

Portraits of resilience-strengthening community adaptation measures to effects of climate change in the Fiji Islands

Republic of Fiji Government-Department of
Environment- WWF South Pacific Office Submission

March 2011

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART 1: Project Description	
A- Background and Problem Statement	2
B- Rationale	
B1- Relevance to AusAID Sectoral Activities	5
C- Target Groups	
C1. Site Selection for Community Adaptation Implementation	6
D- Project Goal & Objectives	6
E- Expected Project Outcomes	7
F- Proposed Activities & Expected Project Outputs	7
G- Project Partners & Strengths in Adaptation Implementation	12
H- Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting	13
I- Value Adding Element of the Project	13
J- Operational Arrangement for Project Team	14
K- Summary of Outcome by Activity Cost (Two Years)	18
L- Activities, Indicators, Costs and Risks	20
PART 2: Supplement Annexes	
Annex I: Project Partner Implementation Structure	28
Annex II: Map for Project Areas (Macuata & Ba Provinces)	29
Annex III: Breakdown in Project Salaries and Allowances	30

PART 1: Project Description

A- Background and Problem Statement

The Fiji Islands as Small Island Developing State (SIDS) is recognised under Articles 4.4 and 4.8 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as being amongst the most vulnerable countries likely to be impacted adversely by climate change. As such Article 4.4 requires Annex II Parties, such as Australia and New Zealand to assist countries in the Pacific region to meet the costs of adaptation to minimise these adverse impacts. Fiji being a low middle income developing country has an increasing urbanised population. Although having a higher per capita income than most of its Pacific Island neighbours, it like many of its counterparts in the region suffers from having a very narrow base for its economic performance, largely determined by its agricultural and tourism sectors.

At present, Fiji focuses its limited resources and capacity to address its immediate socio-economic development needs, and with the increasing challenges posed by climate change, this variable will in all likelihood be a stumbling block, hindering future development and exacerbating local socio-economic vulnerabilities. An example of this is that Fiji being a predominately mass of high volcanic islands, has limited coastal flatlands which are highly desirable for development and agriculture. As such it should be highlighted that only 16% of Fiji's total land mass is deemed suitable for agriculture, in the majority located on coastal plains. Similarly, the vast majority of the country's services, infrastructure, administration and social centers tend to be concentrated within these coastal areas. Climate change-induced sea level rise is expected to heighten coastal erosion and inundation in Fiji. A sea level rise of 59 centimeters, forecasted by the IPCC to occur by 2100, could completely submerge some of these significant and integral portions of the country's limited land mass, if effective adaptation measures are not seriously considered or applied.

Fiji is also increasingly becoming dependent on imported food and with the pre-dominance of low technology agricultural systems; this creates a very precarious situation with regard to crop productivity and food security, with increasing variability in weather patterns. Additionally, the heavy import of fossil fuels to drive industry in the country may also limit its ability to cope with increasing climate change impacts. The regional Pacific Island Energy Policy (PIEP) developed in 2004 was partly developed in response to growing concerns arising out of climate change and its impacts on Pacific states inability to keep pace with development and adaptation due to heavy reliance on petroleum products. In 2002, a World Bank assessment found that should there be an absence in adaptation measures applied on the main island Viti Levu in Fiji, by 2050, a setback in damages of USD 23- 52 million per year would be experienced (2-3% of Fiji's GDP in 2002). Fiji as do most developing countries in the region does not have sufficient independent internal revenues to effectively implement its national adaptation strategy and in the strategy itself has emphasized the need for external support and financing. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate, Pacific Island Countries have the least capacity to address this issue. Pacific SIDS, are already significantly impacted by the CO₂ emissions produced by developed nations. Despite being the smallest contributors to global climate change (<1%), temperature variability, storm surges, sea level rise, changes in rainfall patterns, coral bleaching and other impacts threaten biodiversity and the natural resources, food security and water supply of communities across the region.

Fiji in 2006, submitted its first National Communications Report to the UNFCCC, in which it highlighted its prioritized national vulnerabilities to climate change impacts. These national priorities fell under four focal areas; coastal resources, water, food security and health. The adaptation response strategies defined within the report advocated for effective integrated national adaptation policies which would facilitate 'win-win' scenarios, or policies that would be beneficial nationally even in the absence of climate change. One of the key adaptation actions for the coastal resources priority was to develop an integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) plan for Fiji, one of the highlights being to enable the conservation and demarcation of protected areas. Particular emphasis was placed on the need to reduce the reclamation of

mangroves for development and initiate the rehabilitation of priority coastal degraded areas. The use of mangrove protected areas in ecosystem based adaptation, integrates the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services into an overall adaptation strategy. It essentially in Fiji's context can be cost effective and generate the necessary social, economic and cultural co-benefits that arise out of biodiversity conservation for local communities. By establishing and managing protected areas, especially in the case of mangroves, this ensures the continued delivery of ecosystem services such as coastal protection and sustainable fisheries that will increase local coastal communities' resilience to climate change, as well as continue to provide opportunities and sustain livelihoods.

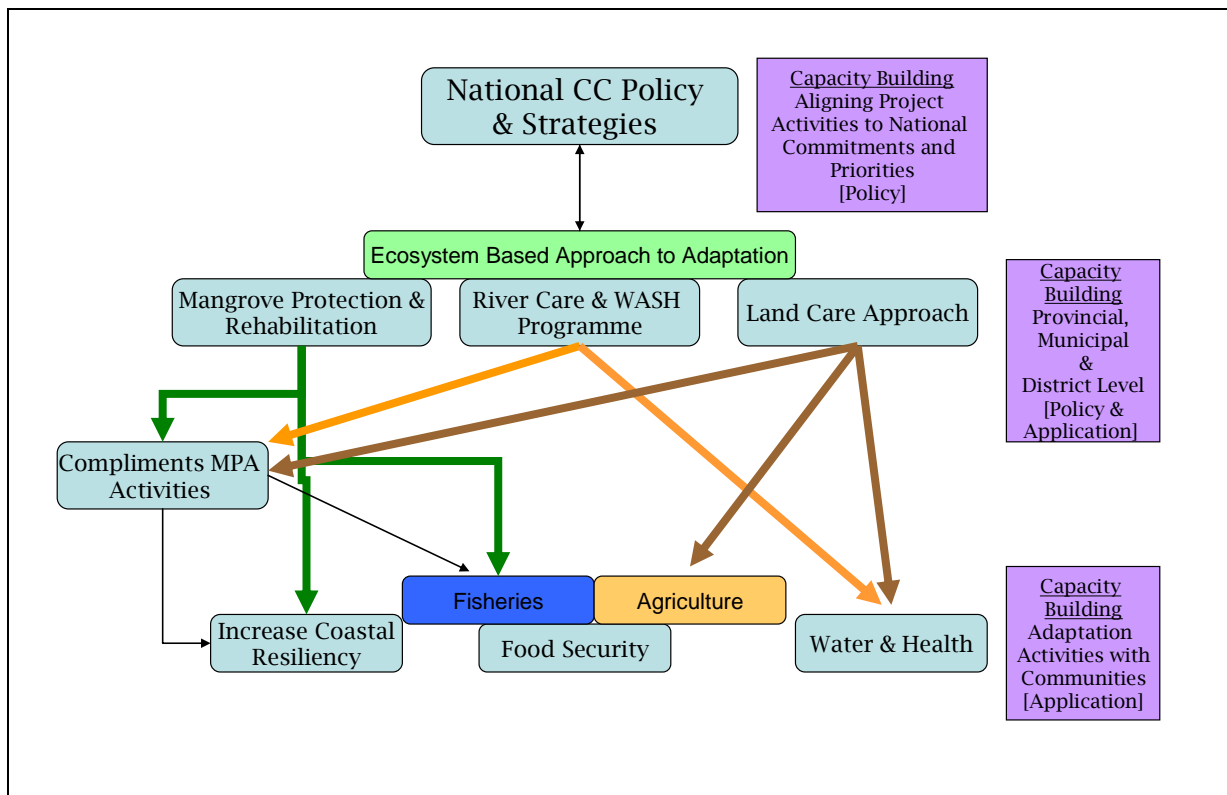
Mangroves are unique ecosystems as they act as buffers between terrestrial and marine environments. As such they are an indicator of health for each environment allowing for connectivity and perpetuation of biodiversity by acting as a nursery for juveniles and maintaining optimum health conditions. Mangroves are also natural barriers against storm surges, coastal erosion and higher tides associated with climate change. These characteristics make mangroves especially important for coastal human communities and in crucial need for protection as well as a viable adaptation option against climate change. The interplay of ecological services between mangroves and coral reefs makes the pairing of adaptation strategies for both ecosystems concurrently a wise approach. Coral reefs are threatened by increasing sea surface temperature due to global climate change. Mangroves are also believed to be a source of dissolved organic matter that acts to protect coral reefs from ultraviolet radiation by absorbing it in the water column. Mangroves may provide protection to coral reefs from the bleaching, which results from exposure to increased water temperature and increased ultraviolet radiation penetration.

A major threat to marine protected areas is sediment loading resulting from unsustainable agricultural practices. As such it is integral that the adaptation approaches for coastal island ecosystem resiliency building consider linked detrimental land based activities and address them effectively. One such approach is through the promotion of local Land Care groups, advocated for through Fiji's Ministry of Agriculture's Department of Land Use and Planning (DoLUP), through the encouragement of sustainable farming approaches. This is in line with the governments Rural Land Use Policy, to mitigate top soil loss, declining crop productivity and facilitating food security and poverty reduction through the agriculture sector. The programme undertaken by the DoLUP also currently contributes to Fiji's commitments to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the department is also highlighted as a key agency in addressing the food security priority outlined in Fiji's National Communications to the UNFCCC. In ensuring that the collaborative adaptation approach applied by this project is holistic and integrated, a specific component will require efforts to focus on waterways and water sources within target sites. Live & Learn Environment Education- Fiji (LLEE) is one of the few organisations in the country that has an aggressive and effective Water Resources Programme. An element of this project will enable LLEE to engage communities in target sites in its River Care and WASH (Water Health Sanitation Hygiene) approach. Noting that the target sites are located in the drier leeward sides of the main islands in Fiji, this component will strengthen the target communities in adapting to water scarcity issues and ensure quality access through effective watershed and river-stream management. In this respect LLEE will not only contribute to the linked effort to improving coastal protected areas management but also directly deliver on Fiji's fourth adaptation priority, health, by reducing target communities susceptibility to water borne diseases induced by weather variability and extremes. It should be highlighted that the approach taken by LLEE will deliver on objectives outlined in Fiji's National Water Policy (currently in draft).

Over the past 2-3 years, there has been a growing consensus on the need to upscale 'on-the-ground' actions to larger scale commitments and implementation across the Pacific Islands region. Fiji's National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) on the delivery of Fiji's commitments under the UNFCCC conducted in 2008, outlined that Fiji's existing national climate adaptation strategies are weak and require improved recognition and integration of tried and tested community-based climate adaptation and sustainable resource management approaches to ensure that they are achievable and cost-effective. One of the most effective strategies will be to maintain the health and integrity of the marine ecosystems, especial focus on strategic mangrove areas, to reduce the potential stress on reef and coastal systems caused by

increasing temperatures and more frequent storm surges. Currently there is a distinct lack of integration of climate adaptation strategies with national policies and frameworks relating to biodiversity conservation, national planning and food security. This project will aim to identify, showcase and protect the key biodiversity attributes which will support the resilience of coastal ecosystems and communities to the impacts of climate change. At the national level, work will focus on supporting the development and implementation of effective national adaptation management plans, support the mapping of critical and vulnerable coastal areas, that critical biodiversity attributes are maintained and that policies are strengthened to include the adoption of Community-Based and Ecosystem-Based Management priorities and approaches, and mechanisms.

The lack of capacities, both human and financial, and information gaps in science, policy and legislation on which to base sound sustainable resource management decisions are affecting progress in addressing the impacts of climate change. Government departments often face difficulties in sourcing information on which to base policy decisions. Significant capacity building with focal government agencies is required to arm them with the most up to date information on which to base their policy decisions in regard to climate adaptation. Fiji and like many of its neighbours often turn to NGOs to provide technical advice on environmental issues, yet there is no formal mechanism to do so. Well informed multi-stakeholder networks are critical in Fiji to provide technical and policy support to government. This project offers an opportunity for both government and NGO's to effectively collaborate and demonstrate credible adaptation solutions on the ground with communities that will contribute and guide national adaptation priorities and policies. A diagrammatic representation on how the project partners will collaborate to deliver on national adaptation priorities within the context of an integrated ecosystems based approach adaptation is provided below-



B- Rationale

The link between adaptation and development is particularly relevant when seeking to enhance the capacity of people and communities to adapt to climate change in Fiji. This adaptive capacity is often limited by lack of capital and human resources, poor institutions and institutional frameworks, inadequate infrastructure, etc. Therefore, vulnerability to climate change cannot be only reduced by mitigation of GHG emissions and by adaptation to impacts of climate change, but also taking into consideration development aimed at improving and ensuring the viability of the living conditions and access to resources by those experiencing the impacts, as this will enhance their adaptive capacity.

In Fiji, all national and provincial strategies are heavily framed by economic development principles with a relatively weak focus on natural resource management and a lack of internal capacity to identify with climate change adaptation and disaster risk management as a priority. Reducing the risks associated with the impacts of extreme weather and climate variability is a fundamental development challenge faced by Fiji and other island countries in the Pacific region, which must be urgently addressed in order to safeguard and improve livelihoods, economic wellbeing and health, as well as maintain biodiversity and culture. Therefore, it is essential that this project develop cross-cutting national, provincial, district and island level plans for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, focusing on understanding and increasing resilience of both human communities and natural ecosystems, which is essentially the keystone for any development in a Pacific Island context. The actions undertaken by the project will ensure there is effective synergy in national CC policy frameworks that are sensitive to provincial and district level adaptation needs and ensure that adaptation actions undertaken by communities effectively address their vulnerabilities and contribute to the effective delivery of national CC targets and priorities.

B1- Relevance to AusAID Sectoral Activities

The proposed actions to be implemented by this project will compliment AusAID's current strategy on contributing effectively to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's), specifically Goal 7, to ensure environmental sustainability through the integration of best practice principles for sustainable development in country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources and further degradation. The proposed actions to enhance integrated ecosystem based approaches to adaptation in Fiji will contribute to target 7A, to integrate adaptation and sustainable development into national CC and related national policy frameworks and programmes. The National Protected areas network and associated national priority mangroves, in the case of Fiji, is not only a safeguard against environmental degradation and species loss but also provides an opportunity to support integrated ecosystem approaches and solutions to climate change adaptation through conservation and community sustainable resource use. This approach for a developing country such as Fiji is not only a cost effective means of adapting to climate change but also enhances complimentary benefits such as food and water security and sustaining local livelihoods and income. The actions that will be undertaken by the project will ensure the protection and restoration of priority ecosystems aligned to marine protected areas to build community resiliency to coastal degradation and climate variability within target areas. This aspect of the project will contribute to Target 7B of MDG Goal 7. WWF through its partner Live & Learn Environmental Education will work with communities within target sites to strengthen River Care activities to reduce negative land based impacts on existing marine protected areas and associated coastal resources. This partner as part of its overall Water programme with target communities will contribute to Target 7C of MDG Goal 7, enhance safe drinking water and basic sanitation. Their programme will strengthen the target communities understanding of quality water being linked to the integrity and quality of their landscape and build their coping ability with water scarcity and contamination during extreme events.

C. Target Groups

The Target Groups for the proposed project will include two selected provincial authorities and one sub-national government (municipal council) . The focal provinces and municipality that will be engaged as part of this project will include:

- (i) Macuata comprising of 12 districts with a resident population of 72,441. The target municipality for the project, Labasa Town, is also located within this province and comprises a quarter of the population within its urban environs.
- (ii) Ba, the second largest province in Fiji with a population of 231, 760.

The Department Of Environment and Department of Land Use and Planning by virtue of being government agencies have ongoing programmes of work for both target sites. WWF has long standing working relationships with the Macuata provincial offices by virtue of community conservation and development projects it has implemented in partnership with them since 2004 as part of implementing its provincial scale Ecosystem-Based Management Project. As part of the project WWF will begin to engage the Ba provincial offices directly by engaging them through membership of the FL MMA (Fiji Locally Marine Managed Areas) network and in consultation with the aforementioned government partners. Live & Learn Environment Education the other NGO partner in the project is also active in both provinces and has engaged communities in these sites through its interaction with the respective provincial offices and its existing MOU with the Ministry of Education

C1. Site Selection for Community Adaptation Implementation

Criteria for pre-selection of district sites within the 2 provinces:

1. *Community must be actively engaged in mangrove ecosystem and marine protected areas network management. This links to the project objective for strengthening coastal integrity (coastal erosion) and resilience of associated ecosystems such as coral reefs.*
2. *Existence of District Level Plans and Programmes that will link to the vulnerability and assessment process for prioritizing focal adaptation actions for implementation.*
3. *Priority districts as determined in consultation with Provincial Offices and from where baseline vulnerability information for districts will be collated.*
4. *Agreed sites through consensus by all project partners*

D. Project Goal & Objectives

Project Goal: *By 2013, the vulnerability to the impacts of Climate Change of targeted communities in two provinces in Fiji is proactively being reduced through a strengthened, coordinated and integrated approach within a national Climate Change policy and strategy framework, to safeguard and improve coastal ecosystem services and protection, and the long-term food security, livelihoods and wellbeing of Fijian communities.*

Specific Objective 1

By 2013, that Climate Change Adaptation, Disaster Risk and Integrated Coastal Resource Management considerations has been or is actively being integrated into provincial plans, with targeted grass-root community input and demonstrating clear synergies with national sector policies, strategies and plans.

Specific Objective 2

By 2013, the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change of coastal mangrove forests, including associated marine inshore areas, in the 2 provinces of Ba & Macuata are progressively being reduced

through strengthened management of networks of locally managed marine areas through community based natural resource management plans and active community adaptation implementation.

E. Expected Project Outcomes

To ensure that there is integration of adaptation into provincial, municipal, district and communal plans and synergies into national adaptation sector policies and this be reflected with community on ground adaptation activities, this project aims to deliver on four key outcomes including:

1. **Local Capacity Building:** Strengthening capacity of focal provincial administrations ability to integrate national adaptation strategies and priorities into provincial plans, and effectively filtering down through a coordinated approach to the district and village level to generate positive, measurable climate change adaptation activities, consistent with local and national development policies;
2. **Enhanced Local Awareness:** Applying innovative approaches to climate change adaptation awareness that will enhance understanding and decrease local barriers to vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning and application;
3. **Policy Integration:** Effective climate change adaptation approaches are mainstreamed into key national coastal development and management policies with improved collaboration across sectors at the provincial, district and village level facilitating the active implementation priority pilot climate adaptation measures;
4. **Community Based Adaptation:** Establish and strengthen opportunities for knowledge sharing and application activities related to climate change adaptation at the community level with strong linkages to provincial, national, regional and international targets.

F. Proposed Activities & Expected Project Outputs

Outcome 1: Local Capacity Building: *Strengthening capacity of focal provincial administrations ability to integrate national adaptation strategies and priorities into provincial plans, and effectively filtering down through a coordinated approach to the district and village level to generate positive, measurable climate change adaptation activities, consistent with local and national development policies;*

Specific Activities

- 1.1 Project Partner Orientation, Key Stakeholder and Planning Meeting-One day meeting with focal provincial offices & municipality, gain their official support and formalization of working project MOU;
- 1.2 Convene a national stakeholders' project target setting workshop amongst the relevant sectors, state, provincial offices, government, private agencies and focal district level participants– introduce project, awareness, roles, expectations, tools and plans;
- 1.3 Two provincial level training of trainers – in vulnerability assessment process, climate change adaptation plans for integration into existing provincial plans and strategies in an effort to decentralize capacity building and enhance integrated approaches to provincial and district development planning;
- 1.4 Four district level vulnerability assessment & climate change adaptation planning integrated into 20 year district development plan with corresponding synergy with overarching provincial plan in an effort to demonstrate linkages and process of active implementation between provincial office and on ground communities within its district administration;

- 1.5 Four district's implement priority climate change adaptation priorities within respective plan;
- 1.6 One municipality vulnerability assessment and climate change adaptation planning integrated into the municipality's long term town planning and development plan and strong synergy with respective Provincial Development Plan;
- 1.7 Climate change adaptation priority in target municipality plan being actively implemented within project cycle;
- 1.8 Review of two provincial and one municipal Strategic Development Plans with strong adaptation consideration to reduce vulnerabilities and complementing long term development targets and linking to relevant national policies and targets;
- 1.9 Develop a Fiji atlas on the climate vulnerability of mangroves and associated coastal systems featuring the 2 focal provincial, district and village communities and their ecosystem based adaptation measures.

Expected Project Outputs

- Effective and coordinated understanding amongst core project partners and key stakeholders with regard to programme of work and ensuring cohesion with overall adaptation implementation and delivery of national targets;
- Establish strong rapport and understanding of project objectives with relevant national stakeholders, ensuring project activities are complimentary or may generate opportunities to collaborate with other national initiatives being implemented in target sites;
- Improved understanding of national adaptation priorities and policies and increased ability of key provincial administrators in target sites to integrate adaptation into provincial plans and relevant programmes of work;
- Improved understanding and ability of districts within target provinces to streamline adaptation priorities into long term district level plans and programmes of work;
- Identified adaptation priorities for target districts applied as community project activities, with clear demonstration of independent replication;
- One target municipality demonstrating consideration and integration of adaptation priorities into its Municipal Plans and clearly showing synergy with provincial plans through enabling ecosystem based approaches to adaptation;
- Two provincial plans and one municipal plan integrating adaptation into its long term development strategies, with clear demonstration of linking to national Climate Change adaptation priorities and delivery of Fiji's commitments under the UNFCCC;
- Completed site profiling outlining coastal vulnerabilities with specific emphasis on mangroves within target sites; and the active utilisation of generated information into provincial-municipal adaptation planning.

Outcome 2: Enhanced Local Awareness: *Applying innovative approaches to climate change adaptation awareness that will enhance understanding and decrease local barriers to vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning and application;*

Specific Activities

- 2.1 Develop Climate Change Training Process Toolkits & Training of environmental or focal officers at national, provincial and district level on basic climate change issues and locally relevant, practical solutions of adaptation;
- 2.2 Host a national summit for, practitioners-scientists, community leaders and CSO's on the impacts on climate change in Fiji in order to share lessons on adaptation and build joint strategies and positions;
- 2.3 Convene an inter-provincial adaptation forum for target sites to share lessons learnt from key community based adaptation projects;
- 2.4 Communications Plan developed & implemented for effectively highlighting project efforts, at local, regional and international audiences;
- 2.5 Build the capacities of a group of high profile community climate change adaptation champions from Fiji to promote adaptation issues at the national, regional and international level utilizing the WWF's Climate Witness approach, DoLUP LandCare Initiatives and LLEE River Care and WASH Programme;
- 2.6 Develop a specific media campaign to highlight importance of Mangroves in coastal resilience building and adaptation and the active need for local and national legal protection.

Expected Project Outputs

- Increased awareness of relevant national adaptation priorities with key government administrators and officers, through their active engagement and participation in relevant climate change forums and on ground adaptation implementation with target communities;
- Improving awareness and opportunities to add value to existing in country knowledge on adaptation approaches and broadening the scope of community collaboration with local CC experts, community leaders and practitioners;
- Improving awareness of adaptation process and implementation with the other 12 provinces not involved by the project and exploring opportunities for future collaboration and inter-office adaptation capacity building assistance, support and independent replication;
- Increased national awareness of linkages between on ground community adaptation and national policy adaptation priorities with increased coverage of adaptation priorities by local media utilizing on ground practices and project community reflections
- Increased profile and public awareness on practical and cost effective community ecosystem based approaches to adaptation applied in target sites, for a local and national audience;
- A developed Project Communications Plan, effectively promoting community adaptation, with awareness resources tailored for different audience groups.
- A "Mangroves and CC Resiliency Building" Campaign actively applied locally, to raise advocacy for the legal protection and sustainable management of mangroves and the promotion of ecosystem based approaches to adaptation nationally

Outcome 3: Policy Integration: *Effective climate change adaptation approaches are mainstreamed into key national coastal development and management policies with improved collaboration across sectors at the provincial, district and village level facilitating the active implementation priority pilot climate adaptation measures;*

Specific Activities

- 3.1 Lobby for adoption of effective climate change adaptation approaches into key national coastal development and management policies with improved collaboration across sectors at the provincial, district and community level to implement priority pilot climate adaptation measures with focal communities;
- 3.2 Review and integrate climate change responsive adaptation into community based mangrove and marine protected areas management plan for one focal Province (Macuata) and process tools developed;
- 3.3 Demonstrate strong on ground adaptation measures in synergy with National Policies and adaptation priorities and integration with local marine protected areas and ecosystem based management regimes;
- 3.4 Undertake national consultations with key stakeholders to agree on prioritization of strategic national networks of mangrove and other key habitat protected areas, with the aim of building the resilience of vulnerable coastal areas. This will be undertaken through national processes underpinning eco-regional action planning, National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan and Convention on Biodiversity Programme of Work on Protected Areas;
- 3.5 Actively collaborate with government partners to develop and endorse a national policy to support priority Mangrove Protected Areas and aligned networks of protected areas specifically for enabling climate change resilience building;
- 3.6 To lobby and facilitate the integration of Climate Change adaptation approaches with partners into respective policies via the National Land Care Steering Committee and National Water Forum

Expected Project Outputs

- Climate change adaptation approaches effectively incorporated into key national coastal development and management policies;
- A reviewed community based and marine protected areas management plan for one focal Province with ecosystem based adaptation consideration effectively integrated. A Process Toolkit developed to enable replication in other provinces.
- Adaptation measures applied on ground with project communities engaged in mangrove and marine protected areas, demonstrating clear and strong links with National Policies and adaptation priorities.
- Completed National Prioritization Report and Strategy for national networks of mangrove and other key habitat protected areas, with the aim of building the resilience of vulnerable coastal areas;

- Key project recommendations and approaches actively incorporated into national policy which support networks of protected areas specifically for enabling climate change resilience building;
- Key Project recommendations and approaches applied by project partners being actively incorporated into respective national policies relating to water and food security.

Outcome 4: Community Based Adaptation: *Establish and strengthen opportunities for knowledge sharing and application activities related to climate change adaptation at the community level with strong linkages to provincial, national, regional and international targets.*

Specific Activities

- 4.1 Organise and formalise a local adaptation network, to pool knowledge on approaches to assist local communities' access funding to design, implement and monitor adaptation plans and strategies; and replicate processes in other localities and provinces.
- 4.2 Rehabilitation of key degraded mangrove and inshore areas identified with the focal provincial, district island region, to strengthening coastal resilience to climate change;
- 4.3 Develop a national mangrove monitoring network at focal provincial, district sites via the network of fish wardens, mangrove monitors, etc;
- 4.4 Convene a National Stakeholders Meeting targeting all 14 provincial Offices in Fiji, to share lessons and success stories arising out of the project and devising a national action plan for provinces to be endorsed and implemented by the Ministry of Indigenous Affairs (responsible for coordinating provincial development);
- 4.5 Implement site appropriate adaptation trials for prioritized community sites in each of the focal provinces, specifically mangrove restoration, model farms through Land Care and drought resistant crops, river buffer restoration and enhancing water quality and quantity through watershed restoration and effective water harvesting and storage.

Expected Project Outputs

- Effective contribution National Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Networks and exploiting opportunities for collaboration in target project sites;
- Strengthen local practitioners and community adaptation network to pool practical and innovative approaches to adaptation application
- Strengthen long term objective of network to enable approaches for local communities to independently design, fund, implement, monitor and replicate community based adaptation plans and strategies;
- Project adaptation measures applied in target sites clearly demonstrating cross sector and level synergy in its implementation;
- Community adaptation activities directly contributing to reducing adaptation vulnerabilities specifically in the areas of coastal degradation, food security in fisheries and agriculture, water resources and health.

G. Project Partners & Strengths in Adaptation Implementation

The Department of Environment in collaboration with **WWF South Pacific Programme Office** (WWF-SPPO) will be responsible for the overall implementation of the project. Both will work in close partnership with the **Live & Learn Environment Education- Fiji Office** (LLEE-FO) and the **Department of Land Use and Planning** who will provide a broad spectrum of expertise to execute the ecosystem based adaptation approach to be implemented by the project. **The Department of Environment** is the national agency mandated by the Fiji government to carry out and fulfil its obligations under the UNFCCC and other environmental conventions and treaties. The Department retains convening powers for relevant Climate Change related national forums, such as the National Climate Change Committee established to advise government on matters relating to climate change, integrating relevant policies through other government departments and coordinating oversight of all national climate change initiatives. **WWF-SPPO** is a regional Pacific policy hub with a strong body of expertise and credibility in Climate Change adaptation field and advocacy work, through the EC and GEF OFM projects. WWF will lead on providing technical expertise on community-based and effective climate adaptation issues. **Live & Learn Environment Education- Fiji Office** is part of a wider regional organisation that specializes in community participatory education having strong technical expertise on water related projects, having strong collaboration partnerships with SOPAC, WHO and the EU. LLEE will lead components of the project dealing with community based approaches to safeguarding and improving water resources. **Department of Land Use and Planning** is mandated by the Fiji Government to undertake national planning, development and management of land resources. The Department is also secretariat in enabling government to effectively deliver on Fiji's obligations under the UNCCD. The Department has strong expertise on relevant land use policies and technical expertise on sustainable land use approaches and will lead these components of the project.

There will be close collaboration at the national level with the focal government agency responsible for coordinating climate change initiatives and programmes, the lead agency in Fiji being the Department of Environment. This is to ensure the Departments active participation by aligning project activities to its UNFCCC commitments and to also provide a mandate to convene national stakeholder forums and discussions dealing with national adaptation mainstreaming into national policies and programmes of work with other government agencies, such as in the areas of agriculture, fisheries, forestry, national planning etc.

To ensure that national policy integration and decisions defining national adaptation does not simply pool at the national level, these provincial agencies will be actively engaged to ensure information and actions effectively filter down. This will involve strengthening these provincial agencies capacity for understanding climate change adaptation and measures to effectively integrate national priorities into provincial programmes of work and ensure implementation at the grass roots level.

National Climate Change Adaptation Assessments conducted by the Department of Environment in Fiji, have clearly identified priority adaptation needs of communities. For instance, it has prioritised community marine resource management programmes to strengthen food security and increase ability to plan for and respond to climate and coastal change. This is reflected in the need for integrated coastal zone management (ICZM), LLMA's and ecosystem based management (EBM), all viewed as viable adaptive options for coastal communities. Essentially, by working through in country provincial agencies and strengthening their institutions and capacity, the action should have a far reaching impact amongst as many grass roots communities within its scope.

Several key organizations will be critical to this action, specifically with enhancing advocacy with national and regional CC issues relevant to the Pacific. WWF SPPO has an existing working relationship with regional CSOs and NGOs that include the Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific (FSPI), the Pacific Conference of Churches (PCC), Red Cross & Oxfam. The PCC in particular, is considered a key partner with the widest civil society outreach in the Pacific Islands region and have previously worked with WWF SPPO in raising the awareness on climate change to new audiences in the civil society sector. The project aims to enhance the outputs of this project beyond the confines of the project site through the active participation and lessons

shared through existing local and regional networks such as FLMMA (Fiji Locally Managed Marine Areas) of which WWF SPPO is a founding and active member, the Pacific CAN (Climate Action Network) groups which WWF established in the Cooks and Tuvalu and through its existing and active engagement with *Pacific Regional Roundtable* discussions, for Climate Change via SPREP and Biodiversity via IUCN- Oceania. On an international stage, WWF is well connected with the adaptation science community with the Global Adaptation Network and the Australian Climate Adaptation Research Facility, which will thus aid the communication of Pacific CSP experiences to a wider global audience.

H: Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting

Monitoring and Evaluation activities have been streamlined into WWF-SPPO's technical and financial donor reporting guidelines. Prior to project implementation a project operational monitoring plan will be developed in consultation with each of the target partners, to ensure regular feedback on deliverables throughout the implementation phase of this project. For each activity and expected result detailed in the submitted work plan, verifiable indicators will be determined, and this will individually indicate level of progress, problems encountered and recommendations for corrective adaptive measures required and applied. As part of project monitoring, the four key partners will convene project partner meetings every two months, to cross check activity progress and provide resolutions and adaptive management of any identified obstacles to effective implementation or unexpected situation changes.

An evaluation of progress and project effectiveness will be conducted mid term and at the end of the project, to ensure situations reflect timeframes approved by the donor and to redress any obstacles impeding effective implementation. In addition the evaluation assessment is to ensure achievements is documented, progress on activities noted, plans for implementation of future activities are detailed and lessons learned and success stories achieved during the course of the project to be recorded and actively shared amongst the stakeholders.

As part standard WWF Donor Reporting procedures, Bi-Annual and Annual Technical and Financial Reports will be sent out to the donor or as per official donor reporting schedule requirement.

I. Value Adding Element of the Project

As climate change is a cross cutting issue and if national adaptation plans are to be effective and relevant, it has to consider all sections of society, irrelevant of race, religious affiliations, age and gender groups and so on. The action will ensure proper representation and a participatory mechanism based on PLA methods and principles that will be integral to its design. The innovative aspects of the action include the ambitious move to consolidate national policies and plans into a more coherent and integrated approach to adaptation and sustainable development, taking into consideration what has been working at the national level, gaps and opportunities to learn better approaches through cross country information sharing. The action for instance will add value to *environmental issues* as it will emphasize mangroves as a critical ecosystem to adaptation and indirectly cause local authorities to reassess their waste management policies, as often in Fiji mangrove areas targeted for open municipal rubbish dumps. In the Fiji land and natural resources by the majority are communally owned by *indigenous groups*. The action will actively consult with indigenous landowners to enable a more coherent and realistic policy dialogue from grass-root to national level discussions. It is also innovative in its approach as it actively promotes the sharing and devolution of responsibilities down to the provincial level and townships, as major setback for Fiji is that often national policies and plans remain at the national policy level with weak or no on ground implementation.

The action as such will actively ensure focal provincial agencies are engaged at national level dialogues and through the action have strengthened capacities to plan and implement adaptation measures effectively reducing community vulnerabilities to climate change impacts and allow opportunities for income options and poverty reduction. A target focus of the action will be to encourage the formation of

environment focal points or units in each of the target provincial and municipal offices and work towards building their capacity to sustain their positions and work programmes. This will encourage meaningful and justified *job creations* and opportunities within these offices. The action will also generate opportunities for municipal planners to be more *innovative* by considering and incorporating mangroves into town and city planning. This consideration is lacking and apparent in Fiji, where mangroves are completely removed to make way for development. In Fiji, the development of community networks of marine managed areas has been highly successful, in terms of community ownership, national awareness enabling protection and reduction of loss of biodiversity as well as maintaining fisheries, the primary protein source for coastal communities. The action will add value to locally managed marine areas (LMMAs) by 'climate proofing' marine area management plans and the associated capacity building of managers and community leaders to implement the adaptation strategy.

J. Operational Arrangement for Project Team

Overall project management will be undertaken by the WWF SPPO Climate change programme, under the guidance of the Conservation Director, based in the Suva office in Fiji. The project coordinator will be based in the WWF-SPPO Office and will oversee effective collaboration and implementation of programme of work with core project partners. The project will support the placement of a technical policy officer with the Department of Environment to ensure necessary dialogue and incorporation of provincial and district level CC adaptation and streamlining arising out of the project within existing national policies and priorities. This technical officer will also work closely with the National Climate Change Coordinator to provide a mandate to convene necessary national stakeholder discussions and actions defined by the project.

The project coordinator will also ensure effective collaboration with Live & Learn Environment Education and the Department of Land Use and Planning project focal points with regard to the implementation of their respective adaptation focus, water and food security. Technical support will be provided by the field staff and from the wider WWF network including Dr Joanna Ellison, regional mangrove and climate change adaptation expert from the University of Tasmania and the Climate Change Team from WWF-Australia. Live & Learn Environment Education will also draw technical advice from SOPAC, WHO and its wider regional water programme network to effectively implement its activities. The Department of Land Use and Planning will also work closely and draw expertise and advice from the SPC- Agriculture Section, in regard to some of its adaptation food security trials with communities. The project team will also include an accountant and support service staff (including M&E, Communications, HR, administration & financial), which will be provided by WWF-SSPO as part of its overall management of the project.

Please refer to Annex 1, for (i) a diagrammatic representation of the project partner implementation team to be financed by the project and (ii) operational team links to their respective organisational operation structure.

Partner operational project team member's broad responsibilities will include the following

WWF- South Pacific Programme

1. National Project Coordinator
 - Responsible for overall project outputs and activities; Management, Technical, Facilitation and Reporting.
 - Manages project staff, partner focal points, consultants etc
 - Liaises regularly with project staff to ensure effective monitoring and realisation of project results
 - Prepares project activity works plans and ensures effective implementation
 - Plans and arranges strategic meetings with project and external partners

- Liaises with donor and authorises commitments of resources and expenditures from project budget
 - Prepares and edits all official project documents; bi annual and annual reports
 - Prepares, Technical, Policy and briefing papers for stakeholder and national discussions
 - Serves as project focal point for all partner related activities and leads effort to build partnerships for support of project detailed in project outputs
2. Field Based Project Officer
- To work closely with project site communities to develop and implement adaptation strategies, including policy recommendations and adaptation measures, to increase resilience and resistance of vulnerable mangrove forest and, by association with linkages to coral reef, river and upland forest ecosystems.
 - To implement pilot initiatives to strengthen the livelihood security of human communities in project areas through sustainable resource uses of mangrove areas that balances economic and conservation needs.
 - To increase capacity of local stakeholders to respond and adapt to climate change impacts, through localised awareness, training, site specific action plans and implementation of actions, specifically through coastal littoral forest and mangrove replanting and restoration.
 - To liaise closely with site communities, district and provincial offices to ensure synergy and support for site activities.
3. Climate Change Scientific Officer
- Provide technical expertise on the adaptive options applied for focal project sites and lead in the collection and analysis of site data
 - Develop, field test and implement vulnerability assessments in each project site for mangrove and/or coral reefs and associated ecosystems.
 - Facilitate the development of practical guidelines, references and training manuals for field practitioners-resource managers on how to carry out coastal vulnerability assessments and develop adaptation strategies at the site and at national level
4. WWF Accountant
- Coordinate in conjunction with National Project Officer all financial management and reporting issues related to the project.
 - Accounting
 - Prepares accounting records including coding of receipt and disbursement vouchers for bank and petty cash; prepare bank transactions; and record journal vouchers.
 - Raise invoice for reimbursements and advances for the project
 - Prepare cash flow statement for project , transfer of funds and tracking of all banking transactions
 - Grants & Third Party Accounting
 - Disburse funds to contractee according to contract
 - Reviews Financial reports from contractee
 - Prepare all Third Party and Grants Reconciliations
 - Monthly Procedures and Reporting
 - Monthly closing procedures including reconciliation of bank, petty cash, staff and travel advances and other balance sheet accounts.
 - Prepare monthly trial balance and review for correction.
 - Prepare monthly, Quarterly and annual financial reports including internal and cost recovery reports for Project staff and external reports for donors.
 - Performs the monthly closing procedure for ACCPAC Database maintenance

- Quarterly, Annual Procedures & Reporting
 - Reviews and summarize travel expense reports for Project staff.
 - Prepare Quarterly and Annual Trial Balance and finance reports including internal finance and cost recovery reports for the project, as well as prepare external reports for donors, and WWF International
 - Preparation of Final Accounts and all related supporting schedules for Audit purposes;
 - Preparing and submitting regular reports to Donor Agencies as per their reporting requirements;
 - Liaise and assist the Auditors in the audit of final accounts, donor accounts and other relevant matters relating to the SPPO Programme;
 - Assist the SPPO Programme Managers in the preparation of the Annual Work Program and Budget and related work;

5. Admin & Support Staff

Administration Officer

- Maintains filing and records of all project related material
- Handles Purchasing and Supplies for project
- Arranges workshops and travel arrangements for project staff
- Management of Project Contract Database, issuing of project codes, upload of project documents and technical reports

Communications Manager

- Coordinates in conjunction with National Project Officer all outgoing communications relating to the Project
- Leads and coordinates the communications aspects of any events and meetings and to ensure that the focus is on supporting WWF-Ausaid Project objectives and promoting the scope of the project
- Handles all relevant communication support required by the National Project Coordinator
- Supervises both the Graphics Officer and Press Release Officer with regard to communication needs required by the Project

Human Resource Manager

- Handles all labor issues relevant to project staff, recruitment, contracts, salaries and benefits, insurance and annual Appraisals

IT Officer

- Provides technical support with regard to project technological needs- information storing, server maintenance and long term electronic storage, archiving and dissemination of project related materials

Receptionist

- Receive all incoming calls, visitors and mail related to project staff and activities
- Keeps track of staff movement, appointments and meetings
- Project Support work, printing, photocopying & other duties delegated by National Project Coordinator

Department of Environment

1. Project Policy Officer

- To liaise internally with the Department and the National Climate Change Steering Committee and ensure policy recommendations arising out of the project sites are considered into the National CC Policy framework
- To assist the National CC Coordinator in the development of CC Policies and strategies that are reflective and sensitive to the data and community actions generated from project sites.
- Work closely with the department and ensure that the policy recommendations arising out of the focal provincial sites with regard to adaptation priorities will be and are duly considered adding value to the CC national framework.
- To assist the project site communities, provincial and municipal offices in the development and integration of policies that reflect national level CC Policy mandates to ensure long term synergy and cohesion.
- To develop government level briefing papers specific to project action and outputs and ensure dissemination of relevant CC related policy to relevant government departments.

Live & Learn Environment Education Office

1. Programme Officer

- Coordinates the LLEE project component of the Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Initiative.
- Liaises and provides implementing partners with updates and reports directly to the project coordinator (and LLEE Country Manager).
- Develops the design of the project component, in relation to the overall CCA project plan.
- Develops a detail project plan and monitoring and evaluation plan of the project component facilitated through LLEE- River Care & WASH. These plans are drawn out from the main CCA project M&E plan.
- Coordinates the facilitation of activities with target communities and partners.
- Draw up budgets and acquit for funds used during the implementation of the project directly to WWF

2. Technical Field Based Officer

- Responsible for the implementation of the project in target communities. Coordinating on ground activities and community engagement, facilitating community education, capacity building and training workshops in areas of water management, health and sanitation, governance and sustainable resource management.
- Train communities and provide feedback to the Program Officer & Monitors actions in target communities.

3. Technical Water Officer

- To provide expertise in the installation of WHO standard approved water harvesting systems in focal project site villages.
- Will closely with site communities with regard to understanding the design, building and installation and long turn upkeep of the rain harvesting systems.

4. LLEE Accountant, Admin & Support

LLEE Finance Manager (Accountant)

- To ensure that Live & Learn budget allocation from project is controlled and managed efficiently and effectively and reported responsibly to the lead agency WWF.

- To control expenditures and carry out periodic inspection of financial and project records.
- To ensure that income and expenditure accounts are correctly kept for all Project transactions and that monthly administration and project accounts are properly managed and reported against project activities.
- To prepare acquittals and financial reports for lead agency WWF in a timely manner to meet donor reporting deadlines.
- To prepare cash flow forecasts, acquittals and monthly financial statement and spreadsheets for the project lead agency WWF.
- To maintain and update LLEE Accounts in preparation for annual audits.

Administrative Officer

- Responsible for administering office supplies for project field implementation.
- Liaise with field staff to provide assistance with travel and budget preparations.
- Liaise with volunteers and project related logistics
- Assist with coordination of workshops and meetings in the office regarding the project.
- Manages HR and OHS issues for the office.

Department of Land Use and Planning

- Coordinate the Sustainable Land Management or Land Care Component of the project with communities within target focal sites to ensure sound land development and management and facilitating food security
- Facilitate and conduct awareness and training on sustainable land and water utilization and management practices at village level within target project sites.
- Will provide quality and timely advisory and technical services for project site communities and undertake trials with drought resistant crops and other agricultural technologies that minimise food insecurity during climate variable conditions.
- Liaise with and engage the expertise relevant government departments or CROP agencies to enhance SLM activities to project site communities, Department of Forestry & SPC.

K. Summary of Outcome by Activity Cost (Two Years)

Budget Item	AUD	FJD
Outcome 1: Local Capacity Building (23% of Project Activity Costs)		
Activity 1.1	2,768	5,000
Activity 1.2	8,303	15,000
Activity 1.3	11,071	20,000
Activity 1.4	2,768	5,000
Activity 1.5	0	0
Activity 1.6	8,303	15,000
Activity 1.7	11,071	20,000
Activity 1.8	13,839	25,000
Activity 1.9	13,839	25,000
Estimated Total Cost for Outcome 1	71,962	130,000
Outcome 2: Enhanced Local Awareness (19% of Project Activity Costs)		
Activity 2.1	5,536	10,000
Activity 2.2	16,607	30,000
Activity 2.3	5,536	10,000

Activity 2.4	4,428	8,000
Activity 2.5	16,607	30,000
Activity 2.6	11,071	20,000
Estimated Total Cost for Outcome 2	59,785	108,000
Outcome 3: Policy Integration (8% of Project Activity Costs)		
Activity 3.1	5,536	10,000
Activity 3.2	5,536	10,000
Activity 3.3	0	0
Activity 3.4	5,536	10,000
Activity 3.5	2,768	5,000
Activity 3.6	5,536	10,000
Estimated Total Cost for Outcome 3	24,912	45,000
Outcome 4: Community Adaptation (50% of Project Activity Costs)		
Activity 4.1	8,303	15,000
Activity 4.2	11,071	20,000
Activity 4.3	5,536	10,000
Activity 4.4	16,607	30,000
Activity 4.5	110,711	200,000
Estimated Total Cost for Outcome 4	152,228	275,000
Estimated Total for Activities Implementation	308,887	558,000

Summary of Costs by Operational Budget Line (All Partners)

ITEMS	AUD	FJD
Salaries & Allowances	286,105	516,848
Office Supplies & Stationeries	8,303	15,000
Communications (Fax, telephones, internet)	13,839	25,000
Publication Costs (printing etc)	11,071	20,000
Equipment (Computers, GIS software)	11,071	20,000
Management Fee (12.5%)	82,066	148,252
Estimated Total for Project Operational Costs	412,455	745,100
(add) Estimated Total for Activities Implementation	308,887	558,000
Total Projected Costs (exchange rate 1.8065 (02/09/10))	721,342	1,303,100

(Note: For breakdown in Salaries & Allowances, Please refer to Annex III)

L. Activities, Indicators, Costs & Risks

Outcome 1: Local Capacity Building: <i>Strengthening capacity of focal provincial administrations ability to integrate national adaptation strategies and priorities into provincial plans, and effectively filtering down through a coordinated approach to the district and village level to generate positive, measurable climate change adaptation activities, consistent with local and national development policies;</i>			
Description of Activities	Cost (FJD)	Indicator	Assumptions and Risks
1.1 Project Partner Orientation, Key Stakeholder and Planning Meeting-One day meeting with focal provincial offices & municipality, gain their official support and formalization of working project Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU);	5,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Documents of existing information and available data for each project focal site presented; Formal Project Partnership Agreement established through signed MOU; Project Partner Orientation and Planning Report with endorsed project partner work-plan and time frame. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Partners and key National Stakeholders consider the process of value and are willing to invest time and effort in project process and dialogue from the start.
1.2 Convene a national stakeholders' project target setting workshop amongst the relevant sectors, state, provincial offices, government, private agencies and focal district level participants–introduce project, awareness, roles, expectations, tools and plans;	15,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The establishment of a core group made up of stakeholders from national, provincial, district and community level that forms part of the panel for climate adaptation planning integral to local and national development policies; National stakeholders Workshop Report, highlighting actions and targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Stakeholders consider mangroves and the project process itself essential to strengthening national adaptation strategies and integration into national administrative frameworks.
1.3 Two provincial level training of trainers – in vulnerability assessment process, climate change adaptation plans for integration into existing provincial plans and strategies in an effort to decentralize capacity building and enhance integrated approaches to provincial and district development planning;	20,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increased understanding amongst focal provincial staff, that biophysical and socio-economic climate change adaptation is complimentary; Increased capacity of twelve focal provincial staff in undertaking vulnerability assessments, and to establish and implement climate change adaptation strategies; Specific provincial vulnerability status established; Two adaptation and disaster risk management plans produced and adopted by Provincial Office; Reviewed and amended provincial development plan with integrated climate change adaptation components. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political will exists at the provincial and national level to sustain discussion on adaptation approaches arising out of the project and integration into their respective development plans and strategies.

1.4 Four district level vulnerability assessment & climate change adaptation planning integrated into 20 year district development plan with corresponding synergy with overarching provincial plan in an effort to demonstrate linkages and process of active implementation between provincial office and on ground communities within its district administration;	5,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increased understanding of related climate change issues and adaptation amongst district and village administrators that come under the Provincial Office Programme of work; Improved capacity of district and village level administrators in organizing and replicating adaptation activities, linking them to overall provincial adaptation priorities; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key personnel in provincial offices will be sufficiently engaged to facilitate increased exposure to climate change adaptation and streamlining effectively into plans and Programme of work. Ability and Capacity of District and Village administrators are sufficient to comprehend and facilitate adaptation priorities.
1.5 Four district's implement priority climate change adaptation priorities within respective plan;	Nil (linked to 4.2 and 4.5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adaptation priorities implemented on ground demonstrating clear synergy with District and village plans and also demonstrating reduction climate change related vulnerabilities; Process and Community toolkits developed capturing the approaches applied by the project through policy integration and decentralization for greater local autonomy in local adaptation application. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities in target districts consider process relevant to community needs and priorities and are willing to actively engage and support adaptation activities.
1.6 One municipality vulnerability assessment and climate change adaptation planning integrated into the municipality's long term town planning and development plan and strong synergy with respective Provincial Development Plan;	15,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific municipal climate change vulnerability status established; Adaptation and disaster risk management plans produced and adopted by municipal Office; Reviewed and amended municipal development plan with integrated climate change adaptation components; Process document capturing collaborative effort between target provincial office and municipality; Collaborative Priority Adaptation implemented by Labasa Town Council and Macuata Provincial Office. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target municipality interest in dialogue and willingness to support project process. Key personnel in both municipal, provincial offices will be sufficiently engaged to facilitate increased exposure to climate change adaptation and streamlining effectively into respective plans and Programme of work.
1.7 Climate change adaptation priority in target municipality plan being actively implemented within project cycle;	20,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adaptation priorities implemented on ground by target municipality demonstrating strong linkage to Provincial Office adaptation targets and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality consider process relevant to development priorities and actively supports recommended adaptation measures arising out of project process for implementation.

		priorities and demonstrating efforts to reduce climate change related vulnerabilities within its jurisdictions.	
1.8 Review of two provincial and one municipal Strategic Development Plans with strong adaptation considerations to reduce vulnerabilities and complementing long term development targets and linking to relevant national policies and targets;	25,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A community (provincial, district, village) network of at least 30 ecosystem health monitors highlighting systems like wetlands, mangroves, seagrass, coral reefs pertinent to the livelihoods of frontline communities; in linkage with existing networks such as FLMMMA and the national Protected Areas Committee established; A national orientation program for provincial, district island representatives on climate change adaptation planning developed- interventions, tools & district level activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of municipality and provincial offices to submit to review of existing development plans and for project considerations on adaptation elements to be incorporated and implemented.
1.9 Developing a Fiji atlas on the climate vulnerability of mangroves and associated coastal systems featuring the 2 focal provincial, district and village communities and their adaptation measures.	25,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Fiji climate vulnerability mapping outlining several features to include vulnerability status of entire (with provincial & district boundaries in mind) biophysical systems and outlying human communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline information and local expertise readily available to develop atlas.

Outcome 2: Enhanced Local Awareness: *Applying innovative approaches to climate change adaptation awareness that will enhance understanding and decrease local barriers to vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning and application;*

Description of Activities	Cost (FJD)	Indicator	Assumptions and Risks
2.1 Develop Climate Change Training Process Toolkits & Training of environmental or focal officers at national, provincial and district level on basic climate change issues and locally relevant, practical solutions of adaptation	10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change training process toolkits developed, translated and tailored to Fiji's context for enhancing provincial and district community adaptation planning and implementation; Three adaptation and disaster risk management plans produced through and adopted by Provincial Office utilizing process toolkits Focal Provincial Stakeholder Application Meeting Reports, highlighting effectiveness and recommendations for ease of replication in other non- project engaged provinces in Fiji; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Process toolkits are locally relevant and sensitive which will enable local target audience, ease of understanding and ability to self replicate process and value add to their exiting work programmes.

2.2 Host a national summit for, practitioners-scientists, community leaders and Civil Society Organisation's (CSO) on the impacts on climate change in Fiji in order to share lessons on adaptation and build joint strategies and positions;	30,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Leaders and CSO summit convened by final quarter of project cycle, with agreed national consensus on information sharing and strengthen national support for community adaptation priorities; • Summit strategy defining national actions and targets for national community adaptation initiatives; • An increased awareness, understanding and participation of grass-root community groups into national adaptation planning process. • Increased media coverage of climate change adaptation issues in Fiji, with particular focus on grass-root issues and actions; • Convene national climate change adaptation practitioners-scientists' sub forum during the summit, the primary focus to document innovative approaches to ensuring that scientific information pertaining to community adaptation is easily accessible, understood and utilised in community adaptation planning and implementation; • An increased awareness and understanding of community driven adaptation and development priorities and need for community user friendly climate change science; • Agreed network communiqué defining forum actions and targets and consensus to convene a nationally driven annual forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stakeholders participating in summit consider the network useful to add value to their existing Programmes of Work and conduit for collaborative opportunities plus National authority will take the lead in replicating action process through its own administrative mechanism.
2.3 Convene an inter-provincial adaptation forum for target project sites to share lessons learnt from key community based adaptation projects;	10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-provincial adaptation forum convened mid way and toward end of project cycle; with key lessons learned, innovative approaches taken, information shared and key actions identified to replicate adaptation process and initiatives in all provincial districts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focal project site provincial offices find merit in the activity and are willing to engage in dialogue with regard to cross site comparatives with successes, limitations and lessons learnt.
2.4 Communications Plan developed & implemented for effectively highlighting project efforts, at local, regional and international audiences	8,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication Plan developed and effectively implemented during life cycle of project; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the communications strategy and media products be locally relevant and easily understood by general public and target

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased media coverage of climate change adaptation initiatives within each of the focal provinces. Climate change adaptation communications materials developed with emphasis on the vernacular (radio interviews, documentaries, in country focus news stories etc.); Documentation of climate change adaptation initiatives in each of the focal provinces. 	audience.
2.5 Build the capacities of a group of high profile community climate change adaptation champions from Fiji to promote adaptation issues at the national, regional and international level utilizing the WWF's Climate Witness approach, DoLUP LandCare Initiatives and LLEE River Care and WASH Programme	30,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WWF Climate Witness, River Care and Land Care Programme effectively integrated in Project Communications Plan; One climate witness (inclusive of River and Land Care) identified, trained and engaged as adaptation champion from each of the focal provinces and communities; Climate Witness, River Care and Land Care stories actively highlighted by media for local, regional and international audiences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capable community individuals are easily identified and are willing to participate as champions as part of project initiative.
2.6 Develop a specific media campaign to highlight importance of Mangroves in coastal adaptation and need for local and national legal protection.	20,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint multi-partner Climate Change and Mangroves Campaign developed and implemented throughout project cycle; Objectives and expected outcome "greater and active legal protection of mangroves in Fiji" being prioritized for action by national government; Increased media coverage and national awareness of the importance of mangroves and Climate Change adaptation for coastal resiliency and vulnerability reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mangrove Campaign design actively boosts National stakeholders unanimous support for mangrove protection as a measure for serious national climate change adaptation management and implementation.

Outcome 3: Policy Integration: <i>Effective climate change adaptation approaches are mainstreamed into key national coastal development and management policies with improved collaboration across sectors at the provincial, district and village level facilitating the active implementation priority pilot climate adaptation measures;</i>			
Description of Activities	Cost (FJD)	Indicator	Assumptions and Risks
3.1 Lobby for adoption of effective climate change		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National vulnerability status of critical mangroves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National stakeholders are unanimous in supporting serious national climate change

adaptation approaches into key national coastal development and management policies with improved collaboration across sectors at the provincial, district and community level to implement priority pilot climate adaptation measures with focal communities	10,000	<p>and associated habitats for coastal resiliency established;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder Consultations convened by first quarter of project cycle, and key mangrove areas in each focal province determined and considered as areas to be included for legal and active protection by both the state and communities; • A formal stakeholders agreement established on a strategic Network of Mangrove Protected Areas for each province; • National Protected Area framework strengthened and key policy statements created 	adaptation management and implementation, within a supportive policy framework.
3.2 Review and integrate climate change responsive adaptation into community based mangrove and marine protected areas management plan for one focal Province (Macuata) and process tools developed	10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review Report of community based and marine protected areas management plan for one focal Province with ecosystem based adaptation consideration effectively integrated. • A Process Toolkit developed to enable replication in other provinces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focal Provincial Office is responsive to having its Protected Areas Management Plan reviewed and open to the idea for adaptation integration and implementation.
3.3 Demonstrate strong on ground adaptation measures in synergy with National Policies and adaptation priorities and integration with local marine protected areas and ecosystem based management regimes;	Nil linked to 4.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation measures applied and documented on ground with communities engaged in mangrove and marine protected areas, demonstrating clear and strong links with National Policies and adaptation priorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Department effectively coordinates project efforts in synergy with other Climate Change related projects and initiatives.
3.4 Undertake national consultations with key stakeholders to agree on prioritization of strategic national networks of mangrove and other key habitat protected areas, with the aim of building the resilience of vulnerable coastal areas. This will be undertaken through national processes underpinning eco-regional action planning, National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan and Convention on Biodiversity Programme of Work on Protected Areas;	10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed National Prioritization Report and Strategy for national networks of mangrove and other key habitat protected areas; • National vulnerability status of coastal areas and linkages to critical associated habitats established; • National Coastal Vulnerability Reduction Plan developed, with key actions being piloted in each of the project focal provinces; • Map of key vulnerability areas to the effects of climate change from storm surge and coastal inundation, key biodiversity attributes of those areas including strategic mangrove areas for protection onto the Fiji Atlas of mangroves & climate vulnerability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political will exist at the national level to sustain discussion on national prioritization of mangrove and key ecosystem protected areas and move toward legal protection mechanism.

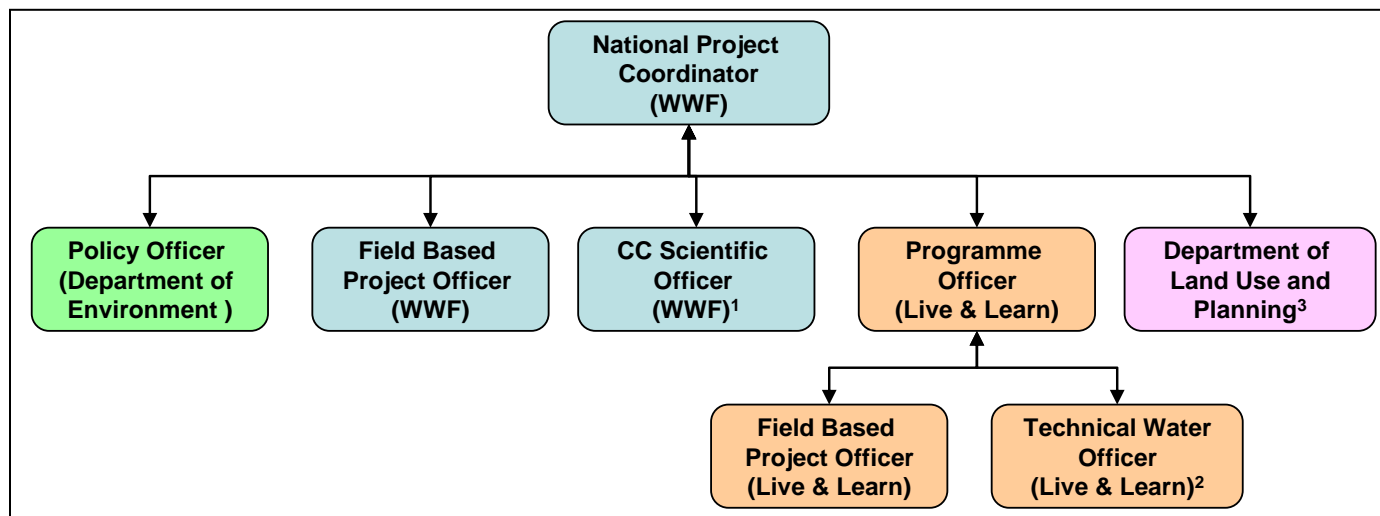
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map of coastal vulnerability developed, with demonstration of map utilization by focal provinces in its adaptation planning and implementation process. 	
3.5 Actively collaborate with government partners to develop and endorse a national policy to support priority Mangrove Protected Areas and aligned networks of protected areas specifically for enabling climate change resilience building	5,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling policy and legislation established for mangrove protection, guided by local CC adaptation best practice and approaches to strengthening coastal resiliency; National commitment for policy and legislation gauged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Authority will support process and drive internal process for effective integration
3.6 To lobby and facilitate the integration of Climate Change adaptation approaches with partners into respective policies via the National Land Care Steering Committee and National Water Forum	10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key Project recommendations and approaches applied by project partners being actively considered and incorporated into respective national policies relating to water and food security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National authorities and committees of respective forum's being receptive to recommendations to be considered for integration provided through project partners

Outcome 4: Community Based Adaptation: *Establish and strengthen opportunities for knowledge sharing and application activities related to climate change adaptation at the community level with strong linkages to provincial, national, regional and international targets.*

Description of Activities	Cost (FJD)	Indicator	Assumptions and Risks
4.1 Organise and formalise a local adaptation network, to pool knowledge on approaches to assist local communities' access funding to design, implement and monitor adaptation plans and strategies; and replicate processes in other localities and provinces.	15,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Coordinator in place and convening key stakeholders discussions to share information, strengthen integration and partnerships for community driven adaptation in Fiji; Focal position to be sustained post project and integrated into existing local CC networks through consensus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key stakeholders being receptive to the concept of a local adaptation network and are active contributors and participants
4.2 Rehabilitation of key degraded mangrove and inshore areas identified with the focal provincial, district island region, to strengthening coastal resilience to climate change	30,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map of coastal vulnerability developed, with critical degraded mangrove areas within focal provinces determined for restoration; Target restoration areas with active community restoration programmes in place; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mangrove rehabilitation measure to be implemented is endorsed and supported by project site community and multi level stakeholders
4.3 Develop a national mangrove monitoring network at focal provincial, district sites via the network of		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased awareness and community participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities and provincial office consider process relevant to community needs and

fish wardens, mangrove monitors, etc.	10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in provincial scale mangrove monitoring; Long term community monitoring network established in each of the focal provinces with active linkages to the National Coastal Vulnerability Reduction Plan Standard community mangrove monitoring protocols established, translated and applied by local communities in target sites 	priorities, will actively participate and work toward long term independent actions
4.4 Convene a National Stakeholders Meeting targeting all 14 provincial Offices in Fiji, to share lessons and success stories arising out of the project and devising a national action plan for provinces to be endorsed and implemented by the Ministry of Indigenous Affairs (responsible for coordinating provincial development).	30,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Provincial Administrators Stakeholders Workshop Convened, with key results and benefits showcased Action plan established to replicate project processes into other provinces in Fiji through existing government system. Complete Project Process Tools Documented and readily available for public distribution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Stakeholders consider the process of value and willing to invest time and actively participate in the process
4.5 Implement site appropriate adaptation trials for prioritized community sites in each of the focal provinces, specifically mangrove restoration, model farms through Land Care and drought resistant crops, river buffer restoration and enhancing water quality and quantity through watershed restoration and effective water harvesting and storage.	200,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Model national multi level pilot community adaptation implementation for districts in focal provinces; Multi level approach to community adaptation documented and circulated through National Networks for replication in other provinces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority adaptation measure to be implemented with target site communities is site sensitive and is endorsed and supported by multi level stakeholders.

Part II: Annex I: Project Partner Core Implementation Structure (Positions Financed by Project)

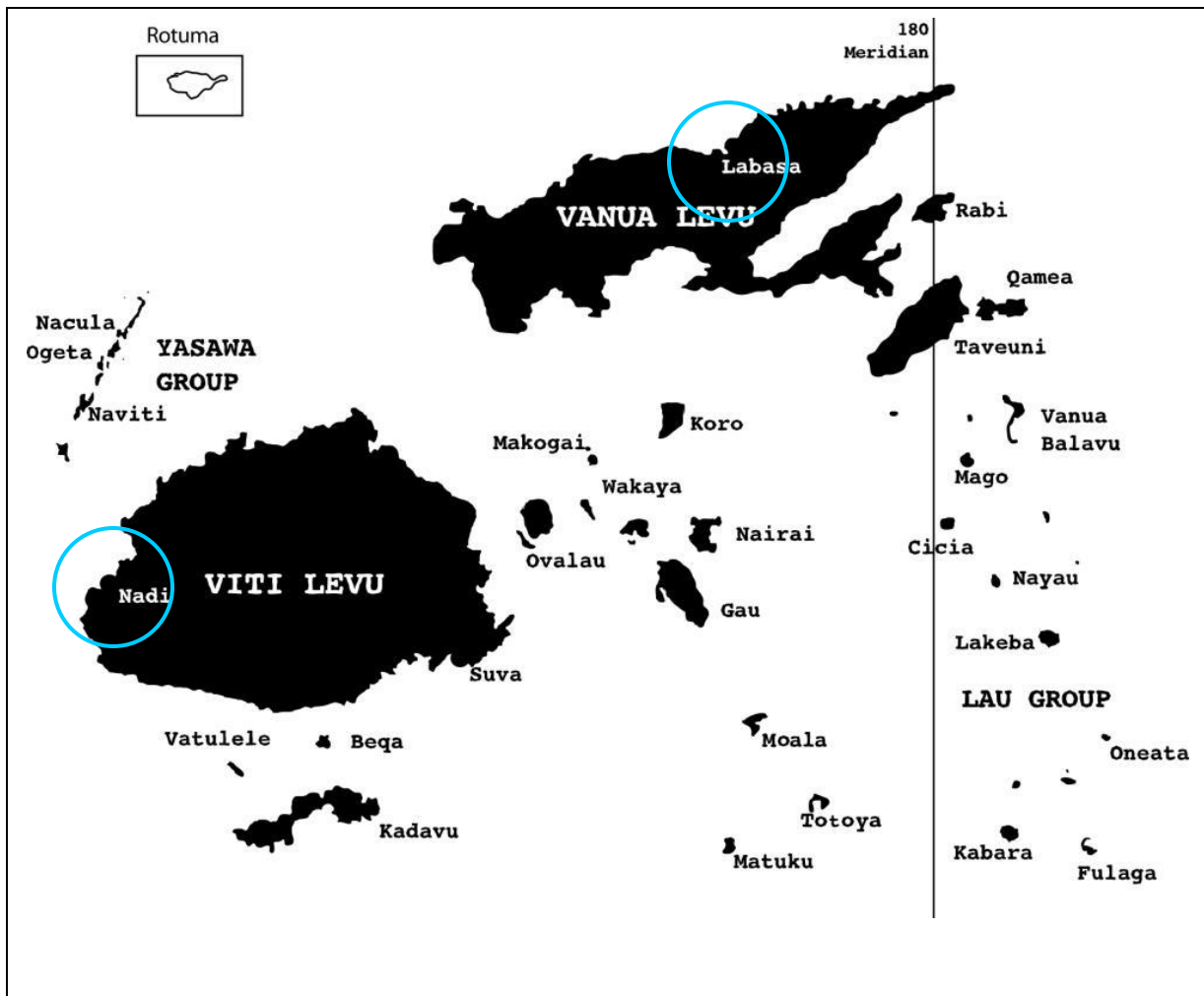


¹ Position will be partially funded by the Project and by WWF (6 months of each year)

² Position will only be required for Year 2 of Project Implementation (Project to finance only 8 months)

³ Key Project Partner- Project will not finance salaries however has included allowances for three Department Officers, to implement components of the Project (each officer allowances financed 135 days for each year of the project)

Annex II Map for Project Areas (Macuata & Ba Provinces)



Annex III: Breakdown in Project Salaries and Allowances

Budget Listing	Year 1				Year 2				Yr 1 + Y2
	Units	# of Units	Unit Rate (FJD)	Cost (FJD)	Units	# of Units	Unit Rate (FJD)	Cost (FJD)	Total Cost (FJD)
1.0 Operations- Human Resources (Partners)									
1.1 Salaries (Gross salaries including FNPF & tax)									
1.1.1 WWF- Technical- National Project Coordinator	month	12	3500	42000	month	12	3500	42000	84000
1.1.2 WWF- Technical-Field Based Project Officer	month	12	2083	25000	month	12	2083	25000	50000
1.1.3 WWF-CC Scientific Officer	month	6	3167	19002	month	6	3167	19002	38004
1.1.4 WWF- Accountant	month	8	2334	18672	month	8	2334	18672	37344
1.1.5 WWF-Admin & Support Staff	month	12	2083	25000	month	12	2083	25000	50000
1.1.6 LLEE- Technical- Programme Officer	month	12	2083	25000	month	12	2083	25000	50000
1.1.7 LLEE- Technical- Field Based Project Officer	month	12	1750	21000	month	12	1750	21000	42000
1.1.8 LLEE- Technical- Water Officer	month	0	0	0	month	8	1500	12000	12000
1.1.9 LLEE- Accountant, Admin & Support	month	12	1667	22000	month	12	1667	22000	44000
1.2.0 Dept of Environment- Technical Policy Officer	month	12	2083	25000	month	12	2083	25000	50000
1.2.1 Dept of LUP- Technical Field Based Project Officer	day	135	50	6750	day	135	50	6750	13500
1.2.2 Dept of LUP- Technical Field Based Project Officer	day	135	50	6750	day	135	50	6750	13500
1.2.3 Dept of LUP- Support Officer	day	135	50	6750	day	135	50	6750	13500
1.2.4 Land Use- Transport-Fuel	month	12	500	6000	month	12	500	6000	12,000
1.2.5 Land Use- Transport- Interisland	year	1	2000	2000	year	1	2000	2000	4,000
1.2.6 Land Use- Accomodation & Meals	year	1	3000	3000	year	1	3000	3000	3000
PROJECT SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES TOTAL									516848

