

National Resilient Development Monitoring and Evaluation

Case Study: Fiji

February, 2021

ACRONYMS

CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCDRRP	Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy
CCICD	Climate Change and International Cooperation Division
CVA	Climate Vulnerability Assessment
FBoS	Fiji Bureau of Statistics
COM	Council of Ministers
DPRR	Disaster Preparedness Response and Recovery
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
FRDP	Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific
FPR	Framework for Pacific Regionalism
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
JNAP	Joint National Action Plan on Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
LCD	Low Carbon Development
LCD&M	Low Carbon Development and (climate change) Mitigation
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoE	Ministry of Economy
NCCCC	National Climate Change Coordination Committee
NDMO	Fiji National Disaster Management Office
NDP	Fiji's 5-Year and 20-Year National Development Plan
LEDS	Fiji Low Emission Development Strategy
PA	Paris Agreement
RDME	Resilient Development Monitoring and Evaluation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Resilient Development

SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SAMOA	SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNSDGs	United National Sustainable Development Goals

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Fiji RDME Case Study

At a Glance

This case study identifies and examines the key themes and indicators on resilient development that are being monitored and reported on in Fiji. The term ‘resilient development’ encapsulates the three goals of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) including: climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (CCA&DRR); low carbon development and (climate change) mitigation (LCD&M); and disaster preparedness, response and recovery (DPRR). Along with three other country case studies (Kiribati, Vanuatu and Tonga), this assessment informs the development and operationalization of a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework for the FRDP. The four case studies are designed to inform national and regional policy makers, planners and practitioners in governmental and non-governmental agencies on how resilient development M&E is developing in the region as well as highlights key themes and indicators that may be applied in other national contexts.

As the tenth ranked country in the 2018 World Risk Report, Fiji is highly exposed to natural disasters (cyclones, drought, landslides and floods) and the intensifying effects of climate change (warming air and ocean temperatures, rising sea levels, changing weather patterns). The future cost of cyclone damage and losses for Fiji is estimated at approximately 6.5% of Fiji’s gross domestic product, annually, by 2050 (The World Bank, 2017). The Fiji Government has been particularly vocal about the experienced and projected impacts of climate change in Fiji in UNFCCC and other global forums. Fiji has particularly pushed for the for climate financing as part of development approach (Islands Business, 19 July 2019).

Fiji’s firm commitment and continued efforts to address the impacts of climate change has resulted in the following forward-looking policies and frameworks for resilient development to protect its land and citizenry in the future.

Milestones: Policies, Plans and Frameworks

- **Fiji’s 5-Year and 20-Year National Development Plan (2017-2030)** is a detailed action agenda with specific targets and policies that are aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (Ministry of Economy, 2017).
- **The National Adaptation Plan of the Republic of Fiji (NAP)** was developed based on the National Climate Change Policy (2018) as a response to national needs and international commitments to combat climate change, where strategic guidance had been devised to guarantee risk-informed climate resilient development in the future. The NAP contains 160 most urgent sectoral adaptation measures for the next five years (Government of the Republic of Fiji, 2018).
- **The National Climate Change Policy 2018-2030 (NCCP)** – outlines Fiji’s priorities in reducing present and future climate risks and how Fiji plans to deliver on its Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement (Ministry of Economy, 2019).
- **Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for Fiji’s National Adaptation Plan Process** was developed to measure the progress of the NAP process as a precursor to a specific

M&E system to assess the implementation and effectiveness of the NAP (Ministry of Economy, April 2020).

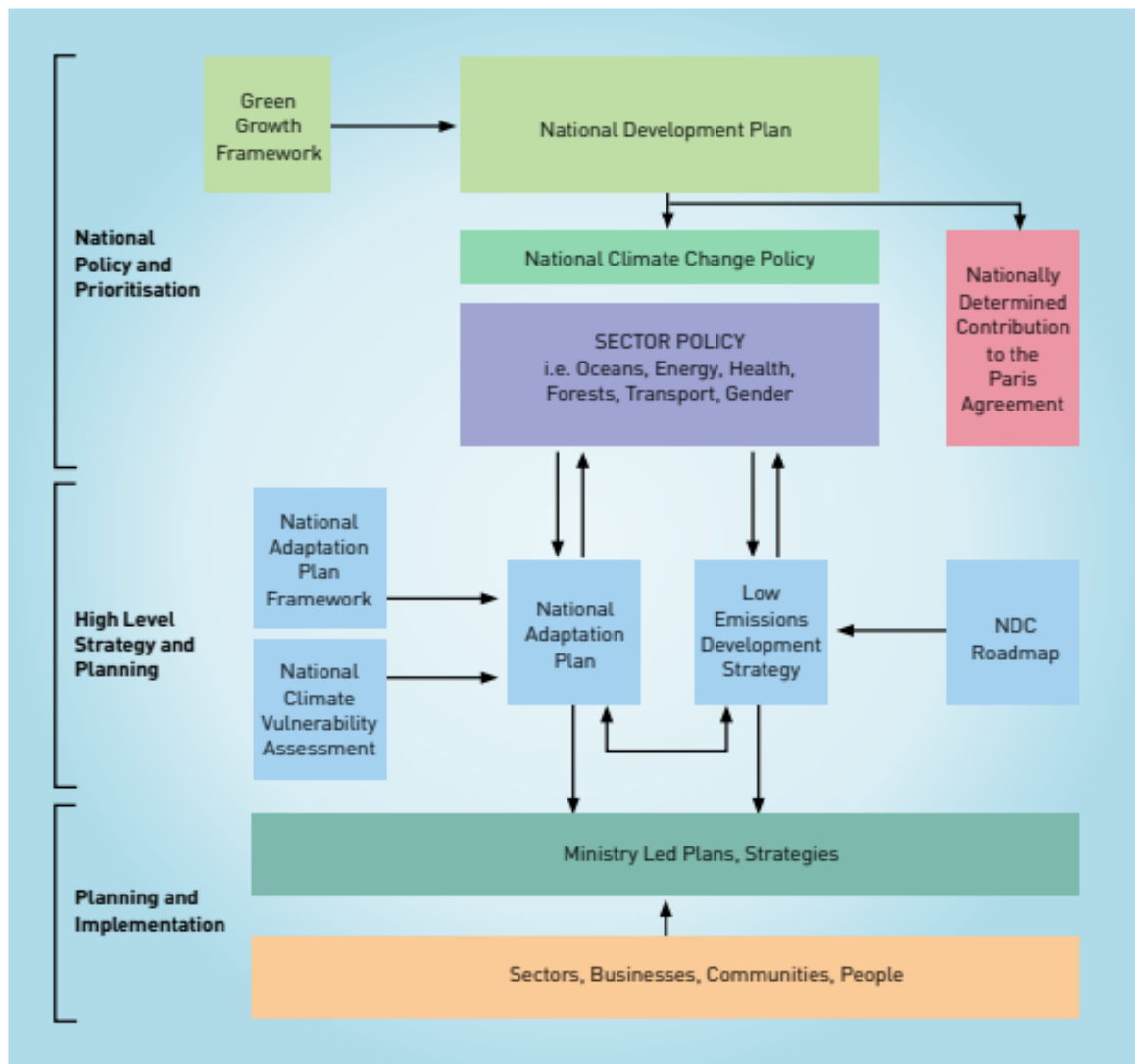
- **Nationally Determined Contribution** for Fiji is geared toward reducing carbon emissions by 30% from a BAU (Business As Usual) baseline scenario in 2030, by endeavoring to reach 100% renewable energy power generation (Ministry of Economy, 2017).
- **Nationally Determined Contribution Implementation Roadmap 2017-2030** sets out clear actions and investments required to meet Fiji's emissions and renewable energy commitments (Ministry of Economy, 2017).
- **Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) for 2018-2050** was developed as a living document to assess the needs and limitations for mitigation actions across relevant sectors and defines pathways to guarantee future low emission development to reach zero carbon emissions by 2050 (Ministry of Economy, 2018).
- **Disaster Risk Reduction Policy** provides a systematic approach to disaster risk reduction and is aligned to the Natural Disaster Management Act 1998 (Ministry of Disaster Management and Meteorological Services, 2018).
- **Climate Vulnerability Assessment (CVA)** was carried out in Fiji to assess the threat that natural hazards and climate change pose to the country's NDP in an effort to inform future development planning and investment decisions (Government of the Republic of Fiji, n.d.)
- **National Planned Relocation Guidelines** is Fiji's national framework that guides the relocation process related to climate change and aligned with Fiji's NDP, NAP, and the NCCP (Pacific Climate Change Portal, n.d.).
- **Climate Change Bill 2019** provides a comprehensive framework to guide Fiji's response to *climate change* and engrains it within the country's national policies and priorities (Ministry of Economy, 2019). Some of the key highlights of the bill include:
 - *Implement Fiji's commitments and obligations under the Paris Agreement and NDC.*
 - *Provides a comprehensive framework for Fiji to achieve its long-term emissions reduction target of net-zero by 2050*
 - *Legalize key policy documents including the National Climate Change Policy, the Low Emissions Development Strategy, the National Adaptation Plan and the National Planned Relocation Guidelines.*
 - *Provides a framework for adaptation and resilience development*

Fiji's NCCP and NDC are also aligned with the NDP and covers the three thematic goals of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP), namely adaptation and disaster risk reduction (Goal 1), low carbon development/climate mitigation (Goal 2) and disaster preparedness, response and recovery (Goal 3), to be achieved and within the context of sustainable development. The NAP is closely aligned with both the NDP and NCCP.

The NAP incorporates the original NCCP's 'strategic actions into the stock take process, while the revised NCCP provides high-level policy guidance to the NAP process and provides the institutional arrangements that will ensure, monitor, and evaluate its implementation' (Government of the Republic of Fiji, 2018).

Moreover, the NAP is tied to the Fijian Government's NDC process and is the 'vehicle which operationalises any adaptation-related component of the NDC process' (ibid).

Figure 1: Relationships between key inter-ministerial policies and plans relevant to NCCP



Source: Ministry of Economy, Fiji National Climate Change Policy, p.15

The first part of this case study report describes the context, reporting coherence and operationalization of RDME in Fiji. This assessment is based on the Pacific RDME checklist that was developed prior to the development of the four country case studies. The second part of the report identifies the key RDME themes emerging from the case study. The third and final part of report scores progress made towards resilient development in Fiji according to the three goals of the FRDP. The scorecard is based on the consolidated themes and indicators from the four case studies and coding of priority actions of each FRDP goal. The scorecard may be reviewed and adjusted to support the RDME context for all PICs.

Part One: Fiji's RDME System

A. National Policy and Planning Context

The RDME context refers to the policy framework for resilient development, its **purpose**, resilience **targets and indicators** and **alignments** with sustainable development goals, **scales** of data gathering and synthesis and mechanisms for **integration and inclusivity**.

A1 Purpose

RDME policies are usually centered around learning, reporting and/or adaptive management. *Learning* relates to the *production of knowledge* related to the evolving resilient development context, needs and experiences. *Reporting* ensuring *accountability* by informing stakeholders about the progress of resilient development investments. *Adaptive management* is the process of *checking* if a resilient development intervention (such as a policy, plan, program or project) is on track *and making decisions* to adjust to the course of action with the acquisition of new or recent knowledge. All three RDME purposes are critical to achieving the three goals of the FRDP nationally and regionally.

Fiji does not have a single RDME system mainly because it have separate policies, frameworks and plans dealing which each of the FRDP thematic goals. The Fiji NAP is currently the only resilient development related policy or plan that has an M&E framework.

An M&E Framework for the Fiji NDP was recently **is in the process of being developed by an ADB**. Climate change and disaster risk management have been mainstreamed within Fiji's NDP and so the an M&E process for resilient development may come from that. The forthcoming NDP framework is expected to provide an in-depth overview on how the various sectors engage in M&E although an institutional framework for M&E is contained in in the current NDP as depicted in Table 2.

Table 2: Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation, NDP 2017

COMPONENT	ACTIVITY FOR M&E	M&E INSTITUTIONS AND LEAD AGENCIES	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
Accountability Framework	Compliance with Systems and Processes	Parliament of Fiji - Public Accounts Committee	Performance monitoring including compliance with systems and processes for effective management of public resources
		Office of the Auditor-General	
		Ministry of Civil Service	
Civil Service Performance Management		Ministry of Economy; Fiji Procurement Office; Internal Audit and budget and Planning Division	
National Budget Implementation	Resource Requirements	Ministry of Economy; Line Ministries	Incorporate M&E assessments by institutions and lead agencies into planning and decision-making processes
	Programme Performance		Assess contribution of programmes and projects to Sectoral Goals and National Development Targets
		Macroeconomic Policy and Technical Committees	Assess macroeconomic performance
		National Environment Council ¹²	Assess the State of the Environment and National Resource Inventory
Official Statistics		Fiji Bureau of Statistics Line Ministries and Other Data Sources	Coordinate compilation, collation and release of official statistics

Source: Ministry of Economy, Fiji National Development Plan, 2017

A2 Targets, Indicators and Data Sourcing

Does the RDME have a theory of change, targets and indicators? Are these targets and indicators sector-based and/or applicable at national and sub-national levels?

Process and Outcome Indicators

Fiji has yet to develop resilience indicators for their NAPs although quantifiable indicators have been developed in the energy sector in support of LCD-M. Keeping in line with the Paris Agreement objective, Fiji's goal is to achieve net-zero global GHG emissions by 2050 and has submitted near-term targets to address GHG emissions, i.e. nationally determined contributions (NDCs), and will review and extend these targets every five years. Fiji is committed to decarbonize the Fijian economy by 2050 in an effort to achieving related SDGs (Ministry of Economy, November 2017, p.16).

Impact Indicators

[The Fiji Voluntary National Report (VNR) under the SDG could not be accessed via this consultancy and hence the associated impact indicators could not be identified.

A1. Resilient and Sustainable Development Alignment

The policy context determines how Fiji's RDME fits within broader resilient and sustainable development policies, frameworks and plans.

A1b) Resilient and Sustainable Development Alignment – Global, Regional and National Levels

What are the key global and regional frameworks for resilient and sustainable development and how do they align?

Currently, Fiji's 5-Year and 20-Year National Development Plan (NDP), launched in 2017, encompasses a 'whole-of-Government' approach and is the key instrument of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs) implementation at the national, sub-national and sectoral levels (United Nations, 2019).

The 17 UNSDGs have been woven across the thematic areas of the NDP. 15 SDGs are explicitly integrated into 29 related strategic priorities of the NDP while SDG 10 (reduce inequalities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production) and SDG 13 (climate action) are treated as cross-cutting issues across the NDP' (ibid). While the SDGs have also been assimilated into sectoral strategic plans and corresponding policies, the actual execution and monitoring are dependent on the NDP's documented processes (ibid). As the principal document for achieving targets under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and resilient development, the NDP is aligned with global commitments including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Overall, the goals and policy objectives of the NDP are covers the themes of the three Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) goals.

Fiji has a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and a Disaster Risk Reduction Plan (DRRP). At this stage, the government has not intention of merging the two policies and processes into a single joint CCA and DRR national action plan as several Pacific Island Countries have.

A1b) National Resilient and Sustainable Development Plan Alignment

How are national resilient and sustainable development policies and plans aligned?

As Fiji's overarching national development policy, the NDP is aligned with global commitments including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (Ministry of Economy, November 2017, p.i). The NDP's respective sector policies and strategies together with the corresponding programmes and targets incorporates the Green Growth Framework for Fiji thematic areas noted below:

- Building Resilience to Climate Change and Disasters

- Waste Management
- Sustainable Island and Ocean Resources
- Inclusive Social Development
- Food Security
- Freshwater Resources and Sanitation Management
- Energy Security
- Sustainable Transportation
- Technology and Innovation
- Greening Tourism and Manufacturing Industries

(Source: Green Growth Framework, 2014)

The above ten thematic areas are engrained with the following principles noted below in Table 1 which are also aligned with the three FRDP goals.

Table 1: Green Growth Framework Pillars

Innovative	in finding new transformative solutions to long standing problems, through bold and adaptive leadership and fair and transparent consultative processes, in advancing the transition to a "people-centred green economy in a blue world".
Integrated	for a holistic approach to support development that is sustainable and climate change-resilient.
Inclusive	across all sectors and cultures from the village to corporate boardrooms and creates meaningful partnerships to address the root causes of poverty and promote multi-stakeholder solutions for sustainable social, economic and environmental development.
Inspires	respect for creation and empowers all members of the community to make decisions and take actions to build a green economy in a blue world, supported by the guiding principles of this Green Growth Framework.
Investment	in transformational change to better align the economy and society with the environment, in order to sustain livelihoods now and for generations to come.

Source: Green Growth Framework, 2014

A3. Scale

A defined level of M&E application and aggregation determines the scope of the national RDME as well as who the relevant stakeholders might be and how they might be involved. The level of application refers to the jurisdictional levels at which RDME results can be seen or presented, such as at national or sub-national levels. The level of aggregation is the point at which data is collected at multi source units (e.g. groups, sectors, villages, districts) for synthesis.

Aggregation (gathering of data for synthesis) can occur horizontally (across multiple sectors) or vertically (at multiple geographic scales). Aggregation may be conducted via quantitative analysis or via a synthesis of qualitative results.

A3a) RDME Across Sectors

How is resilient development reporting conducted at sector levels? Who collects data at sector levels? Are there guidelines for linking the RDME to the sectors?

The Fiji NAP Steering Committee, comprising relevant sector technical leads, reports to the NCCCC and meets periodically to review progress and guide the development of future NAPs. The Committee solicits the technical expertise of key stakeholders from the private sector, civil society, and professional and academic institutions, amongst others, when their advice and support is required (Ministry of Economy, 2018).

A3b) RDME at Sub-national Levels

How is resilient development reporting conducted at sub-national levels? Who collects the data at national levels? Are there guidelines for linking RDME to districts, municipalities, regions, provinces and islands?

Reporting at the sectoral, national and sub-national levels are all via their respective annual reports and annual plans. Provincial level reporting is provided to the Ministry of Itaukei Affairs and Ministry of Rural and Maritime.

The Local Government Act provides a mechanism for coordinating the activities at the sub-national level under the direction of the ministry of Local Government, Housing and Commercial Development. However, the efforts to implement DRR and CCA at the local levels and subsequent reporting are not harmonized with the central government's approach, and the lack of budget, human resources and technical capacity further obstruct the effective localization of disaster and climate action initiatives (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, July 2019, p.17).

A3c) RDME Inclusivity

What kinds of mechanisms are in place to engage civil society and the private sector in national RDME? Are there guidelines for linking RDME to varied stakeholder groups, especially vulnerable and marginalized groups?

The NAP Steering Committee, comprising relevant sector technical leads, reports to the NCCCC and meets periodically to review progress and guide the development of future NAPs. The Committee solicits the technical expertise of key stakeholders from the private sector, civil society, and professional and academic institutions, amongst others, when their advice and support is required (Ministry of Economy, 2018).

B Reporting Coherence

The FRDP M&E Strategy directs the creation of more coherent reporting systems for resilient development M&E as its second objective. This particularly examines national reporting processes under the Paris Agreement, SFDRR and SDG and the extent to which resilient and sustainable development reporting systems are aligned and vertically and horizontally integrated.

B1 Resilient Development Reporting

How is resilient development progress reported in national and global contexts?

B1a) Paris Agreement and UNFCCC Reporting

The Climate Change and International Cooperation Division (CCICD) of the Ministry of Economy is reports on Fiji’s Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory through data collection, analysis, monitoring and reporting procedures as required by the UNFCCC.

Fiji ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1993 and is obligated to submit its National Communications (NC) as required by the UNFCCC. As indicated in Table 2, Fiji has submitted three national communications i.e. (i) the Initial National Communication (INC) was presented to the UNFCCC in 2005, (ii) the Second National Communication (SNC) was presented in 2014 and (iii) the Third National Communication (TNC) as presented in 2020 (UNFCCC, n.d.).

Table 2: Status of Fiji National Communication Submission to UNFCCC

Fiji	<u>NC1</u> 18 May 2006	<u>NC2</u> 31 Jul 2014	<u>NC3</u> 28 Apr 2020
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Source: Adapted from UNFCCC, National Communication submissions from Non-Annex I Parties

In addition to the national communications, Fiji is also currently working on its Biennial Update Reports (BURs) as required under the convention. Fiji is also committed to compiling and submitting its Biennial Transparency Report in 2024 as required under the Enhanced Transparency Framework.

Keeping in line with the Paris Agreement objective, Fiji’s goal is to achieve net-zero global GHG emissions by 2050 and has submitted near-term targets to address GHG emissions, i.e. nationally determined contributions (NDCs), and will review and extend these targets every five years. Fiji is committed to decarbonize the Fijian economy by 2050 in an effort to achieving related SDGs (Ministry of Economy, November 2017, p.16).

B1b) Sendai Framework Reporting

The Fiji Bureau of Statistics (FBoS) and the Fiji National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) play a dual role in the reporting against the Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM). The SFM is linked to the FRDP, Sendai Framework and Sustainable Development Goals in terms of Goal 1, end poverty; Goal 11, resilient cities; Goal 13, climate change (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, 28 March 2018).

In terms of Sendai Framework reporting and M&E, there is currently a team of two personnel comprised of the FBoS's Senior Statistician and the NDMO's Principal Disaster Management Officer. Reporting against the Sendai targets is done annually before March 31 of each year because reporting in SFM is a year-long consolidation process. Basic data such as population, age group and gross domestic product is collated by FBoS while the NDMO collates disaster related data.

Once data is updated onto the SFM platform, an automated email is generated to stakeholders for review and validation of data. Stakeholders for validation of data include focal points from:

- Ministry for Infrastructure Transport Disaster Management and Meteorological service
- Ministry for Education, Heritage and Arts
- Ministry for Health and Medical Services
- Ministry for Agriculture, Environment, Rural and Maritime Development Waterways
- Ministry for Justice, Economy, Civil Service, Communications and Public Enterprises

In 2019, Fiji achieved *Target E - Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020*. There are seven global targets altogether under the Sendai Framework and Fiji is working consistently and diligently to achieve these targets in due course.

The NDMO is working on updating the Natural Disaster Management Act 1998 which is near completion.

The SFM M&E team are facing a few challenges in executing their reporting responsibilities:

- **Staffing capacity** - Initially there were five team members but three have since left the respective government organisations. As such there is a heavy burden placed on the current team of two in terms of reporting deadlines. There is an opportunity to include more staff from FBoS and NDMO in the M&E team to ensure that there is ongoing mentoring and adequate staffing in place to ensure consistent reporting.
- **Stakeholder meetings** – Currently there are no scheduled stakeholder meetings. There is an opportunity to engage stakeholders in regular meetings, perhaps quarterly or biannually, to discuss challenges in data collection and validation, training needs and communication to ensure a robust network is in place to strengthen reporting obligations within the respective government sectors and also toward global mechanisms.
- **SFM Training** – Apart from the 5 Feb-March 2019 training for officers from NDMO & FBoS on the usage of the SFM platform, there has not been a similar training since then. There is an opportunity for a follow up or refresher training workshop to include new officers from both FBoS and NDMO (in addition to the M&E team) to ensure that staff have an in-depth understanding and ability to use the platform for accuracy purposes.

There is also an opportunity for FBoS and NDMO to work closely together during *any* disaster to collate data for reporting purposes.

B2 Resilient and Sustainable Development Reporting Alignment

How are national resilient and sustainable development reporting linked?

While Fiji's 5-Year and 20-Year National Development Plans map out the country's agendas for climate action, disaster risk reduction and management, green growth and gender and social inclusivity, as described in Section A1, reporting towards these thematic areas are generally fragmented. Reporting towards the progress of the NDP is minimal with limited linkages to reporting directed towards climate and disasters on a regular basis.

B2a) UNSDG Reporting

Fiji presented its first *Voluntary National Report* to the UNSDG in June 2019. The report provides an overview of the progress made in implementing the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. The VNR capture of national resilient development reporting is mainly towards SDG 13 (via ENV3) and SDG 7 (ENV2) although there are other specific indicators under the more sector related SDGs 2, 5, 11, 12, 15 and 17.

C. Operationalization and Partnerships

Operationalization refers to the institutions responsible for operationalizing the RDME system and the steps and procedures involved in gathering and synthesizing the information for the RDME purpose of learning, reporting and decision-making. The operationalization of the RDME requires:

- ✓ Coordination by a central unit that engages and facilitates information and knowledge sharing from a diverse range of stakeholders. **(C1. Institutional Arrangements)**
- ✓ Ensuring that personnel needed to operationalize the RDME are adequately trained. **(C1. Institutional Arrangements)**
- ✓ Establishing an information and knowledge management system that effectively enables reliable and inclusive evidence-based resilient development decision-making. **(C2. Knowledge Management)**

C1 Institutional Arrangements

Operationalizing the national RDME will require the kind of institutional arrangements that will engage and coordinate a diversity of relevant agencies and actors in gathering, analyzing information and knowledge in ways that support evidence-based resilience decision-making. A **lead or coordinating** institution is usually the ministry responsible for climate change and/or disasters or a specifically appointed coordination body that is formally mandated to engage varied stakeholders in developing and operationalizing resilient development planning, implementation and M&E. Making an honest assessment of the financial and personnel costs for data collection and operationalizing the RDME with stakeholders will be important for ensuring its feasibility.

The following sections describe the extent to which countries have addressed the above (revised) questions.

C1a) Coordination Unit

Has an individual or a central unit been established to coordinate the development and operationalization of RDME? Is the above RDME coordination unit adequately resourced (in terms of finance and expertise)?

The Climate Change and International Cooperation Division (CCICD) in Fiji's Ministry of Economy is responsible for coordinating and facilitating the development and implementation of the NAP process. It reports to an inter-ministerial National Climate Change Coordination Committee (NCCCC), which functions at a strategic level on behalf of the government. The CCICD is also the Fijian Government's central agency mandated to monitor all ministries and sectoral progress against KPI's and achievements against the NDP targets. The recent development of Fiji's NSD M&E Framework suggests this will soon be done.

The National Climate Change Coordination Committee coordinates Fiji's Climate Change activities and comprises Permanent Secretaries that review and discuss the progress reports and status updates of the NAP process at their quarterly meetings (Ministry of Economy, January 2020, p.18). The NCCCC is responsible for all reporting on the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of cross-cutting policies and sector plans.

At this stage, a proper and robust M&E system remains an elusive and ambiguous component within the Fijian Government machinery due to the following:

- There is no designated team or person tasked with overseeing M&E reporting per say
- There are no qualified or experienced M&E personnel
- There is a lack of staffing capacity
- There is insufficient budget and resources to actually fund, facilitate and drive an M&E designated unit to effectively fulfil its role *[Note: This issue has been further compounded with the onset of COVID-19 as government funding is being allocated to more pertinent priority areas directly related to economic recovery, job creation and access to public services (Ministry of Economy, July 2020, p.22)]*
- Inconsistency in M&E methodologies and standards used by various ministries when collecting and analysing climate change-related data and information

(Government of the Republic of Fiji, 2012, p.15)

C1c) Stakeholder Representation

Is the RDME coordination unit formally linked to sector and sub-national agencies? Does the RDME coordination unit have formal links with NGOs, community groups, the private sector as well as research and academic institutions?

The NAP Steering Committee, comprising relevant sector technical leads, reports to the NCCCC and meets periodically to review progress and guide the development of future NAPs. The Committee solicits the technical expertise of key stakeholders from the private sector, civil society, and professional and academic institutions, amongst others, when their advice and support is required (Ministry of Economy, 2018).

C1c) Science-Policy Linkage

How are the appropriate science-policy linkages conducted to foster a role for the scientific and research community? Is there adequate recognition and incorporation indigenous and traditional knowledge?

A number of research publications on climate and disaster resilience in Fiji and that incorporates both modern and indigenous and local knowledge systems have been produced and some of these have undoubtedly shaped the way resilient development has been approached and applied in the country. However, a clear and appropriate linkages that facilitates the exchange and collaboration between policy, practitioners and scientists could significantly enhance the development and operationalization of Fiji's RDME particularly in the context of learning, reporting and adaptive management.

C1d) Capacity

Is there capacity within the unit and affiliated agencies to collect and synthesize the data for the RDME system?

RDME development and operationalization is still in its infancy in Fiji and capacity development of national personnel, especially in the public sectors as well as private sectors and civil society groups to enable vertical (multi-jurisdictional levels) and horizontal (across sectors) integration of data collection and synthesis.

C2 Knowledge Management System

It is important to know what type of data and information is needed to fulfill the purpose of the national RDME. Data refers to a collection of numbers, characters and other facts that have yet to be processed while information refers to data that has been processed and organized to provide meaning to a context. Generally, the purpose (A2) and scale (A3) guides the identification of data and information that the RDME system needs. While some of the identified data and information is collectable via existing governmental reporting mechanisms, engaging and encouraging contributions from the scientific and research community may enhance the performance of the RDME in terms of its intended use.

C2a) Data and Information Access

Is there sufficient data and information to inform the RDME system? Is the needed data accessible?

The system and sectoral components outlined within the *Mapping of data / information sources relevant to Fiji's NAP process as of February 2020* provides a good platform for data collection and analysis (Refer Annex 2 at <https://www.iisd.org/sites/default/files/uploads/annex-2-fiji-nap.xlsx>). However, apart from the periodic statistical collection by the Fiji Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Economy for budgetary analytics and planning, it is unclear at this stage if there is a dedicated national data collection and analysis plan for RDME. Data and information 'relating to national social, economic, and environmental vulnerability is held by the Ministry of Economy, through the Fiji Bureau of Statistics and the Budget and Planning Division' (Ministry of Economy, April 2020. p.10).

C2b) Database management

Is there a systematic way of ensuring the RDME data and analysis is effectively used to inform decision making at national levels as well as across sectors, jurisdictions (sub-national) and actors (government, CSOs, private sector)?

An appropriate database and or dashboard will need to be developed to support the entry, storage and analysis of all RDME data. The use of this data and analysis for timely reporting the respective resilient decision-making processes at national, sector and sub-national level will be necessary for ensuring its effectiveness various resilient development decision-making forums.

Part 2: RDME Themes

Several key reflections emerge from the Fiji RDME Case Study may be considered in the development of the *FRDP M&E Framework*. These reflections build on the three *FRDP M&E Strategy* objectives to strengthen national M&N systems, ensure coherence in reporting and creating a culture of genuine partnerships.

i. A whole of government approach to horizontal and vertical integration

The Fiji case study demonstrates that value of coupling progress in resilient development policy and planning with RDME development. The absence of such an M&E or reporting system limits the knowledge and resource flow needed for a whole-of-government and evidence-based resilient development decision-making. The development of an M&E framework for the NSDP potentially signals a positive step towards RDME as the NSD covers all three thematic goals of the FRDP. The design and development of the Fiji NAP Process also paves the way to strengthened whole of government approach to adaptation. However, access to financial resources is a critical factor to improving RDME in Fiji as the case study also demonstrates the need to upskill public sector personnel in RDME and doing this via a whole of government approach, across sectors, jurisdictions (provincial and municipal) and actors (government, civil society and private sector) will be an important way forward.

ii. Creating entry points for private sector and civil society engagement

Drawing from current literature (Refer Figure 2: Governance Arrangements), the NAP Steering Committee currently solicits the technical expertise of key stakeholders from the private sector, civil society on an ad-hoc basis when necessary. However, there is an opportunity to further strengthen this engagement process through more regular and scheduled meetings throughout the year. The engagement and inputs by the private sector and civil society in RDME will be important to accessing the evidence needed resilient development decision-making.

iii. Resilient and sustainable development reporting

The NAP M&E system to have targets and indicators linked to the SDGs, Paris Agreement and Sendai Framework and is a significant step forward in term of aligning resilient and sustainable

development. The development of a reporting system for all adaptation projects and initiatives in Fiji is needed for streamlined reporting to the Ministry of Economy and for tracking purposes so that MoE has an overall outlook of climate resilience financing and outputs against baselines for the respective ministries receiving funding.

Applying a similar approach to the NDC Roadmap (via an MRV system) and towards disaster preparedness, response and recovery and tagging indicators or proxies from these and those of the NAP to the three goals of the FRDP could mean that an RDME can be develop and function in the absence of a JNAP. Demonstrating this will be important as Fiji is one of the few PICs that did not integrate the climate change and disaster management policies and, hence, programming.

Part 3: Indicative Scores for Resilient Development Progress in Fiji

Policies and Processes

Theme (FRDP M&E Sub-outcomes)	Sub-themes/indicators relative to FRDP Goals	Yes	Partial	No
A1. Resilience targets and indicators	A1.G1 National CCA&DRR targets and indicators developed			
	A1.G2 National LCD and mitigation targets and indicators developed			
	A1.G3 National DPRR targets and indicators developed			
A2. Resilient and sustainable development plan alignment	A2.G1 National CCA&DRR targets and indicators aligned with national development plan			
	A2.G2 National LCD and mitigation targets and indicators aligned with national development plan			
	A2.G3 National DPRR targets and indicators aligned with national development plan			
A3. Standardized baseline assessment	A3.G1 Defined national standardized climate risk and vulnerability baseline assessment approach across sectors and at sub-national levels			
	A3.G2 Defined national standardized LCD/mitigation baseline assessment approach across sectors and at sub-national levels			
	A3a.G3 A Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS) that can effectively disseminate warnings to communities is in place			
	A3b.G3 Defined national standardized baseline developed for PDNA and recovery planning across sectors and at sub-national levels			
A4. Integrated across sectors	A4.G1 CCA&DRR considerations incorporated into sector plans and policies			
	A4.G2 LCD and mitigation considerations incorporated into sector plans and policies			
	A4.G3 DPRR considerations incorporated into sector plans and policies			
A5. Integrated sub-nationally	A5.G1 CCA&DRR considerations incorporated into sub-national plans and policies			
	A5.G2 LDC and mitigation considerations incorporated into sub-national plans and policies			
	A5.G3 DPRR considerations incorporated into sub-national plans and policies			
A6. RDME process integration across sectors and at sub-national levels	A6.G1 Defined CCA&DRR M&E that is vertically (jurisdictions) and horizontally (sectors) integrated			
	A6.G2 Defined LDC and mitigation M&E process that is vertically (jurisdictions) and horizontally (sectors) integrated			
	A6.G3 Defined DPRR M&E process that is vertically (jurisdictions) and horizontally (sectors) integrated			
	A7.G1 Entry points for private sector and civil society actors in CCA&DRR processes			

A7. Entry points for private sector and civil society actors	A7.G2 Entry points for private sector and civil society actors in LDC and mitigation processes			
	A7.G3 Entry points for private sector and civil society actors in DPRR processes			
A8. Gender and social inclusivity	A8.G1 Gender and social inclusivity considerations incorporated into CCA&DRR processes			
	A8.G2 Gender and social inclusivity considerations incorporated into LDC and mitigation processes			
	A8.G3 Gender and social inclusivity considerations incorporated into DPRR processes			
A9. Climate and disaster mobility	A9.G1 Climate and disaster mobility considerations incorporated into CCA&DRR processes			
	A9.G3 Climate and disaster mobility considerations incorporated into CCA&DRR processes			
A10. Covid 19 pandemic	A10.G3 Covid 19 pandemic risk, impact and recovery considerations incorporated into DPRR processes			

Reporting Coherence

Themes & Indicators for FRDP M&E Framework

Theme (FRDP M&E Sub-outcomes)	Sub-themes/indicators relative to FRDP Goals	Yes	Partial	No
B1. National RD targets and indicators reflected and tagged to relevant NDC-A reports	B1.G1 National CCA&DRR targets and indicators reflected and tagged to relevant NDC-A reporting			
	B1.G2 National LCD and mitigation targets and indicators reflected and tagged to relevant NDC reporting			
	B1.G3 National DPRR targets and indicators reflected and tagged to relevant NDC-A reporting			
B2. National RD targets and indicators reflected and tagged to relevant SFDRR reports	B2.G1 National CCA&DRR targets and indicators reflected and tagged to relevant SFDRR reporting			
	B2.G2 National LCD/mitigation targets and indicators reflected and tagged to relevant SFDRR reporting			
	B2.G3 National DPRR targets and indicators reflected and tagged to relevant SFDRR reporting			
B3. National RD process and outcome indicators reflected and tagged to relevant SDG Reports	B3.G1 National CCA&DRR process and outcome indicators reflected and tagged to relevant SDG Reports			
	B3.G2 National LCD/mitigation process and outcome indicators reflected and tagged to relevant SDG Reports			
	B3.G3 National DPRR process and outcome indicators reflected and tagged to relevant SDG Reports			
B4. Climate and disaster mobility reporting	B4.G1 Climate and disaster mobility considerations incorporated into NDC reporting processes			
	B4.G3 Climate and disaster mobility considerations incorporated into SFDRR reporting processes			
B5. Covid 19 pandemic reporting	B5.G3 Covid 19 pandemic risk, impact and recovery considerations incorporated into NDC, SFDRR and SDG processes			

Operations and Partnerships

Theme (FRDP M&E Sub-outcomes)	Sub-themes/indicators relative to FRDP Goals	Yes	Partial	No
C1. RD Coordination and tracking unit	C1.G1 National CCA&DRR coordination and tracking unit developed and operational			
	C1.G2 National LCD and mitigation coordination and tracking unit developed and operational			
	C1.G3 National DPRR coordination and tracking unit developed and operational			

C2. RD-IKM and public awareness and engagement	C2.G1 National CCA&DRR M&E outputs are appropriate and accessible to the public			
	C2.G2 National LCD/mitigation M&E outputs are appropriate and accessible to the public			
	C2.G3 National DPRR M&E outputs are appropriate and accessible to the public			
C3. RD-IKM and resilience finance decision-making	C3.G1 National CCA&DRR M&E outputs adequately informs resilience investment decision-making and prioritisation			
	C3.G2 National LCD/mitigation M&E outputs adequately informs resilience investment decision-making and prioritisation			
	C3.G3 National DPRR M&E outputs adequately informs resilience investment decision-making and prioritisation			
C4. RD research and capacity development	C4.G1 National CCA&DRR M&E leadership and capacity development plan developed and operational			
	C4.G2 National LCD and mitigation M&E leadership and capacity development plan developed and operational			
	C4.G3 National DPRR M&E leadership and capacity development plan developed and operational			
C5. Climate and disaster mobility in resilience financing	B9.1 Climate and disaster mobility considerations incorporated into CCDDR financing and projects			
	B9.3 Climate and disaster mobility considerations incorporated into SFDRR reporting financing and projects			
C6. Covid 19 pandemic in resilience financing	B10.G2 Covid 19 pandemic risk, impact and recovery considerations incorporated CCDDR and DPRR financing			

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