



Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Third Fiji National Climate Change Summit

*Building Climate Change Resilience through Genuine Community
and Stakeholder Partnerships*

Levuka, Ovalau

8-10 September 2015

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

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Tuesday 8 September

Theme: Mitigation - addressing the root causes of GHG emissions through stakeholder partnerships

SESSION 1: OPENING CEREMONY

- 1.0 The third Fiji National Climate Change Summit was held in Levuka, Ovalau from 8 to 10 September 2015. The programme is attached as *Annex 1*.
- 2.0 Delegates from a range of sectors and agencies throughout Fiji and an invited delegation from Tuvalu were present. The participants list is attached as *Annex 2*.
- 3.0 The Reverend Siminone Ravaga from the Lomaiviti Methodist Divisional Superintendent blessed the meeting.
- 4.0 The vice chair of the National Climate Change Coordinating Committee and Permanent Secretary for iTaukei Affairs, Mr Savenaca Kaunisela, welcomed delegates and noted the threats and challenges that climate change brings to achieving Fiji’s development priorities. The Summit has become the flagship event for strengthening coordination between government and community and the wide representation of the business sector and civil society was welcomed.
- 5.0 The Prime Minister of the Republic of Fiji, the Honourable Voreqe Bainimarama, welcomed delegates and acknowledged in particular, the delegation from Tuvalu. He spoke on the need for Pacific island countries to come together on the climate change issue and noted the recent Suva Declaration of the Pacific Islands Development Forum meeting as a way forward for highlighting the Pacific situation at the upcoming United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of Parties meeting in Paris.
- 6.0 The Honourable Prime Minister stated that Fiji would be seeking to reduce its own carbon emissions by moving to a target of 90% reliance on renewable energy (RE). To this end, a seven year tax holiday would be offered to companies investing in RE.
- 7.0 He also highlighted the need for Fiji to improve national resilience to climate change; improve disaster preparedness; provide leadership in helping Pacific island neighbours build resilience to climate change; and to bring together our combined experience and expertise.
- 8.0 The Prime Minister further suggested that the theme of the Summit (Building Climate Resilience through Genuine Community and Stakeholder Partnerships) was about “sticking together” and he stressed that while government could determine policy and coordinate national responses, it is the community that carries out the necessary actions.

9.0 Mr Taito Nakalevu of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, gave the vote of thanks and recognised the donors, sponsors and organisers of the Summit.

SESSION 2: STOCKTAKE OF 2013 SUMMIT AND OVERVIEW OF 2015 SUMMIT

Opening Presentation: Director for Climate Change, Mr Peter Emberson

Stocktake of 2013 Summit

- 10.0 The Director for Climate Change gave a summary of the outcomes of the 2013 Summit held in Narewa Village from 12 to 16 August 2013, and highlighted progress made under the following themes: i. Financing; ii. Adaptation and Vulnerability; iii. Mitigation; and iv. Education, Awareness and Traditional Knowledge.
- 11.0 The frameworks and processes designed to facilitate greater sectoral and stakeholder coordination include:
 - i. Fiji Green Growth Framework;
 - ii. Draft Climate Public Expenditure Institutional Review (CPEIR);
 - iii. Works to improve Fiji's Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment (V&A) tool to inform priority risk areas and target resilience building programmes into the future;
 - iv. Preparation to support options for the deployment of appropriate renewable energy sources for electricity generation;
 - v. The launch of Fiji's forest programme on mitigation and adaption for 'Reduction through Emissions from Deforestation and Land Degradation' (REDD+);
 - vi. Pilot of a school resource on Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation on traditional knowledge;
 - vii. Translation of the Climate Change Policy into the iTaukei language (see Annex 1), and acknowledging that the Fiji-Hindi version is yet to be developed.
- 12.0 The recently launched Green Growth Framework was welcomed as Fiji's key policy addressing the nation's approach to economic development within the context of sustainable development.
- 13.0 The Climate Public Expenditure Institutional Review (CPEIR) - a UNDP tool that aims to bring together national priorities for all public and international financing - is currently before Cabinet, following two years of development. The CPEIR will assist in efforts to coordinate and generate climate financing.
- 14.0 There is currently no centralised institution to coordinate the many climate change initiatives, resulting in wasted and misdirected resources where communities most in need may not be targeted. The government will use the CPEIR to coordinate itself and to establish the Green Climate Fund Readiness Programme. A mapping of projects will enable a consolidated proposal to the GCF (which comes on line in November 2015).

Fiji in the Context of the UN Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC), Director, CCD

- 15.0 The far-reaching impacts of climate change were highlighted, noting that in the Pacific, health, tourism, coastal zones, agriculture, and species and ecological areas were at risk.
- 16.0 In preparation for the 21 Conference of Parties (COP21) to the United Nations Framework for Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC), the Director advised that Fiji would be calling for:
 - A. Long-term goal / general objective:

Fiji will call for a 1.5°C long term temperature goal (LTTG), to be operationalised by phasing out carbon emissions, in accordance with science.

The IPCC 5th Assessment Report suggests that zero net emissions are to be achieved by 2050, if global average temperature increase should be kept below 1.5°C with a probability of at least 50%.

- B. Legal form: Fiji will call for an Agreement (binding on all Parties), but with differentiated commitments reflecting special circumstances of LDCs and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) adequately.
- C. Mitigation: Fiji will ask all major emitters to raise the level of greenhouse gas (GHG) ambition consistent with the 1.5°C temperature goal, with level, scopes and types of commitments differentiated according to the Equity Reference Framework (Consistent with the Science - AR5).
- D. Adaptation and loss and damage: Fiji will call for the distinct separation of the two issues. Fiji will call for strengthening the Adaptation Committee, the National Action Plans process, the financial support of adaptation (including benchmarks) and a stronger institutional framework to address **loss and damage**, ensuring the issue of ‘permanent’, ‘irreversible’ and ‘unavoidable’ losses beyond adaptive capacities, recommending the establishment of its own funding mechanism.
- E. Finance: At least USD\$100bn per year by 2020, new and additional, earmarked adaptation and SIDS quotas, with fast and preferential access and contributions of all developed rich countries.
- F. Transparency of action and support: Transparency and accountability rules and principles to be strengthened to avoid ‘free riders’ and to maximise ambition and fairness.
- G. Time frames and procedural issues: Periodic review in 5 year cycles.
- H. Facilitation of implementation and compliance: Fiji will call for a mechanism to technically review and assess implementation of commitments, leading to incremental ratcheting up of commitments, not allowing back-sliding.
- I. Pre 2020 ambition: Fiji, with SIDS and developing countries, will urge developed countries to increase their inadequate pre-2020 ambition, to track progress and to use and support short term options like renewable energy deployment and phasing out fossil fuel subsidies.

Discussion

- 17.0 A youth representative noted the need for the Policy to recognise youth not as marginalised but equal partners, using language similar to that of the Pacific Islands Development Forum Suva Declaration Paragraph 17.
- 18.0 Climate change education in schools and gaps in teacher capacity were noted however the recent inclusion of climate change in the curriculum and efforts in teacher training and resource development were also acknowledged.
- 19.0 On the issue of mainstreaming of climate change in disaster risk reduction (DRR), the Director of the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) advised that government has allocated \$2M which has been allocated to 9 of the 60 applications for community related projects. The rest are on hold awaiting further funding.

Fiji’s Mitigation Contribution – Initiatives and actors

The aim of this session was to showcase Fiji’s commitment to reducing GHG emissions and to consider existing Government, private-sector and civil society partnerships and initiatives, where appropriate mitigation projects are being successfully implemented or are ready to be deployed.

The REDD+ Experience - Department of Forestry, Ms Anjeshni Narayan

- 20.0 The presentation noted that deforestation accounts for 20% of the annual greenhouse gas emissions that fuel climate change. REDD+ provides developing countries with incentives to conserve their forests and/or carry out reforestation measures to help increase the availability of carbon sinks that remove carbon from the atmosphere and thus can contribute to reducing net global carbon emissions.
- 21.0 Over half of Fiji’s land mass is covered with forest, with other areas having potential for reforestation. The main drivers for deforestation are logging and agriculture, which are important economic functions. Fiji currently has a REDD+ programme in the Navosa Province with the mataqali of Emalu.

- 22.0 Other communities can register interest in participating in REDD+, noting that certain criteria need to be met for participation, for example, that the forest needs to be already under threat to qualify.

Promoting Energy Alternatives - Department of Energy, Mr Deepak Chand

The presentation highlighted two key areas of focus for the Department:

- 23.0 The Fiji Department of Energy's *Renewable Energy Development Programme* aims to provide appropriate data and data analysis for new investors in renewable energy. Previously investors had relied on data from the National Meteorological Service or some NGOs. However, the data has been either insufficient or not suitable for the needs of investors and the Department of Energy is therefore seeking to provide more useful data tailored to investor needs.
- 24.0 The Rural *Electrification Programme* is installing solar home system units and producing energy through biogas and hydro power. Biofuel mills are being trialled.
- 25.0 Other initiatives include a rebate system for those using less energy, an appliance Energy Star Rating system and education/awareness on energy conservation.

Private Sector and Mitigation - Tebara Buses, Mr Arvin Maharaj

- 26.0 In the South Pacific region, 75% of all the fuel imported is used in the transport sector. Investment in alternative transport could result in significant wins for the region in terms of money saved. Several options currently being explored were outlined, including electric, solar powered and hybrid vehicles.
- 27.0 Diesel fuel in Fiji is of a low standard (Euro 2 – 2.5) resulting in greater emissions, and needs to be transitioned to cleaner fuel of at least grade Euro 4. This will eventually require old vehicles to come off the road.

SESSION 3

Workshop 1.1 Seminar: REDD+ Requirements and community assessments

This session provided an in-depth look at REDD+ and its requirements.

- 28.0 Ms Vilisi Naivalulevu noted that REDD+ has been implemented in the province of Navosa with the mataqali of Emalu. REDD+ is governed by an international framework established under the UNFCCC and aims to encourage developing country parties to contribute to greenhouse gas mitigation actions in the forest sector by increasing sequestration of tree carbon.
- 29.0 REDD+ is trying to sway from the usual business practice (logging) and help landowners keep their forests standing.

Discussion

- 30.0 **Q:** How does REDD+ incorporate gender, including women and youth in its activities and which disadvantaged group was mentioned?

A: The consultation processes ensure that the women, men and youth are equally represented. In the case of this particular case, no specific disadvantaged group has been identified as very few people live near the pilot areas apart from the mataqali group. A collaborative approach and proper landuse planning would ensure all needs are met.

- 31.0 **Q:** For REDD+ how much would one tree cost when funded?

A: There are requirements for REDD+, which include surveying and identifying and promoting the ecosystem services the forest might deliver. The price thus varies according to the location; variety of

plant species available; and the multiple roles forests play in support of natural ecosystems that in turn benefit the community in those areas of interest.

Workshop 1.2 Seminar: Engaging with the Private/public sector – Cooperation in Action!

Moderator: Mr Alfred Ralifo

Presenter 1: Mr Arvin Maharaj, Tebara Transport.

- 32.0 Mr Maharaj advised that 25% of all imported fuel in Fiji is used in the Land Transport sector, which amounts to more than FJD250 million per annum. This figure is rising rapidly with increasing number of vehicles on the road.
- 33.0 The transport industry is the largest contributor of greenhouse emissions not only in Fiji but globally. In 2014 there was a total of 82,500 registered vehicles which contributed to around 635,000 tonnes of carbon emissions. In 2015, the numbers had increased to 90,000 vehicles which contributed to 690,000 tonnes of carbon emissions.
- 34.0 The target of the vast majority of projects supported by international donor funding/investments is for electricity substitution and reduction of fuel dependency for transport has not been addressed and lacks priority.
- 35.0 Urban electric mobility has zero emissions. They capture solar energy into a battery during the day and store energy to charge at night. A comparison was made regarding emissions by buses and taxis noting that there are 125,000 registered taxis in Fiji and 66,000 buses, with buses responsible for half the amount of carbon emissions than taxis. The presenter suggested that one electric bus would reduce carbon emissions by 55,000 tonnes per year.
- 36.0 Proposed Recommendations:
- The need to recognise the immediacy and seriousness of the problem and take concrete steps now to commence mitigation
 - The will to prioritise and facilitate enabling policies together with matching infrastructure.

Presenter 2: Ms Elenoa Vakabunaya Nimacere – South Sea Cruises

- 37.0 This presentation from the tourism sector highlighted the role that private sector has played in linking national and local government and other organisations with the community and providing knowledge, expertise and assistance in preparing for and dealing with disasters. The initiative, labelled “Vinaka Fiji” is carried out in the Yasawas, which South Seas Cruises depends on. There are different programmes within the project focusing on Education, Agriculture, Livelihood, Community Mobilisation, Environment and Marine. The activities capitalise on existing traditional knowledge for development of the communities.
- 38.0 A ‘Food Bank’ has been created whereby each village has a place to keep their crops for post-cyclone use. If there are no hurricanes, the crops are sold and the money generated from the sale goes to the bank. Funds are only used for emergency food rations or loaned for hurricane proofing of homes.
- 39.0 This project has increased the people’s ability to be resilient in the area of food security while also generating financial literacy and investment into some income generation projects within the village. A [detailed account of the project](#) is provided under the narrative for Session 5.
- 40.0 Recommendation was to expand the scope of this partnership.

Discussion

- 41.0 Noted that moving to alternative fuel vehicles will contribute to more waste and that this should be addressed in plans and policies for the purchasing of energy efficient vehicles. Policies should also consider reducing the number of vehicles in urban areas to reduce traffic congestion. The solution will be to acknowledge the need to eventually move to energy efficient transport and making appropriate policies now to pre-empt such issues.
- 42.0 A recommendation was made (FNU - School of Education) that the Climate Change Policy should also look at creating enabling environments to encourage recycling potentially as an alternative solution to green growth.

Wednesday 9 September

THEME: Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) – Recognising the distinct yet interconnected nature of CC and DRR in prudent decision making for sustainable development

SESSION 4

Panel Discussion: Mainstreaming and integrating climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in development

Mr Taito Nakalevu – Moderator

Panellists: Finance and Planning, Mr Luke Koroisave
Director NDMO: Mr Akapusi Tuifagalele
Director Climate Change, Mr Peter Emberson
Pacific Risk Resilience Programme, Ratu Manoa Malani

- 43.0 The moderator noted that climate change adaptation is about *adjustment*, which can be either anticipatory or reactive. There are different mechanisms for addressing climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR):

[CCA] UNFCCC (International) → PIFACC (Regional) → National level planning

[DRR] UNISDR → Regional Framework for Action → National level

The Strategy for Disaster and Resilient Development in the Pacific (SRDP) attempts to bring together these two processes at the regional level.

- 44.0 In 2016, the SRDP will guide the climate change and DRR work in the region (if approved by leaders) in the following three areas:
- Strengthening Integrated Risk Management to Enhance Climate and Disaster Resilience
 - Low carbon development
 - Strengthen disaster resilience

The session focussed on how climate and disaster resilience could be strengthened in an integrated manner.

Presenter 1: Director, National Disaster Management Office (NDMO):

- 45.0 The presentation discussed the background and establishment of the NDMO in 1990 during the International Decade for Disaster Risk Reduction. Supporting legislation was developed in 1997 and the NDMO became a department on its own with dedicated staff and personnel in 2000. NDMO sits under the portfolio of Rural Development because of its link to the Divisional Commissioners and District Officers who are the link to the communities.

- 46.0 During a disaster, District Officers collect information from their district and feed this to the Provincial Administrators and the NDMO is operationalised as the National Emergency Operation Centre. A National Disaster Management Council makes decisions and advises Cabinet on processes during times of emergency.
- 47.0 It was noted that earlier in the year, the Government of Fiji had, for the first time, sent personnel to assist with a disaster recovery outside of Fiji in support of the Cyclone Pam Operation in Vanuatu.
- 48.0 FJD2 million has been provided by the Government to support community adaptation and mitigation projects.
- 49.0 NDMO is working with the Climate Change Division to address integration of CCA and DRR.

Presenter 2: CC Director, Mr Peter Emberson, Director Climate Change Division

- 50.0 The Director noted the need to reinforce the regional framework for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation (SRDP), which currently gives inadequate attention to climate change. There is a need to continue emphasis on hazards caused by climate change.
- 51.0 Most funds and support allocated by development partners are project based and there is limited coordination efforts amongst the key partners. Greater cooperation is needed.
- 52.0 There is a need to enhance national capacity to integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Fiji is working to incorporate elements of these two distinct areas into the national vulnerability assessment tools – an initiative led by the by Climate Change Division supported by the EU-Building Safety and Resilience Project (EU-BRSP), USP and SPC.
- 53.0 NDMO and Climate Change need to work together to help strengthen resilience building amongst partners.

Presenter 3: Finance and Planning

- 54.0 The presentation highlighted the need for cooperation between development partners to partner and provide technical support and the need to build capacity for the Climate Change Division and others to access funds and support for climate change.
- 55.0 Work is ongoing in mainstreaming CCA/DRR into National Development Strategy and Policies and through the Pacific Risk Reduction Program and the Green Growth Framework. Example given that 70% of Fiji's electricity depends on the Monasavu Dam and that risk of drought must be considered when addressing energy security. Fiji experiences 1 to 2 disasters in a year; over the last 30 year period the cost of disasters was USD 1.2 billion., progress is being made to pull things together in DRR and CCA.

Discussion

- 56.0 On the issue of whether other alternatives of renewable energy will be forthcoming, for example, using ocean current to generate marine energy, it was noted that this would require high level decisions and requires visibility and scoping of such other energy sources, which would be costly.
- 57.0 Noted that currently there is no specific process for how community-based networks and groups, including youth and women, can access funding, capacity building and technical support. The Director NDMO advised that the issue of disability and gender is not included in the national disaster plan. Accessibility of funding remains a high priority for Fiji e.g. access to Green Climate Fund and a process is needed to ensure that community voices are heard in the climate change process, including project development.
- 58.0 Regarding the use of traditional knowledge and using the expertise that exists within the community, it was suggested that the Roko Tui and Commissioner Offices could be used to translate information

to the community. Significant traditional knowledge is being lost and informal education should be considered by iTaukei Affairs and Education Board as a strategy for addressing this. Traditional knowledge is mentioned in the Sendai Framework on DRR and this needs to be contextualised at the local level. Best practice in traditional knowledge should be documented and shared.

- 59.0 On the question of when funds will become available at national and community level, several challenges were outlined. These included a lack of coordination nationally for funding and implementation of activities that are supported by development partners. A multi-agency approach is proposed to encourage coordination amongst partners. The EU-member states have agreed 20% of budget will be for climate related activities. It was also noted that the Pacific region is the first region in the world to bring the CC and DRR communities together.
- 60.0 Regarding whether processes exist for an integrated consultative approach, the Director for NDMO advised that the existing mechanisms could be strengthened, ie. community consultations go through the Turaga Ni Koro, Village Committee, District Committee and then to Provincial level. Youth and women are the 'hands on' at the community level and people with disabilities should also be included. He stressed that there is no limitation to youth groups, women and NGOs making submissions to Strategic Planning of Ministry of Finance. The Director also noted the Rural Integrated Development Framework which provides a mechanism for communities to be involved and for traditional knowledge to be incorporated.
- 61.0 The representative from Mali Islands in the Northern Division noted that his community has been taking a proactive role in mitigating the impacts of climate change.

SESSION 5

Workshop 5.1 Developing Climate Adaptation and Disaster Management Plans

Moderated by Manasa Katonivualiki

Presenter 1: Elenoa Vakabunaya Nimacere – South Sea Cruises

- 62.0 This presentation from the tourism sector highlighted the role that private sector has played in linking national and local government and other organisations with the community and providing knowledge, expertise and assistance in preparing for and dealing with disasters. The initiative, labelled "Vinaka Fiji" is carried out in the Yasawas, where the South Seas Cruises operates.
- 63.0 South Seas Cruises links communities with government offices, including, Commissioner Western, Ba Provincial Office and District Officers, providing a support mechanism that ensures reporting and financial transparency. The initiative takes an integrated, needs-based approach and now includes:
- Vocational education and training in agriculture (using Min of Youth and Sports curriculum) and Marine and Environment (using USP modules)
 - Environment in Schools
 - Agriculture programme focused on enhancing livelihoods by encouraging planting of vegetables and moving away from processed foods
 - Assistance with developing Community Disaster Preparedness Plans
 - Rain water harvesting (working with water authority)
 - CC and disaster planning and preparation (food bank).
- 64.0 The food bank system works as follows: the community prepares one acre of land to grow traditional crops - root crops and bananas plants. An agreement is signed between the community and the land owner to avoid any later disagreements. On announcement of a cyclone, the crop is harvested and stored using traditional food storage practices. If no cyclone comes, the crops are sold and the funds are placed in a bank account that is only accessible after a disaster or as loans for cyclone-related home improvement. A specific amount is allocated for each village from the fund.

65.0 Water is an ongoing issue in the Yasawa islands and while the government has installed pumps (for bore/ground water), these are reliant on diesel and fuel availability is irregular. Work is underway to convert the pumps to work on solar in 26 villages, thus removing the need for cartage of water by the government. The need for safe drinking water was also raised as E.Coli has been found in most of the water on these islands.

Discussion

66.0 Suggested that building plans be developed for village houses that would blend the traditional and modern to make homes more cyclone proof.

67.0 With regard to how the programme is enhancing livelihoods and addressing health, it was advised that the various initiatives teach best practice in environment, identifying fish types with a focus on food security using traditional tabu areas and alternatives (such as seaweed) to using chemical fertiliser. The South Sea Cruises also carries medicine to the islands and provides free transport for sick people, however the focus is more on preventing illnesses and encouraging healthier diets by planting vegetables and teaching people how to cook these. Separation of rubbish, hygiene (handwashing) are also part of the programme.

68.0 WWF recommended that the issue of mainstreaming CCA and DRR be addressed through the district development plans (required under the iTaukei Affairs Act) and that these be developed using a holistic and fully consultative approach that will enable the plans to address issues such as natural resource and waste management alongside CCA and DRM.

69.0 On the issue of water, the Mineral Resources Department advised that water resources in the lens are limited and that care needs to be taken to ensure that communities adhere to the prescribed sustainable rate of use to allow the lens time to recover. An integrated water management programme is needed which ensures that the groundwater lens is allowed time to 'refill' during the rainy season and establishing appropriate rain water harvesting (need tanks) systems will help sustain villages during drought.

Presenter 2: Ms Siu Pouvalu – USP/PACESD – mapping tool for community use

70.0 The presentation outlined a geographic information system (GIS) tool designed to enable communities to identify their own needs and to seek assistance themselves from national or other donor bodies by equipping the community to conduct its own mapping. Trials have been conducted in Buretu, Daku and Vunisinu. Communities draw maps to indicate areas of risk (eg flooding) and complete data sheets to provide additional information (eg diseases, pit toilet placements, etc). The information is mapped to determine how many households are at risk, what natural resources the community depends on, etc. The tool kit is free but relies on access to a laptop or tablet.

71.0 The toolkit allows communities to better represent themselves to government when seeking funds or other assistance.

72.0 The training provided for the mapping encourages communities to identify the different groups of people within the community and involving them in the discussions to ensure their needs are heard. Currently, due to resources, the training period is short and may not be sufficient to address all the inclusivity issues.

Presenter 3: Mr Nicholas Ting (NDMO)

73.0 Effective disaster preparedness is still needed in our communities. Often individuals who believe they are prepared for disasters, are not as prepared as they think. The principles of disaster planning were outlined and discussed in the presentation. The need for inter-organisational coordination and delineating emergency response and disaster recovery were highlighted.

- 74.0 Communities are provided training on DRR which includes developing a disaster management plan and drills.
- 75.0 Preparedness is a continual process as community structures change all the time and what may be considered an “appropriate” response may not actually be the practical or applicable response (in a particular community or situation).

Workshop 5.2 Panel discussion: Incorporating cultural heritage and traditional knowledge systems in resilience building

Moderator: Ms Rosiana Lagi.

Presenter 1: Ministry of iTaukei Affairs

- 76.0 Noted that village demarcation includes allotment for relocation and that relocation will be initiated by the villagers themselves. The Green Growth Framework is ingrained into the operations within iTaukei Institutions.
- 77.0 Traditional knowledge (TK) refers to skills and knowledge that has evolved and been practiced from one generation to another while cultural heritage refers to the monuments, groups of buildings or other physical structures that have cultural attachments.
- 78.0 A database of TK is being developed with 23 categories of knowledge being collected. These include fishing methods and agricultural knowledge. 11 provinces have been completed thus far. The owners of the information are the only ones that can access the database.
- 79.0 The iTaukei Registration (Vola ni kawa bula) is the link between land and iqoliqoli to the TK.
- 80.0 Challenges to preserving TK include the evolving nature of TK and the loss of knowledge due to deaths of older holders of information. There is also a need to ensure application of sustainable development principles, for example Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC). It was stressed that relocation must be the last resort:

"Humankind has not woven the web of life. We are but one thread within it. Whatever we do to the web, we do to ourselves. All things are bound together".

Presenter 2: Cultural Heritage representative (Vereniki Nalio)

- 81.0 The presentation noted that the designation of Levuka as a UNESCO World Heritage Site is due to the commitment of the chiefs of Ovalau. A Chiefly forum has been very helpful in coordinating this work.
- 82.0 Heritage and Culture is one of the components in Fiji's Green Growth Framework.
- 83.0 A curriculum mapping programme with GIZ has tried to include cultural heritage. It is important to also continue integrating this into non-formal learning systems.
- 84.0 Capturing cultural heritage in all its forms is important in enabling conservation and adaptation to climate change.

Presenter 3: Elizabeth Newton, National Trust of Fiji

- 85.0 The presentation discussed Article 4 of the World Heritage Convention, which states that:

The duty of identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of this cultural and heritage lies with the state party, yet is supported by the international community.

- 86.0 The preservation of world heritage cultural sites such as Levuka is vulnerable to impacts of CC in terms of pests; rising sea level threatening coastal sites; and increasing soil temperature causing degradation of archaeological evidence. Climate change also impacts on social and cultural aspects as communities change the way they live, work, worship and socialise in the buildings and landscapes of Levuka.
- 87.0 Actions to safeguard cultural heritage include preventive actions, which involve monitoring, reporting and mitigation of CC effects through environmentally sound choices and decisions at a range of levels: individuals, community, institutional and corporate. Levuka has identified its preventive actions and is commencing work on monitoring and reporting as well as working with PAFCO and FEA on reducing GHG emissions.
- 88.0 Corrective actions involve adapting to the reality of climate change through global and regional strategies and local management plans. For Levuka, this involves conducting a CC vulnerability analysis, risk assessment, adaptation, and developing appropriate management plans that address the many challenges to achieving better resistance and resilience. The need to develop tailored programmes (including guidance, capacity building and financial assistance or assistance for developing project proposals) was also noted.
- 89.0 Sharing knowledge, including best practices, research, communication, public and political support, education and training, capacity building, networking, etc is also part of the strategy for safeguarding cultural heritage. Lessons from the Levuka experience could be shared at the global level through case studies highlighting best practice.

Presenter 4: Mr Laisania Koto, Expert on food security and Traditional knowledge

- 90.0 Mr Koto discussed the loss of traditional practices of planting but noted that practicing of traditional ways is not dependent on donors and needs to be addressed in alternate ways. He gave the example of *i-oololo* (traditional store house for food crops) and advocated using such traditional knowledge to address food security issues during disasters.
- 91.0 A case study from Rukuruku village was presented. In the village the warrior and fisher folks saw there was depletion in both terrestrial and marine resources. The two parties ensured that the marine protected area system is implemented using the traditional *tabu* system. Net fishing was banned for 5 years. As a result, villagers are now consuming the spill-over abundance of food from protected areas as well as areas nearby.
- 92.0 Because of the practice, children are now also learning the traditional knowledge and thus conservation of traditional knowledge is occurring through action. As an example, children are also learning traditional signs of hurricanes and cyclones such as behaviour of plants, insects and birds.

SESSION 6

6.1 Panel Discussion: Preparing for Climate Change/Disaster-Induced Relocation

Moderator: Manasa Katonivualiku

Panellists: Climate Change Division, Ms Vinaisi Dilikuwai; SPC/GIZ, Mr Inosi Yabakivou; Pacific Conference of Churches: MsJulia Edwards; Mineral Resources Department: Mr Isei Rayawa; Narikoso Village Development Committee, Mr Kelepei Saukitoga; ESCAP-Tuvalu, Mr Bikenibeu Paeniu.

- 93.0 The session discussed examples, opportunities and challenges for including human mobility (forced displacement, voluntary migration and planned relocation), within national, regional and international disaster risk reduction plans and frameworks. The session also discussed the design of Fiji's relocation guideline and the importance of community informed processes in the context of planned relocation.

6.2 Panel Discussion: Linking DRR to adaptation and development to address the underlying risk factors

Moderator: Arthur Sokimi, UNDP

Presenter 1: UNDP, Manoa Malani

- 94.0 The UNDP Pacific Risk Resilience Programme is being implemented in Fiji, Samoa, Vanuatu and Tonga. The project is looking at mainstreaming CC/DRR into government and community planning processes so that the risks posed by CC and disasters are taken into account. In Fiji it involves liaising with the government at the national level through Ministries of Agriculture and Education and engagement at sub-national level through the Ba Provincial Council.
- 95.0 This is a 3 year programme and there are gaps and a lot of lessons learned. These include identifying who is affected, availability of finances and discussions with the Ministries of Finance and National Planning on how to integrate risk resilience into national budget planning.
- 96.0 Resilience means different things to different people and mainstreaming will require everyone to have an understanding of the risks posed by CC and disasters so they can participate appropriately.
- 97.0 CCA and DRR needs to be regarded as a development issue and not discussed as 'other matters' if there is hope of mainstreaming into national budgets and community planning.
- 98.0 Awareness and collaboration is still a challenge at all levels especially when it comes to making CC/DRM operational in the budgets and planning.

Presenter 2: SPC, Taito Nakalevu

- 99.0 Discussed the need to identify what the underlying risk is. CC is likely to change the intensity and the frequency of disasters. Carbon emissions are now at 400ppm and predictions are that if this goes unchecked, temperature will increase by 4 degrees Celsius resulting in a lot of changes. The oceans will warm, resulting in more intense cyclones – Category 5 cyclones could become the norm in the Pacific and globally. This is really the underlying risk.
- 100.0 CC will influence the underlying vulnerability to hazards – vulnerability is a measure of how we cope, adapt or cannot adapt to change in climate.
- 101.0 Disaster events will impact on underlying vulnerability to CC – one of our adaptation options is to call for reduction in GHG emissions at the global level to keep increase in temperature to below 1.5 degrees Celsius.
- 102.0 DRR needs to tap into the CC financing and mechanisms are already in place for this to happen – for example, accessing the Global Environment Facility (GEF) financing can be done through the concept of 'additionality' which allows for DRR to be included when applying for funding in the area of CC.

Presenter 3: USP, PACE-SD, Team Leader for GCCA Project, Patrina Dumar

- 103.0 The GCCA project aims to develop and strengthen Pacific ACP countries to adapt to the impacts of CC and is currently serving 15 Pacific islands through capacity development, community engagement and applied research activities.
- 104.0 In 2006 USP implemented one of the first community based adaption projects in 6 villages in Fiji. This included conducting a vulnerability assessment. Today, vulnerability assessments are still needed however they need to include DRM. Approaches to vulnerability assessments need to be modified accordingly.

- 105.0 Underlying risk factors are factors that disable individuals and communities from meeting their daily needs (food, water, housing, energy) in normal times and in difficult times and in the short term and in the long term. However what is normal now may not be in the future.
- 106.0 Addressing underlying risks requires that individuals and communities be equipped to respond to risks and by enhancing community adaptability or resilience.
- 107.0 In order to address vulnerability, we need to understand what resilience means and to recognise that while it means different things to different people, we need to develop a common meaning of resilience.
- 108.0 A diagramme was presented highlighting Ecosystems (the natural environment as the first area of defence for communities), Infrastructure (roads, buildings), Finance (to enable development in a meaningful way), Human Resources (health, education - skills to respond to disasters and immediate needs), Institutions (decision making at all levels).

Presenter 4: Ms Elizabeth Newton, National Trust of Fiji (NTF)

- 109.0 The National Trust of Fiji looks after culture and national heritage and thus looks after the heritage building in Levuka town. The presenter discussed the direct physical impact of climate change on heritage buildings. The full presentation is outlined in Session 5.2.
- 110.0 It was noted that a 2014 NTF survey found that only 54.4% of the 196 buildings registered as historical buildings were in good condition, with 23% in need of maintenance, 22.6% endangered while 3.8% have disappeared due to lack of repairs/maintenance.
- 111.0 Wet and dry rot and rusting of roofing iron are the main issues. Historical buildings tend to be more porous and therefore more prone to damage.
- 112.0 Actions being taken include development of proper management plans that include climate change impacts and communities need to be fully engaged in this work. Levuka can be used as a demonstration model for Fiji to design adaptation strategies for buildings.

Discussion

- 113.0 Clarified that the current model being used by the iTaukei Ministry to carry out vulnerability assessments at the provincial level was developed and used in Fiji by USP. However, now need to include DDR in the vulnerability assessments and sustainable development risk factors. Hence the need to adapt the current tool. Lessons from other adaptation projects show that these projects require governance, leadership, access to finance, access to infrastructure, technical expertise and thus the approach to assessing vulnerability needs to extend beyond what is immediately visible (water, coastal, etc). People are better able to respond when their basic needs are met – natural resources, income, employment, healthy people etc. The framework has been designed to monitor and evaluate what difference this makes to people. Indicators will need to be developed in consultation with the communities. The framework is very broad at this stage.
- 114.0 WWF noted that Fiji has ratified many MEAs and therefore has many national frameworks which overlap. Suggested to consider mapping the various strategies, identify overlaps and pool resources to enable integration. The various committees and coordination mechanisms should also be streamlined to reduce the time spent by individuals in attending several meetings. The NBSAP (National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan) provides an example of a good structure and coordination mechanism.
- 115.0 Government is finalising a project under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), through UNDP, which will involve positioning a convention focal point in each of the key MEA focal points (Agriculture, Environment and Climate Change). These officers will assist in ensuring that the implementation of these conventions are tracked and coordinated with the stakeholders.

- 116.0 Recommended that, in keeping with the concept of mainstreaming, rather than having two separate policies, have just one to try to reduce the burden on communities with developing several plans.
- 117.0 Suggestion that individuals commit to action as a result of this Summit – eg. Encouraging communities that have not done so to develop their Disaster Management Plans to ensure they are better prepared to address cyclone risks. Other areas people may consider include: food security especially during cyclones, understanding of building codes, growing food alongside the yaqona grown for economy, calling for reduction of GHGs. Noted the people need to ask what they can do for themselves instead of always calling for more money.
- 118.0 A request was made that this sort of information be taken to the village/community level so people understand better what is happening.
- 119.0 Clarified that the focus of the vulnerability assessments is on cross cutting issues within a village or settlement so that appropriate actions can be taken. Also suggested that the lessons from the CBD implementation and indicators may be valuable in guiding some of the work.
- 120.0 On the issue of homes at risk in flood prone areas, it was noted that the relocation guidelines have been developed based on the vulnerability assessments conducted by the Conservation Officers in the iTaukei Ministry. Ideally, a comprehensive team comprising government and technical agencies such as SPC then conducts an in-depth assessment. Only two such studies have been done as this is an expensive exercise - Narikoso and Vunidogoloa. Currently the relocation task force team is an *ad hoc* group of government experts and as a result there has been limited work on addressing risk areas.
- 121.0 It was noted that UNDP is currently working with Commissioner Western to look at a previous relocation of a nursing station and a school in the Yasawas. It was acknowledged that there is a gap in the skills of risk engineers as well as a gap in understanding who is responsible for working on risk assessment – eg. Town and Country Planning or Ministry of Education, which has its own procedures for assessing school buildings for evacuation centres. The different ministries/departments need to come together to work on these risk assessments.
- 122.0 Housing was noted as very important especially in vulnerable communities living in low lying areas and more focus is needed at community level to identify and address the risk.
- 123.0 Suggested that building codes could be developed that encourage renewable energy sources in new buildings, etc. It was also acknowledged that the building code only considers the engineering design and there is a need to look at how community capacity can be developed so they can undertake their own assessments [and build better] rather than relying on government regulations.
- 124.0 The Department of Environment confirmed that climate change risks are not included in current building codes and standards as this is not required in the legislation, much of which pre-dates climate change issues. However, this should not prevent people from taking risk management into account when designing their homes and other infrastructure.
- 125.0 A suggestion was made to make more use of the district and provincial offices to better inform communities of processes. An example was given where the Ecotourism Unit has interpreted policy and regulations regarding getting a business license using a flowchart which is placed in the DO or provincial office (where the communities go).

6.3 Panel Discussion: Adaptation and Disaster Risk reduction as an inclusive process involving multi-stakeholders (with a particular focus on marginalized groups such as people living with disabilities, women and youth)

Moderator: Jone Tuipelehaki (UNDP)

Presenter 1: Jone Robanakadavu, FNCDP

- 126.0 FNCDP is the Fiji National Council for Disabled Persons and comes under the portfolio of the Department of Women.
- 127.0 In the area of climate change, focus is on linking people living with disabilities to climate change vulnerability and taking a rights based approach in terms of participation. Noted that mitigation must be inclusive of disability and that training curricula for DRR and DRM should be inclusive of people with disabilities.
- 128.0 A case study was presented of a mock exercise involving a tsunami alert situation in Levuka. The Special School and people with disabilities were not involved in this exercise. This is currently typical of such exercises and needs more attention.

Presenter 2: Amena Yauvoli

- 129.0 The presenter spoke on the bill of rights and the need for inclusivity in all decision making processes. He recommended that a strong call come from the meeting on this issue.

Presenter 3: Krishneil Narayan

- 130.0 Youth are not a marginalised group but are active partners in mitigating the impacts of CC and must be referred to as equal partners in various developmental processes, similar to what is in the Suva Declaration of the PIDF summit. Youth are, in fact, addressing the gaps in implementing the National Climate Change Policy.
- 131.0 Noted that involvement of the Ministry of Youth & Sports in such forums would be valuable and that there needs to be a strong call to recognise the participation of youth.

Presenter 4: Mrs Safaira Tagivuni (Grace Ministry – Faith Based Organisation)

- 132.0 Women play vital roles in all communities and need to be recognised as action partners. More opportunities are needed for women to be engaged in all National/Regional/Global spaces.
- 133.0 The level of rubbish/waste created as a result of the Summit was commented on and it was suggested that there is a need to address these issues especially during such events.
- 134.0 Women have a lot to teach in terms of mitigation and adaptation and efforts should be made to work with and learn from them.

Presenter 5: Viva Tatawaqa (PPGCCSD)

- 135.0 The PPGCSD is the Pacific Partnership to Strengthen Gender, Climate Change Responses and Sustainable Development.
- 136.0 Women play a critical role in addressing the effects/impacts of CC. People in power need to take this knowledge, capitalise upon it and implement accordingly.
- 137.0 Women's and Youth movements are mobilising globally to address the call of climate justice and we need to all work collaboratively on this.

138.0 Adaptation must be framed from a Human Rights Based Approach.

Questions/Comments

139.0 Participants discussed a range of issues and the following actions and key points were listed:

- Sustainable development cannot move forward without the inclusive approach.
- Youth must be at the forefront of decision-making.
- The mechanisms of engagement with women, youths and people living with disabilities need to be reviewed in relation to the Climate Change Policy.
- People living with disabilities should be included in the summit next year, including in the planning process for the 2016 Summit.
- Need to recognise that the level of disabilities are different and in order for their specific and varied needs to be understood and addressed, people living with disabilities need to be fully engaged in discussions.
- There is a need to continue to close the gaps between the policy makers and the people at the community level. Leaders need to listen more effectively to youth, women and people living with disabilities are reflected in policies.

- Need to invest/capitalise upon other resources and look at sustainable practices and responsibilities, rather than always relying on financial assistance.
- More capacity building for all communities to enable them to link vulnerability and inequalities. Tools are needed to facilitate inclusivity
- National Policy committees must have diverse CSO representatives eg. two youth reps within Ministerial bodies.
- UN Youth strategising to be utilised nationally.

- Need to conduct an audit of evacuation centres and processes to ensure that they address the needs of people living with disabilities.
- Youth and Women's Groups can work with existing networks and groups based internationally to identify synergies and share lessons learnt.

6.4 Role of spirituality in addressing the challenge of climate change

Moderator: Reverend Waqainabete

Presenters: Fiji Council of Churches; Pacific Conference of Churches, Ethel Suri; Interfaith Search Fiji, Rev. Waqainabete

140.0 The discussion during this session highlighted the following key issues:

- Spirituality plays an important role in climate change.
- The importance of using natural resources around us for climate change adaptation.
- Faith needs to be lived out in real life and show practical means of how we can contribute to society – e.g. in the area of climate change, faith-based institutions can act as role models by taking on board environment and carbon friendly practices as well as being advocates for global GHG emissions reduction.

SESSION 7

Heritage Walk”

This session was a guided tour of Levuka. Levuka is a historical town on the eastern coast of the island of Ovalau. Formerly the Capital of Fiji, Levuka has just been listed as the country’s first World Heritage Site.

Thursday 10 September

THEME: Enabling Services: Finance, Fiji Met Office, Education, Health, CCD

SESSION 8

Plenary: Food Security in a Changing Climate

Moderator: Mr. Manasa Katonivualiku

Panellists: Department of Fisheries, Mr Richard Veeran;
Director for Ministry of Agriculture, Mr Savenaca Cuguma;
Rep from Gau, on AUSAID funded Food Security Project, Mr Semi Tokolauvere;
National Food and Nutrition Centre, Mr Asaeli Naika;
Traditional Knowledge and Food Security Specialist, Mr Laisenia Koto

Presentation 1: Department of Fisheries - Mr Richard Veeran

- 141.0 90% of households are based around coastal areas with 50% relying on marine resources. People of Fiji consume between 35,000 and 37,000 kg of fish per annum.
- 142.0 Climate change will result in changing migration patterns of fishes which will result in potentially adverse ecological and social/economic impacts. Fiji tuna catch areas are moving towards Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.
- 143.0 Population growth and impacts of CC will lead to decreases (in tuna catch) of 7kg per year per person up to 2100, not taking into account overfishing and over-exploitation.
- 144.0 As a government, there is a need to look at establishing institutions to recognise shift in migration and expand aquaculture, integrate coastal management systems into fisheries, taking a ridge-to-reef approach, developing a fisheries management framework and looking at development of technology.
- 145.0 A key area to work on is managing the decline in fisheries income. Some potential solutions are:
 - Diversification – aquaculture, HR capabilities, protection for breeding areas
 - Spatial/Seasonal closure for breeding grounds
 - Aligning this work with the Green Growth policy
 - Address overfishing, building awareness and advocacy
 - Funding for climate change adaptation – Govt. need not to just rely on international funding but to do our own work.

Presentation 2: Ministry of Agriculture – Mr Savenaca Cuguma

- 146.0 Agriculture is the backbone of our economy - *If you want to fix poverty, fix agriculture*. The contribution of agriculture, including sugar, to GDP has been declining in past years, but generates income for approximately 65% of households in the country
- 147.0 Agriculture suffers heavy losses to natural disasters with losses of up to USD630 million in 10 disasters in the past years. The 2015 draft response plan is still under development.

- 148.0 The national rural land use policy was developed in 2005. The future focus is on enhancing production for export eg. ginger, dalo, cassava, pawpaw and vegetables to New Zealand and Australia, while also reducing imports on those items that can be grown locally such as rice.
- 149.0 Agriculture is vulnerable because most crops are seasonal (except breadfruit in Yasawa and tomatoes in Beqa) and thus crops need to be identified that are resilient and adaptable.
- 150.0 Other initiatives include collaboration with international institutions, renewing packaging crops and farming systems, crop modelling for CC and ridge to reef approaches for sustainable farming.

Presentation 3: National Food and Nutrition Centre – Mr Asaeli Naika

- 151.0 The NFNC focuses on consumers and recognises that negative impacts on food supply will influence people's choices in food.
- 152.0 The challenge is to address the increasing choice of imported/processed goods that are not recommended for good health and have poor nutritional quality compared to fresh produce, and which increase risk of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and other health issues.
- 153.0 NFNC has published 10 food guidelines for healthy living to counteract the challenges mentioned and also teaches use of compost, etc to reduce use of pesticides.

Presentation 4: Traditional Knowledge and Food Security Specialist – Mr Laisenia Koto

- 154.0 *“Na vuku yalomatua sa I takele ni bula sautu”* – wisdom and knowledge is the basis for a prosperous life (referred to spiritual wisdom and noted that this cannot be taught in books).
- 155.0 *“Kakana ni tu vakarau, noda qase – yalomatua”* - people used to be guided by their traditional knowledge and wisdom and were not dependent on others. This traditional knowledge is fast disappearing.
- 156.0 People no longer prepare for disasters as they used to and instead look to government for help. However, if we utilise our knowledge and wisdom (TK), we will see success – need to use our time wisely. Need to remember that traditional knowledge is never out of date – we are still on the same soil and land as our forefathers
- 157.0 The initiative encourages three different types of farming: *Bula ni veisiga* (for daily need), income generating, and food for future events. The initiative promotes growing indigenous species.

Presentation 5: Rep from Gau, on AUSAID funded Food Security Project – Mr. Semi Tokalauvere

- 158.0 The initiative focuses on food security by building resilience in the marine environment – through preservation of mangroves.
- 159.0 Important for people to be working together as a community in order to successfully implement projects.
- 160.0 Planting of trees also increase and protect the water sources from the highland.

Discussion

- 161.0 The issue of lack of policing of fishing grounds is an ongoing one. In-shore regulations are being put forward, but may be subject to change as awaiting approval from cabinet.
- 162.0 Observed that poaching does occur and there are unfortunate examples where communities have established a tabu area for themselves then poach from another community's MPA.

- 163.0 There is currently no policy in place regarding regulations to support the spawning period for kawakawa, however the '4J Kawakawa' movement is in place for advocacy and raising awareness on the issue. Noted also that a Spatial Seasonal Band is being drafted, and will be put to cabinet for approval.
- 164.0 In response to a query as to whether the natural resource sector has incoming funding or is intensifying works to support this sector, the fisheries representative advised on a FJD1.7 million investment in Ra for freshwater aquaculture and that they were looking at needs in the northern area. Options include tilapia, *Galoa* – white shrimps, production of sand fish, reef enrichment programmes aimed not for export but food security.
- 165.0 Adaptive management was mentioned as an important issue as it enables quick determination of what is changing and how to address it. Adaptive measures have been incorporated into the fishing sector.
- 166.0 Regarding a suggestion concerning investing in the pearl industry, it was advised that a large amount of capital is required for such endeavours and instead, the Ministry of Fisheries is working to upskill fishers on collecting oyster spats [pearl shell cultivar] for JS Hunter (main pearl industry in Fiji). Seaweeds are also being explored as a lucrative small scale business for communities.

SESSION 9

Workshop 9.1

Seminar: The role of the Fiji Meteorological office (Fiji Met)

Panellists: Mr. Teri Atalifo, Fiji Meteorological Service
 Mr. Solomon Nagaunavou, Land Use Planning
 Mr. Savenaca, Principal Research Officer, Min. of Agriculture
 Mr Nicholas Ting, National Disaster Management Unit
 Mr. Laisenia Koto, Former Teacher

Presenter 1: Mr Teri Atalifo, Fiji Meteorological Office

- 167.0 Data is vital in trying to inform the citizens of Fiji in terms of weather.
- 168.0 Met Office operates under the Ministry of Infrastructure and has three core units. The first is the Weather Division (provides forecasts, warnings and advisory). A specific task is providing marine weather information that operates at an agreed standard. This needs to be localised so that local users can understand the impact of a forecast in terms of their own activities.
- 169.0 The Climate Division is involved in monitoring of the climate for Fiji and provides regular seasonal outlooks for a 3 month period. This is done to assist in decision making, especially in farming.
- 170.0 The Hydrology Unit provides data to assist with flood related issues. Eg for Levuka this would entail sea flooding.
- 171.0 Development partners rely on the Met Office for information to assist with their planning.

Presenter 2: Mr. Solomon Nagaunavou , Land Use Planning

- 172.0 Data from Met Office is used for agricultural purposes – farmers use the 3-month weather outlook in order to decide which type of crop should be plant to give best yield over that period.

Presenter 3: Mr. Savenaca Cuquma, Principal Research Officer, Min. of Agriculture

- 173.0 Weather data (evaporation, grass temperature, wind direction, etc) is collected at 9am daily and sent to the Met Office.
- 174.0 Access to long term weather data helps develop a picture of the changes that have been happening in the climate.
- 175.0 Good data can help with planning for farming – what types of crops to plant and when, thus achieving the target yields.

Presenter 4: Mr Nicholas Ting , National Disaster Management Unit

- 176.0 The NDMO is responsible for the country's Disaster Management Plan. Within the office there are three units: 1. Emergency and Coordination Unit (check all EC are accessible to communication); 2. Training Unit - upon request they go to communities and conduct training with communities; and 3. Risk Management and Research - identify better ways to managing our risk. Japan is leading in the management and risk reduction.
- 177.0 Government has taken initiative to form clusters of government agencies to look after disasters in their own area. E. g. Min. of Agriculture in Food Security. There are 8 clusters in Fiji and there are plans for a ninth cluster on Communication.
- 178.0 NDMO encourages communities to take responsibility for their own safety while the government sets up Emergency Operations. Communities are encouraged to develop disaster management plans and to request training from NDMO through the district Provincial Administrators.

Presenter 5: Mr. Laisenia Koto - Former Teacher and Traditional Agriculture Expert

- 179.0 The presentation discussed traditional knowledge and use of the traditional (Lunar) calendar and practices for farming to ensure a productive yield over each season. The Lunar calendar represents the knowledge between people and the surrounding environment. A demonstration was given using the 12 month calendar, to which additional information was added.
- 180.0 Yams are a sacred crop with spiritual taboos attached. There were certain practices that prevented people from planting yams or abstaining from using them. The challenge is how to uphold this spirituality side while encouraging their cultivation.

Discussion

- 181.0 Initial damage assessment is normally done within a 24 hour period following a disaster and depending on the geographical location. The Provincial office relies on information given by the District Representatives or the Health Officer in the village. Later, a second assessment is conducted to confirm this information. The value of available data was noted in terms of enabling a picture to be built of how much damage is done on the ground.
- 182.0 The Disaster Management Act is about to be reviewed. Currently does not address Fire as this is a man-made disaster. The review will also look at including non-naturally occurring disasters and how these can be merged with the Adaptation issue.

- 183.0 Fiji Red Cross work closely with the National Disaster Management Office - Fiji Red Cross role is to help communities adapt and pilot disease prevention measures in areas of heightened risk due to climate change.
- 184.0 The role of Fiji Meteorological Services is to monitor national and regional climate, including climate extremes, variability and change and also to make climate predictions on seasonal and inter-annual scale. It also provides summaries, updates and products .
- 185.0 It was suggested that weaving/tailoring traditional knowledge into meteorological information will help legitimise traditional knowledge as climate indicators. However, it was also noted that the Met office has limited resources and thus collaborates with Australia and New Zealand to collate this data. Two countries in the Pacific have started work on this.
- 186.0 Research is being undertaken at the Koronivia research station and SPC on tissue culture and the varieties of root crops that could be tolerant to the impacts of climate change and traditional knowledge is helping with this work.

Workshop 9.2

Seminar: The Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF)- Opportunities for resourcing

Knowledge Management, Data Access and Sharing

This session continued ongoing discussions to investigate ways Fiji can benefit from a systematic approach to knowledge management, access and storage of climate information and considered the recent experience of the GCF proposal preparation which underscores the importance of such as system.

Panellists: Department of Environment, Ms Sarah Tawaka
Climate Change Division, Ms Nanise Boginivalu;
UNDP (GEF-SGP): Ms Losana Mualaulau;
IUCN: Mr Ifremi Dau

- 187.0 Key Recommendations:
- Strengthen governance and coordination of a Standard Resource Mobilisation strategy for accessibility by all organisations within CSO's including formal and informal communities and prioritising the fundamental urgency ensuring accountable, transparent monitoring mechanisms are met and additionally ensuring that the Human Rights Approach is always at the heart of various processes.
 - Local organisations must also invest and capitalise upon collation building especially with CROP Agencies and Regional Intergovernmental Organisations.

Workshop 9.3

Seminar: Underscoring the role of education and awareness raising in building Fiji's resilience to climate change and DRR

Moderator: Mr. Arthur Sokimi

Presenter 1: Safaira Tagivudi (Grace Trifam)

- 188.0 The presenter encouraged people to focus on the immediacy of action and to take a local approach by starting at home and stated that ‘climate change starts with us’.
- 189.0 The waste issue was highlighted including the styrofoam and plastic products used for catering at this meeting. It was noted that recycling and reusing materials can result in good products – eg broken bottles for mosaic art – and is also a good way to get children interested in the waste issue.
- 190.0 Noted the need to encourage and acknowledge faith-based programmes in our work.

Presenter 2: Tess Martin (USP: PACE-SD)

European Union Pac-TVET project

- 191.0 Noted the need to educate people on the different areas of climate change and that formalising the training means a greater chance that it will be repeated and shared.
- 192.0 Formal training in climate change is currently driven by post graduate degree level work at University of Fiji and University of the South Pacific. However there are limited certificate and diploma opportunities.
- 193.0 Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) is associated with the new Fiji National University (FNU) as it is practical based. TVET can be used not just for the world of work but can also empower, lead to resilience and drive change.
- 194.0 The Pac-TVET is an EU partnership with SPC and USP as equal partners along with donor partners such as GEF. The programme focuses on developing competencies, skill sets, and regional and national courses that empower people to address identified skills gaps. A train the trainers’ approach is used.
- 195.0 Priority needs identified include energy efficiency, energy auditing, solar PV, land and sea transport systems and integrated farming.

Presenter 3: Apenisa Tamani, GIZ

- 196.0 Climate change is integrated in the school curriculum in response to Objective 4 of the 2012 Fiji National Climate Policy, which requires the integration of CC into the school curriculum. Since this endorsement, the CDU, now known as CAST, has worked on strengthening learning outcomes and developing curriculum for Class 7 and 8 Basic Science.
- 197.0 In 2010 a teachers’ guide and a visual guide that includes gender, youth and persons with disabilities was produced with more than 200 people contributing to the review of the guide book.
- 198.0 GIZ, the Australian government and UNESCO supported the initiative.

Discussion

- 199.0 Important to strengthen education of women on environmentally safe and harmful products as they are often the key engineers in the family and determine what is purchased. Women are also often the ones who will teach others about recycling and reusing of waste products.
- 200.0 Continued teacher professional development in climate change education needs to be given priority especially in the area of primary teacher education. In-service teachers need to be involved in a continuous cycle of professional Development.
- 201.0 Clarified that the Pac-TVET project is employment driven but it does more than provide opportunities for work and could also bring about sustainable change.
- 202.0 Noted that TVET connects the normal schooling system to higher education. Such pathways are important and help in training to achieve sustainable livelihoods.

- 203.0 In response to a point that TVET courses or programmes need to be recognised in order to ensure graduates get trades licenses and jobs, the Fiji Higher Education Commission assured that all higher education systems need to be registered. A National Qualification in Climate Change and Sustainable Energy will be developed under the Pac-TVET. An Industry Standards Advisory Committee (ISAC) will be tasked to facilitate the development of the NQ and help define the Graduate Profile (competencies wanted by employers). To contextualise the National Qualification to local communities in Fiji, a key component of the NQ would be the incorporation of traditional knowledge and the use of vernacular languages, in the teaching and learning of these NQs.
- 204.0 Noted that ‘competencies’ under Pac-TVET include employability skills (the types of skills employers would like their employees to have) as well as other “life” skills such as the ability to communicate with other workers and be able to put their learning into practice.
- 205.0 All universities need to be independent and all should be treated the same by government bodies.
- 206.0 University of Fiji has just mainstreamed climate change into its Strategic Plan and will seek to mainstream climate change into all its degree courses, with deference to the FHEC processes.
- 207.0 A comment was made that climate change has shown that aspects of Western business-as-usual are toxic to the entire planet. Educators need to be flexible and open minded to adjust their thinking and recognise what is redundant or needs caution and to consider incorporating the spiritual into the vocational education and recognize that subsistence living is not redundant and is valuable in teaching good practice globally.

Workshop 9.4

Seminar: Building Climate resilience in the Health Sector

228. Climate change is expected to cause approximately 250,000 additional deaths per year between 2030 and 2050; 38,000 due to heat exposure in elderly people, 48,000 due to diarrhoea, 60,000 due to malaria, and 95,000 due to childhood under-nutrition in the Asia Pacific Region.
- 229.0 CC affects the social and environmental determinants of health – clean air, safe drinking water, sufficient food and secure shelter. The direct damage costs to health (i.e. excluding costs in health-determining sectors such as agriculture and water and sanitation), is estimated to be between USD2-4 billion/year by 2030.
- 230.0 Areas with weak health infrastructure – mostly in developing countries – will be the least able to cope without assistance to prepare and respond. The establishment of a climate change coordinator at the World Health Organization was noted.
231. An Early Warning System (EWS) is currently being designed using Fiji Disease and Climate Data. A draft memorandum of agreement is with the Fiji Met Services and CC is now being included in the MoHMS Strategic Plan 2015 – 2020.
232. Incorporation of Climate Change Variability and diseases into FNU is to be effected in 2016. Development of CSD data management [WBA system] is nearing completion and a project titled ‘Piloting Climate Change Adaptation to Protect Human Health’ will be run in Ba and Suva with 10 communities.

SESSION 10: Drafting and Finalisation of 2015 Summit Outcomes

233.0 The meeting outcomes report was tabled, discussed with revisions noted and accepted in principle by the participants at the third Fiji National Summit. The edited document will be shared to participants via email by the CCD within a week of the Summit.

Closing Ceremony

234.0 Mr Paeniu, of the Tuvalu Delegation thanked the government of Fiji for hosting the delegation and noted his appreciation of the opportunity to participate in the Summit. He suggested that the next Summit may provide an opportunity for the people of Fiji to showcase their art from across the country. His delegation presented handicrafts made by the women of Nanumea in Tuvalu.

235.0 The Chairperson of the Lomaiviti Provincial Council Mr. Kaloumaira spoke on behalf of the Chiefs and people of Lomaiviti where he expressed gratitude for the staging of the Summit in Levuka, noting that this was a special event bringing the people of Fiji together to the Old Capital town.

236.0 He noted the need to take the higher level policy discussions to the community level where they can take action. He added that we should recognise what we are doing right and showcase this.

237.0 He expressed appreciation of the Chiefs that there was a willingness to weave the spiritual dimension with technology and suggested and that this might be the way forward. He added that he had been moved by the Prime Minister's challenge at the opening of the Summit and he supported the challenge to put into action the climate vision for Fiji and the region.

238.0 Mr Jesus Lavina of the EU expressed his appreciation of the venue and the hosts. The EU is an ally of the Pacific countries and is committed to a legally binding agreement. The EU is leading by example and is already working to the INDC. EU has committed to reducing by 40% their carbon emissions by 2030.

239.0 Mr Lavina noted that while the EU was also going through a severe financial crisis, it remained committed to climate change, recognising the need for everyone to get involved – countries and private sector. Fiji is already doing things - as has been seen in the presentations and information that has been shared – and there is a lot of knowledge and commitment. Mr Lavina observed that there are a lot of different forms of knowledge, including spiritual. He was encouraged that there were many examples of low cost adaptation that people are already undertaking and there were optional technological solutions available.

240.0 Participants of the Lomaiviti Province requested DCC to close the meeting with a prayer of thanksgiving before they sang Fiji's farewell song 'Isa isa' to all the participants.

Annex 1: 2015 CC Summit Programme



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Programme

National Climate Change Summit 2015

Venue: Lomaiviti provincial Office

Nasova Levuka, Ovalau

Time	Topic	Details	Responsible	Comments
Day 1: Monday 7th September, 2015				
Traditional Welcome Ceremony				
5:30 – 8:00pm		5:00pm Traditional Welcome Ceremony (Lomaiviti Provincial Office) 5:30pm All to be seated and await the arrival of the Chief Guest (Lomaiviti Communities) 6:00pm Traditional Welcome protocol (Lomaiviti Communities) 7:30pm Dinner for the Prime Minister (Levuka Government Officials and CCD) 9:00pm End of the Traditional Welcoming Ceremony	Lomaiviti Provincial Office; Lomaiviti Communities; Levuka Government Officials; CCD	Coordinated by the Lomaiviti Provincial Office
Day 2: Tuesday 8th September, 2015 Theme: Mitigation-addressing the root causes of GHG emissions through stakeholder partnerships				
Session 1: OPENING CEREMONY				

07.30 – 8.30	Registration			
09.00	All to be seated and await arrival of Chief Guest			
9.30 – 11.00	Opening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prayer • Welcome Address & Introduction • Keynote Address - Chief Guest • Vote of Thanks • Group Photo 	FCC PS iTaukei Affairs PM Bainimarama SPC Media	Chief of Protocol (COP)
11.00 – 11.15	MORNING TEA			
	Session 2: STOCKTAKE OF 2013 SUMMIT AND OVERVIEW OF 2015 SUMMIT			
11.15 – 11.30	Opening Presentation	This Session will provide a summary of the 2013 Summit Outcomes and highlight key events for the 2015 Summit's consideration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of 2012 National Climate Change Summit and its implementation • How have CCD and its stakeholders successfully implemented the outcomes? • What are some lessons learnt and challenges in the implementation of the outcomes? • Provide an overview of the 2015 Summit Program 	Climate Change Division (CCD)	Lead Moderator: Manasa (CCD) Interpreter: Simione Sevudredre Rapporteur
11:30 – 12:00	Fiji in the context of the UN Climate Change	This Session will provide an update on Fiji's roadmap from Lima to Paris <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of the Lima UNFCCC COP outcomes • Update on the August-September Inter-sessionals 	CCD	Lead Moderator: Manasa (CCD) Interpreter: Simione Sevudredre

	Convention (UMFCCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chart the way forward to Paris – the progress of a Post Kyoto Agreement 		Rapporteur
12:00 - 1:00		LUNCH		
1:00 – 1:45	Panel Discussion	<p>Fiji's Mitigation Contribution– Initiatives and actors</p> <p>This session will showcase Fiji's commitment to reducing GHG emissions. Participants will be informed about existing Government, private-sector and civil society partnerships and initiatives, where appropriate mitigation projects are being successfully implemented or are ready to be deployed.</p> <p><i>Each presenter will be given 7 minutes to highlight: i. the nature of the projects ,ii. its mitigation potential, and iii. highlight the social and economic benefits. (and where appropriate scalability) iv. make 2 policy recommendations for Summit consideration.</i></p>	<p>Dept. of Forestry (and GIZ)</p> <p>Dept. of Energy</p> <p>Fiji Bus Operators Association (Tebara Inc) and Clay Energy</p>	<p>Moderator: Conservator of Forest</p> <p>Intepretor: Anasa Tawake</p> <p>Rapporteur</p>
1.45 – 2:45	Session 3 : Workshop Session 1			
	Workshop 1.1:	<p>Seminar: REDD+ Requirements and community assessments</p> <p>This session will be an information sharing on the REDD+. Communities wishing to be part of the programme will be presented with information on requirements for participation. The session also presents an opportunity for existing REDD+ communities to share their experiences, exchange lessons learnt from participating in this programme.</p>	Dept. of Forestry and GIZ	<p>Moderator: Dept of Forests</p> <p>Interpreter: Simione Sevudredre</p> <p>Rapporteur</p>
	Workshop 1.2:	<p>Seminar: Engaging with the Private sector – Cooperation in Action!</p>		<p>Moderator: Alfred-WWF</p> <p>Rapporteur</p>

		<p>Presentation by two private sector companies (Energy and transport sector) on how they have worked with Government to assist with Fiji's GHG mitigation in the delivery of essential services?</p> <p>Under what conditions does the private sector extend or transform conventional CSR practices or social enterprises to support adaptation and mitigation?</p>	WWF and Tebara Buses Inc.	*No interpreter for this session
	Workshop 1.3:	<p>Workshop: Making renewable energy accessible in Community – Bio-Gas and Solar projects</p> <p>This first session will provide participants with hands on knowledge on how to go about constructing and maintaining a basic bio-gas facility that uses organic matter to generate energy (cooking/heating gas) for a small community;</p> <p>The second part of this workshop will introduce participants to a UN Women and Barefoot College initiative supported by the Government of Fiji. Through a unique partnership 10 women or “Solar Grandmothers” traveled to India to learn skills in solar engineering.</p> <p>Participants will learn from a women participant who will speak of her experience and how this knowledge is helping transform her community.</p>	<p>Dept. of Energy and Venu Shipping</p> <p>Dept. of Women, UN-Women, Narikoso and Vunidogoloa community leaders</p>	<p>Moderator: Dept of Energy</p> <p>Interpreter: Anasa Tawake</p> <p>Rapporteur</p>
3.00 – 3.30	Afternoon tea			
3.15 – 5.00	Session 3: WORKSHOP/ FIELD-TRIP SESSION			
		Repeat of workshop sessions 1.1 – 1.3 (optional)		
		AND		

		Field Trip to adaptation site: PAFCO, Buresala (Buses leave at 3:15pm)		
5.00-6.00	Cocktail/Dinner	Meke & Sigidrigi (CCD & Hope –Fiji) Launch of iTaukei translated Climate Change Policy	Remarks – PM	
7.00 – 8:00		Opening Dinner		

Day 3: Wednesday 9 September 2015

THEME: Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) – Recognizing the distinct yet interconnected nature of CC and DRR in prudent decision making for sustainable development

Time	Topic	Details	Responsible	
08.00 – 08.45	Registration Day 2			
08.45 – 09.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recap for Day 2 Overview of Day 3 Program 		Rapporteur	
Session 4: PLENARY SESSION				
09.00-10.00	Plenary [Panel Discussion]	Panel Discussion: Mainstreaming and integrating climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in development		Moderator: Taito Nakalevu (SPC)

		<p>This session will explore challenges and benefits of mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation and DRR in the National development process;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the ways in which governments plans to mainstream climate change adaptation and DRR in national policies and plans? - What are the important lessons learnt from the experiences so far? <p>Case-study: Fiji's Draft National Strategic Plan for Building Resilient Communities</p> <p>This panel session will draw on the draft SPBRC plan that was coordinated by the Department of Strategic Planning will present on this draft document for information and discussion.</p>	Finance and Planning, NDMO, Climate Change Division, SPC, PRRP	<p>Interpreter:Simione Sevudredre</p> <p>Rapporteur</p>
10.00 – 10.40	MORNING TEA			
10.40 – 12.20	SESSION 5: WORKSHOP SESSION			
	Workshop 5.1	<p>Workshop: Developing Climate Adaptation and Disaster Management Plans for communities</p> <p>Rural populations face unique challenges in terms of, livelihoods, food security, health and education, energy and infrastructure, land degradation and pollution – all of which comprise local capacities for disaster resilience.</p>	NDMO, USP_PACE-SD, SPC (Sabeto Communities)	<p>Moderator: NDMO</p> <p>Interpreter:Simione Sevudredre</p> <p>Rapporteur</p>

		<p>This session will assist participants from Ovalau and Lomaiviti prepare a basic disaster management plan and highlight issues to consider in preparing for disasters.</p> <p>Case-study:</p> <p>This session will also look at a unique partnership involving a food bank, being undertaken between the tourism sector and local communities in the Yasawa group. This partnership promotes sustainable local employment, ensures food security and livelihoods are protected and ensures tourism benefits the national economy.</p>	<p>Awesome Fiji Adventures/UNDP-PRRP</p>	
	<p>Workshop 5.2</p>	<p>Panel discussion: Incorporating cultural heritage and traditional knowledge systems in resilience building</p> <p>Cultural heritage must be considered in policy design and plans to build community resilience. Cultural heritage is increasingly recognized as a driver of resilience, because it's recognized place as centuries of adaptation information to hazards affecting local environments. On the other hand, some deeply ingrained cultural habits and perceptions add to the vulnerabilities of community.</p> <p>Cultural heritage is often not integrated in general climate change adaption and disaster risk management policies and plans. At present the level of preparedness of cultural heritage sites to disaster risks is not adequate.</p> <p>Case Study:</p> <p>Seeing that this Summit is in Levuka, the newly declared UNESCO Heritage site, this session will explore the important relationship between cultural heritage and resilient communities, as a mean for effective climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction.</p>	<p>Cultural Heritage, I-Taukei, SPC, National Trust, USP</p>	<p>Moderator: Mr. Laisenia Koto</p> <p>Interpreter: Anasa Tawake</p> <p>Rapporteur</p>

12.20 – 01.20	LUNCH BREAK			
01.20 – 02.20	Session 6: Workshop Session			
	Workshop 6.1	<p>Panel Discussion: Preparing for Disaster-Induced Relocation</p> <p>The session will discuss examples, opportunities and challenges for including human mobility (forced displacement, voluntary migration and planned relocation), within national, regional and international disaster risk reduction plans and frameworks. The session will provide an update on the design of Fiji’s relocation guideline. It will focus on the importance of community informed processes in the context of planned relocation.</p>	<p>CCD, GIZ, iTaukei, SPC, PCC</p>	<p>Moderator: Manasa (CCD) Interpreter: Simone Sevudredre Rapporteur</p>
	Workshop 6.2	<p>Panel Discussion: Linking DRR to adaptation and development to address the underlying risk factors</p> <p>This session highlights an ongoing process that investigates the differences, overlaps and potential synergies between DRR, adaptation and development and the scope for transformational change. The overall aim is to identify ways the three realms can work better together, and to encourage future policy action to promote successful coordination.</p> <p>Standards for Disaster Risk Reduction Including Building Codes</p> <p>Standards and building codes supported by regulatory frameworks and assurance programs will be a vital part of implementing DRR programs for communities. The workshop</p>	<p>Planning & Finance, CCD, USP_PACE-SD</p> <p>Ministry of Works, Ministry of Town and Country Planning</p>	<p>Moderator: Manoa Malani (UNDP)</p> <p>Rapporteur</p>

		will address experiences in the use of international standards and how national standards bodies can become important partners in DRR and also will address building codes and the importance of a greater focus on regulatory and institutional arrangements at the national and at the local level.		
	Workshop 6.3	<p>Panel Discussion: Adaptation and Disaster Risk reduction as an inclusive process involving multi-stakeholders (with a particular focus on marginalized groups such as people with disabilities, women and youth))</p> <p>This panel discussion will reflect on what governments, public and private organizations and communities should do together for successful adaptation. This session will give special attention to the role of coordination in multi-stakeholder adaptation and DRR processes.</p> <p>The session looks at positive contribution of persons with disabilities for disaster risk reduction and the requirements to be set up to ensure the implementation of disaster risk reduction for all. Based on successful experience and lessons learnt, the session will determine clear and practical recommendation to facilitate the inclusion of persons with disabilities in disaster risk reduction at all levels and in all projects, contributing to strengthening the resilience of society. The session will aim to strengthen partnership among States, civil society organisations, experts and stakeholders through dialogues and discussions.</p> <p>Combined PWD</p>	<p>SPC, SPREP, Planning & Finance. (Remove SPC & PIFS: replace it with NDMO)</p> <p>Grace Ministry Youth/Department of Women</p> <p>PIDF(FDPA) Disability Forum</p>	<p>Moderator: Ting (NDMO)</p> <p>Interpreter: Simone Sevudredre</p> <p>Rapporteur</p>
	Workshop 6.4	Role of spirituality in addressing the challenge of climate change		<p>Moderator: Julia (PCC)</p> <p>Interpreter: Anasa Tawake</p>

		This session will bring together different faith groups to share religious perspectives on climate change and the important role spiritual awareness can play.	Fiji Council of Churches, PCC, Interfaith Search Fiji	Rapporteur
2.20 - 2.40	AFTERNOON TEA			
03.30 – 05.00	Session 7: STUDY TOUR			
		Repeat session 6.1 – 6.4		
	STUDY TOUR	<p>“Heritage Walk”</p> <p>Levuka is a historical town on the eastern coast of the island of Ovalau. Formerly the Capital of Fiji, Levuka has just been listed as the country’s first World Heritage Site. This session will be a guided tour of the Heritage site.</p>	DO, Provincial Council and CEO Levuka	
6.00 - 8.00		<p style="text-align: center;">Talanoa Session</p> <p>Talanoa and conversation to unpack the days discussion</p>	Translators and resource people	

Day 4: Thursday 10 September 2015

THEME: Enabling Services: Finance, Fiji Met Office, Education, Health, CCD

Time	Topic	Details	Responsible	Comments
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08.00 – 08.45	Registration Day 2			
08.45 – 09.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recap for Day 3 Overview of Day 4 Program 			
	Session 8: PLENARY SESSION			
09.00-10.10	Plenary	<p>Panel: Food Security in a changing climate</p> <p><i>This session will look at food security in the context of natural resource use and governance, current threats and anticipated climate change impacts with a focus on the fisheries, agriculture and health sectors.</i></p>	<p>Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, USP,</p> <p>Fiji National Food and Nutrition Committee, Fiji Locally Managed Marine Areas (Lomaiviti)</p>	<p>Moderator: Semi Qamese</p> <p>Interpreter: Simone Sevudredre</p> <p>Rapporteur</p>
10.10 – 10.40	COFFEE BREAK			
10.40 – 12.30	SESSION 9: WORKSHOP SESSION 6			
	Workshop 9.1	Seminar: The role of the Fiji Meteorological office (Fiji Met)	Fiji Met Office	<p>Moderator: Fiji MET</p> <p>Rapporteur</p>

		<p>This session will provide an overview of the services of the Fiji Met office and will allow participants to appreciate the role of the Fiji Met Office: the preparation of daily weather bulletins and the additional services provided by Fiji Met.</p>		
	Workshop 9.2	<p>Seminar The Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF)- Opportunities for resourcing</p> <p>This session will provide an overview of the GCF and the GEF facilities that will allow participants to be informed of resourcing opportunities at the national and community level.</p> <p>Case Study: Knowledge Management, Data Access and Sharing</p> <p>This session will continue ongoing discussions to investigate ways Fiji can benefit from a systematic approach to knowledge management, access and storage of climate information and will use the recent experience of the GCF proposal preparation to impress importance</p>	<p>DoE, CCD, UNDP</p> <p>CCD- ICLIM/TNC</p>	<p>Moderator: CCD Rapporteur</p>
	Workshop 9.3	<p>Seminar: Underscoring the role of education and awareness raising in building Fiji's resilience to climate change and DRR</p> <p>This session will provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Update on the role of the education sub-committee under the NCCP - Highlight best practice and services 	<p>Ministry of Education,</p>	<p>Moderator: MoE Interpreter: Simione Sevudredre Rapporteur</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information on appropriate technical and vocation skills training - 	Live & Learn, USP(PACTVET).	
	Workshop 9.4	<p>Seminar: Building Climate resilience in the Health Sector</p> <p>This session will provide information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The impact of climate change on the health sector - The role of Health Inspectors in climate change protection - Projections on vector borne diseases and health sector. <p>Case-study: Emergency Safe-water! Water</p> <p>This session will share how Live and Learn works with communities to improve water governance in both partner communities and schools. This projects has benefited more than 500 community members including women and children.</p> <p>The assessment and testing of all fresh water sources on the island in schools and communities has benefited 500 community members including women and children. This session will look at the interlinkage of effective adaptation and its co-benefits to mitigation; ie. Protection of forests and water basins with the promotion of eco-system services. MERGE Session</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	MoH, WHO, L&L & Fiji Red Cross	<p>Moderator: Minst, Health</p> <p>Interpreter: Anasa Tawake</p> <p>Rapporteur</p>
12.30 – 01.30	LUNCH BREAK			
01.20 – 03.00	SESSION 10: Drafting and Finalization of 2015 Summit Outcomes			
	2015 Summit Outcome	Drafting Team Meets	Rapporteur(s) and participant representatives	
03.00 – 03.30	COFFEE BREAK			

03.30 – 05.00	Session 11: CLOSING PLENARY			
	Plenary Session	Presentation of 2015 Summit Outcomes	Rapporteur and CCD	
		Concluding Remarks	Representative of the European Union	

Annex 2: 2015 CC Summit Participants List

No.	Surname	First Name	Gender	Organisation	Phone Number	Emails
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