



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

Project Type

MSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT

NGI

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

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

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Duration

36 In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

135,850

Submission Date

12/5/2019

A. Indicative Focal/Non-Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-3-8	GET	1,430,000	100,000
	Total Project Cost (\$)	1,430,000	100,000

B. Indicative Project description summary

Project Objective

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

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
Establishing Fiji's Greenhouse Gases (GHG) Inventory Systems & Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) framework for climate actions	Technical Assistance	Fiji adopts a robust Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) to track and report transparently report National GHG Inventory, NDC implementation and resultant GHG emissions, and climate finance received in line with United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Paris Agreement (PA) commitments.	1. Technical support provided for strengthening and establishing institutions to coordinate regular transparent reporting on NDC implementation and National GHG Inventory	GET	350,000	30,000

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
-	Technical Assistance	-	2. Technical support provided to develop Fiji National GHG Inventory system for the development of transparent, consistent, comparable, complete and accurate National GHG inventories, including National GHG database management system	GET	550,000	20,000
-	Technical Assistance	-	3. Technical Support provided for developing National MRV systems and NDC registry to track Nationally Determined Contributions (mitigation) and support received	GET	400,000	20,000
Sub Total (\$)					1,300,000	70,000
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				GET	130,000	30,000
Sub Total(\$)					130,000	30,000

Project Management Cost (PMC)

Total Project Cost(\$)

1,430,000

100,000

C. Indicative 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(\$)
Government	Department of Climate Change and International Cooperation, Ministry of Economy	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000
			Total Project Cost(\$)	100,000

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Not applicable

D. Indicative 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(\$)	Total(\$)
UNEP	GET	Fiji	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,430,000	135,850	1,565,850
Total GEF Resources(\$)					1,430,000	135,850	1,565,850

E. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Amount (\$)

45,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

4,275

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNEP	GET	Fiji	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	45,000	4,275	49,275
Total Project Costs(\$)					45,000	4,275	49,275

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			
Male	25			
Total	50	0	0	0

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

•1) *Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)*

The Paris Agreement establishes an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for all Parties with a view 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°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°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 greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory report, information to track progress of the implementation of their NDCs and information related to climate change impacts and adaptation as well as information on support needed and provided/received.

The Enhanced Transparency Framework demands substantial and immediate progress in countries' domestic monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems and strategic de-carbonization planning. This entails moving from often disintegrated, not consistently updated and different methodologies for data collection to integrated and robust systems. This requires countries to set up new transparency governance structures, develop and implement MRV methodologies, and update, implement, and integrate new data and information flows with pre-defined periodicity. A key condition for successful implementation of the Paris Agreement's transparency requirements is the provision of adequate and sustainable financial support and capacity building to enable developing countries to significantly strengthen their efforts to build robust domestic and regulatory processes.

As a Small Island Development State in the Pacific Islands and President of Conference of the Parties 23 (COP23), 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 signing of the Paris Agreement in 2016. The NDC makes a declaration for reduction of CO₂ emissions through renewable energy targets for electricity generation, where overall emissions reduction is targeted at 30% by 2030 from a 2013 Business as Usual baseline. This includes a 20% reduction coming from the electricity sector alone (effectively a 100% reduction in the electricity sector). In addition, an indicative reduction of 10% CO₂ emissions for energy efficiency improvements economy wide is anticipated. These measures will reduce CO₂ emissions in the energy sector by around 30% from BAU by 2030. The NDC also mentions Forestry, Agriculture and Mangroves in terms, for example, of the need to plant traditional trees and root crops to minimize soil erosion, land degradation

and desertification and the planning of mangroves for coastal management. Climate change constitutes one of the greatest barriers to sustainable development, putting Fiji's biodiversity and ecosystems, particularly marine and coastal areas, at risk.

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 costed 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. The country relies heavily on its natural resources for economic development with fisheries, forestry and agriculture as its primary industries, and Fiji's strong tourism revenue based largely on the attraction of foreigners to its natural environment. 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 LEDS serves as an inventory of existing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Fiji with suggested mitigation actions for high and low ambition scenarios. There is now a clear need for capacity building and increased transparency of systems and processes to track performance and implementation of Fiji's NDC against these scenarios. The proposed project aims to support Fiji in developing and improving processes and systems to strengthen monitoring, reporting and verification (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. Development of a monitoring and evaluation of these cross-cutting policies is the immediate priority of this process.

In order to effectively plan, implement and monitor these 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 following as the key challenges for preparing GHG inventories:

- a) Difficulties in accessing accurate data and the lack of GHG database management system.
- b) Difficulties in data collection and collation.
- c) Lack of knowledge or expertise and lack of studies in particular categories of GHG emissions.
- d) The lack of quality data and poor data management has been singled out as the most pressing.
- e) Lack of appropriate hardware and software for development and improvement of data management systems for the preparation of national communications, and
- f) Lack of strong coordination of activities relating to the preparation of the GHG inventory.

TNC undertook assessment of the challenges for GHG Inventory preparation and identified following issues for improvement:

- (i) The energy sector data for reference approach has uncertainties because the data collected is for customs duty collection. Further quality control and independent assurance of data integrity need to be put in place to reduce the uncertainty. For the sectoral approach, a number of assumptions were made as there are considerable gaps in information available. It was estimated that uncertainty in estimation could easily be $\pm 10\%$ at the minimum.
- (ii) Uncertainties in the agricultural sector are inherent due to the lack of detailed census data in animal numbers, land areas under cultivation, fertilizer application quantities and crop yields on an annual basis. The uncertainties are suggested to be higher than the energy sector and amount to around $\pm 30\%$.
- (iii) There were a number of limitations in the data quality for the waste sector.
- (iv) The difficulty of calculation of hydrofluorocarbons (HFC) emissions from air conditioning, units both stationary and in motor vehicles, prevented the inclusion of these GHG emissions in the TNC, but they are in any event likely to be small. The same is true for sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) emissions and it is again recommended that the Electricity Fiji Limited (EFL), and Fiji Sugar Cooperation (FSC) should 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 the climate change actions and assessing their impacts. It is just starting the process of developing its first Biennial Update Report (BUR) in which it will undertake reporting on its mitigation action. The country has no domestic MRV system. TNC reports identified the absence of Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) as a key constraint faced by the country to understand effectiveness of implementation and use the information for improving the implementation and enhancing the ambitions. The NDC implementation roadmap identifies the enabling elements that are needed to develop a robust and transparent bottom-up MRV system, including; the review of existing data and reporting, an assessment of data needs, institutional arrangements, a data management system, standards and procedures for MRV, and an evaluation mechanism. More so, it is important to (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 process for data gathering and reporting, as well as providing and gathering mandatory data. This is one of the key priority areas under the National Inventory improvement plan.

2) Baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

Fiji has made significant progresses in recent years towards the definition and development of strategies for implementation of its NDC. However, Fiji requires additional technical assistance on MRV to fulfil its goals and targets at the national and sectoral level. At the national level, Fiji is currently close to submitting its third national communications to the UNFCCC and aims to improve associated processes and procedures. Further, the country is initiating the process of developing its first Biennial Update Report (BUR). These projects though help in capacity building and are focused on report preparation with little resources to support creation of necessary hardware and software for regular preparation of GHG inventory and tracking of climate change actions. UNEP is the implementing agency for both the above projects.

The Climate Change and International Cooperation Division (CCICD) of the Ministry of Economy is the responsible national agency for addressing climate change policy issues in Fiji. The CCICD is guided by the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) and works in collaboration with government agencies, non-governmental organizations, regional and international agencies and development partners. CCICD is responsible for preparing the National reports to the UNFCCC in cooperation with other national stakeholders. CCICD was also the lead agency for preparing and submitting the first NDC to the Paris Agreement.

The national reports (NC/BURs) preparation is led by the Climate Change and International Cooperation Division (CCICD) of the Ministry of Economy. These reports are prepared with support from GEF and are managed as a project. In order to facilitate the preparation of the report, 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, Bureau of Statistics, The University of South Pacific, Fiji National University and the University of Fiji. The Head of Climate Change and International Cooperation Division is the chair of the Steering Committee and ensures effective communications between all key actors and partners for data and information sharing.

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, 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. Currently, the data for preparing are collected and stored by relevant actors and accessed from records of each actor during the process of national report preparation. In absence of a central system for data storage, the data and the GHG estimates are collected and stored by ICC&IC on its computers. The line ministries do not have a staff with designated responsibility for climate change and staff appointed to TWGs is based on linkages as seen by the Ministries.

The NDC roadmap identified that a coordination mechanism for NDC implementation and tracking is necessary. Currently there is no formal or informal arrangement for coordination of the NDC implementation. There is also no clear mandate to CCICD on coordination of NDC implementation. The implementation of the Roadmap will require constant coordination and active efforts amongst the public-sector, private-sector, development partners, and non-state actors (NSAs). The NDC Roadmap has suggested establishing an NDC Implementation Unit with a goal to coordinate the overall implementation of the Roadmap and oversee the MRV processes. The various means of implementation and support will be directed by the Budget and Aid Coordinating Committee, which is composed of Government Ministries and Statutory Bodies who interact with development partners. High-level oversight will be provided by a Government Coordination Committee who will report to the Cabinet. Furthermore, it is proposed that a Climate Change Act for Fiji is developed and enacted to provide a legislative foundation that will drive Fiji's transition to a low carbon, climate resilient community, and green economy. Currently the government has no support and capacity to develop the above-mentioned institutional arrangements.

For Energy related data the key source of data is Fiji Customs and Revenue Services (FCRS) as 100% of fossil fuel in Fiji is imported. The data is primarily collected for calculating duties and hence is not categorized as per its use. A number of assumptions are made in order to relate the fuels to its end use in sectors. The Ministry of Energy doesn't collect any data pertaining to either fuel use by sectors or electricity generation. Electricity generation data is available with EFL, but this only captures grid connected power. Off-grid power and electricity generation for mines is not covered by EFL.

Collectively, Fiji's emissions in agriculture and forestry represent the largest emissions sink contributions to national Green House Gas (GHG) emissions. The Fiji Ministry of Forestry adopted a National Forest Policy in 2007 which includes the Fiji Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD)-Plus Policy. Through its REDD+ program, Fiji aims to "enhance the national forest carbon balance," "contribute towards the development of a national carbon trading policy," and "strengthen the capacities to facilitate access to international financing mechanisms." 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 and developed a draft Emissions Reductions Program (ERP) for the sector. Under REDD+, Fiji has also established a national database and system to track and store forest carbon information, as well as information related to ownership, financial flows for forest programs, national REDD+ programs and projects, etc. As the Government of Fiji finalizes its REDD+ Registry, it will require support to integrate and harmonize a range of forest information platforms and build capacity for increased transparency of information

With more than 80% of Fiji's land owned by indigenous Taukei landowners, the ERP includes strategies for engaging indigenous landowners in sustainable forest management and forest carbon enhancement, with reference to carbon rights and benefits sharing. With support from the Coalition for Rainforest Nations, the Fiji Ministry of Forests has also established an institutional database, trained ministry staff on data collection protocols and statistical analysis to improve national reporting on forestry sector emissions. The Ministry of Forests now requires support for capacity building and additional technical capacity for implementation of the ERP and LEDS.

As outlined in the LEDs, Fiji's agriculture sector is strictly a source of GHG emissions, largely dominated by emissions in livestock farming followed by cropland farming. The Fiji 2020 Agricultural Strategy notes the importance of integrating "renewable energy" into Fiji's production of feedstocks for biofuels and enhance climate smart agricultural approaches within the sector. There is currently limited national data available regarding the emissions within the agriculture sector; global data sets offer compositions of sectoral agricultural emissions, including estimation of GHG emissions from methane (CH₄), carbon dioxide (CO₂) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) using the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) tier 2 methodology. With limited data gathered nationally, the Ministry of Agriculture requires support to better document, and systematically track, monitor and report on said GHG emissions within its sector. At present, the Ministry of agriculture lacks a database, systems and processes for data collation and analysis, and regular monitoring and reporting protocols. The Ministry of Agriculture currently does not have a database to track and store sectoral GHG emissions, and lacks institutional capacity for data collection, synthesis, and analysis.

In addition to building national and sectoral capacity, there is a need to harmonize the strategic and climate mitigation objectives of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Forests, given the interconnected nature of both sectors. Agriculture remains the largest driver of forest degradation and deforestation and can directly hinder the climate mitigation objectives of the ministry of forests, if other sectoral plans are not considered. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry were chosen as the focal points for this project

given their contribution to Fiji's national GHG inventories, the interest of each focal ministry and the need for strategic intervention to support capacity building and increased transparency.

Project	Donor	Description of support	Climate Relevance	Period	Institution
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 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.	2018-2021	MOE, Australian Government Department of the Environment and Energy (DoEE), DFAT and CSIRO.
Fiji's Third National Communications	GEF/UNEP	This project provides the support and resources to undertake Fiji's Third National Communications, including a national GHG inventory for the year 2006-2011 and an analysis of mitigation options.	Provides an updated GHG inventory, mitigation and adaptation measures and other aspects of climate change to UNFCCC	2014- 2019	MOE
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 2017 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 2017 as well as inventory of mitigation actions. There are no overlaps between the BUR and the CBIT project.	2020 - 2022	MOE

Reporting for Results-Based REDD+ Actions (RRR+) project	NORAD/ CfRN [1]¹	This project provides support on the Reporting for Results-based REDD+ actions (RRR+) on institutional arrangements and preparation of the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory in the Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use Sector (AFOLU).	Provides improved reporting on GHG emissions and removals in the AFOLU sector.	2016-2019	MOF
Climate Budget Tagging	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) [2]²	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	MOE
NDC Enhancement	UNDP [3]³	This project is to assist Fiji in devising a revised NDC.	This project will ensure that that revised NDC and its presentation allows for maximum impact in terms of facilitating greater global ambitions.	2019-2020	MOE
Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the National Adaptation Plan	NAP Global Network	This project aims to investigate how the 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	MOE

3) Proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

This project will assist Fiji overcome the barriers that prevent the country from meeting its international commitments as set out in Articles 4 and 13 of the Paris Agreement. The CBIT work will cover the establishment of an online MRV system, reporting tools, templates and training and capacity development of new and existing teams in transparency related activities. Effective engagement of data users and data suppliers in the MRV system will result in 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 better meet the Paris Agreement MRV processes.

Improved quality of climate change data and information will result in policy decisions that are better informed by available evidence, thereby informing policy actions on GHG emissions reduction. Globally, this project will contribute to increased mitigation ambition and effectiveness, as well as enhanced transparency, building mutual trust and confidence amongst countries, favouring the achievement of the Paris Agreement.

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 development of the climate change framework, 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 improvement of transparency over time through establishing training programmes for continuous capacity building and regional peer-to-peer exchange to learn from 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 1.5/2 degrees' Celsius stabilization pathway.

The project is structured under one component, “Establishing Fiji’s GHG Inventory Systems & MRV framework for climate actions”, with one Outcome ‘Country complies with the requirement of the Enhanced Transparency Framework and regularly and transparently reports to the UNFCCC”.

The following is a description of the behavioural change desired from the project outputs

The current (limiting) behaviour that will be addressed to support realization of the outcome	Desired/transformation behaviour
<p>Public and private stakeholders outside the Climate Change department perceive data compiling and sharing as a burden and an additional workload that they do not benefit from.</p> <p>The purpose of sharing and compiling data is not clear among stakeholders and the inconsistent approach applied to compile data causes confusion and insecurity about the use of the data. This leads to reluctance towards allocating resources to data generation and sharing data.</p> <p>There is a general mistrust among key stakeholders about the use of data and data collection is not a priority for the involved ministries.</p> <p>In addition, data is not being perceived as a resource to design climate policies and plan for an efficient NDC implementation process.</p>	<p>Stakeholder consultations and capacity building activities related to a systematic data compiling system and a public data portal will help support the change of attitude towards data sharing and data compiling. By creating a user-driven system and a common understanding of the benefits related to applying data for reporting and accountability, all involved actors will understand their roles and the purpose of generating, sharing and compiling data.</p> <p>Engaging all stakeholders from an early stage creates a sense of ownership of the data system and will allow for a change of behaviour towards data generation, sharing and compiling. Lastly, because of a more systematic data management system, the benefits of applying data in climate planning becomes visible and enhances the motivation to contribute to the data management system.</p>

Output 1: Technical support provided for strengthening and establishing institutions to coordinate regular transparent reporting on NDC implementation and National GHG Inventory

Output 1 will 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 GHG inventories. This output will define the mandates of various actors for transparency, including processes and procedures, as well as systems and responsibilities for GHG data collection and reporting of GHG emissions data. Further, the output will result in an MRV curriculum to be anchored within the country that provides avenue for learning about the MRV system and its components. This will be complemented with regional exchanges to learn from peers and exchange best practices. The last two elements will help Fiji in continuous improvements in system over time.

Sub-output 1.1: Institutional mechanisms for coordinating and monitoring NDC implementation and GHG Inventory is established and formalized

Sub-Output 1.1 will 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 GHG inventories. The country has experience of preparing GHG inventories for its National Communications, the third of which is being finalized and shall soon be submitted to the UNFCCC. CCICD is responsible for preparing these reports, but the technical work of preparing GHG inventory has primarily been done by international experts, with CCICD facilitating collection of data. The line ministries participate in the process through working groups established under the project, which are mainly responsible for reviewing of the report and helping to identify data sources. The line ministries do not have a defined mandate for supporting GHG Inventory preparation, nor the technical capacities.

This sub-output will formalize Fiji's institutional arrangements for transparency, including processes and procedures for GHG data collection and reporting of GHG emissions data, both for inventory preparation and NDC tracking. The sub-output will develop data-sharing agreements with all relevant data providers as well as a clear definition of roles, mandates and responsibilities of the involved ministries, agencies and other data providers such as local governments and the private sector. Complementing the formalization of institutional arrangements, an assessment exercise of staffing needs in key institutions will be conducted to ensure that a sufficient number of staffs are available for implementing the transparency activities in this project.

The formalization of institutional arrangements will enhance the collaboration between ministries and the bottom-up and top-down communication between institutions, by providing the GHG impact data to Fiji's decision-making bodies and adjusting policies if needed. Well-functioning inter-ministry collaboration is key for achieving a long-term sustainable transparency framework and streamlining overall information processes and flows.

Proposed activities

- Draft and propose for adopting formal institutional arrangements and legal framework, including responsibilities of ministries and agencies, to collect and manage GHG Inventory data for developing GHG Inventory and for NDC tracking on mitigation.
- Outline clear and detailed institutional roles, mandates and responsibilities of involved ministries, agencies and external data providers for data production, collection and reporting;
- Empower CC&IC department as overall lead agency as well as the lead agencies of the different sectors through a clear authority status definition;
- 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;
- Organize a stakeholder workshop with all involved data providers to inform about the institutional roles and tasks.

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

- 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; (c) Assistance with deployment and enhancement of information and knowledge management structure to meet Article 13 needs.

Sub-Output 1.2 A curriculum on GHG Inventory and MRV is established at the National University and training to relevant staff in line ministries and agencies provided

This Output will deliver a specific curriculum on GHG Inventory and MRV, that would be housed in a national institute to provide a training in the form of short courses and workshops to staff in relevant ministries and agencies, as well as other stakeholders involved in the inventory compilation process. This will address the gap in necessary knowledge and skills of staff in different ministries and agencies to operationalize the ETF. Training to a larger group of staff is needed to address these gaps and to avoid loss of knowledge in case of staff turnover. This will be based on existing work material available from IPCC, UNFCCC and other institutes working in this field.

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

Proposed activities

- Develop a curriculum for short course to train stakeholders on MRV of mitigation actions and GHG Inventory preparation;
- Identify the national institution and establish mechanism for offering a short course on MRV mitigation actions and GHG Inventory preparation on a regular basis;
- Identify funding streams for the course to be sustained and formalize funding agreements.

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.

Sub-Output 1.3 Regional peer to peer exchange and knowledge-sharing activities on transparency implemented

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. All countries have to advance their national transparency systems to comply with the ETF and similar challenges and barriers may occur 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 the regional organizations such as Secretariat for Pacific Community (SPC) and South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) as well as regional NDC Hub to ensure efforts are well coordinated with regional initiatives.

The activities of the output will be coordinate with other CBIT projects in the region, such as Papua New Guinea (PNG), as well as leverage the CBIT Global Coordination Platform will be used for exchanging information with peers.

Proposed activities

- Participate in regional peer exchange workshop on transparency activities, challenges and lessons-learned;

· Collaborate with other countries in the region through the CBIT Global Coordination Platform and related workshops.

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: Technical support provided to develop Fiji National GHG Inventory system for the development of transparent, consistent, comparable, complete and accurate National GHG inventories, including National GHG database management system

The institutional arrangement needs to be complemented with a GHG Inventory Database Management System (GIDMS) to enable effective operationalization of institutional arrangements established as part of output 1. 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. The GIDMS will be complemented with sectorial 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, with a view to strengthening data flow, consistency and comparability. This output will deliver standardized sectorial guidelines, templates and tools for data collection with a view to enhance consistency and comparability of data and to facilitate the overall data collection process, especially from line and auxiliary agencies. The guidelines, templates and tools will institute the procedures on how and what kind of data is collected, processed and reported. Further, the output will also provide country with QA/QC systems and guidance tools that enable quality and completeness of the GHG inventory.

Sub-output 2.1: Fiji National GHG emissions inventory system developed and established

This Output will deliver a systematic, integrated and robust national GHG Inventory database management system (GIDMS) to enable data collection from line ministries, harmonize GHG data as well as to facilitate future inventory processes and thus sustaining institutional capacity. The database system will enable line ministries to input data into the system, and the coordinating agency in CCICD to review the data and clean it; it will also provide access to outside stakeholders on certain components of the data. The need for a GHG inventory system was also identified as 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.

Proposed activities

- Design GHG Database management system;
- Develop guidelines and protocols for data collection to ensure consistency and quality of data;
- Provide training to staff maintaining the GHG database system.

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Sub-Output 2.2: Sector-specific spreadsheets, toolkits, and consistency guidelines to facilitate data collection and reporting developed to operationalize National GHG Inventory systems

Consistent and comparable GHG emission data are preconditions for a robust and transparent GHG inventory and will, through common quality requirements, also enable further improvements in data quality over time. It further allows for a holistic evaluation of GHG emissions development which is key for enhancing ambition of climate actions and related policy adjustments. This output directly addresses the barrier of absence of knowledge and standardized data collection formats and methodologies in the different sectors. 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 coordinating agency and hired consultants to harmonize the data and compile the overall GHG inventory. The guidelines and templates will be developed in collaboration with national and/or regional experts to reflect the unique needs and characteristics of each of the sectors, and to ensure compliance with IPCC guidance.

These guidelines and templates, complemented with a training provided to key staff in the different agencies, will support building in-house capacity over time and ease future GHG inventory preparation. The training on the guidelines and the use of the templates and tools will be provided to staff in line agencies to build the necessary technical capacity in-house instead of outsourcing this task to external consultants. An annual repetition of the training will build the technical capacity of new staff in the different agencies. An existing institution for the provision of training to staff, existing as well as new staff, will be identified in order to ensure the sustainability of those capacity-building activities over time. The development of sectorial guidelines directly addresses the issue of high staff turnover and will help to ensure continuity of data collection processes in the different sectors.

Proposed activities

- Develop sector-specific guidelines, templates for data collection in all targeted sectors (Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) and Waste);
- Provide a training on sectorial guidelines and templates to a broad range of technical staff from different line agencies, involved in the GHG inventory process, as well as other relevant data-providers (i.e. private sector and sub-national entities).

Sub-Output 2.3: Methodology and system for QA/QC for GHG Inventory system is developed and staff trained on use the QA/QC procedures and methodologies

An important element of GHG inventory process is Quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) for ensuring the quality of data in the process of GHG inventory compilation. Establishing a 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 GIDMS.

Proposed activities

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- Develop a QA/QC plan for the Energy (power generation, transport sector, etc.), IPPU, and AFOLU sectors including:
 - defining general and category-specific QC procedures and methods for line agencies, following IPCC guidance;
 - defining QA review procedures for lead agencies to assess the quality of data collected and provided by line agencies;
 - outlining a schedule for sector-specific QA/QC activities of lead and line agencies in the two sectors, from initiation of the inventory process through to the reporting of the final GHG results;
 - assigning personnel within lead agencies to coordinate and undertake those QA/QC activities;
 - defining documentation, reporting and archiving procedures of inventory material and QC activities
- Develop guidance and training material for staff in lead and line agencies on the application of QA/QC procedures in the GHG inventory compilation;
- Provide training to staff in the different agencies involved in the GHG inventory process to introduce the QA/QC plan and distribute checklists.

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

- Activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in 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 nationally determined contributions (NDCs), enhancement of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and economic and emissions projections, including methodological approaches, data collection, and data management, and adaptation monitoring, evaluation, and communication measures.

Output 3: Technical Support provided for developing National MRV systems and NDC registry to track Nationally Determined Contributions (mitigation) and support received.

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The Output will support the country in establishing an MRV system to track NDC implementation. To enable tracking and assessing the impact of NDC implementation, the country needs to define: what will be measured, what will be reported and what will be the system for verification of information. The Output will also develop the indicators to be tracked and reported, methodologies to be used for estimating the indicators, and data collection procedures to ensure accuracy of the estimations and reliability. This will be complemented with the capacity building activities to inform and train stakeholders on the MRV system and the tools and methodologies for collecting data, estimating indicators, and reporting to the coordinating authority.

Sub-Output 3.1 MRV systems to monitor NDC implementation, including NDC registry developed and operationalized

For an effective MRV system the objective of the system should be clearly defined to provide a clear message to the participants. This information will be collected by the system to meet the national governments international obligations, the responsibility of the various stakeholders in collecting and reporting the information, the process cycle including timelines, the quality requirements of the information to be reported and the approach to verify the reported information. The sub-output will support the country to design such system by building on the existing national systems and process for reporting and evaluating information to develop activities and track the development of programmes implemented through government budgetary support. To enhance the transparency and inform the stakeholders at large publicly making this information available through web based portals is equally important. The sub-output will also result in design of NDC registry.

Proposed activities

- Review of existing programme tracking and reporting system;
- Design the MRV system for tracking NDC actions including processes and procedures for collection, reporting, and quality control of GHG estimations from mitigation measures, especially in the Energy sector (including transportation);
- Provide training to related agencies to enhance technical capacities on processes and procedures for data collection, reporting and quality control of GHG emission reductions;
- Design NDC registry for enabling information dissemination to stakeholders on progress in NDC implementation.

Sub-Output 3.2: Monitoring indicators and information matrix to track progress of NDC mitigation actions, including tools, and templates for estimating GHG emissions impacts of NDC actions in Energy and Agriculture sector developed, and capacity build of stakeholders

This output will deliver monitoring indicators and an information matrix to track progress of NDC mitigation actions. Further, the sub-output will develop methodologies and tools for collecting data and estimating the indicators to enable stakeholders report information on NDC implementation. The Energy sector is focused on NDC in reducing emissions, nonetheless the sub-output will also cover other sectors. Several actions are being taken in non-energy sector that reduce GHG emissions, thus it is important to cover these sectors to comprehensively assess the GHG reductions within the country. Training to staff from the stakeholders responsible for reporting NDC actions will be conducted to build their capacity in using the tools and methodologies.

Proposed activities

- In collaboration with sectorial experts and agencies, identify sector-specific indicators and information matrix for tracking of mitigation actions;
- Appropriate and adapt existing tools to estimate GHG emissions reductions in the Energy generation and energy use in end use sectors (transport, residential and commercial) and agriculture sector.
- Provide training to staff in relevant agencies on the use of the information matrix and the reporting on the specific indicators;
- Organize a regional peer-to-peer exchange workshop on tracking progress of NDC mitigation actions

The proposed scope of work aligns to the following activities listed in the CBIT national programming directions: 18 (g), Activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13.

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.

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Sub-Output 3.3: Systems, templates and training for tracking support received for climate change actions are developed

Fiji has embarked on a broad 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 current Financial Management Information System (FMIS) is integral part of this and its reform is targeted to capture data on crossing cutting issues such as climate change and gender, and other SDGs. In support of this, work is being undertaken on the Climate Budget Tagging (CBT). 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.

This project will support the implementation of the CBT system. Sub-Output 3.3 will deliver relevant processes and arrangements to enhance the coordination and information flow among ministries in order to tag budgets and international finance as well as assess the achievement for NDC investment strategy. This will include roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in tagging the budgets and international support, reporting processes and frequency, data management system for tagging, validation process of tagging as well as related capacity building to operationalize the system.

Proposed activities:

- Develop and formalize institutional arrangements, outlining tagging and reporting responsibilities; Deliver training on reporting climate expenditures and support received;
- Pilot activities with selected ministries and agencies;
- Report on support received and analysis on future support needs.

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.

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 Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency through sound data, analysis, and policy frameworks.

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 to be published this year. Further, it has prepared NDC roadmap and long term GHG reduction strategy to meet with the obligations under the Paris Agreement.

However, the newly established Enhanced Transparency Framework 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 NC processes and BUR work to be 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 for is targeted towards addressing the barriers, gaps and needs identified in the preparing its NC and also in the NDC roadmap. 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 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 Enhanced Transparency Framework. 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 this 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 fulfil the transparency provisions of the Paris Agreement.

The GEF CBIT program is designed to improve mandatory reporting of signatories of the UNFCCC. As such, this project is financed on 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 necessary 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.

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 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.

This project is linked to the GEF-7 climate change mitigation focal area, Indicator 3 on MRV systems for emissions reductions in place and reporting verified data. The indicator has 10 levels and the baseline and target will be set during project development. The project will monitor an additional indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity built for transparency-related activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The baseline and target will be set during the project development phase, following the scale of 1-4 as per the guidance on Annex IV: Indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities of the CBIT programming direction.

The project will further provide monitoring indicators and methodologies to track progress within Energy, Agriculture and Forestry and will thereby strengthen Fiji's institutional and technical capacities to track 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 with a view to enhance the global response to climate change in line with the long-term temperature goals of the agreement.

7) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

Innovation

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 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 in by countries in the region and built in the specificities of Fiji. It also will work closely with Australian Department for Environment and Climate which is supporting the development of Blue Carbon Inventory and GGGI, which is working closely with Ministry of Forest on Forest Inventory. 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 Third National Communication project, which is expected to start in 2021. This will provide an opportunity to test the systems.

Sustainability

The development of standardized templates, guidelines and tools for line agencies in each sector is a new activity as so far, no such templates and guidelines exist, i.e. guidelines for line ministries on how to collect data and guidelines for lead agencies to assess the quality of data. The documentation prepared will be in electronic forms and linked to the GHG database management system thus ensuring easier accessibility and usage of the documentation. Streamlining and standardizing collection of GHG data from the different sectors will be an innovative building block of this project as currently Fiji has very rudimentary Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory System and data is managed on ad hoc basis. Further the project will also assess and propose to the government budgetary allocations for staffing and maintenance of the system, including the funds received from Convention in producing regular reports.

Scaling up

In addition, the experience to be gained from data collection, monitoring, stakeholder consultation, data management and documentation will be used to expand activities in a more detailed manner in a number of sectors, at both national and subnational level.

The project outputs and their related capacity built will be used to support other countries in the region and thereby offer opportunity for scaling up and replicating similar activities in Pacific island countries. Considering that all countries undergo similar processes of enhancing their transparency systems and capacities, sharing of lessons-learned through different fora and platforms will be an important element of this project. The CBIT Global Coordination Platform will be actively used with the aim of scaling up and building synergies.

[1] Norwegian Agency for Aid Development with partner Coalition of Rainforest Nations

[2] Funding from the Pacific Risk Resilience Programme

[3] Canadian Government- through UNDP

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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



2. Stakeholders

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

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement.

At the PIF preparation stage the key technical partners and line ministries were consulted in understanding the current system and identifying the gaps. The focus of the current work is mainly on the strengthening of the government institutional structures for enhanced transparency framework in the first stage. This project will seek a Project Preparation Grant to thoroughly conduct national stakeholder consultation on the project design and implementation strategy. The project will support the Climate Change and International

Cooperation Division (CCICD) in Ministry of Economy (MoE), as the lead agency of the initiative, to conduct stakeholder discussions with relevant ministries, private sector representatives and interested civil society stakeholders in participation with the Implementing Agency (IA) and Executing Agencies (EA). It is envisioning that an MRV subcommittee will be established to engage relevant technical experts and actors under the project and more broadly. This will be directly affirmed with local stakeholders through the PPG process. In addition, a platform will be developed to enhance stakeholder engagement, including representatives across sectors and indigenous people’s representatives, and enhance transparency of information. Again, these considerations will be confirmed with an extensive range of stakeholders during the PPG phase of the project.

Key Stakeholder	Responsibility	Role in the Project
Climate Change and International Cooperation Division (CCICD)	CCICD of the Ministry of Economy is the responsible national agency for addressing climate change policy issues in Fiji. The CCICD is guided by the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) and works in collaboration with government agencies, non-governmental organisations, regional and international agencies and development partners.	CCICD will be the Executing Agency for the project.
Department of Energy (DOE)	DOE is responsible for recommending national energy policies and plans, including energy-related measures and energy conservation to ensure 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.	DOE will be one of the key beneficiaries of the project as NDC of Fiji is focused on mitigation in energy sector. The energy sector is the second source of emission, after the forest sector.
Transport and Planning Unit	The Transport Planning Unit (TPU) coordinates transport planning and monitor policy and development in the transport sector and advice, strategic planning and co-ordination and investment programming assistances. The overall direction of its activities is guided by inputs from external reference group, comprising representative of key stakeholders in the transport sectors, primarily through National Transport Coordinating Committee (NTCC) and National Transport Consultative Forum (NTCF).	Another Key beneficiary as NDC identifies actions for implementation in Transport sector.

Ministry of Agriculture – Economic Planning and Statistics Division	The Economic Planning and Statistics Division amongst other things, is responsible for collating, compiling and analysing agricultural statistics to assist in the formulation of policies. The Division is also responsible for assisting in the identification, preparation, monitoring and evaluation of all agricultural projects in Fiji. It also coordinates and facilitates the training of staff in marketing, project planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and report writing.	Beneficiary of GHG inventory preparation and NDC registry development.
Ministry of Forestry-Forest Resource Assessment and Conservation Division	The division is responsible for the management of forest information system and databank; management of natural forests through permanent sample plots, administration of mapping and surveys of forest boundaries and forest functions and services; coordination and facilitation of forest international and regional conventions and agreements.	Beneficiary of NDC tracking protocols as Forestry sector will implement actions that will result in mitigation, though these are not covered in NDC.
Ministry of Lands and Mineral Resources – Land Use Division	Prepares Land suitability study/report on designated land and submits report on highest and best use of land. Liaise with Agriculture on scientifically proven land use	Data provider on Land use.
Department of Environment	The Department of the Environment (DoE) is the main governing body dealing with environment and biodiversity issues in Fiji.	Responsible for supervising the project of developing methodologies for MRV and developing methodologies, tools and templates for estimating GHG emissions from the Waste sector.
Fiji Revenue and Customs Services (FRCS)	FRCS is responsible for the collection of taxes and duties on behalf of Government, providing advice on tax and customs matter to all stakeholders, facilitating trade and travel and protecting the borders.	Data provider on Fuel imports
Energy Fiji Limited (EFL)	EFL is responsible for the Generation, Transmission and Retail of electricity on the larger islands, Viti Levu, Vanua Levu and Ovalau, which account for some 90% of the country's population.	Data provider on fuel consumption for electricity generation and renewable electricity generation.

Fiji Bureau of Statistics (FBoS)	FBoS is the National Statistics Agency to collect, compile, analyse, 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.	Participant in the development of data collection systems and methodologies for preparing GHG inventory and tracking NDC implementation.
Regional/ National Universities and Academia	E.g. The University of the South Pacific- Faculty of Science, Technology and Environment; Fiji National University – College of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; University of Fiji,	They will provide important information and experience related to mitigation options, since they were involved in the TNC and research projects. They will be invited to participate in training, workshop and meetings in order to have an efficient exchange of knowledge and best practices.
Civil Society Organization	Civil society organization relevant to the project will be identified during the preparation phase of the project.	Civil society organizations will provide input during the public consultation process and will be consulted throughout the entire project phase.
Private Sector Entities	The project in designing institutional arrangements for MRV include the engagement of private sector in reporting data relevant to GHG inventory and NDC implementation. The specific private sector entities and association will be identified during the project preparation stage.	Private sector entities will be engaged to develop ways for their participation in supporting information sharing for GHG inventory preparation and NDC tracking. They will also participate in training programmes.

Stakeholders representing key governmental organizations, educational, research and development institutions, private sector and environmental NGOs with mandates relevant to the UNFCCC, have been envisaged as participants during the stakeholder consultations, undertaken under the project proposal development process. The stakeholder consultation process will include assessing and mapping stakeholders to the relevant project outputs and undertaking surveys to better understand the information flows within their organizational structures. This will also be used as the basis for introducing the project to the stakeholders and creating awareness on the kind of involvement and role that they will play in the course of project implementation. This will enable a sense of ownership for the project recognizing that this will be crucial for the processes that this project aims to establish.

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. This includes Civil Society Organizations and local NGO's.

The consultation process in the project will be through: individual consultations with the identified stakeholders to better design the project; and, two stakeholder workshops will be held one to share the initial draft prepared based on consultations and second to validate the final proposal with stakeholders.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

Fiji has made a number of 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 the national gender policy. Gender equality is also identified as a goal in national strategic planning documents. Despite these commitments, gender bias remains a challenge across various sectors and gender-based violence is prevalent. Gender inequality is rooted in traditional norms, customs, and models of decision making that give more power to men than to women.

Fiji's National Gender Policy 2014 highlights the inextricable links between gender equality and sustainable development and promotes enhanced efforts to mainstream gender equality and balance into all aspects of national life. The policy creates a national commitment to women's empowerment and recognises that gender equality is a crucial enabler for achieving national development aspirations.

Gender- responsiveness is also embedded within Fiji's National Climate Change Policy (NCCP). This is in recognition that gender equality, inclusivity, responsiveness and balance is key to effectively addressing environmental challenges and climate risks in an equitable and sustainable way and commits to a gender responsive approach to national development. 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.

Considerations of gender equality and women's empowerment will be integrated in the project design and the implementation of the project activities, notably through a balanced gender representation in the training and capacity-building provided to experts and staff in different agencies. Gender considerations will also be mainstreamed in the selection of the project management team as well as the consultants and experts for this project. Though targeted towards NCs and BURs, the Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit by UNDP will provide an entry point for gender mainstreaming in this CBIT project. References shall also be made to the GEF Gender Equality Action Plan (GEAP) 2015-2018, as well as to the UNEP Gender Equality and the Environment policy brief to further integrate gender in transparency work.

Through its participation to the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, Fiji will also benefit from activities on gender and climate transparency. Mainly, under Output 2.4 "Assistance provided to countries with integrating the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan into enhanced transparency frameworks" of the PIF approved GEF project "Global Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) Platform Phase II A: Unified Support Platform and Program for Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

To ensure gender equality and sensitivity throughout the project design and implementation phases, the undertaking of the following activities is foreseen:

- Women participation in trainings will be registered and encouraged;
- Whenever it is possible and/or relevant, the project will aim to include gender-disaggregated data;
- 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;

- All training material must avoid gender stereotypes, employ inclusive language and use appropriate illustrations;
- Significant women representation will be encouraged during capacity building workshops (both, among trainers and training participants) to promote gender parity;
- Gender will be addressed in the project team and stakeholder meetings, to help identify other areas where gender goals could be established.

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; and/or Yes

generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

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

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.

The government is in the process of preparing a framework for implementing NDC in the country. The private sector which emits beyond a defined threshold are likely to be encouraged to undertake mitigation actions and accounting of emissions voluntarily. The project will thus engage the private sector in the consultation during full project preparation as well as during the project regarding sharing of data, specifically fuel consumption data, through agreements that also safeguard the commercially sensitive data. The private sector will also be part of the technical working groups established for developing various deliverables of the project. Finally, the private sector will be included in trainings relating to data management, information gathering and sharing mechanism.

5. Risks

Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the Project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the Project design (table format acceptable)

Project Risk	Description	Rating	Mitigation
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 progress of the NDC implementation.	Low	The ongoing NC/BUR project coordination mechanism will help in building up support for the participation. Further, initial phase of project will undertake key awareness activities to convey the importance of the project in senior policy makers to ensure greater participation.
Limited cooperation on data and information sharing among stakeholders	The provision of data from the various ministries, agencies and other stakeholders is a precondition for the elaboration of a national GHG inventory encompassing all relevant sectors.	Medium	The elaboration of data-sharing agreements with line ministries and agencies as well as other data providers, notably the private sector, in each sector will set clear expectations of their contributions to the inventory process and will thereby increase data sharing and overall cooperation between related agencies and ministries. Formalized institutional arrangements and clear institutional mandates will also enhance trust and accountability of involved agencies and thus support interagency collaboration.
Slow or inexistent coordination among institutions	Ministries tend to work independent from each other with limited or no coordination between them. Lack of coordination can lead to a duplication of work, ineffective use of resources and jeopardizes sharing of information and the harvesting of synergies.	Medium	This project will build on existing institutional arrangements for transparency and climate change as a whole, established for the BUR and NC processes. Formalizing the institutional arrangements for data collection and defining clear roles will also enhance coordination and the communication flow between ministries and agencies.

Professional and staff turnover	The provision of capacity-building support is an integral part in 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 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.
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	<p>The Climate Change and International Cooperation Division is embedded within the Ministry of Economy which gives it much prominence. The National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) approved by cabinet is the central policy instrument that serves to anchor Fiji's climate change response. The NCCP creates the mandate for the National Adaptation Process and the Low Emissions Development Strategy. The NCCP also provides the basis, rationale and guidance for progressing national climate change legislation, in the form of a National Climate Change Act. The National Climate Change Act will create the revised institutional arrangements and governance architecture required to institutionalize Fiji's climate change response under national law.</p> <p>Fiji has already submitted two National Communications, with the third one being published in October 2019, showing Fiji's overall commitment of complying with the international reporting requirements of the UNFCCC.</p>
Duplicity of activities among other related projects	Communication between relevant stakeholders and coordination of on-going 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 flow of information among key support providers to minimize as much as possible the duplication.

6. Coordination

Outline the institutional structure of the project including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the project level. Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The CCICD will act as the Executing Agency, while UNEP will play the role of the Implementing Agency. 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 SBUR also led by CCICD. The TNC and BUR project are focused on developing GHG

Inventory and reporting data on the mitigation actions implemented in the country. The CBIT project will use the experience and challenges of preparing TNC and BUR to develop the outputs of CBIT project. Further, depending on the timelines of implementation CBIT outputs could be tested for undertaking the BUR work. CCICD will closely coordinate with the Forest Department, as sinks is one major component of GHG sink and a number of actions are being undertaken by the forest department which contribute to GHG mitigation. The work will be closely coordinated with the GGGI and Conservation International work on strengthening MRV framework which too are partners of CCICD.

The project will also work closely with Pacific Blue Carbon Program. PBCP (USD6 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: Ministry of Economy, Climate Change Unit), and the Australian Government Department of the Environment and Energy (DoEE), DFAT and CSIRO.

The project will also work closely with the Pacific NDC partnership to support efforts for coordination with other pacific island countries to foster knowledge-sharing and synergies (sub-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.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Is the Project consistent with the National Strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions

Yes

If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc

- National Climate Change Policy,
- NDC Implementation Roadmap 2017,
- Fiji's Low Emission Development Strategy,

The National Climate Change Policy (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 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 Business-As-Usual (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 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

Outline the Knowledge management approach for the Project, including, if any, plans for the Project to learn from other relevant Projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

The knowledge generated during this project will be published in the publicly accessible information platform that is the National Climate Change Portal. This will include any reports, statements or communications generated throughout the implementation of the project. This will contribute towards the knowledge base of the Division and informing the development of relevant policies, plans and strategies. Furthermore, the knowledge generated will be used for maintaining or implementing future improvements to the mechanisms established under the project for example the Fiji National GHG emissions inventory system.

A part of the budget will be dedicated to knowledge management, including the documentation of the results in a user-friendly form and providing access to the knowledge generated by the project, through workshops. Also, the project will consider identifying and sharing best practices and lessons learned to all stakeholders in line ministries and agencies, as well as other involved stakeholder.

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.

Also noting the strong cooperation on climate change Fiji shares with the region and the regional partners, the models and lesson learnt generated through this project could be replicated in other countries in the region through regional NDC partnership as well as established regional cooperation mechanism on Climate Change.

Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And Gef Agency(ies)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter with this template).

Name	Position	Ministry	Date
Joshua Wycliffe	Permanent Secretary for Waterways and Environment	MINISTRY OF WATERWAYS AND ENVIRONMENT	12/4/2019

ANNEX A: Project Map and Geographic Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project intervention takes place

