



COMMUNITY BASED EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT (CBEE) REPORT

2016

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INTRODUCTION

The category 5 tropical cyclone Winston (TCW) made landfall in Fiji on 20th February 2016. Experts call it the strongest storm to ever form in the southern pacific, making it 2nd only to super typhoon Haiyan, that struck the Philippines in 2013

The government of Fiji declared a state of natural disaster as TCW directly affected 350,000 people and identified priority locations 1-12 for immediate humanitarian and emergency employment support. Major priorities include shelter, food security, health and education. The food security and livelihoods cluster has identified a major constraint as replanting may not be immediately possible as fields are not yet cleared of debris.

Workers in informal employment (not contributing to FNPF) in rural areas, accounts for 73.8%. These workers, do not have any form of social protection to support loss of income or purchase items not included in ration packs. The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) estimated losses to the tune of F\$208.3 with 44,500 farmers affected. Agriculture is the highest national employer by sector.

ILO PROPOSAL

The ILO has good experience in crisis response and preparedness in Fiji (2012 Floods & 2014 village relocation), Solomon Islands (2014 Floods) and Vanuatu (2015 Cyclone). On 29th February, 2016, a presentation was made to government on ILO's experiences in the 3 countries including tool and methodologies available for ILO technical assistance. In addition, a Community Based Emergency Employment (CBEE) approach was proposed to government.

PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

Based on the advice from Government through the Ministry of Employment, Productivity, Industrial Relations (MEPIR) and the office of the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO), it was agreed to focus the pilot programme on the villages of Naibita, Manu and Nabulini in the *tikina* of Nailega in Wainibuka. The pilot programme provided wages and tools to support the three villages to clear farm areas that were damaged by the recent cyclone and commence replanting.

The immediate objective of the Community Based Emergency Employment (CBEE) was to support food security and loss of income of the identified villages through a social protection lens. The ultimate objective was to develop a model on CBEE which can be documented and presented to government as a potential programme to mitigate future disasters.

In these communities, the programme was implemented in the following phases:

1. Community identification and orientation
2. Negotiation of Community Agreement
3. Emergency public rehabilitation works
4. Joint review of works completed and the payment of wages and hand-over of tools
5. Ongoing post-crisis development support

PHASE 1: COMMUNITY IDENTIFICATION AND ORIENTATION



Government, through the Ministry of Employment, Productivity and Industrial Relations identified the three villages that will benefit from the CBEE work – clearing of debris in farms and replanting. The three villages of Naibita, Manu and Nabulini are under the *tikina* of Nailega in the province of Tailevu.

PHASE 2: NEGOTIATION OF COMMUNITY AGREEMENT



It is important to ensure that community leaders and potential workers are aware of how the programme will operate and that they agree to the terms and conditions of the community agreement. The community agreement included the following:

Purpose of the project

This detailed the various partners that ILO worked with and includes a short description of this kind of initiative which is mainly to assist in their immediate needs for moving towards economic recovery.

Selection and registration of participants



Anyone taking part in this programme needed to be registered using a special form that was prepared. Participants should be 18 years of age or older and a special emphasis on the promotion of women's participation, leadership and economic empowerment.

Types of work



The work to be carried out is intended to be related in some way to getting the communities ready and safe for its habitants to live in and restore, in the short run the livelihoods of the three villages. The major category of work included, but not limited to clearing of affected farm areas and commencement of replanting programme.

Task work and productivity



Villagers were paid according to the typical task work activities and completion of expected levels of productivity. A daily rate of \$F20 per day per person was agreed to with the villagers.

Working conditions



The project ran for two weeks in compliance with local labour laws and relevant occupational safety and health requirements. Safety equipment and apparel was provided by the project and this included safety boots, helmets and safety goggles. It has to be emphasised here that the ILO is not the employer. Villagers were paid at the end of the 5 days engagement period according to the rate that was agreed earlier.

Role and responsibilities of local authorities and Ministry of Agriculture/Ministry of Employment, Productivity and Industrial Relations



Daily supervision of the workers was the responsibility of the village headman – “Turaga ni koro”. Work carried out and daily attendance was certified by the community leader and submitted to the Project Officer for verification before weekly wages were paid out.

Responsible ILO staff

The responsible ILO officer is the Programme Officer, Disaster Awareness

Issuing of cash payments based on agreed outputs

This sets out the payment schedule and its certification emphasising that cash payments must be collected in person and cannot be collected by a third party.

Reporting

The daily sign in sheet is maintained by the Programme Officer as this will form part of the evaluation at the conclusion of the project to be shared with the Fiji Government.

Monitoring and evaluation

The Programme Officer made some site visits for the purpose of monitoring progress.

Complaints

There was no complaints received from the three (3) villages.

PHASE 3: EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT – CLEARING OF FARM AREA AND REPLANTING



An official launching of the project was carried out in each village and this coincided with the handing over of safety equipment and tools for the workers. The ceremony was attended by

the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Employment, Productivity and Industrial Relations, Permanent Secretary for Rural and Maritime Development & National Disaster Management and the Officer in Charge for the ILO Office for Pacific Island Countries.

Workers were registered in each of the villages with the work being supervised by the responsible community leader. The ILO provided safety equipment and tools for the workers whilst the Ministry of Employment provided awareness training on child labour and occupational safety and health. Due to the physical work required, not many women were registered. As work was undertaken, simple Time-Sheets were kept that showed the hours worked by each registered worker. These timesheets were verified by ILO before weekly wages were disbursed during the 10 days exercise.

As the Ministry of Agriculture was not able to continue with the supply of seeds, the ILO supplied vegetable seeds that were considered as a short term commodity and would be ready for harvest within the 3- 4 months. This included carrots, cucumber, watermelon, chinese cabbage, eggplant and capsicum. The ILO was also approached to purchase corn kernels that were only available in Sigatoka town. This was considered as a medium term commodity reaching maturity after a period of up to 7 months. Lastly, the project supplied 1, 000 taro tops to the two bigger villages of Naibita and Nabulini whilst Manu village received 700 taro tops. Poultry manure and NPK were also supplied to the three villages.

PHASE 4: JOINT REVIEW OF WORKS COMPLETED AND THE PAYMENT OF WAGES AND HAND-OVER OF TOOLS

When all the agreed works have been completed, ILO's Programme Officer and the relevant community leader in each village carried out a joint inspection of the completed work, wages were then paid and the tools formally granted to the three villages.

PHASE 5: SOCIAL SECURITY – LINK TO FIJI NATIONAL PROVIDENT FUND'S (FNPF) VOLUNTARY SCHEME



Whilst this is basically a Community-Based Emergency Employment (CBEE) or cash for work type of project, it was expanded to be more socially inclusive and so it has an OSH and Child Labour components and a social security intervention. Existing FNPF members in these 3 villages were encouraged to resume their voluntary contribution and encourage new ones to join.

The FNPF's Assistant General Manager, Prime Services (Mr Tevita Nagataleka) briefed members of the three (3) villages about the scheme and a four member team from FNPF visited the three villages on Tuesday, 24th May with a four member team from FIRCA for registration of voluntary members.

A total of 25 villagers were registered in Naibita, 15 in Manu and 25 in Nabulini under the FNPF scheme. Both FNPF and FIRCA will process the membership cards and have them delivered to ILO who will then deliver it to the three villages. Due to intermittent internet connection in Wainibuka, both organisations were not able to access their database for immediate processing of cards.

ILO has agreed to pay the initial contribution of \$50 for existing members and \$50 for new members as soon as the final list is received from FNPF.

PHASE 6: NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT CENTRE (NEC) REGISTRATION & POTENTIAL ACCESS TO OVERSEAS SEASONAL WORK



The ILO had worked with NEC previously during the Vunidogoloa village relocation project where safety equipment and tools for the twelve (12) NEC volunteers were supplied. The NEC was approached to look at the possibility of including some of the workers from the three (3) villages to be registered for the seasonal work scheme currently offered by both New Zealand and Australia.

Whilst the ILO staff were registering workers for the CBEE project, NEC officers were also registering workers for their seasonal work programme. It has been confirmed by MEPIR officials that a team will be travelling around the Tailevu/Wainibuka corridor in June to carry out medical check and fitness test. The three villages have been advised that their check will be carried out at the government station in Nayavu.

PHASE 7: ONGOING POST-CRISIS DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

The second phase of the project is in line with Government's recovery programme. During the recovery phase, the ILO will provide funding and technical assistance in:

- (a) the re-construction of 9 road side markets that are durable;
- (b) Training on Start & Improve Your Business (SIYB) tailored to farming;
- (c) Develop materials and awareness on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and preparedness.

RESULTS ACHIEVED

Some of the key details of rehabilitation work undertaken in each community are summarized in Table 1, and photographs of the flood damage and examples of rehabilitation work undertaken are shown in Annex 1.





SUMMARY OF VEGETABLES AND ROOT CROPS PLANTED

	Naibita	Manu	Nabulini	Total
Tavioka	7,861	3,296	7,400	18,557
Dalo	620	2,104	3,490	6,214
Banana		329	245	574
Kumala		496	175	671
Cucumber	1309		75	1,384
Dalo ni tana			355	355
Watermelon	202			202
Bean	65	728		793
Corn (sila)		304		304
Zucchini		201		201
Bindi		176		176
Bele		104		104
Bora bean		208		208

MONITORING

It was recommended by the Agricultural Officer based in Nayavu to carry out monthly monitoring visits to the three villages so as to give a clear signal to the villagers that there is no laxity on their part and that ILO will be monitoring until their produce reach the markets.

The first monitoring visit was carried out on 25th and 26th May, 2016.

LESSONS LEARNT

This pilot programme has demonstrated that such programmes have the potential to support local people help themselves and to rebuild their communities. Some of the direct observed benefits arising from the pilot programme include:

- food crops were replanted;
- cash and tools were injected into the local economy;
- villagers already have a plan to separate crops for own consumption, those to be sold at the market and their contribution towards communal gatherings.
- A short, medium and long term plan for harvesting was established with the three (3) villagers concentrating on crops that will be ready for harvest within 3-4 months, 7 months and one (1) year.
- community members were motivated to participate using the “solesolevaki” system (working in groups) and this will not stop at the conclusion of the project.

Further expansion of the programme is dependent on further financial support.

Appendix 1: Concept Note for CBEE project



Ministry of Employment, Productivity
& Industrial Relations



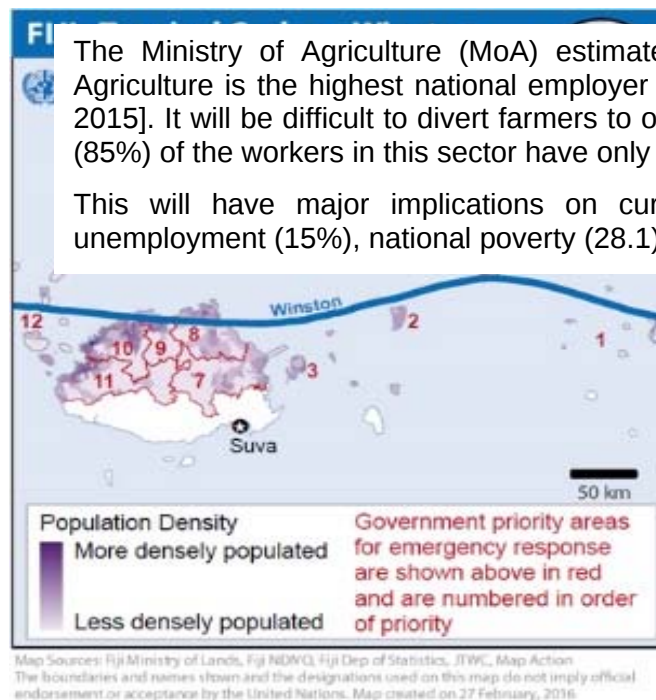
International Labour Organization
Organisation internationale du Travail
Organización Internacional del Trabajo

CONCEPT NOTE | Enabling rural farmers and families to access social protection to reduce loss of income through Community Based Emergency Employment (CBEE).

Mini Pilot Project in response to devastation by Tropical Cyclone Winston
March – April 2016
Tailevu, FIJI

INTRODUCTION

The category 5 tropical cyclone Winston (TCW) made landfall in Fiji on 20th February 2016. Experts call it the strongest storm to ever form in the southern Pacific, making it 2nd only to super typhoon Haiyan, that struck the Philippines in 2013



The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) estimates FJ\$208.3 in losses with 44,500 farmers affected. Agriculture is the highest national employer by sector (44.2%) and by occupation (39%) [ILO-ADB, 2015]. It will be difficult to divert farmers to other sectors or even formal employment as the majority (85%) of the workers in this sector have only completed primary education (ILO-ADB, 2015).

This will have major implications on current national unemployment (4.7%) including youth unemployment (15%), national poverty (28.1) and rural poverty (36.7%).

12 for immediate humanitarian and emergency employment support. Major priorities include **shelter, food security, health and education**. The food security and livelihoods cluster has identified a major constraint as replanting may not be immediately possible as fields are not yet cleared of debris.

Workers in **informal employment** (not contributing to FNPF) in **rural areas**, accounts for **73.8%** [EUS, 2011]. These workers, do not have any form of social protection to support loss of income or purchase items not included in ration packs.

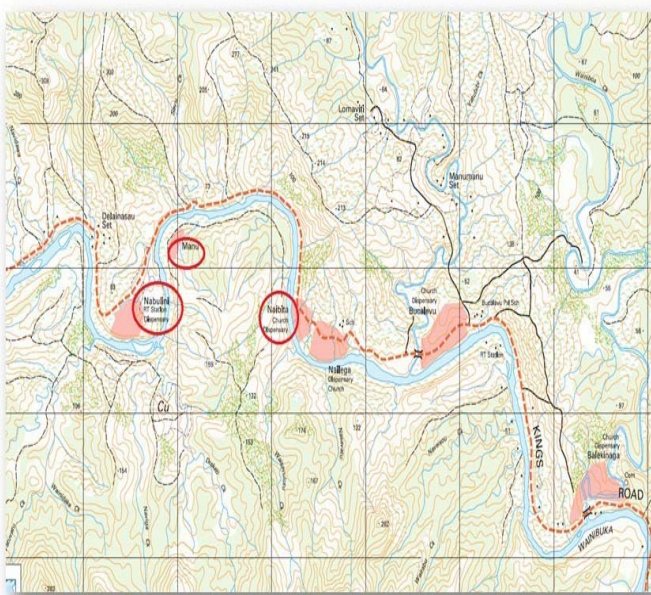
Above: The path of TC Winston

GOVERNMENT APPROVAL AND IDENTIFICATION OF LOCATION

The ILO has good experience in crisis response and preparedness in Fiji (2012 Floods & 2014 village relocation), Solomon Islands (2014 Floods) and Vanuatu (2015 Cyclone). On 29th February, 2016, a presentation was made to the Government of Fiji on ILO's experiences in the 3 countries including tool and methodologies available for ILO technical assistance. In addition, a Community Based Emergency Employment (CBEE) approach was also proposed.

The Ministry of Employment, Productivity & Industrial Relations (MEPIR), the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) via the Ministry of Strategic Planning has approved ILO's proposal and identified 3 villages – Naibita, Nabulini and Manu, in the tikina of Nailega and province of Tailevu for ILO technical assistance. These villages fall under government priority area 7, the highest on Fiji's main island Viti Levu. These locations have been lock-in for ILO technical support via the Food Security & Livelihoods Cluster.

Right: Location of the 3 villages Naibita, Nabulini and Manu, in the tikina of Nailega, Tailevu



ASSESSMENT

On 7th March 2016, a joint ILO-MEPIR and MoA assessment was undertaken in the three villages. There are 525 villagers, out of whom 142 are farmers. Approximately 146 farms and 109 houses affected. A total of 120 villagers, (80 male and 40 females) including farmers and 2 persons with disabilities have agreed to be included in the CBEE. Nine (9) road side markets belonging to Naibita and Nabulini have been destroyed and a punt belonging to Manu village was swept away by the flood. It was used for transporting school children and market produce across the river. Approximately 130 children are affected due to damage to schools and/or lack of means to go to school. The full report can be accessed at: http://www.ilo.org/suva/publications/WCMS_459454/lang--en/index.htm

COMMUNITY BASED EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT (CBEE)

The CBEE brings together ILO and MEPIR best practice and experience and includes relevant programmes as a means for better social protection and employment outcomes in the short, medium and long term.

- (a) The **immediate objective** of the CBEE will be to support food security and loss of income of the identified villages through a **social protection lens**. The **ultimate objective** will be to develop a model on CBEE which can be documented and presented to government as a potential programme to mitigate future disasters.
- (b) To achieve the objectives, the following activities have been identified for implementation:



- (c) The CBEE will **target** the following groups with the following planned work:

Village	Numbers	Engagement
1. Naibita	30 (to include youths, women and persons with disabilities)	Clearing of debris within the village, farms for cash, clearing tools, farming tools, safety equipment, safety and child labour training, link to social security/FNPF and access to seasonal employment.
2. Nabulini	30 (to include youths, women and persons with disabilities)	Clearing of debris within the village, farms for cash, clearing tools, farming tools, safety equipment, safety and child labour training, link to social security/FNPF and access to seasonal employment.
3. Manu	30 (to include youths, women and persons with disabilities)	Clearing of debris within the village, farms for cash, clearing tools, farming tools, safety equipment, safety and child labour training, link to social security/FNPF and access to seasonal employment.

- (d) The ILO will work with and through the following agencies at various levels, including reporting on progress:

- i. **National level** - MEPIR, MoA, NDMO and Food Security & Livelihoods Cluster
- ii. **Local level** – Tailevu provincial council, Tikina development council and village heads (Turaga-ni-koro and chiefs).
*the ILO Project Officer will present this work to provincial council
- iii. **UN** – Early recovery group

TIMEFRAME AND RESPONSIBILITIES

What (Outputs)	When	Who
1. Conduct Assessment (completed)	Mon 7 th March 2016	ILO, MEPIR, MoA
2. Conduct Registration of beneficiaries and scope of work in all 3 villages	Tue 12 April 2016	ILO, MEPIR, Turaga-ni-Koro, Chief
3. Conduct assessment of farms, take video footage in all 3 villages	Wed 13 April	ILO, MEPIR, Turaga ni Koro
4. Conduct Child Labour and protection awareness	Thu 14 April	ILO, MEPIR (Child Labour Unit)
5. Conduct Safety training and awareness	Thu 14 April	MEPIR (OHS Unit)
6. Launch pilot project: handover safety & clearing equipment	Mon 18 April	ILO, MEPIR, NDMO, MoA, Turaga-ni-Koro, Chief
7. Commence 10 days clearing debris including supervision and payment	18-22 April & 25-29 April 2016	ILO, MEPIR, Turaga-ni-Koro, Chief
8. Provision of seeds for planting	Fri 29 April	MoA
9. Link and awareness on social security/FNPF	Fri 29 April	ILO, MEPIR & FNPF (TBC)
10. Conduct Awareness on and access to overseas seasonal work	Fri 29 April	ILO, MEPIR (National Employment Center)
11. End of Mini Pilot CBEE Project	Fri 29 April	ILO, MEPIR, NDMO, MoA, Turaga-ni-Koro, Chief

**the ILO Project Officer will develop a work plan identifying activities to be undertaken

INVESTMENT

Contributions to this project is financial and human resources.

(a) **Financial:** US\$25,000 by ILO

***the ILO Project Officer will develop a budget for the project, identifying clearly allocations, including monitoring of budget.

All funds will be disbursed through ILO in line with established financial procedures.

(b) **Human Resources:**

- i. ILO: 1 x Project Officer for implementation and monitoring, 1x National Programme Officer (coordination and oversight), 2 x Programme Officers (technical) 2 x Administrative/Finance Assistance (Finance/Logistics), 1 x Communications and 1 x OIC. Total – 8 staff

- ii. MEPIR: 2 x NEC, 1 x OHS, 1 x Child Labour Unit and 1 x Act. PS. Total – 5 staff
- iii. MoA: 1 staff (extension services)
- iv. FNPF – (TBC): 1 staff (member services)

Please refer to attached contact list for all personnel involved.

OTHER AREAS OF WORK

The ILO and partners will:

- (a) Encourage Habitat for Humanity to undertake an in-depth assessment of damaged houses with the view to provide support in repairs and/or rebuilding;
- (b) Encourage the Ministry of Infrastructure & Transport to construct a river crossing that is safe and durable;
- (c) Encourage the MoA to support relevant irrigation systems for farms due to the imminent El Nino predictions;
- (d) Mobilise support for purchase of a punt for Manu village for transportation of children to school and produce to municipal markets;

During the recovery phase, the ILO will provide technical assistance in:

- (d) the re-construction of 9 road side markets that are durable;
- (e) Training on Start & Improve Your Business (SIYB) tailored to farming;
- (f) Develop materials and awareness on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and preparedness.

MEDIA, AUDIO-VISUAL & PROJECT LOGO

Draft press releases will be developed and submitted to the MEPIR for finalisation and release, for significant achievements. The ILO will produce a short video to document the project and subject to approval from the village heads and partners, put up a sign board in the villages and roadside, inclusive of partner logos.

Appendix 1: ILO Assessment Report

ILO Assessment Report: Community Based Emergency Employment – Nabulini, Manu and Naibita Village.

Back ground:

The category 5 tropical cyclone Winston (TCW) which made landfall in Fiji on 20th February 2016 was the strongest storm to ever form in the southern pacific, making it 2nd only to super typhoon Haiyan, that struck the Philippines in 2013.

The government of Fiji has declared a state of natural disaster as TCW directly affected 350,000 people; in the western (74%), Northern (14%), Central (8%) and Eastern (4%) divisions. Of these 180,000 are men and 170,000 women.

As of 29th February 2016, there has been 43 confirmed deaths, 899 active evacuation centres housing 54,615 people and 1,177 schools still closed. Industries affected include agriculture and livestock, fisheries and commerce (SME's) across the four divisions.



Houses damaged in one of the target communities.

Objective of this programme

With the severity of the recent cyclone local residents experienced hardship, lost days and weeks of income and some were displaced to emergency shelters and lost household possessions and assets. The ILO through its Community Based Emergency Employment programme or better known as the “Cash for Work Programme” seeks to assist the financial recovery of the affected people by providing a temporary source of cash income in exchange for work related to restoration of livelihoods activities and improving preparedness for future floods. Quick visible impact of the programme in the affected areas gives people hope and motivation to move forward.

The main advantage of “cash” is its flexibility. Participants may use the cash earned to purchase food for their families, pay school fees, pay off debts, community obligations or other uses, depending on their family circumstances and priorities. Participants are encouraged to use their cash wisely and carefully. The money earned will help the town’s economy as it will be spent locally.

Who can/will participate

This programme will specifically target three villages as discussed and agreed with the Ministry of Employment, Productivity & Industrial Relations. The villages of Naibita, Nabulini and Manu has been identified for this support which is located in the district of Tailevu and is classified as priority area seven by NDMO for emergency response.

In consultation with the village head men from the above mentioned villages the following number of persons has been identified who many wish to participate in the programme. In the village of Naibita two persons with disabilities reside their and should they wish they would be invited to participate in the programme.

1. Naibita Village – 20 Males and 20 females.
2. Nabulini Village - 30 Males and 10 females.
3. Manu Village – 30 Males and 10 females.

All due considerations will also be provided to persons with disabilities and females who may wish to participate in the programmes.

Findings of the mission:

A mission was undertaken on the 7th of February for initial assessment of the damages sustained by the identified villages with staff from ILO CO Suva office, Ministry of Employment, Productivity & Industrial Relations and staff from Ministry of Agriculture.

The results of the finds are as follows which has been placed in a tabular form:

1. Number of people in the village?

<u>Village</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Manu	63	43	106
Naibita	131	96	227
Nabulini	Breakdown not known	Breakdown not known	192
Total			525

2. Number of Houses Destroyed?

<u>Village</u>	<u>Fully Destroyed</u>	<u>Partially Destroyed</u>	<u>Total</u>
Manu	6	9	15
Naibita	18	40	58
Nabulini	28	8	36
Primary Total	1 52	Secondary 57	2 109

3. Number of Schools Destroyed?

Due to the close proximity of the three villages most of the students either attend Nailega District School, Navesau Adventist High School, or Wainibuka Secondary School. All three of these schools has sustained damages but classes has resumed as of 7th of March. Students from Nabulini did not go to school on the day of the mission as the transport which takes the students to school did not arrive. Students from Manu village are having difficulties in getting to their respective schools as they need to cross a river in order to get to school. The only boat which the village had which transported students has drifted away with the floods as result of heavy rains during the cyclone. Students from Nabulini all were at school told by the headman.

4. Number of students out school as the result of the cyclone?

Village	Primary		Secondary	
Manu	Male: 8	Female: 7	Female: 8	Male: 7
Naibita	Male: INA	Female: INA	Female: INA	Male: INA
Nabulini	Male: Nil	Female: Nil	Female: Nil	Male: Nil

The headman from Nabulini village did not have information as to how many students got affected by the floods but he did mention that a total of 116 students from his village attend the schools nearby. Manu village headman provided that approximately 30 students from both primary and secondary school got affected by the floods and may resume classes later.

5. Number of farmers in the village?

<u>Village</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Manu	15	5	20
Naibita	68	0	68
Nabulini	54	0	54
Total	137	5	142

6. Number of farms destroyed?

<u>Village</u>	<u>Total</u>
Manu	40 approximately
Naibita	100 approximately
Nabulini	106 approximately
Total	246 approximately



Assessment forms being completed with community leaders.

Damages to other infrastructure / Farms

- Nabulini Village – Damages to water pipes, the village church and three road side markets has been damaged with other very minor damages to public infrastructure.
- Manu Village – Damages to Community hall toilets, small boat used to transport people to and fro river has drifted in the floods during the cyclone.
- Naibita Village – Damages to water pipers has been repaired, six road side stalls has been damaged, and these were the stalls used to sell the produce from the farms. These villagers heavily relied on the roadside stalls to sell their produce as they did not take their produce to Korovou or Rakiraki markets to sell.

All three villages has reported that most of their farms has been destroyed and has affected their incomes as most the crops were either taken to the markets or sold by the roadside. Only two cattle deaths recorded each in Naibita and Manu village.

According the villagers crops which has been destroyed mainly are: banana,vudi, duruka,eggplant,dalo,cassava,yams,bele,pumkin,chillies,coconut,ginger,pineapple,avocado.

All three villages have similar crops as above.



Damaged Farms.

Recovery Progress:

All three villages has identified repairing homes, schools, roadside markets, cleaning debris and rehabilitating their farms as their first priority.

Request to provide tools for cleaning and cutting down fallen trees and re-establishing farms were common in all three villages.

Villagers did mentioned that they had tradespersons to undertake repairs to buildings and other facilities damaged e.g. carpenters, plumbers etc.

Tools requested were as follows:

- Knives, forks, spades, pesticide sprayers, gumboots, chainsaws, brush cutters, postholes etc.

Important Note:

Please note that the figures that has been provided was obtained in consultation with the respective village heads from the three villages and has not been verified by the respective authorities.

Risks

Access to Manu village is only through the river the flows between the kings' road and the village. During heavy rain the river floods and access is limited which makes it difficult for school children to go to schools, transport supplies, access medical facilities etc.

The team providing support to this programme during implementation stages needs to ensure that safety measures are taken to for safety and the persons involved from the community.