Strengthen capacity to ensure transparency of action implemented and support received to implement Fiji?s Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS)

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
10449

Project Type
MSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
CBIT **Yes**
NGI **No**

Project Title
Strengthen capacity to ensure transparency of action implemented and support received to implement Fiji?s Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS)

Countries
Fiji

Agency(ies)
UNEP

Other Executing Partner(s)
Climate Change and International Cooperation Division of the Ministry of Economy

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Climate Change

Taxonomy

Climate Change Mitigation, Climate Change, Focal Areas, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate finance, Financing, Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Influencing models, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Private Sector, Stakeholders, Large corporations, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Information Dissemination, Participation, Gender results areas, Gender Equality, Capacity Development, Awareness Raising, Knowledge Generation, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Training, Workshop, Course, Knowledge Exchange, South-South, Peer-to-Peer, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Innovation, Enabling Activities

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

6/17/2021

Expected Implementation Start

1/1/2022

Expected Completion Date

12/31/2024

Duration

36In Months

Agency Fee($)

135,850.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
CCM-3-8	CBIT	GET	1,430,000.00	100,000.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**1,430,000.00**	**100,000.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To strengthen institutional and human capacities to enable the country to comply with the requirements of the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 1. Strengthening Institutional arrangements for Enhanced Transparency Framework	Technical Assistance	1. Fiji?s Institutional arrangements for the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) are formalized and strengthened to enable regular transparent reporting on NDC implementation and National GHG Inventory	1.1. Institutional mechanisms for coordinating and monitoring NDC implementation and preparation of GHG Inventory designed, and formal process of adoption initiated. 1.2. Curriculum on GHG Inventory and Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) established at the National University and available to staff in line ministries and agencies to enhance capacities. 1.3. National stakeholders? awareness on regional best practices increased through regional peer-to-peer exchange and knowledge-sharing activities.	GET	383,500.00	30,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 2. Establishing Fiji?s Greenhouse Gases (GHG) Inventory Systems	Technical Assistance	2. IT-based GHG Inventory preparation system enables the coordinating entity to efficiently co-ordinate preparation of transparent, consistent, comparable, complete, and accurate National GHG inventories.	2.1. National stakeholders awareness on regional best practices increased through regional peer-to-peer exchange and knowledge-sharing activities. 2.2. Staff of relevant agencies have access to methodologies and capacities to conduct QA/QC for GHG Inventory system. 2.3 National ministries and stakeholders have access to an integrated national GHG emissions inventory system.	GET	505,500.00	20,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 3. Establishing MRV framework for climate actions and support	Technical Assistance	3. MRV systems strengthened to enable Fiji in tracking and transparently reporting on NDC implementation and resultant GHG emissions, and climate finance	3.1. National agencies and other stakeholders have strengthened systems and capacities to monitor NDC implementation in the energy and agriculture sectors.	GET	367,000.00	20,000.00
			3.2. National agencies have access and capacities to apply tools and templates for tracking progress of NDC mitigation actions implementation in the Energy and Agriculture sector.			
			3.3. National ministries and agencies have systems and capacity to track financial support received for climate change action.			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Monitoring and Evaluation	Technical Assistance		Monitoring and Evaluation	GET	44,000.00	
			Sub Total ($)		**1,300,000.00**	**70,000.00**

Project Management Cost (PMC)

GET	130,000.00	30,000.00
Sub Total($)	**130,000.00**	**30,000.00**
Total Project Cost($)	**1,430,000.00**	**100,000.00**

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Climate Change and International Cooperation Division (CCICD), Ministry of Economy (MoE	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000.00
			Total Co-Financing($)	**100,000.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Not Applicable

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
UNEP	GET	Fiji	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,430,000	135,850
				Total Grant Resources($)	**1,430,000.00**	**135,850.00**

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount ($)

45,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

4,275

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
UNEP	GET	Fiji	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	45,000	4,275
				Total Project Costs($)	**45,000.00**	**4,275.00**

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	25	25		
Male	25	25		
Total	50	50	0	0

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1a. Changes in project design

There are no significant changes except changes in the project output statements to align them better with the represent the output of various deliverables produced by the project and minor adjustments to budget allocation to components. The overall project objectives and outcomes remain unaltered. The table below presents the minor changes in project output language and sequencing.

	PIF	**CEO DOC**
Output 1.1	Institutional mechanisms for coordinating and monitoring NDC implementation and GHG Inventory is designed, and formalization initiated.	Institutional mechanisms for coordinating and monitoring NDC implementation and preparation of GHG Inventory designed, and formal process of adoption initiated.
Output 1.2	Curriculum on GHG Inventory and Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) established at the National University and training of relevant staff in line ministries and agencies provided.	Curriculum on GHG Inventory and Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) established at the National University and available to staff in line ministries and agencies to enhance capacities.
Output 1.3	Regional peer-to-peer exchange and knowledge-sharing activities on transparency implemented.	National stakeholders? awareness on regional best practices increased through regional peer-to-peer exchange and knowledge-sharing activities.
Outcome 2	IT-based GHG Inventory preparation system enables efficient co-ordination in preparing transparent, consistent, comparable, complete, and accurate National GHG inventories.	IT-based GHG Inventory preparation system enables the coordinating entity to efficiently co-ordinate preparation of transparent, consistent, comparable, complete, and accurate National GHG inventories. The order of outputs is changed, with the output on the Fiji National GHG Inventory system as the third, instead of first in PIF, as this will be influenced by the outputs 2.1 and 2.3 (in PIF 2.2 and 2.3).

Output 2.1	Sector-specific spreadsheets, toolkits, and consistency guidelines, to facilitate data collection and reporting, developed to operationalize National GHG Inventory systems.	National stakeholders? awareness on regional best practices increased through regional peer-to-peer exchange and knowledge-sharing activities.
Output 2.2	Methodology and system for QA/QC for GHG Inventory system developed and staff trained on the use.	Staff of relevant agencies have access to methodologies and capacities to conduct QA/QC for GHG Inventory system.
Output 2.3	Fiji National GHG emissions inventory system developed.	National ministries and stakeholders have access to an integrated national GHG emissions inventory systems.
Output 3.1	MRV systems to monitor NDC implementation, including NDC registry, developed and operationalization initiated	National agencies and other stakeholders have strengthened systems and capacities to monitor NDC implementation in the energy and agriculture sectors.
Output 3.2	Monitoring indicators and information matrix to track the progress of NDC mitigation actions, including tools, and templates for estimating GHG emissions impacts of NDC actions in the Energy and Agriculture sector developed, and capacity build of stakeholders.	National agencies have access and capacities to apply tools and templates for tracking progress of NDC mitigation actions implementation in the Energy and Agriculture sector.
Output 3.3	Systems, templates, and training for tracking support received for climate change actions are developed	National ministries and agencies have systems and capacity to track financial support received for climate change action.

The budget allocation of Components has slightly changed, partially due to the fact that M&E budget which is now separately reflected was incorporated in the component?s budgets. The changes in the budget are reflected below:

COMPONENT	PIF BUDGET (USD)	CEO ED BUDGET (USD)
COMPONENT 1	350,000	383,500
COMPONENT 2	550,000	505,500
COMPONENT 3	400,000	367,000

1b. Project Description

1) Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes, and barriers that need to be addressed

Fiji relies heavily on its natural resources for economic development. Fisheries, forestry, and agriculture are its primary industries. Fiji also relies on tourism revenue, based largely on the attraction of foreign tourists to its natural environment. Fiji is as a Small Island Development States (SIDS) is highly vulnerable to climate change due to high exposure to natural hazards such as cyclones, storm surge, severe storms, flooding, landslide, drought, and extreme temperature. Climate change constitutes one of the greatest barriers to sustainable development, putting Fiji?s biodiversity and ecosystems, particularly marine and coastal areas, at risk. This will have significant impacts on Fiji?s economy, including livelihoods, poverty levels, health, food security, and infrastructure.

Fiji?s Overall emissions were estimated to be around 2500 Gg per annum CO_2e (2.5 million tons per year) in 2011. Fiji?s per capita emissions are 2.8 tons CO_2e or around 40 percent of the world average. In absolute terms, Fiji?s total CO_2e emissions were around 0.006 percent of world emissions.

The limited capacity in implementing adequate MRV for GHG in the country is attributed to the small staffing capacity and resources of the previous dedicated division handling climate change work whereby the focus of work was on climate change adaptation work stream which is a national priority. Furthermore, because the country?s emissions are negligible, and noting the flexibility provisions under UNFCCC for SIDs with regards to reporting, efforts to ensure proper accounting frameworks for GHG assessment were not considered an area of high priority amongst the work that needed to be done to facilitate key adaptation programmes and activities in light of Fiji?s high vulnerability to climate change. In this regard demand for human capital was also aligned to knowledge, skills and ability to undertaking vulnerability assessments and disaster risk management and therefore institutions and policies are also aligned to best support this work with limited reference and recognition for mitigation. For example, the Agriculture Policy does not have strategic direction for Climate Change Mitigation in the agriculture sector and hence limited recognition for the important of modalities and procedures for GHG accounting. However there maybe few multilateral donor projects and Government initiatives which do have mitigation or mitigation co-benefits as project outputs however no national initiative to mainstream climate change mitigation at sectoral level until the most recent introduction of the Climate Change Bill set out in Fiji?s overarching Climate Change Policy 2018 triggered by the ratification of the Paris Agreement and Fiji?s leadership role as President of COP23.

As a SIDS in the Pacific Islands, Fiji is a global climate leader calling for enhanced ambition for climate change action. Fiji?s Internal NDC was submitted in 2015 and ratified upon the signing of the Paris Agreement in 2016. The NDC commits to reduce 30% emissions below business-as-usual (BAU) emission in 2030. This includes a 20% reduction from the electricity sector alone (through 100% RE in the power sector). In addition, an indicative reduction of 10% CO_2 emissions for demand-side energy efficiency and transport sector. NDC also identifies additional actions in Forestry and Agriculture sections, though these are not part of the target proposed in the NDC.

In 2017, the Government of Fiji also developed an NDC Implementation Roadmap to lay out the pathway for step-by-step actions for emission reductions. This identified and cost more than 15 key actions to achieve the NDC targets. As a next step in planning for decarbonization of the economy in line with Fiji?s National Development Plan (NDP) 2017-2036, Fiji has developed a comprehensive Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS) with technical assistance from the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI). The LEDS will advance implementation of the NDC as a national commitment to the Paris Agreement, while incorporating Agriculture, Forestry, and Land Use (AFOLU), Wetlands (particularly mangroves), and other sectors providing a roadmap and pathway for national decarbonization through 2050.

The Fiji LEDS was finalized in late 2018 and launched at COP24. The LEDS recognizes the linkages between decarbonization and resilience and the need to safeguard Fiji?s unique biodiversity and high value but fragile ecosystems. Policies have been developed to ensure sustainable management of Fiji?s natural resources and support efforts to reduce adverse impacts of climate change on Fiji?s economic and social development.

The Fiji LEDS serves as an inventory of existing GHG emissions in Fiji with suggested mitigation actions for high and low ambition scenarios. The Fiji LEDS identified a clear need for capacity building and increased transparency of systems and processes to track performance and implementation of Fiji?s NDC. The purpose of the project is to support Fiji in developing and improving processes and systems to strengthen MRV at the national and sectoral levels. The project will support the Government of Fiji to design appropriate and sustainable institutional tools and indicators, build technical capacity at the national and sectoral levels, and streamline information sharing processes engaging all relevant stakeholders.

The Fijian Government has also prepared the first National Adaptation Plan (NAP), with support from the NAP Global Network. NAP document provides a vision for adaptation and identifies priorities to be addressed over the next five years (2019 ? 2024). The activities will be implemented in partnership with academic institutions, development partners, and private sector entities. It addresses vulnerabilities

identified by the Climate Vulnerability Assessment and adopts the values and principles of the NAP Framework. The development of a monitoring and evaluation of these cross-cutting policies is the immediate priority of this process.

The Paris Agreement establishes an ETF for all Parties to build mutual trust and confidence, and most importantly, to provide a clear understanding of climate change action towards limiting the global temperature increase "to well below 2 ^{0}C above pre?industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 ^{0}C above pre?industrial levels?. To achieve this temperature goal, Parties must undertake domestic climate actions, and regularly prepare and communicate their ambitious efforts in the form of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) that they intend to achieve. Parties further have to account for their NDCs in a transparent, accurate, complete, comparable, and consistent manner. Building on the existing transparency arrangements under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Parties regularly have to provide a national GHG inventory report, information to track the progress of the implementation of their NDCs, and information related to climate change impacts and adaptation as well as information on the support needed and provided/received.

The ETF demands substantial and immediate progress in countries? domestic MRV systems. This entails moving from often disintegrated, not consistently updated and non-uniform methodologies for data collection to integrated and robust systems to regularly collect data and assess the actions. This requires countries to strengthen transparency governance structures, develop and use GHG estimation methodologies, and update, implement, and integrate new data and information flows with pre-defined periodicity.

To effectively plan, implement and monitor the climate actions, and to overcome existing gaps and barriers, it is necessary to enhance Fiji?s institutional, human and technical capacities in a long term. The Third National Communication (TNC) preparation process identified the following as the key challenges to preparing GHG inventories:

a) Challenges in accessing accurate data and the lack of a GHG database management system.

b) Challenges in data collection and collation.

c) Lack of knowledge or expertise and lack of studies in particular categories of GHG emissions.

d) Lack of appropriate hardware and software for development and improvement of data management systems for the preparation of national communications, and

e) Lack of strong coordination of activities relating to the preparation of the GHG inventory.

TNC assessed the barriers for GHG Inventory preparation and identified the following challenges to be addressed:

a) The energy sector data for the reference approach have uncertainties as the data collected on energy imports and use is collected for different purposes, such as estimating customs duty. Further quality control and independent assurance of data integrity need to be put in place to reduce the uncertainty. To apply the sectoral approach in estimating energy-related emissions, a number of assumptions had to be made due to considerable gaps in sector-specific energy use data. It was estimated that uncertainty in energy related GHG estimation could well above ? 10%.

b) Uncertainties in the agricultural sector are inherent due to the lack of detailed census data in livestock, land areas under cultivation, fertilizer application quantities, and crop yields on an annual basis, etc. The uncertainties are suggested to be higher than the energy sector and could be ? 30%.

c) The data for the waste sector is incomplete and doesn?t capture all the necessary information to estimate accurate GHG inventory.

d) The lack of data to estimate hydrofluorocarbons (HFC) emissions from air conditioning, units both stationary and in motor vehicles, preventing the inclusion of these GHG emissions in the TNC. Though one must note the HFCs related emission are likely to be small.

e) The lack of data on sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) emissions prevented the inclusion of these GHG emissions in the TNC. The TNC report recommended that the Electricity Fiji Limited (EFL), and Fiji Sugar Cooperation (FSC) keep a record of the quantity of this gas in their equipment inventories to enable future calculations of SF6 emissions.

Fiji has had no experience of collecting information on climate change actions and assessing their impacts. The first exercise of this kind will be undertaken as part of its first BUR. The country currently has no domestic MRV system and private sector entities, or public entities are not required to monitor and report GHG emissions. TNC report underlines that in absence of an MRV system it is not possible to assess the effectiveness of the implementation of climate actions as well as improve the implementation and enhance the ambitions. The NDC implementation roadmap identifies two key enabling elements to develop a robust and transparent bottom up MRV system:

(i) Strengthen bottom-up data gathering, which may involve new legislation, policy, and expanded mandates for the main data collecting agencies,

(ii) Strengthen institutions through multi-agency activities, by addressing new sources and processes for data gathering and reporting, as well as providing and gathering mandatory data.

Barriers preventing from addressing these challenges:

-

1) Lack of permanent institutional arrangements for preparing reports to the Convention: CC&ICD has been mandated to lead the preparation of reports to the Convention. Most line ministries and other institutions that manage or report on activities that result in emissions (or removals) have no defined mandate to address climate change issues. Consequently, they have no obligation to collect data relevant to preparing a GHG inventory or measuring / estimating / calculating GHG emissions (or removals). Furthermore, they have no obligation to share this information with the coordinating entity (CC&ICD). CC&ICD does establish project coordination committees and technical working groups (see baseline section) to engage relevant government entities in preparing reports to the UNFCCC or the Paris Agreement. The (primarily) government staff nominees who participate in these project institutional arrangements may have limited knowledge of, or no formally assigned responsibility for their agency in reporting on climate change, rather are nominated from the unit/department whose activities seems most relevant to the concerned ministry. Therefore, these responsibilities are assigned on an ad hoc basis, and are seen as additional responsibilities that are not part of their primary mandate. Moreover, there are no centrally defined processes for NC, BUR and GHGI preparation, no clear-cut roles and responsibility charts for line ministries or other departments (or private sector actors), for directives defining the protocols for regularly collecting, compiling, reviewing, reporting or maintain data. As previously mentioned, there are also no government directives (or official legal instrument) defining such a mandate.

2) Absence of data sharing policy or mandate: There is no clear policy or requirement on the part of Government entities that collect data to share it with CC&ICD. In the absence of any formal process, all data that is collected by CC&ICD through official requests and the speed of its availability is dictated by relationships and understanding of the assigned staff in the line ministry. For the TNC, the GHGI team relied on iterative use of three different means of communication (via email, through official consultation meetings, and through official request letters). This is compounded by the fact that there is no centralized system for storing, archiving, and retrieving data and information for current collection of data either within or across departments and ministries. Generally, the data that is available is published in various locations in different formats and needs to be collected and collated on a needed basis. There is also no established data retention policy that will enable either the relevant ministry or department or the CC&ICD to retrieve it on demand, and elaborate procedures frequently have to be redeployed to gather the same data.

3) Lack of proper methods in data acquisition, analysis, and management: As mentioned, the data for preparing NCs and BUR have been collected on an ad hoc basis to prepare the report. The TNC project has prepared data templates for GHG inventory based on the data requirements under the IPCC 2006 Guidelines and the UNFCCC Non-Annex I Inventory Software (NAIIS) . There is no guideline or

tool to define how to collect the required data, the methodologies for estimating and analysing the data to prepare GHG inventories or to assess impacts of climate actions. Further, there are no guidelines or systems for quality control of data collected, of the reported data, or the analyses performed to ensure the accuracy of the estimates. Further, there is no system for storing and managing the collected data and analysis within CC&ICD.

4) Reluctance by the private sector in provision of their data: Since much of activity data directly relates to industries? production line data and rates, many private sector entities and stakeholders are hesitant to share this data with Government entities and consider them confidential. The private sector actors that are the most significant emitters of GHGs currently have no obligation nor demonstrate any voluntary interest in systematically collecting data of relevance for preparing a GHGI. Private sector capacity for such data collection and GHGI preparation and its other associated processes need to be assessed and enhanced.

5) Lack of systems for building capacity among various stakeholders: There is no systematic access to capacity building of national agencies and other stakeholders who have a role in preparing the GHG inventory and assessment of NDC implementation. As mentioned, Fiji will be undertaking tracking of climate actions for the first time as part of its BUR preparation. The work on NCs so far is carried out through consultants who are experts on GHG inventory preparation. The agencies and other stakeholders are mainly engaged in facilitating access to data and checking the consistency of the data. Some level of training is provided by way of explaining the type of data required, but no formal training is provided.

2) Baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

(i) National Climate Policy and Governance framework

The Fijian Government recognizes that climate change threatens central national constitutional commitments and has endorsed the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) (2018-2030) as a central policy instrument for guiding Fiji?s development priorities from current, future, and international climate change risks. The NCCP serves to anchor Fiji?s national climate change response and NDC within the national policy and planning processes.

At the national level, the NCCP provides the legal basis for the national MRV system. NCCP also sets out principles to support the MRV system based on international best practices and incentivizes investment into mitigation actions through MRVed reductions. In alignment with the requirements of the ETF under the Paris Agreement, NCCP sets a goal to establish a system for coordinating the data required to report the implementation of Fiji?s NDC and improve the accuracy and comparability of

data through a national GHG accounting framework. The NCCP further sets the basis for passing further legislation, as required, to help enable, guide, and enforce a national GHG accounting system.

Fiji Government is in the process of finalizing Fiji?s Climate Change Bill 2021, which is currently undergoing public consultations, to implement the NCCP. One of the main objectives of the Climate Change Bill 2021 is to establish a transparent framework for MRV of anthropogenic emissions sources and removals by sinks of GHGs. The Climate Change Bill 2021 will also set a long-term emissions reduction target and equivalent carbon budgets. The Climate Change Bill 2021 is based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and capabilities in light of Fiji?s national circumstances. The Climate Change Bill 2021 also gives full effect to Fiji?s obligations under the Paris Agreement.

Part 7 of the Climate Change Bill 2021 refers to MRV. Under this Climate Change Bill 2021, Fiji?s national GHG inventory and National GHG Inventory Report will be developed in accordance with the guidelines and methodologies established under the Convention, the Paris Agreement, and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Permanent Secretaries of key Ministries have been made responsible for their ministries supporting biennial estimation and compilation of emissions and emissions reductions data from sources within their mandate. This covers five sectors including energy and transport, IPPU, AFOLU, and waste. The Climate Change Bill 2021 also refers to voluntary reporting by large entities.

The Fiji LEDS 2018- 2050: The Fiji LEDS, a living document, defines pathways to achieve low emission development in Fiji until 2050. It is a strategic document allowing the country to adjust its development path towards a low-carbon economy and to achieve green sustainable development, based on the national socio-economic and development priorities. To achieve this core objective, the LEDS has elaborated four possible low emission scenarios for Fiji: BAU Unconditional scenario; BAU Conditional scenario; High Ambition scenario; and Very High Ambition Scenario.

Fiji NDC Investment Plan 2021: Fiji is in the final stage of completing its NDC Investment Plan 2021. The NDC Investment Plan and Project Pipeline, have the purpose of providing essential information on potential opportunities for GHG mitigation in the transport (land, maritime, and aviation) and energy efficiency sectors, and potential means for financing these opportunities. In this context, this NDC Implementation Roadmap will be a tool to enhance transparency. Each of the mitigation action projects identified under the NDC Investment Plan will enhance Fiji?s ability to implement mitigation action with meeting transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement.

(ii) Institutional Arrangements for preparing reports to the Convention

CCICD is the responsible national agency for addressing climate change policy issues in Fiji. CCICD is guided by the NCCP and works in collaboration with both government and non-government stakeholders including regional and international agencies and development partners. CCICD is the lead agency for preparing and submitting enhanced NDC. The national reports (NC/BURs) preparation is also led by the CCICD. Currently, the line ministries do not have a defined mandate for supporting GHG Inventory preparation or providing data on the implementation of NDC actions.

In absence of well-defined institutional arrangements and mandates, CCICD operates the process on a project basis whenever funding is accessed from GEF for preparing the report. To facilitate the preparation of the national reports, a project steering committee is established, which helps coordination, provides transparency and guidance, ensures high-level support and sustainability of the project results, and has decision-making power over all aspects of the project implementation. The steering committee in general includes representation from:

? Ministry of Forestry,

? Ministry of Agriculture,

? Ministry of Waterways and Environment,

? Ministry of Lands and Mineral Resources,

? Electricity Fiji Limited,

? Land Transport Authority,

? Maritime and Safety Authority of Fiji,

? Airports Fiji Limited,

? Fiji Revenue and Customs Authority,

? Fiji Bureau of Statistics,

? The University of South Pacific,

? Fiji National University and

? the University of Fiji.

The Head of CCICD is the chair of the Steering Committee and ensures effective communications between all key actors and partners for data and information sharing. This structure is used for all the reports to the Convention.

The CCICD appoints a staff as Project Coordinator for co-coordinating the overall national report preparation. National experts/consultants are hired for preparing different outputs of the project. To involve the relevant government and non-government stakeholders, a Technical Working Group (TWG) is established, which oversees the work of the consultants. TWG Leaders (TWGL) are selected among the relevant Ministries (Ministry for Agriculture, Ministry of Rural and Maritime Development, Ministry of Waterways and Environment, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport). Working Group Meetings are organized to engage participants in quality assurance, quality control, and verification of data as well as the GHG estimations.

Initial steps are being taken in providing more defined responsibilities and institutional arrangements. Section 12 of the proposed Climate Change Bill 2021 proposes to establish an NCCC which is mandated to compile the emissions and emissions reductions data reported in relation to each GHG sector, take all reasonable steps to ensure the data is consistent and accurate, and submit the compiled emissions and emissions reduction data to the Minister responsible for Climate Change. NCCC will report to the Cabinet. All permanent secretaries are to be members of the NCCC, and Permanent Secretary for Climate Change is to be the chairperson of the NCCC, and the Director of CCICD will be the deputy chairperson of the NCCC. The following ministries are mandated to collect data and enable estimation of GHG emissions inventory:

1) Ministry responsible for energy and transport sectors,

2) Ministry responsible for oversight and regulating industries,

3) Ministry responsible for agriculture, forestry, and other land use-related activities, and

4) Ministry responsible for waste sector.

Further, the Fiji NDC Roadmap has proposed establishing an NDC Implementation Unit (NIU), based in CCICD, to coordinate the overall implementation of the roadmap and oversee the MRV processes.

(iii) GHG Inventory Preparation

Although Fiji has submitted three NCs and is in the process of preparing its first BUR, Fiji lacks an established process for preparing GHG emission inventory. The process is initiated once the funding from GEF for the report preparation is received. The first GHG inventory was developed under the Pacific Islands Climate Assistance Program (PICCAP), which resulted in the First NC, with GHG inventory for 1990, to UNFCCC in 2005. The second NC, which included GHG inventory for the year 2004, was published in 2013. The 1996 IPCC Guidelines was used for the preparation of the National GHG Inventories. TNC reported Fiji?s GHG inventory for the years 2006-2011 using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. First BUR is expected to be submitted in 2022 and will report GHG inventory for the year 2019. It was also present the GHG inventory for the years 2012-2018.

The inventory is prepared by consultants hired for the project based on the data collected from various entities. The consultants prepare templates for the data requirement, which are then shared with the line ministries and other entities that have and can provide data. Some of the data is collected by the consultants from published information available to the public. The TWGs are key mechanisms for facilitating the collection of data by the consultants.

Data Collection: Currently, the data for preparing GHG emissions inventory are collected and stored by relevant agencies and departments and accessed from records of each agency and department during the process of national report preparation. As the data is mostly collected to address needs other than those for climate change reporting, the data collection is through discussion with the respective line ministry person. Line ministries do not store data in accessible data base and generally, the data is in published forms, so it has to be manually collected. In some cases, data is collected through surveys. There is no designated staff for climate change in the line ministries. As Ministries nominate staff to TWGs on an ad-hoc basis, it is challenging to have continuity in representation from Ministries in the TWGs.

The following sections describe how different sectoral data has been collected, stored, and reported.

(a) Energy:

The key source of energy-related data is Fiji Revenue and Customs Services (FRCS) as 100% of fossil fuel in Fiji is imported. However, these data are reported in $ values and not in volume consumed. The data is primarily collected by FRCS for calculating duties and hence is not categorized as per its use. For instance, the amount of fuel used for transport and the amount of fuel used for electricity

generation are not separated. A number of assumptions are made to relate the fuels to their end-use in sectors. The other agency that collects energy data is the Fiji Bureau of Statistics (FBoS), which collects data on total national energy generation except for off-grid energy generation.

The Department of Energy (DOE) does not collect any data pertaining to either fuel use by sectors or electricity generation. Electricity generation data is available from the EFL but only for grid-connected power stations. DOE has the responsibility to ensure electricity access to all. It does undertake surveys from time to time to compile the access-related statistics and as part of that information on non-grid collected power consumption data is collected. DOE has the legal mandate to access data captured by EFL. DOE does not have any legal obligation to share data with other agencies and most of the information from it is accessed on basis of specific official requests by Ministries requiring the data.

Fiji?s energy sector management is complex with responsibilities allocated among various institutions, including the DOE under the Ministry of Infrastructure and Meteorological Services Works, Transport and Public Utilities, the Ministry of Tourism and Public Enterprises, the Ministry of Economy, Finance, and National Planning, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, the Fiji Commerce Commission, the EFL, and the Land Transport Authority.

As communicated in TNC, challenges regarding energy data refer to:

? Uncertainties in data collection as the data is collected for customs duty collection.

? Quality control and independent assurance of data integrity needed to be put in place to reduce the uncertainty.

? Collecting user-specific and sub-sectoral data appear to be a big challenge.

(b) AFOLU

Agriculture and forestry are by far the most important contributors to emissions in the AFOLU sector in Fiji. According to Fiji?s TNC, emissions from enteric fermentation, manure management, forestlands, indirect nitrous oxide (N_2O) emissions from manure management, rice cultivation were key categories in the 2011 GHG inventory. However, N_2O related emissions from agriculture practices were not included under TNC due to a gap in data availability during the 2006-2011 inventory period. Under the BUR process, an analysis was carried out to understand data gaps and uncertainties as

reported in TNC. Based on the assessment, the uncertainty was 30% for both the previous agriculture and forestry inventories.

Key data for forestry is from the national forest inventory 2006 and the forest area change assessment 2006-2016. Data is also collected from private plantations. Emissions estimates for the agricultural sector are based on information from Food and Agriculture Organization Corporate Statistical Database (FAOSTAT), the Agricultural Census 2009, and the Animal Health and Production (AHP) Report 2015. FAO data is based on both the survey by the Ministry as well as its data collection project. These data are not collected regularly.

(i) Forest data:

Ministry of Forest (MoF) collects data related to both areas by forest types as well as the area of forest harvested, reforested, and areas under conservation. Forest types covered include natural indigenous forest, forest production from natural forest, pine, mahogany, and mangrove. Data on the number of licensed and non-licensed operations, the type of operations by sawmill operators together with timber export and import data, and forest tenure are also collected and monitored by MoF.

The purpose of data collection is for monitoring, surveillance, evaluation, and control of all forest activities and operations in compliance with the standard requirements of the Forest Decree 1992 and the Fiji Forest Harvesting Code of Practice (FFHCOP) 2013. The most established process is the Forestry Extension Officers stationed throughout Fiji collecting and reporting quarterly to MoF headquarter on forest activities, mostly related to harvesting and reforestation programs. Secondary data from logging operators and sawmill can also be accessed by MoF. Also, carbon measurement and monitoring permanent plots had been established throughout the main islands of the country covering the bulk of Fiji?s land mass, with the first assessment of Fiji?s National Forest Carbon Stock 2011 already undertaken including Fiji?s forest cover change assessment. The MoF system however only covers land area data on forests and non-forests and does not capture data on land areas for the other IPCC land-use categories (cropland, grassland, settlement, wetlands, and other lands).

MoF adopted a National Forest Policy in 2007 which includes Fiji Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+). Fiji has strengthened efforts to track, monitor, and report on emissions and removals within the forestry sector and assessed the carbon stored and sequestered within terrestrial ecosystems by completing its Forest Reference Levels (FRL) for the main islands. The FRL covers upland, lowland natural forests, softwood, and hardwood plantation areas. It includes

the carbon pools of above-ground biomass and below-ground biomass (only covers living biomass) and GHGs of CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O.

(ii) Agriculture data:

Data is collected through the Agriculture Census which is supposed to be conducted every 10 years and also Agriculture Extension Officers supply quarterly data to the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). The purpose of this data collection is to assess and inform strategies to increase productivity. Some of the data that MoA has include population data on farmers, local crop and livestock production, data on agriculture-related export and import commodities, data on agriculture inputs such as fertilizer and chemical usage, land-use type and area coverage, area planted, and area harvested and market prices and market supply data. For animals, MoA has data on the number of stock and volume of production.

As the MoF covered data only on deforested areas, and MoA does not cover areas that are converted through forest burning, this information is missing.

The key data source for the inventories reported under the NCs is from the national agriculture survey done in 1999 and the national agriculture census done in 2009. Data for specific years between these dates from other sources are either not available or non-reliable. For example, data from the FAOSTAT database for Fiji is significantly different from the national census. Data collected for the TNC diverge significantly from that provided by FAOSTAT. Moreover, no data on the GHG emission factor is currently available for the two crops that occupy most of Fiji?s agricultural land: sugarcane and coconut plantations. This lack of data makes it impossible to precisely quantify specific emission factors and intensities for different cropping systems, as well as the long-term effects of different mitigation strategies on them. The finding from the Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research (ACIAR) review, also confirms that further data collection and/or research is warranted and specifically to quantify:

- Current use of synthetic nitrogen (N) fertilizer at an industry or system scale,
- GHG emission factors and intensities of main agricultural commodities,
- The amounts of carbon emitted every year via pre-harvest cane burning, and
- the area covered by cultivated organic soils to calculate (via Tier 1 approach) the amounts of CO_2 emitted.

(iii) Waste

According to TNC, emissions from the waste sector increased significantly from 2006 to 2011. But in this sector too, there were several limitations in the data availability and quality. The emission estimates from both the solid waste and wastewater sources were largely computed using default values as per IPCC 2006 guidelines. The key source of uncertainty identified for this sector under TNC includes ? actual tonnage of waste at landfill sites other than those managed by Naboro Landfill; lack of characterization of waste; lack of CH_4 emissions estimation from wastewater; and unaccounted emissions from informal settlements. Waste segregation is carried out at some of the sites, but this data is neither recorded nor reported adding to further uncertainty in the estimates.

The Department of Environment (DoE) collects waste disposal data from all municipalities. The purpose of collecting waste data is to help DoE in waste management programs and ensure compliance with national legislation. Municipalities other than those where landfills are managed by the Naboro Landfill company are based on estimates due to a lack of measuring infrastructure. The data for preparing GHG Inventory is received from DOE upon request and has to be manually collected from its physical records, as DoE lacks an electronic data management system.

(iv) Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)

As communicated in TNC, there are virtually no industrial emissions as no industrial facilities are currently functioning.

(iv) *Existing system for MRV of NDC actions*

As communicated in Updated NDC 2020, Fiji?s GHG reduction target is a 30% emission reduction in the energy sector below BAU emission in 2030. To be able to track progress to meet the 2030 target, information and data are needed to prepare a robust projection of GHG emissions to 2030 and a reliable GHG inventory for all the gases included in baseline projection covering sectors included in NDC. Also, there is a need for systems to collect data for tracking mitigation actions in the NDC.

As communicated in the TNC report, the absence of MRV is a key constraint faced by the country to understand the effectiveness of implementation and use the information for improving the implementation and enhancing the ambitions of climate actions. The NDC Implementation Roadmap identifies the enabling elements that are needed to develop a robust and transparent bottom up MRV system.

(v) Tracking of Climate *Finance* and Climate Support

-

Fiji?s International Cooperation Division (ICD), embedded with the CCICD, administers, coordinates, and monitors all forms of Official Development Assistance (ODA). It will also be responsible for tracking and reporting information on International Climate Finance received by the country. The primary purpose of the current aid tracking is to tabulate the source of support and sector receiving support. It is not tagged by the objective of the support or its intended impacts.

Fiji is implementing Climate Budget Tagging (CBT) initiatives with support from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The project aims to initiate work on implementing a CBT for national budget planning and disbursements.

Section 89 (3) of the Climate Change Bill 2021 refers to establishing guidelines for defining climate finance. This will be applied by the State entities or private organizations to assess climate funding and ensure strategic and complimentary use of the government funds that will be allocated for climate actions.

Please see below (Table 1) for an overview of relevant MRV capacity-building support projects in Fiji, including support for NDC and MRV enhancement and relevant activities. CCICD is the focal point of all these projects.

Table 1: Baseline Projects relevant to CBIT project

Project	Donor	Description of support	Climate Relevance	Period	Institution	How the project will complement the project or will be used to take further the work of CBIT
Pacific Blue Carbon Program	**Australia**	This is a three-year program of technical and scientific work to assist Papua New Guinea and Fiji to improve the measurement, monitoring, and management of blue carbon.	The program aims to strengthen blue carbon knowledge, integrate blue carbon into national greenhouse gas reporting and climate policy, and encourage private and public sector investment in blue carbon.	2018-2021	CCICD, Australian Government Department of the Environment and Energy (DoEE), Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and Commonwealth Science and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO).	Assist in development of blue carbon sector MRV which could be aligned under CBIT.
Fiji?s First Biennial Update Report	**GEF/UNEP**	This project supports Fiji in the preparation of its first Biennial Update Report, including an update of its GHG inventory for the year 2019 and the establishment of a mitigation action database.	Provides an update of the information presented in the TNCs, in particular on the national GHG inventory based on data from 2019 as well as an inventory of mitigation actions. There are no overlaps between the BUR and the CBIT project.	2020 - 2022	CCICD	BUR work will be basis for ground work on GHG inventory during 2012-2019 and will ensure BTR requirements. Learning from BUR will complement CBIT and vice-versa.

Project	Donor	Description of support	Climate Relevance	Period	Institution	How the project will complement the project or will be used to take further the work of CBIT
ACIAR supported GHG project	**Australia**	The project aims to build appropriate research capacity in the measurement of agricultural GHGs in Fiji and the development of defensible GHG inventories to meet NDC targets.	The scope of ACIAR includes reviews of Fiji?s national agricultural GHG inventory with an emphasis on cropping and livestock sectors, accurate assessment of the capacity for agriculture to provide effective, scalable mitigation options as well as potential for further research on developing Tier 2 and Tier 3 emissions factors.		CCICD, Ministry of Agriculture	CBIT will be benefitted from sub-sectoral inventory and respective emissions factors.

Project	Donor	Description of support	Climate Relevance	Period	Institution	How the project will complement the project or will be used to take further the work of CBIT
Reporting for Results-Based REDD+ Actions (RRR+) project	**NORAD/ CfRN 2**	This project provides support on the Reporting for Results-based REDD+ actions (RRR+) on institutional arrangements and preparation of GHG inventory AFOLU.	Provides improved reporting on GHG emissions and removals in the AFOLU sector.	2016-2019	MOF	AFOLU sectors MRV could complement CBIT when tracking NDC actions in agriculture sector.
Climate Budget Tagging	**United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 3**	Initiate work on implementing a Climate Budget Tagging for national budget planning and disbursements.	Climate Budget Tagging is one of a set of climate-related financial planning and management tools designed to help a country mitigate the economic, gender-related, and environmental impacts of climate change.	2019-2020	CCICD	Complement MRV of climate finance tracking under CBIT. Output 3.3 will build on the work being undertaken by this project.

Project	Donor	Description of support	Climate Relevance	Period	Institution	How the project will complement the project or will be used to take further the work of CBIT
Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the National Adaptation Plan	**NAP Global Network**	This project aims to investigate how the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system for Fiji?s NAP process should be designed and implemented	Supports the design and implementation of the M&E system for Fiji?s NAP process. It will also enable Fiji to report against other commitments, including the adaptation component of its NDC and progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It will also provide evidence-based information to feed into future adaptation communications under the UNFCCC.	2019-2020	CCICD	Can complement MRV under CBIT from adaptation M&E framework under CBIT.
Assistance on MRV of Transport sector in Fiji.	**Regional Pacific NDC Hub**	This project aims to support Fiji transport sector MRV.	The project will support in preparing a blueprint of MRV for climate mitigation actions in the Transport sector and enable tracking of NDC implementation.	2020-2021	CCICD	This will complement ground work on transport sector MRV under CBIT.

Project	Donor	Description of support	Climate Relevance	Period	Institution	How the project will complement the project or will be used to take further the work of CBIT
Fiji Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)	**ICAT**	To strengthen GHG Inventory preparation in the Agriculture sector.	The project will support strengthening data collection and the GHG inventory process for rice cultivation and livestock.	2020-2021	CCICD	This will complement agriculture sector MRV under CBIT.
Climate Change Bill implementation support 2021	**New Zealand Low Emission Climate Resilient Development**	Support to operationalizing the Climate Change Bill 2021.	The project has two main activities: Design voluntary monitoring and reporting guidelines for GHG emissions by the private sector and awareness-raising and training to the private sector. Support FBoS in capacity building in data collection related to climate change aspects.	2021-2022	CCICD, Fiji Bureau of Statistics.	This aims to complement CBIT regarding MRV of energy data especially on bulk fuel.

2 Norwegian Agency for Aid Development with partner Coalition of Rainforest Nations
3 Funding from the Pacific Risk Resilience Programme

4 Canadian Government- through UNDP

3) Proposed alternative scenario with a description of project components, outcomes, outputs, and activity/deliverables

The objective of the CBIT project is to enable Fiji in enhancing its capacities and institutional arrangements to comply with the requirements of ETF, specifically the information to be reported by Fiji in its first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR). Fiji is currently preparing its first BUR which is likely to be submitted by December 2022,[1][1] after which Fiji will undertake the preparation of its first BTR. Fiji?s CBIT project includes activities related to the key elements of BTR as laid in the Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines (MPG) of ETF (See Table 2 below). These include strengthening institutional arrangement; establishing Fiji?s GHG inventory systems including an IT-based GHG inventory database system; and a system for tracking NDC actions and climate support.

Effective engagement of data users and data suppliers in the MRV system will result in the generation of good quality and timely climate reports. Continuous preparation of these reports using established institutions and engagement of stakeholders will increase ownership and uptake of report findings at all levels. This will lead to improved capacities of national teams to effectively implement the Paris Agreement MRV processes. The project will result in an improved evidence base for developing climate strategies and policies to meet the Paris Agreement goals. In addition, CBIT project will help better utilization of resources in terms of support for 4th NC and first BTR.

Current MRV activities in Fiji do not appear to adequately address transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement and in line with the Climate Change Bill 2021. Building upon ongoing baseline projects (see Table 1 above), CBIT project will build capacities and capabilities on transparency, ownership of GHG inventory, and NDC tracking for progress and implementation. This will be complemented by a strong emphasis on the sustainability of the transparency work, identifying existing institutions to acquire capabilities in the required areas, and subsequently provide professional-level training modules and capacity-building activities for existing and the new staff. The overall approach will enhance relevant institutions? ownership and overall data quality and data management procedures over time for the preparation of GHG inventories and improving adherence to the principles of transparency, accuracy, completeness, consistency, and comparability (TACCC). National GHG inventory will be the national central database on national GHG information for UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement reporting as well as assisting in the relevant national policy process and implementation of relevant sections of the Climate Change Bill 2021.

While CBIT project will advance transparency capacities and capabilities in general, the outputs of the project are also linked with specific requirements/recommendations as per MPGs (see table 2 below).

Table 2: Contribution of project to strengthen btr preparation

BTR Elements	**Fiji CBIT Project Elements**		**Specific MPG requirements/recommendations**
Information is necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving the NDC. *Mandatory*	Outcome 1	Output 1.1	Each Party shall provide information on the institutional arrangements in place to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4, including those used for tracking internationally transferred mitigation outcomes, if applicable, along with any changes in institutional arrangements since its most recent biennial transparency report. (III, section A, para 61, p. 27)
		Output 3.2	Each Party shall provide information on legal, institutional, administrative, and procedural arrangements for domestic implementation, monitoring, reporting, archiving of information, and stakeholder engagement related to the implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4.4 (III, section A, para 62, p. 28)
		Output 3.1	Each Party shall provide a description of each methodology and/or accounting approach used, as applicable for: (a) Key parameters, assumptions, definitions, data sources and models used; (b) IPCC guidelines used; (c) Metrics used; (d) Where applicable to its NDC, any sector-, category- or activity-specific assumptions, methodologies, and approaches consistent with IPCC guidance, taking into account any relevant decision under the Convention, including as applicable: (III, section C, para 74, p. 29)
National inventory report of GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks *Mandatory*	Outcome 2	Output 2.1	Each Party should implement and maintain national inventory arrangements, including institutional, legal, and procedural arrangements for the continued estimation, compilation, and timely reporting of national inventory reports in accordance with these MPGs. (II, section B, para 18, p. 22)
			A national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases prepared using good practice methodologies accepted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement. (7 (a), p 17)

			Each Party shall report a basket of 7 gases (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, and NF_3) using IPCC AR5 GWP values. Developing country Parties have the flexibility to instead report at least three gases (CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O) as well as any of the additional four gases that are included in the Party?s NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, are covered by activity under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, or have been previously reported. (para 48 of Annex to 18/CMA.1)
			For each Party, the latest reporting year shall be no more than two years prior to the submission of its national inventory report; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities concerning this provision have the flexibility to instead have their latest reporting year as three years before the submission of their national inventory report. (para 58 of Annex to 18/CMA.1)
		Output 2.2	Each Party shall use methods from the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above. Each Party should make every effort to use a recommended method (tier level) for key categories under those IPCC guidelines. (II, section C, para 21, p. 23) Each Party is encouraged to use country-specific and regional emission factors and activity data, where available, or to propose plans to develop them, following the good practice elaborated in the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above. (II, section C, para 24, p. 23)
		Output 2.3	Each Party shall elaborate an inventory QA/QC plan by the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above. (II, section C, para 34, p. 24)
Each Party shall provide a description of its NDC under Article 4, against which progress will be tracked. (III, Section B, para 64, p. 28)	Outcome 3	Output 3.2	Information is necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution under Article 4. (7 (b), p 17)

Each Party shall identify the indicator(s) that it has selected to track progress towards the implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4. Indicators shall be relevant to a Party?s NDC under Article 4 and may be either qualitative or quantitative. *Mandatory*			Each Party shall identify the indicator(s) that it has selected to track progress towards the implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4. Indicators shall be relevant to a Party?s NDC under Article 4 and may be either qualitative or quantitative. (III, section C, para 65, p. 28) These indicators could include, as appropriate, for example, net GHG emissions and removals, percentage reduction of GHG intensity, relevant qualitative indicators for a specific policy or measure, mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans or other (e.g., hectares of reforestation, percentage of renewable energy use or production, carbon neutrality, the share of non-fossil fuel in primary energy consumption and non-GHG related indicators). (III, section C, para 66, p. 28) Each Party shall provide the information for each selected indicator for the reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s), or starting point(s) and shall update the information per any recalculation of the GHG inventory, as appropriate. (III, section C, para 67, p. 28)
Information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support needed and received. *Voluntary*		Output 3.3	Developing country Parties should provide information on financial support needed under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement in textual format, including, to the extent possible and as available and as applicable (para 132, p. 42)

Information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided and mobilized. *Voluntary*			Other Parties that provide support should provide such information. (para 118, p. 36)

The requested support aligns with CBIT activities outlined in paragraph 18 of the CBIT programming directions document. The proposal aims to

(i) strengthen Fiji?s national institutions for transparency-related work in line with national priorities. In this regard, the proposal will support the enhancement of the climate change framework and the development of the institutional framework required to convert climate data into informed decision making.

(ii) support development of guidelines and tools and provide targeted training for meeting the provision stipulated in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The tools and online data management platform developed as part of this proposal will enhance NDC tracking, GHG inventory compilation.

(iii) assist with the improvement of transparency over time through establishing training programmes for continuous capacity building and regional peer-to-peer exchange to learn from the experience of regional countries.

The proposal is in line with UNEP?s Climate Change sub-programme Output 6 where countries are expected to increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies, and hence achieve emissions reduction consistent with the 1.5$_0$/2$_0$ C stabilization pathway.

Each of the components with defined outputs and associated deliverables is discussed below.

Component 1: Strengthening Institutional arrangements for Enhanced Transparency Framework

Component 1 is designed to enable Fiji to establish permanent institutional arrangements, creating better coordination among government and non-government actors to facilitate the implementation of NDC actions as well as regular preparation of National GHG inventory. The component will enable the definition of clear mandates of various actors for transparency, including establishing clear BTR/NC preparation processes, as well as systems and responsibilities for GHG data collection and reporting of GHG emissions data. The envisioned institutional arrangements and associated legal framework will be in alignment with the Climate Change Bill 2021. The work will build on the existing informal institutional arrangements and various higher levels for climate coordination described in the baseline section. The component will support sustainable capacity development by enabling the development of the MRV curriculum to be anchored within the country?s tertiary education system that provides an avenue for training students on the MRV system and its components as well as current and future staff from relevant institutions. Participation in relevant courses will be aligned with CCICD and other agencies' relevant Training and Development Policy. This is also in alignment with Section 25 of the Climate Change Bill 2021. This will ensure that capacities and knowledge remain in the national institutions. This will be complemented with regional exchanges to learn from peers and exchange best practices. The last two elements will help Fiji in continuous system improvements.

Outcome 1: Fiji?s institutional arrangements for the ETF are finalized and strengthened to enable regular transparent reporting on NDC implementation and national GHG inventory.

Outputs:

•**Output 1.1**: Institutional mechanisms for coordinating and monitoring NDC implementation and preparation of GHG Inventory designed, and formal process of adoption initiated.

This output will support Fiji meeting the requirement of MPG ?Each Party should implement and maintain national inventory arrangements, including institutional, legal and procedural arrangements for the continued estimation, compilation and timely reporting of national inventory reports in accordance with these MPGs. (II, section B, para 18, p. 22)?

This output will support the operationalization of Part 7 of the Climate Change Bill 2021 on MRV of emissions and emissions reduction. This part of the Climate Change Bill 2021 creates provisions for institutionalizing the development of Fiji?s Greenhouse Gas Inventory in accordance with the guidelines and methodologies established under the Convention, the Paris Agreement, and by the IPCC.

As mentioned in the baseline section, Section 12 of the Climate Change Bill 2021 established the NCCC which is mandated to compile the emissions and emissions reductions data reported in relation to each GHG sector and will include tracking NDC implementation as well as climate finance. The Bill also lists the key Ministries responsible for supporting the NCCC in fulfilling its mandate.

As a first step, the output will deliver a procedural document for planning, operating, and managing the process of preparing BTR/NC reports. This will define the steps in the process, the timelines, the responsibility of various actors in each of the steps, etc. The Process guideline will enable the country to streamline the development of BTR/NC and enable it to meet the submission requirements as per MPG.

This output will enable Fiji to clearly define the supporting institutional arrangements to operationalize the NCCC. NCCC is the policy-level group and would need technical support in meeting its mandate. The support structure will be based on the institutional structures used in the NC/BUR preparation process. Clear role and membership of the institutional structure will be outlined, based on the TORs developed under the NC/BUR process. The membership will be based on the mandate of each ministry and its role in climate change-related activities. This will specifically be revised to reflect transparency requirements and retained knowledge and capacity currently gained through engagement during the BUR process. Ministry of Women, Children, and Poverty Alleviation (MoWCPA) will be part of the institutional arrangements to ensure that work on climate change integrates the policies on women's development and gender mainstreaming.

All the ministries part of the institutional structure will be supported in developing its internal arrangements to integrate the work of climate change and also develop internal coordination which will also support the ministry?s role in the institutional arrangements. The private sector will be engaged through the ministry?s which have the mandate to regulate and oversee private entities.

To further strengthen the interaction data-sharing agreements will be developed for each of the ministries. The data provided by the private/public sector will be through the ministry responsible for overseeing/regulating public/private sector entities. These agreements will be developed based on the data requirements identified for GHG inventory preparation and NDC tracking under outputs 2 and 3.

Deliverables will be drafted to ensure that all relevant requirements are covered under the provision of the Climate Change Bill 2021. Draft deliverables and contents will be consulted with TWG and will be

shared with relevant agencies for comments. Under the provision of the Climate Change Bill 2021, final adoption will be made by the Minister of MoE in close coordination with CCICD.

The work will be carried out in close consultation with the ministries and private sector entities. National experts will also be consulted in the process. The drafting of the process and institutional arrangement document will be presented at workshops for both seeking feedback as well as to be used as a basis of creating awareness among all actors on the role of their organizations in the BTR/NC process.

Proposed activities and deliverables

1.1.1 Develop Process guideline document for preparing BTR/NC, based on the documented best practices.

1.1.2 Develop an institutional framework for the preparation of BTR/NC in support of the NCCC and building on the arrangements used under NC/BUR.

1.1.3 Initiate the process of formalization of the process guideline and institutional arrangements through notification by MoE in consultation with the appropriate authority.

1.1.4 Develop a draft proposal for intra-ministry coordination and mainstreaming of climate change activities for consideration by the ministries.

1.1.5 Draft and implement data-sharing agreements for the data providers as per mandates defined in (i), including data-sharing agreements with the private sector and subnational institutions for both GHG Inventory preparation and NDC tracking.

1.1.6 Organize consultation and validation workshops with all stakeholders involved data providers to enable finalizing the drafts prepared under activities 1.1.1 to 1.1.6.

Deliverables:

? 1. Standardized operation practice for preparation of BTR/NC, including process steps, timelines, responsibilities, etc of all the actors involved

? 2. Documentation on institutional arrangements for preparing BTR/NC and in support of NCCC

? 3. Data sharing agreements with the ministry, private/public entities covered under the provision of the Climate Change Bill 2021

? 4. Workshop reports on stakeholder consultation and creating understanding on the role of different stakeholders.

•**Output 1.2**: Curriculum on GHG Inventory and Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) established at the National University and available to staff in line ministries and agencies to enhance capacities.

This output will use the work and materials produced in output 1.1 and Outcome 2 & 3. The objective of this output is to embed the effort of this project in producing knowledge in the country to provide continuous access to training opportunities for existing and new human resources.

This curriculum will cover IPCC methodologies and data requirements for preparing GHG Inventory, design features of an MRV system for climate change mitigation action, methodologies and tools on estimating impacts of mitigation actions, data collection methods for inventory preparation, and NDC tracking, etc. The curriculum will be prepared both from a perspective of offering as a part of a post-graduate degree programme as well as a short-term executive course to be offered to staff of ministries and private/public sector entities to enable them to meet their responsibilities as part of climate change requirements. The curriculum material will also be used to develop a self-training programme which will be made available online, in association with the National GHG database system.

This course will be designed in consultation with an appropriate tertiary education-providing institution offering relevant courses. Assessment will also be carried out of regional/sub-regional training programmes for collaboration in developing and offering the curriculum. Further, the staff of line ministries trained as part of the project will be used as trainers for subsequent training. This will be based on existing work material available from IPCC, UNFCCC, and other institutes working in this field.

Current Ministry staff can undergo this course as part of the capacity building offered by the Government and other future staff can undergo this course as part of the programme. This course could be made mandatory for the climate change focal points in each of the line Ministries and agencies as established in the Climate Change Bill 2021.

The Gender expert, as part of this output, will develop a guiding framework for integrating gender aspects into GHG inventory preparation and NDC tracking. This will include specific approaches and actions to ensure capacity building and training that enables an equal opportunity for women and men in accessing and taking these programmes. This will also govern the design of the curriculum. The Gender Expert will also develop a gender action monitoring framework that will be used to both track the gender-related benefits of the project and the curriculum. During the project, the Project Manager

will be responsible for implementing the gender monitoring framework and report the information through PIRs.

This Output will also identify adequate funding streams for the course to ensure its sustainability over time and help to secure the funds through formalized agreements.

Proposed activities and deliverables

1.2.1 Identify the national institution based in Fiji and establish a mechanism for offering a short course on MRV mitigation actions and GHG Inventory preparation regularly.

1.2.2 Develop a Gender integration guiding framework and gender monitoring plan to guide the development of curriculum as well as all the activities related to ETF.

1.2.3 Develop a curriculum (including gender equalities and women?s empowerment) for a short course to train stakeholders on MRV of mitigation actions and GHG Inventory preparation.

1.2.4 Undertake training of trainers? workshops.

1.2.5 Develop a funding strategy for implementing the executive course.

Deliverables:

1. Curriculum for a degree progamme course and an executive training course
2. Gender integration guiding framework for ETF and gender monitoring plan.
3. Training of Trainer programme report
4. Funding strategy for financing the curriculum.

•**Output 1.3:** National stakeholders awareness on regional best practices increased through regional peer-to-peer exchange and knowledge-sharing activities.

This Output will support the coordination and cooperation with sub-regional and regional transparency efforts and peer-exchange programs to facilitate learning and sharing of lessons learned. Other countries in the Pacific region have similar economic and social structures but different national circumstances. All countries have to advance their national transparency systems to comply with the

ETF and face similar challenges and barriers in this process. Stronger regional cooperation and knowledge sharing of transparency efforts can strengthen national transparency activities in overcoming barriers and avoiding challenges. The project will work with regional organizations such as Secretariat for Pacific Community (SPC) and South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) as well as the Regional Pacific NDC Hub to ensure efforts are well-coordinated with regional initiatives.

The output will support analysis and documentation of all the ongoing efforts on strengthening ETF in the Pacific Island Countries (PICs). The project will link up with the CBIT global coordination platform (GCP) to connect with other Small Island Development States (SIDS) to benefit from work in these countries. It will also maintain an active link with the GCP to benefit from the best practices and experience of other countries available at the GCP. The analysis will be used to develop a strategy for interaction with PICs and establish formal interaction with the focal point ministries.

During the duration of the CBIT project, the team will undertake peer-to-peer exchanges and knowledge sharing through the event in the PICs.

Proposed activities and deliverables:

1.3.1 Undertake review on ongoing CBIT projects and other initiatives in PICs and develop a strategy for knowledge exchange.

1.3.2 Participate in regional peer exchange workshop on transparency activities, challenges and lessons learned and organize one exchange workshop.

Deliverables:

1. Strategy on interacting with CBIT and other projects on strengthening ETF in the PICs.
2. Peer-to-Peer Sub-regional workshop reports.

Component 2: Establishing Fiji?s GHG Inventory Systems

Under this component, the project will develop and establish a GHG Inventory Database Management System (GHG DBMS) to support the timely preparation and submission of BTR/NCs. GIDMS will enable efficiently managing activity data and emission factors; ensuring consistency with IPCC methodologies for national inventories; calculating, analysing, and archiving GHG emissions data;

sharing data among individuals and inventory-related agencies and organizations; verifying data with a reliable Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) system; documenting methods, data sources, and relevant communications and contacts. This will be complemented with sectoral guidelines, templates, and tools for data collection to enable the data collection processes from the multiple ministries and agencies involved in the GHG inventory preparation, to strengthen data flow, consistency, and comparability. The guidelines and templates will institute the procedures on how and what data is collected, processed, and reported. Further, the output will also provide the country with QA/QC systems and guidance documents for data collection and recording. The capacity built through the various knowledge products developed and training provided as well as IT system will streamline the process of data collection, processing, and preparation of the GHG inventory enabling Fiji in reducing the vintage of GHG inventory over time down to 2 years as per MPG requirements.

Outcome 2: IT-based GHG Inventory preparation system enables the coordinating entity to efficiently co-ordinate preparation of transparent, consistent, comparable, complete, and accurate National GHG inventories.

Outputs:

•**Output 2.**1: Stakeholders have access to sector-specific spreadsheets, toolkits, and consistency guidelines to strengthen data collection and reporting facilitating the operationalization of the national GHG inventory systems.

The Output will prepare the package of templates and guidelines to enable consistent and regular collection of data and information required to prepare the GHG Inventory. As a first step the GHG Inventory calculations sheets will be prepared (currently none exist as the work is carried out by consultants) based on the IPCC 2006 guidelines as well as UNFCCC produced templates. The templates will include explanatory information on the data required for completing the worksheets.

To initiate the process a thorough assessment of the requirements of the BTR reporting on gases (including the new gases of HFC and SF6) and sectors will be undertaken, including their relevance as per key category analysis for inclusion in BTR reports, as well as assessment will be undertaken to identify Tier of IPPC 2006 could be applied to the sectors/sub-sectors based on data availability. This report will form the basis of the preparation of the remaining deliverables under this output.

The worksheets will be complemented with data collection protocols and guidelines. As of now, every agency collects information as per its mandate and needs, which does not necessarily support GHG inventory preparation. This creates challenges for the coordinating agency and hired consultants to harmonize the data and compile the overall GHG inventory. This has been the trend till the preparation of the third National Communication. The data collection protocols and guidelines will be developed with the engagement of FBoS. These data collection guidelines will be integrated with the data collection systems of the respective ministries and non-governmental (public/private sector) entities. The data collection protocols will also include QA/QC procedures for ensuring the quality of data and its accurate documentation. These worksheets will facilitate the entry of data into the GHG DBMS established through Output 2.3.

Training programmes will be developed based on the above materials to providing training to all the relevant staff of the entities that will be participating in the GHG inventory preparation process. These materials will also be used for the development of the curriculum in output 1.3. This will also ensure gender inclusiveness and the continuation of professional development in accordance with respective Training and Development policies in each of the agencies and institutions.

The output will cover the Energy (including domestic maritime emissions) , IPPU, and Waste sectors. The Forestry and Agriculture sectors are covered by other projects (refer to Table 1 Baseline Projects for agriculture project and refer to Forestry section under 2) (iii) GHG inventory Preparation). The outputs of those projects will also be included in the package of tools and guidelines to ensure all are available at one location. The ICAT project for Agriculture sector is implemented by the CCICD as the direct beneficiary of the project. The REDD+ project on forestry is implemented with MoF, and CCICD is working with the MoF as the nodal agency for reporting to UNFCCC. The respective ministries are both engaged, both, in CBIT and projects supporting work of Forestry and Agriculture. CCICD will ensure timely coordination and synergies with these projects to ensure integration of work of Agriculture and Forestry work into the CBIT developed systems.

The project will in the last 6 months take stock of the work of the project, preparation of Fourth NC and first BTR, and based on the gap analysis in these reports plus assessments undertaken in CBIT project, identify measures that will increase the accuracy and transparency of the GHG Inventory. This will include assessing the requirements to strengthen data collection, capacity of analysis, etc. to evaluate the ways to use higher tier IPCC methodology. The analysis will also identify the priority areas, based on the key category analysis, to be improved in the immediate and medium term. A roadmap will be prepared clearly outlining the steps and measures to strengthen the GHG Inventory preparation including timelines.

Proposed activities and deliverables

? 2.1.1 Analysis of data availability and criticality of emissions to identify the gases and sectors to be covered under GHG Inventory including Tier levels.

? 2.1.2 Update GHG estimation spreadsheets and related guidelines for GHG inventory preparation based on new BTR preparation guidelines.

? 2.1.3 Develop templates for data collection in all targeted sectors and categories (Energy, IPPU, and Waste), including QA/QC procedures for data collection and input into GHG DBMS.

? 2.1.4 Conduct training workshops on the use of the tools and protocols.

2.1.5 Assessment of the measures (data collection and capacities) to enhance GHG Inventory system to improve the accuracy and transparency and develop a roadmap for improving the data collection systems and capacities.

Deliverables

1. Scoping paper on gases, sectors, and tiers to be used for preparing GHG Inventory.

2. Updated GHG estimations spreadsheets and guidance on using the spreadsheets.

3. Data collection template and protocol for data collection, including QA/QC procedure for ensuring data quality.

4. Training workshop reports.

5. Roadmap and timlines for strengthening the accruacy and transparency of the GHG inventory.

? Output 2.2: Staff of relevant agencies have access to methodologies and capacities to conduct QA/QC for GHG Inventory system.

This output will focus on the QA/QC of the inventory estimation. QA/QC related to the data collection is included in output 2.1. QA/QC system, including the elaboration of a QA/QC plan and related procedures, facilitates a regular GHG inventory compilation, which involves large amounts of data and information, provided by different agencies and institutions. The automated elements of the QC will be integrated within the GHG Inventory database management system (GHG DBMS).

QA/QC procedural guidelines will be prepared for consistency, accuracy, and transparency at the responsible agency/institution level so that primary data compilation and data input in an IT-based MRV system remain traceable and authentic. Appropriate QA/QC will be prepared in order to perform QA/QC at the national level by the coordinating lead agency. These guidelines will include the

suggested timeframe, frequency, training required for QA/QC staff, and approach in performing QA/QC.

Training will be provided to the key actors who will be responsible for undertaking the QA/QC process.

Proposed activities and deliverables

? 2.2.1 Develop a QA/QC plan for the Energy (power generation, transport sector, etc.), IPPU, Waste, and AFOLU sectors.

? 2.2.2. Develop guidance and training material for staff in lead and line agencies on the application of QA/QC procedures in the GHG inventory compilation.

? 2.2.3 Provide training to staff in the different agencies involved in the GHG inventory process to introduce the QA/QC plan and distribute checklists.

Deliverables:

1. QA/QC Procedure for all relevant sectors in accordance with MPG/ETF.

2. Guiding document on documentation, reporting, and archiving procedures of inventory material and QC activities.

3. Training materials/modules and workshop report.

Output 2.3: National ministries and stakeholders have access to an integrated national GHG emissions inventory systems.

This Output will deliver a systematic, integrated and robust national GHG DBMS to enable data collection from line ministries, harmonize GHG data as well as facilitate future inventory processes and thus sustaining institutional capacity. The IT-based database system will enable line ministries to input data into the system, and CCICD as the coordinating agency to review the data and check the consistency and reliability; it will also provide access to outside stakeholders on certain components of the data, for example, to assist in policymaking and any other agencies that need to use data for interagency collaboration purposes on climate action projects, programs, etc. The need for a GHG inventory system has been identified as a high priority. The establishment of a national GHG database management system will also enable a more frequent update of inventory data to comply with the new requirements under the ETF as well as changes in IPCC methodology and sectoral reference

information, for example, sector-specific emission factors. Fiji, being a small island state, is highly vulnerable to natural disasters which also puts in danger the on-site data storage systems. The GHG DBMS will take into consideration this risk and design the data storage and archiving that will ensure protection from natural disasters for instance, in cloud-based systems.

? 2.3.1 Design the GHG database management system based on requirements of GHG Inventory requirements as per BTR.

? 2.3.2 Set functional, software, and hardware requirements for the GHG DBMS.

? 2.3.3 Develop and test the GHG DBMS.

? 2.3.4 Develop guidelines for the use, operation, and maintenance of GHG DBMS.

? 2.3.5 Conduct four (4) training workshops on GHG inventory compilation and maintenance of the database management system for the staff involved in GHG inventory compilation.

Deliverables:

1. GHG DBMS scoping report
2. Technical and functional specifications of the GHG DBMS
3. GHG DMBS system designed and operationalized
4. GHG DBMS User Manual
5. Training and workshop reports

<u>Component 3:</u> Establishing MRV framework for climate actions and support.

This component will create the necessary capacity and tools to enable the Fiji report.

(i) the indicator(s) that it has selected to track progress towards the implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4.

(ii) provide information on financial support needed under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement in textual format, including, to the extent possible and as available and as applicable.

The Component will support the country in establishing an MRV framework to track NDC implementation. The outputs of the component will enable Fiji to effectively track climate mitigation actions, use the collected information to increase the effectiveness of actions, and design ambitious mitigation actions towards achieving long-term emission goals. The component will create the necessary capacity in the system to develop and implement the MRV framework for all sectors of the economy building on the outputs created for the energy and agriculture sector. The MRV framework will enable tracking actions driven through policy/regulation implementation through multiple actors and specific responsibilities for large GHG emitting sources. The work of the component will be carried in coordination with the projects under ICAT and New Zealand project to ensure a consistent approach.

Information to track progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution is necessary under Article 4.

Outcome 3: MRV systems strengthened to enable Fiji in tracking and transparently reporting on NDC implementation and resultant GHG emissions, and climate finance.

Outputs:

? **Output 3.1**: National agencies and other stakeholders have strengthened systems and capacities to monitor NDC implementation in the energy and agriculture sectors.

The output will support design of the NDC actions tracking system for monitoring the NDC implementation, including the actors who will be covered under the system to report information, reporting requirements, approach for validation of the reported data, and the institutional arrangement for operationalizing the system. The institutional part of the information will be integrated with the outputs in Component 1 to ensure an integrated institutional arrangement. In addition, the process cycle including timelines, the quality requirements of the information to be reported, and the approach to verify the reported information will be designed.

Based on the NDC action tracking system design, a NDC Registry will be developed to enable web-based information collection from those responsible for monitoring and reporting data on NDC implementation. The information will be collected from the line agencies via an IT-based system using dedicated web-based forms. The project will assess whether it will be developed as an integrated database with the GHG DBMS or a separate database with the possibility of exchange between two systems. The effort will be governed by the principle of minimizing the effort level for all. The NDC Registry will also provide a public interface to enable the public at large to access information on NDC implementation. This will track NDC actions outlined in detailed NDC ? policies, and projects. The ministries administering these NDC actions will have primary responsibility for reporting information on tracking NDCs actions. Information will be data for progress indicators (# of policies enacted to support actions) and impact indicators (GHG reduced from mitigation measures and actions).

The NDC will cover the Energy and Agriculture sector. It will be designed to enable its expansion in the future to cover other sectors.

Proposed activities and deliverables:

3.1.1 3.1.1 Design of NDC actions tracking system including the scope of gases covered, actions covered, monitoring and reporting frequency, and validation approach for the Energy sector and Agriculture sector.

3.1.2 3.1.2 IT-based NDC Registry design and its operationalization, including user manual for the system.

3.1.3 Provide training to related agencies to enhance technical capacities on processes and procedures for data collection, reporting, and quality control of GHG emission reductions from NDC actions.

Deliverables:

1. NDC action tracking system design

2. IT-based NDC registry including user manual to operationalize the NDC actions tracking system

3. Training manual and training workshop reports

•**Output 3.2:** National agencies have access and capacities to apply tools and templates for tracking progress of NDC mitigation actions implementation in the Energy and Agriculture sector.

The output will enable Fiji to develop the indicator(s) to track progress towards the implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4. The indicators will be developed based on the actions identified in the NDC Investment Plan. It will also have an indicator for the overall NDC target of Fiji, including the specific sectoral actions mentioned for energy (including domestic marine emissions) and agriculture. The objective of the indicators will be both to report the impact as well as to assess the effectiveness of policies and actions in achieving the NDC target.

Further, the output will develop methodologies and tools for estimating the indicators, protocols for collecting data required to estimate the indicators to enable stakeholders to report information on NDC implementation. Both energy and agriculture sectors will be included to track actions under NDC implementation. The Fiji specific methodologies will be developed based on existing methodologies available publicly and suitable for use in Fiji context. CBIT GCP will be one of the sources to identify existing methodologies. The data collection protocols will be developed with FBoS. The data required will be assessed for overlap with data for preparing the GHG inventory and identify the ways of synergizing the two sets to minimize the load on the data collection process.

The output will also undertake an assessment of using the data to track progress in SDG 7 and 13 implementations. Further, the gender expert will work with the team of experts to identify sex-disaggregated data to assess socio-economic benefits of NDC implementation. The data will help design NDC actions to enhance socio-economic development and equal benefits to men and women.

Training to staff from the stakeholders responsible for reporting NDC actions will be conducted to build their capacity to undertake data collection and estimate the indicators. The training modules will be used to develop the curriculum in output 1.3.

Proposed activities and deliverables:

3.2.1 3.2.1 In collaboration with sectorial experts and agencies, identify sector-specific indicators and information matrix for tracking of mitigation actions as well as socio-economic benefits from implementing actions.

3.2.2 3.2.2 Review publically available methodologies and tools to estimate GHG emissions reductions in energy generation and energy use in end-use sectors (transport, residential and commercial) and agriculture sector, and adapt them to Fiji circumstances.

3.2.3 3.2.3 Identify the data required for estimating the indicators, develop data collection protocols. The data collection will include sex-disaggregated data for assessing the socio-economic benefits.

3.2.4 3.2.4 Provide training to staff in relevant agencies on the use of the information matrix and the reporting on the specific indicators.

Deliverables:

1. Indicators and information matrix for tracking mitigation actions, including socio-economic benefit.

2. Methodologies and tools to estimate the indicators.

3. Data collection protocols, including sex-disaggregated data to assess benefits accruing to men and women.

4. Training workshop reports.

? **Output 3.3:** National ministries and agencies have systems and capacity to track financial support received for climate change action.

Fiji has embarked on a wide-reaching Public Financial Management Improvement Programme (PFMIP) (2016-2019) to ?strengthen institutions, improve service delivery and the quality of expenditure in the long term?, guided by the outcomes of the Fiji Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) assessment, completed in 2013. Review of the current Financial Management Information System (FMIS) is an integral part of this, and its reform is targeted to capture data on cross cutting issues such as climate change and gender, and other SDGs. In support of this, work is being undertaken on the CBT which will track the national public funds for addressing climate change challenges. The FMIS project will help (i) develop objectives and purpose of CBT, linkages to the climate policy objectives, as well as identifying the key stakeholders to be engaged; and (ii) technical design of the CBT, which will include define climate relevant expenditure, methodology for tagging, and develop budget code key to link climate change and budget/expenditures.

CBIT project will support the implementation of the CBT system as well as tracking international climate finance and climate support. Output 3.3 will complement the CBT work by developing a methodology of categorizing international climate finance support received and a system to capture and record the information. This will be built on the current international support reporting system. The output will also undertake an assessment of current access to this information and enhance the

coordination and information flow among ministries to tag domestic budgets and international climate support as well as assess the achievement for NDC investment strategy. This will include roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in tagging the budgets and administering the international climate support, reporting processes and frequency, data management system for tagging, validation process of tagging as well as related capacity building to operationalize the system.

The tracking of climate support will be based on a top-down framework approach for NDC reporting. A bottom-up framework approach will be initiated if required to track NDC actions based on the transaction. The bottom-up approach appears more useful in tracking large-scale investment deals with a bundle of actions (for example, a mix of renewable energy sources).

Proposed activities and deliverables:

? 3.3.1 Develop and formalize institutional arrangements, outlining tagging and reporting responsibilities; Deliver training on reporting climate expenditures and support received.

? 3.3.2 Piloting the climate support tracking system with selected ministries and agencies.

? 3.3.3 Training workshop on applying the tracking system.

Deliverables:

1. Report on an institutional arrangement, outlying tagging, and reporting responsibilities on climate expenditure and support received.

2. Procedural guideline on outlying tagging and reporting responsibilities on climate expenditure and support received.

3. Report on pilot activities lessons learned and recommendations.

4. Training workshop report.

4) Alignment with GEF Focal Area and/or Impact Program strategies

The GEF-7 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy aims to support developing countries in undertaking transformational changes towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways. The Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency, as per COP decision of the 21st session of the COP, complies with this Focal Area Strategy by:

? Strengthening national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities.

? Providing relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement.

? Assisting in the improvement of transparency over time.

The project addresses the need for enabling conditions to mainstream climate change concerns into the national planning and development agenda through its support for enabling activities, including obligations of the Convention and the CBIT through sound data, analysis, and policy frameworks.

The proposed scope of work aligns with the following activities listed in the CBIT national programming directions (GEF/C50/06):

Output 1.1	Activities to strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities: (a) Support to national institutions to lead, plan, coordinate, implement, monitor, and evaluate policies, strategies, and programs to enhance transparency, including identification and dissemination of best/good practices for institutional strengthening and national network of practitioners at sectoral level; (c) Assistance with deployment and enhancement of information and knowledge management structure to meet Article 13 needs.
Output 1.2	The proposed scope of work aligns to the following activities listed in the CBIT national programming directions: 18 (e) Activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provision stipulated in Article 13.
Output 1.3	The proposed scope of work aligns to the following activities listed in the CBIT national programming directions: 20, 21 (b), (e) Regional and global level.

Output 2.3	The proposed scope of work aligns with the following activities listed in the CBIT national programming directions (GEF/C50/06): Article 13 (d) Access to tools, templates, and applications to facilitate the use of improved methodologies, guidelines, datasets, and database system tools and economic models needed for implementation of enhanced transparency-related activities; (e) Country-specific training and peer exchange programs on transparency activities, such as establishing domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and economic and emissions projections, including methodological approaches, data collection, and data management, and adaptation monitoring, evaluation, and communication measures.
Output 3.2	The proposed scope of work aligns to the following activities listed in the CBIT national programming directions: 18 (a) and (c), Activities to strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities.
	The proposed scope of work aligns to the following activities listed in the CBIT national programming directions: 18 (d), and (g) Activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13.
Output 3.3	The project is well-aligned with the transparency-related activities of the Proposed Programming Priorities specified under paragraph 18 (national level) in the CBIT Programming Directions (GEF/C50/06). The alignment of the specific project outputs with the CBIT Programming Directions can be found under each respective output in section 3 above.

5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

Fiji places great importance on the global efforts towards addressing climate change and will continue to play a constructive role in the UNFCCC process. The country's efforts towards transparency of its GHG emissions and climate actions have been demonstrated with the preparation of three NCs, with the TNC submitted in 2020. Further, it has prepared NDC Roadmap and long-term GHG reduction strategy to meet the obligations under the Paris Agreement. Fiji is preparing its first BUR and expects to submit it by 2022.

However, the newly established ETF poses a great challenge to countries requiring them to significantly enhance their transparency systems as a whole, including transparency of mitigation, adaptation, and support needs and support received. Building on the activities and outcomes of Fiji?s BUR work initiated in 2019, this project will establish formalized and permanent institutional arrangements for GHG data collection and reporting as well as tracking of mitigation actions and will provide the necessary methodologies and tools to improve data collection and quality.

The CBIT project is targeted towards addressing the barriers, gaps, and needs identified in preparing its NC and also in the NDC Roadmap as well as learning from BUR process. The need for improved data collection processes from the various agencies involved in the GHG inventory process will be addressed through this CBIT project, specifically through data-sharing agreements and sectoral templates and guidelines. Fiji, as explained above, has the very limited capacity within the CCICD and very limited institutional arrangements for coordinating the National GHG Inventory preparation and NDC implementation tracking. There are very limited capacities within sectoral line ministries and other stakeholders to provide support to CCICD to strengthen data collection, monitoring, and reporting on GHG sinks and removals within their sectors. There are no clear mandates for sectoral line ministries and other stakeholders as well as related to support MRV.

The outputs of the project will allow Fiji to develop and enhance its transparency system in line with the requirements of the ETF. Enhancing data quality and strengthening capacities to monitor progress are preconditions for the effective implementation of climate actions outlined in Fiji's NDC and related NDC Roadmap, and ultimately to enhance NDC ambition. As mentioned above in Energy and AFOLU sector for collecting data for both GHG Inventory preparation and GHG emissions reductions from mitigation actions is practically non -existent. In absence of these projects, Fiji will continue to slowly build its capacity through limited funding available for NCs/BURs. Without this CBIT project, Fiji's technical and institutional capacities will remain insufficient to fulfill the transparency provisions of the Paris Agreement.

The GEF CBIT program is designed to improve the mandatory reporting of signatories of the UNFCCC. As such, this project is financed on a fully agreed cost basis. In the case of this program, eligible activities have been described in the GEF document Programming directions for the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (GEF/C.50/06). The activities of this project are consistent with the scope of the programming directions. Co-financing is not a requirement for this project; however, Fiji, through the Ministry of Economy, has anticipated contributing to the project with an in-kind co-financing of USD100,000.

Implementation of this project is cost-effective as this will assist in technical and institutional capacities as identified during BUR and NC processes. The project is also designed in a way that any future assistance will be built on the groundwork from CBIT, hence ensures its value for money. Co-financing in terms of in-kind assistance will ensure that CCICD retains its coordinating role and in-house capacity for replicability of this project.

6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

Global environmental benefits from this project are directly related to supporting Fiji in the implementation of its first NDC as well as enhancing ambition for future rounds of NDC submissions. This project will establish permanent institutional arrangements for transparency and will enhance the quality and accuracy of Fiji's GHG inventory through sectorial templates, country-specific emission factors, and as well as a QA/QC system. The implementation of climate actions in Fiji's NDC will not only result in GHG emissions reduction but will also bring about a variety of environmental and social co-benefits, not the least a decrease in air pollution.

Further, the project will provide monitoring indicators and methodologies to track progress in Energy, Agriculture, and Forestry and will thereby strengthen Fiji's institutional and technical capacities to track the progress of its mitigation actions. Monitoring of climate actions is a precondition to make necessary adjustments and enhance ambition and will enable Fiji to comply with the requirements of Art. 4 of the Paris Agreement stating that each Party's consecutive NDC will represent a progression of its current NDC and reflect its highest possible ambition. Tracking progress in the implementation of Fiji's NDC will also inform the Global Stock take to enhancing the global response to climate change in line with the long-term temperature goals of the agreement.

7) Innovativeness, sustainability, and potential for scaling up

Innovativeness:

The innovation potential of this project lies in formalizing and making permanent Fiji?s institutional arrangements for transparency as well as in elaborating data-sharing agreements and institutional mandates. This project will greatly enhance capacity of relevant Government agencies/departments and line ministries. With permanent institutional arrangements, legal mandates and appropriately tailored data and information sharing arrangements, all the relevant stakeholders will be able to plan ahead for monitoring and measuring the relevant information necessary for GHG inventory preparation and ensure that QA/QC procedures are applied. With a GHG database management systems, the CBIT project will enable data archival systems that will not only enable future retrieval data, but also facilitate updating and revisions due to any newly available evidence and knowledge necessary for potential required re-calculation. This will improve communication and coordination with different agencies and ensure greater involvement of the sectors in transparency work and NDC implementation as a whole.

The project will build upon the experience and work already undertaken by countries in the region and built in the specificities of Fiji. It also will work closely with the Australian Department for Environment and Climate which is supporting the development of the Blue Carbon Inventory and GGGI, which is working closely with MoE on a number of relevant initiatives. Further, it will also use the latest guidelines on reporting and IPCC methodologies in developing the standardized templates, guidelines, and tools for GHG inventory preparation. The project will also use the outputs of the project to implement the first BTR project, which Fiji aims to submit in 2024. This project will provide an opportunity to test the systems. This project will be benefitted from the BUR process as Fiji is currently implementing BUR and aiming to submit BUR in 2022.

-

Sustainability:

The project will ensure the sustainability of the outcomes through the following measures taken by the project:

(i) Formalizing the institutional arrangements by defining the roles and responsibilities of the line ministries in preparing the BTR/NC and mainstreaming the functions in each ministry and entity that will be part of the institutional arrangement. Further, this institutional arrangement will be anchored in the NCCC created by the Government of Fiji to coordinate NDC implementation and GHG inventory preparation.

(ii) Developing linkages with technical institutes to provide technical backstopping on GHG Inventory preparation, NDC tracking, and data collection process and embedding these linkages in the institutional arrangements.

(iii) Developing standardized and BTR ready templates, guidelines, and tools for line agencies and line ministries to collect data.

(iv) Creation of IT-based GHG database management system and NDC Registry.

(v) Establishing a curriculum at National University in the country for providing capacity building on a continuous basis to government staff and students interested in this field of work.

(vi) Knowledge gain through the capacity building will ensure capacity retains in the Government agencies as well as in relevant sectoral and line ministries. This is to ensure that future initiatives could be implemented cost-effective ways. Replication of such knowledge could see capital expenditure savings from such replication.

(vii) Future financing could be based on hybrid mechanism through partnership between the Government and the sponsor agencies. However, such mechanism needs to be discussed and design appropriately.

-

Potential for scaling-up:

The experience and capacity created in the project will enable further deepen the ETF through the following:

(i) Over time upgrade the data collection to estimate GHG Inventory based on Tier II and Tier III methodologies for various sectors.

(ii) Expand the coverage of data collection on entity-level GHG emissions to private sector entities in the waste and IPPU sector.

(iii) Replicate the GHG Inventory preparation process at other main cities.

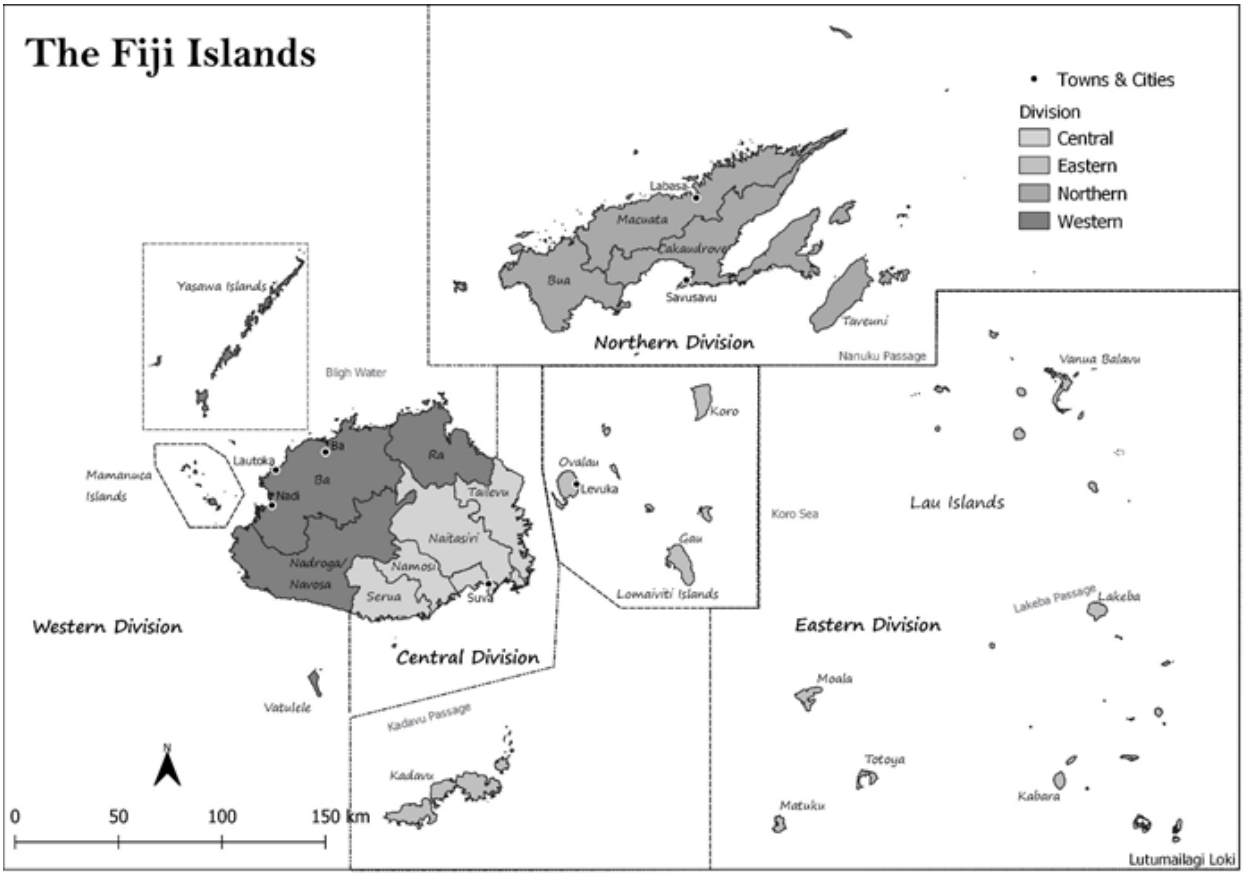
The capacities created at the national level will enable the undertaking of the replication as described above. Also, the created capacity will enable the national team to identify the priority needs, resources required and seek additional resources where required from donors and other international partners.

---

[1] As per GEF guidelines funds for BTR preparation can be accessed by country post submission of current BUR be prepared.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.



1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

N/A

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

The stakeholder Engagement Plan follows the requirement of GEF?s Stakeholder Engagement Guideline (SD/GN/01) and appropriate scientific approaches to conduct consultations during project planning. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan includes engaging stakeholder during project conceptualization, project design and project delivery and implementation.

During the project preparation phase (PPP), the stakeholder consultation process started with assessing and mapping stakeholders directly involved during project planning and implementation. During the kick-off meeting of project preparation, a long list of stakeholders was prepared which was based on TNC, BUR, and other MRV related projects. Based on the mapping, a shortlist of key stakeholders was identified. This is to ensure that stakeholders identified during TNC, BUR and other MRV related project were not left out. In addition, a number of stakeholders including CSOs, gender-related and private sectors were included. Under the guidance of CCICD, one-to-one consultations were performed with selected stakeholders to better understand the information flows within their organizational structures. These meetings were also used as the basis for introducing the project to the respective stakeholders and creating awareness on the kind of involvement and role that they will play during project implementation. This enables a sense of ownership for the project, recognizing that this will be crucial for the processes that this project aims to establish.

Due to COVID-19 restrictions, one-to-one consultations were deemed suitable to avoid group gatherings. However, some consultations included more than one representative from the respected agency/organization maintaining COVID-19 restrictions to a limited number of participants as per requirements from the Government of Fiji.

An open-ended questionnaire was developed and was used to consult with each stakeholder under informal settings. Meeting minutes were recorded and summarized later. While the overall mandate by each of the stakeholders appears relevant to their own regulatory and institutional requirements, some of their actions are relevant to the project. Through these consultations, a focal contact point has been identified in each agency/organization to lead this project during the project implementation.

CSOs (including gender/social inclusion NGOs), academic and research centers were engaged. Identified gender and social groups e.g., women, men, youth, indigenous associations, etc. from various levels will be targeted and included throughout the project cycle, including stakeholder consultation and validation of findings. This ensures inclusive participation especially from marginalized groups. In addition, NGOs, INGOs, and regional agencies contributed to relevant aspects of the project ? such as the inclusion of gender in maintaining GHG database development and implementation in respective focus areas. Private sector representatives (other than Electricity Fiji Limited ? EFL) have not been consulted during the project planning phase but will be considered during project implementation. Based on consultations, key aspects are summarised in the table below.

Stakeholder main group	**Stakeholder name**	**Responsibility**	**Existing activities with potential to be leveraged**

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged
Government	CCICD, MoE	CCICD of the MoE is the responsible national agency for addressing climate change policy issues in Fiji. The CCICD is guided by the NCCP and works in collaboration with government agencies, non-governmental organizations, regional and international agencies, and development partners.	CCICD will be the Executive Agency for the project. It coordinates the reporting to UNFCCC and all the projects related to strengthening ETF are implemented through CCICD.

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged
Government	DoE	The DoE is the main governing body dealing with environmental and biodiversity issues in Fiji. DoE is responsible for regulating waste discharges from commercial facilities, developing national strategies for minimization of packaging wastes, solid waste management, guidelines for landfill sites and dumps, and managing hazardous chemicals. Also responsible for administering Fiji?s only sanitary landfill ? Naboro Landfill	DoE is mandated to oversee the waste management in-country and collects related data. DOE will be part of the TWG system for NDC tracking and lead data provider on the GHG Inventory for the waste sector.

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged
Government	FBoS	FBoS is the National Statistics Agency to collect, compile, analyze, abstract and publish statistical information relating to the economic and general activities and conditions of the people of Fiji. The agency also collaborates with government departments and other agencies in the collection, compilation, analysis, and publication of statistical records of administration.	FBoS will be consulted and participate in all three components. The expertise on collecting data and systems for data collection would be leveraged to strengthen the data collection system for both GHG Inventory and NDC tracking. They will be part of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) as well as the TWGs. FBoS will also be engaged to explore the potential for sex-disaggregated data collection in its normal process and how to use those systems for climate change related data.

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged
Government	Ministry of Infrastructure, Department of Energy (MoI- DoE)	MoI-DoE is responsible for recommending national energy policies and plans, including energy-related measures and energy conservation to ensure a well-proportioned, adequate, and efficient supply of energy through providing an enabling environment that will facilitate the provision of a sustainable energy sector in Fiji.	MoI-DoE collects data for Energy generation. It is also responsible for energy efficiency programme implementation. MoI-DoE will be part of TWG for all components and represented on the PSC.
Government	Department of Transport	Reinforce the competency of the Government to better manage transport planning, monitor policy, and development in the transport sector (excluding civil aviation). The Department also provides policy advice to its Minister responsible for Transport, its Commercial Statutory Authorities.	Included in TWG for components 2 and 3 for transport-related energy data.

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged
Government	Ministry of Forestry (REDD+ Unit)	Responsible for the monitoring, surveillance, evaluation, and control of all forest activities and operations and specific programs implemented in the four divisions.	Establishment of an MRV system at all levels and a training/capacity development plan.
Government	Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation	The Department of Women is the primary policy advisor to Government on women?s development and gender mainstreaming.	Leveraging women?s participation in NDC-related MRV. They will be part of PSC and be consulted for work in the 3 component outputs.
Government	MoA	The overall mandate for the MoA to provide food and nutrition security, income, and employment to support broad-based economic sector growth. MoA has a comprehensive dataset and system for the collection of data.	Is responsible for collecting data on agriculture-related policymaking. Will be engaged both in GHG Inventory and MRV TWGs as well as represented in the PSC.
Municipality	Suva City Council (SCC)	SCC and other municipalities are sources of data for GHG on the waste sector	Will be engaged in both TWG of GHG Inventory and NDC Tracking.

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged
CSO	Pacific Community (SPC)	SPC?s mission is to work for the well-being of Pacific people through the effective and innovative application of science and knowledge, guided by a deep understanding of PICs and cultures.	SPC works with all PICs and will be a partner for regional exchange.
Research	Sugar Research Institute Fiji (SRIF)	SRIF specifically focuses on research for sugarcane production and does not have data on GHG emission, except on the use of chemicals in its farm.	Possibility of data related to GHG Inventory and Mitigation actions on sugar farming. They will be engaged in the TWG on GHG Inventory and NDC tracking, as relevant.
Academia	The University of the South Pacific (USP)	Part of the GHG inventory and involved in both Fiji?s 2nd and 3rd National Communication to UNFCC	USP has envisioned developing local capacity in the area of GHG emission inventory. Initial discussions have been conducted for partnership on output 1.2.

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged
INGO	Conservation International (CI)	CI Fiji is mandated towards protecting forests, watersheds, and fisheries so that nature can sustainably provide food, water, and livelihoods for the people of Fiji for the current and future generations.	CI has the expertise in Forestry and agriculture sector which will be leveraged for the project activities.

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged
INGO	Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF)	WWF Pacific program based in Fiji is mandated to look at biodiversity conservation and management work. Over the years it has expanded its operation to other interdisciplinary areas related to the environment including Climate Change, Sustainable Coastal Resource Use Management, Efficiency in Tourism, Marine Species, Network Initiatives, Offshore Fisheries, Policy International Eco-Internship Programme, Corporate Engagement, and Pacific Shark Heritage Programme	WWF's expertise on climate change will be leveraged through consultation for project deliverables.
NGO	Live and Learn (L&L)	L&L works with communities in Fiji to design, implement and learn from community-based development projects.	Population and natural resource use data are collected as part of L&L research and project monitoring and have sex-disaggregated data

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Responsibility	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged
NGO	Partners in Community Development (PCDF)	PCDF organizes projects targeted to address issues around natural resource management, climate change, disaster risk reduction (DRR), sustainable livelihoods, food, and water security, and water safety and hygiene (WASH).	Population and natural resource use data are collected as part of PCDF research and project monitoring and have sex-disaggregated data
Private/Public Sector	Identified large emitters in the Private and Public sector	The entities producing significant GHG emissions in energy sector (power produces, domestic travel shipping entities, industrial units, etc.), waste management company, and major agriculture producers that emit more than the defined threshold as per the Climate Change Act will be included in the project.	These entities will be consulted on the development of various activities through private/public sector meetings and workshops. They will also be invited to training workshops.
Development Partner	United Nation Resident Coordinator (UN RC)	UN RC?s office coordinates all UN support to the national government by coordinating all the UN Agencies.	UN RC?s office will be invited to the workshops, especially the project ending workshop to share the outcomes and also explore opportunity for further UN support.

All identified stakeholders will be extensively involved throughout the project implementation via execution of understanding and coordination with the Executing Agency, representation on the project?s steering committee, knowledge-sharing, project workshops and membership of committees and technical working group, etc. unless otherwise stated.

The involved stakeholders will be grouped based on the level of involvement and areas of expertise. The stakeholders will be grouped, based on:

1. Stakeholders who will participate in the overall coordination process,

2. Stakeholders who will provide relevant activity data and where the tools and processes will be applied (e.g., GHG inventory development, climate change mitigation assessment.

3. Stakeholders involved in implementing training course and technical support for example Academic and Research Institutes.

4. Stakeholders who participate in the development and revision of the policy framework for e.g., LEDS, NDC, NAP and the Climate Change Policy. This includes Private sector, Government Agencies and Civil Society.

5. Stakeholders that participate in the climate change awareness activities and social inclusion. This includes CSOs and local NGOs.

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Strong stakeholder participation is critical for the achievement of the project objectives and implementation of the project activities. In that sense, all identified stakeholders including public, private, NGOs, CSOs must work with the project to implement a strong transparency system for CBIT project objectives; not just for establishing monitoring procedures but for generating quality information to inform policy processes and decision making.

The stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the project execution through activities under all outputs. Stakeholder consultation and buy-in is of utmost importance for the sustainability of the project and engagement will be done both formally and informally at all levels of project implementation and decision-making. When drafting the technical guidelines under the activity 1.1.2,

which defines the roles and responsibilities of line ministries, agencies, and relevant stakeholders all the stakeholders will be consulted in a meaningful manner. The draft data-sharing agreements to be developed under the activity 1.1.5 will be elaborated in close collaboration with the relevant government stakeholders.

The stakeholder?s participation will be ensured through Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings. The PSC will consist of stakeholders from key ministries, agencies and NGO representatives which will be decided in the inception workshop. Stakeholders will be involved in providing technical inputs through two technical working groups established under the outputs for guiding and finalizing the project outputs. These technical working groups are already established for BUR1. CBIT project will utilize the same technical working groups to ensure effective stakeholder participation.

The stakeholder participation will be ensured by conducting consultative workshops under the activities 1.1.6, 1.2.4, 1.3.2, 2.1.4, 2.2.2, and 2.3.4, . The project team will ensure a gender balance and prioritize participation of the women. The Trainings will ensure highest level of participation of the stakeholders. The training to be conducted will ensure capacity building of the stakeholders via peer-to-peer learning approach where possible.

The web portal, which will be hosted on the National Climate Change Portal, will ensure that all the technical reports, training materials, and guidelines developed under the CBIT support will be readily available for all the stakeholders as well as the general public. In addition, coordination and information sharing will be done with the global CBIT project platform

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

Gender analysis:

Fiji has a diverse population with varying gender relations among different social, economic, racial, and religious groups.[1] The country fares well in the region on human development; ranked 93 out of 193 countries on the 2020 Human Development Index (HDI) 2020. From a gender equality perspective, the 2020 Global Gender Gap Report ranked Fiji at 103 out of 153 countries (the Global Gender Gap Index measures gender disparity across four broad areas of economic participation and opportunity; educational attainment; political empowerment; and health and survival). Fiji?s Gender Inequality Index (GII) was 0.370 and ranked 84 in 2020.

Gender Policy Framework:

The Constitution of Fiji and the Bill of Rights entrench non-discrimination based on sex. Many decrees and promulgations support gender equality including addressing the issue of gender-based violence. Fiji has made several specific international and national commitments to gender equality, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the revised Pacific Platform for Action, and also developed its National Gender Policy. Gender equality is identified as a goal in national strategic planning documents.

Gender equality is a cross-cutting priority in the government?s Roadmap for Democracy and Sustainable Socio-Economic Development, 2009?2014, which lays out specific sector indicators related to achieving gender equality. A more detailed national vision for gender equality as a government-wide responsibility is articulated in the 2010?2019 National Women?s Action Plan and the 2014 National Gender Policy. The policy has four high-level objectives:

1. improved development and quality of life for men and women;
2. strengthening of linkages between gender equality and sustainable development;
3. promotion of gender mainstreaming across the whole of government; and,
4. removal of all forms of gender inequality and discrimination.

The policy also identifies 19 specific areas of policy work that will be the responsibility of central and sector ministries. The 2010?2019 Women?s Plan of Action is based on Fiji?s commitments to the Beijing Platform for Action and the revised Pacific Platform for Action. The plan includes a situational analysis, which provides rationales for the five main areas of concern:

(i) formal sector employment and livelihood;

(ii) equal participation in decision making;

(iii) elimination of violence against women and children;

(iv) access to basic services; and,

(v) women and the law.

One of the Gender Policy objectives is ?promoting an approach that is grounded in research, based on age and sex-disaggregated data collection and a gender analysis of roles and social relations of women and men.? Gender statistics are therefore emphasized in the Policy as one of the critical elements in the gender equality and women?s empowerment drive.

To increase women?s participation in management, leadership, and socioeconomic development, the government has supported the construction of 16 women?s centers in all provinces and semi-urban settlements.

Fiji will also be rolling out a gender-responsive budget for the country during the 2021-2022 budget.

Gender situation:

Gender inequality is rooted in traditional norms, customs, and models of decision-making that give more power to men than to women. Gender disparities in primary and secondary education have been reduced; the Ministry of Education applies community approaches to build close partnerships between parents and schools and help parents understand the importance of sending their children to schools. Gross enrollment rates at the primary level exceeded 90% in 2007 for both males and females. The gender parity index in 2013 shows female enrollment exceeding male enrollment at the secondary level. Attendance across different programs suggests that women and men tend to be channeled into different tracks, especially at the secondary level and in technical and vocational training. Gender based difference in fields chosen is also noticeable at the tertiary level. Furthermore, while gender parity in education has been achieved at all levels, this has not translated into gender equity in employment.

There are still existing occupational discrimination and gender segregation in the labor market i.e., in 2018, female participation in the labor market was 40.8 percent compared to 75.4 for men,[2][2] while women hold about 16 percent of senior executive positions in the government and that too, mainly in the social sectors. There are more men than women as primary and secondary school teachers, and few women hold management positions. Many women work in self-employment and informal sectors, facing higher risks of poverty.

This imbalance in participation is also reflected in female political participation. Women comprised only 24 percent of candidates in 2018, still an increase from less than 18 percent of candidates in 2014 and less than nine percent in 2006. Ten women were elected to parliament, two more than in the 2014 election. Fiji remains amongst the highest-performing Pacific Island countries in terms of women?s political representation. There are 3 women Ministers, out of 13 ministers, and 1 Assistant Minister, out of 8 in the Fiji Cabinet.

Gender-based violence is higher in the Pacific region and Fiji in particular, with 72% of Fijian women who have experienced GBV compared to the global average of 35%.[3][3]

Gender and Climate:

The country has integrated gender responsiveness in Fiji?s NCCP recognizing that gender equality, inclusivity, responsiveness, and balance are key to effectively address environmental challenges and risks. The principle of gender-responsiveness within the policy context of the NCCP is a specific call to ensure that all approaches and methods for adaptation and mitigation are guided by the consideration of gender issues, support improved gender balance in both the decision-making processes and related implementation arrangements, promote gender-equitable benefits, and achieve outcomes which ensure that gender is a key consideration when programming finance and capacity-building. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry has introduced gender mainstreaming in its policies and activities. MoE too is in the process of developing a GESI policy.

Gender Action Plan:

The key areas of concern identified by the Gender policies in Fiji are:

(i) Equal participation in decision making,

(ii) Equal access to formal employment opportunities, and

(iii) Lack of sex-disaggregated data to enable better policy and programme design to ensure equal benefits to women and men from sustainable development.

The project used the above assessment to identify the opportunity under the CBIT project to address the above challenges.

(i) Sex-disaggregated data collection - The project will be strengthening the capacity to collect data for estimating GHG Inventory and GHG impacts of NDC actions. The data primarily will pertain to activity data (electricity produced, fuel used, cement production, etc.) and the emission factor for GHG emitting activities. Sex-disaggregated data is not relevant, for either preparing accurate GHG inventories and estimating GHG reductions from NDC actions, in terms of preparing ambitious mitigation actions. Sex-aggregated data would be more relevant if the project were to estimate the socio-economic impact of NDC actions, which is not the case in this project.

(ii) Equal participation in decision making ? The project will support the designing of the institutional arrangements in strengthening the process of data collection and this provides an opportunity to design the institution that provides opportunities for better representation of women in the various bodies of the institutional arrangements.

(iii) Skill development and employment opportunity ? The project will develop training programmes and a training curriculum to create human capacity in operating the process of developing and reporting BTR/NCs. This provides an entry point to ensure that the training programmes are designed considering the specific needs of women and men.

The project will specifically inclusive and women?s empowerment approaches throughout its implementation including:

- Meaningful representation/participation - ensure a balanced representation of men and women in the consultations. Where women are difficult to identify, they will be engaged through the various local groups/clubs.
- Equal participation in decision making ? work towards equal representation in various project decision-making bodies and also in the institutions designed by the Project.
- All training material will be prepared to take into account the needs of women and men and avoid gender stereotypes, employ inclusive language and use appropriate illustrations.
- Women participation in training and capacity-building workshops will be actively pursued to provide equal access and data recorded for all workshops to track the participation.

•Documents and communication campaigns will be designed and targeted considering gender sensitiveness to assess and evaluate potential impact and related policy integration of specific gender considerations.
•Any knowledge products that will be designed for the project will ensure gender sensitivity and also profile some of the good practices that have successfully mainstreaming gender equality, social inclusion, and/or women?s empowerment.

Gender-Specific Actions:

? MoWCPA, mandated with implementing gender policy and programmes of the government will be included in the PSC. Further, identified CSO organizations working on gender issues will be consulted and invited to the TWGs to benefit from their experience and insights in developing the various outputs of the project.

? A Gender Expert will be hired and will work with the project teams and experts to ensure that gender-related aspects are integrated into outputs as relevant. This will include the design of institutional arrangements, the design of training materials and training workshops, the development of knowledge products, etc.

Gender-specific monitoring framework will be developed and implemented to track sex-disaggregated data for participation in consultation meetings and training workshops of the project. The information will be reported on annual basis through PIRs.

---

[1] Some of the information in the analysis is sourced from ADB report available at: https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/linked-documents/cps-fij-2014-2018-ga.pdf

[2] UNDP HDI 2018

[3] Australian Aid, https://pacificwomen.org/our-work/focus-areas/ending-violence-against-women/

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes
Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women

Does the project?s results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

The Climate Change Bill 2021 has made provisions for the voluntary participation of the private sector in undertaking mitigation actions and report emissions. The government as part of the framework for implementing NDC, which is under development, will define the emissions threshold for identifying private sector entities that will be engaged. The project will support this voluntary engagement by engaging the private sector in the consultation and preparation of various project outputs, including training. The private sector that can provide data will be identified both as part of components 2 and 3 and engaged in developing the roles in providing data as well as addressing issues of confidentiality of data through the agreements. The private sector engagement will be through the line ministries that are mandated to regulate these private sector entities. The private sector representatives will be invited to the consultation meetings and training workshops.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

COVID Risk Assessment

Background:

Fiji recorded its first COVID-19 case on 19 Mar 2020. Until 24 March 2021, Fiji has recorded 67 cases of the novel Coronavirus (COVID-19), 57 of whom have made a full recovery with 2 reported deaths. There are no cases of COVID in the community in Fiji, however, there are 7 active border quarantined cases of COVID-19 (as of 24th March 2021), and these are from arriving international passengers who tested positive during the mandatory 14-day arrival quarantine process. Total COVID-19 cases recorded from 6 July 2020 till now were international travel associated ? detected while undergoing mandatory 14-day quarantine in Government designated international border quarantine facilities in Nandi. While Fiji has been able to respond in early COVID cases, Fiji?s health system remains vulnerable to this kind of pandemic. However, Government offices, businesses, educational activities continue their normal operations and functions with essential measures such as personnel hygiene is in place. The break of a new set of infections in late April 2021 in Fiji has resulted in risk mitigation measures by the Government. The measures include a lockdown in Suva to break the chain of spreading infection. This is expected to continue till the end of May 2022. Due to this recent outbreak of COVID-19, Fiji had had 195 cases in total with 130 recoveries and 4 deaths as of 21 May 2021. This community and local transmission have resulted in partial lockdown with curfew during few weekends in two main cities in Fiji.

Laboratory testing for COVID-19 in Fiji began on 28 January 2020 with samples shipped to the WHO collaborating center reference laboratory ? the Victorian Infectious Disease Reference Laboratory (VIDRL) at the Peter Doherty Institute for Infection and Immunity in Melbourne, Australia. Local testing for COVID-19 started at the Fiji Centre for Disease Control (Fiji CDC) on 11 March 2020 using the gold standard method for COVID-19 testing ? real-time RT-PCR. Samples are sent from health facilities around the country to Fiji CDC for testing. The World Health Organization (WHO) supported the Government of Fiji to be ready for the first cases in early March 2020 by placing an epidemiologist in the Ministry of Health and Medical Services. WHO continued supporting the Ministry of Health by providing other medical equipment and accessories. The Government has also developed CMRT (COVID-19 Risk Mitigation Taskforce) requirements to be met by all travelers entering Fiji. The Fiji Government has developed CareFiji mobile application to fight against COVID-19 spreading by the community and traceability of any COVID cases. Currently, Fiji Government is requesting Fijians to register for COVID-19 vaccination.

National Response Measures:

The Fijian COVID Safe Economic Recovery Framework outlines a three-phased approach to a ?COVID-Safe Economic Recovery?. It is based on the core principles of stopping the importation of the virus, ensuring health system readiness, and COVID-proofing Fijian businesses and society as large.

Fiji became the first country in the Pacific islands to receive COVID-19 vaccine doses shipped via the COVAX Facility, a partnership between CEPI, Gavi, UNICEF, and WHO. The arrival of 12,000 doses of the Oxford-AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine in early March 2021 marks the first batch of vaccines to arrive in the Pacific region under the COVAX Facility, in its unprecedented effort to deliver at least two billion doses of COVID-19 vaccines by the end of 2021. Fiji has been receiving COVID-19 vaccines in batches of 10,000 doses. Fiji is targeting to get 1.2 million doses of the COVID-19 vaccine and aims to vaccinate 600,000 of its population probably by the first quarter of 2022. Until mid of May 2021, Fiji has vaccinated (first jab) around 10% of its population.

It is anticipated that COVID-19-related restrictions on travel to Fiji will likely continue till the end of 2021. In a more pessimistic scenario, the restrictions might last till mid 2022, till the population of Fiji can be fully vaccinated, and globally too, when a significant share of the world?s population is vaccinated. The project is expected to start implementation in January 2022. The establishment of a team and an inception workshop is likely to take place by the end of the first quarter of 2022. This implies that by the time the project gets into full execution state, the pandemic-related restrictions to a large extent will have been removed, specifically within country travel and meetings are unlikely to be restricted.

Project Risk	Description	Rating	Mitigation
Inadequate capacity in CCICD to Coordinate and implement multiple projects	CCICD is responsible for coordinating all the climate change- related reporting projects (NC, BUR, CBIT) as well as NDC development. Inadequate staff strength in the Division will slow the progress in implementing the CBIT project.	Low	The CCICD currently carries all the responsibilities of collecting data, analysis of information, and preparation of the reports. The project will strengthen the team with the project management unit using GEF funds to augment the capacity. Further, senior experts will be engaged to augment the technical skills reducing the burden on existing CCICD staff. In the long run, the project by strengthening the institutional mechanism for preparing the BTR/NC and clearly defining the roles of other partners will shift many of the responsibilities to other partners. This will increase the effective strength of CCICD.
Insufficient participation of key institutions	Participation of lead agencies in the overall GHG inventory process, i.e., data collection and reporting, is key for the preparation of inventories and for tracking the progress of the NDC implementation.	Low	The Climate Change Law has done the initial definition of a mandate for the ministries on tracking and reporting on NDC implementation and GHG inventory. This formal mandate will enable support from the ministries and institutions under it. Further, the project will support these institutions in understanding their role and build capacity to execute the mandates. This will enable cooperation. The ongoing NC/BUR project coordination mechanism will help in building up support for the participation. Further, the initial phase of the project will undertake key awareness activities to convey the importance of the project to senior/high-level policymakers to ensure greater participation.
Limited cooperation on data and information sharing by the private sector	The provision of data from the private sector will greatly increase the timeliness and accuracy of preparing BTR/NCs.	Medium	The key challenge on data sharing by the private sector originates from concerns of leakage of commercially sensitive data and use of data in imposing future regulations related to emissions. The private sector will be actively engaged, through the ministry?s that have the mandate to regulate them, in designing data sharing agreement that ensures the security of commercially sensitive data. On the issue of future regulations on GHG emissions, the consultants will create awareness that the data collected also enables them to plan their future strategies and actions to reduce emissions most cost-effectively.

Professional and staff turn-over	The provision of capacity-building support is an integral part of this project. A high staff turnover, especially in key institutions, can lead to a loss of technical capacities and the overall institutional memory.	Medium	The project through establishing access to training on MRV issues at national institutions will enable the availability of training of new staff. Further, tools and templates along with permanent archiving systems will help establish institutional memories to overcome the loss of knowledge through staff turnovers. The project will also explore the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with technical institutes to provide technical backstopping to ministries.
Lack of political willingness	High political support is crucial for the overall process and to ensure the buy-in of all relevant ministries and agencies.	Low	Fiji is one of the most vulnerable island nations and the importance of addressing climate change for survival is well understood. This is already reflected in the climate change law enacted, and various policies and strategies developed by the government. Further, the alignment of budget allocation with climate change actions through budget tagging reflects the priority government gives to climate change issues.
The duplicity of activities among other related projects	Communication between relevant stakeholders and coordination of ongoing projects is essential to harvest synergies and avoid overlaps.	Medium	The project will establish a consultation group of key donors and regional/international agencies to ensure the flow of information among key support providers to minimize as much as possible the duplication.
COVID Pandemic Risk	The pandemic management-related restrictions may affect the project activities through limitation on travel, organization of meetings, etc.	Low	The likelihood of the pandemic impacting project execution is low, as project execution is likely to start in January 2022, by which time the government plans to vaccinate a majority of persons, especially in Suva. Further, the full project team and inception are likely to happen by late March 2022. Thus, the only restriction anticipated is the travel to Fiji by international experts. The project will focus its energies in the first 3 months of initiation to put the PSC and TWG members together as these will be the key actors for project implementation. This will build on the members of the TNC/BUR groups. This familiarization will help in case physical meetings will be restricted. CCICD and other ministries already have the necessary software and hardware to organizing web-based consultations. Protocols for such engagements are already in place and will be used to address any situations of restrictions.

COVID-19 Risks	**Details**	**Relevance to CBIT project**

Travel restrictions are in place for non-essential travel	While repatriation flights continue to bring Fijians home, the Government of Fiji has put travel restrictions for non-essential travels as of today. As a result,, Fiji?s ?COVID-contained? status has reflected its success in controlling COVID-19 by closing its borders and managing the caseload effectively. Limited international flights are available to and from Fiji. However, domestic flights and land transportation are operational.	CBIT project implementation will be coordinated by CCICD of MoE. All relevant lead and line agencies are located in Suva. Most of the coordination meetings and training sessions will be held in Suva. Therefore, no travel outside of Suva is necessary. International expertise to support the execution of the project may not be able to travel to Fiji. Likely, this situation will only impact the first 6 months of the execution. Communication with TM from UNEP and other project management meetings can be organized via online platforms such as MS Teams.
Mitigation measures: During the implementation of the CBIT project, travel will be limited in Suva, and in the absence of community COVID cases, all meetings can be held in person. We find this is important to ensure stakeholders? direct engagement and continue building capacities in lead and line agencies. If anytime during the CBIT project implementation, a situation arises in which travel will be restricted, , the CBIT project team will assess the situation and will adopt an online working mode. For example, meetings and consultations will be conducted via MS Teams and other online platforms. In such a situation, the CBIT project team will keep daily updates to the TM of UNEP and the Project Steering Committee.		
Restrictions regarding meetings and meeting size.	There is no restriction on in-person group meetings and working in all offices is allowed. However, safety guidelines that allow for safe social distancing and personnel hygiene will always be emphasized.	Under the CBIT project implementation plan, all meetings and consultations will be in person.
Mitigation measures: All meetings and consultations are planned to be conducted in person. However, if anytime during the CBIT project implementation, public gatherings will be restricted due to COVID-19, following the Government?s instructions, the CBIT project team will assess the situation and will adopt an online working mode.		

National economy	Due to the COVID-19 crisis, Fiji?s economy was estimated to shrink by approximately 20 percent in 2020, with the tourism sector facing the full brunt of the pandemic-induced travel restrictions. Around 118,500 people were jobless, including one-third of women (Fiji NDC 2020). Remittances have also been declined. TC Harold exacerbated many of the challenges caused by COVID-19. Given Fiji?s vulnerability, it is likely to face multiple and cascading risks as it attempts to recover. The impact of COVID-19 on the Fijian economy stems primarily from a decline in tourism, which is the country?s primary industry, contributing to around 38 percent of GDP. The impacts have reverberated throughout the economy?s supply chains, government accounts, and business and consumer confidence. The contraction in the Fijian economy and consequent reduction in government revenue, in combination with higher expenditure to counter COVID-19, has widened the fiscal deficit to around 20.2 percent of GDP for the fiscal year 2020-2021 and 5.0 percent for 2021-2022 (MoE 2020).	CBIT project will be financed through GEF as Technical Assistance. No co-financing has been committed by the Government of Fiji except in-kind support such as the National Project Director to oversee the CBIT project. Other support will include hosting Project Management Unit. All support professionals in the Project Management Unit will be covered through Project Management Cost as part of the Technical Assistance support.

Mitigation measures:

The Fijian fiscal response to the crisis has been not only large but also well-targeted. Fiji has implemented two stimuli measures, with very specific strategies in mind. The loan repayment holiday program ? with FJD 400 million outlay ? will help prevent Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) bankruptcies. The FJD 100 million for unemployment assistance and a subsidy to Fiji Airways of FJD 60 million to incentivize the first 150,000 tourists are good examples of state-contingent measures to help stimulate consumer spending and investments required for recovery. Fiji has also received COVID recovery assistance from development partners, for example, from the Asian Development Bank, DFAT, Australia. The World Bank Group has developed a 5-year Country Partnership Framework 2021-2024, which also includes a focus area on building resilience and covers the fiscal responsibility and climate resilience pillars of the systematic country diagnosis. This includes increase climate resilience and strengthen of disaster risks and health emergencies.

Since CBIT project will not have any direct financial contribution from the Government of Fiji, hence, projected budget deficit due to COVID-19 will be less likely to have any impact on project implementation. If any unexpected situation arises for example, Government of Fiji prioritizes work programs due to COVID-19, CBIT team will update TM of UNEP and will take appropriate measures.

Climate Risk Assessment

Summary:

Fiji is disaster prone and highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Fiji frequently experiences climate risks common to the tropical countries, which are heavily affected by the South Pacific Convergence Zone (SPCZ) and the El Ni?o Southern Oscillation (ENSO) conditions acting as the main drivers of climatic variations in the region. Flooding as a result of heavy rainfall is regular occurrence during the monsoon season (November to April) in the Fiji Islands. This is causing loss of lives as well as damages to infrastructure, agriculture and livelihoods. Most of the severe flood events usually occur alongside cyclones and tropical storms in low pressure zones which bring in high intensity rainfall and may induce flash flooding and landslides as well.

Droughts are also a frequent occurrence in the country, usually linked to El Ni?o events which have the potential to reduce annual rainfall up to 50%. Droughts also have a great spatial variability and are more likely to have regional impacts to drought-prone areas such as the west of Viti Levu. Also, faeco-orally transmitted typhoid fever is a serious threat to the countries in the South Pacific, and among them, Fiji is reporting the highest number of annual cases.

Climate change is likely to enhance all weather-related hazards in Fiji. Flood severity has already found to be increasing and the impacts are likely to be worse in the future. However, it has been recognized that severe impacts on fisheries and agriculture are a major concern due to potentially decreasing livelihoods tied to coastal resources.

Future climate impacts:

Key findings of future climate of the Fiji Islands as reported by the International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative are:

? The climate projections for Fiji are based on three IPCC emissions scenarios: low (B1), medium (A1B) and high (A2), for time periods around 2030, 2055 and 2090.

? Projections for all emissions scenarios indicate that the annual average air temperature and sea surface temperature will increase in the future in Fiji. By 2030, under a high emissions scenario, this increase in temperature is projected to be in the range of 0.4?1.0?C.

? There is uncertainty around rainfall projections as model results are not consistent. However, projections generally suggest a decrease in dry season rainfall and an increase in wet season rainfall over

the course of the 21st century. Increased wet season rainfall is expected due to the projected intensification of the South Pacific Convergence Zone.

? Model projections show extreme rainfall days are likely to occur more often.

? In the Fiji region, projections tend to show a decrease in the frequency of tropical cyclones by the late 21st century and an increase in the proportion of the more intense storms.

Economic impacts of climate risks:

Between 1980 and 2016, annual economic damages caused by disasters have been estimated at FJ$35 million, which corresponds approximately to US$16.3 million (Government of Fiji, 2016). Recently, Fiji was struck by the Southern Hemisphere?s strongest-ever storm, Cyclone Winston, in 2016, which resulted in estimated damages amounting to US$0.9 billion, including US$0.6 billion in damage and US$0.3 billion in losses representing one third of the total GDP (Republic of Fiji, 2020). Cyclones, heavy rain and flooding are causing the most severe impacts due to the value of agriculture and on tourism, the latter of which often experiences losses due to cancellations and damaged assets.

Climate risks response measure:

To address the natural disasters and climate change risks the Government of Fiji has developed important strategies and policies including the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA 2018), Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP 2019), National Climate Change Policy (2018- 2030) and Fiji?s Low Emissions Development Strategy. These strategies and policies provide the framework for climate and disaster risk management.

Climate Risks to the Project Objectives and Outputs

The CBIT project will focus on strengthening the ETF ensuring transparency and meeting requirements of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. This GEF funded CBIT project is focused on creating capacity, knowledge products and systems . The only infrastructure element is development of the IT-based MRV systems which will be located on government servers. There is very minimal impact anticipated on the project activities during the execution period. In the medium to long term, the climate risks to the objectives and outputs will be because of events that impact the physical infrastructure of created to house the ministries and the IT systems of the government and specifically just to the IT based platform for MRV data.

The Fiji National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2018-2030 identifies Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) countermeasures. These recommendations are mainstreamed into the planning and implementation of the infrastructure creation. This Policy will guide all the infrastructure created to minimize the vulnerabilities of assets created. Measures includes integrate CCA and DRR as cross-cutting issues that impact all sectors. The aim would be for CCA and DRR to complement each other so as to support national and local level integration. An integrated approach can reduce duplication and optimize use of limited resources and sharing of technical expertise.

(iv) What technical and institutional capacity, and information, will be needed to address climate risks and resilience enhancement measures?

Given the small size of project and the only physical infrastructure it creates is embedded in larger IT structure of the government, there no additional capacities and information needed then those required by country to address the climate risks and design resilience measures for its infrastructure project. These requirements are identified in DRR Policy mentioned above.

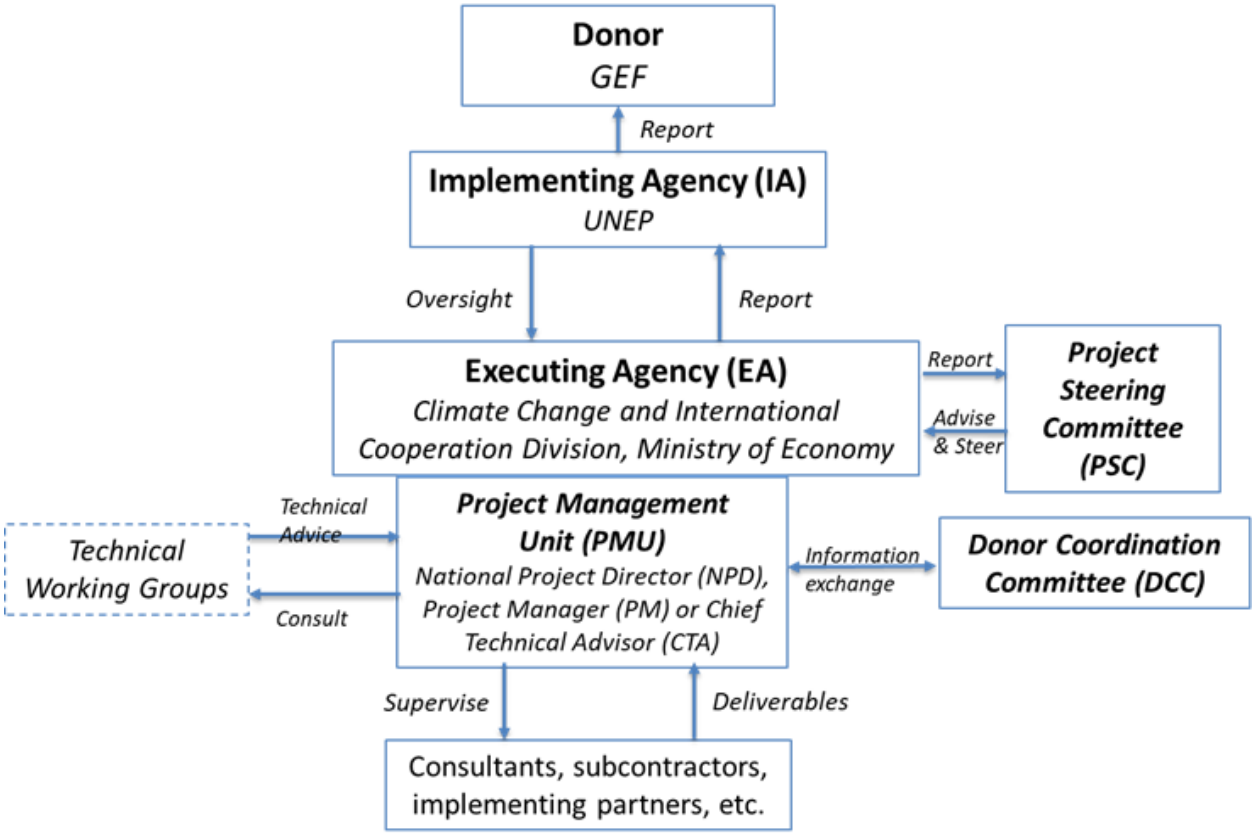
6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

? Institutional arrangements:

UN Environment has the role of the GEF Implementing Agency. CCICD will act as the Executing Agency (EA) of this project. CCICD as a coordinating institution for climate change projects in the country is also participating in all other GEF projects as coordinator or counterpart, therefore CCICD will ensure that there is constant check of the activities and the synergies that can be created among initiatives.

The CCICD will lead and coordinate the implementation of this project. They will coordinate the establishment of institutional arrangements for a robust national system for tracking progress of NDC implementation, GHG inventories and tracking support. Project Management Unit (PMU) based in CCICD, under the supervision of National Project Director (full time staff of the Government), will run the day-to-day implementation, administration, and monitoring. The CCICD will also hold meetings, communications and information flow among partner institutions and other stakeholders. CCICD will also coordinate implementing partners including government institutions and departments, and research institutions and universities who will participate in data collection and information sharing to feed into the MRV system. Each of the priority sectors will also have a focal point for data collection and will have periodic coordination meeting with CCICD for the smooth moving of the process forward.



The NCCC will act as the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and provide transparency and guidance, ensure high-level support and sustainability of the project results and have decision-making power over all aspects of the project implementation. TWG established, utilizing where relevant those set up under the current Fiji Biennial Update Report (project), will bring together technical representation from the key stakeholders to enable consultation and collective development of project outputs. This strategy will ensure that the experience and understanding of the existing TWG members are utilized effectively and lessons learned, and knowledge gained from BUR are transferred to the CBIT project. Also, this strategy will ensure CBIT is built on existing efforts rather than duplicating them.

? Coordination with other initiatives:

CCICD is the Executing Agency for all the projects related to climate change reporting and transparency, including BUR, TNC, REDD+, Pacific Blue Carbon Program (PBCP), and Fiji ICAT project etc. This project will build on the outcomes of other transparency-related initiatives, especially the work carried out to support the development of TNC and its BUR also led by CCICD.

CCICD will also set up a Donor Coordination Committee (DCC) to coordinate with all the donors on various initiatives being supported on strengthening the ETF. At the beginning of the project, the Project Manager (PM) will map all the key donors providing support to Fiji on climate change issues and develop a list of invitees to the DCC. In consultation with all donors in the country, PM will prepare updates on the donor supported initiatives mentioned in this document and regularly update them using the DCC meetings. The PM will be responsible for organizing the meeting in conjunction with the PSC, and at least twice a year. DCC will also be the opportunity to share any additional requirements for strengthening ETF and seek support. UN Resident Coordinator will be invited to DCC to represent the UN system and UN support to related activities.

The project will also work closely with Pacific Blue Carbon Program. PBCP (US$6 million, November 2018-November 2021), jointly announced with Fiji in 2017 at COP23, is a three-year program of technical and scientific work to assist Papua New Guinea and Fiji to improve measurement, monitoring and management of blue carbon. The program aims to strengthen blue carbon knowledge, integrate blue carbon into national greenhouse gas reporting and climate policy, and to encourage private and public sector investment in blue carbon. The program in Fiji will be delivered in partnership with the Fiji Government (focal point: MoE, CCICD), and the Australian Government Department of the Environment and Energy (DoEE), DFAT and CSIRO.

The project will also work closely with the Regional Pacific NDC Hub and NDC-Partnership to support efforts for coordination with other Pacific Island Countries to foster knowledge-sharing and synergies (output 1.3). These workshops will also explore how knowledge and lessons-learned can be effectively shared beyond the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. This will especially benefit those countries whose projects are under preparation.

Fiji is also part of the international CBIT community through the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, which facilitates coordination of peer-to-peer learning with CBIT projects in other countries. Moreover, the IA, UN Environment, is supporting over 70 countries with their national reporting, and more than 18 countries with CBIT projects, being the GEF Agency leading this type of initiative.

Fiji presented its first Voluntary National Report at the UNSG Summit in 2019. In compiling this report, gaps in information and difficulty in accessing information was acknowledged as a key barrier to preparing a robust and comprehensive report especially in providing indicator specific information. This CBIT project will support to strengthen the availability of information for future reporting specifically on SDG 13 indicators 13.2.1, 13.2.2 and 13.b. An Ad hoc team was established for reporting on all the indicators, but the approach was not conducive as tasked staff had limited knowledge and experience on the specific SDG and its indicators and did not have a centralised database to retrieve information nor archive the data

collected. Furthermore, there were no standardised approach for acquiring and validating the data collected. It is intended that though this project much of the established process and mechanism could also be replicated to also streamline and coordinate on the flow of information for the tracking and reporting on the SDGs.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

National Communications (NC) under UNFCCC

Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)

Fiji Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy

Fiji National Development Plan

the Pacific Roadmap for Sustainable Development and the Small Island Development States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway

The NCCP (2018-2030) is the overarching policy governing climate change mainstreaming in the country. An objective under the policy is to establish a legal framework for Fiji?s climate change response in the form a National Climate Change Act. The NCCP underpins the key elements of the Act, which includes providing the legal basis for national emissions monitoring, review and verification system and establishing a system for coordinating the data required to report against Fiji?s NDC and improve the accuracy and comparability of data through a national GHG accounting framework. A Climate Change Bill 2021 has been passed and consultations on the Act is currently underway. This CBIT project is envisioned to help meet the relevant goals under the NCCP.

NDC Implementation Roadmap 2017: The Fiji Government with the support of the Global Green Growth Institute developed the NDC Implementation Roadmap 2017 which further analysed the actions needed and estimated a total cost of USD 2.97 billion for Fiji to reach its NDC targets. The NDC covers the renewable energy and energy efficiency sectors and the specific actions to achieve the NDC are elaborated in the NDC Implementation Roadmap. The CBIT project will be aligned to the roadmap as it will help to establish means of monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the specific actions under the roadmap.

Fiji?s Low Emission Development Strategy: Fiji?s LEDS is a systematic top-down and bottom-up approach to developing an economy-wide plan to decarbonization. The LEDS identifies a strategic high-ambition net zero vision for 2050 as established in the NDP. The LEDS then adopts a pragmatic approach to developing sector-by-sector pathways to decarbonization, providing modelled baseline scenarios, as well as scenarios associated with BAU, Unconditional pathways (undertaken domestically), BAU Conditional pathways (requiring international support), and High Ambition and Very High Ambition scenarios to achieve decarbonization in each sector. The LEDS is deemed as a living document which will be benchmarked to assess the evolution of the sectors in terms of the capacity to implement mitigation actions. For the constant monitoring and update of information a robust MRV system will be inherent. The CBIT project will support this, in particular contribute towards the review of existing data and reporting, assess data needs, institutional arrangements, GHG management system, standards and procedures for MRV and evaluation mechanism.

The project will also integrate elements of GESI (Gender Equality and Social Inclusion) policy being developed by MoE in the implementation of the project activities.

Fiji?s SDG agenda is outlined in the Fiji National Development Plan, the Pacific Roadmap for Sustainable Development and the Small Island Development States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway. This CBIT project, noting that it builds on the importance of data and information and the need for the necessary institutional arrangements, aligns to and supports the rational for strengthening accountability for our response to global, regional and national commitments as outlined in these key national and regional policy frameworks. The mechanisms established under this project could complement and further provide a framework to also help coordinate on tracking of the SDG indicators. Coordination work covering the SDGs is also currently underway with the recent recruitment of SDG personnel dedicated to facilitate SDG tracking and reporting.

The United Nations Pacific Strategy (UNPS) 2018-2022 is a five-year strategic framework that outlines the collective response of the UN system to the development priorities in 14 Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs), namely Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Republic of Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. The project will strengthen the data priorities identified as part of the UNPS.

The above strategies and policy were the foundation of first NDC submitted by the Government of Fiji under the Paris Agreement. The CBIT project is aimed at enabling the monitoring and reporting of NDC implementation. This aspect of monitoring and reporting is considered as an important supportive element to ensure effective implementation of policies and strategies.

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

Proposed processes to capture, assess and document info, lessons, best practice & expertise generated during implementation.

1. Fiji aims to share the outputs of the project with a broad user-base, including through an existing online platform Fiji Climate Change Portal, will enhance the knowledge management and longevity of this project, which is closely aligned with national priorities and agency mandates. This platform will share database reports from GHG inventory, tracking of mitigation action and adaptation databases.

2. The knowledge will also be shared through the platforms created by regional/sub-regional initiatives, such as Pacific Climate Change Portal, thus ensuring access by relevant users who are familiar with this gateway. The linkages will ensure distribution of CBIT-generated products to relevant audiences through sectoral networks of national, sub-regional and regional initiatives.

3. An important aspect of knowledge sharing in the Pacific region is peer exchange. Peer exchange specifically focuses on the dissemination of MRV lessons learned at the regional platforms such as Pacific Climate Change Hub and Regional Pacific NDC Hub by providing and receiving inputs.

4. At the global level, CBIT project will support peer-peer sharing of knowledge and experience through participation in the regional training workshop of ETF of the Paris Agreement.

5. To foster learning, the trainings will be complemented with exchange visits and the participation of relevant government staff in international conferences, workshops and meetings. Importantly, exchange on lessons learned will take place in two-directions. The emphasis of the project on monitoring and evaluation, and linking this to planning, means that lessons learned will be drawn from the experience of other countries and that Fiji will be in position to share relevant lessons of its own.

6. CBIT project will support knowledge management in GHG inventory compilation, NDC tracking, and tagging climate finance through establishment of online data base management system. These databases will be archived in cloud storages and as well as dedicated servers housed in MOE. Staffs will be trained for utilization and maintenance of these databases and on data management.

7. All the trainings and workshops conducted under the CBIT project will be well documented in the form of video recordings and workshop reports. Due to the COVID19 pandemic situation, most of the capacity building trainings and short courses will be delivered online. These sessions will be recorded, and reports will be developed and published in the knowledge sharing portal.

8. In addition, knowledge gained from implementation of the project activities will be properly documented and integrated into the relevant capacity building programs for local government agencies/authorities and private sector stakeholders. Training session outcomes will be reviewed by the PMU periodically and key lessons shared with the PSC. Sharing of knowledge will also be

undertaken through regular meetings organized by the PMU for the PSC, TWGs and other stakeholders.

9. On-going collaborative meetings will be conducted with other PMUs implementing similar in-line projects such as BUR1 and ICAT.

The table below includes proposed knowledge outputs to be produced and shared with stakeholders

Table: knowledge outputs of the project

Project Output	**Knowledge Outputs which will be shared with stakeholders via the portal**	**Estimated Costs**
Component 1: Strengthening Institutional arrangements for Enhanced Transparency Framework		
Output 1.1. Institutional mechanisms for coordinating and monitoring NDC implementation and GHG Inventory is designed, and formalization initiated	Deliverables 1. Standardized operation practice for preparation of BTR/NC, including process steps, timelines, responsibilities, etc. of all the actors involved 2. Documentation on institutional arrangements for preparing BTR/NC and in support of NCCC 3. Data sharing agreements with the ministry, private/public entities covered under the provision of the Climate Change Bill 2021 4. Workshop reports on stakeholder consultation and creating understanding on the role of different stakeholders.	Publication: $15,000 Training workshops: $12,000 Consultation Meeting: $2,000
Output 1.2. Curriculum on GHG Inventory and MRV is established at the National University and training to relevant staff in line ministries and agencies provided.	Deliverable 1. Curriculum for a degree progamme course and an executive training course 2. Gender integration guiding framework for ETF and gender monitoring plan. 3. Training of Trainer programme report 4. Funding strategy for financing the curriculum.	Training workshops: $12,000

Output 1.3. Regional peer-to-peer exchange and knowledge-sharing activities on transparency implemented.	Deliverable 1. Strategy on interacting with CBIT and other projects on strengthening ETF in the PICs. 2. Peer-to-Peer Sub-regional workshop reports.	Training workshop: $4,000
Component 2: Establishing Fiji?s GHG Inventory Systems		
Output 2.1. Sector-specific spreadsheets, toolkits, and consistency guidelines to facilitate data collection and reporting developed to operationalize National GHG Inventory systems	Deliverable 1. Scoping paper on gases, sectors, and tiers to be used for preparing GHG Inventory. 2. Updated GHG estimations spreadsheets and guidance on using the spreadsheets. 3. Data collection template and protocol for data collection, including QA/QC procedure for ensuring data quality. 4. Training workshop reports.	Training workshop: $4,000 Publications: $10,000
Output 2.2. Methodology and system for QA/QC for GHG Inventory system is developed and staff trained on use the QA/QC procedures and methodologies	Deliverable 1. QA/QC Procedure for all relevant sectors in accordance with MPG/ETF. 2. Guiding document on documentation, reporting, and archiving procedures of inventory material and QC activities. 3. Training materials/modules and workshop report.	Training workshop: $4,000
Output 2.3. Fiji National GHG emissions inventory system developed	Deliverable 1. GHG DBMS scoping report 2. Technical and functional specifications of the GHG DBMS 3. GHG DMBS system designed and operationalized 4. GHG DBMS User Manual 5. Training and workshop reports	Publication: $10,000

Component 3: Establishing MRV framework for climate actions and support.		
Output 3.1. Systems to monitor NDC implementation, including NDC registry developed, and operationalization initiated.	Deliverable 1. System design NDC action tracking 2. IT-based NDC registry including user manual 3. Training manual and training workshop reports.	Consultation meeting: $2,000
Output 3.2 Monitoring indicators and information matrix to track the progress of NDC mitigation actions, including tools, and templates for estimating GHG emissions impacts of NDC actions in the Energy and Agriculture sector developed, and capacity build of stakeholders.	Deliverables 1. Indicators and information matrix for tracking mitigation actions, including socio-economic benefit. 2. Methodologies and tools to estimate the indicators. 3. Data collection protocols, including sex-disaggregated data to assess benefits accruing to men and women. 4. Training workshop reports.	Training workshop: $4,000
Output 3.3 Systems, templates, and training for tracking support received for climate change actions are developed.	Deliverables 1. Report on institutional arrangement, outlying tagging, and reporting responsibilities on climate expenditure and support received. 2. Procedural guideline on outlying tagging and reporting responsibilities on climate expenditure and support received. 3. Report on pilot activities lessons learned and recommendations. 4. Training workshop report.	Publication: $5,000
Total Budget		$ 84,000

-

Contribution of Knowledge and learning to overall project/program impact and sustainability

Knowledge and learning in the proposed project will be the results of project activities integrated into all the project components, and the abovementioned knowledge outputs will collectively deliver the overall project impact. Knowledge and learning also play an important role in sustaining the project impact as all knowledge outputs will be owned and managed by implementing agency and stakeholders who will directly contribute and enhance the impacts beyond the project period. For example, training and capacity building programs such as short course on GHG inventory and NDC tracking will create future trainers within the stakeholder institutions. These trainers will ensure that knowledge is passed to their co-workers who will be working in GHG inventory and tracking of NDC implementation, thus ensuring project sustainability beyond the implementation stage.

Strategic Communication Plan

The project will contribute towards development of a strategic communication plan for the CCICD. This will include the following activities to communicate and inform the stakeholder out the outputs of CBIT project as well as other con-current projects such as BUR1 and ICAT.

1. Presentation of the results and findings of the project implementation and technical deliverables as part of side events in Conference of Parties (COP);

2. Presentation of the main findings of the project outputs to in line ministries and other stakeholders such as private sector and civil society organizations;

3. Public awareness campaigns to promote the government?s leadership on climate action.

Sectoral and sub-sectoral peer exchanges: Involved sectoral, sub-sectoral institutions and line ministries will be further engaged in knowledge exchange of the project by collecting and providing relevant information to its staff and other agencies and ministries, as part of the coordination mechanism to be put in place. Data, information and tools produced throughout the project will support strengthening capacities of all line ministries and agencies in mainstreaming climate change and tracking progress towards NDC goals.

CBIT Coordination Platform: Furthermore, this national project will allow the country to participate in the CBIT global coordination platform, providing and receiving inputs. The project proposal will therefore define how national CBIT information shall be shared and updated on the global coordination platform. Sharing lessons-learned and experiences under the platform, will ensure alignment of this CBIT project with other national, regional and global transparency initiatives.

Other platforms: Other mediums of knowledge sharing, such as Green Growth Knowledge Platform, NDC Partnership and others where available, will be used to share the lessons learnt from this project.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

The project will be reviewed yearly through the Project Implementation Review (PIR). Its purpose is to assess project performance, to analyze whether the project is on track, what problems and challenges the project is encountering, and which corrective actions are required so that the project can achieve its intended outcomes by project completion in the most efficient and sustainable way. It is the responsibility of the UNEP Task Manager to monitor whether the agreed recommendations are being implemented.

In-line with UNEP Evaluation Policy and the GEF?s Monitoring and Evaluation Policy the project will be subject to a Terminal Evaluation (TE) commissioned by the Evaluation Office of UNEP (EOU).

The EOU will be responsible for the TE and liaise with the UNEP Task Manager throughout the process. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. The project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six-point rating scheme. It will have two primary purposes:

i. to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and

ii. to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP and executing partners.

The direct costs of the evaluation will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The TE will typically be initiated after the project?s operational completion. If a follow-on phase of the project is envisaged, the timing of the evaluation will be discussed with the Evaluation Office to feed into the submission of the follow-on proposal.

The draft TE report will be sent by the EOU to project stakeholders for comments. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the EOU in an open and transparent manner. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the report is finalized. The evaluation report will be publicly disclosed and may be followed by a recommendation compliance process. The evaluation recommendations will be entered into a Recommendations Implementation Plan template by the Evaluation Office. Formal submission of the completed Recommendations Implementation Plan by the project manager is required within one month of its delivery to the project team. The Evaluation Office will monitor compliance with this plan every six months for a total period of 12 months from the finalisation of the Recommendations Implementation Plan. The compliance performance against the recommendations is then reported to senior management on a six-monthly basis and to member States in the Biennial Evaluation Synthesis Report?

A summary of the planned M&E activities is provided in Annex I. The total GEF contribution for M&E activities (including the Inception Workshop and the Terminal Evaluation) is US$ 44,000. The details are provided below in the table.

Expenditure Description	Budgeted Amount (USD)
Prepare a project monitoring framework for tracking gender integration	4,000
Inception workshop and Final Workshop	10,000
Terminal Evaluation	30,000
Total	44,520

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The project supports enhanced reporting and assessments in the areas of national GHG inventories, GHG mitigation, finance and capacity building leading to data collection for in-depth assessment of existing climate actions and policies and development of new climate policy instruments. This CBIT project will also inform and guide the formulation of cost-effective policies in the areas of GHG mitigation as well as budgetary allocations for climate action. This can include responsive energy planning, reducing reliance on energy imports and freeing government resources, mitigating conflicts over scarce resources, improving the national and local economies, improving the health and wellbeing of the population and empowering communities and citizens. Enhanced coordination between government ministries, private sector, civil society, academia and communities ensures that sustainable development benefits are brought into focus. Thus, these initiatives will be in line with the convention obligation, national sustainable development needs and the SDG No. 13 to combat climate change and its impacts. The project is also associated with global benefits through capacity development mainly in the areas of GHG inventories and emission reductions, climate change vulnerability and adaptation understanding. In the absence of this project, there will be an uncoordinated approach in data collection and analysis, which will prevent effective implementation of the NDC and climate-smart projects programmes and policies. The National Climate Transparency System will also enable the tracking of sustainable development impact based on the overlaps with the mitigation actions. This process will improve the dialogue between sectors and relevant stakeholders, encouraging wider environmental, social and economic benefits with measurable indicators.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Low		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

This is a low risk project. However, we welcome the continued alignment of the intervention activities to the guiding principles during stakeholder engagement.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
CBIT Fiji SRIF 20210524_signed	**CEO Endorsement ESS**	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Project Objective	**Objective level Indicators**	**Baseline**	**End of project Target**	**Means of Verification**	**UN Environment MTS reference**
To strengthen institutional and human capacities to enable the country to comply with the requirements of the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change	**Indicator A:** Improvement in the quality of reporting and transparency mechanism under the Partis Agreement (1: Low, 2: Medium, 3: High)	**Baseline A:** Low	**End-of-project target A:** Medium	? CBIT Global Coordination Platform self-assessment tool ? Report/evaluation from UNFCCC ICA process.	UNEP MTS 2018-2021 Climate Change Objective: Countries increasingly transition to low-emission economic development and enhance their adaptation and resilience to climate change
	Indicator B: C1. Number of additional persons trained, and C2. percentage of persons trained that are women	Baseline C: C1 = 0; C2 = 0.	End-of-project target C: C1 = 50 C2 = 50%	Participants lists in all training and capacity building workshops	
Project Outcomes	**Outcome level Indicators**	**Baseline**	**End of project Target**	**Means of Verification**	**MTS Expected Accomplishment**
Outcome 1: Fiji?s Institutional arrangements for the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) are formalized and strengthened to enable regular transparent reporting on NDC implementation and National GHG Inventory	**Indicator 1.1:** Improvement in the quality of institutional capacity for transparency based on GEF score 1 to 4 as per Annex IV of CBIT programming directions	**Baseline 1.1: 1**	**End-of-project target 1.1: 3 (+2)**	? CBIT Global Coordination Platform self-assessment tool ? NDC online platform ? Survey of the platform?s use by the targeted organizations with institutional	Expected Accomplishment (b): Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies

Outcome 2: IT-based GHG Inventory preparation system enables the coordinating entity to efficiently co-ordinate preparation of transparent, consistent, comparable, complete, and accurate National GHG inventories.	**Indicator 2.1:** Qualitative rating of the GHG Inventory system in its ability to report emissions for all key category sectors Based on the GEF 1-10 rating scale, outlined in Annex III of the CBIT?s Programming Directions	**Baseline 2.1:** 3	**End-of-project target 2.1:** 6(+3)	? CBIT Global Coordination Platform self-assessment tool ? NDC online platform ? Survey of the platform?s use by the targeted organizations with institutional	
	Indicator 2.2: %age of government staff that are supposed to use are using the GHG inventory platform in reporting data and estimating GHG Inventory (sex disaggregated)	**Baseline 2.2:** 0	**End-of-project target 2.2:** 70%	Online counting mechanism and interviews with government staff	
Outcome 3: MRV systems strengthened to enable Fiji in tracking and transparently reporting on NDC implementation and resultant GHG emissions, and climate finance.	**Indicator 3.1:** Improvement in the quality of MRV of NDC Implementation based on GEF score 1 to 10 as per Annex III of CBIT programming directions	**Baseline 3.1:** 1	**End-of-project target 3.1:** +3 (=4)	? CBIT Global Coordination Platform self-assessment tool ? NDC online platform ? Survey of the platform?s use by the targeted organizations with institutional	

	Indicator 3.2: % of trained staff who declares to be in a better position to collect, document, store and communicate transparency data (sex-disaggregated)	**N/A**	**70%**	? Attendees lists for all training and surveys carried out before and after each training	
	Indicator 3.3: # of Government Ministry and Agency staff trained to apply the methodology for assessing international climate finance	**0**	**20**	Reports of pilots conducted under output 3.3 and training workshop report.	

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Comments in PIF	**How this has been addressed in CEO Doc?**
We expect potential for innovation, sustainability, and scaling up are further analyzed and developed.	The section on Innovation, Sustainability, and Scaling up has been revised and elaborated on how CBIT will ensure innovation, sustainability, and scaling up.
We expect a gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assessment that identifies and describes any gender differences, gender-differentiated impacts and risks, and opportunities to address gender gaps and promote the empowerment of women that may be relevant to the proposed activity, as well as any corresponding gender-responsive measures.	A comprehensive gender analysis has been carried out. Gender aspects are now linked with each output level as well as linked to overall project outcomes.
Please provide additional information on specific private sector stakeholders.	Private sector engagement has been carried with limited entities as detailed in CEO Doc. Links with the private sector?s contribution to GHG emission reporting and inventory with the Climate Change Bill 2021 have also been referenced in CEO Doc.

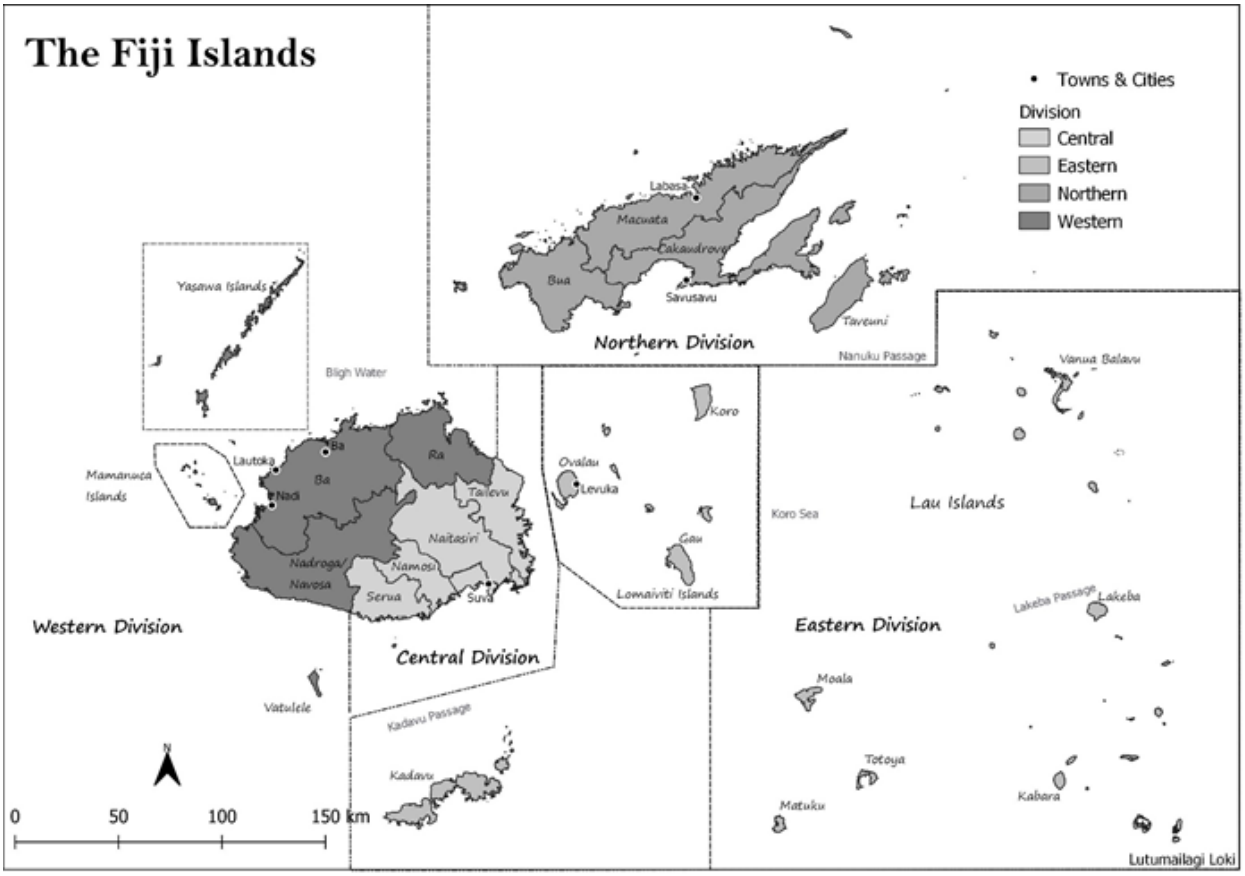
ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: **US$**			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	***GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (US$)***		
	Budgeted Amount	***Amount Spent to date***	***Amount Committed***
Experts	42,000	37,000	5,000
Workshops	3,000		
Translation	-		
-			
Total	**45,000**	**37,000**	5,000

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

This is a national project and will not have any specific location for implementation. Most of the activities will be in Suva, with the Central Ministries. Workshops may be carried out in Vanua Levu the second-largest island.



Source: Fiji Lands Division

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

GEF budget category & detailed description	M&E	Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Subtotal	PMC	Total	Responsible entity
02. Goods			**250,000**	**100,000**	**350,000**		**350,000**	
IT software for Registry				100,000	100,000		100,000	EA will be responsible for all the activities under the project and will manage the full grant amount received from GEF.
Software			250,000		250,000		250,000	
04. Grants/Subgrants		**80,000**			**80,000**		**80,000**	
Partner Univ		80,000			80,000		80,000	
07. Contractual services (company)		**15,000**	**60,000**	**50,000**	**125,000**		**125,000**	
IT Expertise			50,000	35,000	85,000		85,000	
Publication		15,000	10,000	15,000	40,000		40,000	
07. Contractual services company					**0**	**9,000**	**9,000**	
Independent financial audits					0	9,000	9,000	
08. Contractual services (individuals)	**4,000**				**4,000**		**4,000**	
Gender Expert (to prepare a project monitoring framework for tracking gender integration)	4,000				4,000		4,000	
08. International Consultants	**30,000**				**30,000**		**30,000**	
Terminal Evaluation	30,000				30,000		30,000	
09. International Consultants		**45,000**	**60,000**	**85,000**	**190,000**		**190,000**	
International Climate Finance Expert		7,500		25,000	32,500		32,500	
International GHG Inventory Expert		15,000			15,000		15,000	
International GHG Inventory Expert		12,500	45,000		57,500		57,500	
International MRV Expert		10,000		60,000	70,000		70,000	
QA/QC Expert			15,000		15,000		15,000	
09. Local Consultants		**12,000**			**12,000**		**12,000**	
National consultant		12,000			12,000		12,000	

10. Local Consultants		**37,000**	**55,500**	**66,000**	**158,500**		**158,500**
Gender Expert		16,000		6,000	22,000		22,000
National Climate Finance Expert				18,000	18,000		18,000
National GHG Inventory Expert		21,000	46,500		67,500		67,500
National MRV Expert				27,000	27,000		27,000
Statistics Expert			9,000	15,000	24,000		24,000
10. Salary and benefits/Staff Costs					**0**	**54,000**	**54,000**
Project Manager					0	54,000	54,000
11. Salary and benefits/Staff Costs					**0**	**36,000**	**36,000**
Project Assistant					0	36,000	36,000
12. Training, Workshops, Meetings	**10,000**	**149,500**	**45,000**	**31,000**	**235,500**		**235,500**
Consultation meetings				4,000	4,000		4,000
Inception Workshop	5,000				5,000		5,000
Participation in Sub-regional Workshops		120,000			120,000		120,000
Project Closer workshop	5,000				5,000		5,000
Small consultation meetings			4,500		4,500		4,500
Training Workshops		12,000	16,000	12,000	40,000		40,000
Travel for training workshops			24,500	15,000	39,500		39,500
Travel for workshops/meetings		7,500			7,500		7,500
Workshop venue costs		10,000			10,000		10,000
13. Travel		**45,000**	**35,000**	**35,000**	**115,000**		**115,000**
Travel for International Experts		45,000	35,000	35,000	115,000		115,000
15. Other operating costs					**0**	**31,000**	**31,000**
Contingencies					0	31,000	31,000
Grand Total	**44,000**	**383,500**	**505,500**	**367,000**	**1,300,000**	**130,000**	**1,430,000**

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agencys is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies? capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).