

BULA RE...

Cokonaki
Cogea



Brot
für die Welt

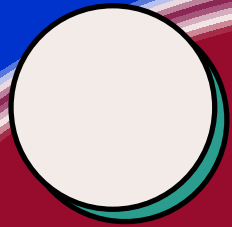
PROJECT GOALS

Objective 1: Establish a minimum standard by which consensus and ownership of all groups, including women and vulnerable, in a climate impacted community can be gained during the planning of community led relocation

Objective 2: To provide a guide to rebuild with climate change impacted communities suggesting SOPs for construction, resettlement and transitional support programmes fostering resilience.

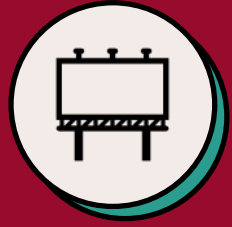


Phase 1 Community consensus and Planning



CO-DESIGN 1

Proposed village layout
Understanding the house layout
understanding the waste water treatment



CODESIGN 2

Confirm list of households for households and special needs in Naro village.
Informing villages on the operations and maintenance system
Raise awareness on child protection and community approval on house plan and design plan



STAKEHOLDERS BRIEFING

Providing Cokonaki Cogea's overview to stakeholders
Getting feedback and input into the project
Consolidate intersectoral support for Cogea community



BOSE VANUA

Village Plan
Build phase
Old village site
Timber



GROUNDTRUTHING

Validation of community layout/ village master plan/ formalization of consent



Significant Contributors

Bua Urban Youth/Bua DCOSS

Suva DCOSS member; Bua Urban Youth Network for conducting the co-design phase. These has helped mitigated risk factors that could delay the project timeline.

Vanua

Cogea village has contributed immensely through timber and land that is used for relocation. Much appreciation to the landowners and the mataqali that owns the mahogany

Government

Ministry of Itaukei Affairs
Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of Water Ways
Ministry of Forestry

Fiji Hardwood Corporation Limited
Core Builders

NGO
Transend Oceania

Project Alignment to FCOSS Strategic Plan 2022 – 2026

Strategic Focus Area 1

. Community inclusion, participation, engagement, leadership and innovation

Strategic Focus 2

. CSO Coordination and Development Effectiveness



Higher Level Alignments to Planned Relocation Guidelines

Project Cokonaki Cogea affirms PRG's three main pillars, to be followed at all stages to guide the relocation process and to respond to the needs of the affected communities:

- 1. Decision: Making the decision to undertake relocation of groups or communities**
- 2. Planning: Developing a sustainable plan for relocation (ie. Geotech and cadastral survey)**
- 3. Implementation: Implementing the plan in line with all human rights and protection standards available, including, but not limited to, complementary measures such as:**
 - Sustainability of the plan
 - The process of physical relocation
 - The follow-up and monitoring of the relocation process on a long-term basis



Box 1: Principles for Planned Relocation in Fiji

1. **A Human - Centred Approach:** This principle is to ensure that the community bottom- up perception is prioritized, that the interests of communities are considered, and the lessons learnt from Fiji's past experiences with relocation processes -- where community movements have been associated with numerous social, cultural, gender, economic and environmental issues relating to tensions over land, dislocation of communities, inadequate resources and unsuitable sites -- are to be avoided in the future application of these Guidelines.
2. **A Livelihood - Based Approach** to adaptation is an integral part of many rural livelihood strategies, as opposed to planned relocation being merely a reaction to climate change. This is to ensure that people who have relocated are not negatively affected and contribute to the process of "migration as adaptation. The planned relocation process needs to be sensitive to the specific needs of communities and households that may be on the move. Characterizing the communities and households' profiles associated with climate related relocation will facilitate developing policy and operational options that build livelihood in respect to those climatic stressors.
3. **A Human - Rights Based Approach:** The Paris Agreement, together with the ICCPR and the ICESCR reflects the countries' rationale to relate climate change triggers to rights belonging to the affected people, ensuring that men, women, elderly and persons with disabilities are meaningfully engaged and participate in the decision-making, planning, and implementation related to the planned relocation. The human rights-based approach is also the main component of the PARTICIPATION and CONSULTATION processes as stipulated by the Paris Agreement together with the TRANSPARENCY CONCEPT
4. **The Pre-emptive Approach** is to ensure that any potential humanitarian crises are avoided. Pre-emptive action collaborated with country-specific solutions create an efficient response to environmental scenarios and protect the vulnerable groups on a medium and long term basis, contributing inter alia, to successful adaptive measures, decreasing potential risks and building resilience at the new destination (site).



COMPARISON BETWEEN SOP AND FCOSS PROCESSES

Pre- Stage 2: Detailed and Assessment Planning – full scale assessment of the community (including environmental, cultural, socio-economic and livelihoods impact assessments) and detailed planning for relocation once it is reconfirmed that relocation is the last resort. A relocation plan is developed with the community (and any host community) and all relevant agencies.

**Community Co – Design 1
Community Co-Design 2
Bose Vanua
Ground truthing and consent
Free Prior Informed Consent
Stakeholders briefing**

COMPARISON BETWEEN SOP AND FCOSS PROCESSES

Activities	Output	Stakeholder Involved
1. Pre-assessment conducted with support from Bua DCOSS to test the robustness of the project framework with community's needs and reality and applicability of the Fiji Relocation Guidelines and SOP	1. Community endorsed & ownership for relocation plans that is inclusive of women and vulnerable members.	Bua DCOSS, BUYN, PIANGO, RISE Project SSVM Cogea
2.2 preparatory meetings with the Bose Vanua (Council of Elders) or the Bose Vakoro (village council meeting) to raise awareness and gain consensus on the general approach to all phases of the project and	2. Relocation plan with tasks & responsibilities clearly assigned roles for all members including women, youth and elderly.	Bua Provincial Council, Cogea Bose Vanua PA Bua, PIANGO, Nabavatu community reps
3.2 action planning workshops for the village and with invitation to stakeholders to formulate detailed plans for the build and transitional phases and to gain consensus and consent from all members of	3. Relocation plan articulates responsibilities of stakeholders through both phases.	Commissioner Northern, NDMO, MoA, MoIT, MTA, MoE, MoF, NGOs: ADRA Fiji, BUY, Global Compassion, TO, PIANGO

COMPARISON BETWEEN SOP AND FCOSS PROCESSES

B 2.2 IN - STAGE

Relocation and establishment stage when the decision to move is already taken and steps in motion to prepare the new site for the community and to relocate and establish them in their new home. Relevant agencies, including non-governmental organisation and development partners are engaged in implementation where it is ensured that activities and timeline adhere to the agreed relocation plan.

**Logging / training
Civil Works**

COMPARISON BETWEEN SOP AND FCOSS PROCESSES

Activity	Output	Stakeholder
<p>1. 2 weeks' refresher workshop in preparation for the build phase with stakeholders. Workshop will inculcate the use of local resources, traditional knowledge and approaches for building cyclone resilient homes</p>	<p>1. Increased capacity of community builders to implement build phase efficiently and effectively.</p>	<p>MTA, Commissioner Northern, Ministry of Forestry, NDMO, RISE, Tikina Wainunu Council, MoIT, PIANGO,</p>
<p>2. Community builders and carpenters build at least 70% in 8 months' period</p>	<p>2. Adequate materials for the construction of 40 homes are stockpiled at the relocation sites.</p>	<p>As above</p>
<p>3. Village and district learning exchanges of mataisau/traditional carpenters facilitated at building sites to ensure sharing of hands-on experience, intergenerational learning. Nabavatu and PIANGO are invited to observe and document the</p>	<p>3. 40 homes were constructed in 14 months. 4. Build progress report.</p>	<p>As above</p>

COMPARISONS

Stages for Consent – SOP	Project Cokonaki Cogea
1. Community request for relocation	Occurred before receipt of funds
2. Recommendations from scoping exercise to proceed to relocation or to take adaptation measures	Decision for relocation made with government officials
3. Identification of new site including house plans and ground layout	New site: Occurred before FCOSS intervention House plans: initial design submitted with funding proposal and refined over phase 1
4. Relocation of community (Final decision to relocate or not)	Occurred in phase 1 (bose vakoro, bose ni tabagone/marama, bose vanua, community co-design meetings) Briefings by Bua DCOSS and BUY Network to chiefs, eg Tui Bua etc.
5. Community obligations and contributions in the relocation process	Documented in phase 1 \$700K FJD estimated value of mahogany – Mataqali Raviravi, FHCL Homes will occupy 10 acres, 30 acres in total allocated by Mataqali Raravula
6. Relocation plan activities, including the mobility plan (movement of the community)	Allocation of houses, placing in community planning, landscaping, waste management, capacity building, trauma counselling (Transcend Oceania) in phase 1 Mobility plan has not been approached

Box 3. Consent Mechanism

Consent is not the same as consultation and participation. These are necessary precursors to **informed consent**. Consultation refers broadly to the process of soliciting and listening to the opinions and perceptions of affected populations. Participation implies a deeper engagement that may include control over decision-making. Both form part of a process in which key stakeholders influence and share control over initiatives and decisions that affect them.

Culturally appropriate consultative, participatory, and inclusive structures need to be in place to enable all sectors of a community to make informed choices and to communicate these in a transparent process. These structures should, among other things:

- (a) Involve all affected stakeholders, including individuals and communities to be relocated, new host communities, and those who remain in situ.
- (b) Involve all factions within stakeholder groups, including minorities and those who have limited access to decision-making processes. In some communities may mean the elderly, persons with disabilities, marginalised women (from another village and married into the clan) and LGBTQI persons.
- (c) Ensure effective consultation with, and participation of, stakeholders at every step of the planned relocation process, including the decision to relocate, site selection, timing, and modalities of relocation.
- (d) Ensure stakeholders can propose alternatives, including different relocation options (note – informal settlements depend on government identified land where land security is provided. They have the option to move to the government prepared site or find their own)
- (e) Be attuned to, and accommodate, social, cultural, and political contexts, hierarchies, and power structures and age, gender, and diversity aspects among stakeholders.
- (f) Ensure a decision-making process which is absent of “coercion, intimidation or manipulation.”
- (g) Provide adequate time for the community to understand, access, and analyse information on any proposed activity or relocation phase prior to making any decisions.
- (h) Ensure that the affected community is in possession of full and accurate knowledge about the activity and its impact on the community (informed). Information should be accessible, clear, consistent, accurate, constant, and transparent. Information should be complete, covering the spectrum of potential social, financial, political, cultural, environmental impacts, including scientific information with access to original sources in appropriate language. Information should be objective, covering both the positive and negative potential of activities and consequences of giving or withholding consent
- (i) Consent is to be a freely given decision that may be a “Yes” or a “No,” including the option to reconsider if the proposed activities change or if new information relevant to the proposed activities emerges
- (j) The entire consent gathering would be done through open ballot system to ensure transparency unless if preferred otherwise (secret voting) by the community.
- (k) Minors (<18y.o) would not be taking part during this process given the general minimum voting specification of Fiji. However, the rights of children need to be respected where their interest and needs will have to be captured during the consultation process. (Ref: Box 2)

Phase 1

Phase 1 – Civil Works

- . Phase 1: Civil Works
- . Civil Contractor- Core Builders & Furniture Pte Ltd
- . Mobilized- 24/07/23
- . -land clearing 100%
- . -Constructed 1x 10ft x 10ft Fuel Storage room 1x 20ft x 15ft Storage room 1x 28ft x 24ft house-
- . currently used as a camp.
- . -These are permanent structures that will be left with the villagers after the project complete.
- . -Started with bulk excavation- we have completed 40% of the bulk excavation.

- . Iterative approaches to corporate strategy
- . Establish a management framework from the inside



Village Plan



Brot
für die Welt

www.brot.org

20XX

