

REWA STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024- 2027

NA IVUQA VIA, TEI EDAI, MATUA EDAI

“FORTIFY THE REWAN CHARACTER FOR A RESILIENT FUTURE”

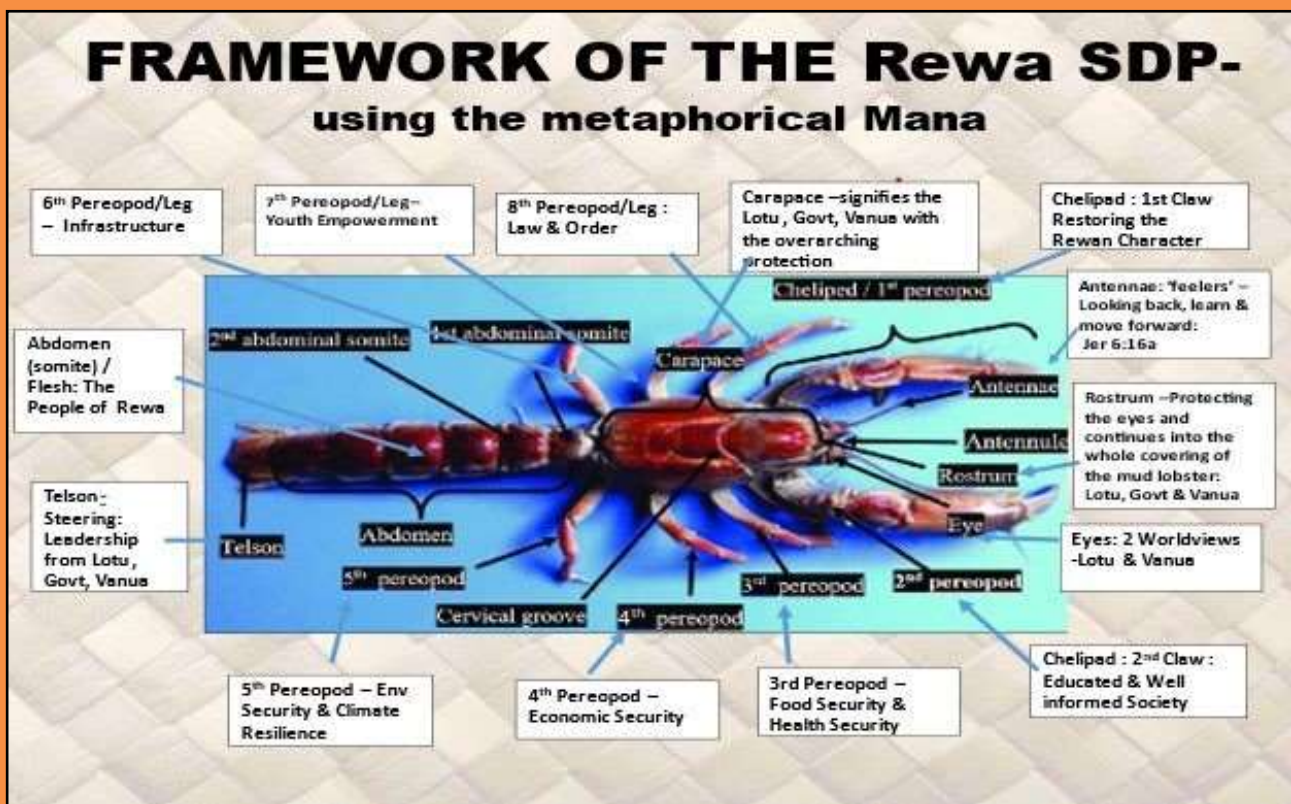


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ACRONYMS

EFY	Economic Development & Finance, Youth Sub-Committee
EFL	Electricity Fiji Limited
HRFH	Human Resource Development, Food & Health Sub-Committee
iTAB	iTaukei Affairs Board
ICRE	Infrastructure, Climate Resilient & Environment Sub-Committee
IVDP	Integrated Village Development Profile
LOE	Law & Order and Education Sub-Committee
MNT	Mata ni Tikina
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
RPC	Rewa Provincial Council
RPHCL	Rewa Provincial Holding Company Limited
RYDAB	Rewa Yasana Development Advisory Board
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDP	Sustainable Development Plan
TNK	Turaga ni Koro
TNM	Turaga ni Mataqali
TNY	Turaga ni Yavusa
VKB	Vola ni Kawa Bula
WAF	Water Authority of Fiji

1.0 Foreword



Ro Macanawai Mataitini
**CHAIRMAN OF REWA
PROVINCIAL COUNCIL**

The Rewa Strategic Development Plan (SDP) 2023-2026 gives the Rewa province an opportunity to pull together resources to work towards having resilient and informed communities with a sustainable future that exceeds expectation. The SDP is in fact a great way for the Rewa Province to use its full potential and self-determination, as a fundamental component of sustainable development.

The **VISION** is to **FORTIFY THE REWAN CHARACTER FOR A RESILIENT FUTURE**, with the emphasis on reflecting and shaping our development to restore our intrinsic values through our tangible and intangible heritage and industrious creativity, as a powerful contribution to economic, health security, social stability, environment protection and community resilience.

This is premised on the saying “*Na ivuqa via, tei edai matua eda*” meaning the Rewans are always standing ready to carry out traditional/vanua obligations according to their traditional roles and responsibilities, under any circumstances and being respectful of any requirements and requests from the traditional leaders who must act justly at all times.

Rewa is host to Fiji’s capital city, Suva, thus being provided with various opportunities such as accessibility to various public services and infrastructure, however there are also adverse consequences such as poaching from our qoliqolis and the washing up of wastes on our shores and in our qoliqolis from the capital.

This SDP is guided by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), Ministry of iTaukei Affairs Strategic Goals and the 55 Villages Integrated Development Profiles (IVDP), creating synergy and realigning the organization structures and system and development processes for efficient delivery of services which is one of the key challenges for the socio-economic sustainable development of our communities and subsequently Communally-owned resources. The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) process will be incorporated into the current M&E system of the iTaukei Affairs through the quarterly reports of the Turaga ni Koro (TNK)

The Plan focuses on initiatives at the local Village and Tikina Levels as per needs and identified within the IVDP. With goodwill, partnerships and good governance, I have no doubt that the Rewa Strategic Development Plan will achieve the targets of ensuring the overall goal of self-sufficiency of the households at village level and for the benefit of Rewa and her people.

2.0 Introduction and Background

The Plan provides a framework for setting a direction for the sustainable and appropriate development of the Province of Rewa and its People that are registered in the Vola ni Kawa Bula (VKB).

The fundamentally approach is to adopt a partnership model that will strengthen the efficient and effective delivery of service machinery for the sustainable development of the Communities and Communal Resources for the well-being of all households at village level.

The approach is based on strengthening of the Traditional Institutional and governance arrangements with the Community to ensure the overall goal of self-sufficiency of the households at village level is achieved.

The Plan emphasizes that with very little land, sea and river resources and that the Rewan Society's values and wealth lies in its people and kinship and its traditional governance structure, strengthened with the principle of goodwill and governance, given the current Economic Climate in a world affected by Climate Change.

There will also be an attempt to realign the organization structure and system, development process for efficient delivery of services to the Fijian-Taukei Traditional System to continue to uphold Rewan traditional values, the Rewan identity and value of human life in current Management Paradigm of the Monetary Value System.

The Plan aspires to develop the Rewa Province on many fronts such as being a Tourism Region with Tourist Destinations with its unique Rewa Character and History, strengthening of traditional leadership, improvement in Health and Sanitation, ensuring Climate and Economic Security and including the development of Blue Economy priority in the province.

Lastly and most importantly underpinning all these are our Faith concerning the implementation of the work:

Jeremiah 6:16a – Thus says the LORD: “Stand in the ways and see, And ask for the old paths, where the good way is, And walk in it; Then you will find rest for your souls”(NKJV)

Nehemiah 2:18 – And I told them of the hand of my God which had been good upon me, and also of the King's words that he had spoken to me. So they said, “Let us rise and build. Then they set their hands to this good work” (NKJV)

2.1 Context – Rewa Province Preliminary Snapshot

a. Landscape & Environment

The Province of Rewa consists of fifty-five (55) villages and nine (9) Tikinas covering a land area of 27,200 hectares and fourteen (14) Qoliqoli area, namely; Sawau, Kulu, Nukunitabua, Naduruvesi, Nacurumoce, Raviravi, Suva, Nakurulevu, Navakavu, Vuninokonoko, Bativudi, Toga, Noco and Buregasaga.

There are seven (7) Traditional Tabu Vakavanua Qoiliqoli areas and nil gazetted Marine Protected Areas (MPA)

There is a total 1,298 Native Lease, under 995 Land Owning Units, covering a total leased area of 2,241.98 hectare (ha) with a total of 20,172.78 ha that is still available for lease.

Of these leases, 151 are Agricultural, 30 Commercial, 30 Education, 2 Forestry, 19 Government, 99 Industrial, 892 Residential, 2 Water and Mineral and 50 for Public Utility, Recreational and Religious leases.

Table 1: Native Lease Type by Tikina

TIKINA	AGRI	COMMER	EDU	FOREST	GOVT	INDUSTR	OTHER	RESIDEN	WATER / MINERAL	TOTAL
Burebasaga	3	1	3		2			7		16
Dreketi	1		2							3
Noco	2	1	1				8		1	13
Raviravi	2	3	4		1			1		11
Rewa	1	1	1		2		1		1	7
Sawau			1		4		2	1		8
Suva	52	36	12	2	10	94	32	581		819
Toga	90	6	4			5	7	302		414
Vutia			2							2
TOTAL	151	48	30	2	19	99	50	892	2	1288

Source: I/TLTB

b. The Rewan Economy and Society

The Province of Rewa consists of 26,350 people registered under the VKB; 13,796 males and 12,554 females in 758 iTokatoka, 299 Mataqali, and 66 Yavusa. In 2022 the villages in Rewa recorded a population of approximately over 13,465 living in the villages comprising of just over 2,666 households. The Population in the Province is comprised of 7,405 males and 6,060 females categorised in their respective age group; 2,617 Children (0-10yrs), 2,010 youth (10-20yrs) and 1,822 adult youth (20-40yrs) 1,657 adult (40-60yrs) and 1,039 elderly (above 60yrs) whilst 967 are accounted for as vulnerable groups which include the physically challenged and pregnant women.

The great Suva City area, parts of Nasinu Township and Lami Township are under the Rewa Province and has population density of urban population of 3,600 people per square km (2014 census) while the population density for the rural area is 50 people per square km (2014 census).

c. Integrated Village Development Profile. (IVDP)

The IVDP for the 55 villages formed the baseline for the development issues, priorities and development and investments needs. The main source of food is subsistence farming of root crops and vegetables, fisheries, municipal markets and processed food from retail shops. The main sources of income are employment and remittances, supplemented by subsistence farming of dalo (taro) & yaqona (*Piper methysticum*), fishing, harvesting of crustaceans such as mana (mud lobster), qari (crab), tuba, moci (prawns) and molluscs such as kaikoso, kai, sici, dio (thus both freshwater & marine), canteen operations, small business operations and ecotourism.

Some villages in the Tikina of Rewa, Sawau and Raviravi still use the river as their source of water supply whilst villages on the island of Beqa are powered by generators and solar energy source.

The Province's close proximity to Suva, Nasinu and Nausori Municipalities, has enabled our villages to have access and be connected to the Water Authority of Fiji (WAF), main water supply and the Electricity Fiji Limited (EFL) Power grid. It is also well serviced by Public Services as telecommunications and roads, and social services such as health facilities and primary, secondary and tertiary education (See Table 2).



Figure 2: Traditional guards performing the “Taqā” for the Gone Marama Bale na Roko Tui Dreketi (PC - iTaukei Trust Fund Board)

2.2 Vision

The Overall vision is to FORTIFY THE REWAN CHARACTER FOR A RESILIENT FUTURE with the expectation to raising the standard of living, enhance social capital, and develop economically without changing the cultural and moral values, in keeping with the unique Rewa Cultural and Traditional Character

1. Restore the unique Rewan Character in Culture, Tradition and Way of life, that distinguishes Rewa from other provinces.
2. Transform the well-being of households at village level to a higher level that exceed expectations.
3. Self-sufficiency and resilience in all households at village level.

Table 2: Rewa Infrastructure and Public Amenities in villages by Tikina, 2022

Tikina	No. of Villages	Infrastructure									PUBLIC AMMEN-TIES	
		HOUSES	TOILET	CHU	CC	CHF	DISP	KI	PR SCH	SEC SCH	WATER SOURCE	POWER SOURCE
Rewa	12	478	387	12	11	1	5	5	2	1	WAF, TANK, RIVER	FEA, GEN, SOLAR
Noco	10	314	262	10	10				1	1	WAF, TANK	FEA
Burebasaga	4	91	87	3	3	1			1		WAF, TANK	FEA, GEN, SOLAR
Dreketi	5	163	163	5	4		1		1		WAF	FEA
Toga	3	229	229	3	3			1	1		WAF, TANK	FEA
Vutia	3	69	68	3	3		2	1	1		WAF	FEA
Suva	9	975	975	5	8			1	2	2	WAF, TANK	FEA
Sawau	5	204	204	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	TANK, RIVER	GEN, SOLAR
Raviravi	4	143	143	4	4	-	2	3	-	-	TANK, RIVER	GEN, SOLAR
TOTAL	55	2666	2518	50	51	3	10	11	9	4		

Source: IVDP 2021-2022, NOTE: *V=vulnerable groups= disabilities, elderly, children & pregnant women.

2.3 Mission

The Mission is four-fold in what we need to do to achieve the vision.

- 2.3.1 Encourage and instill cultural moral value and traditional characteristics of the people of the province
- 2.3.2 Improve on welfare and economic wellbeing of each household to be more than self- sufficient and resilient.
- 2.3.3 Awareness of strengthening and encouraging; *solesolevaki*, *veilomani* and other iTaukei values in the institutions and the different layers of the Vanua to encourage Rewan character in culture & tradition and way of life.
- 2.3.4 Ensure mechanism, infrastructure and capacity building to enhance our tourism and economic well-being in a healthy and safe environment.

2.4 Values

Values are how we attribute worth to something and values influence our behavior because we use this as the cornerstone of who we are and how we do things.

Some of our values are to always:

- act justly
- love mercy
- be faithful in walking humbly with your God
- be respectful to one another,
- be loyal to your traditional responsibilities
- pursue a good reputation
- be resourceful
- work co-operatively with one another
- love one another.



Figure 3: Rewa Provincial Council with Hon Prime Minister Sitiveni Rabuka, July 2023 (PC – Ro Macanawai Mataitini)

2.5 SWOT Analysis

Major development challenges as identified by the Integrated Village Development Profile are:

- i. Lack of knowledge to make informed decision
- ii. Lack of Integrity in traditional leadership
- iii. Disintegration in the Vanua
- iv. Degradation of traditional & cultural values in youth
- v. Demoralization of youth

- vi. Deteriorating state of sanitation & hygiene infrastructure
- vii. Weak village initiatives that translates into well-being of the people
- viii. Competing priorities
- ix. Awareness of the role & realizing the full potential of the Bose Vanua, Village, Tikina & Provincial Councils

Table 3: SWOT Analysis

<p>STRENGTHS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ease of Access to Public Services– robust infrastructure support – piped water, roads, power supply, communication network, health education services, public transportation services • Strong Communalism • Our value and wealth is Kinship • Recognising that people are our greatest asset. • Integrated Village Development Plan completed • Geographical Location – proximity to municipalities • Strong village development initiatives that can translate into raising the standard of living • Strong linkages in the decision making and planning machinery of Government to the Fijian Administration • Governance through Fijian Administration Structure and Systems 	<p>WEAKNESSES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict between traditional and non-traditional value • Lack of integrity in Traditional Leadership to achieve the well-being of the people. • Lack of Capacity in the people at village level to make right and informed decision • Lack of focus, lack of efficiency and no targets in delivery of services • Lack of appropriate actions to resolve key issues facing the people to achieve the well-being at village level • Demoralization of Youth • Lack of Aggregate Statistics on Employment, Professional, Tradesmen. • Competing Priorities • Lack of Information and Awareness • Degradation of Traditional & Cultural Values in Youth • Disintegration of the Vanua
<p>OPPORTUNITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen through Capacity Building all aspects of the <i>Bula vakavanua</i> • Strengthen the Integrated Rural Development Framework using the bottom-up approach • Economic empowerment through Cooperative Scheme utilising strategies such as <i>solesolevaki</i> • Encouraging the obtaining of sand extraction licenses by resource owners • Draw upon the resources of the Rewan people – social capital, financial capital and professional competencies • Strengthening existing and forging new partnership with various Government Ministries, private entities, NGOs, Civil Society, Development Partners and Donors • Capacity building for identified capacities that the Province is lacking in from Community to Cabinet. • Build capacity through NEC Scheme 	<p>THREAT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict between Legislative law & Customary law • Lack of political will at various governance level – National, Provincial, District & Village • Conflict in Bose Vanua and Village Council • Demoralisation of Youth • Natural disasters such as cyclone and flooding that destroy minor infrastructure, gardens, nurseries etc that have been set up • Sea Level rise and coastal erosion • Loss of mangroves • Pollution of <i>qoliqoli</i> as a result of wave dynamics & currents bringing in a lot of debris (especially plastic to the Rewa waters both to the east-Muaivuso & west - Rewa, Dreketi, Vutia & Noco <i>qoliqolis</i>) • Pollution of Muaivuso Qoliqoli due to oil leakage from sunken ships in Draunibota Bay, pollution and blast water from Suva harbor • Consequences of the discharge of effluent from Kinoya into the Rewa Marine Area & Luvuluvu sewerage Treatment Plants into Rewa Waters • Control of issuing of Sand mining licenses to ensure the consensus of the resource owners • Re-occurrence of COVID or other future epidemic.



Figure 4: Pottery made by the women of Nasilai (PC - iTaukei Trust Fund Board)

3.0 Strategic Objectives

3.1 Key Desired Outcomes

1. Creating a Province that is grounded on the strength and values of Rewan Character
2. Create and educated well-informed society by capacity building including strengthening social capital with values and wisdom which is the foundation of a strong Human Capital.
3. Self-sustaining in food supply, and developing Agricultural initiatives
4. Raised Income level of households
5. Ensuring properly managed investments and creating unique market niches
6. Building a climate resilient society including using Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) and applying Nature Based solutions (NBS) to protect the environment
7. Provide an efficient compliance and governance framework to enable sustainable sustainable development and a thriving Rewa Economy
8. Mobilise Resources to facilitate development and provide benefits to create prosperous communities
9. Tikina Prosperity – Tourism Regional Development Area as a Tourism Destination utilizing EcoTourism approach.
10. Capability to Self-Regulate & Self-Financing in Sustainable Development

3.2 The Eight (8) Priority Areas

The 8 Priority Areas were arrived at after analysing the 55 IVDP:

1. Restore the Rewan Character
2. Create an Educated and well informed society
3. Ensure Food & Health Security
4. Ensure Economic Security
5. Ensure Environment Security and building Climate Resilient Communities

6. Access to Infrastructure: transportation, communication network, energy source and power grid
7. Empowerment and development of Youth
8. Law & Order and Conflict Resolution



Figure 5 :‘Yavutu’- site of historical significance in Burebasaga Village (PC - iTaukei Trust Fund Board)

3.3 Theory of Change

The Theory of Change (ToC) is a description and illustration of why a desired change is expected to happen in a particular context. The Table below represents the ToC for the Rewa SDP work the Principles/Values (section 2.4) under which the work is carried out, the Cross cutting issues (Gender, Resilience & Disability), the Enablers, the Change Strategies that will result and mid-term changes and ultimately long term results to have the desired overall impact as stated in the Foreword of this document.



Figure 6 – More than 100 on short course licensing for Boat Master/ Basic Sea Safety Restricted Master/Engineer Class 6 Maritime Awareness, September, 2023 (PC – Uraia Navunicagi)

Table 4: Theory of Change

Principles: Loyalty*Love*Respectful*Goodrepute*Resourceful*Cooperation*Mercy*Humility*Just			
Cross cutting Issues: Gender * Resilience * Disability			
Enablers →	Change Strategies →	Medium Term Changes to Long term Results	→ Impact
<p>Empowered internal Governance & oversight</p> <p>Dynamic, responsive, proactive people & culture</p> <p>Strategic Communication and people engagement</p> <p>Resource mobilisation</p>	<p>Capacity Building and informed population</p> <p>Gender & Youth empowerment</p> <p>Partnership</p> <p>Systems (Governance, Traditional) Strengthening</p> <p>Data, Research and evaluation</p>	<p>Informed decision making at all levels</p> <p>Youth & women empowered and engaged</p> <p>Sustainable livelihoods</p> <p>Resilient communities in safe green environment</p> <p>Strengthened social & cultural capital</p> <p>Positive behaviors, social & gender norms</p> <p>Access to nutritious diets and quality primary health care by all</p> <p>Equitable & Inclusive Access to services (water, energy, transport, communication) by all</p> <p>Households achieve full economic potential</p>	<p>Resilient and informed communities with a sustainable future that exceeds expectation</p>



Figure 7 : 'Bakalou' Fish trap with Chambers at Suva (PC - iTaukei Trust Fund Board)

4.0 BUDGET

Table 5: Budget

PRIORITIES	OBJECTIVES	PROGRAM COST	CAPITAL PROJECT COST	TOTAL
RESTORE REWAN CHARACTER OF TRADITIONAL GOVERNANCE	Restore character of Rewan way of life	\$10,800		
	Restore character of Rewan Traditional & Cultural Values	\$135,000		
	Enabling good governance at Village, Tikina & Provincial level			\$145,800
CREATING AN EDUCATING & WELL-INFORMED SOCIETY	Community Education	\$270,000		
	Investing in Human Capital	\$191,000	\$200,000	\$661,000
FOOD SECURITY, HEALTH SECURITY, ECONOMIC SECURITY, ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY	Food Security			
	Health Security	\$288,000		\$4,124,000
	Economic Security	\$135,000		\$135,000
	Environment Security	\$871,000		\$1,371,000
				\$5,620,000
BUILDING CLIMATE RESILIENT COMMUNITIES	Climate Resilience		\$5,340,000	\$5,340,000
	Relocation		N/A	
				\$5,340,000
ACCESS TO TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION NETWORK, MARKET, ENERGY SOURCE/ POWER NETWORK	Access to Transportation		\$200,000	\$200,000
	Access to Communication Network		N/A	
	Access To Market	\$10,000		\$10,000
	Access Energy Source/ Power Grid		N/A	
				\$10,000
YOUTH EMPOWERMENT & DEVELOPMENT	Empowerment & Development	\$585,000		\$585,000
	Upskilling & matching skill sets to traditional role rights	\$135,000		\$135,000
	Set up, manage & Operate Cooperatives	\$270,000		\$270,000
	Engage in social Cohesion through mental & Physical development	\$45,000		\$45,000
				\$1,035,000
LAW & ORDER	Village By-Laws	\$135,000		\$135,000
	Village Tribunal	\$135,000		\$135,000
				\$270,000
TOTAL ESTIMATE		\$3,215,000	10,076,000	\$13,291,000

5.0 Linkages and Partnership

In order to create a coordinated implementation approach there are three (3) aspects:

- (i) The adoption the partnership model and the organizational relationship for Community development
- (ii) The agreement on the task, actions and strategies that must be implemented
- (iii) The fulfilment of ach organization role in the delivery of service in the interest of the vision and goal of the Province.

Successful Provincial development emerge where there are honest and successful partnership between all the players. There's a paradigm shift taking place within the dynamics of social cultural, environmental, economic and political context.

A Rewan family is a socio-economic unit with a highly integrated activity which has significant impacts on the supply and demand and trade in goods and services in the Province. The Provincial Office play a pivotal role and should be enables to commit to and drive development in a meaningful way to improve the management and the development of the iTaukei by ensuring coordination and cooperation between the different agencies, authorities and organizations concerned at all levels of development.

5.1 The 3-Tiered Development Approach

This approach is to be considered to analyze the institutional arrangements of relevant Government agencies, Vanua structure, NGO's, Community Organizations, development partners, Financial Institutions and Donors

- National & Provincial level – Provision of appropriate infrastructure that facilitate socio-economic development towards self-sufficiency. The theme is to reshape our future through genuine dialogue and collaboration; to transform our province and set the foundation for the way forward in the next 3 years.
- Tikina Level – Facilitate the provision of sufficient infrastructure development as in Education & Health programs, Renewable Energy Program, Transportation and Communication infrastructure, Business Infrastructure, Water & Waste Water Management Initiative, Marine & River Conservation Areas, Coastal Area & River Banks Erosion Management
- Village Level – Capacity Building in provision of education and vocational training to ensure relevant capabilities to facilitate and operationalize development.



Figure 8: Special mat "Vakavuvulaca" by the women of Vutia (PC - iTaukei Trust Fund Board)

5.2 Creating the Partnerships:

5.2.1 Capacity Building at Household Level

The key to Capacity Building is understanding what is required and being able to establish gap that needs building. The approach will be to:

- Identify the capability framework for the household, village & tikina including the capability that should be drawn from external source
- Determine the performance framework
- Develop the structure which must be dynamic in establishing the roles required
- Determine the competence required and performance criteria for each role which determine the people in that role.

5.2.2 Role of the Rewa Provincial Council (RPC)

The Provincial Council shall therefore act as a check on subordinate decisions from government through iTaukei Affairs Board (iTAB) as an additional local safeguard of due process at Provincial level.

- To commit and drive development in a meaningful way to improve the management and the development of the people of Rewa and it's resources by ensuring coordination and cooperation between the different agencies, authorities and organizations concerned at all levels of development.
- To formulate and implement policies for promoting the economic, cultural, social, environmental, [spiritual] development of the Province
- Responsible for Decision-making and planning machinery of the Province and alignment of the processes for efficient and effective delivery of service to the family at village level
- To place emphasis and priorities on good leadership and social well-being of the indigenous people of Rewa
- To see that the development undertaken by the government contributes to the well-being of the indigenous people of Rewa

5.2.3 The Role of the Provincial Office

It is the Secretariat to the Provincial Council & Tikina Council and links the province to the FAB, Ministry of Fijian Affairs and Commissioner's Office or the Ministry of Regional & Rural Development. it must be enabled to be able to commit, drive & coordinate development in an effective way at the Village level, Tikina and Provincial levels of development. Strengthen implementation of the TAB mandated core functions at the Province, Tikina and Village. The Rewa Provincial Office Operation Budget for the financial year 2023 is \$187,000. There is no current budget for development projects & programs in the province.

5.2.4 Role of the Tikina Councils:

The province of Rewa is comprised of nine (9) Tikinas therefore has nine (9) Tikina Councils. The role of the 9 Tikina Councils are to determine the local priorities of the Tikina for development and in assisting with the attainment of social and economic goals of the Province through Government Development programs & Provincial Initiatives at Tikina level.

5.2.5 The Role of the Tikina Representative- Mata ni Tikina (MNT)

Liaise with Roko Tui and Provincial Office Staff, the Turaga ni Koro and the Provincial Administrator/District Officer to carry out development projects which are to be undertaken by the village and Tikina.

5.2.6 Role of the Village Council:

The province of Rewa comprises fifty-five (55) villages therefore is constituted by 55 village councils. Each village council is responsible for making decisions necessary for the operation of their village community on behalf of the people of each household. These decisions may consist of budgetary, human resources, allocation of resources, processes and procedures for the administration of the people. The Council is charged with good governance and improvement of the village care and maintenance of its public properties. It also implements and monitors Government development work & Provincial initiatives.

5.2.7 Role of Bose Vanua

Although not regulated under the iTaukei Affairs Act it is a forum that the traditional leaders, the chiefs in their own right can convene to discuss issues pertaining to the iTaukei, in their respective Tikina. It is respected by the iTaukei Affairs Board and must accord the same respect over the Village Council, Tikina Council and Provincial Council

The Chief and Turaga ni Yavusa are fully responsible for the safety, security and prosperity of the people under their traditional jurisdiction. They have the traditional authority to make important decisions pertaining to the traditional responsibilities and the welfare of their people. Their leadership should command the respect of their people. Their authority can only be observed through customary law by the Turaga ni Mataqali, Village, Tikina and Provincial Council.



Figure 9 :Yavirau in Sawau, Beqa (PC – iTaukei Trust Fund Board)

5.2.8 Existing Bodies and the Governance Structure

The following bodies are to also be involved in the implementation and monitoring of the respective thematic areas of the Strategic Development Plan and are thus part of the implementation arm of the Provincial Council through the Tikina and Village Councils:

1. The Purpose of Soqosoqo Vakamarama is to empower and promote the culture of cooperation amongst iTaukei women to enhance their status, strengthen and preserve iTaukei culture and heritage, uplift the standards of living in iTaukei villages and rural communities.
2. The Role of Rewa Care to provide restorative justice support services to facilitate rehabilitation programs that ensures ex-offenders, can return and reform and lead law abiding and productive lives upon their release; and deter crimes and criminals. It is to also obtain, analyse and map data on prisoner re-entry, reducing recidivism, promote social inclusion, reconciliation with victims and interventions that will reduce committing further offences. The Rewa Care program also facilitates meeting the legitimate financial responsibilities of these ex-offenders.
3. The Purpose of the Youth Council is to meet, discuss and plan out activities of the Provincial Council Initiatives and mobilise youth in the implementation thus contributing and strengthening civic engagement and a form of youth voice in community decision making.
4. The Function of Yaubula Committee is to be in the forefront of environment conservation and protection through the use of traditional knowledge and practices, and effectively and efficiently implement sustainable management of natural resources initiatives including climate change mitigation and adaptation. The Committee also provide awareness, advice and general support to communities on natural resource issues.
5. The Functions of the Disability Association – provide disability communities voices at the Village, District and Provincial Level identifying the needs and expressing views on priorities and evaluating services and infrastructure development

The Village Council shall also act as a check on subordinate decisions from government through ITAB as an additional local safeguard of due process at village level.

5.2.9 The Role of Turaganikoro (TNK)

The TNK is usually elected or appointed by the Village as administrator under the iTaukei Affairs Tikina and Village Regulations of 1996 and the focal point of contact for any village community based initiative. He is usually the Secretariat and Treasurer of the Village Council.

The TNK oversees the daily functions of the village and delegates duties as necessary. For important decisions, they consult the Chief, the Turaga ni Yavusa (TNY) and Turaga ni Mataqali (TNM) to ensure the smooth running of the various functions of the village. They are supposedly appointed because of their proven capabilities to administer the mandates of the Provincial, Tikina & Village Councils and village level.

The TNK submits a quarterly report to the iTAB through a filled questionnaire. This SDP will also utilize the same quarterly report by the TNK to fulfill its M&E activity.

5.2.10 Role of Rewa Province Holdings Company Limited (RPHCL)

The RPHCL is the commercial arm of the Vanua of Rewa and its people, with the Rewa provincial Council holding the largest share of 32%. The other shares comprises individuals, village, mataqali, tikina, family units.

The objectives are to:

- (i) Maintain viable investments at all times
- (ii) Achieve a sustainable level of growth and expansion
- (iii) To uphold the rule of law and practice principles of good corporate governance
- (iv) To continually ensure high level of stakeholders confidence
- (v) Too provide an effective marketing and sound investment and public relations of the company



Figure 10: “Gaka tavu” – Preparing Ika Sausau for Tui Noco by traditional Fisher tribe – Naivilaca (PC – iTaukei Trust Fund Board)

5.3 The Delivery Mechanism

The structure to implement this work is found in Figure 6. Rewa Yasana Development Advisory Board (RYDAB), is to provide knowledge, critical thinking and analysis to increase the confidence of the decision makers in the Rewa Provincial Council. It offers advice that will help the Rewa Provincial Council achieve its goals. The Advisory Board Membership to include Chairpersons of the proposed four (4) Thematic Areas Sub-Committees;

- 1) Human Resource Development, Food & Health Sub-Committee (HRFH),
- 2) Infrastructure, Climate Resilience & Environment Sub-Committee (ICRE),
- 3) Economic Development, Finance & Youth Development Sub-Committee (EFY),
- 4) Law & Order and Culture & Tradition Sub-Committee (LOCT)

Four members from Rewa Professionals chosen at the discretion of the Chair. The Secretariat will be the Rewa Provincial Office

This results in the RYDAB having a total of 13 members and Chaired by Chairman of Rewa Provincial Council.

There are four (4) Sub-Committees based on Rewa Province Thematic Development 8 Priority Areas. The purpose of the four (4) Sub-Committees are to (i) consider and recommend actions subject to approval by the RPC, (ii) prepare project proposals for funding and evaluate project and programs implementation (iii) provide expertise and advise the RYDAB in order to ensure that the Board is informed about the respective thematic areas that have the potential to affect the service delivery of the SDP (iv) Review and provide input on the proposed service priorities and initiatives, in the Annual Tikina Plan including those that are being considered in the 3yr SDP. (iv) function as an expert panel to advise and may invite experts who are not members to attend committee members as special guests as per needed.

The Sub-Committees are to meet on a quarterly basis:

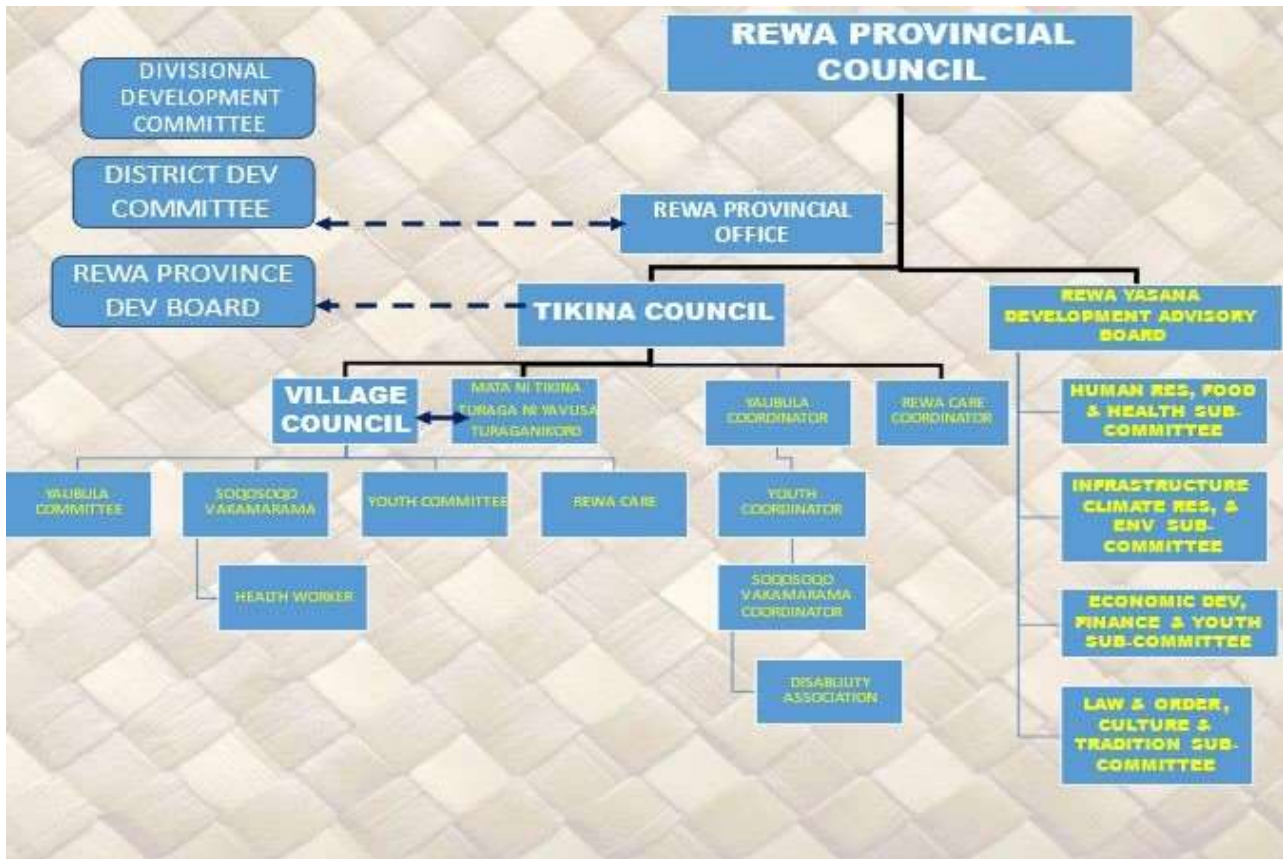
Human Resource, Food & Health Sub-Committee (HRFH) whose functional areas include to Create an Educated Rewan Society and well- informed Communities, Food Security and Health Security. Chairmanship shall be Ro Banuve Kaumaitotoya with Paula Navunisaravi and Jone Sovalawa with Uraia Waibuta. Membership shall be; three (3) to be selected from Rewa Professional Database, Six (6) Soqosoqo Vakamarama Tikina Leaders (Tikina Leaders from Tikina Rewa, Tikina Suva, Tikina Noco, Tikina Sawau, Tikina Raviravi, Tikina Toga), Three (3) Youth Tikina Coordinators (Tikina Noco, Tikina Suva, Tikina Rewa) and Three(3) Mata ni Tikina (Tikina Dreketi, Tikina Burebasaga, Tikina Toga)

Infrastructure, Climate Resilience & Environment Sub-Committee (ICRE) whose jurisdiction cover Accessibility to Communication Network, Power & Power Grids, Transportation and Markets, Environment Security and Climate Resilience. The Chairmanship – Dr Winifereti Nainoca with Alipate Senikuta, Salanieta Kitolelei, Kiniviliame Cava and Tomasi Delana. Membership will be three (3) selected from the Rewa Professional Database and six (6) Chairman of Tikina Yaubula Committee (Tikina Rewa, Tikina Suva, Tikina Noco, Tikina Sawau, Tikina Raviravi, Tikina Toga.), three (3) Rewa Care Tikina Coordinators, (Tikina Dreketi, Tikina Burebasaga, Tikina Vutia) Disability Association Coordinator. three (3) Mata ni Tikina (Tikina Sawau, Tikina Noco, Tikina Rewa),

Economic & Financial and Youth Development Sub-Committee (EFY) whose functional areas come under; Economic Security, Youth Economic Empowerment & Development, Chairmanship – Baro Saumaki, Eroni Vatuloka and Atunaisa Nadakuitavuki, Membership – three(3) elected from the Rewa Professional Database, Six(6) Tikina Youth Coordinator, (Tikina Dreketi, Tikina Burebasaga, Tikina Vutia, Tikina Sawau, Tikina Raviravi, Tikina Toga) Three(3) Mata ni Tikina Council (Tikina Suva, Tikina Vutia, Tikina Raviravi)

Law & Order and Culture & Tradition Sub-Committee (LOCT) whose jurisdiction are: Culture and Traditions the Rewan Character, Conflict Resolution & Rewa Care Program, Chairmanship – Jo Vesikara, Ratu Peni Torowale, Jese Drova and Seveci Nasilisili, Membership – three(3) selected from the Rewa Professional Database and six(6) Rewa Care Tikina Co-ordinators, (Tikina Rewa, Tikina Suva, Tikina Noco, Tikina Sawau, Tikina Raviravi, Tikina Toga.), three(3) Soqosoqo Vakamarama Tikina Leaders (Tikina Dreketi, Tikina Burebasaga, Tikina Vutia)

Figure 11: Delivery Mechanism – Implementation structure



5.4 The Metaphor - Mud Lobster/Mana (*Thalassina species*)

In this Rewa SDP we use the metaphorical Mana *Thalassina spp* (mud lobster) to represent our vision and strategies (via the 8 Priority areas) for the next 3 years.

Physiologically:

1. The two **eyes** represent the two main worldviews through which the Rewan community view the world: through the Vanua and Church (Lotu) worldviews.
2. The covering over the eyes, **Rostrum**, for protection extends into the carapace signifies the Lotu, Government and Vanua of Rewa as described by Professor Ravuvu in his book “Vaka iTaukei. The Fijian Way of Life (1983, p. 76) as literally meaning “land, but also refers to the social and cultural aspects of the physical environment identified with a social group”.
3. The **antenna** as ‘feelers’ is a simple reminder that as we work for a better resilient future, we look back to the past to learn and opportunity should be optimised in the future: Jer 6:16a – Thus says the LORD: “Stand in the ways and see, And ask for the old paths, where the good way is, And walk in it; Then you will find rest for your souls”(NK-JV)
4. **Abdomen** (somite) can be said to contain the tastiest part of the Mana. It is equated to the people of Rewa and there must be a continuous capacity building of the areas of Culture, Economic Empowerment, Traditional Knowledge (Values, Beliefs, Behavior, Skills) as signified by the 2 Chelipads
5. **Chelipad** – 2 legs with claws for digging, catching preys & protection. Chelipad 1 and 2 represent Priority 1 & 2 where the work would involve digging (*vakekeli*), feeding (*vakani*) and strengthening (*vakaukauwataki*) of Rewa traditional Culture & Governance and an Educated and well-informed society. (Hosea 4:6a ... for lack of knowledge my people perish”)

6. **Legs/pereopods** – 6 legs represent the other 6 Priority areas. The interconnectedness of the legs of the metaphorical Mana contribute to the total movement and performance of the movement of the Mana.
7. **Telson** – Tail is used for steering and represent the Governance system; including both Western and Traditional Governance Systems.

Essence:

1. The Mana is said to be the '*kakana* for the *Yalomatua*' (food of the Wise).
2. Ecologically the 'Mana' is the 'Keystone Species' in the mangroves. This means that it helps define the entire ecosystem. Without the Keystone Species, the Ecosystem would be dramatically different or cease to exist altogether. They have also been referred to as 'Friends of the Mangroves' and 'Biological Marvel' of the system displaying 'engineering skills' in tunnelling activity and 'modest, shy creatures' creating the volcano shaped mounds. Just like the Mana with Engineering skills, building as alluded to earlier: "Let us rise up and build. Then they set their hands to do good work" - Nehemiah 2:18b (NKJV)
3. The Mana is usually identified with Rewans as a delicacy and the *iBole i Ra Mana* (The saying or the Motto of the mud lobster) is "*Dua ga na siga ni cola qele*", which augurs well with our vision of "*Na ivuqa Via, tei edai Matua edai*" Rewan saying – both alluding to the metaphorical 'single day of hardwork and result' signifying the attitude we should possess for the work.
4. Habitat for the Mana is between the land and sea - so adapts to both environments - just as Rewans live in both environments
5. Mud Lobsters undergo shedding of shell ("*Vakatukakaso*") when it grows whereby it sheds the old shell and grow a new one, but still remains the same Mana; so should we as Rewan people grow and adapt but keep the inner identity.
6. Mana can discard a limb in a process called "reflex amputation" which could be life-saving. They also have the ability to regenerate some of their body parts; for example, the claws, walking legs, and antennae. In the same way the Rewan people, institutions, way of life (*bula vakavanua*) should have the capacity to lose some of the ways, adapt with modified ways that is crucial for survival, relevance and resilience.



Figure 12: Rewa SDP Awareness workshop in Suva Tikina led by Na Turaga na Tui Suva (PC Winifereti Nainoca)

THE REWA SDP PRESENTED AS MANA (MUD LOBSTER) METAPHOR

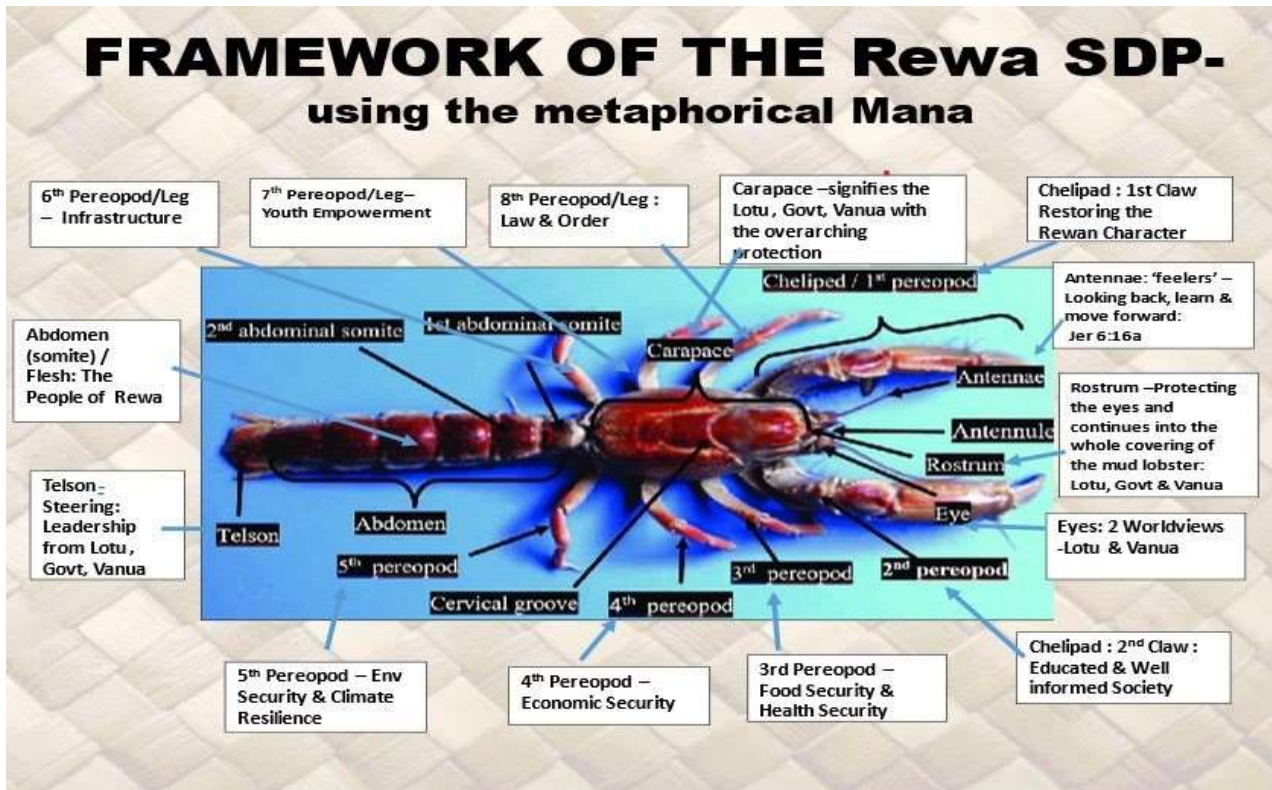


Figure 13: The Rewa SDP using the Metaphorical Mana, Mud Lobster (*Thalassina spp*) depicting significant features and proposed work of the Rewa SDP



Figure 14: The Rewa SDP 8 Priority Areas linkages with iTaukei Affairs Platforms

6.0 Implementation Matrix:

Captured in the table below is just 1 of the Objectives of each Priority Area as an example. The supplementary document of the Rewa SDP 2024-2027 "Implementation Matrix" is a separate working document that will guide the implementation, has all the objectives tabulated for each of the Eight (8) Priority Areas as listed below:

1. Restore the Rewan Character
 - Objective 1 Facilitate the protection, management, maintenance of various culturally significant registers
 - Objective 2: Maintenance of vital records which records which facilitates the resolution of disputes on land ownership, boundary, fishing rights and customary chiefly titles
 - Objective 3: Maintenance of Mataqali Land Owning rights assigned to facilitate the Mataqali Members & Community benefit
 - Objective 4: Demarcation of Village Boundaries
 - Objective 5: Manage Mataqali Land & Fisheries Customary Owning Rights and equitable allocation of resources, to facilitate commercial transactions that revolve around its use
 - Objective 6: Promote Initiatives to Protect Rewan Cultural Heritage & facilitate the commercial/ community benefit transaction that revolve around its use and equitable allocation of resources
 - Objective 7: Explore Improved Economic Investment Plans and Funding Opportunities by Provincial Council
2. Create an Educated and well-informed society
 - Objective 1: Develop skills and competencies fostering economic & social resilience
 - Objective 2: Creating synergy between Village Councils Sub-Committees Program, Youth Programs, Women's Groups Programs, Church Programs, School Management Committee and Village Councils Programs
 - Objective 3: Invest in Human Capital Development through scholarships
 - Objective 4: Ensure well being of children in a safe, healthy & OHS compliant school environment
3. Ensure Food & Health Security
 - Objective 1 Food Security: Ensure sufficient supply of staple food, fresh fruit and vegetables in each household
 - Objective 2: Health Security: Prevent festering transmittance air, water and mosquito bourne diseases
 - Objective 3: Provision of Dispensaries and Public Health Service in the Village
 - Objective 4: Ensure and Improve Hygiene & Sanitation Facilities
4. Ensure Economic Security
 - Objective 1 Empower Rewans to fully utilize resources for economic returns and social advancements
5. Ensure Environment Security and building Climate Resilient Communities
 - Objective 1: Protect, restore and conserve critical environmental resources which are essential for the welfare of the society
 - Objective 2: Streamlining Sustainable Waste Management System Process
 - Objective 3: Using of sustainable agricultural farming methods and banning of chemical fertilizers and weedicides
 - Objective 4: Marine Area Conservation
 - Objective 5: Mitigating Shoreline and riverbanks erosion, storm surges and sea level rise
 - Objective 6: Disaster Management Response

6. Access to Infrastructure: transportation, communication network, energy source and power grid
 - Objective 1: Access to alternative Energy source and EFL power grid
 - Objective 2: Improved digital networking system
 - Objective 3: Promoting protection and safety of school children whilst travelling to school
 - Objective 4: Upgrade standards of jetties for embarking and disembarking

7. Empowerment and development of Youth
 - Objective 1: Youth's economic and social empowerment and competency in Traditional roles and skills
 - Objective 2: Upskilling and match skills to traditional roles and rights

8. Law & Order and Conflict Resolution
 - Objective 1: Create a safe & secure village
 - Objective 2: Ensure Peace & harmony in the village community
 - Objective 3: Adopt a whole society approach to crime prevention in the villages
 - Objective 4: Create a safe and supportive environment to high risk and vulnerable groups



Figure 15: Navotu Youth Club doing reforestation in Vunisinu (PC – Navotu Youth Club)

Table 6: SDP Implementation Matrix

Crosscutting SDG Goals: 5 & 17



PRIORITY 1 – RESTORE REWAN CHARACTER OF TRADITIONAL GOVERNANCE: SDG1, SDG 16



RESPONSIBLE: Turaga ni Yavusa, Turaga ni Mataqali, Turaganikoro, Chairman of Provincial Council, Law & Order and Culture & Tradition subcommittee (LOCT), Soqosoqo vakamarama

OBJECTIVE 1 - Facilitate the protection, management, maintenance of various culturally significant registers					
STRATEGIES	KEY ACTION TARGETS	OUTCOME	TIME LINE	ESTIMATED COSTS	KPI / OUTPUT
Confirmation of the rightful Traditional Title Holders	Prepare Title Holders successors through NLC consultation and/or training every five years	Traditional Title Holders fully understand and committed to responsibilities.	January – June, 2024	\$200 PER VILLAGE	Number of successors trained through NLC Consultation
	Identify the Turaga Taukei, Turaga ni Yavusa, Turaga ni Mataqali, Turaga ni Tokatoka in each Village	zero vacant positions of traditional title holders	Progress Report on quarterly basis		% of traditional title holders confirmed in Q1
	Process through consensus of Mataqali members, Tokatoka Members	Regular bi-monthly Meeting of Bose Vanua	Two months from the initial first meeting		Minutes of the Meeting of the Bose Vanua
		Regular bi-monthly meeting of Mataqali before Village Council Meeting (Bose Vakoro)	Two months from the initial first meeting		Minutes of the Meeting of the Tokatoka
		Regular Meeting monthly meeting of Tokatoka before Village Council (Bose Vakoro)	Two months from the initial first meeting		% of support and endorsement
	Filling of relevant form and signatures of endorsement of 60% of Mataqali members Registered under the Vola ni Kawa Bula	Traditional Title Holders fully supported, endorsed by Mataqali and Tokatoka registered members	Within the first 3 months of being informed		% of support and endorsement

PRIORITY 2 -CREATE AND EDUCATED AND WELL- INFORMED SOCIETY: SDG 4



RESPONSIBLE: Turaganikoro, Soqosoqo Vakamarama, Nasi ni Koro, Chairman of Provincial Human Resource, Food & Health (HRFH) Sub-Committee

OBJECTIVE 1: Develop skills and competencies fostering economic & social resilience					
STRATEGIES	KEY ACTION TARGETS	OUTCOME/ OUTPUT	TIMELINE	ESTIMATED COSTS	KPI
Capacity Building to raise competency level of Village Communities to manage their own affairs	Specific Training targeted at Primary Health Care, Literacy, Vocational Skills,	Upward Mobility in socio-economic status	August,2024	\$15,000/Tikina	Number of individuals trained
Improve livelihood opportunities	Enhancing traditional role skillsets, farming, recreation and income generating projects	Increase informal and formal employment			
Increase in Income level	Access the Integrated Human Resource Development program (IHRDP)	Reduce Poverty			
Prepare and Establish Tikina annual quota to attend Navuso Agriculture Technical Institute and CATD	Establish Support Infrastructure for graduates in villages	Supporting institutional and physical infrastructure in place	December 2023 – January 2024		Number of graduates integrated into Village and Business Sector



Figure 16: RPHCL Executives visitation to New Zealand fellow Rewans (PC – Melini Vasu Vatulawa)

PRIORITY 3A: ENSURE FOOD SECURITY: SDG 2



RESPONSIBLE: Turaganikoro, Soqosoqo Vakamarama, Nasi ni Koro, Chairman of Provincial Human Resource, Food & Health (HRFH) Sub-Committee

OBJECTIVE 1: Ensure sufficient supply of staple food, fresh fruit and vegetables in each household					
STRATEGIES	KEY ACTION TARGETS	OUTCOME/ OUTPUT	TIMELINE	ESTIMATED COSTS	KPI
Encourage Backyard Gardening & Planting of Traditional Fruit Trees for each household.	Subsistence farming of staples	Self-sufficiency in food supply	November, 2024	\$25,000 per Tikina	Number of household with backyard gardens
	Plant gardens for the Elderly living alone				
Food security ensured with environmentally friendly techniques	Promoting use of composts and organic farms. - Organicfarming	Zero use of chemicals			Number of certified organic farms
Promoting indigenous plants & trees	Setting up nurseries at village level	Conservation of Traditional& Indigenous crops			Number of villages with nurseries
Capacity Building from Household to Provincial Levelwith garden to table initiatives	Setting up of Food Preservation Techniques	Storage Facility			Number of training done and number of individuals trained
	Organise Food Fair and Agriculture Show	Food Expo to take place			One expo by Nov 2024



Figure 17: Rewa Rugby Executives acknowledging Chiefly leadership in the sport with a traditional visit (PC Alipate Senikuta)

PRIORITY 3B- ENSURE HEALTH SECURITY



RESPONSIBLE: Turaganikoro, Soqosoqo Vakamarama, Nasi Ni Koro, Chairman of Provincial Food & Health (HRFH) Sub-Committee

OBJECTIVE 1 : Prevent festering transmittance of air, water and mosquito bourne diseases					
STRATEGIES	KEY ACTION TARGETS	OUTCOME/ OUTPUT	TIMELINE	ESTIMATED COSTS	KPI
Regular cleaning & maintenance Clear drains to remove stagnant water	Village cleaning up program.	General improvement in aesthetics of the village and increased number of cleaning equipment.	Progress report June,2024	\$1000/Village	% Decrease in number of air, water and mosquito bourne sicknesses
	Supply of cleaning equipment and tools, Brush Cutter				
	Promote ways of rubbish disposal pertaining to mosquito breeding places	Number of rubbish disposal facilities and Green types of rubbish disposal methods			
Proper Animal Husbandary	Provision of landfor Pounding Facilities	Less frequency of loose animals damaging gardens and land in the village	Progress report June,2024	\$500/Village	No. of animals pounded
	Fencing of cattle farm & improve standard of pig sty.				
	Village revenue from pounding fees	Increased revenue			Village revenue from pounding fees

PRIORITY 4: ENSURE ECONOMIC SECURITY



RESPONSIBILITY: Turaganikoro, Youth Committee, Soqosoqo Vakamarama, Chairman Provincial Economic, Finance & Youth (EFY) Sub-Committee

OBJECTIVE 1 : Empower Rewan to fully utilize resources for economic returns and social advancement					
STRATEGIES	KEY ACTION TARGETS	OUTCOME	TIME LINE	ESTIMATED COSTS	KPI/OUTPUT
Survey of Village Business Operations	Prepare survey forms to survey the status, history and type of business operations in the village for the last 3-5years	Village Business Profile	February 2024 – April 2024	\$15,000 – 20,000 per TIKINA	Village Data Base
Survey of Entrepreneurship status in the village	Prepare survey form to gather information on status of education, business acumen and natural talent/interests by gender and age group in the village for last 3-5 years	Village Entrepreneurship Profile	May 2024 – July 2024		Village Data Base
Survey of quality and quantity of Resources Endowments in the village	Prepare survey form to gather information of Natural Resources and ownership of these resources	Village Resource Profile	July 2024 – September 2024		Village Data Base
	Design Training Program target group needs.	More targeted and relevant training workshops	September 2024		% of resource utilization for business development
	Identify Specific areas of Training need and target group				No of training completed by village and number of participants
	Identify source of Training Institutions				% Increase in number of Business enterprise
	Prepare Training Program				Number of Diversified Business Adventure
	Identify source of fund or financing instruments e.g SBDP				% Increase in investments in monetary Value
	Prepare proposal to be submitted to the Financial and Economic Sub-Committee of the Province	Networking for Relevant Training Institution and Funding Source	March 2024		Effectiveness of institutional Arrangement

PRIORITY 5: ENSURE ENVIRONMENT SECURITY & BUILDING CLIMATE RESILIENCE: SDG 11, 13, 14,15



RESPONSIBLE: Turaganikoro, Yaubula Committee, Youth Committee/ Youth Coordinator, Soqosoqo Vakamarama, Mata NiTikina & Chairperson of Infrastructure, Climate resilience and Environment (ICRE) Sub-Committee

OBJECTIVE 1: Protect, restore and conserve critical environmental resources which are essential for the welfare of the society					
STRATEGIES	KEY ACTION TARGETS	OUTCOME	TIMELINE	ESTIMATED COSTS	KPI/Output
Reforestation on land and mangroves indigenous/ endemic Fiji & Rewa plants (eg tubers) and trees	Assess, identify, measure the area and identify species for replanting	Increased reforestation areas (terrestrial and marine) ecosystems	Ongoing	\$2,000 per Village	Number of hectares of forested marine & terrestrial plants
Household Food Waste and rubbish managed sustainably	Construction of Proper Standard Rubbish Disposals Facility for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • each household • Community Centers • Dispensaries • Schools • Teachers Quarters 	Village have Composts with regularly emptied rubbish bins	July,2024	\$5,000/Village	Decrease in rubbish in Environment



Figure 18: "Vilavilairevo" – traditional firewalking on Beqa (PC - iTaukei Trust Fund Board)

PRIORITY 6: ACCESS TO INFRASTRUCTURE, TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & ENERGY SDG: 7 & 9



RESPONSIBLE: Turaganikoro, Youth Committee/ Youth Coordinator, Mata Ni Tikina & Chairperson of Infrastructure, Climate resilience and Environment (ICRE) Sub-Committee

Objective 1: Access to Alternative Energy Source and EFL Power Grid					
STRATEGIES	KEY ACTION TARGETS	OUTCOME	TIMELINE	ESTIMATED COSTS	KPI/OUTPUT
Provision of alternative Energy source especially Solar power, change to cash power meter box and access to EFL services	Power line to reach all households	All Villages to have full access to energy source through electricity supply to each <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household • Church • Dispensaries • Schools • Teachers Quarters 	Commence Process work by December,2023	\$50,000 per tikina	Number of house holds with access to: =Power/Energy
	Installation of Solar Energy Power System				
	Installation of Cash Power Meter Boxes				



Figure 19 : Valuable partnership support with presence, witnessed at the commissioning of infrastructure - bridge at Tavuya (PC – Winifereti Nainoca)

PRIORITY 7: EMPOWERMENT & DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTH SDG 10



RESPONSIBLE: Turaganikoro, Youth Committee/ Youth Coordinator, Mata Ni Tikina & Chairman of Economic, Financial & Youth (EFY) Sub-Committee

OBJECTIVE 1 : Youth's economic and social empowerment and competency in Traditional roles and skills					
STRATEGIES	KEY ACTION TARGETS	OUTCOME	TIME LINE	ESTIMATED COSTS	KPI/output
Create opportunities for youth to discover and express their abilities and skills by empowering them in decision making.	Establish, register and strengthen Mataqali based Village Youth Groups	Functioning Registered Youth Groups with Active Programs	February, 2024	\$15,000 – 20,000 per Tikina	Number of Registered Active Village Youth Groups established
Enhance knowledge of inherent Traditional role and skills	Establish Mentoring Programs	Empowered in traditional knowledge, identity and better prospects in personal development	Commence May 2024		Number of active mentoring relationships & sessions
Youth & future Rewan generations grounded in Rewan language, culture heritage & way of life	Turaga ni Mataqali to empower their mataqali members with their Mataqali Traditional, role, tradition protocols & customs	Resilient Rewan Future Generation	May 2024 – May 2025		Number of Training Number of participants
	Conduct Youth awareness workshop on Rewan Traditional Customs & Protocols, Norms, values at Tikina Level				
A safe and supportive environment to enhance knowledge of inherent traditional role and skills	Organise Annual REWA YOUTH CONFERENCE with appropriate theme and speakers	Identification and correcting of gaps in generic skills and knowledge	August 2024-October 2024	% increase in number: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> of contacts in network of quality contacts engagement level with contacts 	

PRIORITY 8 – LAW & ORDER, CONFLICT RESOLUTION & REVIEW OF VILLAGE BY-LAWS
SDG 16



RESPONSIBLE: Turaganikoro, Rewa Care Coordinators, Turaga ni Yavusa, Turaga ni Mataqali, Talatala, Chairman of Provincial Law and Order & Culture and Tradition (LOCT) Sub-Committee

OBJECTIVE 1: Create a safe and secure Village					
STRATEGIES	KEY ACTION TARGETS	OUTCOME	TIME LINE	ESTIMATED COSTS	KPI/output
Establish a Provincial Committee of Lawyers to advise, draft our Village By-Laws	Review and revive the Traditional Court System, Native Courts & Customs Act, 1946	Invoking of the Native Courts & Customs Act, 1946	November, 2023 – November 2024	\$15,000/ Tikina	Ministry of ITaukei Affairs re-instatement of the Fijian Magistrate Act.
	Formulation of Village By-Laws base on the Customary law	Decrease Crime – Zero Crime rate In 55 villages	November, 2023 – November 2024		Number of villages regulated by Village by-laws
	Establishment of Village Neighborhood Watch	Traditional Counselling and Bridging relationships	November 2023 – January 2024		Number of Villages with Neighborhood watch program



Figure 20 : Provincial Team Visits to the West include to those in Correctional Facilities.(PC – Ro Macanawai Mataitini)

7.0 Rewa Think Tank members/SDP Team:

1. Chairperson: Dr. Winifereti Nainoca. Naivilaca, Noco, Yavusa Matanikoro II
2. Chairman of Rewa Provincial Council: Ro Macanawai Mataitini. Lomanikoro, Rewa, Yavusa Nukunitabua
3. Roko Tui Rewa: Kitione Raibevu. Kalabu, Naitasiri, Yavusa Matanikorovatu
4. Jo Vesikara. Lokia, Rewa. Yavusa Burenivalu
5. Alipate Senikuta. Nadoi, Rewa. Yavusa Burenivalu
6. Ro Banuve Kaumaitotoya. Lomanikoro, Rewa. Yavusa Burebasaga
7. Atunaisa Nadakuitavuki. Nasigatoka, Rewa Yavusa Nailarube
8. Jone Sovalawa. Suvalailai, Burebasaga. Yavusa Nabuli
9. Baro Saumaki. Muana-i-cake, Vutia. Yavusa Vaturoko
10. Paula Navunisaravi. Nakorovou, Dreketi. Yavusa Wainisue
11. Jese Drova Soliyaga, Sawau. Yavusa Nacurumoce
12. Salanieta Kitolelei. Vunisinu, Dreketi. Yavusa Navovula
13. Eroni Vatuloka. Drekena, Rewa. Yavusa Burenivalu
14. Uraia Waibuta. Muana-i-ra, Vutia. Yavusa Naocodogo
15. Tomasi Delana. Raviravi, Raviravi. Yavusa Raviravi
16. Ratu Peni Torowale. Navatuyaba, Toga. Yavusa Nanokonoko
17. Kiniviliame Cava. Nabudrau, Noco. Yavusa Danudanu
18. Seveci Nasilisili. Kalokolevu, Suva. Yavusa Bativudi



Figure 21 : Na I ketekete nei Nau – Fiji TV; Raising Awareness for SDP (PC – Ro Banuve Kaumaitotoya)

Typesetter & Formatting: Jonathan Tudreu

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