



Fiji

National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2013-2015) - Interim

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Outcomes

Strategic Outcome For Goal 1

Outcomes Statement

The National Platform for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change main outcome statement was for the formulation of a National Strategic Plan in DRR and CCA harmonizing the CC Policy and the Natural Disaster Act supporting the Green Growth Framework and the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR).

The Government's national commitment to DRM is mapped out clearly in the Road map for Change Peace and Progress and adapted into the ministerial policy and plans through the Integrated Rural Development Framework which has special targets on the most vulnerable population in the rural sector. The National Strategic Plan on DRR and CCA will put in place the legal framework that will assist in implementation and monitoring of these policy statements. Before, the Policy statements and strategies incorporating DRR and CCA in the intervening years partially covered the housing sector, climate change adaptation and mitigation, the relocation of informal settlements, a watch on child labor, bio-security authority in Fiji, marine pollution, and poverty reduction measures, without any monitoring or evaluation tool in place.

The Implementation practices were driven through the Poverty and Monitoring Unit under the Prime Minister's office, the AusAid funded review of the Building Code by the Fiji Institute of Engineers, NBSAP, REDD+. The major cyclone and flood events in 2009 through to 2012 helped keep the focus on strengthening DRR in development planning and the rehabilitation and retrofitting works was actually an opportunity for the Government to build back better improving the resilience of communities especially in vulnerable rural and maritime communities.

SOPAC with assistance of Red Cross and key government departments conducted economic analysis of flood damages costs but this can still be of more use in development planning when mitigation and benefit options are incorporated to fulfil cost benefit analysis. There is a need for NDMO to organize meeting between Strategic Planning, SPC and Red Cross to bring the different Initial Damage Assessments and PDNA to a standard format. Fiji's planned technical assistance from SOPAC is yet to eventuate.

At the community level NGOs are very active around the country undertaking VCAs; partnerships of government-ngos-community have grown significantly with activities in bio-diversity, food security, micro-financing and a myriad of livelihood programmes. JICA successfully started implementation of the Community Flood Early Warning and Response Plan for Ba and has also initiated through SPC SOPAC the Nadi Basin Steering Committee to assess ways to reduce flooding in Nadi. The Government has also piloted a community integrated water resources management approach for Nadi River catchment to mitigate flood and land-misuse disasters

Strategic Outcome For Goal 2

Outcomes Statement

Fiji's joint National Platform for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change held at the Novotel Hotel Lami from 18 – 22 August, 2014 was the first time that the two programmes are brought under the same forum for discussion in-country. The process provided for sharing of ideas, concepts and practices that are relevant and beneficial to Fiji in terms of disaster risk and climate change programmes that if addressed appropriately would reduce damage and loss and promote sustainable development and resilience to the country.

The strengthening outcomes envisaged in enacting a new DRM legislation to the 2009 NDRM Arrangement were to improve coordination of DRM activities and imbue ownership by ensuring stakeholders' representation and to foster discussion in the National Platform for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change for a whole of country approach to DRM. The new legislation, to repeal the 1998 Act, is still in draft form and has been approved by Attorney General's Office for submission to Cabinet. The national experiences of record flood levels and severe impacts of the recent, closely sequenced flood disasters have moved Fiji to place priority on stronger inter-facilitating of Climate Change Adaptation with external development partners. Climate Change is shifted from the Dept. of Environment to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and a new Climate Change Policy and Strategy in place. There are plans to move the Climate Change Unit and Department Of Environment to the National Disaster Management Office. Other institutional reconstitution are simultaneously happening or under review in the on-going public service structural reforms to attain greater efficiency as per the Peoples Charter eg . the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Rural and Maritime Development and National Disaster Management is also doing an in-house "change management" review to align the Ministry's structure closer with existing policies which includes reviewing the existing disaster National Progress Report 2011-2013 3/59management arrangements.

At the community level, the number of donor-supported NGO managed community based multi-sector DRM programmes has increased. Most are implemented in partnerships with relevant government agencies and with NDMO. After the election NGOs who were benefitting due to the traditional donors political differences with Fiji's current military backed government are decreasing in prominence as donor partners are dealing now directly with the Government. Despite that the legislation is still in draft, DRM mechanisms at community levels are strong, both programme and project driven. Community based institutions remain strengthened following MORDI. In a positive approach following discussions with NDMO, FCOS has acknowledged to work at resolving CSO coordination, as the legislated CSO coordinating forum and NDMO is also perusing perhaps a more effective coordination entity.

The DIMS has been setup and after the National Platform for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change the NDMO, CC Office and SOPAC continue working jointly towards the harmonizing the CCA Policy and the National Disaster Management Act and JNAP establishment.

Strategic Outcome For Goal 3

Outcomes Statement

Communities continue to receive training in community multi-hazard assessment training through NDMO and other partner agencies like PCDF, Fiji Red Cross and PCIDRR. Local governments are now programmed in for multi-hazard risk assessment and have received DM training. Catastrophe risk mapping involving multi-hazard and exposure mapping in Viti Levu's main economic belt was done with the report published eg PCRFI. EDF10 funding from European Union through SPC's Steering Committee had agreed that Fiji Red Cross to coordinate efforts through Fiji Lands Information System and SPC SOPAC to compile a complete multi-hazard mapping for the Fiji. Increasingly rural communities and municipalities, - Lami, Nasinu, Nadi & Lautoka - DRR starts to feature in development planning and have received recommendations for relocations in some villages. Public education and awareness activities continue to strengthen national preparedness and NDMO continues to monitor implementation. Training in civil-military coordination has not happened with military now heavily involved in relief and response activities but NDMO conducts the Disaster Training prior to the Cyclone season where it prepares standby teams for disaster response from the Military, Police, Fire and other stakeholders .

Tsunami procedures have been developed and drills undertaken in Suva and again further tested with real warning events. The bill boards are erected prominently and Government has now signed an agreement with KOIKA for establishment of a ceaseless comprehensive National Command and Control Center for Emergency and Disaster Risk Management in Fiji which includes improvement in the Tsunami EWS.

Strategic goals

Strategic Goal Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Strategic Goal Statement 2013-2015

The strategic goal is related to RFA Theme 1 Governance- Organisational, Institutional, Policy and Decision-Making Framework; and to RFA Theme 4 Planning for Effective Preparedness, Response and Recovery.

JNAP established and CCA-DRM management arrangements finalized including National Platform for DRR and CCA. Post JNAP establishment, the draft NDRM Act is presented in stakeholder consultation for incorporation of CCA and Mitigation. Adoption of CPEIR (Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review) through Ministry Of Finance to coordinate DRR/CCA issues across government. The CPEIR is an analytic tool that supports Fiji to identify and mobilize financial resources required to finance climate actions effectively, improve the budgetary process to ensure a strategic resource allocation to finance government's expenditure and investments related to climate change and disaster risk management, manage and scale-up climate finance to ensure sufficient allocation for both national and local government and allow for a monitoring and evaluation system to track how well the government and stakeholders spend financial resources on climate and disaster actions.

National policies on CCA-DRM established and sector policies and strategies developed in alignment with the national goal statement "Building National Resilience to Disasters, Reducing Vulnerability and Risks and Adapting to Climate Change is to be reflected in each ministry strategies, operational plans (MOPs) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's). Training on gender issues, disability including elderly and young children protection and human rights strengthened and issues considered in sectoral policies and plans.

Tools developed in CCA-DRR cost-benefit analysis and used in major investment planning. NDMO uplift national awareness, understanding and application of the CHARM approach in MOPs.

Municipalities DRM policies formulated and implementation strategies developed and development planning guided by multi-hazard risk assessment in all municipalities in Fiji. A standard format implemented so it gives common direction and uniform achievement.

At the village and community level, DRM institutions setup and community development plans established with support of NDMO coordinating work in partnerships with PCIDRR, PCDF, Red Cross and other CSOs .

The establishment and adoption of the Green Growth Framework through the Ministry of Strategic Planning to provide an opportunity in which everyone, government, nongovernment, the private sector, faith-based organisations, the media, urban and rural communities and individuals alike can identify the role they must play in the pursuit of restoring the balance in development that is sustainable.

Strategic Goal Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Strategic Goal Statement 2013-2015

The goal is reflected in RFA Theme 1 Governance- Organisational, Institutional, Policy and Decision-Making Framework and Theme 2 Knowledge, Public Education Awareness and Education.

Change management and reconstituting the review of NDMO Act completed. JNAP formulated, work matrix developed, and work programmes established encompassing the six thematic areas of the Regional Framework for Action. The national DRR Platform and the Joint National CCA-DRM Platform established.

Legislation incorporating CCA-DRM finalized. National CCA-DRM Risk Management Arrangement uplifted. Institutional linkages with NGOs and private sector strengthened particularly with inclusion in the National CCA-DRM platform and its committees.

DRM implementation capacity strengthened through innovative engagement with private sector using interest / focus group identification, arrangements and associations to raise CCA-DRM awareness. NDMO – NGO partnership strengthened and charter / MOU between government and CSOs considered and resolved. FCOSS driven consultation amongst NGOs lead to NGO Coordination and further consultation if FCOSS to continue to facilitate coordination or another coordination mechanism to be resolved. Problem Solving Workshop.

Resilience strengthened at all levels through expansion and consolidation of systematic underlying risk reduction programmes in EIA monitoring, safe land for better housing, food security programmes, safer and secure water supplies, income generation, reforestation, livelihood and resource management and conservation as marine and forestry protected areas REDD+ and NBASP, micro finance and micro-insurance well established nation-wide.

NDMO's installed Disaster Information Management Systems (DIMS) proactive in information sharing and exchange including with Pacific Disaster Net managed by SOPAC for the region. The arrangement with SENTEL Asia through JAXA strengthened and incorporated into Risk and Vulnerability Assessments.

Strategic Goal Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Strategic Goal Statement 2013-2015

This goal is reflected in RFA Theme 3 Analysis and Evaluation of Hazards, Vulnerabilities and Elements at Risk, and RFA Theme 5 Effective, Integrated and People Focussed Early Warning System, as well as RFA Theme 6 Reducing Underlying Risk Factors.

JNAP management arrangement established with partnership arrangements and outreach mechanisms to all DRM forums. VCA consistently applied across the nation to underpin CCA-DRM programmes in risk reduction measures against natural hazards as floods, climate variations, earthquakes and tsunamis.

National Building Code revised and implemented consistently in rural and urban housing. Multi-hazard and exposure mapping in urban areas and main economic belt consolidated and affected community sensitised to strengthen local level preparedness. Targeted training identified to improve and better understanding in civil-military coordination particularly during response and recovery phases.

NDMO established public siren tsunami warning systems in the capital city Suva in Laucala Bay and Lami promoted through drills and exercises. Exercise debriefings conducted including assessment of signage and bill boards on evacuation routes erected around the city. DRM messages through educational institutions strengthened with targets on cross sectoral issues and vulnerable groups (gender, protection and human rights issues).

Early warning systems for flooding installed in vulnerable communities in major rivers in Nadi, Ba, Navua and Nausori through JICA funding. The installation and formation of the Nadi Basin Catchment Committee to make assessments on ways to lessen impact of flooding; compilation of hazard maps and modeling through SPC and JICA. Flood Warning sirens installed in flood prone areas and vulnerable communities in Nadi. These flood gauges are providing early warning to communities downstream of impending flood thus allowing them adequate time to secure their properties and relocate to higher safe grounds.

Early warning and monitoring strategies specifically for slow on-set hazards and risks associated with climate variations established and risks mapping conducted eg soil losses, coastal and river bank erosion and aggradations, coral bleaching, river bed profile changes, salinity impacts on ground water and impacts on natural physical systems.

The Fiji Government has recently signed an agreement with Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) for the Establishment of a Comprehensive National Command and Control Center for Emergency and Disaster Risk Management in Fiji Island. The Objectives are for:-

- Establishment of ceaseless comprehensive National Command and Control Center for Emergency and Disaster Risk Management in Fiji (NCCEDRM). This will integrate all the stakeholders in emergency and disaster risk management through the country.
- Installation of the COMS receiving and its application systems including early warning, weather charts and data analysis services at University of the South Pacific. COMS is the first Meteorological Satellite of the Republic of Korea. This will be used to inform the Fiji Meteorological Services and the NCCEDRM of weather data, analysed data, models and predictions.
- Establishment of photovoltaic power generation system for ceaseless operation of the emergency and disaster management system. This will be to ensure that during disasters disruptions in electricity supply does not jeopardise the operation of the NCCEDRM

Post disaster recovery programmes include DRR are systematically reported.

Priority for Action 1

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is disaster risk taken into account in public investment and planning decisions? Yes

| | |
|--|-----|
| National development plan | Yes |
| Fiji Green Growth Framework | |
| Sector strategies and plans | Yes |
| Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews | |
| Climate change policy and strategy | Yes |
| Fiji National Climate Change Policy | |
| Poverty reduction strategy papers | Yes |
| CCA/ UNDAF (Common Country Assessment/ UN Development Assistance Framework) | Yes |
| Civil defence policy, strategy and contingency planning | Yes |

Have legislative and/or regulatory provisions been made for managing disaster risk?
Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator

(not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

New information received indicate significant progress over the two years in inclusion of DRM in sector policies and regulations across Water, Housing, OHS, Climate Change, Waste Management, Marine, Bio Security, Poverty Reduction, Environment, Labour Force and Crime Decree. Civil Societies have policies in place for poverty reduction, but DRR has to be incorporated into future review. In other sectors official DRR policies are not in place but activities that have elements of DRR in them are taking place on the ground eg NBSAP, REDD+, relocation of informal settlements. DRR is also reflected in agency regulations eg LTA, Local Government.

In Oct 2006 Fiji Cabinet endorsed a new “National Disaster Risk Management Arrangements” to replace the 1995 Fiji National Disaster Management Plan. The NDRMA is still not fully implemented awaiting an accompanying legislation but it was subject of a review in 2011. With the lobby today for a JNAP approach, the draft legislation and NDRM Arrangement is again subject to another review and is now with Solicitor General’s Office awaiting Cabinets’ endorsement.

PCIDRR community targeted training continues to offer decentralised training services, building DRR knowledge of local authorities, provincial staff and community leaders.

Institutional commitment to DRR exists and progress of decentralisation follows government’s policy of decentralising development planning to divisional levels. Achievements are substantial at Divisional and Provincial levels in incorporating DRR in development planning within the ambit of EIA legislation. Monitoring and maintenance implementation capacities at all levels require strengthening. Given the commitment and drive by government and key stakeholders to merge DRM with CCA (promulgation of NDMO and Climate Change) an opportune time to review the current draft DRM legislation for a broader disaster risk management – climate change consideration.

The joint CCA-DRM approach to filter into government’s decentralised development planning approach through Divisional level down to Village/Settlement levels, with strengthening of inter-partner accountability in the collaborative arrangements between agencies and government. JNAP is to build capacity of existing community committees particularly in work planning and project executions.

The National Platform for DRR and CCA in 2014 has managed to put a structure for proactive information sharing policy at all levels A start made by some agencies to recognise and include the special needs of vulnerable groups and address cross cutting issues as human rights and gender.

The Private Sector participative roles need to be better articulated in national policies. The Knowledge and experience in DRR exists at various levels in all sectors and institutional commitment has improved with achievements slowly spreading nationwide after the National Platform

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Inability to retain senior DRM staff within NDMO due to side transfer is a constraint but the expertise remains within the civil service. It is important during the JNAP formulation to clearly articulate the functions and resourcing of the council's secretariat, be it NDMO or another unit. CSOs and Private Sector will need reassurances of capacity in the secretariat to drive this new approach.

Core indicator 2

Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

What is the ratio of the budget allocation to risk reduction versus disaster relief and reconstruction?

| | Risk reduction / prevention (%) | Relief and reconstruction (%) |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| National budget | 50% | 50% |
| Decentralised / sub-national budget | Small Percentage | Small Percentage |
| USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure) | | Small Percentage |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

For government agencies there are now dedicated budget for risk reduction or prevention but is still very insignificant but at least the allocation is there. The annual budget for the NDMO has been increased from \$1 Million to \$3 Million for mitigation and preparedness programmes across the country and dedicated resources like emergency communication equipment and National Emergency Operations Centre. DRR activities are merged in activities funded under capital budgets and some NGOs include DRR funding considerations. For emergencies, government departments redirect funds from existing budgets. In recent disasters, the impacts have been extensive and the finance allocated has also been insignificant compared to the disaster.

The Prime Minister's Office conducts public appeal in the event of a disaster. This is topped from capital budget funds and from donor contributions. Donors recently directed increased funding to NGOs as Save the Children and to Red Cross. These are without conditions to the government but only to the donors. International assistance for response and recovery has been predominantly available in the past disasters.

DRR is considered in post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation activities, e.g. new bridges to be above flood levels, coastal sub-division to be above tsunami and storm surge levels, power cables buried, irrigation and drainage support in agriculture and upper catchment flood mitigation activities under integrated management of watersheds. The government has a special programme on housing assistance aimed at vulnerable and low income earners. This has also generated the initiatives of revisiting existing houses in the rural area targeting those in the flood and cyclone prone areas to inspect standards and implement retrofit program to strengthen the house. It is economical to spend a small amount in retrofitting then to dig deep into government coffers for the rebuilding of a new house.

The National Planning Unit has established a Disaster Management focal point who hopefully will review the request to Ministry of National Planning for each Ministry to report on DRR perceived activities in every quarterly progress reporting on the Roadmap.

NGOs still remain very active in incorporating DRM into their programme plans in fields involving conservation and development of water systems, biodiversity and protection of endangered species, establishment of marine and forestry conservation areas, bio-fuel development and environmentally friendly sewerage systems.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be

overcome in the future.

There was inadequate sitting of the National Disaster Council to address gaps in national DRR plans suggested in the last review eg proactive inclusion of the private sector in recognition that DRR is a Corporate Responsibility for the common good; development of a Hazard Mitigation Plan for Fiji with consideration to set aside a percentage of development budgets for mitigation funds to support priority hazard-resistant or vulnerability reducing projects within ongoing development projects. There should be a working committee at Director and Principal level to keep work in progress as the current arrangement is a very high level committee. National planners need to request performance indicators from Ministries in mainstreaming DRM into short and long term development strategies. EIA is a powerful legislation but there is little capacity to monitor that recommended DRR measures are implemented fully.

CSOs are very active in procuring resources for DRR programmes at the community level. Inadequate information was available in this review to make proper assessment on the level of achievements at the community level. But the daily newspapers routinely carry articles on bio diversity projects, resource management practices, livelihood projects and social empowering activities funded and managed through CSOs intervention. The development of Charters and strengthening of coordination in CSO activities through FCOSS are needed or to find other focal points for improved coordination since the coordination with FCOSS stems from the outdated Disaster Act.

Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do local governments have legal responsibility and regular / systematic budget allocations for DRR? Yes

| | |
|--|-----|
| Legislation (Is there a specific legislation for local governments with a mandate for DRR?) | Yes |
| Regular budget allocations for DRR to local government | Yes |
| | |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The level of achievement is marked higher as the review is better informed. Local governments belong to the Ministry of Local Government which has stipulated that all municipalities are to incorporate DRM in Planning. A lot is happening now through the regulation as it includes DRM budget allocation by local governments. The existence of polices is promoting strong NGO and community engagement with local governments. NDMO follows this up with IDA Training for local governments.

Provincial development is another sub-national administration structure of government to outreach to the communities with the hierarchy of Divisional Development Boards, District Development Boards and Community Development committees. DRR responsibilities are vested in development committees aligned with the administrative structural hierarchy.

NDMO manages and coordinates national disaster management activities. During emergencies, authority is delegated to Divisional, Provincial and District levels. Disaster Management Committees (DISMAC) exists down to district level, whilst Budget allocation for DM is centralised with NDMO and disseminated to local levels as needed.

Though local level DRM budget funding is small and resources are not delegated to local levels, still a lot of DRM activities are happening at the local level through multi-source funding eg NGOs, external donors, government departments and interest groups.

The stalled progress regarding a new act and lack of dedicated budget allocation for DRR at all levels are key reasons why achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

NDMO partners with NGO's like PCDF to widen its IDA training to reach the TuraganiKoro, the Mata niTikina and community leaders and down to the communities. More efforts are directed at establishing skilled DRR Training Instructors at the Divisional level by conducting Training of Trainers across the four divisions through PSC. NDMO has included in its agenda training on cross cutting issues of gender, human right and protection which can be accessed from donors, development partners and CROP agencies.

The establishment of JNAP and its work matrix may be the means to encourage bottom-up development planning and top-down allocation of resources at divisional, provincial, district and village/ settlement committee levels. The technical skills and knowledge of communities in terms of reducing risk varies depending on experiences

to the various types of hazards e.g. regular experience in coping with floods and cyclones versus rare exposure to earthquake or other events has really improved.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The Local Government Policy includes DRM consideration but local level administrations lack implementation capacity in technical and financial resources to support development of contingency plans, conduct training & awareness activities, and undertake multi-hazard risk mapping.

Planning institutions and sector ministries need to fully internalise the need for DRR at the national level in order for commitment to feed through to provincial and local levels.

Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are civil society organizations, national finance and planning institutions, key economic and development sector organizations represented in the national platform? Yes

| | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| civil society members (specify absolute number) | Specific Number not available |
| national finance and planning institutions (specify absolute number) | Specific Number not available |
| sectoral organisations (specify absolute number) | Specific Number not available |
| private sector (specify absolute number) | Specific Number not available |
| science and academic institutions (specify absolute number) | Specific Number not available |

| | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number) | Specific Number not available |
|--|-------------------------------|

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| other (please specify) | Specific Number not available |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|

Where is the coordinating lead institution for disaster risk reduction located?

| | |
|--|----|
| In the Prime Minister's/President's Office | No |
|--|----|

| | |
|--|-----|
| In a central planning and/or coordinating unit | Yes |
|--|-----|

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| In a civil protection department | No |
|----------------------------------|----|

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| In an environmental planning ministry | No |
|---------------------------------------|----|

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| In the Ministry of Finance | No |
|----------------------------|----|

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Other (Please specify) | |
|------------------------|--|

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The level of progress achievements has improved one up in the review period. The NDM Council is a platform designed to focus on risk reduction, preparedness, emergency and recovery. It has the majority of stakeholders represented and needs to still include others as the academia and the physically handicapped. Its membership too has to align with government policy of at least 30% women.

The national platform for DRR has been scheduled for August this year. At the moment the NDM Council is the de factor DRR national platform and NDMO as the Secretariat acts as the co-ordinating lead institute. However there are a number of forums existing that consider DRM issues eg each of environment and climate change has its own national council.

The NDRMA, which was established as a way forward, will now need re-constituting to provide for the JNAP needs. The range of interest based groups listed in the last review continues to function with no overarching national platform. Partner agencies predominate in the Pacific Partnership Network, whereas at national level, each ministry is represented through a Liaison Officer in the Disaster and Risk Management Training Advisory Committee and in the National DISMAC. The NDMC too has a representative from each ministry.

The JNAP development heralds renewed discussion on a CCA-DRR national platform which will need resources to implement its strategies which fits in with the KOIKA proposal. The review of the draft DRM legislation will clearly separate DM functions from DRR functions to help with defining the functional arrangements to accommodate JNAP.

The NDRM Arrangement is a good model which with little adaptation can provide for CCA. The key features to incorporate CCA are the Executive body of key Cabinet Ministers; the National Disaster Risk Management Trust Fund; and the National Disaster Risk Management Council. The NDRMC provides advisory services to the Executive and to government as well as providing high level national implementation overview across all the sectors. It is a ready platform to incorporate CCA considerations.

A range of interest based groups exist to discuss disaster risk management and the DRR/DRM Platform will be the overarching national platform. Partner agencies predominate in the Pacific Partnership Network, whereas at national level, each ministry is represented through a Liaison Officer in the Disaster and Risk Management Training Advisory Committee and in the National DISMAC. The NDMC too has a representative from each ministry. With the new Cluster coordination mechanism the responsibility lies with the Government lead agency to facilitate DRR Activities.

Through the DRR/DRM National Platform, institutional commitments will strengthen multi-stakeholders DRR discussions.

Other programme based national platforms continue to function as with Health and with Protection in Emergencies. It is assessed that efforts continue to commit institutions and involve multiple stakeholders in DRR based discussions but achievements have not been substantial.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Information sharing also needs to be made effective to expand on DIMS. JNAP management model across the region is providing instituted mechanisms to strengthen information networking. The JNAP set up is seen as best practice in propping sustainable ecosystem management to safeguard the environment from the impacts of disaster risks and Climate Change.

An overarching policy needs to be formulated to integrate all related policies on DRR and CCA to ensure its sustainability and for monitoring purposes.

Priority for Action 2

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

Core indicator 1

National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national multi-hazard risk assessment with a common methodology available to inform planning and development decisions? Yes

| | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Multi-hazard risk assessment | Yes |
| % of schools and hospitals assessed | Specific number not available |
| schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number) | Specific number not available |
| Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments | Yes |
| Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments | Yes |
| Risk assessment held by a central repository (lead institution) | Yes |
| Common format for risk assessment | Yes |
| Risk assessment format customised by user | Yes |
| Is future/probable risk assessed? | Yes |
| Please list the sectors that have already used disaster risk assessment as a precondition for sectoral development planning and programming. | Specific number not available |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Fiji houses the Regional Specialised Meteorological Centre for Tropical Cyclones and produces cyclone maps. MRD produces geo-hazards maps and CROP agencies a plethora of data, hazard maps and information on all hazards of national threat to Fiji but there is no standard multi-hazard risk assessment. CSOs conduct VCA and multi-hazard risk assessment at the community level with a variety of tools. Agencies also conduct their own internal risk assessments. There is no policy for multi-hazard risk assessment to guide compilation of data on national exposures and vulnerabilities to determine multi-hazards risks. SPC-SOPAC manages science based multi-hazard risk mapping along the economic belt of Fiji and output is given to municipalities. It also has conducted coastal and off-shore risk assessments.

The EIA customises its own risk assessment framework and the building code uses local hazard maps.

At the sector level, schools have developed disaster management plans from internal customised risk assessment; retrofit programmes were undertaken. Evacuation drills are conducted and DM issues introduced into school curriculum. Similarly Health conducts own risk assessment of hospitals inclusive of resources and capacity from which Health Disaster Plans are developed and monitored. Further DM is included in the curriculum for medical students. Similarly investments in national and major roads conform to EIA requirements for DRR. Maritime also includes DRM in its operational planning as does civil aviation. The UN assists Agriculture assess risks and develop mitigation activities.

This has been facilitated better with the adoption of the Cluster Approach and Education Cluster working with AQEP, Save the Children has been very consistent and forthcoming in implementation of its DRR activities in schools.

Gender disaggregated data is available and used in work plans on ad hoc basis as relevant to each ministry operational plan eg preventive health, corrections centre but it is not systematically applied.

Progress seen in this round in risk assessment application is foremost in policies and in Planning e.g. development of Land Use Policies, development of Disaster Management Unit in Agriculture and Forestry, development of Evacuation Plans particularly the "Procedures" in the Tourism sector; and in risk reduction and mitigation plans in the renewable energy sector.

NDMO has now partnered with PCIDRR and a number of agencies to conduct CVA at the community level with PCIDRR we map out the multi-hazard risk assessment tools that are being used so to develop a standard procedure.

Improvement in information sharing is essential to ensure that there is sufficient input from technical agencies with focus on mapping of hazards, vulnerabilities and

exposures and the development of common understanding of risk terminology. Gender and human rights issues have often been overlooked but training and awareness has been conducted as it will be incorporated into the new Disaster Management Act.

Acknowledgement of EIA requirements exists with Divisional and Provincial Administrators and customised training has been conducted to police EIA compliance by all developers. The new structure of the NDMO will also ensure that each division has a Disaster Management Officer to oversee all DRR and CCA issues in the Divisions.

Some works were done by SPC-SOPAC on the economic costs of flood disasters in the Western side. These are the first steps in cost – benefit analysis. The mitigation benefits have to be incorporated to plug the gap in the use of DRR cost benefit analysis which is essential for planning investments at all levels. SPC-SOPAC further produced a relevant report in 2011 “Fiji Investment in Disaster Risk Management” that has a section on Benefits of Investing in DRR. These are materials needed to sensitise all stakeholders to the usefulness of hazard and disaster loss analysis in developing tools for cost-benefit analysis in sectoral development planning. The National Platform on DRR and CCA has the policy framework supporting the development of integrated multi-hazard risk assessments and cost-benefit analysis. Multi-hazard risk assessment has become a key performance indicator in reporting on major investment projects to facilitate the KOICA project.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

National multi-hazard risk assessment is mostly done through regional inter-governmental programmes due to little capacities in the pacific island states.

Core indicator 2

Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are disaster losses and hazards systematically reported, monitored and analyzed?
Yes

| | |
|--|-----|
| Disaster loss databases exist and are regularly updated | Yes |
| Reports generated and used in planning by finance, planning and sectoral line ministries (from the disaster databases/ information systems) | Yes |
| Hazards are consistently monitored across localities and territorial boundaries | Yes |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

NDMO has established its DIMS and places on it historical damage data. Detail sector damage assessment post-disaster are done by government departments and they keep databases and update them as per policy of government on keeping of official information. Hence disaster losses and risk assessment data sets are spread across agencies. DRM data from regional organisation are also available either as web based products or as community awareness pamphlets.

Disaster losses / damages are analysed comprehensively in disaster report with recommendation to be implemented or as a guide to future planning and decision making. The disaster losses information is integrated into Disaster Management Training Programmes. NGOs also use disaster loss information and effectively disseminate these to target audience via community based projects.

Technical departments systematically monitor the more frequent natural hazards of cyclones and seismicity. Health and Police routinely monitor health and social hazards. NDMO hazard database is monitored though the integrated framework with the Commissioners, the PAs and the DOs.

SPC-SOPAC has a comprehensive regional Pacific Disaster Net (PDN) information system which country can access. NDMO has also updated and released its Website which is more user friendly and easily accessible through for the general public. NDMO has continued to facilitate discussions with Pacific Disability Forum and the Fiji Disabled Persons Federation where they will be part of team that will review the ACT and advise on SOP for Evacuation Centers and how early warning systems can be adequately presented for all.

NDMO is currently working with Fiji Lands Information System and Fiji Red Cross to compile data sets that have consideration for the deaf and blind as they are key recipient of hazards and vulnerability information. This has not ever been done before and will require capacity build-up in technical agencies to research globally of

proven good practices. Extremes of climate variation have manifested as heavy precipitation, thunderstorms with fatal lightning strikes and severe flooding. More accurate forecasting and improved accuracy in disaster losses information are needed to promote the application of disaster losses databases and the anticipated move will be a positive contributor.

The establishment of DIMS is a significant achievement de-listing this from the major constraints listed in the last round. NDMO continues to pursue strengthening of cross-sectoral coordination, sharing of information and improving knowledge in DRM activities. With centralisation of records of past disasters the compilation of vulnerable elements and exposure datasets can be approached more systematically to draw up multi-hazard risk profiles for Fiji.

NDMO with the assistance of SPC SOPAC has the capability for research capacity technical expertise and with the EDF10 and KOICA agreement budget support for research damages/losses/impacts across all sectors as well as potential benefits with various projected mitigation scenarios.

As a strong illustration, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has funded Technical Assistance, TA 6496-REG Regional Partnerships for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Preparedness that developed exposure databases including Fiji. NDMO has again signed a MOU with ADB to continue the technical assistance in order to compile a complete and comprehensive data set for Fiji. The report has information on the built environment and its relationship to hazards that will support greater resilience to climate impacts and natural disasters. Planning Unit needs to be made aware by NDMO of the application worth of such reports in developing DRR policies to prop sustainable developments.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Stakeholders within government and outside government are too disjointed and compartmentalized and work their own separate agendas without any coordination whatsoever.

There should be an overarching policy that will put them together so that they can propose a better way forward.

Core indicator 3

Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do risk prone communities receive timely and understandable warnings of impending hazard events? Yes

| | |
|---|-----|
| Early warnings acted on effectively | Yes |
| Local level preparedness | Yes |
| Communication systems and protocols used and applied | Yes |
| Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination | Yes |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Generally Early Warning Systems for Fiji are very reliable and acted on effectively by the community as reported in the last cycle.

In flood prone areas, people are embedded in their livelihoods within their localities egNadi, Labasa, and Ba municipalities, rural river plain villages and sugar-cane farms - and the level of preparedness is to evacuate communities to emergency shelters whilst commercial goods and valued items are stored above flood levels. A JICA community flood warning and response system is piloted in Ba which should be replicated in flood prone localities.

To improve flood EWS, Cabinet decreed the responsibility for issuing Flood Warnings to the Fiji Meteorological Services. Together with its existing roles as the 24/7 watch on Tsunami Early Warning System and the issue of Tropical Cyclone Warnings, this move optimises the use of FMS Telecommunication and IT Systems into all hazard communication warning system.

Fiji has regional responsibility for delivering TC EWS and a bi-lateral arrangement with Tonga on sharing of seismicity network data. There are done to agreed protocols and competency levels.

CROP agencies particularly SPC-SOPAC work in partnerships with national technical departments to produce reports on hazard thresholds for storm surge levels, tsunami run-ups, flood heights, seismic intensity and their associated impacts on natural physical systems. These are useful in EIA researches on development planning impacts and risk reduction options.

The Health department maintains a strong level of regional and global cooperation that keeps it atop of health related early warning systems.

ENSO and climate variability induce other meteorological hazards with potential to induce medium to slow on-set disasters. Fiji seeks work to develop Early Warning & Monitoring System appropriate for these hazards eg soil losses, sedimentation and transportation, coastal erosion and aggradations, coral bleaching.

The media works well in cooperation with NDMO in EW dissemination. All media types are used -print, TV, mobile phones, phones, Radio and internet. The level of achievement has improved signaling there has been a lot of effort done with regards EWS as signified by the KOICA agreement

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

NDMO, as it lacks personnel, needs to procure technical support to uplift partnerships with the media towards developing a framework and agreed guidelines on EW reporting.

Associated with the above is the need reduce the scientific tone of the EW messages and increase content of user friendly languages. To address this requires that technical agencies should develop community communication strategies. Training and skilling in developing and implementing community communication strategy is urgently needed. This too NDMO needs to include in its work programme. Climate update with the Fiji Red Cross is one such product of simplified language usage.

The reported economic cost to local communities and small business of the 2009 flood alone was F\$330 million and this was followed by two more extreme events in 2011. More work is needed on improving the level of preparedness to reduce such losses. SPC-SOPAC cites a WB reported ratio of \$1 investment in DRR to \$7 would-be savings on losses to natural disasters in the 1990s. Measures are common as enforcement of building code and improvement to EWS that has proved to result in substantial reduction in economic and ecological impacts eg Cayman Islands.

Fiji's Early Warning Systems needs to bring on board forecasts on slow on-set hazards that impact on the environment. Islands are very vulnerable to environmental degradation; islands are less resourced than bigger land-mass countries. Soil erosion losses, river sedimentation and coastal erosion are some of the less obvious slow-on set hazards to affect the environment.

NDMO needs to develop an advocacy strategy on investing in DRR targeting political leaders.

Core indicator 4

National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional actions to reduce disaster risk? Yes

| | |
|--|-----|
| Establishing and maintaining regional hazard monitoring | Yes |
| Regional or sub-regional risk assessment | Yes |
| Regional or sub-regional early warning | Yes |
| Establishing and implementing protocols for transboundary information sharing | Yes |
| Establishing and resourcing regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks | Yes |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

ENSO System and extreme weather, climate change impacts, pandemics, cyclones, earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanoes, aviation meteorology and climate change are trans-boundary hazards implicating Fiji and risk governance. Fiji supports and participates in donor funded regional and sub-regional programmes as in climate change sciences, greenhouse effects and risk assessment, EEZ policing and SAR, tsunami EWS, sea level rises and tidal measurements. A special regional project was AusAID's assessment of island tsunami warning capabilities for improving regional capacities in tsunami warning with particular focus to strengthening instrumentation around Australia and New Zealand.

The Fiji Met Services continues delivery of TC Warnings, public weather forecasts

and aviation meteorology to its designated areas of responsibility in the Pacific Ocean. MRD still maintains links with the Global Seismic Network as well as its undertakings specific to the Tonga – Fiji Integrated Seismic Monitoring Systems Network. The new arrangement with Hawaii is that they no longer provide the warning but the information is sent to MRD where they disseminate and advise NDMO

It cooperates in development of regional strategies with national implementation to address Health trans-boundary risks eg Demographic and Health Survey; vaccination, swine flu, H1N1, TB, Polio, STDs.

Regional cooperation is promoted through regional programmes targeting monitoring systems (climate, weather, earthquakes, sea level rises, green house effects) and the collection, analysis and dissemination of data for risk assessments. Fiji has in place regional frameworks for Health, for Climate Change, for DRM, for Security Cooperation amongst others. It also proactively participates in the Pacific Disaster Net, the UN Clusters Network and collaborates with CROP programmes. National policies are in place aligned with the frameworks.

The regional cooperation provides technical agencies in Fiji good information base on trans-boundary risks. Risk profiling is needed to transform such information to useful applications so as to feature in local hazard, vulnerability and risk assessment. The flux of external programmes stresses local capacities which critical limitation needs to be acknowledged by donors for budget assistance. This has been satisfied with the GIS training through ESCAP so NDMO has the capacity to do risk profiling on its own.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Technical and budget support for strengthening local information dissemination, strengthening institutional capacities, conducting high level advocacy and sensitisation activities may need to be incorporated early on in Project designs ie donors to seek inputs from participating countries on the support needed for project exit.

New emergent risks that call for increased local awareness are regional drug operations in the region and trafficking. Despite that a good level of regional sharing of information exists, more is needed to facilitate information dissemination of regional activities with in-country actors.

Priority for Action 3

Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

Core indicator 1

Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available? Yes

| | |
|---|-----|
| Information is proactively disseminated | Yes |
| Established mechanisms for access / dissemination (internet, public information broadcasts - radio, TV,) | Yes |
| Information is provided with proactive guidance to manage disaster risk | Yes |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Some flood protection activities were in place but these were inadequate to protect people in flood risk areas from very extreme flood conditions such as Fiji experienced in 2012. The nation as a whole though displayed quick resolve for effective and efficient post-flood recoveries.

Flood protection activities in place are the retention dams in the upper reaches of Nadi River; dredging of Ba, Labasa, Nadi and Rewa rivers; and regulatory buffer zone controls along river banks and mangrove management plans control on developments along the river deltaic zones.

Fiji now has a national disaster information system and also easily accessible by the public and user friendly. NDMO now has a face book and twitter account for easy relay of information. Much information also rests with CSOs but the lack of coordination constraints proactive dissemination. The Ministry of Health has a healthy aggressive approach in sending out messages which is absent with the disaster information messaging practice. There is no mass publication of information and dissemination which limits availability only in Central Office and during National Disaster Week

The significant ENSO events of droughts, extreme stormy weather, swells and climate variations are linked with climate change and very much upfront scientific research material with greenhouse effects and their potential impacts on climate and sea level rise. Hence the scope of community-ready disaster material on CCA is very limited.

A wide range and means of dissemination are available. Authorities need to package message content to fit multi-media dissemination and efforts needed to regulate that means of communication is fair and equally reach the public (urban/rural) eg people with limited communication options as in remote areas of the hinterland and outer islands.

Traditional knowledge on DRR is being researched and mapped eg by SPC/GIZ/UNESCO.

National dissemination on major disaster risks is via radio, TV, phone, internet and mobile phones.

Workshops are commonly used to disseminate information.

The JNAP approach involves establishment of a centralised information management system through networking that pools together databases and promotes sharing of data/information with interested stakeholders. This has been further facilitated with an agreement through Fiji Land Information System, SPC SOPAC and Fiji Red Cross to coordinate the centralized information management system through EDF10 funding.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Messages targeting the community should use vernacular translations of the technical language with the nation aiming for mass publication of information and dissemination.

There is no clear dissemination strategy and the challenge includes improving dissemination from the national as well as divisional levels; developing protocols with CSOs for government access to information held under donor funded projects; and protocols with the private sector and the communication system providers to encourage two way communication systems with the community. More awareness workshop at divisional and district levels should be conducted.

Scientific information is available at agency level but with varying ease of accessibility and often not sensitive to outside needs. Scientific information may have to be re-packaged into public awareness material by the information custodians; and risk reduction information should include considerations on gender, the vulnerable groups like people with physical disabilities, the elderly and children.

Core indicator 2

School curricula , education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum? Yes

| | |
|--|-----|
| primary school curriculum | Yes |
| secondary school curriculum | Yes |
| university curriculum | Yes |
| professional DRR education programmes | Yes |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

DRM is incorporated in the national curriculum of primary and secondary schools. Through DRM projects, assignments and competitions children are reinforced with knowledge on hazards and disaster risks reductions.

A review of the school curriculum is on-going at the moment with support of SPC/GIZ that will formally consider CCA-DRM inclusion in secondary and primary school curriculums. Tertiary institutes already offer courses in CCA-DRM and include awareness of traditional practices and how to make them relevant through innovative integration with present practices. There is acknowledgement of incorporation of cross-cutting issues in the curricular review.

Informal professional DRR training is reviewed and provided through SPC-SOPAC and targets officials and community leaders. These include provision of education materials with training in DRM and recovery concepts and practices.

The Ministry of iTaukei Affairs aims to carry out cultural mapping with the objective to also identify and restore effective traditional DRR knowledge.

NDMO currently on consultation with the University of the South Pacific in facilitating the GIS training at USP and mapping and assessments of all Evacuation centers will be part of this commitment. NDMO has developed training strategies calling on the support of SPC-SOPAC and CSOs (PCIDRR) as they have a core of experienced professional staff that are resource persons in CCA-DRM training deliveries.

The advent of JNAP widens the research scope and consequently strengthens awareness programmes as well as inclusiveness of community knowledge in research applications. NDMO with PSC now conducts training of trainers for CCA-DRM and train more instructors at all levels in DRR and recovery concepts.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Fiji lacks capacity in the development of education and training materials for CCA-DRM. Nearly all instructors are civil servants and the bulk in a few years ahead will retire at 55 years-age without a succession plan in place. There are young professionals entering the work force that with proper skilling will be of valuable resources to Fiji and the region.

3. Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.

Core indicator 3

Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national scientific applied-research agenda/budget? Yes

Research programmes and projects

Yes

Research outputs, products or studies are applied / used by public and private institutions Yes

Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

There is no national ministry for science and research leaving the technical agencies to push their individual agenda for research units as existing with Police, Health, Agriculture, Water, Works, Meteorological Services, Mineral Resources and Fisheries. Agency researches include hazard mapping and DRM in the appropriate context. At the community level CSOs conduct VCA training and conduct local level assessments.

For the Pacific region hard core scientific researches on CC and DRM are mandated to CROP organisations and academia eg Flood damage economic assessment (SOPAC); and cost benefit tools (USP/SOPAC). Most applied research projects involve external agencies working in consultation with the relevant national technical agency and /or tertiary institution as USP and NFU. Research outputs from studies and models when integrated into national policies are not done systematically. Private sector generally seek out DRM research outputs and local governments ask for DRM considerations and scenario projections in major development projects.

National capacity in climate change research is strengthened through donor interventions to USP. Climate prediction models, with support of SPC and SPREP, are being applied and scenario projection availed to inform development planning efforts at all levels. Meteorology manages aviation meteorological and researches weather forecasting data. Researched data and information is dispersed in each agency without a systematic national policy or institutional commitment. A major challenge is to build capacity and critical mass of persons in applied research of CCA-DRM.

Government regular budgetary provision for research is small and State owned enterprises are more flexible in providing their own research funds eg. Housing, Water & Sewerage, Land Transport, Consumer Council, Civil Aviation where the results are for in-house use only and not for public eyes. Generally research studies and assessments in DRM are project funded eg PICRFI through SPC-SOPAC.

Some studies have been done on national multi-hazard risk assessment as the Pacific Island Catastrophe Risk Financing Initiatives but information needs re-

packaging to be user friendly. There is very little awareness on the economic costs of disasters & the benefits of DRR investments. Past research works on cost benefit analysis and tools done by SPC-SOPAC need to be proactively disseminated eg included in DRR training and in DRM Workshops.

The fundamental challenge in the development of cost benefit analysis for each agency to update disaster loss datasets and share these with others through DIMS eg agricultural losses in each Nadi flood events will be facilitated through FLIS, Fiji Red Cross and NDMO through EDF10 funding. The Cluster Coordination System has allowed for each agency to provide the costs of post-recovery activities eg supply of planting material and production costs and then responsible agencies the costs of possible mitigation activities eg Agriculture the dredging and river bunding costs; and levels of protection eg flood return periods against various flood overtopping threshold levels. The Cluster leads coordinate these in their own clusters and are filtered through to NDMO.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Establishing information Kiosks in selected key localities would facilitate ease of access and prompt application of DRM information by stakeholders. Proactive information sharing through the Kiosk and DIMS is needed to sustain data management systems. Information access procedures and protocols will have to be developed for access to baseline information not normally available when sharing assessment reports.

There is no national compiled dossier of CCA-DRM research requirement areas. JNAP strength should embolden JNAP management to determine national research priorities and not be dictated to by available funded projects. Development of cost benefit work culture should be a high priority for a Fiji JNAP work matrix given the frequencies of climate variation induced disasters.

The practice has to be cultured of incorporating in cost benefit analysis disaggregated data, protection and vulnerable group issues. To uplift levels of research requires donor consideration for human resource capacity, budget and technical support.

Core indicator 4

Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do public education campaigns for risk-prone communities and local authorities include disaster risk? Yes

| | |
|--|-----|
| Public education campaigns for enhanced awareness of risk. | Yes |
| Training of local government | Yes |
| Disaster management (preparedness and emergency response) | Yes |
| Preventative risk management (risk and vulnerability) | Yes |
| Guidance for risk reduction | Yes |
| Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level | Yes |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

There is still no country wide multi-hazard public awareness strategy, with long term goals to help integrate disaster risk reduction into everyday life but the National Disaster Management Office has managed to take its National Disaster Awareness Week to the Communities especially in rural areas.. There are though sector campaigns with nationwide public educations and awareness reach by essential services and by the economic sectors eg Health and Tourism. Vulnerable groups are featured in a few of these awareness activities.

Awareness is in place through media, CSOs, provincial councils, schools and departments. These campaigns are supported by stakeholderseg provincial administration. And they receive financial and technical assistance from development partners.

The CSOs are very active in securing funds and implementing their own activities and very effective in reaching out to the communities. Awareness is commonly integrated into their work programmes. A coordinated approach is needed to promote efficiency and accountability to the government and the nation on each one's work

plan, progress achievements and challenges.

Though the framework for national DRM awareness is in place, funding constraints limited implementation by government. The CSOs fared better receiving increased donor support.

Sector agencies are repositories of individual specific DRR related information. The National Platform on DRR and CCA helps to build on this in strengthening coordination. The NDMO will initiate formulation of a country wide public awareness strategy and framework in DRM-CCA awareness activities to articulate well Public Education Awareness at all levels and to reach the most vulnerable communities. Calls are made on the NDMO to take its annually conducted National Disaster Awareness Week to the most vulnerable communities. NDMO is now venturing to decentralise the awareness week to provincial and district levels and will allocate funding for the Divisions to conduct their own training and awareness.

The FCOSS is legislated as the coordinator for the NGO sector but for a number of years has faced opposition from amongst the members since 2000 since the Act has been termed as outdated and also during the time that the Act was enacted FCOSS was biggest NGO operating then. A stakeholder consultation is needed to receive issues from amongst CSOs and deliberate on these in a problem solving workshop. NDMO has called on NGO's to come out and relate their effort so that they do not duplicate or to miss out on whole communities.

The private sector has identified that working through interest / focus group networks will facilitate dissemination of DRM-CCA information and awareness programmes into the small business enterprises like market vendors and roadside tea-rooms. The Cluster Leads will be able to facilitate such networking as specialized focus groups

The pre-requisite is on strengthening NDMO and build its capacity to develop policies and establish the base for a country wide public awareness strategy.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Awareness programmes need to engage more with religious bodies and other social organization e.g. women, youths, sports. Monitoring standards have to be discussed on how effective awareness campaigns have been. Feedbacks from the communities need to be promoted and community feedback data stored.

Priority for Action 4

Reduce the underlying risk factors

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc) Yes

| | |
|---|-----|
| Protected areas legislation | Yes |
| Payment for ecosystem services (PES) | Yes |
| Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management) | Yes |
| Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs) | Yes |
| Climate change adaptation projects and programmes | Yes |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Underlying risk factors are contextualised in natural resources and environmental management practices and these practices are embedded in legislations, policies and platforms. The concerted efforts at sector level policy development continue strongly still.

Technical and service agencies have established regulations and adopted integrated management approaches to safeguard resource-system resilience in support of sustainable development. Examples are listed below

- National Environment Legislation and Policies
 - o FIMSA Environment Levy under the Marine Pollution Regulation to deter pollution
- Water Resources Management
 - o Protected Water Catchment Areas
 - o Integrated water resources management ((Landowners, Water Authority, Fiji Met Service, Hydrology)
- Forestry Legislation and Policies
 - o Sovi Basin Protected Area (PES)
- Coastal Zone Management
 - o Coastal Reserves/Buffer Zones
 - o Marine Protected Area
 - o FIMSA regulation on foreshore development
- Agricultural Policies
 - o Land Use Plans
 - o Sustainable Land Use Management (MPI/UNDP)
- National Climate Change Policies & Programmes
 - o REDD+ (UNDP)
 - o GIZ/SPC
 - o Integrated approach on coastal resources management focussing on community DRR and community based climate proofing using a child centred approach (MOE/ADB)
 - o Projects:-PACE, PCIDRR
- Ministry of Strategic Planning
 - o Green Growth Policy
- Ministry of Finance
 - o Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review

A lot of new applicable mechanisms on promoting sustainable resource use practices have emerged under the ambit of the National Platform on DRR and CCA.

The NDMO will re-form the Education and Awareness Committee through the Education Cluster with technical assistance to develop this national strategy and framework for country-wide DRR awareness campaign.

The human resources capacity in the Department of Environment has improved in addressing improved cost-benefit analysis in EIA applications. Coordination of programmes and cooperation on common activities is one means of overcoming human resources constraint and is driven by NDMO but will require periodic inputs of technical assistances to instill new practices.

The framework to include considerations on developing standards of cost-benefit assessments, monitoring and enforcements

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The bulk of policies and practices on integrated resources management approaches

are newly introduced and the problem lies in how to monitor and regulate these policies. The achievement in raising awareness is very much dependent on the available in-house capacity of host agencies resulting in patch-work progress. These articles should be with the core DRR messages in the proposed country-wide awareness campaign strategy to be formulated through NDMO.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities? Yes

| | |
|--|-----|
| Crop and property insurance | Yes |
| Temporary employment guarantee schemes | Yes |
| Conditional and unconditional cash transfers | Yes |
| Micro finance (savings, loans, etc.) | Yes |
| Micro insurance | Yes |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The level of achievement has increased substantially with efforts surfacing of increase in implementation activities. New initiatives surfacing in this review of Social Safety Nets are at locality driven through CSOs plugging the gaps left from social welfare programmes and cultural safety nets. The “Neighbourhood Watch Zone” approach is introduced into provincial administrations and start has been made in taking it down to village level i.e. community policing. Food security programmes are driven by many CSOs in partnership with Agriculture, NDMO and Health eg ROI Project. This has also been

identified and driven through the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, headed by the Minister of Agriculture and co-lead by UNDP and WHO. Innovative means to consolidate micro-finance services in remote hinterland localities and in outer islands have been implemented by FCOSS in partnerships with Post Office, Vodafone and government. This initiative has been taken up by UNDP and has been visiting remote outer islands to conduct training and assistance. Micro-insurance covering financial risk sharing on funeral expenses is introduced, initially in rural sugar-cane belts. The urban drift remains a major national issue with squatter settlements springing up around Suva, Nadi and Lautoka. Habitat for Humanity report "Poverty Housing in the Developing Nations of the Pacific" has a thorough analysis for poor and low household incomes in Fiji. The initiatives by Fiji in improving resilience through social safety nets as in the relocation of informal settlements makes inroad in addressing many of the constraints highlighted in the report. The Fiji Government has been able to mobilize resources and funding to improve basic amenity services adequately reaching the remote areas to make their lives better in provision of roads and other developments.

Government has introduced the National Employment Centre, a new initiative to foster skills training and place participants into employment. A Child Decree has been passed that safeguards a healthy, safe and secure upbringing environment for children and to improve their resilience, being one of the vulnerable impoverished groups. Government continues consolidating implementation of policy for relocation of informal settlements / squatters.

Recent surveys report an increasing population of elderly citizens and have been identified by NDMO and are in collaboration with Ministry of Social Welfare and will highlight this issue in the 2014 National Disaster Awareness Week

Forward planning strategies for this as a vulnerable group are needed.

Insurance has limitations, it has withdrawn insurance cover from flood prone Nadi areas and neither is insurance available for agricultural produce

UNDP introduced Cash for Work scheme for livelihood of affected persons in a disaster as a pilot project.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Also on the child decree, a baseline report by UNICEF 2008 "Protect Me With Love and Care" states that relevant authorities have plans that address child protection but there are no fully resourced strategic or forward plans. The report calls on mandated authorities dealing with children's protection including Ministries of Finance and Planning, Social Welfare, Health, Education, Youth and Justice to incorporate principles and activities into the forward strategic plans to ensure that they are well resourced. These comments hold true on all strategies across the sectors dealing with social safety nets.

Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment? Yes

National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

Yes

Please provide specific examples: e.g. public infrastructure, transport and communication, economic and productive assets

Rural Development

Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The level of achievement is sustained in the review period.

Fiji's is widening and strengthening its economic base by attracting investments in mining exploration, protecting investments in tourism, modernising practices in the sugar industry, promoting small business enterprises and instilling commercial approaches in agriculture, fisheries and forestry's. Physical developments in these sectors go through the EIA process which introduces DRR consideration from the early phases of development planning eg new backpackers & accommodation, extension of Nausori Town, ferric (black) sand mining from Ba river mouth, exclusive properties in the Denarau area.

The establishment and adoption of the Green Growth Framework through the Ministry of Strategic Planning provides an opportunity in which everyone, government, nongovernment, the private sector, faith-based organisations, the media, urban and rural communities and individuals alike can identify the role they must play in the pursuit of restoring the balance in development that is sustainable.

In all developments DRM is cautioned.

Retrofitting of schools has lapsed with the end of the UN funded Project but hospitals undergo inspection and upgrading under the Health's own budget head. Many school committees have contingency funds in trust and shy away from insuring school premises. The funds are tapped during disasters.

The EIA is touted as a good mechanism for incorporating DRR measures. NDMO will initiate consultation with Environment Department as highlighted in the National Platform on CCA and DRR for a joint approach to addressing standards issues and acceptable methodologies of DRR assessment in EIAs.

.Removal of mangrove exposes all developments to increased risks of damaging impacts from storm surges, tsunamis and loss of bio diversity. The Green Growth framework initiated by the Ministry of Strategic Planning will address the major concern on the absence of a national mangrove management plan remains as more developments are happening on the foreshores

The Water Authority Fiji has put out a policy on development of rural water resources as a platform to ensuring provision of safe water to rural communities and security in water sources.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Strengthening technical capacities is needed eg to mass produce multi-hazard maps on floods, storm surges and tsunamis. People need to be more aware of critical thresholds of climate variation and risk boundaries eg drought intensity, safe flood floor level, maximum tsunami levels, lightning protection are demarcated with contextual information

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements? Yes

| | |
|---|-----|
| Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas | Yes |
| Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas | Yes |
| Training of masons on safe construction technology | Yes |
| Provision of safe land and housing for low income households and communities | Yes |
| Risk sensitive regulation in land zoning and private real estate development | Yes |
| Regulated provision of land titling | Yes |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Without adequate shelters families are condemned to poverty, low health, poor educational attainment, lack security and are vulnerable to natural disasters and the chaos of civil conflicts .

Policies in place on housing development include DRR in promoting healthy community living and structural integrity. Town and Country Planning cover urban areas, Local Rural Authorities the rural areas and Town/City councils the municipalities. There is commitment to improve compliance with Building Code standards but gaps in implementation remain particularly with informal settlements.

There is a concerted effort by housing providers to encourage low cost affordable and safe houses.

Regulation is in place for provision of drainage and river bank reserves. Enforcement is weak leading to run down and polluted waterways especially through residential zones. Foreshore development is also bounded by foreshore reserves. These Reserves are risk sensitive regulations but policing is not done.

Slope stabilisation is practiced for approved settlements but implementation is ad hoc in informal settlements. Government is implementing a programme for relocating informal settlements and the high number of informal settlements poses great challenges for planning and management eg relocation of Jittu Settlement to Lomaivuna. Land titles are registered.

Village housing is not bound by the building code. However village carpenters are

exposed to skill upgrading and manuals in place with simple instructions to suit the trade's people on house building. The houses built by NDMO for rehabilitation has a standard plan that it can withstand a Category 4 Cyclone.

As more multi-hazard risk assessments are undertaken, municipalities have to incorporate community wide risk awareness campaign to solicit everyone's understanding of the DRR and CCA approach.

Scientific based research and assessment of urban risks are spearheaded by SPC-SOPAC and recently NDMO had consultations with USP on a similar program. This is improving the information resource base of municipal authorities to guide decision on DRR in development planning.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Drainage is in place but management is slack leading to poor maintenance. Natural creeks lack maintenance. Enforcement on drainage and river bank reserves is weak leading to run down and polluted waterways especially through residential zones. Foreshore development is also bounded by foreshore reserves. These Reserves are risk sensitive regulations but policing is not done.

The Building Code is being reviewed by the Fiji Institute of Engineers but its intention for wide consultation is not clear. New homeowners need to be acknowledged as the frontline building inspectors and they will need home-owners guide on key features of material and construction inspection. This will help improve compliance by construction companies.

Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do post-disaster programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR for resilient recovery? Yes

| | |
|--|-----|
| % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR | 50% |
| DRR capacities of local authorities for response and recovery strengthened | Yes |
| Risk assessment undertaken in pre- and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction planning | Yes |
| Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery | Yes |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

In recovery and rehabilitation programmes DRR is incorporated to reduce future disasters risks. There are constraints as options are often limited by land tenure issues eg bridge and houses rebuilt on the same flood risk spots. Nevertheless government has established a Task Force post-2012 floods to monitor that DRR is incorporated in rehabilitation programmes. Government initiative conforms to Fiji's Road Map for sustainable development and is also geared to meet donor requirements. CSOs inputs into re-construction programmes also incorporate DRR. The National Platform on DRR and CCA has provided the drive through the NDM Council and monitored through its Secretariat, NDMO

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The challenge for Fiji is to nurture a culture to consider disaster risk reduction principles with post-disaster recovery activities. Personnel awareness is missing as in general individuals in the community are not seen to be practising DRR. This calls for more training, using locally proven DRR measures in the core training material. Cost-benefit analysis is the other driver. Again NDMO has to research DRR cost benefit tools and consult with Planning to incorporate DRR Cost-Benefit analysis in project planning of ministries. The NDM Council needs to meet regularly to be effective.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the impacts of disaster risk that are created by major development projects assessed? Yes

Are cost/benefits of disaster risk taken into account in the design and operation of major development projects? Yes

| | |
|--|-----|
| Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) | Yes |
| By national and sub-national authorities and institutions | Yes |
| By international development actors | Yes |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Fiji is acutely conscious of the damaging costs of disasters and the indispensable requirement for DRR measures in development projects.

Impacts of major development projects on disaster risk are taken into account in EIA, the central piece of legislation that is enforced on all new developments. The EIA requires also monitoring during both the construction phase and the operational phase of the project.

In brief the development planning approval procedure is through the Town and Country Planning development approval process. This calls for prior scrutiny by key technical agencies in affected sectors that DRR is incorporated in the project proposal. Sectoral development policies in Fiji incorporate DRR and thus checks and controls are in place to ensure DRR is considered.

The institutional procedure includes that all projects within municipalities must have prior processing by the local government concerned. Local Authorities and Provincial Councils must be consulted on projects falling outside of the local government jurisdiction. The institutional procedure is complimented by stipulations that that EIA must include public consultation.

The myriad of activities cited indicate that DRR impacts are being considered in major infrastructure development projects. More effort is needed in improving assessment and in monitoring compliance to progress DRR implementation substantially.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The constrained will not be solved unless technical and financial support is provided to strengthen capacities of both the DOE and NDMO. This is urgently needed to

- (i) Improve assessment with agreed standards in impact assessments, particularly developing acceptable guidelines for analysing social, environmental and indirect costs.
- (ii) Develop acceptable DRR cost-benefit analysis tools
- (iii) Strengthen monitoring to enforce compliance by developers
- (iv) Training in application of CHARM

Priority for Action 5

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are there national programmes or policies for disaster preparedness, contingency planning and response? Yes

DRR incorporated in these programmes and policies

Yes

The institutional mechanisms exist for the rapid mobilisation of resources in a disaster, utilising civil society and the private sector; in addition to public sector support.

Yes

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies? Yes

Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

Yes

Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Yes

Are future disaster risks anticipated through scenario development and aligned preparedness planning? Yes

Potential risk scenarios are developed taking into account climate change projections

Yes

Preparedness plans are regularly updated based on future risk scenarios

Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The National Disaster Management Plan of 1995 was to have been replaced by the NDRM Arrangement 2008 for which full implementation is awaiting enactment of a new legislation. The NDRMA includes DRR aspects though it still is largely biased on DM. National committees, under both Plans, provide for membership of civil society and private sector. This is the mechanism to secure multi-stakeholder participation and decision-making on rapid mobilisation of resources. The disturbing trend now is an increasing number of CSOs securing relief items independently of the structure and without coordinating their efforts with each other or with government emergency operations.

National level DRM policy framework is in the Roadmap. NDMO is working with line ministries to include DRR in their ministry operational plans; and with Climate Change Office to establish JNAP.

Schools when designated as evacuation shelters undergo inspection and in practice health centres are secured for disaster emergency services. Some schools have been retrofitted; and all new buildings have to meet the National Building Code requirements. The Health Department does asset audits to monitor safety of buildings. Drills in schools and hospitals have been done but the programme is not conducted nationwide for lack of resources.

Trends in natural hazards, sea level rise and climate change projections are used as in EIA researches on new development projects. These are also used to advise communities on their future risks and actions to take.

The inclusion of DRR in sector plans has not been comprehensive in the past and the National Platform on DRR and CCA has been able to identify the gaps and NDMO working with the National Planning Unit has stipulated that DRR is structured in capital project planning and reporting systems.

The standards in evacuation centers has improved as evacuation centers before were not fully geared to meet needs of people with disabilities, the elderly, children and lactating mothers. As a priority policies are in place make evacuation centers more elderly and disability friendly. Technical and funding assistance is needed to upgrade existing evacuation centers and Six purposely built evacuation centers are going to be built this year that will consider disabilities, the elderly, children and lactating mothers .

Policies are in place to make schools safe, security of physical assets are hard to implement as most schools are committee owned and managed with little capacity to flood proof premises and all schools are built to National Building Code standards. Human safety is uppermost in preparedness policies with EWS aligned together with the requisite actions of the education sector through the Education Cluster.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Other sectors also have disaster preparedness policies and programmes that are well monitored. However DRR policies are not comprehensively enforced eg Building codes, logging codes, OHS. Institutions lack human and financial resources though they have knowledge and skills to monitor and police policy compliance across the nation. Training of communities and landowners to take frontline monitoring responsibility may have to be considered. This should be backed with strong countrywide awareness strategy.

2. Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster? Yes

| | |
|---|-----|
| Plans and programmes are developed with gender sensitivities | Yes |
| Risk management/contingency plans for continued basic service delivery | Yes |
| Operations and communications centre | Yes |
| Search and rescue teams | Yes |
| Stockpiles of relief supplies | Yes |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Shelters | Yes |
| Secure medical facilities | Yes |
| Dedicated provision for disabled and elderly in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities | Yes |
| Businesses are a proactive partner in planning and delivery of response | Yes |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The achievement level remains the same as last round, and not many more new information surfaced in this survey.

Fiji faces the future greatly aware of predicted increasing frequencies of extreme hydro-meteorological hazards, and as well is aware that Fiji's increasing investments usher in increasing exposures to natural hazards including geo-hazards. Recently Fiji government disestablished its government supplies services leaving the NDMO abandoned to fend as best as it can to replicate the government supplies distribution network and the logistics of collection, warehousing and distribution of emergency supplies and reliefs.

Demographic, HIES and vulnerable group data are readily available but are not featured in emergency procedures and contingency plans eg need dedicated provision for women. The practice of using disaggregated data has to be enforced to improve emergency operations and response planning. There is still room to improve coordination amongst key responders in contingency responses and this needs to be fine tuned with appropriate exercises. This is a recurrent issue.

Agencies are doing their own contingency plans in isolation eg. FIMSA – contingency plan for oil spills and drills are on-going; Schools situated along the shoreline conduct Tsunami Drills; and lifeline utilities as FEA, Water and Telecom maintain contingency plans as part of SOP, as well as funds.

The government is still the major player in the national planning and delivery of responses but it is well supported by the private sector and CSOs. The whole nation participates in response appeals complementing those from donors and international NGOs and all sectors contribute to Disaster Contingency efforts –the frequency of extreme devastating disasters such as January and March 2012 highlighting the need.

NDMO has managed to implement the Logistics cluster headed by Fiji Procurement Office of Ministry of Finance and supported by IFRC and Fiji Red Cross which will be

able to support the gap left by the closure of government supplies.

Coordination of the many preparedness activities happening in the country still remains unaddressed particularly amongst CSOs and NDMO has taken the initiative to consult with FCOSS and thus has acknowledged the concern and is ready to take action with NDMO to consult widely amongst CSOs and donors to resolve the issue. NDMO had initiated meetings with FCOSS to discuss their capacity to continue their coordination role or to allow NDMO to have further discussions with CSO's on a new arrangement.

The recent disasters highlighted the need for more awareness and educational programmes as most lives lost were unnecessarily. Mass production of awareness material will require funding support. Because of this, the NDMO has realised and appreciated that response and relief efforts toward the affected population needs to be better coordinated and managed and this can be improved with the training of officers from the national level right down to the district level.

Drills are costly and securing funding through EDF10 through SPC and NZ MFAT to practice emergency procedures and to stockpile preparedness materials has been solved.

For search and rescue, trained SAR teams are available but equipment has lately been unavailable when government supplies close down.

To improve shelter standards, NDMO is to do a mapping of existing evacuation centres to assess upgrading requirements of facilities to be "gender and disability friendly". This project is very vital and a mammoth task and will involve Fiji Lands Information System, Fiji Disability Federation And Pacific Disability Forum with Fiji Red Cross because it will not only involve Evacuation Centers but also Persons with disabilities.

Evacuation shelters are throughout the nation either in schools, churches or community halls. The administration arm of government works with NDMO in securing shelters.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

It's not to say that awareness on response toward natural disaster has become of less priority, but, the need for trained officials to better coordinate relief and response efforts to ensure that people's lives return to normalcy as soon as possible is of greater need.

Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster? Yes

| | |
|--|-----|
| National contingency and calamity funds | Yes |
| The reduction of future risk is considered in the use of calamity funds | Yes |
| Insurance and reinsurance facilities | Yes |
| Catastrophe bonds and other capital market mechanisms | Yes |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The level of achievement has been sustained and improved from the last review. The financial arrangement has changed in that the National Contingency Fund that used to have a small reserve for NDMO to kick start response operations is still available but the fund allocated for preparedness and mitigation has increased substantially.

At the end funding streams remain the same – from public appeal into the Prime Minister’s Public Appeal Fund and other national appeal platforms, from national interest groups, from international and regional donors and friendly sources, and from departments / agencies identifying funds from within their annual budgetary provisions. As of now reserves in the Prime Minister’s Public Appeal Fund are accumulated for future’s next need.

Channels to seek assistance from donors are well established as well as processes for relocating funds across ministries. Hence funds are not pre identified but raised when needed to meet all costs required for contingency and post-disaster recovery operations.

International financial institutions as ADB and WB do support recovery and rehabilitation programmes. This support, likewise with other donors, is channelled to government and regional intergovernmental organisations as appropriate.

The concern to entice CSOs to account to the nation how donated funds have been used has been identified by NDMO either to better the link with FCOSS or to find a better coordination mechanism . Better coordination of CSOs programme will

improve effectiveness in coverage into remote areas and to all vulnerable groups. The way forward is linked with the FCOSS resolve to work with NDMO to bring CSOs to a round table discussions to improve coordination under FCOSS as the legislated body.

CSOs and Red Cross have strengthened in the context of attracting a lot of donor's funding for contingency and post-disaster recovery operations. They manage their own planning and deliveries.

A new development worth noting is that some funding sources for CCA offer the option to establish CCA contingency trust funds. The number and severity of hydro-meteorological disasters affecting Fiji rose sharply in this half-decade so this provision should benefit Fiji.

The recently agreed budget for NDMO to re-establish a contingency trust fund to mobilize efficiently and effectively immediately on the on-set of a disaster in its logistics and other emergency preparations for assessments and relief supplies will be very effective.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Fiji has a small insurance base that limits financial risk sharing mechanisms. However even this was affected when flood insurance cover for Nadi Town localities was removed by the industry. NDMO is to draw the attention of the Commissioner of Insurance and to request consultation amongst the affected parties on terms for re-introducing flood insurance in Nadi.

Fiji is a party with other Pacific island countries to a regional partnership project with the WB to explore Catastrophe Risk Insurance and financial risk sharing modalities for the region. Unless that happens there is not much Fiji can do outside the present support of traditional donors, international NGOs, UN and international financial institutions

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews.

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification



Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur? Yes

| | |
|--|-----|
| Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available | Yes |
| Post-disaster need assessment methodologies | Yes |
| Post-disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects | Yes |
| Identified and trained human resources | Yes |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The level of achievement is sustained in this review round. The procedures are well embedded of which some key communication aspects were detailed in the last report. However the emergence of another layer of damage loss and needs assessments with customised procedures and assessments by non-government parties has highlighted the need for striving for nationally agreed procedures and methods of assessments. Continuous review and training should be done to strengthen human resources capacity and improve assessment procedures and standards. Improvements on procedures are to include guidance on gender aspects which currently has not a strong emphasis.

Procedurally Divisional Commissioners oversee damage, loss and needs assessments undertaken by multi-sector District Teams pulled from within the District in their Divisions; and monitoring and post-event debriefing and evaluation are done at District and at Divisional levels. Most sectors are represented and lessons learnt exercises could be strengthened with inclusion of representatives from vulnerable affected sector and of other organisations doing their own customised assessments.

Another layer of assessment is provided by ministries on detailed sector based assessments. These by chance incorporate some multi-sector lessons learnt exercises during consultation/discussions at District and Divisional Planning Levels. However coherence can still be improved by use of standard questionnaire templates to promote multi-stakeholder lessons learnt exercises.

As NDMO pulls all national level stakeholders together through the National Platform on DRR and CCA, to take the initiative and draft a template on information requirement to improve sharing of lessons learnt and bring it in for consultation in a

multi-stakeholder Workshop.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The sharing of information for post-disaster review is not happening systematically. This needs to be organised and managed by NDMO. A lessons learnt forum is an essential institutional mechanism to address the concerns on assessment differences and procedural standards raised and detailed in the last review and raised again in this round

Drivers of Progress

a) Multi-hazard integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development

Levels of Reliance

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Do studies/ reports/ atlases on multi-hazard analyses exist in the country/ for the sub region?: Yes

If yes, are these being applied to development planning/ informing policy?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

Some communities have for generations faced multi-hazards threats and that the concept of multi-hazard risk assessment as a driver is instinctive to Fijians; and described also that CHARM is stipulated as the framework for DRM. However today's context of statistically describing hazards and methodologically identifying exposures and assessing risks are science based approaches beyond traditional expertise. Fiji has not the capacity to undertake national multi-hazard risk assessment so is constrained to achieve full implementation.

SPC-SOPAC provides support by managing a regional Pacific wide national multi-hazard risk assessment project with support of the World Bank. It is new work and the outcomes will require time to then be reflected in national programmes. SPC-SOPAC has just completed its scientific multi hazard risk analysis with focus in the economic belt of Nausori to Nadi. Community based multi-hazard risk assessment is less scientific and is implemented at the local level.

Support services to this driver have to be in place. Development of databases and sharing of information is essential to implement this driver. A commitment from individual agencies to share baseline data would facilitate substantial national progress on scientific multi hazard risk analysis. i.

NGOs continue to work nationwide undertaking CVA & CBDRM approaches and have been setting up village DM structures and developing SOPs in close liaison with NDMO. Livelihood projects with multi-hazard DRR perspectives are sustained in a common approach guided via the platform of Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovations (MORDI).

Fiji has moved to fuller implementation of multi-hazard approach with the National

Platform in DRR and CCA.

b) Gender perspectives on risk reduction and recovery adopted and institutionalized

Levels of Reliance

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Is gender disaggregated data available and being applied to decision-making for risk reduction and recovery activities?: Yes

Do gender concerns inform policy and programme conceptualisation and implementation in a meaningful and appropriate way?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

Gender issues are acknowledged and will be translated into DRM policies and programmes with the review of the Disaster Act and the National Platform on DRR and CCA.

Gender concerns although are not in “plans” as gender in DRR is a new national discussion topic and picture emerging to demonstrate how gender perspectives is a driver to enhance resilience of the community to natural hazard risks. The uplifting of social safety nets through food security programmes, provision of safe and affordable houses, micro-finance schemes, safe and secure water supplies, child decree are some risk reduction activities that from gender perspectives release burdens on women and children and more significantly increase their resilience than males.

Gender disaggregated data is available with the FI Bureau of Statics and there is full acknowledgement of the issues vis-a-vis incorporated into strategies and frameworks eg Domestic Violence Act but application is still not fully implemented across policies and practice though for a number of agencies gender disaggregated data is a routine requirement of work practice eg OH, Police, Correction Services, Education, Social Welfare and Works.

Data is also available on vulnerable groups and should be used to identify groups of increasing vulnerability to be targets of measures to increase their resilience eg the increase in reported cases of violence, assault and abuse, as the code of silence is being broken, demands social safety net measures to reduce the underlying risk factors.

c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery

identified and strengthened

Levels of Reliance

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Do responsible designated agencies, institutions and offices at the local level have capacities for the enforcement of risk reduction regulations?:

Yes

Are local institutions, village committees, communities, volunteers or urban resident welfare associations properly trained for response?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

On capacities it was generally agreed that more could be done and is needed on training for response. Otherwise there is only basic understanding of risks and capacity building in DRR is required.

In the short two years since the last review, regional CCA and DRM projects continue being implemented that have strong capacity building components. JICA support in developing the now operational DIMS is one of many bilateral projects happening across the sectors. The option to establish CCA Trust Fund from donor funding is a new initiative to assist resource Fiji.

The momentum is continuing from the last review with support from the UN, global financial institutions, regional donors and intergovernmental organisations particularly the mandate to SOPAC to coordinate DRM capacity in the Pacific region show this as the major driver for Fiji.

As noted again in this review DRM implementation in Fiji can still be boosted by better coordination, sharing of information and professional linkages across sectors. There are adequate base skills and knowledge within agencies and the support of specialised professional and technical agencies is readily available and accessible in Fiji.

Fiji cannot afford in the near future to strengthen national DRR capacities and donors will need to provide budget support for Fiji to continue keep pace with external driven programmes.

The National CCA-DRM Platform has managed to bolster professional exchanges across the sectors and identify and fill in the gaps.

d) Human security and social equity approaches



integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities

Levels of Reliance

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Do programmes take account of socio-environmental risks to the most vulnerable and marginalised groups?: Yes

Are appropriate social protection measures / safety nets that safeguard against their specific socioeconomic and political vulnerabilities being adequately implemented?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

Fijians are generally renowned as caring and loving people. This inherent national character makes this driver prominent for progressing DRM in a country frequented by disasters. On human security and safety there is a high social safety net at the community level as communities have experienced many disasters together, the soil is fertile and climate tropical to underpin subsistence cropping that is practiced by bulk of the population. The extended family system provides an informal social safety net to populations affected by disasters. The system is based on kinship ties in collective resource management and a deeply ingrained sense of obligation to provide and care for one's extended family. It is fully accepted by the society and is relied on for delivering assistance but doesn't feature in any formal plans. It is used strategically by community based workers. The risk remains that certain groups or individuals may be overlooked in terms of assistance. Overseas remittances are also important for sustaining families in community living.

This driver is represented in the strong partnerships by CSOs and government in implementing food security projects (ROI), livelihood and social welfare schemes reaching out to remote vulnerable areas and to maritime regions. There is a need to compile databases and measures to be reflected across all sectors.

The squatter settlements form another group of vulnerable population that is engaging government, privates sector, NGOs and FBOs in multi-pronged activities to improve the livelihood and resilience of displaced and de-populated communities. Mushrooming squatter communities in the urban areas indicate the scale of migration from rural areas and consequential depletion of rural population with stresses on social structures. Government needs funding to support the huge task of relocating informal settlements.

The readiness to include needs of people with disabilities in DRR consideration is

evidence of this driver.

e) Engagement and partnerships with non-governmental actors; civil society, private sector, amongst others, have been fostered at all levels

Levels of Reliance

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Are there identified means and sources to convey local and community experience or traditional knowledge in disaster risk reduction?: Yes

If so, are they being integrated within local, sub-national and national disaster risk reduction plans and activities in a meaningful way?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

On a partnership approach many building blocks are being initiated. However there is still little coordination particularly between CSOs amongst themselves and with government. For eg the Red Cross and many other NGOs adapt the multi-hazard approach when implementing training in community Capacity and Vulnerability Assessments but it is not well coordinated.

REDD + and ADB funded integrated coastal management project are typical examples of partnership approaches. AusAID's many regional projects on Climate Change involving the academia, key government institutions, CSOs and the community are other illustration of partnership approaches. CROP organisations, set-up by regional leaders, depict the collective political will of the Pacific to partnership approach in driving projects of regional interest as CCA and DRM.

The Pacific Partnership Network allows countries like Fiji to voice DRM issues in a regional platform specifically to bring together stakeholders - donors, technocrats, scientists, and member countries.

Contextual Drivers of Progress

Levels of Reliance

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments

with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

As noted in the last review, institutionalised regionalism is the major driver on DRM implementation. The Regional DRM Framework and the SPC-SOPAC Community Risk Programme are the two pillars on which regional DRM progress is managed and coordinated. They provide the institutional mechanism to channel support to the region from UN agencies, regional intergovernmental organisations, (SPREP/SPC), EU, international financial institutions and traditional development partners in the Pacific.

Fiji in common with other pacific island countries fully engages with SPC-SOPAC on DRM programmes.

Future Outlook

Future Outlook Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Overall Challenges

Inclusion of DRR in sector plans although not fully comprehensive; NDMO has started to document other countries experiences and researched reports in benefits of DRR investments as well as cost benefit tools available to promote application across the nation through SPC SOPAC.

The MRMDNDMO has managed to re-establish the contingency trust fund; and flood insurance cover for flood prone areas. The emerging demographic trend is for increasing population of elderly citizens; and forward planning strategies for this as a vulnerable group are needed. This implicates DRM instructors in the Civil Service the bulk of whom in a few years ahead will retire at 55 years-age without a succession plan in place. NDM Council needs to review anew DRM training strategies to include considerations for right skilling staff at Divisional, Provincial and District levels to be DRM Training Instructors.

A number of frameworks that exist across the sectors include DRR considerations and the National platform has managed to identify the gaps and coordinate efforts across sectors so these are fully resourced strategic or forward plans.

The big challenge is in modifying multi-hazard risk assessment information to meet the special needs of the deaf and blind as they are key recipient of hazards and vulnerability information has been addressed with the review of the Disaster Act and compilation of data through Fiji Red Cross and funded through EDF 10.

Additionally hazard risk assessment should be a key performance indicator in reporting on major investment projects.

Future Outlook Statement:

The future outlook statement of the last review is still to be noted with the following from this review.

National Planning Unit to stipulate that DRR is structured in capital project planning and reporting systems and that DRR Cost-Benefit analysis is incorporated in project designs.

NDMO and Environment Department develop minimum standards and guidelines on acceptable methodologies of DRR assessment in EIAs

JNAP is established and the Work Matrix includes development of country-wide CCA-DRM awareness campaign strategy.

National mandated authorities incorporate principles and activities into the forward strategic plans to ensure that they are well resourced. These include considerations for those of special needs.

Post-2015 Regional CCA-DRM framework incorporates principles and activities in its strategic plans to ensure that they are well resourced.

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Future Outlook Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Overall Challenges

The bulk of policies and regulations on integrated resources management practices and approaches are newly introduced. These articles should be with the core DRR messages in the proposed country-wide awareness campaign strategy to be formulated through NDMO. The NDMO through funding by EDF10 and NZ MFAT with the Education Cluster has managed to improve the Education and Awareness Committee of yesteryears to develop this national strategy and framework for a country-wide DRR awareness campaign. The strategy to include re-packaging scientific information into public awareness material, eliciting gender driven DRR

measures and those advocating considerations on the special needs of the vulnerable groups like people with physical disabilities, the elderly and the children is a welcome work in progress.

The National platform with policy oversight responsibility on DRM-CCA matters discussed together with the establishment of JNAP and its management arrangements.

Overall Challenges:

CSOs are very proactive but their obligation to inform or partner government in activities around the nation should be improved through better coordination of programmes including transparent disclosures on usage of donated funds.

DRR and Environmental Institutions lack human, technical and financial resources to fully implement strategies in the RFA, and shortage of human resources capacity in the Department of Environment constraints EIA monitoring.

Partnership with the academia should be strengthened in expanding CCA-DRM informal training services into the community.

Inability to retain senior DRM staff within NDMO due to side transfer is a constraint

Future Outlook Statement

Funding support secured through EDF10 and NZ MFAT for mass production of awareness material, the conduct of drills and exercises on emergency procedures; and the decentralisation of awareness week to provincial and district levels.

Interest / focus group networks formed and dissemination of DRM-CCA information and awareness programmes facilitated into the small business enterprises

Donors support institutional strengthening needs of NDMO and DOE of which immediate priority areas technical and funding support to:-

- Undertake mapping of existing evacuation centres to be “gender and disability friendly”
- Develop standard procedures to undertake cost-benefit assessments.
- support DOE budget to strengthen EIA monitoring and enforcements capability
- develop Charters between CSOs and Government.
- Sponsor workshop on brainstorming and strengthening coordination in CSO activities through FCOSS
- Establishing information Kiosks in selected key localities that facilitate ease of access and prompt application of DRM information by stakeholders

Future Outlook Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Overall Challenges

Proactive information sharing policy at all levels is needed. The sharing of information for post-disaster review is not happening systematically.

The emergence of differing methodologies of damage loss and needs assessment and procedures.

Standards in evacuation centres have to be improved eg evacuation centres are not fully geared to meet needs of people with disabilities, the elderly, children and lactating mothers

The compilation and systematic integration of traditional knowledge with current DRR practices.

Performance indicators needed of Ministries in mainstreaming DRM into short and long term development strategies.

- Develop clear national procedures, guidelines and plans for emergencies including procedures to mobilise coordinated emergency relief, clearly defining roles and responsibilities.
- Establish tsunami evacuation site vis-à-vis asylum seekers processing centre; secure medical facilities and supply.
- Establish national contingency/trust fund for disaster assessments and response.
- Establish national disaster risk assessment methodologies including for post-disaster review and recovery plans.

Future Outlook Statement

Sectors incorporate and update disaster loss datasets in their databases.

A template agreed to by stakeholders on “information requirements to improve sharing of lessons learnt”; and Divisional Commissioners establish a “post-disaster lessons learnt forum” of representatives from all sectors.

Technical Support provided to NDMO through the lead agency of Logistics Cluster to develop national warehousing arrangement that is inclusive of stockpile and forward basing of supplies; construction and upgrading of warehouses; and meeting SAR equipment needs and storage.

Locally proven DRR measures researched and included in the core DRR training

material.

A compliment handbook to the Building Code developed as a “home-owners guide on key features of material and construction inspection”

High level advocacy, sensitisation and project exit activities incorporated early on in DRR Project designs.

Fiji’s Early Warning Systems needs to bring on board forecasts on slow on-set hazards that impact on the environment with the KOICA agreement. Scientific tone of the EW messages has been reduced and content of user friendly languages increased.

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Stakeholders

Organizations, departments, and institutions that have contributed to the report

| Organization | Organization type | Focal Point |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| National Disaster Management Office | Governments | Manasa Tagicakibau, Director |