



**Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations**

Annex 7

Summary of Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement Plan

For the GCF-FAO Project “Forest Landscape Restoration for Climate Benefits and Resilience (Fiji FLR)”

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AE	Accredited Entity
AWPB	Annual Work Plan and Budget
BH	Budget Holder
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
EE	Executing Entity
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FP	Funding Proposal
FFP	Full Funding Proposal
FY	Fiscal Year
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
MoAW	Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways
MECC	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
MoF	Ministry of Fisheries and Forestry
MoiA	Ministry of iTaukei Affairs
NDA	National Designated Authority (NDA)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
PMU	Project Management Unit
ToRs	Terms of Reference
VAW	Violence Against Women

I. INTRODUCTION

An island nation of the Melanesia region of the South Pacific, Fiji faces serious deforestation and soil erosion problems. Fiji forests cover 60 percent of total land area and provide critical ecosystem services for the climate resilience of the country, its people and the main sectors of the economy (tourism and agriculture). Climate change is threatening these ecosystems and millions of livelihoods they support. On the other hand, deforestation and forest degradation have been widespread mainly due to agriculture expansion and infrastructure development. These compounded impacts negatively affect ecosystems - from ridge to reef – and dependent communities while putting forests at danger of losing their sink capacity and threatening Fiji's path to sustainable development and zero net emissions as envisioned in the Low Emissions Development Strategy. The project will also contribute to improved coral reef management, in particular through reduced sedimentation.

Deforestation and forest degradation has been widespread in the most accessible forests in Viti Levu and Vanua Levu, fueled by poor logging and agricultural expansion, infrastructure development, establishment of settlements and fuelwood collection. According to the Ministry of Fisheries and Forestry, the forested area is on decline both in natural and planted forests, with estimated rates between -0.01 percent/year¹. The rate of degradation in forest peripheries also refers to the loss of vegetation cover in agroecosystems (including rangelands), and the continued loss of productivity in agricultural lands, which impacts livelihoods significantly (FAO, 2021).

Climate change represents a major obstacle to Fiji's development and threatens ecosystems and the communities they support. Fiji has and is projected to experience more severe cyclones, increased floods, saltwater intrusion, coastal and riverbank erosion, dry spells and wildfires that not only cause physical damage to forests and infrastructure, but also agriculture losses and impacts on livelihoods. Compounded loss and damages from climate related disasters and poor natural resources management practices have contributed to the vicious cycle of resource depletion and land degradation, increasing risks of disasters and impacts on ecosystems and livelihoods.

The objective of the *Forest Landscape Restoration for Climate Benefits and Resilience (Fiji FLR)* project is to restore the productive capacity and ecosystem quality of Fiji's forest landscapes to improve the climate resilience of vulnerable local communities while enhancing carbon removals and sink.

This document sets out a plan for stakeholder engagement, including public information disclosure and consultation, throughout the project cycle. To prepare a detailed project proposal, consultations are essential so that activities are developed with input from all relevant stakeholders. It helps understand and consider the priorities and views of various groups and ensures country ownership of the project. The involvement of all actors engaged in project activities is necessary to develop effective projects. Stakeholders include:

- Key decision makers and institutional "leaders"
- Parties who are affected by the decision or the action
- Parties responsible for the implementation
- Parties who might oppose the decision or action; and
- Parties who might facilitate or accelerate the process or its outcomes, experts.

¹ Ministry of Fisheries and Forestry. 2015. Department of Forestry Annual Report 2015. Fiji. Available: <http://www.parliament.gov.fj/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Department-of-Forests-Annual-Report-2015.pdf> [2021, October 07].

This document summarizes consultations held with stakeholders during the design and formulation phases of this proposal. It also includes a plan to ensure that all project stakeholders are identified and that they will properly and effectively participate throughout project implementation.

II. STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION

Stakeholders were initially identified through discussions between the Nationally Designated Authority (NDA), which is the Climate Change Division (CCD) of the Office of the Prime Minister, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) during the design of the preliminary project concept. These discussions led to the identification of the ministries, national finance institutions and civil society organizations (CSOs) that would likely be involved.

It was agreed that the Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established for the overall strategic guidance of this project as well as of the projects implemented by WWF-Fiji and the Fiji Development Bank. The PSC of the project will be housed within the NDA (Climate Change Division of the Office of the Prime Minister). The PSC will be composed of primary stakeholders including: the Ministry of Fisheries and Forestry; the Ministry for iTaukei Affairs; the Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways; Ministry of Environmental Protection (MoEP); Ministry for Tourism and Civil Aviation; Minister for Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics (MoFSPNDS); the Ministry of Interior (MoI); as well as representatives of provinces, in project areas, the Chamber of Commerce/Finance Institutions, Forest Owners Guild, FAO (Observer) and Civil Society (Observer).

Subsequently, during project formulation, the project was subject to a consultation process. Through the consultation process, entities and other stakeholders were mapped for project implementation, including on management and technical leadership. Stakeholders were then identified for the implementation of project components. Based on consultations, Table 1 below lists key project stakeholders, their roles, and responsibilities within the project.

Table 1. Key stakeholders and roles/responsibilities

KEY STAKEHOLDERS	ROLES/RESPONSIBILITIES
Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN	Accredited Entity (AE) and overall Executing Entity (EE).
FAO Fiji	Project Budget Holder (BH) and responsible for overall project delivery and reporting.
Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways	Component 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the introduction and establishment of agroforestry investments (such as riparian forests) to reduce soil erosion and flood vulnerability.
Ministry of Fisheries and Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guide and support the work of the project with regards to forestry investments and forest related activities.
Ministry of Environment and Climate Change	Component 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate partnership between government, private sector, and customary landowners to establish Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) practices.
iTaukei Land Trust Board (iTLTB)	Component 3:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of WUAs and training • Engage communities in the implementation of the Community Landscape Management Plan (CLMP) related to forestry and nature-based solutions. • Support and coordinate the work of the project with regards to landscape planning related activities.
Local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage in collaborative development of Landscape Management and Investment Plans in target districts.
Private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in discussions and negotiations for sustainable use of natural resources, including NTFP and carbon credits.
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in training and capacity building related to FLR, SFM, and ecosystem resilience.

III. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT DURING PROJECT FORMULATION²

The *Forest Landscape Restoration for Climate Benefits and Resilience (Fiji FLR)* project was developed following collaboration established between the Ministry of Fisheries and Forestry of the Government of Fiji and FAO to develop the Green Climate Fund proposal, under the guidance and support of the GCF-National Designated Authority in Fiji. In 2023, an initial workshop organized by FAO together with the Ministry of Fisheries and Forestry was held to agree on a common vision to develop a Green Climate Fund Concept Note, by elaborating the project goal, objectives, expected outcome and beneficiaries as well as the Monitoring and Evaluation strategy.

The Government of Fiji's letter of no-objection was sent in 2024. That same year, consultations were held to develop and finalize the Full Funding Proposal.

During the design and formulation phases, the AE engaged an extensive range of civil society organizations, national experts, customary authorities and government institutions to understand the different needs and vulnerabilities of communities in the target areas. These included Conservation International, IUCN, WWF, Fiji Women's Rights Movement (FWRM), IFAD, UNDP, the European Union, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Fiji Development Bank (FDB), Navuso Agriculture Technical Institute, Fiji National University, the University of the South Pacific, the iTaukei Land Trust Board (TLTB), the Ministry of Fisheries and Forestry, the Ministry of iTaukei Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways, the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Meteorological Services, the Matanataki Fund, Fiji Hardwood Corporation Limited (FHCL), Fiji Pine Limited (FPL), the National Trust of Fiji, and PHAMA Plus. These entities provided inputs on community priorities, gender and inclusion dynamics, the procedures governing land access and customary consent, and the need to maintain transparent and culturally appropriate engagement processes throughout implementation.

² Details (e.g., agenda, list of participants, minutes) of stakeholder engagement consultations can be found in Appendix 2.

Key issues discussed during formulation included: (i) equitable participation of women, youth and vulnerable groups in land-use planning and implementation; (ii) safeguards-related considerations, including customary consent and land access procedures; (iii) practical community health and safety considerations linked to field activities; and (iv) the importance of SEAH risk awareness, accessible reporting channels and survivor-centred handling arrangements.

The Full Funding Proposal formulation-stage consultations and workshops were held in September 2023 and February 2024. At the national level, the project consulted with relevant Ministries on an on-going basis (Ministry of Fisheries and Forestry, Minister for Agriculture and Waterways, and Ministry for iTaukei Affairs), Fiji Development Bank (FDB), Ministry of Environmental Protection (now Ministry of Environment and Climate Change), Local governance authorities (including iTaukei Land Trust Board and civil society organizations (e.g. WWF-Fiji) were also consulted. “Non-structured” bilateral meetings were also held on both technical and project management/implementation issues. These include bilateral meetings with i) Fiji Development Bank (FDB) staff to discuss the synergies within the project’s third component and the specific support that FAO will provide to the FDB in designing the full funding proposal ii) the Ministry of Fisheries and Forest to prepare a preliminary logical framework matrix (Outcomes, Outcomes and Activities only).

a. National-level consultations

The project proposal was developed in consultation with stakeholders to ensure that the project is designed appropriately and that it meets national priorities (i. restore the productive capacity and ecosystem quality of Fiji’s forest landscapes, ii. improve the climate resilience of vulnerable local communities, and iii. enhance carbon storage and sequestration) and local needs, and to identify activity priority areas and gaps, project target areas, and main stakeholders.

The consultations verified the technical feasibility of project component activities and allowed to obtain feedback from stakeholders on all aspects of the project. The following issues were discussed: the program strategy, objectives and framework as well as to clarify the GCF process, its requirements and its timing, implementation arrangements, and budget and co-financing. Stakeholders agreed on needs to be addressed, targets, implementation arrangements and modalities, timeframe, and budget.

Two national-level workshops were held: (i) Fiji NDA, FAO, FDB and WWF Workshop (27 September 2023); and (ii) GCF Proposal Government Stakeholder Meeting (19-21 February 2024).

1. Fiji NDA, FAO, FDB and WWF Workshop (27 September 2023)

The Fiji NDA, FAO, FDB, and WWF Workshop held on September 27th, 2023, convened several stakeholders, including government officials from relevant ministries including the Ministry of Fisheries and Forestry, Minister for Agriculture and Waterways, iTaukei Land Trust Board, Ministry for iTaukei Affairs, national finance institutions (e.g. Fiji Development Bank and civil society organizations (e.g. WWF-Fiji).

The various GCF Accredited Entities (AEs: WWF, FAO and FDB) confirmed their agreement to work in complementarity and synergy under the coordination of the NDA. Furthermore, the stakeholders agreed to consider the concept notes submitted to the GCF as headings for the project.

Moreover, the workshop provided a platform for stakeholders to explore innovative approaches to financing climate resilience and sustainability efforts in Fiji. Discussions revolved around the development

of new financial mechanisms, such as carbon trading and green bonds, to mobilize resources and incentivize sustainable practices.

During the design phase, all Accredited Entities agreed to hold monthly meetings to ensure coordination and updates, share data, information, and analysis, align the production of key documents such as the Feasibility Study, and exchange draft Funding Proposals and annexes. Additionally, FAO committed to providing technical assistance to the FDB, including hiring an agro-economist at its own cost and initiating training modules on various topics relevant to project preparation, all at no cost to the FDB. A designated table was established to be continuously updated and enhanced throughout the design phase, intended to be included in the final FFP or as an Annex.

During the implementation/execution phase, it was agreed that all AEs and the National Designated Authority would have a single Steering Committee for ongoing coordination and alignment. Regular meetings would be held to ensure continuous coordination, and efforts would be made, time permitting, to coordinate and ensure complementarity among projects' reporting items to the Green Climate Fund. Technical focal points from participating institutions were designated to facilitate communication and coordination during this phase.

Key outcomes of the workshop included the identification of shared priorities and objectives across the proposed projects, as well as the delineation of roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder group. Additionally, participants agreed on the importance of aligning project activities with national policies and strategies, ensuring coherence and maximizing impact at the local and national levels.

2. GCF Proposal Government Stakeholder Meeting (19 - 21 February 2024):

This workshop gathered 22 participants, including representatives from line ministries (e.g., Ministry of Fisheries and Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways, Ministry for iTaukei Affairs), national finance institutions (e.g., Fiji Development Bank), and civil society organizations (e.g., WWF-Fiji). Discussions centered on confirming project goals, objectives, expected outcomes, and beneficiary selection criteria and methodology.

As part of the stakeholder meeting two events took place:

- i) Coordination Workshop (20th February 2024, Suva): Eleven participants from organizations including WWF, Fiji Development Bank, National Designated Authority, and Global Green Growth Institute (GGI) reviewed collaboration areas and exchanged ideas about ongoing market assessments.
- ii) Local Engagement Workshop (21st February 2024, Labasa, Vanua Levu): Nineteen participants from local ministries, communities, and civil society organizations confirmed project elements and exchanged information on approaches and strategies.

Throughout workshops held in Suva and Labasa, stakeholders confirmed project goals, objectives, expected outcomes, beneficiary selection criteria and methodologies. Consensus was reached on maintaining coordination and complementary interventions, emphasizing collaboration among stakeholders. Discussions with relevant ministries and offices explored the execution of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for indigenous people, proposing the exchange of letters to confirm compliance. Consultations with technical staff from the Ministry of Fisheries and Forestry and the Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways helped refine target area selection and data needs. Meetings with national

consultants reviewed investment models, discussed data collection processes for cost-benefit analysis, and established preliminary budget estimates for each component and activity.

Discussions with the Ministry of Fishery and Forestry led to agreements on implementation modalities, including FAO's direct execution and the establishment of oversight mechanisms such as a Steering Committee or National Climate Change Committee. Confirmation of executing entities, including the iTaukei Land Trust Board (TLTB), the Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways, and the Prime Minister's Office (Department of Environment), concluded the project planning phase.

Figure 1. FAO meeting with local stakeholders, September 2023, Suva



Source: FAO project design team, 2023.

b. Bilateral meetings

During project formulation, “non-structured” bilateral meetings were held, which discussed both technical and project management/implementation issues. The meetings gave meaningful direction on the design of project objectives, expected outputs, components, and main activities of the project.

Furthermore, the team held two gender-focused FGDs (23–24 May 2024) with government officers, the FAO national team and representatives of women’s rights organizations. These discussions confirmed key barriers faced by women, emphasized the importance of embedding SEAH risk awareness and reporting information in community trainings and engagement, and supported tailored measures to strengthen women’s participation and economic opportunities (including women’s MSMEs and cooperatives). These considerations informed the project design and are reflected in: (i) the Gender Action Plan (GAP) through

dedicated actions and monitoring provisions; (ii) the Stakeholder Engagement arrangements through differentiated and inclusive consultation modalities; and (iii) SEAH-related measures through awareness-raising, referral pathways and operational grievance-handling provisions.

During the February 2024 mission, technical staff from the Ministry of Fisheries and Forestry (February 22, 2024) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways (February 23, 2024) were consulted on the target area selection approach and the local data needs to fine-tune the selection. The meetings were an opportunity for the design team to present the ridge-to-reef approach applied in the targeting and to get feedback from local technicians. It was also an opportunity for the team to learn about the existing activities and capacities of the ministries with regards to forest landscape restoration.

During the discussion, the Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways showcased their riparian restoration activities and dedicated vetiver nurseries, which were valuable to the write-up of the manual on the forestry-investment models of the project. At the end of the mission, the FAO team and the ministry staff agreed to exchange data and update the tool with national datasets.

The target area selection tool is an R Shiny web application that uses global and national datasets to compute the suitability of watersheds and districts in Fiji for implementing forest landscape restoration activities. The tool approach considers a ridge-to-reef system and calculates the suitability of each location based on IPCC's climate vulnerability framework. Locations are ranked based on a weighted combination of the following: hazard likelihood, hazard exposure, future climate trends, lack of adaptive capacity, and contribution to downstream and coastal hazards.

An additional meeting took place online on March 25 to confirm the update tool and data for the target areas. The following districts were considered as preliminary ideal sites for the project: 1- Labasa, 2- Macuata, 3- Tavua, 4- Bua, 5- Dogotoki, 6- Rakiraki, 7- Nawaka, 8- Vuda, 9- Magodro, 10- Wainimala, 11- Malomalo, 12- Nakorotubu, 13- Wainunu, 14- Ba, 15- Naitasiri, 16- Vuya, 17- Sasa, 18- Waimaro, 19- Nadi, 20- Nakasaleka, 21- Tavuki, 22- Naceva, 23- Rewa, 24- Nabukelevu.

IV. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN DURING PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Consultation at all levels during implementation is good practice to ensure that potential negative impacts and concerns are adequately addressed during project implementation. Stakeholders will be engaged in project implementation throughout the duration of the entire project. Stakeholders will be engaged in project implementation throughout the duration of the entire project using engagement methods appropriate to the context and needs. The project will follow a bottom-up approach to land planning and management.

The project's gender-specific consultations and activities – including through trainings and focus-group activities and other appropriate methods of engagement as needed - are detailed in the Gender Action Plan (GAP). Engagement with women and women focused organizations in the geographic area and focal sectors of the project is crucial to understand the challenges and barriers that they face. At project inception, women and women-focused organizations (such as *Saqosoqo Vakamarama iTaukei*) will be included in consultations to ensure that perspectives, needs and challenges are considered by the project. Key strategic areas for overcoming gender barriers and leveraging opportunities reach, include and empower women in the project are detailed in the GAP. These include: providing opportunities for improving women's incomes and economic empowerment; training and capacity building; including and engaging women; promoting communities' and women's traditional knowledge; preventing violence against women; and gendered grievance redress.

Stakeholder consultations prior and during project implementation will include awareness raising and stakeholder-differentiated understanding of sexual exploitation and abuse-related risks and mitigation measures. The Project will not tolerate manipulation, interference, coercion, or intimidation against stakeholders who share their views about the project; the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism is established to address such occurrences, should they happen. Furthermore, the inclusion of civil society and private sector organizations in the project steering committee will also contribute to ensuring that consultations remain free, open, inclusive and well documented.

Preventing SEAH is envisaged by engaging with women through the duration of the project – more specifically, stakeholder consultations prior and during project implementation will include awareness raising and stakeholder-differentiated understanding of SEAH related risks and mitigation measures. The project will ensure regular visits to communities and local institutions. The Gender and Social expert will work with local government or authorities to sensitize community members on SEAH safeguards. The Gender and Social expert of the project will support local officials in campaigns on prevention of SEAH. Champions within communities and institutions will be identified to, where applicable, act as allies on SEAH safeguarding. SEAH training on SEAH risks, how to report them and the services available including SEAH GRM established by the project will be provided to project stakeholders and communities. GRM will be presented to women stakeholders at Inception workshop and periodically reviewed by women stakeholders to improve the design of GRM to promote accessibility, uptake and accountability and ensure a victim-centered approach. Additionally, the project will build awareness about GRM among its stakeholders, and particularly vulnerable women.

Consultations with stakeholders will take place yearly, at the time of the preparation of the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) – i.e., at the beginning of each of the seven project Fiscal Years (FY), as well as during all the planning and execution of landscape management investments. In essence, stakeholder engagement will be ensured under the aegis of AWPB review and preparation, supported by the outcomes of local consultations. Before becoming a final AWPB, all activities will be discussed, reviewed, and validated.

The AWPB will be presented by the PMU and reviewed by all stakeholders, including at the national, District, and community levels. During these stakeholder engagement consultations, the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) – including a project level ESMP prepared and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) - and the Gender Action Plan (GAP) - will be shared with stakeholders and explained. Stakeholder engagement will also take place at the community level throughout the process of developing Community Landscape Management Plans (CLMPs) - the project will not finalize any of the ground investments until the CLMPs are finalized and agreed with communities.

Stakeholder consultations prior and during project implementation will also include awareness raising and stakeholder-differentiated understanding of sexual exploitation and abuse-related risks and mitigation measures. The Project will not tolerate manipulation, interference, coercion, or intimidation against stakeholders who share their views about the project; the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism is established to address such occurrences, should they happen. Furthermore, the inclusion of civil society and private sector organizations in the Project Steering Committee will also contribute to ensuring that consultations remain free, open, inclusive and well documented.

All consultations will be documented through attendance sheets, photos and meeting minutes.

a. National-level consultations

Formal stakeholder consultation will take place at the beginning of each Fiscal Year (FY), under the aegis of the reviews of the AWPB. Participants will include relevant Ministries, Districts, and other concerned stakeholders. Details of the AWPB consultations for the FY are below:

FY1: At the beginning of the first FY, the AWPB will be produced by the PMU in consultation with relevant Ministries, Districts, and other concerned stakeholders. At this time, the ESMF will be explained and discussed; the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will also be presented and explained.

FY2-7: From year two of the project, the AWPB will be composed of the previous year's complete report and a plan from the coming year. At the beginning of FY2, the AWPB will be presented by the PMU and reviewed by all stakeholders, including relevant Ministries, Districts, and other concerned stakeholders. The purpose of these AWPB consultations is to review the work undertaken in the previous FY, assess if activities are on track, validate results, and identify, if necessary, any modifications that need to be made. Stakeholder feedback for this is essential – community engagement feeds into this process. The new AWPB will then be prepared. The GRM and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be presented and explained again (FY2) and validated at each consultation throughout FY 2-7.

FY3 and FY7: At the beginning of FY3 and FY7, in addition to the regular annual report and AWPB preparation/feedback/review, FY3 and FY7 will be of particular importance for the project and for communities that will be called in to participate in the Mid-Term and Terminal Review Reports.

b. Community-level consultations

The PMU Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Unit will hold annual consultations in target areas to support planning and monitor the execution of activities. In addition, these consultations will also provide a space to discuss all project activities. The project will engage with each community in target areas at the project start up - the project will not finalize any of the ground investments until the CLMPs are finalized and agreed with communities.

Communities are the focus of Project investments and their participation will be assured via the CLMPs. This will be guaranteed in each area and with each community. Participation will be respectful of local traditions and will be culturally sensitive, as well as being open, inclusive and attentive to the specificities of each community. This will be guaranteed by the continuous involvement of tribe chiefs and representatives and the involvement of CSOs that will lead the process. Involvement of women and other vulnerable groups will be among the responsibilities of CSOs and will follow FAO guidelines for Community Engagement in Anticipatory Action – if and as applicable - as well as FPIC guidelines.

Furthermore, the ESMF, GRM and GAP will be presented and explained (FY1). The GRM and ESMP will be validated at each consultation during FY 2-7. Therefore, community consultations will feed into the review and preparation of the AWPBs. For each FY, there will be two community-level consultations in Labasa and Vanua Levu.

FY1: At the beginning of the first FY, the AWPB will be produced by the PMU together with the relevant communities and other concerned stakeholders. At this time, the ESMF, GAP and the GRM will also be presented and explained. Communities will also be informed of the process and consultations will feed into the preparation of AWPBs.

FY2-7: From year two of the project the AWPB will be composed of the previous year's complete report and the plan from the coming year. At the beginning of FY2, the AWPB will be presented by the PMU and reviewed by all stakeholders, including communities. The purpose of these AWPB consultations is to review the work undertaken in the previous FY, assess if activities are on track, validate results, and identify, if necessary, any modifications that need to be made. Stakeholder feedback for this is essential – community engagement feeds into this. The new AWPB will then be prepared. The GRM will be presented and explained again (FY2) and validated at each consultation during FY 2-7.

FY3 and FY7: At the beginning of FY3 and FY7, in addition to the regular annual report and AWPB preparation/feedback/review, FY3 and FY7 will be of particular importance for the project and for communities that will be called in to participate in the Interim and Terminal Review reviews.

V. MONITORING

The PMU will be responsible for receiving all stakeholder feedback, on any issues that may arise, as regards the GRM. The PMU Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist, together with the Gender Specialist and the PMU M&E specialist, will be responsible for ensuring that the ESMF, eventual ESMP and GAP are carried out, and that the GRM is communicated to all stakeholders.

VI. DISCLOSURE

According to GCF and FAO policies on access to information, all safeguard instruments under this project, including the ESMF and GAP must be disclosed online in the three official languages of the country: i) English; ii) Bau Fijians; and iii) Fiji Hindi at least 30 days prior to GCF Board meeting and approval of the project. Access to the documents must be possible for any locals (i.e. it must be disclosed locally in an accessible place) in a form and language understandable to key stakeholders. Such disclosure of relevant project information helps stakeholders effectively participate. FAO is committed to disclosing information in a timely manner and in a way that is accessible and culturally appropriate, placing due attention to the specific needs of community groups which may be affected by project implementation (e.g., literacy, gender, differences in language or accessibility of technical information or connectivity).

For moderate risk projects like this one, FAO releases the applicable information as early as possible, and no later than 30 days prior to project approval. The 30-day period commences only when all relevant information requested from the project has been provided and is available to the public. FAO undertakes disclosure for all moderate risk projects, using a disclosure portal to publicly disclose all project documentation related to environmental and social safeguards (e.g., ESMF, GAP, Indigenous Peoples Plans, and other relevant documents, as applicable). The website is: www.fao.org/environmental-social-standards/disclosure-portal/en/.

To ensure the widest dissemination and disclosure of project information, including any details related to applicable environmental and social safeguards, local and accessible disclosure tools including audiovisual materials (e.g., flyers, brochures, community radio broadcasts) will be utilized in addition to the standard portal disclosure tool. Furthermore, particular attention will be paid to farmers, indigenous peoples, illiterate or technological illiterate people, people with hearing or visual disabilities, those with limited or no access to internet and other groups with special needs. The dissemination of information among these groups will be carried out with the project counterparts and relevant local actors.

In relation to each Category B sub-activity to be funded under the Project, FAO shall disclose fit-for-purpose environmental and social impact assessment, the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), and as appropriate any other associated information required to be disclosed in accordance with the GCF Information Disclosure Policy (Project Disclosure Package). FAO shall disclose the sub-activity safeguards information at least 30 calendar days prior to commencing execution of any sub-activities that have been categorized as Category B, in English and in the local language (if not English), on its website and in locations convenient to affected peoples and provide the Project Disclosure Package to the GCF Secretariat for further distribution to the Board and Active Observers and for posting on the GCF website. Within 180 days of the GCF Board approval of the Project, FAO and the GCF Secretariat shall agree on a process to enable communication of any comments to FAO, including from the GCF Board members and Active Observers, on Category B sub-activities relating to the Project Disclosure Package, and to take account of such comments in the finalization of such documents.

The above ESMF and the accompanying GAP will be disclosed in the three official languages of the country: i) English; ii) Bau Fijians; and iii) Fiji Hindi on the websites of FAO, GCF and Fiji's Ministry of Fisheries and Forestry.

VII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

FAO is committed to ensuring that its programs are implemented in accordance with its environmental and social obligations. In order to better achieve these goals, and to ensure that beneficiaries of FAO programs have access to an effective and timely mechanism to address their concerns about non-compliance with these obligations, the Organization, in order to supplement measures for receiving, reviewing and acting as appropriate on these concerns at the program management level, has entrusted the Office of the Inspector-General with the mandate to independently review the complaints that cannot be resolved at that level.

FAO will facilitate the resolution of concerns of beneficiaries of FAO programs regarding alleged or potential violations of FAO's social and environmental commitments. For this purpose, concerns may be communicated in accordance with the eligibility criteria of the Guidelines for Compliance Reviews Following Complaints Related to the Organization's Environmental and Social Standards³, which applies to all FAO programs and projects (Guidelines for Compliance Reviews Following Complaints Related to the Organization's Environmental and Social Standards).

Concerns must be addressed at the closest appropriate level, i.e. at the programme management/technical level, and if necessary, at the Regional Office level. If a concern or grievance cannot be resolved through consultations and measures at the project management level, a complaint requesting a Compliance Review may be filed with the Office of the Inspector-General (OIG) in accordance with the Guidelines. Program and project managers will have the responsibility to address concerns brought to the attention of the focal point. With regards to the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), through its Grievance Redress Mechanism the Project will ensure that all concerns and/or incidents will be reported to the PSEA focal point and the FAO Office of the Inspector General, as appropriate.

Project-level grievance mechanism

The project will establish a grievance mechanism at field level to file complaints, including worker complaints. Contact information and information on the process to file a complaint will be disclosed in all

³ Available online at: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4439e.pdf>

meetings, workshops, and other related events throughout the life of the project. In addition, it is expected that awareness raising material be distributed to include the necessary information regarding the contacts and the process for filing grievances. The Project will include sexual exploitation and abuse awareness raising, and stakeholder-differentiated understanding, during stakeholder engagement.

The PMU will be responsible for addressing incoming grievances regarding environmental and social standards; as part of the safeguard's performance monitoring, the Project Coordinator of the PMU will be responsible for documenting and reporting on any grievances received and how they were addressed.

Grievance Redress Mechanism Structure:

1. The complainant files a complaint through one of the channels of the grievance mechanism, which will be set up (email address, telephone number(s), contact person or physical address) before Project implementation.
2. This will be sent to the PMU, where the Safeguards Specialist, who also acts as the GRM Focal Person, will assess whether or not the complaint is eligible. *The confidentiality of the complaint must be ensured throughout the process.*
3. Eligible complaints will be addressed by the PMU Safeguards Specialist together with the Project Coordinator of the PMU. The Project Coordinator will be responsible for recording the grievance and how it has been addressed if a resolution was agreed upon.
4. If the situation is exceptionally complex, or the complainer does not accept the resolution, the complaint must be escalated to a higher level (FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific), until a solution or acceptance is reached.
5. If the situation is still not resolved, the grievance will be escalated to the FAO Office of the Inspector-General.
6. For every complaint received, written proof of receipt will be sent within seven (7) working days; afterwards, a resolution proposal will be made within twelve (12) working days.
7. In compliance with the resolution, the person in charge of dealing with the complaint may interact with the complainant, or may call for interviews and meetings, to better understand the situation.
8. All complaints received, their response and resolutions, must be duly registered.

Internal process

1. Project Management Unit. The complaint can directly contact the PMU either in writing, or orally. At this level, received complaints will be registered, investigated and solved by the PMU.
2. FAO Representative. The assistance of the FAO Representative is requested if a resolution was not reached and agreed upon in level 1.
3. FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific. If necessary, the FAO Representative will request the advice of the Regional Office to resolve a grievance, or will transfer the resolution of the grievance entirely to the regional office, if the problem is highly complex.

4. Only on very specific situations or complex problems, the FAO Regional Representative will request the assistance on the FAO Inspector General who pursues its own procedures to resolve the problem.

The project GRM, which by its nature is survivor centered and gender responsive, sets out lines of reporting and action. Confidentiality is detailed in the FAO Office of the Inspector-General investigation guidelines which state that all investigations are carried out in a confidential manner. The identity of a complainant who submits a complaint to OIG in good faith is not made public, nor is the identity of any witness who provides information to OIG.

Resolution

30. Upon acceptance a solution by the complainer, a document with the agreement should be signed, clearly indicating the terms of the resolution.

Level of Redress Mechanism	Details
PMU	Must respond within 7 working days. Contact details to be established before project implementation.
FAO Representation	In consultation with PMU, must respond within 12 working days. Name Ms Yao Xiagjun, FAO Fiji E-mail: FAO.FJ@fao.org
FAO Subregional Office for the Pacific Islands (FAO SAP)	Must respond within 12 working days in consultation with FAO's Representation. FAO Subregional Office for the Pacific Islands (FAO SAP) Mail Bag Apia, SAMOA Tel: +685 22127 Fax: +685 22126 E-mail: SAP-SRC@fao.org
FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	Must respond within 12 working days. FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific Maliwan Mansion Phra Atit Road Bangkok 10200, Thailand Phone: (+66 2) 697 4000 Fax: (+66 2) 697 4445 E-mail: FAO-RAP@fao.org
Office of the Inspector General (OIG)	To report possible fraud and bad behavior by fax, confidential: (+39) 06 570 55550 By e-mail: Investigations-hotline@fao.org By confidential hotline: (+ 39) 06 570 52333

FAO approach to the GRM

FAO is committed to ensuring that its programs are implemented in accordance with the Organization's environmental and social obligations, and therefore supports the establishment and implementation of **Grievance Redress Mechanism** as a crucial process to ensure that parties involved in and affected by the activities of FAO programmes and projects have access to fair, transparent, inclusive and no-cost process and mechanisms to redress grievances and resolve conflict. FAO programs have access to an effective and timely mechanism to address their concerns about non-compliance with environment and social obligations (including SEAH and GBV), the Organization, in order to supplement measures for receiving, reviewing and acting as appropriate on these concerns at the program management level, has entrusted the Office of the Inspector-General with the mandate to independently review the complaints that cannot be resolved at that level. FAO grievance, feedback and complaint mechanisms should be:

- **Legitimate:** They should be trusted by the intended stakeholder groups for whose use they are intended and be accountable for the fair conduct of grievance processes.
- **Accessible:** They should be known to all stakeholder groups for whose use they are intended and provide adequate assistance for those who may face barriers to access (such as language and mobility). They should be age- and gender-inclusive; address access barriers for different groups, including marginalized, vulnerable and disadvantaged and persons with disabilities; and deal with concerns promptly and effectively in a transparent manner that is culturally appropriate at no cost and without retribution.
- **Predictable:** Provide entry points for communicating concerns and clarity on the mechanism's procedures and keep the parties with grievances informed about progress by providing sufficient information about the mechanism's performance. A grievance mechanism requires that the involved and affected stakeholders know about it, trust it and are able to use it. It is important to maintain a record of responses to all grievances received and make this available where appropriate; inform the involved and affected parties on how to access the mechanism during stakeholder engagement activities; and indicate the appeals process to which complainants may be referred when resolution has not been achieved.
- **Rights-compatible:** They should ensure that outcomes and remedies are in line with internationally recognized human rights. The mechanism should not prevent access to judicial or administrative remedies. Where feasible and suitable, utilize other existing formal or informal mechanisms as a supplement to the grievance mechanism, if needed, to ensure conformity with internationally recognized human rights.
- **Open to continuous learning:** They should incorporate measures to identify lessons learned that can improve the mechanism and prevent future grievances and harm.
- **Confidential:** The safety of the complainant should be a primary consideration at all times during reporting, investigation, and thereafter. Complaint mechanisms must consider potential dangers and risks to all parties, including survivors of GBV and abuse and incorporate ways to prevent additional harm. This should include the availability of confidential complaint mechanism systems.

In this regard, FAO grievance redress mechanism is designed and established to voice concerns and grievances from people who believe that they have been harmed/affected by the projects or programmes implemented or financed by the Organization; and to identify agreeable solutions within a reasonable timeframe. Special efforts will be made to ensure the grievance redress mechanism is available for all people, and that women, indigenous, marginalized, and other vulnerable and or socially excluded groups have equal access and bear no negative repercussions for filing any complaints or grievances. Any cost

that may be associated with the preparation or issuance of a legitimate complaint or grievance (e.g. engaging a qualified person to assist the complainant) will be covered by the grievance mechanism.

FAO will facilitate the resolution of concerns of beneficiaries of FAO programs regarding alleged or potential violations of FAO's social and environmental commitments which includes SEAH and GBV. All concerns and/or incidents related to sexual exploitation and abuse must be addressed to the PSEA Focal Point in the country and to the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) as appropriate.

FAO will facilitate the resolution of concerns of beneficiaries of FAO programs regarding alleged or potential violations of FAO's social and environmental commitments. For this purpose, concerns may be communicated in accordance with the eligibility criteria of the Guidelines for Compliance Reviews Following Complaints Related to the Organization's Environmental and Social Standards, which applies to all FAO programs and projects (Guidelines for Compliance Reviews Following Complaints Related to the Organization's Environmental and Social Standards). The principles to be followed during the complaint resolution process include impartiality, respect for human rights, including those pertaining to indigenous peoples, compliance of national norms, and coherence with the norms, equality, transparency, honesty, and mutual respect.

Concerns must be addressed at the closest appropriate level, i.e., at the project management/technical level, and if necessary, at the Regional Office level. If a concern or grievance cannot be resolved through consultations and measures at the project management level, a complaint requesting a Compliance Review may be filed with the OIG in accordance with the Guidelines. Program and project managers will have the responsibility to address concerns brought to the attention of the focal point.

Any project stakeholder can file a grievance through at least three channels: the project GRM, the Country Office GRM (which may be the same as the project GRM), and Office of Inspector General (OIG). GRM shall receive and address complaints related to the implementation of activities in a timely and culturally appropriate manner.

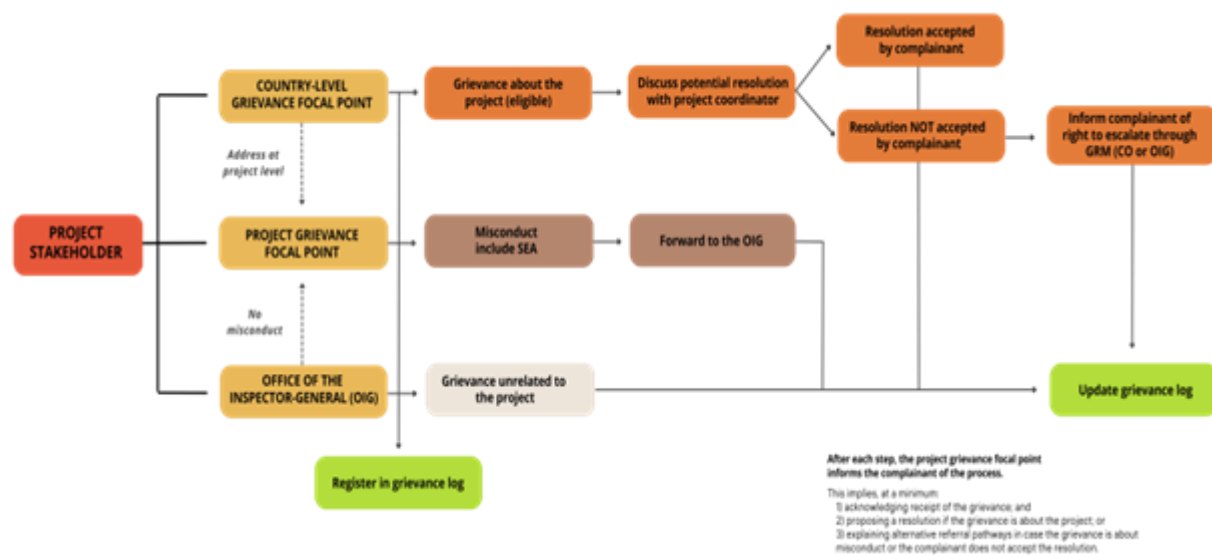


Figure 2. FAO GRM Referral Pathway

FAO prohibits and prevents retaliation against workers and other stakeholders who seek to be informed about and participate in activities that are supported or implemented by the Organization; express their concerns about them; or gain access to the processes and mechanisms of FAO programmes and projects for redressing grievances. The Organization neither tolerates nor contributes to threats, intimidation, retaliation or physical and legal attacks against human rights defenders and stakeholders who are involved in and affected by FAO programmes and projects. Respect should always be given to request for confidentiality with regards to the identities of complainant and disclosure of information provided to these mechanisms.

The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) provides oversight of the programmes and operations of the Organization, through internal audit and investigation, according to its [charter](#). In addition, the Office has the mandate to independently review complaints related to non-compliance of the Organization's obligations under the FAO environmental and social standards and has specific guidelines for *Compliance Reviews Following Complaints Related to the Organization's Environmental and Social Standards*. The mechanism set out in these guidelines is designed to be independent, transparent, and effective to provide programme beneficiaries with a means to have their complaints resolved and to keep them informed of what is being done to address their concerns throughout the compliance review process.

These Guidelines provide that any person, group, or representative of a person or group who is potentially directly affected by a FAO programme is permitted to file a complaint, however not anonymous. OIG conducts a preliminary review of admissible complaints to determine if they allege a violation of FAO's social and environmental standards and/or require further investigation.

Complaints containing allegations that there has been a breach of the Organization's environmental and social standards must be made in writing and communicated to OIG by mail, courier, email or fax, directly or via any FAO office.

Admissible complaints will be posted publicly and opened for external parties to provide comments. Following the comment period, OIG initiates an inspection involving further review, site visits, and interviews as necessary.

A draft compliance review report is then prepared and shared with all participants, who can provide comments before a final report is submitted to the Director-General. Copies are also provided to the complainant and other participants.

The Director-General makes a final decision on how to respond to the findings in the report.

GCF Independent Redress Mechanism

GCF established an [Independent Redress Mechanism \(IRM\)](#) that reports directly to the Board². The IRM's mission is to address complaints from affected people and provide recourse in a way that is fair, effective and transparent, and enhance the performance of GCF's climate funding. The IRM also accepts requests from Developing Countries seeking reconsideration of funding proposals that were denied by the GCF Board. To deliver its mandate, the IRM is guided by a number of GCF policies pertinent to GCF's general operations and its projects and programmes: Revised E&S Policy, Interim E&S Safeguards, Indigenous People Policy, Updated Gender Policy and Information Disclosure Policy of the GCF.

As per the Procedures and Guidelines of the IRM, the main function of the IRM include among others: address grievances or complaints by a person, group of persons or community who/which have been or

may be adversely impacted by a GCF funded project or programme through problem solving and/or compliance review, as appropriate; initiate proceedings on its own to investigate grievances of a person, group of persons or community who/which have been or may be adversely impacted by a GCF funded project or programme; monitor whether decisions taken by the Board based on recommendations made by the IRM, or agreements reached in connection with grievances or complaints through problem solving, have been implemented, and report on that monitoring to the Board.

Regardless of the different E&S mitigation measures and procedures in place, climate adaptation and mitigation projects can inadvertently people can be adversely impact communities. Taking this into consideration GCF provides a platform where communities, indigenous people and civil society can present complaints regarding a specific GCF financed project and seek remedy (redress harm) and improve project performance in the long run. There are no formal requirements for filing a complaint. A complaint should generally include: i) the complainant's name, address and contact information; ii) If the complaint is being filed by a representative of the complainant, the name and contact information of the representative, as well as evidence that the representative is authorized to act on the behalf of the complainant; iii) A description of the project or programme that has caused or may cause adverse impacts to the complainant; iv) A description of how the complainants have been or may be adversely impacted by the project or programme; v) Whether confidentiality is being requested and the reasons for it.

Some exclusions apply, as indicate in the IRM guidelines. The complaint can raise issues related to any of GCF's policies and procedures, including those relating to social and environmental issues, indigenous peoples, gender, information disclosure, among others. However, the IRM cannot accept a complaint if it is: i) About a project or programme where the GCF is not directly and/or indirectly involved; ii) About GCF's non-operational housekeeping, such as human resources and finance; iii) Allegations of corruption or procurement issues (these complaints are handled by the Independent Integrity Unit (IIU) and other Units at the GCF); iv) Only about whether the GCF's policies and procedures are adequate; v) About a matter already dealt with by the IRM, unless there is new relevant information that was not available before; or vi) Malicious, frivolous and/or fraudulent or filed to gain a competitive advantage.

Who and how can grievances or complaints be submitted:

- Any person or a group of persons, or a community that has been or may be affected negatively by a GCF project or programme (including those being actively considered for funding by the GCF) may file a complaint. The affected person(s) can authorize their government or representative to file and pursue the complaint on their behalf.
- The IRM shall provide confidentiality to a complainant or to a representative, if so requested by the complainant. A grievance or complaint may be submitted in English or in any language the complainant uses.
- The IRM will provide confidentiality upon receiving a complaint if requested to do so by the complainant. Complaints or grievances can be submitted to the IRM through any means such as submission through an online complaints form, mail, email, voice or video recording, or by calling a toll-free hotline where one has been designated for that purpose by the IRM or directly through a web form:
 - <https://gcf.i-sight.com/external/case/new/group=Complaint>
 - Complaints can also be submitted to the Grievance redress mechanism of Accredited Entities (AE) ³.

The IRM will cooperate and collaborate with the accountability and/or grievance mechanisms of AEs. The IRM on the one hand, and the accountability and/or grievance redress mechanisms of the respective AE

on the other, will each perform their duties and exercise their powers and functions, in accordance with the policies and procedures applicable to them.

Independent Redress Mechanism - Green Climate Fund

By email: irm@gcfund.org

Office telephone: +82 32-458-6186; Fax: +82 32-458-6096; Cell phone: +82 10-4296-1337.

Project costs of relevant staff

Costs description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	USD total costs
ESS safeguard specialist	30,075	30,150	30,225	30,300	24,047	25,375	26,735	196,907
Gender Specialist	30,075	30,150	30,225	30,300	24,047	25,375	25,521	195,693
TOTAL	60,150	60,30	60,450	60,600	48,094	50,750	52,256	392,600

Workplan and responsibilities.

ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5				YEAR 6				YEAR 7				RESPONSIBILITY
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
CAPACITY BUILDING																														
Capacity building of project staff/implementing partners on ESS	Training of PMU staff on ESS provided at AWPB meetings																													ESS Specialist
ESS SCREENING AND ASSESSMENT																														
Identification of sub-project activities	List of sub-activities																													ESS Specialist/FAO ESM Unit
ESS screening of sub-project activities	ESS Checklists																													ESS Specialist/FAO ESM Unit
Environmental and Social Assessment and preparation of safeguards related documentation for compliance by sub-project activity	Pre-implementation documents per sub-project activity and ESMPs																													ESS Specialist/FAO ESM Unit
ESS oversight																														
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION																														
Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB)	Approved AWPBs																													PMU/Steering Committee/Project ESS Specialist
Stakeholder consultations	Consultation reports																													PMU M&E Officer and Specialist/ESS Specialist/Gender Specialist
GENDER ACTION PLAN																														
Mainstreaming gender in project interventions	Details in Gender Action Plan																													Gender Specialist/PMU M&E Specialist
MONITORING AND REPORTING																														
Monitoring on ESS performance and stakeholder engagement, including Grievance Redress Mechanism	Project Progress reports																													PMU M&E Specialist/ESS Specialist/Gender Specialist/FAO ESM Unit
Mid-Term and Terminal Review and Reporting	Mid-Term and Terminal Reports																													FAO/PMU/PMU M&E Unit/External Independent Auditor
PROJECT MONITORING	Project Monitoring																													FAO/PMU/PMU M&E Unit/External Independent Auditor
* Annual Work Plan and Budget																														
** Annual Performance Report																														

APPENDIX 2. CONSULTATIONS

Background, Objective, Methodology and Agenda Green Climate Fund Workshop: Fiji NDA, FAO, FDB and WWF Workshop (27 September 2023)

Fiji-NDA, FAO, FDB and WWF Meeting
27th September 2023
Ro Lalabalavu House, Level 2
Suva, Fiji

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Agenda:¶

Chaired by Fiji NDA ¶

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Time	Description	Speakers/Facilitators
10:00—10:10	Introductions	Everyone →
10:10—10:20	Remarks from NDA	NDA
10:20—10:30	Remarks by Forestry • → Objectives of meeting	Permanent Secretary Ministry of Forestry
10:30—10:50	Presentation of FAO concept note →	FDB
10:50—11:00	Q&A	→
11:00—11:30	Morning tea	
11:30—11:50	Presentation of WWF concept note →	WWF
11:50—12:00	Q&A	→
12:00—12:20	Presentation of FDB concept note →	FAO
12:20—12:30	Q&A	→
12:30—13:30	Lunch	
13:30—14:30	Discussion - → Q&A clarification on - → Areas of possible overlap - → Sites and beneficiaries confirmation - → Financial mechanisms for three proposed projects - → Steering Committee	Everyone
14:30—14:40	Way forward	NDA
15:30—16:00	AOB	→


Complementarities, Synergies and Coordination of FDB, WWF and FAO GCF Projects Proposals in Fiji

Accredited Entity	FAO	WWF	FDB
Project title	Fiji: Forest Landscape Restoration for Climate Benefits and Resilience (Fiji FLR)	Fiji Coral Reef Resilience Project (CRRP)	Fiji Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) Guarantee
Location	Viti Levu: <i>Ba, Ra, Serua, Nadroga/Navosa, Naitasiri, Macuata, Tailevu</i> provinces Vanua Levu: <i>Bua, Macuata</i> All WWF districts also included in the FAO proposal.	Viti Levu : <i>Nadroga, Ba and Ra</i> Vanua Levu.: <i>Bua, Macuata</i>	Nation-wide
Project contents with potential complementarity/synergy	Outcome 1. Strengthened regulatory framework for climate-responsive, integrated landscape management. (This part will focus on forestry, agriculture and land-management related policies and tools for policy execution). Outcome 2 Increased resilience and economic viability of agricultural systems through forest restoration and Sustainable forest management Outcome 3: Strengthened market, financial mechanisms and MRV for sustainability and scaling up	Outcome 1: Identified landscapes and seascapes are regulated, managed, and protected in a coordinated and holistic manner Outcome 2: Identified landscapes and seascapes are protected and restored to become healthy through the execution of EBS/EBA measures to reduce threats from extreme events and sea level rise and enhance the adaptive capacity of coastal communities. Outcome 3: Private investments and business activity in Fiji, which address the threats to the reefs, are increased for sustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries, waste and plastics management, distributed renewable energy, and tourism sectors to reduce threats to coastal ecosystems.	Outcome 1: <u>Climate-Smart Agriculture Loan Guarantee</u> Synergy includes to prepare the Fund facility to include other sectors and potentially other de-risking instruments aside from guarantee. This will be further analyzed and discussed with FAO, WWF and national stakeholders. Outcome 2: Technical Assistance and Capacity Building
Coherent legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks	FAO and WWF projects will ensure linkages, coherence, and multi-sectoral coordination in land use planning, policies, regulations, and incentive mechanisms for forest landscape, coastal, fisheries, and coral reef management, with due consideration of Ridge to Reef, ecosystem-based approaches and climate benefits FAO and WWF will be involved in planning all landscape and seascape participatory community planning to ensure that R2R is duly considered at all levels of implementation. Cooperation in the development and dissemination of green and blue carbon implementation guidelines		FDB may grant concessional credits based on fulfilling specific conditions related to sustainability and climate resilience.

Coherence and complementarities	<p>FAO and WWF will develop and promote training activities to reduce the impact of agriculture, forestry, and fishery practices on ecosystems. FAO will focus on knowledge and technology transfer with stakeholders active in the management of terrestrial natural resources while WWF will focus on coastal and marine ones. FDB personnel (i.e. Environment and Social Safeguard and climate change teams) will also benefit of all the trainings and other knowledge transfer activities.</p> <p>FAO and WWF projects will ensure the coherence and upstream-downstream complementarities of FLR, SFM and CSA and EbS and EbA</p> <p>FAO and WWF will provide technical assistance to FDB in defining standards for the climate smart agriculture, fisheries and forestry lending instruments and for derisking climate operations. In addition, FAO and WWF in each areas of expertise and in a coordinated and complementary manner will support FDB ensuring the alignment of FDB's protocols and procedures related to financial mechanisms to ensure FDB's full alignment to national targets and strategic goals for sustainability and climate action. FAO and WWF project's capacity building activities on climate smart investments will contribute to de-constraining efforts of the FDB project and support project beneficiaries - landowners, small-holder farmers, forest operators, fisher - to access via dedicate TA these mechanisms to implement FLR, agroforestry, SFM and sustainable fishing. Furthermore, FAO and WWF will ensure bridging communities and their economic expressions with FDB.</p> <p>Trainings and capacity development activities will be made available by all projects to all institutional and private sector stakeholders.</p> <p>Data and information collected/elaborated by each project will be made available to all projects and related stakeholders via a repository managed by the steering committee's chair/secretariat.</p> <p>New practices and technologies introduced by all projects will be transferred to the National Academia and Schools by updating their respective curricula</p> <p>FAO and FDB will coordinate the development of investment models (e.g. credits) set out in component 2 of the FAO proposal (e.g. forestry and agroforestry investments) that will represent leveraged finance for the FAO.</p>
Complementary on innovative financial mechanisms	<p>Fiji's readiness for carbon trading will help explore the sustainability of the different innovative financial mechanisms the three projects intend to develop. FAO and WWF will support FDB with dedicated technical assistance. Knowledge exchanges are expected between WWF and FAO.</p> <p>Knowledge sharing and joint advocacy by the three projects will be ensured to support the policy development process of the country and to help institutionalize and promote sustainability options for innovative financial mechanisms.</p> <p>FDB can serve as a fiduciary mechanism to mobilize resources through credits or conditions linked to the activities promoted by FAO and WWF projects for the financing of agricultural and forestry sector activities that both projects will be implementing, such as payment for results or access to carbon markets.</p>
Coordination mechanism	<p>During the design phase and under the coordination of the NDA: AEs agreed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold monthly meetings to ensure coordination and update; • Share data, information and analysis; • Alling the production of key documents such as the Feasibility Study (Annex 2); • Exchanges draft FFPs and annexes. • Support FDB with technical assistance for the preparation of specific parts of their Funding Proposal (e.g. EFA, Annex 6, Annex 2). To this end, FAO is already in the process of hiring at its own cost an agro-economist who will work with FDB during the preparation of the FFP package. <p>Likewise, FAO will also initiate a training module with FDB personnel related to GHG accounting, sustainability and climate risk assessment,</p>

	<p>agroecological zoning, and other topics that may arise in the coming months. All training will come at no cost to the FDB.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep this table updated and enhance its contents during the whole design phase. • Include the final version of this table in the FFP or as Annex. <p>During implementation/execution:</p> <p>All the AEs and the NDA agree in having one Steering Committee with all AE.</p> <p>Regular meetings to ensure continuous coordination and alignment.</p> <p>Time permitting, coordination and complementarity among projects' reporting items to the GCF</p> <p>Designation of technical focal points from participating institutions</p>
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List of Participants Green Climate Fund Workshop: Fiji NDA, FAO, FDB and WWF Workshop (27 September 2023)



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

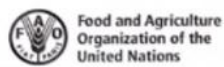
GCF PROPOSAL NDA MEETING.

Date: 27th September, 2023

Venue: Level 2 Ro Lalabalavu House, Fiji

No	First Name & Surname	Organization	Designation	Email	Phone #	Signature
1		FOB	ESS Specialist			
2		V	MBDO			
3		NDF	SR			
4		FAO	person in charge			
5		FAO	CC specialist			
6		FAO	NRM			
7		FAO	NIS			
8		MIFE	DRAC			
9		MOFF	ERP			
10		CCO	PDM			
11		MOAN	ODS AD			
12		PAO Fiji	APDR			
13		CCO - SPN	Design Specialist			
14		WWF	STA			
15			CRM Manager			
16		CCO - OPM	Manager			
17		CCO - OPM	Manager			
18		HoF	Conservation			
19		FDB	Manager Climate			
20		Fil CCO	Advisor			
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						

GCF Proposal Government Stakeholder Meeting (19 - 21 February 2024) - List of participants:



GCF PROPOSAL GOVERNMENT STAKEHOLDER MEETING.

Date: 19th February, 2024

Venue: Level 4, Bali Tower

No	First Name & Surname	Organization	Designation	Email	Phone #	Signature
1		Forestry	Countdown			
2		WWF	STA			
3		F&F	APS			
4		Forestry	EDRD			
5		Ministry	EDOS			
6		FAO	NPS			
7		MOFF	SGO (E)			
8		Ministry of Trade	Act Director Genp.			
9		FID, MIEZ	A/PSO (Climatology)			
10		FHO	Economic & Financial			
11		PDG	HEAD R			
12		Forestry	CF			
13		MOAW	PSAW			
14		OFFICE PM	Senior Advisor CC			
15		Mr Fiji Pine	Executive Chair			
16		✓	Manager - EICE			
17		Fiji Pine	TL - BRE			
18		AKA FNI/HARDWOOD	GM			
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						