

Global ICCA Database
Tarevalata ‘Kastom’ Conserved Area, Chivoko, Lauru Island, Solomon Islands

Basic data

Site Name (in local language and in English)	Chivoko Village, Tarevalata Tribal Community
Country (include State and Province)	Lauru (Choiseul) Province, Solomon Islands
Area encompassed by the CCA (specify unit of measurement).	Approx. 8,000 hectares
GIS Coordinates (if available)	
Whether it includes sea areas (Yes or no)	Yes
Whether it includes freshwater (Yes or no)	Yes
Marine (Y or N)	Yes, and terrestrial
Concerned community (name and approx. number of persons)	Tarevalata, 320 people
Is the community considering itself an indigenous people? (Please note Yes or No; if yes note which people)	Yes, Indigenous to Lauru Island
Is the community considering itself a minority? (Please note Yes or No, if yes on the basis of what, e.g. religion, ethnicity)	Yes, ethnic minority
Is the community permanently settled? (Please note Yes or No; if the community is mobile, does it have a customary transhumance territory?)	Yes
Is the community local per capita income inferior, basically the same or superior to national value? (please note how confident you are about the information)	The local income per capita is inferior to the national average (ADB 2006)
Is the CCA recognised as a protected area by governmental agencies? (Yes or no; if yes, how? If no, is it otherwise recognized?) If yes, legal document? Establishment date?	It is not recognised as a protected area, however, the community have full tenure over the entire area, and legally apply local management regulations for the area
Conflicts with land tenure, natural resource use?	Yes, with neighbouring communities to some extent and with commercial logging interests more broadly.
What is the main management objective (e.g. livelihood, cultural, spiritual...)	Subsistence and culture
By definition, a CCA fulfils a management objective. To which IUCN management category ¹ do you consider it would best fit (this does not imply that the management objective is consciously pursued by the concerned community, but that it is actually achieved)	Category V – managed landscape and seascape.

¹ Please see http://www.iucn.org/themes/wcpa/wpc2003/pdfs/outputs/pascat/pascatreview_info3.pdf

Additional qualitative information

Main ecosystem type	Lagoon reef and coastal habitat; lowland forest on karst limestone hills
Description of biodiversity & resources (ecosystems, species, functions) conserved by the CCA	The biodiversity of Lauru Island is of global significance. The Chivoko reef and lagoon systems are at the epicenter of the 'Coral Triangle' – the global source of coral reef biodiversity - there are over 500 species of corals recorded in the Lauru waters. The Tarevalata forests are high in endemism, especially butterflies, snails, amphibians, reptiles, bats and birds, orchids. As similar lowland forest systems of the Solomon Islands, and across the Pacific, succumb to logging and degradation, the forests of the Tarevalata stand out as one of the last pockets of representative habitat remaining in Melanesia. The local knowledge of the forest products (dietary, medicinal, cultural) is very high.
Description of local ethnic groups and languages spoken	The Tarevalata people. Language is Tarevalata, a dialect of Tavula. Solomon Islands pidgin is widely understood; some English also.
Broad historical context of the CCA	Traditional land of the Tarevalata. Specific MPA regulations more recently adopted, since 2004.
Governance structure for the CCA (who takes management decisions, how?)	Chief and advisory Elders, but based on community consensus and traditional institutions
Length of time the governance model has been in place	Traditional system, long-term
Land and resource ownership in the CCA	Community common property regime
Type of land use in the CCA	Managed forest and reef with zoned Tabus and regulated areas for culture and cultivation / harvest
Existence of written or oral management plans and specific rules for the use of natural resources in the CCA	Oral
Map and zoning of the CCA (please attach if available and relevant,)	Sketch maps included in photographs.
Relevant pictures with captions (please attach if available)	Attached
Major threats to biodiversity and/or the CCA governance system	Commercial logging
Local CCA-relevant features, stories, names, rules and practices	The Tarevalata main settlement was, until 3 generations ago, in the hills in a limestone valley riddled with caves. Secret cave passages and a network of tunnels were used as a security and defence mechanism against the headhunters of the past era. Women and Children would flee whilst the men warriors would use the system to outflank and surprise invaders. The old village is

	near the site of the tribal <i>Dolo</i> – a stone urn used to contain the bones of deceased Chiefs. The whole area is <i>Tabu</i> and characterised by old growth forest.
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References²

Govan H., Tawake A. and Tabunakawai K. 2006. *Community-based marine resource management in the South Pacific*. PARKS, Volume 16. No 1. Community Conserved Areas.

² Please use the same format of the references in:
<http://www.iucn.org/themes/ceesp/Publications/TILCEPA/guidelinesindigenouspeople.pdf>