

COUNTRY PROGRAM STRATEGY FIJI SGP OP6

2015 - 2018



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AusAID	Australian AID
cChange	Sea Change
CC	Climate Change
CBA	Community Based Adaptation
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CI	Conservation International
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
COP21	United Nations Climate Change Conference
CPMT	Central Programme Management Team
CROP	Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific
CPS	Country Programme Strategy
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DFAT	Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
ECW	Expanded Constituency Workshop
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
GEB	Global Environmental Benefits
GEF	Global Environment Facility
ILO	International Labour Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IRDF	Integrated Rural Development Framework
KM	Knowledge Management
FBO	Faith Based Organizations
FELA	Fiji Environmental Law Association
FLMMA	Fiji Locally Managed Marine Area
FRIEND	Foundation for Rural Integrated Enterprises and Development
LC	Landscape
LD	Land Degradation
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NAP	National Action Programmes
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment
NC	National Coordinator
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NIP	National Implementation Plans
NPFE	National Portfolio Formulation Exercise
NSC	National Steering Committee
NTROC	National <i>iTaukei</i> Resources Owner Committee
NZAID	New Zealand AID
OP	Operational Phase
PCF	Pacific Blue Foundation
POETCom	Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PPCR	Pilot Programme for Climate Change
R2R	Ridge to Reef
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals

SIDs	Small Island Developing States
SC	Seascope
SGP	Small Grant Programme
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCLOS	United Nations on the Law of the Sea
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USP	University of the South Pacific
YMST	<i>Yaubula</i> Management Support Team

COUNTRY [FIJI]

OP6 resources (estimated US\$)¹

Core funds: \$400,000

BACKGROUND:

The Small Grants Programme (SGP) was established in 1992 as a GEF corporate program with the purpose to contribute to conservation and restoration of the environment through support provided to the local people, and promoting community actions maintaining balance between social, economic and environmental requirements.

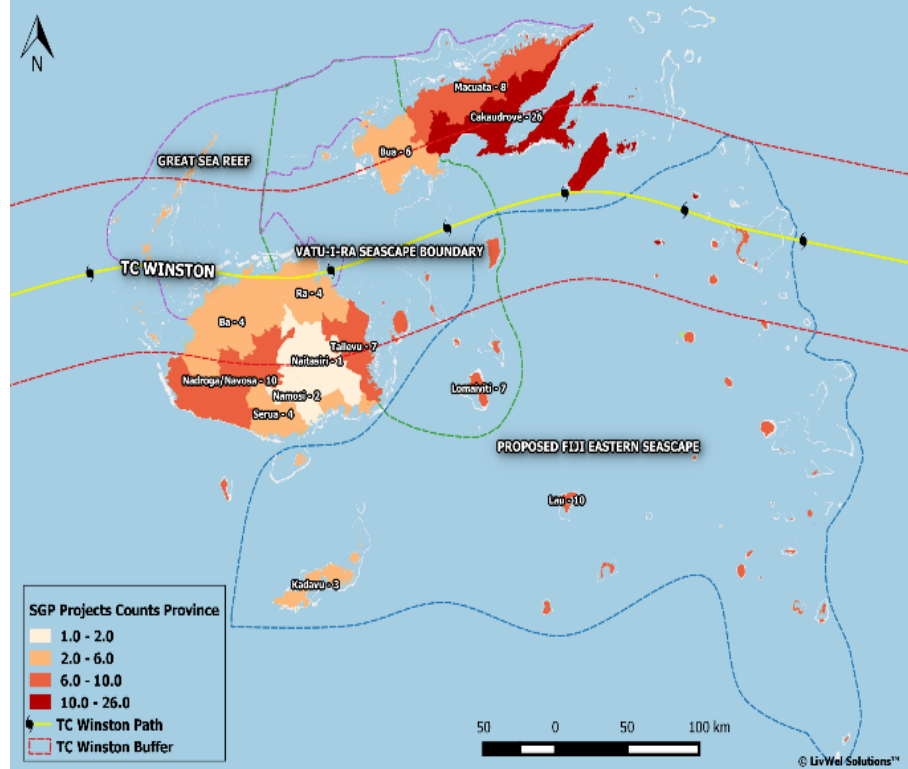
As a GEF corporate programme, SGP aligns its operational phase strategies to that of the GEF, and provides a series of demonstration projects for further scaling up, replication and mainstreaming. Action at the local level by civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities is deemed a vital component of the GEF 20/20 Strategy (i.e. convening multi-stakeholder alliances to deliver global environmental benefits and contribute to UNDP's Strategic Plan and focus on sustainable development).² At the global level, the SGP OP6 programme goal is to “effectively support the creation of global environmental benefits and the safeguarding of the global environment through community and local solutions that complement and add value to national and global level action.”

In its 6th Operational Phase (OP6) 2015 - 2018, SGP has the following objective: “*to support the creation of global environmental benefits and the safeguarding of the global environment through community and local solutions that complement and add value to national and global level action*”. One of the key elements of SGP's implementation in OP6 will be the development of landscape/seascape approaches within countries to better focus grant-making and promote strategic programming and clustering of small grant projects to achieve greater impact and lead to synergies and opportunities for scaling up.

¹ The level of SGP OP6 resources is an estimated total of: (i) the GEF6 core grant allocation (to be reviewed annually by CPMT on the basis of performance, co-financing and strategic partnerships, demonstrated NSC commitment rates, and UNOPS delivery); (ii) approved STAR resources; as well as (iii) other sources of third party cost sharing & co-financing (country, regional and/or global levels). Note that countries with remaining OP5 balances that have not been pipelined, will be expected to use these balances in line with the OP6 strategic approach in order to be coherent in terms of SGP programming and results expected.

² The initial SGP OP6 concept was incorporated into the strategic directions for the overall GEF-6 replenishment, and subsequently approved by the GEF Council paper “GEF Small Grants Programme: Implementation Arrangements for GEF-6” (GEF/C.46/13) in May 2014.

The Fiji Small Grants Program began in 2005 in the 2nd year of the 3rd SGP Operational Phase (OP3Y2) with a total grant amount of 378,317 USD and 11 projects. To date it has 101 projects, 8 not yet active, 41 currently under execution, 48 satisfactorily completed and 4 projects terminated before completion. This is illustrated in the Figure 1.0 SGP Footprint since 2005 map above.



OP5’s strategic priority was to adopt the “Look North Policy” in line with government’s policy and this is reflected in the highest count of projects in Vanua Levu totaling 40%.

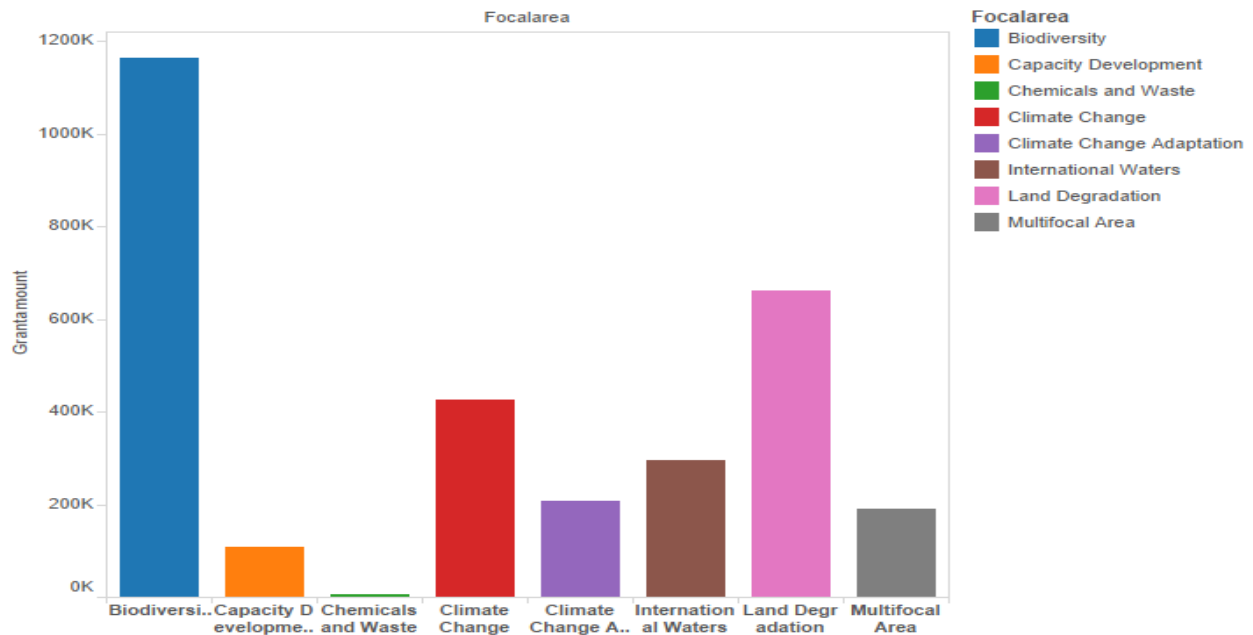
Table 1 SGP Funding Breakdown (2005-2015)

Projects Statuses	Number of Projects	Grant Amount	Co-financing in Cash	Co-financing in Kind
Not active yet	8	175 172 USD	5 500 USD	6 000 USD
Currently under execution	41	1 461 335 USD	464 715 USD	821 739 USD
Satisfactorily Completed	48	1 294 637 USD	131 646 USD	576 774 USD
Project Terminated Before Completion	4	139 821 USD	500 USD	84 533 USD
Totals	101	3 070 985 USD	602 361 USD	1 489 046 USD

1. SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME - SUMMARY BACKGROUND

SGP Fiji's highest investments were in the biodiversity and land degradation focal areas as illustrated in Figure 2.0. Funding of SGP Projects by Focal Area. However, all focal areas contributed to influencing national policy.

Funding of SGP Projects by Focal Area



Sum of Grantamount for each Focalarea. Color shows details about Focalarea. The data is filtered on Province, which excludes No data.

Figure 2 Funding of SGP Projects by Focal Area

The most important national achievement is the establishment and strengthening of community-based institutions such as the *Yaubula* Management Support Teams (YMST) at the village, district and provincial levels through the guidance of the Fiji Locally Managed Marine Area Network (FLMMA). The YMST is a co-management structure that operates to enhance government extension officers and conservation officers at the district and provincial level to work with community leaders and chiefs. The Ministry of *iTaukei* (Indigenous) Affairs has now made this YMST model a prerequisite for all provinces in Fiji to enhance engagement with communities to strengthen natural resource stewardship.

The work of the YMST has significantly contributed to Fiji's commitment to achieve 100% of inshore management by 2020. So far, the collective effort of CSOs, provincial leaders, and community chiefs illustrated in Figure 3 Fiji's Marine Area Management has established 452 community-based or locally marine managed areas (LMMA);

- 79% of inshore fishing area is actively under local management (FLMMA influenced *qoliqoli*)
- 11% of inshore area is under permanent or periodically opened no-take reserves (MPA or tabu areas)
- 71% of coastal villages are involved.

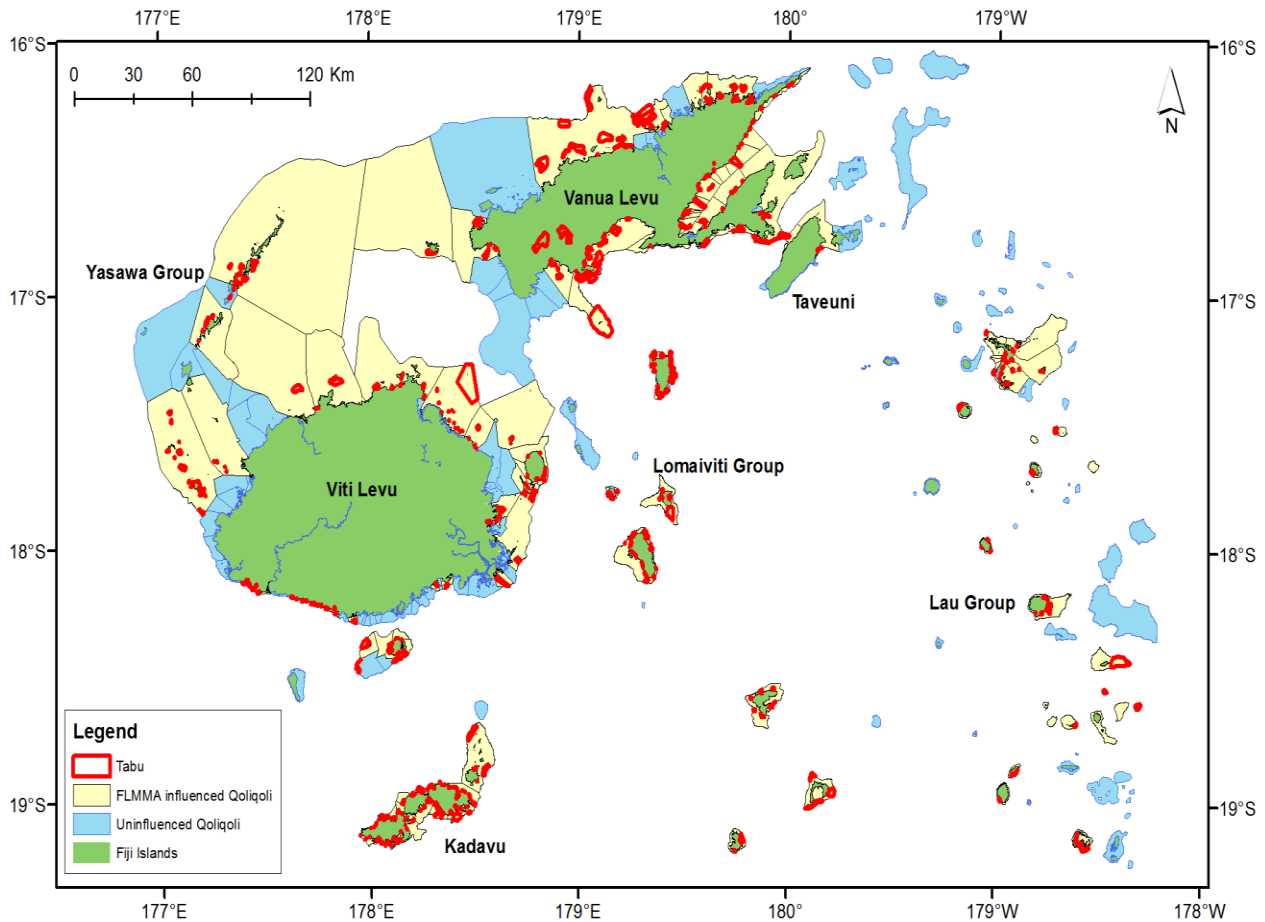


Figure 3 Fiji's Locally Managed Marine Areas - (LMMAs)

As a result, at least 9 (Macuata, Cakaudrove, Bua, Lau, Lomaiviti, Ra, Nadroga/Navosa, Ba and Kadavu) of the 15 provinces have established or strengthened their YMSTs with *Yaubula* Management Plans. However, sustainability plans and financial strategies have yet to be consolidated. A key FLMMA member received the 2015 WWF Conservation Medal called the Duke of Edinburgh Award for FLMMA's innovative approaches as a model for community-based resource management globally to improve and sustain livelihoods. However, scaling up the connectivity between land and marine conservation initiatives is still considered a gap that OP6 could focus on.

Another notable influence under biodiversity is the incorporation of the "Code of Practice for the Sustainable Management of Dugong and Marine Turtle Tourism in Australia" into the 'The Best Practice Guidelines for turtle conservation' in the Mamanuca Islands. Through SGP funded Mamanuca Environment Society (MES), the Guidelines are now adopted and enforced by the government as a criterion of Environmental Impact Assessments for resorts taking into account important turtle life history information such as nesting areas, foraging areas, and important turtle habitat.

In the Sustainable Forest Management, focal area, the Community Based Organization (CBO) Sisi Initiative won the global UNDP Equator Initiative Award in 2012. This program provided a means to protect the habitat of an endemic bird species and provide alternative livelihood sources for the communities in the IBA area in peninsula of Tunuloa / Natewa. For all six communities engaged, an established logging moratorium which exist to this day. SGP's investments made in other land degradation type projects were primarily focused on capacity building activities targeting grantee communities and integrated approaches to enhance soil fertility, sustainable land management practices, forest biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Organic farming, a sustainable land management practice widely promoted through past and current SGP projects is gaining wide endorsement amongst farmers and provincial councils in Fiji. Island-based approach to organic farming has gained popularity through the SGP's support of farmer-field schools, and the engagement of farmer networks and farmer-based institutions to technical support in biological approach to farming in heavily commercial farming on Taveuni. Upscaling of this work through the ACIAR Soil Health Project and assistance by DFAT technical personnel reflects the huge potential for SGP funding to leverage support from international donors and create a larger impact at the sub-national and national level in the area of chemicals. The grantee was able to solicit the support of government through the Ministry of Agriculture to look into the feasibility of producing lime locally, as the vital nutrient was lacking in most of the soils throughout the country. The initiation of a national Task force in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture, to champion this cause resulted in the local production and supply of lime in Fiji for the first time ever in 2014.

In OP5, most (70%) of the Climate Change Mitigation projects focused on reducing the carbon footprint through solar electrification projects involving women in villages. SGP Fiji had been funding the Barefoot College graduates (grandmothers) with the implementation activities of their solar electrification projects and its capacity building activities such as financial literacy training and management skills. One of the key results of this initiative is the recent signing of an MOA between the Fiji government and the government of India to establish a Regional Barefoot Vocational Training Center in Fiji to train more women in the Pacific region to learn skills in solar engineering. Following the 55th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) of 2011, it was emphasized that reduced access to resources including energy, hinders women's full participation in sustainable development. It is also recognized that women and girls are disproportionately burdened by the lack of access to modern energy sources; and therefore, significant social and economic benefits can be realized by mainstreaming women's involvement into energy such as solar power, rocket stoves and other entrepreneurial initiatives.

The Japan Satoyama Initiative Project in the districts of Tunuloa and Natewa was a good example of a co-financing approach toward a district level landscape concept. Despite its many challenges, the COMDEKS project was one of the few projects that was able to complete the project from the baseline study to an ex-post assessment outcome /report by consultants. One of the key lessons learned from the success of this project process was the vitality of a field staff based in the district to ensure that the communications and momentum of the project is continually enhanced.

1.1 Overall situation analysis for the SGP country programme in OP6 including: major partnerships, and existing sources of co-financing.

Since inception, GEF SGP Fiji has worked through its NGO/CSO network to strengthen and empower community based organizations, primarily village-based committees focusing on environmental stewardship and conservation to take a direct and lead role in implementing and managing grassroots initiatives in the GEF thematic areas.

SGP OP6 will have the opportunity to connect or supplement where there are gaps, to the large influx of funding from various regional and international sources currently in place as shown in Table 1 below. Tropical Cyclone Winston was to date the worst natural disaster ever to hit Fiji and its impacts has realigned the core of Fiji's national priorities towards the rehabilitation and restoration of the impacted communities, their livelihoods and future ecosystem services.

It is the aspiration of SGP to strengthen its connectivity to other GEF and non GEF projects to either value-add or consolidate these bigger projects at community level, wherever their sites may be. This is part of

Government's strategic move to ensure there are synergies and tangible cumulative positive transformation impacts to the lives of its people. SGP will play a visible role in this area during the OP6 phase.

Table 2 Committed Funding for Fiji in OP6 (Regional and International)

Funding Source	Total Funding \$FJ	Funding Time Frame	Coverage
TC Winston	207M	2016 onwards	TC Winston Cyclone Path
GEF 4 RAF - R2R	4.07M	2006 – 2010 (Extension 2016)	Delaikoro Catchment- Labasa, Tomaniivi/ Wabu Catchment- Viti Levu
GEF 5 STAR - R2R	16.3M	Jan 2015 to Dec 2018	Waidina, Tuva, Ba, Labasa, Vunivia, Tunuloa Catchments
GEF 5 STAR - BAF Conservation	8.3M	2016 - 2018	Taveuni, Qamea, Matagi and Laucala
GEF 5 STAR - Marine Conservation	1.9M	2016 - 2018	Lau Seascape
SPREP - PEBACC	1.6 M	2014 - 2019	Taveuni and Macuata Province
SPC – Regional R2R	TBC		Viti Levu and Vanua Levu
SPC- EU Funded	TBC		Ba, Koronubu and Drasa FSC Sector, Nadi/ Malolo Sector
SPREP - RESCCUE	1.9 M	2015-2018	Ra, Kadavu
PACKARD -		2020	North
PRRP	TBC		Ba Province- District Vitogo and Naviti

Thus, in OP6, SGP will continue to take a lead role in strengthening provincial institutional capacity and partnerships to mainstream environmental conservation while empowering local communities, women and youths to be good stewards and key actors in environmental management and sustainable living. This will ensure connectivity of community/provincial based projects the larger regional, international or bilateral and multilateral funded projects already in place.

1.2 Experience and of past projects that can serve as a foundation for the effective implementation of SGP initiatives in OP6:

One of the key lessons learnt by SGP country programme is that there has been a lot of progress towards conservation and sustainable land management initiatives through the international NGOs in Fiji that compliments Government's role. SGP has indeed also made its mark on strategic CSO partnerships, consolidating FLMMA Network and enhancing the geographic spread of YMST partnerships. However, the benefits and the impact on local communities is not yet realized enough at the national scale to significantly reduce poverty levels and contribute to sustainable livelihoods. The strong and robust YMST network funded by the SGP produced conservation champions of both gender and also youth. In OP6 this could be further strengthened through innovative initiatives under the CSO-government dialogue platforms, which the NSC and the SGP office could drive. Targeted activities under the community and landscape/seascape conservation initiative, could also pick up on some of the success stories of the YMST approach and further the gains made in previous years in these sites. Another important lesson learnt from OP5 is the need to build the capacity of community groups specifically in governance to improve grantees transparency and accountability of projects such as management of funds and the accurate reporting against spending.

Some of the key model projects (YMSTs, Solar electrification, rocket stoves, organic farming, forest reserves and income generating projects) that have been initiated and implemented through SGP will need to be sustained and scaled up to provincial level under the OP6 thematic initiative of Community

Landscape/Seascape Conservation. Sustainable financing mechanisms for YMSTs and project/financial management capacity to sustain projects continues to be a challenge. OP6 will address these key gaps to incorporate lessons learnt and scale up model projects to the national level. To ensure upscaling and connectivity of project occurs, further support from SGP is critical toward the Ministry of *iTaukei* Affairs Conservation Officers and the *Wakatu* Initiative that is funded by the GEF PAS 4 full size project of integrated catchment management. This shall be further assisted by GEF 5 STAR project that will begin soon.

Another successful model of project processes in planning, implementation, partnerships and co-financing is the Japan Satoyama Initiative COMDEKS project implemented through SGP. The entirety of the project from the planning to the evaluation of project activity impacts demonstrated the success of the landscape/connectivity approach that could be scaled-up or replicated in OP6. This is a strong resource mobilization bilateral model that could be showcased to Government to pursue further and allow SGP to be recipient for implementation or work with agencies within Government to deliver to community level.

2. SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME NICHE

In its 6th Operational Phase (OP6) 2015 - 2018, SGP has the following objective: “to support the creation of global environmental benefits and the safeguarding of the global environment through community and local solutions that complement and add value to national and global level action”. One of the key elements of SGP’s implementation in OP6 will be the development of landscape/seascape approaches within countries to better focus grant-making and promote strategic programming and clustering of small grant projects to achieve greater impact and lead to synergies and opportunities for scaling up.

In OP6, Fiji SGP will deliver on 8 strategic initiatives. Five of these initiatives are thematic focused and contribute directly and/or indirectly to global environmental benefits (GEBs):

1. Community landscape/seascape conservation - *Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society*
2. Community landscape/seascape conservation - *Promotion of collective management of trans-boundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services*
3. Innovative Climate-Smart Agro-Ecology Practices - *Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)*
4. Low Carbon Energy Access Co-Benefits - *Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path*
5. Local to Global Chemical Management Coalitions - *Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern*

The remaining 3 initiatives are cross-cutting strategies also called “Grant maker+” mechanism (which means helping with non-grant services such as capacity building, KM, improving policy, networking, helping NGOs with proposals to directly access government and other donor funds)

6. CSO-Govt Policy & Planning Dialogues - *Enhance capacity of civil society to contribute to implementation of MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and national and sub-national policy, planning and legal frameworks*
7. Promoting Social Inclusion - *GEF Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Gender Equality Action Plan and GEF Principles for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples*
8. Global Knowledge Platforms - *Contribute to GEF KM efforts*

After an extensive desk review, consultations and a baseline survey (of selected target landscape/ seascape) the Fiji National Steering Committee (NSC), endorsed **four** of the thematic initiatives and **all** of the cross-cutting initiatives for programing in OP6.

The thematic initiatives that will be implemented by Fiji SGP projects in OP6 include:

- (i) Community conservation (Landscapes and Seascapes)
- (ii) Innovative climate-smart agro-ecology
- (iii) Energy Access Benefits.

The cross-cutting themes are;

- (iv)CSO-Government Dialogue Platform,

(v) Social Inclusion

(vi) Global Knowledge platforms.

Through the mapping analysis and stakeholder consensus, SGP Fiji strategically identified important target areas where these strategic initiatives would be implemented. These target areas include critical ecosystems which will be supported by SGP Fiji for protection and sustainable use, implementing a multi-focal approach involving communities in buffer zones and corridors thus providing connectivity for complex landscape mosaics. The selection of these target areas are elaborated in Section 3.2 below.

2.2 List of Conventions and relevant national planning frameworks: -

Table 3 List of Relevant Conventions and National/Regional Plans or Programme

Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) https://www.cbd.int/countries/default.shtml?country=fj	29 th Dec 1993 Party since: 1993-12-29 By: Ratification
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/fj/fj-nbsap-oth-en.pdf Reviewed in 2009 - a results framework and implementation framework for the 2010-2014 period	Completed in 1999 and endorsed by Cabinet in 2003.
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) https://www.cbd.int/countries/default.shtml?country=fj	Ratified in 1992 Party since: 2014-10-12 By: Accession
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/status_of_ratification/items/2631.php	Signature - 9 Jun 1992 Ratification Acceptance (A) Accession (a) Approval (AA) Succession (d) - 25 Feb 1993 Entry into force - 21 Mar 1994
UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd) http://unfccc.int/national_reports/non-annex_i_natcom/items/2979.php	18 th May 2006 (Initial National Communication) 31 st July 2014 (2 nd National Communication)
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) http://www.unccd.int/ActionProgrammes/fiji-eng2007.pdf	Acceded 26 th of August 1998
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP) http://www.unccd.int/regionalreports/fiji-eng2006.pdf	1 st draft in 1998 Submitted 2006
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) http://chm.pops.int/Implementation/NIPs/NIPTransmission/tabid/253/Default.aspx	Ratified June 20 th 2001 Enforced 17 th May 2004
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	Received 21 st June 2006
Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) http://www.imf.org/external/np/prsp/prsp.aspx	NA
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	Final Report July 2009
GEF-6 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	Planned to be done in 2016 and will be a good basis for SGP6 formulation
Other Relevant National/Regional Plans and Frameworks for Fiji	
National Green Growth Framework 2015 - 2020 http://www.greengrowthknowledge.org/project/gggi-fiji-implementation-green-growth-framework	2014
Post-Disaster-Needs Assessment (PDNA) Winston	Launched 29 th March 2016
Strategic Development Plan (current)	2007-2011
National Strategic Human Resource Plan 2011 -2015	August 2011
SDG National Implementation Plan – Fiji	
Fiji National Energy Policy 2013-2020 https://issuu.com/fijiroadsauthority/docs/final_draft_fiji_national_energy_po	Final draft 2013

National Development Plan (20yr & 5yr Strategic Plan)-Draft	Under final analysis (Strategic Planning)
National Climate Change Policy http://www.sprep.org/attachments/Climate_Change/Fiji-National-Climate-Change-Policy.pdf	Approved by Cabinet 19 th January 2012
People's Charter for Change, Peace and Progress http://www.lcil.cam.ac.uk/sites/default/files/LCIL/documents/transitions/Fiji_3_Peoples_Charter_for_Change.pdf	Endorsed for Implementation by his Excellency the President in December 2008
UNFCCC COP21 NDC Submission 2020-2030 http://www4.unfccc.int/Submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Fiji/1/FIJI_iNDC_Final_051115.pdf	Date of submission 2015-11-05
Integrated Rural Development Framework	2000
Integrated Human Resource Development Program	Formation of PEAK body in 2000
Fiji 2020 Agriculture Sector Policy http://pafpnet.spc.int/pafpnet/attachments/article/219/fiji-2020-agriculture-sector-policy-agenda.pdf	Report August 2014
Fiji National Gender policy http://www.fiji.gov.fj/getattachment/db294b55-f2ca-4d44-bc81-f832e73cab6c/NATIONAL-GENDER-POLICY-AWARENESS.aspx	Endorsed by Cabinet 25 th Feb 2014
National Policy of Persons Living with a Disability 2008-2018 http://www.fncdp.org/docs/2008-18_NationalDisabilityPolicy.pdf	November 5 2008
Fiji National Youth Policy http://www.youthpolicy.org/national/Fiji_2011_National_Youth_Policy.pdf	2011
National Development Plan	
Endangered and Protected Species Act	1992
Ozone Depleting Substance Act 1998 and its Regulation 2010	2012
Environmental Management Act 2005	2010
Litter (amendment) Decree	
National Financial Inclusion Strategic Plan 2016-2020.	2015?
Melanesian Spearhead Group - Roadmap for Inshore Fisheries Management and Sustainable Resource Development 2014-2023	2014
Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action - Samoa Pathway	2014
The Noumea Strategy – A new song for coastal fisheries pathways to change	2015

2.3 National priorities that need immediate preparation and capacity building for community and CSO involvement

SGP OP6 will support the immediate preparations and capacity building of communities and CSOs towards the implementation of the following endorsed national priorities (9) that overlaps with SGP OP6's selected strategic themes. The national policies listed below are also prioritized in relation to the strategic themes determined for SGP OP6.

1. Fiji's Green Growth Strategy
 - (i) Environment Pillar 1 – building resilience to climate change
 - (ii) Environment Pillar 3 – sustainable islands and oceans resources
 - (iii) Social Pillar 1 – inclusive social development
 - (iv) Social Pillar 2 – food security
 - (v) Social Pillar 3 – fresh water resources and sanitation management

2. National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP)
 - (i) Thematic area 1 – forest conservation management
 - (ii) Thematic area 3 – inshore fisheries
 - (iii) Thematic area 6 – protected areas

3. Fiji LMMA Policy

Fiji's commitment to SIDS to protect (effectively managed and financed) 30% of Fiji's inshore and offshore fisheries by 2020. FLMMA's contribution is to ensure that 100% of Fiji's inshore is effectively managed referred to as the *100% solution*³.

4. Fiji's 2020 Agriculture Sector Policy – objective to improve delivery of support services through the Integrated Rural Development Framework (IRDF)
5. Fiji's REDD-Plus Policy; Fiji Forest Policy – towards forest protection and reforestation activities
6. Fiji National Gender Policy – Ensuring both men and women participate fully in activities.
7. Fiji National Youth Policy - to provide an enabling environment where youth development is mainstreamed into the various focal areas of national development.
8. Fiji National Climate Change Policy
9. Fiji National Energy Policy – Rural Electrification and Energy Efficiency; Objective 5 Adaptation - Reduce the vulnerability and enhance the resilience of Fiji's communities to the impacts of climate change and disasters.

Additional reference will also be made to national policies and initiatives currently being developed such as the National Fisheries Policy- Draft, National Action Plan for Land Degradation and Desertification.

Immediate preparations will focus on the capacity building of supporting partners such as the NGOs, community champions, conservation officers, and provincial *Roko Tui*(s), Local town council reps, retired civil servants in rural areas and communities. These partners will in turn facilitate the SGP process with community grantees in relation to project design and the application process, management, financial entrepreneurship, monitoring and evaluation.

³ Fiji LMMA Policy – Working with government for a better Fiji.

2.4 OP6 strategic initiatives which will be programmed by the SGP country programme

Table 4 SGP Contribution to National Priorities / GEF - 6 Corporate Results

1 SGP OP6 strategic initiatives Thematic	2 GEF-6 corporate results by focal area	3 Briefly describe the SGP Country Programme niche ⁴ relevant to national priorities/other agencies ⁵	4 Briefly describe the complementation between the SGP Country Programme UNDP CO strategic programming
Community landscape/seascape conservation	Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SGP will support Fiji's commitment to SIDS targets that "by 2020, at least 30% of Fiji's inshore & offshore marine areas will have come under a comprehensive, ecologically, representative networks of MPAs, which are effectively managed and financed". 2. Support sustainable livelihood opportunities and viable income generating/value adding projects that benefit communities directly linked to existing ICCAs and protected areas in their sustainable financing efforts. 	<p>SGP OP6 complements UNDP's Strategic program by aligning with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Priority focus on SDG's and in particular women, youth, PWD, reduction of poverty and sustainable environments - Seek to align closely with the UNDP administered initiatives that are better resourced for up-scaling and replicating projects. Since most of these projects are NIM modality, will require Government and relevant partner support and agreement - Strengthened linkages with Fiji R2R Project
Community landscape/seascape conservation	Promotion of collective management of trans-boundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. In partnership with the GEF Pacific R2R Program, SGP Fiji will actively seek to deliver on the Actions as part of the Partnership Communiqué (signed in October 2016)⁶ 4. Support strategic partners ITAB/PRRP/FLMMA in the development and of village and district and provincial risk-informed environment and resource management plans in target areas and identify sustainable financing mechanisms for both new and already established YMSTs to strengthen implementation. 5. Engage Fiji Environmental Law Association to provide enabling-policy and legal environment for CSOs and communities to support institutional reform relating to community-based conservation and legal rights impacted by development initiatives. 	(same as above)

⁴ "Niche" refers to the role or contribution that the Country Programme is best fitted to perform and for which the other stakeholders agree with

⁵ Describe only for those OP6 strategic initiatives which will be programmed by the SGP country programme.

⁶ Partnership Communiqué (GEF SGP –Pacific R2R Project) – Annex 1

<p>Innovative climate-smart agro-ecology; Community landscape/seascape conservation</p>	<p>Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)</p>	<p>6. In line with the government's Integrated Rural Development Framework (IRDF)⁷ SGP Fiji will engage with UNDP PRRP partners to support the development and implementation of risk-informed plans at the village level that incorporate climate resilient varieties, variety of fruit trees and tree crops, SLM and traditional farming practices</p> <p>7. Support for food security and related livelihoods projects in areas where landscapes have been degraded and/or damaged by human induced activities or climate change.</p>	<p>SGP OP6 complements UNDP's Strategic program by aligning activities under the community Innovative Climate-Smart agro-ecology initiative with;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP's objective to improving community resilience and facilitate transition to green paths
<p>Energy access co-benefits</p>	<p>Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path</p>	<p>8. Provide ongoing support to village-based renewable energy initiatives for household electrification and sustainable sea transport, engaging established networks e.g. Barefoot College network and the voyaging society in Fiji under the Uto Ni Yalo Trust.</p>	<p>SGP OP6 complements UNDP's Strategic program by aligning activities under the Energy- Access Co-benefits initiative with;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP's objective to improving community resilience and facilitate transition to low-carbon paths
<p>Grantmaker+</p>			
<p>CSO-Government dialogue platforms</p>	<p>Enhance capacity of civil society to contribute to implementation of MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and national and sub-national policy, planning and legal frameworks</p>	<p>9. Support the establishment of a Fiji CSO-Government Platform to foster CSO-government engagement in pre-COPS activities (UNFCCC, CBD) for 2017-2018 as well as to solicit implementation support for CSO-initiatives e.g. 2013 Warwick Outcomes⁸</p>	<p>SGP OP6 complements UNDP's Strategic program by aligning activities under the CSO-Government dialogue with;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP Strategic Approach through the National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA), Fiji National Capacity Assessment 2009
<p>Social inclusion (gender, youth, indigenous peoples)</p>	<p>GEF Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Gender Equality Action Plan and GEF Principles for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples</p>	<p>10. SGP will support leadership programmes targeting I Taukei youth in the natural resources and environment arena engaging partners e.g. LEAD Centre and FELA</p> <p>11. SGP will strengthen engagement with Pacific Disabilities Forum, particularly its Fiji-based network in Disaster Risk and Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation programmes.</p>	<p>SGP OP6 complements UNDP's Strategic program by aligning activities under the Social Inclusion initiative with;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the UN Convention on the 'Rights of Peoples' with Disabilities (UNCRPD) - UNDP's program to mainstream Gender Equality in all its activities -

⁷ Integrated Rural Development Framework is a government initiative that was adopted in 2009 to strengthen service provision in the divisional and district rural areas

⁸ 2013 National Faith-Based Environment Stewardship Summit – Warwick Outcome is the Religious Organizations Action Plan focusing on many areas like deforestation, littering, waste management, air pollution and the major environmental issues. They came on action plan on how they as members of faith based organization can create awareness towards the protection of the environment.

<p>Contribution to global knowledge management platforms</p>	<p>Contribute to GEF KM efforts</p>	<p>12. Sharing the impacts of SGP projects through relevant social groups and communication products including the Protected Areas Committee and the National CC Summit.</p> <p>13. SGP to support CSOs with existing initiatives to strengthen their knowledge management capacity through fully resourcing Information Hub in villages to access SDG information.</p>	<p>SGP OP6 complements UNDP's Strategic program by aligning activities under the Knowledge management initiative with;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP Knowledge Management Strategy 2014-2017
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3. OP6 STRATEGIES

3.1 Cross-cutting OP6 grant-making strategies

As result from national level consultations process, SGP Fiji has a landscape area for grant-making projects. In this manner, the cross-cutting strategy is based on the important initiatives that will strategically position programme implementation, prepare stakeholders to implement OP6 initiatives and contribute towards NGO government dialogue platforms and social inclusion, which are vital component of the GEF 20/20 Strategy.

In preparation for the implementation of CPS 6 for Fiji SGP, 2 cross-cutting grant making strategies that could be supported include;

- I. Capacity building for SGP grantee technical/ground partners to equip them towards impactful SGP projects. This capacity building project will be undertaken through a separate Call for proposals and the successful entity will bid to conduct all or part of the capacity development/ training activities.

The capacity building will be done in the following phases in parallel with the stages of CPS6 implementation for the country programme. The various phases of the national capacity building programme will engage largely potential grantee communities and national partners of OP6 that will directly be involved in grant-making.

- 1) SGP Partners Awareness

- i. Familiarization of CPS and SGP Strategic Initiatives that will be implemented by SGP Fiji
- ii. Social and Environmental Safeguards (SES) when designing projects
- iii. Project Identification and prioritization of needs

- 2) Proposal writing –socializing the GEF project typology in the OP6 strategy

- II. NGO-government policy and planning dialogue platforms.

NGO-government dialogue platforms: SGP Fiji will establish at least one official (local) platform to be established in the community seascape conservation thematic focus. SGP Fiji will support the convening of a National Resource Owners *Yaubula* Management Summit organized by the Climate Change Unit of the Strategic Planning Division (of the Ministry of Economy) and the Ministry of *iTaukei* Affairs and the Department of Environment. This activity is a directly linked to the achievement of the Outcomes of the Green Growth Framework. It will allow for the establishment of a NGO/CSO-government platform to facilitate dialogue on policy and legislature on the various initiative and outcome areas of CPS6 but also strengthen community input into pre-COP processes and familiarization of national government processes which impact on CSO/community governance of natural resources and environment, including climate change.

Landscape/seascape-based OP6 grant-making strategies⁹

The approach taken to develop this CPS was guided by some key principles and concepts such as connectivity, multi-focal approach, sustainability, empowerment, proactive and risk-informed. This approach was used to strategically map the target areas (landscape/seascape) within the Fiji group that could be funded under the four selected thematic initiatives.

The target area (landscape/seascape) was selected by following 4 steps;

- Step 1: A desktop review of existing databases and current project activities,
- Step 2: Overlaying of the database mapping layers using GIS analysis
- Step 3: Consultations with government stakeholders on national priorities in relation to identified mapping analysis.
- Step 4: NSC consultation for final selection and endorsement of the target area (landscape/seascape) for OP6

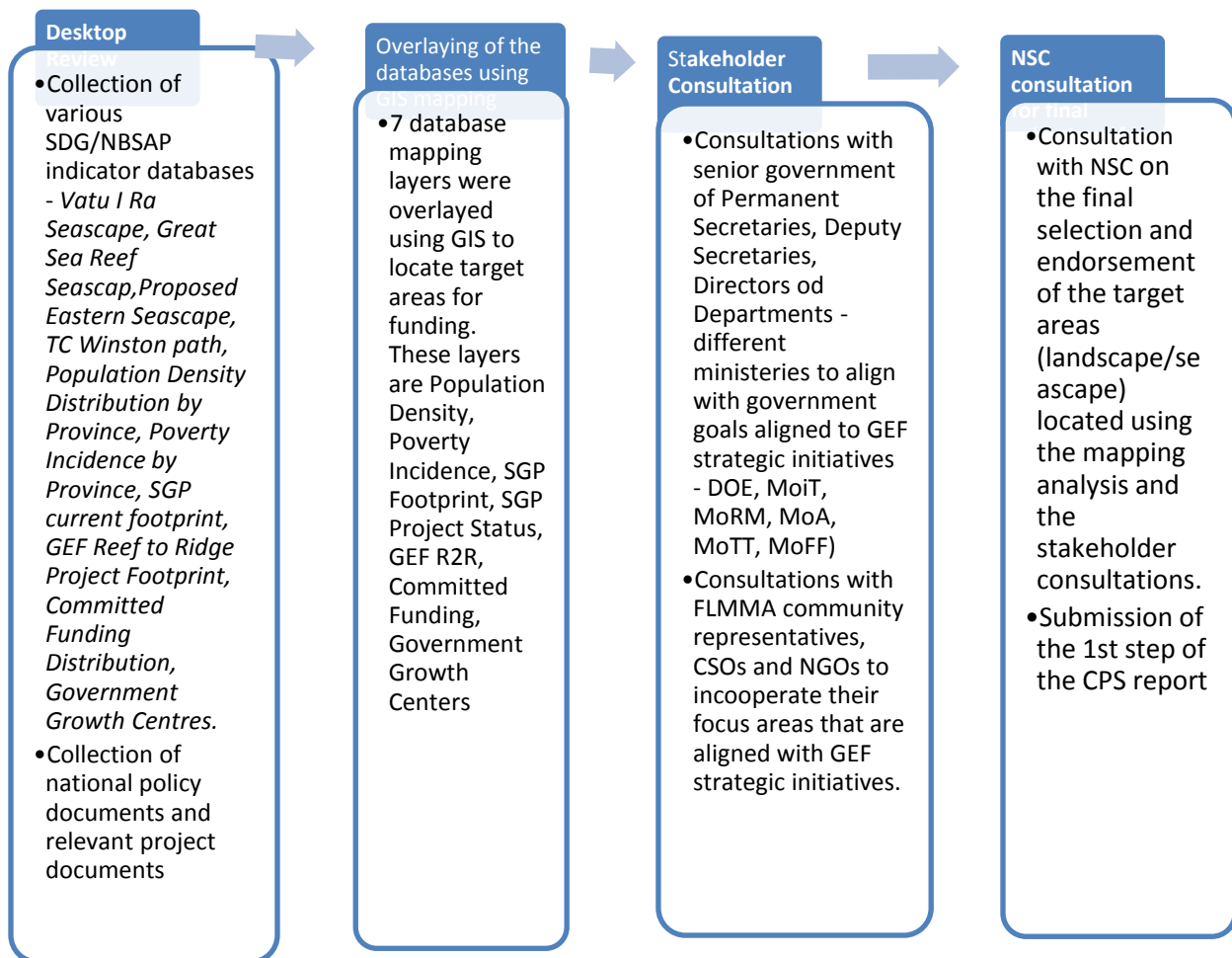


Figure 4 below shows a map of the target area endorsed by the NSC on the 6th of July. A first step report with sections of this report up to section 3.1 and a map the target area was submitted to the NC.

⁹ Refer to the various guidance documents on landscape/seascope selection and assessments.

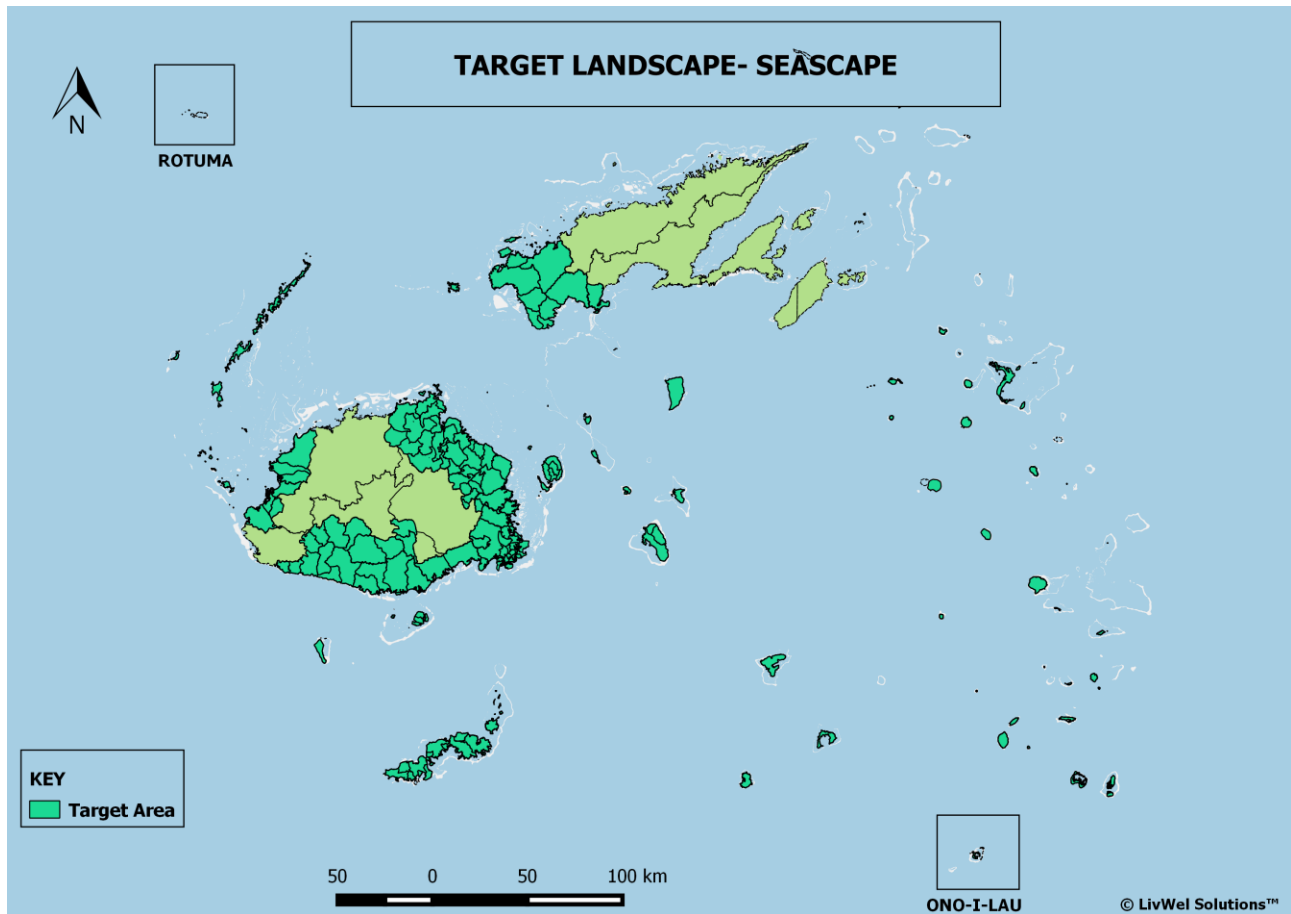


Figure 4 NSC Endorsed Target Area for SGP OP6

The target area shown above was then divided into four regions for the baseline assessments. The justification of the endorsed target area was rationalized under four regions (Annex 2 – Target Areas Maps) listed below:

1. **Great Sea Region:**

- Biodiversity/Conservation Importance;
- Limited currently committed funding in districts of Momi, Nadi, Nawaka, Vaturu, Vuda;

2. **Vatu I Ra Region:**

- Biodiversity/Conservation Importance;
- Limited currently committed funding most of the Ra/Tailevu Districts like Namena, Sawakasa, Namalata, Vugalei, Bau, Nakelo, and the Bua Districts like Navakasiga, Lekutu, Bua, Wainunu, Dama, Vuya;
- High population density and poverty incidence from moderate to high in Tailevu.
- Province of Bua has less SGP footprint and has become a high-risk area due to intensive extractive mining.

3. **Eastern Region:**

- excluding Taveuni but including Rotuma and Kadavu
- Biodiversity/Conservation Importance because of their island isolation status.
- Limited committed funding for the entire Lau Province and Rotuma.
- Vulnerability due to remoteness and lack of transportation means.

4. *Southern Viti Levu Region:*

- Includes Rewa Catchment Area,
- City Growth – unprecedented rate-housing (informal settlements), newer commercial plans, high carrying capacity of Suva Peninsula, connectivity principle can be applied to link community projects to upscale to medium and full size grant projects e.g. GEF 5 STAR R2R.
- Limited committed funding in all of Serua and Nadroga except for GEF sites in Nadroga and Namosi; High poverty incidence – Vuna and Rewa Districts.

The baseline assessment included participatory engagement with key informants of the selected 70% region. A questionnaire was developed to assess the main issues faced in the 70% region and the current initiatives that were taken to address these issues. Environmental issues that were not being addressed and fell under the GEF strategic initiatives were identified and noted with the interviewees. Potential typology projects for the target area under relevant strategic initiative were also noted from the interviewee. Results of the baseline assessment is annexed in this report (Annex 3).

Project Objectivity and Transparency Guidelines;

After extensive consultations with existing and past SGP grantees, the following lessons were gathered and are recommended for OP6 grantees

1. Full-size SGP Grantees should have a ‘Mentor’ recommended by the NC from their list of SGP Mentors who guide the CBO’s progress into ensuring impactful and ongoing results. The SGP Mentors is a group of experts coordinated and trained by SGP to carry out mentoring roles with grantees.
2. To improve efficiency of project uptake, the NC guided by the core NSC team should be empowered to authorize the planning grants. The NSC to continue to authorize full grants.
3. To ensure full community support in village and provincial based projects, grantees such as youth groups, women’s’ groups and YMSTs will have to go through a screening process with the village council, vanua, the Provincial Office, the Provincial Administrator’s Office and the FLMMA Secretariat.
4. The SGP secretariat should have a communications person who will be responsible for show casing the SGP success stories to the public and strengthening the communications strategy for the SGP program. In this regard, a more comprehensive communications strategy should be development with stakeholders of the SGP programme.

Grant-making strategies for OP6

In Table 4.0, the 13 listed niche areas will determine the primary grant-making strategies for Fiji SGP 2015-2018. As much as possible, and as covered in the baseline survey and consultations undertaken in the CPS6 process, Fiji SGP will take a very proactive stance toward calls for proposals and determining potential grantee groups as well as integrating as best as possible the selected strategic initiatives that will be funded.

Community landscape/seascape conservation (Fiji - Community Reef to Ridge Conservation)

Underpinning the grant-making objectives in this strategic initiative are various partnerships that SGP Fiji will seek to actively engage in and strengthen in OP6. The determination of these partnerships has been strategic but the main considerations include; the experience and expertise in the conservation of biodiversity of landscapes and seascapes; support toward the strengthening of ICCA communities; ongoing GEF middle-sized projects; UNDP-linked programming and contribution to the enhancement of

indigenous peoples role in conservation. These partnerships are anticipated to be the drivers of meaningful outputs in this initiative and grant-making will ensure that grantee-communities will benefit in delivering global environmental benefits as a result, whilst being empowered and alleviating poverty.

Some of these partnerships are; GEF Pacific Ridge to Reef Program – SGP Fiji partnership; Fiji Environmental Law Association (FELA); Pacific Risk Resilience Program (PRRP); Fiji Locally Managed Marine Area Network (FLMMA); Ministry of *I Taukei* Affairs; and the government based agencies relating to natural resources, climate change and environment.

The areas targeted by SGP as niches for grant-making in this strategic Initiative are;

1. SGP will support Fiji’s commitment to SIDS targets that *“by 2020, at least 30% of Fiji’s inshore & offshore marine areas will have come under a comprehensive, ecologically, representative networks of MPAs, which are effectively managed and financed”*.
2. Support sustainable livelihood opportunities and viable income generating/value adding projects that benefit communities directly linked to existing ICCAs and protected areas in their sustainable financing efforts.
3. In partnership with the GEF Pacific R2R Program, SGP Fiji will actively seek to deliver on the Actions as part of the Partnership Communique (signed in October 2016)^[3]
4. Support strategic partners ITAB/PRRP/FLMMA in the development of village and district and provincial risk-informed environment and resource management plans in target areas and identify sustainable financing mechanisms for both new and already established YMSTs to strengthen implementation.
5. Engage Fiji Environmental Law Association to provide enabling-policy and legal environment for CSOs and communities to support institutional reform relating to community-based conservation and legal rights impacted by development initiatives.

Innovative climate-smart agro-ecology (Fiji - Climate-Smart Farming)

1. In line with the government’s Integrated Rural Development Framework (IRDF)^[4] SGP Fiji will engage with UNDP PRRP partners to support the development and implementation of risk-informed plans at the village level that incorporate climate resilient varieties, variety of fruit trees and tree crops, SLM and traditional farming practices.
2. Support for food security and related livelihoods projects in areas where landscapes have been degraded and/or damaged by human induced activities or climate change.

Energy access co-benefits (Fiji - Rural Energy Access)

^[3] Partnership Communique (GEF SGP –Pacific R2R Project)

^[4]

Under this strategy Fiji SGP will provide ongoing support to village-based renewable energy initiatives for household electrification and sustainable transport, engaging established networks e.g. Barefoot College network and Fiji Voyaging Society under the *Uto ni Yalo* Trust.

The India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation (IBSA Fund) through the Ministry of Women in Fiji will identify replicable and scalable projects to empower rural women and up-scale the rocket stove project. SGP has been determined as the Implementing Agency for the IBSA project and grant-making will enable targeted communities identified by the Ministry of Women to enhance their capacity in project sustainability and planning whilst at the same time providing stoves to rural households in selected areas. This initiative to also include a replanting programme with fast growing wood that act not only as stabilizers but soil enrichers- e.g. *Calliandra*, *Leauceanaa* etc.

Global Islands Partnership (GLISPA)

GLISPA is a mechanism for advancing conservation for island biodiversity and Fiji is one of three islands which GLISPA will invest in. The NC will create linkages with CSOs that have a sustainability, resilience and pre-recovery focus to be funded directly by GLISPA. Activities from all the strategic initiatives can be aligned with GLISPA's 5 pillars of energy, food, water, equity and community.

Capacity Development Grant

As an enabling activity and packaged in a proposal for grants, the CD grant will allow for pro-active capacity building and awareness raising for SGP grantees and CSO partners and technical experts to engage potential grantees. These activities could be held strategically with grant-making schedule of the SGP country team and will target potential grantees. Areas to be covered in the CD grant training activities include:

Component A – Awareness Raising

- (i) Awareness Raising / Familiarization of Strategic Initiatives of CPS6
- (ii) Sensitization to SDG goals
- (iii) Engagement of Persons living with Disabilities
- (iv) Social And Environmental Safeguards

Component B – Project Design and Proposal Writing

- (i) Linking SGP6 Project Typologies to targeted grantee partners and groups

Component C – Project Management

- (i) Monitoring and Evaluation
- (ii) Reporting Procedures
- (iii) Financial Literacy
- (iv) Entrepreneurship / Supply chains

Component D – Knowledge Management and Communications Strategy

Component E – Policy and Legal Rights awareness training (CSOs and grantee partners)

3.2 Grant-maker+ strategies

3.3.1 CSO-Government Dialogue Platform

SGP Fiji has identified the merit of leveraging local and/or national networks of existing organizations including public, private and civil society to plan, organize and sustain CSO-Government Dialogue Platform. Through consistent and meaningful communication and dialogue with stakeholders in local networks, SGP Fiji (NC/NSC/TAG) champion the involvement and participation of CSOs in various engagements and consultations linking government – grassroots initiatives. SGP Fiji also recognizes that there is an opportunity to play the role of convener where necessary on current environmental issues, providing a neutral ground for solutions-based discussions on concerns affecting both grantees and a broader range of stakeholders in Fiji.

SGP Fiji can also strengthen and accommodate this CSO-Government dialogue forum by strengthening the Community Capacity Building (CCB) policy framework, under the Ministry of Rural and Maritime's (in collaboration with the *iTaukei* Ministry) Integrated Development Framework. The plan is to activate the Divisional Planning Officers role to garnish support down to provincial administrators (from the Rural and Maritime Ministry) while the *iTaukei* Ministry strengthen its *Roko Tui*'s, who are champions of the current YMSTs of the FLMMA network. SGP grant-maker+ can support the collaborative directions with the UNDP PRRP Project that supports provincial based and district-based of risk-informed plans. This is a prudent way forward for Fiji, especially after the TC Winston experience. This partnership requires more substantive mobilization of technical and financial resources through Grant-maker+ to improve the communities to divisions to national 'weak links'

3.3.2 Policy influence

Section 2.2. above shows a prioritized list of national policies that will be influenced by SGP in OP6, SGP OP6 will support the immediate preparations and capacity building of communities and CSOs towards the implementation of the following identified national priorities (9) that overlaps with SGP O6's strategic initiatives.

SGP Fiji's activities for OP6 described within the main GEF strategic initiatives will first address 5 out of the 10 pillars outlined in Fiji's Green Growth Strategy that is being mainstreamed into the Fiji's National development plan. They are the three environment pillars i.e. building resilience to climate change disasters, waste management and sustainable island and oceans resources; the two social pillars i.e. inclusive social development and food security. SGP Fiji through the Community landscape/seascape conservation strategic initiative will also help achieve Fiji's Sustainable Development Goals and help implement the NBSAP thematic area 1 – forest conservation management, thematic area 3 – inshore fisheries, thematic area 6 of protected areas. SGP Fiji in OP6 will build on Fiji's 2020 commitment to SIDs through its increased coverage and improved effectiveness of MPAs and locally managed marine areas. SGP activities in OP6 will also strengthen Fiji's 2020 Agriculture Sector Policy and the Integrated Rural Development Framework (IRDF) through initiatives to gain organic certification and the incorporation of sustainable land management practices in the climate-smart farming projects. The socio-economic development of forest resource owners and local communities through the SGP's capacity building initiatives will strengthen the Fiji REDD-Plus Policy and the Fiji Forest Policy.

SGP Fiji will also have the opportunity to support CBOs and NGOs (such as ITAB/PRRP/FLMMA /WWF/WCS/CI/PBF/FELA/Change/POETCOM/FRIEND) to work on scaling up existing and new *Yaubula* management, locally managed areas (LMA), fisheries co-management, protected area and reef to ridge management initiatives in the target landscape/seascape areas to meet Fiji's NBSAP target for

inshore marine and forest areas as well as contributing to Fiji's 2020 commitment to SIDS as part of achieving the CBD Aichi Target.

SGP OP6 also has the opportunity to align with Fiji's 2020 Agriculture Sector Policy and enhance the IRDF by funding community-based projects – Ministry of Rural and Maritime Development, *Wakatu* Campaign. Projects that promote Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices. Enhancing farming projects such as in the Sigatoka valley, the Salad Bowl of Fiji to feed Fiji's growing populations with organic nutritional foods. SGP to also invest in the development and implementation of sustainable development plans at the village, island, district and provincial level as part of the IRDF aligning also to SDG and the Green growth framework goals. Rural transformation projects focused on small and micro resource-based industries to market. SGP to emphasize funding on ecosystem-services type projects and also invest on mechanisms for sustainability of community-based projects. For example, eco-tourism and green technologies for villages, solar electrification projects that promote low carbon emissions.

3.3.3 Promoting social inclusion (mandatory)

SGP Fiji will support Leadership programs and organized forums for *iTaukei* and non-*iTaukei* communities to better mainstream youth, gender balance, and people living with disabilities and empower their legal resource-based rights and responsibilities for community-based projects. This could be done in collaboration with the relevant government ministries to mainstream into the community capacity building policy framework initiatives and improve both resource and project sustainability and champion resource stewardship and environmental management.

SGP will also support the incorporation of 'Green' initiatives and environmental management and risk-informed developments in existing and new national youth empowerment efforts and leadership developments. Existing initiatives such as the stewardship and leadership development programs organized by LEAD Centre, the legal awareness and training organized by Fiji Law Association (FELA) can be supported by SGP.

Another initiative will be to support the collaboration between the Ministry of Youth and the Department of Environment and other identified NGOs to establish an Environmental Stewardship Leadership Community Course-which can be accredited by the USP-PACE's TVET Project.

The SGP has determined that for each project, the grantee must demonstrate that a minimum of ten (10) percent of the beneficiaries must be vulnerable groups including women, youth and/or indigenous peoples. This will be communicated to grantees during the application process. All OP6 projects will need to comply with a Gender-Checklist as well as ascertaining that the Proposals are sensitized to Persons living with Disabilities.

3.3.4 Knowledge management plan

The SGP Fiji will implement a Knowledge Fair as a key knowledge management initiative as part of the CPS under OP6. The NC under the guidance of NSC and closely supported by the UNDP Communications Team will initiate various training opportunities for projects and grantees to enhance the capturing, sharing and dissemination of the lessons learned and good practices identified before planning the Knowledge Fair. These training will involve communications and KM-related techniques and activities and production of the same.

Although the Knowledge Fair will aim to have success stories shared across the thematic areas (OP4-5), given that 2017 is recognized as the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development, SGP Fiji

will showcase Ecotourism related results and outputs/outcomes (OP4-6). Grantee communities and partners will share their stories and their results and outcomes of ecotourism related activities and partnerships through exhibitions, videos and story-telling. Partnership with Ministry of Tourism and national partners and private-sector for the knowledge fair. UNDP Communications Team will also be engaged in the design and planning of this event, and as much as possible an appropriate timing and date will be finalized to link/synergize with a national government / UNDP event.

In OP6 the SGP will work very closely with the GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF OFP) and his team at the Department of Environment to ensure that the country portfolio of SGP projects and results and lessons learned are made visible to civil society, government, and other relevant stakeholders. This will be through the quarterly GEF Fiji Newsletter which SGP Fiji has already commenced its contribution to in 2016. This linkage with the GEF OFP team will serve to enhance the visibility of GEF delivery in Fiji as a country portfolio and also will form a strong foundation for upscaling and replication of SGP results.

In addition to this Fiji SGP, by December 2016 will develop its own Facebook page which will provide news of and access to information concerning its projects and initiatives as well as videos. As much as possible and on a monthly basis, a success story will be highlighted on Facebook portraying GEF benefits at the community level.

In 2017 SGP Fiji will initiate a series of 10 videos as part of the landmark 10+ years of implementation of the programme in Fiji. The NSC will guide the NC on the identification of the short videos and the stories and lessons to target, and this production will also target Fiji mainstream media (TV) and the public at large (Fiji and abroad).

Consideration is also being given to means to encourage greater peer-to-peer exchanges among projects, through the hosting of Exchange Days for grantees, potential grantees and other stakeholders. Storytelling will also be an important aspect of generating knowledge in SGP projects for OP6. Grantee partners will be exposed at the project design phase to storytelling with the aim to transmit tacit knowledge that the community and SGP can use.

3.3.5 Communications Guidelines

In OP6 there is a very urgent need for SGP Fiji to meaningfully communicate results. Despite some commitment in OP5 to communicate and engage with key stakeholders and CSO's in Fiji to promote participation, build relationships and foster partnerships, the efforts of the SGP Fiji team need to be significantly enhanced in OP6.

Meaningful articulation of the contribution of the SGP to the national priorities, GEF programming, and UNDP strategies needs to more targeted and some concrete outcomes and outputs to be defined as part of the SGP Communication Strategy.

The SGP in OP6 will target the following;

- (i) Strengthened direct engagement and communication to establish and sustain partnerships particularly with the private sector, professional organizations and financial providers (e.g. CBD). The NC will seek to deepen the engagement with these organizations whilst at the same time continuing to engage with government bodies on a one-to-one basis throughout OP6 and through the CSO Dialogues, the National Major Groups Forum and the SGP Fiji Grantee Network.
- (ii) Electronic Communication including Social Media: Fiji SGP will establish a new Facebook page and enhance the use of social media. We will also be exploring the usefulness and benefits of

- including platforms such as Twitter, Instagram and LinkedIn to engage with a wide cross-section of stakeholders on a continuous basis.
- (iii) Continued emphasis will be placed on the provision of information related to the SGP, as well as awareness build and knowledge sharing on specific thematic issues.
 - (iv) Public Events and Consultations: Fiji a SGP will identify opportunities to participate in key public events and consultations hosted by stakeholders in the SGP network and by others including the public and private sectors. This will allow for engagement with a broader set of publics and constituencies and will raise the profile of the SGP.
 - (v) In OP6 the SGP will work very closely with the GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF OFP) to ensure that the country portfolio of SGP projects and results and lessons learned are made visible to government.

4. EXPECTED RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Table 5 Consistency with SGP OP6 Global Programme Components

1 OP6 project components	2 CPS targets	3 Activities	4 Indicators	5 Means of verification
<p>SGP OP6 Component 1: Community Landscape and Seascape Conservation:</p> <p>1.1 SGP country programme improve conservation and sustainable use, and management of important terrestrial and coastal/marine ecosystems through implementation of community based landscape/seascape approaches in approximately 50 countries</p>	<p>Number and typology¹⁰ of landscapes/seascapes: 1 to 3 target areas for approx. 70% of OP6 grant-making resources</p> <p>List of IW SAPs supported in river/lake basin management and coastal and ocean management (e.g. in the areas of habitat management, fisheries and land-based pollution)</p>	<p>Approx. # and typology of projects¹¹</p>	<p>Target # of hectares</p> <p>Landscape/seascape baseline assessment indicators (TBD)</p> <p>See Annex 1 and 2</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Baseline assessment comparison variables (use of conceptual models and partner data as appropriate)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)</p>
<p>Community landscape/seascape conservation Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Protected area projects of conservation and multi-focal approach linking environmental issues, biodiversity conservation with sustainable development and social aspects with a Seascape and landscape approach from upper watersheds to coastal mangrove, sea grass and coral ecosystems. The locally-managed projects will be risk-informed. Sustainable financing initiatives for livelihood opportunities benefiting communities directly linked to ICCAs and protected areas 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> At least 2 locally managed protected area initiatives At least 2 capacity building activities projects in sustainable financing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 Ha of new locally managed areas and 10 Ha of new MPA. Hectares of protected areas influenced 10 biodiversity conservation initiatives within each locally managed area 100 individuals trained in sustainable financing. 10 sustainable financing initiatives within each locally managed area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual project progress reporting by SGP grantees. SGP grantees monitoring and evaluation reporting. New risk-proof locally managed area Plans Reviewed locally managed area plans. Income-generating project plans Capacity building reports.

¹⁰ Typology here means the kind of landscape (mountain, low-lying plain, valley, riverine, etc.) and seascape (wetland/mangrove, river basins, bays, seagrass to corals, etc.). There could also be a combination of a landscape with a seascape (i.e. from upper watersheds to coastal mangrove, seagrass and coral ecosystems) which is actually preferred as it covers the continuum of related ecosystems and communities. For the other initiatives, typology means the practice/technology utilized such as solar, mini-hydro, wind, biogas, clean efficient stoves, etc. for energy access and co-benefits and organic farming, silvipasture, agroforestry, etc. for climate smart innovative agro ecology.

¹¹ The estimated number of OP6 projects should distinguish between the utilization of OP6 core grants (which can apply across GEF focal areas) and non-core GEF STAR resources (which need to be directly linked to the relevant GEF focal areas). In accordance with the GEF Steering Committee decision (March 2010), up to 20% of non-core GEF resources mobilized may be used for secondary focal areas.

<p>Community landscape/seascape conservation</p> <p>Promotion of collective management of trans-boundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Projects to protecting inshore water quality by managing solid waste and reducing levels of bacteria and nutrients from animal waste and inadequate sanitation systems (South Viti Levu Region). 2. Organic farming initiatives to reduce the level of nutrients in the inshore areas (Eastern Region) 3. Strengthening conservation initiatives through the establishment of sustainable development plans (village, district and provincial) that are risk-proofed with sustainable financing strategies 4. Project to be carried out by FELA to strengthen legal and institutional reform relating to community-based conservation impacted by development initiatives 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least 2 projects 2. At least 3 organic farming projects 3. At least 2 risk-informed projects 4. At least 2 policy awareness projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 improved waste management systems - 2 improved village piggery systems - 10 organic farming initiatives - 10 Ha of farming area that is organic focused and pesticide free - 5 village - based risk informed plans - 100 individuals engaged in FELA training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual project progress reporting by SGP grantees. - SGP grantees monitoring and evaluation reporting. - New risk-proof locally managed area Plans - Reviewed locally managed area plans. - FELA Capacity building reports.
<p>1 OP6 project components</p>	<p>2 CPS targets</p>	<p>3 Activities</p>	<p>4 Indicators</p>	<p>5 Means of verification</p>
<p>Innovative climate-smart agro-ecology; Community landscape/seascape conservation</p>	<p>Landscapes with farming systems in low-lying plain, valley, riverine that have been vulnerable to droughts and damaged or destroyed that may substantially contribute to food and livelihood security of local communities representing the majority of their livelihood provisions. (Vatu-i-Ra region and the Eastern Region).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Projects on development and implementation of risk-informed plans at the village level that incorporate climate resilient varieties, variety of fruit trees and tree crops, SLM and traditional farming practices 2. Food security and related livelihoods projects in areas where landscapes have been degraded and/or damaged by human induced activities or climate change. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least 5 projects - At least 5 projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 village - based risk informed plans - 10 Ha of farming area that; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Incorporate SLM o Organic focused o Pesticide-free o Have Fruit trees and tree crops - 10 Ha of land that have improved soil health - 5 Livelihood initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual project progress reporting by SGP grantees. - SGP grantees monitoring and evaluation reporting. - Risk-proof farming Plans - Capacity building reports

1 OP6 project components	2 CPS targets	3 Activities	4 Indicators	5 Means of verification
Energy access co-benefits	Projects to reduce the use of fossil fuels and generate low or zero greenhouse gas emissions.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> At least 3 village-based projects. At least 1 sustainable transport project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 households electrified by renewable energy source 1 sustainable means of transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual project progress reporting by SGP grantees. SGP grantees monitoring and evaluation reporting.
1 OP6 project components – Grantmaker+	2 CPS targets	3 Activities	4 Indicators	5 Means of verification
CSO-Government dialogue platforms	Fiji CSO-Government Platform to foster CSO-government engagement in pre-COPS activities (UNFCCC, CBD) for 2017-2018 as well as to solicit implementation support for CSO-initiatives e.g. 2013 Warwick Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> At least 1 CSO-government platform project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 CSO-Government platform event 100 individuals participating in CSO-Government dialogue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual project progress reporting by SGP grantees. SGP grantees monitoring and evaluation reporting. Impact analysis report
1 OP6 project components - Grantmaker+	2 CPS targets	3 Activities	4 Indicators	5 Means of verification
Social inclusion (gender, youth, indigenous peoples)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Project to empower leadership with <i>ITaukei</i> youth Engaging Pacific Disabilities Forum in Disaster Risk and Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation programs. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> At least 2 projects At least 1 project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 <i>iTaukei</i> Youth with leadership capacity 10 people living with disability engaged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual project progress reporting by SGP grantees. SGP grantees monitoring and evaluation reporting. Project reports
1 OP6 project components - Grantmaker+	2 CPS targets	3 Activities	4 Indicators	5 Means of verification
Contribution to global knowledge management platforms	<p>Projects that take a proactive approach to contribute to the GEF global knowledge management</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sharing the impacts of SGP projects through relevant social groups and communication products including the Protected Areas Committee and the National CC Summit. Resourcing of information hubs to access SDG information 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> At least 1 project At least 2 projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 different types of communication products and social groups and 100 copies distributed 2 villages with Information resource hub 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual project progress reporting by SGP grantees. SGP grantees monitoring and evaluation reporting. Project reports r

5. MONITORING & EVALUATION PLAN

Table 6 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan at the Country Programme Level

M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible parties	Budget source	Timing
Country Programme Strategy elaboration	Framework for identification of community projects	NC, NSC, country stakeholders, grantee	Covered under preparatory grant	At start of operational phase
Annual Country Programme Strategy Review	Learning; adaptive management	NC, NSC, CPMT	Covered under country programme operating costs	Reviews will be conducted on annual basis ¹² to ensure CPS is on track in achieving its outcomes and targets, and to take decisions on any revisions or adaptive management needs
NSC Meetings for ongoing review of project results and analysis	Assess effectiveness of projects, portfolios, approaches; learning; adaptive management	NC, NSC, UNDP	Covered under country programme operating costs	Minimum twice per year, one dedicated to M&E and adaptive management at end of grant year
Annual Country Report (ACR) ¹³	Enable efficient reporting to NSC	NC presenting to NSC	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per year in June
Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) ¹⁴ Survey (based on ACR)	Enable efficient reporting to CPMT and GEF; presentation of results to donor	NC submission to CPMT	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per year in July
Strategic Country Portfolio Review	Learning; adaptive management for strategic development of Country Programme	NSC	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per operational phase

In addition to Table 6 above, Fiji SGP will include the following;

- Each project to already have in its project budget an allocation (5%) for biannual sharing, travel costs, story-telling, Environment Day
- NSC Biannual Meet to have ½ day for SGP lessons sharing from CSO grantees and at every NSC meeting to share one success story
- Encourage engagement of its SGP partner network in the monitoring and evaluation activities of projects. This would capitalize on the various resources (personnel and finances) available within the provinces and districts, and particularly in the programme sites of the various NGOs and CBOs;
- The Monitoring Plan for individual projects will be developed and shared with the respective SGP technical/ground partners (e.g. Conservation Officers and NGO partners) to assist with the assessment of results, targets and outcomes – and capturing this in SGP templates;
- As much as possible, enhance the engagement of SGP technical/ground partners in the monitoring activities.
- The NC and SGP staff will prioritize monitoring activities to high-risk projects mainly, and where ad hoc trouble shooting needs arise;

¹² The CPS is a living document, and should be reviewed and updated as deemed necessary by the NSC on a periodic basis as part of the annual strategy review.

¹³ The country programme should be reviewed in consultation with the NSC members, national Rio Convention focal points, and the associated reporting requirements. The Annual Country Report should be presented at a dedicated NSC meeting in June each year to review progress and results and take decisions on key adaptive measures and targets for the following year.

¹⁴ The AMR Survey will essentially draw upon information presented by the country in the Annual Country Report (ACR) with few additional questions. It will enable aggregation of country inputs by CPMT for global reporting.

- For the maritime zone projects, in order to minimize travel costs and the challenges posed by the regular shipping schedules, the SGP will liaise closely with the technical/ground partners and capitalize on government-led visits to outer-islands;
- NSC members will also be invited to undertake monitoring activities, and particularly in trouble-shooting of projects where necessary. The Secretariat will tie in monitoring visits with NSC movement within the provinces during the year. Wherever possible, dates will be locked in.

6. RESOURCE MOBILISATION PLAN

There are several existing and potential sources of funds or in-kind support to SGP funded projects at both the project level and the program level:

Table 7 Existing and Potential Funding Sources

Existing Funding Source	Funding Type
1. The SGP Foundational Capacity Development Grant	SGP Fiji will be accessing funds from this CD grant for all of the capacity building activities outline in the Grant-making s and Grant+ activities mention above. This CD grant has a maximum budget of up to \$250,000 that will be accessed for capacity building as mentioned above.
2. IBSA – India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Hunger Alleviation	\$US250,000 was approved to the Ministry of Women to go through the second stage of the Fijian Rocket Stove Project to be channels through SGP
3. GLISPA	SGP will be connecting suitable CSOs to GLISPA to finance directly activities that align with their 5 pillars.
4. Barefoot College	Barefoot College. India has been funding CSOs directly through their Rural Electrification projects.
5. Government work programs and budgets.	Each year the different government departments at the national level submit budgets under Key Result Areas to National Planning. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ministry of Women’s proposal to IPSA for Rocket Stove projects was approved and they will receive funds to implement these projects in their selected sites. At least 2 of these projects will be - The PM Office’s has projects/grants of up to \$9M for Education.
6. Global Environment Facility (GEF) Funds	The Fiji’s Reef to Ridge (2016-2019) is worth \$18M and these could have overlap with neighboring SGP projects.
Other Funding Sources	Funding Type
7. Government Bilateral and Multilateral Aid Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Australia has an Aid Investment Plan for Fiji from 2015-16 to 2018-19 to promote prosperity and reduce poverty. Funds in kind can be accessed through the Ministry of Economy. - European Union Multilateral funding for Climate Change Adaptation to decrease carbon emissions
8. Private Sector	Companies often contribute to public good initiatives, especially if there is a connection to their operations. For example, in the Vatu-i-Ra Region, there are a number of small to medium-sized tourism facilities, and large companies are the FIJI Sugar Corporation, Yaqara Pastoral and Fiji Water.

	<p>Large multinational and local companies such as Vodafone, Total and Flour Mills of Fiji have foundation that fund development projects in Fiji. These can be targeted in a significant way.</p>
<p>9. NGO Partners</p>	<p>The 4 selected regions for OP6 have NGO partners who have worked extensively in these regions. WWF has worked extensively in The Great Sea Reef Area and similarly WCS in in the Vatu-i-Ra region. Other NGOs include the FLMMA, IUCN, Birdlife International, Nature Fiji, National Trust of Fiji, Partners in Community Development and OISCA (mangrove planting group). The University of the South Pacific through its Institutes has also contributed in kind and expertise to the various regions.</p>
<p>10. SIDS CBA Funds - ANNEX</p>	

7. RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

Table 8 Description of Risks identified in OP6 at the Programme Level

Describe identified risk	Degree of risk (low, medium, high)	Probability of risk (low, medium, high)	Risk mitigation measure foreseen
Funds not being mobilized	HIGH	Low	Grantee or technical ground partner should assist in finding alternative donors
Natural Disasters	HIGH	MEDIUM	Every grantee should have a contingency and a disaster recovery plan
Political/Religious Interference	Medium	Low	Consultations should be held to reach some sort of mediation
Grantees need continued management and support from SGP Office	HIGH	Low	SGP Office and technical ground partners will continue to manage activity and funding.

Table 9 Description of Risks identified in OP6 at the Project Level

Describe identified risk	Degree of risk (low, medium, high)	Probability of risk (low, medium, high)	Risk mitigation measure foreseen
Slow remittance of disbursements from SGP Office	HIGH	Medium	Grantees can anticipate this and seek alternative sources of finances to support activities while waiting for disbursements from SGP Office. Grantees should
Change/Loss of Project contact person	Low	Low	The technical ground partner would select a suitable replacement on experience with the grantee
SGP grant being absorbed into partner organization budget	HIGH	Low	The grantee should be equipped to manage and monitor the funds without relying on the technical ground partners. The grantee should have a separate bank account specific for SGP project funds.
Sustainability of projects	HIGH	HIGH	Make sure that the project objective is really a need in the community structure already existing in the community so the community takes better ownership of the projects.
Delay of projects	Medium	HIGH	Proponents to already identify risks in the design and measure they have in place to ensure this risk does not affect the project
Project objectives no longer part of village/district plans	Low	Low	Project objectives to brought up in village/district meetings to mainstream into village/district plans
Disaster – cyclone period (November to April) – food security, prolong periods of recovery, food poisoning and clean water scarcity	Medium	Medium	Projects need to mainstream DRM into project plans

Community not trusting the CSO or group sponsored by SGP to carry out activities	Medium	Medium	Project proponents need to inform the Bose ni vanua (district and province) about their intentions and the benefits it will bring to the community before pursuing the project proposal
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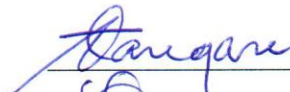
8. NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE ENDORSEMENT


Note: The signature of endorsement at this point is for the complete and final CPS duly reviewed by the NSC and agreed as the guide to the implementation of OP6 by the SGP Country Programme.

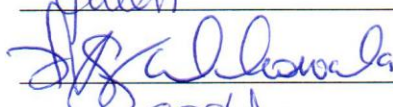
CPS Approvals Meeting
SGP FIJI – National Steering Committee Meeting
Dec 13th, 2016

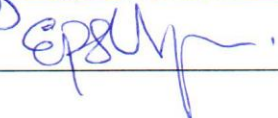
The Fiji SGP Country Programme Strategy was endorsed by the following NSC members on the 13th December 2016;


- (1) Chairman – Mr. Amini Qareqare
- (2) Co-Chair – Mr. Francis Areki
- (3) Ms. Kiji Vukikomoala
- (4) Mr. Epeli Waqavonovono
- (5) UNDP Designate / SGP Focal Point
- Mr. Kevin Petrini











The SGP Secretariat in attendance

- (6) Katarina Atalifo
- (7) Arthur Sokimi
- (8) Losana Mualaulau

Annex 1: Partnership Communique (GEF SGP –Pacific R2R Project)



PARTNERSHIP COMMUNIQUE

GEF SMALL GRANTS PROGRAM – PACIFIC RIDGE TO REEF PROGRAM PARTNERSHIP FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RIDGE TO REEF MANAGEMENT IN THE PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES

VISION

The GEF Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP) and the GEF supported UNDP/FAO/JNEP/SPC PROGRAMME entitled "Pacific Islands Ridge to Reef National Priorities - Integrated Water, Land, Forest & Coastal Management to Preserve Ecosystem Services, Sequester Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods" (GEF PACIFIC R2R PROGRAM) join in partnership to promote community involvement in support of the implementation of the Ridge to Reef (R2R) approach in Pacific SIDS. The two partners share a common vision to maintain and enhance Pacific Island countries' ecosystem goods and services (provisioning, regulating, supporting and cultural) through integrated approaches to land, water, forest, biodiversity and coastal management that contribute to poverty reduction, sustainable livelihoods and climate resilience.

MISSION

The mission of the partnership is to coordinate actions at local, national and regional levels to enhance the effectiveness of the Ridge to Reef approach.

ACTIONS

To initiate actions on this partnership, GEF SGP and the GEF PACIFIC R2R PROGRAM agree to:

- Strengthen community involvement in support of the implementation of the R2R approach through community-based projects on piloting and demonstration R2R projects;
- Develop capacity of national coordinators, SGP National Steering Committee (NSC) members, civil society organizations (CSOs), community-based organizations (CBOs) and Community Leaders to implement R2R at the community level;
- Jointly identify priority issues and areas for interventions, and undertake joint development, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of project activities;
- Incorporate community-based R2R experiences into national and regional processes of sharing and learning, as well as policy development and implementation through various national governments and regional entities, and civil society organizations;
- Promote regional networking and sharing among CSOs and CBOs.

The two programmes commit to explore further procedures to launch and strengthen the partnership, and will jointly launch project activities in the immediate future.



DELEFIN GANAPIN
Global Manager
GEF SGP
Date:



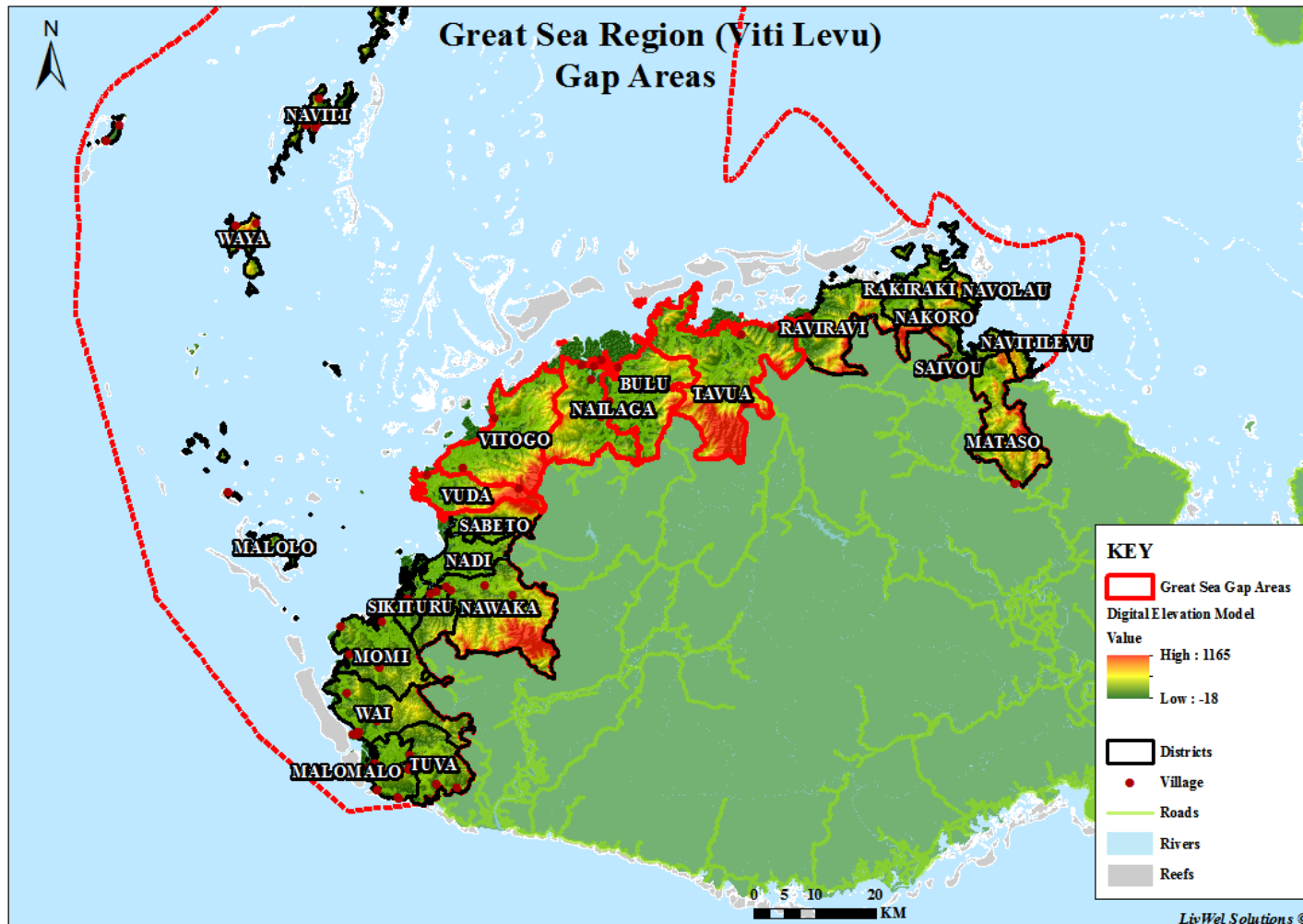
MARC WILSON
Regional Coordinator
GEF PACIFIC R2R PROGRAM
Date:



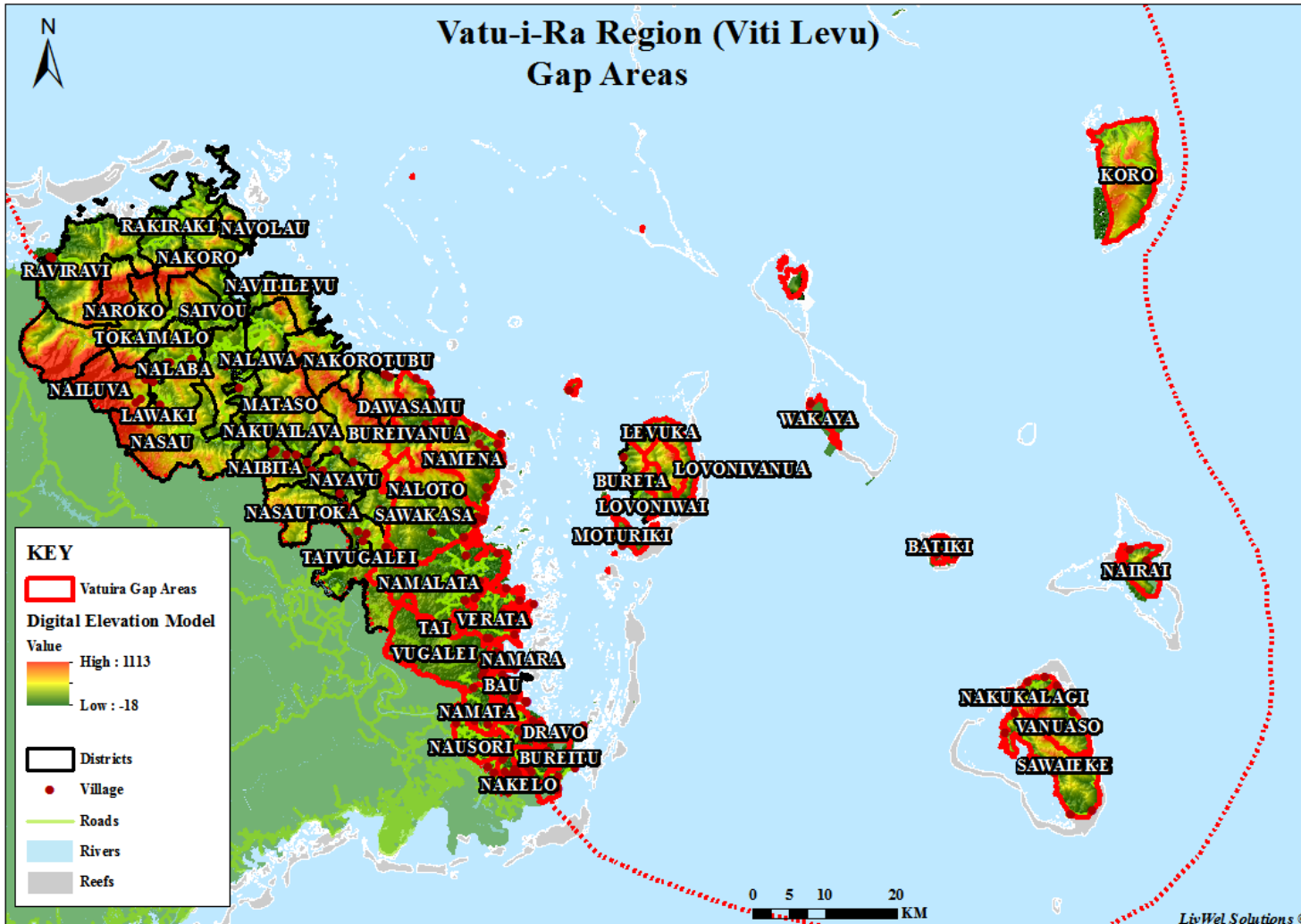
Pacific
Community
Communité
des Pacifiques

Annex 2: Target Areas Maps considered under baseline assessment

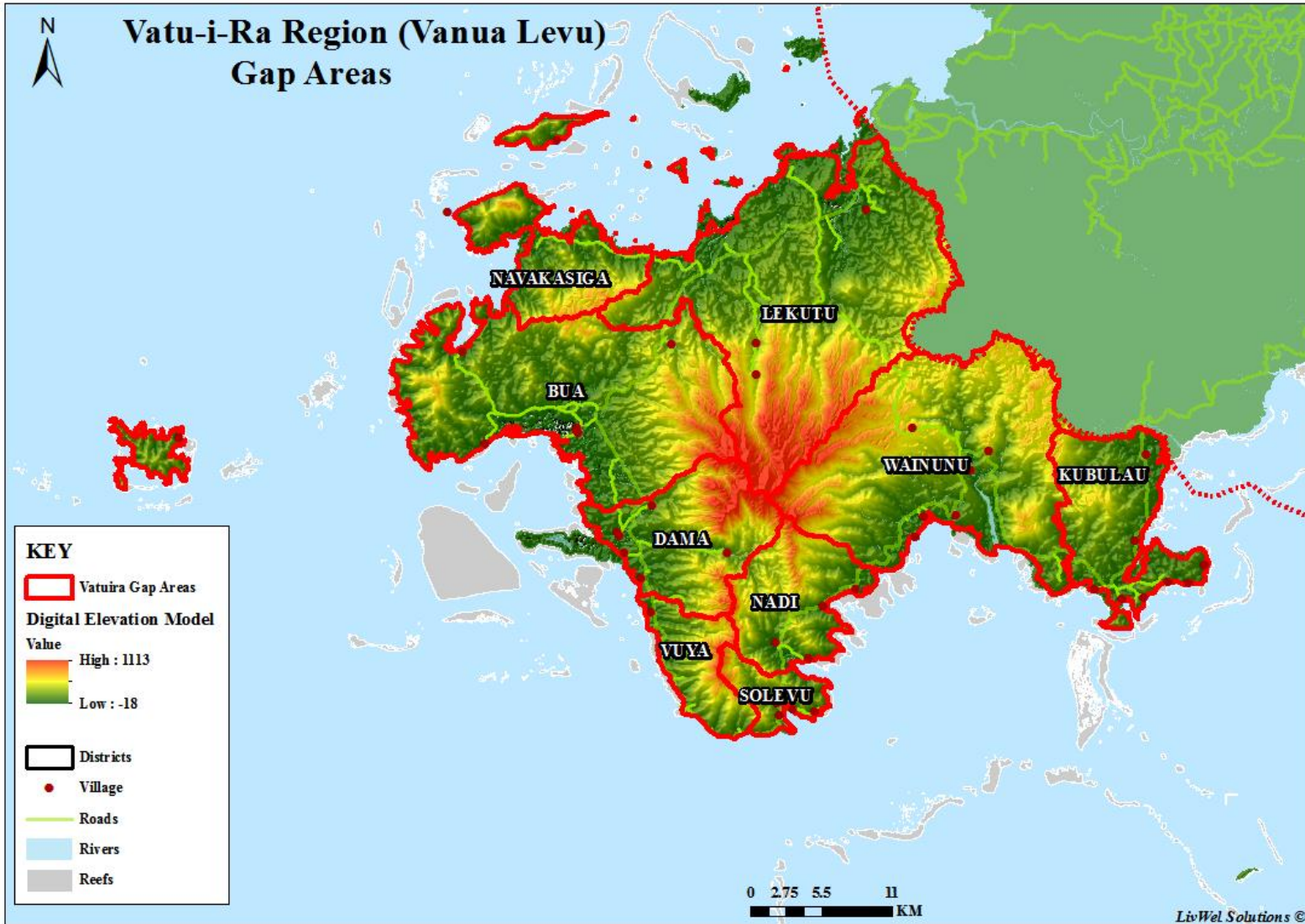
1. Great Sea Region (Viti Levu) Gap Areas refer to areas of high population and poverty incidences in this region.



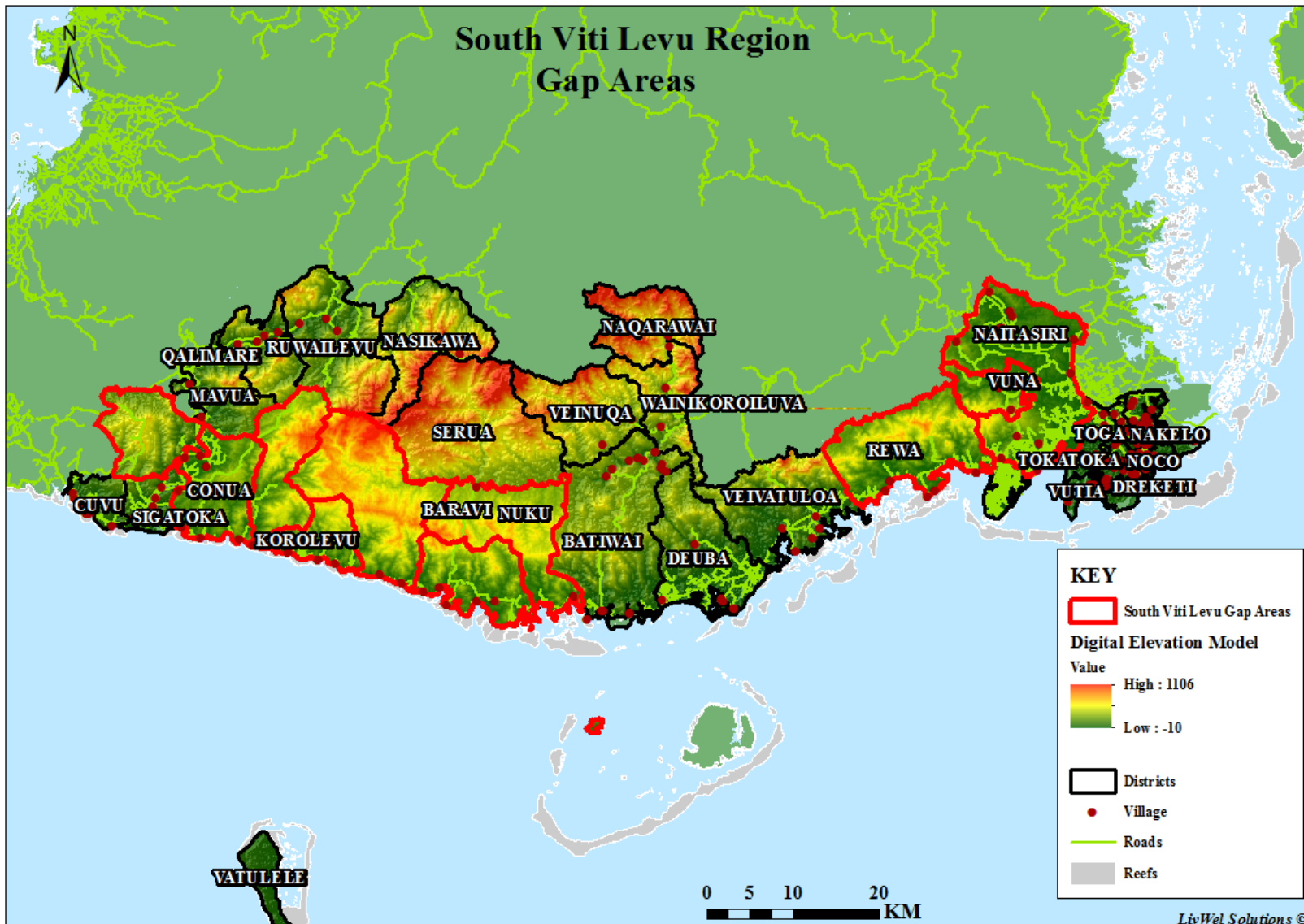
2. Vatu-i-Ra Region (a) (Viti Levu) Gap Areas refer to areas of high population and poverty incidences in this region.



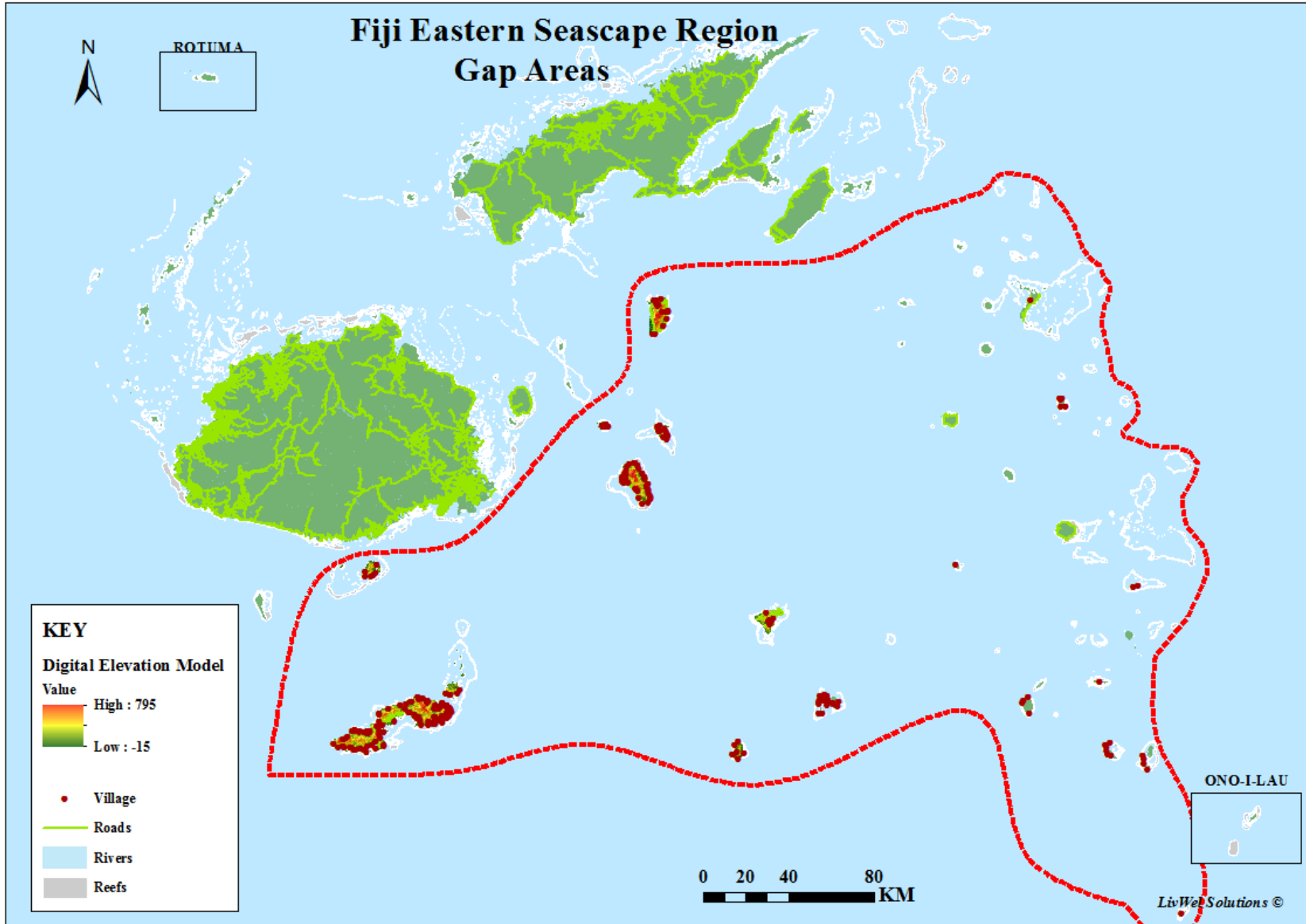
3. Vatu-i-Ra Region (b) (Viti Levu) Gap Areas refer to areas of high population and poverty incidences in this region.



4. South Viti Levu Region (Viti Levu) Gap Areas refer to areas of high population and poverty incidences in this region.



5. Eastern Region (Viti Levu) Gap Areas refer to areas of high population and poverty incidences in this region.





BASELINE ASSESSMENT REPORT

FIJI SGP OP6 COUNTRY PROGRAM STRATGEY BASELINE



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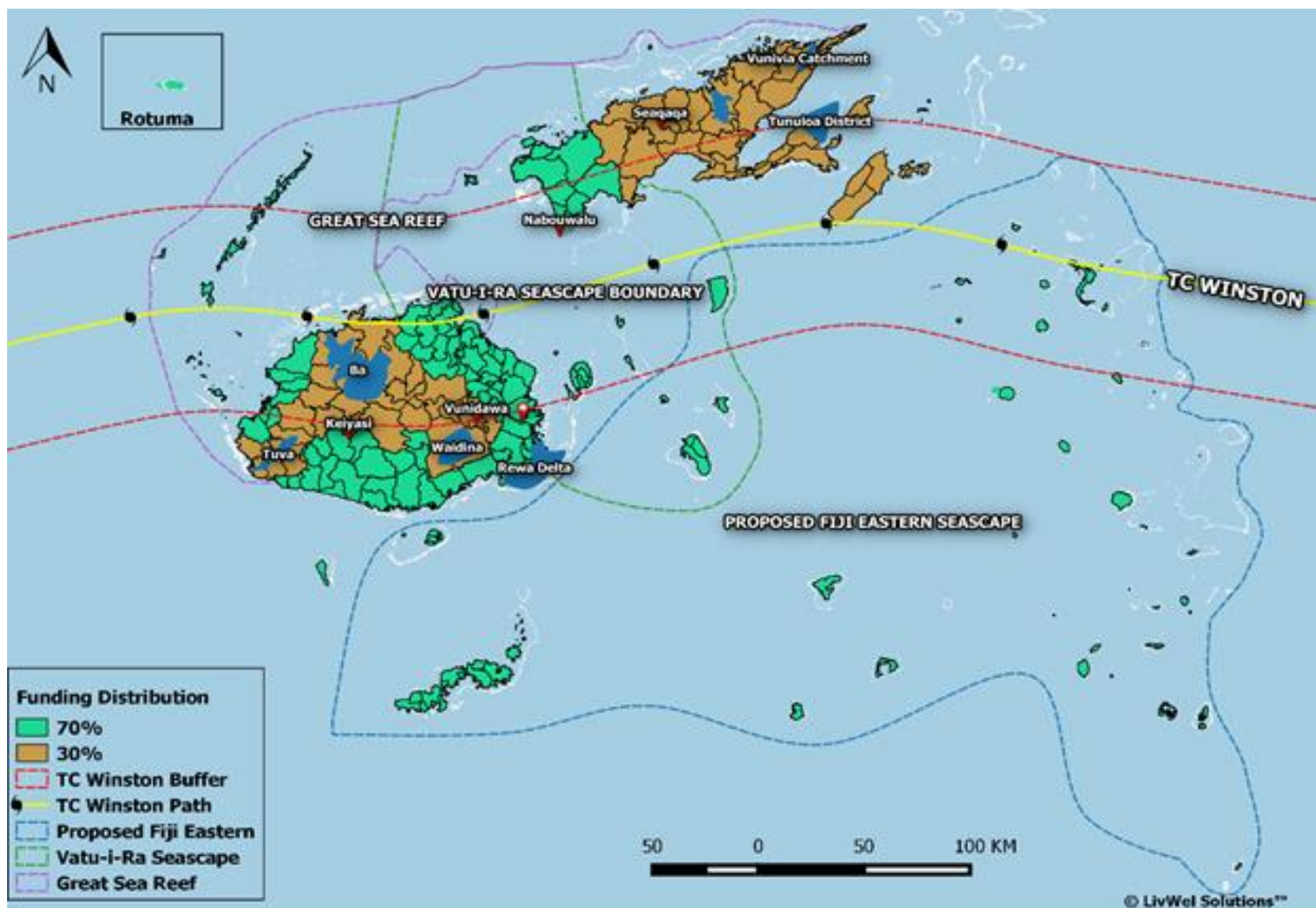
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• BACKGROUND

The table below presents the key strategic initiatives and multi-focal approaches that will guide SGP grant-making and grant-maker+ services in OP6 in Fiji.

Table 10 GEF Strategic Initiatives

SGP OP6 Strategic initiatives
Community landscape/seascape conservation (Fiji - Community Reef to Ridge Conservation) Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society
Innovative climate-smart agro-ecology; Community landscape/seascape conservation (Fiji - Climate-Smart Farming) Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)
Community landscape/seascape conservation (Fiji - Community Reef to Ridge Management and Scaling-Up) Promotion of collective management of trans-boundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services
Energy access co-benefits (Fiji - Rural Energy Access) Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path
Local to global chemicals coalitions (Fiji - Phasing-out Chemical Use and Strengthening Waste Management at Community Level) Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern
Cross-Cutting Themes
CSO-Government dialogue platforms (Fiji - Capacity Building to Enhance CSO-Government Dialogue-Grant-maker+) Enhance capacity of civil society to contribute to implementation of MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and national and sub-national policy, planning and legal frameworks
Social inclusion (gender, youth, indigenous peoples) (Fiji - Social Inclusion (Gender, Youth, iTaukei and non-iTaukei groups) – Grant-maker+) GEF Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Gender Equality Action Plan and GEF Principles for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples
Contribution to global knowledge management platforms (Fiji - Knowledge Sharing and Management) Contribute to GEF Knowledge Management efforts



-Figure 5 Selected Target Area

• Baseline Methodology

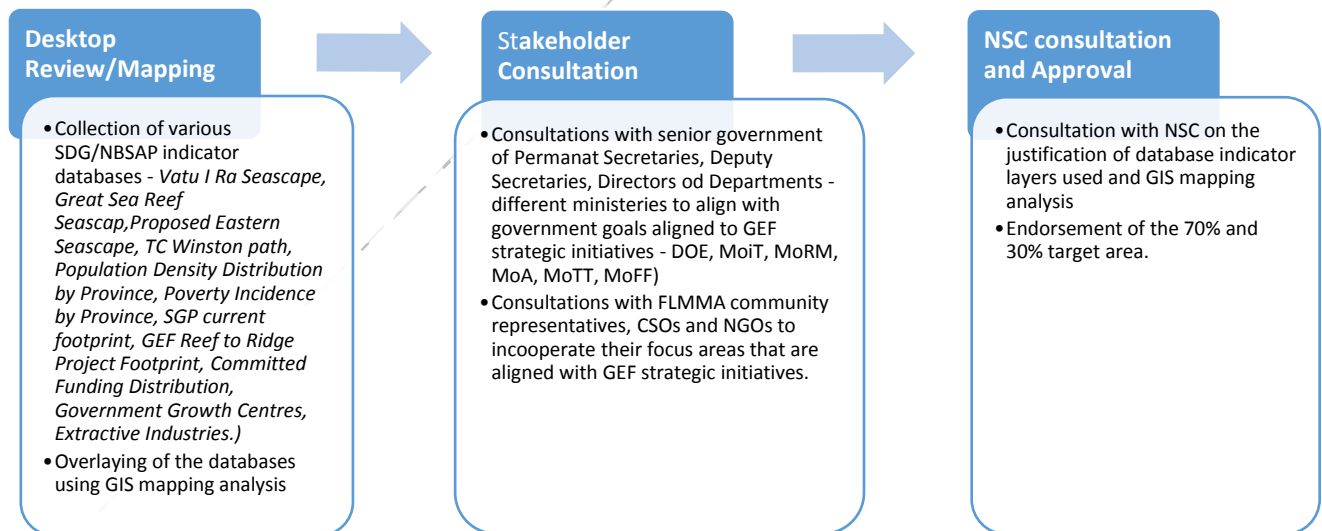
The baseline assessment guide provided by the SGP was used to decide the scope of the baseline and the type of data and information needed to illustrate general benchmarks and indicators. The selection of the target area involved an extensive mapping analysis using mapping database layers to identify gap regions in Fiji where SGP core funding could be utilized best.

Our baseline study was based on the GEF guiding principle that the landscape/seascape identify important ecosystems and use a landscape and seascape approach for their protection and sustainable use, implement a **multifocal approach** involving communities in buffer zones and corridors thus providing **connectivity** for complex landscape mosaics.

Selection of Target (Landscape/Seascape) Area

The landscape/seascape target area was selected following the 3 steps;

- Step 1: A desktop review of existing activities, what is known and gaps
- Step 2: Analyses and mapping of national priorities and gaps (GIS)
- Step 3: Consultations with government stakeholders, CSOs and the NSC to select the landscape/seascape target area.
- Step 3: NSC consultation for approval



Geographic mapping analysis

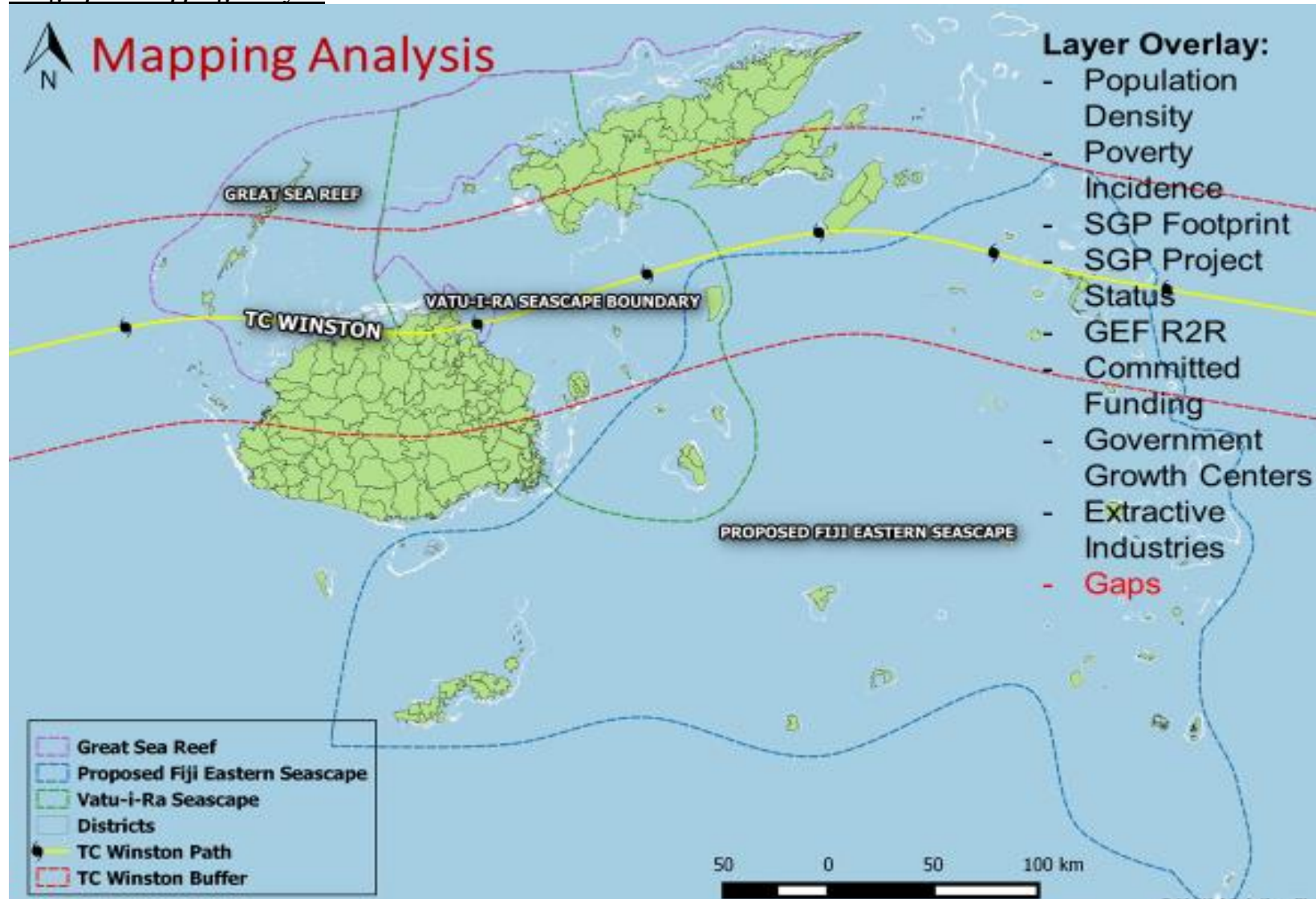


Figure 6 First mapping layer - Seascapes

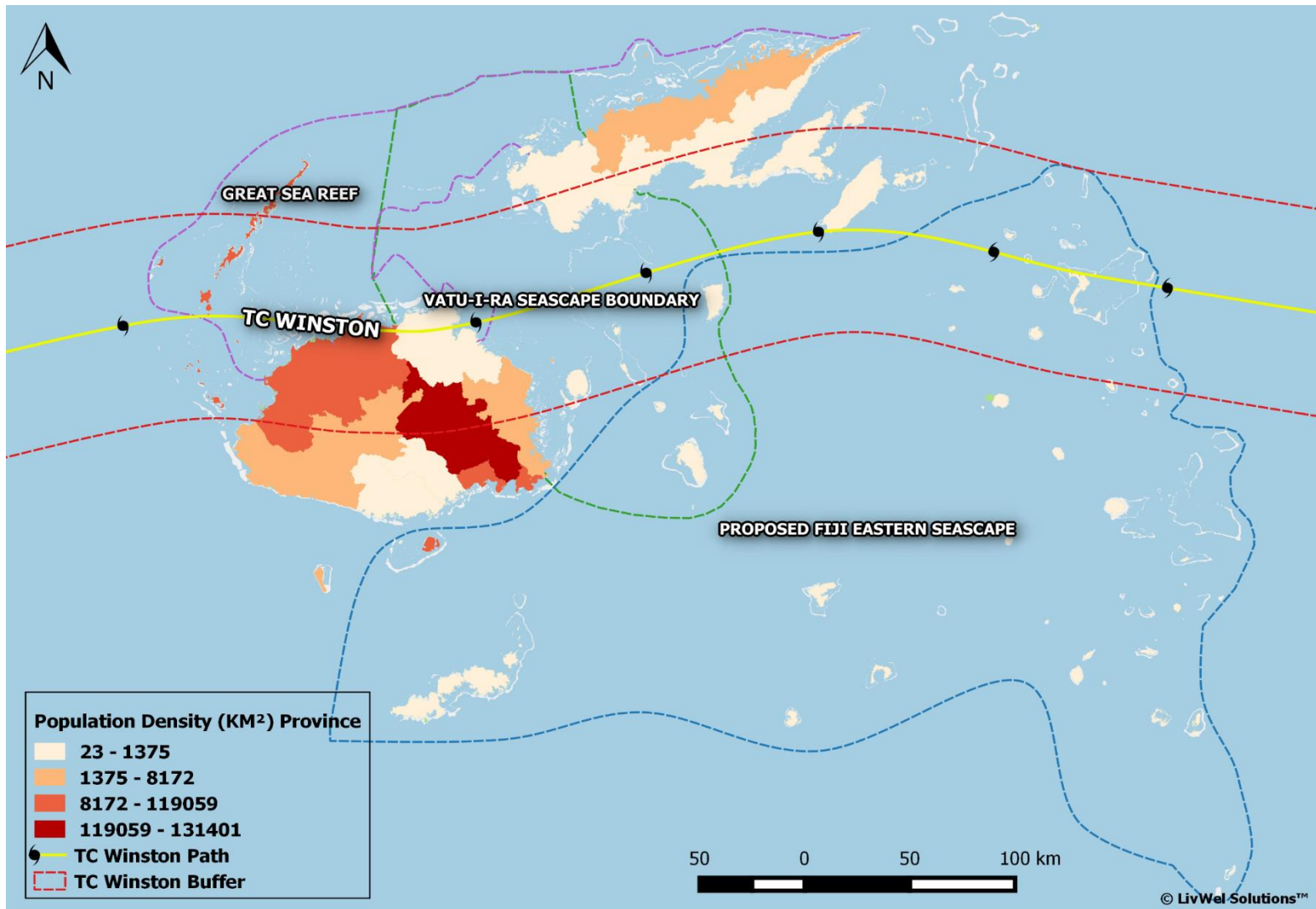


Figure 7 Population Density Layer - Census 2007

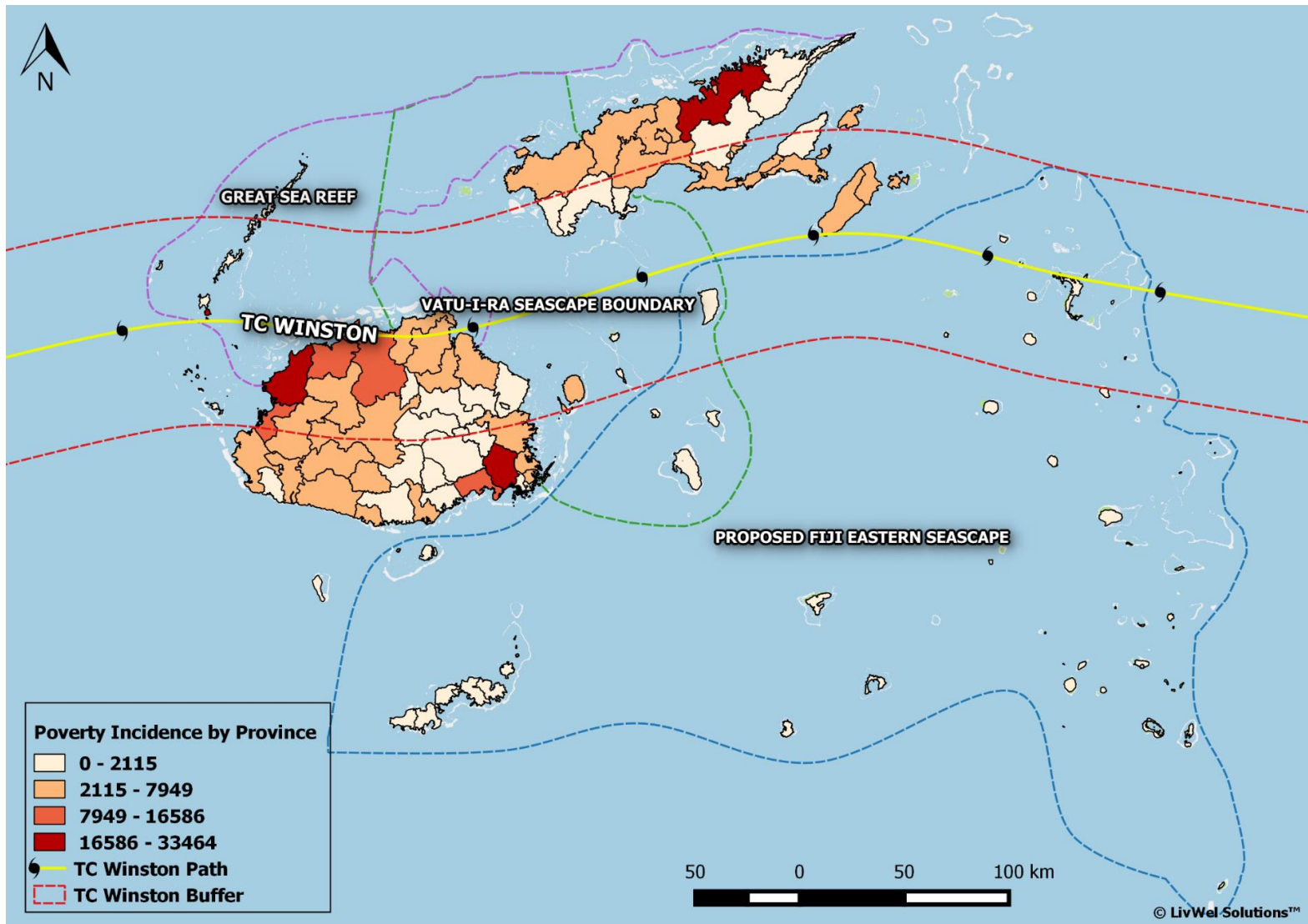


Figure 8 Poverty Incidence - HIES report

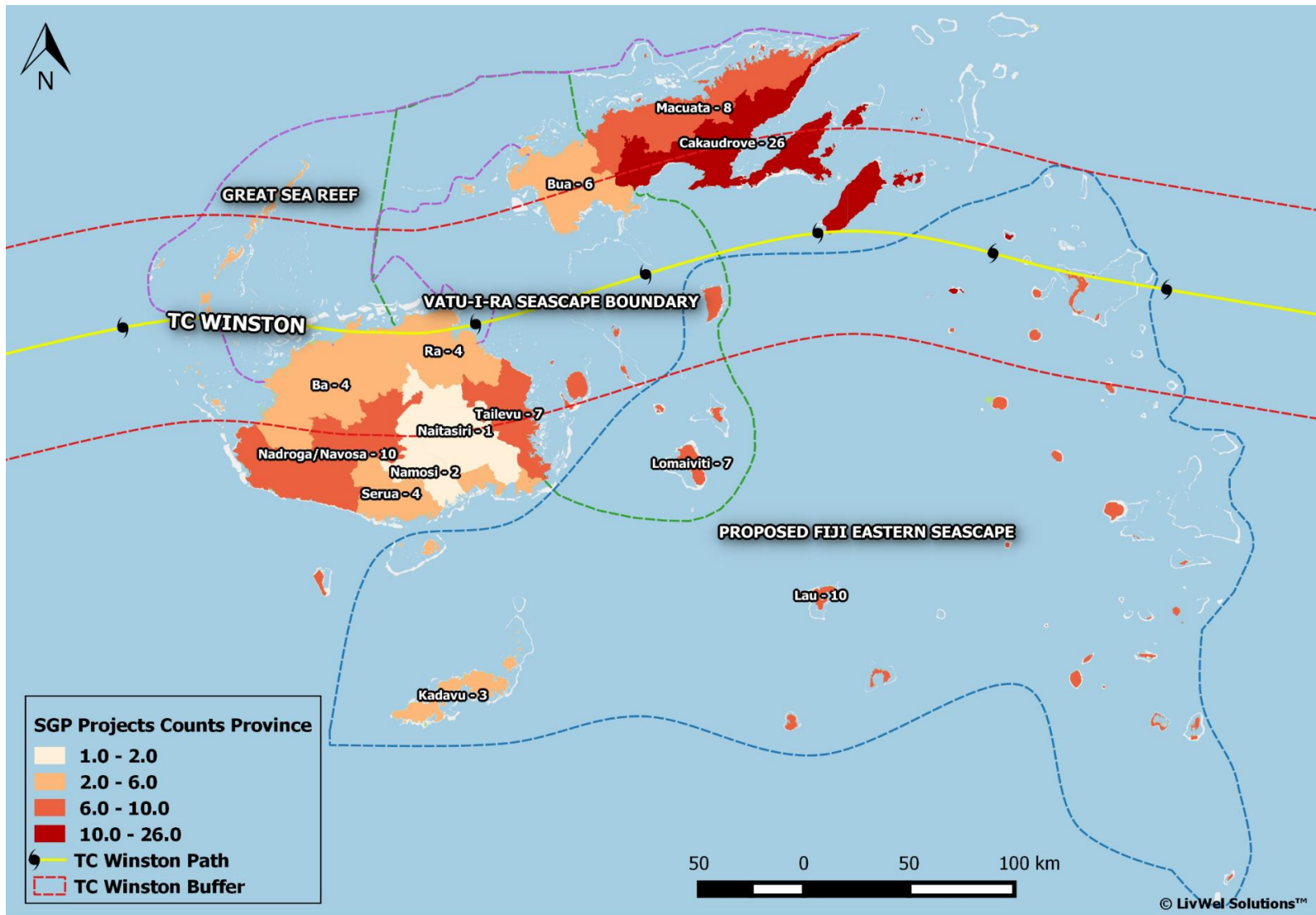


Figure 9 SGP Footprint

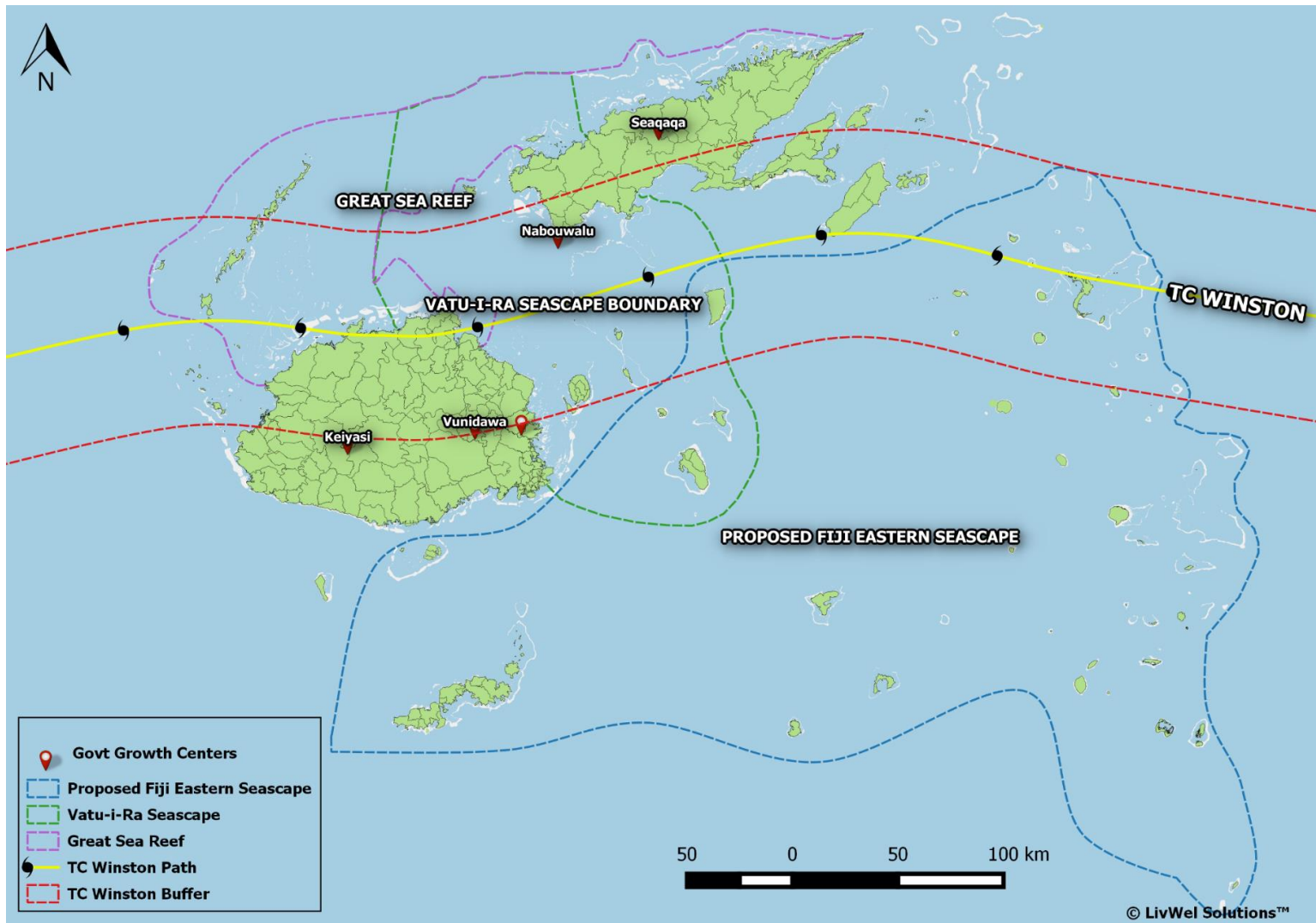


Figure 10 Growth Centres

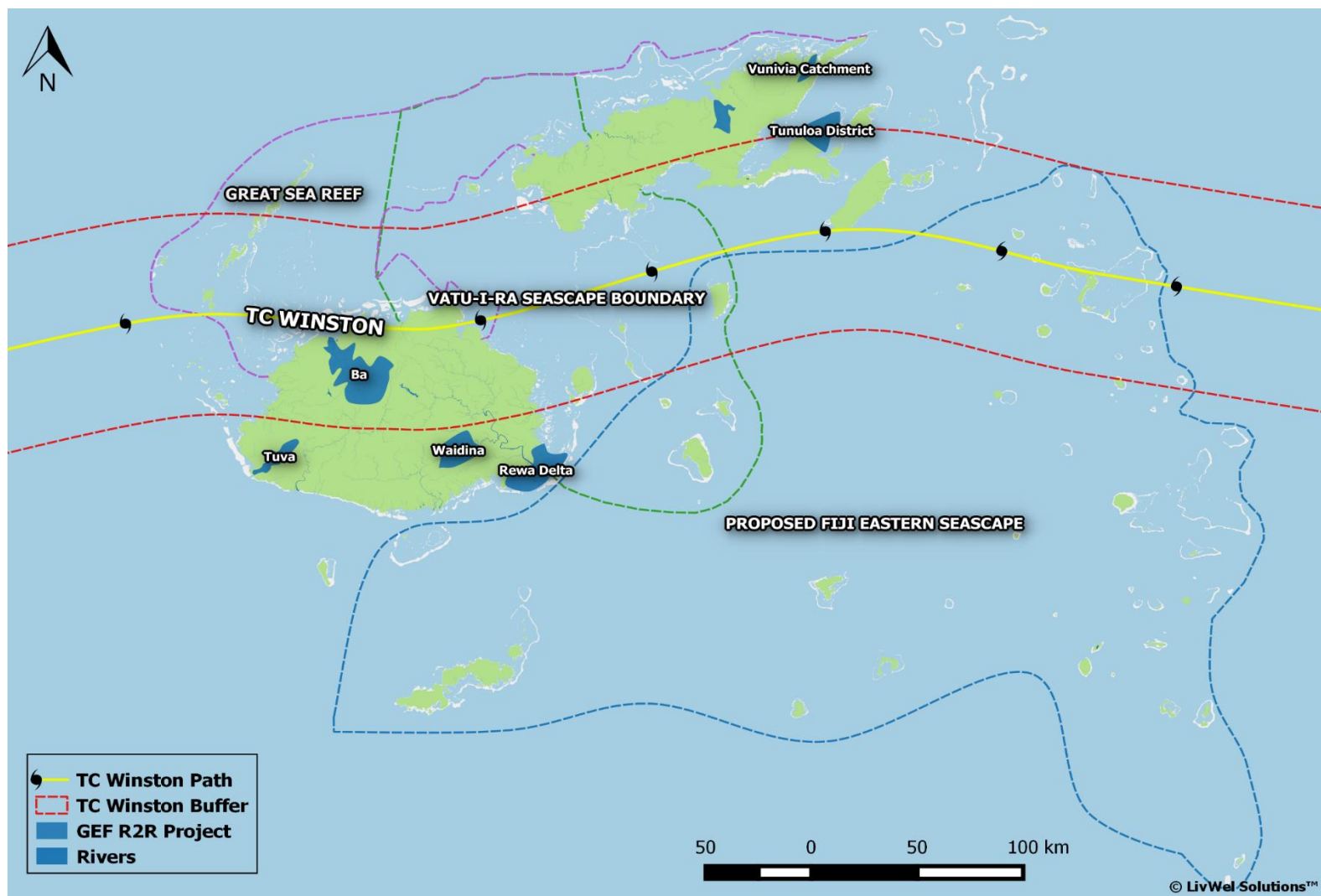


Figure 11 GEF Reef to Ridge Catchment Sites

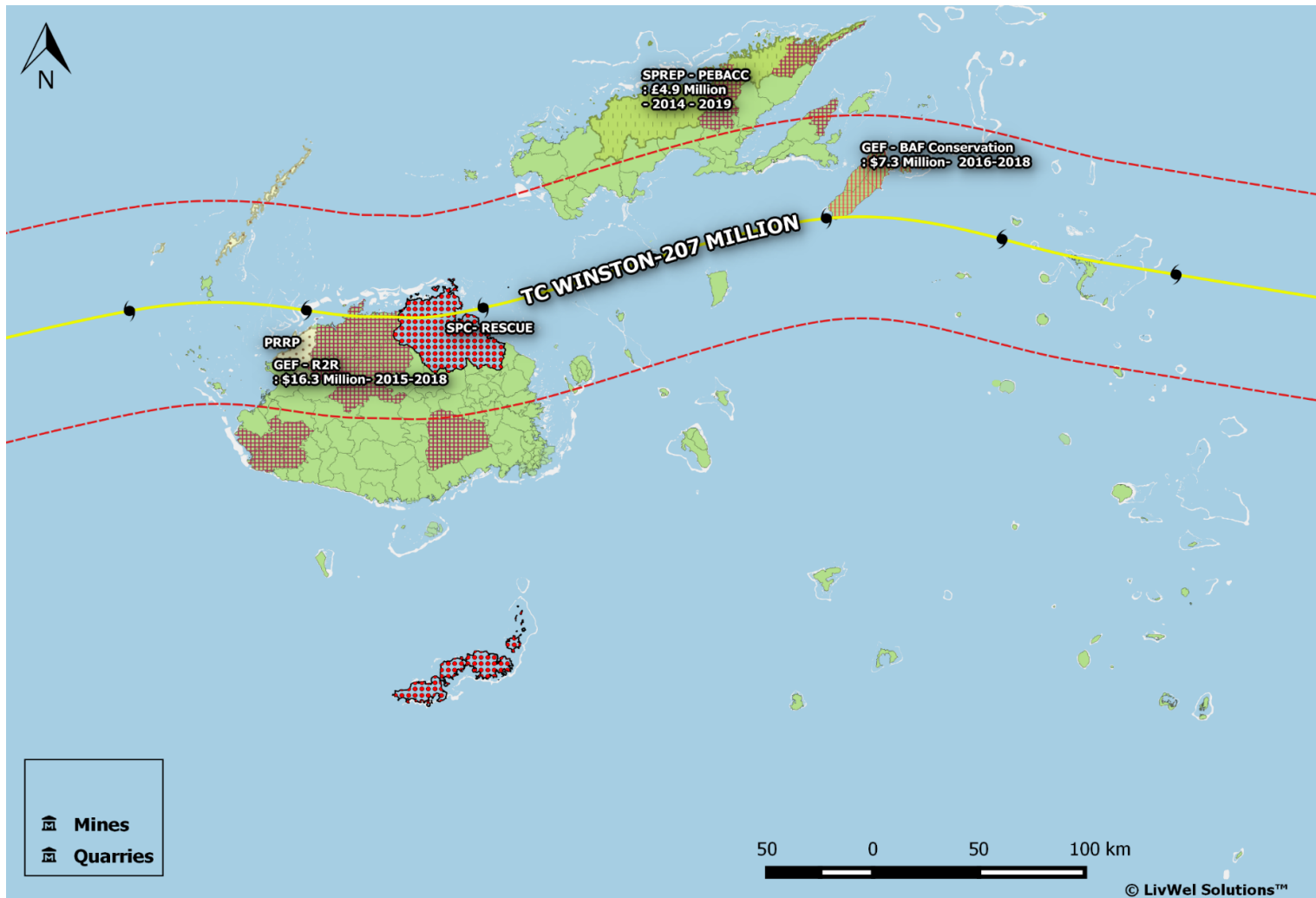


Figure 12 Committed Funding

Table 11 List of committed Funding

Funding Source	Total Funding \$FJ	Funding Time Frame	Coverage
TC Winston	207M	2016 onwards	TC Winston Cyclone Path
GEF 4 RAF - R2R	4.07M	2006 – 2010 (Extension 2016)	Delaikoro Catchment- Labasa, Tomaniivi/ Wabu Catchment- Viti Levu
GEF 5 STAR - R2R	16.3M	Jan 2015 to Dec 2018	Waidina, Tuva, Ba, Labasa, Vunivia, Tunuloa Catchments
GEF 5 STAR - BAF Conservation	8.3M	2016 - 2018	Taveuni, Qamea, Matagi and Laucala
GEF 5 STAR - Marine Conservation	1.9M	2016 - 2018	Lau Seascape
SPREP - PEBACC	4.9M pounds (Fiji, Solomons & Vanuatu)	2014 - 2019	Taveuni and Macuata Province
SPC – Regional R2R	?		Viti Levu and Vanua Levu
SPC- EU Funded			Ba, Koronubu and Drasa FSC Sector, Nadi/ Malolo Sector
SPREP - RESCCUE			Ra, Kadavu
PACKARD -		up to 2020?	North
PRRP			Ba Province- District Vitogo and Naviti

The target area in Figure 1 was further divided into four regions according their conservation affinities with exiting agencies.

- a. the Vatu I Ra region,
- b. the Great Sea Reef region,

- c. the Eastern Region and
- d. the South Viti Levu region.

The baseline study was therefore divided into two phases. The first phase was the collection of exiting data and information and the second phase was a focused interview survey.

The justification of the endorsed target area (Figure 4: green = 70%) were rationalized under the 4 regions below:

5. Great Sea Region:

- Biodiversity/Conservation Importance;
- Limited currently committed funding in districts of Momi, Nadi, Nawaka, Vaturu, Vuda;

6. Vatu I Ra Region –

- Biodiversity/Conservation Importance;
- Limited currently committed funding most of the Ra/Tailevu Districts like Namena, Sawakasa, Namalata, Vugalei, Bau, Nakelo, and the Bua Districts like Navakasiga, Lekutu, Bua, Wainunu, Dama, Vuya;
- High population density and poverty incidence from moderate to high in Tailevu.
- Province of Bua has less SGP footprint and has become a high-risk area due to intensive extractive mining.

7. Eastern Region:

- excluding Taveuni but including Rotuma and Kadavu
- Biodiversity/Conservation Importance because of their island isolation status.
- Limited committed funding for the entire Lau Province and Rotuma.
- Vulnerability due to remoteness and lack of transportation means.

8. Southern Viti Levu Region:

- Includes Rewa Catchment Area,
- WAF vs. PAC (NBSAP) on Growth Demands Vs Sustainability, City Growth – unprecedented rate-housing (informal settlements), newer commercial plans, high carrying capacity of Suva Peninsula, connectivity principle can be applied to link community projects to upscale to medium and full size grant projects e.g. GEF 5 STAR R2R. Limited committed funding in all of Serua and Nadroga except for GEF sites in Nadroga and Namosi; High poverty incidence – Vuna and Rewa Districts.

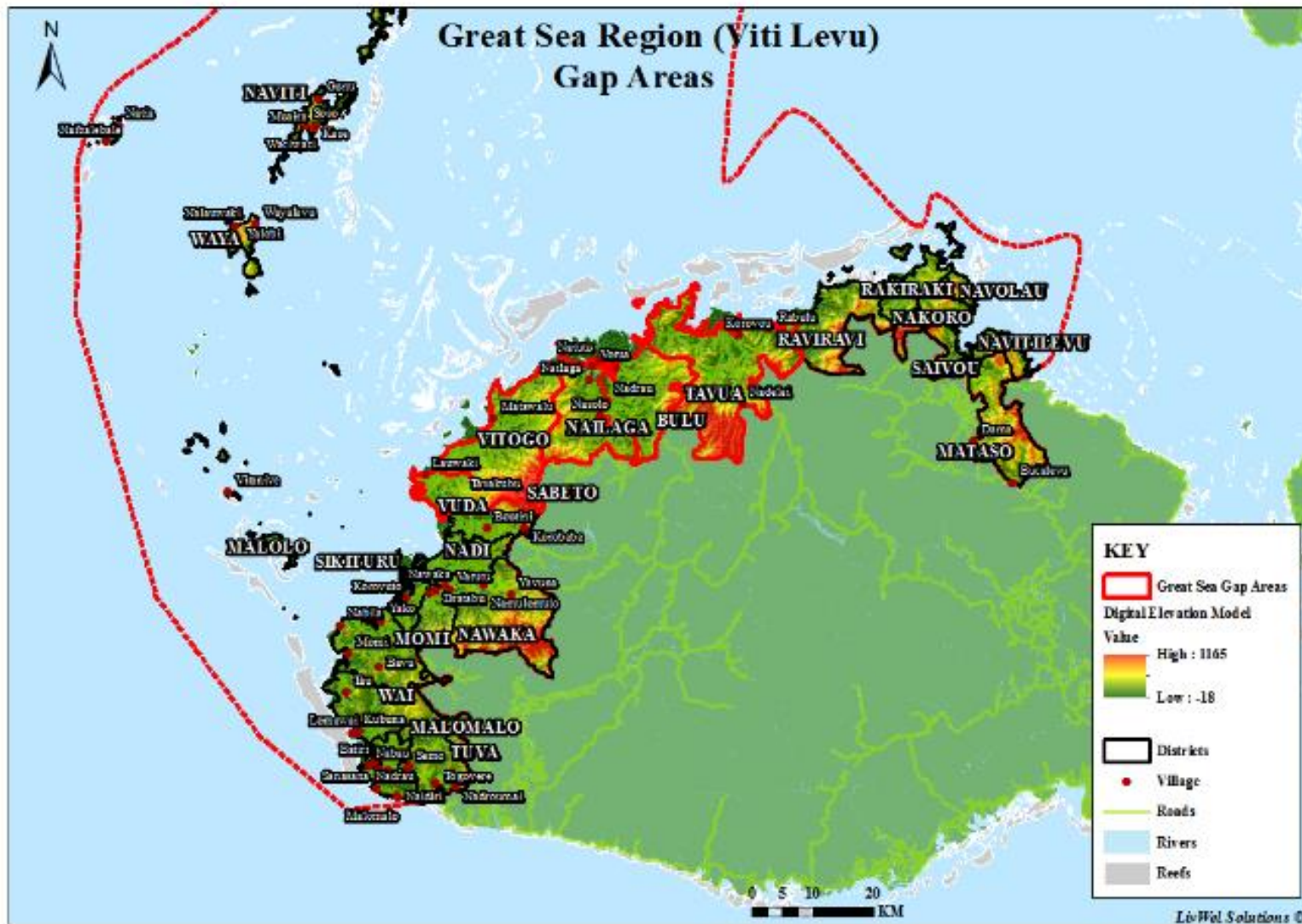


Figure 13 Great Sea Region

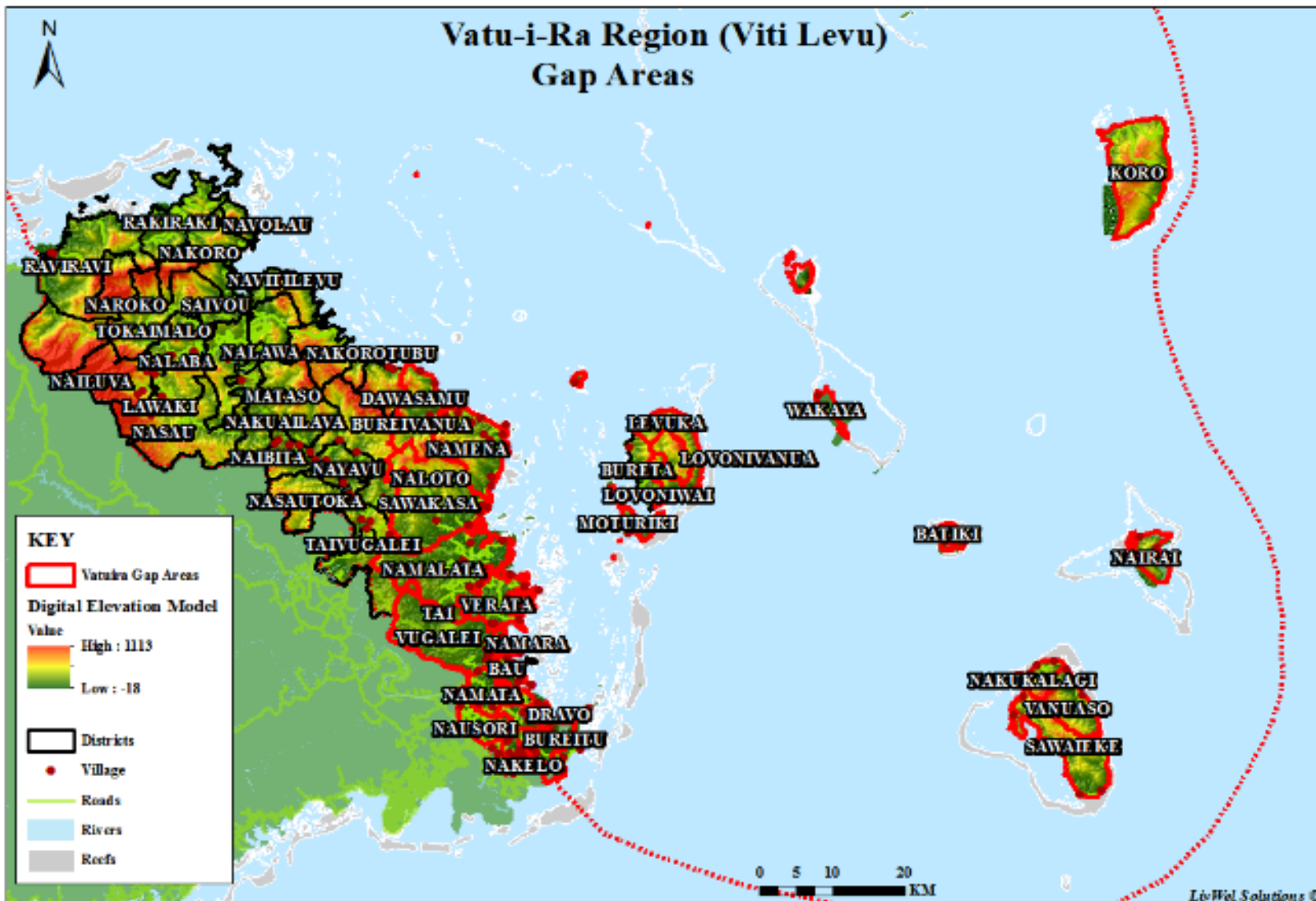


Figure 14 Vatu i Ra Region (Ra, Tailevu and Lomaiviti)

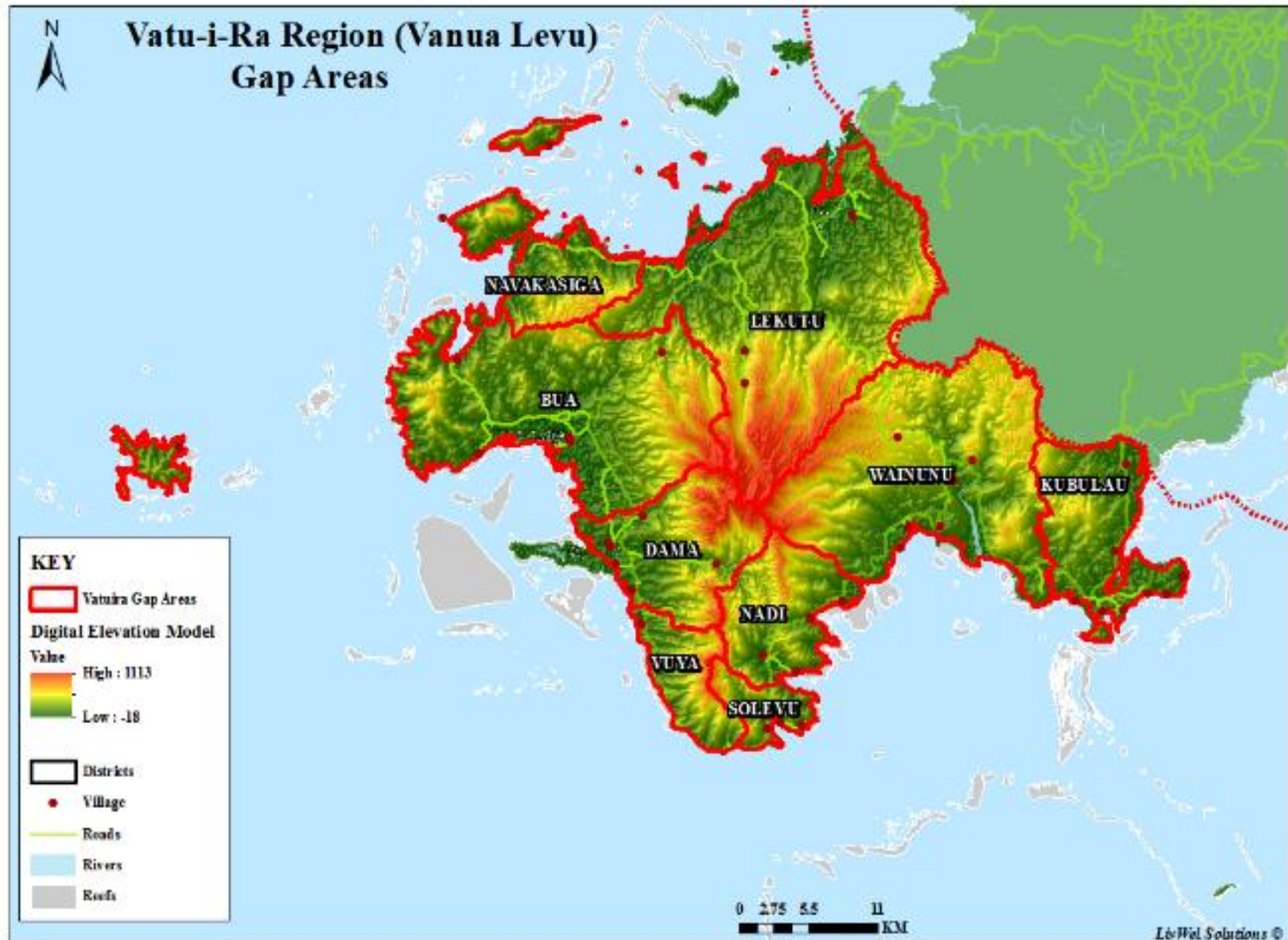


Figure 15 Vatu i Ra Region (Bua)

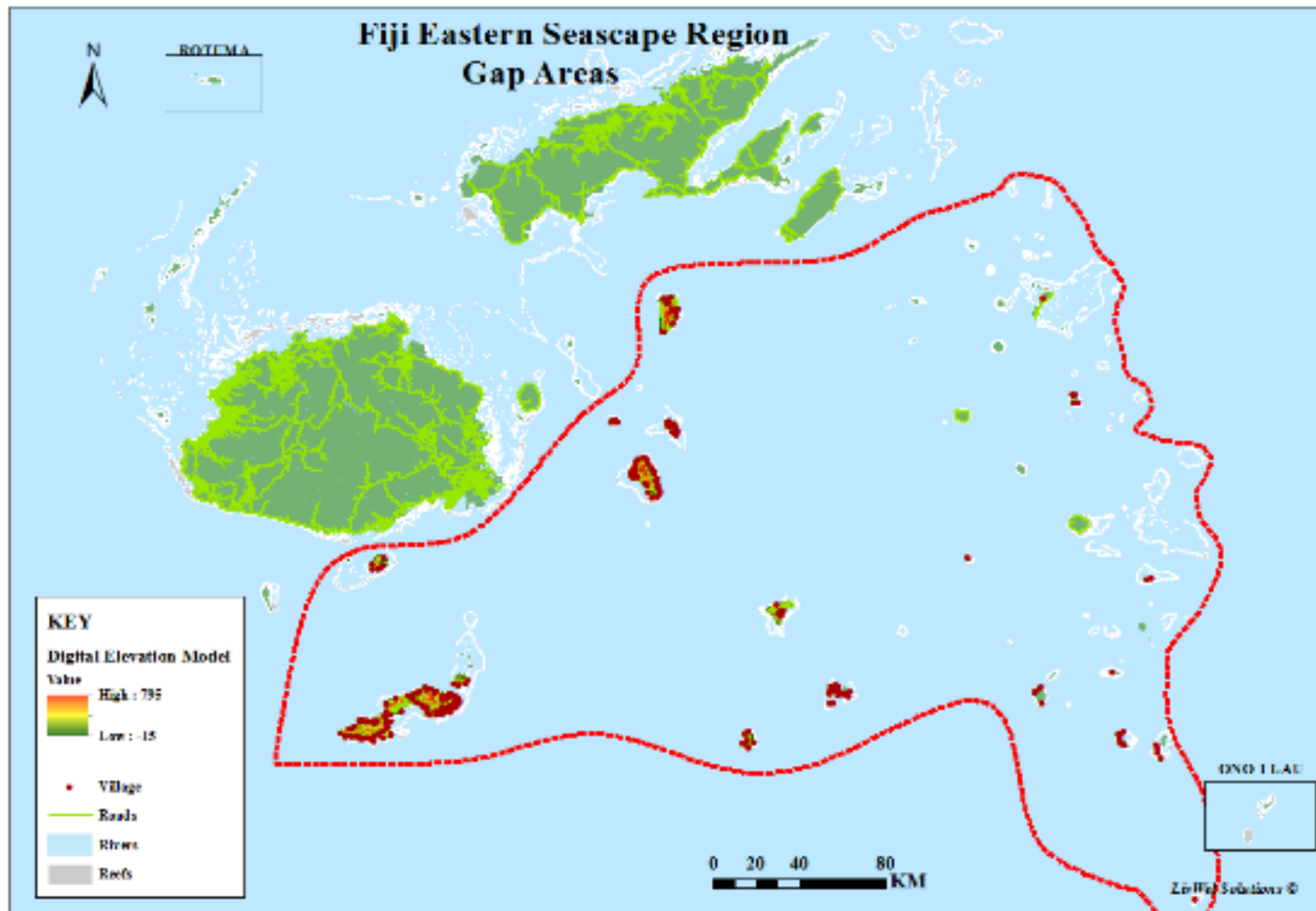


Figure 16 Proposed Eastern Region

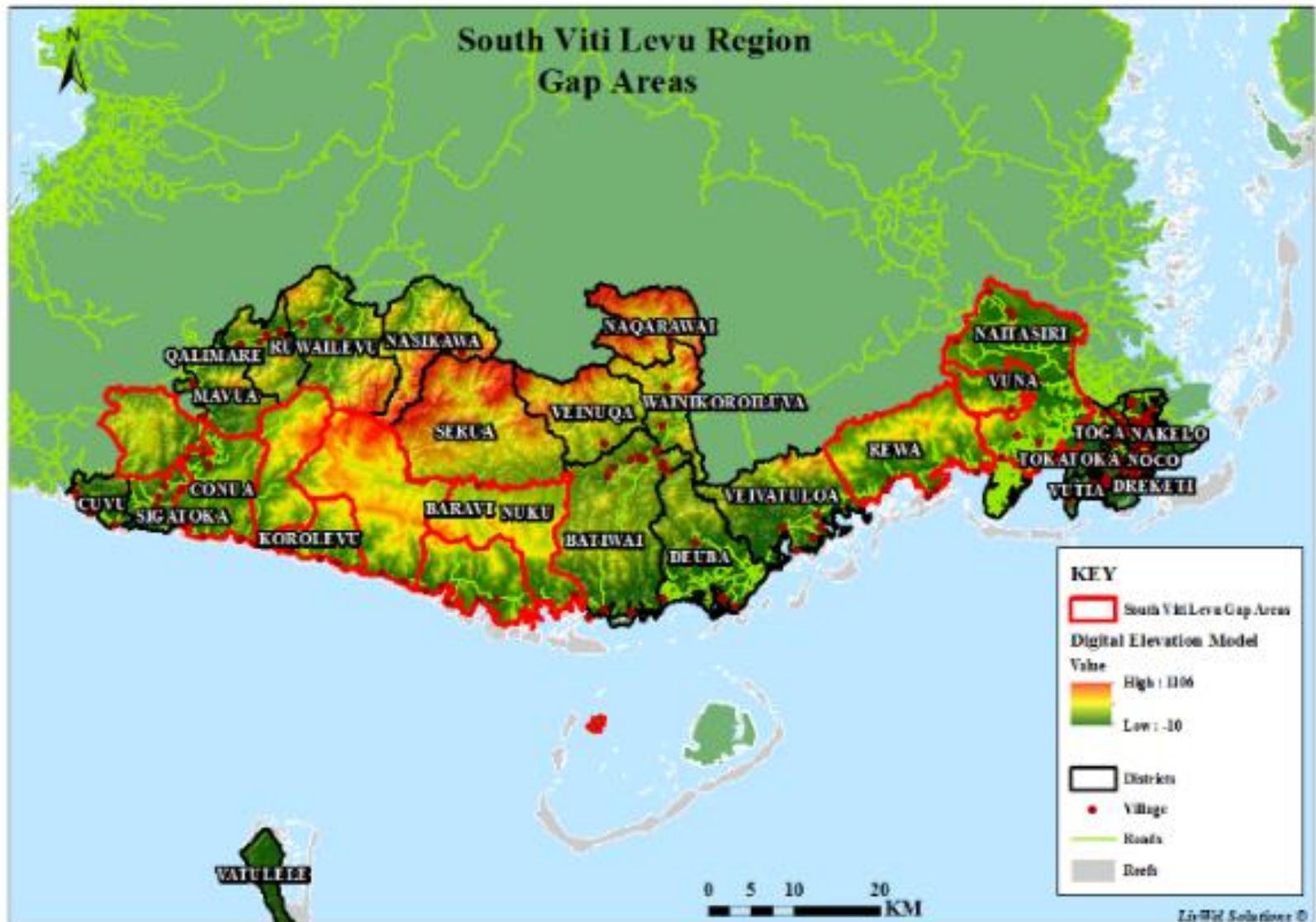


Figure 17 Southern Viti Levu Region

Phase 1 of baseline survey

Given the size of the selected target site and the extensive information that exists on previous research and project work done in Fiji, existing data and information was collected from government and NGO project and research reports. Most of this information was collected during the consultations with the various government departments and NGOs in the process of selecting the target area. The information collected was categorized into three areas;

- 1 Landscape/seascape geographic context
- 2 Social/cultural and economic context
- 3 Past and current environmental efforts

Government and NGO Consultations

The collection of baseline information for the development of this CPS began with the extensive consultations with government in the process for the selection of the target area.

Table 12 List of Consultations for Baseline

Government Ministry	Who was present at the meetings
Department of Environment	Director
Ministry of Agriculture	Permanent Secretary Acting – Director Extension Senior Research Officer
Ministry of Fisheries and Forests	PS Director Extension Director Research
Ministry of iTaukei Affairs	1 st meeting – PS, Director and Senior Research 2 nd meeting – DS, Director and Research
Ministry of Rural and Maritime Development	Director 3 Senior staff
Prime Minister's Office	DS and Senior Economist
Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure	PS, Director Energy and Director Water and Sanitation
NGOs	Who was present at the meetings
CI	Director
Pacific Blue Foundation	Community and Government Engagement Officer
WWF	SP Director

FLMMA Planning Retreat	40 FLMMA community leaders from 14 provinces
Lau YMST (Provincial Council reps)	60 Community leaders
WCS	Directors feedback on CPS
UNDP Deputy Resident Representative	Akiko Fujii
UNDP RSD	Winifereti Nainoca + RSD team
UNDP-PRRP	PRRP Country Coordinator feedback on Risk Informed approach

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Figure 18 Consultations with the Ministry of iTaukei Affairs and the Ministry of Agriculture



Figure 19 Consultation at the FLMMA Retreat

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Figure 20 Consultation at Lau Seascape Workshop

Phase 2 baseline survey

Phase 2 of the baseline study took a narrower approach and randomly selected districts within the target area to carry out a focused interview with individuals who are conversant of the issues and activities in the district. A questionnaire was designed to collect information on the specific;

- Threats to the global environment
- The past and current environmental efforts in the district
- The unaddressed needs and concerns of the district
- Community motivations for partnerships with SGP
- Threats to project sustainability
- Challenges to social inclusion
- Potential risks districts could face
- Appropriate means and medium of communication
- Information type required by the district
- Capacity Building needs in the district

Baseline analysis

Information collated from the two phases was then collated and analysed. First the information was used to identify SGP OP6 strategic initiatives that were suitable in each of the four regions within each of their landscape/seascape context. Table 9 below illustrates the possible solutions and practices, the typology of projects, the key targets and the specific indicators for each of the four regions of the baseline survey.

Information was further analysed for modalities of implementation in terms of social inclusion techniques, participatory monitoring and evaluations, risk assessments, resource mobilization, CSO-government dialogue platform, policy influence, communications strategy, knowledge management and priority areas of capacity building.

Typology of projects were also based on our initial guiding principles of;

1. Connectivity
2. Multi-focal approach
3. Sustainability
4. Empowerment
5. Proactive
6. Risk-informed

- **Aligning Results of consultations with government and NGOs and collation of existing Information to strategic initiatives**

Table 13 Alignment of Baseline Results with Strategic Initiatives

SGP OP6 strategic initiatives Thematic	Needs According to Government and CBO Consultations	Project Typologies	Current stakeholders and Existing Information
<p>Community Reef to Ridge Conservation</p> <p>Community landscape/seascape conservation</p> <p>Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society</p>	<p>Ministry of Fisheries and Forests - Alternate livelihood projects especially Income Generation projects</p> <p>Need for conservation and economic development of communities to balance out</p>	<p>Identify and support sustainable financing mechanisms for established YMSTs to grow and sustain conservation initiatives.</p> <p>Continue engagement of communities and provinces to benefit from conservation projects in a sustainable way</p> <p>Identification and support of sustainable livelihood opportunities and viable income generating/value adding projects. that benefit communities in established and new conservation areas. e.g. Bee Keeping/honey productions, Virgin oil productions and Seaweed farming.</p>	<p>FLMMA/YMSTs – Bua, Kadavu</p> <p>NBSAP Implementation Framework (Government of Fiji, 2010)</p> <p>Green Growth Framework (Ministry of Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics, 2014)</p> <p>2015 WCS Annual Report (Wildlife Conservation Society, 2015)</p> <p>WWF 2014 Annual Report (Worldwide Fund for Nature, 2014)</p> <p>WCS 2015 Annual Report</p> <p>FRIEND, SPC, FLMMA, Fisheries and Forestry</p> <p>FLMMA Strategic Plan 2014</p> <p>Implementing a Ridge to Reef approach to Preserve Ecosystem Services, Sequester Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods in Fiji – Project Document (Government of Fiji and UNDP, 2010)</p> <p>IUCN Report - A primer on governance for protected and conserved areas, Stream on Enhancing Diversity and Quality of Governance, 2014 (Borrini-Feyerabend, G., P. Bueno, T. Hay-Edie, B. Lang, A. Rastogi and T. Sandwith, 2014)</p>
<p>Climate-Smart Farming</p> <p>Innovative climate-smart agro-ecology; Community landscape/seascape conservation</p>	<p>Ministry of Rural and Maritime Development -</p> <p>IRDF - Development plans for all villages, household-based</p>	<p>In line with the Integrated Rural Development Framework (IRDF) support the production and implementation of development plans at the village</p>	<p>?</p> <p>SPC, FRIEND, Ministry of Agriculture</p>

<p>Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)</p>	<p>projects rather than community-based for project sustainability</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture - Rural Transformation: small and micro resource based industries to market</p> <p>IHRDP: Integrated Human Resources Development Program (e.g. Northern Development Program)</p>	<p>level that incorporate SLM practices</p> <p>Support organic farming around growth centres and empower organic island certification.</p> <p>Support food security projects, enhancing projects in the Sigatoka valley, the Salad Bowl of Fiji, outer islands and their export program.</p> <p>SGP to provide support in the management of rural transformation to ensure smart agro-ecology projects.</p> <p>Identify and support sustainable financing mechanisms in agro-ecology projects</p> <p>Elevate Nutritional Farming and Natural/Composting Gardening – Potential Mother’s program</p> <p>Eradicating Invasive Plant species like the African Tulip</p>	<p>AVRDC & SPC report – research on Vegetable handling, post-harvest, handling and marketing</p> <p>?</p> <p>Agroecology and Sustainable Rural Livelihoods in the Pacific – Article</p> <p>Fiji 2020 Agriculture Sector Policy Report – August 2014</p> <p>Fiji REDD Policy Document – 2011 SPC Report</p> <p>?</p>
<p>Community Reef to Ridge Management and Scaling-Up</p> <p>Community landscape/seascape conservation</p> <p>Promotion of collective management of trans-boundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services</p>	<p>Department of Environment - Growth Centres aligned to Green Growth Framework and Rural Transformation</p>	<p>Support FLMMA Network and provincial reps mainstream FLMMA strategic plan into provincial developmental goals</p> <p>Support provincial YMSTs (Kadavu, Lau, Rewa, Tailevu, Serua, Ba and Ra develop their strategic plans.</p> <p>SGP to support the work of Conservation Officers and the Wakatu Initiative build their capacity that is funded by the GEF PAS 4 full size project of integrated catchment management that will be further assisted by GEF 5 STAR project that will begin soon.</p>	<p>FLMMA Strategic Plan</p> <p>Yasayasa Moala districts – ready to develop island/district management plans</p> <p>iTaukei Affairs</p>
<p>Rural Energy Access</p> <p>Energy access co-benefits</p> <p>Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path</p>		<p>Support the increase of sky rocket stoves in local communities.</p> <p>Identify and support project opportunities involving women and youths to manufacture the rocket stoves locally for greater distribution nationally.</p>	<p>Ministry of Women – Fijian Rocket stove presentation of training at Sawani, Nausori and Tauvegavega, Ba.</p> <p>MoW, Dept of Energy</p> <p>MoW and Dept of Energy</p> <p>Barefoot College Training Center</p>

		<p>Decentralized location of manufacturers preferably near saw mills</p> <p>Continue to support the rural solar electrification projects with an emphasis on rollover mechanisms and waste management strategies</p> <p>Support the Department of Energy to promote energy efficiency in rural communities and schools.</p>	<p>Depart of Energy – Contact with Barefoot and Women, SEFP (Sustainable Energy Financing Project) –</p> <p>Department of Women Fijian Women Rocket Stove ppt.</p> <p>Sustainable Energy for all – Gap Analysis Fiji Report</p> <p>Fiji National Climate Change Policy SPC 2012 Report</p> <p>Cherise Addinsall, Kevin Glencross, Pascal Scherrer, Betty Weiler & Doland Nichols (2015) Agroecology and Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: A Conceptual Framework to Guide Development Projects in the Pacific Islands, Agroecology and Sustainable Food Systems,</p> <p>Fink A, Neave S, Hickes A, Wang JF, Nand N. 2013. Vegetable production, postharvest handling, and marketing in Fiji. AVRDC – The World Vegetable Center, Shanhua, Taiwan. AVRDC Publication No. 13-771. 41 p. (Research in Action; no. 7).</p>
<p>Phasing-out Chemical Use and Strengthening Waste Management at Community Level</p> <p>Local to global chemicals coalitions</p> <p>Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern</p>		<p>Support pesticides phase out/reduction approaches in projects</p> <p>SGP to support and reward chemical free production in agriculture and fishery industries for e.g. organic farming approaches</p> <p>SGP to continue to support waste management projects relevant to water and sanitation priorities such as village level composting, waste recycle and compost toilets including capacity building and awareness on the impacts of burning.</p>	<p>SPC – 2014 -Training in IPM (Integrated Pest Management Tools)</p> <p>FREPP Waste to Energy Assessment for Fiji Report</p>
<p>Cross Cutting</p> <p>Capacity Building to Enhance CSO-Government Dialogue</p> <p>CSO-Government dialogue platforms</p>	<p>Ministry of iTaukei Affairs - Capacity building and community empowerment for rural transformation e.g. financial literacy training</p>	<p>Scaling-up of YMSTs – Capacity building of village committee leaders and in project management and financial literacy including National iTaukei Resources Owners Committee (NTROC)</p>	<p>FLMMA</p> <p>Living Wealth Solutions??</p> <p>Roadmap for democracy and sustainable socio-economic development Report 2010-2014</p>

<p>Enhance capacity of civil society to contribute to implementation of MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and national and sub-national policy, planning and legal frameworks</p>	<p>Taking ownership of community initiatives and realizing opportunities</p>	<p>Carry out project impact analysis with communities of SGP conservation projects to identify how they are gaining and identify perceptions of communities on project impact and its contributions to MEAs</p>	
<p>Social Inclusion (Gender, Youth, iTaukei and non-iTaukei groups)</p> <p>Social inclusion (gender, youth, indigenous peoples)</p> <p>GEF Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Gender Equality Action Plan and GEF Principles for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples</p>		<p>Support the Department of Water and Sanitation to build the capacity of youth groups in village project sites to manage and maintain the implementation of their Sustainable Ecological Purification System.</p> <p>SGP will support Leadership programs for communities to better mainstream gender in traditional indigenous community-based setting projects.</p> <p>SGP to promote Good Governance/ Financial Literacy/ Enhancing Resilience nexus (Co-financing modality with government ministries)</p>	<p>Dept. of Water and Sanitation</p> <p>iTaukei Affairs</p> <p>National Gender Policy Report 2014</p> <p>National Women's Plan of Action 2010-2019</p>
<p>Knowledge Sharing and Management</p> <p>Contribution to global knowledge management platforms</p> <p>Contribute to GEF KM efforts</p>		<p>Support a national rapid impact evaluation of the impacts of conservation investment over the last 10 years on coastal community benefits, resilience and sustainable livelihoods. This will lead to lessons learned and policy briefs to improve conservation work in Fiji</p> <p>SGP to support knowledge sharing mechanisms for example the enhancement of social groups, communication products e.g. cartoon animation in Fijian and Fiji Atlas</p> <p>SGP to support the concept and implementation of Conservation/Information Centres in villages.</p> <p>Support the Department of Energy to build the Awareness on Renewable Sources of Energy</p>	<p>FLMMA Learning Initiative project</p> <p>Sea Change</p> <p>Votua Village in Nadroga</p> <p>FREPP</p>

Other References

- Conservation and Community Investment Forum Report, July 2013

- Sub-regional programme document for the Pacific Island Countries and Territories, 2013-2017
- UNDP PRRP Country Brief March 2015
- WWF 2011 Fact Sheet – Macuata Qoliqoli Cokovata, Malomalo village, Tikina Wai
- WWF 2013 Fact Sheet – Sustainable Coastal; Resource Use Management Program
- iTaukei Affairs Village By Laws October 2016

• Baseline Analysis

Justification of landscape/seascape selection

Various database layers were collected and overlaid using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) mapping analysis to identify priority areas for future SGP funding. The database mapping layers that were used included;

1. Vatu I Ra Seascape
2. Great Sea Reef Seascape
3. Proposed Eastern Seascape
4. TC Winston path
5. Population Density Distribution by Province
6. Poverty Incidence by Province
7. SGP current footprint
8. GEF Reef to Ridge Project Footprint
9. Committed Funding Distribution
10. Government Growth Centres
11. Extractive Industries

Priority areas for future SGP funding were defined by gap areas and threat areas. Gap areas referred to areas with limited committed funding and project activity and threat areas referred to areas of high population and high poverty areas. The TC Winston affected areas were not considered because of already existing funding and assistance from government and other AID organizations.

Table 14 Justification of Baseline Regions

Baseline Regions	Great Sea Reef Seascape and its land area – not including the R2R project district	Vatu I Ra Seascape and its land area - not including the R2R project district	Proposed Eastern Region including Rotuma.	Bottom of Viti Levu not included in the TC Winston funded area excluding R2R project area (Tuva and Waidina)
Biodiversity Conservation Importance	world's third longest continuous barrier reef system/ third longest reef in the southern hemisphere. 55% of the known coral reef fish, 74% of the known corals and a total of 40% of all the known marine flora and fauna in the Fiji Islands. at least 12 species listed in the IUCN Red List of threatened, including 10 species of fish, the IUCN endangered green turtle and the spinner dolphin. Locally endangered bumphead parrotfish (kalia), previously presumed extirpated; one new fish species and one presumed new record only previously known in the Indian Ocean and 44% of the known endemic reef fish in Fiji were observed. Within the hard corals, 43 new records were documented for Fiji. Of	overs over 19,425 km2 of forests, mangroves, seagrass meadows, reefs and deep channels Provides critical habitat for large populations of turtles, endemic iguanas, migratory and resident cetaceans, and populations of highly threatened fish species such as humphead wrasse and bumphead parrotfish. Includes six forests identified as priorities for conservation in Fiji and at least four watersheds with highly preserved hydrological connectivity between terrestrial, freshwater and marine habitats. Home to eight species of seabirds including 22,000 pairs of Black Noddies among the largest known black noddy colony in the South Pacific and an	A region of isolated limestone and oceanic atoll islands with a range of habitats including seagrass, oceanic patch reefs and extensive barrier reef systems The isolated oceanic conditions provide a distinct range of habitats and species composition and provide important breeding and nesting areas for green and Hawksbill turtles and the endemic clam (Tridacna tevoroa). Rotuma. An isolated volcanic island northwest of the main Fiji group. Isolated geographical and oceanic conditions create a distinct range of habitats and species, with high endemism and uniqueness. The blue coral Heliopora is limited in its distribution in Fiji's waters area and is concentrated in Rotuma	Rewa Catchment Area WAF vs PAC (NBSAP) on Growth Demands Vs Sustainability City Growth – unprecedented rate-housing (informal settlements) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • newer commercial plans • carrying capacity of Suva Peninsula????? • Connectivity Principle: approach linking community projects to upscale to medium and full size grant projects e.g GEF 5 STAR R2R as the starting point to do this on all High-Risk catchments in Fiji. • This approach can be done in a pilot maritime island that is considered nearing

	these, two were new genera, 16 new species were found to be new additions to the flora of the Fiji archipelago, and 2 possible new species were recorded.	internationally significant IBA		“collapse” ecological ecosystem now. Province of Bua Less SGP footprint, high risk area due to
Gap Area – No currently committed funding	Momi, Nadi, Nawaka, Vaturu, Vuda – No currently committed funding	Ra/Taileu Districts - Namena, Sawakasa, Namalata, Vugalei, Bau, Nakelo Bua Districts – Navakasiga, Lekutu, Bua, Wainunu, Dama, Vuya	Entire Lau Province – no committed funding besides government	All of Serua and Nadroga except for GEF sites in Nadroga and Namosi
Threat Area	Ba District – High poverty (Vitogo and High population	Tailevu – high population density **Population density and poverty incidence are moderate to high for Tailevu	Lau and Rotuma – remoteness and transportation	High poverty incidence – Vuna and Rewa Districts intensive extractive mining

Key Elements of UNDP’s Social and Environmental Standards (SES)

- Policy Delivery Process and Accountability ü
- Quality Assurance ü
- Screening and Categorization ü
- Assessment and Management ü
- Stakeholder Engagement and
- Response Mechanism ü
- Access to Information ü
- Monitoring, Reporting and Compliance
- Overarching Policy and Principles
 - Principle 1: Human Rights
 - Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment
 - Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability
- Project-Level Standards
 - Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
 - Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation
 - Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions
 - Standard 4: Cultural Heritage
 - Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement
 - Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples
 - Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency

- **Community Consultations to elaborate typologies and implementation modalities**

For the baseline assessment, sites within the 70% areas with the least available information were chosen to visit specifically and make a relative baseline assessment for. Sections of twelve out of the fourteen provinces in Fiji have been considered in this baseline. They are Bua, Ba, Nadroga Navosa, Serua, Ra, Tailevu, Naitasiri, Namosi, Lomaiviti, Kadavu, Rotuma and Lau. Each of these provinces are governed by a provincial council consisting of elected chiefs and facilitated by a provincial office of administrators appointed by government. The names of the current provincial council chairs and provincial governors (Roko Tui) are listed in the tables below. Twenty community representatives were interviewed to provide detailed information.

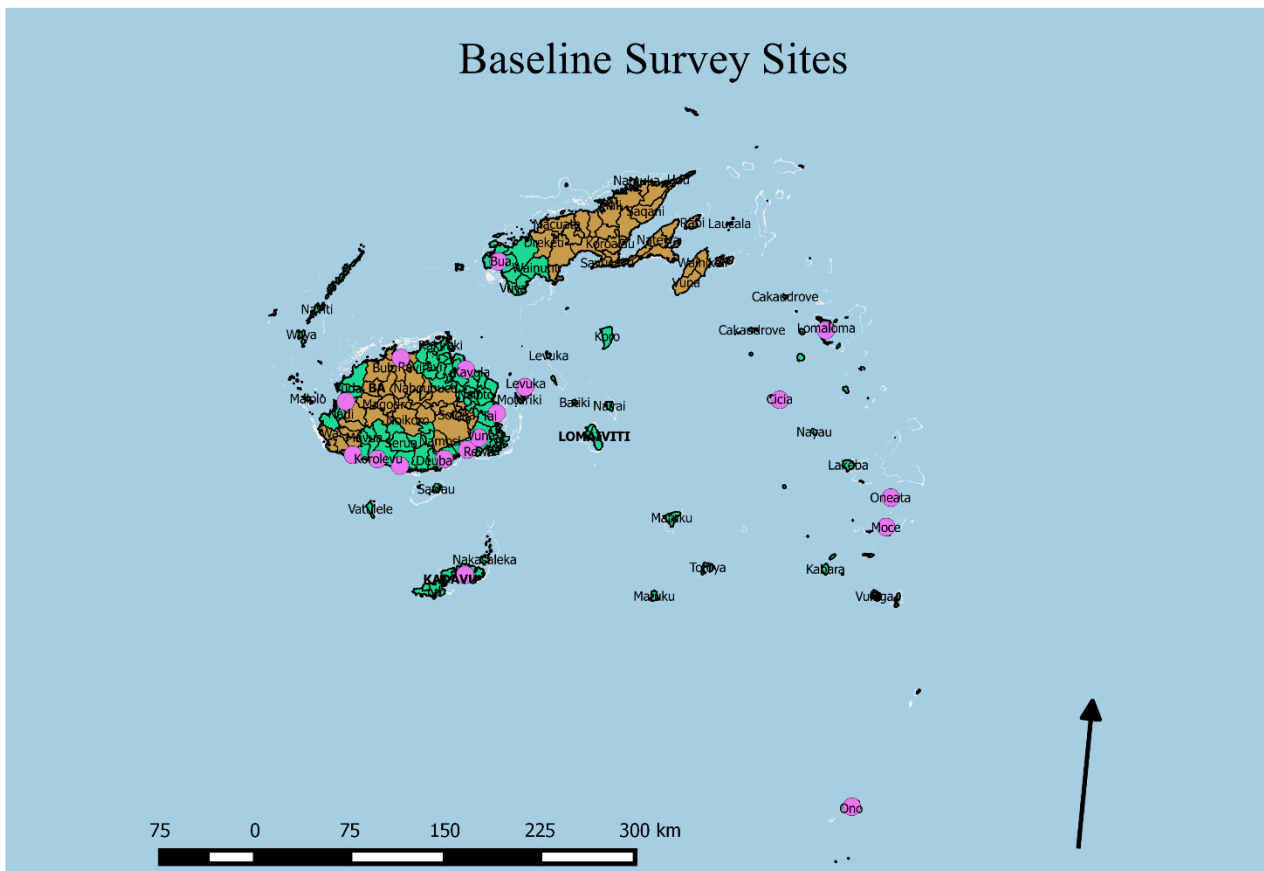


Figure 21 Community Surveys within Target Area

Great Sea Reef Region

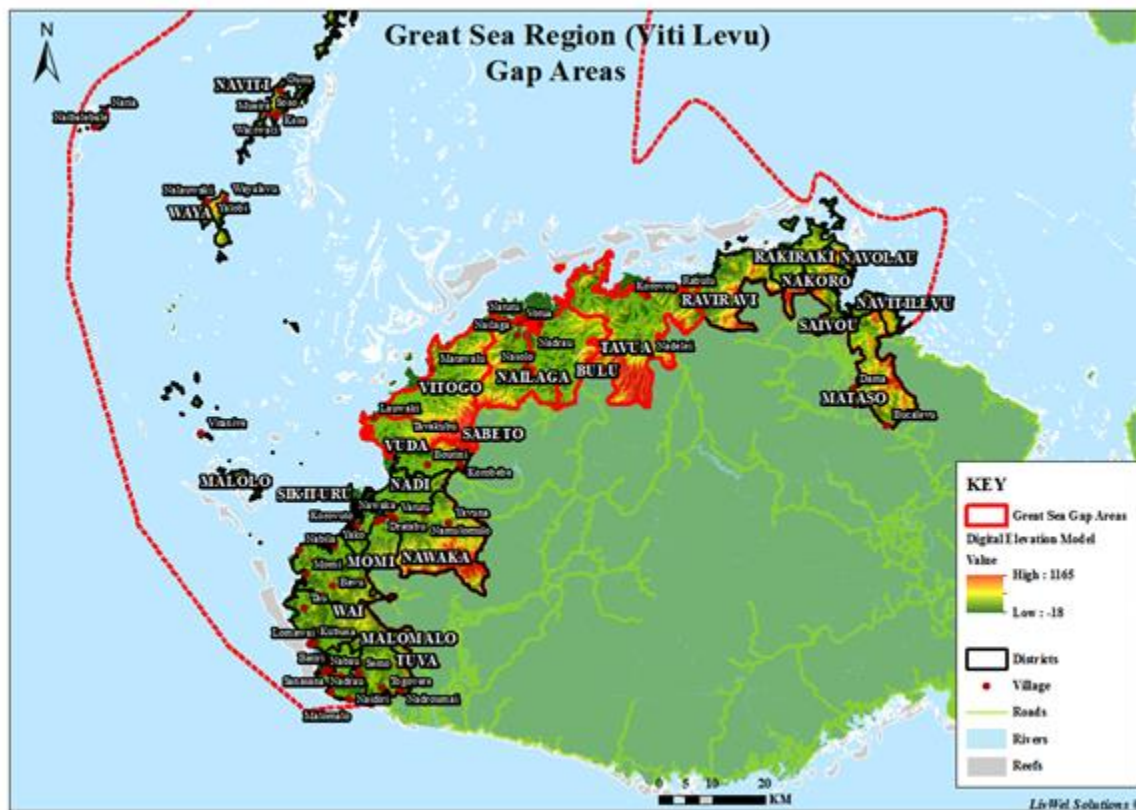


Figure 22 Great Sea Region

Landscape/seascape geographic context

The Great Sea Reef Region is the land and sea area of the Great Sea Reef not including the Reef to Ridge (R2R) project area in Ba. The provinces included in this region are part of Nadroga from Tuva to Wai, the province of Ba specifically the island districts in the Yasawas and the area of Nadi up to Tavua. This region surrounds the larger National Reef to Ridge programs which is situated in Tuva catchment of Nadroga and the Ba catchment in Ba.

Apart from the Rewa river, the Ba and Nadi rivers are significant because they are one of the larger rivers in Fiji that hold the majority of Fiji's mangrove forests. The Ba and the Nadi River are also Fiji's two most economically important rivers and have a combined catchment of 15% of Viti Levu all in the dry zone. (Government of Fiji, 2010).

After TC Winston, the Yasawas suffered a great deal of damage and loss, however the PDNA (Post Disaster Needs Assessment) reported that there was an actual increase in the food intake compared to before the cyclone because of the food rations that was being distributed by government, NGOs and donor partners. Cellular and mobile communications were also disabled by TC Winston (Government of Fiji, 2016). The Vatukoula Gold Mine was impacted dramatically after cyclone Winston (Government of Fiji, 2016) potential affecting a significant source of income for the residents in Tavua.

Social, cultural, and economic context

The 2007 Census, the Ba Province was Fiji's most populous province, with a population of 231,762 - more than a quarter of the nation's total. The province covers a land area of 2,634 km² (1,017 sq. mi), the second largest of any province. The district of Ba includes four main urban centers, Lautoka City, Nadi,

Ba and Tavua towns. These urban centers are run by government appointed administrators and occupy more than 50% of the nation's population (Ba Province, 2015). Poverty incidence in the Western Division decreased by half from 2008 to 2010 as a result of a thriving tourism industry and having the largest share of poverty alleviation resources of 42% compared to the Northern and Central Divisions (Narsey. W, Raikoti. T and Waqavonovono. E, 2010). The sugar industry which used to be the backbone of Fiji's economy is concentrated in the Western region and two of Fiji's 4 sugar mills is located in this region (Lautoka and Ba towns). This industry is still a key conduit for the socioeconomic empowerment in Fiji (Government of Fiji, 2013). The sugar mills practice energy efficiency mechanisms in their industry by producing a significant amount of bagasse which is used as fuel during the crushing season (Government of Fiji, 2014).

Past and current environmental efforts

There have been several stakeholders who have been working to address environmental and conservation issues in this region. The UNDP Pacific Risk Resilience Program (PRRP) program is being demonstrated in the Yasawas in the districts of Vitogo, Sabeto and Naviti. SGP community-based projects in this region will strengthen the community involvement of both the R2R and PRRP programs. The Foundation for Rural Integrated Enterprises and Development (FRIENDS) have also been working with CBOs in this region to build their capacity in governance and participatory budgeting, and accountability mechanism training for women and youth groups (Narayan, 2016). SOPAC began an Integrated Flood Management Project in 2011 with the Nadi catchment as a pilot to reduce using a number of strategies to reduce losses related to floods (Government of Fiji, 2013). A Waste Minimization and Recycling Promotion project was implemented in 2008 to 2012 which piloted waste minimization practices such as the 3Rs (Reuse, Recycle and Reduce). This resulted in a successor project implemented in 2010 for other municipal councils in Fiji (Government of Fiji, 2013). Current SGP Projects:

1. Towards a United Vanua Cokovata Nakorotubu through Yaubula (Natural Resource)

Specific baseline considerations

For the Great Sea Reef Region, baseline information was collected for the province of Ba in the districts of Nadi and Tavua. Two people were interviewed from this region, one from the village of Tavualevu in Tavua and the recent past District Officer for Nadi. Table 6 below summarizes the results of their interviews.

Table 15 Summary of Community Survey for the Great Sea Region

PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Political context	Ba Provincial Council Chair – Roko Tui Ba – Jese Folau Senior Assistant Roko Tui – Waisake Manko
Threats to the global environment	Nadi – Flooding, Climate Change Tavua – Destructive Fishing
Past and current environmental efforts	Tavua - was a previous SGP Grantee with good experience/outputs and completed objectives Nadi – numerous government initiatives
Unaddressed needs and concerns	Tavua – Alternative livelihood sources. Relocation of piggeries from the shore line to a central piggery to be maintained collectively as a community Nadi – Development projects that threaten the environment
Community motivations for partnership with SGP	Tavua – Piggery as an alternative livelihood source. Village have a vision for their Tavua Qoliqoli Investment. They already have a building plan for the piggery (24room piggery) Nadi – Risk identification in development projects
Threats to sustainability	Tavua – Lack of good governance and leadership in projects Nadi - People to be available to over-see projects
Challenges to social inclusion	Tavua – Womens’ groups already planting voivoi to revive traditional knowledge of weaving mats and other voivoi handicraft Nadi – Livelihood and income-generating projects

Vatu I Ra Region

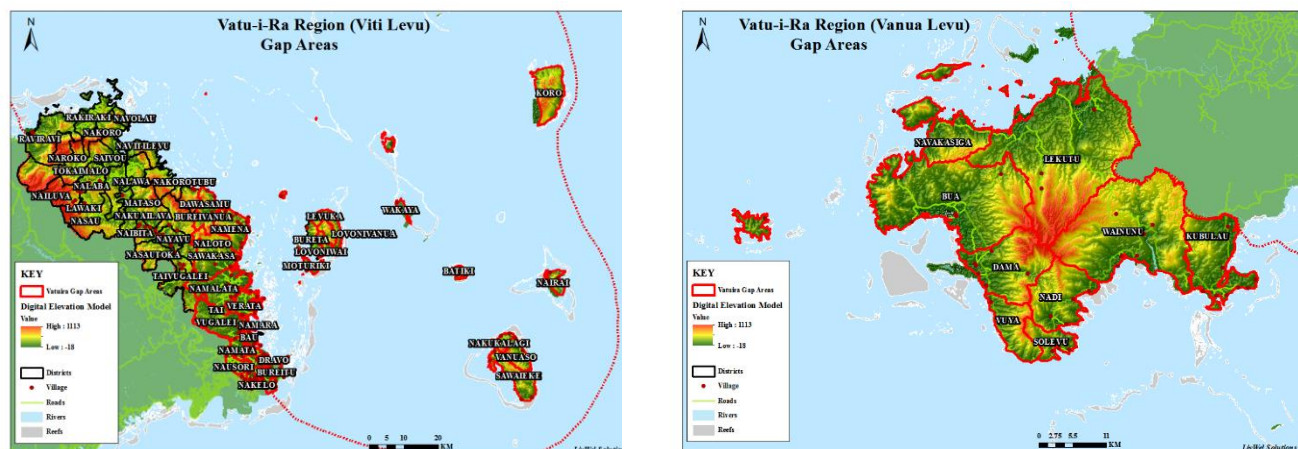


Figure 23 Vatu-i-Ra Region

Landscape/seascape geographic context

WCS researchers claim that the future of Vatu-i-Ra is at risk because the land is increasingly being converted for agricultural use, land-owners are tempted by lucrative logging propositions, and limited livelihood options encourage coastal communities to fish unsustainably (Wildlife Conservation Society, 2009).

Six of the thirteen locations identified within Fiji's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) as being areas in which cetaceans commonly occurred and/or were of community importance are located within the Vatu-i-Ra region (Miller, et al., 2016).

There are two bauxite mines in Nawailevu North and Nawailevu; and there are two quarries, Titus and Tiwan Timber Quarry both in the district of Lekutu in the Province of Bua.

Social, cultural, and economic context

The Vatu-i-Ra Region includes the four main provinces of Bua, Lomaiviti, Ra and Tailevu. Their populations were taken from the 2007 census;

Province	Area (square kilometers)	Population (2007 Census)
Bua	1,379	14,176
Lomaiviti	411	16,461
Ra	1,341	29,464
Tailevu	755	55,692
Total	3,886	115,793

The urban centers in this region are Nausori Town in Tailevu and Levuka on the island of Ovalau in Lomaiviti.

Past and current environmental efforts

The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) has taken the lead to focus to work with other stakeholder to achieve Vatu-i-Ra's vision of healthy, resilient forests that are connected to and sustain rivers, mangroves and coral reefs, and where coral reefs teem with whales, turtles, sharks, humphead wrasse, and abundant food fishes that are managed to support livelihoods and Fijian culture (Wildlife Conservation Society, 2009). WCS has also taken an ecosystems management approach in Kubulau in Bua (Government of Fiji and UNDP, 2010). The Mangrove Ecosystem for Climate Change and Alternative Livelihood (MESCAL)

2010 – 2012 and the Coral Triangle Pacific 2010-2012 were regional initiatives implemented in the province of Ra (Government of Fiji, 2013). MESCAL is a regional project funded by GIZ and implemented by the IUCN. Ecosystems management approaches taken in the province of Ra include the Coastal and Watershed Restoration for the Integrity of Island Environments (COWRIE)/USP (concluded) and CI work; and the South Pacific Commission (SPC)/USP Restoration of Ecosystems Services and Adaptation to Climate Change (RESCCUE) Program. The main objective of these programs is to contribute to the increased resilience in the context of global change. In Tailevu, the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change project was launched in 2010 to increase the resilience of coastal areas, associated infrastructure, water resources and food production to the adverse effects of climate change (Government of Fiji, 2013). The first LMMA site in Fiji was established in 1997 in Ucunivanua Village, Verata-Tailevu. A protection area covering 24 hectares was set aside there for Clams (Kaikoso) (Ministry of Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics, 2014).

Current SGP projects in the Vatu-i-Ra Region are:

1. Management in Namarai Village in Ra. Conservation of Marine Turtles in the Mamanuca Group of Islands, Fiji,
2. Rural Women Solar Electrification for Ra and Ba Communities - Young Women's Christian Association.
3. WWF Projects, MES Environmental Awareness Programs with Mamanuca Groups, MES- Turtle Conservation Projects, MES Waste Management Projects, MES Water Analysis Projects. Matawalu-Lautoka Corridor - FRIENDS Governance project.
4. DRITI MANGROVE FISHERIES INTIATIVE,
5. Sustainable Management of Natural Resources for Bua Province through Locally Managed Environment Approaches,
6. COMMUNITY LED SUSTAINABLE LAND AND FORESTRY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME THROUGH THE DEMONSTRATION OF BEST PRACTICE AND EMPOWERMENT OF RESOURCE OWNERS COMMUNITIES OF DAWASAMU,

Specific baseline considerations

For the Vatu-i-Ra region six districts were considered selected to collect baseline information from. They are the district of Tiliva in Bua, Nakorotubu in Ra, Nalawa in Ra, Ovalua in Lomaiviti, Verata in Tailevu and Dawasama, Tailevu.

Table 16 Summary of the Community Survey for the Vatu-i-Ra Region

PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Political context	Roko Tui Ra – Mosese Nakoroi Ra Provincial Council Chair – Manoa Seru Roko Tui Lomaiviti – Penijamini Tokaduadua Senior Assistant Roko Tui Lomaiviti – Seresio Naikasau Lomaviti Provincial Council Chair – Roko Tui Tailevu – Vacant Senior Assistant Roko Tui Tailevu – Iliesa Delasau Tailevu Provincial Chair - Roko Tui Bua – Rupeni Kunaturaga Senior Assistant Roko Tui Bua – Aisake Sivo Bua Provincial Chair -

Threats to the global environment	<p>Nalawa, Ra – Invasive Species</p> <p>Ovalau, Lomaiviti – Increased eutrophication</p> <p>Nakorotubu, Ra – Overfishing, Land degradation, mangrove deforestation, unsustainable logging</p> <p>Tiliva, Bua – Increased number of unemployed youth, Illegal logging (Not following the logging code of practice, decrease in native tree species, over-fishing, poaching, destructive fishing and farming methods. Land degradation from mining and abandoned mines</p> <p>Verata, Tailevu – Climate Change, Financial resources/mechanisms for conservation projects</p> <p>Dawasamu, Tailevu – Climate Change – where dalo used to grow well, they cannot grow there again and have to relocate their plantations, Gravel Extraction</p>
Past and current environmental efforts	<p>Nalawa, Ra – There is no memory of any kind of environmental effort from outside to the district of Nalawa</p> <p>Ovalau, Lomaiviti;</p> <p>WCS conducted a water quality survey in their MPA and recorded a reduction in nutrient levels in the water due to better managed /fenced piggeries in the district. Also, conducted a fish post-harvest survey and showed increase in the numbers of fish</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture – Provide technical advice for piggeries and training. Provide monthly injections and veterinarians check.</p> <p>Local market buyer – Ben Naidu; FCOS provided training for management of piggeries profits- 20% goes to the community and 80% to the owner. The 20% to the community is used to manage the piggery, soli vakamisisnari, kotikoti ni koro and soli ni yasana</p> <p>HABITAT – provided water tanks to store water for piggeries (Piggeries need a lot of water)</p> <p>Tiliva, Bua:</p> <p>WCS – Vatu-i-Ra Seascape program is the largest and the most significant program in Bua that works closely with the communities.</p> <p>Government program within the Ministries of Fisheries and Forestry and the Ministry of Lands.</p> <p>Previous/current SGP project in Bua</p> <p>FLMMA/YMST reps on the ground negotiating with miners and gravel extractors and discussing the issues through the Bose ni koro and the Bose ni vanua</p> <p>Nakorotubu, Ra;</p> <p>FLMMA – marine protected areas were successfully demonstrated until TC Winston when the threat of food security resulted in communities having to fish from their MPAs again</p> <p>Dawasamu, Tailevu:</p> <p>Recent SGP Grantee and had a positive impact from the project. Planted mangroves as a buffer and worked well. Lesson learnt in financial management – left bank book with SGP staff for safe keeping.</p> <p>Provincial Office Conservation Officer been liaising with gravel extraction companies and following up on extraction permits. Managed to stop one extraction company who didn't have an EIA and working on another with landowners to police it.</p>

Unaddressed needs and concerns	<p>Nalawa, Ra - Awareness on invasive species and its potential threat to the environment</p> <p>Dawasamu, Tailevu – Increased sedimentation problems (potential result of gravel extraction up stream), women are saying that the crabs and other crustaceans are not as ‘tawa’ – tasty anymore</p>
Community motivations for partnership with SGP	<p>Nalawa, Ra – Capacity building in financial literacy and environmental awareness education, replanting of fruit trees, establish nursery to distribute to district and province in the efforts to replace the African tulip</p> <p>Ovalau, Lomaiviti; Training to community members on financial and project management – Financial literacy workshops.</p> <p>Conservation workshops to take precedence to income generating activities/small business</p> <p>Tiliva, Bua - Project developers leave</p> <p>Some projects implemented in the province are not relevant to the needs of the community. There is a need for proper assessment of projects that will be implement in the Province.</p> <p>There have been unsuccessful bee-keeping projects due to the lack of training and initial awareness of the needs of the project</p> <p>Nakorotubu, Ra - Need for government support at provincial and divisional levels to make it more sustainable after the funding period</p> <p>Dawasamu, Tailevu – Income generating activities in terms of agriculture – Dawasamu has flat lands so district already working on a suitable for semi-commercial, semi mechanical farming model. They are taking an organic farming approach. They are also trying to salvage pine that was destroyed by TC Winston</p>
Threats to project sustainability	<p>Nalawa, Ra - Resources to enable sustainability of projects, e.g. finances and project governance.</p> <p>Dawasamu, Tailevu – Financial management at village level. Recent SGP experience of writing proposal and project plan with village but didn’t do the financial management planning together as a village for better transparency and accountability</p>
Challenges to social inclusion	<p>Nalawa, Ra – Youth and women projects are focused on small businesses like canteen and middle man market vendors</p> <p>Dawasamu, Tailevu – The youth ran the last SGP project in Driti. Dawasamu still in recovery mode and so there has been lots of farming.</p>

Proposed Eastern Region

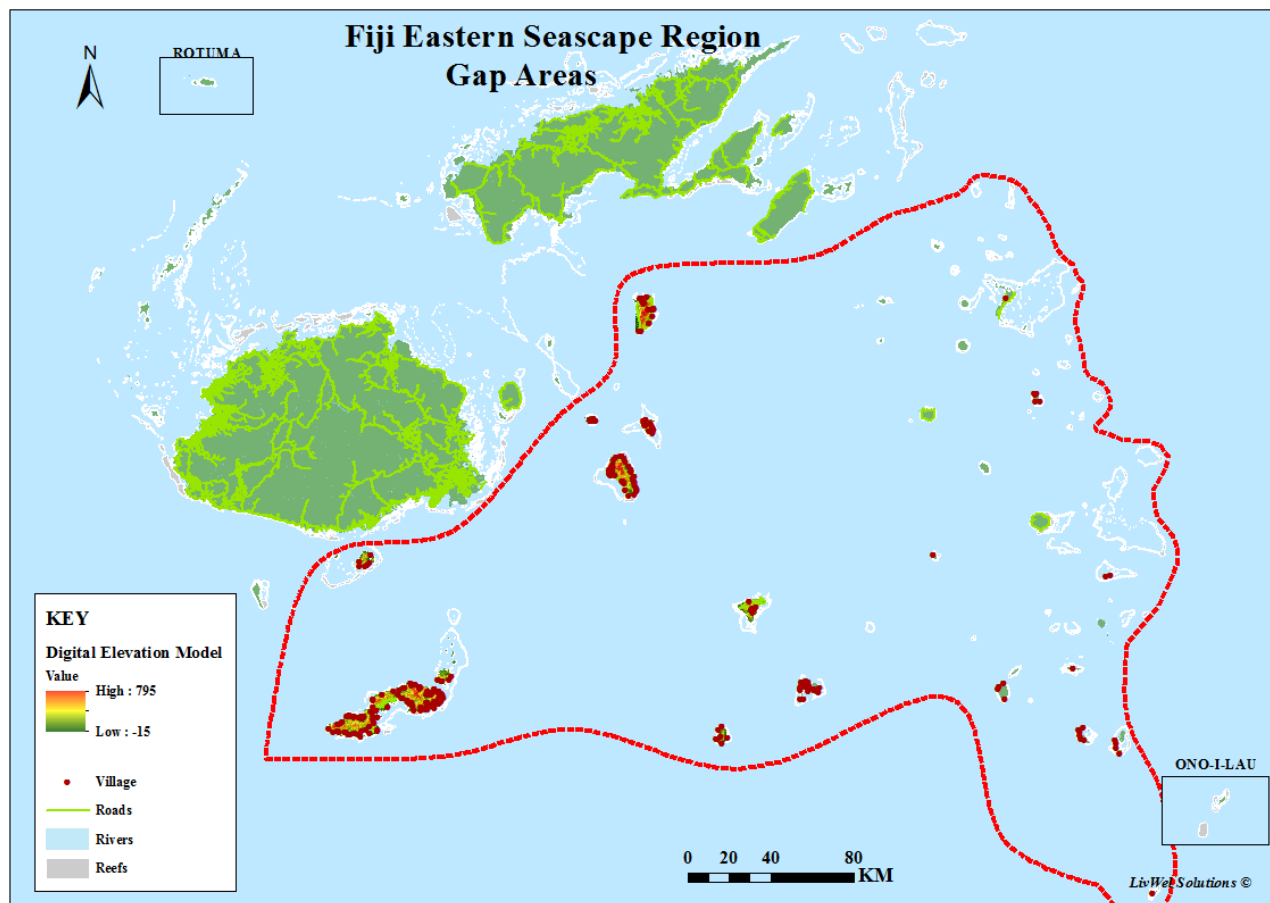


Figure 24 Eastern Region

Landscape/seascape geographic context

The Eastern Region includes the Lau Islands, Kadavu and Rotuma.

Social, cultural, and economic context

Rotuma is a Fijian dependency, consisting of Rotuma Island and nearby islets. The island group is home to a small but unique indigenous ethnic group which constitutes a recognizable minority within the population of Fiji, known as "Rotumans". Its population at the 2007 census was 2,002, although many more Rotumans live on mainland Fijian islands, totaling 10,000.

Province	Area (square kilometers)	Population (2007 Census)
Lau	487	10,683
Kadavu	411	10,167
Rotuma	43	2,002
Total	941	22,852

Past and current environmental efforts

Kabara - WWF, Ono-i-Lau - WWF, Cicia – FRIENDS

Current SGP Projects –

1. Enhancing community development through climate change adaptation & disaster risk reduction on Vanuavatu Island,

2. Northern Lau Integrated Community Resource Management Project,
3. Safeguarding water resource on Rotuma to sustain food security for climate change resilient island community.

Specific baseline considerations

For the Eastern Region, 5 islands in the Lau group and the Naceva district in Kadavu were chosen to collect baseline information for. The 5 islands in Lau were Moce, Ono, Oneata, Lomaloma in Vanuabalavu and Cicia.

Table 17 Summary for the Community Survey in the Eastern Region

PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Political context	Lau Provincial Council Chair – Iliesa Taoba Roko Tui Lau – Ratu Paula Delaivuna Kadavu Provincial Council Chair – Ratu Seci Nawlowalo Roko Tui Kadavu – Rotuman Council Chair – Tarterani Rigamoto Rotuman District Officer – Niumaia Masere
Threats to the global environment	Moce – Eroding shorelines and Water scarcity Ono-i-Lau – Oil spillage Oneata – Water scarcity, Poaching Lomaloma, Vanuabalavu – Climate Change Cicia – Water scarcity, dry weather, climate change Naceva, Kadavu – Climate Change
Past and current environmental efforts	Government provisions of 9 water tanks per village in the Lau group– yet to be received. FLMMA work with marine conservation Moce – seaweed farming, virgin oil productions
Unaddressed needs and concerns	Lau Islands; Water scarcity still not addressed Efficient use of limited landmass – Long term goals - Planting of sandalwood, short term goals diversifying coconut products for improved sources of income Transportation for market line of agricultural produce
Community motivations for partnership with SGP	Moce – preparations for water tanks implementation, roofing and guttering repairs and set up Ono-i-Lau – Shipping franchise for more frequent transportation and to cover the island Tuvana Oneata – Resources to police MAPs Lomaloma, Vanuabalavu – Climate Change and Conservation Awareness workshops Cicia – Alternative livelihood sources e.g. ginger farming and eco-tourism-homestays Naceva, Kadavu – climate smart farming to produce sufficient crops for every season
Threats to sustainability	Distance of transportation of produce, products Seaweed farming – farmers got sick because they were not properly equipped with swim suits to do regular clean-ups and the price of seaweed was stagnant for a very long time.

	<p>Villages with government provided solar systems have difficulty paying the \$18/month</p> <p>Loss of coconut trees from TC impacting virgin oil projects.</p>
<p>Challenges to social inclusion</p>	<p>Moce – Youth play cricket, Women have handicraft projects, there are 4 physically challenged people</p> <p>Ono-i-Lau – Youth group main objective to revive and conserve traditional dance i.e. lakalaka and stick dance. They have regular speech competitions to conserve traditional knowledge and language. They toured to Bau and displayed their traditional dance to Youths of Bau and soli.</p> <p>Oneata – Youth fish in groups to sell and were responsible for building the village footpath. The women are trying to start with virgin oil with the help of the trained lady from Moce and are awaiting the completion of their Vale ni marama to be able to house their virgin oil machinery.</p> <p>Lomaloma, Vanuabalavu – Youth had started a shop with a billiard table and the women have a sewing business</p> <p>Cicia – Women’s group do virgin oil (SPC certified product) but drought caused a decline in coconuts, women can also make soap, cooking oil and flour from coconut, they have Agriculturally trained woman living and leading women in the village</p> <p>Naceva, Kadavu – Lack of alternative livelihood sources for youth groups to compensate for decline in crop production during dry season</p>

South Viti Levu Region

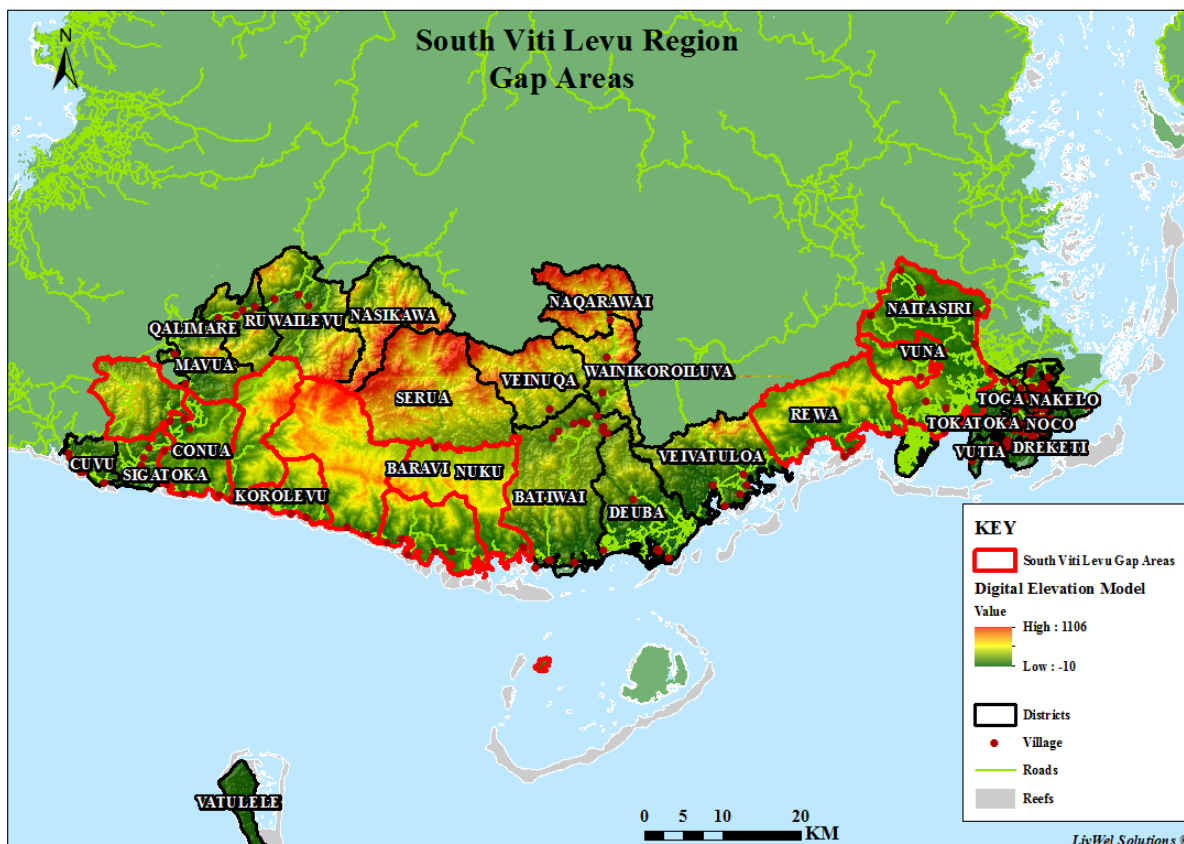


Figure 25 Southern Viti Levu Region

Landscape/seascape geographic context

The South Viti Levu Region is the bottom of Viti Levu not included in the TC Winston funded area. It also excludes the National Reef to Ridge project areas in the Tuva and Waidina catchments. It excludes part of Nadroga, Namosi and Naitasiri but includes all of Serua province.

Its boundaries stretch across Viti Levu in a South-East to North-West direction from Laucala Bay on the Suva Peninsula to beneath Mt Tomanivi, Fiji's highest mountain on the Nadrau Plateau ("Mai na toba ko Laucala ki na ruku i Tomanivi" in Fijian). Its population at the last census in 2007 was 160,759, making Naitasiri the country's second most populous province after Ba.

Rewa includes the capital city of Suva (but not most of Suva's suburbs) and is in two parts — one including part of Suva's hinterland to the west and a noncontiguous area to the east, separated from the rest of Rewa by Naitasiri Province.

A major fault line runs through Viti Levu. Part of this fault line runs through Namosi, between the Navua and Waidina rivers, which were once a single river but now are separate due to ancient seismo-tectonic events. The Namosi Gorge separates these rivers.

Nadroga Navosa province occupies the South-West and Central areas of Viti Levu, Fiji's principal island. The province includes the Mamanuca Archipelago, off the west coast of Viti Levu, Vatulele as well as the remote Conway Reef in the southwest.

Two of the largest forest reserves are located in this region, the Batiwai Protected Forest is Serua which was established in 1956 and covers 15,750 ha and the Sovi Basin Protected Area, in the province of Naitasiri which was established in 2012 and covers 16,344 ha. (Government of Fiji and UNDP, 2010).

Social, cultural, and economic context

Province	Area (square kilometers)	Population (2007 Census)
Serua	830	12,379
Nadroga Navosa	2,385	58,387
Naitasiri	1,666	160,759
Namosi	570	6, 898
Rewa	272	100,787

Namosi province has the smallest population of all the provinces in Fiji and has two towns within the province, Navua Town and Deuba Pacific Harbour.

NAITASIRI - covers an area of 1,666 square kilometers (643.25 Square Miles), and occupies the area mostly to the north of Suva, the capital.

SERUA - Its 830 square kilometers occupy the southernmost areas of Viti Levu, being one of 8 provinces based on Fiji's largest island. It had a population of 12,379 in the 2007 census.

Rewa is a province of Fiji. With a land area of 272 square kilometers (the smallest of Fiji's provinces), the province had a population of 100,787 at the 2007 census, making it Fiji's third most populous.

Past and current environmental efforts

Mining prospects in Namosi and Sigatoka (<http://www.domegoldmines.com.au/our-projects/sigatoka-iron-sand-project/>).

Current SGP Projects –

1. NAVUTULEVU CORAL REEF RESILIENCE PROJECT, KOROLEVU NI MATAKA
2. Sustainable Reforestation and Wealth Creation for Degraded Lands in Nadroga Province - Nature Fiji

Specific baseline considerations

Six districts were selected to collect specific information as baseline considerations for the Southern Viti Levu Region. They were the districts of Sigatoka and Korolevu I Wai in Nadroga, the district of Waiqanake in Rewa, the district of Naitasiri (Village – Navuso) in Naitasiri, the district of Veivatuloa in Namosi and Serua Island the chiefly district in Serua.

Table 18 Summary for the Community Survey in the Southern Viti Levu Region

PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Political context	Nadroga/Navosa Provincial Council Chair Roko Tui Nadroga – Viliame Burenivalu Senior Assistant Roko Tui Nadroga/Navosa – Rusiate Raidaveta Naitasiri Provincial Council Chair – Ilaitia Tuisese Roko Tui Naitasiri – Seru Nasagavale Namosi Provincial Council Chair – Ratu Kiniviliame Taukeinikoro Roko Tui Namosi – Waisake Tuisese Senior Assistant Roko Tui Namosi – Filimoni Taka Seru Serua Provincial Council Chair – Roko Tui Serua – Vacant Senior Assistant Roko Tui Serua – Panapasa Raceva Rewa Provincial Council Chair – Roko Tui Rewa – Vacant Senior Assistant Roko Tui Rewa – Joeli Nagera
Threats to the global environment	Korolevu-i-Wai - Nadroga – Sedimentation, Waste management, Overfishing, Destructive fishing/farming methods. Lack of Environmental Conservation knowledge. Sigatoka, Nadroga – Solid and Liquid Waste pollution Waiqanake, Rewa – Solid and Liquid Waste Pollution Navuso, Naitasiiri – Liquid Waste Pollution, Destructive farming methods like using chemicals to catch prawns, Logging Mau, Namosi – Destructive farming methods, Deforestation, Mining Serua Island, Serua – Climate Change, Logging and dredging, Leadership and governance
Past and current environmental efforts	Nadroga - FLMMA – Using CBAM approach to set up MPAs and LMMAs with Management Plans Heath and Environment – Tiko bulabula projects USP (IAS), SOPAC, NZAID, AUSAID, NIWA- Wetlands project Waiqanake, Rewa – SGP recipient for waste management, compost toilets, piggery to produce manure for farms and waste bins Serua – JAICA, OISCA,
Unaddressed needs and concerns	Korolevu-i-Wai - Nadroga – Sustainable farming practices, burning, sedimentation, traditional leadership Sigatoka, Nadroga – sustainable farming practices and waste management, Financial literacy training Waiqanake, Rewa – Waste being washed up on their shoreline from the Suva city area (10year problem) Naitasiiri – Some districts still cannot be accessed by roads (MuaiRa and Muaiwalu), Unfinished District house Namosi – Alternative livelihood sources needed to supplement household incomes

	<p>Serua Island, Serua – Coordination and partnership of the various organizations that come to work in their districts – not enough consultations about development projects – Promoting/Empowering conservation</p>
<p>Community motivations for partnership with SGP</p>	<p>Korolevu-i-Wai - Nadroga – Awareness and capacity building in sustainable farming practices, Awareness and training in conservation from a reef to ridge approach and causes/impacts of increased sedimentation</p> <p>Sigatoka, Nadroga – Climate-smart farming and well planned piggeries. Capacity building in financial management</p> <p>Waiqanake, Rewa – To work with the Suva city council to erect some sort of a net that will sieve the solid waste drifting from the Suva city to their shoreline. Waste recycling (RRR) awareness workshops</p> <p>Naitasiiri – Districts that cannot be accessed by road may need solar electrification. There is a need to expand the piggery in Navuso, the unfinished district house needs to be resourced as a library for the district, the Youth of Navuso are farming dalo using an organic farming approach and need capacity building toward financial literacy and business management training</p> <p>Namosi – Mau Youth Project on seaweed farming has been making progress with value-added products like lumi noodles, jam, juice and cheese sticks which finances the workers, however they need a boat to increase their efficiency in cleaning, monitoring and collection of the seaweed farms. The youth also need capacity building in financial literacy and project management. The Mau youth would also like to start a recycling project, there is someone within their group who has been trained in Nasau & Japan on recycling of plastic bottles to make artifacts for decorations that can also be sold. This will also help in cleaning up the mangrove areas. They would also like to expand their farming to include beche-de-mer and coral farming</p> <p>Serua Island, Serua – Awareness workshops on conservation and capacity building and training in legal processes of development interventions, legal implications and consequences on their rights.</p>
<p>Threats to sustainability</p>	<p>Korolevu-i-Wai - Nadroga – The lack of capacity to carry out projects on their own to, Technical expertise on project objectives</p> <p>Sigatoka, Nadroga – Most people in the district are employed by hotels and nearby town and so there is a lack of commitment to sustaining conservation/farming projects. Management of finances – accountability and transparency in financial management</p> <p>Waiqanake, Rewa – Project plans should be compulsory, lack of resources to implement projects successfully, Fisheries suggest some income-generating projects but there were not enough training and awareness to follow up on projects.</p> <p>Naitasiri – Road Access to remote village</p> <p>Namosi – The financial desire/needs of individuals that supersede the conservation objectives of the village/districts projects</p> <p>Serua Island, Serua – Inconsistency in the follow-up of projects</p>
<p>Challenges to social inclusion</p>	<p>Korolevu-i-Wai - Nadroga – Women lead the tikobulabula projects run by the Ministry of Health and the Soqosoqo Vakamarama. The women also do handicraft and specialize on pottery. The Youth manage piggeries and vegetable farming in the villages.</p> <p>Sigatoka, Nadroga – The women and youth groups in the villages are based on church groups and have not participated in any environmentally focused projects</p> <p>Waiqanake, Rewa – Women’s group were trained to make handicraft but their lacked the equipment to produce. Women also collect sasalu (cawaki and nama) to</p>

	<p>sell to the market. Youth qoli (2days per week) to buy fishing nets for household fishing. Navakavu women learning how to make handicraft from coconut shells</p> <p>Naitasiri – Youth had a store which failed because of lack of financial management skills and awareness</p> <p>Namosi – Mau women and youth are partners in the seaweed farming project and want to increase their capacity in diversifying their farming and up-scaling their business skills and management.</p> <p>Serua Island, Serua – Women plant pandanus (voivoi) and the youth have piggeries and are involved in farming</p>
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• Elaborating SGP OP6 Strategic Initiatives Within the Landscape/Seascape Context

Table 19 Project Typologies under the four main strategic themes

Baseline Regions	Community landscape/seascape conservation (Fiji - Community Reef to Ridge Conservation) - (70%)	Innovative climate-smart agro-ecology; Community landscape/seascape conservation (Fiji - Climate-Smart Farming) (70% and 30%)	Energy access co-benefits (Fiji - Rural Energy Access) (Both 70% and 30%)	Local to global chemicals coalitions (Fiji - Phasing-out Chemical Use and Strengthening Waste Management at Community Level) (Both 70% and 30%)
Possible solutions and promising practices	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Support for established community and provincial CBOs to initiate new and improve existing reef to ridge management and conservation initiatives towards achieving local stewardship, local ownership and sustainability 7. Support sustainable livelihood opportunities and viable income generating/value adding projects that benefit communities directly linked to established and new conservation areas and sustainable financing efforts. e.g. Bee Keeping/honey productions, Virgin oil productions, Sea cucumber and seaweed farming, sandalwood nursery, ecotourism. 8. Support the Department of Water and Sanitation to build the capacity of village and island youth groups to manage and maintain the implementation of their Sustainable Ecological Purification System. 9. Support NBSAP initiatives to strengthen TAB/PRRP/FLMMA facilitated sustainable development plans in target areas by building capacity in sustainable financing mechanisms for established YMSTs to grow and sustain conservation initiatives. 10. Support policy and legal processes to CSOs and communities and 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support the development and implementation of sustainable and integrated development (Risk informed) plans at the village level that incorporate climate resilient varieties, SLM and traditional farming practices that is in line with the Integrated Rural Development Framework (IRDF) 2. Support organic farming movement around growth centers and empower organic island certification. 3. Support capacity building in financial entrepreneurship for food security projects, enhancing projects in the Sigatoka valley, the Salad Bowl of Fiji, outer islands and their export program. 4. Support pesticides phase out/reduction approaches in projects 5. SGP to support and reward chemical free production in agriculture and fishery industries for e.g. organic farming approaches 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support initiatives to train and encourage the use of rocket stoves in place of kerosene stoves in villages to reduce the use of fossil fuels and pollution in villages. (hot spot areas - depleted mangrove and forest areas) 2. Support Rural Solar Electrification as a means to opting for renewable energy over fossil fuel energy and empowering women to enhance their knowledge and skills in solar engineering and project management. 3. Local Municipal Councillors Green Town Competition phasing of ODS air-conditioning systems (1 Project-Town towards energy efficiency Green town competition) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SGP to continue to support waste management projects relevant to solid waste, grey water and sanitation priorities such as village level composting, well designed piggeries, waste recycle and compost toilets including capacity building and awareness on the impacts of burning.

	institutional reform relating to community-based conservation			
Typologies of projects	<p>1.1 <i>Votua District, Ba intend to revive their initiatives to manage their natural resource by developing their capacity to monitor and sustain their existing locally managed areas. They will review their management plans to better coordinate and implement conservation efforts of villages in their district.</i></p> <p>2.1 <i>Vitogo District Women Mud Crab Initiative. The women of the district of Vitogo are part of the Women's Crab Association who are trying to restore the mud crab populations and want to further develop their tikina association by setting up a protected area/breeding Area for mud crabs</i></p> <p>2.2 <i>Mau Youth Seaweed Project, Veivatuloa – The women and youth have been planting seaweed as a community initiative toward achieving goals within their YMST Plans. Part of their project is to empower their village to participate in conservation awareness and ownership of their natural resources.</i></p> <p>4.1 <i>Korobebe, Sabeto Rainwater harvesting \$4,652.06 (PRRP site)</i></p> <p>4.2 <i>Natalau, Sabeto Emergency Operation Centre \$4,206.45 (PRRP Site)</i></p> <p>4.3 <i>Veivatuloa District in Namosi and Navuso in Naitasiri will be establishing protected areas in their district as part of their LMA (FLMMA site)</i></p>	<p>1.1 <i>Lololo Food Bank Sites in the Yasawas</i> <i>PRRP food security sites</i></p> <p>2.1 <i>Matuku, Cicia and Kadavu islands have already begun moving toward organic certification. SGP will support at least 3 islands to articulate their island YMST plans to in cooperate SLM practices and the certification process.</i></p> <p>3.1 <i>Nasikawa, District is adjacent to Keiyasi growth centre to establish SME for their vegetable and fruit farming initiatives?</i></p> <p>3.2 <i>Ruwailevi District is adjacent to the Tuva R2R site in?</i></p> <p>3.3 <i>Navitilevu village, Nalawa want to eradicate African Tulips and establish a nursery for fruit trees using SLM practices</i></p> <p>3.4 <i>Replanting of a variety of fruit trees and tree crops on the ridges of Nadarivatu to Navosa,</i></p> <p>3.5 <i>SME Value-Adding Ventures (Fruit Jam Making (guava & lemon, Chutney Making, Herbal Tea Grass growing, Red Curry powder i.e. "kari ni Viti")</i></p> <p>3.6 <i>Introducing creeping fruit varieties onto standing trees for Alternative Income (such as vanilla & passion fruit)</i></p> <p>3.7 <i>"masi"/mulberry tree planting at catchment sites for women alternative livelihood project activities</i></p> <p>3.8 <i>Eastern Lau islands to restore the coconut tree plantations and crop plantations lost to recent Cyclones and in cooperate SLM practices.</i></p> <p>3.9 <i>islands to in cooperate climate smart farming into their gardens to strengthen their organic island goals</i></p>	<p>2.1 <i>Ministry of Women project sites to build these rocket stoves and may need further support to either building for themselves or others in the area who may be interested to buy – Funded by IBSA</i></p> <p>2.2 <i>Solar Electrification project site in Daku/Vunisei in Kadavu and Dama in Ra have undergone training with Barefoot College and will need project support in setting up their village solar electrification project – Developing sustainable financing village plans for their solar projects to be facilitated by FLMMA and Department of Energy</i></p> <p>3.1 <i>Rakiraki, Tavua and Ba towns</i></p>	<p>1.2 <i>Ovalau villages intend to set up an entire district of well-planned piggeries to also support the increasing market demand. Tavua Qoliqoli Investments are also taking the initiative to relocate individual household piggeries to one central area to better maintain and reduce pollution to waters</i></p> <p>1.3 <i>Namakala and Muaivuso's issue of washed up refuse on their shoreline from the Suva City has not been unresolved for over a decade and intentions to erect a drift net in front of their shores to prevent this will make a significant reduction in the accumulated waste on their shoreline.</i></p> <p>1.4 <i>Navakavu Women's Project – Women have already been trained to manufacture Handicraft from shells. With the problem of washed up refuse on their shores, they would like to further their knowledge and recycle plastics or metals in the same to reduce waste as well as strengthen their handicraft business</i></p> <p>1.5 <i>Mau Youth, Namosi have been trained to recycle plastic bottles and the Youth group would like to utilize their new-found skill to manage the waste in their district. They will need assistance in developing a plastic recycle project that will also showcase their handicraft skills</i></p>

Key targets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New and improved LMMAs that have MPAs, revised and updated management plans, complete and adapted Community-Based Adaptation Management (CBAM) cycle with relevant risk proofing 2. Viable income generating/value adding projects linked to established and new conservation areas 3. Capacity Building to a Sustainable Ecological Purification System project. 4. Capacity building in sustainable financing mechanisms for established YMSTs. 5. Capacity building in policy and legal processes to CSOs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainable and integrated village development (Risk informed), increased farming of climate resilient varieties of crops, fruits and vegetables, SLM and traditional farming practices in line with the Integrated Rural Development Framework (IRDF) 2. Organic farming progressing to organic island certification. 3. Capacity building in financial entrepreneurship. 4. Increase pesticides phase out. 5. Chemical free production in agriculture and fishery industries. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce the use of fossil fuels and pollution in villages, replanting wood trees 2. Use of renewable energy for electrification of household lighting and other technologies. 3. Reduction of ODS 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Solid and liquid waste reduction
Specific indicators	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of LMMA/PRRP type workshops, number of LMMA/PRRP management plans. 2. Number of viable income generating/value adding projects established. 3. Number of individuals (gender) trained. 4. Number of individuals (gender) trained in financing mechanisms 5. Number of individuals in policy and legal processes to CSOs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of Sustainable and integrated village development plans (Risk informed), number of farming of climate resilient varieties of crops, fruits and vegetables, number of SLM and traditional farming practices in line with the Integrated Rural Development Framework (IRDF) 2. Number of organic island certification. 3. Number of individuals (gender) trained in financial entrepreneurship. 4. Number of pesticides phase-out projects established. 5. Number of industries rewarded for chemical free production in agriculture and/or fishery. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of rocket stoves used and number of wood trees planted 2. Number of solar electrification units established and maintained throughout the year. 3. Number of Green Towns established, number of energy efficient activities/town 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of well-designed piggeries, waste recycle and compost toilets, number of individuals (gender) training in waste management.

Table 20 Project Typologies under the three cross cutting themes

Cross Cutting (Themes)	CSO-Government dialogue platforms (Fiji - Capacity Building to Enhance CSO-Government Dialogue- Grant-maker+)	Social inclusion (gender, youth, indigenous peoples) (Fiji - Social Inclusion (Gender, Youth, iTaukei and non-iTaukei groups physically/mentally challenged groups) – Grant-maker+)	Contribution to global knowledge management platforms (Fiji - Knowledge Sharing and Management)
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Possible solutions and promising practices	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Carry out SGP project impact analysis with communities of SGP conservation projects 2 Support participation of local champions at relevant national, regional and international platforms 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 SGP will support the mainstreaming of gender balanced, youth empowerment, physically/mentally challenged needs, minority groups such as Kioa-Tuvaluans, Rabi- Kiribati, Rotuma etc. into all the potential activities under the 4 main strategic themes above. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Sharing of results from SGP project impact analysis with communities of SGP conservation projects through the enhancement and contributions to social groups, communication products, and the Fiji Atlas Information collected will be shared with nationally relevant entities and platforms such as Protected Areas Committee and CC Annual Summit led by Foreign Affairs as examples 2 SGP to support CSOs with existing initiatives to strengthen their knowledge management capacity through fully resourcing Information Hub in villages to access SDG information.
Typologies of projects	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 <i>LMMA/FLMMA and partners are designing a rapid impact assessment to determine the contribution of conservation to sustainable livelihoods, resilient communities and food security to inform future policy</i> 1.2 <i>Local champions and community leaders to share their lessons and contribute to the theme of the Oceans Conference; Successful SGP community recipients to the COP</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 <i>Women and Youth projects identified above.</i> 1.2 <i>The Mau Youth group of Veivatulua in Namosi have the opportunity to mainstream needs for physically-challenged groups and can be used as a demonstration for similar projects</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 <i>Korolevu 1 Wai District want to upgrade Tagaqe Information Center and replicate this to other districts in the Province to form the basis of a knowledge management system that links up to FLMMA database and informs the LMMA learning Network</i> 2.2 <i>Ono-i-Lau Youth project to record and revive traditional knowledge</i> 2.3 <i>Oceans Conference 2017 in Fiji – Participation and papers presented here can be an opportunity to contribute to global knowledge on ocean conservation by sharing success stories that inform the global knowledge of conservation and management.</i>
Key targets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to identify how they are gaining and identify perceptions of communities on project impact and its contributions to MEAs 2. to advocate for or highlight Fiji’s contribution to a particular environmental issue 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. to incorporate social group needs to the SGP thematic areas. 4. To increase the participation and impact of conservation projects to minority groups in conservation initiatives 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. To disseminate lessons learned and best practices and the other CSOs, general public and 6. To increase the knowledge capacity of the village community with conservation information and knowledge
Specific indicators	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quantitative and qualitative measures of impact 2. Number of conferences and forums represented by local champions 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Number of capacity building activities 4. Number of mainstreaming actions 5. Sensitization of CSOs to social group needs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Communications products 7. Increased conservation awareness and efforts of communities

• Modalities for implementation

Table 21 Modalities for implementation in the four regions

Strategic Initiatives	Project Typology for specific locations	Modality of Implementation
Community landscape/seascape conservation (Fiji - Community Reef to Ridge Conservation) - (70%)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Votua District, Ba review of management plans and implementation of conservation efforts of villages in their district. 2. Vitogo District Women Mud Crab Initiative. 3. Mau Youth Seaweed Project, Veivatulua – The women and youth seaweed farming activities 4. Korobebe, Sabeto Rainwater harvesting and Natalau, Sabeto Emergency Operation Centre (PRRP Site) 5. Veivatulua District in Namosi and Navuso in Naitasiri LMAs 	<p>Conservation Officer to be trained/made aware of SGP application processes and facilitate District committee to submit proposal. District committee to also be trained to manage and maintain project deliverables. Conservation and awareness workshops will be delivered by FLMMA to share best practice stories and empower community to revive their NRM initiatives.</p>
Grant-making strategies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Capacity building in mainstreaming are risk informed and sensitive to the empowerment of youth, gender balance, physically/mentally challenged group’s needs, minority non-iTaukei groups, iTaukei groups and resource ownership and governance in the development of provincial strategic sustainable development plans for. 7. Capacity building for CSOs to carry out sustainable livelihood opportunities, viable income generating and value adding projects. 8. Capacity building to Conservation Officers and the Wakatu Initiative build their capacity 9. Capacity building to communities to contribute to government’s institutional and policy reform for protected areas and conservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kadavu, Lau, Rewa, Tailevu, Nadroga, Namosi, Naitasiri, Serua and Ba that FLMMA and other partners will support the Provincial Office as the grantee through the YMST set-up and initiatives to provide the technical expertise and monitor the progress of the provincial office. - Examples of already existing livelihood projects are Bee Keeping/honey productions, Virgin oil productions and Seaweed farming. - Potentially GEF PAS 4 full size project of integrated catchment management that will be further assist by GEF 5 STAR project that will begin soon.
Innovative climate-smart agro-ecology; Community landscape/seascape conservation (Fiji - Climate-Smart Farming) (70% and 30%)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lololo Food Bank Sites in the Yasawas - PRRP food security sites 2. Matuku, Cicia and Kadavu islands organic certification. 3. Replanting of a variety of fruit trees and tree crops on the ridges of Nadarivatu to Navosa. 4. Nasikawa, District Ruwailevi District is adjacent to the Tuva R2R site in to do; 5. SME Value-Adding Ventures (Fruit Jam Making (guava & lemon, Chutney Making, Herbal Tea Grass growing, Red Curry powder i.e. “kari ni Viti”) 6. Introducing creeping fruit varieties onto standing trees for Alternative Income (such as vanilla & passion fruit) 7. “masi”/mulberry tree planting at catchment sites for women alternative livelihood project activities 8. Eastern Lau islands to restore the coconut tree plantations and crop plantations lost to recent Cyclones and in cooperate SLM practices. 9. Eastern islands to in cooperate climate smart farming into their gardens to strengthen their organic island goals 10. Navitilevu village, Nalawa want to eradicate African Tulips and establish a nursery for fruit trees using SLM practices 	<p>Existing technical ground partners such as conservation officers, retired civil servants living in the community etc. to be trained/made aware of SGP application processes and facilitate District committee to submit proposal. District committee to also be trained to manage and maintain project deliverables. Department of Agriculture Offices closet to sites to advise and sign off on SLM practices to be used and climate variety crops to be planted. Organic certification to follow steps advised by the National Organic Association</p>

Grant-making strategies	11. Climate-smart community projects in line with the Integrated Rural Development Framework (IRDF) and supports the implementation of SLM/SME practices organic farming and/or agro-ecology farming practices with risk-informed planning. -	These climate-smart projects are to be situated around growth centers and empower organic certification. Potential climate-smart food security projects are situated in the Sigatoka valley, the Salad Bowl of Fiji and the outer islands. SGP will also support the capacity building of the CSOs involved in these.
Energy access co-benefits (Fiji - Rural Energy Access) (Both 70% and 30%)	1. Renewable Electrification projects Such as solar electrification project in Daku/Vunisei in Kadavu and Dama in Ra	Conservation Officer to be trained/made aware of SGP application processes and facilitate District committee to submit proposal. District committee to also be trained to manage and maintain project deliverables.
Grant-making strategies	2. Green Town Competition Program with the Local Municipal Councillors 3. The India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation (IBSA Fund) through the Ministry of Women in Fiji	Town Councils competing in the Green Town competition to be trained/made aware of SGP application processes and facilitate Town Council committee to submit proposal.
Local to global chemicals coalitions (Fiji - Phasing-out Chemical Use and Strengthening Waste Management at Community Level) (Both 70% and 30%)	1. Ovalau villages to set up an entire district of well-planned. 2. Tavua Qoliqoli Investments to establish central piggery away from shoreline 3. Namakala and Muaivuso's to erect a drift net in front of their shores to prevent the accumulated waste on their shoreline. 4. Navakavu Women's Handicraft Project to reduce and reuse plastics 5. Mau Youth, Namosi to recycle plastic	Conservation Officer to be trained/made aware of SGP application processes and facilitate District committee to submit proposal. District committee to also be trained to manage and maintain project deliverables. Piggeries to use the building plan design provided by Ministry of Agriculture and Waste recycle procedures from expert agencies such as department of environment and universities
Cross Cutting (Themes) CSO-Government dialogue platforms (Fiji - Capacity Building to Enhance CSO-Government Dialogue- Grant-maker+)	1. Carry out SGP project impact analysis with communities of SGP conservation projects to identify how they are gaining and identify perceptions of communities on project impact and its contributions to MEAs 2. Support participation of local champions at relevant national, regional and international platforms to advocate for or highlight Fiji's contribution to a particular environmental issue	Existing initiative with FLMMA or a call for proposal to suitable expert agencies Local champions to be identified by SGP team to be present at conference or forum
Grant maker+	3. Capacity building for the establishment of EMUs 4. Capacity building for improved dialogue from village YMSTs to divisional planning officers 5. Development of provincial sustainability development plans for 2020 6. National Resource Owners Yaubula Management Summit.	Suitable agencies in collaboration with the Department of Environment be contracted to carry out capacity building training and awareness of the necessity to establish EMUs within ministries
Social inclusion (gender, youth, indigenous peoples) (Fiji - Social Inclusion (Gender, Youth, iTaukei and non-iTaukei groups physically/mentally challenged groups) – Grant-maker+)	1. SGP will support the mainstreaming of gender balanced, youth empowerment, physically/mentally challenged needs, minority groups such as Kioa-Tuvaluans, Rabi- Kiribati, Rotuma etc. into all the potential activities under the 4 main strategic themes above.	NC to contact Commissioner's Office in target areas for potential minority groups with community conservation initiatives to be approached and made aware of SGP funding
Grant-maker+	1. Leadership programs and organized forums for iTaukei and non-iTaukei communities to better mainstream youth, gender balance, physically/mentally challenged sensitive aspects and empower their legal resource-based rights and responsibilities for community-based projects.	Expert agencies such as LEAD-Centre in collaboration with youth and gender experts to be provided with calls for proposals to leadership programs for social group representatives in the target areas or areas of potential SGP grantees Call for proposal to educational institutions work in collaboration with the relevant ministries to plan and develop course outline

	2. Establish an Environmental Stewardship Leadership Community Course-which can be accredited by the USP-PACE's TVET Project.	
Contribution to global knowledge management platforms (Fiji - Knowledge Sharing and Management)	<p>1 Sharing of results from through social groups, communication products, and the Fiji Atlas</p> <p>2 SGP to support CSOs with existing initiatives to strengthen their knowledge management capacity through fully resourcing Information Hub in villages to access SDG information.</p>	Identified communities with existing information hubs to work with their existing ground partners for SGP project applications and management

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- **ANNEX**

Baseline Questionnaire Survey

Name	Region ¹⁵ /Organization	Contact

Introductory Questions:	Objective of Questions
A. Has your organisation heard of SGP or applied to UNDP GEF SGP? When did you apply and what did you apply for?	To establish the level of awareness of SGP and its funding mechanisms.
B. If you were a previous grantee of UNDP GEF SGP. What are you some of your experiences (Positive and Negative)	To identify some strengths and weakness of the SGP process in this region/district/community.
C. Hand out information Sheet on Strategic Initiatives and project typologies, Map of 70% region.	To elaborate on SGP Fiji's funding strategy for OP6 and why his/her region/district/community was one of the targeted areas for funding.
D. Explain baseline study and objective of interview. Get prior consent and consent form signed.	To obtain free and prior informed consent
Interview Questions:	

¹⁵ Region – Village, Settlement, District, Province represented

1. What is the biggest environment threat in your region?	To verify needs under strategic initiatives and justify selection for funding
2. Who are the key stakeholders ¹⁶ addressing these threats in your region?	To verify cultural, social and economic context.
3. How have these stakeholders been successful at addressing these environmental threats in your region?	To verify the past and current environmental efforts and identify potential partners for resource mobilization.
4. What are the challenges in sustaining funded projects?	To establish criteria for sustainable projects in OP6
5. What is the biggest need that is not being addressed towards this environmental threat?	To verify/establish potential project

¹⁶ Stakeholders can be CSOs, government, individuals etc. that have been working in their respective region on various environmental issues

	typologies under relevant strategic initiative
6. What do you suggest are possible solutions to the environmental threats that are not being addressed?	To hear recommendations for solutions and project typologies
7. What type of projects in your region are targeting women, youth and disabled?	To establish the level of social inclusion or the need for it
8. What are some of the risks ¹⁷ that you might face in your region?	To establish risk management plans
9. What is the best means of communication to your region?	To establish a communication strategy

¹⁷ Anything that will hinder the progress or plan for your region – Fijian ‘Vakatatao’

10. What kind of information does your region need to better make informed decisions about the future of your people and your environment?	To establish a knowledge management strategy
11. What kind of capacity building is most needed for your region?	To establish capacity building needs.

Flyer Used for Baseline

UNDP GEF– Small Grants Programme

COMMUNITY ACTION– GLOBAL IMPACT

Who are we?

Welcome to the Global Environmental Facility Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP) Fiji, which is implemented by the United Nations Development Programme and executed by the United Nations Office for Project Services.

Our objectives are: To achieve environmental sustainability, reduce poverty and build capacity by working in the GEF Focal Areas of **Biodiversity Conservation, Climate Change Mitigation, Prevention of Land Degradation and Sustainable Forestry**, and reduction and when possible **elimination of the use of toxic chemicals** in the environment.

What do we do?

We help the global community of nations to: Address global environmental problems at the community level through the GEF Focal Areas and by addressing country priorities.

We work with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to: Achieve environmental sustainability, reduce and/or eliminate poverty and build capacity.

We promote and achieve learning at all levels of the project cycle: By funding micro, small and medium sized projects.

We empower communities by trusting them to: Use the funds we transfer to them directly and by emphasising accountability at all stages of the project cycle;

We take risk with partners and communities to: Address problems identified through participatory processes.


We encourage creative approaches through: Innovative thinking and innovations with CSOs.

We champion the cause of the poor and the marginalised, by working with: Communities which include the alternatively abled, prisoners, youth, women and men.



We collaborate with Governments, the private sector, bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors and other partners to: Fund projects and make them sustainable.



We are change agents and work with CSOs and our partners to: Advocate for change at the community, national, regional and international levels through the many lessons we learn from our projects.

We invite you to visit our global website at <http://sgp.undp.org> for a clearer understanding of our global reach and the GEF SGP.



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Our new strategic approach:

Identified important ecosystems by using a landscape and seascape approach for their protection and sustainable use, implement a multifocal approach involving communities in buffer zones and corridors thus providing connectivity for complex landscape mosaics

Who can apply?

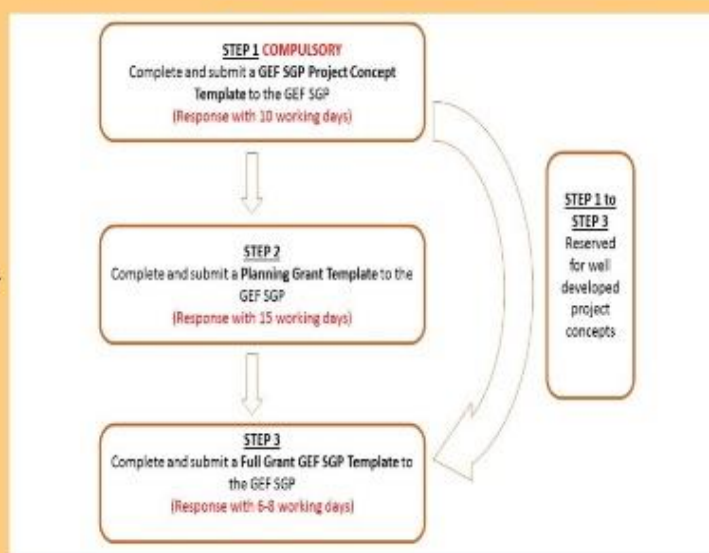
Recipients: CBOs, NGOs, Provincial Councils, Yaubula Management Support Teams & Co-management institutions, new CSO/IBOs grantee



How do you apply?

When you are sent information for applying to the GEF SGP, please ensure that you have the following documents:

- This cover note
- A Project Concept Template
- Guidelines for the completion of The Project Concept Template
- A Planning Grant Project Template
- Guidelines for the completion of The Planning Grant Template
- Full Grant Project Template
- Guidelines for the completion of a Full Grant Template.



What is the grant amount?

Given that all required documents are submitted and once approval is given by GEF SGP the grant amount awarded is:

- US\$50,000 maximum per grantee
- OP6 – 70% for allocated to selected target area and 30% to outside the target area.

If you require a copy of the Country Programme Strategy for Fiji, please send a request to the SGP Programme to any of the emails and contact below: arthur.snkimi@undp.org ; losana.muaiululu@undp.org;

Contact:

Phone: (679) 331 0541
Phone: (679) 331 0540
Email: katarina.atalifo@undp.org
Website: <http://sgp.undp.org>

Mail:

SGP Fiji
C/O UNDP Fiji,
Private Mail Bag,
Suva



Consent Used for Baseline

Small Grants Program Baseline Study Toward the development of the Country Program Strategy in OP6

Project: Development of Country Program Strategy

Alifereti Tawake, Sele Tagivuni, Lavenia Volavola, Nemaia Koto

INFORMED CONSENT

I understand the aim of this interview is to help identify potential projects and project sites that the Small Grants Program of Fiji can fund as well as give information to the Livingwealth Solutions team to develop the Country Program Strategy for the Small Grants Program.

I acknowledge that by participating in this interview, I may be contributing information that will improve the understanding of our environment and the needs that we face in this district.

I consent to being interviewed, the details of which have been explained to me, and I have been provided with a written information sheet to keep.

I understand that my participation will involve an in-depth interview, and I agree that the interviewer will use what I say for analysis as described in the information sheet.

I acknowledge that:

- any risks and possible effects of participating in the interview have been explained to my satisfaction;
- taking part in this baseline study is voluntary and I am aware that I can stop taking part in it at any time without explanation or prejudice and can withdraw any unprocessed data I have provided;
- that any information I give will be kept strictly confidential and that no names will be used to identify me with this study without my approval.

(Please tick to indicate consent)

I consent to be interviewed

Yes
Yes
Yes

No
No
No

I consent for the interview to be audio taped

I consent to be photographed

I understand that I can contact Lavenia Volavola at any time with questions or concerns regarding this project.

NAME OF PARTICIPANT..... VILLAGE/DISTRICT..... OF

SIGNATURE..... DATE.....

NAME OF PROJECT INTERVIEWER:.....
SIGNATURE DATE

List of Provincial Council representatives and their contacts

PROVINCIAL COUNCILS									
Name	Ext.	Official Mobile	Fax	Designation	Name	Ext.	Official Mobile	Fax	Designation
BA PROVINCIAL COUNCIL					NADROGA/NAVOSA PROVINCIAL COUNCIL				
Jese Volau		9904 155	6665 375	Roko Tui	Viliame Burenivalu		9904 162	6500 005	Roko Tui
Waisake Manako		9387028	6665 375	SART	Rusiate Raidaveta		9387 238	6500 005	SART
Sitiveni Nadliligo		9387322	6665 375	Treasurer	Usenia Susu		9387 387	6500 005	Treasurer
Office No.		6209 385	6665 375		Office No.		6500 137/6500 004	6500 005	
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BUA PROVINCIAL COUNCIL					NAITASIRI PROVINCIAL COUNCIL				
Rupeni Kunaturaga		9904156	8836 101	Roko Tui	Seru Nasagavale		9904 163	3684 900	Acting - Roko Tui
Aisake Sivo		8309 738	8836 101	SART	Vacant		9387 239	3684 900	SART
Irfan Ali		9387 439	8836 101	Treasurer	Koleta Taurisau		9387 405	3684 900	Treasurer
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CAKAUDROVE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL					NAMOSI PROVINCIAL COUNCIL				
Filimoni Naiqumu		9904 157	8850 863	Roko Tui	Waisake Tuisese		9904 164	3460 221	Roko Tui
Vilai Basalusalu		9387 039	8850 863	SART	Filimoni Taka Seru		9387255	3460 221	SART
Imran Khan		9387 357	8850 863	Treasurer	Rigietia Naicovi		9387 136	3460 221	Treasurer
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KADAVU PROVINCIAL COUNCIL					RA PROVINCIAL COUNCIL				
Eroni Vunisa		9907 878	6030 484	Roko Tui	Mosese Nakoroi		9904 165	6693 889	Roko Tui
Vacant			6030 484	SART	Vacant		9387 279	6693 889	SART
Peceli Vura		9387357	6030 484	Treasurer	Vasiti Nabogi		9387 439	6693 889	Treasurer
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LAU PROVINCIAL COUNCIL					REWA PROVINCIAL COUNCIL				

Vacant		9904 159	3316 801	Roko Tui	Timoci Kacanavesi		9904 166	3681 025	Roko Tui
Joeli Nagera		9387 153	3316 801	SART/acting Roko	Joji Kalounivalu		9387 281	3681 025	Acting SAR
Semiti Bukiamasinisau		9387 359	3316 801	Treasurer	Depak Lal		9387 408	3681 025	Treasurer
Office No.		3319 073	3316 801		Office No.		3683 256	3681 025	
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LOMAIVITI PROVINCIAL COUNCIL					SERUA PROVINCIAL COUNCIL				
Penijamini V Tokaduadua		9904 160	3440 116	Roko Tui	Vacant		9904 167	3460 693	Roko Tui
Seresio Naikasau		9773 469	3440 116	SART	Panapasa Raceva		9387 301	3460 693	SART/Acti Roko
Akeneta Naisola		9387 340	3440 116	Treasurer	Jone Sigawale		9387 419	3460 693	Treasurer
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MACUATA PROVINCIAL COUNCIL					TAILEVU PROVINCIAL COUNCIL				
Sitiveni Lalibuli		9904 161	8814 597	Roko Tui	Vacant		9904 149	3478 211	Roko Tui
Ravuama Naceba		9387 233	8814 597	SART	Iliesa Delasau		9387 302	3478 211	SART
Sheik		9387 377	8814 597	Treasurer	Asaeli Nasaria		9387 436	3478 211	Treasurer
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ROKO TUI COLO									
Joji Banuve		9907 875							

Annex 4: Potential Projects

1 SGP OP6 strategic initiatives Thematic	2 GEF-6 corporate results by focal area	3 Briefly describe the SGP Country Programme niche ¹⁸ relevant to national priorities/other agencies ¹⁹	• Examples of projects to consider (Identified from the baseline consultations)
Community landscape/seascape conservation	Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SGP will support Fiji's commitment to SIDS targets that "by 2020, at least 30% of Fiji's inshore & offshore marine areas will have come under a comprehensive, ecologically, representative networks of MPAs, which are effectively managed and financed". 2. Support sustainable livelihood opportunities and viable income generating/value adding projects that benefit communities directly linked to existing ICCAs and protected areas in their sustainable financing efforts. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Votua District, Ba intend to revive their initiatives to manage their natural resource by developing their capacity to monitor and sustain their existing locally managed areas. They will review their management plans to better coordinate and implement conservation efforts of villages in their district.</i> 2. <i>Vitogo District Women Mud Crab Initiative. The women of the district of Vitogo are part of the Women's Crab Association who are trying to restore the mud crab populations and want to further develop their Tikina association by setting up a protected area/breeding Area for mud crabs</i> 3. <i>Eastern islands to establish new or improved LMAs and MPAs</i> 4. <i>Mau Youth Seaweed Project, Veivatuloa – The women and youth have been planting seaweed as a community initiative toward achieving goals within their YMST Plans. Part of their project is to empower their village to participate in conservation awareness and ownership of their natural resources.</i> 5. <i>Korobebe, Sabeto (PRRP site)</i> 6. <i>Natalau, Sabeto (PRRP Site)</i>
Community landscape/seascape conservation	Promotion of collective management of trans-boundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. In partnership with the GEF Pacific R2R Program, SGP Fiji will actively seek to deliver on the Actions as part of the Partnership Communique (signed in October 2016)²⁰ 4. Support strategic partners ITAB/PRRP/FLMMA in the development and of village and district and provincial risk-informed environment and resource management plans in target areas and identify sustainable financing mechanisms for both new and already established YMSTs to strengthen implementation. 5. Engage Fiji Environmental Law Association to provide enabling-policy and legal environment for CSOs and communities to support institutional reform relating to community-based conservation and legal rights impacted by development initiatives. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. <i>Matuku, Cicia and Kadavu islands have already begun moving toward organic certification. SGP will support at least 3 islands to articulate their island YMST plans to in cooperate SLM practices and the certification process.</i> 8. <i>Eastern islands to in cooperate climate smart farming into their gardens to strengthen their organic island goals</i> 9. <i>Veivatuloa District in Namosi and Navuso in Naitasiri will be establishing protected areas in their district as part of their LMA (FLMMA site)</i> 10. <i>Serua Island and the district of Dawasamu have issues with developers and agencies who work in their district and will require legal training and advice on the impacts to their legal rights by these development interventions to their rights</i> 11. <i>Ovalau villages intend to set up an entire district of well-planned piggeries to also support the increasing market demand. Tavua Qoliqoli Investments are also taking the initiative to relocate individual household piggeries to one central area to better maintain and reduce pollution to waters</i> 12. <i>Namakala and Muaivuso's issue of washed up refuse on their shoreline from the Suva City has not been unresolved for over a decade and intentions to erect a drift net in front of their shores to prevent this will make a significant reduction in the accumulated waste on their shoreline.</i> 13. <i>Navakavu Women's Project – Women have already been trained to manufacture Handicraft from shells. With the problem of washed up refuse on their shores, they</i>

¹⁸ "Niche" refers to the role or contribution that the Country Programme is best fitted to perform and for which the other stakeholders agree with

¹⁹ Describe only for those OP6 strategic initiatives which will be programmed by the SGP country programme.

²⁰ Partnership Communique (GEF SGP –Pacific R2R Project) – Annex 1

			<p>would like to further their knowledge and recycle plastics or metals in the same to reduce waste as well as strengthen their handicraft business</p> <p>14. Mau Youth, Namosi have been trained to recycle plastic bottles and the Youth group would like to utilize their new-found skill to manage the waste in their district. They will need assistance in developing a plastic recycle project that will also showcase their handicraft skills</p>
Innovative climate-smart agro-ecology; Community landscape/seascape conservation	Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	<p>6. In line with the government's Integrated Rural Development Framework (IRDF)²¹ SGP Fiji will engage with UNDP PRRP partners to support the development and implementation of risk-informed plans at the village level that incorporate climate resilient varieties, variety of fruit trees and tree crops, SLM and traditional farming practices</p> <p>7. Support for food security and related livelihoods projects in areas where landscapes have been degraded and/or damaged by human induced activities or climate change.</p>	<p>9. Lololo Food Bank PRRP Food Security Sites in the Yasawas</p> <p>10. Eastern Lau islands to restore the coconut tree plantations and crop plantations lost to recent Cyclones and in cooperate SLM practices.</p> <p>11. Nasikawa, District is adjacent to Keiyasi growth centre to establish SME for their vegetable and fruit farming initiatives?</p> <p>12. Ruwailevi District is adjacent to the Tuva R2R site in?</p> <p>13. Navitilevu village, Nalawa want to eradicate African Tulips and establish a nursery for fruit trees using SLM practices</p> <p>14. SME Value-Adding Ventures (Fruit Jam Making (guava & lemon, Chutney Making, Herbal Tea Grass growing, Red Curry powder i.e. "kari ni Viti")</p> <p>15. Introducing creeping fruit varieties onto standing trees for Alternative Income (such as vanilla & passion fruit)</p> <p>16. "masi"/mulberry tree planting at catchment sites for women alternative livelihood project activities</p> <p>17. Eastern Lau islands to restore the coconut tree plantations and crop plantations lost to recent Cyclones and in cooperate SLM practices.</p> <p>18. islands to in cooperate climate smart farming into their gardens to strengthen their organic island goals</p>
Energy access co-benefits	Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	8. Provide ongoing support to village-based renewable energy initiatives for household electrification and sustainable transport, engaging established networks e.g. Barefoot College network and Fiji Voyaging Society.	<p>19. Solar Electrification project site in Daku/Vunisei in Kadavu and Dama in Ra have undergone training with Barefoot College and will need project support in setting up their village solar electrification project – Developing sustainable financing village plans for their solar projects to be facilitated by FLMA and Department of Energy</p> <p>20. Totoya Sailing Project</p>
Cross Cutting (Themes) CSO-Government dialogue platforms	Enhance capacity of civil society to contribute to implementation of MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and national and sub-national policy, planning and legal frameworks	9. Support the establishment of a Fiji CSO-Government Platform to foster CSO-government engagement in pre-COPS activities (UNFCC, CBD) for 2017-2018 as well as to solicit implementation support for CSO-initiatives e.g. 2013 Warwick Outcomes ²²	21. SGP organized event

²¹ Integrated Rural Development Framework is a government initiative that was adopted in 2009 to strengthen service provision in the divisional and district rural areas

²² 2013 National Faith-Based Environment Stewardship Summit – Warwick Outcome is the Religious Organizations Action Plan focusing on many areas like deforestation, littering, waste management, air pollution and the major environmental issues. They came on action plan on how they as members of faith based organization can create awareness towards the protection of the environment.

Social inclusion (gender, youth, indigenous peoples)	GEF Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Gender Equality Action Plan and GEF Principles for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples	<p>10. SGP will support leadership programmes targeting I Taukei youth in the natural resources and environment arena engaging partners e.g. LEAD Centre and FELA</p> <p>11. SGP will strengthen engagement with Pacific Disabilities Forum, particularly its Fiji-based network in Disaster Risk and Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation programmes.</p>	<p>22. Oceans Conference 2017 will be hosted by Fiji in New York – Participation and papers presented here can be an opportunity to contribute to global knowledge on ocean conservation by sharing success stories that inform the global knowledge of conservation and management.</p> <p>23. Collaboration between the Ministry of Youth and the Department of Environment and other identified NGOs to establish an Environmental Stewardship Leadership Community Course-which can be accredited by the USP-PACE’s TVET Project</p> <p>24. <i>The Mau Youth group of Veivatuloa in Namosi have the opportunity to mainstream needs for physically-challenged groups and can be used as a demonstration for similar projects</i></p>
Contribution to global knowledge management platforms	Contribute to GEF KM efforts	<p>12. Sharing the impacts of SGP projects through relevant social groups and communication products including the Protected Areas Committee and the National CC Summit.</p> <p>13. SGP to support CSOs with existing initiatives to strengthen their knowledge management capacity through fully resourcing Information Hub in villages to access SDG information.</p>	<p>25. <i>SGP Event</i></p> <p>26. <i>Korolevu I Wai District want to upgrade Tagaqe Information Center and replicate this to other districts in the Province to form the basis of a knowledge management system that links up to FLMMMA database and informs the LMMMA learning Network</i></p>