Biodiversity project. R2R team discussion with village headmen on the livelihood activity for the Biodiversity Park and exiting nature track to the old village fort site.

### **Biodiversity Park Entrance**



Figure: 16 Entry to the Nature trail

Existing track that is currently being used by Villagers





Figure 17: Existing track

*Evidence of old village fort and proposed rest areas.*



Figure 18: Old village fort



Figure 19: Proposed rest areas

*Evidence of kai shells from ancient village setting.*





Figure 20: evidence from ancient village settling

*Dominant tree species such as “Vesi” and “Davula” is common in the area with invasive species African tulip.*



Figure 21: Vesi Tree (*Intsia bijuga*)



Figure 22: Davula Tree



Figure 23: Proposed look out areas for Biodiversity Park

### **Tree Planting data for Ba Catchment from January to June [2021]**

*Tabulated below is the current total hectare planted in the Ba Catchment Areas with species count:*

Tree planting data has been collected with the assistance of Ministry of Forestry and implementing partner (SPC) as discussed above. The trickle effects of R2R project within the catchment was also highlighted with the development in the community and livelihood activities such as nursery set up as income generation opportunity with the implementing partners SPC and honorarium payments made to the communities for maintenance of the planted sites.

#### Summary of Species and Area Planted

Species_Name	Species_Type	Quantity	Planted Area (ha)
Citrus	Fruit	593	2.14
Coconut	Fruit	980	8.65
Dakua Makadre	Native	70	0.25
Guava	Fruit	373	1.35
Ivi	Fruit	200	2.00
Kavika	Fruit	95	0.34
Lauci	Native	180	0.65
Marasa	Native	25	0.09
Sandalwood	Exotic	4,722	17.05
Soursop	Fruit	100	0.36
Vaivai	Exotic	4,768	17.21
Vesi	Native	283	1.02
Vutukana	Fruit	50	0.18
		<b>12,439</b>	<b>51.30</b>

Table 5: summary of plant species planted respective to areas (Source: SPC)



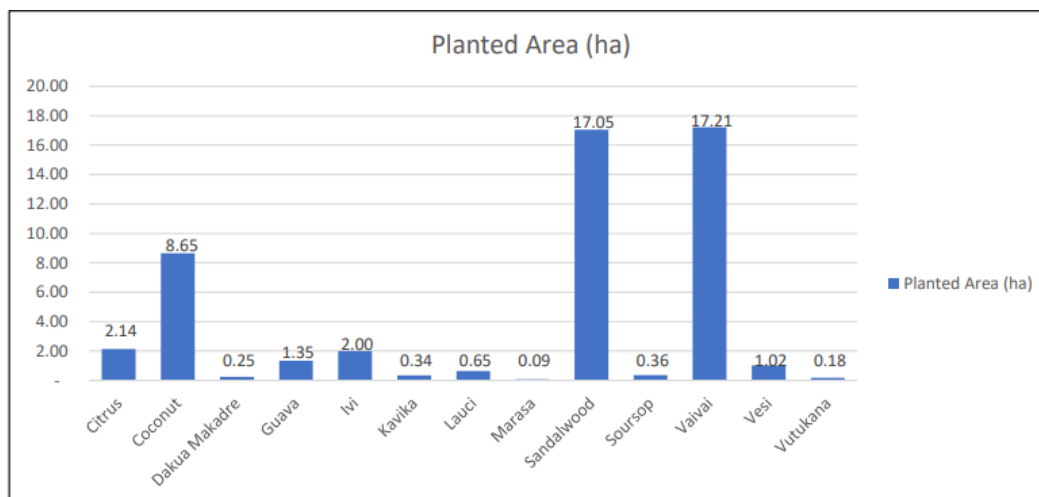


Figure 24: shows the breakdown of species and area planted. (Source: SPC)

#### Total Hectares planted 2020 – April 2021

Period	Planted Area (ha)
2020 Planted Area (ha):	157.33
2021 Planted Area (ha):	51.30
<b>Total Planted Area (ha):</b>	<b>208.63</b>

Table 6: total hectares planted on 2020 and 2021

### Summary of Tree Planting Data between (January to April 2021- Ba Catchment)

Ba Catchment Tree Planting Data Summary – Jan to Jun 2021			
Village	Tikina	Total Area planted (ha)	Species
Bukuya Mat. Nawaicoba	Magodro	5.43	Coconuts, Citrus, Ivi, Sandalwood, Vutukana, Kavika
Drala Village	Savatu	2.54	Coconut, Sandalwood, Citrus, Kavika, Vutukana
Namau Settlement	Qaliyalatina	43.44	Lauci, Raintree, Sandalwood, Coconut, Soursoy, Sikeci, Kavika, Guava
Koroboya Village	Qaliyalatina	0.43	Sandalwood
Tabalei Village	Magodro	3.58	Vesi, Marasa, D/Makadre, Citrus, Coconut
Tokoni Village	Navatusila	2	Sandalwood, Ivi
Koronubu	Bulu	1	Sandalwood, Citrus, Vesi
Karavi	Nailaga	0.13	Sandalwood, Citrus
Sorokoba	Bulu	1	Sandalwood, Citrus, Vesi
Nailaga	Nailaga	1	Sandalwood, Citrus, Vesi
Ratu Rusiate Nabuta Memorial School	Nailaga	0.05	Sandalwood
Namosau Methodist Primary School	Nailaga	0.05	Sandalwood
Ratu Filimoni Vukinamualevu Memorial School	Bulu	0.05	Sandalwood
Togere Memorial Primary School	Bulu	0.05	Sandalwood
St Theresa Catholic School	Bulu	0.05	Sandalwood
Rarawai FSC Primary School	Bulu	0.05	Sandalwood
Votua Catholic School	Bulu	0.05	Sandalwood
Balevuto Primary School	Naloto	0.05	Sandalwood
Ba Sangam Primary School	Bulu	0.05	Sandalwood
Ba Andra Sangam School	Bulu	0.05	Sandalwood
Talaia Primary School	Nailaga	0.05	Sandalwood
Vatulaulau Sanatan Primary School	Nailaga	0.05	Sandalwood
Karavi Public School	Nailaga	0.05	Sandalwood
Sorokoba Villagers	Bulu	0.05	Sandalwood
Sasa Villagers	Bulu	1.36	Coconut, Sandalwood
Natalacake Villagers	Bulu	1	Sandalwood
Nasolo Villagers	Nailaga	1	Sandalwood
<b>Total</b>		<b>64.61 ha</b>	

Table 7: Tree planting data for Ba Catchment (Source: Min of Forestry)

## SUCCESS STORY

### **Community Impact on the R2R Activities**

The second wave of COVID 19 pandemic has been very devastating to the lives of many Fijians. The success story capture reminds us all of the importance of forest systems and the need to restore and maintain. The R2R Tuva catchment has been a good example of how to raise seedlings and supplying these to the Ministry of Forestry has been rewarding for a father of 4 who had recently lost his job with the onset of second wave of COVID 19 pandemic into the county. Conservation International (CI) has been very vocal towards setting up of community based nurseries (*micro nurseries*) where by community participation is encouraged. The communities as a whole are working together to raise seedlings at household level and income generated through the purchase directly benefits the community. (CI's) Forestry Technician Mr. Nemani Vuniwaqa and County Manager Mr. Isaac Rounds also have further plans of seedling raising training and development within the Tuva catchment to successfully meet the targets.



Figure 25: Director Forestry Operation West Mr. Maleli Nakasava presents \$300.00 to Mr. Inoke Ravula during this pandemic for the purchase of seedlings.



Figure 26: COVID-19 free communities continue to reach out to the Ministry of Forestry to assist them with their reforestation efforts. Seen here are villagers in the interior of Ba transporting seedlings on horseback to the planting sites.



## Rewa/Waidina Catchment

The Rewa/Waidina Catchment is within the Namosi, Naitasiri, Rewa and Talevu province in Fiji. The reason for choosing this as a priority catchment lies with its critical importance for biodiversity conservation encompassing endangered ecosystems and species i.e.Waidina (Sovi Basin) and its association with three of the four most critical and largest mangrove stands in Fiji, and also with international significance, for fisheries and carbon sequestration known as Rewa Deltas.

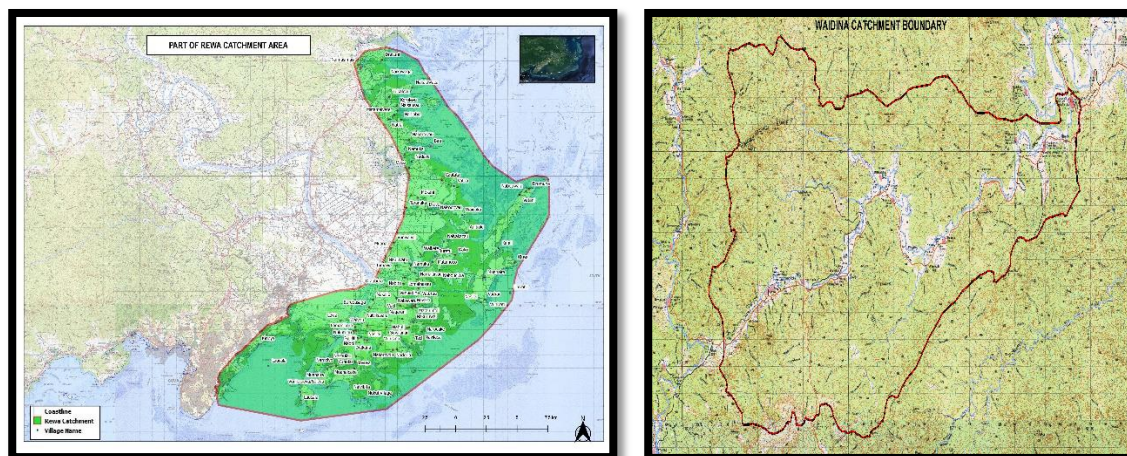


Figure 27: Map of Rewa and Waidina catchment.

### Reforestation and Restoration in Waidina catchment

The target for reforestation and restoration in Waidina catchment is 180ha. The reforestation and restoration was undertaken in 14 villages within the Waidina catchment. From the 14 villages, nine are from the province of Naitasiri and five villages are from the province of Namosi. The total seedlings that have been planted is 55,237 in total of 147ha and 30 ha is left to achieve the target for reforestation.

#### Total Hectare and Seedlings planted in Waidina catchment

List of villages	Total ha planted	Total seedlings planted
Delailasakau village	15	5609
Nasirotu village	15	3007
Navurevure village	15	8714
Nasele village	15	6791
Wainawaqa village	15	7188
Nasevou village	15	6094
Lomai village	15`	4168
Nabukaluka village	15	4632
Digove village	15	2180
Narukunibua village	15	3021
Waivaka village	4.4	1195
Nasigatoka village	8	1036
Namosi village	2.32	922
Navunibau village	1.8	500

Table 8: total seedlings planted respective to hectares at Waidina Catchment

## **Exchange Visit**

### **Exchange visit in the Rewa catchment**

An exchange visit was organized by the Fiji R2R team in collaboration with USP IAS. The youths from Nukui village (Rewa) visited Nakalawa village (Tailevu) to share knowledge on mangrove restoration. The youths from both villages planted about 100 mangrove seedling near the village foreshore. The Nakalawa youths shared their knowledge on mangrove restoration and the setup of the nursery. The benefits from the initiatives were also shared. The representatives from USP IAS presented on the challenges that they have faced in introducing the initiatives to villages in the Rewa catchment.



Figure 28: shows the youths planting mangroves at Nakalawa village.

### **Exchange Visit of the Waidina communities to Drawa villages.**

The Fiji R2R Project team at the Ministry of Environment in collaboration with the South Pacific Community, Ministry of Forestry and the Naitasiri Provincial Office undertook an exchange visit for the Waidina communities to visit Drawa village on their carbon trading project. Activity 4.1.3.2 of the Fiji R2R Project states “Organized field and information exchange visits to observe best R2R land use practices for community leaders, resource owners, farmers, educators and students from within the six priority catchments to other locations within Viti Levu and Vanua Levu”. The main purpose of this exchange visit is for the Waidina community to upscale their knowledge on reforestation and protecting their terrestrial area and the benefit of protecting their forests. The group from Waidina catchment consists of 3 representatives (Clan leader, women and a youth) from the six villages and were accompanied by the implementing partners that are engaged at the Waidina Catchment including the Conservation Officer for Naitasiri and representatives from Ministry of Forestry and SPC from the Northern and Central Division. The cross learning and information sharing exercise will not only benefitted the community representatives from Waidina but also the officers present, seeing firsthand the outcome of protecting the terrestrial forest of Drawa village which will assist them in conveying the message on the importance of conserving the forests.



Figure 29: above shows Coordinator for Drawa block presenting on the benefits of Bee Farming.

### Women's Group Training in the Waidina catchment

The Fiji R2R Project Team at the Ministry of Environment organized training for the Women's Group in the Waidina catchment in collaboration with Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation. The training consisted of a total of 54 women from the six villages in Waidina namely Nabukaluka, Navurevure, Wainawaqa, Nasele, Nasevou and Delailasakau. The training was facilitated by Ms. Repeka Tuilawa for Tie & Dye, Screen Printing and Sewing. The training was also provided to the Rewa Women Disability group on the cash for trash which is turning trash to jewelries and other items to earn money. The long term benefit for the women would be to contribute to income generation to their households.



Figure 30: women of Waidina catchment applying their tie and dye training.

### Handover Ceremony of Sewing Machine

The Honorable Minister for Environment, Waterways and Agriculture Dr. Mahendra Reddy handed over 12 sewing machines to the six villages in the Waidina catchment. The six villages are the women's that were trained in Tie & Dye, Sewing, Screen printing and trash for cash. The sewing machine would assist the Women's group in applying the knowledge learnt and be able to generate income for their individual household.





Figure 31: Group Photo of the handover of sewing machine.

## Vanua Levu Catchment

### **Labasa Catchment**

Geographically, Labasa catchment is the largest catchment of the three R2R catchments in Vanua Levu with a total of 21,415ha. The catchment is constituted of two districts with nine villages. *Tikina Wairiki* with four villages and *Tikina Labasa* with five villages. So far, 141ha out of the 270ha of reforestation target had been planted.

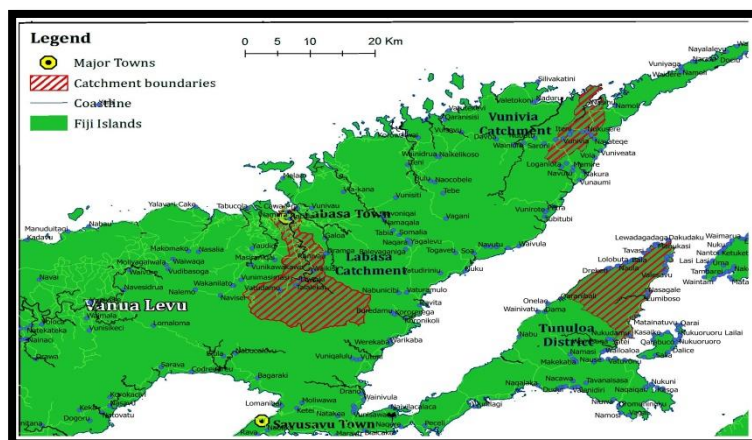


Figure 32: Vanualevu catchment map

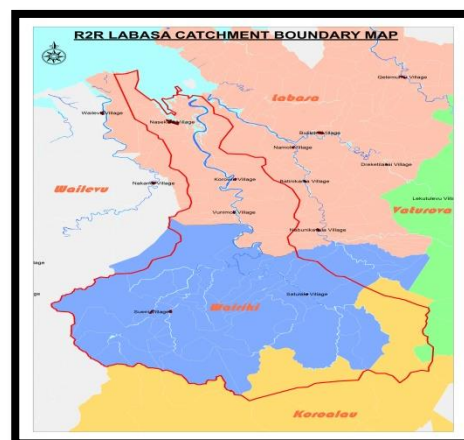


Figure 33: Labasa catchment map

At the moment, SPC and Ministry of Forestry are working tirelessly in trying to cover the 129ha that is yet to be planted. Also, SPC had completed the fire-breaks within the *Tikina Wairiki*.



Figure: 34 Firebreaks that leads to the reforestation sites in Satulaki

Figure: 35 future generation of Nasekula is ready for tree planting

Figure: 36 mahogany trees planted

## Tunuloa Catchment

Tunuloa catchment is located in the Natewa peninsula which has a unique fauna and flora, including species of birds and insects known nowhere else on the planet. Its bay has some of the most pristine and biodiverse reefs in Fiji. Tunuloa catchment has a total number of 6,498ha with a R2R target of 90ha that needs to be reforested. A total of 85ha have already been planted by the 13 villages within the catchment.

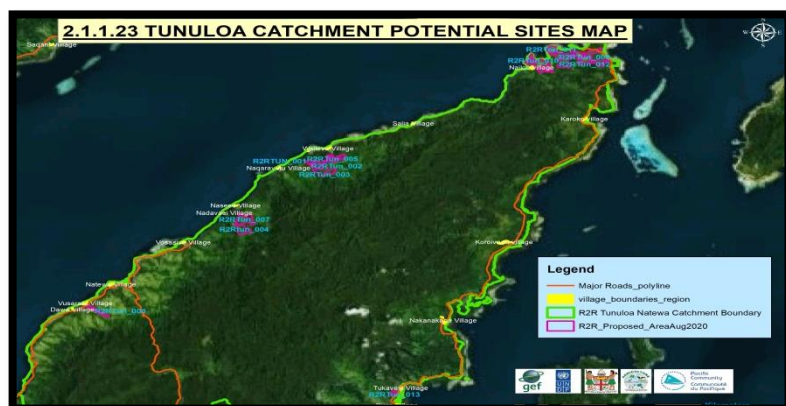


Figure 37: Tunuloa catchment map

Figure 38: Young people from Buca village eager to take part in tree planting

Subsequently, SPC is collaborating with an entomologist Mr. Richard Markham in trying to build a Natewa Conservation Center in Vusaratu in sheltering and rearing the Natewa swallowtail butterfly (*Papilio Natewa*).





Figure 39: The Natewa Conservation site in Vusaratu village and figures (21) and (22) the P.Natewa caterpillar and the adult butterfly (<https://www.nhm.ac.uk/press-office/press-releases/brand-new-species-of-swallowtail-butterfly-discovered-on-fiji.html>).

### Vunivia Catchment

Vunivia catchment is the smallest catchment of the three R2R catchments in Vanua Levu. It's composed of two villages namely Kedra and Qaranivai. The catchment has a total area of 5,157ha. The reforestation program had just started in July 2021. So far, 800 seedlings had been delivered to Vunivia catchment.

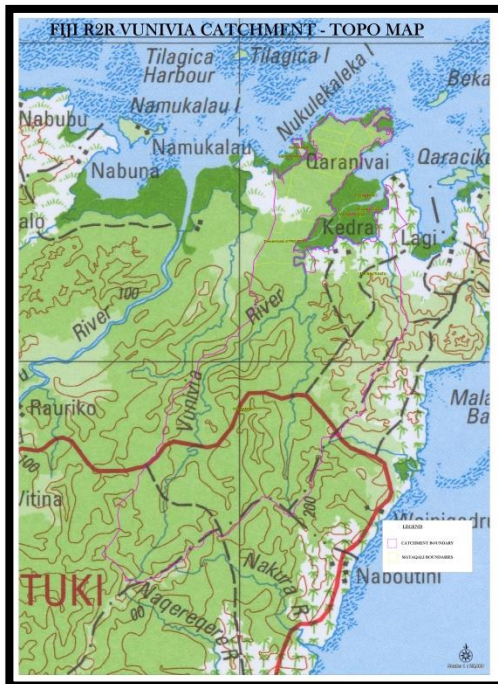


Figure 40: Vunivia catchment map



Figure 41: seedlings of fruit trees ready to be planted (<http://www.forestry.gov.fj/>).

After the tree planting the R2R project had given out honorarium to communities that took part in tree planting within the two catchments.



Figure 42: Honorarium payment in Muana village



## Reference:

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