



GCCA +

THE GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE PLUS INITIATIVE



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DESKTOP REVIEW FOR FIJI FORMULATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE & DISASTER RESILIENCE PARTICIPATORY NEEDS ANALYSIS

Global Climate Change Alliance Plus
Scaling Up Pacific Adaptation (GCCA+ SUPA)
USP Component



Pacific
Community
Communauté
du Pacifique



SPREP
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional
Environment Programme

USP
THE UNIVERSITY OF THE
SOUTH PACIFIC

ACRONYM

SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
LCDs	Least Developed Countries
GCCA+ SUPA	Global Climate Change Alliance Plus Scaling up Pacific Adaptation
PICs	Pacific Island Countries
SPC	The Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
USP	University of the South Pacific
EU PacTVET	European Union Pacific Technical and Vocational Education and Training on Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Adaptation
FBOS	Fiji Bureau of Statistics
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IMF	International Monetary Fund
RBF	Reserve Bank of Fiji
NDP	National Development Plan
GGF	Green Growth Framework
NGOs	Non Government Organisations
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
LCDs	Least Developed Countries

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The impact of climate change is globally recognised which create challenges for sustainable development at the global front. It exacerbates the effect of natural disaster and increases the vulnerability of Small Islands Developing States (SIDS). The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) put into context under Goal 13 the need to *'Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact'*. This urgent action is further defined with five broad targets focusing on: (i) strengthening resilience, (ii) integrating climate change measures into national policies, (iii) improving education to build institutional capacity, (iv) implement commitments under the UNFCCC, (v) promoting mechanism for raising capacity for effective climate change planning and management in Least Developed Countries and SIDS with focus on vulnerable groups.

Within this global context, international commitments through government signatories to bilateral and multilateral engagements has been the platform to collaboratively address climate change impacts and disaster resilience. Climate change and disaster impacts for SIDS has received wide recognition given the vulnerability to its (i) smallness in size, (ii) isolated geographical location, (iii) small economies of scale, (iv) limited resource based sector, (v) high dependence on imports, (vi) surrounded by the vast Pacific Ocean, (vii) frequent occurrence of natural disaster, and (viii) increasing population growth rate annually.

The SIDS limited financial capacity to address climate change and disaster resilience has always been the predicament to implement sustainable development objectives. For this, donor partners are acknowledged for playing key supportive roles in bridging this continuous challenge.

The Global Climate Change Alliance Plus Scaling up Pacific Adaptation (GCCA+ SUPA) through the European Union has been a key stakeholder in building up platforms in developing strategic approach towards climate change and disaster adaptation and resilience. This initiative is intended to benefit ten Pacific Island Countries (PICs) under the SIDS ranking namely; the Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Tonga and Tuvalu. Delivering actions to these targeted national beneficiaries will comprise of implementing three main key outputs covering (1) Knowledge Management, (2) Capacity Building, and (3) Scaling up sector interventions. These key outputs with ten beneficiaries receives

financial support of EUR\$2.1 million spanned for a period of 54 months according to its European Union Grant Agreement for Pillar Assessed Organisations (PA Grant Agreement).

The intent of this review document is focused with output two for capacity building. At this juncture it is imperative to note that for Output one and three, implementation will be formed through the PAGODA Co-Delegation Agreement with The Pacific Community (SPC) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). For specifics of implementation, Output 1 will be delivered by SPREP, Output 2 – University of the South Pacific (USP), and Output 3 – SPC.

In view of the oriented approach for Output 2 – Capacity Building, the anticipated production of this review document is to reflect on the capacity needed for the Sub – National segment of the 10 countries. This review document will therefore identify and reflect the areas of Participatory Needs at the Sub – National level to enhance decision making process for climate change deliverance at community level. This is further outlined in the consecutive sections of this review document.

1.1 Desktop Review Objective

Purpose

The overall objective of this desk review is to assess the overall structure of the Government of Fiji and its existing overarching policies, plans and strategies. This is to identify the complementary nature of each national plans, ascertain gaps and challenges, and outline suggestions as way forward. Within this general objective, is the need to develop a Participatory Needs Analysis, positioned to build capacity at the Sub – National level of government.

Targeted achievements

Building on the Participatory Needs Analysis; the European Union Pacific Technical and Vocational Education and Training on Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Adaptation (EU PacTVET) project will be the platform to define the priority areas targeted to build capacity.

Approach method of review

The desktop review undertook a series of consultation processes both at the national and sub – national level. It further filters down to defining context at the community level, through informal

interview sessions. At the national level, Ministerial dialogue involves assessing the capital projects for each Ministry, its sources of funding and identifying whether projects have mainstreamed components of climate change and disaster resilience needs for sustainability. Sub – National level consultation was conducted at the Divisional level involving the office of the Commissioners, Provincial Administrators, District Officers and the mandated councils that oversee the administration of indigenous communities and settlements. These councils are administered by the Provincial Council Office – including a total of 14 province subject to indigenous communities, and the settlements are administered by the advisory councils. The context of settlements are those not within the legislated boundaries of indigenous village communities.

Formulation of Participatory Needs Analysis

The underline objective is the formulation of a Participatory Needs Analysis tailored to the Sub – National level. This is to ensure capacity is provided where change agents are largely involved with the community level. The Participatory Needs Analysis is formulated from the gap analysis and assessment of national policies and plans, and based from the stakeholder consultation defined above. The intention is therefore to enhance climate change adaption and resilience in Fiji, by strengthening the implementation of sector – based, but integrated, management strategies and plans.

Accordingly, the following activities is intended to be achieved in the formulation of the Participatory Needs Analysis. This is drawn from the Description of the Action GCCA+ SUPA – USP component of the Programming Document. The table below highlights the strategic approach to reach the formulation of the Participatory Needs Analysis.

<i>Objective</i>	<i>Activity Approach</i>
	2.1 Mobilisation and outreach on climate and disaster resilience with local area stakeholders in intervention areas – Capacity Building Need Analysis

Output 2: Planning and decision making capacities to address climate change and disaster risks at Sub – National and community level strengthened, applying participatory, gender-sensitive and rights based approaches.

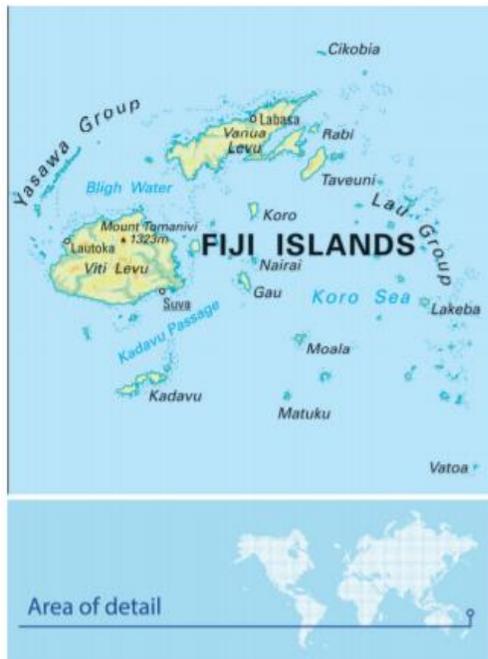
2.2 Provision of training in resilient development to local area stakeholders – Training for local risk resilience.

2.3 Mainstream and integrate climate change and disaster risk management in Sub – National sustainable development plans e.g. island plans – Mainstreaming climate change champions.

2.4 Enhance the capacity to implement, monitor and evaluate Sub – National sustainable development e.g. island plans – Building a community of practice: Delivering risk resilience priorities – Building a community of practice: Delivering risk resilience priorities.

1.2 Country Background

Geographical setting



Fiji is located within the ‘Rim of Fire’ of the South Pacific region. The volcanic formation of the island nation is attributed to the plate tectonic movements over the years that formed mountainous landscapes, hilly slopes and creating valleys. Significantly, volcanic activity over the past centuries results in the formation of more than 300 islands of which more than 162 of them are inhabitant. These fragile islands have a total landmass area of 18,274 square kilometers and its mandated 200 nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), providing a major economic source of economic activity.

Demography

Population trend in Fiji has been growing over the past decades. The Fiji Bureau of Statistics (FBOS) in its 2017 census data, highlighted an increase of 1.05 percent of population growth since the 2007 census. This is an increase from 837,271 to 884,887 personal. While this is still below the million mark, this growth rate is significant in the context of sustainable development and competing demand for natural resources and environmental ecosystem services. A major concern for the population dynamics in Fiji, is the growing urban to rural migration. An increase of 1.16 percent in population growth rate was recorded from 2007 to 2017. Interestingly, the rural population declined by 0.94 percent within the same census period (2007 to 2017). This is an indication of growing economic activity in urban areas attracting movements of people. Contributing largely to this rural to urban exodus, is the expiry of land leases from rural agriculture areas in the Northern and Western Division.

Social Development

Social development policies have focused on empowering Fijians to attain sustainable livelihoods. Development has been made more people-centered with provision of better healthcare, education, water and electricity and social safety nets to ensure higher living standards.

Education

Fiji has a high literacy rate. This is supported by universal access to primary, secondary and tertiary education. Increased opportunities are being provided for technical and vocational training. This focus on education is supporting the development of a knowledge-based society that will result in positive ripples throughout the economy through improvements in efficiency and productivity, the rate of diffusion and adoption of technology, and research and innovation. Over the past five years, government has increased investment in education at all levels through the free education initiative, bus fare assistance, free textbooks for primary and secondary education, and tertiary education scholarship and loan schemes.

Health

Significant progress has been made in increasing life expectancy, improving health outcomes in mothers and children, and reducing illness from communicable diseases. Life expectancy at birth stands at 70 years, a consistent improvement over the years. This increase can be attributed to improvements in public health, nutrition and medicine. The maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) has declined. Almost all births are now attended by skilled health professionals, indicative of the strength and efficiency of maternal and child health programs. The mortality rate for children under the age of five years has also significantly dropped, with marked reduction in infant mortality rates. Improving access and quality of public health services remains a major priority, particularly in addressing non-communicable diseases and dealing effectively with the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis.

Social Protection

Fiji's social welfare system continues to evolve to ensure that it is well targeted and provides support to vulnerable Fijians in need. Social protection programmes have been expanded from welfare allowances to support the living expenses of needy families, the elderly and disabled

persons. In addition, targeted assistance is provided to support education, the health of pregnant women in rural areas, subsidies to access basic utilities, and access to essential medicine.

Housing

There has been significant public investment to improve access to affordable housing. Government assistance is provided for the purchase and construction of new homes for first-home owners. Major squatter resettlement programmes and provision of leases for those on state land are continuing. Access to land and provision of utility services have been extended to informal settlements. More land development projects and provision of new residential blocks have also been undertaken, including funding support for i-Taukei land development.

Gender Equality

There has been a noticeable improvement in the female literacy rate over the last four decades. Indicators also show improvements in the labour force participation rate for females. Achieving gender equality in decision-making and income levels and eliminating violence against women in accordance with international conventions is crucial for sustainable development. Sex disaggregated data on the value of development programmes allows agencies

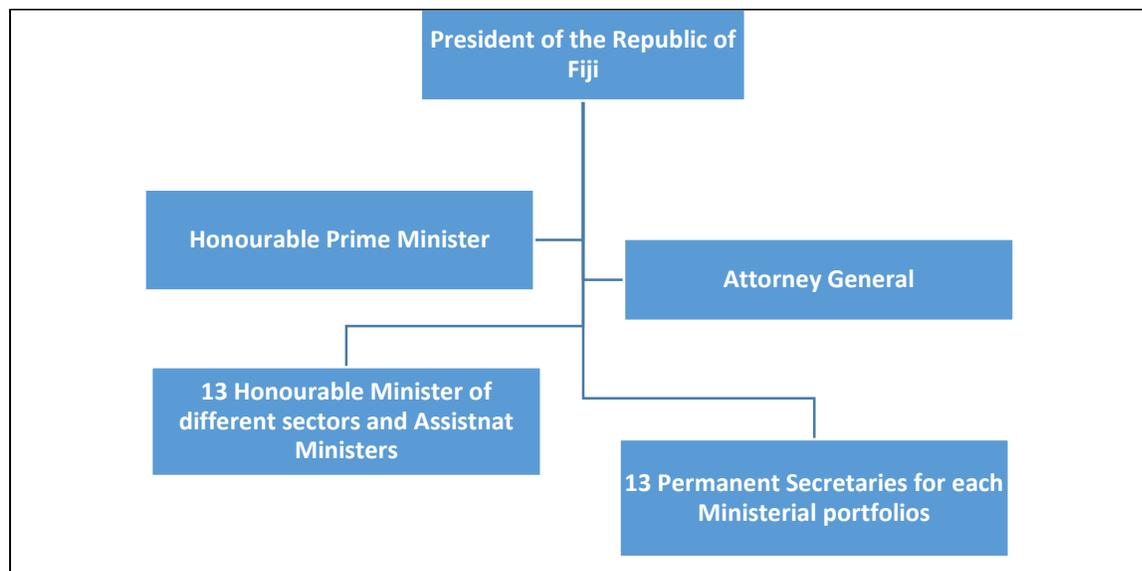
Economic Development

The status quo of Fiji's economic development is a declining Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This is largely attributed to the impacts of COVID – 19 pandemic. In its recent 2020 economic assessment, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Reserve Bank of Fiji (RBF) highlighted the declining economic activity that will reduce GDP down to 4.1 percent. The major economic sector, tourism industry which cuts across other services sector contributes largely to the decline in economic activity and earnings. To this effect, visitor arrivals dropped by 65.3 percent, an impact never been experienced over the century. Unemployment rate increases and people are pushed to be laid redundant. In most cases, hotels and many manufacturing sector have ceased operations. Investments and consumption have also declined further. Around 150,000 livelihoods are supported by the tourism sector, the trickling impact of COVID – 19, has laid off more than 40,000 people. This drives people back to traditional subsistence farming and fishing for livelihoods.

To ensure that government has breathing space, public debt in 2020 will likely to increase to 65.6 percent of GDP compared to 49.3 percent at the end of 2019. This increasing debt level, and coupled with the impact of climate change which increases the intensity of natural disaster, places Fiji in a more vulnerable situation.

1.3 Institutional Arrangement Structure and Guiding Policies/Plans

The institutional arrangements of the government of Fiji is defined through a democratic process that is stipulated under its supreme law the 2013 Constitution. The national affairs of the Fijian Government is functioned through three key systems of authority, (1) the executive authority, (2) legislative authority and the (3) Judiciary authority. These three authority are carried out by a defined government structure that sees the President as the Head of the Nation, with the Prime Minister and his Ministerial Heads (Ministers) operating under different Ministry portfolios. These different Ministerial portfolios have detailed legislations and Acts that guide operations at the national level, sub – national and community level. The structure below shows a simple demonstration of the government structure at the national level.



The national level structure comprises of the President of the Republic of Fiji, the Honourable Prime Minister and his cabinet Ministers. Their specific roles are formulating national development plans, strategies and policies.

The National Development Plan (NDP) underpin the strategic approach for nation development perspective in its 5 year and 20 year plan. The NDP is complemented by the formulation of the Green Growth Framework to ‘Restore the balance in development that is sustainable for our

future'. The GGF takes in perspective the need for environmental sustainability for the long term to ensure the NDP is implemented through sustainable means.

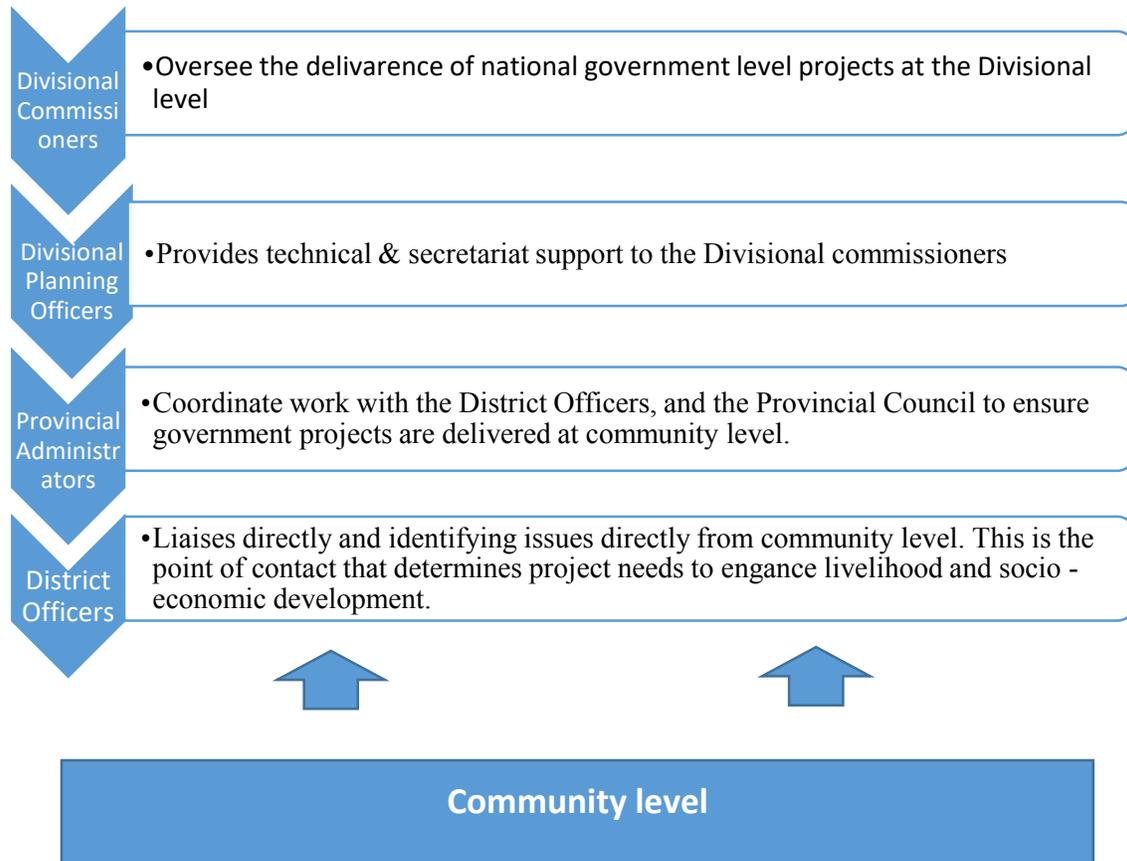
Other Ministerial strategies and plans are specific to the functions and roles of each permanent secretaries. This includes the Environmental Management Act (Ministry of Environment), Agriculture Lands Trust Act (Ministry of Agriculture), Housing Act (Ministry of Housing and Community Development), and etc.

The deliverance of the specific Ministerial legislations are enabled through the Sub – National level to ensure implementation at the community level. This is discussed in detail in the following section.

2.0 THE SUB – NATIONAL LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT

The roles and functions of the Sub – National level of government is crucial in implementing activities to reach the community level. The structure of the Sub – National level of government is an enabling approach that ensures deliverance of governments projects to the beneficiaries. This same structure is also followed by donor agencies, Non Government Organisations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs). In a more detailed assessment, the Sub – National level works in close partnership with the Provincial Offices. The geographical background of Fiji is divided into three major Divisions, (i) Northern Division, (ii) Eastern Division, and (iii) Western Division. The Provincial Council office comprising of 14 province is mandated to oversee the administration of 1,729 indigenous communities. Development planned at the national level filters through the Sub – National level headed by four Divisional Commissioners functioning as an implementing agency with the Provincial Council Office with the Ministry of i-Taukei (indigenous) affairs link act as. The diagram below shows the structure of operation at the Sub – National level.

Sub National Level Structure



3.0 ASSESSING CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RESILIENCE ACTIVITIES AND MANAGEMENT

Various development plans have been formulated in the past decades. The global impact of climate change and frequent occurrence of natural disaster have prompted the mainstreaming of climate change to national development plans. At the United Nations General Assembly held in Barbados in 1992, Parties raised the concern of vulnerability of SIDS. Climate change impact was an impact element raised in the forum. This also established the ongoing battle for climate change. The Millennium Development Goals, Kyoto Protocol, Copenhagen and Cancun Agreement and others were formulated to provide pathways for climate change impacts and disaster management. Annex

1 shows the various Treaties ratified by the Fijian Government referencing to commitments to climate change.

The Paris Agreement provides the most recent consensus of 129 member countries agreeing to the immediate action need for adaptation and mitigation strategies for countries already experiencing the drastic impact of climate change. This also established the funding facilities broadly known as the Green Climate Fund and Adaptation Funding mechanism. Donors through various existing channels have also taken the lead role assisting SIDS and Least Developed Countries (LCDs) through capacity building, climate change adaptation measures and mitigation actions through renewable sources of energy.

3.1 Fiji's Context – Review of Performance in the context of climate change actions.

Government is committed to integrate climate change and disaster risk management into the national planning and budgeting process and the current Climate Finance Readiness Programme and Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review is expected to propose a way forward. In addition, government recognises the initiatives of tertiary institutions (University of the South Pacific, Fiji National University and the University of Fiji) in partnering with donors delivering climate action needs.

Historically, Fiji experiences one to two tropical cyclone-related disasters annually, plus at least one major flood. In the 30-year period over 1983-2012, Fiji reported 106 natural hazard-related disasters including 49 disasters caused by tropical cyclones, 38 by floods, plus numerous additional severe storms, landslides and droughts . Based on existing data, only 70 per cent of these disasters were costed to any degree. The total assessed cost of disasters reported over the 30-year period was US\$ 1.2 billion, with an average disaster cost of US\$ 11.7 million, although average costs are likely to be higher, given that 30 per cent of events were not costed at all and most assessments did not take into account the value of economic losses. The most recent devastating cyclone to impact Fiji was Tropical Cyclone Winston in February 2016 and caused an estimated damage and loss valued at F\$1.99 billion equivalent to US\$0.9 billion. Tropical Cyclone Winston was more

devastating than TC Evans, with a category 5 impact. Scholars anticipated that climate change impacts will increase the intensity and frequency of natural disaster in the future.

3.2 Responding to climate change impacts

The European Union through the Global Climate Change Alliance Plus Scaling up Pacific Adaptation (GCCA+ SUPA) has been a key stakeholder in building up platforms in developing strategic approach towards climate change and disaster adaptation and resilience. This complements the needs identified in the National Climate Change Policy, National Adaptation Plan, Climate Vulnerability Assessment and sector plans. The table below highlights the various existing national plans that has mainstreaming climate change objectives and implementation goals.

National Plans and Strategies	Major Priorities
Sustainable Development Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goal 13 – climate action - Strengthening resilience, - Integrating climate change measures into national policies, - improving education to build institutional capacity, - implement commitments under the UNFCCC, - Promoting mechanism for raising capacity for effective climate change planning and management in Least Developed Countries and SIDS with focus on vulnerable groups.
National Development Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overarching National Development Plan for government within 5 year and 20 years. - Focus on decarbonizing Fiji - Accessing climate financing - Innovative ways to mobilise private sector resources for adaptation and mitigation

<p>Green Growth Framework</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish a National Platform for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management - Develop a National Strategic Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Resilience - Review the Fiji National Disaster Management Arrangements to include Climate Change - Develop a comprehensive assessment framework, including adoption of the damage and loss assessment methodology - Institutionalise a mechanism to collect and analyse hazard, vulnerability and exposure data - Mainstream cost-benefit analysis into decision making process in mitigation and preparedness measures - Encourage collaboration with development partners and tertiary institutions in conducting research on priority areas with climate change and disaster risk reduction
<p>Climate Change Policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimising the impacts of climate change on Fiji’s people, environment and economy through capacity development, the transfer of appropriate and relevant technologies, strategic pre-emptive risk management, and evidence based adaptation actions - Securing robust and ambitious global climate action through international political engagement and inter-regional collaboration - Minimising national contributions to the drivers of climate change through nation-wide emissions reductions and the achievement of net zero annual national emissions by 2050 - Enhancing the governance, systems, processes, efficiency, and effectiveness of Fiji’s National Climate change response through fit-for-purpose institutional arrangements and increased multi-stakeholder collaboration

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Securing adequate financing from international finance sources to accelerate the delivery of national climate change adaptation and mitigation objectives through international engagement - Increasing national access to sustainable financing through an enabling environment for private sector investment. -
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3.3 Needs Analysis

Most of the established national plans and strategies identified in the table above a very broad in nature. It only speaks volume of the national government objective and capacity at the national level and its strategies to engage with global partners.

In most cases, the role of the Sub-National level is often overlooked. This section will discuss the importance of the Sub-National level to addressing climate change challenges. As discussed in section 2.0 of this document, the structure of the Sub – National level is the best fit to deliver implementation at the community level.

Building capacity at the sub – national level is a major priority identified in the needs analysis consultation process. This is because the impact of national climate change documents are not filtered down to the established structure of the Sub – National level. Various sectoral thematic areas requires training to enhance knowledge capacity, to improve implementation at the community level. The table below highlights the major areas of training required that takes into account both adaptation and mitigation measures.

Gap Analysis	Remarks
Climate Change adaptation assessment	There are more than 1,000 communities in Fiji that have not been assessed for its adaptation needs

Ecosystem services assessment	Most government developments ignore the importance of ecosystem services and its vulnerability
Agriculture and Food security	There is still a large gap in knowledge capacity regarding climate change and food security at the Divisional and community level
Fisheries and food security	Fiji is surrounded by the vast Pacific Ocean, increase in temperature level affects marine ecosystem and fisheries resources.
Water security	Drought has become a major disaster for the past decades in Fiji. There has been prolonged periods of drought compared to past recorded events.
Forest management	The need to incorporate forest management into planning policies of logging activities at the sub – national level
Energy security	Fiji records its highest import bill on fuel consumption. Energy security requires the adoption of renewable sources to reduce carbon emissions and green house gas
Sustainable agriculture practices	Climate Smart Agriculture practices that integrates land and forest management

Health	Climate change impacts to health and well – being of communities. This includes water contamination, water salinity water borne – diseases
Climate change and disaster impact planning	Climate change scenarios and future disaster impacts to enhance disaster planning and action oriented activities.
Climate financing model	Establishing local model climate financing initiatives. This is because global climate financing is competitive to access that focuses on large government capital projects. Local model climate financing is tailored for community based scenarios.
Poverty and inequality	The drastic impacts of climate change will push people towards poverty level. Thus increasing poverty level at the community level.
Competitive demand for environmental ecosystem	Increasing economic development, and demand for environmental ecosystem increases threat and vulnerability to climate change.
Monitoring mechanism	At present Fiji is lacking capacity to formulate a monitoring mechanism at the Sub – National level to report on threats and needs required at community level.

Community Institutional Capacity building Needs	Identify roles of various existing institutional systems either informal, formal with rules and norms that control community roles and responsibility.
Social Safety Nets and social protection	Building capacity at the sub – national level to identify traditional social safety nets and social protection in advance of climate and disaster impacts
Hazard and vulnerability mapping	Hazard and vulnerability mapping to be included in divisional plans at the Sub – National level.

3.0 CHANGE AGENTS & PARTICIPATORY NEEDS ANALYSIS

The needs analysis identified in section 3.0 demonstrates the depth of actions required to address the future drastic impacts of climate change and natural disaster. At the Sub – National level, developing Divisional Plans is crucial to this need. Delivering this plan at the community level further requires the need to identify change agents. In Fiji’s context these change agents includes the major following agencies below: The

Change Agents	Roles
Divisional Commissioners office	
Divisional Commissioners	<p>Their core role is to ensure government capital projects are properly implemented at divisional levels. Divisional commissioners work through the following channels of communication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Divisional Planning Officer

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provincial Administrators, and - District Officers - Advisory councils (settlements) - Community level -
Ministry of Indigenous Affairs	
Ministry of i-Taukei (Indigenous) Affairs	<p>The Ministry of i-Taukei affairs oversee the affairs of the indigenous people and the socio – economic development needs at village level. The channels of communication and service delivery channels through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roko Tui (Provincial indigenous government representative) - Senior Roko Tui - Conservation Officer - Assistant Roko Tui
Provincial Council	
Provincial council	<p>There are 14 provincial councils in Fiji representing their own province. The provincial council office executes and implement socio – economic and environmental needs from the community level. It works through the following structure of communication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indigenous District councils (Tikina council meeting) - Indigenous Village councils (Koro committee) - Indigenous clan council (Mataqali committee)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indigenous family councils (Tokatoka committee)
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These change agents formed the basis and holistic structure of the sub- national level. It is imperative to note that these are mandated structures with defined roles and responsibilities stipulated in each Agents legislation. Other stakeholders may include NGOs and CSOs that conduct capacity building and climate change projects at the community level. These other stakeholders will follow one of the three Agents above to filter implementation at the community level. At this juncture, it is significant that the needs analysis is systematically mainstreamed through these major agents to realise change at the sub – national level.

4.0 CONCLUSION

This desktop review intends to highlight the areas of need to be addressed at the Sub – National level of government. The structure of the review is detailed in the context section of this document. The major areas of need identified in the needs analysis are focused areas that is recommended for the Participatory Needs Analysis. For Fiji’s context, this underpins the participatory need of stakeholders at the Sub – National level to ensure implementation of plans and strategies is effective at the community level.

ANNEX 1: TREATIES RATIFIED BY THE FIJIAN GOVERNMENT

Fiji's commitment to combat climate change impact and to establish global support for socio-economic and environmental sustainability is attributed to the ratification of the following conventions. This also includes the cross cutting nature of gender, children and the vulnerable groups in society.

1. Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
2. Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
3. Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage
4. Convention on Biological Diversity
5. Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean
6. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
7. Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
8. Convention on the High Seas
9. Convention on the Political Rights of Women
10. Convention on the Rights of Person with Disabilities
11. Convention on the Rights of the Child
12. Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention
13. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
14. The Kyoto Protocol
15. The Montreal Protocol
16. The Nagoya Protocol
17. Paris Agreement
18. The Ramsar Convention
19. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
20. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
21. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
22. Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer
23. Convention on International Trade in endangered species of Wild Fauna and flora
24. Stockholm Convention