

FIJI: PRE - IMPLEMENTATION SURVEY

Capacity Building to Strengthen Sustainable Implementation of Renewable Energy Technologies for Rural Energy Access

SURVEY REPORT

November 2019



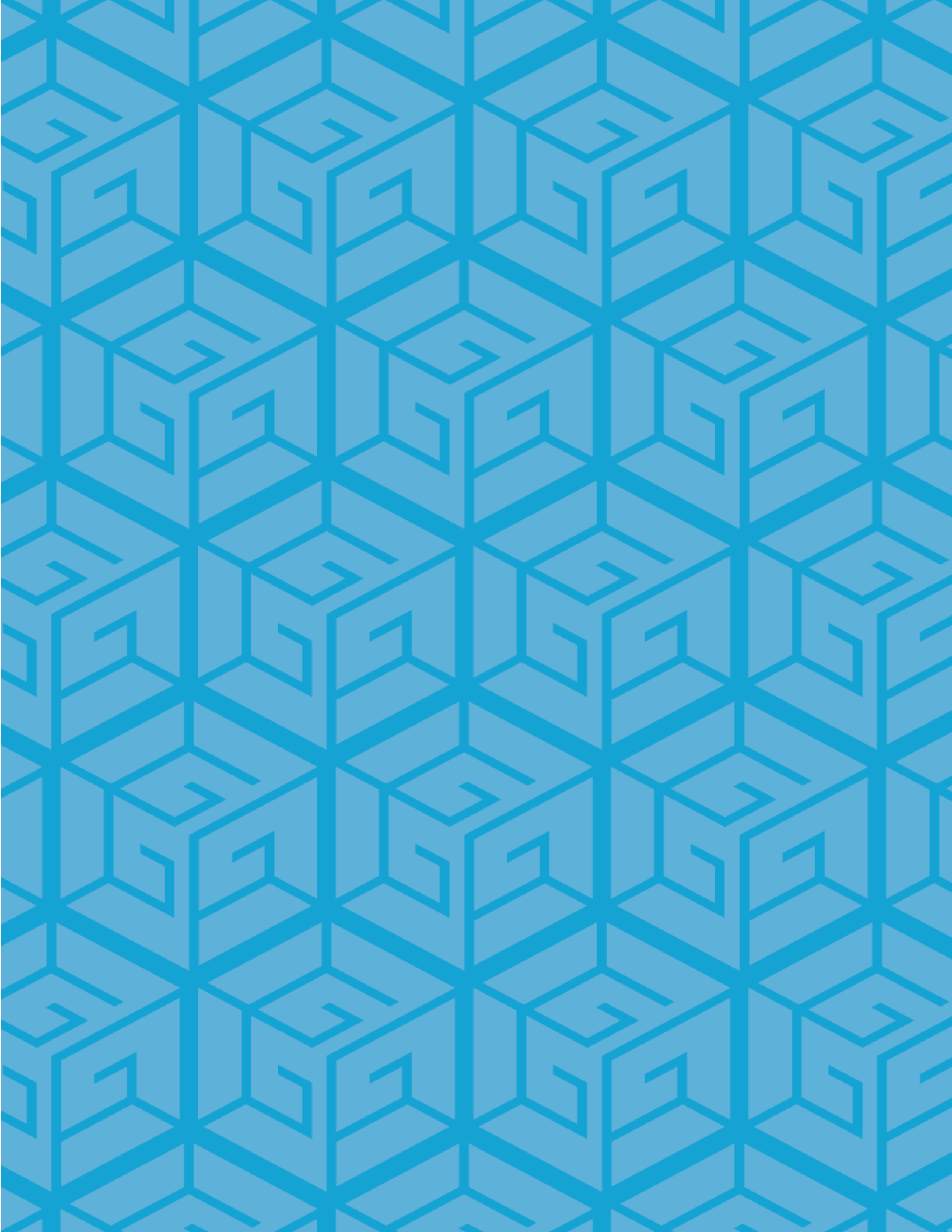


Table of Contents

Tables and Charts	4
Chapter 1 Introduction and Background	5
1.1 Pre-Implementation Survey Objectives.....	5
1.2 Survey Team	5
Chapter 2 Approved National Project Sites	6
2.1 Prerequisite for Pre-Implementation Survey	6
2.2 Ports of Entry	7
Chapter 3 Communities Surveyed.....	8
3.1 Rukua, Beqa Island.....	9
3.2 Nacula, Nacula Island, Yasawas.....	11
3.3 Bukuya, Viti Levu	13
Chapter 4 Defining Community Target Groups	16
4.1 Locally-based Government Officials	16
4.2 Community and Traditional Leaders	16
4.3 Women, Youth and Vulnerable Groups.....	16
4.4 Local Business Leaders and Technicians	17
Chapter 5 Pre – Implementation Survey Results	18
5.1 Interview Composition	18
5.2 Employment Composition.....	18
5.3 Knowledge Levels on Topics.....	19
5.3.1 Green Economy.....	19
5.3.2 Renewable Energy	20
5.3.3 Energy Efficiency	21
5.3.4 Financial Management	21
Chapter 6 Survey Results and Recommendations.....	22
6.1 Profiles of Target Groups in the Community.....	22
6.2 KPIs for this Project	28
Chapter 7 Conclusion	3
ANNEX 1.....	4
1.1 List of Individuals Interviewed in the Survey	4

Acronyms and Abbreviations

GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
PIDF	Pacific Islands Development Forum
KOICA	Korean International Corporation Agency
MIA	Ministry of iTaukei Affairs
IAB	iTaukei Affairs Board
TNK	Turaga ni Koro
MNT	Mata ni Tikina
JICA	Japan International Corporation Agency
UAE	United Arab Emirates
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
DOE	Department of Energy
SHS	Solar Home Systems
MoIT	Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport
PPP	Private Public Partnership
AOG	Assemblies of God
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
GE	Green Economy
EE	Energy Efficiency
RE	Renewable Energy

Tables and Charts

Tables	
Table 1.0	Pre – Implementation Survey Schedule
Table 2.0	Detailed List of Fiji Selected Sites for Project Implementation
Table 3.0	Rukua Village General Details
Table 4.0	Raviravi Village General Details
Table 5.0	Rukua and Raviravi Village Profiles
Table 6.0	Nacula Village General Details
Table 7.0	Malakati Village General Details
Table 8.0	Nacula and Malakati Village Profiles
Table 9.0	Bukuya Village General Details
Table 10.0	Tabalei Village General Details
Table 11.0	Natabuquto Village General Details
Table 12.0	Bukuya, Tabalei, and Natabuquto Village Profiles
Charts	
Chart 1.0	Employment Composition of Interviewees
Chart 2.0	Green Economy Knowledge Level
Chart 3.0	Renewable Energy Knowledge Level

Chapter 1 Introduction and Background

The GGGI in partnership with the PIDF, and funding from the KOICA focused on strengthening informed and inclusive decision-making by resource owners and local government officials for integration of green economy (GE) and renewable energy (RE) into local level planning and to strengthen implementation of renewable energy (RE) infrastructure for rural electrification. This has led to the development of a project titled ***Capacity Building to Strengthen Sustainable Implementation of Renewable Energy Technologies for Rural Energy Access Project***. As a pre-requisite for mobilizing the capacity building training needed for this project, each country, including Fiji will need to conduct a pre-implementation survey for earmarked sites for this project. The survey was conducted between 21st November to 28th November 2019 on three (3) of the nine (9) selected sites as a sample size for the survey and also have close proximity to Suva as travel budget is quite limited for this component of the project. Information gathered from the survey was extrapolated as a fair representation of the 750 training recipients who are anticipated to be trained in 2020-2021 for this project in Fiji.

The survey was conducted with the support of the MIA through its statutory institution the IAB. The IAB governs all provincial offices (for the 14 provinces) in Fiji in which all local and sub-national level enquiries from iTaukei village communities are facilitated therein for the central government. Each iTaukei village community liaises with the provincial offices through its TNK who is the village representative for the provincial office as well as the MNT who are district representatives for the same. Hence, mobilizing of this survey was done in close consultation with these provincial office officials including the Rokos who are the provincial representatives of the provincial office. The survey was conducted to engage target groups for this project and gather relevant information in terms of designing and executing of the local capacity building training component for this project. Target groups that were interviewed includes; traditional and community leaders, women, youths, vulnerable groups, government officials, business people, and technicians.

1.1 Pre-Implementation Survey Objectives

The objectives of the survey are as follows below;

1. To visit sample target site locations of this project in order to interview approximately 10% of the project beneficiaries;
2. Confirm the actual communities and target groups who will be direct beneficiaries of this project;
3. Confirm baseline data for this project;

1.2 Survey Team

The survey team consisted of GGGI staff and Provincial Office Representatives of IAB;

1. Ulaiasi Butukoro (GGGI – Fiji Country Coordinator for Project)
2. Seruveveli Vura (IAB – Roko Beqa/Suva)
3. Kalesi Qiolevu (IAB – Roko Ba)
4. Nemani Tarotaro (IAB – Roko Yasawas)

Table 1.0 - Pre-Implementation Survey Schedule

No.	Date	Sites	Team
1	21/11/19 – 22/11/19	Rukua and Raviravi	1. Ulaiasi Butukoro (GGGI) 2. Seruveveli Vura (IAB)
2	25/11/19 – 26/11/19	Bukuya, Tabalei, Natabuquto	1. Ulaiasi Butukoro (GGGI) 2. Kalesi Qiolevu (IAB)
3	27/11/19 – 28/11/19	Nacula and Malakati	1. Ulaiasi Butukoro (GGGI) 2. Nemani Tarotaro (IAB)

Chapter 2 Approved National Project Sites

A total of nine (9) selected sites had been discussed in the national stakeholder workshop in June 2019 and approved by the Ministry of Economy for this capacity building project in Fiji as listed below. However, only three (3) sites were selected for this pre-implementation survey exercise which are highlighted in red below.

1. Rukua, Beqa Island
2. Nacula, Nacula Island, Yasawa
3. Daku and Dravuwalu, Kadavu Island
4. Navukailagi and Qarani, Gau Island
5. Vunisea, Kadavu Island
6. Namara, Kadavu Island
7. Bukuya, Ba, Viti Levu
8. Buca, Cakaudrove, Vanua Levu
9. Tutu, Taveuni Island, Cakaudrove

2.1 Prerequisite for Pre-Implementation Survey

The main prerequisite for the sites to be surveyed in this exercise is selecting the nearest possible site to home base Suva. Due to high logistical cost and limited budget available, justification of choosing the closest sites possible to home base to conducted this work is necessary.

Table 2.0: Detailed List of Fiji Selected Sites for Project Implementation

No.	Name of Community	No. of Households	Population	Island	Province	RE Related Projects
1	Rukua village	47	179	Beqa	Rewa	Solar Hybrid System – JICA/Fiji Government
2	Nacula village	140	486	Nacula	Ba	Solar Home System, Earmarked FREF
3	Daku and Dravuwalu	69	268	Kadavu	Kadavu	Diesel Generator, Solar Home System, Earmarked FREF
4	Navukailagi and Qarani	57	227	Gau	Lomaiviti	Diesel Generator, Solar Home Systems, Earmarked FREF
5	Vunisea	103	460	Kadavu	Kadavu	Solar Hybrid System – Micro grid (UAE/Fiji Government)

6	Namara	44	172	Kadavu	Kadavu	Solar Hybrid System – Woojin/Fiji Government
7	Bukuya	143	706	Viti Levu Highlan ds	Ba	Micro Hydro System – China Government/Fiji Government
8	Buca (which includes Tukavesi)	115	564	Vanua Levu	Cakaudrove	Micro Hydro System, Solar Home Systems – Israel Government/Fiji Government
9	Tutu	48	240	Taveuni	Cakaudrove	Mini Hydro System, Solar Home Systems – China Government/Fiji Government

Below is a Map of the selected sites for the project;

Map 1: Map of the Approved National Project Sites



2.2 Ports of Entry

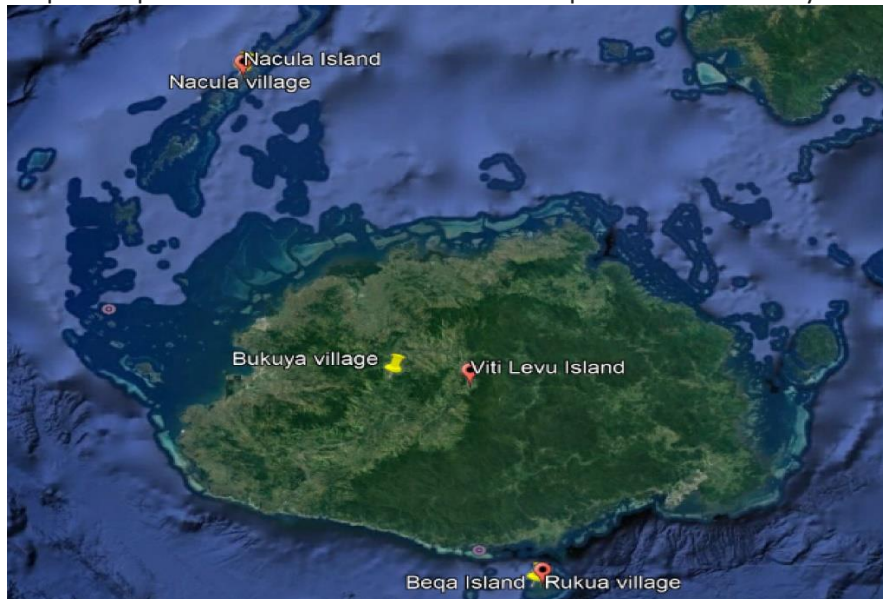
Highlighted in the above map are all the ports of entry to all nine (9) sites. Please note, that access to all sites located on the south, east, and northern parts of Fiji will need to depart from Suva via boat or airplanes. To access sites located in the western part of Fiji, one will need to travel through Sigatoka, Nadi or Lautoka accordingly. Navua wharf is the port of entry into Rukua at Beqa island, where as Bukuya in the highlands of Viti Levu can be accessed via vehicle transportation from Sigatoka or Nadi town.

Chapter 3 Communities Surveyed

The survey exercise for the three (3) selected communities was conducted between 21st November to 28th of November, 2019. During the visits to each village, the survey team would present its delegation to the village chief or traditional leaders with a “sevusevu” (a bundle of yaqona (kava) which is a traditional protocol that must be observed when first entering an iTaukei community.

The most common observation of the sites surveyed, is the fact that members of the three (3) sites have daily commuting to and from the mainland (Viti Levu) i.e. either Suva, Navua, Sigatoka, Nadi, Lautoka or Ba. This is due to daily transportation readily available in these locations. Rukua is part of Beqa Island which is the closest island to Viti Levu and Nacula is located in the Yasawas which is regarded as a hotspot for tourist destinations in Fiji. Bukuya is located in the highlands of Viti Levu where villagers commute to Nadi and Sigatoka on a daily basis. However, for the other six (6) sites that were not selected for this survey, since they are located further from home base Suva then the three (3) sites surveyed, transportation would either be on a weekly or fortnightly basis.

Map 2: Map of the 3 Selected Sites for Pre – Implementation Survey



The three (3) selected sites are installed with various renewable energy (RE) systems i.e. either solar hybrid, solar home system or hydro. These systems are either communally owned or are individual household-based systems. It is to be noted, that each site has neighboring villages that also have RE systems installed, solar home systems (SHS) in most cases but also some which are connected onto off-grid hydro. Hence, target groups in neighboring villages have also been taken into consideration for this survey and have been surveyed as well. All three (3) sites have a government station which includes health centers, schools, community posts, etc., of which the school premises could be used as a training venue for the project at the local level. This will need to be consulted and agreed with the Ministry of Education accordingly.

The iTaukei communities in Fiji place great value to its traditional and customary norms at the local, district, and as well at province levels. There are traditional protocols that need to be observed when engaging with an iTaukei community. One in particular is presenting a “sevusevu” to the village chief or

traditional leaders when entering an iTaukei village. Once the sevusevu is accepted, it represents acceptance of one's presence and acquittance into an iTaukei community. In a typical traditional iTaukei village governance setting, a village can be considered as a tribe of people and is led by a village chief who has overall leadership of the village. However, the chief would seek counsel with other senior members of the community or consult the community at large during social gatherings, village meetings, or special counsels for consensus and decision-making on way forward for the community. Empowerment of the people's voices are often encouraged before anything is done at the community level or liaised to the TNK regarding requests or queries to the state. There are several clans or "mataqali" (usually 3 to 5) that make up a village with one of the clans being a chieftain clan led by the village chief. The other clans would be led by a clan leader or "turaga ni mataqali". Each clan would have more than one sub clan or "tokatoka" where as in each sub clan would be made up of several households or matavuvale/itikitiko". Each village is part of a district or "tikina" and multiple districts would be part of a province with 14 provinces across Fiji. Each province uses their own iTaukei dialect for both oral and written communication however the "bauan" dialect is the most commonly understood and used iTaukei language between iTaukei communities in Fiji.

3.1 Rukua, Beqa Island

Table 3.0 – Rukua Village General Details

GPS Location	18°26'24.2"S 178°06'1.3"E
Population	179
Male	63
Female	54
Children	62
Point of Contact	Mr. Ilaitia Sese, Phone: +679 9704622

Rukua village is part of the Beqa district in Rewa province. It is located north west of Beqa island approximately 60km south of Viti Levu with the Rewan dialect as its commonly used language. Beqa island has nine (9) iTaukei villages in the island with Navua town as the main port of entry into Viti Levu and it takes an hour boat ride from Navua town to reach Rukua via small boat vessels. Access to the island is on a daily basis. Beqa island also has a few resorts which attracts tourist from the mainland which has also been a source of employment for villagers of the island.

Rukua village is a solar hybrid project site which was funded by JICA through the support of the PMO and commissioned by the DOE in December 2013. Back then, the unit comprised of a 15kW battery backed-up solar system. However, since 2016, lack of attention on maintenance has caused failure of major components of the solar system and replacement cost of these components had gradually increased over time and ultimately has become too high for villagers due to neglect. Hence, a decision was made by the village to have a diesel 10kVa back-up generator to provide reliable support for the solar system. To date, the solar system is still non-operational at the moment, as power is fully supplied by the diesel generator. Subsistence farming and fishing is a daily chore for villagers to sustain their daily food requirements. However, fishing and yaqona farming is the main source of revenue for villagers. Thursdays to Saturdays are weekly periods of selling their produce to the markets in Navua town or Suva.

A sevusevu was presented to the village traditional leaders and a meeting with the target groups in Rukua was organized at the village community hall. Those in attendance were traditional leaders and community

leaders from various community organizations or representatives of churches, youths, schools, health centers, women and local businesses, and technicians. A total of ten (10) individuals were interviewed of which five (5) were male and five (5) were female. Since the interviews were done early in the morning, all of those interviewed were available at the time before they were to attend to their daily chores.

Table 4.0 - Raviravi Village General Details

GPS Location	18°26'32.7"S 178°06'26"E
Population	151
Male	46
Female	53
Children	52
Point of Contact	Mr. Taitusi Waqa, Phone: +679 2925098

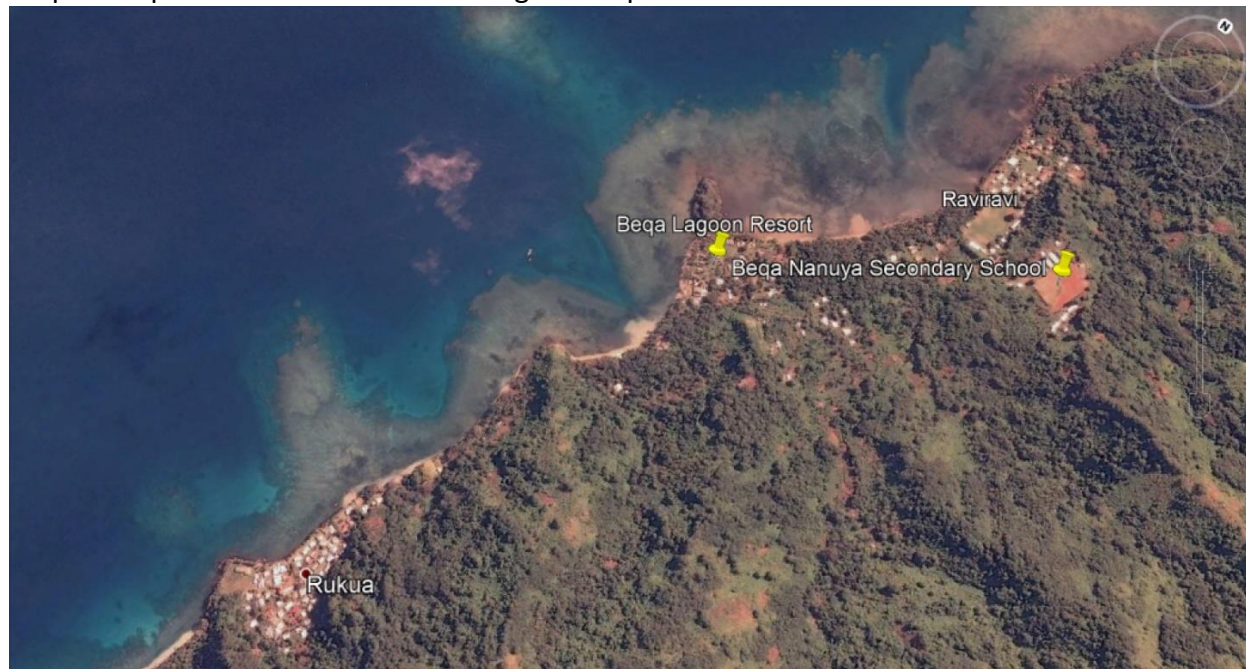
Rukua has a neighboring village, namely Raviravi, which is a central hub that houses a government station that includes a health centre, a secondary school, and a primary school. The station serves the entire island and is a center for trading and commuting on the island. Rukua and Raviravi are 1km apart from each other with a resort known as the Beqa Lagoon Resort located in between the two (2) villages which employs a small percentage of villagers on the island. Raviravi village is a recent recipient of the solar home system (SHS) scheme of the DOE in 2018 with no major repairs or concerns regarding the system. Raviravi also relies on fishing and subsistence farming for food security whereas yaqona farming is the main source of income for villagers. The existing health center and schools in Raviravi is accessible to all villagers in the island and are electrified by their own SHS funded by their respective Ministries. Target groups in Raviravi have also been taken into consideration for this exercise.

A sevusevu was presented to the TNK of Raviravi before a meeting was also arranged at their village community hall where traditional leaders, community leaders for youths, women, schools, health centers, businesses, and the solar technicians and solar managers were interviewed. A total of fifteen (15) individuals were interviewed of which eleven (11) were males and four (4) were females. Due to limited literacy levels, translation of the interview questions into the iTaukei language was a continuous trend with some of the interviewees in particular the traditional leaders. A challenge also identified is the timing of the gathering. Since the interviews were conducted at 10am, this is usually the time people attend to their daily chores and may not be available.

Table 5.0 – Rukua and Raviravi Village Profiles

Village	T/Leaders	Youth	Children	V/Groups	Sch	Church	H/Centers	Business	Technicians
Rukua	5	45	18	3	1	3	-	5	3
Raviravi	4	38	22	1	2	4	1	6	2

Map 3: Map of Rukua and Raviravi village in Beqa Island



3.2 Nacula, Nacula Island, Yasawas

Table 6.0 – Nacula Village General Details

GPS Location	16°53'32.6"S 177°23'53.7"E
Population	486
Male	122
Female	146
Children	218
Point of Contact	Mr. Mosese Qalubau, Phone: +679 9731918

Nacula village is one of the five (5) villages located in Nacula Island (Nacula district) within the Yasawa groups of Islands. The Yasawa groups of islands are part of the province of Ba with its own provincial iTaukei dialect. It is at the center of the north side of Nacula Island with beautiful beaches and scenery for tourist attractions. Nacula island is located approximately 85km north of Viti Levu and is one of the most popular tourist destinations in Fiji with six (6) resorts located on the island ranging from 3 to 5 stars including backpackers and homestays. Three (3) of the six (6) resorts including the backpackers and homestays on the island are all locally owned by villagers. Due to high demand of tourists, boat transfers are the most common mode of transportation and is accessible on a daily basis via a half-day fast ferry boat ride from Port Denarau Mariner (PDM) in Nadi via the Yasawa Flyer or a one-day boat vessel trip from the Lautoka wharf to the island.

Nacula village houses a government station that has a health centre, a secondary school, a primary school, and a police post. These government facilities have their own SHS systems to support the essential services they provide to the general public of Nacula as well as nearby islands such as Matakawalevu Island, Turtle Island, Tavawa Island, Yaqeta Island, and Yasawa-i-rara Island. The secondary school in Nacula could be used as a site for training of the target groups in Nacula for this

project. Necessary approvals will need to be sort from the Ministry of Education as well. Although tourist is the primary source of revenue, fishing can also be considered as a secondary source of revenue for villagers of the island. Subsistence farming is also a common practice in Nacula although there is limited land available for planting.

Nacula village is a Christian based community earmarked for solar hybrid installation under the Fiji Rural Electrification Fund (FREF) project in 2020. A few village households are recipients of the DOE's SHS scheme in the village whereas most of villagers currently use their individual generator sets at household level at the moment. A meeting with a target groups in the village was conducted at the village community hall in the morning, with the traditional leaders, community leaders for youths, women, government officials, natural resources, businesses, religions, and technicians. A total of twelve (12) individuals were interviewed which includes four (4) women, and eight (8) men. Since the interviews were done early morning, interviewees were available as needed.

Table 7.0 – Malakati Village General Details

GPS Location	16°53'31.2"S 177°24'49.5"E
Population	168
Male	52
Female	43
Children	73
Point of Contact	Mr. Suluyasi Waqalevu, Phone: +679 2975339

There is also a neighboring village to Nacula namely Malakati which is 1km away from Nacula. Target groups in Malakati have also been considered for this exercise. Malakati is also a Christian base community and is a recipient of the DOE's SHS scheme in 2019. Since the SHS is still quite new, there has been any faults or problems with the SHS. However, the village has just recent appointed a solar committee to monitor and maintain the system if needed. There is a substantial portion of villagers who work for resorts and backpackers in Nacula Island and a few who operate Homestays in the village. Apart from tourism, fishing is another form of revenue as well villagers, whereas farming in the village is quite limited as the land on the island is futile. Villagers on the island would need to buy from the mainland cash crops and other groups of food that aren't grown on the island. A total of ten (10) individuals were interviewed of which seven (7) were male and three (3) were female. Those interviewed were traditional and religious leaders as well as community leaders; such as youths, women, businesses, vulnerable groups, religion, and technicians.

Table 8.0 – Nacula and Malakati Village Profiles

Village	T/Leaders	Youth	Children	V/Groups	Sch	Church	H/Centers	Business	Technicians
Nacula	6	120	94	3	2	3	1	10	2
Malakati	3	43	34	1	1	2	-	6	2

Map 4: Map of Nacula and Malakati Village in Nacula Island



3.3 Bukuya, Viti Levu

Table 9.0 – Bukuya Village General Details

GPS Location	17°46'43.8"S 177°45'28.5"E
Population	562
Male	167
Female	141
Children	254
Point of Contact	Mr. Keni Vura, Phone: +679 9505809

Bukuya village is located approximately 51km west of Nadi in the highlands of Viti Levu in the district of Magodro, Ba province. The main language of communication in the community is the iTaukei Ba dialect however generally English is understood in the community. Bukuya is approximately a 2-hour off road drive from Nadi town or Sigatoka town and is a by-pass point to access other provinces in the highlands of Viti Levu namely Navosa, Nadroga, Naitasiri, Ra, and Namosi.

A 100kW mini hydro system was installed in Bukuya village in 1992 funded by the Chinese Government and provides electricity for Bukuya village as well as two other neighboring villages namely Tabalei and Natabuquto. The Bukuya mini hydro project has been a recent test case for private public partnership (PPP) models for rural electrification as a prepay meter initiative by the Fijian Government through the MoIT. The PPP model involves the village cooperative being a parent company of the hydro utility company which is partially owned by the village and the Fiji Government to ensure sustainability of the project.

There are government services available as well in Bukuya such as a secondary school, a primary school, a health centre, and a post office. The secondary school could be used as a training venue the capacity building component in Bukuya for this project. Yaqona planting is the most common source of income for commuters in the region apart from the usual subsistence farming practiced done by villagers which could also earn abit of income for them occasionally.

A sevusevu was presented to the village chief and a meeting with the target groups was conducted at the village community hall for the survey. A total of twenty-four (24) individuals were interviewed who were traditional leaders or community leaders for youths, women, businesses, and religion. In addition, government officials, technicians, hydro company reps, and cooperative reps were also interviewed for this exercise. Eight (8) of those interviewed were female and sixteen (16) were male.

Table 10.0 – Tabalei Village General Details

GPS Location	17°45'4.8"S 177°45'40.5"E
Population	243
Male	73
Female	61
Children	109
Point of Contact	Mr. Rosivela Nadivi, Phone: +679 2166013

Tabalei village is another village connected to the Bukuya mini hydro system and has been considered for this particular exercise. Tabalei is about 3.5km north of Bukuya and is a Christian based iTaukei community. Similar to Bukuya, yaqona farming and animal grazing are the main sources of income for villagers. Subsistence farming of root crops and vegetables are a daily chore for villagers for food security.

A sevusevu was presented to the village chief and a meeting with the village was conducted at the village community hall with the target groups where a total of seven (7) individuals were interviewed, four (4) were female and three (3) were male. Most of the interviewees needed translation of the survey questions into the iTaukei language. Those that were interviewed include; traditional leaders and community leaders for youths, women, village nurse, technicians.

Table 11.0 – Natabuquto Village General Details

GPS Location	17°45'8.3"S 177°46'8.3"E
Population	187
Male	57
Female	47
Children	83
Point of Contact	Mr. Epeneri Goneva, Phone: +679 9622089

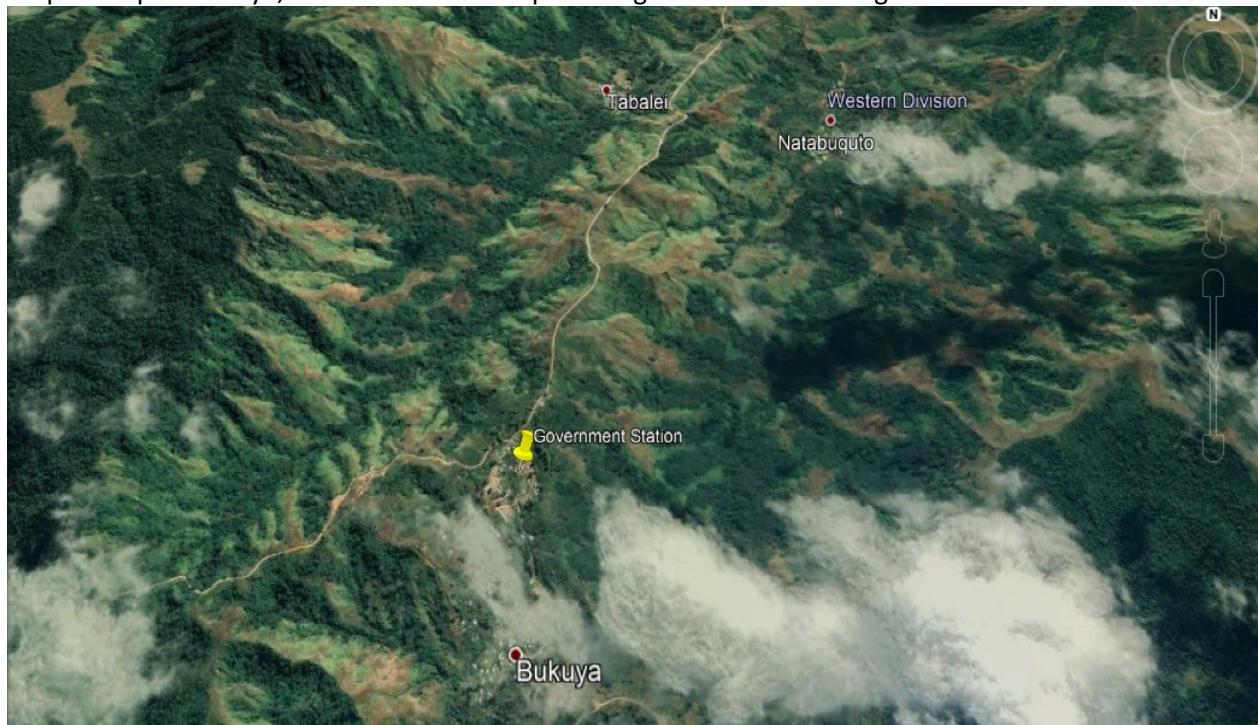
Natabuquto village is the third (3rd) village connected to the Bukuya mini hydro system and has also been considered for this exercise. Natabuquto is about 4km north east of Bukuya and is also a Christian based iTaukei community. Villagers of Natabuquto also rely on yaqona farming and cattle grazing as the main sources of income with a few venturing into commercial cash crop farming as well.

A sevuvsevu was presented to the village chief before a meeting with the target group was arrangement at the community hall. There were eight (8) individuals in total that were interviewed with one (1) female and seven (7) males. Those interviewed include village committee members on; development, environment, water and electricity. There was also a need to constantly translate the survey questions into iTaukei.

Table 12.0 – Bukuya, Tabalei, and Natabuquto Village Profiles

Village	T/Leaders	Youth	Children	V/Groups	Sch	Church	H/Centers	Business	Technicians
Bukuya	9	176	171	4	3	3	1	12	4
Tabalei	3	49	56	2	-	2	-	6	1
Natabuquto	3	35	44	2	-	2	-	5	1

Map 5: Map of Bukuya, Tabalei and Natabuquto village in the Viti Levu highlands.



Chapter 4 Defining Community Target Groups

It is understood that a target of 3,000 beneficiaries make up of local government officials, traditional leaders, local technicians, women, vulnerable groups and small business leaders in the four (4) Melanesian countries in the region (targeting at least 750 individuals trained per country) will be an outcome of this project. The training will cover green economy (GE), renewable energy (RE), and energy efficiency (EE). This section takes reference to the definition of the “Confirmation of Target Group” document developed for this project.

To define the target groups in Fiji’s context;

4.1 Locally-based Government Officials

Locally-based government officials in this context refers to government officials that are located within the communities either at local, district, or provincial centres near proximities of the communities they serve. In this exercise, nurses, school teachers, police officers, village representatives (TNKs), district representatives (MNT), and provincial representatives (Rokos) were interviewed to get a fair representation of the wide scope of government officials located in the target communities. Since each community surveyed, had at least a government official interviewed in this exercise, the local capacity building training is expected to at least have a government present in the training for each site.

4.2 Community and Traditional Leaders

The community and traditional leaders are defined as traditional village chiefs, clan leaders (Turuga ni Mataqali’s), church pastors and elders, women group leaders, youth leaders, leaders and members of village committees such as; health and education committee, village development committee, environment conservation committee, water committee, electricity committee, cooperative committee, marine protection committee, social committee, etc. Some of the individuals mentioned above would typically be holding more than one of the above positions in the village due to reliability and trust of villagers. These are critical individuals that would need to be identified and be part of the training to ease maximizing the outreach of knowledge transfer into the communities. Typically, at least two (2) traditional leaders in each community per site would be expected to be part of the capacity building training for this project.

4.3 Women, Youth and Vulnerable Groups

Women in Fiji are classified as females that have being married or regarded as a single parent female in a community. Based on experiences, in some iTaukei communities; women have become reliable members or leaders of some committees or associations due to consistency in servicing their roles diligently. In other communities the experience would be the vice versa. However, women in Fiji over the last few decades have gained tremendous traction on holding managerial and leadership roles in their communities. In some iTaukei communities, districts, or provinces; women are also entitled to presume chiefly status by birth right. There is an expectation that a fair representation and balance of women and men to be attending the capacity building training on site. Given the maximum proportional of women in communities are up to 35%, it would be expected that an average range of 15% to 35% of the national total trained would be women for this project. However, since the project has a target of 40% in its KPI, there would need to be a higher proportion of women than men identified and recruited for this training from the selected communities compared to the population breakdown.

Youths under the definition recognized in this project would be referred as individuals that are within the age groups of eighteen (18) to thirty-five (35) years old in Fiji. In general, from observation; typically, youths in iTaukei communities have not been promoted into village committee membership or assumed leadership positions due to inexperience and lack of participation and involvement in community work. However, in certain communities, succession planning for youths is part of community enhancement and empowerment which has a strong base of youth advocacy.

Vulnerable groups in this context would mean the physically impaired (disabled) such as the deaf, blind, lame, etc., women and elderly individuals that are living alone or would need support or special assistances every now and then. It would be important to take into consideration the physical needs of these individuals when identifying the training needs on-site when conducting the training. Based on the survey, there is at least one individual identified as a vulnerable person in each community. Hence, to have one (1) vulnerable person attend the training per community is the least that could be expected in this regard. Children are also classified as vulnerable groups however; they have been separately tallied per community for this particular exercise.

4.4 Local Business Leaders and Technicians

Typical businesses that exist in rural iTaukei communities includes village cooperatives stores, village owned resorts, village owned or individually owned homestays or backpackers, small canteens, suppliers of raw materials for urban markets, yaqona farmers, cash crop farmers, root crop farmers, cattle grazing suppliers, fishing and sea food suppliers, land and sea transport services. Some of the above businesses would operate on an ad-hoc basis due to limited demand or markets. Each community could have up to five (5) or more businesses and more than ten (10) businesses per site. Hence, we would be looking at training 90 business owners in Fiji for this project.

A technician in this context refers to an individual that would be conducting repairs and/or maintenance of the RE technology in a community. From the survey conducted, communities would typically have an electricity (power) committee or village-based utility that compress of technicians, power vendors, and solar/power managers. In some cases, a person could be responsible for more than one of these roles based on the community's needs and preferences. Typically, on average, 2 technicians would be present in a community and we would expect to train about 40 technicians nationally.

Chapter 5 Pre – Implementation Survey Results

5.1 Interview Composition

A total number of ninety-eight (98) individuals were interviewed for the survey, 67 were male and 31 were female. 39% were individuals that had a leadership or key management roles in the community and 61% were individuals that were at middle management level or members of organizations or committees. Annex 1.0 lists the details of the individuals that were interviewed for this survey. Surveys were mostly conducted between 8am to 5pm. A few of the interviews were conducted during the night between 6pm to 8pm, since the interviewees were unavailable during the day due to other commitments. Other variables such as travelling time from village to village including unexpected delays also had an impact in meeting the trip schedule timeline. Hence, additional interviews (mostly women) had to be conducted over the phone a week after the survey date and a total of nine (9) interviews were done.

Women's participation in the survey was also a challenge, as some women were unavailable due to other family commitments or the lack of awareness caused by poor internal communication beforehand that they needed to be interviewed during the survey date.

Twenty-seven (27) local and district government officials were interviewed such as; village nurses, staff nurses, teachers, head teachers, principals, school managers, police officers, TNKs, and MNTs. Also interviewed were provincial representatives such as the Rokos and Roko Tui.

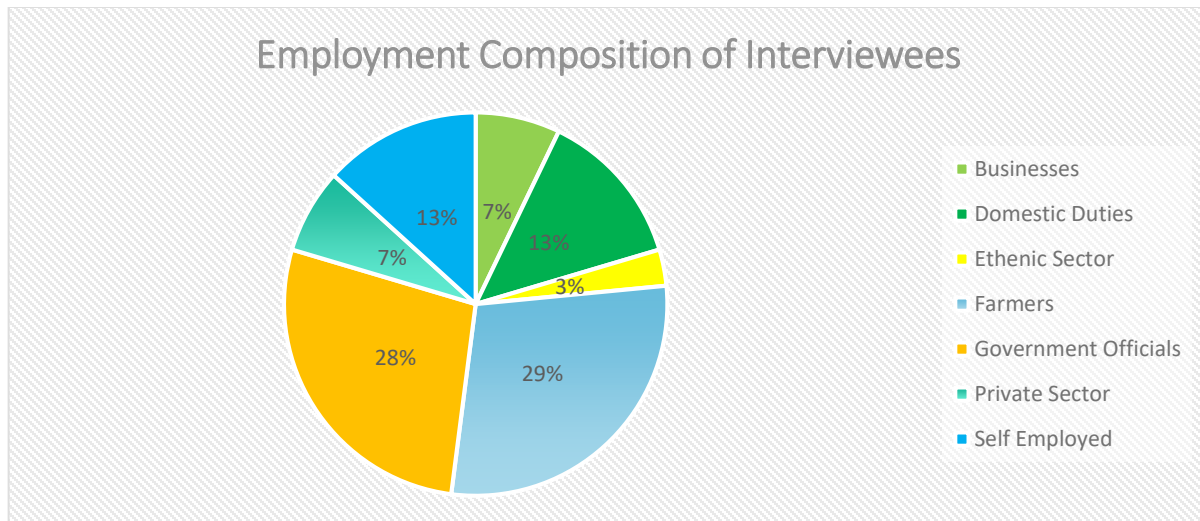
There was no disabled person interviewed, however the focal points for each village will be to contacted to identify individuals that would represent disabled persons to participate for the workshop training.

The youth leaders for each community were noticeably adult males that have gone past their youth years, but are respected and influential to youth members in their community. These maybe individuals who are role models in their community in terms of their previous successes such as; high sports achievers or successful entrepreneurs. However, twenty (20) youths were interviewed in this survey representing 20% of the sample size however 20% of these individuals had a leadership role in their community.

5.2 Employment Composition

The employment composition of those interviewed in the survey are highlighted in the chart below;

Chart 1.0

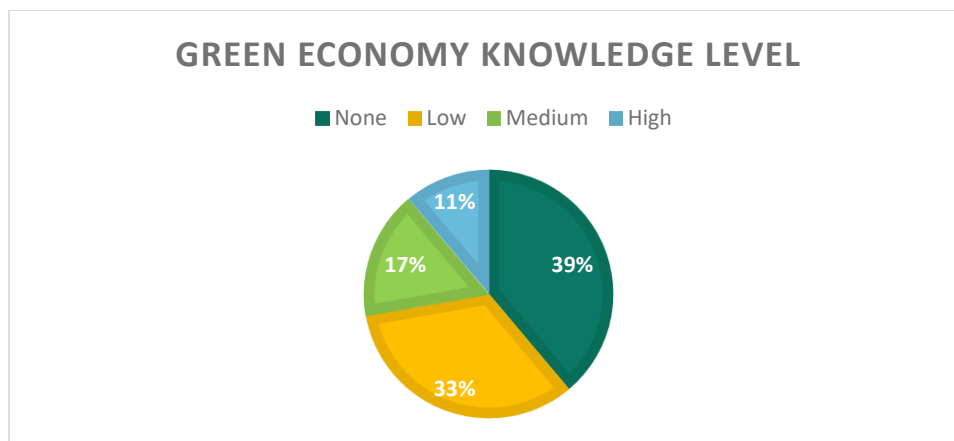


Majority of those interviewed were farmers (29%) with a heavy proportion involved in yaqona farming. The rest would be either involved in subsistence or commercial farming. Government employees consists of 28% and a fair proportional were either on Domestic Duties (13%) or Self Employed (13%) having their own means of sourcing income. There were some representation of businessman or businesswomen (7%) and the private sector (7%) operating in local communities and a small portion were religious leaders (3%).

5.3 Knowledge Levels on Topics

5.3.1 Green Economy

Chart 2.0

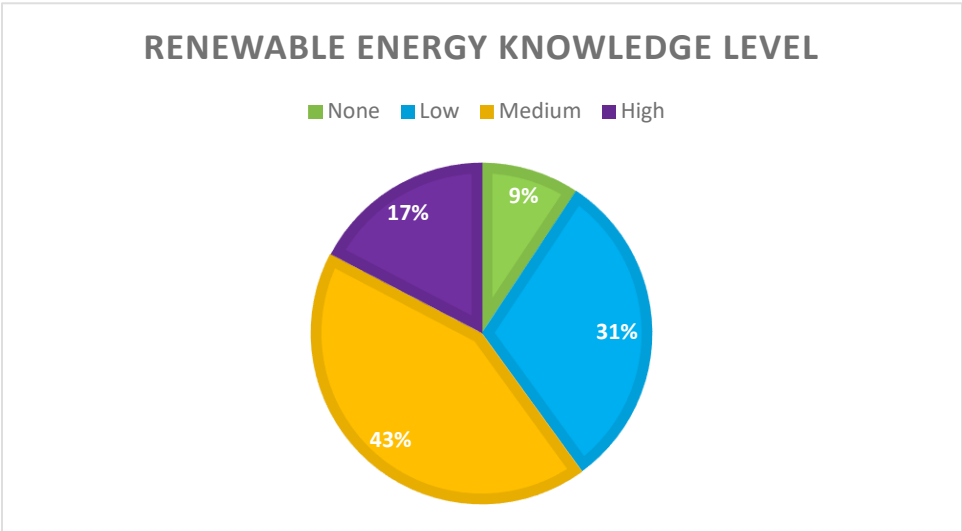


74% of those interviewed have been involved in business or environment related policy support or project in the local community, 82% of this proportion were males and 18% were females. However, the above chart reflects that majority of the interviewees resulting at 39% had no knowledge of GE, 45% of that proportion are women. It can be assumed that women have not been actively involved in GE related activities in their communities hence limits their understanding of the subject. On the other

hand, only 11% of those interviewed had high level of understanding GE, these were mostly government officials. All of those interviewed were interested in receiving training on GE.

5.3.2 Renewable Energy

Chart 3.0



Due to the fact that majority of rural areas in Fiji are under RE types of projects, it is typical that most of the interviewees understood the concepts of RE. The above graph shows that generally 91% of those interviewed had some level of knowledge of RE. But majority of the interviewees had medium knowledge level of renewable energy comprising of 43% of the sample size, compared to only 9% who may have no knowledge of RE. Those that responded having no knowledge of RE (9%) were individuals that have ages more than 58 years old. It could be assumed that since RE is still a new technology for rural settings, there are still opportunities of promoting RE knowledge particularly to the elderly.

In terms of the challenges to access and use RE in rural areas, majority of the interviewees (53%) mentioned that the cost of electricity is too high, reducing the willingness of electricity consumers to pay. Another issue that was frequently mentioned is the community’s neglect to maintain RE systems in due course incurs more breakdowns and unnecessary cost and burden to the community. 20% of those interviewed mentioned that they would like to increase their understanding on RE to ensure that they can cross check the duties of those that are responsible for operating and maintaining their RE system.

In terms of RE usage, 38% use hydro systems are entirely dependent on the village operators or the utility to maintain and operate their systems. This is usually the case for hydro systems as it has a high voltage system and requires qualified electricians to troubleshoot or repair faults. Hence, once there is a major fault with the hydro system, villagers would have to wait for months before the hydro system is restored for operation and they would have to use portable solar systems during those periods. Hence, most hydro system communities were interested in learning solar home systems as an alternative option as well.

On the other hand, 17% of the sample size mentioned that they have maintained and operated their own solar systems. These are individuals that use SHS and range from the ages of 27 to 48 years old with some form of solar background or are part of the solar committee or have a business in the community.

All of the interviewees have never participated in a RE training or workshop at all.

5.3.3 Energy Efficiency

EE is still a new knowledge for most rural communities, the fact that 57% of those interviewed were unable to explain what is EE and how it would be practiced at home. It was also hard to describe EE in iTaukei as this is a new word and a new iTaukei word will need to be created for this concept. This would be the same for other new words that need new translation for this project. However, the 43% that understand EE concepts actually practice EE occasionally consisting of those that had a business in the village or is a government official.

5.3.4 Financial Management

73% of the sample size have no knowledge on financial management (FM), a majority of these individuals are yaqona or subsistence farmers, self-employed, domestic duties and most of the traditional leaders. These are typically youths, house wives, and the elderly. However, for those that have knowledge of FM (27%), these are typically government officials, business people, commercial farmers, and those involved in the private sector or hotel industry. 3% of those that have financial management knowledge have actually undertaken some form of basic FM training. 62% of interviewees mentioned that they would like to be trained on FM to improve their financial decision-making in the community, with 2% not interested in FM training and 36% did not respond. It can be assumed that government officials were very interested in FM training to improve in general their services for the communities as well as improve budget planning for the RE systems (i.e. SHS) they use for their respective facilities in the community. In addition, some of the traditional leaders mentioned that they would like to be financially literate to ensure they are able to monitor and evaluate the financial management of the RE systems in their community.

Most of the interviewees recommended that the training be conducted between May to July, as usually August to October is a travelling period for those in the rural areas to the city centers. There are iTaukei and religious events that are scheduled during this period in the metropolitan areas which could impact the number of participants required for this project during the training. November to December is the festive season in Fiji and wouldn't be an ideal time as well to conduct the training.

Chapter 6 Survey Results and Recommendations

6.1 Profiles of Target Groups in the Community

Below is a summary table of the target groups from the communities surveyed highlighting the potentially number of participants to be trained for this project;

Community	Target Group	Sub-group	Sub-group Population	Gender (M/F)	Details
Name: Rukua Population: 179 Gender: Male:63 Female:54 Vulnerable: 1	Community/ traditional leaders	Pastors	4	4/0	4 religious' groups; Methodist, AOG, Catholic, and Seventh Day Adventist
		Women group leaders	5	0/5	1 women group leader, 1 women group leader for each religious group.
		Community leaders	9	7/2	4 traditional leaders 5 village committee leaders; i. Yaubula committee ii. Youth committee iii. Women committee iv. Social committee v. Development committee
		Youth group leaders	5	3/2	Youths are usually led by youth group leader of the village. youth group leaders of the various religious groups in the community who are very influential.
		Other prospects			Other nearby communities to Rukua are; Naseuseu village and Beqa Lagoon Resort
	Local Government Officials	3	4	1/3	Comprises of Kindergarten teachers, TNK, and the village nurse
	Local Technicians	1	3	3/0	Technicians to support the solar hybrid system
	Small Businesses	2	5	2/3	Village cooperative store and home-based small canteens
Potential Workshop Participants				20/15	
Community	Target Group	Sub-group	Sub-group Population	Gender M/F	Details
Name: Raviravi	Community/ traditional leaders	Pastors	5	5/0	5 e religious' groups; Methodist, AOG, Catholic, Christian Mission Fellowship, and Seventh Day Adventist

Population: 151 Gender: Male: 46 Female: 53 Vulnerable: 5		Women group leaders	6	0/6	1 women group leader, 1 women group leader for each religious group.
		Community leaders	7	6/1	3 traditional leaders 3 village committee leaders; i. Yaubula committee ii. Youth committee iii. Women committee iv. Development committee
		Youth group leaders	6	3/3	1 village youth leader and 1 youth leader for each religious group.
		Other prospects			Other nearby communities to Raviravi are; Nawaisomo village
	Local Government Officials	5	8	4/4	Comprises of primary and secondary school teachers, school manager, TNK, staff nurses and the village nurse
	Local Technicians	1	2	2/0	Technicians to support the solar home system
	Small Businesses	2	6	2/4	Village cooperative and home-based canteens
Potential Workshop Participants				22/18	
Community	Target Group	Sub-group	Sub-group Population	Gender M/F	Details
Name: Nacula Population: 486 Gender: Male: 122 Female: 146 Vulnerable: 3	Community/ traditional leaders	Pastors	3	3/0	3 religious' groups; Methodist, AOG, and Christian Mission Fellowship
		Women group leaders	4	0/4	1 women group leader, 1 women group leader for each religious group.
		Community leaders	8	7/1	4 traditional leaders 4 village committee leaders; i. Yaubula committee ii. Youth committee iii. Women committee iv. Development committee
		Youth group leaders	4	3/1	1 village youth leader and 1 youth leaders for each religious group
		Other prospects			Other nearby communities and resorts to Nacula are; Naisisili village, Blue Lagoon Resort, Oarsman's Bay Lodge, Nabua Lodge, Safe Landing Resort, Taven Homestay.

	Local Government Officials	6	10	5/4	Comprises of primary and secondary school teachers, school manager, TNK, MNT, staff nurses, police officer, and the village nurse
	Local Technicians	1	2	2/0	Technicians to support the solar home system
	Small Businesses	2	10	3/7	Village cooperative and home-based canteens
Potential Workshop Participants				23/17	
Community	Target Group	Sub-group	Sub-group Population	Gender M/F	Details
Name: Malakati Population: 168 Gender: Male: 52 Female: 43 Vulnerable: 1	Community/ traditional leaders	Pastors	3	3/0	3 religious' groups; Methodist, AOG, and Catholic,
		Women group leaders	4	0/4	1 women group leader, 1 women group leader for each religious group.
		Community leaders	7	6/1	3 traditional leaders 4 committees; I. Yabula committee II. Youth committee III. Women committee IV. Development committee
		Youth group leaders	4	3/1	1 village youth leader and 1 youth leaders for each religious group
		Other prospects			Other nearby communities to Malakati are; Naivotua village
	Local Government Officials	2	2	1/1	Comprises of TNK and the village nurse
	Local Technicians	1	2	2/0	Technicians to support the solar home system
	Small Businesses	2	6	2/4	Village cooperative and home-based canteens
Potential Workshop Participants				17/11	
Community	Target Group	Sub-group	Sub-group Population	Gender M/F	Details
Name: Bukuya Population: 562 Gender:	Community/ traditional leaders	Pastors	5	5/0	5 religious' groups; Methodist, AOG, and Catholic, Christian Mission Fellowship, Seventh Day Adventist
		Women group leaders	7	0/7	1 women group leader for village, 1 women group leader for each religious group, 1 women group leader for district of Magodro.
		Community leaders	11	9/2	7 traditional leaders 4 committees and 1 village business; I. Yabula committee II. Youth committee

Male: 167 Female: 141 Vulnerable: 4					III. Women committee IV. Development committee V. Bukuya Village Cooperative Board VI. Bukuya Hydro Company
		Youth group leaders	6	5/1	1 village youth leader and 1 youth leaders for each religious group
		Other prospects			No nearby communities except for Tabalei and Natabuquto.
	Local Government Officials	5	12	7/5	Comprises of primary and secondary school teachers, staff nurses, TNK, MNT and the village nurse
	Local Technicians	1	4	4/0	Technicians to support the mini hydro system
	Small Businesses	2	12	4/8	Village cooperative store and home-based canteens
Potential Workshop Participants				34/23	
Community	Target Group	Sub-group	Sub-group Population	Gender M/F	Details
Name: Tabalei Population: 243 Gender: Male: 73 Female: 61 Vulnerable: 2	Community/ traditional leaders	Pastors	3	3/0	3 religious' groups; Methodist, AOG, and Catholic
		Women group leaders	4	0/4	1 women group leader for village, 1 women group leader for each religious group
		Community leaders	6	5/1	2 traditional leaders 4 village committees; i. Yabula committee ii. Youth committee iii. Women committee iv. Development committee
		Youth group leaders	4	3/1	1 village youth leader and 1 youth leader for each religious group
		Other prospects			N/A
	Local Government Officials	2	2	1/1	Comprises of TNK and the village nurse
	Local Technicians	1	1	1/0	Technicians and payment vendor for the mini hydro system
	Small Businesses	2	6	2/4	Village cooperative and home-based canteens
Potential Workshop Participants				15/11	

Community	Target Group	Sub-group	Sub-group Population	Gender M/F	Details
Name: Natabuquto Population: 187 Gender: Male: 57 Female: 47 Vulnerable: 2	Community/ traditional leaders	Pastors	3	3/0	3 religious' groups; Methodist, AOG, and Catholic,
		Women group leaders	4	0/4	1 women group leader, 1 women group leader for each religious group
		Community leaders	6	5/1	2 traditional leaders 4 committees; I. Yabula committee II. Youth committee III. Women committee IV. Development committee
		Youth group leaders	2	3/1	1 village youth leader and 1 youth leader for each religious group
		Other prospects			N/A
	Local Government Officials	2	2	1/1	Comprises of TNK and the village nurse
	Local Technicians	1	2	2/0	Technicians and payment vendor for the mini hydro system
	Small Businesses	2	5	1/4	Village cooperative and home-based canteens
Potential Workshop Participants				15/11	
Grand Total – Potential Workshop Participants by Gender (M/F)				146/106	⇒ 256 participants in total for the three (3) sites surveyed are expected to be trained
Extrapolate the three (3) sites into nine (9) sites: $256 \times 3 = 756$				756	⇒ Expected total number of participants to be trained for this project

Based on the results of the above summary table, it is expected that 756 participants in total will be trained for this project out of the nine (9) selected sites for Fiji. This will enable meeting the expectation of training 750 participants for Fiji under the project log frame. The above breakdown is based on the actual communities surveyed in this exercise however additional two (2) communities in each site is expected for the project. Given that only three (3) out of the nine (9) sites were surveyed, a limit to additional communities of the six (6) sites that were not survey should be considered. This needs to be identified well beforehand with the contact points of each community in consultation with the provincial offices to avoid unnecessary logistical delays and bottlenecks in the training recruitment process. In addition, this would enable proper reference if the national total in the above table have been met or weather there is a need for more training participants to be recruited. It would be ideal to conduct the local trainings in a centralized location at the sites. An average number of two (2) communities per site is assume in this survey report and 42 people would be expected to be trained per community.

In addition, based on the above table, it can be expected that 41% of the total participants for the workshop would be women, meeting the 40% threshold for women participating in this project highlighted in the log frame as well.

For the purpose of this exercise, vulnerable group(s) in this context were considered as those that are disabled and the elderly i.e. 70 years old and above. Based on the communities surveyed, vulnerable groups represented 7% of community members in this survey. Due to the fact that the log frame baseline is 20% of all trained needs to be vulnerable person(s), there needs to be a re-definition of “vulnerable groups” to suit this project which perhaps may increase the number of vulnerable person(s) in this survey.

6.2 KPIs for this Project

Below is an estimated baseline for the key performance indicators (KPIs) that involves women and vulnerable groups inclusion in this project;

Description	Indicator	Baseline
Training materials customized for Women and Vulnerable groups and ready for training delivery (KOICA version: Training materials suitable for women and Vulnerable groups)	*KPI: No. of women & persons from vulnerable groups providing inputs / participating in decision-making meetings, committees, etc.	98% of the respondents agreed that women do participate in decision-making within their communities.
	Other: No. of local development policies/RE project making reference to gender and inclusion	0
	KPI: No of suitable training materials and processes prepared and translated targeting women and vulnerable group	0
Trained women and vulnerable groups in GE and RE	Number of persons in women and vulnerable groups trained	0
	No. vulnerable persons trained	0
	No. of women trained	0
Training materials for GE and RE	KPI: Proportion of participants in training who agree that their knowledge of GE and RE has increased after attending the training	0
	Overall KPI 2 Number of suitable training materials and processes prepared and translated	0
Trained traditional/community leaders, small businesses, local government officials on GE and RE concepts	Number of trained traditional/community leaders, small businesses, local government official	0
O&M and financial management training materials and training completed	*KPI: Proportion of community committee members and local technicians trained in financial management and O&M for RE who agree that the training will assist in better O&M of their local RE installations.	0
	*KPI: Number of suitable training materials and processes prepared and translated for O&M and financial management	0
Communities trained on financial management of RE systems	- Number of persons trained on financial management of RE systems	0
Training of local technicians on O&M of RE systems	Number of local technicians trained on O&M of RE installations	0

The following is to be noted from the survey moving this project forward;

1. Out of the nine (9) selected sites; there are three (3) sites with hydropower system and six (6) sites installed with solar technology. Although it is typical to train sites with the respective RE technologies they used, it would be ideal to share knowledge on solar technology as well to hydro powered sites. For example, during the survey it was noted that hydro powered communities were also eager to learn about solar technologies to broad their understanding on other types of RE technologies available in case of power outage or breakdown with their hydropower system. But it might not be necessary for solar powered communities to learn hydropower technologies as it wouldn't be applicable for their community.
2. Based on this survey, an additional two (2) communities is expected to be part of a selected site. Hence, for the six (6) sites that were not surveyed, these additional communities for the six (6) sites need to be identified in close consultation with the Roko Tui of the respective provincial offices well beforehand.
3. It is suggested that nearby centralized school facilities (either a secondary school or a primary school) can be used as a training venue at the site for the workshop(s), which would need ministry of education approval and consent. However, the timing of the training may need to consider school term breaks (1st term & 2nd term) in the process. This could all be done as well in close consultation with the Rokos at the provincial offices.
4. There is a substantial number of participants that will need translation of the training materials for the workshop(s) hence it would be ideal that training materials be translated, be practical, and simple to read with clear pictorials that includes applications in an iTaukei community setting. It needs to be also interactive whereby local experiences are discussed for better knowledge sharing.
5. The context of vulnerable groups may need re-defining to increase the number of vulnerable person(s) in this survey.
6. The provincial offices will be a key partner in mobilizing logistical arrangement for the capacity building training at the local level.

Chapter 7 Conclusion

There were 98 individuals (67 males, 31 females) interviewed between 21st to 28th November 2019 for the three (3) selected sites surveyed, with one (1) to two (2) additional communities considered for each site during the survey. 39% of those interviewed had a leadership role in the community while 61% were individuals that were in middle management or are involved in decision making for their community. Youths represented 20% of those interviewed while only 20% of those youths had a leadership role in the community. The employment composition of the targets groups shows that majority of them were farmers in their communities. The survey was conducted in close consultation with the provincial offices of each site hence partnership and support of the provincial offices will be quite critical in terms of mobilizing logistical arrangements for the capacity building training. All sites are accessible by boat or plane however the travel cost varies substantially. Traditional protocols for iTaukei communities including presenting a sevusevu will need to be observed when engaging the communities. It should be noted that centrally located schools would be the best option for venues when conducting the capacity building trainings for the nine (9) selected sites for Fiji.

Based on the results of the survey, 756 participants in Fiji are expected to be trained for this project, whereby 41% are projected to be women and 7% are individuals that are considered under vulnerable groups from this survey. This means that vulnerable groups will have to be re-defined as the context of its definition in this survey needs revision.

In terms of the target group existing levels of knowledge, 39% of the interviewees had no knowledge of GE with 45% of those represented by women. 11% had high level of GE knowledge, most of whom were government officials. 91% of those interviewed had some level of RE knowledge and 9% had no knowledge of RE in particular the elderly. 38% of those interviewed entirely depend on an operator or utility to provide operations and maintenance (O&M) services to their RE system compared to 17% that operate and maintain their own RE system (mostly solar). 20% of interviewees are interested in learning operation and maintenance of RE systems to be more informed and ensure that those responsible for such tasks perform their duties appropriately. EE is still new knowledge to most of those interviewed hence the subject could be something to consider a mandatory module for the participants during the workshop. 73% of respondents for the survey have no knowledge of FM in particular those that have a leadership role in a village. On the other hand, 27% showed fair understanding and knowledge of FM in particular i.e. government officials and business people. Majority of the project KPI's will be zero based on the survey.

ANNEX 1

1.1 List of Individuals Interviewed in the Survey

No.	Name	Title
1	Joseva Urabere	Youth Committee
2	Jone Navonovono	Environmental Committee
3	Epineri Goneva	TNK Natabuquto
4	Atuate Saurotu	Hydro Payment Vendor
5	Koroi Tokivuli	Water Committee Chairman
6	Iliavi Saulebeci	Development Committee/By-law enforcement
7	Setareki Vola	Youth Leader
8	Peni Tikoibua	Village Treasurer
9	Lesia Aseri	Clan/ Mataqali Leader
10	Seruveveli Ratuvukivula	Chairman of Development Committee
11	Wasea Kaliseiwaqa	Solar committee
12	Joeli Bulu	Solar technician
13	Revoni Kadavulevu	Solar committee
14	Aseri Waqavolau	Solar committee
15	Timoci Turagaluvu	Solar technician
16	Aminiasi Vola	Solar Manager
17	Taitusi Qoli	TNK Raviravi
18	Aminiasi Nodrakoro	Local Technician
19	Seruveveli Vura	Roko Suva Rewa
20	Ratu Ilitia Sese	Treasurer/ Trustee
21	Netava Labalaba	Village Cooperative Manager
22	Orisi Cagilaba	TNK Rukua
23	Seru Vidovi	Church Deacon
24	Maikeli Masi	Assistant Operator
25	Jonacani Dabea	Operator Generator
26	Kelevi Biuyavala	Yaubula Committee/ Development Committee
27	Josua Vidovi	Treasurer/ Trustee
28	Eminoni Labalaba	Church Board of Deacon
29	Marika Mocolutu	Treasurer/ Trustee
30	Vilimoni Navuso	Church Secretary
31	Josateki Koroibua	Youth Group Leader
32	Rarivela Nadivi	Turaga ni Yavusa/ Turaga ni Mataqali
33	Kitione Nakeu	Water Committee
34	Kalesi Qiolevu	Roko Ba
35	Vasiti Sura	Teacher- Magodro Sec Sch
36	Namaki Dradraitoga	Business Women
37	Milika Nawade	Secretary Womens Committee
38	Mereani Navula	Womens SME Business Committee
39	Alena Ranadi Qio	Womens Leader of Tikina
40	Merani Cewenibau	Hydro Payment Vendor
41	Adi Talatoka Neivucu	Staff Nurse
42	Kinisemere Vanakena	Teacher- Magodro Pri Sch
43	Siteri Likuvani	Development Committee Member
44	Ulamila Bari	Women Group Leader
45	Renivani Nene	Village Nurse
46	Loate Vuetibau	Business Women
47	Lavenia Naivalu	Business Women
48	Sioli Kotobalavu	Head Teacher- Ratu Meli Memorial Sch
49	Sheetal Devi	Staff Nurse
50	Laisani Salaba	Village Nurse
51	Ivamere Ratuvukivuki	Women Group Leader
52	Adi Vika Tinilakeba	Village Nurse
53	Sereana Nasedra	Principal Beqa Nanuca Sec Sch
54	Vani Siganavere	Staff Nurse

55	Virisila Kunavula	Womens Group Leader
56	Matelita Sese	Business Women
57	Tulia Vavala	Kindergarten Manager
58	Vilisi Vuetaki	Womens Group Leader
59	Vani Boseiwaqa	Secretary Rukua Cooperative
60	Mereani Vidovi	Teacher
61	Aseri Neivou	Village Nurse
62	Manaini Susana	Womens Group Leader
63	Vasiti Valuma	Women Group Leader
64	Kuini Veniana	Hydro Pre-pay Vendor
65	Nemani Tarotaro	Roko Yasawa
66	Jese Vakamoce	Roko Tui Ba
67	Moape Nasausau	Head Teacher - Magodro Primary School
68	Miteli Cama	Youth Group Leader
69	Koroi Titinasalasala	Technician- BHECL
70	Luke Nabukete	Utility Supervisor
71	Josateki Kuruibua	Mata ni tikina Magodro
72	Keni Vura	TNK Bukuya
73	Osea Tunidua	Teacher- Magodro Sec Sch
74	Sikeli Navuni	Teacher- Magodro Sec Sch
75	Aseroma Natarova	Village Committee
76	Senivalati Ratu	Vakatawa
77	Samuela Navale	School Manager Primary Sch
78	Timoci Dibavu	School Manager Sec Sch
79	Sanaila Nasalo	Cooperative Committee
80	Sivaniolo Naqiri	Turaga ni Mataqali
81	Emori Ulunibou	Turaga ni Mataqali
82	Maleli Kuruibua	Turaga ni Mataqali
83	Sikeli Vata	Solar Manager- Malakati
84	Suluyasi Waqalevu	TNK- Malakati
85	Ratu Apenisa Momolevu	Turaga Ratu ni Drola (Village Chief)
86	Niko Ratu Dale	Turaga ni Mataqali
87	Timoci Losewa	Solar technician
88	Meciusela Bolaitamana	Solar committee
89	Maleli Bari	Solar Manager
90	Viliame Maibenau	Police Officer- Nacula Community Post
91	Joseva Ratubalavu	Youth Group Leader
92	Vinaya Bulicolatanavanua	Senior Pastor- Methodist Church
93	Romuluse Nakiole	Vice Principal- Yasawa North Sec Sch
94	Mosese Qalubau	TNK Nacula
95	Ratu Joe Ramagimage	Managing Director- Carmens Bay Lodge
96	Manasa Naikasowalu	Turaga Tui Drola, Nacula
97	Laisenia Naituva	Staff Nurse
98	Aporosa Miramira	Youth Group Leader