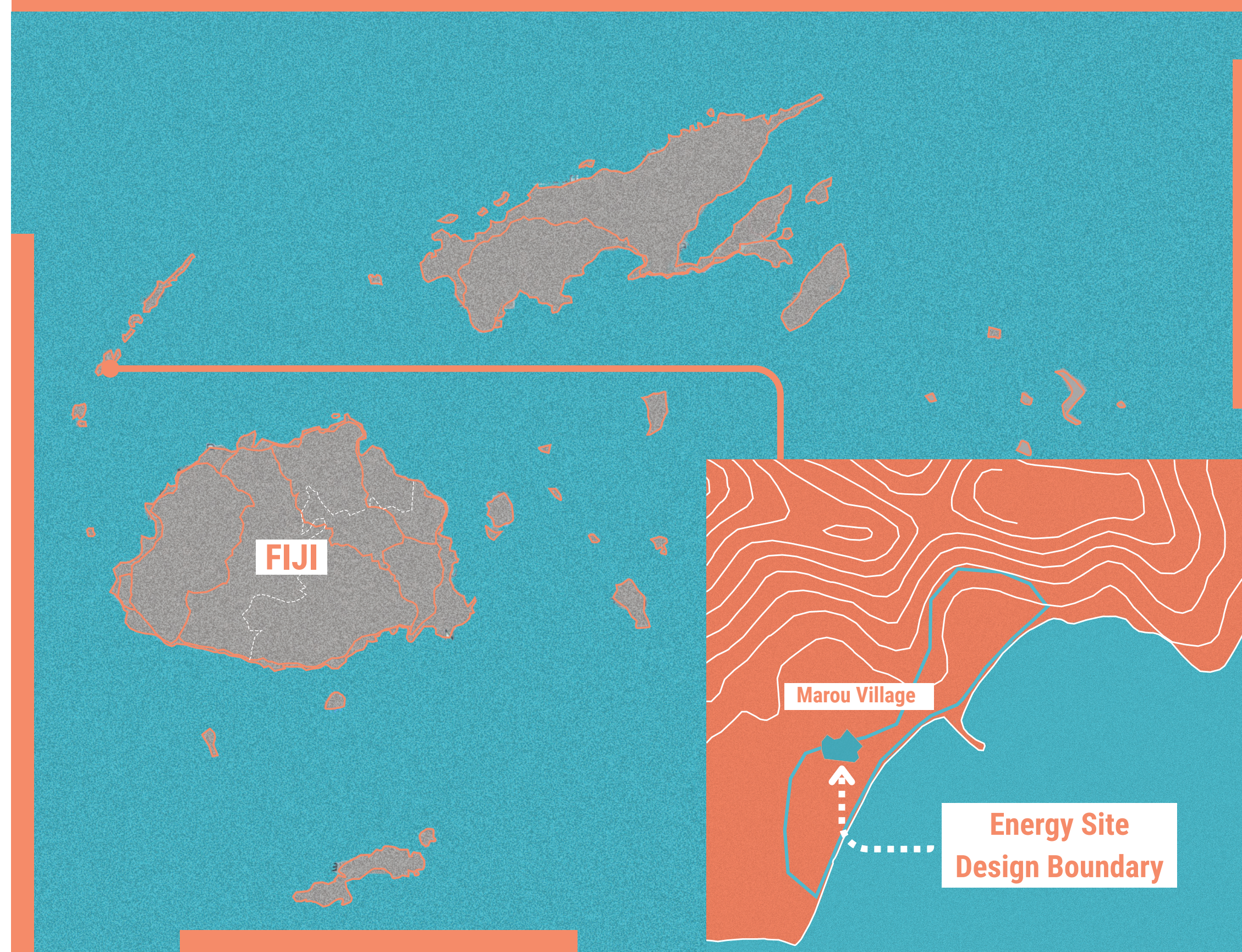


## MODERNIZING AIDING RESILIENCE, OPTIMIZING UNITY

### THE SITE



### HISTORY AND IDENTITY

Marou Village is home to the iTaukei people, the indigenous Fijians, descendants of the Lapita people. The term "iTaukei" means "owners of the land." They follow a chiefly system, where chiefs are the Keepers of tradition. The iTaukei people are primarily engaged in agriculture, with around 70% working as farmers, cultivating crops such as sugar cane, cassava, rice, sweet potatoes, and bananas. They are also expert canoe builders and navigators. Land is considered a sacred gift from their ancestors, with stewardship passed down through generations. This connection to land is central to their economy, supporting agriculture, resource extraction, and tourism.

### POPULATION ANALYSIS

Marou Village consists of 67 households, with a population of approximately 165 people; through this number varies due to migration. While some families have relocated to nearby towns, many maintain a deep connection to their ancestral land, fostering a closely integrated community.



#### PRESENT

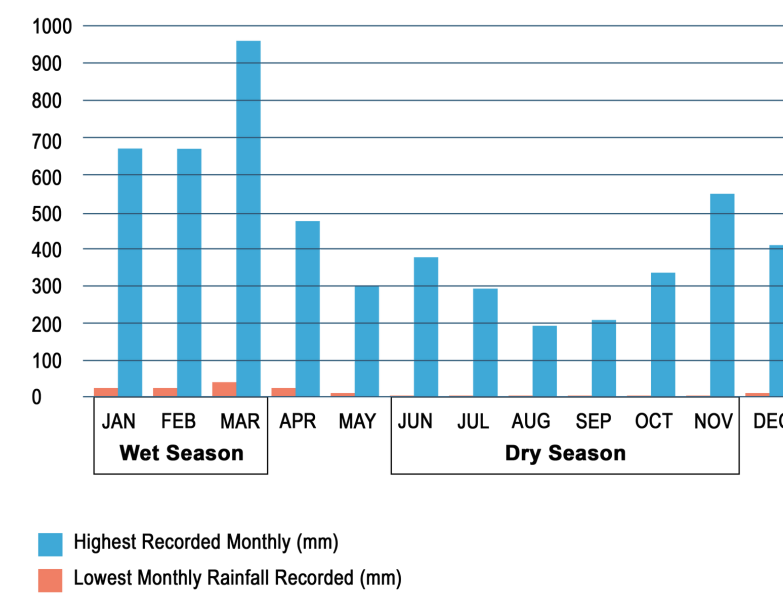
The iTaukei Community  
A chiefly system  
Communal land ownership  
Strong warrior tradition

#### PRESENT

Dependence on fossil fuels  
Groundwater contamination  
Weather-related power outages  
Dry-season freshwater shortage

#### FUTURE

Environmental conservation  
Tourist attraction development  
Water harvesting  
Renewable energy implementation



### SUN PATH DIAGRAM

The diagram illustrates the annual variation of the sun's path, highlighting its predominant position towards the north. As Fiji is situated in the Southern Hemisphere, the maximum solar exposure comes from the northern direction.

### WIND SPEED

The prevailing winds predominantly originate from the east and south-east, with wind speeds typically ranging from 10 km/h to 50 km/h. Instances where winds speeds exceed 50 km/h are rare. The period from January to October is characterized by the highest wind activity.

### AVERAGE RAINFALL

Rainfall typically remains just below 300 mm. However, in March, it peaks at approximately 1000 mm. From June to November, some months may experience little to no rainfall.

### PROBLEMS

- Marou Village lacks reliable electricity, faces freshwater shortages during dry seasons, and is highly exposed to climate risks such as cyclones, flooding, and erosion. Its remote location complicates material transport.

### NEEDS

- A resilient clean energy system (min. 75 kW) is urgently needed for households, water pumping, cold storage, and communication. Sustainable water solutions and multifunctional community spaces are essential.

### CHALLENGES

- The infrastructure must withstand extreme weather, be affordable, locally buildable and maintainable, culturally sensitive, and scalable for replication in other island communities.

