

PARKS, RESERVES AND TOURISM IN THE  
NATIVE LANDOWNER  
ATTITUDE AND INVOLVEMENT

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY



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# **Parks, Reserves and Tourism in Fiji: Native Landowner Attitude and Involvement.**

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## Special Dedication

This thesis is dedicated to my beloved Sereima Vatubua who came to join me in Melbourne in September, 1995. In March, 1996 that Sereima was diagnosed as having the dreaded blood condition, leukemia. Despite the very advanced medical treatment she received at the Royal Melbourne Hospital, Sereima died of the disease at the Hospital on 17th April, 1997.

Sereima was a tower of strength and was a source of inspiration to me in the completion of the thesis.

I dedicate this thesis in memory of my darling, Sereima Vatubua.



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## **(v) Executive Summary**

The establishment of parks and reserves is regarded by key elements of the tourism industry as a means of diversifying Fiji's tourism product away from its current dependence on sun, sea and sand. Increasingly, Fiji is unable to compete with countries such as Hawaii, the Caribbean Islands and Queensland which offer an equivalent product but are located closer to the main tourist markets.

The concept of developing parks and reserves as tourist destinations is a comparatively new phenomenon in Fiji although Fiji was one of the first countries in the Pacific region to establish a park and reserve system. The link between tourism and conservation has obvious appeal for the native landowners who own 83% of Fiji's total land area. It offers the possibility for active participation in the tourism industry.

A variety of perspectives are evident in the literature covering issues including the Fijian administrative system, landownership, Fijian concepts of leadership and the concept of *vanua*. Issues concerning tourism development and the establishment and operation of parks and reserves are also considered.

The views of the native landowners have generally been neglected in tourism planning and this study is considered innovative because it gives a thorough airing to such views.

The survey incorporated within the study examines the attitudes and level of involvement by the native landowners. Four categories of respondent are identified:

- (1) Low attitude and low involvement
- (2) Low attitude and high involvement
- (3) High attitude and low involvement
- (4) High attitude and high involvement

It is concluded that an appropriate policy would be to confine tourism development in categories 1 and 4 and to focus future development on categories 2 and 3. Two specific areas are identified as requiring further investigation. Firstly the legal status regarding the Colo i Suva Forest Park merits examination with a view to increasing the emphasis given to the views of the native landowners concerning the management of the park.

Secondly there is a need to give the Sovi Basin area a formal conservation status, with proper compensation for the native landowners.

Areas worthy of further investigation are identified, including methods to improve the marketing of Fiji's parks and reserves to tourists.



## Chapter 1

### INTRODUCTION

For Europeans, the Fiji Islands have been a place of romance and dreams for more than three centuries (King, 1995). Since Abel Tasman discovered the Fiji islands in 1643, millions of people from around the world have visited the islands attracted by the warm climate, sunshine, clean water, white sandy beaches with swaying coconut palms and the reputation of the islanders for extreme friendliness. The *kava* or *yaqona* ceremony performed as *a i sevusevu* is a hallmark of tradition performed to visitors as a show of welcome, symptomatic of the hospitality of the Fijian people.

Fiji is part of Melanesia and is situated in the South-West Pacific between latitudes 15 to 22 degrees South and between longitudes 174 degrees East and 177 degrees West. There are about 300 islands within the Fiji Group, the largest being Viti Levu, where both the capital, Suva and the international gateway, Nadi are located. The second and third largest islands are Vanua Levu and Taveuni respectively. The latter is commonly referred to as the Garden Island because of its rich and fertile soil. It is central to the present research because of its large tracts of reserved land. Figure 1 shows Fiji's location within the Pacific and Figure 2 shows the islands within the Fiji Group.

Fiji enjoys a rate of development and per capita income greater than most of its South Pacific neighbours, indicative that the laid-back stereotype sometimes attached to Pacific islanders is not always accurate.

Tourism is the country's main source of income. Previously it has been centered around the "sun, sea and sand" concept though it is increasingly recognised that the country must diversify its product to attract a wider cross section of the tourist market (Weaver, 1991). The establishment of parks and reserves has been identified as having the potential to attract new source markets (King and Weaver, 1996).

Although Fiji has a significant area of native forested lands and an even greater expanse of adjoining ocean, the notion of creating a network of parks and reserves is fairly new. Recently however, Fiji's potential as a nature-based tourism destination has been given impetus by the attention it has received from international authors. Ayala has proposed that Fiji's tourism strength should be centered around such a network of parks and reserves (1995).

Justifying the designation of large tracts of land in the national interest is relatively straightforward in countries where the state controls most of the land and sea. The establishment and maintenance of a park and reserve system is less easily achieved in a country such as Fiji where the land tenure system is very complex and where government authority is more constrained.

Fiji is the most populous of the South Pacific nations (excluding Papua New Guinea). At the time of the last census in 1986, Fiji's population was 715,895. This figure was estimated to have risen to 771,000 by 1993 (Bureau of Statistics 1995). The breakdown of the population by ethnic origin for the period since 1986 is set out in Table 1.

**Table 1: Population by Ethnicity.**

Population (000)	1986 (Census)	1991 (Estimate)	1992 (Estimate)	1993 (Estimate)
Fijians	329	369	377	386
Indians	349	340	343	345
Others	37	37	38	40
All Components	715	746	758	771

Source: Bureau of Statistics (1995).

A marked decline in the Indian population has been evident since 1991, probably associated with the 1987 military coups which overthrew the predominantly Indian government and prompted an outflow of emigration. The coups intensified the sense of insecurity over land tenure felt by this group in relation to Fijian leased lands (*The Fiji Times*, 27/4/1996, p. 2).

### **1.1 The Tourism Industry in Fiji**

Tourism has been Fiji's main source of income since 1989 when it overtook sugar as the country's leading export. Table 2 shows tourism earnings relative to those for other sectors over the period 1989 to 1993.

**Table 2. Major Sources of National Income: 1988-1993.**

Year	Tourism	Sugar	Fish	Gold	Timber
1988	\$186.5 M	\$190 M	\$48.9 M	\$81.3 M	\$26.6 M
1989	\$269.6	\$228	\$50	\$26.2	\$32.2
1990	\$294.6	\$224	\$60.5	\$75.7	\$37.8
1991	\$286.3	\$220	\$59.8	\$46.5	\$31.2
1992	\$328.1	\$221	\$41.3	\$60.7	\$35.7
1993	\$361.1	\$230	\$45.5	\$54	\$37

Source: Bureau of Statistics (1994).

Like most South Pacific island tourism destinations, the primary attractions of Fiji are the sunny tropical climate and the scenery. Activities related to the beach and marine environment such as snorkeling and scuba diving are especially popular. Fiji entered the field of formal tourism planning earlier than most South Pacific island countries. The first national tourism programme was drawn up in 1973 (Belt, Collins *et al.*, 1973). A subsequent Masterplan was completed in 1989 (Coopers and Lybrand, 1989).



Figure 1. Fiji's Location Within the Pacific

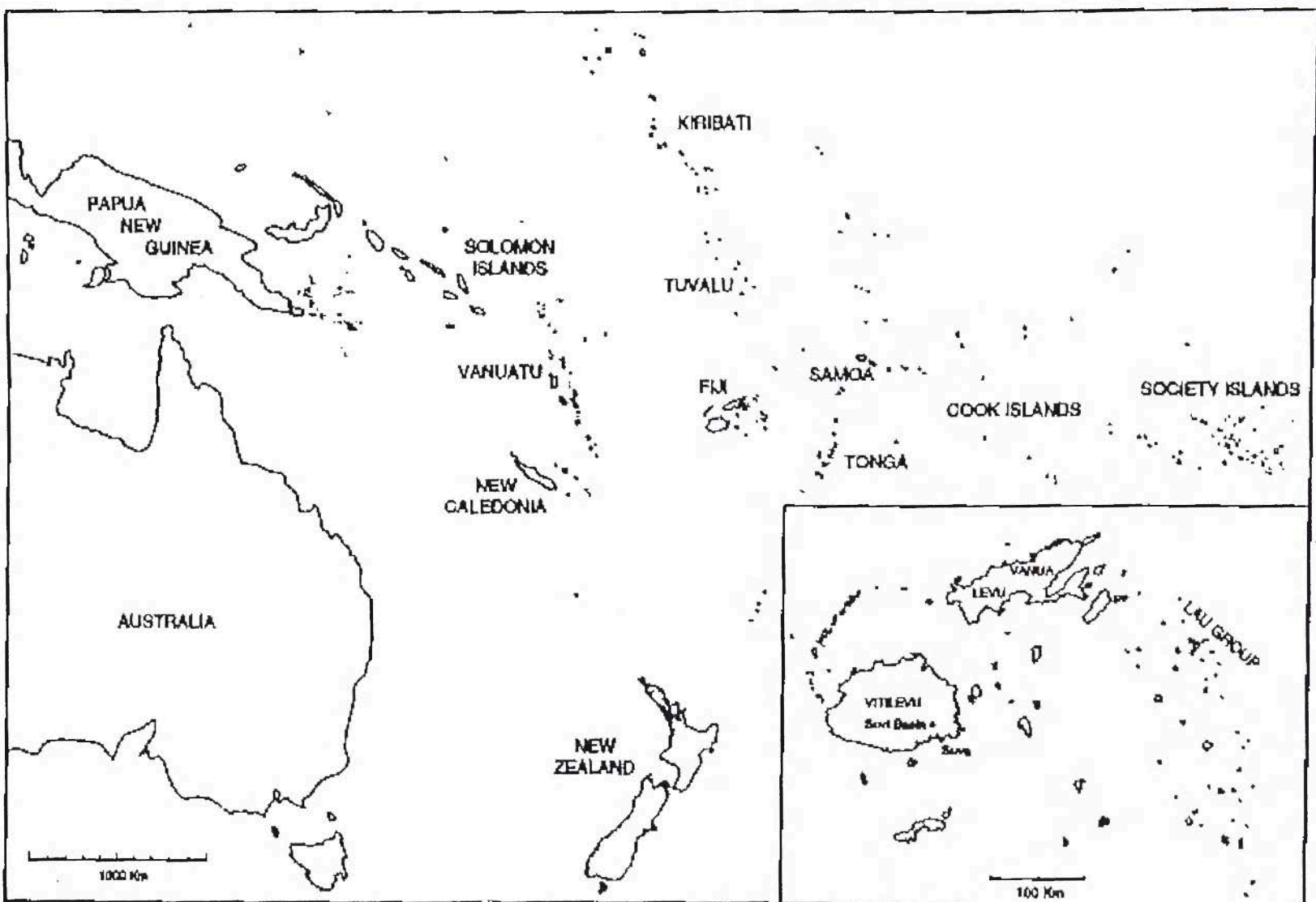
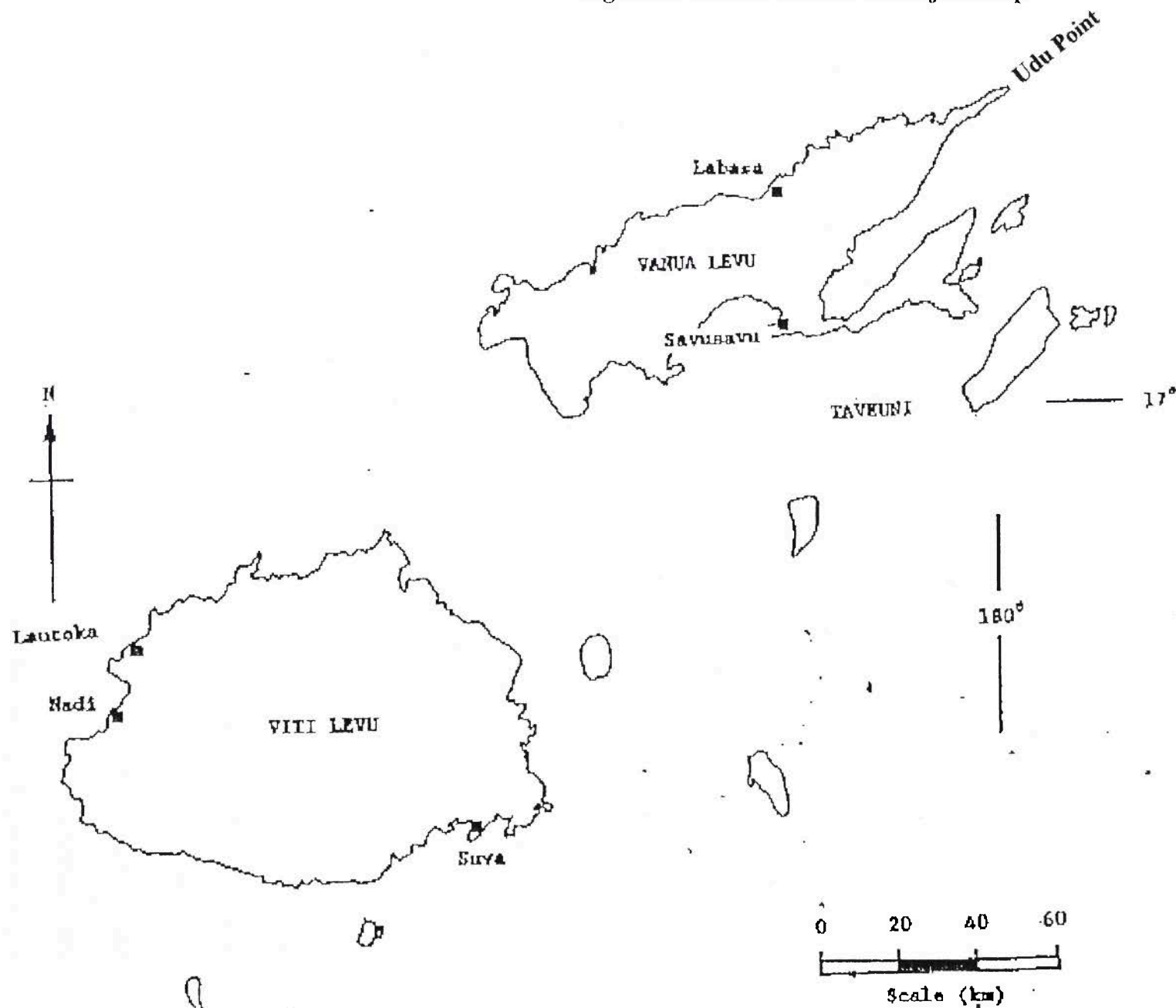


Figure 2. Islands Within the Fiji Group



## 1.2 The Role and Significance of Parks and Reserves.

An understanding of how Fijians perceive forests is important for understanding the relationship between a network of parks and reserves and Fiji's indigenous population. According to oral history, the entire landmass was covered with thick bushes and forests when the Fijians first arrived. The process of cutting one's way through thick bushes and forest in Fijian, is *viti*. The Fijian name for Fiji is *Viti*.

The forest has special significance for the Fijians as it contains the *yavutu*. This was the place where it was believed that the original ancestral group lived or at least the earliest pioneer ancestors of the present territory had lived (Farrell, 1977). It is common practice for Fijians to visit and pay homage to the *yavutu* from time to time. The younger generation is constantly reminded of its connection with the *yavutu* which is seen as providing a source of inspiration and strength.

The forest is significant at birth and death. At birth, the child's umbilical cord is buried in a particular area of forest that is considered sacred to the family. The child is reminded of where his or her umbilical cord was buried and is expected to maintain a high regard for the particular tree under which the object was buried. At the opposite end of the life-cycle the dead are buried in an area of forest designated as burial ground. In some instances, the chiefly clan's burial ground is located in an area of forest separate from the commoner's burial ground.

The spirit of the dead follows the area of forest or the spirit path (*nodra sala na yalo*). There are specific areas along the way where the spirit undertakes specific actions. An example is the area where it waits and calls for other spirits, (*i kacikaci ni yalo*). Other examples are the spot where the spirit drinks

from the well, (*medra mata na yalo*), a spot where the spirit hops, (*ladelade ni yalo*) and the destination itself, Naicobocobo, an area in Udu Point, Vanua Levu.

Every clan has its own claim to a particular area of forest where it alone can plant, dig and hunt. Within the clan each household knows which area of the forest is designated as their respective planting ground, (*lumulumu*), and where his grandparents grew wild yams, (*veisavaki*).

Every Fijian tribe has a totem tree, bird and fish which can be found in the forest and in which the tribe takes pride. It is regarded as an insult to a tribe if a person, knowing a particular tribe's totem tree, bird or fish cuts the tree or kills the bird or fish in full view of a member or members of the tribe. The customary "penalty" for such an "offence", is a kilogram of *kava* presented to the tribe.

Fijians have always turned to the forest as a source of food supply. Much of their staple diet originates there including wild pigs and vegetables. The forest provides men with house building materials and materials for making sailing boats, canoes and rafts. Women have turned to the forest for weaving materials. The forest has always been a source of water supply to the Fijian. Less than half the population have piped water supply and the forest provides an important unsedimented source (Lees, Lenoa and Waqaisavou, 1989). The forest contains an enormous supply of medicinal herbs that remain in use as an antidote to certain ailments. It has been estimated that the Abaca Forest Park alone contains about 400 types of medicinal herbs (Native Land Trust Board, 1995).

The concepts which have led to the creation of parks and reserves have biblical associations dating back to the Garden of Eden. According to Bardwell (1974), three themes are closely associated with the doctrine of anthropocentrism and help explain man's attitude to nature.

The first is the tendency to view topography in terms of the human form. The appeal of special landscapes or land forms such as deep gorges, can be related to the view of earth as a maternal being.

The second theme is the quest for a perfect place of residence as an alternative to the everyday world. The town or city is not viewed a congenial place to live and urban man is seen as far removed from his biological moorings. The search for areas of natural landscape to compensate for this failure has focussed on the closest approximation to paradise or Eden.

The third theme is associated with the view that mankind has a divinely ordained duty on earth to subdue nature and to exploit it, leading to a tendency to ignore or devalue nature. Implicit in this is a faith in the inevitability of "progress", defined in terms of the infinite capacity of nature to supply man's needs and his ability to perpetuate his exploitation of nature.

The establishment of parks and reserves can be viewed not as a reaction against the themes associated with the doctrine of anthropocentrism but as being part of the subjugation. Bardwell's (1974) three themes are in many respects more pronounced now than previously as more people have turned to nature as a setting for relaxation and leisure.

Appendix 1 is a diagrammatic representation of Barwell's Thematic Origins of the Man-Nature Relationship.

### **1.3 The Development of a Park and Reserve System in Fiji.**

The Fiji Parliament has not passed any legislation specific to Parks and Reserves, though Watling and Chape (1993) have estimated that at least 25 Acts of Parliament have some bearing on environmental management issues and consequently on parks and reserves. A range of Acts of Parliament are commonly referred to when areas are designated as having special interest and significance. These include the *Forest Act* (1978 Edition), *National Trust Act* (1978 Edition), *Native Land Trust Act* (1985 Edition), *Native Lands Act* (1985 Edition) and *Land Conservation and Improvement Act* (1985 Edition). Under these pieces of legislations areas are generally set aside for reasons of "conservation" and/or "protection".

The first known Park and Reserve system in Fiji was established under the Forestry Act (known then as the Forestry Ordinance). It covered the areas bounded by Suva and Namuka Harbours and was proclaimed in 1913. A number of other reserves were subsequently created under that Act, namely Taveuni Forest Reserve (1914), Buretolu Forest Reserve (1946) and Nadarivatu Forest Reserve (1954). The first of these forms part of the present study.

The institution most active in the establishment of parks and reserves is the Forestry Department, drawing upon its powers under the *Forestry Act*. Section six of the Act confers the authority to declare areas as Forest Reserves or Nature Reserves to the Department.



Forest Reserves are areas managed as permanent forest to provide benefits and/or protection on a permanent basis (Tabunakawai, Kunzel, Ravuvu and Nonu, 1993). The same authors state that:

No one has the right to do any commercial activities in a Forest Reserve unless approved in writing by the Conservator of Forests, under a contract or grant ( p. 17).

In Fiji there are 16 Forest Reserves covering an area in excess of 22,000 hectares. Only one of these, Colo i Suva, provides amenities such as walking trails, barbecue facilities and sheds for tourists. Those wishing to use these facilities must first register their names with the Colo i Suva Forestry Office. Tourists may visit the other Forest Reserves but none have recreational facilities.

Table 3 lists the various Forest Reserves currently operating in Fiji.

Nature Reserves are areas set aside to preserve the forest and also the animals and birds which inhabit them (Tabunakawai, Kunzel, Ravuvu and Nonu 1993). Cutting, hunting and shooting are prohibited unless undertaken for conservation purposes or for the improvement of the Nature Reserve. All Nature Reserves are located on Stateland (land which is owned by Government) and no tourist activity of any kind is allowed in them. The various Nature Reserves in Fiji are listed in Table 4.

**Table 3. Forest Reserves in Fiji.**

<b>Forest Reserve</b>	<b>Province</b>	<b>Established</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>
Suva/Namuka Harbor	Rewa	1913	-
Taveuni **	Cakaudrove	1914	11,290
Buretolu	Ba	1926	1,197.9
Nadarivatu	Ba	1954	7400.7
Maranisaqa **	Naitasiri	1955	77.3
Naitasiri	Naitasiri	1955	30
Qoya	Rewa	1955	67.2
Tavua	Ba	1958	2 roods
Yarawa	Serua	1962	161.9
Colo i Suva **	Naitasiri	1963	369.5
Savura **	Naitasiri	1963	447.6
Lololo	Ba		8.3
Naboro	Rewa	1969	19
Korotari	Cakaudrove	1961	1046.9
Vago	Naitasiri	1959	24.7
Saru Creek	Ba	1973	3.2

Source: Tabunakawai, Kenzel, Ravuvu and Nonu (1993). \*\* indicates that the relevant Forest Reserve is located on native land.

**Table 4. Nature Reserves in Fiji.**

<b>Nature Reserve</b>	<b>Province</b>	<b>Established</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>
Nadarivatu	Ba	1956	93.1
Naqaranibuli	Ba	1958	279.2
Tomaniivi	Ba	1958	1323.4
Ravilevu	Cakaudrove	1959	4018.7
Darunibota	Rewa	1959	2.2
Vuo Island	Rewa	1960	1.2
Vunimoli	Cakaudrove	1968	20.2

Source: Tabunakawai, Kenzel, Ravuvu and Nonu (1993)

The Native Land Trust Board (NLTB) was created by the *Native Land Trust Act* (1940) to control and administer the 83% of Fiji's total area designated as native land. The NLTB should administer the land for the benefit of its Fijian owners and has a responsibility to the landowners to ensure that their lands are managed and used wisely for the benefit and improved welfare of the landowning unit and for the country as a whole. Section two of the Native Land Trust Board's *Environmental Charter* (1994), dealing with "Environmental Goals and Objectives" states that:

The Native Land Trust Board, working in partnership with Government and other organizations, will administer Fijian owned lands and resources under its control efficiently, economically and effectively in the interests of promoting :

The conservation, protection, preservation and enhancement of important aspects of the Fijian Environmental inheritance for their natural, cultural, educational, scientific, recreational and tourism use and value (p. 1).

Exemplifying the type of partnership noted above the NLTB works closely with other institutions in the establishment of parks and reserves. The various parks and reserves in which the NLTB has played a part are indicated in Table 5.

**Table 5. Parks and Reserves with Significant NLTB Involvement.**

<b>Park</b>	<b>Province</b>	<b>Administration</b>	<b>Established</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>
Sigatoka Sand Dune	Nadroga	National Trust, Pub. Trustee, NLTB.	1988	240
Namenalala Reserve **	Bua	Lessee, NLTB.	1984	43
Bouma Forest Park **	Cakaudrove	Forestry Dept., NZ Govt NLTB	1991	2000
Lavena Park **	Cakaudrove	Forestry Dept., NZ Govt NLTB	1993	10
Abaca Park **	Ba	Forestry Dept., Fiji Pine Ltd., NZ Govt NLTB	1993	
Tavuni Hill **	Nadroga	Tourism Dept., Forestry Dept., NLTB.	1994	20

Source: Cabaniuk (1996). \*\* indicates that the particular park is located on native land.

The *Native Lands Act* empowers the Native Lands Commission to determine the ownership and boundaries of native land (Section 4, *Native Lands Act*). It is during the process of determining ownership and boundaries that Native Forest Reserves are created. The creation of a Native Forest Reserve at Noikoro by Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna reported in section 3.8 is an example of this. The Commission has now completed its work of determining the ownership and boundaries of the land. As a result, the creation of Native Forest Reserves has ceased.

The Land Conservation Board was created in 1950 under the *Land Conservation and Improvement Act*. Its main functions as listed in Section 5, are:

- (i) to exercise general supervision over land and water resources;
- (ii) to stimulate, by propaganda and such other means as it may deem expedient, public interest in the conservation and improvement of land and water resources;
- (iii) to recommend to the Minister the nature of legislation deemed necessary for the proper conservation and improvement of land and water resources (p. 5).

The Land Conservation and Improvement Board has been criticized in recent years for having failed to address land conservation issues (Watling and Chape, 1993). Although the Land Conservation and Improvement Board is given wide ranging powers under the *Land Conservation and Improvement Act*, its work has been hampered by staffing shortages and by political intervention.



Another organisation which plays a significant role in the establishment of parks and reserves is the National Trust for Fiji. The Trust was incorporated in 1970 under the *National Trust Act* to promote and preserve the country's heritage including land, building, furniture, pictures and chattels of every description which have national, historic, architectural or natural interest or beauty. The protection and augmentation of the amenities of any such land or buildings and their surroundings for the preservation of their natural aspect and features is another role specified in the incorporation document of the Trust. According to Watling and Chape, the Trust's efforts to develop conservation and heritage protection within Fiji have failed as a result of staffing problem and a lack of imagination and creativity (1993).

Table 6 lists the various parks and reserves whose establishment and management has involved the Trust.

**Table 6. Parks and Reserves with Significant National Trust of Fiji Involvement.**

<b>Park</b>	<b>Province</b>	<b>Administration</b>	<b>Established</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>
Sigatoka Sand Dune	Sigatoka	National Trust, Pub.Trustees & NLTB	1988	240
Garrick Forest Reserve	Namosi	National Trust	1986	428
Yadua Taba Iquana Reserve **	Bua	National Trust	1991	50
Wasavulu National Monument **	Macuata	National Trust, Museum	1969	

Source: Cabaniuk (1996). \*\* indicates that the particular park is located on native land.

According to Cabaniuk, six parks and reserves involving the Forestry Department, Native Land Trust Board and the National Trust of Fiji are in the process of establishment (1996).

## **1.4 Case Study Profiles.**

Seven parks and reserves were chosen to represent the existing network for the purposes of the survey. They are as follows:

### **(1) Colo i Suva Forest Park.**

This Park was initially negotiated as a forestry lease for mahogany plantation to the Forestry Department in 1953. The Department subsequently established the park for recreational purposes as a variation to the terms of the lease. In 1963 it was proclaimed as a Forest Reserve. The Park has a reception area, visitor sheds, walking trails, barbecue facilities and natural pools. Located only seven kilometres from Suva, the area attracts more visitors than any other park and reserve system in Fiji. Entry to the Park is free but the native landowners derive income from land rent charged for the use of the land. The Park covers a total area of 370 hectares and is communally owned by three *mataqali*.

### **(2) Taveuni Forest Reserve.**

The Taveuni Forest Reserve covers a total land area of 10,080 hectares. The land is communally owned by 14 *mataqali* involving nine villages. The land was proclaimed as a Forest Reserve for conservation purposes by the Governor in 1914 and is administered by the Forestry Department. The island of Taveuni is a formation of recent volcanic activities and its soil structure together with its biodiversity are distinctly different from the other areas of Fiji. Mount Uluiqalau which was a volcanic crater and the rare *tagimaucia* flower which grows in and around the area are within the Reserve and are major attractions to the island of Taveuni. The native landowners did not receive income for the use of their land until 1992. Since 1992 the landowners have received monetary benefits directly from Government. This came about as a result of a Cabinet

decision (Interim Government Cabinet Paper (90) 148). The Reserve does attract tourists though the numbers have not been quantified. There are no tourist facilities in the Reserve.

### **(3) Tavuni Hill Fortification.**

Tavuni has a special place in Fiji's history. It was established by a chief, Maile Latemai who left his native Tonga to avoid a dispute with the reigning Tui Pelehaki family. Maile Latemai brought an entourage to Fiji including advisers, priests, warriors, craftsmen and fishermen. Descendants of this Tongan group now reside in three villages namely, Naroro (adjacent to Tavuni), Nawamagi, (about five kilometers from Naroro Village in the Upper Sigatoka River Valley) and Malevu (on the Coral Coast). Tavuni is on a hill overlooking the Sigatoka River. Its appealing scenery and attractive reception facilities are of particular interest. The proximity of the Park to the Coral Coast tourist region has enabled it to gain inclusion in the itineraries of the tour operators.

The fort remains have been conserved and interpretation is provided concerning the heritage and culture of the area with particular reference to the relationship between the people of Tonga and of Fiji. The Park has received ongoing funding from the Tourism Council of the South Pacific and the venture is operated on a visitor-pay basis.

### **(4) Abaca (Koroyanitu) Eco- tourism Project.**

The project is located to the east of Lautoka covering an area of about 3,000 hectares and incorporates 11 villages. To date only phase one of the project involving an area of 651 hectares and a single village (Abaca) has been operational. Two more phases are envisaged. Tourism facilities in the park include a lodge, walking trails, barbecue trays, swimming pools and a

sightseeing out-post. Visitors to the park are charged a fee and the project has been financed by the New Zealand Government.

#### **(5) Bouma Forest Park.**

The Park is in Taveuni and has been described as the pioneer project which set the pace for nature based tourism in Fiji (Weaver, 1991). Large tracts of virgin bush lands incorporating waterfalls and panoramic viewpoints have been set up to form a park and reserve.

The actual project location belongs to a landowning unit from Nakorovou village. The early work which enabled the project to take place involved co-operation arrived at on a *vanua* basis. This included the four villages which make up the *Vanua* of Bouma namely, Nakorovou, Vidawa, Waitabu and Lavena. Facilities at the Park include a souvenir and gift shop, walking trails, barbecue facilities and swimming pools. The park is operated on visitor-pay basis. The New Zealand Government has financed its establishment and operations to date.

#### **(6) Lavena Forest Park and Coastal Walk.**

The Park is four kilometers from the Bouma project. Like the Bouma Forest Park, the main attraction of the park at Lavena is nature-based tourism including nearby coastal walks. The project location belongs to the two *mataqali* at Lavena village. The Vanua of Bouma was responsible for the initial work enabling the project to get started. Facilities at the Park include walking trails and swimming pools in the forest, a coastal walking trail and a souvenir shop in the village. Visitors to the park pay a fee. The Park has been financed by the New Zealand Government.

## **(7) Sovi Basin.**

The area known as Sovi Basin is located in the centre of Viti Levu and is the largest, most diverse and most scenically outstanding of Fiji's forested areas. Cabaniuk, Lees and Wright have commented on the Sovi Basin:

If this forest-filled natural bowl shaped landscape were to be protected, it would be the "jewel in the crown" of Fiji's protected areas system.

Containing as it does almost half the undisturbed wet forest types of the country, Sovi Basin would function as the main storehouse of Fiji's terrestrial biodiversity (1995, p. 3).

Land within the Sovi Basin is communally owned by 13 *mataqali* involving seven villages and covering an area of almost 20,000 hectares. There are no tourism facilities in the area and virtually no tourism activity has occurred to date.

The parks and reserves at Colo i Suva, Bouma, Lavena, Tavuni Hill and Koroyanitu have facilities which were specifically designed and established for tourism purposes. The Taveuni Forest Reserve experiences very small scale tourism activity and only of an informal type. Sovi Basin accounts for no tourism activity.

The native landowners receive an income for the use of their land in all cases except for Sovi Basin.

Appendix 2 indicates the three parks and reserves located on the island of Taveuni, namely Taveuni Forest Reserve, Bouma Forest Park and Lavena Forest Park and Coastal Walk. Appendix 3 indicates the four parks and reserves located in Viti Levu, namely Colo i Suva Forest Park, Sovi Basin, Tavuni Hill and Koroyanitu Forest Park.



## Chapter 2

### RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

#### 2.1 The Research Problem

Fiji's reliance on the sun, sea and sand as its main tourism product can be detrimental to the country's economy since other countries offer an equivalent product but are located closer to the main tourist markets. Although the concept of developing parks and reserves as tourist destinations has immediate appeal as an alternative to the traditional tourism product as a means of product diversification, the practical application of this major shift in approach is complex.

There are other competing uses for the forests. Logging is considered to be a means of making quick money and is often portrayed as a short term form of exploitation. It is a major form of competitor amongst the uses of the forest. The forest is a source of food and water supply to Fijians and contains areas of significance such as the *yavutu* and old war ditches. Some Fijians showcase these areas of significance to attract tourists while others view these areas as being sacred and as being suitable for visitation by clan members only.

The forest is habitat to rare and endangered species of flora and fauna. One rationale provided for the establishment of parks and reserves is the conservation of rare and endangered species of flora and fauna. The process tends to popularise awareness as tourist attractions. By exposing such rare and endangered species to the public there is a danger of theft with a view to profiteering.

As already mentioned, the forest plays an important part in the Fijian way of life but many difficulties are encountered in the preservation and protection of the most significant areas. There are several reasons for this.

The process of modernisation has been accompanied by a loss of some social and cultural values. Fijians have always relied on word of mouth to transmit significant aspects of their way of life including matters concerning the forest. Many practices and customs have yet to be documented. Where documents do exist, questions persist over the accuracy of how events are recounted because the stories were passed down through the ages. Some materials have inevitably been omitted whether intentionally or unintentionally.

The introduction of Christianity to Fiji about 200 years ago challenged the idea that certain areas should hold special significance for Fijians. Many missionaries regarded anything not specifically Christian in character as unworthy. Fijians have been told, for example, that going back to their *yavutu* is against Christian teachings as this is tantamount to worshipping the spirits of the dead. Some new Christian denominations have even denounced the traditional Fijian drink, *kava*, which is obtained from the forest, on the basis that it is contrary to Christian teachings.

Although the establishment of parks and reserves can serve the dual purposes of protecting those areas which are of significance to traditional Fijian society and of providing a livelihood for the native landowners through money realised by tourism activities, there is also the need to see that the other uses to which the forest can be put are not totally disregarded.

## **2.2 Purpose of the Study.**

The present study examines the role of native landowners in the operation of Fiji's parks and reserves. It is anticipated that the attitude and level of involvement of native landowners will depend upon the level of economic and/or tourism development that has occurred in the particular park and reserve. It is also anticipated that hostility and antagonism towards the park and reserve system will occur in certain areas where the prevailing arrangements are not perceived as delivering tangible benefits or where alternative forms of activity are available to the native landowners.

By examining the attitudes and levels of involvement of the native landowners as they relate to parks and reserves, it is the author's intention to propose alternative methods for assessing the viability of tourism in parks and reserves. By being able to explain landowner interest and involvement it is also hoped that policy makers will be better able to assess which of the existing parks and reserves are suited to further development.

Though the native landowners provide one of the factors of production, land, (the other two are labour and capital) their views have generally been neglected in the tourism planning process. The present study is considered innovative because it gives a thorough airing to such views.

The author, a Fijian, has spent his entire working life with the Native Land Trust Board. Except for a period of 5 years when he was transferred to a remote work station, he has lived continuously in the village of his birth, enabling him to observe many of the changes that have taken place in the traditional Fijian society. While he strongly supports the maintenance of the traditional Fijian way of life, he is of the view that there are certain areas which need to be modified to suit the changing times. These views underpin the objectives of the present study

### **2.3 Limitations of The Study**

Due to time constraints and the scattered nature of the Fiji islands it was difficult for the author to visit all of the parks and reserves located on native land with a view to meeting with the relevant native landowners. Mail surveys were thought to be an ineffective means of gathering data, compared to face-to-face contact. It was also difficult to arrange meetings with the heads of government departments and the various organisations involved in tourism since the field visit had to be scheduled for the months of January and February when most of the relevant individuals were on vacation.

## Chapter 3

### LITERATURE REVIEW

This literature review focuses on the role played by parks and reserves in tourism with particular reference to marketing, employment and conservation. Issues of land tenure and land management are also considered.

There is an abundant and diverse literature on the role and function of parks and reserves in different settings. Park and reserve management issues have been examined by Graham, Nilsen and Payne (1988) and employment matters by Brown and Connely (1986), Almagor (1985) and Place (1991). Norris has asserted that while tourism has generated employment in parks and reserves, the rural people are typically exploited in undertaking such activities (1995). The issue of community participation in parks and reserves has been examined by various authors including Cooke (1982), Keog (1992) and Dowling (1993).

The relationship between the Fijian people and their administrative machinery has been examined by Nayacakalou (1975) and by France (1969) whilst the land tenure system has been the focus of work by Kamikamica (1987). The concept of *vanua* has been discussed by France (1969), Weaver (1991) and Wakelin (1991).

Tourism activity in parks and reserves is closely linked with conservation, though the latter expression has been variously defined and interpreted (Barlowe, 1986). The strong relationship and interdependence between environmental conservation and tourism has been a recurring theme in the literature (Gunn, 1988 and Hall, 1995).

O'Grady has proposed a broad definition of environment to include people, their culture and social interactions as well as air water and land (1990).

The literature includes a variety of perspectives on the relationship between tourism and the environment. Inskip has focussed on environmental planning (1987) while Spletstoeser has written about the application of tourism activities to the environment and has proposed some guidelines (1994). Environmental psychology has been the focus of work by Fridgen (1984) and environmental degradation by Buckley and Pannell (1990). The importance of environmental carrying capacity in tourism planning has been emphasised by Fagence (1995). The extent to which the various types of land management are consistent with effective business practice has been touched upon in the literature but has been given only cursory examination. This provided an opportunity for the present researcher to undertake some exploratory work in this field.

### **3.1 Definitions**

Some key definitions relevant to the present study are as follows:

*Alienated:* The term is used to refer to native land which is the subject of a lease as opposed to *unalienated* land which is native land not being leased.

*Conservation* is considered to be the relationship between man and his environment and in particular, man's attitude towards his environment. On the basis of that, man has sought to exercise dominion over earth and to use it for his own purposes and he has felt a sense of stewardship and responsibility for its use (Mather, 1986, p.182).



*Parks and Reserves* are areas set aside for specific purposes. In the present study, parks and reserves are areas designated for conservation, environmental and tourism purposes.

*Proclamation*: An Act of Parliament declaring a specific action for a specific purpose. For the purpose of this study, *proclamation* refers to the Forestry Act which enables the setting aside of areas of land in Fiji as parks and reserves.

*Traditional*: The word is used here to mean "customary" or something that has been passed down through the ages by custom and/or practice.

### **3.2 Land Ownership.**

To understand existing landowning structures, one must first have an understanding of Fiji's indigenous population. Where did the Fijians originate? There are conflicting oral histories about this issue and there is no written evidence. One oral version has claimed that the Fijians originated near Lake Tanganyika, in East Africa and made their way through Southern India to the Pacific. An alternative version is that the Fijians originated somewhere in South East Asia and travelled through Indonesia to the Pacific.

Fijians are a distinct ethnic group who speak a separate and distinct language and share a common culture. As the descendants of Fiji's original settlers they are registered at birth with the Native Lands Commission, thereby being assured of their rights as landowners (Nayacakalou, 1975).

A recent case may complicate the issue of who is defined as a Fijian. A prominent Fiji businessman whose father was Chinese and who was not registered at birth with the Native Lands Commission has successfully appealed to the Court of Appeal of Fiji to have his name registered as a Fijian with the Native Lands Commission. The judgement favoured him because he was able to prove that some of his descendants were of Fijian origin (*Ah Koy v The State*, 1992).

The ownership of native land varies across the country. A piece of land may belong to the entire village or to the *yavusa*. In most cases, land is owned by *mataqali* groups. Ownership of land may also be by *tokatoka* groups which is a sub-division of *mataqali* groups (Nayacakalou, 1971). In the few instances where individuals own a particular piece of land, they do so not in a private capacity but on the basis of the position that they hold. In such instances land ownership tends to be described as follows:

"Ownership of ..... (name of the land) rests with who ever for the time being holds the title of..... (Title one holds)".

As described above, Fijian landowning units hold native land (not freehold or State lands) on the basis of customary tenure vested in the unit which has the customary right to occupy and use such land. The law requires that native lands be held "according to native custom as evidenced by usage and tradition and that such lands may be cultivated, allotted and dealt with by native Fijians according to their native customs and subject to any regulations made by the Fijian Affairs Board" ( Section 3, Chapter 133, Native Lands Act, 1985 Edition).

The determination of native land ownership has been recorded by the Native Lands Commission which was established in 1905. The late Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna completed the determination of ownership of native lands during the early 1950s (Kamikamica, 1987). To be called a Fijian one must be registered in the *Vola ni Kawa Bula*, a record kept by the Native Lands Commission. This register identifies individuals with a specific land owning group (Native Lands Act, 1985 Edition).

Although the ownership of native lands is determined according to native custom and tradition, such lands are administered by the Native Land Trust Board. The Native Land Trust Act states that:

The control of native land shall be vested in the Board and all such land shall be administered by the Board for the benefit of the Fijian owners (Section 4, Chapter 134, 1985 Edition).

Any proposal to alienate native lands must be approved by the NLTB.

### **3.3 The Fijian Administration and Traditional Leadership**

Fijians are subject to both the law of the Central Government and to the laws and regulations of the separate Fijian Administration. The latter requires them to pay provincial rates and (in the case of some provinces) to pay land rates (Fijian Affairs Act, 1978 Edition). The Fijian Administration was established to enable Fijians to participate in the administration of their own affairs. It is, in effect, a government department with special responsibility for the conduct of Fijian affairs.

The Fijian administration is divided into three levels. At the highest level are 15 *yasana* or provinces. These are subdivided into *tikina* or districts and the latter into a number of *koro* or villages. Several villages constitute a *vanua*. The first subdivision within a village is generally known as the *yavusa* made up of a number of *mataqali*, though the structure is not uniform across Fiji. In some areas the *mataqali* is further subdivided into *tokatoka* whilst in other instances the *mataqali* is the lowest unit within a village (France, 1969).

The exercise of leadership within the Fijian administrative structure occurs at several different levels. Several villages make up the *vanua* which is headed by the paramount chief or *Turaga i Taukei*; the village is headed by the *Turaga ni Yavusa* and the *mataqali* by the *Turaga ni Mataqali*. Those occupying the leadership role at each of these levels may have an involvement in the management of both parks and reserves and with the handling of tourism administration matters.

The leading authority on leadership in the traditional Fijian context is Nayacakalou (1975). Nayacakalou examined the issue of Fijian participation in business, documenting a number of successes and failures. He has argued that historically, the traditional leader is the person who occupies the customary office of chief of the group and has a right, subject to conditions, to make decisions on all matters affecting the group. Nayacakalou has stated that most matters are group concerns known as *ka vakavanua* (matters of the land). These are issues which involve the group relative to other groups in the village or outside it. The chief's jurisdiction covers all matters *vakavanua* and the right extends to making decisions on behalf of the group.

The modern day chief tends to combine the role of "traditional" leader and the role of being an "agent" of the Fijian Administration. The system was designed to perform administrative tasks "in accordance with the ancient customs and traditions" of the Fijian people. It was intended that codification of the chief's position would have the effect of enhancing chiefly status.

According to Nayacakalou, many Fijian businesses were originally formed on a co-operative basis, building upon traditional institutions. He observed that such businesses have often failed because of conflict between the respective principles of organisation and structure. Successful cooperatives tend to have owed their success to the influence of the person heading the business and not because of their traditional status. Nayacakalou has implied that the traditional Fijian social system is not congruent with the commercial system and that the respective roles are at odds. The concept of *vanua* is closely associated with Fijian traditional leadership. It has more than one meaning, though *vanua* typically consists of several villages whose allegiance rests with one chief or overlord (France, 1969).

The concept takes into account resources such as people, forest, soil and vegetation. Weaver has observed that the term *vanua*:

Refers to a concept of self that extends beyond the individual and encompasses the traditional pantheon. Physically the *vanua* consists of a dynamic and interdependent system encompassing soil, vegetation, animals, water, air and people set within a landscape. The *vanua* encompasses peoples' past, present and future spiritual and genealogical relationship with their surroundings. The concept of *vanua* is similar to the modern ecological spirituality emerging from the periphery in parts of the environmental movement such as Deep Ecology (1991, p.16).

Several of the parks and reserves included in the present survey involve not only the *mataqali* or the landowners but the entire *vanua*. Commenting on the Bouma Forest Park, Wakelin has stated that:

If the *Vanua* is to remain intact it is important that the *Vanua* structure be clearly understood by all in the *Vanua*. At all times all projects, facilities and actions associated with the Bouma Project must be carried out in such a way as to preserve the Bouma traditional culture and religion. The role of the *Vanua* must always come first (1991, pp. 35-37).

This view appears to be at odds with the one expressed by Nayacakalou who sought to distinguish between traditional leadership and the structure and principles of commercial business enterprise (1975). The relationship is important since the two systems have their respective roles to play in the creation and management of parks and reserves.

### **3.4 The Importance of Parks and Reserves in Tourism.**

A number of studies have attempted to explain why destinations have chosen to diversify their tourism product using parks and reserves.

Many countries, for example, Costa Rica (Norris,1995), Antarctica (Splettstoesser,1994) and Poland (Ostrowski,1984) have recently established systems of parks and reserves with a view to diversification. This rationale is typical of the comparatively small island nations of the South Pacific which previously relied on "sun, sea and sand" as their core tourism product but have begun to undertake this process of diversification (King and Weaver, 1993). Tougher competition is evident from the equivalent products offered by countries such as Hawaii, Bali, the Caribbean countries and Queensland all of

which are located closer to the major tourist markets. Such competition has placed pressure on Fiji to add a new dimension to its tourism product in the form of a rainforest national park experience (National Trust of Fiji, 1988). Ayala has argued that the development of an adequate system of nature reserves and recreation areas in Fiji will ensure the establishment of an alternative source of income while at the same time protecting and preserving the unique features of the country's environment (1995).

The Maruia Society and Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of New Zealand examined the potential for the establishment of a park and reserve systems in Fiji. It recommended that the system should be expanded for the following reasons:

- (i) To ensure the survival in the long term of representative examples of the plants, animals, ecosystems and landscapes that together originally gave Fiji its own distinctive natural character.
- (ii) To provide a secure basis for retaining traditional forest based cultural knowledge and practices, as an integral and distinctive part of Fijian culture.
- (iii) To provide the basis for diversification of visitor attractions for the Fijian tourist industry, to allow new tourist markets to be tapped and renewed growth to occur in the industry (1989, pp. 2).

A variety of studies have indicated that tourists to destinations known primarily for their sun, sea and sand may also have an interest in visiting parks and reserves. A survey on park and reserve systems found that 93% of respondents were interested in visiting a national park during their trip to Fiji (Green and Frodey, 1994).

A number of authors have commented that for Fiji, tourism is a more sustainable alternative resource than logging. The logging of Fiji's indigenous forests undoubtedly offers a potential source of income to owners, though the assumption that logging offers a better financial return was challenged by McDermott Miller Ltd (1993). The latter have estimated that the present value of logging in the areas identified in the Maruia Report (1989) is \$F95 million compared to \$F167 million that could be realized from tourism if the same forests were to be turned into parks and reserves. The implication is that owners should keep those forests for tourism purposes instead of logging them.

Referring to the Sovi Basin, Cabaniuk, Lees and Wright have claimed that the potential return from tourism is greater than the potential return from logging (1995). They have stated that:

If they prove to be a reality, eco tourism development options may match, if not eventually exceed, financial returns to the land owners from logging (p. 79).

Logging and the establishment of parks and reserves for tourism purposes are mutually exclusive activities in that they cannot be undertaken simultaneously in one area. In the selection of the most appropriate economic activity both the short and long term interests of the landowners need to be balanced. Problems may be envisaged where there is a need to sacrifice short term benefits in the interests of the long term. From a policy point of view, the present research can assist in documenting landowner attitudes towards short and long-term concerns.



### **3.5 Attitudes and Perceptions of Host Communities towards Tourism**

The continued success or failure of the tourism industry depends to a large extent on the attitude and perception of the host community. If the host community has a positive attitude to and perception of tourists, an atmosphere of understanding and goodwill may arise between them and their guests. If an attitude of animosity prevails, friction may arise which will affect the industry adversely.

Butler's examination of the destination life cycle has proposed that as a tourist destination grows and matures the changes associated with tourism become more noticeable and adverse. A change in the attitude of residents from approval to opposition is associated with each stage of the cycle (1980).

Perdue, Patrick and Allen surveyed 16 rural communities in Colorado, USA, to examine the relationship between what residents perceived to be the positive and negative impacts of tourism. The authors stated that support for development was attributable to those who had a positive perception to tourism while those who had a negative perception did not support additional development (1990).

A study of Nadi, Fiji, concluded that tourism industry employees tended to show more liking and affection for tourists (King, Pizan and Milan, 1993). Host perceptions towards tourists and tourism were generally found to be favourable.

A survey of Shark Bay, Western Australia, concluded that residents place more emphasis on tourism development while tourists gave greater weight to the environment (Dowling, 1993).

Ap and Crompton formulated four strategies based on a continuum of responses to tourism impacts namely: *embracement*, *tolerance*, *adjustment* and *withdrawal*. According to the authors *embracement* described those residents who eagerly welcomed tourists and were the direct beneficiaries of the tourism industry. The group exhibited *embracement* through their unqualified, effusive praise, an attitude usually accompanied by enthusiasm for more visitors:

Bring more tourists. We love all the tourists, send them here (p. 48).

The term *tolerance* may be applied to those residents who exhibited a degree of ambivalence towards tourists, highlighted by the fact that there were parts they liked and parts they disliked. They endured tourism to the extent that they had a capacity to bear some of its unpleasant aspects without resentment since they recognised its contribution to the community's economic vitality. Typical comments from this group were:

In my opinion, tourism is a necessary evil for the local economy. It is an important source of peoples' income and livelihood and therefore I will tolerate the hassles that come along with it (p. 49).

The third strategy, *adjustment* to tourism, meant that residents had to reschedule their activities so as not to clash with tourist activities.

Is tourism negative to the point that you leave Mission?. No, but you accustom your lifestyle to when Winter Texan are in. For example, my wife re-orientes her grocery shopping and avoids the shopping crowd (p. 49)

The fourth category, which can be classified as being the most extreme and negative strategy, *withdrawal*, meant that residents removed themselves temporarily from the community (1993).

The current study sets out to investigate the extent of the involvement and the attitude of the native landowners in Fiji to the operation of parks and reserves. It was felt that policy directions should only be determined once the wishes and aspirations of the native landowners are known.

### **3. 6 Community Involvement**

Most of the indigenous peoples of the South Pacific still maintain a strong sense of community involvement and participation in undertaking day to day activities. In Fiji, weeding and planting of one's garden, building one's house in the village and cleaning the village green are examples of activities which attract community participation. Decisions on matters concerning the village and the *vanua* are made at the village council where the heads of each *mataqali* are represented. The relevant council is usually headed by the village chief (Nayacakalou, 1975). This communal form of participation extends to include communal ownership of material things. The land including forests and water resources is regarded as being subject to communal ownership (Overton, 1989).

The traditional landowning structure in Fiji is similar to Samoa where village councils are headed by a *Matai* assisted by the so-called "Talking Chief". The village council is made up of elders who are responsible for the decisions on all important matters concerning the village community (Mead, 1930).

A problem frequently encountered in developing countries is that plans are drawn up by people who are unfamiliar with the relevant area. Despite

professing to know what is best for the place, they often find that the plans cannot be implemented because they are unsuited to the area or do not have the support of the local community (Cooke, 1982; Murphy, 1989 and Keog, 1990). Dowling has suggested that the community must participate in the planning process and that their attitudes, perceptions and aspirations must be measured and noted before any form of development is undertaken (1993). The other reason for keeping the community informed and for encouraging them to participate is that they will be the group most impacted by the ensuing development.

The economic development of rural areas in developing countries is often neglected and has been a focus for a number of critiques of tourism. Place (1991) has proposed nature based tourism as an option for integrating parks and people by providing a sustainable economic base for rural development. He argues that rural people can showcase aspects of their traditional life such as dancing, story telling, folklore and fishing methods as tourist attractions. In many cases it is questionable whether rural people are participating in and are genuinely reaping the benefits of such participation. There is a perception that they are used to promote the interests of well to do people while bearing the costs such as cultural erosion and confinement to menial jobs (Norris, 1995).

Norris has characterised eco-tourism undertaken in rural areas as a form of exploitation stating that:

Skeptics see those natural places and the people who live there overrun by the thundering horde of the world's largest industry - the "eco" prefix little more than a marketing device, a green flag in which to wrap one kind of exploitation, with profits going mostly to the already wealthy, while communities remain as poor as before (1995, p. 1).

The Second National Conservation Congress held in Suva, Fiji, has stated that national parks and other protected areas should be designed and operated in a way acceptable to local people and that brings benefit to them (1988). The Congress recognized the need to consult locals about familiar features of the landscape which could be included in parks and reserves; examples of such features include archaeological remains, historic and sacred sites and areas of values for hunting and for the protection of water supplies. The author has come across many instances where people were against the use of sacred sites for tourism purposes saying that it negates their sacred nature. This is an important policy issue for the development of tourism in parks and reserves.

Several parks and reserves in Fiji are located on unalienated communal lands where work is done on a communal basis and hence is unpaid (Wakelin, 1991; Native Land Trust Board, 1995). As previously stated, unalienated lands are not subject to a lease. The success or failure of such parks and reserves is largely dependant on the goodwill of the community. It is vital to determine the extent to which the community should be involved and to what extent they should be kept away. Those responsible for managing the parks and reserves may not be in a position to carry out what is expected of them if there is constant interference from the landowners.

### **3.7 The Management of Parks and Reserves.**

Worldwide, there is increasing evidence of tourism activity within areas designated as parks and reserves. The World Tourism Organization has regarded such developments as a positive step, providing that the tourism activity is well planned, developed and managed. In these circumstances tourism may offer the potential for positive environmental impacts leading to:

- (i) Spending on conservation of important natural areas and wildlife.
- (ii) Spending on the conservation of archeological and historic sites.

(iii) Improving the environmental quality of areas because tourists like to visit attractive, clean and unpolluted places (1994).

The management of parks and reserves varies enormously in different setting. At the Monteverde Biological Preserve in Costa Rica which is owned and operated by a private organisation, the Tropical Science Center, management is vested with the owners (Norris, 1995). In Antarctica, scientists are in control (Splettstoesser, 1994).

In Fiji, management depends upon the nature and characteristics of the parks and reserves. Generally the Forestry Department manages those parks and reserves which are operated by Government and the National Trust of Fiji manages those parks and reserves which are seen as possessing particular heritage values. Finally, parks and reserves on unalienated Fijian lands are managed by the communal landowners with some assistance from Government institutions and external sources (Cabaniuk, 1996; Wakelin, 1991).

A park and reserve system is unlikely to attract repeat visitors unless the needs and expectations of visitors are met. The conduct of ongoing visitor surveys can detect any shift in visitor needs and expectation and highlight any necessary actions to address shortcomings. Graham, Nelson and Payne have stated that:

Too often park managers believe their primary task is providing facilities, services and programs which they consider to be most appropriate, as efficiently as they are capable (1988, p.45).

Park managers tend to build facilities and develop programs which they hope will be appreciated by tourists rather than creating facilities, services and programs which tourists genuinely want. When tourist expectations and

perceptions are different from what was actually offered, a negative image of the destination will arise (Fridgen, 1984).

Staff working in parks and reserves including tour guides, need to be well informed about park features and facilities. The inability of tour guides to answer basic questions may lead to discord between the tour guide and the tourist. Almagor has stated that such situations:

Lead to a lack of mutual respect between workers and tourists so control breaks down, authority is challenged and inefficiencies in the handling of tourists result (1985, p.38).

There is a need to increase staff awareness of things taking place in parks and reserves so that they are able to relate these well to the visitors.

Park and reserve landowners should be familiar with what the environment can sustain at any particular time especially where tourism has been introduced in areas which has been designated as requiring specific conservation measures. Fagence has stated that once a carrying capacity has been established, control and management policies should be put in place to ensure that the capacity is not exceeded to the detriment of the environment which it is intended to protect (1995). The survey conducted as part of this study aimed to establish whether the native landowners are aware of the concept of carrying capacity and in instances where they are, to what extent they apply the concept.

Planning is an important function of management in parks and reserves. Coppock has stated that proper planning may require improved information about tourist flows and about the number of tourists that should be allowed into parks and reserves (1982). Buckley and Pannell have stated that managers

should use such information to monitor any environmental change brought about by natural causes such as fire, rainfall variations and anthropogenic factors such as visitor pressure, feral animals and landuse in neighbouring areas. In addition to monitoring environmental change, there is a need to monitor the number, type and behaviour of visitors to different parts of the park or reserve. This will assist management to identify issues that need further examination (1990).

The key considerations for park and reserve managers should be the needs of the tourists, the preservation of the relevant attractions and long term sustainability.

### **3.8 Protected Area Management**

Reasons frequently cited for the proclamation of parks and reserves are for "national/historical heritage" and for the "national interest". In Poland, areas designated as "Landscape Parks and Protected Landscape Areas" are set aside in part to preserve the historical heritage and in part to maintain the general landscape amenity of the countryside. The Polish landscape is seen as providing a focus for national identity. The establishment of a "network" of parks and reserves is deemed to be a source of national pride (Ostrowski, 1984).

It is recognised that not all countries of the world have the financial capability to establish such parks and reserves. Countries such as Afghanistan and the countries of the former Soviet Union have been pre-occupied with matters concerning their everyday living and are unable or unwilling to devote resources to the development of such parks. Countries which have the resources and which have not got such parks and reserves could learn from countries such as Poland which are not rich but have shown a commitment.



Some parks and reserves have been established exclusively for the preservation of areas of natural beauty and of wilderness. In Fiji, the creation of Native Forest Reserves under the Native Lands Act is an example of this motive. In a Native Lands Commission sitting at which a section of native land in the Noikoro area was set as a Native Forest Reserve, Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna observed that:

The scene from the Koroniyalewa ridge is fascinating. The wild beauty of Munavatu well toned by distance and its high rock face with grey blotches, its broad and narrow shoulders, its dark forest lit up by red and yellow flowers, its precipitous dark and light green walls dropping to the Wainivau Stream, the hazy, bluish periphery of the distant peaks (three over 3000 feet), all these contribute in providing a blend of soft colors to give the imagination an opportunity to fill in the blanks and make one gaze again at a wonderful panorama by nature (Native Reserves Volume 40, p. 107).

The establishment of such areas of natural beauty as parks and reserves occurred over a period of 40 years. There is a need for studies to examine the extent to which these areas have maintained their original values.

Weaver has stated that protected areas can be established in Fiji under three Acts of Parliament; the Native Land Trust Act, the Forests Act and the National Trust Act (1991). He has noted that this arrangement has been criticized by some as unsatisfactory. Critics typically suggest that responsibility should reside with a single agency. The suggestion may have some merit though the situation is more complex than is first apparent.

Watling and Chape have highlighted the need for the setting up of a single management body for protected areas. Implementation of the report's

recommendations has been slow because of the considerable overlaps in the responsibility of departmental/statutory bodies. According to the authors, Fiji is a party to 21 International Environmental and Conservation Conventions but while neighboring Pacific nations have internationally recognized parks, Fiji has none. They went on to say that subsequent reports have commented on this paradoxical state of affairs (1993).

Watling and Chape in their compilation of *The National State of The Environment Report* have stated that:

It is important not only from tourism point of view but as an obligation to the nation and future generations to preserve representative areas of original habitats, as well as examples of the cultural and constructed heritage. Fiji can also be seen to have an international responsibility to conserve representative areas of rain forest. Unless a system of national parks and reserves or equivalent protected areas is accomplished quickly, the forest resource is likely to become too fragmented and degraded to be conserved as a viable ecological unit (1992, p. 138).

Cabaniuk, Lees and Wright have urged that specific areas of the Fiji Group be conserved so that the unique natural and cultural features of the Islands are protected:

The Sovi Basin is the largest, most diverse and most scenically outstanding of Fiji's forested areas. If this forest- filled natural "tanoa" bowl were to be protected, it would be the "jewel in the crown" of Fiji's protected areas. Containing as it does almost half the undisturbed wet forest types of the country, Sovi Basin would function as the main store house of Fiji's terrestrial biodiversity (1995, p.87).

As indicated by the listing provided in Tables 3-6, the situation in Fiji relating to protected areas is not as gloomy as have been stated by Watling and Chape (1993). Though the finalisation of arrangements has been slow, the moves to designate Sovi Basin as a protected area are testimony to the country's desire to set aside large tracts of land as protected areas. Fiji may learn useful lessons from the other countries in the Pacific but the reverse may also be the case, reflecting the different land tenure arrangements prevailing across the region.

### **3.9 Environmental and Conservation Issues in Parks and Reserves.**

Environmental awareness amongst park and reserve managers is a key issue. The present study set out to identify the extent to which park and reserve managers in Fiji emphasise the environment as it relates to both conservation and tourism.

Several writers have stressed the importance of the environment to tourism (Child, 1985; Inskeep, 1987, Farrell and McLellan, 1987 and King and Weaver, 1996). All agree that without an attractive environment there would be little tourism. The environment is generally what tourists come to see. Hall has commented that:

In the absence of an attractive environment, there would be little tourism. Facilities and infrastructures are not sufficient by themselves to attract tourists. The natural and cultural environment of host regions provides one of the major drawcards for tourism (1995, p.254).

King and Weaver have stated that Fiji's terrestrial ecosystems contain areas of tropical rainforest which have been proposed for World Heritage Listing by the Fiji Government. They claim that the marine and forest resources can function as both a scenic setting for tourists and as a resource for more vigorous activities such as trekking (1993).

Areas designated as parks and reserves are subject to increasing levels of recreation and tourist pressure. Buckley and Pannell have suggested that to minimize the environmental degradation associated with tourism and recreation, that land use zoning, regulation and surveillance of access and activities and direct physical protection of particular areas within the park system be put in place (1990).

Securing environmental awareness through the use of interpretation and sign posts should be a priority amongst visitors. Bramwell and Lane have stated that this can enhance the visitor's understanding of the destination and may encourage the visitors to take an interest in preserving the environment (1993).

Tourists could benefit from a prior knowledge of what they are allowed to do and what they should refrain from doing. Environmental guidelines for parks and reserves could be useful in this regard. Spletsoesser has claimed that the guidelines should address the issues of tourist conduct when in the vicinity of wildlife, respect for historic relics and sites and the unauthorised removal of keepsakes (1994). Clearly set out environmental guidelines have the potential to improve tourist behaviour in parks and reserves. The foregoing points indicate the importance of having an environment conducive to tourism activity and actions taken to maintain it.

A consideration for the establishment of parks and reserves is the conservation of rare and endangered species in a particular area. The peculiar characteristics of these rare and endangered species are then popularised leading them to their recognition as attractions by tourists (Coppock,1982).

There is, however a danger in exposing such rare and endangered species to the public as these could fall into the wrong hands. People with ulterior motives

can make money out of these species by stealing and selling them for a profit. Stringent safeguards are needed.

The Collins English dictionary defines "conservation" as "protection, careful management of natural resources and environment".

Conservation is a concept of many meanings. Barlowe has stated that:

Environmentalists visualize it as a moral issue tied up with man's responsibility to safeguard certain resources for the use of future generations; politicians often treat it as a political "sacred cow" closely allied with voter interest. Conservation evangelists regard it as the symbol of a better life, as an almost mystical means of securing "the greatest good to the greatest number and for the longest time" (1986, p.182).

There is an element of uncertainty as to whether the environment is being saved for something or from something. Is the environment being saved from harm or for future use? Mather contends that if the environment is being saved from harm then it is being saved for future use (1986). He goes on to say that the distinction between saving from and saving for leads to the basic question of whether conservation is based on ethics or pragmatism. Mather believes that where it is based on the pragmatism of protecting a resource so that it will be useful in the future as well as the present, it may be equated with the avoidance of waste. Where they are properly managed, irrespective of the complex semantics which surround the issue of definitions, conservation and development in parks and reserves are mutually compatible.

According to Budowski, there are three forms of relationship between tourism and environmental conservation:

- (i) conflict: tourism and the environment are in conflict when tourism has a detrimental impact on the environment.
  - (ii) coexistence: tourism and environmental conservation can exist in a situation where the two have relatively little contact.
  - (iii) symbiosis: tourism and environmental conservation can mutually be supportive when they are organized to ensure that tourists benefit and the environment experiences improvement in management practices.
- This relationship may have economic advantages and contribute to the quality of life in host communities (1976, pp. 27-31).

It would be suicidal if park and reserve operators were to allow the environment to be degraded as in the case of "conflict". On the other hand it would not be practical to have a situation of "coexistence" in parks and reserves as it is the environment which the tourists come to see and enjoy. "Symbiosis" is what park operators and all those involved with tourism must strive for and enhance. It is the author's view that such symbiosis requires an harmonious relationship between the "parties" involved if the partnership is to be a lasting one. This reinforces the need for a proper understanding of the landowner perspective. Both conservation and sustainable development require an attitude of stewardship to provide for today's needs as well as to conserve the stock of living resources for tomorrow (Kay, 1989).

Despite some clearly identifiable conflicts between the ideologies of recreation, conservation and tourism, there is a stronger sense of interdependence. Gunn has stated that a large segment of the tourist market is influenced by the attractiveness of destinations resulting from the conservation of natural and cultural resources such as national parks (1988). He further indicates that

throughout the world, national parks are striking examples of the compatible mix of recreational, conservation and tourism values of millions of visitors.

Gunn adds that the long list of outdoor recreational activities away from home represents a substantial amount of tourism worldwide (1988). Health, fitness, relaxation and rehabilitation as well as cultural and physical enrichment are also the gospel of tourism. There is a strong case to be made for a functional interdependence between the ideologies of recreation, conservation and tourism suggesting that there is more to be gained by cooperation and at times even collaboration, than by conflict.

The literature discussed in this chapter has emphasised the need to protect the environment on the basis that tourists will only visit and come back to these parks and reserves if the environment is not degraded. The issue of conservation may be seen as a means of preserving the environment as well as a means of attracting tourists to the parks and reserves.

The literature regards the establishment of parks and reserves in rural areas as a means of creating employment and of bringing benefits to the community but stresses that the rural population must receive benefits and not merely be used to promote the interests of the powerful while they themselves bear the costs.

The issue of management in parks and reserves has been highlighted. The literature has shown that park and reserve managers need to be well versed with what is taking place in the park and reserve and what the major features are. Park and reserve operators must attend to the requirements of tourists and must act accordingly.

The literature has highlighted the importance of consulting with the community since these are the people who will be affected by subsequent decisions. It

nevertheless points out the need to avoid over-indulgence on the part of the community.



## **Chapter 4**

### **METHODOLOGY**

The author undertook a comprehensive literature search drawing from various libraries and databases. The Pacific collection at the library of the University of the South Pacific was a particularly useful source for the land tenure issues. The library of the Native Land Trust Board was also a useful source.

A number of alternative means of data gathering were possible including case studies, surveys and experiments. The questionnaire method was opted for on the basis that it was best suited for assessing the views of landowners and other relevant parties. A relatively standardised questionnaire format was preferred over the use of less structured interviews because of the greater opportunity for qualification and consequently the greater confidence which could be attached to the outcomes.

The study is an exploratory one and is largely descriptive in nature.

#### **4.1 The Sample**

The sample population as outlined in Table 7 was intended to represent those involved in the operation of parks and reserves located on native land in Fiji and of the range of parks and reserves located on native land.

**Table 7. The Sample Parks and Reserves.**

<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Park/Reserve (No. of Respondents)</b>
1. Park and Reserve on alienated native land with provision for formalised tourism activities.	Colo i Suva Forest Park.(2)
2. Park and Reserve on alienated native land but having no provision for formalised tourism activities.	Taveuni Forest Reserve (9)
3. Culture-based Park and Reserve.	Tavuni Hill Fortification (1).
4. Nature-based Park and Reserve.	Abaca (Koroyanitu) Forest Park (12).
5. Park and Reserve where the Vanua was initially involved but is now a divisive factor.	Bouma Forest Park (2)
6. Park and Reserve where the Vanua was initially involved and has continued to be involved.	Lavena Forest Park (2)
7. Area being proposed for Park and Reserve status	Sovi Basin (12)

### **(1) Parks and Reserves on Alienated Land with Provision for Formalised Tourism Activity.**

The Colo i Suva Forest Park falls into this category. As previously indicated, the Park is subject to both a lease and proclamation both of which have had the effect of alienating the land covered by the Park. In 1991 the Park attracted about 16,000 visitors and in 1995 the number has reached in excess of 28,000 requiring the provision of facilities and formalisation of tourism activities. As

previously reported, entry to the Park is free but the Department intends to levy fees in the future.

The native landowners have indicated to the author that they want a share of proceedings from park fees in the event that the Department charges visitors for the use of the Park. The landowners currently receive an annual rental from Government.

## **(2) Parks and Reserves on Alienated Land with Informal Tourism Provision Only.**

The Taveuni Forest Reserve falls into this category. The landowners receive two types of annual payment for having their land under the Reserve, namely rental and timber compensation. The other type of payment, the “premium”, is a "once and for all" payment.

### **Rental**

Rental is received on an annual basis calculated at the rate of \$1.90 per hectare.

### **Timber compensation**

As is the case with the rental, this is received on an annual basis and is calculated on the volume of merchantable timber within a *mataqali* land at the rate determined by the Forestry Department.

### **Premium**

The premium was a "once and for all" payment paid on first July, 1992. The premium rate was \$4.00 per hectare.

The Taveuni Forest Reserve was proclaimed with a view to conserving and protecting the fragile soil and biodiversity of the area. The number of visitors is not recorded probably because no entry fees are charged and because there are no formal tourist facilities in the Reserve.

### **(3) Culture-Based Parks and Reserves.**

The Tavuni Hill Fortification is culture-based and showcases Tongan history. As previously stated, the people of Naroro Village who are landowners and operators of the park were of Tongan descent and their way of life still involves some Tongan tradition and culture.

### **(4) Nature-Based Parks and Reserves.**

The Abaca (Koroyanitu) Forest Park falls into this category. The Koroyanitu Park and Reserve system contains many areas of interest with the following being the most significant:

- (i) It contains several forms of mineral deposits, the most common being gold.
- (ii) The Koroyanitu Range together with the associated Sabeto Range comprise the distinctive landform known as the "Sleeping Giant" which dominates the skyline of Western Viti Levu. Koroyanitu's scenic qualities include high and often razor sharp ridges, cliffs, deeply eroded gullies, pristine streams, waterfalls and natural pools.
- (iii) A considerable number of Fijian archaeological, cultural and historical sites have been identified.

## **(5) Parks and Reserves where the Vanua was Initially involved.**

The Bouma Forest Park was made possible with the assistance of the Vanua of Bouma. After a year of operation, owners of the land on which the project is located, members of Mataqali Naituku of Nakorovou village severed links with the Vanua on matters relating to the operation of the park. The author was told by the other villagers that their being expelled from the project has caused a serious rift in the Vanua. They complained that members of Mataqali Naituku have not been participating in other areas of life involving the Vanua such as social and religious obligations.

## **(6) Parks and Reserves where the Vanua Continues to be Involved.**

The Lavena Park and Coastal Walk is adjacent to the Bouma Forest Park and was established on the same principle as the Bouma Forest Park in the sense that it was to involve the Vanua of Bouma. While the landowners of the Bouma Forest Park had severed links with the Vanua, the Lavena Park and Coastal Walk project still involved the Vanua on matters relating to its operations.

On the day when the survey was carried out at Lavena, members of the Vanua had just finished clearing the coastal walk indicative of the Vanua's continued involvement in the project.

## **(7) Proposed Parks and Reserves.**

A proposal to designate the Sovi Basin as World Heritage-listed has been circulating for over 20 years. Numerous meetings have been conducted

between government agencies and landowners to explain the importance of conserving the diverse ecological and biological characteristics of the area. The landowners indicated to the author that designation would lead to the receipt of annual payments for conserving their land. The landowners have become frustrated that nothing has materialised despite the many meetings and the substantial time that has elapsed.

A significant portion of the Sovi Basin formed part of an adjoining area subject to a forest concession owned by an American company, Merit Timber Products Limited. This company instituted and subsequently lost a litigation case against the NLTB (Merit Timber Products Limited v NLTB, 1993). The company had not felled a single tree between 1980 when the concession was granted and 1995 when it lost the case. Despite this obvious lack of progress, pressure has been continually exerted on the landowners by other companies to give up their land for logging purposes.

As has been shown in Tables 3, 5 and 6, there are 11 parks and reserves situated on native land. The survey involved 6 existing parks and reserves and a proposed one. In the author's judgement, the number is representative of the total.

The respondents to the survey were the heads of the land owning units, the *Turaga ni Mataqali*. The *Turaga ni Mataqali*, as head of the *mataqali*, are the ones who normally preside whenever there is a meeting of the *mataqali*. Matters affecting the *mataqali* are generally discussed and agreed to by consensus amongst members of the *mataqali*. The *Turaga ni Mataqali* can use his discretion and overrule matters that have been agreed to if in his judgement, matters that have been agreed to will cause embarrassment in the *vanua* or

would be to the detriment of the *mataqali*. The *Turaga ni Mataqali* is usually the eldest in the *mataqali* and the title is passed on through paternal lineage.

## **4.2 The Questionnaire**

The questionnaire was developed after an intensive literature review. It aimed to take into account the main issues raised in the review including the challenges facing the owners of parks and reserves located on native land. The questionnaire seeks to establish the kinds of benefits that the native landowners can derive from parks and reserves, the extent to which the parks and reserves are specifically managed for tourism purposes, or whether for some other purposes with tourism as a secondary activity.

Issues of land tenure were examined as well as attitudes towards the management of parks and reserves. To validate the results, the data was computer-checked and analysed using the SPSS package (statistical program for the social sciences).

## **4.3 The Field Research**

A field trip was undertaken during January and early February, 1996. The fact that the author had been to the respective areas on many occasions previously in his capacity as an employee of the Native Land Trust Board facilitated the travel arrangements. An employee of the Forestry Department who has been responsible for supervision of work on almost all of the parks and reserves in Fiji accompanied the author during the field trips

## Chapter 5

### RESEARCH FINDINGS

#### 5.1 Major Issues Addressed

This section addresses the major findings of the survey. As stated, a total of 40 interviews were conducted. As also stated in the previous section, issues relating to conservation and the environment were given prominence in the survey. Issues relating to the kinds of benefits that the native landowners derive from parks and reserves were addressed. The concept of *vanua* was explored as it was felt that this had important implications on tourism projects operated on communal basis.

The importance of conservation-related issues was widely acknowledged. Eighty percent (80.0%) of the respondents agreed with the concept of conservation while 72.5% indicated that tourism was complementary to conservation. Closely associated with the concept of conservation in relation to tourism was the desire to keep the environment in a healthy state. Fifty five percent (55.0%) of the respondents expressed the desire that tourists should be able to experience an undisturbed environment.

The respondents were asked if they deliberately controlled the number of tourists visiting their respective park or reserve at any particular time. Thirty two and a half percent (32.5%) of the respondents indicated that they limited the number while 67.5% said they did not limit them.



Respondents expressed the view that money realised from tourism activities constitutes only 37.5% of all income derived for the use of parks and reserves while the balance (67.5%) being derived from conservation-related activities. The majority of respondents, (62.5%), indicated that they consider the income generated from parks and reserve as inadequate and that a higher level of income was needed.

One might anticipate that tourism activities operated on a communal basis could be a unifying force for the *vanua*. In fact, less than half of the survey respondents (42.5%) said that tourism activities help to keep the *vanua* together. Closely associated with the concept of *vanua* is the land tenure system. Slightly over half of the respondents (55.0%) indicated that the land tenure system assists them to bring tourism projects to fruition.

The opportunity to showcase culture and heritage sites is sometimes used to justify the establishment of parks and reserves offering tourism potential. Sixty two and a half percent (62.5%) of the respondents indicated that the showcasing of culture was a drawcard in parks and reserves while 60.0% indicated that heritage sites were major attractions to tourists.

The benefits that the community may derive as a result of designation as parks and reserves was also addressed. There was a 50/50 division amongst the respondents between those who indicated that the community benefitted and those who indicated otherwise.

The respondents were asked for their views about whether government agencies co-operate with each other when giving advice on matters relating to parks and reserves. Sixty two and a half percent (62.5%) of the respondents said yes and 37.5% said no.

Some of these findings are equivocal and inconclusive. Some highly polarised views are evident perhaps reflecting some fundamental structural issues concerning community participation.

## **5.2 The Use of Two-Dimensional Four-Celled Quadrants**

The use of two-dimensional four-celled quadrant diagrams or "Boston-type matrices" can bring out the relationship between theory and method in tourism research (Dann, Nash and Pearce 1988). Diagrams are produced to show the relationship between two chosen activities or ideas. One of the designated activities or ideas is represented by the vertical axis of the quadrant while the other set of activities or ideas is represented by the horizontal axis. Points are allocated to the chosen activities or ideas which are then plotted on the quadrant. The respective locations of the points can be used to highlight the "strengths" and "weaknesses" of the various activities or ideas. In practice the researcher must exercise considerable discretion because there is no universally accepted scoring system. For the purposes of the present study the chosen activities/ideas are respectively the attitudes and the involvement of native landowners with particular reference to parks and reserves. The results of the quadrant analysis of the seven parks and reserves are shown at Appendix 4.

### **Point Allocation in the Analysis of Data**

The data obtained from the survey were grouped into two main categories - ("attitude" and "involvement") and points were allocated as appropriate. All questions were allocated a single point with the exception of question 22(c) (which received two points) and question 22(d) (which received three points). The weighting was applied because questions 22(c) and 22(d) were regarded as involving a greater commitment of time and effort on the part of landowners and were considered as worthy of greater emphasis. Specifically the operation

of a gift shop as mentioned in question (22c) or a lodge as mentioned in question (22d) make significant demands which warranted acknowledgment in the scoring system. Having allocated a system of apportioning points, the questions were then divided into two categories, namely an "attitude and an "involvement" category. Questions 19, 20(a), (b), (c), 26, 28 and 35 were categorised as representing "attitude" and questions 13, 14 (a), (b), 22 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) as representing "involvement".

Table 8 refers to point allocation for "attitude" questions.

**Table 8. Point Allocation for "Attitude" Questions.**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Points Allotted</b>
19- Do you think that tourism and conservation in your Mataqali land complement each other?	1
20(a)- While tourism fetches us money, tourists can see an undisturbed environment.	1
20(b)- Tourism helps us to appreciate our culture better.	1
20(c)- Tourism helps the conservation of heritage sites.	1
20(d)- Others	1
26- Do you get enough returns for the use of parks/reserves?	1
28- Does tourism activity help to keep the Vanua together?	1
35- Does the community benefit in any way from park/reserve proceedings?	1

Table 9 shows point allocation for "involvement" questions.

**Table 9. Point Allocation for "Involvement" Questions.**

Question	Points Allotted
13- If yes, do you get monetary benefits from it?	1
14(a)- If yes, money is realised by way of: Annual payment from government	1
14(b)- If yes, money is realised by way of: Tourist fees	1
22(a)- What type of tourist facilities do you provide at the park? Walking trail	1
22(b)- What type of tourist facilities do you provide at the park? Barbecue set	1
22(c)- What type of tourist facilities do you provide at the park? Souvenir and gift shop	2
22(d)- What type of tourist facilities do you provide at the park? Lodge	3
22(e)- What type of tourist facilities do you provide at the park Camping facilities	1
22(f)- What type of tourist facilities do you provide at the park? Others(specify)	1

### **Limitations to the Approach**

The concept of "involvement" is measurable to the extent that it entails a physical dimension - it can be seen, felt and touched. "Attitude" is conceptual and is more difficult to measure. Some bias may occur in the process of allocating points to "involvement". As previously stated, question 22(c) deals with the provision of a souvenir or gift shop. The allocation of two points

applies irrespective of the size of the facility and materials used or the type of structure. At one extreme, the souvenir or gift shop at Tavuni Hill is a massive concrete and iron structure which costs about \$F25,000.00 and took several months to build. At the other hand of the spectrum the souvenir or gift shop at Lavena is a simple *bure* type structure built in one week and costing \$F150.00. Despite the difference, the respective parks were allocated two points each.

Even allowing for these limitations, the allocation of the 40 respondents into 4 discrete groups based on attitude to tourism and their level of tourism involvement provides considerable insight into community participation both perceptual and actual.

We now characterise the four quadrants, indicating their main characteristics and the respective geographic locations of respondents in each square.

#### **Quadrant 1: Low attitude and low involvement**

In this category six respondents were from Taveuni and seven from Sovi Basin. The 13 accounted for 32.5% of all respondents. As the category title indicates, respondent attitude and involvement in tourism are low. From a management and policy perspective it might be appropriate to assume that the areas occupied by these respondents should be a low priority for tourism development since little community involvement appears to be taking place. Investment would probably be costly. If such investment were to occur, its utility would be questionable in light of the low interest being shown in tourism by the native landowners.

#### **Quadrant 2: Low attitude and high involvement**

The two respondents from Colo i Suva, constituting 5% of all respondents fall into this group. The combination of low attitude towards tourism in the area and

high involvement is puzzling. There seems to be a contradiction here which would benefit from further investigation. The tiny number of respondents should caution us from reading much into the results.

### **Quadrant 3: High attitude and low involvement**

This group of respondents was made up of three from Taveuni, five from Sovi Basin and one from Koroyanitu, constituting 22.5% of all respondents. As was the case with Category 2, this category begs a number of questions about the most appropriate course of action to address the dichotomy. If the native landowners are enthusiastic, why have they not had the opportunity to become involved in tourism?

### **Quadrant 4: High attitude and high involvement**

Most respondents in this category (11), were from Koroyanitu. There were two each from Lavena and Bouma. The sole respondent from Tavuni Hill was in this category. Collectively they account for 40% of all respondents. The land owned by these respondents will need monitoring to ensure that development is consistent with community aspirations. Nevertheless the fact that both attitude and involvement are high constitutes a positive result.

Table 10 shows the distribution of respondents according to the respective quadrant in which they fall.

**Table 10. Distribution of Respondents by Quadrants.**

Park/Res.	Quadrant 1	Quadrant 2	Quadrant 3	Quadrant 4	Total
Colo i Suva Forest Park		2			2 (5%)
Taveuni Forest Park	6		3		9 (22.5%)
Sovi Basin	7		5		12 (30%)
Abaca (Koroyanitu)			1	11	12 (30%)
Bouma Forest Park				2	2 (5%)
Lavena Forest Park				2	2 (5%)
Tavuni Hill Fortification				1	1 (2.5%)
Total	13 (32.5%)	2 (5%)	9 (22.5%)	16 (40.0%)	40 (100%)

### 5.3 Detailed Analysis of the Major Issues

Some of the major issues discussed in section 5.1 are now the subject of detailed analysis using the various quadrants as the basis for discussion. In the case of each question, the respective simple frequencies are discussed first followed by a more detailed breakdown by quadrant. This approach should allow a more coherent picture to emerge whilst not diminishing the differences identified between areas. It may also assist us to identify which of the quadrants (and hence which parks/reserves) require a greater emphasis and the allocation of more resources.

The overwhelming majority, (95.0%) understood the term "conservation" while a mere 5.0% did not. It is worth noting that the respondents from Quadrant 2 were the ones who did not understand the term. Table 11 shows the percentage of respondents in each Quadrant who understood the term "conservation" and those who did not.

**Table 11. Understanding of the term "conservation".**

	Quadrant 1 n = 13	Quadrant 2 n = 2	Quadrant 3 n = 9	Quadrant 4 n = 16	Total n = 40
Yes	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	95.0
No	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

On the question of whether the respondents agreed with the concept of conservation, 80.0% agreed while 20.0% indicated that they did not agree. Respondents from Quadrant 1 were most divided in their responses to this question with 53.8% agreeing and 46.2% of respondents in that Quadrant disagreeing with the concept. All of the respondents in Quadrant 2 disagreed with the concept of conservation. Table 12 shows those who agreed and those who did not agree with the concept of conservation.

**Table 12. Agreement with the Concept of Conservation.**

	Quadrant 1 n = 13	Quadrant 2 n = 2	Quadrant 3 n = 9	Quadrant 4 n = 16	Total n = 40
Yes	53.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	80.0
No	46.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Landowners were asked as to whether they had been consulted before their *mataqali* land was used for tourism and/or conservation purposes. Respondents from Quadrant 2 were the only ones who indicated they were not consulted to have their *mataqali* land under parks and reserves. Table 13 shows the breakdown of those who indicated they were consulted and those who were not.

**Table 13. Consulted Before Land Designated as Parks and/or Reserves.**

	Quadrant 1 n = 13	Quadrant 2 n = 2	Quadrant 3 n = 9	Quadrant 4 n = 16	Total n = 40
Yes	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	95.0
No	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

There were divisions amongst the respondents in Quadrant 1 concerning the level of support shown for park and reserve designation of their respective *mataqali* lands as 53.8% of respondents in Quadrant 1 were supportive while 46.2% were against park and reserve designation. Respondents in Quadrant 2 were not supportive of the the idea of park and reserve designation over their land. All respondents in Quadrant 3 and 4 were supportive. Table 14 shows those who supported and those who did not support the idea of park and reserve designation.

**Table 14. Support for Park and Reserve Designation.**

	Quadrant 1 n = 13	Quadrant 2 n = 2	Quadrant 3 n = 9	Quadrant 4 n = 16	Total n = 40
Yes	53.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	80.0
No	46.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The complementarity of tourism and conservation was also addressed in the survey. Respondents in Quadrant 1 were split on the issue with 30.8% indicating that tourism and conservation complement each other while 69.2% indicated otherwise. Respondents in Quadrant 2 indicated that tourism and conservation did not complement each other. All respondents in Quadrants 3 and 4 were supportive of the connection. Table 15 shows those who answered in the affirmative and those who answered in the negative whether they thought conservation and tourism in their *mataqali* land complement each other.

**Table 15. Complementarity of Tourism and Conservation.**

	Quadrant 1 n = 13	Quadrant 2 n = 2	Quadrant 3 n = 9	Quadrant 4 n = 16	Total n = 40
Yes	30.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	72.5
No	69.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	27.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The respondents were asked whether they limited the number of tourists going to parks and reserves at any particular time. Respondents in Quadrants 3 and 4 were divided. In the case of Quadrant 3 respondents, 11.1% indicated that they limited the number of visitors at a particular time while 88.9% said they did not limit the number of visitors entering the parks and reserves. In the case of

Quadrant 4, 75.0% indicated that they limit the number of visitations while 25.0% indicated otherwise. These percentages are shown in Table 16.

**Table 16. Whether Limitations Placed on the Number of Tourist Visitation.**

	Quadrant 1 n = 13	Quadrant 2 n = 2	Quadrant 3 n = 9	Quadrant 4 n = 16	Total n = 40
Yes	0.0	0.0	11.1	75.0	32.5
No	100.0	100.0	88.9	25.0	67.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Respondents were asked to assess the adequacy of the returns generated from the use of their lands for parks and reserves. It is worth noting that the question referred not only to financial returns derived from tourism activities but to all relevant economic activities taking place in parks and reserves. None of the respondents in Quadrants 1 and 2 considered the returns being generated from the use of their parks and reserves as adequate. Respondents in Quadrant 3 were divided on the issue with 44.4% indicating that they considered the returns generated to be adequate and 55.6% as being inadequate. Respondents in Quadrant 4 were also divided on the same question with 68.8% indicating that they considered the returns to be adequate while 31.2% indicating inadequate returns. Table 17 illustrates the distribution of respondents who indicated that they did and those who indicated they did not receive adequate returns.

**Table 17. Adequacy of Financial Returns.**

	Quadrant 1 n = 13	Quadrant 2 n = 2	Quadrant 3 n = 9	Quadrant 4 n = 16	Total n = 40
Yes	0.0	0.0	44.4	68.8	37.5
No	100.0	100.0	55.6	31.2	62.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The issue relating to the *vanua* was also addressed. Respondents were asked whether tourism activity helps to keep the *vanua* together. All of the respondents from Quadrants 1 and 2 expressed a negative view to the question. Responses from Quadrant 3 were divided with 44.4% agreeing and 55.6% disagreeing. Respondents in Quadrant 4 were also split on the question with 81.3% agreeing and 18.7% disagreeing. Quadrant 4 respondents were most supportive relative to the respondents from other quadrants. Table 18 illustrates respondent views about the maintenance of *vanua*.

**Table 18. Whether Tourism Helps to Maintain the Vanua.**

	Quadrant 1 n = 13	Quadrant 2 n = 2	Quadrant 3 n = 9	Quadrant 4 n = 16	Total n = 40
Yes	0.0	0.0	44.4	81.3	42.5
No	100.0	100.0	55.6	18.7	57.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The respondents were asked to indicate whether the land tenure system has made a positive contribution to realising tourism in the area. Respondents in Quadrants 1 and 2 indicated that the land tenure system was not a positive contributing factor. Respondents in Quadrant 3 were divided on the issue with 22.2% indicating that the land tenure system had a positive contributing factor

in the realisation of tourism while 77.8% indicated to the contrary. All of the respondents in Quadrant 4 indicated that the land tenure system had a positive contributing factor in the realisation of tourism. Table 19 shows the distribution of respondents and the Quadrants in which they are grouped depending on how they answered the question.

**Table 19. Positive Contribution Attributable to the Land Tenure System.**

	Quadrant 1 n = 13	Quadrant 2 n = 2	Quadrant 3 n = 9	Quadrant 4 n = 16	Total n = 40
Yes	0.0	0.0	22.2	100.0	45.0
No	100.0	100.0	77.8	0.0	55.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

When asked whether community benefits arise as a result of designation as parks and reserves, 15.4% of respondents in Quadrant 1 answered in the affirmative while 84.6% of respondents in that category answered in the negative. Respondents in Quadrant 2 replied negatively. Quadrant 3 respondents were split with 22.2% of respondents answering positively and 77.8% responding negatively. The strong opposition to the concept by respondents in Quadrants 1-3 is a notable contrast with Quadrant 4 respondents. Table 20 illustrates the perceived community benefits arising from park and reserve designation.

**Table 20. Community Benefits Arising from Park and Reserve Designation.**

	Quadrant 1 n = 13	Quadrant 2 n = 2	Quadrant 3 n = 9	Quadrant 4 n = 16	Total n = 40
Yes	15.4	0.0	22.2	100.0	50.0
No	84.6	100.0	77.8	0.0	50.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Respondents were asked to assess the level of co-operation occurring and the effectiveness of work being undertaken by the body comprising members from the various government agencies which was set up specifically to advise the native landowners on matters relating to parks and reserves. Table 21 clearly demonstrates the different responses from the various Quadrants on the issue. There is a roughly even divide between positive and negative respondents for Quadrants 1, 2 and 3. Again, the most striking difference is to be found in Quadrant 4 where the overwhelming majority (87.5%), answered in the positive with only 12.5% responding negatively.

**Table 21. Co-operation Between Government Agencies.**

	Quadrant 1 n = 13	Quadrant 2 n = 2	Quadrant 3 n = 9	Quadrant 4 n = 16	Total n = 40
Yes	46.2	50.0	44.4	87.5	62.5
No	53.8	50.0	55.6	12.5	37.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

## **Summary of Survey Findings.**

The following section highlights the key issues identified in the previous section and profiles each of the Quadrants in terms of predominant response type.

### **Quadrant 1**

This group of respondents appeared split on the issue of conservation. Their attitude towards tourism is one of limited interest or else opposition. The respondents do not actively limit the number of tourist visitations to the relevant parks and reserves at any particular time and they state that the financial returns being generated from the use of the parks and reserves are inadequate.

### **Quadrant 2**

These respondents do not understand conservation and do not appear to agree with the view that conservation is important. They are of the view that tourism and conservation are not complementary. The returns being generated from the use of the park are considered to be inadequate.

### **Quadrant 3**

These respondents have an understanding of the meaning of conservation and take the view that tourism and conservation are complementary. Some of the respondents place limits on the level of visitations by tourists to the parks and reserves at a particular time. The respondents feel that the financial returns being generated from the parks and reserves are moderately adequate.

### **Quadrant 4**

Understanding of the concept of conservation is high amongst these respondents. They also regard tourism and conservation as complementary. The respondents limit the number of tourists visiting their parks and reserves at any particular time. They regard the returns being generated from the parks and reserves as adequate, symptomatic of their greater levels of involvement, enthusiasm and satisfaction.

Table 22 shows a summary of the survey findings.



**Table 22. Summary of Survey Findings**

<p><b>Quadrant 2 (2 Respondents, 5%)</b></p> <p><u>Colo i Suva</u></p> <p>Do not understand conservation</p> <p>Do not agree with conservation</p> <p>Tourism and conservation not complementary</p> <p>No limits on number of tourists</p> <p>Inadequate return</p>	<p><b>Quadrant 4 (11 Respondents, 40%)</b></p> <p><u>Koroyanitu, Lavena, Bouma and Tavuni</u></p> <p>Understand and agree with conservation</p> <p>Tourism and conservation are complementary</p> <p>Limit to the number of tourists</p> <p>Adequate financial returns</p>
<p><b>Quadrant 1 (13 Respondents, 32.5%)</b></p> <p><u>Taveuni and Sovi Basin</u></p> <p>Disagreement on conservation</p> <p>No limit on number of tourists</p> <p>Inadequate financial returns</p>	<p><b>Quadrant 3 ( 9 Respondents, 22.5%)</b></p> <p><u>Taveuni, Sovi Basin and Korovanitu</u></p> <p>Understand and agree with conservation</p> <p>Tourism and conservation are complementary</p> <p>Some limits on number of tourists</p> <p>Moderately adequate financial returns</p>

#### **5.4 Interviews with Government/Semi-Government Department Personnel.**

In order to gain a balanced perspective it was thought necessary to undertake interviews with some key decision-makers from government and statutory organisations involved in the operation and management of parks and reserves. An overview of the interview with key representatives from the various institutions are set out hereunder:

##### **Key Observations.**

It was the author's observation that the Native Land Trust Board's officers take a broad perspective on matters relating to parks and reserves. The NLTB representatives saw the establishment of parks and reserves as a form of diversification away from Fiji's traditional tourism product of sun, sea and sand. The opportunities arising in parks and reserves enabled Fijians to be more actively involved in the tourism industry. Despite expressing disappointment with the failures of some parks and reserves, respondents expressed optimism about the future of such areas. (Cabaniuk S. and Tabua S., pers. comm.)

The Fiji Visitors Bureau expressed a greater positive approach with short term marketing strategy issues (Waqavonovono K. pers. comm).

The emphasis expressed by Forestry Department representatives was the need to better incorporate the Fijian social and traditional system into the economic business of operating parks and reserves. The Department tended to see the potential of using the Fijian traditional system and blending it with the economic system of operating parks and reserves. (Bogiva A. and Waqainabete S., pers. comm.).

The Ministry of Tourism representative, like his equivalent with the Fiji Visitors Bureau, emphasised destination marketing by Fiji. The Ministry, however, placed more emphasis on the need for promotion to incorporate the cultural aspects of the country (Sawailau S., pers. comm.).

The District Administration's priority was the establishment of an effective planning and management system for the park and reserve network. The District Administration respondent also expressed the need for a strong partnership between the various agencies advising the native landowners on matters relating to parks and reserves (Assistant District Officer, Taveuni, pers. comm.).

The National Trust of Fiji appeared preoccupied with its own funding, with personnel shortages and with the need to minimise the duplication of its work with that of the other agencies (Colavanua A., pers. comm.).

The Bureau of Statistics' emphasis was on the need for co-ordination between the various government agencies including those responsible for the compilation of facts and figures (Qarau I., pers. comm.).

The opinions expressed by the various government officials illustrate the various perspectives and emphases of the different agencies. Except for the importance attached to marketing expressed by the Fiji Visitors Bureau and Ministry of Tourism representatives, few common objectives were expressed. While diversity of thought is not necessarily a negative sign, it is indicative of the fragmented approach which typifies the tourism sector (Hall, 1995).

## **Chapter 6**

### **MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS AND CONCLUSION.**

#### **6.1 Management Implications**

A number of key issues raised in this study merit further examination since parks and reserves located on native land are likely to play an increasingly central role in bringing about sustainable tourism development.

It is encouraging that most native landowners are both aware of the importance of conservation and agree with the principles upon which it is based. The fact that respondents recognise the complementarity of tourism and conservation is also encouraging. There are a number of factors responsible for this high level of understanding of the concept of conservation and its complementarity with tourism. It does however appear that the work being carried out by the government body set up specifically to advise the native landowners on matters relating to parks and reserves in spreading the gospel of the importance of conservation in relation to tourism is a contributing factor to the level of understanding expressed.

If the realisation of short term financial benefits was the only motivating factor in having parks and reserves, then one would expect people in Quadrant 4, (ie, those with high attitude and high involvement in tourism) not to limit the number of tourists going to parks and reserves at any particular time. There are several reasons why the native landowners may limit the number of tourist visitations to the parks and reserves at any particular time, including the lack of tour guides, the need to closely monitor tourist activities the need to conserve the environment. Preceding discussions have pointed to the significant

emphasis being placed on the environment by respondents and the need for conservation. There is a strong case to be made that the majority of the native landowners of parks and reserves who are operating well in the business see the long term benefits of controlling the number of tourists.

In the case of the Taveuni Forest Reserve there should be some form of control devised to administer the number of tourists and the activities that they undertake. It would defeat the purpose for which the Reserve was proclaimed if things were to be as they are currently operating.

As noted in Table 17, more than half of the total respondents (62.5%), expressed dissatisfaction with the returns being generated by the parks and reserves. All respondents in Quadrants 1 and 2, 55.6% of respondents in Quadrant 3 and 31.2% of respondents in Quadrant 4 were of the view that income generated in parks and reserves were inadequate. It is noted that the bulk of respondents in Quadrants 1 and 3 are from Sovi Basin and the Taveuni Forest Reserve. While the native landowners of the Sovi Basin are not deriving any financial benefits from the proposed park and reserve, native landowners of the Taveuni Forest Reserve who do derive benefits from government in the form of annual payments indicated to the author that these payments were inadequate. Respondents from Quadrant 2, (ie those from Colo i Suva Forest Park) who are recipients of an annual rental from government also expressed dissatisfaction. As indicated, 31.2% of respondents in Quadrant 4 did not consider the returns they were deriving from the operation of parks and reserves as adequate while the majority, 78.8% indicated to the author that they were satisfied with the returns they were getting from the operation of parks and reserves. It is the author's view that it may be worthwhile investigating why 31.2% of respondents in Quadrant 4 who were supposed to be operating well indicated they were receiving an insufficient return.

The view that tourism activity which is managed on a communal basis can help reinforce the *vanua* structure is upheld to some extent by the results of the survey as shown in Table 18. Quadrant 4 (ie those with high attitude and high involvement in tourism) were particularly supportive of the link. In apparent contradiction to this was one of the earliest and most high profile projects designed and run on a communal basis through the *vanua* (Bouma Forest Park). The relevant *vanua* has severed its links with the native landowners on matters relating to the park and the native landowners disassociate themselves from the *vanua*.

As previously stated, the concepts of *vanua* and the land tenure system are closely linked. Nevertheless those who have not appeared to benefit from tourism sometimes blame the land tenure system as having hindered the operation of parks and reserves. Given that the beneficiaries of tourism regard the land tenure system as having been of assistance to them, it is suggested that the link between *vanua* and land tenure be further investigated. The results of the present research are inconclusive on the matter.

The preceding discussion has focused on the overall survey findings. We now examine each of the two-dimensional four-celled matrices in more detail with a view to addressing the specific needs of each park and reserve. This is considered necessary since resources are limited and each area needs to prioritise its allocation of resources.

It is in the author's view that areas located in Quadrant 1 (ie those having low attitude and low involvement in tourism) should not be developed for tourism. It has been noted that most respondents from Taveuni Forest Park and a significant number from Sovi Basin fall into this category. Both of these areas are relatively remote from the main population centres and both lack the type of

infrastructure essential for tourism development. The bulk of native land owners are already engaged in agrarian activities and fishing. The development of appropriate infrastructure would be very costly and probably an ineffective use of public funds. Given the low attitude to tourism and the lack of basic infrastructure in place, it is considered that financial and technical resources would be better deployed elsewhere. Whilst it is not appropriate for the present research to recommend categorically that no tourism development takes place, landowner opposition and financial considerations make such development a low priority.

It was noted that 40% of all respondents are in Quadrant 4, ie, those displaying both a high attitude and high involvement in tourism. Given resource limitations, it might be reasonable to devote the bulk of resources for tourism development to this category. Alternatively, if one takes the view that the relevant landowners are already heading in the right direction, then withholding some of the resources and re-allocating them to other areas should also be considered.

Quadrants 2 and 3 (ie those with low attitude and high involvement and those with high attitude and low involvement in tourism) warrant special attention and are the subject of closer examination and analysis in this later discussion.

The fact that respondents in Quadrant 2 (ie the native landowners from Colo i Suva Forest Park) responded negatively to all but one question should be a cause for concern and further investigation. Their opposition to tourism may have prompted them to give negative answers as a show of frustration or possibly resignation.

It is noted that Colo i Suva Forest Park is the subject of two legal arrangements - a lease governed by the Native Land Trust Act and a proclamation under the Forest Act. This results in some contradictions between the legal and landowner points of view. Legally it is unclear which source of authority takes precedence (ie whether the lease overrides the proclamation or vice versa). If the lease takes precedence then the government lease ceases in 2051. All permanent improvements made to the lease area (including tourism amenities) revert to the lessor, the NLTB, which acts as trustee for the native landowners. If, on the other hand proclamation takes precedence the land does not revert to the native landowners because the proclamation is considered to be infinite.

Neither the terms of the lease nor proclamation requires the government to keep the native landowners informed about what it is doing in the area providing that the activities being carried on the land are in accordance with the terms of the lease and/or proclamation. It appears that government has indeed been relying on its powers under the terms of the lease and proclamation. The author was informed by the native landowners that they had little knowledge of what was taking place at the Park. Where the native landowners were informed about the operation of the Park, it was primarily through workers involved in plantations nearby. The native landowners' general ignorance of events occurring in the Park could probably explain the low level of attitude towards the operation of the Park indicated in Table 7. It is the author's contention that this issue needs to be addressed. As trustee for the native landowners on matters relating to their land the NLTB could seek a legal opinion or institute a test case to clarify the lease and proclamation co-existence. There is no existing authority (case law) which has addressed this area of the law as far as the author is aware. The type of problem faced by areas such as the Colo i Suva Forest Park could be addressed by obtaining legal clarification. If legal opinion rule in favour of the lease over proclamation then training would be required for the native



landowners in preparation for management a few years before the lease reverts to them in 2051. If proclamation were to take precedence the matter could be resolved politically with a view to involving the native landowners in active participation in park and reserve management.

In the opinion of the author, the right of the native landowners to be informed from time to time on what is taking place on their land is of vital importance. Without impinging on the lessee's implied right of "quiet and peaceful enjoyment of the lease" (Hinde, McMorland and Sim, 1978) it is submitted that the native landowners should be informed from time to time of what is taking place on their land because there would come a time, on expiry of the lease, that the land reverts to them. The NLTB is empowered under section 21 of the Native Land Trust Act to enter and inspect land at all reasonable times and that would be the opportunity for the native landowners to be informed of what is happening on their land. This not only would have the potential to raise the level of landowner attitude and perception towards the operations of Park, it is a more meaningful way of being called "native landowners".

According to the survey results, involvement appears to be high and tourism activity occurring on *mataqali* land. However it is debateable whether the native landowners are actually "involved" in the operation of the Park as the running of the Park is undertaken by the lessee, ie government and not by the native landowners.

Discussions which now follow relate to Quadrant 3 which constituted 22.5% of the total number of respondents of whom 55.6% were from Sovi Basin, 33.3% from Taveuni Forest Reserve and 11.1% from Koroyanitu Forest Park. This was the group characterised by a high level of attitude and low level of involvement.

Prior to 1994 a number of government teams visited the Sovi Basin culminating in a report jointly prepared by the NLTB and by the Maruia Society. The report highlighted the need for conservation with tourism identified as an appropriate economic activity (Cabaniuk, Lees and Wright, 1995). Proposals to nominate the Sovi Basin for World Heritage listing has been floated with the native landowners on a number of occasions. In return for listing, the native landowners would receive annual payments and the opportunity to engage in nature-related tourism businesses. This recognition has manifested itself in the number of respondents expressing a positive attitudes to tourism. Raising hopes, attitudes and aspirations could however be counterproductive in instances where what has been promised does not eventuate.

It is imperative that tourism and conservation issues relating to Sovi Basin are dealt with urgently since the native landowners may be tempted to engage in logging activity if matters are not resolved quickly. Conservation rather than tourism should be the top priority for the Sovi Basin at this stage since the relevant infrastructure will be expensive to install and attitudes towards tourism appear to be divided. This will not be simple, given the pressures to move towards commercial activity.

As previously indicated, respondents from Taveuni Forest Reserve constituted 33.3% of Quadrant 3. The positive attitude towards tourism expressed by many have occurred because these respondents are benefitting from the various ad hoc tourism activities currently taking place in the Reserve. Their interest in tourism may also have been prompted by the successes of the nearby Bouma and Lavena tourism projects.

Like the Colo i Suva Forest Park, the Taveuni Forest Reserve is controlled and operated by government. Unlike the Colo i Suva Forest Park which has legal status in the form of both a lease and a proclamation, the Taveuni Forest Reserve is covered only by proclamation (Proclamation 27, 1914). Although the native landowners are receiving annual payments for the use of the land for conservation purposes, this came about through a Cabinet decision and has no force of law.

The issue of how and whether the involvement of native landowners in the Taveuni Forest Reserve should be increased cannot be resolved using a general formula applicable to Fiji as a whole. The proclamation status of the Reserve is an obstacle and has led to divided attitudes, interests and involvement. Given that the native landowner attitudes and interests towards tourism in the Reserve are divided, there is little apparent urgency to raise their level of participation in tourism.

The respondents from Koroyanitu who expressed a low level of involvement in tourism should be a cause for concern. It may be appropriate to investigate why this has happened and what action, if any, needs to be taken to address the problem. To leave matters as are may be risky in light of the sensitive stage of development of tourism in the area. It is the author's observation that the low level of involvement may be linked to personalities involved though other possible explanations should be examined.

## 6.2 Recommendation

The following policy recommendations are made concerning participation in tourism by the native landowners in parks and reserves.

(1) An educational programme should be developed to address the assumption prevalent in Fiji that any piece of forest cover has the potential to be used for tourism purposes. A number of determinants influence whether tourism activity is likely to be successful in a particular area. The first is the location. The most beautiful forest is of little value for tourism if it is inaccessible. Secondly there has to be some form of management structure in place to attend to the needs of tourists. Effective marketing strategy is also needed. Finally there has to be the commitment and the appropriate attitude on the part of the native landowners to participate in the tourism business.

(2) The legal uncertainty surrounding the status of the Colo i Suva Forest Park must be resolved quickly so that the native landowners know exactly where they stand. Landowners believe that they have a high involvement in tourism because activity is occurring on their *mataqali* land. In practice it is government which undertakes the operation.

(3) The Sovi Basin has significant tourism potential though achievement of this potential may take time. It is of paramount importance that formal conservation status is given to the area and that an appropriate financial inducement is offered to the native landowners. International conservation and environmental groups might be approached with a view to satisfying this requirement.

(4) The parks and reserves that are now performing well should be monitored more consistently so that their successes can be documented.

### 6.3 Conclusion

The study has identified the potential of Fiji's parks and reserves as an alternative to the traditional sun, sea and sand tourism product with a view to attracting a wider cross section of the tourist market. The establishment of parks and reserves may be seen as assisting this process.

The Fijian people have always had a close relationship and attachment to their land and forest resources. The ownership of land and its forest resources are inseparable in the Fijian context because ownership of one means ownership of the other. Such ownership is documented by the Native Lands Commission and by the Native Land Trust Board.

The forest contains areas of significance to indigenous Fijians. However the passage of time, the failure to document areas of significance and the influence of the church in condemning as unworthy anything not specifically Christian has resulted in a loss of appeal in the eyes of the younger generation. The establishment of parks and reserves is seen not only as a means of diversifying the country's tourism product but as a means of reviving those aspects of Fijian culture associated with the forest.

The setting aside of large tracts of land in the national interest is relatively straightforward in countries where the state controls most of the land and sea. This is not the case in a country such as Fiji where most of the land is owned on communal basis.

The importance of conserving the environment and its biodiversity has been stressed both locally and in international forums. Fiji has long recognised the need to conserve areas of special significance both from the environmental and biodiversity points of view and the establishment in 1914 of the Taveuni Forest

Reserve to conserve the fragile soil and biodiversity of the areas surrounding Mount Uluiqalau is testimony to this fact. It is however noted that it has taken a long time to finalise the conservation issue affecting the Sovi Basin. The country has much to gain should the move to nominate the area for World Heritage listing be successful. Action is considered to be urgently needed since the native landowners have shown signs of impatience as a result of delays.

The government's motive for establishing a park and reserve system has been two-fold. Conservation objectives have dominated in the case of the Taveuni Forest Reserve and recreation purposes in the case of the Colo i Suva Forest Park. The native landowners' motive for establishing parks and reserves is primarily for income generating purposes. The establishment of parks and reserves has the potential to provide economic development in rural areas. Nature-based tourism can integrate parks and people by providing a sustainable economic base for rural development.

The idea that the *vanua* should play a leading role in the establishment of parks and reserves has worked well in other cases though not in the Bouma Forest Park, one of the two parks and reserves where the concept was first introduced. The establishment of parks and reserves may be regarded as a more sustainable resource use than logging which is typically portrayed as a short term form of exploitation.

The establishment and maintenance of parks and reserves will be dependant upon assistance provided by regional institutions and foreign governments for the foreseeable future. Services provided by government agencies will remain vital for the supervision and guidance on matters concerning the operation of parks and reserves, atleast during the early stages of development.

It is recognised that Fiji's resources are limited both financially and in terms of expertise on matters relating to the establishment of parks and reserves and it would be impossible to devote these resources to all of the existing parks and reserves with the view to establishing infrastructure and amenities in them for tourism purposes. It has been suggested that the resources be devoted to the parks and reserves where the native landowners have shown a low attitude but high involvement in tourism and those who show a high attitude but a low involvement in tourism.

As the study is the first to look specifically at attitudes and involvement of the native landowners in the establishment and operation of parks and reserves situated on native land in Fiji, it has been impossible to include all of the relevant aspects concerning native landowner wishes and aspirations. It is hoped that this study can make a positive contribution to helping those interested in Fijian tourism. This applies particularly to those involved in policy development who need to understand the strengths and weaknesses of establishing parks and reserves and their importance in the country's tourism.

#### **6.4 Scope for Further Research**

The present study has attempted to look at matters pertaining to the dilemmas, concerns, wishes and aspirations of native landowners in the operation of parks and reserves. Given that the relationship between parks and reserves and tourism is a comparatively new field in Fiji it is not surprising that a number of areas need to be examined. The area of tourist marketing is a key area worthy of further study.

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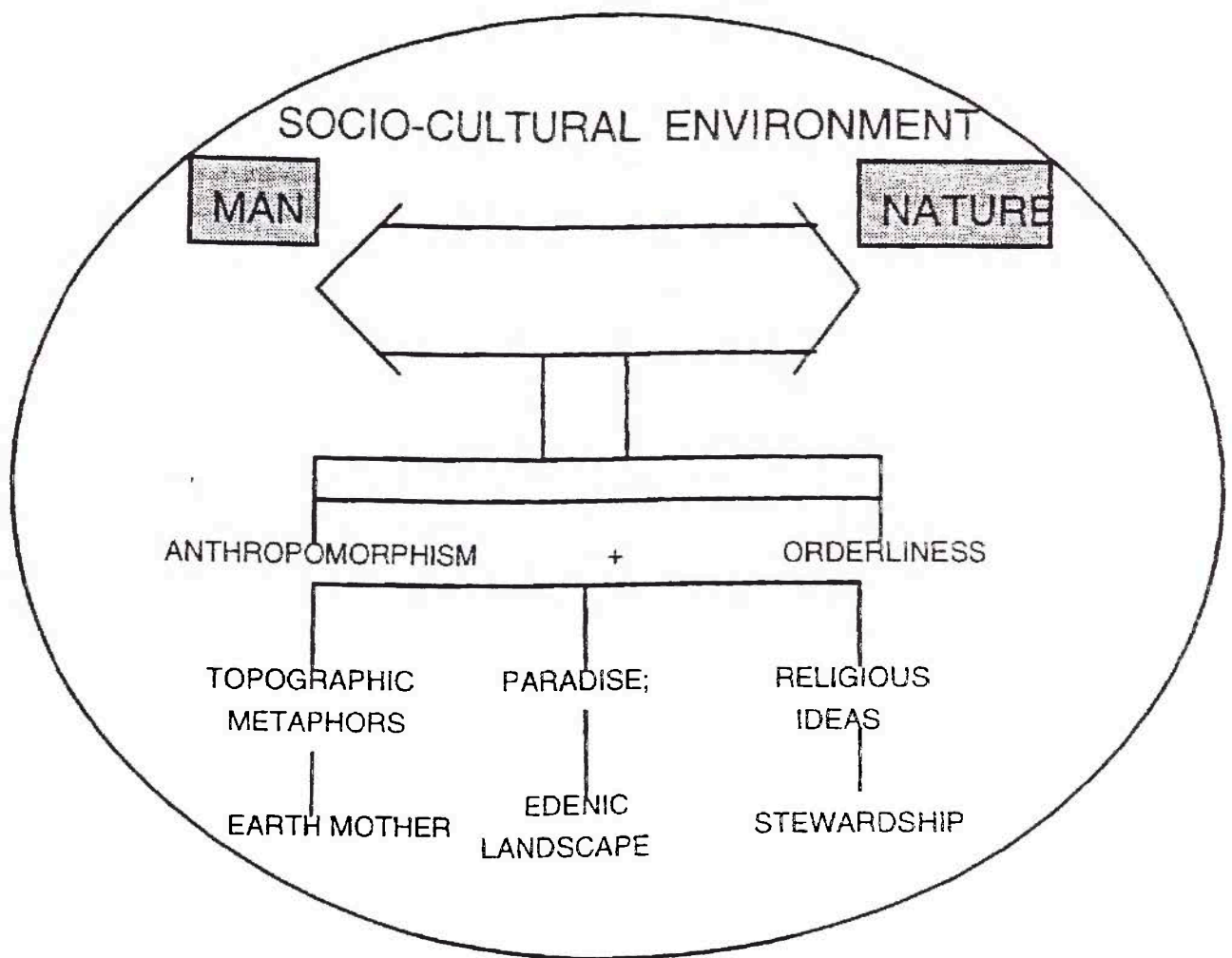
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## Appendix 1 - The Man-Nature Relationship: Thematic Origins

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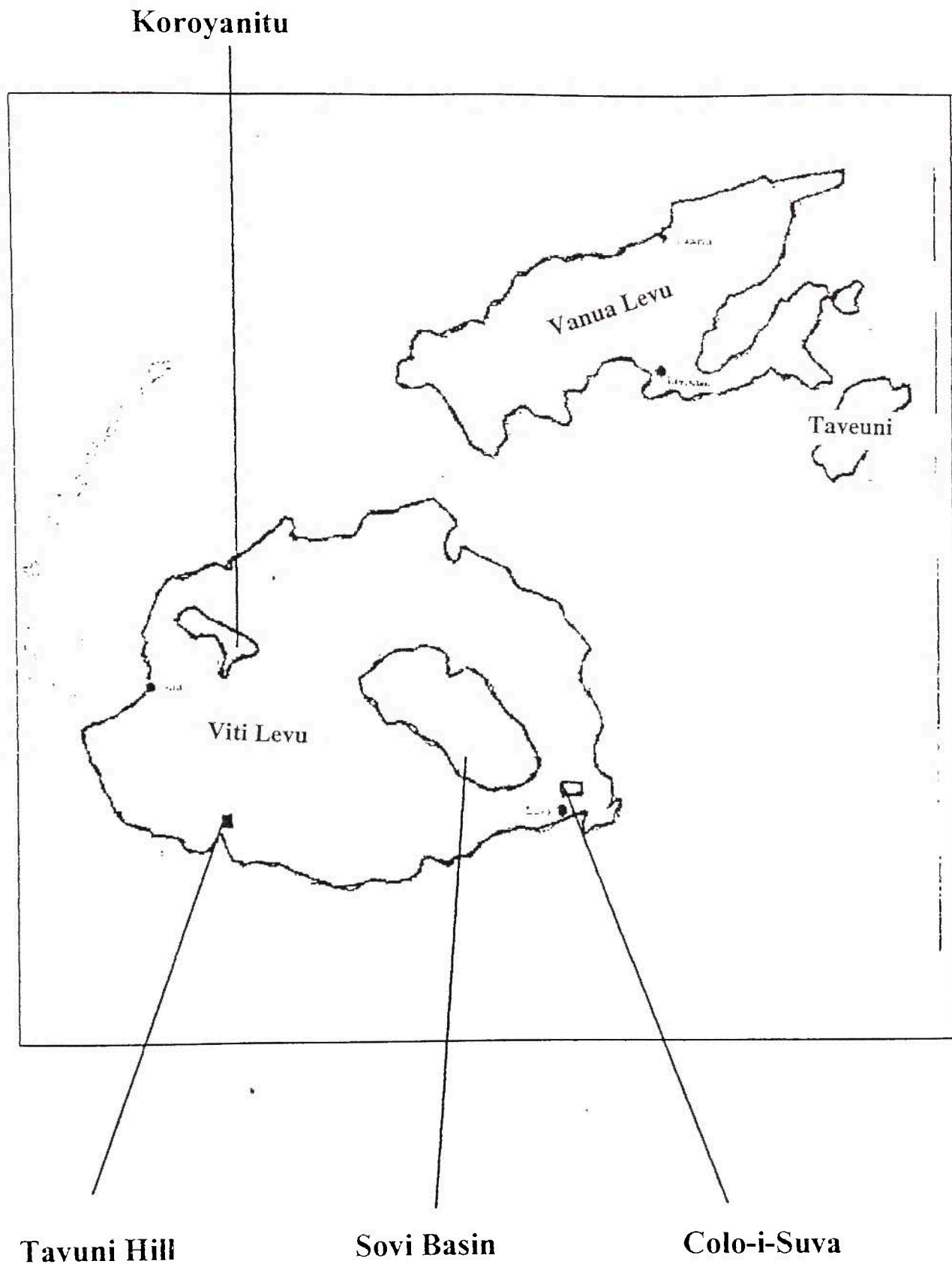


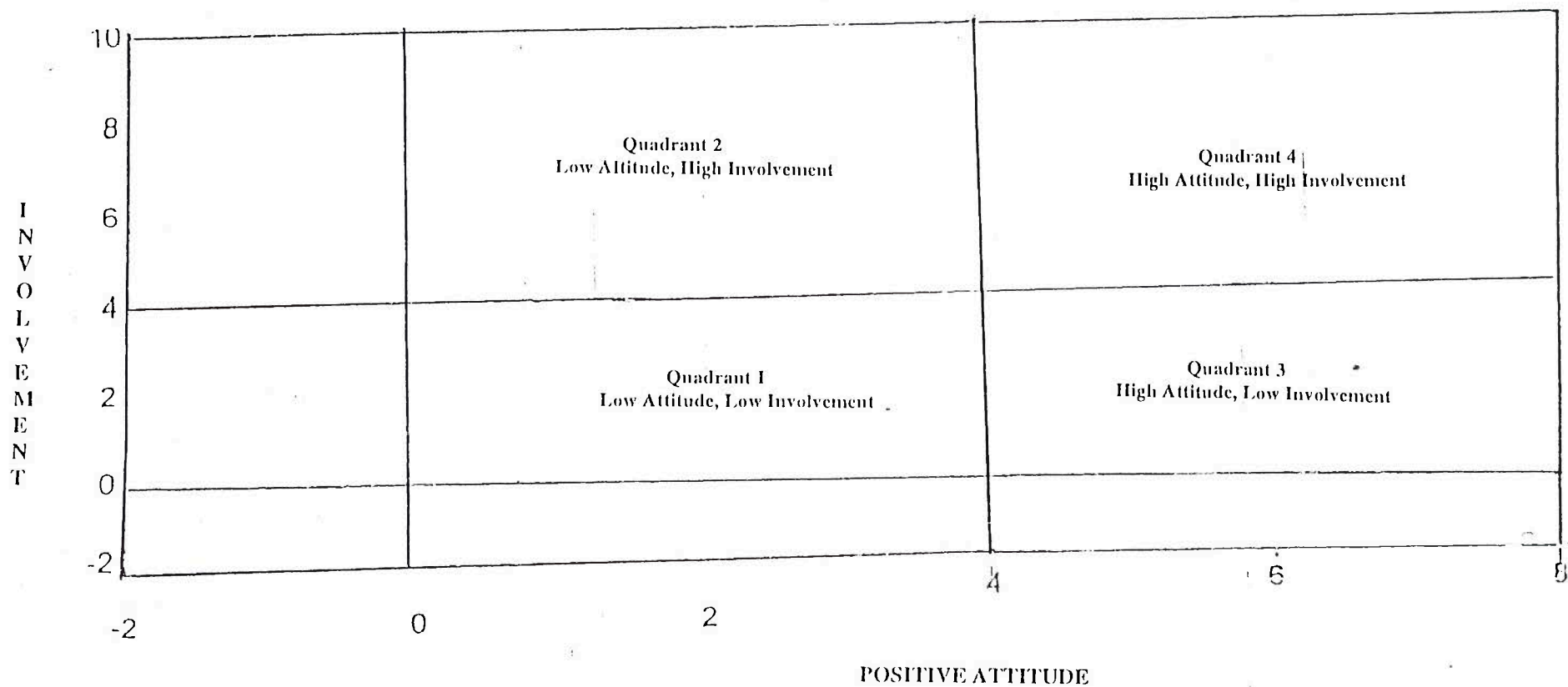
Source: Adapted from Bardwell (1974)

## Lavena Forest Park

**Appendix 3- The Four Parks and Reserves subject of the survey located in Viti-Levu.**

---





## QUESTIONNAIRE

### This Section deals with conservation in general.

1. Do you know of the term “conservation” ?

Yes ..... No .....

2. If Yes, it means :

The branch of medicine that deals with the nose.

It is the preservation of the environment.

It deals with natural biodiversity.

It deals with the quality of soil and water.

Others [specify] .....

.....  
.....

3. If you know of the term, how did you come to know of it ?

By word of mouth.

News Media.

Through Government officials.

Others [specify] : .....

.....  
.....

4. Do you agree with the concept of conservation ?

Yes ..... No .....

5. If yes, it is because it :

Leads to an healthy environment.

An environment that can sustain livelihood.

An environment which allows development while supporting the other forms of life.

Others [specify] .....

.....

.....

6. If your answer is no, it is because :

Others do not practice conservation measures.

Development and conservation are incompatible.

Others [specify] .....

.....

.....



**This Section deals with Parks/Reserves.**

7. Has anyone approached you with the idea of having your Mataqali land under Parks and Reserves ?

Yes ..... No .....

8. If yes, who ?

Staff of the Native Land Trust Board.

Staff of the Forestry Department.

Staff of Fiji Pine Limited.

Staff of National Trust of Fiji.

Staff of the Ministry of Tourism

Staff of the South Pacific Tourism Council

Others [Specify] .....

.....

.....

9. Do you agree that your land be under Parks/Reserves ?

Yes ..... No .....

10. If yes, why ?

Because it will foster conservation.

Because it will act as a source of food supply.

Because tourists can come and visit it thereby bringing income to us.

Because it contains our heritage sites.

Others [specify] .....

.....

.....

11. If no, it is because :

We can log it now thereby bringing greater income in a short period of time.

We are frustrated that it has been a long time that negotiation for a Parks and Reserves is taking place.

No one has approached us with the idea.

12. Is your Mataqali land a proclaimed Parks/Reserves ?

Yes ..... No .....

13. If yes, do you get any monetary benefit from it ?

Yes ..... No .....

14. If yes, money is realised by way of :

Annual payment from Government  
From tourist fees

Others [specify] .....  
.....  
.....

15. If your land is not a proclaimed Parks/Reserves, is it given some other status ?

Yes ..... No .....



16. If yes, what ?

There is an understanding being reached by Government officials that it is one.

A proposal is underway.

Others [specify] .....  
 .....  
 .....

17. Are you receiving any monetary benefits from this area ?

Yes ..... No .....

18. If yes, it is through :

Tourism related activities

Conservation related matters

Others [specify] .....  
 .....  
 .....

**This Section deals with Tourism.**

19. Do you think that tourism and conservation in your Mataqali land compliment each other ?

Yes ..... No .....

20. If yes, it is because :

While tourism fetches us money, tourists can see an undisturbed environment.

Tourism helps us to appreciate our culture better.

Tourism helps the conservation of our heritage sites.

Others [specify] .....  
 .....  
 .....

21. If No, it is because

Tourism destroys the environment

Tourists are not sensitive to environment issues

Others [ specify ] .....  
 .....  
 .....

22. What type of tourism facilities do you provide at the Park/Reserve ?

Walking trail

Barbecue Set

Souvenir and gift shop

Lodge

Camping facilities

Others [specify] .....  
 .....  
 .....

23. Do you restrict the number of tourists going to the Park/Reserve at any particular time ?

Yes ..... No .....

24. If yes, why ?

Too many people going at any particular time will spoil the environment.

There are not enough tour guide to show the tourists around.

Tourists' activities can be controlled when there is a manageable number around.

Others [specify] .....  
 .....  
 .....

25. If you do not restrict the number of tourists visiting the Park/Reserve, it is because :

We do not charge fees for the use of the park.

We want to get as many people into the Park/Reserve thereby getting more returns.

Others [specify] .....  
 .....  
 .....

26. Do you get enough returns for the use of the Park/Reserve ?

Yes ..... No .....

27. If No, do you want more returns ?

Yes ..... No .....

Does not matter .....

**This Section deals with rights to land and the Land Tenure System.**

28. Does tourism activity help to keep the 'Vanua' together ?

Yes ..... No .....

29. If yes, how?

It helps us to tackle work on a communal basis.

It helps us to re-establish our traditional links and ties with the other Park/Reserve owners.

Others [specify] .....  
.....  
.....

30. If No, how ?

Other Park/Reserve owners are not co-operating.

Other members of the "Vanua" whose lands are not in the Park/Reserve have tried to sever links with us.

Individuals within the Mataqali have attempted to stop the work.

Others [specify] .....  
.....  
.....

31. Does the land tenure system assist in your tourism project ?

Yes ..... No .....

32. If yes, it is because:

The system identifies people with the land.

The system allows co-operative effort to the work.

Others [specify] .....

.....

.....

33. If no, it is because :

Each member of the Mataqali has different rights to the land depending on status.

Members of the Mataqali who are working elsewhere and who are not participating in the work demand benefits derived from the project.

Others [specify] .....

.....

.....

**This Section deals with how the benefits derived from tourism is distributed.**

34. How is money realised from the Park/Reserve distributed ?

Kept in the Mataqali account.

Retained individually by those selling souvenirs at the Park/Reserve.

Others [specify] .....  
 .....  
 .....

35. Does the community benefit in any way from Park/Reserve proceedings ?

Yes ..... No .....

36. If yes, it is used in :

Promoting education for the village children.

Promoting health care for the village.

Others [specify] .....  
 .....  
 .....

**This Section deals with Management of the Park/Reserve**

37. Overall management of the Park rests with :

The Lessee.

The Vanua

Joint Committee comprising the Vanua and government officials.

The Trustees.

A Legally Registered Company.

Others [specify] .....

.....

.....

38. Is management effective ?

Yes ..... No .....

39. If yes, it is because :

We are able to intergrate vanua leadership with bussiness management.

Vanua leadership and bussiness compliment each other.

Others [specify].....

.....

.....

40. If no, it is because.

Vanua leadership wants to dominate business management.

Vanua leadership cannot work in harmony with business principles.

Others [specify] .....

.....

.....

41. Is there enough trained Park/Reserved Operators ?

Yes ..... No .....

42. Who normally trains these operators ?

Forestry Department

National Trust

Fiji Pine Limited

Overseas

Others [specify] .....  
 .....  
 .....

43. Who finances the Park/Reserve ?

Government of Fiji

Regional Body [specify] .....

World Body [specify] .....

Foreign Government [specify] .....

44. Do Government bodies co-operate with each other when giving advice to you on the Park/Reserve ?

Yes ..... No .....

45. If No, they tend to be :

Jealous of each other.

Not working as a team.

Give conflicting advice.

Others [specify] .....  
 .....  
 .....



Please circle the category that best describes your response to the following statements :-

Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	2	3	4	5

46. Tourism can help in conserving the environment.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

47. Tourism destroys the environment.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

48. Tourism is compatible with development.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

49. Parks and Reserves will ensure that while the environment is protected, it brings in money at the same time through tourism activities.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

50. General Comments : .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

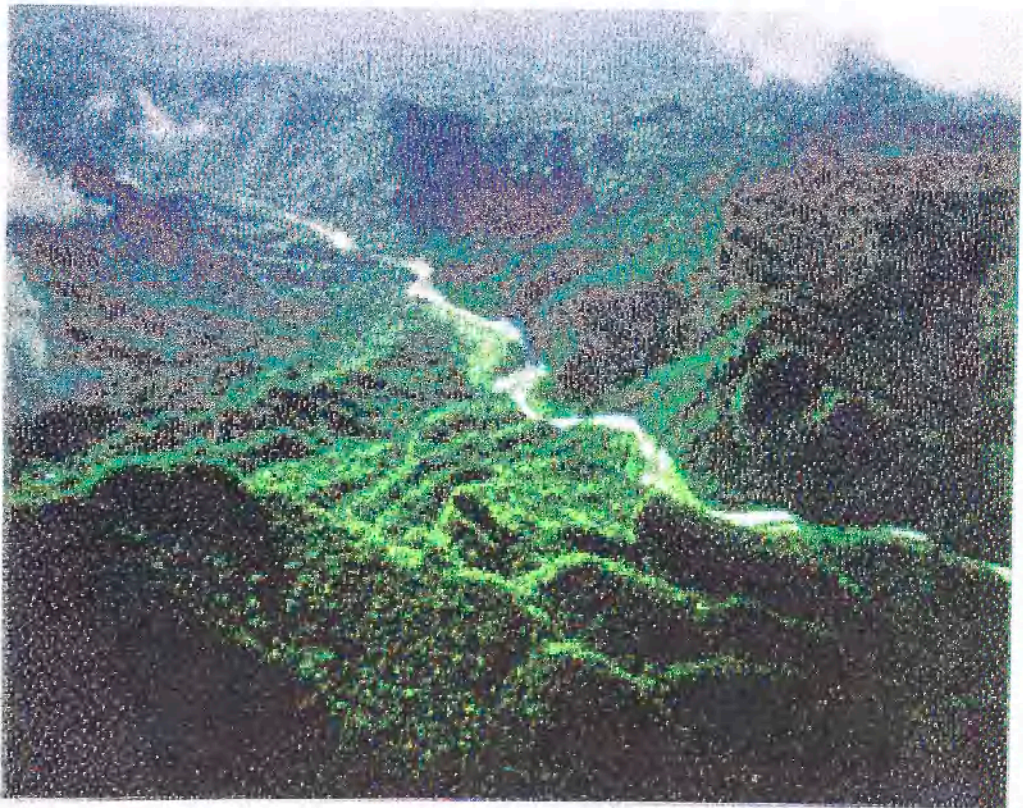
.....

Thank you for your participation..

## Appendix 6



**Lavena Coastal Walk**



**Sovi Basin**





**Bouma Forest Park**



**Taveuni Forest Reserve**





**Tavuni Hill**



**Colo i Suva Forest Park**

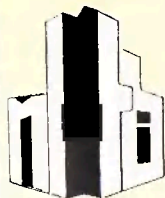




**Abaca (Koroyanitu) Forest Park**

## Appendix 7





## THE NATIVE LAND TRUST BOARD

# THE ENVIRONMENTAL CHARTER

### ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

*NLTB, as trustee for all Fijian landowners, acknowledges its responsibility to the landowners to ensure that their lands are managed and used wisely for the benefit and improved welfare of the Landowners and the Nation.*

### ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

*NLTB, working in partnership with Government and other organisations, will administer all Fijian owned lands and resources under its control efficiently, economically and effectively in the interest of promoting:-*

- *The proper management of all agricultural lands, forests, water catchments, minerals and developed areas so as to ensure their appropriate, orderly development, and the continued availability and productivity of valuable natural resources.*
- *The conservation, protection, preservation and enhancement of important aspects of the Fijian Environmental inheritance for their natural, cultural, educational, scientific, recreation and tourism use/values.*

### ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND GUIDELINES

*NLTB will formulate Policy Guidelines to govern the development conservation and protection of resources at its disposal, and to ensure that environmental interests are fully reflected in all aspects of the Board's work.*

### ENVIRONMENTAL EXPERTISE AND ORGANISATIONAL STRENGTHENING

*NLTB will continue to strengthen its organisational expertise in matters pertaining to Land Use Planning, Resource Management, Environmental protection and enhancement.*

### ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS

*NLTB will actively support and facilitate environmental awareness and training programmes in the interest of stimulating positive action towards resource conservation, heritage protection and enhancement.*

### ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES

*NLTB will actively support, facilitate and participate in the implementation of any environmental initiatives on/ or relating to native land in the interest of safeguarding, enhancing and promoting the Fijian environmental heritage and maximising benefits to landowners and the Nation.*

### ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

*NLTB will fully endorse and support moves by the Government to strengthen and improve Environmental Legislation which fully reflects Landowner and tenant interests.*

### ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

*NLTB, working in partnership with Government, will ensure that all native lands are regularly monitored in the interest of promoting resource conservation, sustainable development and protection of the Fijian Environmental heritage.*



Protecting Our Natural Heritage



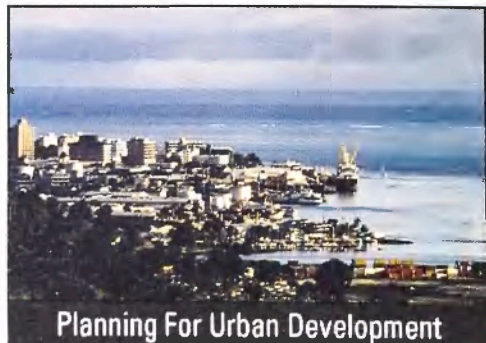
Preserving Our Cultural Heritage



Conserving Our Natural Resources



Promoting Sustainable Development



Planning For Urban Development

## NLTB OFFICES

### HEAD OFFICE

431 Victoria Parade, Suva  
P.O. Box 116  
Cables: VANUA  
Tel: 312 733  
Fax: (679) 303 164

### CENTRAL AND EASTERN DIVISION

Ratu Cakobau House  
Main Street, Nausori  
P.O. Box 178  
Tel: 478 733  
Fax: (679) 478 806

### WESTERN DIVISION

Rogorogovuda House  
P.O. Box 73  
Tel: 661 744  
Fax: (679) 665 722

### NORTHERN DIVISION

National Bank Building  
Nasekula Road, Labasa  
P.O. Box 132  
Tel: 881 122  
Fax: (679) 813 122

Photographs [Top to Bottom] Lavena Beach, Taveuni; Nasoko Village, Naitasiri; Lekutulevu Creek, Vaturova, Cakaudrove; Sigatoka Valley, Nadroga and Navosa; Suva City.

## Appendix 8

LOCATION Location

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Colo Suva Park	1	2	5.0	5.0	5.0
Taveuni Forest Reser	2	9	22.5	22.5	27.5
Sovi Basin	3	12	30.0	30.0	57.5
Koroyanitu Park	4	12	30.0	30.0	87.5
Bouma Park	5	2	5.0	5.0	92.5
Lavena Park & Coasta	6	2	5.0	5.0	97.5
Tavuni Hill	7	1	2.5	2.5	100.0
Total		40	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	40	Missing cases	0		

LOCATION Location by GROUP\_B ATTITUDE &amp; ACTIVITY

Page 1 of 1

LOCATION	Count Row Pct Col Pct	GROUP_B				Row Total
		LO/LO	LO/HI	HI/LO	HI/HI	
		1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	
1			2			2
Colo Suva Park			100.0			5.0
			100.0			
2		6		3		9
Taveuni Forest R		66.7		33.3		22.5
		46.2		33.3		
3		7		5		12
Sovi Basin		58.3		41.7		30.0
		53.8		55.6		
4				1	11	12
Koroyanitu Park				8.3	91.7	30.0
				11.1	68.8	
5					2	2
Bouma Park					100.0	5.0
					12.5	
6					2	2
Lavena Park & Co					100.0	5.0
					12.5	
7					1	1
Tavuni Hill					100.0	2.5
					6.3	
Column Total		13 32.5	2 5.0	9 22.5	16 40.0	40 100.0

Number of Missing Observations: 0

A\_01 Do you know the meaning of CONSERVATION by GROUP\_B ATTITUDE &amp; ACTIVITY

Page 1 of 1

		GROUP_B				
Count		LO/LO	LO/HI	HI/LO	HI/HI	
Row Pct	Col Pct					Row
		1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	Total
A_01	1	13		9	16	38
Yes		34.2		23.7	42.1	95.0
		100.0		100.0	100.0	
	2		2			2
No			100.0			5.0
			100.0			
Column		13	2	9	16	40
Total		32.5	5.0	22.5	40.0	100.0

Number of Missing Observations: 0

A\_04 Agree with concept of CONSERVATION by GROUP\_B ATTITUDE &amp; ACTIVITY

Page 1 of 1

		GROUP_B				
		Count				
		Row Pct	LO/LO	LO/HI	HI/LO	HI/HI
		Col Pct				
			1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
						Row Total
A_04	Yes	1	7		9	16
			21.9		28.1	50.0
			53.8		100.0	100.0
A_04	No	2	6	2		8
			75.0	25.0		20.0
			46.2	100.0		
		Column Total	13	2	9	16
		Total	32.5	5.0	22.5	40.0
						100.0

Number of Missing Observations: 0

B\_07 Been approached to put Mataqali under Pa by GROUP\_B ATTITUDE &amp; ACTIVITY

Page 1 of 1

		GROUP_B				
		Count				
Row	Pct	LO/LO	LO/HI	HI/LO	HI/HI	
Col	Pct					Row
		1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	Total
B_07 Yes	1	13		9	16	38
		34.2		23.7	42.1	95.0
		100.0		100.0	100.0	
No	2		2			2
			100.0			5.0
			100.0			
Column		13	2	9	16	40
Total		32.5	5.0	22.5	40.0	100.0

Number of Missing Observations: 0

B\_09 Should your land be under Parks &amp; Reserv by GROUP\_B ATTITUDE &amp; ACTIVITY

Page 1 of 1

		GROUP_B				
Count		LO/LO	LO/HI	HI/LO	HI/HI	
Row Pct	Col Pct					Row
		1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	Total
B_09						
Yes	1	7		9	16	32
		21.9		28.1	50.0	80.0
		53.8		100.0	100.0	
No	2	6	2			8
		75.0	25.0			20.0
		46.2	100.0			
Column		13	2	9	16	40
Total		32.5	5.0	22.5	40.0	100.0

Number of Missing Observations: 0



C\_19 Do tourism and conservation on Mataqali by GROUP\_B ATTITUDE &amp; ACTIVITY

Page 1 of 1

		GROUP_B				
Count		LO/LO	LO/HI	HI/LO	HI/HI	
Row Pct	Col Pct					Row
		1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	Total
<hr/>						
C_19	1	4		9	16	29
Yes		13.8		31.0	55.2	72.5
		30.8		100.0	100.0	
<hr/>						
	2	9	2			11
No		81.8	18.2			27.5
		69.2	100.0			
<hr/>						
Column		13	2	9	16	40
Total		32.5	5.0	22.5	40.0	100.0

Number of Missing Observations: 0

C\_23 Restrict number of tourists by GROUP\_B ATTITUDE &amp; ACTIVITY

Page 1 of 1

		GROUP_B					
		Count					
C_23		Row Pct	LO/LO	LO/HI	HI/LO	HI/HI	
		Col Pct					
		1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	Row Total	
Yes	1				1	12	13
					7.7	92.3	32.5
					11.1	75.0	
No	2		13	2	8	4	27
			48.1	7.4	29.6	14.8	67.5
			100.0	100.0	88.9	25.0	
Column Total			13	2	9	16	40
		Total	32.5	5.0	22.5	40.0	100.0

Number of Missing Observations: 0

C\_26 Enough returns for Parks &amp; Reserves usag by GROUP\_B ATTITUDE &amp; ACTIVITY

Page 1 of 1

		GROUP_B				
		Count				
		Row Pct	LO/LO	LO/HI	HI/LO	HI/HI
		Col Pct				
			1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
C_26						Row Total
Yes	1				4	11
					26.7	73.3
					44.4	68.8
No	2		13	2	5	5
			52.0	8.0	20.0	20.0
			100.0	100.0	55.6	31.3
	Column		13	2	9	16
	Total		32.5	5.0	22.5	40.0
						100.0

Number of Missing Observations: 0

D\_28 Does tourism help VANUA by GROUP\_B ATTITUDE &amp; ACTIVITY

Page 1 of 1

		GROUP_B				
		Count				
Row Pct		LO/LO	LO/HI	HI/LO	HI/HI	
Col Pct						
		1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	Row Total
D_28						
	1			4	13	17
Yes				23.5	76.5	42.5
				44.4	81.3	
	2	13	2	5	3	23
No		56.5	8.7	21.7	13.0	57.5
		100.0	100.0	55.6	18.8	
	Column Total	13	2	9	16	40
		32.5	5.0	22.5	40.0	100.0

Number of Missing Observations: 0

D\_31 Does land tenure assist by GROUP\_B ATTITUDE &amp; ACTIVITY

Page 1 of 1

		GROUP_B				
		LO/LO	LO/HI	HI/LO	HI/HI	
Count						
Row Pct						
Col Pct						
		1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	Row Total
D_31						
	1			2	16	18
Yes				11.1	88.9	45.0
				22.2	100.0	
	2	13	2	7		22
No		59.1	9.1	31.8		55.0
		100.0	100.0	77.8		
Column Total		13	2	9	16	40
		32.5	5.0	22.5	40.0	100.0

Number of Missing Observations: 0

E\_35 Does the community benefit by GROUP\_B ATTITUDE &amp; ACTIVITY

Page 1 of 1

		GROUP_B					
		Count					
		Row Pct	LO/LO	LO/HI	HI/LO	HI/HI	
		Col Pct					
			1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	
						Row Total	
E_35							
	Yes	1	2		2	16	20
			10.0		10.0	80.0	50.0
		15.4		22.2	100.0		
No	2		11	2	7		20
			55.0	10.0	35.0		50.0
			84.6	100.0	77.8		
Column			13	2	9	16	40
Total			32.5	5.0	22.5	40.0	100.0

Number of Missing Observations: 0

F\_44 Do the Govt. bodies co-operate by GROUP\_B ATTITUDE &amp; ACTIVITY

Page 1 of 1

		GROUP_B				
		Count				
Row Pct		LO/LO	LO/HI	HI/LO	HI/HI	
Col Pct		1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	Row
F_44						Total
Yes	1	6	1	4	14	25
		24.0	4.0	16.0	56.0	62.5
		46.2	50.0	44.4	87.5	
No	2	7	1	5	2	15
		46.7	6.7	33.3	13.3	37.5
		53.8	50.0	55.6	12.5	
Column		13	2	9	16	40
Total		32.5	5.0	22.5	40.0	100.0

Number of Missing Observations: 0

R\_E\_0612 ONE OTHER FULL TIME WORKER by RNPSSEG5 Nature Made Easy

Page 1 of 1

		RNPSSEG5		
Count		Member	Nonmembe	
Row Pct	Col Pct	r		Row
		1.00	2.00	Total
R_E_0612	1.00	23	233	256
		9.0	91.0	38.7
		23.2	41.5	
	2.00	76	329	405
		18.8	81.2	61.3
		76.8	58.5	
Column		99	562	661
Total		15.0	85.0	100.0

Chi-Square	Value	DF	Significance
Pearson	11.78410	1	.00060
Continuity Correction	11.02852	1	.00090
Likelihood Ratio	12.51551	1	.00040
Linear-by-Linear	11.76628	1	.00060
Association			
Fisher's Exact Test:			
One-Tail			.00033
Two-Tail			.00050

Minimum Expected Frequency - 38.342

Number of Missing Observations: 0



F\_41 Are there enough trained Operators by GROUP\_B ATTITUDE &amp; ACTIVITY

Page 1 of 1

		GROUP_B					
Count		LO/LO	LO/HI	HI/LO	HI/HI		
Row	Pct					Row	
Col	Pct					Total	
		1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00		
F_41							
Yes	1	4	2	3	6	15	
		26.7	13.3	20.0	40.0	37.5	
		30.8	100.0	33.3	37.5		
No	2	9		6	10	25	
		36.0		24.0	40.0	62.5	
		69.2		66.7	62.5		
	Column		13	2	9	16	40
	Total		32.5	5.0	22.5	40.0	100.0

Number of Missing Observations: 0

C\_27 If not, want more returns by GROUP\_B ATTITUDE &amp; ACTIVITY

Page 1 of 1

		GROUP_B					
		Count					
		Row Pct	LO/LO	LO/HI	HI/LO	HI/HI	
		Col Pct					
			1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	
						Row Total	
C_27	Yes	1	6	2		4	12
			50.0	16.7		33.3	30.0
			46.2	100.0		25.0	
	No	2	7		9	11	27
			25.9		33.3	40.7	67.5
			53.8		100.0	68.8	
	Not sure	3				1	1
						100.0	2.5
						6.3	
Column Total			13	2	9	16	40
			32.5	5.0	22.5	40.0	100.0

Number of Missing Observations: 0

B\_17 Receiving monetary benefits from this ar by GROUP\_B ATTITUDE &amp; ACTIVITY

Page 1 of 1

		GROUP_B				
		LO/LO	LO/HI	HI/LO	HI/HI	
Count						
Row Pct						
Col Pct						
		1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	Row Total
B_17						
Yes	1	6	2	4	16	28
		21.4	7.1	14.3	57.1	70.0
		46.2	100.0	44.4	100.0	
No	2	7		5		12
		58.3		41.7		30.0
		53.8		55.6		
Column Total		13	2	9	16	40
Total		32.5	5.0	22.5	40.0	100.0

Number of Missing Observations: 0

B\_12 Is Mataqali a proclaimed Parks &amp; Reserve by GROUP\_B ATTITUDE &amp; ACTIVITY

		GROUP_B				Page 1 of 1
		Count				
		Row Pct	LO/LO	LO/HI	HI/LO	HI/HI
		Col Pct				
		1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	
B_12						Row Total
Yes	1	6	2	3	4	15
		40.0	13.3	20.0	26.7	37.5
		46.2	100.0	33.3	25.0	
No	2	7		6	12	25
		28.0		24.0	48.0	62.5
		53.8		66.7	75.0	
	Column		13	2	9	16
	Total		32.5	5.0	22.5	40.0
						100.0

Number of Missing Observations: 0

B\_13 Yes, do you get any money from it by GROUP\_B ATTITUDE &amp; ACTIVITY

Page 1 of 1

		GROUP_B				
		LO/LO	LO/HI	HI/LO	HI/HI	
Count						
Row Pct						
Col Pct						
		1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	Row Total
B_13						
	1	6	2	3	4	15
Yes		40.0	13.3	20.0	26.7	37.5
		46.2	100.0	33.3	25.0	
	2	7		6	12	25
No		28.0		24.0	48.0	62.5
		53.8		66.7	75.0	
Column Total		13	2	9	16	40
		32.5	5.0	22.5	40.0	100.0

Number of Missing Observations: 0

B\_15 If not Parks &amp; Reserves, any other statu by GROUP\_B ATTITUDE &amp; ACTIVITY

Page 1 of 1

		GROUP_B				
		Count				
		Row Pct	LO/LO	LO/HI	HI/LO	HI/HI
		Col Pct				
			1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
						Row Total
B_15						
Yes	1		8		6	12
			30.8		23.1	46.2
			61.5		66.7	75.0
No	2		5	2	3	4
			35.7	14.3	21.4	28.6
			38.5	100.0	33.3	25.0
Column Total			13	2	9	16
			32.5	5.0	22.5	40.0
						100.0

Number of Missing Observations: 0

F\_46 Tourism can help in conserving the envir by GROUP\_B ATTITUDE &amp; ACTIVITY

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		GROUP_B				
Count		LO/LO	LO/HI	HI/LO	HI/HI	
Row Pct	Col Pct					Row Total
F_46		1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	
Strongly Agree	1			4	6	10
				40.0	60.0	25.0
				44.4	37.5	
Agree	2	4		4	10	18
		22.2		22.2	55.6	45.0
		30.8		44.4	62.5	
Neutral	3	6	1	1		8
		75.0	12.5	12.5		20.0
		46.2	50.0	11.1		
Disagree	4	2	1			3
		66.7	33.3			7.5
		15.4	50.0			
Strongly Disagree	5	1				1
		100.0				2.5
		7.7				
Column Total		13	2	9	16	40
		32.5	5.0	22.5	40.0	100.0

Number of Missing Observations: 0

F\_47 Tourism destroys the environment by GROUP\_B ATTITUDE &amp; ACTIVITY

Page 1 of 1

		GROUP_B				
		Count	LO/LO	LO/HI	HI/LO	HI/HI
Row	Pct					
Col	Pct					
			1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
						Row Total
F_47						
Neutral	3	9	1	3		13
		69.2	7.7	23.1		32.5
		69.2	50.0	33.3		
Disagree	4	3	1	4	11	19
		15.8	5.3	21.1	57.9	47.5
		23.1	50.0	44.4	68.8	
Strongly Disagree	5	1		2	5	8
		12.5		25.0	62.5	20.0
		7.7		22.2	31.3	
Column Total		13	2	9	16	40
Total		32.5	5.0	22.5	40.0	100.0

Number of Missing Observations: 0



F\_48 Tourism is compatible with the environme by GROUP\_B ATTITUDE &amp; ACTIVITY

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		GROUP_B				
Count		LO/LO	LO/HI	HI/LO	HI/HI	
Row Pct	Col Pct					Row
		1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	Total
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----						
F_48	1			2	8	10
Strongly Agree				20.0	80.0	25.0
				22.2	50.0	
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----						
	2	1		5	8	14
Agree		7.1		35.7	57.1	35.0
		7.7		55.6	50.0	
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----						
	3	6	1	2		9
Neutral		66.7	11.1	22.2		22.5
		46.2	50.0	22.2		
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----						
	4	5	1			6
Disagree		83.3	16.7			15.0
		38.5	50.0			
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----						
	5	1				1
Strongly Disagree		100.0				2.5
		7.7				
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----						
Column		13	2	9	16	40
Total		32.5	5.0	22.5	40.0	100.0

Number of Missing Observations: 0

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Number of Missing Observations: 0

## \* \* \* C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N \* \* \*

SA\_03\_X (tabulating 1) Found out by....  
by GROUP\_B ATTITUDE & ACTIVITY

		GROUP_B			Row Total
		Count	LO/LO	HI/LO	
		Row pct			
		Col pct			
			1	3	4
SA_03_X	A_03_B		0	0	3
	Know by news media		.0	.0	100.0
			.0	.0	18.8
SA_03_X	A_03_C		13	9	16
	Know by government		34.2	23.7	42.1
			100.0	100.0	100.0
Column			13	9	16
Total			34.2	23.7	42.1
					100.0

Percents and totals based on respondents

38 valid cases; 2 missing cases

## \* \* \* C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N \* \* \*

\$A\_05\_X (tabulating 1) Agree with CONSERVATION because..  
by GROUP\_B ATTITUDE & ACTIVITY

		GROUP_B			
		Count	LO/LO	HI/LO	HI/HI
		Row pct			
		Col pct			Row Total
			1	3	4
\$A_05_X					
A_05_A			7	9	15
Yes - healthy enviro			22.6	29.0	48.4
			100.0	100.0	93.8
A_05_B			7	9	16
Yes - sustain liveli			21.9	28.1	50.0
			100.0	100.0	100.0
A_05_C			5	8	15
Yes - allows develop			17.9	28.6	53.6
			71.4	88.9	93.8
A_05_D			1	1	0
Yes - other			50.0	50.0	.0
			14.3	11.1	.0
Column			7	9	16
Total			21.9	28.1	50.0
					32
					100.0

Percents and totals based on respondents

32 valid cases; 8 missing cases

## \* \* \* C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N \* \* \*

\$A\_06\_X (tabulating 1) DONT agree with CONSERVATION because...  
by GROUP\_B ATTITUDE & ACTIVITY

		GROUP_B		
		Count	LO/LO	LO/HI
		Row pct		
		Col pct		Row Total
			1	2
\$A_06_X	A_06_A		0	1
	No - others do not p		.0	100.0
			.0	50.0
No - development & c	A_06_B		5	2
			71.4	28.6
			83.3	100.0
No - other	A_06_C		1	0
			100.0	.0
			16.7	.0
Column			6	2
Total			75.0	25.0
				100.0

Percents and totals based on respondents

8 valid cases; 32 missing cases

## \* \* \* C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N \* \* \*

\$B\_10\_X (tabulating 1) Mataqali under Parks & Reserves because.  
by GROUP\_B ATTITUDE & ACTIVITY

GROUP_B					Row Total
	Count	LO/LO	HI/LO	HI/HI	
	Row pct Col pct				
		1	3	4	
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----					
\$B_10_X					
B_10_A		7	9	15	31
Yes, foster conserva		22.6	29.0	48.4	96.9
		100.0	100.0	93.8	
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----					
B_10_B		7	9	15	31
Yes, source of food		22.6	29.0	48.4	96.9
		100.0	100.0	93.8	
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----					
B_10_C		1	8	16	25
Yes, tourists can vi		4.0	32.0	64.0	78.1
		14.3	88.9	100.0	
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----					
B_10_D		0	7	15	22
Yes, contains herita		.0	31.8	68.2	68.8
		.0	77.8	93.8	
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----					
Column		7	9	16	32
Total		21.9	28.1	50.0	100.0

Percents and totals based on respondents

32 valid cases; 8 missing cases

## \* \* \* C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N \* \* \*

\$B\_11\_X (tabulating 1) Mataqali NOT under Parks & Reserves...  
by GROUP\_B ATTITUDE & ACTIVITY

		GROUP_B		
		Count	LO/LO	LO/HI
		Row pct		Row
		Col pct		Total
			1	2
\$B_11_X	B_11_A	6	0	6
	No, should log it no	100.0	.0	75.0
		100.0	.0	
	B_11_B	6	0	6
	No, negotiations are	100.0	.0	75.0
		100.0	.0	
	B_11_C	0	2	2
	No, not been approac	.0	100.0	25.0
		.0	100.0	
Column		6	2	8
Total		75.0	25.0	100.0

Percents and totals based on respondents

8 valid cases; 32 missing cases

## \* \* \* C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N \* \* \*

\$B\_14\_X (tabulating 1) Money realise by.....  
by GROUP\_B ATTITUDE & ACTIVITY

		GROUP_B					
		Count	LO/LO	LO/HI	HI/LO	HI/HI	Row
		Row pct					Total
		Col pct					
			1	2	3	4	
\$B_14_X							
	B_14_A		6	2	3	4	15
Money,	annual paymen		40.0	13.3	20.0	26.7	100.0
			100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	B_14_B		0	0	0	4	4
Money,	tourist fees		.0	.0	.0	100.0	26.7
			.0	.0	.0	100.0	
	Column		6	2	3	4	15
	Total		40.0	13.3	20.0	26.7	100.0

Percents and totals based on respondents

15 valid cases; 25 missing cases



## \* \* \* C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N \* \* \*

\$B\_16\_X (tabulating 1) Land has other status by way of...  
by GROUP\_B ATTITUDE & ACTIVITY

		GROUP_B			Row Total
		Count	LO/LO	HI/LO	
		Row pct Col pct		HI/HI	
			1	3	4
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----					
\$B_16_X	B_16_A		0	1	12
	Yes, understanding t		.0	7.7	92.3
			.0	16.7	100.0
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----					
	B_16_B		5	5	0
	Yes, proposal is und		50.0	50.0	.0
			100.0	83.3	.0
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----					
Column			5	6	12
Total			21.7	26.1	52.2
					100.0

Percents and totals based on respondents

23 valid cases; 17 missing cases

## \* \* \* C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N \* \* \*

SB\_18\_X (tabulating 1) Monetary benefits from...  
by GROUP\_B ATTITUDE & ACTIVITY

		GROUP_B				
		Count	LO/LO	LO/HI	HI/LO	HI/HI
		Row pct				
		Col pct				Row Total
			1	2	3	4
SB_18_X	B_18_A		0	0	1	16
	Yes, tourism		.0	.0	5.9	94.1
			.0	.0	25.0	100.0
SB_18_X	B_18_B		6	2	4	15
	Yes, conservation		22.2	7.4	14.8	55.6
			100.0	100.0	100.0	93.8
SB_18_X	B_18_C		0	1	0	0
	Yes, other		.0	100.0	.0	.0
			.0	50.0	.0	.0
Column Total			6	2	4	16
			21.4	7.1	14.3	57.1
						100.0

Percents and totals based on respondents

28 valid cases; 12 missing cases

## \* \* \* C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N \* \* \*

\$C\_20\\_X (tabulating 1) Complement each other by.....  
by GROUP\_B ATTITUDE & ACTIVITY

		GROUP_B			
		Count	LO/LO	HI/LO	HI/HI
		Row pct			
		Col pct			
			1	3	4
\$C_20\_X					
	C_20_A		1	5	16
Yes, tourist can see			4.5	22.7	72.7
			25.0	55.6	100.0
	C_20_B		0	9	16
Yes, helps appreciat			.0	36.0	64.0
			.0	100.0	100.0
	C_20_C		0	8	16
Yes, helps conserve			.0	33.3	66.7
			.0	88.9	100.0
	C_20_D		3	1	0
Yes, other			75.0	25.0	.0
			75.0	11.1	.0
	Column		4	9	16
	Total		13.8	31.0	55.2
					29
					100.0

Percents and totals based on respondents

29 valid cases; 11 missing cases

## \* \* \* C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N \* \* \*

\$C\_21\_X (tabulating 1) DONT complement each other because...  
by GROUP\_B ATTITUDE & ACTIVITY

		GROUP_B			Row Total
		Count	LO/LO	LO/HI	
		Row pct			
		Col pct			
			1	2	4
\$C_21_X	C_21_A		1	2	1
	No, tourism destroys		25.0	50.0	25.0
			12.5	100.0	100.0
	C_21_B		2	1	1
	No, tourists not sen		50.0	25.0	25.0
			25.0	50.0	100.0
No, others	C_21_C		6	0	1
			85.7	.0	14.3
			75.0	.0	100.0
Column			8	2	1
Total			72.7	18.2	9.1
					11
					100.0

Percents and totals based on respondents

11 valid cases; 29 missing cases

## \* \* \* C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N \* \* \*

\$C\_22X (tabulating 1) Facilities provided....  
by GROUP\_B ATTITUDE & ACTIVITY

		GROUP_B		
		Count	LO/HI	HI/HI
		Row pct		
		Col pct		Row Total
			2	4
\$C_22X	C_22_A		2	16
	Walking trail		11.1	88.9
			100.0	100.0
	C_22_B		2	15
	BBQ set		11.8	88.2
			100.0	93.8
Souvenir & gift shop	C_22_C		0	16
			.0	100.0
			.0	100.0
Lodge	C_22_D		0	11
			.0	100.0
			.0	68.8
Camping	C_22_E		0	1
			.0	100.0
			.0	6.3
Others	C_22_F		0	1
			.0	100.0
			.0	6.3
Column Total			2	16
			11.1	88.9
				100.0

Percents and totals based on respondents

18 valid cases; 22 missing cases

A\_04 Agree with concept of CONSERVATION by VIS PAY VISITOR PAYS

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		VIS_PAY		
Count		Yes	No	
Row Pct				Row
Col Pct				Total
		1.00	2.00	
A_04				
	1	17	15	32
Yes		53.1	46.9	80.0
		100.0	65.2	
	2		8	8
No			100.0	20.0
			34.8	
	Column	17	23	40
	Total	42.5	57.5	100.0

Chi-Square	Value	DF	Significance
Pearson	7.39130	1	.00655
Continuity Correction	5.37724	1	.02040
Likelihood Ratio	10.31203	1	.00132
Mantel-Haenszel test for linear association	7.20652	1	.00726
Fisher's Exact Test:			
One-Tail			.01251
Two-Tail			.01251
Minimum Expected Frequency -	3.400		
Cells with Expected Frequency < 5 -	2 OF 4 ( 50.0%)		

Number of Missing Observations: 0

A\_05\_A Yes - healthy environment by VIS\_PAY VISITOR PAYS

Page 1 of 1

		VIS_PAY		
Count		Yes	No	
Row Pct	Col Pct			Row
		1.00	2.00	Total
A_05_A	1	16	15	31
	Yes	51.6	48.4	77.5
		94.1	65.2	
No	2	1	8	9
		11.1	88.9	22.5
		5.9	34.8	
Column		17	23	40
Total		42.5	57.5	100.0

Chi-Square	Value	DF	Significance
Pearson	4.68205	1	.03048
Continuity Correction	3.17136	1	.07494
Likelihood Ratio	5.32653	1	.02100
Mantel-Haenszel test for linear association	4.56500	1	.03263
Fisher's Exact Test:			
One-Tail			.03348
Two-Tail			.06696

Minimum Expected Frequency = 3.825  
 Cells with Expected Frequency < 5 = 1 of 4 (25.0%)

Number of Missing Observations: 0

C\_19 Do tourism and conservation on Mataqali by VIS\_PAY VISITOR PAYS

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		VIS_PAY		
Count		Yes	No	
Row Pct				
Col Pct				Row
		1.00	2.00	Total
C_19	Yes	1	17	12
			58.6	41.4
			100.0	52.2
No	2		11	11
			100.0	27.5
			47.8	
Column		17	23	40
Total		42.5	57.5	100.0

Chi-Square	Value	DF	Significance
Pearson	11.21439	1	.00081
Continuity Correction	8.94387	1	.00278
Likelihood Ratio	15.21222	1	.00010
Mantel-Haenszel test for linear association	10.93403	1	.00094
Fisher's Exact Test:			
One-Tail			.00058
Two-Tail			.00078
Minimum Expected Frequency -	4.675		
Cells with Expected Frequency < 5 -	1 OF	1 (25.0%)	

Number of Missing Observations: 0



C\_20\_A Yes, tourist can see undisturbed land by VIS\_PAY VISITOR PAYS

		VIS_PAY		Page 1 of 1
		Count		
		Row Pct	Yes	No
		Col Pct		
			1.00	2.00
C_20_A				Row Total
Yes	1	17	5	22
		77.3	22.7	55.0
		100.0	21.7	
No	2		18	18
			100.0	45.0
			78.3	
Column		17	23	40
Total		42.5	57.5	100.0

Chi-Square	Value	DF	Significance
Pearson	24.18972	1	.00000
Continuity Correction	21.13100	1	.00000
Likelihood Ratio	30.96613	1	.00000
Mantel-Haenszel test for linear association	23.58498	1	.00000
Minimum Expected Frequency = 7.650			

Number of Missing Observations: 0

C\_20\_B Yes, helps appreciate culture better by VIS\_PAY VISITOR PAYS

Count  
Row Pct  
Col Pct

VIS\_PAY

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	Yes	No	Row Total
C_20_B	17	8	25
Yes	68.0	32.0	62.5
	100.0	34.8	
No		15	15
		100.0	37.5
		65.2	
Column Total	17	23	40
	42.5	57.5	100.0

Chi-Square	Value	DF	Significance
Pearson	17.73913	1	.00003
Continuity Correction	15.06564	1	.00010
Likelihood Ratio	23.20490	1	.00000
Mantel-Haenszel test for linear association	17.29566	1	.00003
Minimum Expected Frequency -	6.375		

Number of Missing Observations: 0

C\_20\_C Yes, helps conserve heritage sites by VIS\_PAY VISITOR PAYS

Page 1 of 1

		VIS_PAY		
		Yes	No	
Count				
Row Pct				
Col Pct				Row
		1.00	2.00	Total
C_20_C				
Yes	1	17	7	24
		70.8	29.2	60.0
		100.0	30.4	
No	2		16	16
			100.0	40.0
			69.6	
Column		17	23	40
Total		42.5	57.5	100.0

Chi-Square	Value	DF	Significance
Pearson	19.71014	1	.00001
Continuity Correction	16.91816	1	.00004
Likelihood Ratio	25.57378	1	.00000
Mantel-Haenszel test for linear association	19.21739	1	.00001
Minimum Expected Frequency -	6.800		

Number of Missing Observations: 0

## Appendix 9. Interviews With Government/Semi-Government Department Personnel.

Name	Department	Date of Interview
K. Waqavonovono	Fiji Visitors Bureau *	9th January, 1996.
S. Sawailau	Tourism	9th January, 1996.
I. Qarau	Bureau of Statistics	10th January, 1996.
S. Cabaniuk	NLTB *	19th January, 1996.
S. Tabua	NLTB *	19th January, 1996.
A. Bogiva	Forestry	22nd January, 1996.
S. Waqainabete	Forestry	22nd January, 1996.
Assistant District Officer, Taveuni.	Rural Development	2nd February, 1996.
A. Colavanua	National Trust of Fiji *	9th February, 1996.

\* Indicates that the Department is semi-government.

## Appendix 10

### Glossary of Fijian Terms.

a i sevusevu-	Presentation of yaqona as a show of welcome.
i kacikaci ni yalo-	Place where the spirits of the dead call for the other spirits.
yaqona-	Kava - Piper methysticum; plant and drink used for ceremonial and social purposes in the Pacific
koro-	Village.
ladelade ni yalo-	Jumping off place of the sprits of the dead.
lumulumu-	Fallow.
mataqali-	Social unit; division of yavusa.
nodra Sala na Yalo-	Paths of the spirits of the dead.
tagimaucia-	Kind of orchid emblematic of Taveuni.
tokatoka-	Kinship grouping; subdivision of mataqali.
Turaga ni Mataqali-	Head of the mataqali.
Turaga i Taukei-	Chief of the land.
vanua-	Land; traditional state including its human and non - human resources.
vakavanua-	Matters of the land; in the traditional manner.
veisavaki-	Tree or forest area used for planting wild yams.
viti-	Pass through grassland or jungle where there is no path.
Vola ni Kawa Bula-	Register of Native Fijians.
yavutu-	Ancestral home or village.
yavusa-	Largest kinship grouping divided into mataqali.