**LAGI 2025 Fiji Narrative Template**

1. **Concept Narrative**

**Like a vast MASI cloth laid upon Marou Island, this iconic structure—deeply rooted in Fijian tradition—not only harvests abundant solar energy and rainwater but also beckons travelers from around the world.**

**Visitors will wander through the MASI Museum, collect cherished souvenirs, find rest in welcoming lodgings, and delight in the joy of play and shared meals. In turn, the local community, embracing the rhythms of hospitality, will reap the rewards of tourism, enriching their lives with newfound opportunities.**

**Beyond sustaining the island’s vibrant tourism, the Big MASI channels its gathered power and water not only to fuel the needs of its guests but also to nourish the very heart of the local community, ensuring that prosperity flows as freely as the island’s sun and rain.**

1. **Technical Narrative**

**The monocrystalline silicon thin-film solar panels are 75% lighter than traditional panels, significantly reducing transportation costs while achieving an impressive 23% conversion efficiency.**

**The ETFE membrane features 95% light transmittance, a 35-year lifespan, and excellent abrasion resistance, making it highly durable and easy to clean. Its surface is etched with micro- and nanostructures (such as nano-gratings or microlens arrays), enabling ink-free, colorful patterns without compromising the energy conversion efficiency of the solar panels.**

**Installing 446 square meters of thin-film monocrystalline silicon solar panels in Marou Island, Fiji, is expected to generate approximately 160 MWh (160,000 kWh) of electricity per year.**

**The BIG MASI site covers an area of 400 square meters, If the annual rainfall in Marou Island, Fiji, is approximately 1,600 mm to 1,800 mm , the total rainfall for 400 square meters of land is approximately 640 to 720 cubic meters, which is equivalent to 640,000 to 720,000 liters of water.**

1. **Prototyping and Pilot Implementation Statement**

**During the early stages of prototype design, I will share all the MASI patterns I have collected with the local community. The entire community will collectively select their preferred design, which will then be embossed onto the ETFE membrane in collaboration with the manufacturer.**

**Additionally, I will invite the community to recommend residents interested in stainless steel laser welding technology. Experienced members of my team will provide them with preliminary training, equipping them with fundamental skills. At the same time, we will gather insights from them regarding on-site construction conditions, allowing us to refine and optimize our design based on practical local requirements.**

1. **Operations and Maintenance Statement**

**A structural frame made of 304 stainless steel square tubes and steel plates is welded together and coated with anti-corrosion treatment, ensuring a service life of over 30 years, even in high-salinity, humid, and hurricane-prone environments.**

**Training a few local Marou Island residents in stainless steel welding would not only enable them to participate in the construction and maintenance of MASI but also equip them with the skills to support solar power station projects across other regions of Fiji.**

**Due to Big MASI bringing tourism prosperity and increased income to the residents of Marou Island, the community is not only willing to actively participate in the maintenance of the facility but can also allocate a portion of the tourism revenue to cover long-term operational and maintenance expenses.**

1. **Environmental Impact Assessment**

**Stainless steel building materials do not cause environmental pollution and are fully reusable. Any surplus materials can be reserved for future maintenance or repurposed into furniture such as tables and benches for the community—zero waste!**

**The interior partition walls are crafted from locally sourced bamboo and woven coconut leaves, blending traditional materials with sustainable design.**

**During the rainy season, Big MASI collects a significant amount of rainwater, reducing the risk of flooding in the village.**