



Save the Children®

VULI TAUMADA SHISHAK (VTS) MAPPING REPORT 2015

MAPPING REPORT OF THE 50 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION (ECE) CENTRES IN FIJI

Data has been collected through focus groups and interviews with the individual communities, ECE committee and teachers.

NOTE: No part of this Mapping Report is to be reproduced without the prior consent of Save the Children Fiji.

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1. HILTON SPECIAL SCHOOL

The data in this report includes those that had been collected by SCF during its engagement in the VTS project in 2014. Other primary data was collected from the school on 31st October, 2014.

The Hilton Special School is situated on Brown St, Suva. The students come from as far as Qauia (near Lami Town) up to Nasinu 9 miles. The total population of this large area is over 160,000¹.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The prevalent health issues within the community include all the well-known illnesses that affect those living in the greater Suva and Nasinu area; from NCDs and skin diseases to seasonal flu.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to a health centre, hospitals, police station and other government services is good. The community in general don't have a bank account. The ECE teachers are trained in first-aid.

The most common modes of transport are by public bus by the roadside, taxi, and private car.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	FNU, school and CWM health teams	Provided on site
Police	Suva	1 km
Bank	Samabula/ Suva	1 km
Government Departments	Suva	1 km

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Hilton ECE - 22 children attending
- PRIMARY & SECONDARY - include all the schools in the Suva-Nabua area
- TERTIARY - USP and FNU campuses are both within reach by bus

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

This covers the whole Suva and Nasinu area.

- WATER - Water is sourced from the WAF system, filtered and treated. Some have communal water storage.
- SANITATION - Homes have either flush, water sealed or pit toilets. The waste management system is through Suva City and Nasinu Town Councils. The state of sanitation is adequate.
- ENERGY SOURCES AND COMMUNICATION - Energy is through the FEA system, some use solar or other means. They have access to mobile phones, computers, television and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The total land area of the settlement is unknown; divided up by freehold, state and leased land. This includes the area that some use for subsistence farming. Because of the extra land available,

¹ <http://www.spc.int/prism/fjtest/Releases/FFF2010.pdf> 13.3.15, 7.56 am

some cultivate root crops and vegetables for everyday living. There are resources management and land use plans for different sections of Suva and Nasinu.

The average household income is mixed; most are employed on a full or part-time basis, some earn through self initiated businesses, while some receive money from outside sources.

Decisions in the area depend on different residential areas they are living in.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL GROUPS

The governance is a mix of family oriented, area committees or urban villages (e.g. Nabua village).

SOCIAL GROUPS

Religious groups have their own structures. There is a variety of social groups in the area, dependent on religious affiliation, cultural groups, work related, and voluntary groups, etc.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The cyclone/rainy season is usually from November to April, and the dry season is from May to October. There has been a significant change seen e.g. it rains in the dry season. The community's level of knowledge about climate change differs, but there has been education using the various media outlets. There are Disaster Management Plans for working places, institutions, and areas but not all sections of the community are covered.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Most in this widespread community depend on purchasing. Subsistence farming is done on empty patches in or around the residential areas and settlements.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

The Hilton School system is well established and has been serving Fiji since 1968. The engagement with SCF is basically to assist with the education of children with disabilities. Discussions continue with the management of the Hilton School on areas and avenues through which interventions can better benefit the students of the institution.

2. JITTU ESTATE

This community profiling is the result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in the Jittu Estate from 2006, culminating in a final session with the committee on 6th October, 2014.

Jittu Estate sits on a hilly slope between Grantham Rd and the main Kings Highway, bordered at the ends by Gaji Road and Raiwasa. The Jittu Estate Squatter Settlement consists of over 700 houses and the population of this community is approximately 3,500.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

There are no prevalent disease/health issues affecting the community. Drinking and glue sniffing are issues of grave concern in this community. The main source of food is purchasing, while some are able to get by with a bit of farming and fishing. No outward physical signs of malnutrition could be seen.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to a health centre, hospitals, police station and other government services is good. The community has a bank account. The ECE teachers are trained in first-aid provision.

The most common modes of transport are by public bus by the roadside, taxi, private car and walking. There is a regular bus service on Grantham Road and the main Kings Rd to and from Suva and Nabua.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Raiwaqa	1.3 kms
Police	Nabua Police Station	1 km
Bank	Samabula/Centre Point/Suva	1/4.6/ 3.3 kms
Government Departments	Suva	3.3 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Jittu ECE - 40 children attending
- PRIMARY & SECONDARY SCHOOL - Marcellin, Nabua, Suva Muslim, MGM, DAV, Ratu Sukuna, LDS, and Samabula Primary
- TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS - USP and FNU campuses are both within reach by bus

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Most of the homes in the community are made of tin.

- WATER - Water is sourced from the WAF system and a number of homes share water services. There is no alternative source of drinking and bathing water. The water is filtered and treated. The community does not have a communal water storage system.
- SANITATION - Homes have either flush, water sealed or pit toilets. The waste management systems used in the community is through the Suva City Council. The community's current state of sanitation is average.
- ENERGY SOURCES AND COMMUNICATION - The only energy source of energy is electricity through the FEA system, and a good number of members are sharing this service. The community has access to mobile phones, computers, television, and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The land area is approximately 5 acres, which belongs to the State. This includes the area used for subsistence farming. Because of the small area land available, not many cultivate root crops for everyday living. There is no resources management or land use plan for the community.

The average household income is approximately \$500 per month. Most are employed on a full time basis, few are part time, some earn through other self initiated businesses, whilst some receive money from outside sources.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL GROUPS

Decisions are discussed through a Pacific Community Network (PCN) developed structure, where members are divided into groups of 10 and issues are discussed at this level before being taken to the PCN office if need be.

SOCIAL GROUPS

Religious groups have their own structure, so social groups and activities follow these structures.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The rainy/cyclone season is usually from November to April, and the dry season is from May to October. There has been a significant change seen e.g. it rains in the dry season. The community's level of knowledge about climate change is very little. Jittu squatter settlement does not have a Disaster Management Plan, and there is no designated evacuation center.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

The Jittu settlement does not have a reliable food source because the farming area is minimal. Most of their subsistence farming is done on empty patches in or around the settlement.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

NGOs like the Pacific Community Network, in conjunction with other stakeholders are working towards alleviating the housing standard, and quality of life. While SCF concentrates on the ECE, other interventions will also need to address the essential services, waste management, and the internal operational concerns.

3. KALEKANA

This community profiling is the result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Kalekanain 2010 to 2014.

Kalekana is a settlement with approximately 160 houses, 1.8 kms from Lami Town. The community was originally set up by Solomon Island descendents who came to Fiji through the Colonial black-birding system. The total land area is 6 acres, on a 99 year lease to the village of Waiqanake, however, there is already a sign of overcrowding.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The community has issues with scabies, diarrhoea, malnourishment, diabetes and hypertension. Other issues are drug abuse and excessive consumption of kava. The majority of the population gets their food from farming, fishing and purchasing from shops.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

They have access to the public buses, taxis and Lami town is a 30-45mins walk with basic services such as Police, medical, Post office, Government office (D.O, Agriculture, and Fisheries department).

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Lami Health Centre	1.8 kms
Police	Lami Police Station	1.8 kms
Bank	Lami/ Suva	1.8/ 8.1 kms
Government Departments	Lami/ Suva	1.8/ 8.1 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Kalekana ECE
- PRIMARY & SECONDARY - St. Thomas Primary School, Deenbhandoo Primary School, Lami Convent School, Dudley High School, Suva Grammar, Ratu Sukuna Memorial School and Lami High School
- TERTIARY - FNU, USP, Monfort Vocational School etc.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Most of the houses are made of wood, corrugated iron and ply board, although a few are cement.

- WATER - Water is supplied by the water authority of Fiji. Water is sometimes disrupted, especially for those living uphill. There is no community water storage system, but during disruptions, families use basins to collect water and bathe in the nearby creek.
- SANITATION - The issues are stray animals and poor sanitation. The community uses flush toilets with a septic tank system and also water seal pit toilets. There is a concern for the possibility of human waste spillage. The Lami Town Council collects rubbish for \$80 a year per household and the town rate is \$30. The sanitation rating is poor and there is no proper drainage system.
- ENERGY AND COMMUNICATION - The power is provided by the FEA and the community is able to access the major mobile communication networks.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Land outside the lease boundary is used for farming and building, but belong to corporate bodies. Farming land belongs to the Novotel Hotel, businessmen and the State. Kalekana does not have a natural resources management plan; mostly due to scarcity of land. There's a decrease in natural resources due to overuse by the growing community population.

The average monthly household income ranges from \$200-\$800. Some community members sell cash crops, work part-time at the Novotel or in the fisheries industry. A few permanent workers work in businesses and government ministries.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL GROUPS

There is a communal system set up with a Turaga ni Koro who oversees a lot of the development work in the community. There are two major faith groups; Methodists and the Seventh Day Adventists, both of whom contribute to decision making in the community. The community conduct meeting on a fortnightly basis, where issues are raised and decisions are made.

SOCIAL GROUPS

There are a lot of social groups in the community, most are faith based. The Methodist and Seventh Day Adventist churches have groups which function according to their religious affiliation.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Kalekana is prone to heavy rain throughout the year, so most issues are around landslides and soil erosion. Due to an increase in the frequency of rainfall, the risk has increased. Most of the houses have degraded in structure, due to lack of maintenance and the effects of climate. The houses along the coastline have issues as the structures are only makeshift. Together with the rapid rise in sea level and frequency of rain, there is a high flooding risk, damage and even destruction to houses and livestock. Food security issues are also felt within the community.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

About half of Kalekana is on a steep hill with houses along the slope towards the sea and the other half of the community is located along the coastline, surrounded by mangroves. One major concern is landslides especially during heavy rain and also the increasing run off of water. The land is leased from the government; however, most of the boundary is outside the leased area. The road into the community is gravel and difficult to access during wet weather. The community is situated near the Wailekutu industrial area, along with Fiji's largest cement factory and Fisheries department.

Due to the scarcity of land, which is caused by ownership issues and the increasing population, there isn't a reliable food source. They have water access around Suva and Draunibota Bay. The current Government imposed a fishing ban around the Suva foreshore that will have an effect on their consumption. A risk within the community is that Draunibota Bay has in the past been used as a shipwreck grave, therefore, with regards to accessing the sea for food there is a risk especially if it involves diving.

Kalekana is a close-knit community, especially with those of Solomon Island descent, and this creates a support system within the community in terms of dealing with the effects of a natural disaster. There is no disaster management plan in place. The evacuation centre is an old church which has degraded over the years and is also not suitable for the growing population.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

The ideal solution would be more land (or relocation) to accommodate the growing population. The church building needs renovation or the construction of a purpose built evacuation centre. A disaster action plan needs to be formulated and more land to accommodate climate change issues must be found. A community development plan should be set up in order to upgrade some of the houses.

The waste disposal, including the sewage, needs upgrading and a proper drainage system will reduce the risk of scabies and other health issues.

4. KALOKOLEVU

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Kalokolevu from 2010, culminating in a final session with the committee on the 28th of October, 2014.

Kalokolevu village has 66 houses and a population of 185. It is located on the shore side of the Queen's Highway, 11.7 kms from Lami Town, towards Navua. The land is flat and flood prone on the coast. It's the last village in the Rewa Province.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The most prevalent health issues are itchiness, flu and high blood pressure. The risky behaviours are smoking, dropouts and unemployment. Most get by on farming and fishing, even though purchasing is also common. Some elders use Social Welfare vouchers. No outward physical signs of malnutrition could be seen.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to Health Centre, hospitals, police station and other government services is good. The ECE teachers are trained in first-aid provision. The most common modes of transport are by public bus, taxi and private car.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Naboro	2.1 kms
Police	Lami Police Station	11.7 kms
Bank	Lami/Suva	11.7/ 18 kms
Government Departments	Suva	18 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL – Kalokolevu ECE
- PRIMARY & SECONDARY – Primary; Ro Delainamako. Secondary; Marist Brothers, Ballantine Memorial, Rt Sukuna, Suva Grammar, QVS
- TERTIARY - FNU

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Of the 66 houses in Kalokolevu, 34 are made from tin, 19 made from wood and 13 are concrete.

- WATER - Water is sourced from a catchment and is not filtered or treated. The community has a tank donated by JICA, which is the first internally filtering tank of its size in Fiji.
- SANITATION - 49 homes have flush toilets, 2 have water sealed, and 5 are using pit toilets. The community dumps its rubbish in their own pits, some is taken to the Naboro landfill and the rest is burnt. The community's current state of sanitation is adequate.
- ENERGY SOURCES AND COMMUNICATION - The only source of energy used is electricity through the FEA system. They have access to mobile phones, computers, television, and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The total land area of Kalokolevu village is not known, but it belongs to their landowning unit. Approximately 5 acres is used for subsistence farming. The majority of families cultivate root crops for everyday living. Some are involved in semi commercial fishing. Kalokolevu has placed a moratorium on part of their fishing grounds.

The average household income of the community differs, depending on occupation. In the village, 33 are employed full-time, 8 part-time, 4 are on social welfare and 6 are on pension. The village has a bank account and development funds. There is no resources management or land use plan.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL GROUPS

Decisions in Kalokolevu village follow the normal village decision-making process. There is also a general monthly community meeting and all members can voice their opinion. All the men, women and youth are included in decision making in the village council level through their reps.

SOCIAL GROUPS

The two main social groups are the women and youth groups. The women's group is involved with trying to complete the kitchen for the hall, while the youth are involved in farming.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The cyclone/rainy season is usually from November to April, and the dry season from May to October. There has been a significant change seen e.g. it rains in the dry season.

The community's level of knowledge about climate change is very little. Kalokolevu village has a 3 year old Disaster Management Plan and the village hall, Naboro and Boys Town are the designated evacuation centres, but they have never had to use them.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASESMENT

Kalokolevu has a reliable food source because their farming area is sufficient. Most of their subsistence farming is done on the same land they are living on.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

Because of its site, along the Queen's Highway and right along the sea, Kalokolevu is very well sited in terms of transport and resources. They have ample land for subsistence farming and also quite close to employment centres. Their proximity to Suva places them in good location, where members can work and stay in the village.

The village needs the water source improved and a separate ECE building. Either the water is sourced from the WAF system, or the current water needs filtering and treatment. They have a site for the ECE, but getting funding for the building is the challenge.

5. LOVONI

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Lovoni from 2011 combined with data collected in January, 2014.

Lovoni settlement is 2.1 kms from Nabua, outside Suva. The settlement is located on a hilly limestone area with a creek dividing the community into two sections. The residents have been living there for the past 60 years. There were 74 houses altogether when the school started in 2011; 43 iTaukei and 31 of Indian descent but that number has now increased to 85, with a population of 425.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Lovoni has a high incidence of diarrhoea, scabies, dental cares and coughing for young children. The areas of concern are overcrowding of houses, adults smoking in front of the children and water usage. The community get their food through purchasing and a little from subsistence farming around the settlement. However, their basic food items are bought from supermarkets or nearby shops.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

The most common modes of transport for Lovoni is walking, public buses, taxis and cars. There is a regular bus service throughout the day by way of Mead Rd.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Fiji School of Medicine	2 kms
Police	Nabua Police Station	2.2 kms
Bank	Centrepont/ Samabula/ Suva	3.9/ 3.9 / 4.4 kms
Government Departments	Suva	4.4 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Lovoni ECE
- PRIMARY & SECONDARY – Primary; Samabula Primary, Nabua, John Wesley Secondary; Nabua, Rt Sukuna, Lelean,
- TERTIARY – FNU, USP

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Most of the houses in Lovoni are made of tin and wood.

- WATER - Drinking water is sourced from the Water Authority of Fiji.
- SANITATION - Most use flush toilets with septic tanks or water seal toilets. The community is quite clean and the only other issue is rubbish that comes through the creek. Rubbish is collected three times a week by Suva City Council. Sanitation is pretty good.
- ENERGY SOURCES AND COMMUNICATION - The main source of power is through the FEA system. They have access to mobile phones, computers, television and radio.

COMMUNITY, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Lovoni is on state owned land. There is no resources management or land use plan.

Lovoni Community kindergarten is no exception to the issues faced by other squatter settlements on significant socio economic and developmental issues that are often rooted in poverty, unemployment, inequalities and land tenure insecurities.

Half of the able population are employed full-time, about one third are engaged in casual or part time employment and the rest are unemployed. Most of these settlers are low income earners that are largely engaged in informal activities and wage-earning labour depending on the limited skills acquired through experience only. The majority of the people in this settlement earn below the minimum wage level.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL GROUPS

Decisions are made during the community meetings chaired by a Turaga ni Koro. The Turaga ni Koro and members assist with the running of the community. Church groups are also present and function according to each denomination's directives and programs.

SOCIAL GROUPS

Social groups in Lovoni are those affiliated to the church groups they belong to; SDAs, Methodists, and Catholics. Methodist women do visit members. There is currently no youth or men's group for the whole community. The women were organised into a whole group in 2013, but are not consistently meeting.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Like most Central Division communities it rains frequently, yet recently the intensity of rain and humidity has increased.

The Pan Pacific and Southeast Asia Women's Association (PPSEAWA) ran a Climate Change awareness program that included empowerment for women in their community in 2013.

There is a committee which works together with the Police and other stakeholders but there is no Disaster Management Plan.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

The main risk is the land, which belongs to the Suva City Council. Subsistence farming occurs on empty land patches around the community. This poses a food security risk, not only during a disaster, but even during normal times.

There is no existing designated evacuation centre.

There are some protection issues that need to be addressed such accessibility to Persons Living With Disabilities (PLWD) and sanitation. Specifically for the ECE, parents tend to assist only while their kids are enrolled.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

Lovoni, being a transition point between the village and eventual urban settling, plays a very important role in supporting the lives of the members who intend to slowly but surely build up their confidence in living in Suva.

The key recommendation is that an internal core support structure be proposed, organised, and supported, which can assist in the reception of members when they move in from the villages to town, their up-skilling for job openings, and even their work placements.

That should assist in Lovoni being a comfortable and adequate transitory point for those villagers intending to eventually assimilate into urban living.

6. MUSLIM LEAGUE

This data has been collected by SCF during its engagement in the VTS project since 2012. Other primary data was collected from the community on the 9th of October, 2014.

The Muslim League Settlement sits on a hillside below the Bayview Heights residential area. The community consists of approximately 500 houses with over 700 families, and the population of this community is over 1,000.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The most prevalent disease/health issues affecting the community are seasonal flu and coughing. Peer pressure, drinking, and crime are issues of concern in this community. The main source of food is purchasing, while some are able to get by with a bit of farming. No outward physical signs of malnutrition could be seen in the community.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to Health Centers, hospitals, police stations, and other government services is good. The community does not have a bank account. The ECE teachers are trained in first-aid provision. The most common modes of transport for the community are by public bus, taxis, private cars, and walking. There is a regular daily bus service to Bayview Heights, and also from the Nabua roadside.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Raiwaqa	4.7 kms
Police	Nabua Police Station	2.4 kms
Bank	Samabula/Centre Point/Suva	4.2/4.2/6.5 kms
Government Departments	Suva	6.5 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Muslim League ECE - 17 children attending
- PRIMARY & SECONDARY SCHOOL - Most of the students attend nearby schools; Nabua, Suva Muslim, Mahatma Ghandi Memorial, Dayanand-Anglo-Vedic (DAV), Ratu Sukuna, Latter Day Saints, and Samabula Primary.
- TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS - The USP and FNU campuses are both within reach.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Most of the houses are of concrete, and the rest are wooden.

- WATER - The community does not have communal water storage.
- SANITATION - Most of the homes have water sealed or pit toilets. The waste management system includes a bin for the whole settlement provided by Suva City Council. The community's current state of sanitation is adequate.
- ENERGY SOURCES AND COMMUNICATION - The only source of electricity used in the Muslim League settlement is electricity through the FEA system, though some are sharing. The community has access to mobile phones, computers, television, and radio.

COMMUNITY, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The total land area of the settlement is approximately 55 acres, which belongs to the Muslim League. This includes the area used for subsistence farming. Because of the very small piece of extra land available, not many cultivate root crops for everyday living.

The average household income of the community is approximately \$600.00 per month, most of who are employed on full-time basis, a few on part-time employment, while some earning using other self initiated businesses, and some receive money from outside sources.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL GROUPS

The Muslim League settlement follows the process of zone committees. Proposals are initiated through these zone committees, and finalised in the community meeting.

SOCIAL GROUPS

Social groups in the Muslim League settlement follow the religious group structures, and activities are guided by the various religious groups in the settlement.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The rainy/cyclone season is usually from November to April, and the dry season is from May to October. There has been a significant change seen e.g. it rains in the dry season.

The community's level of knowledge about climate change is very little. The Muslim League settlement does not have a Disaster Management Plan, and the ECE centre and hall are the evacuation centers.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

The Muslim League settlement does not have a reliable food source because the farming area is very minimal. Most of their subsistence farming is done on empty patches on the settlement.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

The members of the Muslim League community are not well off financially. The condition of their residences is indicative of the struggles they face daily. The ECE centre and its existence speak volumes of the tenacity and effort put in by parents, the committee, teachers and the community zone.

The community needs all the assistance it can get relative to the continuing operation of the ECE and also in settling the land issue.

7. NANUKU

This community profiling is the result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in the Nanuku Squatter Settlement from 2006, culminating in a final session with the committee on 6 October, 2014.

Nanuku sits on flat land between Fletcher Rd and the seaside, bordered at the ends by the Rifle Range and Vatuwaqa Industrial area. The settlement consists of 329 houses with approximately 500 families. The total population of this community is 1,329.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The most prevalent disease/health issues affecting the community are seasonal flu, scabies and diarrhoea. Drinking and glue sniffing are issues of grave concern in this community. The main source of food is purchasing, while some get by with a bit of farming and quite a few earn their living through fishing. No outward physical signs of malnutrition could be seen in the community.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to health centers, hospitals, police station, and other government services is good. The community does not have a bank account. The ECE teachers are trained in first-aid provision.

The most common modes of transport are by public bus by the roadside, taxi, private car, and walking. There is a regular daily bus service on Fletcher Road to and from Suva and Nabua.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Police	Vatuwaqa Police Station	.5 km
Health	Nabua Police Station	1.1 kms
Government Departments	Suva	6 kms
Bank	Samabula/Suva/Centre Point	2.1/ 6/ 2.9 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Nanuku ECE - 30 children attending
- PRIMARY & SECONDARY SCHOOL - The schools close to the area are Marcellin, Nabua, Suva Muslim, Mahatma Ghandi Memorial, DAV, Ratu Sukuna, Latter Day Saints, and Samabula Primary.
- TERTIARY - The USP and FNU campuses are both within reach by public transport.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Most of the homes in the community are made of tin.

- WATER - Water is sourced from the WAF system, filtered and treated. There is no alternative source of drinking and bathing water. The community does not have a communal water storage system.
- SANITATION - Most of the homes have water sealed toilets while some are still using pit toilets. The waste management systems used in the community includes a bin for the whole settlement provided by the Suva City Council. The community's current state of sanitation is poor.

- **ENERGY SOURCES AND COMMUNICATION** - Electricity is through the FEA, though some share. They have access to mobile phones, computers, television, and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Nanuku settlement is approximately 10 acres, which belongs to the Bhindi family. This includes the area used for subsistence farming. Because of the small area of land available, not many cultivate root crops for everyday living. There is no resources management or land use plans.

The average household income is approximately \$480 per month, most are employed full-time basis, a few part-time, while some earn through self initiated businesses or from outside sources.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL GROUPS

Nanuku settlement follows the process of community committees, where decisions are made through a committee of reps, which is currently not functioning.

SOCIAL GROUPS

Religious groups have their own structure, so social groups and activities follow these structures. The youths have been involved in cleaning up.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The rainy/cyclone season is usually from November to April, and the dry season is from May to October. There's been a significant change seen e.g. it rains in the dry season. The community's knowledge about climate change is minimal and there is no Disaster Management Plan. The tsunami evacuation centre is Samabula and the Marist Champagnat Institute is the hurricane evacuation centre.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Nanuku does not have a reliable food source because the farming area is very minimal. Most of their subsistence farming is done on empty patches in or around the settlement.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

Nanuku is close to all the necessary services and the employment centres. They also have easy access to transportation and schools are close to the community. Yet, the quality of life leaves much to be desired. Sanitation needs a major upgrade, houses need to be improved, along with electricity and water supplied to individual homes. The greatest need is the resolution of the land issue.

8. QAUIA

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Qauia from 2008, culminating in a final session with the committee on 28th October, 2014.

Qauia village is located at the outskirts of Lami Town, towards the hills, on flat land near a river. It consists of 550 houses, with a population of 2,417.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The most prevalent health issues affecting the community are itchiness, sores, diarrhoea, skin diseases and boils. The risky behaviours are peer pressure and excessive kava consumption. Crimes committed in the community are usually committed by visitors. Most get by with farming and fishing, although purchasing is prevalent, and some elders use Social Welfare vouchers. No outward physical signs of malnutrition could be seen in the community.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to health centers, hospitals, police station and other government services is easy. The ECE teachers and police officers at the Police Post are trained in first-aid provision.

The most common modes of transport are walking, buses, taxis, and private car. There is a regular bus service to and from Suva, including travelling on the Queen's Highway.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Lami Health Centre	1 km
Police	Lami Police Station	1 km
Bank	Lami/Suva	1-5 kms
Government Departments	Suva	5 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Qauia ECE
- PRIMARY & SECONDARY - Most of the students attend schools in Lami and Suva.
- TERTIARY - USP and Fiji National University are both within easy access.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Of the 550 houses in Qauia, most made from wood and tin, while a few are concrete.

- WATER - The water is from the WAF system, and is filtered and treated. There is a water tank for the community and one for the church.
- SANITATION – Some are using flush toilets, others are using water sealed, while some pit toilets still exist. They dump rubbish into their own pits but the current state of sanitation is poor.
- ENERGY SOURCES AND COMMUNICATION - Electricity is through the FEA system. The community has access to mobile phones, computers, television and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The total land area of Qauia village is not known, and it is Native land. A good majority do subsistence farming to assist their income. The majority of families cultivate root crops to make a living. There is no resources management or land use plan for the village.

The average household income is different depending on occupation and income sources. Most are employed on full-time basis, some on part-time, while some are on social welfare and pension.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL GROUPS

Decisions in Qauia village follow the zonal process. There are 14 zones, which all have their own committees. All are included in decision making through their 'zone' reps.

SOCIAL GROUPS

There are various social groups; women, youth and religious groups. The women's group is involved with income generation projects, the youth mainly with sports/social activities, whilst the religious groups follow their own denominational requirements and activities.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The rainy/cyclone season is usually from November to April, and the dry season is from May to October. There has been a significant change seen e.g. it rains in the dry season. The community's level of knowledge about climate change is very little. Qauia village does not have a Disaster Management Plan, and there is no designated evacuation center.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASESMENT

Qauia village has a reliable food source because of their farming area is sufficient. Most of their subsistence farming is done on the same land they are living on.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

There are many opportunities to improve the quality of life here. Interventions that include Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Disaster Risk Management, Income Generating Projects and conflict resolution should be very useful to assist the settlement members.

9. RAIWAI

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Raiwai from 2002, and culminating in a final session with the committee on the 8th of October, 2014.

The Raiwai ECE centre community is made up mainly of the residential area of the Raiwai area. The members include those in the Public Rental Board block of flats, plus the general residential area in the nearby surroundings. The Raiwai community consists of more than 1,000 houses and around 1,500 families. The total population of this community is approximately 7,500.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The most prevalent health issues are seasonal flu, diarrhoea, dengue and diabetes. Peer pressure and substance abuse are a major concern. The main source of food is purchasing and some elders are using Social Welfare vouchers. No outward physical signs of malnutrition could be seen in the community.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to a health centre, hospitals, police station and other government services is good. The community does not have a bank account. The ECE teachers are trained in first-aid provision.

The most common modes of transport are by public bus, taxi, private car and walking. There is a regular daily bus service to and from Suva to Raiwai.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Raiwaqa Health Centre	1.5 kms
Police	Raiwaqa Police Station	1 km
Banks & Govt Depts	Suva	3.2 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Raiwai ECE – 43 children attending
- PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL – students from the community have access to the schools in the Suva-Nausori corridor.
- TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS - USP and FNU are both within easy reach.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Most of the homes in the community are made of tin and wood.

- WATER - Water is sourced from the WAF system, and is filtered and treated. There is no alternative source of drinking and bathing water. The community do not have a communal water storage system.
- SANITATION - Most of the homes have water sealed toilets. The waste management system includes a bin for the whole settlement provided by Suva City Council. The community's current state of sanitation is adequate.
- ENERGY AND COMMUNICATION - The only source of energy used in Raiwai is electricity through the FEA system. The community has access to mobile phones, computers, television, and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Because of the small area of land available, not many cultivate root crops for everyday living.

There is no resources management or land use plan for the Raiwai ECE community.

The average household income is approximately \$480 per month, with most employed on a full-time basis. Some are employed part-time, while others earn from small home based businesses.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL GROUPS

Decisions in the PRB blocks are made through the community committee. There are many social groups in Raiwai based mainly around cultural and religious groups.

SOCIAL GROUPS

The women and youth groups are involved in social activities, alongside religious groups who are concerned with their own denominational activities. There is also a crime prevention committee.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The rainy/cyclone season is usually from November to April, and the dry season is from May to October. There has been a significant change seen e.g. it rains in the dry season. The community's level of knowledge about climate change is minimal. Raiwai does not have a Disaster Management Plan, and there is no designated evacuation center.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Raiwai does not have a reliable subsistence food source because the area is residential. Most of their subsistence farming is done on their backyards and small areas of empty land nearby.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Raiwai ECE community covers a very large area. Most of the kids though come from nearby residences. Raiwai residents are fortunate because they have very easy access to amenities and services. The employment centres are also very close. Most of the members are employed full-time and those doing other income generating work are within walking distance to customers. Interventions for the Raiwai community can include Disaster Risk Management and capacity building programs.

1. TAMAVUA-I-WAI

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Tamavua-i-wai from 2011, combined with data collected between 27th - 28th May, 2014.

Tamavua-i-wai is about 10 kms outside Suva city. It is a semi urban/rural community located beside the Tamavua river, extending uphill towards Wailoku. The community consists of 137 houses, with approximately 600 families and a population of less than 1000 people.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The most common health issues are skin sores, diarrhoea, malnutrition and typhoid fever. The areas of concern are smoking, kava consumption, drug abuse, teenage pregnancy and high unemployment. The community get their food through farming vegetables and root crops or from fishing. However, their basic food items are bought from supermarkets or the community canteen.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

The most common modes of transport for Tamavua-i-wai are walking, bus, taxis, and private cars. There is a regular school bus service in the morning and afternoon.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Fiji School of Medicine	3 kms
Police	Samabula	3.5 kms
Bank	Samabula/ Suva	3.5/ kms
Government Departments	Suva	4.2 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Tamavua-i-wai ECE
- PRIMARY & SECONDARY - St. John, Deenbandhoo, Annesley Methodist Infant, Marist Brothers High, Latter Day Saint, Ratu Sukuna Memorial.
- TERTIARY - FNU, USP, A.P.T.C.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Most of the houses in Tamavua-i-wai are made of tin and wood, and ten are made from cement. However, most are built to Fiji housing standards.

- WATER - Drinking water is sourced from the Water Authority of Fiji. Part of the community live uphill, and using well and creeks for washing.
- SANITATION - Most use flush toilets with septic tanks or water seal toilets. They dump most of their rubbish in an open pit at the end of the community boundary towards the mangroves. There is no practice of good segregation waste in place. The sanitation is poor.
- ENERGY SOURCES AND COMMUNICATION - The main source of electricity is through the FEA system. They have access to mobile phones, computers, television and radio.

COMMUNITY, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Tamavua-i-wai is on state owned land, with a 99 year lease. There are already signs of overcrowding. Land outside the lease boundary is for residential or farming use, belonging to corporate bodies or individuals. A decade ago, deforestation cut back the mangroves. There is no resources management or land use plan.

The average monthly income is \$400. Most work full-time and some part-time in industrial areas or in Suva. The rest rely on commercial vegetable and crop farming, selling fish, poultry farming and a few families run small-scale canteens. Outside assistance involves pensioners, FNPF, social welfare and British Army family contributions. Most earn below the poverty line.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL GROUPS

Decisions are made between the Methodist and the Anglican churches, with all genders of the community included. The Police and a Turaga ni Koro assist with the running of the community.

SOCIAL GROUPS

Tamavua-i-wai groups are mostly linked to the churches with women, men and youth groups present. They are involved with fellowship, small community projects and church related issues. Other organisations present are the Pacific Community Network, Fiji Police, Ministry of Sports, and Ministry of Health. They engage in law enforcement, improving community welfare, health services and advice, immunisation, and working on sanitation.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Tamavua-i-wai has ample vegetable and crop farms with the capacity to produce enough crops to meet their daily food needs but the barrier is that the land is not legally theirs. Like most Central Division communities it rains frequently, yet recently the intensity of rain and humidity has increased drastically. Due to the rising water level, the risk is sea water inundating the community, especially their farming areas. Knowledge about climate change is very little.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

The main risk is the land, especially with regards to farming areas, as most of the land is owned by individuals or corporate bodies. This poses a food security risk, especially during a disaster. As the drainage is basic, landslides occur during heavy rain in the community.

There is no existing disaster management plan, but currently the church hall is the evacuation centre. There are some protection issues that need to be addressed such accessibility of persons Living With Disabilities (PLWD) and sanitation.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

The key recommendations are to secure some community farming land and to improve the drainage system and the disposal of waste in the community. The community need a climate change awareness program and to formalise a disaster management plan.

2. VALENICINA

The data in this report includes those that had been collected by SCF during its engagement in the VTS project in 2013. Other primary data was collected from the community from the 27th – 28th of May 2014.

Valenicina is situated on a hill mostly of limestone at the back of the Wailada Industrial Site. The land belongs to Lami Village. According to the local Police records, there are 135 children, 205 youths, and 70 adults, with a total population of 410.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The most common disease/health issues associated with the community are flu related infections, diabetes and hypertension.

Early drop outs, teenagers getting married straight out high school, and lack of positive attitude on education are some of the concerns of the community.

In terms of nutrition only a few of the community get their food from farming of vegetables and root crops. They rely heavily on purchasing of food from markets, shops, and supermarkets.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Lami Health Centre	2.3 kms
Police	Lami Police Station	2.5 kms
Bank	Lami/ Suva	2.3/ 8.0 kms
Government Departments	Suva	8.0 kms

The community also has access to the public bus service, 24 hrs taxi service, and Lami Town is accessible by foot within half an hour.

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

The education services close to the community are:

- PRE-SCHOOL - Valenicina ECE
- PRIMARY & SECONDARY – Primary; St. Thomas, Deenbhandoo, and Lami Convent. Secondary; Dudley, Suva Grammar, Ratu Sukuna Memorial, and Lami High.
- TERTIARY – USP, Montfort Boys Town, and FNU

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

A few houses are of modern cement while most of the houses are made from wood and iron. Most of the houses are of solid construction, however, it's hard to ascertain whether they comply with cyclone standards.

- **WATER** - Water is sourced from the WAF system, filtered and treated. Some have communal water storage.
- **SANITATION** – most households are using flush toilets with septic tanks and a few households use water-sealed toilets with septic tanks. There is no proper waste management in place. They dispose all their rubbishes at the entry to the community in self made pits.
- **ENERGY SOURCES AND COMMUNICATION** - Electricity is through the FEA system, and some use solar or other means. They have access to mobile phones, computers, television and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Only a certain portion of the settlement (Matata) is leased to those of Solomon Island descent. One part of the community gives a certain amount of money to Lami village and also assist in contributions as requested. Others requested to settle there, through traditional means.

The average household income per month ranges from \$200.00-\$800.00. Members of the community also sell food crops and fish but the majority of the population are involved in full-time and casual employment. Most of the men are middle-men in fish selling and a few run small canteens. Contributions from outside of the community involves pensions, social welfare assistance, FNPF and British army families' contribution.

There is no resource management or land use plan for Valenicina community.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL GROUPS

Decisions in Valenicina are made by their own respective churches. However, there are five sectors; Borua, Naikotokoto, Rewa, Vanualevu, Lau and those of Solomon Island descent. These sectors meets only if there is an urgent need in the community especially if it involves development. The meetings are headed by church leaders and elders with members of the community involved.

SOCIAL GROUPS

Valenicina social groups are mostly linked to the A.O.G and Methodist churches. Men's groups and youth groups are also present. Most of the activities they are involved with includes fellowship, small community projects and church related issues. Other groups and organisations that are present in the community are the Fiji Police Force, Ministry Of Health, Ministry of Sports, Melanesian Community Development Association, Pacific Community Network, and Habitat. These organisations are engaged in assistance relative to roads, hall and toilets, and also supplying materials and climate change adaptation, and also providing scholarships for tertiary students.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The Valenicina community has a reliable food source in terms of food security with only a few families in the community struggling because of the lack of land for subsistence farming.

The community is not well versed with climate change issues, and although there is not much visible effect of climate change in the community, it is advantageous to keep the community updated on the issue.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Valenicina has a disaster management committee which falls with Kalekana under the Vulnerability & Adaptation assessment of 2011.

The drainage system in Valenicina is moderate in terms of standards but due to limited opening of culvert system along the roadside, it can cause clogs and increase the risk in the community.

Most of the churches are turned into evacuation centres during times of disasters.

The ECE teachers and older Community Health Worker are trained in first aid.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Some key recommendations include the securing of land for farming for the community and the improvement of the water supply system. The community needs an awareness of climate change issues and the development of a Community disaster Plan. The drainage system improvement will improve the waste disposal system coupled with the proper disposal of rubbish.

12. WAILEA

This data was collected on 27th- 28th May, 2014. Some of the secondary information was collected from Bureau of Statistics and other stakeholders. Most of the primary data was collected from the community.

Wailea is on flat land located near the sea. It is situated in the middle of an industrial zone and on the outskirts of a housing subdivision. It lies on a delta part of Suva area. Wailea consists of 500 households and approximately 600 families. The total population of this community is more than 1,000 people.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The most common health issues are skin diseases such as scabies, diarrhoea in children, diabetes and hypertension in adults. The most common risky behaviours are teenage pregnancy, drug abuse, smoking, drinking and poor hygiene. The Wailea community tends to focus more on purchasing food items while very few focus on farming and fishing as their daily food source.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

The most common modes of transport for Wailea is by walking, public buses, taxis, and private cars

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Raiwaqa Health Centre	2.7 kms
Police	Vatuwaqa Police Post	1 km
Bank	USP/ Samabula/ Suva	2.7 / 5.8 kms
Government Departments	Suva	5.8 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Wailea Kindergarten
- PRIMARY & SECONDARY SCHOOL – Mahatma Ghandi Memorial, Vishnu Deo, and St Marcellin.
- TERTIARY - John Wesley College, Ratu Sukuna Memorial School, USP, FNU and Australia-Pacific Technical College.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Most of the houses in Wailea made from tin and wood, and the rest are make-shift. There is no proper planning in the distribution of boundaries and where to build the houses.

- **WATER** - The main source used by the community is through the Water Authority of Fiji system. There are no alternative sources. They do not have a communal water storage system. Changes in the pipe system have been made to improve the water supply in the last 5 years.
- **SANITATION** – Some households use flush toilets with septic tanks and others use water sealed and pit toilets. Most of the standard septic tanks are not approved by the Ministry of Health as they don't meet their standards. Most use one or more 40 gallon drums dug into the ground. When one is full they uninstall and reattach to the other drum. Rubbish is collected by the Suva City Council. The sanitation rating of the community is poor according to health standards.

- **ENERGY SOURCES AND COMMUNICATION** - Electricity is through the FEA system, though some share. They have access to mobile phones, computers, television, and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Wailea is located on government land and the settlers live as squatters. The government already has relocation plans to Wainadoi to expand the industrial area. The sources of income are full-time and part-time jobs and fishing. Most of the community work in the nearby industrial areas, or in Suva. Most earn below the poverty line. Some run small canteens in the area and other income generation ventures.

Waste from nearby factories has polluted the area, and a major contributor is poor drainage and disposal of sewage. There is no resource management or land use plan.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL GROUPS

Decisions in Wailea are not centralised and there is no formal community structure. However faith based leaders and advisory councillors plays a part in the overall decision making.

SOCIAL GROUPS

Wailea Women's league is one of the active groups in the community that involve themselves in community work and other work. However, due to the multicultural set-up and a lack of communal governance structure there are not many known social groups. Pacific Community Network, Fiji Police, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Sports, and South Pacific Regional Environment Program are a number of other groups that have worked in the community. They engage in enforcement of law, improving the welfare of the community, providing health services and advice, immunisation and the discussion of reallocation of relocation settlement to Wainadoi and Lomaivuna, and working on sanitation and climate change issues.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Wailea, like most of the informal settlements in Fiji, is quite vulnerable to climate change and the effects of natural disaster. Due to their non-formal status, access to normal services e.g. housing assistance, financial loans etc. are restricted and this reflects on to the standard of housing and infrastructure. Housing is makeshift, which drastically increases the risk to the effects of natural disaster. Food security is also an issue in the community. Previously the community has relied solely on government food assistance to sustain them during the recovery period.

The community is located beside the Vatuwaqa river, only a kilometre away from the river mouth. Due to the swampy nature of their land, there is a high risk of flooding. This risk is increased due to climate change, with visible signs of rising sea water within most part of the community.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASESMENT

Beside the Wailea community runs a stream that links to the Vatuwaqa river. The community has mentioned that industrial waste is dumped into the stream. The stream is a food source for the community, so residents are exposed to all sorts of related risks.

Most of the houses are constructed from tin or untreated wood. This leaves them vulnerable to the damaging effects of a natural disaster. There is also a sanitation risk due to poor drainage and unsecured water sources, along with skin and water born diseases and mosquito infections.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

The best possible outcome is the relocation of the site, which is already underway, facilitated by the community and other stakeholders. There needs to be an improvement to the drainage and waste disposal. An environmental impact assessment is to be conducted, especially on the impact of the industrial waste in the stream. A consultation must be done with local companies on how their industrial waste affects the Wailea community with a view to improving the waste management system.

13. WAINADOI

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Wainadoi from 2009, culminating in a final session with the committee on the 8th of October, 2014.

The Wainadoi settlement sits on flat, flood prone land, about 15 kms from Lami towards Deuba, beside the Queen's Highway. The community consists of 22 families living in 19 houses, with a population of 115.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The most prevalent health issues are scabies, diarrhoea, malnutrition in kids, diabetes, high blood pressure, and asthma in adults. The main risky behaviours are smoking, drinking and staying out at night. Most get by with farming and fishing, even though purchasing is also prevalent. Some elders use social welfare vouchers. No outward physical signs of malnutrition could be seen in the community.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to health centers, hospitals, police station and other government services is good. The religious groups in the community have bank accounts. The ECE teachers are trained in first-aid provision.

The most common modes of transport for Wainadoi Settlement are by public bus by the roadside, taxi, private car and walking. There is a regular daily bus service to and from Suva and Navua, including those travelling on the Queen's Highway.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Navua	13.8 kms
Police	Wainadoi Police Post	.4 kms
Bank	Navua	13.8 kms
Government Departments	Navua	13.8 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Wainadoi ECE
- PRIMARY & SECONDARY - Lami Catholic, St. Thomas, Naboro and Ro Camaisala.
- TERTIARY – SDA Lami, Marist, Queen Victoria School, Ratu Kadavulevu School, Delainavesi and Vashsist Muni College.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Of the 19 houses in Wainadoi, 17 are of tin and 2 are wooden.

- WATER - Water is sourced from a catchment and is not filtered or treated. The community has 5 tanks in different homes but does not have communal water storage.
- SANITATION - All homes have flush toilets. The community dumps its rubbish in a communal pit. The community's current state of sanitation is adequate.

- **ENERGY SOURCES AND COMMUNICATION** - The only energy source used is electricity through FEA. The community has access to mobile phones, computers, television, and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The total land area is approximately 17 acres, which is leased belonging to a Dick Smith. This includes the area used for subsistence farming. The majority of families cultivate root crops for everyday living. There is no resources management or land use plan for the Wainadoi community. The average household income of the community is different depending on occupation and income sources. 25 are employed on full time basis, while some are on social welfare funding. Others earn some income from selling flowers, food and other sources.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL GROUPS

Decisions in the Wainadoi settlement follow the normal process as in a village. There is also a general monthly meeting of all community members and all members can voice their opinion in that forum. All the men, women and youth are included in decision making in the village council level through their 'village' reps.

SOCIAL GROUPS

The two main social groups in Wainadoi Settlement are the women's and youth groups.

The women's group is involved with Income Generating Projects (IGPs) activities such as sewing, selling orchids (10 families), marketing, and also governs the Early Childhood Education (ECE) Center operations. The youth are involved in community clean up.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The cyclone/rainy season is usually from November to April and the dry season is from May to October. There has been a significant change seen e.g. it rains in the dry season. The community's level of knowledge about climate change is very little. They do not have a Disaster Management Plan and the Chevalier Training Centre, 900 meters behind the Police Post, is the designated evacuation centre.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Wainadoi Settlement has a reliable food source because their farming area is insufficient. Most of their subsistence farming is done on the same land they are living on.

The settlement is prone to flooding during periods of heavy rain and also susceptible to the associated risks, such as diseases.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

Wainadoi settlement faces quite a few challenges; drainage, waste management, flooding risks, ECE building and housing. There is enough land for subsistence and semi commercial farming. The landowner is also generous enough to allow them the use of his land for their everyday living needs and purposes. Their resourcefulness is evident by the fact that they have continued running the ECE centre, even though it takes place in a member's residence. They have already identified a piece of land owned by the state, which they are proposing to lease for the new centre.

14. CAUBATI

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Caubati from 2006, and culminating in a final session with the committee on 28th October, 2014.

The Caubati Squatter Settlement community is in a slight valley surrounded by Caubati Rd, and opposite Caubati Police Post, on Mama's Place. The Caubati Squatter Settlement community consists of 503 houses, with a population of 1,079. The total land area is approximately 10 acres, which is State land.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The most prevalent health issue is seasonal flu. Robbery, drinking, unemployment, peer pressure, drugs, and urban drift are the major issues facing the community. The main source of food is purchasing. Some elders use Social Welfare vouchers. No outward physical signs of malnutrition can be perceived.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to health centres, hospitals, police stations and other government services is good. The community does not have a bank account. The ECE teachers are trained in first-aid provision.

The most common modes of transport are by public buses, taxis, private cars, and walking. There is a regular daily bus service to and from Suva to Caubati.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Valelevu	1 km
Police	Caubati Police Post	.1 km
Bank	Centre Point/Samabula/Nabua	1.2/ 3.0/ 4.8 kms
Government Departments	Suva	7.1 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Caubati ECE
- PRIMARY AND SECONDARY - They have access to schools in the Suva-Nausori corridor
- TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS - USP and FNU are both within easy reach of the community

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Most of the houses are of tin, a few are concrete, and the rest are wooden.

- WATER - Water is sourced from the WAF system, filtered and treated. There is no alternative source of drinking and bathing water. They do not have a communal water storage system.
- SANITATION - Homes in the community have flush toilets. The Nasinu Town Council collects rubbish twice a week and the community's current state of sanitation is adequate.
- ENERGY SOURCES AND COMMUNICATION - The only source of electricity is through FEA. The community has access to mobile phones, computers, television and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The average household income is approximately \$400 per month. Most are employed full-time, some part-time, while others earn from small home based businesses. Some are on welfare, pension and maintenance.

Because of the small area of extra land available, very few cultivate root crops and vegetables for everyday living. There is no resource management or land use plan for the Caubati Squatter community.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL GROUPS

Decisions in the settlement are made through the settlement committee, comprising reps from the various groups, and everyone has a voice in this process.

SOCIAL GROUPS

The social groups in Caubati are mainly the religious groups who are involved with activities under their own denominational structure.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The cyclone/rainy season is usually from November to April, and the dry season is from May to October. There has been a significant change seen e.g. it rains in the dry season.

The community's level of knowledge about climate change is very little. They don't have a Disaster Management Plan or designated evacuation centre.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Caubati does not have a reliable food source because their farming area is very minimal. Most of their subsistence farming is done on the same and nearby land.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

The Caubati ECE centre has greatly improved from its struggles during its early days. Much of the credit should go to the chairperson and committee for continuing through the hard times.

Areas of possible interventions are the youth issues, alternative water supply, empowering social groups and encouraging networking within the community.

15. LOKIA

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Lokia village from 2010. The rest of the data was collected between 27th - 28th May, 2014.

Lokia village is part of the Rewa Province, located 7.7 kms from the main road on the Koronivia side of the Rewa Delta.. The site is beside a tributary of the river with a walking bridge constructed for access into the village. It's a wet land with swamp and mangroves around the village.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The most prevalent health issues are seasonal flu, diabetes and hypertension. Smoking and grog consumption are the main concerns, together with high school dropouts. In terms of nutrition, most of the community get their food from farming vegetables and root crops. They rely on the river for fishing for food consumption. However, most of their basic food items are bought from community canteen and supermarkets.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to a health centre, hospitals, police station and other government services is pretty far. The ECE teachers are trained in first-aid provision. Both the women's group and the ECE committee have bank accounts.

The most common modes of transport for Lokia village are by public buses, taxis, private cars and walking. There is a regular daily bus service to and from Nausori.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Nakasi/Nausori	10.5/10.2 kms
Police	Wainibokasi Police Post	6.0 kms
Bank	Nausori	10.2 kms
Government Departments	Nausori	10.2 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Lokia ECE - 16 children attending
- PRIMARY- Dikusha, Nakaikaga, and Naililili.
- SECONDARY - Bhawani Dayal, Vunimono, Dilkusha, and Naililili.
- TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS - USP

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Of the 57 houses in Lokia, 10 are of cement, 43 are of tin and 4 are wooden.

- **WATER** - Water is sourced from the WAF system, filtered and treated. The community does not have communal water storage.
- **SANITATION** - 40 homes with flush toilets, 10 with water sealed, and 3 pit toilets. The community dumps their rubbish in their own pits. The state of sanitation is adequate.
- **ENERGY SOURCES AND COMMUNICATION** - The source of electricity is through the FEA system. They have access to mobile phones, computers, television, and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The land area of native land owned by members of Lokia village is more than enough for their residential and sustenance. Some of their land is leased. The average household income is \$720. Most are employed full-time, some part-time and a few on social welfare funding. Others earn some income from selling flowers, food and other sources. All of the families cultivate root crops for everyday living. There is no resources management or land use plan for the community.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL GROUPS

Decisions in Lokia village follow the normal process as in a village. There is also a general monthly meeting and all members can voice their opinion in that forum. All men, women and youth are included in decision-making at the village council level through their reps.

SOCIAL GROUPS

The two main social groups in Lokia village are the women's and youth groups. The women's group is involved with Income Generating Projects (IGPs) with FRIENDS and is currently working on improving the village hall kitchen. The youths are involved in farming.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The cyclone/rainy season is usually from November to April and the dry season from May to October. There has been a significant change seen e.g. it rains in the dry season. The community's level of knowledge about climate change is very little. They do not have a Disaster Management Plan or a designated evacuation centre.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Lokia village has a reliable food source because of their farming area is more than enough. Most of their subsistence farming is done on the same land they are living on.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

The village is well managed and organized. Although not many members are employed full-time, their dedication to running the ECE shows the commitment to their children's education. They have land allocated for the stand alone ECE and have also sourced funds for its construction. The challenge is to enclose the area with good fencing because it is away from the village.

16. NADERA

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Nadera PRB community from 2002, culminating in a final session with the committee on the 8th October, 2014.

The Nadera Public Rental Board (PRB) community is located 1km off the Kings Road, with the turn-off at Valelevu roundabout, Nasinu, towards the shore. The ECE is in the middle of the community, which consists of 23 blocks of flats. The population of this community and surrounding Nadera is about 12,000.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The most prevalent health issue affecting the community is seasonal flu. Drug use, gambling and selling liquor on the black market are issues of concern in this community. The main source of food is purchasing, while some get by with farming and fishing. Some elders use Social Welfare vouchers. No outward physical signs of malnutrition could be seen in the community.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to a health centre, hospital, police station and other government services is good. The community does not have a bank account. The ECE teachers are trained in first-aid provision.

The most common modes of transport for Nadera PRB community are by public buses, taxis, private cars, and walking. There is a regular bus service to and from Suva to Nadera.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Valelevu	1 km
Police	Nadera Police Post	.3 km
Bank	Centre Point/Suva	2.5/ 5.9 kms
Government Departments	Suva	5.9 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL & PRIMARY- Rishikul Primary, Nadera ECE
- SECONDARY & TERTIARY - Students attend schools in the Suva-Nausori corridor.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

All of the 23 blocks in Nadera Public Rental Board community are made of concrete.

- **WATER** - From the WAF system, with no alternative sources for drinking and bathing water. The water is filtered and treated. The community doesn't have communal water storage.
- **SANITATION** - All homes have flush toilets. The waste management systems used includes bins and services provided by Nasinu Town Council. The current state of sanitation is good.
- **ENERGY SOURCES AND COMMUNICATION** - The source of power used is electricity through the FEA system. The community has access to mobile phones, computers, television and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The total land area is approximately 3 acres, which belongs to the Public Rental Board. This does not include the area used for subsistence farming. Because of the small piece of land available, not many cultivate root crops for everyday living. There is no resource management or land use plan. The average household income of the community is approximately \$520 per month. Most of the tenants are employed on full-time basis, while some are on social welfare funding.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL GROUPS

Decisions in the community used to follow a committee based system, but it hasn't been functioning for a while. Currently, decisions are made at family level and the Community Police Post assists with issues that need resolving.

SOCIAL GROUPS

The two main social groups in the Nadera PRB blocks are the women's and youth groups. The women's group is involved with Income Generating Projects (IGP) activities which include a stall in the main Suva Market and the youth group has been contracted by PRB to do cleaning. There is also a crime prevention committee which consists of a rep from each block.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The cyclone/rainy season is usually November to April and the dry season is May to October. There has been a significant change seen e.g. it rains in the dry season. The community's knowledge about climate change is very little and they don't have a Disaster Management Plan. The ECE centre is the designated evacuation point.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

The community does not have a reliable food source because their farming area is very minimal. Most of their subsistence farming is done on a nearby land which belongs to the Fiji National University.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

The Nadera PRB community is within a small area, but the children that attend the ECE centre are not only those who live in the housing compound. The centre is well run and has been a source of relief to parents who send their kids to the centre which is housed separately, yet within the compound and is fenced off.

Most IGP ideas do not work in Nadera because of the technicalities of living in a housing community. The major needs are concerned with teacher salaries and equipment upgrading.

17. NAKASI

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Nakasi HART settlement from 2013, and culminating in a final session with the committee on the 7th of October, 2014.

The Nakasi settlement is run by the HART organisation. It is situated on flat land, 1 km from the Queen's Highway at 9½ mls, in Nasinu. The community consists of 13 blocks, comprising 50 flats, of which 49 are occupied by one family each. They have a population of 78, with 5 who have disabilities.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The most prevalent health issues are skin diseases in children, high blood pressure, and diabetes in adults. Smoking and drinking amongst youths are the issues of concern. The main source of food is purchasing, while some get by with subsistence farming. Some elders use Social Welfare vouchers. No outward physical signs of malnutrition could be seen in the community..

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to health centres, hospitals, police station and other government services is good. The community has a bank account. The ECE teachers are trained in first-aid provision.

The most common modes of transport for Nakasi HART community are by public buses, taxis, private cars, and walking. There is a regular daily bus service to and from Suva and Nausori to Wainibuku, and also into Nakasi.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Nakasi Health Centre	1 km
Police	Nakasi Police Post	1 km
Bank	Nausori	5 kms
Government Departments	Nausori	5 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Nakasi ECE and St. Christopher's Home.
- PRIMARY - Nasinu Muslim, Delainamasi, Baulevu, Bhawani Dayal, Bainivalu, St. Joseph the Worker.
- SECONDARY - Baulevu, Bhawani Dayal, John Wesley, Nakasi High, Lelean, Dilkusha, Suva Grammar.
- TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS - FNU

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

All of the 13 blocks of flats in Nakasi HART community are made of concrete.

- WATER - Water is sourced from the WAF system, filtered and treated. The community does not have communal water storage. There is no alternative source of drinking or bathing water.
- SANITATION – All homes have flush toilets. Waste is managed by Nasinu Town Council. Some degradable rubbish is composted. The community's current state of sanitation is good.

- **ENERGY SOURCES AND COMMUNICATION** - The source of electricity is through the FEA system. They have access to mobile phones, computers, television, and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Nakasi HART settlement is on approximately 5 acres of leased land, including the area used for subsistence farming. Because of the very small piece of extra land available, not many cultivate root crops for everyday living. There is no resources management or land use plan.

The average monthly household income is around \$240. Sixteen are employed full-time, while some are on Social Welfare, pension, and maintenance funding. Some earn selling flowers, food etc.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL GROUPS

Decisions in Nakasi follow the normal process as in a HART community, through the community council. There is also a general monthly meeting where all members can voice their opinion. All men, women and youths are included in decision making in the village, through their 'village' rep.

SOCIAL GROUPS

The main social group is the women's group, who are involved in IGP activities such as sewing, selling food and assisting with the ECE centre operations.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The cyclone/rainy season is usually from November to April, and the dry season is from May to October. There has been a significant change seen e.g. it rains in the dry season. There is no Disaster Management Plan or an evacuation centre. Knowledge of climate change is minimal.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Nakasi HART settlement does not have a reliable food source because their farming area is minimal. Most of their subsistence farming is within the leased land for residential purposes.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

The Nakasi HART community is well organized and managed, with good access to the services needed for their everyday living, in a safe and enclosed area. The women work to ensure their families are taken care of. Interventions need to revolve around capacity building for youth and women who take care of their livelihood.

18. NARERE

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Narere Squatter settlement from 2003, culminating in a final session with the committee on the 7th of October, 2014.

The Narere Squatter settlement is located in the Narere Basin and closer to the Naulu/Navosai flat land. It is 1 km off the main Suva-Nausori road, towards the shore side, 7.8 kms from Nausori. The Narere Squatter settlement community consists of more than 300 houses and about 600 families. The total population of this community is 1,850.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The most prevalent health issues are seasonal flu, coughing, diarrhoea, and NCDs. Smoking, drinking, and teenage pregnancy, are the issues of concern. The main source of food is purchasing, while some get by with farming and fishing in the nearby creek. Some elders use social welfare vouchers. No outward physical signs of malnutrition can be seen.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to health centres, hospitals, police stations, and other government services is good. The community has a bank account. The ECE teachers are trained in first-aid provision.

The most common modes of transport is by public bus by the roadside, taxi, private car and walking. There is a regular daily bus service to and from Suva and Nausori to Narere.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Makoi Health Centre	2 kms
Police	Narere Police Post/ Makoi Police Station	1.8/ 1.4 kms
Bank	Nausori	7.8 kms
Government Departments	Nausori	7.8 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Narere ECE - 24 children attending.
- PRIMARY - Ahmaddiya, Nasinu Muslim, Nasinu Sangam, Bhawani Dayal.
- SECONDARY - Ahmaddiya, Nasinu Muslim, Bhawani Dayal.
- TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS - USP and FNU are both within easy reach of the community

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Most of the houses are of tin, a few are wooden and concrete.

- WATER - Water is sourced from the WAF system, filtered and treated. The community does not have communal water storage. There is a water tank that was donated by UNDP.

- **SANITATION** – Most homes have flush toilets, there are also water sealed and pit toilets. Nasinu Town Council collects rubbish twice a week, but some still throw rubbish in the creek. The state of sanitation is not good.
- **ENERGY SOURCES AND COMMUNICATION** - The source of electricity is through the FEA system. They have access to mobile phones, computers, television, and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The Narere Squatter settlement is approximately 10 acres, which is state land. This includes the area used for subsistence farming. Because of the small piece of extra land available, not many cultivate root crops for everyday living. There is no resources management or land use plan for the Narere Squatter community.

The average household income is approximately \$520 per month, with most employed on full time basis. Some are employed part time while others earn from small home based businesses.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL GROUPS

Decisions in Narere Squatter settlement are made through the River Road Settlement committee. The members includes elders, working people, women, youth, police officers and the Land & Squatters Officers. Some working people are not part of this process as they choose to ‘mind their own business’. There is also a crime prevention committee.

SOCIAL GROUPS

The main social groups are religious, women’s and youth groups. The women and youth groups are involved with social activities. The religious groups focus on their own denomination.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The cyclone/rain season is usually from November to April, and the dry season is from May to October. There has been a significant change seen e.g. it rains in the dry season. The community’s level of knowledge about climate change is very little. There is no Disaster Management Plan and Narere Sangam School, the designated evacuation centre, is 1 km away.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASESMENT

Narere Squatter settlement does not have a reliable food source because the farming area is very minimal. Most of their subsistence farming is done on the same and nearby land. The settlement is prone to flooding during heavy rain.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

The Narere squatter settlement faces a number of difficulties; housing quality, waste management, drainage, flooding risks and overcrowding. It is to the credit of the ECE management that the centre has continued to operate in the midst of all these challenges.

While the community is close to employment centres and amenities, the standard of living cries out for positive interventions.

19. NASOLE

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Nasole from 2010, and culminating in a final session with the committee on the 7th of October, 2014.

Nasole community is on 70 acres of flat land, 9 kms from Suva, and ½ km on the coastal side of the Kings Highway. Nasole consists of 316 houses, with a population of approximately 1,570.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The most prevalent health issue affecting the community is NCDs. Drinking, smoking, teen pregnancy and drugs are the major issues of concern. The main source of food is purchasing. Some elders are using social welfare vouchers. No outward physical signs of malnutrition could be seen.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to health centres, hospitals, police stations, and other government services is good. The community does not have a bank account. The ECE teachers are trained in first-aid provision.

The most common modes of transport are by public buses, taxis, private cars, and walking. There is a regular bus service to and from Suva to Nasole, and also along the Kings Highway.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Valelevu Health Centre	.9 km
Police	Valelevu Police Station	.9 km
Bank	Centre Point / Nabua/ Samabula/ Suva	3.1/ 4.9/ 6.7/ 9.0 kms
Government Departments	Suva	9.0 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL – Nasole ECE - 21 children attending
- PRIMARY AND SECONDARY - They have access to schools in the Suva-Nausori corridor.
- TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS - USP and FNU are both within easy reach of the community.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Most of the houses are of concrete, and the rest are wooden with a few tin houses.

- **WATER** - Water is sourced from the WAF system, and is filtered and treated. The community does not have communal water storage.
- **SANITATION** - Homes in the community have flush toilets. The Nasinu Town Council collects rubbish twice a week. The state of sanitation is adequate.
- **ENERGY SOURCES AND COMMUNICATION** - The source of electricity is through the FEA system. They have access to mobile phones, computers, television, and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The average monthly household income is approximately \$750. Most are employed full-time, some part-time, while others earn from small home based businesses. Some are on welfare, pension, and maintenance.

Because of the small area of land available, very few cultivate crops and vegetables for everyday living. There is no resources management or land use plan.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL GROUPS

Decisions in the settlement are made by the committee comprising reps from the various groups, and everyone has a voice in this process. The social groups are mainly the religious groups, involved with activities under their own denominational structure.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The cyclone/rainy season is usually from November to April, and the dry season is from May to October. There has been a significant change seen e.g. it rains in the dry season.

The community's level of knowledge about climate change is very little. Nasole community does not have a Disaster Management Plan. Rishikul School is the designated evacuation centre.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Nasole does not have a reliable food source in terms of farming because the area is for residential purposes, but there are patches of root crops and vegetables on unused land around the community.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

Nasole covers a broad area; Caqiri – Baikeitou. This is approximately 70 acres. The ECE centre is a privately run institution. Services are very close and members have good access to employment centres. The ECE challenge is the 'sole ownership', which makes it hard for other stakeholder's voices to be heard.

20. VESIDA

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Vesida from 2002 including data collected between the 27th and the 28th of May, 2014.

Vesida HART community is located in a deep valley. The community is situated along both sides of a stream, on a steep slope. Walking from the community hall to the main road is approximately 70 steep steps. Vesida consists of 34 households.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The most common health issues are diabetes, hypertension, with a mild sign of malnourishment. Members are selected according to the HART policy, so most are single mothers or elderly living with disabilities. In terms of nutrition, only a few get their food from farming of vegetables and root crops, while the rest rely heavily on purchasing food. They also receive food assistance through social welfare food voucher system.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

The community has access to school and public buses (services 6am-11pm) and a 24hrs taxi service.

Services	Location	Distance
Health	Valelevu Health Centre	3.4 kms
Police	Valelevu Police Station	3.4 kms
Bank	Valelevu/Nabua - ANZ, WESTPAC & ATM's	3.4/ 2.3 kms
Government Departments	Valelevu/ Nabua Post/ Suva	3.4/ 2.3/ 6.4 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Vesida ECE
- PRIMARY & SECONDARY – Assembly of God Primary & Secondary, Ratu Sukuna Memorial School, Nasinu Secondary, Nasinu Gospel, Rishkul High, Dudley High, and Suva Grammar.
- TERTIARY - USP and FNU.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Most of the 34 houses are cement, while some new houses are wooden. Both types of houses are built to cyclone standards.

- WATER - Water is sourced from the WAF system.
- SANITATION - All homes have flush toilets with connection to the main sewer system. Because they adhere to the HART policy, proper drainage and sanitation are strictly followed.
- ENERGY SOURCES AND COMMUNICATION - The major source of energy is electricity through the FEA system. They have access to mobile phones, computers, television and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Vesida community land is owned by the HART Foundation. There is no resource management or land use plan for Vesida community. Most occupants have a small vegetable garden, as there is no land for farming.

The average monthly household income ranges from \$60-\$150. While eight members work full-time and twelve work part-time, the majority rely solely on Social Welfare, Housing and Relief Trust (HART) and maintenance contributions and donations.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL GROUPS

The governance system is run by the HART office, with the *Marama-ni-Koro* acting as the official community link. Community decision-making is discussed with all the members, but the final say lies with the HART Director. Under the HART policy, no social groups are allowed.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

In terms of food security, the community does not have much land for farming. Part of the problem is due to restrictions in the HART policy. Like most Central Division communities, it rains frequently, yet recently the intensity of rain and humidity has increased drastically. Knowledge about climate change is very little.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

There is a high risk flooding as a stream runs through the community, especially as most of the houses are built on a slope. All the drainage is well maintained. In terms of disaster management, the community is managed by the HART office and has already set in place plans and a policy for activation during times of disasters. The ECE teacher's and community health workers are First Aid trained.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

A Risk and Vulnerability assessment conducted found very few recommendations for improvement due to the well managed structure of the community. However, the community should be briefed on climate change awareness. The identification of land for food security is also a great need for the community.

21. WAINIBUKU

This community profiling is the result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Wainibuku HART settlement from 2013, culminating in a final session with the committee on the 7th of October, 2014.

The Wainibuku HART settlement community consists of 22 blocks, comprising 88 flats, of which 77 are occupied by one family each. The population of this community is 265, eight of whom have disabilities.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The most prevalent health issues are skin diseases, high blood pressure, strokes, and NCDs. Smoking, drinking and teenage pregnancy are the issues of concern. The main source of food is purchasing, while some get by through farming and fishing. Some elders use social welfare vouchers.

No outward physical signs of malnutrition could be seen in the community.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to a health centre, hospitals, police station and other government services is good.

The community has a bank account. The ECE teachers are trained in first-aid provision.

The most common modes of transport are by public buses, taxis, private cars, and walking. There is a regular daily bus service to and from Suva and Nausori to Wainibuku.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Nakasi/Makoi Health Centre	4.0/4.3 kms
Police	Nakasi Police Post	3.6 kms
Bank	Nausori	8.9 kms
Government Departments	Nausori	8.9 kms

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

All of the 22 blocks are made of concrete.

- **WATER** - Water is sourced from the WAF system, filtered and treated. The community does not have communal water storage. There is no alternative source of drinking or bathing water.
- **SANITATION** – All homes have flush toilets. The waste management system includes a bin for the whole village provided by Carry Clean, rubbish pits and degradable rubbish is used for compost. The community's current state of sanitation is good.
- **ENERGY SOURCES AND COMMUNICATION** - The source of electricity is through the FEA system. They have access to mobile phones, computers, television, and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Wainibuku HART settlement is approximately 9 acres, and this does not include the area used for subsistence farming. Because of the small piece of extra land, not many cultivate root crops for everyday living. There is no resources management or land use plan.

The average monthly household income is approximately \$240. Twenty eight (28) are employed full-time, 28 are on social welfare funding, 7 on maintenance, while others earn from selling flowers, food etc.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

Decisions in Wainibuku settlement follow the normal process as in a HART community, through the community council. There is also a general monthly meeting where all members can voice their opinion. All men, women, and youth are included in decision making through their 'village' reps.

SOCIAL GROUPS

There are two main social groups; women and youths. The women's group is involved with Income Generating Projects (IGP) activities such as sewing, selling food, marketing, and also ECE centre operations. The youth meet for Monday night prayers, are involved in community clean up and have a rugby team.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The cyclone/rainy season is usually from November to April, and the dry season is from May to October. There has been a significant change seen for e.g. it rains in the dry season. Knowledge about climate change is minimal and there is no Disaster Management Plan or evacuation centre.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Wainibuku HART settlement does not have a reliable food source due to limited farming land. Most subsistence farming is done on a piece of land nearby, which is leased by a chinese man.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

Wainibuku is well organized and managed, as it's regulated by the HART policies and conditions. The ECE centre is currently being built on one of the resident blocks. A stand-alone centre will benefit the community, as they currently use the community hall. The centre also caters for children outside of the community.

22. DRASA VANUAKULA

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Drasa Vanuakula from 2008, and culminating in a final session with the community on the 16th October 2014.

Drasa Vanuakula is situated on a slope, 5.2 kms from Lautoka (towards Ba), 1 km off the Kings Highway. The nearest villages are Matawalu (3.2 kms) and Naviyago (2.8 kms), and the settlement is situated in the Vitogo district, in the province of Ba. The settlement consists of over 60 families living in approximately 50 houses, with a population of roughly 200.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The most prevalent health issues are seasonal flu, diarrhoea and boils. The area of concern is the high crime rate. Most households carry out subsistence farming for root crops and vegetables. Yet because they have easy access to shops, households also use food sourced from shops for their meals.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to a health centres, hospitals, police stations and other government services is good. Only the ECE has a bank account. The ECE teachers are trained in first-aid provision.

The most common modes of transport for Drasa Vanuakula settlement are by public buses, taxis, and private cars. There is a regular daily bus service that runs past the settlement, to and from Lautoka.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Lautoka Hospital	5.2 kms
Police	Vitogo Police Post	2 kms
Bank	Lautoka	5.2 kms
Government Departments	Lautoka	5.2 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Drasa Vanuakula ECE; 20 children attending
- PRIMARY - Drasa Muslim, Drasa Primary
- SECONDARY - Jasper, Drasa

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

All of the 50 houses, 1 is made of concrete, 11 are made of tin and the rest are wood and tin.

- **WATER** - Water is sourced from the WAF system, there is no alternative water source. There is no communal water storage.
- **SANITATION** - All houses have flush toilets with septic tanks, there are no communal toilets. Waste management varies, Lautoka City Council collect waste, although some use pits, or dump waste in nearby bushes and burning also takes place. Degradable waste is composted. The community's current state of sanitation is adequate, but there are no improvement plans.

- **ENERGY SOURCES AND COMMUNICATION** - The only source of electricity is through the FEA system. They have access to mobile phones, computers, television, and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Drasa Vanuakula land is leased, and although the size is unknown, around 2 acres is used for subsistence farming. There is no resources management or land use plan in place.

The average monthly household income is approximately \$200.00. The main income is sourced from full-time and part-time employment. The majority of households engage in subsistence farming of cassava and a few with yams and vegetables.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

All men, women and youth are included in decision-making at the village council level, through their reps. Church based groups currently function in Drasa Vanuakula.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The cyclone/rain season is usually from November to April, and the dry season is from May to October. There has been a significant change seen e.g. it rains in the dry season. The level of climate change knowledge is not good, even though there is a drought affecting the community.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASESMENT

They struggle with a food source because of the minimal farming land. Vegetation burning is practised in Drasa Vanuakula and there is currently a significant rise due to the cane harvesting season, compounded by the dry weather. Community members understand how this affects their plantations and also the quality of the soil in areas yet to be cultivated. There is no Community Disaster Plan.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

Drasa Vanuakula is made up of two different groups: lease and non-lease paying tenants, which causes clashes within the community. The sanitation issue is one which needs urgent addressing. There isn't enough arable land to cater for their everyday needs. This community really needs assistance with the capacity building in conflict resolution, and building of a kindergarten.

23. KOROBEBE

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Korobebe from 2013, culminating in a final session with the ECE committee on 23rd September, 2014.

Korobebe is part of the Sabeto district in the Ba province, on a slope opposite the Sleeping Giant mountain range, about 12.4 kms from the Sabeto junction on the Queens Rd. The village was relocated in 1977 from 'Nadele' after Hurricane Bebe and the resulting flood which destroyed most of the village. In memory, Sir Robert Foster named the village Korobebe. There are 71 families, in 49 houses with a population of 365.

COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The main health issues affecting the community are diabetes, hypertension, asthma in adults and skin diseases in children. Truancy and school dropouts are prevalent, while smoking and drinking is a major area of concern for youths and adult males, while women/mothers are showing signs of addiction to TV daily serials. The main source of staple root crops and vegetables is through subsistence farming by all households, and some make use of the riverine resources. Due to easy access to shops, several also use shop-sourced foods. No outward physical signs of malnutrition could be seen.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to a health centre, hospital, police station and other government services is good. They have a bank account, which is in the charge of trustees and also have financial investments. The ECE teachers are trained in first-aid provision.

The most common modes of transport are by public bus, taxis, private cars, and walking. For everyday farming and village to village travel, most use horses. There is a regular daily bus service to and from Korobebe to Lautoka and Nadi.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Nagado Health Centre	5 kms
Police	Naboutini Police Post	7.5kms
Bank	Namaka/Nadi	18.5/ 24.4 kms
Government Departments	Nadi	24.4 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Korobebe ECE
- PRIMARY - Nadi Special, Vaturu, Namaka Public, Sabeto District, Sabeto Muslim.
- SECONDARY - Ratu Kadavulevu, Nadi Muslim College, Shri Vivekananda High, Natabua High, Ratu Navula College, Vishnu Deo College, and Sabeto College.
- TERTIARY - USP, University of Fiji, and FNU.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Of the 49 houses in Korobebe, 27 are modern concrete, 10 are wooden, 4 each of mixed wood and iron and completely tin, 3 are mixed concrete and wood and 5 of concrete and tin.

- WATER - The main water source for drinking is tap water sourced from a creek up from the village. An alternative drinking and bathing source is near the village, owned by a landowning unit, which has been offered for use by community members. The water is neither filtered nor treated and is affected by dry weather. Water for washing, is from the river, and is available throughout the year. Currently, washing and cooking water is being pumped directly from the Sabeto River. The community does not have communal water storage.
- SANITATION - There are 3 types of toilets; 33 households use flush toilets and 1 household use water seal toilets, both with septic tanks. Five have pit toilets and there are communal toilets in the hall extension. The waste management system used is an open pit at the boundary towards the river side. Some have their own pits while some throw rubbish indiscriminately. The current state of sanitation is poor, and there are no improvement plans.

- **ENERGY SOURCE/S AND COMMUNICATION** - Electricity is through the FEA system, while some use solar lights and kerosene. They have access to mobiles, computers, television and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Korobebe has a total land area of approximately 30 acres, which is owned by the three landowning units. This does not include the area used for farming. There is no resources management or land use plan for Korobebe village.

The average monthly household income is \$800.00 for those selling root crops. The main sources of income are full time employment (11 families), farming (all families), pension/welfare funds (1 family). 1 family runs a canteen, 3 are involved in livestock production and 5 run cane farms. All households are engaged in subsistence farming of dalo/cassava, a few with yams and vegetables.

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Decisions are made through the village council or landowners' council. All the men, women and youth are included in decision making through their reps. The landowners' council is for the head of the landowning units and the village voice to/from this forum is through the Turaga ni Koro.

SOCIAL GROUPS

The men's group is involved in farming, fishing (from the river) and communal activities. The women's group focuses on Income Generating Projects such as honey production, governing and vegetable farming for the ECE Centre. The youth group is involved in a planting program. They have a number of committees: Village development, Church committee, Water committee, Village committee. Other NGO's that have or are working in the community are FRIENDS, Live and Learn Environmental Education and the SPC.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The cyclone/rainy season is usually from November to April, and the dry season is from May to October. Knowledge about climate change is good, as in the last 10 years the effects of it can be seen in the constant flooding and the supply of river resources is decreasing.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

They have a reliable food source as their farming area has good soil. Despite the drought currently being felt, access to enough root crops and vegetables through subsistence farming is limited only by laziness. Food sources get destroyed during natural disasters and flooding. Vegetation burning is practised and the hills are littered with burnt patches during the dry season. Community members are beginning to feel that the continuous burning, especially around their water source, is affecting the quantity and quality of the water they get.

There is a Community Disaster Plan, which was formed during an SPC-led disaster risk reduction 5-day workshop in 2013. The CDP is the responsibility of a Community Disaster Management Committee, including early warning systems, responsibilities and evacuation procedures. The current CDP responsibilities and committee functions come under the village youth group.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

The land is owned by 3 landowning units, so use of land for development has to be approved by the relative unit, in consultation with the other 2 units through the landowners' council. Projects can be arranged through the village council, but the land ownership issue must not be forgotten e.g. a water system improvement will benefit the whole village, but the water source and piping system will be on land belonging to a particular clan. The village boundary profile data needs to be agreed with the community/ other stakeholders. There is no land management plan in place and the sanitation really needs attention. There is enough arable land to cater for all nutritional/income needs.

24. LOVU HART

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Lovu HART from 2013, culminating in a final session with the ECE committee on 15th October, 2014.

Lovu HART Community is on flat land, located along the Kings Rd, about 3 mins drive from Lautoka City in the semi urban zone. The nearest villages are Vitogo (2kms), Naviyago (3kms) and Matawalu (5kms) towards Ba. The community comes under the district of Naviyago in the Ba province. The community consists of 154 families living in 154 flats, with a population of 403. Families are selected according to HART criteria.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The main health issues are diabetes and hypertension in adults, and asthma and skin diseases in children. Everyone uses social welfare vouchers. Smoking, drinking and poor hygiene are issues of concern. Due to easy access to shops, households use shop-sourced foods and the main source of food is purchasing. No outward physical signs of malnutrition could be seen.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to a health centre, hospitals, police station and other government services is good. The community has a bank account. The ECE teachers are trained in first-aid provision.

The most common modes of transport are by public buses, taxis, private cars, and walking. There is a regular daily bus service to and from Lautoka to Ba and nearby communities.

Services	Location	Distance
Health	Village nurses at Lovu Hart/Lautoka hospital	On-site/2.2 kms
Police	Vitogo Police Post	1 km
Bank	Lautoka	2.2 kms
Government Departments	Lautoka	2.2 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Lovu HART ECE, St. Thomas
- PRIMARY - St. Thomas, Lautoka, Lautoka Muslim, Natabua, Lovu Sangam, Jasper
- SECONDARY - Andrha High, Natabua High, St. Thomas, Lautoka Muslim, Jasper
- TERTIARY - USP, FNU

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

All of the 164 flats in Lovu HART are of modern concrete style.

- WATER - Water is sourced from the WAF system, and is filtered and treated. There is no alternative source of drinking and bathing water. The community does not have communal water storage.

- **SANITATION** - All toilets in the community are flush with septic tanks. Bins are used for general rubbish, and food and degradable rubbish is composted. The state of sanitation is good.
- **ENERGY SOURCE/S AND COMMUNICATION** – The electricity is through the FEA system. They have access to mobile phones, computers, television, and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Lovu HART village covers around 5 acres of leased land. This includes the area used for subsistence farming. There is no resources management or land use plan. Because of the very small piece of extra land available, not many cultivate root crops for everyday living. The average monthly household income is \$240.00. Some members are employed full-time, others sell flowers and food.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

Decisions in Lovu HART are made through the council consisting of 9 village heads. There is also a monthly meeting for all community members, where members can voice their opinion. All the men, women and youth are included in decision making through their reps.

SOCIAL GROUPS

The women's group is involved with Income Generating Projects (IGP) activities such as selling flowers, food, marketing and governing the Early Childhood Education (ECE) Centre operations. The youth group is involved in clean-up programs. The other NGO involved in this community is South Seas Orchids, which buys orchids from planters in the community.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The cyclone/rainy season is usually from November to April, and the dry season is from May to October. Knowledge about climate change is good. Lovu HART has a Disaster Management Plan, and Lovu Sangam School is the recommended evacuation centre under DISMAC directive.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Lovu HART does not have a reliable food source because their farming area is minimal. This is compounded by the current dry spell that is being felt by those in the Western Division.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

Lovu is among the biggest of the HART communities. It is well managed and is organized into 9 'village' zones. Its favourable location and access to amenities are added advantages. The focus for families in this community is on everyday sustenance. A program to help with their struggle for daily living, would be more than welcome. The ECE committee is working to build a nursery for IGP to assist operations of the ECE centre, and also looking at support for building a separate ECE centre.

25. MATAWALU

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Matawalu from 2009, culminating in a session with the community on 22nd September and ECE committee on 23rd September, 2014.

Matawalu is located 7.2 kms from Lautoka towards Ba on the Kings Highway, on both sides of the road. It is informally divided into 4 sections: 1) the main village on flat land, bordered by the Kings Rd and Matawalu River, 2) a new relocation area, on the hill side of Lubi creek, 3) on hilly land between the Kings Rd and Lubi creek and 4) Koro Makawa (the old village) on hilly and flat land. Matawalu consists of 122 families and has a population of 676. This wonderful community has members from all over Fiji, whom the landowners have accepted to reside there. The 'visitors' far outnumber the original landowners.

COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The health issues are arthritis, diabetes and high blood pressure in adults, pregnancy in youths and skin diseases in children, especially during times of drought. Truancy and school dropouts are prevalent, while smoking and drinking is an area of concern for youths and adult males. Women and mothers are showing signs of addiction to midday TV serials. Most households source root crops and vegetables through subsistence farming, along with river resources, but due to easy access to shops, some also use shop-sourced food. No outward physical signs of malnutrition could be seen.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to health centres, hospitals, police stations and other government services is good. The landowning units have bank accounts, which are in the charge of trustees, and only the youth group has development funds. The ECE teachers are trained in first-aid provision

The common modes of transport are by public buses, mini buses, taxis, and private cars. There are regular bus services that run past the village both towards Lautoka and Ba, and beyond.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Lautoka Hospital	7.2 kms
Police	Vitogo Police Post	4 kms
Bank	Lautoka	7.2 kms
Government Departments	Lautoka	7.2 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Matawalu ECE, Lovu Sangam, Satya Sai
- PRIMARY - St. Thomas, Satya Sai, Taidamu, Vitogo District, and Lautoka
- SECONDARY - Ratu Kadavulevu, Central, Lautoka Muslim, Tilak, Nadroga/Navosa, Ba Provincial, Ba Sanatan, Drasa
- TERTIARY - USP

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Of the 121 houses in Matawalu, 14 are concrete, 10 are wooden, 23 tin houses, 36 wooden, 14 each of mixed concrete and wood and 24 of mixed concrete and tin.

- WATER - Tap water is currently used for areas 1, 3 & 4, while area 2 uses a spring in the middle of Lubi Creek. Area 1 also has a natural spring in the village, dug by their forefathers. Despite its proximity to the sea/river, the water is never brackish, nor run dry in the drought. Only the WAF water is filtered and treated. Area 2 washes in water from Lubi Creek throughout the year. The community does not have a communal water storage system.

- **SANITATION** - There are 3 types of toilets: 34 households use flush toilets, 73 use water seal (both with septic tanks), 4 still use pit toilets and there are communal toilets attached to the hall. There's no waste management system. An old well is sometimes used for empty tins and cans, some is burnt, while the majority use the river as a dumping place. The current state of sanitation is poor, and nothing has been done to improve it.
- **ENERGY SOURCES AND COMMUNICATION** - The most common source of electricity used is electricity through FEA, while some use solar lights or kerosene. The community has access to mobile phones, computers, television, and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Matawalu village covers approximately 50 acres. Areas 1-3 are on land owned by the Tokatoka Leleavula, while 4 is owned by the Tokatoka Qaranivalu. This doesn't include the farming area. Matawalu also owns a qoliqoli area. With no Marine Protected Area, it is subject to constant illegal extraction of resources because there is no policing system. There is no resources management or land use plan.

The average monthly household income is \$600 through selling root crops, riverine resources and fishing. 37 are employed full-time, 16 are on pension/welfare assistance. Most families farm, 1 runs the village shop (used to be a co-operative store), 13 run businesses, 8 occasionally sell pigs and 1 sells cattle. A majority of households are engaged in subsistence farming of dalo/cassava, a few with vegetables, while fishing is the major earner. 8 households are involved in cane farming.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

Decisions are made through either the village or landowners' council. All the men, women and youth are included in decision-making through their reps. The landowners' council is only for the head of the landowning units and the village voice to and from this forum is the Turaga ni Koro.

SOCIAL GROUPS

The men are involved in farming, fishing, and communal activities, while the youth work on Income Generating Projects such as honey, banana, cassava and planting baigan. Other committees: village development, water, village, church and Catholic prayer group. Other NGO's that have been involved in the community are FRIENDS and Satya Sai, Live and Learn Environmental Education, and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The cyclone/rainy season is usually from November to April, and the dry season is from May to October. Their level of knowledge about climate change is good. In the last 10 years the effects of climate changes can be seen in the flooding and the supply of river resources is decreasing.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Matawalu has a reliable food source because their farming area is of good soil. These food sources do get destroyed during natural disasters and flooding. Matawalu has access to land and can produce enough crops to meet their needs. Vegetation burning is practised, with a significant rise due to the cane harvesting season, compounded by the dry weather. The community understands how this affects their plantations and also the quality of the soil in areas yet to be cultivated. There is no Community Disaster Plan.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

The sanitation and work to decrease the flooding (the river borders the village on 2 sides), needs urgent attention. A relocation program would help members move. Lubi Creek can be developed as an alternative drinking water source. Assistance with land development for agricultural purposes is an area worth pursuing. The fishing grounds are not properly policed. The youth need assistance with facilities (e.g. boat and engine) for ease of access to the fishing grounds, for harvesting and policing.

26. NAKAVIKA

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Nakavika from 2010, culminating in a final session with the ECE committee on 16th October, 2014.

Nakavika settlement is on a hill beside the sea, 22.1 kms from Lautoka towards Ba, and 2.1 kms from the Kings Highway. Nakavika settlement consists of 27 houses with a population of 251.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The most prevalent diseases include seasonal flu, typhoid, HBP and asthma. The main source of staple root crops and vegetables is through subsistence farming by some of the households. Most families use sea resources for food and income generation. Households also use shop-sourced food for their meals. No outward physical signs of malnutrition could be seen in the community.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to a health centre, hospitals, police station and other government services is quite far. The settlement does not have a bank account. The ECE teachers are trained in first-aid provision.

The most common modes of transport are by public buses from the main road, carriers and walking. There are regular daily bus services, and minibuses running from Lautoka to Ba.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Ba Hospital	10 kms
Police	Ba Police Station	10 kms
Bank	Ba	10 kms
Government Departments	Ba	10 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Nakavika ECE, Raviravi Sangam
- PRIMARY - Raviravi Sangam
- SECONDARY - Kamil Muslim, Ba Sanatan
- TERTIARY - FNU

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Of the 27 houses in Nakavika, one is made of concrete, while the rest are made of tin.

- **WATER** - The main water source is from their catchment. There is no alternative source of drinking and bathing water. The community has a tank, but it's not being used.
- **SANITATION** - 8 houses use water sealed toilets and the rest use pit toilets. There are no communal toilets in the community. All rubbish is dumped on the shore. The current state of sanitation is not good and there are no improvement plans in the community.
- **ENERGY SOURCES AND COMMUNICATION** - The most common sources of power are FEA electricity, solar or kerosene. They have access to mobile phones, TV and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Nakavika settlement is approximately 5 acres, with a lease belonging to a Timoci Batigone. Over 3 acres is used for farming, but it is part of an unused lease belonging to an Indo-Fijian living overseas. There is no resources management or land use plan for Nakavika settlement.

The average monthly household income is \$400.00. The main sources of income are from full-time semi commercial fishing. Some sell crops and vegetables, 4 families run canteens, others are engaged in subsistence farming of root crops/cassava, which they sell to those involved in fishing.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

Decisions in Nakavika settlement are made through the settlement council, which runs similar to a village council. All men, women and youth are included in decision making through their reps.

SOCIAL GROUPS

The men's group is involved in semi commercial sea fishing and communal activities, while the women focus on Income Generating Projects activities (still being organized through SPBD). Other NGO's involved are FRIENDS, who have donated building materials for the ECE.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The cyclone/rainy season is usually from November to April, and the dry season is from May to October. There has been a significant change seen e.g. it rains in the dry season. Knowledge of climate change is not good. In the last 10 years the effects can be seen in the constant flooding in the community and sea level rise. For example, the supply of sea resources is decreasing.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASESMENT

Nakavika does not have a reliable food source because their farming area is currently 'borrowed' and minimal. Coupled with the drought currently being felt, they have to access root crops from those planting or in the market. There is a no Community Disaster Plan for the settlement.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

The site and quality of housing in Nakavika speaks of the income generation level of this small coastal settlement. The men are mostly fishermen who harvest fish and other sea resources, then sell to middle men. Even though IGP's exist, they are not at the level yet to be able to support a family. Members are living on the goodwill of the lessee and also the provision of an adjacent landowner, who has allowed subsistence farming on his leased land. Of their own initiative, FRIENDS has supplied materials for the ECE centre plus a carpenter to build it. Nakavika needs support for the reclamation of their foreshore for access, sanitation improvement, and fishing assistance to their men and women who resort to using boats owned by other people.

27. NATARAWAU

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Natawarau from 2010, culminating in a final session with the ECE committee on 15th October, 2014.

Natawarau is located on flat land, 16.8 kms from Lautoka towards Ba, and 600 metres from the Kings Highway on the shore side. The settlement consists of 73 houses with a population of 447.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

There are no known diseases which currently affect the community. Smoking, drinking, teen pregnancy and single parenthood are issues of concern. The main source of staple root crops and vegetables is through subsistence farming by all households. Most families use the sea resources for food and income generation. Households also use shop-sourced foods for their meals. No outward physical signs of malnutrition could be seen in the community.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to a health centre, hospitals, police station and other government services is quite far. The settlement does not have a bank account. The ECE teachers are trained in first-aid provision.

The most common modes of transport are by public buses by the main road, carriers, and walking. There are regular daily bus services, and mini bus in between Lautoka to Ba.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Ba	16.8 kms
Police		
Bank		
Government Departments		

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Natawarau ECE
- PRIMARY – Ba Sanatan, Raviravi Sangam
- SECONDARY – Ba Sanatan, Raviravi Sangam

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

The 77 houses are built using various materials; the majority are tin, the rest are of concrete or wood.

- WATER - The main water source is from their catchment. There is no alternative source of drinking and bathing water. The community has a tank, but it currently needs repair.
- SANITATION - 22 households use flush toilets, 10 use water sealed (both with septic tanks) and 1 has a pit toilet. Some families share toilets as there are no communal facilities. There are pits for each home and degradable rubbish is composted, although some use the river for rubbish. The current state of sanitation is not good and there are no improvement plans
- ENERGY SOURCES AND COMMUNICATION - The source of electricity used is through FEA. They have access to mobile phones, computers, television, and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Natawarau settlement is approximately 6 acres, which is leased from Rt Seru Salaca, with about 2 acres used for farming. All households are engaged in subsistence root crop farming, especially cassava. There is no resources management or land use plan for Natawarau settlement. The average monthly household income is \$400. The main income is from semi-commercial fishing (full-time). 4 families run canteens, some sell crops, vegetables and cooked food.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

Decisions are made through either the settlement council, (similar to a village) or landowners' council. All men, women and youth are included in decision-making through their reps.

SOCIAL GROUPS

The men are involved in semi commercial sea fishing and communal activities. The women focus on Income Generating Projects (still being organized through the SPBD). Other NGO's involved are FRIENDS and HABITAT, who assisted after the 2012 natural disaster.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The cyclone/rainy season is usually from November to April, and the dry season May to October. There has been a significant change seen e.g. it rains in the dry season. Knowledge about climate change is not good. In the last 10 years the effects of climate changes can be seen in the constant flooding and sea level rise, and also in the decrease in sea resources. There is no community disaster plan.

Natawarau has a reliable food source because their farming area is sufficient. Despite the drought that is currently being felt, due to subsistence farming they have access to enough vegetables and root crops, although these food sources get destroyed during natural disasters.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

Natawarau is a thriving seaside settlement with the bulk of its population at primary/secondary school age. They rely heavily on the income from selling saltwater resources. Currently their main issue is the intermittent water supply, due to damage to their water tank. In the long term, they need a water storage and treatment system large enough to provide a continuous supply. the land issue and the ECE centre, which needs to be stand-alone with all the amenities.

28. NAVILAWA

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Navilawa from 2013, culminating in a final session with the ECE committee on 24th September 2014.

Navilawa village is about 20kms from the Sabeto junction on the Queen's Rd, up the highlands of the Sabeto district. The general landscape of Navilawa is hilly and rocky. Nadi, 25kms away, is the nearest town and Korobebe is the nearest village (7kms) down river. Road conditions are being upgraded, although the views are breathtaking for those travelling to Navilawa, minutes away from the 'Garden of the Sleeping Giant'. Navilawa consists of 50 families living in 36 houses, the total population is 175.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The main health issues affecting adults are high blood pressure, seasonal fever and asthma. Areas of concern are truancy and school dropouts in children, smoking and drinking in youths and adult males, and teen pregnancy in women. Drinking alcohol is not allowed in the village. Those with access to video players are showing addictive signs towards movies. A high percentage of the community are in the 36-55 age bracket, which could reflect on the diet and effect of working on farms and walking. All households use subsistence farming for their main source of staple root crops and vegetables and all make use of the riverine resources. Because they do not have easy access to shopping centres, households use their staple root crops and naturally available vegetables for everyday food supply. No outward physical signs of malnutrition could be seen.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to a health centre, hospital, police station and other government services is limited, due to the distance and lack of vehicles in the village. They have a bank account, operated by trustees along with investments in other institutions. The ECE teachers are trained in first-aid provision.

The general mode of transport is by carrier. Public bus is only available if they can arrange enough passengers, then the bus goes to the village. For everyday farming and village to village travel, most use horses or walk. There is no regular bus service from Navilawa to the Lautoka/Nadi.

Services	Location	Distance
Health	Nagado Health Centre	12 kms
Police	Naboutini Police Post	15 kms
Bank	Nadi	23 kms
Government Departments	Namaka	23 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Navilawa ECE
- PRIMARY - Vakabuli Fijian, Lololo, Namasimasi, Ratu Filise, Namaka Public, Sabeto Muslim, Nalotawa.
- SECONDARY - Votualevu College, Natabua High, Ba Provincial, Jasper, Sabeto College.
- TERTIARY - FNU, Vocational Centre.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Of the 36 houses in Navilawa 28 are of mixed wood and tin, while 8 are wooden.

- **WATER** - Drinking water is tap water sourced from a creek up from the village, they wash in the same river, nearer to the village. The water isn't filtered or treated and is affected by dry weather. They have a 5,200 litre tank donated by the army, which is yet to be set up.
- **SANITATION** - 17 households use flush toilets, 7 use water seal toilets (with septic tanks), 1 uses a pit toilet and communal toilets are in the hall extension. Rubbish (cans/non-perishable) is put in an open pit. The river is not used for dumping. The current state of sanitation is good.
- **ENERGY SOURCE/S AND COMMUNICATION** - Electricity is through a village generator (needing repair, \$2k quote from Clyde), 11 families have a generator, the rest use kerosene. They have access to mobile phones and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The village covers 100 acres, owned by the Tokatoka Nacokovakarua, with a further 80 acres used for farming, plus 600 acres of forests yet to be logged. All engage in subsistence farming of dalo and cassava, a few with yams and vegetables. There is no resources management or land use plan.

The average monthly household income is \$1000.00 for those selling root crops. Other income sources are yaqona, vegetables, full-time employment, farming, and pension/welfare funds. There are 4 small canteens, 2 families run cane farms, and 10 households are in livestock farming.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

Decisions in Navilawa are made through the village or landowners' council. All the men, women and youth are included in decision-making through their reps. The landowners' council is only for the head of the landowning units and the village voice to/from this forum is the Turaga ni Koro.

SOCIAL GROUPS

The men's group is involved in farming, river fishing and communal activities. The women's group focuses on income generating ventures such as sewing, screen printing, and governing the ECE Centre operations. The youth concentrate on a pineapple planting program and learning to build houses with the direction of the TNK and another adult. There is also a Church committee and Village committee. Rise beyond the Reef assisted in the building of their current kindy.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The cyclone/rainy season is usually from November to April, and the dry season is from May to October. There has been a significant change seen. Knowledge about climate change is fair, in the last 10 years the effects can be seen in the constant flooding and decrease of river resources.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Navilawa has a reliable food source. Their farming area has good soil and they have sufficient land to produce enough crops to meet their needs. Despite the drought, they have abundance of root crops/vegetables naturally available and through subsistence farming, although these food sources can get destroyed during natural disasters. Vegetation burning is practised here during the dry seasons. The hills are littered with burnt patches (also around their water source). The community feel it is affecting the quantity and quality of the water. For an indigenous community they have an impressive investment portfolio. There is no Community Disaster Plan.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

The women's group were involved in IGP's such as sewing and screen printing, but have since slowed down, so need encouragement to continue. They need assistance repairing the generator, along with the village bread oven. The PRRP that SPC/Live and Learn are running in the Sabeto Basin should include Navilawa, as it's the first village up river from the others they are working with.

29. SARAVI

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Saravi from 2011, culminating in a final session with the ECE committee on 17th October, 2014.

The Saravi settlement community is located 2.3kms off the Kings Rd, within the Nadi town suburb (turn off near McDonalds) towards the shore. The community is on flat land, yet is the first area to be flooded in Nadi. The settlement consists of 17 houses with 28 families and has a population of 135.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The main health issues are seasonal flu and possible malnutrition in children. Substance abuse, smoking, truancy and youth peer pressure are issues of concern. Purchasing is the main food source, while some get by with farming and fishing. Some elders use social welfare vouchers.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to a health centre, hospitals, police station and other government services is good. The community does not have a bank account. The ECE teachers are trained in first-aid provision.

The most common modes of transport are public bus by the roadside, taxi, walking and private car. A regular bus service goes to and from Nadi and nearby communities which are near Saravi.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Village nurses / Nadi hospital	On-site / 3 kms
Police	Nadi Police Station	3 kms
Bank	Nadi	3 kms
Government Departments	Nadi	3 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Saravi ECE
- PRIMARY & SECONDARY – Primary; Nadi Muslim, Nadi District, Nadi Sangam, Nawaka: Secondary; Nadi Muslim, Rt Navula, Nadi Sangam
- TERTIARY - FNU

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Of the 17 houses in Saravi, 16 are made of tin and 1 is constructed out of tarpaulin.

- **WATER** - Water is filtered and treated from the WAF system, consisting of 6 taps shared by the community, with no alternative source of drinking or bathing water. The community does not have communal water storage.
- **SANITATION** - There are 4 homes with flush toilets and 13 with water sealed toilets. Community members have their own rubbish pits which are adequate.
- **ENERGY SOURCES AND COMMUNICATION** - The source of power used is electricity through the FEA system. They have access to mobile phones, computers, TV and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Saravi settlement is approximately 3 acres, owned by Saunaka landowners, including the area used for subsistence farming. There is no resources management or land use plan for Saravi. The average monthly household income is \$600.00. Some elders are on social welfare funding. Some families have members on full-time employment, while most do subsistence farming.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

Decisions in Saravi follow the process of a fijian village, through the settlement committee. There is also a general monthly meeting where all members can voice their opinion, through their reps. Groups in Saravi are under the religious organizations.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The cyclone/rainy season is usually from November to April, and the dry season May to October. There has been a significant change seen for e.g. it rains in the dry season. The west has suffered the effects of a long dry spell. Knowledge about climate change is good. They have a disaster management plan and evacuation centre, but the hall was half submerged during the last major flood.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASESMENT

Saravi settlement has a reliable food source because the farming area is adequate. Community members plant on land that surround the settlement. Saravi is amongst the first to be flooded during periods of heavy rain.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

Though very close to the Nadi, Saravi is a settlement in need of assistance. The income generating sources are very few and the area is the first to be flooded when the Nadi basin suffers a deluge. The quality of houses paints a very clear picture of the current standard of living. Interventions for Saravi need to consider IGPs, housing and improvement of amenities, and even possible relocation.

30. TAIPERIA LAUTOKA

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Taiperia Lautoka from 2009, culminating in a final session with the ECE committee on 14th October, 2014.

Taiperia Lautoka sits on flat land, 3.9 kms from Lautoka towards Nadi; opposite the Natabua turn off towards the seaside, 900 metres from the Queen's Highway. It consists of 25 houses, with a population of 162.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The main health issues are seasonal flu, diabetes and heart diseases. Smoking and drinking are issues of concern for youths and adult males. Most households carry out subsistence farming for root crops and vegetables. Yet, because they have easy access to shops, households also use shop bought food for their meals. No outward physical signs of malnutrition could be seen.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to a health centre, hospitals, police station and other government services is good. Only the ECE has a bank account. The ECE teachers are trained in first-aid provision.

The most common modes of transport are by public bus by the roadside, taxi, private car and walking. There is a regular daily bus service to and from Taiperia Lautoka to Lautoka.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Lautoka Hospital	3.9 kms
Police	Natabua Police Post	1.9 kms
Bank	Lautoka	3.9 kms
Government Departments	Lautoka	3.9 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL – Taiperia Lauutoka ECE, FNU.
- PRIMARY - Lautoka Aharehasch, Sanatan, St. Thomas, Natabua.
- SECONDARY – Lautoka Aharehasch, Rt Navula College, Ba Provincial, St. Thomas, Pt Vishnu.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Of the 25 houses in Taiperia Lautoka, 1 is made of concrete, 4 wood and 20 made of tin.

- **WATER** - Water is sourced from the WAF system, and there is no alternative water source for drinking and bathing. There is no communal water storage.
- **SANITATION** - 13 houses have flush toilets with septic tanks, 2 have pit toilets and 10 families share, with no communal toilets. Degradable rubbish is composted and each home has a pit. The state of sanitation is adequate, but there are currently no improvement plans.
- **ENERGY SOURCES AND COMMUNICATION** - The source of electricity is through the FEA system. They have access to mobile phones, computers, television, and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Taiperia Lautoka settlement has a total land area of approximately 5 acres, which is native and some reclaimed foreshore land, with 3 acres is used for farming. All households are engaged in subsistence farming of root crops, especially cassava. There is no resources management or land use plan.

The average monthly household income is approximately \$240.00. The main sources of income are from full time semi-commercial farming. One family runs a canteen.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

Decisions are either made through the settlement council, similar to a village or the landowners' council. All men, women and youth are included in decision making through their reps.

SOCIAL GROUPS

The men's group is involved in farming, semi commercial fishing (from the sea) and communal activities. The women's group work on income generating projects for purchasing church furniture and assisting ECE centre operations, while the youth group focus on cleaning up the settlement. Other NGO's involved are Red Cross, who provided a hailer and a First Aid box.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The cyclone/rainy season is usually from November to April, and the dry season is from May to October. There has been a significant change seen e.g. it rains in the dry season. Knowledge about climate change is good, as in the last 10 years the effects can be seen in the sea level rise and flooding, also the decrease in supply of sea resources. They have a Community Disaster Plan.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASESMENT

Taiperia Lautoka has a reliable food source because their farming area has good soil. Despite the difficulties brought about by adverse weather patterns, there is enough land to support access to enough root crops and vegetables through subsistence farming. These food sources do get destroyed during natural disasters and flooding. Taiperia Lautoka has access to enough land and can produce enough crops to meet the demands of the community.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Taiperia Lautoka is a close knit community which has easy access to the services from Lautoka. The members have access enough arable land for everyday living and also for semi commercial uses. They also have access to saltwater resources for selling and food. The challenges for Taiperia Lautoka are the waste management system, including the toilets and the youths. The community also needs a separate kindy to assist in the education of their kids.

31. TAIPERIA NADI

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Taiperia Nadi from 2011, culminating in a final session with the ECE committee on 14th October, 2014.

Taiperia Nadi is located between Lautoka and Nadi, right beside the sea, 10 kms from Nadi town. The turn off is by the airport, 1.7 kms towards the coast. Taiperia Nadi consists of 21 houses, 33 families and the population is 190.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The main health issue affecting children is scabies. Kava consumption and school dropouts are the areas of concern for youths in the community. Subsistence farming is done by all households. Some do make use of the sea resources for food. As shops are nearby, households also use shop-sourced foods for their meals. No outward physical signs of malnutrition could be seen.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to a health centre, hospitals, police station and other government services is good. Only the women's group has a bank account. The ECE teachers are trained in first-aid provision.

The most common modes of transport are by public bus by the roadside, taxi, private car and walking. There is a regular daily bus service to and from Taiperia Nadi to Nadi town.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Nadi hospital	10.5 kms
Police	Nadi Police Station	7-10 kms
Bank	Nadi	7-10 kms
Government Departments	Nadi	10 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Taiperia Nadi ECE
- PRIMARY - Mt. St. Mary, Arya Samaj, Sabeto Sangam, Namaka Public
- SECONDARY - Jasper, Votualevu College, Rt. Navula
- TERTIARY - USP, FSM, FNU

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

- Of the 21 houses in Taiperia Nadi, 3 are made of concrete, 4 are wooden and 14 are made of tin.
- **WATER** - The main water source is by the WAF. There is no alternative source of drinking and bathing water. The community does not have communal water storage.
- **SANITATION** - 16 households use flush toilets with septic tanks, 1 household has a pit toilet, while 4 families share, as there is no communal toilet. Each home has a pit and degradable rubbish is composted. The state of sanitation is adequate but there are no improvement plans.
- **ENERGY SOURCE/S AND COMMUNICATION** - Electricity is sourced through the FEA system. They have access to mobile phones, computers, television, and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Taiperia Nadi settlement is approximately 5 acres of leased land, with 3 acres used for farming. All households are engaged in subsistence farming of root crops. There is no land use or resource management plan for Taiperia Nadi settlement

The average monthly household income is \$240.00. The main source of income is from full-time employment and semi-commercial farming. 31 people are employed full-time, 9 are part-time, 1 is on welfare support and 2 on maintenance. Two families run canteens.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

Decisions are made through either the settlement council (similar to a village) or landowners' council. All men, women and youth are included in decision-making through their reps.

SOCIAL GROUPS

The men's group is involved in semi commercial farming and communal activities, while the women focus on income generating projects for the ECE centre operations. The youth group has been working on the church signboard. Pacific Community Network is the other NGO involved with Taiperia Nadi. They assisted after the 2012 national disaster.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The cyclone/rainy season is usually from November to April, and the dry season May to October. There has been a significant change seen e.g. it rains in the dry season. Knowledge of climate change is minimal, even though the effects can be seen in the constant flooding and sea level rise.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASESMENT

Taiperia Nadi has a reliable food source as their farming area is of good soil. Despite the drought that is currently being felt, through subsistence farming they have access to enough root crops and vegetables. But these food sources get destroyed during natural disasters and flooding. Taiperia Nadi has access to enough land and can produce enough crops to meet the demands of the community. There is no Community Disaster Plan for Taiperia Nadi.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

Taiperia Nadi is a small community which is pretty well organized, with easy access to services in Nadi and near to most of the amenities. The arable land is large enough for subsistence and semi-commercial farming and most of the members have access to staple root crops at home. Some members use the sea resources, while some ladies are skilled in Fijian cultural handicrafts. Interventions should focus more on building youth capacity to do useful and income generating work. The ECE needs assistance to complete what the members have started.

32. VUNATO

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Vunato settlement from 2008, and culminating in a final session with the committee on the 16th October, 2014.

The Vunato settlement is on flat land along the Kings Rd, only a minute's drive from the centre of Lautoka City, in the semi urban zone. The nearest villages towards Ba are Vitogo (2 kms), Naviyago (4.2 kms) and Matawalu (6.4 kms). The settlement consists of 74 houses, with a total population of 192.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The most prevalent health issues are diabetes and hypertension in adults, and asthma and skin diseases in children. Smoking, drinking, dropouts and teenage pregnancy are the issues of concern. Mothers are addicted to watching midday TV series. The main source of food is purchasing, while some get by with farming and fishing. Some elders use social welfare vouchers. No outward physical signs of malnutrition could be seen in the community.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to the health centre, hospitals, police station and other government services is good. The community has a bank account. The ECE teachers are trained in first-aid provision.

The most common modes of transport are by public buses by the roadside, taxis, private cars and walking. There is a regular bus service to and from Lautoka to Ba.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Village nurses/Lautoka Hospital	On site/ 1.5 kms
Police	Vitogo Police Post/Lautoka Police Station	1 km
Bank	Lautoka	1 km
Government Departments	Lautoka	1 km

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Fijian Primary, Jasper, Vunato ECE
- PRIMARY - Fijian Primary, Jasper, Lautoka
- SECONDARY - Natabua High, Lautoka Muslim, Jasper
- TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS - USP, FNU

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

All of the 72 houses are made of tin and wood.

- WATER - Water is sourced from the WAF system, filtered and treated. There is no communal water storage. They have no alternative sources for drinking and bathing water.
- SANITATION - 26 homes have flush toilets, 16 water sealed, 6 pit toilets and some share. Waste management includes a dumping pit for the whole village. The Lautoka City rubbish

dump is nearby. Food and degradable rubbish is used for compost. The state of sanitation is poor.

- **ENERGY SOURCES AND COMMUNICATION** - The source of electricity is through the FEA system. They have access to mobile phones, computers, television, and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The Vunato settlement site is approximately 5 acres, including the area used for subsistence farming. Because of the limited extra land available, not many cultivate root crops for everyday living. There is no resources management or land use plan.

The average monthly household income is approximately \$240.00, while some are on social welfare funding. Some work on a full-time basis while others sell flowers and food.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

Decisions in the Vunato settlement follow the normal process of a fijian village, through the village council. There is also a monthly meeting where all members can voice their opinions. All men, women and youth are included in decision making, through their reps.

SOCIAL GROUPS

The two main social groups in Vunato settlement are the women's and youth. The women's group is involved with income generating projects and also governs the ECE centre operations.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The cyclone/rain season is usually from November to April, and the dry season is from May to October. There has been a significant change seen e.g. it rains in the dry season. The community's level of knowledge about climate change is good and they have a Disaster Management Plan. Lovu Sangam School is the recommended evacuation centre under DISMAC directive.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Vunato settlement does not have a reliable food source because their farming area is minimal, compounded by the current dry spell that is felt substantially by those in the Western Division.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

Vunato is located close to the Central Business District of Lautoka City. The members have easy access to schools and services nearby. They are also very close to the Vunato rubbish dump. Issues in Vunato include building youth capability, Water Sanitation and Hygiene, waste management, the ECE building and conflict resolution.

33. DOGORU

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Dogoru from 2011. The community profiling at Dogoru Village was carried out during 29th-30th May, 2014.

Dogoru is a rural and typical iTaukei community. The village is situated under big mountains, close to a river. The distance to the nearest shop to is 3kms and Labasa Town is 20.9 kms away. The nearest village/settlement is approximately 4kms. The village has 48 families living in 36 houses, with a population of 169.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The main health issues are diabetes, high blood pressure, skin disease, asthma, and typhoid. Risky behaviours are school dropouts, bad diet, excessive kava/alcohol consumption, and smoking. All families get their food from farming and fishing. There were 3 cases of malnutrition in children.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to a health centre, hospitals, police station etc. is a struggle due to the distance. The community has a bank account. The ECE teachers are trained in first-aid provision.

The most common modes of transport are bus, carriers, vans, horses and walking. There is a normal bus service during dry weather, but the service is usually affected during wet conditions.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health, Police, Bank & Government Departments	Labasa	20.9 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Dogoru ECE, Nabekavu and Labasa
- PRIMARY - Holy Family and Nabekavu Primary
- SECONDARY - Waiqele, Holy Family, Khalsa College, Labasa Muslim, Labasa College and Nabala Secondary/
- TERTIARY - Labasa Muslim, Corpus Christi, USP, and FNU

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Of the 36 houses in Dogoru, 33 are wooden and 3 are made of tin.

- WATER - They use filtered tap water for drinking/washing with the river as the alternative water source. The communal water storage is a 6000L tank. There have been no improvements in the past 5 years.
- SANITATION - 20 houses have flush toilets (with septic tank), 8 have pit toilets and there are 5 communal flush toilets. For waste management, organic rubbish is composted, inorganic rubbish is recycled and tins/bottles are buried in pits. The state of sanitation is good.

- **ENERGY AND COMMUNICATION** - The main power source is electricity. The community has access to mobile phones (with internet), television and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Dogoru covers about 8,000 hectares, which is owned by the Mataqali Korobuyani. Of this, about 50 hectares is used for farming and the rest is forest. As the village is located inland, it does not have any qoliqoli area. They don't have a natural resource management or land use plan. The traditional knowledge-based practices they employ are; do not plant near the river and only catch/sell large prawns.

The average monthly household income is approximately \$400. Selling yaqona, crops, and vegetables are the main income sources. The average weekly income from selling crops from farming is \$100.00. Some receive assistance through the pension and welfare schemes. Some earn income through subsistence fishing in rivers. The crops are sold at Labasa market. Communities only engage in livestock production for subsistence use. 7 households sell handicrafts at the Labasa municipal market or directly to hotels. 2 families run small canteens.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

The community decision-making is inclusive of men, women and youth but usually marginalised groups, like People Living With Disabilities (PLWD) are excluded due to physical impairment, mental instability or illiteracy.

SOCIAL GROUPS

The women's group concentrates on fundraising, weaving, art or prawn fishing. The men's group focus on farming, building houses and helping to fundraise. The youth get involved with group farming, fundraising and help with community work. The committees in Dogoru are Education, Water, Church, and Development.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION & DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The cyclone/rainy season is usually from Nov-Apr and the dry season from May-Nov. There has been a significant change seen, with frequent flooding, landslides and the change in food production. Knowledge of climate change is minimal. They do not have a Disaster Management Plan, but they have an Evacuation Centre (community hall).

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Dogoru has had incidents of logging which led to landslides and river sedimentation, although drainage is good. The government haven't introduced early warning systems. Their food source is usually affected during natural disasters such as flooding. The community can produce enough crops to meet their needs due to the land available. They have access to services and treated water. Their land is not under lease. There have been no deaths from disasters in the last 5 years.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

Improvements to water supply, an extra storage tank and the catchment source needs to undergo maintenance. Members would benefit from capacity building training on waste management. Construct more flush toilets to cater for the number of houses and to replace existing pit toilets. The upgrading of the kindy is also a useful project.

34. JORITANI

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Joritani from 2013, culminating in a final session with the ECE committee on 23rd October, 2014.

Joritani is 65.3 kms from Labasa Town and is located on a slope near the Dogotuki-Cakaudrove road, near the Dogotuki River. It comes under the district of Dogotuki in the province of Macuata. The Joritani community is made up of 4 villages and 6 settlements, with a total of 79 houses. The total population of this community is 830.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The main health issues are skin diseases in children, and hypertension, diabetes, mental illness and high blood pressure in adults. Risky behaviours are smoking, drinking and school dropouts. The main source of staple root crops and vegetables is through subsistence farming by all households. Some make use of the riverine resources, but a few also use shop-sourced foods. No outward physical signs of malnutrition could be seen in the community.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

The most common modes of transport are by public buses by the roadside, carriers, and walking. There are regular daily bus services to and from Labasa town.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Dogotuki Health Centre	½ km
Police	Wainikoro	21.9 kms
Bank	Labasa	65.3 kms
Government Departments	Labasa	65.3 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Joritani ECE
- PRIMARY - Nabauto Primary
- SECONDARY - Nadogo
- TERTIARY - FNU

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

All of the houses in the Joritani community are made of wood and iron.

- **WATER** - The water source is by their own catchment (not treated) and a well is the alternative source of drinking water but it's drying up. There is no communal water storage.
- **SANITATION** - A few have flush toilets, but most are water seal or pit toilets. There are no communal toilets. The waste management systems used is pits for each home, and degradable rubbish used is composted. The community's current state of sanitation is good.
- **ENERGY AND COMMUNICATION** - Community members use either generators, solar or kerosene. The community has access to mobile phones, television, and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The land size of Joritani is unknown. It is native land belonging to the Mataqali Nabunilagi. A good part of their land is used for subsistence farming. The main crops are yaqona, cassava and dalo. There is no resources management or land use plan for the Joritani community.

The average monthly household income is \$400 and the main income source is the sale of farm produce. Some work part-time during cane cutting season. Some elders receive social welfare assistance. All households engage in subsistence farming of root crops.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

Decisions in the community are made through the settlement councils (normal village process) and all men, women and youth are included through their reps.

SOCIAL GROUPS

Most in the men's group are involved in semi commercial farming. Other NGOs involved are USP and Live and Learn through the REDD Plus conservation programme, which is being considered for the area.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The cyclone/rainy season is usually Nov-Apr, and the dry season from May-Oct. Knowledge of climate change is minimal, even though the effects can be seen in the dryness of the area.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Joritani has a reliable food source as their farming area has of good soil. Despite the drought currently being felt, they have access to enough root crops and vegetables through subsistence farming, but they get destroyed during natural disasters such as hurricanes and droughts. Members have access to enough land and can produce enough crops to meet their needs. A large portion of their land is leased. There is no Community Disaster Plan and the Health Centre and church are the designated Evacuation Centres.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

Joritani ECE is housed in a church compound. The membership covers a wide area to encompass parts of two provinces; Macuata and Cakaudrove. Transport is good, but the bus service can be interrupted by rainy weather. The management team is very positive and has worked with the bare minimum to ensure ECE classes continue.

Interventions for the community should consider conservation of their natural rainforest, the provision of quality water, and the building of a good kindergarten.

35. KOROVULI

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Korovuli from 2013, culminating in a final session with the ECE committee on 21st October, 2014.

Korovuli is located on flat land, 3.5 kms from Seaqaqa town, 200 metres from the main road towards the mountains. They have access to the sea and a nearby lake. Korovuli is in the Seaqaqa district, in the province of Macuata. The Korovuli community consists of 25 families living in 19 houses and has a population of 213.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The main health issues are seasonal flu and diabetes. Smoking, drinking and school dropouts are areas of concern. All households source staple root crops and vegetables through subsistence farming. Some make use of the sea and lake resources for food. Due to easy access, households also use shop-sourced foods. No outward physical signs of malnutrition could be seen.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to a health centre, hospitals, police station etc. is good. The community does not have a bank account or development funds. The ECE teacher is trained in first-aid provision. The most common modes of transport are by public buses by the roadside, taxis, carriers and walking. There are regular daily bus services to and from Bua, Dreketi and Labasa Town.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Seqaqa Health Centre	3.5 kms
Police	Seqaqa Police Post	3.5 kms
Bank	Seqaqa/Labasa	3.5/25.7 kms
Government Departments	Seqaqa/Labasa	3/25.7 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Korovuli ECE
- PRIMARY - Seqaqa Primary
- SECONDARY - Seqaqa Central
- TERTIARY - FNU and USP

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Of the 19 houses in Korovuli, 13 are concrete, 3 are wood, 2 tin houses and 1 is made of tarpaulin.

- **WATER** - The main water source used is by their own catchment, and is not treated. There is no alternative source of drinking water. The community does not have communal water storage.
- **SANITATION** - 8 households have flush toilets, 11 are water sealed and there are no communal toilets. The waste management systems used in the community is pits for each home, and a communal pit and degradable rubbish is composted. The state of sanitation is good.

- **ENERGY SOURCE/S AND COMMUNICATION** - Members use the FEA power system. The community has access to mobile phones, television, and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Korovuli covers approximately 50 acres of native land. All households engage in subsistence farming of root crops (5 acres). There is no resources management or land use plan for Korovuli. The average monthly household income is approximately \$400 and the main sources are from full-time and part-time employment, while 2 people receive pension and 8 collect social welfare benefits.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

Decisions in Korovuli are made through the village council and all men, women and youth are included through their reps. There is a monthly village council where all members have a voice in issues. The Labasa Cane Producers Association built their ECE centre.

SOCIAL GROUPS

In Korovuli, the men's group is involved in semi commercial farming and communal activities. The women's group focuses on income generating projects for governing the ECE centre operations, while the youth group have been involved in farming.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The cyclone/rainy season is usually Nov-Apr, and the dry season from May-Oct. There has been a significant change seen in these periods for e.g. it rains in the dry season. Knowledge of climate change is minimal even though the effects can be seen in the dryness of the area.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Korovuli has a reliable food source as their farming area has good soil. Despite the drought currently being felt, they have access to enough root crops and vegetables through subsistence farming, but they do get destroyed during natural disasters such as hurricanes and droughts. They have access to enough land and can produce enough crops to meet their needs. There is no Community Disaster Plan for Korovuli, but the school is the designated evacuation centre.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

Korovuli is a small but well-managed village. There is sizeable farming land, for either subsistence or commercial ventures. CSOs and potential helpers need to look into interventions that would assist with improving the water system, completion of the ECE with a verandah and capacity building for possible teachers and youths. Disaster Risk Management would also be an area worth developing.

36. MATANIWAI

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Mataniwai from 2007, culminating in a final session with the ECE committee on 22nd October, 2014.

Mataniwai is 15.8 kms along the Labasa-Nubu Road from Labasa Town, and 4.2 kms off the main road towards the seaside. It is in the Nadogo district of the Macuata province, on flat land, near a river and the sea. The village has 24 families living in 22 houses, with a population of 149.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The main health issues are seasonal flu and diarrhoea. Risky behaviours are smoking, drinking and school dropouts. The main source of staple root crops and vegetables is through subsistence farming by all households. Some make use of the riverine resources for food, although a few also use shop-sourced food. No outward physical signs of malnutrition could be seen.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to a health centre, hospitals, police station, and other services is a struggle due to the distance. The community has a bank account. The ECE teachers are trained in first-aid provision.

The most common modes of transport are public buses by the roadside, taxis, carriers and walking. There are regular daily bus services to and from Labasa town.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health, Police, Bank & Government Departments	Labasa	15.8 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Mataniwai ECE and Nagigi
- PRIMARY - St. Mary, Labasa, Holy Family, Naleba, and Nagigi
- SECONDARY – Holy Family, Sangam and Naleba
- TERTIARY – FNU and USP

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Of the 22 houses in Mataniwai village, 20 are wooden and 2 are of tin and bamboo.

- **WATER** - The water source currently used is by their own catchment and it not treated. There is no alternative source of drinking water. There is no communal water storage.
- **SANITATION** - 18 houses have flush toilets and 4 are water sealed, but there are no communal toilets. Each home has a pit and organic rubbish is composted. The state of sanitation is good.
- **ENERGY AND COMMUNICATION** - The main power source is FEA electricity. The community has access to mobile phones, television and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Mataniwai village owns a large piece of native land (some of which is leased) of which a good portion is used for subsistence farming. Their main root crop is cassava. There is no resources management or land use plan for Mataniwai village.

The average monthly household income is approximately \$400.00. The main income source is fishing. 7 families have cane farms and a few members of the community work part-time during harvesting season. 4 receive social welfare and 1 member receives maintenance. All houses engage in subsistence farming of root crops.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

Decisions are made through the village council (usual village process) and men, women and youth are included through their reps. All members voice their issues at the monthly village council.

SOCIAL GROUPS

The women's group focus on income generating projects for the ECE centre operations such as bread making. Most of the men's group are involved in semi-commercial fishing and farming. Other NGOs involved in Mataniwai are FRIENDS, who have introduced planting of vegetables, and FEMLINK who have visited for an awareness program.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The cyclone/rainy season is usually from Nov-Apr and the dry season from May-Oct. There has been a significant change seen e.g. it rains in the dry season. Knowledge of climate change is minimal, even though the effects can be seen in the dryness of the area.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Mataniwai has a reliable food source because their farming area has good soil. Despite the drought currently being felt, they have access to enough root crops and vegetables through subsistence farming. These food sources do get destroyed during natural disasters. They have access to enough land and can produce enough crops to meet the demands of the community. A large portion of the land is leased. There is no Community Disaster Plan or designated evacuation centre.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

There are enough income generating opportunities in Mataniwai village to support the community with everyday living. Interventions need to concentrate on the water system, awareness of income management and disaster awareness and planning.

37. NABUKADOGO

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Nabukadogo from 2008. The community profiling at Nabukadogo was carried out during 27th-28th May, 2014.

Nabukadogo is a typical iTaukei, rural village, located 36.4 kms from Labasa Town. The landscape is mountainous, with one side at the foot of the mountains and the other facing the sea. The closest town is Seqaqa, which is 9.5 kms away. Nabukadogo consists of 27 houses and 37 families, with a population of 138.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The main health issues are skin diseases, high blood pressure and heart disease. Risky behaviours are school dropouts, excessive kava drinking and child neglect. The main food source is farming and fishing and purchasing. There was 1 possible malnutrition case seen.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

They have a bank account, which is in charge of trustees comprising Turaga-ni-koro and 2 reps from the clans in the village. The community has leased land and development funds, run by the trustees, along with investment in UNIT TRUST. Some community members were first-aid trained by Red Cross.

The most common modes of transport are walking, public buses, carriers and boats. There is no regular transport service to and from Nabukadogo village to the nearest town.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Naduri Health Cetnre	5 kms
Police	Seqaqa Police Station	9.5 kms
Bank	Labasa Town	36.4 kms
Government Departments	Seqaqa	9.5 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Nabukadogo ECE
- PRIMARY - Naduri Primary
- SECONDARY - Nabala Secondary and Tabia Secondary
- TERTIARY - USP

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

There are 27 houses in Nabukadogo, of which 24 are occupied. 23 of the houses are wooden, 3 are modern cement and 1 tin house.

- **WATER** - Drinking and washing water is sourced from a river catchment (not filtered or treated) with no alternative source. The stream is an alternative source, but not available all year due to an average 6 month dry-spell and no communal water storage (a storage tank has been discussed). Changes have been made to the pipe system in the last 5 years.

- **SANITATION** - 12 houses use flush toilets and 4 use water seal toilets (with septic tanks). There are 6 communal flush toilets. The community use pits for bottles/plastics and organic waste is composted or sold (cassava peel sold to FRIENDS). More pit and flush toilets are being built. The state of sanitation is adequate, but there are no improvement plans.
- **ENERGY AND COMMUNICATION** - The main power sources is electricity and kerosene. They have access to mobile phones, television and radio for communication technology.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Nabukadogo covers about 500 acres, owned by the Yavusa Namoli, of which some is used for subsistence farming. A good part of the land is covered by natural forest and the rest is occupied by the community. Their fishing grounds is owned jointly by four other districts; the area is used for fishing, tourism and has a marine protected area. Nabukadogo also owns land in Seaqaqa, which is leased out to cane farmers. There is no resource management or land use plan for Nabukadogo village.

The main sources of income are mainly from selling fish or agricultural products, family business, pension/welfare and part-time employment. All households engage in subsistence farming of dalo, cassava, yams and pineapples. All 24 households engage in semi-commercial fishing with an average income of \$800 pm, with most produce sold at Labasa/Seaqaqa markets and to Gold Hold Company. Only 3 households are involved in livestock production for home use. 2 houses work in tourism (average income of \$300), 1 sells handicraft (\$100) and 2 run businesses selling canteen supplies (\$160). To protect their land and marine areas, they plant trees on hills, have marine protected areas, and there is no vegetation burning as they promote agro-forestry.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

Decisions in Nabukadogo are made through village meetings, and all men, women and youth are included. Elders and people living with disabilities are not included due to mobility.

SOCIAL GROUPS

The men and youth group's focus on farming, fishing and communal activities, while the women's group help with IGP's such as virgin oil production, governing ECE operations and vegetable farming for the ECE Centre. The other committees are Village Development, Church, Health and Water. The other NGO involved in this community is FRIENDS, which promote sale of seedlings and health checks among other things.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION & DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The average rainfall is 6 - 9 months. The cyclone/rainy season is Nov-Apr and the dry season from May-Oct. Knowledge of climate change is minimal and they use no knowledge-based practices to address it. In the past 15 years there has been a rise in sea level, the fish supply is decreasing, the river bursting into the village, landslides and dalo growing which never used to previously. The foreshore elevation from the high water mark and average community elevation from the foreshore is 1-3m.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Nabukadogo has a reliable food source but they get destroyed during flooding or natural disasters. They have access to and can produce enough crops to meet the community needs. No vegetation burning, logging or illegal fishing is practised. Mangroves near the community are moderately dense. There is no Disaster Management plan. The Evacuation Centre is a 2-storey building on slightly higher ground. The Government haven't introduced early warning systems. There have been no deaths/injuries from natural disasters.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

To improve the water supply, the water needs to be treated. To improve waste disposal, they need more flush toilets with septic tanks. The community are planning to consult with the Ministry of Health to organise a clean-up campaign. Decision-making can be improved by including elders and people with disabilities in village meetings and discussion with all groups on issues.

38. NADURI

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Naduri from 2008, culminating in a final session with the ECE committee on 20th October, 2014.

Naduri is an iTaukei rural village, 36.4 kms from Labasa Town, accessible via a dirt road which runs next to the village. The landscape is mountainous and the village is spread out on flat land along the coastline. Naduri consists of 76 households with a population of 409.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The main health issues are diabetes, high blood pressure and malnutrition. The risky behaviours are excessive kava consumption, smoking, glue/benzene sniffing, alcohol, drugs e.g. marijuana. Most households get their food through farming and fishing and a few rely on purchased food.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to a health centre is good since it is within walking distance, but the health, police station and other government services is quite a distance. The community does not have a bank account or development funds.

The most common modes of transport are walking, buses, carriers, vans, boats, and horses. There is regular transport service to and from Naduri to the nearest town, especially during natural disasters.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Naduri Health Centre	5 kms
Police	Seaqaqa Police Station	14.4 kms
Bank	Seaqaqa (ATM)/ Labasa	14.4/ 36.4 kms
Government Departments	Labasa	36.4 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Naduri ECE
- PRIMARY - Naduri Primary
- SECONDARY -Naduri Jnr Secondary
- TERTIARY - Nabala Vocational, TISI Sangam, FNU, USP, TPAF

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

There are 76 houses in Naduri, most are wooden and only 4 houses are made of concrete.

- **WATER** - The main water source is spring water, which is supplied through the pipes from a catchment tank. This water is not treated or filtered.
- **SANITATION** - 50 households have flush toilets, 19 have water seal (with septic tanks), 1 pit toilet and 5 homes share a communal toilet. There is a rubbish dump for bottles, tins and plastics, although some inorganic waste is burnt. Kitchen waste is composted or fed to the pigs. Sanitation is adequate, but there are no plans to improve waste management.
- **ENERGY AND COMMUNICATION** - The main energy sources are electricity and kerosene.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Naduri covers 675 acres, owned by the Mataqali who reside in the village - Yavusa Naduri, Yavusa Caumatalevu, Yavusa Qaralaselase, Yavusa Nawaivuvu, Yavusa Nukubati. About 10% of the land is used for subsistence farming, 5% is forestry and 5% is village. The qoligoli area is owned by Macuata Province and used for fishing, tourism and includes a marine protected area. There is no resource management or land use plan. The natural assets are sandalwood, coconuts and timber.

The main income sources are selling seafood, family businesses and tourism/handicrafts. They also have outside contributions and a few members are on pensions and welfare assistance.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

Decisions in Naduri are made through village meetings. All the men, women, elders, youths and marginalised groups are included in decision-making.

The men's group are involved in scheme farming and general clean-up. The women fundraise, organise sports activities, run canteens and communal activities such as bake sales. The youth group is involved in scheme farming. The other committees are the School, Health, Water, Farming, and Crime Prevention.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION & DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The cyclone/rainy season is November to April and the dry season from May to October.

Knowledge about climate change is moderate. In the past 15 years, the effects can be seen in the sea level rise, changes in food production and the fish supply.

The Naduri community don't follow any traditional practices to address climate change.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Naduri has enough land to cater for their everyday sustenance. They do not have easy access to key government departments, in terms of risks during natural disasters. The high incidences of vegetation burning, logging and illegal fishing has led to soil infertility, reduction in produce and poor marine resources especially for future generations. There is no Disaster Management Plan. The village has two evacuation centres which are Naduri Primary School and the Community Hall.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

Some of the recommendations following the profiling activity are:

Improve water treatment and storage, improve the sanitation, enhance the waste management and disposal system, and a Disaster Risk Management plan for the village.

39. NAKAMA

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Nakama from 2013, culminating in a final session with the ECE committee on 21st October, 2014.

Nakama is located on flat land near the Nakama River, 8.3 kms from Labasa Town, along Korotari Road. Nakama village consists of 58 families living in 48 houses and has a population of 237.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The main health issues are skin disease, diabetes and hypertension. All households engage in subsistence farming as the main source of staple crops and vegetables. A few use riverine resources for food, while some also use shop-sourced food. No physical signs of malnutrition could be seen in the community.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to the health centre, hospitals, police station, and government offices is a struggle due to the distance. The community has a bank account. The ECE teachers are trained in first-aid provision.

The most common modes of transport are by public buses by the roadside, taxis, carriers, and walking. There are regular daily bus services to and from Labasa town.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health, Police, Bank & Government Departments	Labasa	8.3 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Nakama ECE
- PRIMARY - Naduna Primary, Nasekula, Guru Nanak, St. Mary, Holy Family, and Waiqe
- SECONDARY - Khalsa, Vunimoli, Labasa College, Holy Family, Sangam and Labasa Arya
- TERTIARY – FNU, USP, Fiji Technical College

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Of the 48 houses in Nakama village, 37 are wooden, 2 are of tin and 1 concrete house.

- WATER - The main water supply is through the WAF system, but there is no alternative drinking water source. The community do not have communal water storage.
- SANITATION - 22 households use flush toilets, 10 are water sealed, while some share as there are no communal toilets. The waste management systems used is pits for each home, and degradable rubbish is composted. The community's current state of sanitation is good.
- ENERGY SOURCE/S AND COMMUNICATION - Community members use the FEA power system. They have access to mobile phones, television and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Nakama has quite a large land area which is Native land, of which a good part is for subsistence farming. Their main root crop is cassava. There is no resources management or land use plan.

The average monthly household income is \$480 and the main income source is cane farming. 15 members work full-time, 38 part-time, 6 receive a pension and 4 collect Social Welfare assistance. 17 families have cane farms. All households engage in subsistence farming of root crops.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

Decisions in Nakama village are made through the village council and all men, women and youth are included in decision making through their reps. There is a monthly village council where all members have a voice in issues.

SOCIAL GROUPS

Most in the men's group are involved in semi commercial farming and communal activities. The women's group focuses on IGP's for governing the ECE centre operations, while the youth group help with farming. Other NGOs involved are FRIENDS (vegetables), Habitat (home building) and PCP (empowering youth and women).

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The cyclone/rainy season is usually Nov-Apr, and the dry season from May-Oct. There has been a significant change seen in these periods. Knowledge of climate change is minimal, even though the effects can be seen in the dryness of the area.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Nakama has a reliable food source as their farming area has good soil. Despite the drought currently being felt, they have access to enough root crops and vegetables through subsistence farming. These food sources get destroyed during natural disasters such as hurricanes and droughts. Nakama has access to enough land and can produce enough crops to meet their needs. A large portion of their land is leased. There is no Community Disaster Plan for Nakama, but Naduna is the designated evacuation centre.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

Nakama village abounds in natural resources and the members also own substantial land. They receive a sizeable income from their lease land. The ECE centre currently runs in the village hall, but they have already started constructing the new centre. Other needs for Nakama village are the risk management issues and capacity building for their youths and women.

40. NAMOLI

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Namoli from 2003, culminating in a final session with the ECE committee in November, 2014.

Namoli is a typical iTaukei community, located 5.6 kms from Labasa town. The village is located on flat land beside the Qawa river. Namoli consists of 35 households, with a population of 243.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The main health issues are hypertension. Areas of concern are excessive yaqona consumption, smoking and Fijian tobacco. Most households source their food through farming; others rely on fishing or both. Some families use shop purchased food, with income earned through selling crops or fruit.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to a health centre, hospitals, police station and other government services is good. The community does not have a bank account. Some community members are trained in first-aid. The most common modes of transport for Namoli are buses or taxis.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health, Police, Bank & Government Departments	Labasa	5.6 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL – Namoli ECE
- PRIMARY - Batinikama Primary School, Labasa Primary School
- SECONDARY – Batinikama Secondary, All Saints, Sangam
- TERTIARY- FNU, USP

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

There are a total of 35 households; 30 wooden houses, 4 wood and iron and 1 thatched house.

- WATER - The main drinking water source is from Water Authority of Fiji, which is treated and is safe.
- SANITATION - They have 30 flush toilets and 5 water seal toilets. They compost degradable rubbish, although dried cassava peel is sold to FRIENDS. Septic tanks are used for human waste. The community's current state of sanitation is good.
- ENERGY AND COMMUNICATION - The main energy sources are electricity through FEA, kerosene and generator. They have access to mobile phones, television and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

There is a river located near the village. They conserve their land for planting and for future generation. The traditional practises used to protect their land is potting kitchen waste, mixing soil with sand, water and few stones.

The average weekly household income is \$100 through selling fruit and vegetables. Some members work for government, the sugar mill, selling home-cooked food, while some receive FNPF and Army pensions. Three receive social welfare assistance. Some earn money during crushing season. The monthly church collection is around \$600. The villagers also rely on lease money which is paid out quarterly.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

Elders make decisions for the village. Issues are normally discussed during the village meetings.

SOCIAL GROUPS

The men's group is involved in farming, collecting church levy's, handling social obligations, supporting women in fundraising for ECE centre and collecting women's levy. The other committees are Village development, Church committee, Youth Committee, CMF church group, Women's group (work with Stakeholders) as they have been declared Violence Free, and was opened by the Minister for Women in 2013. Another NGO involved in Namoli is FRIENDS, which assists with sale of seedlings, health checks and sale of dried cassava peelings and ginger.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The dry season is August-November and cyclone season is January-February. A significant change was the drought. Farmers faced huge problems as their crops were dying. Knowledge of climate change is minimal. They are often flooded as they're beside the Qawa river, which is very flood prone. The flooding results in food scarcity as most plant along the delta areas. They have no Community Disaster Plan and haven't been trained on Disaster Risk Management.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASESMENT

Namoli does have a reliable food source but most crops get destroyed during natural disasters and flooding. They have access to and can produce enough crops to meet the needs of the community. No vegetation burning is practised here. They have no Disaster Management plan, although the evacuation centre is the village hall. The government has yet to introduce early warning systems.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

They need be trained in Disaster Management and to plan ahead, so they don't face food scarcity during flooding. Parents need to be upskilled to take an interest in the health and education of their children.

41. NATUA

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Natua from 2008, culminating in a final session with the ECE committee on 20th October, 2014.

Natua is spread out over five settlements, including the Seaqaqa township and suburb. The community comes under the district of Seaqaqa in the province of Macuata. The total population is over 6,000.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The main health issues are diarrhoea, hypertension, cardiac and asthma. Areas of concern are drinking, smoking, teen pregnancy and school dropouts. Most households grow staple root crops and vegetables through subsistence farming. Some do make use of the sea resources for food while a few also use shop-sourced foods. No outward physical signs of malnutrition could be seen.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to a health centre, hospitals, police station and other government services is easy for those near town, but demanding for those in surrounding settlements. The community does not have a bank account or development funds. The ECE teachers and Police are both first-aid trained. The most common modes of transport are by public buses, taxis, carriers, and walking. There is a regular daily bus service to and from Dreketi to Seaqaqa and Labasa town.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Seaqaqa	
Police		
Bank	Seaqaqa/ Labasa	27.2 kms
Government Departments		

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Natua ECE
- PRIMARY - Cadranasiga, Korotolutolu, Vunimanuca, Solove, Navai, Seaqaqa Muslim and Seaqaqa Primary
- SECONDARY - Most students from this area attend Seaqaqa Secondary school.
- TERTIARY – USP and FNU

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Most of the homes in Natua are made of wood and tin, but some are made of concrete and wood.

- WATER - Water is sourced through the WAF and treated. There is no alternative source of drinking water. The surrounding settlements source water from their own catchments and the water is untreated. The community does not have communal water storage.
- SANITATION - Most homes use flush toilets, the rest use water sealed and a few are still using pit toilets. There are communal toilets in town. There are pits for the surrounding settlements and the council collects the rubbish for those within the commercial area. The current state of sanitation is adequate.

- **ENERGY AND COMMUNICATION** - The town uses FEA power, while the nearby communities use generators, solar and kerosene. They have access to phones, TV and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Natua community has a land area of approximately 50 acres of Native Land, although some of the land is leased. A good part is used for commercial, semi-commercial and subsistence farming. Many households are engaged in subsistence farming of root crops. The Natua community surroundings have no land use plan or resource management, only for the commercial area. The average monthly household income is \$800. The main income is from full-time and part-time employment.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

Decisions in Natua settlement are made through the settlement councils for those in surrounding areas, and town council in the town area. Not everyone is included in decision-making. In Natua, the women's group is involved with income generating projects activities for governing the ECE centre operations and the youth groups get involved in farming. The Methodist church nearby allocates funding annually for the ECE centre.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The cyclone/rainy season is usually from November to April, and the dry season May to October. There has been a significant change seen e.g. it rains in the dry season. The community knows little of climate change, even though the effects can be seen in the dryness of the area.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Natua has a reliable food source as their farming area is good soil. Despite the drought that is currently being felt, they have enough root crops and vegetables through subsistence farming. These food sources do get destroyed during natural disasters such as hurricanes and droughts. They have access to land and can produce enough crops to meet the demands of the community. There is no Community Disaster Plan, but Seaqaqa Primary School is the designated evacuation centre.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

Natua encompasses the area surrounding the Seaqaqa township. The challenge for the area is the breadth of the area, the difference in living standards, and income sources. The ECE centre is sited on the Methodist church compound in town, and partly funded by the denomination funds. Most of the support for its operations, improvements and management has come from members of the church.

Assistance to the ECE centre should consider ways in which the community can be brought together to share the burden of running the school.

42. NAUA

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Naua from 2013, culminating in a final session with the ECE committee on 20th October, 2014.

Naua, which covers 13 settlements is located 22.9 kms from Seaqaqa town towards Dreketi. Naua is in the Seaqaqa district, in the province of Macuata, and consists of 50 families in 48 houses, with a population of 276.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The main health issues are seasonal flu and asthma. Areas of concern are drinking, smoking, teen pregnancy and school dropouts. All households engage in subsistence farming as the main source of staple crops and vegetables. Some use the sea resources, but as they have easy access to shops, a few also use shop-sourced foods. No outward physical signs of malnutrition could be seen.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to a health centre, hospitals, police station etc. is a bit demanding because of the distance. They don't have a bank account or development funds. The ECE teachers are first-aid trained.

The most common modes of transport for Naua are by public buses by the roadside, taxis, carriers, and walking. There is a regular daily bus service to and from Dreketi to Seaqaqa/Labasa town.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Dreketi	5 kms
Police	Dreketi	5 kms
Bank	Seaqaqa/Labasa	22.9/52.4 kms
Government Departments	Seaqaqa/Labasa	22.9/52.4 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Naua ECE
- PRIMARY – Maramarua District, Valelawa District
- SECONDARY – Ahmmdhiya Muslim, Dreketi High
- TERTIARY – FNU and USP

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Of the 32 houses in Naua settlement, 16 are wooden, 14 are made of tin, and 2 concrete.

- WATER - The drinking water source is by their own catchment and there is no alternative source. Bathing is done in the nearby creek. There is no communal water storage.
- SANITATION - All 3 types of toilets are used, but as there are no communal toilets, some share or use the bushes or the creek. Each home has a pit for rubbish and degradable rubbish is composted. The state of sanitation is not good and there are no improvement plans.
- ENERGY SOURCE/S AND COMMUNICATION - Community members use either solar or generator for power source. The community has access to mobile phones, television and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Naua covers approximately 50 acres of Native land, of which 5 acres is used for subsistence farming. Logging is currently being done on their forests. There is no resources management or land use plan.

The average monthly household income is \$600 and the main income source is from full-time and part-time employment. All households in Naua are engaged in subsistence farming of root crops.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE.

Decisions in Naua settlement are made through either the settlement council, which runs similar to a village council. All the men, women and youth are included in decision making at the settlement council level through their reps.

SOCIAL GROUPS

The men's group works in semi-commercial farming and communal activities. Whereas the women focus on IGP activities, governing the ECE centre operations and the youth group help with farming. The other NGO involved is Live and Learn with the REDD Plus work uphill in Drawa.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The cyclone/rainy season is usually Nov-April, and the dry season from May-Oct. There has been a significant change seen e.g. it rains in the dry season. Knowledge of climate change is minimal, even though the effects can be seen in the dryness of the area.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Naua has a reliable food source as their farming area has good soil. Despite the drought currently being felt, they have access to enough root crops and vegetables through subsistence farming, but these sources get destroyed during natural disasters such as hurricanes and droughts. Naua has access to enough land and can produce enough crops to meet their needs demands. There is no Community Disaster Plan, but Seaqqa is the designated evacuation centre.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

The settlements of Naua are spread over a broad area. Some children attending the ECE centre have to walk quite a way and cross rivers to be able to get to school. The community are generally low income earners (cutting sugarcane, odd jobs or selling crops).

There is a great need for risk management measures and capacity building, which should touch upon IGPs. The new ECE centre is under construction and will serve the community well, as the only one in the area. Connection to the REDD Plus project up in Drawa should really assist in the conservation of their forests.

43. NAVAKASOBU

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Navakasobu from 2008, culminating in a final session with the ECE committee on 20th October, 2014.

Navakasobu is an iTaukei settlement, located 31.3 kms from Labasa Town. It is accessible via a dirt road which runs past the village. The general landscape is flat and mountainous, situated at the base of the mountains along the sea. Navakasobu consists of 12 households and with a population of 116.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The main health issues are diabetes, high blood pressure, and malnutrition. The risky behaviours are excessive kava and alcohol consumption, smoking and marijuana abuse. 9 households get their food through farming, 2 through fishing and 1 relies on purchasing and most also purchase food.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

The kindergarten teacher has been trained in first aid. Navakasobu does not have a bank account or community development funds.

The most common modes of transport are walking, bus, carriers, vans, boats, and horses. There is regular transport service to and from Navakasobu to Seaqaqa.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Naduri/Seaqaqa health centre	.1/ 9.3 kms
Police	Seaqaqa Police Station	9.3 kms
Bank	Seaqaqa/ Labasa	9.3/ 31.3 kms
Government Departments	Seaqaqa/ Labasa	9.3/ 31.3 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Navakasobu ECE
- PRIMARY - Tabia Sanatan, Seaqaqa Indian and Seaqaqa Muslim
- SECONDARY - Tabia Secondary and Seaqaqa Secondary
- TERTIARY - Nabala Vocational, TISI Sangam, TPAF, USP and FNU

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

The 12 houses in Navakasobu are all wooden.

- **WATER** - The main water source is spring water, supplied through pipes from a catchment tank, but it is not treated. The community does not have communal water storage.
- **SANITATION** - 8 households have flush toilets with septic tanks, the rest share communal toilets. There is no waste management system used. Kitchen organic waste and other inorganic waste is disposed off in own pits. The current state of sanitation is adequate. There are currently no plans to improve the waste management or sanitation in the community.
- **ENERGY AND COMMUNICATION** - The main power source is electricity and solar.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Navakasobu has a land area of 1,712 acres. The major part of the land is used for cane farming. Some is covered by forest and there is still ample left for the village's subsistence. There is no resource management or land use plans for Navakasobu.

The main sources of income in Navakasobu are selling crops and vegetables, fish and seafood or handicrafts. Some are involved in part-time employment like sugarcane harvesting, while others get by with pension, welfare or lease money. The natural assets available are land, timber, kuta and coconuts.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

Decisions in Navakasobu are made through village meetings, and everyone is involved in decision making.

SOCIAL GROUPS

The men's group are involved in village farming and church activities, while the youth focus on scheme farming. The women's group help with fundraising, selling food and charity work. The other committees in Navakasobu are the Finance and School Committees.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION & DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The average rainy season in Navakasobu is 4-6 months. The dry season is from May-September and the cyclone season between Nov-Apr. The weather periods have changed significantly in recent years, and there have been prolonged dry periods. Knowledge about climate change is minimal, even though the effects have been noticed in the past 15 years, with changes in food production. The community has not used knowledge based practices to address it.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

In Navakasobu, there is so much land available for root crops and vegetables for the community. Navakasobu is very close to the Naduri Health Centre, and has access to Seaqaqa and Labasa for key government departments and other services. Vegetation burning and logging have led to soil infertility and reduction in produce. There is also illegal fishing in other areas. They have no Disaster Management Plan or designated evacuation centre.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations are to upgrade the water treatment and storage. The waste management and disposal system needs improvement and assistance with Disaster Risk Management and the construction of a separate kindergarten should greatly assist this small and isolated community.

44. SAIVOU

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Saivou from 2008, culminating in a final session with the ECE committee on 21st October, 2014.

Saivou village is located on a hilly slope on the Seaqaqa-Savusavu highway, 12.2 kms from Seaqaqa and 3.8 kms from the Seaqaqa junction, towards Savusavu. Saivou village consists of 39 families living in 33 houses and has a population of 197.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The main health issue affecting the community is seasonal sickness. The source of staple root crops and vegetables is through subsistence farming by all households. Some do make use of the riverine resources for food. Some community members also use shop-sourced foods. No outward physical signs of malnutrition could be seen in the community.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to hospitals, police stations, and other government services is a struggle due to the distance. The ECE teachers are trained in first-aid provision. They do not have a bank account or development funds.

The most common modes of transport are by public buses, taxis, carriers, and walking. There are regular daily bus services to/from Savusavu and Labasa Town.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Seaqaqa	12.2 kms
Police	Seaqaqa	12.2 kms
Bank	Seaqaqa/Labasa	12.2/ 41.4 kms
Government Departments	Seaqaqa/Labasa	12.2/ 41.4 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Saivou ECE
- PRIMARY - Seaqaqa District
- SECONDARY - Seaqaqa Central
- TERTIARY – FNU, USP (Labasa)

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Of the 33 houses in Saivou village, 20 are wooden, 8 are of tin, 4 of bamboo and 1 concrete house.

- **WATER** - The main water source is by their own catchment, and it is not treated. There is no alternative source of drinking water. The community does not have communal water storage.
- **SANITATION** - 13 households have flush toilets, 13 have water-sealed and some share toilets as there are no communal toilets. The waste management system used is pits for each home, and degradable rubbish is composted. The community's current state of sanitation is good.
- **ENERGY SOURCE/S AND COMMUNICATION** - Community members use the FEA power system. They have access to mobile phones, television, and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Saivou covers a large area of Native land and most is used for subsistence farming. Their main crops are dalo, yaqona, and pineapple. There is no resources management or land use plan. The average monthly household income is approximately \$400. The main source of income is from semi commercial farming and some are full or part-time employed. 5 members receive pension, 8 have social welfare assistance and 1 receives maintenance payments. All households engage in subsistence farming of root crops. There are four canteens in the village.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

Decisions are made through the village council and men, women and youth are included through their reps. All members voice their issues at the monthly village council.

SOCIAL GROUPS

In Saivou, the men's group is involved in semi commercial farming and communal activities. The women's group focus on income generating projects for the ECE centre operations and the youth group has been involved in farming. No other NGO is working in the community.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The cyclone/rainy season is usually Nov-Apr, and the dry season from May-Oct. There has been a significant change seen e.g. it rains in the dry season. Knowledge of climate change is minimal, even though the effects can be seen in the dryness of the area.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASESMENT

Saivou has a reliable food source, as the farming area has good soil and all families are involved in subsistence farming. Despite the drought currently being felt, they have access to enough root crops and vegetables through subsistence farming, but these food sources do get destroyed during natural disasters. Saivou has access to enough land and can produce enough crops to meet the demands of the community. There is no Community Disaster Plan for Saivou, but the school is the designated evacuation centre.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

Saivou is a close knit and well organized community with ample natural resources. Most members earn from the use of their land or selling the riverine resources. The ECE centre is well resourced and managed, mostly by the teachers and the community. Interventions for Saivou need to focus on capacity building, IGPs, and risk and resource management.

45. SIBERIA

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Siberia from 2003, culminating in a final session with the ECE committee on 23rd October, 2014.

Siberia settlement is located on flat land 3kms from town, near the Labasa River. The community comes under Labasa district in the province of Macuata. The settlement consists of around 300 houses with a population of 1,501.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The main health issues are diabetes, hypertension, high blood pressure, stroke and seasonal flu. Areas of concern include smoking, drinking and teenage pregnancy. Most households grow staple root crops and vegetables through subsistence farming. Some make use of the riverine resources for food, while a few also use shop-sourced foods. No outward physical signs of malnutrition could be seen.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to a health centre, hospitals, police station and other government services is good. The community does not have a bank account. The ECE teachers are trained in first-aid provision. The most common modes of transport for the Siberia settlement are by public buses, taxis, carriers, and walking. There are regular daily bus services to and from Labasa town.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Labasa Hospital	2 kms
Police	Labasa Police Station	4 kms
Bank	Labasa	3 kms
Government Departments	Labasa	3 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Siberia ECE, Guru Nanak, Batinikama, and St Mary's.
- PRIMARY & SECONDARY - Children attend schools nearby and also within the town area.
- TERTIARY - Sangam Nursing College, USP, and FNU.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Of the 300 plus houses in Siberia, the majority are made of wood and tin and a few are concrete.

- **WATER** - The water is sourced from the WAF system. An alternative source of drinking water is from wells owned by families. They do not have communal water storage.
- **SANITATION** - Most use flush or water sealed toilets, while some still use pit toilets. There are no communal toilets. Each home has a pit and degradable rubbish is composted. The current state of sanitation in the community is good.
- **ENERGY SOURCE/S AND COMMUNICATION** - Community members use the FEA power system. The community has access to mobile phones, television, and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Siberia has spread from the initial Anglican church settlement, it covers an area of approximately 30 acres, with only a small part of the land used for subsistence farming. Their main root crop is cassava. Some have rice farms, while some households are engaged in subsistence farming of root crops. There is no resources management or land use plan for Siberia settlement.

The average monthly household income depends on the work they do. Some are in full-time employment, while some work part-time especially during cane harvesting season, as some families are cane farmers. Some elders are on pension and receive assistance from the Social Welfare department.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

Decisions are made mostly within the families. Most social groups function under their own denominational structure and usually related to religious activities. Red Cross, Women's Crisis Centre, and JPBayly Trust also work in Siberia.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The cyclone/rainy season is usually from November to April, and the dry season May to October. There has been a significant change seen e.g. it rains in the dry season. Knowledge of climate change is minimal even though the effects can be seen in the dryness of the area.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASESMENT

Siberia settlement does not have a reliable food source because their farming area is minimal. These food sources do get destroyed during natural disasters such as hurricanes and droughts. There is no Community Disaster Plan for Siberia and there is no designated evacuation center.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

Siberia is a large settlement that is spread over a sizeable piece of land. Members are made up of all different races and are not governed by any council or organized committee. These compound the problem of organizing the community under a management system.

The community needs interventions that will deal with drainage, cleanliness and working together.

46. SOASOA

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Soasoa from 2008, culminating in a final session with the ECE committee on October, 2014.

Soasoa is on hilly land 5.5 kms away from Labasa Town, surrounded by sugarcane. The land lease has expired, so they are currently on a grace period. Along with Indian and Fijian members, Soasoa is one of only a few settlements consisting of Solomon Island descendants, brought to Fiji over a hundred years ago through 'black birding'. Soasoa consists of 55 households with a population of 114.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The main health issues are hypertension and diabetics. Risky behaviours are school dropouts and excessive kava consumption. 25 households get their food from purchasing, 10 depend on farming and 5 source their food through fishing.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to a health centre, police station and other government services is good. Some community members are trained in first-aid provision.

The most common modes of transport for Soasoa are public buses and taxis.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health, Police, Bank & Government Departments	Labasa	5.8 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Soasoa ECE
- PRIMARY - Qawa Primary
- SECONDARY - All Saints Secondary
- TERTIARY – FNU and USP

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

The 64 houses in Soasoa are made of wood, iron, concrete and thatch.

- WATER - Drinking water is from Water Authority of Fiji. A few households depend on creek catchment water, which is not treated or filtered. During the long dry spell, Soasoa was one of the centres that often had water cuts/shortage.
- SANITATION - 14 households have flush toilets, 45 have water-seal, while 5 have pit toilets. The state of sanitation is adequate, but there are no improvement plans.
- ENERGY AND COMMUNICATION - The main power source is through FEA but some are still using kerosene lamps. The community has access to mobile phones, television and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

There are conflicting issues between iTaukei landowners and the Solomon islanders descendants because of the expiry of the lease. According to the Land Department, a few have been given a grace period as their land lease has expired, but they have been given the opportunity to relocate.

A clan (Mataqali) have allocated some pieces of land with Agro-Forestry Pine and Dakua. There are a few sugar cane farmers under iTaukei Leases. There is no clarity as to the ownership of natural resources. There is no resource management or land use plan. They are using traditional knowledge-based practises to protect their timber (dakua and pine) reserves. Incomes vary; one household earns \$540 per month, but a few earn \$160-180. Other revenue sources are selling fish and agricultural products, self or part-time employment, family businesses or pension and welfare. Soasoa has 12 sugarcane farmers and earnings during crushing season are \$12-15 per tonne. Few engage in subsistence farming of cassava, yams, bean, cabbage and pineapples.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

As it's a multi-racial community, decisions in Soasoa are made through village council meetings. Elders and people with disabilities are not included as they are not mobile.

SOCIAL GROUPS

In Soasoa there are only church groups and CEC govern the ECE Centre. The other committees in the community are Church (Women's, Youth and Men's Groups), and Health and Village Councils. The other stakeholder involved in this community is the government through its Community Policing program.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION & DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The rainy season is during the cyclone prone period from November - March. They experienced a significant change with long dry spells, most of their vegetables were damaged and the sugarcane fields started to dry up.

Knowledge about climate change is minimal, even though the effects in Soasoa are evident with the water catchment drying up. Water flow is not consistent to the houses higher up on the hill. Soasoa pre-school children were mostly affected. They do not have a reliable water source.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Soasoa does not have proper land lease agreements and are living under a grace period. Unless they apply for lease blocks, which would incur substantial costs, they will have to relocate. Land is an issue between Solomon Descendants and the Head of the Clan. Soasoa has access to sufficient land and can produce enough crops to meet the demands of the community. There is no Disaster Management plan, but the evacuation point is the hall (currently the kindergarten). There have been regular meetings with the Government resource centre to upgrade roads, the water system and to settle land issues.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Improve the water supply for the ECE centre and upgrade the toilets so that the building can be recognized. Upgrade the waste disposal as there needs to be more flush toilets with septic tanks. The community needs assistance to consult the Lands department for land security. Decision-making can be improved by including elders and people with disabilities.

47. TABIA

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Tabia from 2006, culminating in a final session with the ECE committee on November, 2014.

Tabia is a rural settlement, 15.1 kms from Labasa Town. The community is mixed, consisting mostly of iTaukei and a few Indo Fijians. The land is flat with a river alongside. Tabia consists of 52 households, with a population of 259.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The main health issues are diabetes, high blood pressure, arthritis and malnutrition. Risky behaviours are excessive kava and alcohol consumption and drugs especially marijuana. 36 households get their food through farming and fishing while 4 rely on purchasing from shops.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Tabia has relatively good access to services. The most common mode of transport is walking, public buses, carriers, boats and horses. There is regular transport to and from Tabia to town.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Naduri Health Centre/Labasa Hospital	16.3/ 16.1
Police	Seaqaqa Police Station	14.1
Bank	Seaqaqa (ATM)/ Labasa	14.1/ 15.1
Government Departments	District office and Coperative- Seaqaqa	14.1

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Tabia ECE
- PRIMARY - Tabia Primary, Tabia Sanatan
- SECONDARY - Bulavou District, Tabia
- TERTIARY - Nabala Vocational, TPAF

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

There are 52 houses in Tabia. 39 are made of wood, 5 are concrete, 7 are tin and 1 thatched house.

- **WATER** - The main water source is spring water, which is supplied through pipes from a catchment tank. This water is not treated or filtered. There is communal water storage for the community. There are two 10,000 gallon tanks serving all the community members.
- **SANITATION** - 22 households have flush toilets, 19 water seal and 2 pit toilets, 9 households share communal toilets - only 13 have a septic tank and 10 use drum septic tanks. The community use a rubbish dump for bottles, tins and plastics. Some inorganic waste is burnt, while organic waste is fed to the pigs or composted. There are no plans to improve the waste management. The state of sanitation is adequate, considering the energy waste management practices.
- **ENERGY AND COMMUNICATION** - The main power sources are electricity and kerosene.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Land in Tabia is owned by three Mataqalis. There is enough land available for sugarcane and subsistence farming. Quite a good portion is covered by natural and planted pine forests. The qoliquoli area is used for fishing, tourism and has a marine protected area. There is no resource management or land use plans.

The main sources of income in Tabia are selling crops and vegetables or poultry and farm animals, full-time employment, family businesses, tourism activities/handicrafts, outside contributions and pensions and welfare assistance. A substantial amount is possible through fishing and the sale of harvest from the sea. The natural assets are lease land, hard wood, pine trees and coconuts.

The community does not have a bank account or development funds.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

Decisions in Tabia are made through village meetings. The turaga-ni-koro, representatives from the mataqali and leaders of the social groups are involved in decision-making. All men, women, elders, youths and marginalised groups are included in the discussions.

SOCIAL GROUPS

In Tabia, men's group are involved in scheme farming, fund raising and building. The women's group concentrate on fundraising and communal activities such as baking sales. The youth group focus on scheme farming. Other committee are the Church, ECE and the Farmers Committee. The other NGO working in the community is FRIEND which sells seedlings and provides agriculture education.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION & DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The rainy season is November to April. The cyclone/rainy season is November-April, the dry season is May-October. Knowledge about climate change is moderate, as in the past 15 years, the effects can be seen in the sea level rise, changes in food production, flooding and fish supply. There are no knowledge-based practices that the community uses to address climate change.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

In Tabia, there is enough land for subsistence even though it is sometimes destroyed in natural disasters. In terms of risk during natural disasters, Tabia has access to key government departments. Vegetation burning, logging and illegal fishing has led to soil infertility, reduction in produce and poor marine resources especially for future generations. There is no Disaster Management Plan.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

Tabia needs assistance in improving their waste management and disposal system, along with sanitation. They need to create a Disaster Management Plan and their water supply needs upgrading.

48. WAILEVU

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Wailevu from 2003, culminating in a final session with the ECE committee in October 2014, and with ECE teacher on 16.3.15.

Wailevu ECE Center is located 4.9 kms away from Labasa town. They have more than 90 households. The village population is 490 whilst 152 are living in surrounding settlements. The majority of the houses are wooden and the rest are concrete.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The members of Wailevu village have enough land on which to plant crops and vegetables for their daily food needs. Plantations abound around the village.

Despite the abundance of fertile land, most live on purchase from the shops.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to a health centre, hospitals, police station and other government services is good because of its proximity to the main road. Some community members are trained in first-aid.

The most common modes of transport for Wailevu are buses, taxis, and carriers.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health, Police, Bank, Government Departments	Labasa	4.9 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL – Wailevu ECE
- PRIMARY – St Augustine, St Mary, Naseakula Sangam. Bethel
- SECONDARY – Holy Family, Labasa Muslim, Labasa College, Sangam, All Saints
- TERTIARY - FNU, USP

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

There are more than 90 households; 30 wooden houses, others are wooden and tin, while one is a thatched house.

- WATER - The village has access to clean drinking water.
- SANITATION - The village has access to proper toilets. Rubbish is disposed of in own pits and the community's current state of sanitation is good.
- ENERGY AND COMMUNICATION - The village has access to electricity. The main power source is electricity through the FEA. They have access to mobile phones, television and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Most of the community members are self employed; canteens, market vendors, selling yaqona, livestock farming, grass cutting, taxi driving, flower arrangement, fishing, weaving, sewing, carpentry, and mechanical. Some are employed full-time and others are on casual basis.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

Elders make the final decisions for the village during the village meetings, in which the villagers are represented by their group or family reps.

SOCIAL GROUPS

The women's group is involved with bread-making and a sewing project to assist them in income generation. The youths are involved with a honey bee project and mostly farming.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

No disaster awareness or climate change program has been organised for the village and consequently, there is no disaster management plan.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASESMENT

Wailevu village sits very close to the Wailevu River, which is prone to flooding during periods of heavy rain. The lack of a disaster management plan and disaster awareness knowledge compounds the problem for the members relative to the disaster prone northern division.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

Wailevu needs interventions in disaster and risk reduction, healthy living practices, conflict resolution and income generation projects.

49. WASAVULU

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Wasavulu from 2008, culminating in a final session with the ECE committee on September, 2014.

Wasavulu is on flat land by a river, on the main road that leads to Korotari. It is a settlement, under the authority of the Tui Labasa. It was traditionally known as the Tui Labasa's reserve land for planting. In the olden days, Tui Labasa chose people from Udu to stay, plant, and provide his food. Wasavulu has 31 households and a total population of 231.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The main health issue is diabetes and the risky behaviours are excessive kava consumption and smoking. Most households get their food from farming, while some sell crops at the market and purchase food.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to a health centre, police station and other government services is easy. The Turaga Ni Koro is in charge of their bank account, scholarships, ECE centre operations and Church levies. The youth also have an account for the money they raised selling sulu's/handicrafts. The most common modes of transport are public buses and taxis.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Nasea Health Centre	1.5 kms
Police	Labasa	2 kms
Bank	Labasa	2 kms
Government Departments	Labasa	2 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Wasavulu ECE
- PRIMARY - Guru Nanak Primary
- SECONDARY - Saint Mary's and Holy Family Secondary
- TERTIARY – FNU, USP

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Of the 31 houses in Wasavulu, most are made of wood and iron, and a few have concrete foundations.

- WATER - Drinking water is from the WAF main source.
- SANITATION - Flush toilets have been constructed to improve the waste disposal. There are plans to build more waters sealed and flush toilets. Sanitation is adequate.
- ENERGY AND COMMUNICATION - The power sources are electricity and kerosene. The community has access to mobile phones, television and radio.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The natural resources include land and sometimes they fish in the river. As some members are sugarcane farmers, villagers work during crushing season or in large planting schemes to pay the ECE teacher or church levy. There is no resource management or land use plan for Wasavulu Settlement, but the authority is with the Tui Labasa in Nasekula village. They traditionally conserve the land as it is owned by Tui Labasa. They have expanded subsistence their farming, with a certain space for Tui Labasa.

Incomes vary; 1 household earns \$570 working at Ministry of Labour, some earn \$200-240 as PWD workers and FSC tradesmen, a few get social welfare benefits and 1 lives on military FNPF pension. Many depend on the sugarcane crushing season. Others sell kava, cassava or eggplant, run small canteens or are self-employed.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

Decisions in Wasavulu are made through village meetings. All are included in decision-making for the Wasavulu church, ECE centre and village activities. During traditional functions, they are usually aligned to the directives of the Tui Labasa.

SOCIAL GROUPS

The women's group work with the Ministry of Women. They meet weekly to do handicrafts and usually invite stakeholders and other speakers. They have a bank account. The women's group usually cater for stakeholders meetings and other functions in the community. The men's group focus on contributing to church levies and organising IGP activities to pay the ECE teacher, provincial levy's and plant food for Tui Labasa, including fishing and communal activities. The youth group clean up every Monday, and are using their skills in screen printing. They also built the women's group's oven.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION & DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The cyclone/rainy season is Nov-Apr and the dry season from May-Oct. There has been a significant change seen e.g. the dry spell has damaged much of their crops and dried up their land. The community use some knowledge-based practices to address climate change. They are reducing cutting down trees, not throwing plastic into the river and banning NPK fertilizer when planting crops. Some planted two crops together to maintain nutrients if one is harvested, and also to prevent soil erosion,

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Wasavulu has a reliable food source, they use traditional methods e.g. adding vegetables peelings to improve the yield of their land. They have access to and can produce enough crops to meet the demands of the community and Tui Labasa. Members in Wasavulu do not practice vegetation burning, logging or illegal fishing. There is no Disaster Management plan.

The Evacuation Centre is currently used as the ECE centre. As the village is right beside the road, there have been injuries amongst children.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Improve the ECE building or assist the community to build a new site, so they can be registered. Climate Change awareness training is required and the youth can be engaged in craft markets. Assistance is needed to improve the poor drainage, and also disaster risk planning and awareness training

50. YAUDIGI

This community profiling is the net result of data collected from the engagement period of SCF in Yaudigi from 2009, culminating in a final session with the ECE committee on October, 2014.

Yaudigi settlement is located 14.9 kms from Labasa Town, within a mixed community of iTaukei and Indo-Fijians, although most are of iTaukei descent. It's accessible via a dirt road, so community members have to walk quite a distance to reach the main road. The general landscape is hilly and mountainous, and is situated close to a creek. Yaudigi consists of 11 families with a population of 63.



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The main health issues are diabetes and high blood pressure. Most households get their food through farming and fishing, some rely on farming, 1 on fishing, while all do purchase from shops.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

The kindergarten teacher has been trained in first aid. The ECE and the village (Mataqali) have bank accounts. Yaudigi has relatively good access to services, by public bus (walk to the main road), carriers and vans. There is regular transport service to/from Yaudigi to the nearest town.

Services	Location	Distance to Location
Health	Labasa Hospital	15.9 kms
Police	Labasa Police Station	14.9 kms
Bank	Labasa	14.9 kms
Government Departments	Labasa	14.9 kms

EDUCATION SERVICES NEARBY

- PRE-SCHOOL - Yaudigi ECE
- PRIMARY - Nabekavu Holy Family Primary
- SECONDARY - Nabala Junior Secondary and Waiqele Secondary

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

- WATER - The water source is a borehole, supplied to the community through pipes from a catchment tank and it is treated. The community does not have communal water storage.
- SANITATION - 2 flush toilets (with septic tanks), 4 water seal, 4 pit toilet (no septic tanks) and 1 pit toilet (with a drum septic tank). There is no waste management system used, although kitchen organic waste is composted. The state of drainage and state of sanitation is poor. There are no plans in place to improve the waste management or sanitation.
- ENERGY AND COMMUNICATION - The main power source is solar energy.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INCOME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Yaudigi has a land area of 2,230 acres, owned by the Tikina Wailevu and the majority is leased for cane farming. About 5% is forest and the remaining area is the village and subsistence farming area. There are no resource management or land use plans.

The average monthly household income is \$1000, with people running a canteen, catering or selling food parcels. The main sources of income in Yaudigi are selling crops/vegetables, full and part-time employment, family businesses, pension or welfare, and lease money.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

Decisions in Yaudigi are made through village meetings by the village head and village group representatives. All men, women, elders, youths and marginalised groups are included.

SOCIAL GROUPS

In Yaudigi, the women and youth groups focus on fundraising, selling food and charity work. The village police are the other committee members and they ensure that everyone abides by the village laws. Other NGO's working in the community are Saint John Viani, Habitat, and the Loloma Foundation, who help with charity work.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION & DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The rainy season is Oct-Mar, the dry season is May-Sept and the cyclone season is Nov-Apr. The weather periods have changed significantly in recent years; there are prolonged dry periods. Climate change knowledge is minimal and they don't use traditional practices to address it. The effects in food production have been noticed in the past 15 years

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

There's enough land for a reliable food source in Yaudigi, even though some are affected during natural disasters. They do not have easy access to key government departments or other services. Vegetation burning and logging have led to soil infertility and reduction in production of root crops. They have no Disaster Management Plan or a designated evacuation centre.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations are to upgrade the water treatment and storage. Improve waste management and the disposal system, along with the sanitation and assist with the building of a new kindergarten and disaster risk management.

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CENTRAL

SUVA

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