



ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/PPRC.27/31
16 March 2021

Adaptation Fund Board
Project and Programme Review Committee
Twenty-seventh Meeting
Bonn, Germany (virtual), 22-23 March 2021

Agenda item 14. a)

REQUEST FOR CHANGE OF PROJECT APPROVAL CONDITIONS: FIJI (UN-HABITAT)

Background

1. The Adaptation Fund Board (the Board) at its thirtieth meeting, approved the project titled “Increasing the resilience of informal urban settlements in Fiji that are highly vulnerable to climate change and disaster risks”, submitted by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) for a requested amount of US\$ 4,235,995 (decision B.30/24).

2. The overall objective of the project is to increase the resilience of informal urban settlements that are highly vulnerable to climate change and disaster risks. The project is working with vulnerable urban communities to conduct vulnerability assessments for the participating settlements and to produce action plans and strategies for implementing climate change adaptation actions within communities. The identified vulnerable communities participating in the project consist of 16 informal settlements across four urban areas: Lautoka, Sigatoka, Nadi and Lami. Underpinning this project is the focus on capacity strengthening in order to enhance the climate resilience of the most vulnerable settlements, with an emphasis on women, girls, youth, people with disability and people in vulnerable situations.

3. The project aims to achieve its objective through four main components: (i) Under component 1, the project will focus on reducing vulnerability to climate-related hazards and threats at the city, town and community level; (ii) Under component 2, the project aims to strengthen awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes and capacity. Emphasis is placed on community level vulnerability assessments and climate action plans, infrastructure planning and capacity development; (iii) Under component 3, local authorities, communities and households, will identify assets, ecosystems and infrastructure systems most vulnerable to climate change and prioritize means to protect existing infrastructure. The results of the vulnerability assessments, disaster risk maps and the subsequent climate change action plans and community resilience plans will guide the selection of sub-project locations and their focus (e.g. housing, sanitation, water supply, mangrove planting, etc.) and; (iv) Under this component 4, lessons learned and best practices regarding resilient urban community development/ housing will be generated, captured and distributed to other communities, civil society, and policymakers in government appropriate mechanisms.

4. At the time the proposal was being considered for approval, the project included investments categorized as unidentified sub-projects (USPs) under activity 3.1.1 (Physical, natural, and social assets and ecosystems developed or strengthened in response to climate change impacts) and therefore had not been covered by the project environment and social risk assessment conducted by the implementing entity. The finalization of activity 2.3.1 (Developing community action plans in identified informal settlements supported by a ‘gender and inclusion assessment’ of the resulting actions) and activity 2.4.1 (Involving targeted population groups in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities) are prerequisites to the identification of sub-projects under the specific approach of the project.

5. Therefore, having considered the comments and recommendation of the Project and Programme Review Committee, the Board decided:

[...]

(d) To request UN-Habitat to ensure that the following issues have been addressed no later than the date of submission of the first project performance report (PPR):

- i. *The environmental and social management plan (ESMP) for the project should be updated, based on the climate change vulnerability and disaster risk assessments and the resulting community-based identification and design of adaptation activities, to remove any unidentified subproject and reflect all environmental and social risks inherent in the identified adaptation activities; and*
- ii. *The updated ESMP should be submitted to the Board no later than the date of submission of the first PPR.*

Decision B.30/24

6. The first tranche of disbursement for the implementation of the project was released following signature of the agreement in January 2018, for the total amount of US\$ 599,127. The project began implementation on 12 August 2018.

7. The first project performance report (PPR) for the project along with an Environmental, Social, Gender and Youth Scoping and Interim Management Report was submitted in September 2019. The secretariat reviewed the PPR and requested that UN-Habitat submit an updated ESMP to comply with the conditions specified in the Board decision B.30/24 listed above.

Implementing Entity request

8. In October 2020, UN-Habitat informed the secretariat that the condition of submitting a full Environmental and Social Management Plan at the time of the first PPR is not feasible considering the updated project workplan and other implementation challenges faced by the project.

9. The project's inability to comply with the Board condition is due to the fact that some specific activities planned for years two and three are a pre-requisite to the finalization of the environmental and social and gender assessments which in turn would lead to the finalization of ESMP. In this respect, the IE has submitted a request for additional time to complete the ESMP and therefore requested to postpone the fulfilment of Board's approved condition set above.

10. Furthermore, the ESMP for the project takes a process centred approach as described in the approved project document (Figure A.4.2 and Annex 3). This approach is further clarified in the Environmental, Social, Gender and Youth Scoping and Interim Management Report (Annex 1). The initial workplan, as per approved project document (Table 22) defines the timeline for milestones and activities. In particular activities 2.2.1 Conduct community-based vulnerability assessments (initially to be completed in the middle of year 2) and 2.3.1 Development of community-level resilience and upgrading plans (initially to be completed at the end of year 2) provide the foundation for the finalization of the environmental, social and gender safeguards assessments. Thus, even at the project design phase, the full ESMP would have only been completed in the third year of implementation.

11. The project had expected to fast-track all project designs (including Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy compliance) by the time of the second PPR. However, throughout 2020 the project had been experiencing delays related to Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19).

12. In line with the approved workplan, once USPs are identified and approved by the respective Project Management Committees, detailed Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and Gender Policy (GP) compliance assessments will be undertaken gradually and approved individually by the

Project Management Committee (PMC). After finalization of each sub-project at the end of year three, UN-Habitat aims to submit an updated ESMP for the secretariat's review and clearance.

13. As per the approved project document, climate change vulnerability and disaster risk assessments and the resulting community-based identification and design of adaptation activities would be finalized at the end of year three of implementation (Annex 2). Considering that almost all settlements are located in flood-prone areas, further assessments would be required to design an efficient and specifically designed solution to be implemented in these contexts.

14. The Environmental, Social, Gender and Youth Scoping and Interim Management Report (Annex I) details in table 3.1, a systematic process for ESP screening and approval of subprojects. The supplemental information provided in Annex 4 further provides an overview of the identified potential interventions per target informal settlement, including technical and community prioritization and detailed ESP considerations for each intervention. The Project Management Committee will verify this list and select priority interventions/ USPs for pilot communities. Once selected, detailed ESP and GP compliance assessments will be undertaken gradually and approved individually by the PMC.

Secretariat's review of the request

15. Following a review of the request as described in the memo by UN-Habitat (Annex 6), and the approved workplan specified in the project document (Annex 2), the secretariat is of the view that the request for submitting an updated ESMP after the finalization of USPs is reasonable within the specific context of the project. The updated ESMP for the project is linked with the finalization of comprehensive climate change vulnerability and disaster risk assessments in the target cities and informal settlements to remove any unidentified sub-project and reflect all environmental and social risks inherent with the identified adaptation activities.

16. Considering that updated ESMP is linked with the finalization of comprehensive climate change vulnerability and disaster risk assessments in the target cities and informal settlements in year three, the secretariat considers the request by the IE to be justified.

17. In addition, in line with the updated PPR template, the entity will be required to report the status of USP identification and to comply with ESP and gender policy requirements, specifically with respect to dedicated reporting on USPs through the project PPR on an annual basis. The secretariat discussed the above-mentioned requirement with the entity and the proposed solution is recommended for PPRC endorsement on an exceptional basis, taking into account the challenges highlighted in the request by the entity.

18. Finally, the secretariat acknowledges that this request has been endorsed by the Designated Authority for Fiji (Annex 5).

Recommendation

19. Having considered document AFB/PPRC.27/31, the Project and Programme Review Committee may want to recommend that the Adaptation Fund Board, recalling decision B.30/24, decides:

- (a) To take note of the justification for the request for change in the approval conditions provided by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) for the project "Increasing the resilience of informal urban settlements in Fiji that are highly vulnerable to

climate change and disaster risks (the Project),” as described in Annex 2 and Annex 6 of document AFB/PPRC.27/31 ;

- (b) To approve, on an exceptional basis, the change in project conditions as referred to in decision B.30/26, subparagraph (d), by replacing it in its entirety by the following:

UN-Habitat shall report to the Board through the annual Project Performance Reports (PPRs), following the guidance document on unidentified sub-projects (USPs) compliance (document AFB/B.32-33/7) :

- i) The progress and performance in applying the Adaptation Fund’s Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) to the USPs and demonstrating compliance of all the project/programme activities with the ESP;
- ii) An updated Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) of the project that would cover all USPs it has identified during the relevant reporting period including a description of the fully formulated USPs, details on their characteristics and, the specific environmental and social setting in which the USPs will be implemented and;
- iii) The updated ESMP which is to be prepared following the identification of USPs in compliance with the Fund’s ESP is to be attached to the annual PPR.

Annexes

- Annex 1: Environmental, Social, Gender and Youth Scoping and Interim Management Report
- Annex 2: Approved work plan
- Annex 3: Process centered approach
- Annex 4: Summary of priority actions as per Action Plan, including ESP compliance
- Annex 5: Designated Authority (DA) endorsement letter
- Annex 6: Request for change of the project conditions



Climate Resilience Fiji

Environmental, Social, Gender & Youth

Scoping and Interim management report



ADAPTATION FUND



UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

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1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose

The purpose of the Environmental, Social, Gender and Youth Scoping and Interim Management Report (ESGY SIMR) is to update the understanding of all project stakeholders on ESGY risks and opportunities related to the project. It follows up on the Environmental, Social, Gender and Youth Strategy (ESGY S), which provided an initial analysis of the identified risks and environmental and social opportunities for the project activities. Both the ESGY S and the ESGY SIMR will form the basis for the Environmental, Social, Gender and Youth Management Plan (ESGY MP).

1.2. Project Summary

The overall objective of the project is to increase the resilience of informal urban settlements that are highly vulnerable to climate change and disaster risks. The project aims to work with vulnerable urban communities to conduct vulnerability assessments for the participating settlements and to produce action plans and strategies for implementing climate change adaptation actions within communities. The identified vulnerable communities participating in the project consist of 16 informal settlements across four urban areas: Lautoka, Sigatoka, Nadi and Lami. Underpinning this project is the focus on capacity strengthening in order to enhance the climate resilience of the most vulnerable settlements, with an emphasis on women, girls, youth, people with disability and people in vulnerable situations.

1. **Institutional strengthening to enhance local climate response actions:** In line with AF outcomes and Fiji's priorities¹, this component will focus on reducing vulnerability to climate-related hazards and threats at the city, town and community level. Climate change impacts and disaster risks are not bound by settlement borders, but are part of a wider urban system. Therefore, the first component focuses on reducing vulnerability to climate-related hazards and threats through city-level planning. The actions and activities resulting from the city-wide assessments allow for a more holistic approach for climate sensitive urban and settlement planning and development.
2. **Local (community/informal settlement) resilience strengthening:** This component will strengthen awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes and capacity. Particular emphasis is placed on community level vulnerability assessments and climate action plans, infrastructure planning and capacity development. To assess in more detail what the climate change impacts and vulnerabilities of the 16 identified informal settlements are and what specific actions need to be taken for each community, component 2 resilience strengthening at the community level. This component also includes community-level capacity

¹ Especially FIJI INDC (2015), Fiji National Climate change policy (2012) and National Development strategy (2015).

development focusing on the development of concrete adaptation actions (component 3) and supplementary capacity development in support of resilient livelihoods and practices. This would address the identified lack of adaptive capacity due to a limited understanding of climate change impacts and risks and the possible response options.

3. **Enhancing resilience of community level physical, natural and socio-economic assets and ecosystems:** Through the processes of component 1 and 2, communities and households will identify assets, ecosystems and infrastructure systems most vulnerable to climate change and prioritize means to protect existing infrastructure. Turning the priorities of the community action plans into concrete community asset building adaptive capacity within the natural resource sector and the built environment is at the core of the project.
4. **Knowledge management, advocacy and communication:** In line with AF guidelines this component will ensure the project implementation is fully transparent and that all stakeholders are informed of products and results and have access to these for replication. As other islands in the Pacific experience similar climate change issues, lessons learned regarding resilient urban community development / housing including community specific resilient and other infrastructure construction techniques and planning and development processes will also be shared at a regional level.

1.3. Compliance with the AF ESP & Gender Policy

In line with UN-Habitat's Environmental and Social Management System and in line with the Adaptation Fund's ESP and Gender Policy (GP), UN-Habitat and partners are required to conduct risk screenings and impact assessments of all proposed interventions / activities and the project as a whole.

To ensure compliance with the Gender Policy, identify potential risks and actively seek out gender and youth opportunities an initial gender & youth analysis has been conducted. This is necessary in order to establish a data baseline at the project start against which implementation progress and results can be measured later². Further disaggregated data focused on climate change related issues, needs and perceptions of vulnerable groups, activity prioritization and the identification and verification of potential risks and impacts and, where needed, identification of measures to avoid or mitigate potential risks have been captured through community surveys, focus groups discussions, community planning and decision-making processes as part of the Vulnerability Assessments and Action Planning.

To ensure communities can easily participate in conducting vulnerability assessments and in developing resilience- -recovery- and upgrading plans, a draft vulnerability assessment and planning tool is available to conduct climate change action planning at the community level. This guide includes a gender and inclusion assessment of actions to ensure that the needs of women and other vulnerable groups are clearly addressed through the actions.

² Gender Policy

1.4. UN-Habitat's Environmental and Social Safeguards System

Parallel to the *Fiji Resilient Informal Settlements* project, UN-Habitat has undergone a review process for its ESSS with the support of ARCADIS' Shelter Program. Actions involved in this process include:

- **Comparative analysis:** of multiple ESS frameworks and policies to ensure alignment and compliance. This includes, among others, the *Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy* and the United Nation's *Common Approach to Environmental and Social Standards for UN Programming*.
- **Revision of UN-Habitat's ESSS:** UN-Habitat's ESS has been comprehensively revised and is currently on its draft 3.
- **Development of CARING:** CARING is a support document that aims to accommodate the process of safeguard-thinking. This document includes the principles, steps to be covered and guidance throughout the project lifetime in relation to ESS. The format has been designed in a way that is easy to understand and to remember.
- **Development of a web-based tool:** this tool will be used throughout the project cycle to support the different processes related to ESS, namely: screening at the activity level, reporting, monitoring, knowledge sharing and disseminating lessons learnt across the agency for improvement. The tool consists of a question flow that leads to actions to be undertaken by the project owner. Currently tools are under development and these will be tested throughout the following period. The AF project in Fiji will provide opportunities for the tools to be applied and ARCADIS will organize a mission to this end.
- **Trainings:** an online webinar was organized by UN-Habitat's HQ and ROAP on Environmental and Social Safeguards (October 2018). This session included ROAP's experiences as applied to AF and other project processes. Further trainings will be organized together with ARCADIS. These will be focused on raising awareness and understanding on ESS and related processes. Trainings will be tailored to the different target groups within the agency.

2. Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social principles

All project activities (including tools and processes) should adequately include and/or reflect the following [15 Principles of the Environmental and Social Policy](#) of the Adaptation Fund:

1. **Compliance with the law:** Projects/programmes shall be in compliance with all applicable domestic and international laws.
2. **Access and equity:** Projects/programmes shall provide fair and equitable access to benefits in an inclusive manner and without impeding access to basic health services, clean water and sanitation, energy, education, housing, safe and decent working conditions, and land rights. Projects/programmes should not exacerbate existing inequities, particularly with respect to marginalized or vulnerable groups.
3. **Marginalized and vulnerable groups:** Projects/programmes shall avoid imposing any

disproportionate adverse impacts on marginalized and vulnerable groups including children, women and girls, the elderly, indigenous people, tribal groups, displaced people, refugees, people living with disabilities, and people living with HIV/AIDS. Where possible the project is to identify opportunities for empowerment and where necessary support affirmative action in support of these groups. In screening any proposed project/programme, the implementing partners shall assess and consider particular impacts on marginalized and vulnerable groups.

4. **Human rights:** Projects/programmes shall respect and where applicable promote international human rights.
5. **Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment:** Projects/programmes shall be designed and implemented in such a way that both women and men 1) are able to participate fully and equitably; 2) receive comparable social and economic benefits; and 3) do not suffer disproportionate adverse effects during the development process.
6. **Core Labour Rights:** Projects/programmes shall meet the core labour standards as identified by the International Labour Organization.
7. **Indigenous Peoples:** Projects/programmes that are inconsistent with the rights and responsibilities set forth in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and other applicable international instruments relating to indigenous peoples cannot be supported.
8. **Involuntary Resettlement:** Projects/programmes shall be designed and implemented in a way that avoids or minimizes the need for involuntary resettlement. When limited involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, due process, as outlined in the joint UN-Habitat - OHCHR Factsheet 25 on Forced Evictions, should be observed so that displaced persons shall be informed of their rights, consulted on their options, and offered technically, economically, and socially feasible resettlement alternatives or fair and adequate compensation.
9. **Protection of Natural Habitats:** Projects/programmes that involve unjustified conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected; (b) officially proposed for protection; (c) recognized by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, including as critical habitat; or (d) recognized as protected by traditional or indigenous local communities shall not be supported.
10. **Conservation of Biological Diversity:** Projects/programmes shall be designed and implemented in a way that any significant or unjustified reduction or loss of biological diversity or the introduction of known invasive species is avoided.
11. **Climate Change:** Projects/programmes shall not result in any significant or unjustified increase in greenhouse gas emissions or other drivers of climate change.
12. **Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency:** Projects/programmes shall be designed and implemented in a way that meets applicable international standards for maximizing energy efficiency and minimizing material resource use, waste production, and the pollutant release.
13. **Public Health:** Projects/programmes shall be designed and implemented in a way that avoids potentially significant negative impacts on public health.
14. **Physical and Cultural Heritage:** Projects/programmes shall be designed and implemented in a way that avoids the alteration, damage, or removal of any physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values recognized as such at the community, national or international level. Projects/programmes should not interfere permanently with existing access

and use of such physical and cultural resources.

15. **Lands and Soil Conservation:** Projects/programmes shall be designed and implemented in a way that promotes soil conservation and avoids degradation or conversion of productive lands or land that provides valuable ecosystem services.

Gender & Youth

This additional gender & youth component has been developed to ensure compliance with the international treaties around gender / youth and climate change, consequently adhering to the Adaptation Fund Gender Policy (GP). Furthermore, it provides a framework for measures to be implemented to ensure that all genders and youth have equal opportunities to build resilience, address their differentiated vulnerabilities and increase their capability to adapt to climate change impacts through project implementation.

3. Governance and Management of Environmental, Social, Gender and Youth related risks and opportunities

Following the principles included in the ESGY S, the following steps have been taken in order to manage and monitor all activities ensuring compliance with the policies and principles mentioned in the previous sections:

- I. **Screening** for all activities (except those under output 3, since the corresponding activities have not yet been fully defined).
- II. **ESGY Capacity Development and dissemination tools** (Annex B)
- III. **Gender and Youth Specific** Vulnerability Assessments have been conducted for each of the target communities in which the activities are being and will be implemented. The aforementioned VAs allowed identifying the different vulnerabilities, risks and opportunities for each location. Given the participatory approach followed, the communities' perceptions and concerns have been captured in an inclusive way. Gender and age have been taken into consideration during the data collection processes, not only by collecting data in a disaggregated manner but also ensuring gender- and age-responsiveness by engaging with people from different age groups, gender and abilities.
- IV. **Gender and Youth Specific Action Plans**, will include gender & youth responsive qualitative and quantitative Indicators

Institutional arrangements defined in the ESGY S which have been completed to the date include:

- I. The project has passed UN-Habitat's Project Advisory Group (PAG) for approval, including passing the Gender, Youth, Climate Change and Human Rights Markers and UN-Habitat's Environmental and Social Safeguards. UN-Habitat requires the monitoring compliance.
- II. The Project Management Committee has endorsed the ESGY strategy and has reviewed all activity-related screening reports for their compliance and harnessing of opportunities.

- III. All MoUs and Agreements of Cooperation with Executing Entities included detailed reference to the ESGY Strategy and in particular the 15 ESS Principles.
 - IV. The ToR of Committees and Advisory Groups, project personnel and focal points up to the date have included detailed reference to the ESGY Strategy and in particular the 15 ESP Principles.
 - V. Key Executing Entity Partners and beneficiaries up to the date have received training / capacity development to understand the 15 Principles, the ESGY Strategy and in particular their responsibilities. This included members of the Project Management Committee, the Local Steering Committees, project personnel and the communities.
 - VI. A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework has been developed by the project management team and presented for approval to the Project Management Committee.
-
- i. ESGYS – Framework for approval of activities

ESMP & Scoping Report

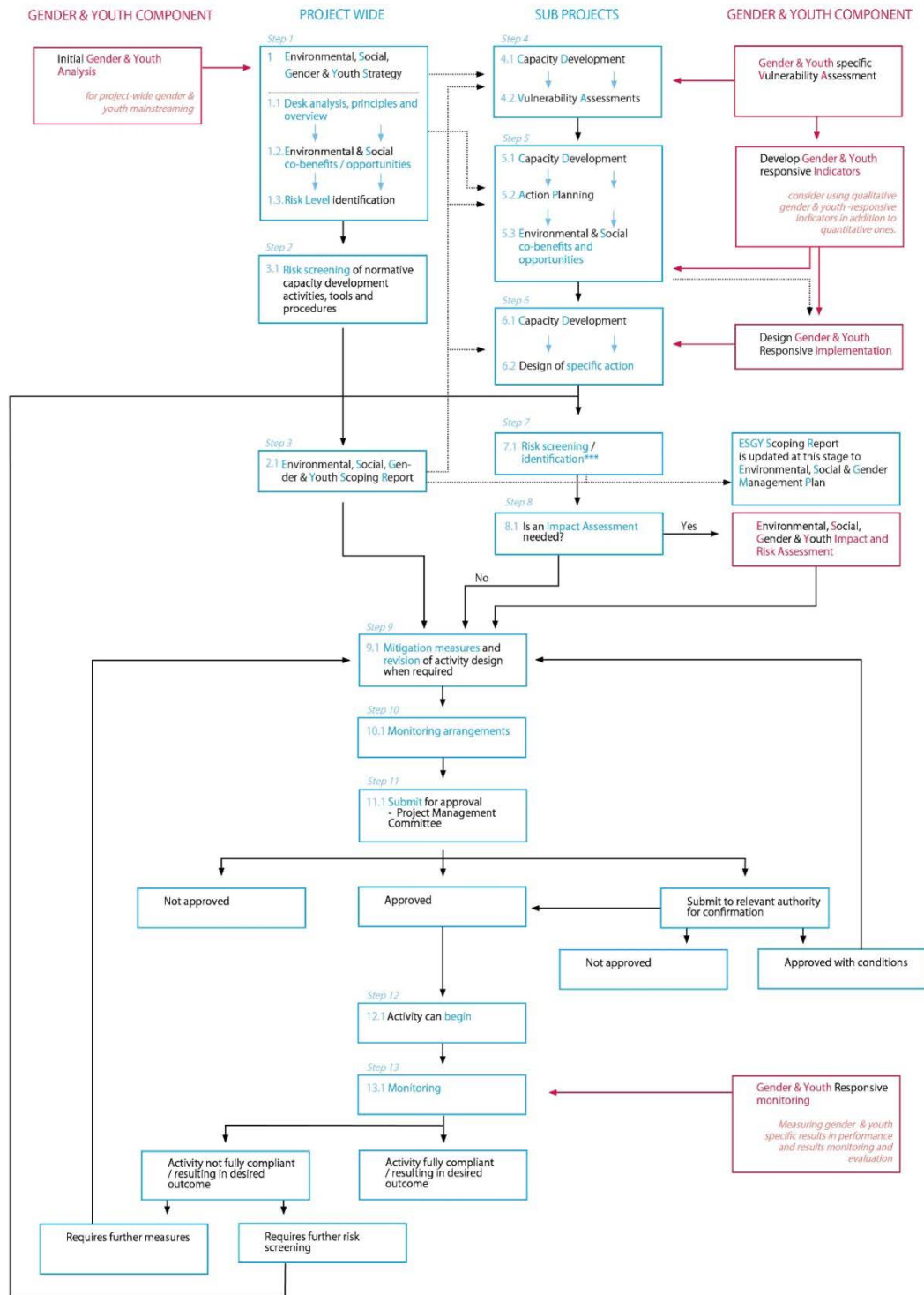


Figure A: ESGY Framework for activity-level risk and opportunity assessment. Flowchart Activity / Sub-Project compliance, enhancement and approval in the context of environmental and social risk management. Further details on steps is provided in the Table A

Table 3.1 – ESGY mainstreaming and compliance process.

Project Wide		
Step	Detailed description	Responsibility
Step 1	Initial scoping to outline the principles and identify the risks and environmental and social co-benefits and opportunities. An initial gender & youth analysis will be included for project wide gender & youth mainstreaming <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Version 1 (project wide screening) done during project preparation - 	UN-Habitat to prepare PMC to endorse
Step 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Version 2 (ESGY Strategy) in preparation for the Project Management Committee - Version 3 (ESGY Scoping Report) within 6 months of project inception report - Version 4 with ESGY Management Plan (upon assessment of all project actives, including those previously unidentified) 	UN-Habitat to prepare PMC to endorse
Step 3	<p>Risk screening of normative, capacity development activities, tools and procedures to be prepared using Annex 2 to be presented at PMC. A summary issues is presented in Table B and the scoring is presented in Table C.</p> <p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1.1 City-wide risk and vulnerability assessments 1.1.2 Hazard maps 1.1.3 Climate change action plans (city level) 1.1.4 Urban Planner, resilience officer 2.1.1. Assessment and Planning tool 2.1.2 Community-based Vulnerability assessments 2.1.3 Community-based plans 2.1.4 CCA awareness at the community level for action planning engagement 2.1.5 Resilience skills 4.1.1 Knowledge Management Advocacy and Communication 4.1.2 Regional Advocacy and replication 	National Executing Entity with UN-Habitat PMC to endorse
In support of community asset building (and informing ESGYS and ESGYMR)		
Step	Detailed description	Responsibility
Step 4	<p>Capacity Development</p> <p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1.1 City-wide risk and vulnerability assessments 1.1.2 Hazard maps 2.1.1. Assessment and Planning tool 2.1.2 Community-based Vulnerability assessments <p>Step 4 is critical as it informs the design of community-level interventions, including the development of resilient infrastructure and livelihood strategies and the development of ESGYMR.</p> <p>The Climate Change vulnerability assessment tools will</p>	<p>UN-Habitat with National Executing entity (NEE)</p> <p>NEE, local government, DTCP, DLG</p> <p>UN-Habitat, EE (IP – Live and Learn)</p>

ESMP & Scoping Report

	incorporate the Environmental and social principles and the gender and youth strategies to supplement the climate change vulnerability assessment dimensions.	
Step 5	Capacity Development Action Planning – City level (1.1.3, 1.1.4) Action Planning at community level (2.1.3)	UN-Habitat NEE, local government (including resilience officer, DTCP, DLG UN-Habitat, EE (IP – Live and Learn) local government and resilience officer
Step 6	Capacity Development Design of specific actions (Activity 2.1.4, 2.1.5, 3.1.1)	UN-Habitat NEE, local government, communities
Step 7	Risk Screening of sub projects 3.1.1 Developing or strengthening currently vulnerable physical, natural, and social assets and ecosystems in response to climate change impacts, including variability, based on identified and prioritized needs as articulated in the community resilience strategy	UN-Habitat, NEE, Technical and Statutory Advisory Group, local steering committees
Step 8	Preliminary decision if further assessment is needed	TSAG
Project Wide		
Step	Detailed description	Responsibility
Step 9	Mitigation measures / project redesign (ESGYMP) Activity / Sub-Project design at the project management level or through EIs or in close consultation with Communities is to take all 15 ESP principles into consideration	UN-Habitat with NEE, TSAG, local steering committees
Step 10	Fine tuning of monitoring arrangement (ESGYMP)	UN-Habitat with NEE
Step 11	Project Management Committee review	PMC
Step 12	Implementation ensuring full compliance and harnessing of ESGY opportunities	EE
Step 13	Monitoring: The task manager will ensure day to day monitoring, the project manager will ensure compliance and clear project implementation where needed, Local Steering Committees in the case of USPs or directly to the Project Management Committee will provide oversight. After clearance by the Local Steering Committees, USPs have to be further cleared by the Project Management Committee	- Communities - EE (task manager) - UN-Habitat - Local Steering Committees - PMC
Step 14	Activities may be rejected and thus a new project design will be required. Project may be approved with conditions, requiring either assessments in line with national procedures (the Technical Advisory Board is expected to facilitate this), minor design changes, additional mitigation measures or further monitoring. Such changes will have to be resubmitted for approval. Only approved activities can proceed to implementation and will be monitored. Where activity specific monitoring arrangements are needed (e.g. for USPs) risk mitigation measures for all identified risks will include: • A baseline and risk indicators	-

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A monitoring plan, developed in a participatory manner (in the case of community projects) which emphasizes the role of communities as front-line monitoring agents. • Minutes will be compiled from all meetings with communities and reviewed by the Technical Committee. <p>Ongoing monitoring exercises and an end of year review will be carried out and included in the annual progress reports.</p>	
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4. Data requirements and analysis

During previous project phases, ES risks and opportunities were scoped project-wide and an initial gender and youth analysis was conducted. These initial studies have been followed by comprehensive vulnerability assessments carried out in the 16 selected informal settlements. Qualitative and quantitative data has been gathered following various methodologies and disaggregating data based on age, gender and abilities. Gender- and age-responsiveness has been considered at all times when conducting the vulnerability assessments aiming at ensuring inclusiveness and equal participation. A description of the methods used for data collection is provided below:

Methods for data collection:

- **Desk Review:** qualitative and quantitative secondary sources were included in the data collection in order to inform different parts of the assessment. These include sources such as: previous assessments conducted in the areas under study, regulations, etc.
- **Site Visits:** the project team visited the 16 informal settlements in order to collect data on the conditions and carry out a location analysis. The visits were conducted with the community leaders of each location. Data collected covered the following aspects: access to services, main sources of livelihoods, vulnerable areas to climate hazards and disaster risks, vulnerable groups of people, shelter, risk areas for diseases, land tenure, etc.
- **Focus Group Discussions (FGDs):** FGDs have been conducted in all of the settlements, providing predominantly qualitative data. This method has been used in order to ensure the engagement of vulnerable groups (e.g. women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities, etc.). In those cases where the facilitators felt that the voices of specific vulnerable groups were not being heard, groups were made in order to encourage them to participate. Participants were selected with the recommendations of the appointed community leaders. FGDs have informed the vulnerability assessments and have allowed identifying potential resilience-strengthening activities in a participatory manner.
- **Household Surveys (HHSs):** HHSs have been conducted for the 16 informal settlements. HHSs provide predominantly quantitative data and allow disaggregating data per household characteristics. The main purpose is to obtain general and specific information that allowed carrying out an analysis on the household unit and the community once aggregated. The topics

covered by the survey are the following: composition of the household, socio-economic situation, access to services, climate-related vulnerabilities, adaptive capacity, general problems and strengths and shelter conditions. Given that a diversity of gender identities were identified in the communities, this was taken into consideration when selecting the members of the survey team aiming at creating a comfortable environment when interviewing LGBTQ community members.

- **Key Informant Interviews (KII):** KIIs were organized for the four towns (Sigatoka, Lautoka, Nadi and Lami) and the 16 informal settlements. These included:

Table 4.1: Key informant interviews

Position	Location
CEO at Town Council	Lami
CEO at Town Council	Sigatoka
CEO at Town Council	Nadi
CEO at Town Council	Lautoka
Senior Health Inspector	Sigatoka
Senior Health Inspector	Lami
Engineer	Nadi
Land owner	Quaia (Lami)
Land owner	Vunato, California, Veidogo (Lautoka)
Land owner	Korociri (Nadi)
Land owner	Nawajikuma (Nadi)
Representatives from Adventist Church	Quaia (Lami)
Representatives from Methodist Church	Quaia (Lami)
Representatives from Adventist Church	Quaia (Lami)
Representatives from Apostolic Church	Quaia (Lami)
Representatives from Apostolic Church	Quaia (Lami)

Data analysis:

The analyses conducted during the vulnerability assessments include socio-economic, infrastructure and built environment, spatial features, and ecosystem conditions, allowing to obtain insights on the current situation of vulnerability at the settlement and household-level. The combination of data analyses and

participatory risk mapping conducted at the community-level identify the most affected people, assets and locations to natural hazards. The following section provides a brief situation analysis and ESGY-specific vulnerabilities for each settlement based on the analyses carried out during the VAs.

Activities identified by community members during the action planning validation workshop will be assessed and prioritized based on the following criteria: stakeholder acceptability, potential ESGY risks, co-benefits, urgency of implementation, technical feasibility, ease of implementation, cost, mainstreaming potential and multi-sectorial relevance.

5. Project Reference Framework

5.1. Local Rules and regulations

Table 5.1: Relevant laws and regulations

	Policy/ Proclamation/ Regulation
1	Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Guidelines – Fiji Department of Environment
2	National Building Code
3	Public Health Act (Cap. 111)
4	Rivers and Streams Act (Cap. 136)
5	Sewerage Act (Cap. 128)
6	Water Supply Act (Cap. 144)
7	Town Planning Act
8	Town Planning General Provisions
9	Land Use Act
10	Land Development and Subdivision Engineering (NZS 4404:1981)
11	Land Act 2014
12	Fiji's Relocation Guideline (draft)

6. Location analysis

The project focuses on informal settlements across four urban areas and towns in Fiji: Lami, Sigatoka, Nadi and Lautoka. The 16 identified informal settlements are a combination of the most climate vulnerable urban settlements in Fiji and those with contextual factors that make them important sites for proposed strengthening, resilience and adaptive capacity initiatives. The following sub-sections provide information on the settlement profiles and ESGY-related vulnerabilities obtained from the vulnerability assessments. Results from the analyses will be considered for the preparation of the ESGY Management Plan and will also inform the process when screening identified activities under output 3. In this way, the ESGY vulnerabilities included in the next sections are meant to inform on the current situation but this does not mean that these principles are triggered in direct relation to the project activities.

The principles listed below have been triggered for all settlements. These principles are considered

relevant within the context of Fiji for all project locations:

- **Access and equity:** given that the residents in the project's locations are heterogeneous groups with different backgrounds, ethnicities, origins, religions, etc. the principle is triggered to ensure that potential rivalries between community members do not affect access to the project's benefits nor lead to inequities.
- **Marginalized and vulnerable groups:**
 - o In Fiji, 54 per cent of the population is iTaukei and 38 per cent Indo-Fijian³. Minority groups include Indo-Fijians, Rotumans, Banabans and Melanesians (from Solomon Islands and New Hebrides). The diversity in terms of ethnicity has been incorporated in the household survey and will be taken into consideration, particularly in those settlements where one of these groups is a minority. This is meant to avoid any potential marginalization. The project has taken followed a sensitive approach by for example ensuring that language is not a barrier.
 - o Although Fiji's constitution bans discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity or expression, gender discrimination is still an issue, particularly with regards to the LGBTQ community.
- **Human rights:** this principle is triggered for all the project's settlements in relation to land rights given that all are informal settlements. However, the level of security of tenure is assessed specifically in each settlement and at the household level through the household survey.
- **Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment:** women in Fiji are identified as being particularly vulnerable for a number of reasons such as:
 - o Violence against women is widespread in Fiji
 - o One third of those involved in agriculture, forestry and fishing are women. These sectors form around 78% of all informal sector activity and are often vulnerable to the impacts of climate change⁴.
 - o iTaukei women are frequently excluded from formal inheritance rights to customary land, tend to have no rights to land other than those permitted by their fathers or husbands, and do not customarily receive land rents⁵. Although land insecurity applies to all community members in the context of the project, women are considered particularly vulnerable since they might be excluded from the process of securing these rights.

6.1. Lami

There are six settlements located in Lami's urban area. These are: Quaia, Kalekana, Wainivokai, Wailekutu, Vuniivi and Bilo. The image below shows the geographic location of each of the settlements. Table 6.1 provides specific information to each of the settlements based on the community-level vulnerability assessments that were conducted.

³ <http://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/fiji-population/>

⁴ <http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/countries/fiji/co/fiji>

⁵ Ibid

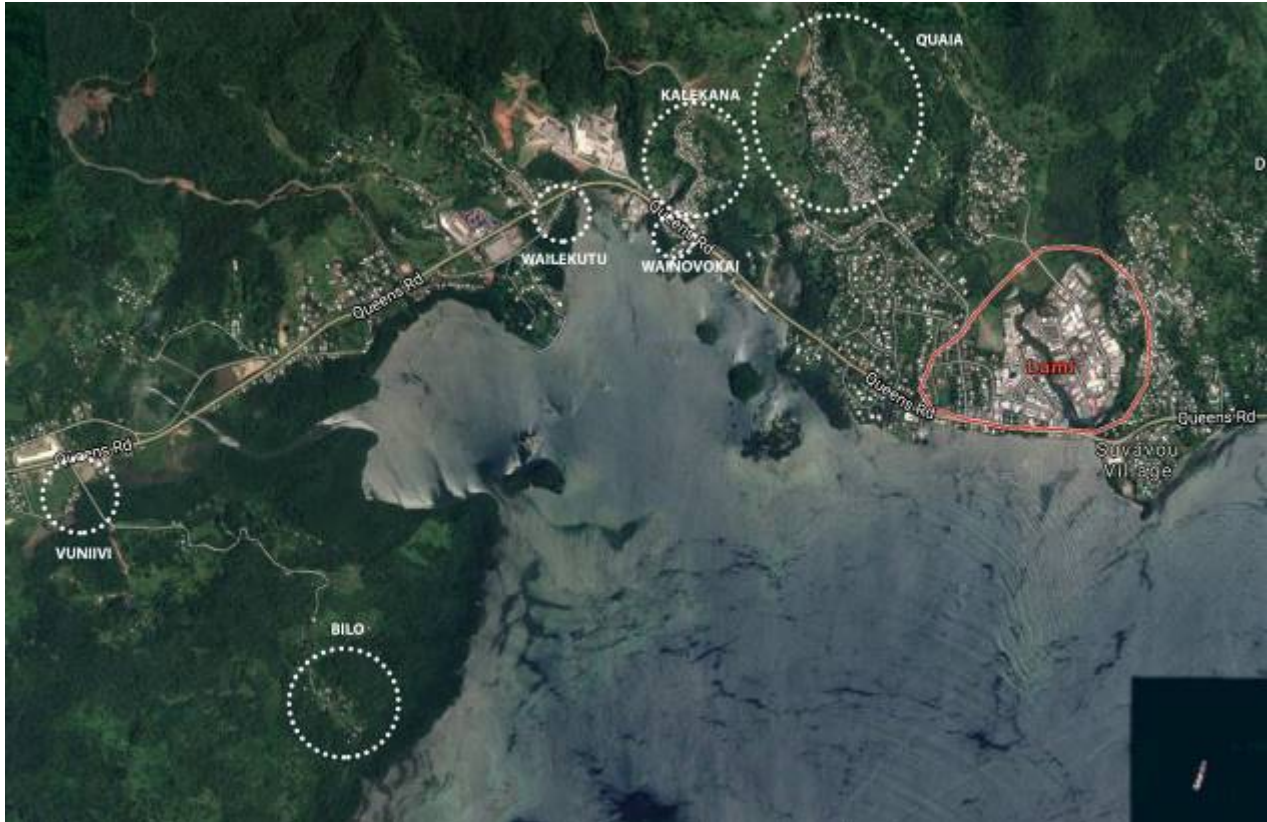






Table 6.1: Informal Settlements in Lami

Informal Settlement	Situation Analysis	ESGY vulnerabilities
Quaia 	<p>Quaia is situated in a low-lying floodplain area bound by Lami River on the western side and a hillside escarpment along the eastern side. It is 1.5 km away from Lami town. The settlement has only one access which is located in a flood-prone area. This is particularly problematic given that access to critical infrastructure such as hospitals or education facilities are limited during flood events. Floods (on the low-lying areas), landslides (the high sloped area) and cyclones are identified as the</p>	<p>Access and equity Marginalized and vulnerable groups Human rights Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment Involuntary Resettlement The MHCD has acquired a 99 year lease with TLTB for the area of Quaia. The Ministry has carried out community consultations with regards to upgrading projects. There are approximately 8 households that have been marked for relocation given their location</p>

	<p>most problematic climate-related hazards in the settlement, affecting a number of households. There is access to water and electricity for most of the households. However, sanitation, drainages and solid waste management is poor in the settlement. This, in combination with recurring floods and frequent rainfall leads to high risks. Rates on diseases such as dengue, skin diseases and diarrhoea are high in the settlement, particularly affecting children and elderly people. With regard to land tenure, lack of secure tenure was ranked as the main concern during focus group discussions. Furthermore, high rates of unemployment were reported by the community as being a key concern.</p>	<p>in flood prone areas. These areas would be converted into public zones such as gardens or sports fields. Although activities for the project have not yet been defined, the principle is triggered in order to monitor this ongoing process.</p>
Kalekana		
	<p>Kalekana is located on a hillside escarpment and adjacent to Queen's Road on its southern side. The settlement has been there since 1983. The main climate-related hazards that affect this settlement are landslides (on the high sloped areas), cyclones, and soil erosion. Air pollution was also mentioned as non-climate related hazard, caused by the cement factory which is located on the eastern side of Kalekana. Vector-borne diseases, particularly dengue were highlighted reported as being one of the main issues related to inadequate drainage that leads to water stagnation. There is access to piped water and electricity. Solid waste was</p>	<p>Access and equity Marginalized and vulnerable groups Gender equity & women's empowerment Protection of natural habitats The settlement is located in the proximities of a forested area. The principle is triggered in order to ensure that project activities do not result in inadequate use of resources. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</p>

	highlighted as one of the main issues in the community together with inadequate sanitation.	
Wainivokai		
	<p>Wainivokai is adjacent to Lami Bay (South) and Queens Road (North). There are 18 households and it has a population of 58 people, all being iTaukei. No people were identified as having disabilities. There is a relatively high level of land tenure security since the settlement is on state land and residents have been living there for up to 35 years. There is access to water and electricity, however sanitation conditions are very poor. The main climate-related hazards that affect this settlement are coastal flooding, cyclones, heavy rainfall and flash floods. Diseases such as dengue, skin diseases and diarrhoea are reported as frequent by community members.</p>	<p>Access and equity Marginalized and vulnerable groups Gender equity & women's empowerment Protection of natural habitats</p> <p>The settlement is located in a mangrove area. The principle is triggered to monitor that actions will not result in mangrove degradation/ deforestation from the settlement's members. The existence of mangroves is identified as an opportunity to raise awareness on the value of ecosystem services provided by mangroves and to promote their protection and conservation.</p> <p>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</p>
Wailekutu		
	<p>Wailekutu is located along Queen's Road and is highly affected by coastal flooding. Other key issues identified in the settlement are air pollution (being located near the Pacific Cement Factory), a lack of solid waste management and poor sanitation. Inadequate construction of septic tanks, and the use of pit latrines lead to water contamination in combination with flooding. The settlement is located close to a mangrove area, and although there is awareness among</p>	<p>Access and equity Marginalized and vulnerable groups Gender equity & women's empowerment Protection of natural habitats</p> <p>The settlement is located in a mangrove area. The principle is triggered to monitor that actions will not result in mangrove degradation/ deforestation from the settlement's members. The existence of mangroves is identified as an opportunity</p>

	community members on the importance of protecting mangroves, sometimes these are cut to use the wood to make fire.	to raise awareness on the value of ecosystem services provided by mangroves and to promote their protection and conservation. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency
Vuniivi		
	Vuniivi is located along a secondary road in a mangrove area. All of the residents are ethnically iTaukei. The majority of the households have access to piped water and there is access to electricity. In terms of services, solid waste management and sanitation are the most problematic. There is no solid waste collection. Sanitation is very poor and there is a lack of adequate drainages. Frequent flooding exacerbates issues related to the solid waste and sanitation. The main climate-related hazards that affect the settlement are flooding, cyclone and extreme heat.	Access and equity Marginalized and vulnerable groups Human rights Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment Involuntary Resettlement Vuniivi is the only settlement located in freehold land. Although community members have not reported issues related to relocation, the principle is triggered to ensure that this is monitorized. The land owner has been identified in order to be involved and consulted throughout the process. Protection of Natural Habitats
Bilo		
	Bilo is located along a secondary road, 1.9 km away from the intersection with Queen's Road. There are 18 households with a total population of 85 people. Ethnically, all residents are iTaukei. This area has limited road access (single access) and no formal connection to utilities and services. The main water source is rainwater. Open surface water is also used by some members in the settlement. There is no access	Access and equity Marginalized and vulnerable groups Human rights Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment Protection of Natural Habitats The settlement is located in a mangrove area. The principle is triggered to monitor that actions will not result in mangrove degradation/

	<p>to electricity related to the residents' lack of land tenure. The main climate-related hazards identified by the residents include cyclones, extreme heat, and droughts. Landslides were also identified in the surroundings, which occasionally block the access to the settlement.</p>	<p>deforestation from the settlement's members. The existence of mangroves is identified as an opportunity to raise awareness on the value of ecosystem services provided by mangroves and to promote their protection and conservation.</p>
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6.2. Sigatoka

There are two settlements located in Sigatoka’s urban area. These are: Kulukulu and Vunikavika. The image below shows the geographic location of each of the settlements. Table 6.2 provides specific information to each of the settlements based on the community-level vulnerability assessments that were conducted.



Table 6.2: Informal Settlements in Sigatoka

Informal Settlement	Situation Analysis	ESGY vulnerabilities
Kulukulu		

	<p>Kulukulu Settlement is located close to the Sigatoka Sand Dunes National Park which lies along the main Queen's Highway, in the Coral Coast region. There is a total of 13 houses and a population of 42 people, from which 90% are Indo Fijian and 10% iTaukei. The location of the settlement in the sand dunes area is highly problematic, and landslides occur frequently. Other issues faced by the community are related to cyclones and drought. Furthermore, limited access to water, the lack of secure tenure and inadequate sanitation are also identified by the community as being highly problematic.</p>	<p>Access and equity Marginalized and vulnerable groups Gender equity & women's empowerment Involuntary Resettlement There is an ongoing process between the community, Sigatoka Town Council and MHCD to relocate the residents from Kulukulu. Although this is not identified as involuntary resettlement, given that the residents are aware and willing to relocate, the principle is triggered in order to ensure monitoring of the process. Protection of natural habitats The settlement is located in Sigatoka's sand dunes, which have the status of National Park. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</p>
Vunikavika		
	<p>Vunikavika settlement is located along the Sigatoka road along the main road from Sigatoka to Nadi. There is a total of 50 households and a population of more than 230 people, from which 71% are Indo Fijian and 29% iTaukei. Flooding, landslides and cyclones were identified as being highly problematic in this area. The community faces additional issues such as a lack of solid waste management, limited access to water supply, poor sanitation and insecure land tenure.</p>	<p>Access and equity Marginalized and vulnerable groups Gender equity & women's empowerment Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</p>



6.3. Nadi

There are two settlements located in Nandi's urban area. These are: Nawajikuma and Karociri. The

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image below shows the geographic location of each of the settlements. Table 6.3 provides specific information on each of the settlements based on the community-level vulnerability assessments that were conducted.

Table 6.3: Informal Settlements in Nadi

Informal Settlement	Situation Analysis	ESGY vulnerabilities
Nawajikuma		
	Nawajikuma is located along the Nadi Back road, which connects to Queen's road. Being located close to the river, it is highly vulnerable to floods. The settlement is divided into two areas with different community leaders. Most of the population is iTaukei.	Access and equity Marginalized and vulnerable groups Gender equity & women's empowerment Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency
Karociri		
	Karociri is located in located along the Nadi Back road, which connects to Queen's road. Being located close to the river, the settlement is highly affected by floods.	Access and equity Marginalized and vulnerable groups Gender equity & women's empowerment Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency

6.4. Lautoka



There are six settlements located in Nandi's urban area. These are: Naquiroso, Taiperia, Navutu, Vunato, Veidogo and California. The image below shows the geographic location of each of the settlements. Table 6.4 provides specific information on each of the settlements based on the community-level vulnerability assessments that were conducted.




Table 6.4: Informal Settlements in Lautoka

Informal Settlement	Situation Analysis	ESGY vulnerabilities
Naqiroso 	<p>Naqiroso is located on the coast south-western side of Lautoka City. The only access leading to the settlement is an unpaved road which crosses a flood-prone area. This is a key issue since critical infrastructure is not present in the settlement (e.g. health, education, evacuation center, etc.). Residents in the settlement have reported not having means to evacuate the settlement (e.g. boat). The main climate-related hazards that affect this settlement are coastal flooding and cyclones. There are three households that were identified as being particularly vulnerable to floods, located in the mangrove area. All the population in the settlement is iTaukei. Access to services is very limited: there is no access to electricity, sanitation is poor and water access is available for very limited households and being shared.</p>	<p>Access and equity Marginalized and vulnerable groups Gender equity & women's empowerment Protection of natural habitats</p> <p>The settlement is located in a mangrove area. The principle is triggered to monitor that actions will not result in mangrove degradation/ deforestation from the settlement's members. The existence of mangroves is identified as an opportunity to raise awareness on the value of ecosystem services provided by mangroves and to promote their protection and conservation.</p> <p>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</p>
Taiperia 	<p>Taiperia is located on the coast south-western side of Lautoka City in a mangrove area. The access the settlement is through an unpaved road that connects to Queen's Road. The community is particularly affected by coastal flooding, cyclones and drought. There is a lack of adequate sanitation facilities, with a relatively high percentage of inhabitants not having access to sanitation facilities at all (leading to open defecation practices). Access to electricity is also limited. All</p>	<p>Access and equity Marginalized and vulnerable groups Gender equity & women's empowerment Involuntary Resettlement</p> <p>There is an ongoing process between the community and the Ministry of Lands and Mineral Resources to potentially relocate the residents from Taiperia.</p>

	<p>the population in the settlement is iTaukei.</p>	<p>The principle is triggered in order to ensure monitoring of the process.</p> <p>Protection of natural habitats</p> <p>The settlement is located in a mangrove area. The principle is triggered to monitor that actions will not result in mangrove degradation/ deforestation from the settlement's members. The existence of mangroves is identified as an opportunity to raise awareness on the value of ecosystem services provided by mangroves and to promote their protection and conservation.</p> <p>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</p>
Navutu		
	<p>Navutu is located along the coast on the south-western side of Lautoka City, in an industrial area. There is a paved road that leads to the settlement. Among the main climate-related hazards are coastal flooding and cyclones. The residents have used old tires in order to build a sea wall in order to reduce the impacts. Residents have reported high impacts on their properties related to the aforementioned hazards. There is also a lack of services, especially in terms of sanitation. Almost all inhabitants in the settlement are iTaukei.</p>	<p>Access and equity</p> <p>Marginalized and vulnerable groups</p> <p>Gender equity & women's empowerment</p> <p>Protection of natural habitats</p> <p>The settlement is located in the coast. Some community members have engaged in mangrove planting as a self-initiative. This is identified as an opportunity, given that residents may be interested in increasing their knowledge in this type of actions and receive additional</p>

		support. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency
Vunato		
	<p>Vunato is located along the river in Lautoka city. This area has limited access to services, among which sanitation and solid waste management are the most problematic. The lack of adequate sanitation, limited rubbish collection and the location of an industrial facility on the other side of the river result in severe riverine pollution. Despite this, residents continue to fish and bath in the water. All of these factors, including the lack of basic sanitation, contribute to a significant risk from disease. Furthermore, the lack of adequate drainages exacerbates the impacts of floods. The community has no evacuation center. Regarding land tenure, although residents do not have formal lease, there is informal consent from the land owner (this is also applies to Veidogo and California, since the landowner is the same person). The settlement is also located close to the landfill which brings additional risks (e.g. residents from the settlement often collect waste and bring it to the settlement, fires, etc.)</p>	Access and equity Marginalized and vulnerable groups Gender equity & women's empowerment Protection of natural habitats Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency
Veidogo		
	<p>Veidogo is located on the Eastern side of Lautoka city. Access to the settlement is limited and consists of an unpaved road.</p> <p>Furthermore, the settlement is also located close to the landfill. Similarly to the case of Vunato and California, this poses additional risks. All of the residents are iTaukei. Among the key hazards that affect the settlement are floods and cyclones. The lack of an adequate drainage system leads to</p>	Access and equity Marginalized and vulnerable groups Gender equity & women's empowerment Protection of natural habitats Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency

	water stagnation across the settlement. This combined with the lack of adequate sanitation facilities pose serious risks in terms of diseases.	
California		
	California is located at the intersection of two unpaved roads and in the proximity of a mangrove area. Veidogo and California are located very close to each other and thus, share very similar issues such as poor sanitation and the lack of adequate drainage system posing serious health risks. The settlement is also located close to the landfill. Similarly to the case of Vunato and Veidogo, this brings additional risks. All residents in California are iTaukei.	Access and equity Marginalized and vulnerable groups Gender equity & women's empowerment Protection of natural habitats Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency

6.5. Land tenure analysis

Information collected during the Vulnerability Assessment evidenced inconsistencies related to land tenure details. Often, household residents may not be aware of who the land owner is for the land where they reside or where the exact borders for the different parcels lay. There are three categories of land in Fiji: Native Land, freehold land and Crown Land. Data specific to land tenure was obtained from three different bodies:

- Ministry of Lands and Mineral Resources: responsible for the administration and oversight of all development on State Land in Fiji under the State Lands Act.
- iTaukei Land Trust Board (TLTB): statutory body that controls and administers itaukei lands on behalf of indigenous owners at different levels (Yavusa, Mataqali, Tokatoka).
- Titles Office

The three bodies were consulted in order to crosscheck that all the information was consistent. While freehold land can be bought and sold, Native Land/iTaukei Land and Crown Land cannot be bought and sold and is available only on a leasehold basis. Approximately 83% of land in Fiji is Native Land, 10% of land in Fiji is freehold land, and 7% of land in Fiji is Crown Land (administered by the Department of Lands)⁶. All foreshore lands below mean high water mark, mangroves and rivers are classified as state land. All iTaukei land belongs to iTaukei 'land owning units' and may be made available for use and development by others through short- or long-term leases. There are four ownership groups: Mataqaali,

⁶ <http://www.townplanning.gov.fj/index.php/planning/planning-issues/land-tenure>

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Tokatoka, Yavusa, and individuals⁷. There is a GIS database that contains information specific to land tenure, parcels and lots. This database (VanuaGIS) is accessed and managed by the government. TLTB has its own GIS platform with information specific to native land.

The table below summarizes the data obtained for each of the settlements, provided by the Ministry of Lands and Mineral Resources, TLTB and the Titles Office:

Town	Settlement	Tenure	Parcel	Lot	Mataqali details
Lami	Wailekutu	State Land (Mangrove)			N/A
	Vuniivi	Private Freehold Land	DP1198	Lot 3	N/A
	Wainovokai	State Land			N/A
	Qauia	iTaukei Land	*Leased by Government		
	Kalekana	State Land			N/A
	Bilo	iTaukei Land	NLC 960	Lot 8	Mat. Nakaubeqa
Sigatoka	Kulukulu	State Land			N/A
	Vunikavika	iTaukei Land	N 794	Lot 1	Mat. Nadrukuboto
			N684	Lot 3	Mat. Noi Madu
Lautoka	California	iTaukei Land	NLC 1305	Lot 8	Mat. Vidilo
	Veidogo	iTaukei Land	NLC 1305	Lot 8	Mat. Vidilo
	Vunato	iTaukei Land	NLC 1305	Lot 8	Mat. Vidilo
	Taiperia	State Land			N/A
	Navutu	State Land			N/A
	Naqiroso	State Land (Mangrove)			N/A
Nadi	Nawajikuma	iTaukei Land	NLC 368	Lot 131	Mat. Nalagi
			NLC 376	Lot 126	Mat. Nawaka
			NLC 377	Lot 125	Mat. Batinareba
			NLC 366	Lot 128	Mat. Nalagi
	Korociri	iTaukei Land	NLC 367	Lot 127	Mat. Nalagi

This process is followed in order to ensure that land owners are identified and engaged in consultations and in order to avoid issues during the implementation phase. In those cases where activities require building permits, the land title will be required as part of the process.

⁷ [https://www.tltb.com.fj/getattachment/Media/Brochures/Land-Ownership-in-Fiji-Booklet-\(1\).pdf.aspx?lang=en-US](https://www.tltb.com.fj/getattachment/Media/Brochures/Land-Ownership-in-Fiji-Booklet-(1).pdf.aspx?lang=en-US)

7. Stakeholder engagement

7.1. Project stakeholders

The critical stakeholders involved in the project design and implementation were identified through stakeholder analyses. These include:

- **Target communities:** they are the most directly involved in the design and implementation of activities and are the ultimate beneficiaries of the interventions.
- **PCN:** they are the coordinating body for informal settlement communities and manage protocols and engagement with communities. They facilitate inquiry into issues and help communities find solutions to the issues the project will address.
- **National agency for local authorities:** They are involved to ensure the project's activities align with broader priorities for local government capacity building and statutory responsibilities.
- **National agencies for housing and planning:** They are involved to ensure the project's activities align with housing policy priorities and statutory development requirements.
- **Local town/city councils:**

7.2. Engagement Activities up to the date

The table below summarizes in what way engagement has taken place with each of the identified key stakeholders:

Stakeholder	Engagement to the date	Date	Key issues discussed
Target communities			
Quaia	Household surveys	24-25/09/18 23/24/10/18	Project brief, ESS brief and survey questions
	Focus group discussions		Project brief, vulnerabilities and potential resilience building activities
	Interviews with community leaders and other key stakeholders (e.g. land owners)	regularly	Wide range of topics on the settlement conditions, logistics and project status on a regular basis.
	Local Steering Committee (LSC) Meeting (Lami)	21/03/19	Discussion on main vulnerabilities identified in the settlements in the Lami area and key adaptation options identified throughout community engagement.
Kalekana	Household surveys	28/09/18	Project brief, ESS brief and survey questions
	Focus group discussions		Project brief, vulnerabilities and potential resilience building activities
	Interviews with community leaders and other key stakeholders	regularly	Wide range of topics on the settlement conditions, logistics and project status on a regular basis.
	LSC Meeting (Lami)	21/03/19	Discussion on main vulnerabilities identified in the settlements in the Lami area and key adaptation options identified throughout community engagement.

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Wainivokai	Household surveys	26/10/18	Project brief, ESS brief and survey questions
	Focus group discussions		Project brief, vulnerabilities and potential resilience building activities
	Interviews with community leaders and other key stakeholders	regularly	Wide range of topics on the settlement conditions, logistics and project status on a regular basis.
	LSC Meeting (Lami)	21/03/19	Discussion on main vulnerabilities identified in the settlements in the Lami area and key adaptation options identified throughout community engagement.
Wailekutu	Household surveys	Oct-Nov. 2018	Project brief, ESS brief and survey questions
	Focus group discussions	27/09/18	Project brief, vulnerabilities and potential resilience building activities
	Interviews with community leaders and other key stakeholders	regularly	Wide range of topics on the settlement conditions, logistics and project status on a regular basis.
	LSC Meeting (Lami)	21/03/19	Discussion on main vulnerabilities identified in the settlements in the Lami area and key adaptation options identified throughout community engagement.
Vuniivi	Household surveys	27/09/18	Project brief, ESS brief and survey questions
	Focus group discussions		Project brief, vulnerabilities and potential resilience building activities
	Interviews with community leaders and other key stakeholders	Regularly	Wide range of topics on the settlement conditions, logistics and project status on a regular basis.
	LSC Meeting (Lami)	21/03/19	Discussion on main vulnerabilities identified in the settlements in the Lami area and key adaptation options identified throughout community engagement.
Bilo	Household surveys	27/09/18	Project brief, ESS brief and survey questions
	Focus group discussions	Oct-Nov. 2018	Project brief, vulnerabilities and potential resilience building activities
	Interviews with community leaders and other key stakeholders	Regularly	Wide range of topics on the settlement conditions, logistics and project status on a regular basis.
	LSC Meeting (Lami)	21/03/19	Discussion on main vulnerabilities identified in the settlements in the Lami area and key adaptation options identified throughout community engagement.
Kulukulu	Household surveys	Oct-Nov. 2018	Project brief, ESS brief and survey questions
	Focus group discussions	Oct-Nov. 2018	Project brief, vulnerabilities and potential resilience building activities
	Interviews with community leaders and other key stakeholders	Regularly	Wide range of topics on the settlement conditions, logistics and project status on a regular basis.
Vunikavika	Household surveys	Oct-Nov. 2018	Project brief, ESS brief and survey questions

	Focus group discussions	Oct-Nov. 2018	Project brief, vulnerabilities and potential resilience building activities
	Interviews with community leaders and other key stakeholders	Regularly	Wide range of topics on the settlement conditions, logistics and project status on a regular basis..
Nawajikuma	Household surveys	Oct-Nov. 2018	Project brief, ESS brief and survey questions
	Focus group discussions	12-13/02/19	Project brief, vulnerabilities and potential resilience building activities
	Interviews with community leaders and other key stakeholders	Regularly	Wide range of topics on the settlement conditions, logistics and project status on a regular basis.
Karociri	Household surveys	Oct-Nov. 2018	Project brief, ESS brief and survey questions
	Focus group discussions	14-15/02/19	
	Interviews with community leaders and other key stakeholders	Regularly	Wide range of topics on the settlement conditions, logistics and project status on a regular basis.
Naquirosso	Household surveys	Oct-Nov. 2018	Project brief, ESS brief and survey questions
	Focus group discussions	7-8/03/19	Project brief, vulnerabilities and potential resilience building activities
	Interviews with community leaders and other key stakeholders	regularly	Wide range of topics on the settlement conditions, logistics and project status on a regular basis.
Taiperia	Household surveys	Oct-Nov. 2018	Project brief, ESS brief and survey questions
	Focus group discussions	4-5/03/19	Project brief, vulnerabilities and potential resilience building activities
	Interviews with community leaders and other key stakeholders	Regularly	Wide range of topics on the settlement conditions, logistics and project status on a regular basis.
Navutu	Household surveys	Oct-Nov. 2018	Project brief, ESS brief and survey questions
	Focus group discussions	27-28/02/19	Project brief, vulnerabilities and potential resilience building activities
	Interviews with community leaders and other key stakeholders	Regularly	Wide range of topics on the settlement conditions, logistics and project status on a regular basis.
Vunato	Household surveys	Oct-Nov. 2018	Project brief, ESS brief and survey questions
	Focus group discussions	18-19/02/19	Project brief, vulnerabilities and potential resilience building activities
	Interviews with community leaders and other key stakeholders	Regularly	Wide range of topics on the settlement conditions, logistics and project status on a regular basis.
Veidogo	Household surveys	Oct-Nov. 2018	Project brief, ESS brief and survey questions
	Focus group discussions	22-21/02/19	Project brief, vulnerabilities and potential resilience building activities

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	Interviews with community leaders and other key stakeholders	Regularly	Wide range of topics on the settlement conditions, logistics and project status on a regular basis.
California	Household surveys	Oct-Nov. 2018	Project brief, ESS brief and survey questions
	Focus group discussions	25-26/02/19	Project brief, vulnerabilities and potential resilience building activities
	Interviews with community leaders and other key stakeholders	Regularly	Wide range of topics on the settlement conditions, logistics and project status on a regular basis.
PCN			
Volunteers surveyor team	Household surveys and trainings	(Surveys as mentioned above)	Support household survey process
Representative	LSC Meeting (Lami)	21/03/19	Project brief, discussion on the results from the community-based VAs and APs in the informal settlements within Lami
Local town/city councils			
CEO Lami Town Council	LSC Meeting (Lami)	21/03/19	Project brief, discussion on the results from the community-based VAs and APs in the informal settlements within Lami

8. Activities analysis

In line with UN-Habitat's Environmental and Social Management System and in line with the Adaptation Fund's ESP and Gender Policy (GP), UN-Habitat and partners are required to conduct risk screenings and impact assessments of all proposed interventions / activities and the project as a whole.

All activities (except those under output 3.1.1., since the corresponding activities have not yet been fully defined) have been screened for ESGY risks and opportunities (Annex x). The table below summarizes the principles triggered during the screening for each of the project's activities:

OUTPUT	ACTIVITY	PRINCIPLES TRIGGERED: RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES
OUTPUT 1	1.1.1. Conduct city-wide risk and vulnerability assessment for participating towns.	2. Access & Equity <u>Risk:</u> Equal and meaningful participation in all planning and capacity development activities is critical to ensure optimal project outcomes and with regard to avoidance of other ESGY related risks. <u>Opportunity:</u> The project has the opportunity to empower marginalized groups with benefits beyond those intended by the project. Planning schemes (beyond this project) can support higher degree of equity. 3. Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups <u>Risk:</u> The outcome of the planning activities could adversely
	1.2.1. Produce hazard maps.	
	1.3.1. Develop city-wide climate change action plans for participating towns.	
	1.4.1 Establish an urban planner/resilience officer.	

		<p>affect vulnerable and marginalized groups</p> <p><u>Opportunity</u>: If well designed, the activity could contribute to the participation of and specific environmental and social development gains of vulnerable and marginalized groups beyond the expectations of the project.</p> <p>4. Human Rights</p> <p><u>Risk</u>: Whilst at the planning stage land rights will not be directly affected, this risk was triggered to ensure that all planning fully considers potential implications. If not done carefully the planning process may affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources</p> <p>5. Gender Equity & Women's Empowerment</p> <p><u>Risk</u>: Whilst the project design should ensure that women are fully participating and are empowered this principle was triggered to ensure that women and youth are fully participating in design of project activities and thus would also participate in implementation and benefit from and have access to opportunities and benefits (related to projects under activity 3.1.1)</p> <p>7. Indigenous Peoples</p> <p>Indigenous people (iTaukei) are both part of the informal settler communities as well as land owners. Whilst land rights and other cultural rights of different groups are complex, these are generally well understood and institutional mechanisms are in place. Indigenous people are also not a minority.</p> <p>However, all project members and stakeholders need to be fully aware of rights and dynamics.</p> <p>9. Protection of natural habitats</p> <p>The city-wide vulnerability assessments and risk maps should by definition support the protection of natural habitats. However, as they feed into local planning schemes it is critical to consider all dimensions of the LPS and to ensure that the VA and risk maps support the overall LPS and are strongly rooted in EBA approaches (opportunity).</p> <p>16. Gender & Youth</p> <p><u>Risk</u>: Women, youth, the elderly, people with disability and other people in vulnerable situations may potentially be limited from equal and informed participation if task managers are not fully trained and participation is not monitored. Women, youth, the elderly, people with disability and other people in vulnerable situations may not be given opportunity from taking leadership roles.</p> <p><u>Opportunity</u>: Project activities can be designed in such a way that active empowerment is supported.</p>
OUTPUT 2	2.1.1 Develop assessment and planning tool.	<p>2. Access and Equity</p> <p><u>Risk</u>: Equal and meaningful participation in all planning and capacity development activities is critical to ensure optimal project outcomes and with regard to avoidance of other</p>
	2.2.1 Conduct community-based climate vulnerability assessments in identified informal	

	<p>settlements.</p> <p>2.3.1. Develop community-level resilience, recovery and upgrading plans in identified informal settlements.</p> <p>2.4.1. Organise adaptation and risk reduction assessment and awareness activities for targeted population groups.</p> <p>2.5.1. Strengthen targeted household and community livelihood strategies in relation to climate change impacts.</p>	<p>ESGY related risks, communities may put forward empowered members, rather than marginalized ones.</p> <p><u>Opportunity</u>: The project has the opportunity to empower marginalized groups with benefits beyond those intended by the project</p> <p>3. Vulnerable and marginalized groups</p> <p><u>Risk</u>: The outcome of the planning activities could adversely affect vulnerable and marginalized groups</p> <p><u>Opportunity</u> : If well designed, the activity could contribute to the participation of and specific environmental and social development gains of vulnerable and marginalized groups beyond the expectations of the project.</p> <p>4. Human Rights</p> <p><u>Risk</u>: Whilst at the planning stage land rights will not be directly affected, this risk was triggered to ensure that all planning fully considers potential implications. If not done carefully the planning process may affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources</p> <p>5. Gender Equality and empowerment of women</p> <p><u>Risk</u>: Whilst the project design should ensure that women are fully participating and are empowered this principle was triggered to ensure that women and youth are fully participating in design of project activities and thus would also participate in implementation and benefit from and have access to opportunities and benefits (related to projects under activity 3.1.1)</p> <p>7. Indigenous people</p> <p><u>Risk</u>: Indigenous people (iTaukei) are both part of the informal settler communities as well as land owners. Whilst land rights and other cultural rights of different groups are complex, these are generally well understood and institutional mechanisms are in place. Indigenous people are also not a minority.</p> <p>However, all project members and stakeholders need to be fully aware of rights and dynamics.</p> <p>9. Protection of natural habitats</p> <p><u>Risk</u> : The city-wide vulnerability assessments and risk maps should by definition support the protection of natural habitats. However, as they feed into local planning schemes it is critical to consider all dimensions of the LPS and to ensure that the VA and risk maps support the overall LPS and are strongly rooted in EBA approaches (opportunity).</p> <p>16. Gender and Youth</p> <p>Women, youth, the elderly, people with disability and other people in vulnerable situations may potentially be limited from equal and informed participation if task managers are not fully trained and participation is not monitored.</p> <p>Women, youth, the elderly, people with disability and</p>
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		other people in vulnerable situations may not be given opportunity from taking leadership roles. <u>Opportunity</u> : Project activities can be designed in such a way that active empowerment is supported.
OUTPUT 3	3.1.1 Physical, natural, and social assets and ecosystems in response to climate change impacts	To be screened when actions are defined
OUTPUT 4	4.1.1 Knowledge Management and Advocacy 4.2.1 Support regional advocacy and replication.	16. Gender & Youth <u>Risk</u> : The Knowledge Management, Advocacy and Communications Strategy and its elements has been reviewed. The ESGY principles have conscientiously been integrated. The principle was triggered to ensure that monitoring of the implementation against the ESGY Principles takes place.

9. Mitigation and Management Plan

9.1. Mitigation measures

Following the screening at activity-level, mitigation measures were identified for all the principles that were triggered as potentially presenting ESGY risks. Mitigation measures are included in the table below and monitoring requirements are included in table x.

Table x: Mitigation measures per activity

OUTPUT	ACTIVITY	PRINCIPLES TRIGGERED: RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES
OUTPUT 1	1.1.1. Conduct city-wide risk and vulnerability assessment for participating towns.	2. Access & Equity Project Manager and task manager to work in cooperation with communities, CSO and knowable stakeholders to ensure representative participation which includes women, youth, people with disabilities, elderly, representatives of all communities. 3. Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups Design of planning processes and assurance of adequate engagement of stakeholders (see above). Every outcome (plans, consultations, training design) will be reviewed against this principle (all principles) by the task manager, the project manager and in certain cases UN-Habitat's regional office. 4. Human Rights Land rights will be assessed as part of the vulnerability assessment. Potential risks will be openly discussed with communities and experts. 5. Gender Equity & Women's Empowerment Meaningful participation of women will be ensured (see above). Gender experts will support the process. Community planners will be trained to ensure gender and youth aware processes. Gender disaggregated data will be
	1.2.1. Produce hazard maps.	
	1.3.1. Develop city-wide climate change action plans for participating towns.	
	1.4.1 Establish an urban planner/resilience officer.	

		<p>collected</p> <p>7. Indigenous Peoples Meaning full participation not only of the individual stakeholders but also by their organizations and the TLTB is required.</p> <p>9. Protection of natural habitats Methodology to consider EbA as an integral dimension</p> <p>16. Gender & Youth The project will actively seek to empower, women, youth, elderly, people with disabilities and other people in vulnerable situations.</p>
OUTPUT 2	2.1.1 Develop assessment and planning tool.	<p>2. Access and Equity Project Manager and task manager to work in cooperation with communities, CSO and knowable stakeholders to ensure representative participation which includes women, youth, people with disabilities, elderly, representatives of all communities.</p>
	2.2.1 Conduct community-based climate vulnerability assessments in identified informal settlements.	
	2.3.1. Develop community-level resilience, recovery and upgrading plans in identified informal settlements.	<p>3. Vulnerable and marginalized groups Design of planning processes and assurance of adequate engagement of stakeholders (see above). Every outcome (plans, consultations, training design) will be reviewed against this principle (all principles) by the task manager, the project manager and in certain cases UN-Habitat's regional office.</p>
	2.4.1. Organise adaptation and risk reduction assessment and awareness activities for targeted population groups.	
	2.5.1. Strengthen targeted household and community livelihood strategies in relation to climate change impacts.	<p>4. Human Rights Land rights will be assessed as part of the vulnerability assessment. Potential risks will be openly discussed with communities and experts.</p> <p>5. Gender Equality and empowerment of women Meaningful participation of women will be ensured (see above). Gender experts will support the process. Community planners will be trained to ensure gender and youth aware processes. Gender disaggregated data will be collected.</p> <p>7. Indigenous people Meaning full participation not only of the individual stakeholders but also by their organizations and the TLTB is required</p> <p>9. Protection of natural habitats Methodology to consider EbA as an integral dimension</p> <p>16. Gender & Youth The project will actively seek to empower, women, youth, elderly, people with disabilities and other people in vulnerable situations.</p>
OUTPUT 3	3.1.1 Physical, natural, and social assets and ecosystems in response to climate change impacts	To be screened when actions are defined
OUTPUT 4	4.1.1 Knowledge Management and Advocacy	<p>16. Gender & Youth The project will actively seek to empower, women, youth, elderly, people with disabilities and other people in</p>

		vulnerable situations. The KMAC strategy and the related activities are to be designed in such a manner that they will contribute to this goal
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10. Communication strategy

In order to achieve full transparency in all project activities and results, a strong and actionable work plan is put in place. The outputs that support this at this stage of the project include:

Print Material

- **Project banners:** project banners have been produced in order to ensure project visibility during events, workshops, etc. Banners include the following logos: AF, UN-Habitat and Government of Fiji, as well as the project logo.
- **Project brochure:** provides a summary on the project, including information on the context, climate change vulnerabilities, the project objective and overview. This brochure has provided information to a range of stakeholders (e.g. during trainings, to community members, etc.). It has been distributed to all the households that were surveyed in each community. In this way, stakeholders are well informed, increasing transparency.
- **Rights & Principles poster:** is targeted at communities, communicating in an easy and clear way the principles included in the ESGY strategy. It familiarizes community members with all the principles that are to be followed by all projects and also provides information on the available grievance mechanisms (both UN-Habitat's and AF's). Posters are displayed in common areas used by the communities (e.g. community centres).
- **ESGY brochure:** includes an overview on the project as well as the ESGY principles included in the ESGY strategy and information on the grievance mechanisms. Brochures are handed in during trainings (e.g. implementing partner, resilience officers, etc.) as well as to each of the households in the community during the household survey.

Social Media

Social media is an effective means of communicating the knowledge generated by the project to the largest number of beneficiaries. Both Facebook and Twitter have been used regularly for this purpose, making knowledge and information more accessible to those directly impacted by the project. Posts shared include information on activities organized (e.g. workshops, trainings, etc.), news from different sources about the project (e.g. digital newspapers), as well as relevant information at regional and global levels, among others.

Online

Webpages of the Adaptation Fund, UN-Habitat, and associated networks provide appropriate platforms for the sharing of project results and relevant knowledge products with both target audiences and the

wider public.

Branding

Effective project branding has multiple intertwining benefits for the KMAS. In ensuring transparent implementation in accurately reporting project activities, progress and results, branding directly strengthens accountability of all organisations involved. Moreover, effective branding of the project ensures that knowledge products produced can reach a wider audience. The visual identity developed during previous phases has been followed when designing knowledge management and advocacy products.

Press, Media & Communications

Throughout project implementation, press releases, journalist engagement, videography and sharing project stories present effective mechanisms for both advocacy and communications in terms of reaching the largest number of beneficiaries in sharing project related information and knowledge.

Audio visual presence

High quality images of events and more so of community realities (before/after) and processes (consultations, construction) say more than a thousand words and need to support all other activities here. In addition, images could be used for a photo book or an online slide show. A project video is planned. High quality video coverage of events (as above) would be useful to supplement this (if of professional quality).

Social Artistry

Social Artistry is an effective way of communicating, and more importantly engaging with entire communities for example through theatre performances or village festivals or with sub-groups such as school-based drawing competitions....

11. Grievance mechanism

A grievance mechanism is in place to allow people affected by the project to raise any concerns on the activities being implemented, and is managed anonymously. These are communicated verbally during the ethical briefings before the activities and in printed material (e.g. ESGY poster displayed in the communities). Both the project's internal grievance mechanism as the AF's are communicated (included in the table below).

Fiji Resilient Informal Settlements Tel. 330 43 64 FijiRIS@gmail.com	Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat Adaptation Fund Board secretariat Mail stop: MSN P-4-400 1818 H Street NW Washington DC 20433 USA
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Tel: 001-202-478-7347
afbsec@adaptation-fund.org

ANNEX A: Activity-level Screening Tool

- Screening of activities under Project Component / Output Area

TABLE 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Activity description (title)	
2. Sub-Project number (only relevant for community assets)	
3. Project location (town, community, geographical coordinates, map)	
4. Person(s) completing / supporting this screening	
5. Date of screening	

TABLE 2: ACTIVITY / SUB-PROJECT DETAILS

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION – FOR COMMUNITY ASSETS: TECHNICAL INFORMATION (WHAT WILL BE DEVELOPED / CONSTRUCTED AND LOCATION DETAILS, LENGTH, SIZE, ETC.)

6. Activity description and or asset to be developed	
7. Materials to be used	
8. Other technical specifications	
9. Is an ESIA required by law?	
10. Who owns the land the activity is planned on and / or who uses the land and why?	
11. Start date of activity / works	
12. End date of activity / works	

ESMP & Scoping Report

USE OF ASSETS (BENEFITS AND ACCESS)	
13. How will the asset be used	
14. Interventions required to ensure that assets can be used to ensure full adaptation potential can be harnessed by all in full compliance with ESGYS.	
15. Interventions required for sustainable management and maintenance of the asset(s)	
CONSULTATIONS	
16. Was the community (and specific groups) consulted / how were stakeholders engaged, how will they be engaged in the future.	
17. Have relevant local authorities been consulted	
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONTEXT	
18. Description of the environmental context and the main environmental issues on the site / in the area	
19. Description of the social context and the main social issues on the site / in the area	
20. Description of the youth and gender situation (including but not limited to participation, leadership, education, capacities)	

TABLE 3: CHECKLIST OF POTENTIAL RISK AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE WITHIN THE ADAPTATION FUND’S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL PRINCIPLES

**ANSWER
(Y/N)**

Adaptation Fund principle 1: Compliance with the Law

21. Is there a risk that the activity does not comply with an applicable domestic or international law?

Adaptation Fund principle 2: Access and equity

22. Is there a risk that the activity would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?

23. Is there a risk that the activity would impede access of any group to basic health services, clean water and sanitation, energy, education, housing, safe and decent working conditions, land rights, humanitarian aids, information, etc.?

24. Is there a risk that the activity does not provide fair and equitable access to benefits from the project to all affected stakeholders?

25. Is there a risk that the activity exacerbates existing inequities, particularly with respect to marginalized or vulnerable groups?

26. Is there a risk that the activity exacerbates tensions among different religious and ethical groups?

Adaptation Fund principle 3: Vulnerable and marginalized groups

27. Are there any marginalized or vulnerable groups present among project beneficiaries?

28. Is there a likelihood that the activity would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups?

29. Could the activity potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services to marginalized individuals or groups?

Adaptation Fund principle 4: Human rights

30. Could the activity lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population?

31. Would the activity possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?

Adaptation Fund principle 5: Gender equality and women's empowerment

32. Is there a likelihood that the proposed activity would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?

33. Would the activity potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?

34. Would the activity potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?

35. Could the activity potentially contribute to sexual harassment or sexual exploitation?

36. Could the activity potentially have adverse impacts on the value of unpaid work?

Adaptation Fund principle 6: Core labour rights

37. Does the activity involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labour standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)⁸?

38. Does the activity involve community participation (such as voluntary, sweat equity, food for work, cash for work) which may not be considered “employment or livelihood” but contributes to household or community asset building – and if so, may such engagement fail to comply with national and international labour standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO conventions)?

Adaptation Fund principle 7: Indigenous people

39. Are indigenous groups clearly defined and/or do the groups clearly self-identify as indigenous

40. Are indigenous peoples present in the project area?

41. Are indigenous groups potentially marginalized / not fully integrated into mainstream society

42. Would the proposed activity potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples?

43. Would the activity adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?

44. Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?

Adaptation Fund principle 8: Involuntary resettlement

45. Would the activity potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?

46. Is there a risk that the activity would lead to forced evictions?

47. Will the activity lead to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood)?

Adaptation Fund principle 9: Protection of natural habitats

48. Is the activity within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local

⁸ To be elaborated. Ideally in line with national ratifications. ILO Convention No. 156 on workers with family responsibilities, Convention No. 182 on maternity protection, and Convention No. 189 regarding decent work for domestic workers. Report of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights (2013). United Nations.

communities?	
49. Would the activity potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. natural, modified, and critical habitats) and/or natural ecosystems and ecosystem services?	
50. Does the activity involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, natural ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?	
Adaptation Fund principle 10: Conserving biodiversity	
51. Could the activity lead to the reduction or loss of biological diversity?	
52. Would the activity pose a risk of introducing invasive and/or non-native species of flora and fauna?	
53. Is monoculture foreseen?	
54. Would the activity pose risks to endangered species of flora and flora?	
Adaptation Fund principle 11: Climate change	
55. Will the activity result in significant greenhouse gas emissions or may it exacerbate climate change / maladaptation (e.g. negative effects in other areas)?	
Adaptation Fund principle 12: Pollution and resource efficiency	
56. Does the activity require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	
57. Would the activity potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	
58. Would the activity potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	
59. Will the activity involve the application of pesticides?	
60. Does the activity potentially result in the generation of source of noise with harmful impact on the activity of human or animal life?	
Adaptation Fund principle 13: Public health	
61. Would the activity result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from waterborne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	
62. Would the activity pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials?	
63. Would elements of activity construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	
Adaptation Fund principle 14: Physical and cultural heritage	
64. Will the proposed activity result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)?	

Adaptation Fund principle 15: Land and soil erosion

- | | |
|---|--|
| 65. Will the activity potentially lead to the conversion of wetlands, waterways, or woodlots? | |
| 66. Will the activity cause the clearing of natural vegetation and/or forest? | |
| 67. Is there a risk that the activity leads to soil degradation? | |
| 68. Is there a risk that the activity is designed without proper soil analysis and/or does not match soil capability? | |

Additional principles: Gender and Youth

- | | |
|---|--|
| 69. Will women, youth, the elderly, people with disability and other people in vulnerable situations be potentially limited in their access to information on the ESGYS (capacity development, information), access to the gender and youth focal point and information on the grievance mechanism? | |
| 70. Will women, youth, the elderly, people with disability and other people in vulnerable situations potentially be limited from equal and informed participation in this activity? | |
| 71. Is there a risk that women, youth, the elderly, people with disability and other people in vulnerable situations are prevented from taking leadership roles? | |
| 72. Is there a risk that the activity is not based on a gender and youth analysis including disaggregated data which would prevent adequate monitoring? | |
| 73. Is there a risk that environmental, social, gender and youth benefits of this activity have not been fully considered? | |

Table 4: Identifying probability, impact, significance and risks mitigation measures

Table partially filled out, to provide examples for project staff to complete the table fully. Please use the checklist (table 3) to identify risks (please delete this note)


WHAT ARE THE POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS?						
AF principle number and description of risks	Probability (P) and Impact (I) Score 1 - 5	Significance	Risk details / potential opportunities	Mitigation measures proposed	Monitoring indicators	Frequency and responsibility for monitoring
		(= impact x probability)				
		Low: 1-7				
		Med: 8-14				
		High: 15-25				
AF Principle 2. Access and Equity	P= 1	Low				
	I = 4	(4)				
AF Principle 3 vulnerable and marginalized groups	P=2	Med				
	I=4	(8)				
AF Principle 4 Human Rights	P= 1	Low				
	I = 5	(5)				
5 Gender Equality and empowerment of women	P=1	Low				
	I=4	(4)				
Gender and Youth	P=1	Low				
	I=4	(4)				

TABLE 5: SIGN OFF FOR SUBMISSION FOR APPROVAL



Signature	Date	Signature
Assessor of activity sub-project		
Activity / sub-project leader		
UN-Habitat Project Manager		


ANNEX B: ESGY Dissemination and Capacity Building Tools

Tool	Brief description	Design
Trainings Brochure ESGY Strategy & the 16 components	Includes an overview on the project as well as the ESGY principles included in the ESGY strategy and information on the grievance mechanisms. Brochures are handed in during trainings (e.g. implementing partner, resilience officers, etc.) as well as to each of the households in the community during the household survey.	
Poster Rights & Principles	Is targeted at communities, communicating in an easy and clear way the principles included in the ESGY strategy. It familiarizes community members with all the principles that are to be followed by all projects and also provides information on the available grievance mechanisms (both UN-Habitat's and AF's). Posters are displayed in common areas used by the communities (e.g. community centres).	
Banner Rights & Principles	It aims to communicate the principles included in the ESGY strategy during trainings and workshops. The large format increases visibility and provides a clear overview.	

<p>Presentation ESGY Strategy</p>	<p>The presentation includes information on ESS and Gender Policies, compliance requirements and arrangements specific to the project. It also provides information related to each of the 16 principles. The presentation has been used to train a range of stakeholders (e.g. staff, implementing partners, resilient officers, etc.).</p>	

ANNEX C: Communication & Advocacy

Tool	Brief description	Design
Project Identity Banner	The project identity banner is used during events and workshops, project visibility during events, workshops, etc.	
Project Brochure	Provides a summary on the project, including information on the context, climate change vulnerabilities, the project objective and overview. This brochure has provided information to a range of stakeholders (e.g. during trainings, to community members, etc.). It has been distributed to all the households that were surveyed in each community. In this way, stakeholders are well informed, increasing transparency.	

<p>Project Banner</p>	<p>The project banner includes information on the project: description of the project components, project beneficiaries and project focus. It ensures project visibility during events, workshops, etc., and communicates the information increasing project transparency.</p>	 <p>The banner is a vertical infographic with a blue background. At the top, it features the logos of the Adaptation Fund, UN-HABITAT, and the Government of Fiji. The title 'Fiji Resilient Informal Settlements' is prominently displayed. Below the title, it outlines '4 Project Components': 1. Reducing climate-related vulnerability, 2. Local Government/Informal settlements resilience, 3. Increasing the adaptive capacity, and 4. Building awareness & safeguarding transparency. It also lists 'Beneficiaries' as 1,249 households and 6,242 people (including 2,000 women and 1,200 young people). The 'Project Focus' section shows a map of Fiji with locations Lavatoka City, Nadi, Sigatoka Town, and Lami Town marked. The bottom of the banner features illustrations of houses and palm trees.</p>
<p>Folder</p>	<p>Provided during workshops organized.</p>	 <p>The folder consists of two main parts. On the left is a colorful illustration of a coastal village with houses, palm trees, and a river. On the right is a blue folder cover with a white circular logo depicting houses and palm trees. The text 'Fiji Resilient Informal Settlements' is printed on the cover. At the bottom, the logos of the Adaptation Fund, UN-HABITAT, and the Government of Fiji are visible.</p>

Annex 2

Amended in November 2013

are informed of products and results and have access to these for replication							
Output 4.1: Lessons learned and best practices regarding resilient urban community development/ housing are generated, captured and distributed to other communities, civil society, and policy-makers in government appropriate mechanisms	No of materials Gender-specific lessons included	0	Number to be defined	Government supports roll out	Online and in print	Regular	UN-Habitat
Output 4.2: Regional Advocacy and replication	No of materials and presentations	0	Number to be defined	Requires international channels to be utilized	Online, print and presentations	Regular	UN-Habitat
Activities 4.1.1 Establish mechanism to generate, capture and distribute lessons learned and best practices regarding resilient development. 4.2.1 Support regional advocacy and replication.				Milestones <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Website established (month 12) Advocacy material produced (months 12, 24, 36, 48) Regional advocacy (events, material) – month 48 			

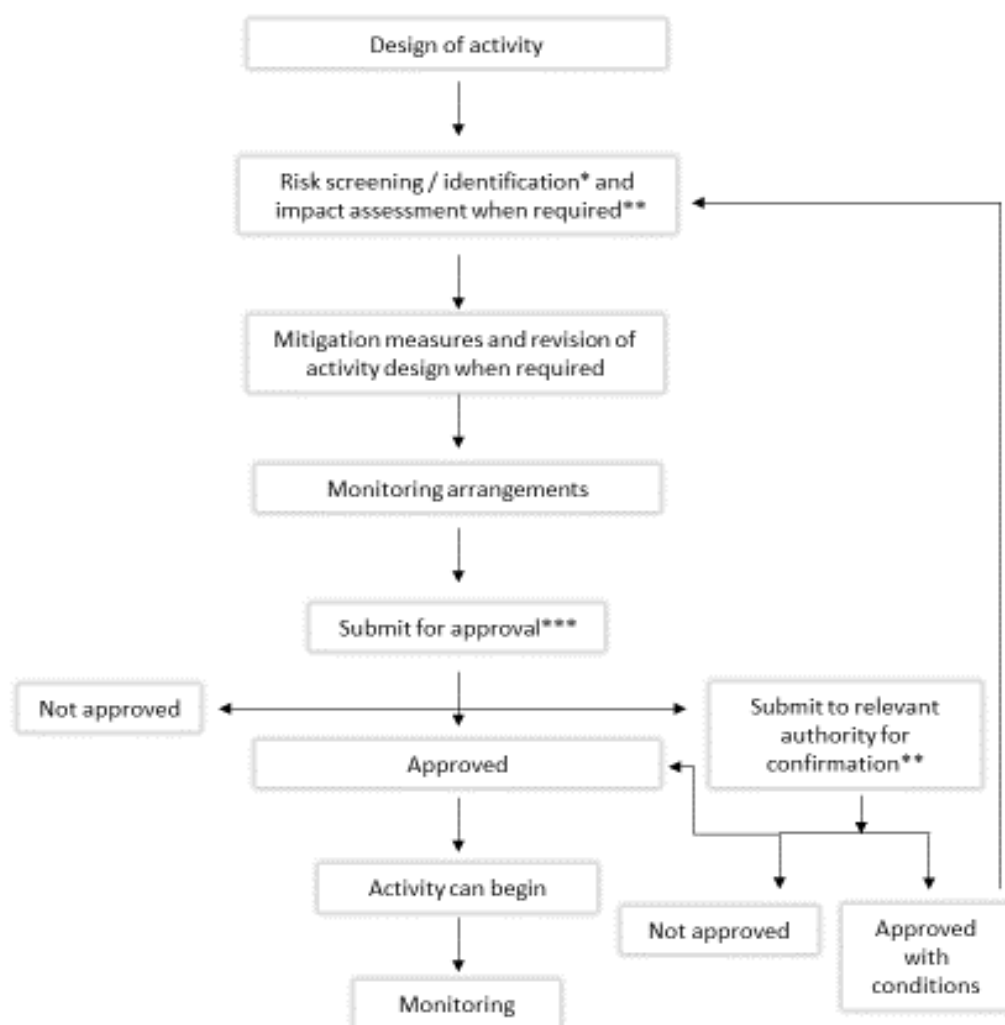
Table 22: Activities and milestones (x)

Activity	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
1.1.1 Conduct City-wide risk and vulnerability assessment in target areas				x												
1.2.1 Produce hazard maps in target areas				x												
1.3.1 Develop City-wide climate change action plans in target areas							x									
1.4.1 Establish an urban planner / resilience officer					x											
2.1.1 Develop assessment and planning tool		x														
2.2.1 Community based vulnerability assessment					x											
2.3.1 Community Action Plans							x									
2.4.1 Community risk reduction assessment and awareness							x				x					

Amended in November 2013

2.5.1 Community capacity development - resilient livelihoods								X				X				X
3.1.1 Implementation of sup-projects				X				X				X				X
4.1.1 Advocacy and Knowledge Management				X				X				X				X
4.1.2 Regional Advocacy																X

Annex 3



* For all activities against the 15 ESP principles.
Use of Sub-Project Risk Assessment Sheet where necessary

** In consultation with Technical Advisory Board

*** (1) All USPs to be approved by local steering committee and Project Management Board
(2) All after activities to be approved by Project Management Board

Fig A.4.2 Activity / Sub-Project approval in the context of environmental and social risk management

Step 1: Activity / Sub-Project design at the project management level or through EIs or in close consultation with Communities is to take all 15 ESP principles into consideration.

Annex 4

TOWN CITY	SETTLEMENT	PROPOSED ACTIONS	PRIORITIZAT ION SCORE	COMMUNITY RANKING	COMMENTS	COST PER UNIT (FJD)	UNIT	Quantity	TOTAL COST (USD)	NOTES: Costs are for materials ONLY. Detailed design by an engineer is required to provide accurate costing.
LAUTOKA	California (Native Land)	1. Improved footpaths (integrated approach for both California and Veidogo)	15	1	Concrete and/or elevated footpaths are being proposed depending on the context and conditions of each settlement.	95	Lm	TBD	TBD	Cost estimate includes TIMBER only (2.4m x 100mm posts, 3x1 and 4x2 timber) as per https://deckwood.com.au/pdf_timber_guide/boardwalk-design-guide-r3.pdf - PAGE 14
		2. Storm water drainage network	15	2	Basic design recommendations have been presented in the report but it does not include a technical design and an expert engineer should be engaged at a later stage for a well-dimensioned drainage system design.	979	m²	TBD	TBD	Estimates taken from Fiji Roads Authority schedule of Prices and Estimates (Natabua Road Renewals) provided by MHCD. Includes: excavation and clearing of surface water channels; supply and placement of precast concrete invert, concrete dish channel, pipes and headwall.
		3. Improved sanitation (flood prone)	16	3	Some solutions are being suggested and presented to the communities during the validation workshops. However, considering that almost all settlements are located in flood-prone areas, further assessments would be required to design an efficient and specifically designed solution to be implemented in these contexts. Sanitation facilities identified as being in the worst conditions should be prioritized for this intervention (around 10 households, pending on final technical assessment).	3,000	HH	TBD	TBD	Cost is for materials ONLY. Additional cost for labour required. Based on estimates for compost toilet design from LLEE Clean Communities Guide. Other designs for flood prone areas being considered but require engineer to provide accurate cost estimates. (https://livelearn.org/assets/media/docs/resources/Clean_Communities_Building_Maintaining_Toilet s.pdf).
		4. Covered meeting area (same covered meeting area for California & Veidogo)	15	4		TBD		TBD	TBD	
		5. Adequate rubbish containers	15	5		TBD		TBD	TBD	
	Veidogo (Native Land)	1. Storm water drainage network	15	1	Basic design recommendations have been presented in the report but it does not include a technical design and an expert engineer should be engaged at a later stage for a well-dimensioned drainage system design.	979	m²	TBD	TBD	Estimates taken from Fiji Roads Authority schedule of Prices and Estimates (Natabua Road Renewals) provided by MHCD. Includes: excavation and clearing of surface water channels; supply and placement of precast concrete invert, concrete dish channel, pipes and headwall.
		2. Improved sanitation (flood prone)	16	2	Some solutions are being suggested and presented to the communities during the validation workshops. However, considering that almost all settlements are located in flood-prone areas, further assessments would be required to design an efficient and specifically designed solution to be implemented in these contexts. Sanitation facilities identified as being in the worst conditions should be prioritized for this intervention (around 23 households, pending on final technical assessment - almost all households).	3,000	HH	TBD	TBD	Cost is for materials ONLY. Additional cost for labour required. Based on estimates for compost toilet design from LLEE Clean Communities Guide. Other designs for flood prone areas being considered but require engineer to provide accurate cost estimates. (https://livelearn.org/assets/media/docs/resources/Clean_Communities_Building_Maintaining_Toilet s.pdf).
		3. Improved footpaths (integrated approach for both California and Veidogo)	15	3	Concrete and/or elevated footpaths are being proposed depending on the context and conditions of each settlement.	95	Lm	TBD	TBD	Cost estimate includes TIMBER only (2.4m x 100mm posts, 3x1 and 4x2 timber) as per https://deckwood.com.au/pdf_timber_guide/boardwalk-design-guide-r3.pdf - PAGE 14
		4. Covered meeting area (same covered meeting area for California & Veidogo)	15	4		TBD		TBD	TBD	
		5. Adequate rubbish containers	15	5		TBD		TBD	TBD	
	Taiperia (State Land)	1. Storm water drainage network	15	1	Basic design recommendations have been presented in the report but it does not include a technical design and an expert engineer should be engaged at a later stage for a well-dimensioned drainage system design.	979 + 265	m²	TBD	TBD	Estimates taken from Fiji Roads Authority schedule of Prices and Estimates (Natabua Road Renewals) provided by MHCD. Includes: excavation and clearing of surface water channels; supply and placement of precast concrete invert, concrete dish channel, pipes and headwall.
		2. Improved sanitation (flood prone)	16	2	Some solutions are being suggested and presented to the communities during the validation workshops. However, considering that almost all settlements are located in flood-prone areas, further assessments would be required to design an efficient and specifically designed solution to be implemented in these contexts. Sanitation facilities identified as being in the worst conditions should be prioritized for this intervention (around 13 households, pending on final technical assessment).	3,000		TBD	TBD	Cost is for materials ONLY. Additional cost for labour required. Based on estimates for compost toilet design from LLEE Clean Communities Guide. Other designs for flood prone areas being considered but require engineer to provide accurate cost estimates. (https://livelearn.org/assets/media/docs/resources/Clean_Communities_Building_Maintaining_Toilet s.pdf).
		3. Improved footpaths	16	3	Concrete and/or elevated footpaths are being proposed depending on the context and conditions of each settlement.	359	m²	TBD	TBD	Estimates taken from Fiji Roads Authority schedule of Prices and Estimates (Natabua Road Renewals) provided by MHCD. Design includes concrete, basecourse, and excavation of existing footpath (may not be necessary). If a retaining wall is required add a \$FJD 105/cubic meter for subbase. If retaining wall of 1.8m is required add an additional FJD\$ 210/m. If retaining wall of 1m is required, add FJD\$160/m.
		4. Coastal protection (total costs shown based on calculations detailed in in link below). Coastal protection estimates are VERY rough estimates. Expert assessment is required to identify a feasible solution and accurate costing. **Ministry of Waterways has FJD700,000 + hybrid solution in Namoli village (Lautoka) https://www.fijitimes.com/hybrid-solution-way-to-go/ .	13	4	Coastal protection estimates are VERY rough estimates. Expert assessment is required to identify a feasible solution and accurate costing.					
						TBD		TBD	TBD	
		5. Localized interventions to improve the building conditions of those structures that are identified as being in the worst conditions – stilts	(not prioritized)*	5	Structures identified as being in the worst conditions should be prioritized for this actions. Housing assessment maps and perception from the community on housing conditions (identified and mapped during the validation workshop) are to be considered for this intervention.	TBD		TBD	TBD	
		6. Retaining structure near mangroves	(not prioritized)*	6						
		7. Storages of livelihoods materials	(not prioritized)*	7		TBD		TBD	TBD	
	Naqiroso (State Land)	1. Improved footpaths –elevated walkway/ acces road	15	1	Concrete and/or elevated footpaths are being proposed depending on the context and conditions of each settlement.	95	Lm	TBD	TBD	Cost estimate includes TIMBER only (2.4m x 100mm posts, 3x1 and 4x2 timber) as per https://deckwood.com.au/pdf_timber_guide/boardwalk-design-guide-r3.pdf - PAGE 14
		2. Improved sanitation - Waterless EcoVIP latrine solution (flood prone)	16	2	(around 5 households, pending on final technical assessment)	3,000	HH	TBD	TBD	Cost is for materials ONLY. Additional cost for labour required. Based on estimates for compost toilet design from LLEE Clean Communities Guide. Other designs for flood prone areas being considered but require engineer to provide accurate cost estimates. (https://livelearn.org/assets/media/docs/resources/Clean_Communities_Building_Maintaining_Toilet s.pdf).
		3. Rainwater harvesting tanks	16	3		1,570	1	TBD	TBD	Includes: concrete base, guttering and downpipe, and 5300L tank. As per WAF and Rotomould Fiji Cost estimates.
		4. Evacuation center	14	4		TBD		TBD	TBD	
		5. Storages of livelihoods materials			Coastal protection estimates are VERY rough estimates. Expert assessment is required to identify a feasible solution and accurate costing.	TBD		TBD	TBD	
	Vunato (Native Land)	1. Storm water drainage network	15	1	Basic design recommendations have been presented in the report but it does not include a technical design and an expert engineer should be engaged at a later stage for a well-dimensioned drainage system design.	979	m²	TBD	TBD	Estimates taken from Fiji Roads Authority schedule of Prices and Estimates (Natabua Road Renewals) provided by MHCD. Includes: excavation and clearing of surface water channels; supply and placement of precast concrete invert, concrete dish channel, pipes and headwall.
		2. Improved footpaths - elevated walkway	14	2	Concrete and/or elevated footpaths are being proposed depending on the context and conditions of each settlement.	95	Lm	TBD	TBD	Cost estimate includes TIMBER only (2.4m x 100mm posts, 3x1 and 4x2 timber) as per https://deckwood.com.au/pdf_timber_guide/boardwalk-design-guide-r3.pdf - PAGE 14
		3. Rainwater harvesting tanks	16	3		TBD		TBD	TBD	Includes: concrete base, guttering and downpipe, and 5300L tank. As per WAF and Rotomould Fiji Cost estimates.
		4. Improved sanitation (flood prone)	16	4	Some solutions are being suggested and presented to the communities during the validation workshops. However, considering that almost all settlements are located in flood-prone areas, further assessments would be required to design an efficient and specifically designed solution to be implemented in these contexts. Sanitation facilities identified as being in the worst conditions should be prioritized for this intervention (around 30 households, pending on final technical assessment).	3,000	HH	TBD	TBD	Cost is for materials ONLY. Additional cost for labour required. Based on estimates for compost toilet design from LLEE Clean Communities Guide. Other designs for flood prone areas being considered but require engineer to provide accurate cost estimates. (https://livelearn.org/assets/media/docs/resources/Clean_Communities_Building_Maintaining_Toilet s.pdf).
		5. Localized interventions to improve the building conditions of those structures that are identified as being in the worst conditions – stilts	16	5	Structures identified as being in the worst conditions should be prioritized for this actions. Housing assessment maps and perception from the community on housing conditions (identified and mapped during the validation workshop) are to be considered for this intervention.	TBD		TBD	TBD	
		6. Evacuation center (community hall)	(not prioritized)*	6						
		7. Adequate rubbish containers	(not prioritized)*	7						
	Nasoata (State Land)	1. Coastal protection (total costs shown based on calculations detailed in in link below). Coastal protection estimates are VERY rough estimates. Expert assessment is required to identify a feasible solution and accurate costing. **Ministry of Waterways has FJD700,000 + hybrid solution in Namoli village (Lautoka) https://www.fijitimes.com/hybrid-solution-way-to-go/ .	14	1	Coastal protection estimates are VERY rough estimates. Expert assessment is required to identify a feasible solution and accurate costing.	76,968		TBD	TBD	Ecological solution - mangroves/vetiver grass
						507,323		TBD	TBD	Rock revetment
						751,589		TBD	TBD	Beach replenishment
						488,533		TBD	TBD	Gabion baskets
						263,056		TBD	TBD	Sand bags
						296,368		TBD	TBD	Hybrid - ecological and engineered solution.
						TBD		TBD	TBD	
		2. Improved sanitation (flood prone)	16	2	Some solutions are being suggested and presented to the communities during the validation workshops. However, considering that almost all settlements are located in flood-prone areas, further assessments would be required to design an efficient and specifically designed solution to be implemented in these contexts. Sanitation facilities identified as being in the worst conditions should be prioritized for this intervention (around 25 households, pending on final technical assessment).	3,000		TBD	TBD	Cost is for materials ONLY. Additional cost for labour required. Based on estimates for compost toilet design from LLEE Clean Communities Guide. Other designs for flood prone areas being considered but require engineer to provide accurate cost estimates. (https://livelearn.org/assets/media/docs/resources/Clean_Communities_Building_Maintaining_Toilet s.pdf).
		3. Storm water drainage network	15	3	Basic design recommendations have been presented in the report but it does not include a technical design and an expert engineer should be engaged at a later stage for a well-dimensioned drainage system design.	979	m²	TBD	TBD	Estimates taken from Fiji Roads Authority schedule of Prices and Estimates (Natabua Road Renewals) provided by MHCD. Includes: excavation and clearing of surface water channels; supply and placement of precast concrete invert, concrete dish channel, pipes and headwall.
		4. Improved footpaths	15	4	Concrete and/or elevated footpaths are being proposed depending on the context and conditions of each settlement.	359	m²	TBD	TBD	Cost estimate includes TIMBER only (2.4m x 100mm posts, 3x1 and 4x2 timber) as per https://deckwood.com.au/pdf_timber_guide/boardwalk-design-guide-r3.pdf - PAGE 14
		5. Evacuation center (community hall)	(not prioritized)*	5	* An evacuation center was not among the prioritized activities presented to the community. However, they wanted it to be included as one of their preferred					

FIJI RESILIENCE INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS PROJECT - OVERALL LIST OF ACTIONS

KEY AREA	PROPOSED ACTIONS
LAND TENURE AND URBAN LAND USE	1. Localized interventions to improve the building conditions of those structures that are identified as being in the worst conditions
	2. Storages of livelihoods materials
	3. Urban farming
CRITICAL POINT FACILITIES	4. Covered meeting area
	5. Improved footpaths
	6. Road improvement
	7. Evacuation center
	8. Pedestrian bridge (Qauia)
	9. Localized earthworks and river bank erosion protection (Qauia)
	10. Retaining structure – landslides mitigation (Kalekana)
	11. Retaining structure near mangroves (Taiperia)
	12. Coastal protection
LIFELINE UTILITIES	13. Improved sanitation (flood prone)
	14. Storm water drainage network
	15. Adequate rubbish containers
	16. Rainwater harvesting tanks

FIJI RESILIENCE INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS		
KEY AREA	PROPOSED ACTIONS	ESS PRINCIPLE
LAND TENURE AND URBAN LAND USE	Localized interventions to improve the building conditions of those structures that are identified as being in the worst conditions	Compliance with the law
		Access and equity
		Marginalized and vulnerable groups
		Core labour standards
		Involuntary resettlement
		Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment
		Protection of Natural Habitats
		Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency
		Physical and Cultural Heritage

		Gender and youth
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MENTS PROJECT

CONSIDERATIONS

Retrofitting of buildings (house structures) and elements would have to be fully compliant with relevant rules and regulations. These include the building code and other relevant standards. All relevant permits are to be obtained.

Given that this action would target specific households (and not the whole community), it must be done in full consultation with the community, obtaining approval from community members. Prioritization based on a technical assessment and social-economic conditions is recommended.

Ensure that vulnerable groups are part of the participatory design process to ensure that their needs are being fulfilled. This includes the integration of needs of vulnerable groups (e.g. people with disabilities, children, women, etc.) into the design process.

Core labour standards must be followed, avoiding forced and compulsory labour, child labour and discrimination. This is to be monitored, in particular during the construction phase.

(This principle applies to all activities identified)

To avoid any risks related to land ownership, the activities to be undergone in relation to the construction of sanitation facilities are to be developed in full consultation with the landowner.

Ensure that women are involved in all the activity's phases, including the participatory design process as well as during the trainings and construction phase.

Activities related to the retrofitting of houses must avoid degradation of critical natural habitats. Being located along a river, avoiding risks and setting the monitoring systems will be required.

Local materials are to be prioritized during the design and construction phases.

Activities must be designed and implemented in a way that avoids the alteration, damage, or removal of any physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values recognized as such at the community, national or international level.

Appropriate design strategies that respond to the needs of vulnerable groups (e.g. women, girls, people with disabilities, etc.) should be mainstreamed into the design process. Safety for women and children in particular is to be considered during the design and construction phase.

FIJI RESILIENCE INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS		
KEY AREA	PROPOSED ACTIONS	ESS PRINCIPLE
LAND TENURE AND URBAN LAND USE	Storages of livelihoods materials	Compliance with the law
		Access and equity
		Marginalized and vulnerable groups
		Core labour standards
		Involuntary resettlement
		Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment
		Protection of Natural Habitats
		Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency
		Physical and Cultural Heritage
		Gender and youth

LEMENTS PROJECT

CONSIDERATIONS

Compliance with relevant rules and standards and aligned to ongoing regularization process (if lots are assigned, these are to be considered when identifying the location of the storage. Compliance with relevant rules, regulations and standards (e.g. building code).

If the intervention is to be carried out in a limited number of households, it should be done in a full consultative process, ensuring that community members agree with the approach.

The design of livelihood storages must be safe to use for all the population (and in particular vulnerable groups). These should be located and designed in a way that safety issues are minimized.

Core labour standards must be followed, avoiding forced and compulsory labour, child labour and discrimination. This is to be monitored, particularly during the construction phase.

(This principle applies to all activities identified). To avoid any risks related to land ownership, the activities to be undergone in relation to the construction of sanitation facilities are to be developed in full consultation with the landowner.

Ensure that women are involved in all the activity's phases, including the participatory design process as well as during the trainings and construction phase.

Activities related to the construction of sanitation facilities and the land application system must avoid degradation of critical natural habitats. For example, if located in the proximity of a mangrove area, avoiding risks and setting the monitoring systems will be required.

Local materials are to be prioritized during the design and construction phases. Distance to material suppliers is to be considered (e.g. nearby concrete supplier to minimize transportation distances).

Activities must be designed and implemented in a way that avoids the alteration, damage, or removal of any physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values recognized as such at the community, national or international level.

Opportunity: training and skills development of youth and women.

FIJI RESILIENCE INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS		
KEY AREA	PROPOSED ACTIONS	ESS PRINCIPLE
LAND TENURE AND URBAN LAND USE	Urban farming	Compliance with the law
		Access and equity
		Marginalized and vulnerable groups
		Core labour standards
		Involuntary resettlement
		Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment
		Protection of Natural Habitats
		Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency
		Physical and Cultural Heritage
		Gender and youth

LEMENTS PROJECT

CONSIDERATIONS

Compliance with relevant rules and standards and aligned to ongoing regularization process (if lots are assigned, these are to be considered when identifying the location of the housing/community gardening. Compliance with relevant rules, regulations and standards (e.g. building code).

If the intervention is to be carried out in a limited number of households, it should be done in a full consultative process, ensuring that community members agree with the approach.

The design of farming platforms and rainwater harvesting system must be safe to use for all the population (and in particular vulnerable groups). These should be located and designed in a way that safety issues are minimized.

Ensure that women are involved in all the activity's phases, including the participatory design process as well as during the trainings and construction phase.

(This principle applies to all activities identified)

To avoid any risks related to land ownership, the activities to be undergone in relation to the construction of sanitation facilities are to be developed in full consultation with the landowner.

Ensure that women are involved in all the activity's phases, including the participatory design process as well as during the trainings and construction phase.

Activities related to the implementation of urban farming and rainwater harvesting tank and the land application system must avoid degradation of critical natural habitats.

Local materials are to be prioritized during the design and construction phases. Distance to material suppliers is to be considered (e.g. nearby concrete supplier to minimize transportation distances).

Activities must be designed and implemented in a way that avoids the alteration, damage, or removal of any physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values recognized as such at the community, national or international level.

Opportunity: training and skills development of youth and women.

FIJI RESILIENCE INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS		
KEY AREA	PROPOSED ACTIONS	ESS PRINCIPLE
CRITICAL POINT FACILITIES	Covered meeting area	Compliance with the law
		Access and equity
		Marginalized and vulnerable groups
		Core labour standards
		Involuntary resettlement
		Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment
		Protection of Natural Habitats
		Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency
		Physical and Cultural Heritage
		Gender and youth

LEMENTS PROJECT

CONSIDERATIONS

Compliance with relevant rules and standards and aligned to ongoing regularization process (if lots are assigned, these are to be considered when identifying the location of the covered area. Compliance with relevant rules, regulations and standards (e.g. building code).

Given that this intervention would be shared by community members from two different settlements, it should be done in a full consultative process, ensuring that community members agree with the approach.

The design of the covered meeting space must be safe to use for all the population (and in particular vulnerable groups). These should be located and designed in a way that safety issues are minimized.

Core labour standards must be followed, avoiding forced and compulsory labour, child labour and discrimination. This is to be monitored, particularly during the construction phase.

(This principle applies to all activities identified)

To avoid any risks related to land ownership, the activities to be undergone in relation to the construction of a covered meeting area is to be developed in full consultation with the landowner.

Ensure that women are involved in all the activity's phases, including the participatory design process as well as during the trainings and construction phase.

Activities related to the construction of a covered meeting space must avoid degradation of critical natural habitats.

Local materials are to be prioritized during the design and construction phases. Distance to material suppliers is to be considered (e.g. nearby concrete supplier to minimize transportation distances).

Activities must be designed and implemented in a way that avoids the alteration, damage, or removal of any physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values recognized as such at the community, national or international level.

Opportunity: training and skills development of youth and women.

FIJI RESILIENCE INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS		
KEY AREA	PROPOSED ACTIONS	ESS PRINCIPLE
CRITICAL POINT FACILITIES	Improved footpaths	Compliance with the law
		Access and equity
		Marginalized and vulnerable groups
		Core labour standards
		Involuntary resettlement

		Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment
		Protection of Natural Habitats
		Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency
		Physical and Cultural Heritage
		Gender and youth

EMENTS PROJECT

CONSIDERATIONS

The construction of footpaths would have to be fully compliant with relevant rules and regulations. These include the building code and other relevant local standards. All relevant permits are to be obtained.

The following must be submitted as part of the Application for Development to the Town Council :

- o Include 3 sets of drawings
- o Depending on the Town Council, an engineering certificate prior to lodgement may be required
- o Town Council will either approve right away or send to DTCP for further consultation
- o The Town Council will monitor construction and provide certificate of completion

It is important that all community members agree and understand that equitable access to all people must be ensured.

Ensure that vulnerable groups are part of the participatory design process to ensure that their needs are being fulfilled. This includes the integration of needs of vulnerable groups (e.g. people with disabilities, children, women, etc.) into the design process.

During the validation workshops the concept design was developed together with community representatives in a participatory way. Specific feedback from women and children was also obtained.

Core labour standards must be followed, avoiding forced and compulsory labour, child labour and discrimination. This is to be monitored, particularly during the construction phase.

(This principle applies to all activities identified)

To avoid any risks related to land ownership, the activities to be undergone in relation to the construction of an evacuation center are to be developed in full consultation with the landowner and formalized with the Ministry of Lands and Mineral Resources. The land is registered as State Land.

Ensure that women are involved in all the activity's phases, including the participatory design process as well as during the trainings and construction phase.

Activities related to the construction of the footpaths must avoid degradation of critical natural habitats, particularly given that the settlement is located very close to a mangrove area.

Local materials are to be prioritized during the design and construction phases. The footpaths are to be designed and implemented in a way that meets applicable international standards for maximizing energy efficiency and minimizing material resource use, waste production, and the pollutant release.

Activities must be designed and implemented in a way that avoids the alteration, damage, or removal of any physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values recognized as such at the community, national or international level.

Appropriate design strategies that respond to the needs of vulnerable groups (e.g. women, girls, people with disabilities, etc.) should be mainstreamed into the design process.

FIJI RESILIENCE INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS		
KEY AREA	PROPOSED ACTIONS	ESS PRINCIPLE
CRITICAL POINT FACILITIES	Road improvement	Compliance with the law
		Access and equity
		Marginalized and vulnerable groups
		Core labour standards
		Involuntary resettlement
		Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment
		Protection of Natural Habitats
		Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency
		Physical and Cultural Heritage
		Gender and youth

EMENTS PROJECT

CONSIDERATIONS

The design and improvement of the road would have to be fully compliant with relevant rules and regulations. These include the building code and other relevant standards. All relevant permits are to be obtained.

Ensure that all households would be able to access the road and that these respond to the differentiated needs of residents in the settlement.

Ensure that vulnerable groups are part of the participatory design process to ensure that their needs are being fulfilled. This includes the integration of needs of vulnerable groups (e.g. people with disabilities, children, women, etc.) into the design process.

Core labour standards must be followed, avoiding forced and compulsory labour, child labour and discrimination. This is to be monitored, in particular during the construction phase.

(This principle applies to all activities identified)

To avoid any risks related to land ownership, the activities to be undergone in relation to the construction of an elevated walkway are to be developed in full consultation with the landowner.

Ensure that women are involved in all the activity's phases, including the participatory design process as well as during the trainings and construction phase.

Activities related to the construction of the elevated walkway must avoid degradation of critical natural habitats.

Local materials are to be prioritized during the design and construction phases.

Activities must be designed and implemented in a way that avoids the alteration, damage, or removal of any physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values recognized as such at the community, national or international level.

Appropriate design strategies that respond to the needs of vulnerable groups (e.g. women, girls, people with disabilities, etc.) should be mainstreamed into the design process. Safety for women and children in particular is to be considered during the design and construction phase.

FIJI RESILIENCE INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS		
KEY AREA	PROPOSED ACTIONS	ESS PRINCIPLE
CRITICAL POINT FACILITIES	Evacuation center	Compliance with the law
		Access and equity
		Marginalized and vulnerable groups
		Core labour standards

		Involuntary resettlement
		Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment
		Protection of Natural Habitats
		Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency
		Physical and Cultural Heritage
		Gender and youth

LEMENTS PROJECT

CONSIDERATIONS

The construction of the evacuation center would have to be fully compliant with relevant rules and regulations. These include the building code and other relevant international standards (e.g. Sphere Handbook).

All relevant permits are to be obtained. The main steps in obtaining a building permit include:

- Draft building plans
- Present at DTCP for pre-discussion
- Lodgment (to relevant local authority): building drawings (site plan, floor plans, elevation and structural plans), application forms, fees, registered lease, background information, outline application
- Assessment against Town Planning General Provisions
- Construction: local authority issues building permit, completion certificate and occupation certificate.

It is important that all community members agree and understand that equitable access to all people must be ensured (regardless of their religious background, gender, etc.).

Ensure that vulnerable groups are part of the participatory design process to ensure that their needs are being fulfilled. This includes the integration of needs of vulnerable groups (e.g. people with disabilities, children, women, etc.) into the design process. In particular, the following should be ensured:

- Design of the evacuation center
- Toilets
- Kindergarten function (if combined with other functions)

During the validation workshops the concept design was developed together with the participants in a participatory way. Specific feedback from women and children was also obtained.

Core labour standards must be followed, avoiding forced and compulsory labour, child labour and discrimination. This is to be monitored, particularly during the construction phase.

(This principle applies to all activities identified)

To avoid any risks related to land ownership, the activities to be undergone in relation to the construction of an evacuation center are to be developed in full consultation with the landowner.

Ensure that women are involved in all the activity's phases, including the participatory design process as well as during the trainings and construction phase.

Activities related to the construction of the evacuation center must avoid degradation of critical natural habitats. For example, if located in the proximity of a mangrove area, avoiding risks and setting the monitoring systems will be required.

Local materials are to be prioritized during the design and construction phases. The evacuation is to be designed and implemented in a way that meets applicable international standards for maximizing energy efficiency and minimizing material resource use, waste production, and the pollutant release.

Activities must be designed and implemented in a way that avoids the alteration, damage, or removal of any physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values recognized as such at the community, national or international level.

Appropriate design strategies that respond to the needs of vulnerable groups (e.g. women, girls, people with disabilities, etc.) should be mainstreamed into the design process.

FIJI RESILIENCE INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS		
KEY AREA	PROPOSED ACTIONS	ESS PRINCIPLE
CRITICAL POINT FACILITIES	Pedestrian bridge	Compliance with the law
		Access and equity
		Marginalized and vulnerable groups
		Core labour standards
		Involuntary resettlement
		Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment
		Protection of Natural Habitats
		Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency
		Physical and Cultural Heritage
		Gender and youth

EMENTS PROJECT

CONSIDERATIONS

Further assessment is required to ensure that this activity complies with existing rules and regulations.

A full consultative process will be important to ensure that community members agree with the approach.

Vulnerable groups must be part of the decision-making process to ensure that their needs are being fulfilled (in particular women).

Core labour standards must be followed, avoiding forced and compulsory labour, child labour and discrimination. This is to be monitored, particularly during the construction phase.

(This principle applies to all activities identified)

To avoid any risks related to land ownership, the activities to be undergone in relation to the construction of an evacuation center are to be developed in full consultation with the landowner in alignment with the current upgrading and formalization process led by MHCD.

Ensure that women are involved in all the activity's phases, including decision-making as well as during the trainings and construction phase.

Activities related to the provision of water tanks (including construction of the base) must avoid degradation of critical natural habitats.

Local products available in Viti Levu are to be prioritized.

Activities must be designed and implemented in a way that avoids the alteration, damage, or removal of any physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values recognized as such at the community, national or international level.

Appropriate design strategies that respond to the needs of vulnerable groups (e.g. women, girls, people with disabilities, etc.) should be mainstreamed into the design process.

FIJI RESILIENCE INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS		
KEY AREA	PROPOSED ACTIONS	ESS PRINCIPLE
CRITICAL POINT FACILITIES	Localized earthworks and river bank erosion protection (Qauia)	Compliance with the law
		Access and equity
		Marginalized and vulnerable groups
		Core labour standards
		Involuntary resettlement
		Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment
		Protection of Natural Habitats
		Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency
		Physical and Cultural Heritage
		Gender and youth

EMENTS PROJECT

CONSIDERATIONS

Further assessment is required to ensure that this activity complies with existing rules and regulations.

A full consultative process will be important to ensure that community members agree with the approach.

Vulnerable groups must be part of the decision-making process to ensure that their needs are being fulfilled (in particular women).

Core labour standards must be followed, avoiding forced and compulsory labour, child labour and discrimination. This is to be monitored, particularly during the construction phase.

(This principle applies to all activities identified)

To avoid any risks related to land ownership, the activities to be undergone in relation to the construction of an evacuation center are to be developed in full consultation with the landowner in alignment with the current upgrading and formalization process led by MHCD.

Ensure that women are involved in all the activity's phases, including decision-making as well as during the trainings and construction phase.

Activities related to the provision of water tanks (including construction of the base) must avoid degradation of critical natural habitats.

Local products available in Viti Levu are to be prioritized.

Activities must be designed and implemented in a way that avoids the alteration, damage, or removal of any physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values recognized as such at the community, national or international level.

Appropriate design strategies that respond to the needs of vulnerable groups (e.g. women, girls, people with disabilities, etc.) should be mainstreamed into the design process.

FIJI RESILIENCE INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS		
KEY AREA	PROPOSED ACTIONS	ESS PRINCIPLE
CRITICAL POINT FACILITIES	Retaining structure – landslides mitigation (Kalekana)	Compliance with the law
		Access and equity
		Marginalized and vulnerable groups
		Core labour standards
		Involuntary resettlement
		Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment
		Protection of Natural Habitats
		Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency
		Physical and Cultural Heritage

Gender and youth

EMENTS PROJECT

CONSIDERATIONS

The design and construction of retaining structures would have to be fully compliant with relevant rules and regulations.

Additional information is required based on a further assessment.

A full consultative process should be followed, ensuring that community members agree with the approach.

Ensure that vulnerable groups are part of the participatory design process to ensure that their needs are being fulfilled. This includes the integration of needs of vulnerable groups (e.g. people with disabilities, children, women, etc.) into the design process.

Core labour standards must be followed, avoiding forced and compulsory labour, child labour and discrimination. This is to be monitored, in particular during the construction phase.

(This principle applies to all activities identified)

To avoid any risks related to land ownership, the activities to be undergone in relation to the construction of sanitation facilities are to be developed in full consultation with the landowner.

Ensure that women are involved in all the activity's phases, including the participatory design process as well as during the trainings and construction phase. Ensure that safety and the specific needs of women are considered and integrated into the design process (e.g., privacy, related to menstruation, safety, etc.).

Activities related to the construction of the elevated sanitation facilities must avoid degradation of critical natural habitats.

Local materials are to be prioritized during the design and construction phases.

Activities must be designed and implemented in a way that avoids the alteration, damage, or removal of any physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values recognized as such at the community, national or international level.

Appropriate design strategies that respond to the needs of vulnerable groups (e.g. women, girls, people with disabilities, etc.) should be mainstreamed into the design process. Safety for women and children in particular is to be considered during the design and construction phase.

FIJI RESILIENCE INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS		
KEY AREA	PROPOSED ACTIONS	ESS PRINCIPLE
CRITICAL POINT FACILITIES	Retaining structure near mangroves (Taiperia)	Compliance with the law
		Access and equity
		Marginalized and vulnerable groups
		Core labour standards
		Involuntary resettlement
		Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment

		Protection of Natural Habitats
		Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency
		Physical and Cultural Heritage
		Gender and youth

EMENTS PROJECT

CONSIDERATIONS

Compliance with relevant rules, regulations and standards.

The Ministry of Waterways should be consulted for technical guidance on the drainage network prior to submitting the Application for Development. The following must be submitted as part of the Application for Development to the Town Council :

- Include 3 sets of drawings

 - There sets of drawings

 - Depending on the Town Council, an engineering certificate prior to lodgment may be required

 - Depending on the Town Council, an engineering certificate prior to lodgment may be required

 - The Town Council will either approve right away or send to DTCP for further consultation

 - The Town Council will monitor construction and provide certificate of completion

If the intervention is to be carried out in a limited area within the settlement, it should be done in a full consultative process, ensuring that community members agree with the approach.

The design of the retaining structure and drainage network must be safe to use for all the population (and in particular vulnerable groups). These should be located and designed in a way that safety issues are minimized.

Core labour standards must be followed, avoiding forced and compulsory labour, child labour and discrimination. This is to be monitored, in particular during the construction phase.

(This principle applies to all activities identified)

To avoid any risks related to land ownership, the activities to be undergone in relation to the construction of sanitation facilities are to be developed in full consultation with the landowner.

Ensure that women are involved in all the activity's phases, including the participatory design process as well as during the trainings and construction phase.

Activities related to the construction of sanitation facilities and the land application system must avoid degradation of critical natural habitats. Being in the proximity of a mangrove area, avoiding risks and setting the monitoring systems will be required.

The location of land application systems should consider minimum distances to key features (e.g. surface water, areas at risk of tidal surge, etc.) as recommended in the NIWA On-site Household Sanitation Guidelines for Fiji

Activities related to the construction of the coastal protection intervention must avoid degradation of critical natural habitats.

Activities must be designed and implemented in a way that avoids the alteration, damage, or removal of any physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values recognized as such at the community, national or international level. No such sites have been identified in the area.

Opportunity: training and skills development of youth and women.

FIJI RESILIENCE INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS		
KEY AREA	PROPOSED ACTIONS	ESS PRINCIPLE
		Compliance with the law

CRITICAL POINT FACILITIES	Coastal protection	
		Access and equity
		Marginalized and vulnerable groups
		Core labour standards
		Involuntary resettlement
		Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment
		Protection of Natural Habitats
		Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency

		Physical and Cultural Heritage
		Gender and youth

EMENTS PROJECT

CONSIDERATIONS

The construction of a coastal protection option would have to be fully compliant with relevant rules and regulations. These include the building code and other relevant local standards. All relevant permits are to be obtained. The information on the requirements provided by the Ministry of Waterways and Environment is included below:

- Requirements for engineered approaches:
 - Application to Ministry of Lands (Department of Lands and Survey).
 - Once the application is received, it is verified whether it confirms the zoning. If it does, then application is referred to simultaneously to the following departments for their comments and views:
 1. DTCP: for scheme plan purposes
 2. Environment Dept: EIA* assessment on impact of the proposal
 3. Request to advertise in local dailies (twice) for any objection on the proposal (30 days)
 4. Request investor to obtain landowner consent which has to be verified and certified by NLC
 5. Request Fisheries Department to carry out survey recompense assessment.

- Mangrove reforestation

- Submit replanting permit from Ministry of Lands and also Forestry department
- Ministry of Lands must approve the replanting site and Forestry's input is required because of mangrove reforestation.

- *EIA process

- EIA screening application: application form, fee (\$ FJD 242.22), a locality plan and any other information, plans or drawings needed to describe the proposed development.
- EIA procession Application: details of any changes from the original proposal (as described in screening application), proposed terms of reference for the EIA study, fee - FJD \$888.89 for development not exceeding \$249,999.
- Submit the EIA report (prepared by a registered EIA consultant)
- Report is reviewed by Department of Environment and a decision is made within 35 days of the submission of the report.
- Payment of the security bond.

This intervention would cover the area along the community and would not pose risks or inadequate access by community members.

Vulnerable groups must be part of the decision-making process to ensure that their needs are being fulfilled (in particular women).

Core labour standards must be followed, avoiding forced and compulsory labour, child labour and discrimination. This is to be monitored, particularly during the construction phase.

(This principle applies to all activities identified)

To avoid any risks related to land ownership, the activities to be undergone in relation to the construction of sanitation facilities are to be developed in full consultation with the landowner.

Ensure that women are involved in all the activity's phases.

Activities related to the construction of the coastal protection intervention must avoid degradation of critical natural habitats.

Local materials are to be prioritized during the design and construction phases.

Activities must be designed and implemented in a way that avoids the alteration, damage, or removal of any physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values recognized as such at the community, national or international level.

Appropriate design strategies that respond to the needs of vulnerable groups (e.g. women, girls, people with disabilities, etc.) should be mainstreamed into the design process.

FIJI RESILIENCE INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS		
KEY AREA	PROPOSED ACTIONS	ESS PRINCIPLE

LIFELINE UTILITIES

Improved sanitation

Compliance with the law

Access and equity

**Marginalized and
vulnerable groups**

Core labour standards

Involuntary resettlement

		Gender Equity and Women’s Empowerment
		Protection of Natural Habitats
		Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency
		Physical and Cultural Heritage
		Gender and youth

EMENTS PROJECT

CONSIDERATIONS

Compliance with relevant rules and standards and aligned to ongoing regularization process (if lots are assigned, these are to be considered when identifying the location of the sanitation facilities in consultation with DTCP).

The design and construction of sanitation facilities would have to be fully compliant with relevant rules and regulations. Based on the information provided by the Department of Water and Sewerage from the Ministry of Health, the following must be completed:

- Submit Water Supply Management Plan (WSPM) to the Department of Water and Sewerage for recommendations and approvals. Requirements for WSPM.

- o Description of Settlement
- o Estimate of water demand and wastewater generation
- o Assessment of Water Sources
- o Quality Check

Quantity Check

Quantity Check

Hazard Identification

- o Rules of water extraction

- o Water Supply Design

 - Description of system

 - Project cost estimate (including details materials and

- O&M)

 - Risk Assessment

- o Wastewater and Sanitation Design

 - Description of system

 - Project cost estimate (including details materials and

- O&M)

 - Risk Assessment

- o Capacity Building

 - Training and awareness programme

 - Toolkit for O&M

- o O&M requirements

 - Technical guidelines/manuals

- o Management Arrangements

- o Memorandum of Agreement with settlement

If the intervention is to be carried out in a limited number of households, it should be done in a full consultative process, ensuring that community members agree with the approach.

If sanitation facilities are improved for specific households, design of these facilities must be safe to use for all the population (and in particular vulnerable groups). These should be located and designed in a way that safety issues are minimized.

Core labour standards must be followed, avoiding forced and compulsory labour, child labour and discrimination. This is to be monitored, in particular during the construction phase.

(This principle applies to all activities identified). To avoid any risks related to land ownership, the activities to be undergone in relation to the construction of sanitation facilities are to be developed in full consultation with the landowner.

Ensure that women are involved in all the activity's phases, including the participatory design process as well as during the trainings and construction phase.

Activities related to the construction of sanitation facilities and the land application system must avoid degradation of critical natural habitats. For example, if located in the proximity of a mangrove area, avoiding risks and setting the monitoring systems will be required.

Local materials are to be prioritized during the design and construction phases. Distance to material suppliers is to be considered (e.g. nearby concrete supplier to minimize transportation distances).

Activities must be designed and implemented in a way that avoids the alteration, damage, or removal of any physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values recognized as such at the community, national or international level. Although it is highly unlikely that this would be the case, the Bilo Gun Battery site (National Heritage) is located approximately 200 meters from the settlement.

Opportunity: training and skills development of youth and women.

FIJI RESILIENCE INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS		
KEY AREA	PROPOSED ACTIONS	ESS PRINCIPLE
LIFELINE UTILITIES	Stormwater drainage network	Compliance with the law
		Access and equity
		Marginalized and vulnerable groups
		Core labour standards
		Involuntary resettlement
		Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment

		Protection of Natural Habitats
		Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency
		Physical and Cultural Heritage
		Gender and youth

EMENTS PROJECT

CONSIDERATIONS

Compliance with relevant rules, regulations and standards.

The Ministry of Waterways should be consulted for technical guidance on the drainage network prior to submitting the Application for Development. The following must be submitted as part of the Application for Development to the Town Council :

- Include 3 sets of drawings

- There sets of drawings

- Depending on the Town Council, an engineering certificate prior to lodgment may be required

- Depending on the Town Council, an engineering certificate prior to lodgment may be required

- The Town Council will either approve right away or send to DTCP for further consultation

- The Town Council will monitor construction and provide certificate of completion

If the intervention is to be carried out in a limited area within the settlement, it should be done in a full consultative process, ensuring that community members agree with the approach.

The design of the retaining structure and drainage network must be safe to use for all the population (and in particular vulnerable groups). These should be located and designed in a way that safety issues are minimized.

Core labour standards must be followed, avoiding forced and compulsory labour, child labour and discrimination. This is to be monitored, in particular during the construction phase.

(This principle applies to all activities identified)

To avoid any risks related to land ownership, the activities to be undergone in relation to the construction of sanitation facilities are to be developed in full consultation with the landowner.

Ensure that women are involved in all the activity's phases, including the participatory design process as well as during the trainings and construction phase.

Activities related to the construction of sanitation facilities and the land application system must avoid degradation of critical natural habitats. Being in the proximity of a mangrove area, avoiding risks and setting the monitoring systems will be required.

The location of land application systems should consider minimum distances to key features (e.g. surface water, areas at risk of tidal surge, etc.) as recommended in the NIWA On-site Household Sanitation Guidelines for Fiji

Activities related to the construction of the coastal protection intervention must avoid degradation of critical natural habitats.

Activities must be designed and implemented in a way that avoids the alteration, damage, or removal of any physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values recognized as such at the community, national or international level.

Opportunity: training and skills development of youth and women.

FIJI RESILIENCE INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS		
KEY AREA	PROPOSED ACTIONS	ESS PRINCIPLE
LIFELINE UTILITIES	Adequate rubbish containers	Compliance with the law
		Access and equity
		Marginalized and vulnerable groups
		Core labour standards
		Involuntary resettlement
		Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment
		Protection of Natural Habitats
		Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency
		Physical and Cultural Heritage
		Gender and youth

EMENTS PROJECT

CONSIDERATIONS

Compliance with relevant rules and standards and aligned to ongoing regularization process (if lots are assigned, these are to be considered when identifying the location of the containers. Compliance with relevant rules, regulations and standards (e.g. building code).

If the intervention is to be carried out in a limited number of households, it should be done in a full consultative process, ensuring that community members agree with the approach.

The design of the rubbish containers must be safe to use for all the population (and in particular vulnerable groups). These should be located and designed in a way that safety issues are minimized.

Core labour standards must be followed, avoiding forced and compulsory labour, child labour and discrimination. This is to be monitored, particularly during the construction phase.

(This principle applies to all activities identified)

To avoid any risks related to land ownership, the activities to be undergone in relation to the construction of waste management containers is to be developed in full consultation with the landowner.

Ensure that women are involved in all the activity's phases, including the participatory design process as well as during the trainings and construction phase.

Activities related to the construction of sanitation facilities and the land application system must avoid degradation of critical natural habitats. If located in the proximity of a mangrove area, avoiding risks and setting the monitoring systems will be required.

Local materials are to be prioritized during the design and construction phases. Distance to material suppliers is to be considered (e.g. nearby concrete supplier to minimize transportation distances).

Activities must be designed and implemented in a way that avoids the alteration, damage, or removal of any physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values recognized as such at the community, national or international level.

Opportunity: training and skills development of youth and women.

FIJI RESILIENCE INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS		
KEY AREA	PROPOSED ACTIONS	ESS PRINCIPLE
LIFELINE UTILITIES	Rainwater harvesting tanks	Compliance with the law
		Access and equity
		Marginalized and vulnerable groups
		Core labour standards
		Involuntary resettlement
		Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment
		Protection of Natural Habitats
		Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency
		Physical and Cultural Heritage
		Gender and youth

LEMENTS PROJECT

CONSIDERATIONS

Further assessment is required to ensure that this activity complies with existing rules and regulations (e.g., Building Code).

If the intervention is to be carried out in a limited number of households, it should be done in a full consultative process, ensuring that community members agree with the approach.

Vulnerable groups must be part of the decision-making process to ensure that their needs are being fulfilled (in particular women).

Core labour standards must be followed, avoiding forced and compulsory labour, child labour and discrimination. This is to be monitored, particularly during the construction phase.

(This principle applies to all activities identified)

The activities to be undergone in relation to the provision of water tanks and harvesting systems are to be developed in full consultation with the landowner.

Ensure that women are involved in all the activity's phases, including decision-making as well as during the trainings and construction phase.

Activities related to the provision of water tanks (including construction of the base) must avoid degradation of critical natural habitats. Being in the proximity of a mangrove area, avoiding risks and setting the monitoring systems to avoid these will be required.

Local products available in Viti Levu are to be prioritized.

Activities must be designed and implemented in a way that avoids the alteration, damage, or removal of any physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values recognized as such at the community, national or international level.

Opportunity: training and skills development of youth and women.



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY

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Ro Lalabalavu House, 370 Victoria Parade, Suva

18 January 2021

By E-mail: Inga.korte@un.org

Ms. Inga Korte
Team Leader
Urban Climate Resilience
United Nations Human Settlements Programme
Fiji

Dear Ms. Korte

Endorsement of UN-Habitat's Request for change of the project conditions attached to Adaptation Fund Board decisions (Decision B.30/24; Decision B.30/26), subparagraph (d)

1. We refer to UN-Habitat's Request for change of the project conditions attached to Adaptation Fund Board decisions (Decision B.30/24; Decision B.30/26), subparagraph (d)).
2. In our capacity as Designated Authority for the Adaptation Fund in Fiji, we support UN-Habitat's request for change of the project conditions with respect to the decisions mentioned above.
3. We understand that the project design envisages that full Environmental and Social Safeguards Plans (ESPs) are available by the end of year 3 of implementation, and that Environmental, Social, Gender and Youth Scoping and Interim Management Report are annually updated. We fully support that once sub-projects are selected and approved by the Project Management Committee (PMC), detailed Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) and Gender Policy compliance assessments will be undertaken gradually and approved individually by the PMC.
4. We will work closely with UN-Habitat to ensure compliance with Adaptation Fund ESP requirements, specifically with respect to dedicated reporting on sub-projects through the annual Adaptation Fund Project Performance Reports (PPRs).
5. Should you have any queries in relation to this support letter, please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Vineil Narayan, Acting Head of Climate Change & International Cooperation on e-mail: vineil.narayan@economy.gov.fj.

Thank you.

Yours Sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Makereta Konrote'.

Makereta Konrote
Permanent Secretary for Economy

Annex 6



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Nairobi, 3 February 2021

The Adaptation Fund Board

Reference: Increasing the resilience of informal urban settlements in Fiji that are highly vulnerable to climate change and disaster risks (UN-Habitat); FJI/MIE/Urban/2016/1)

Subject: Request for change of the project conditions attached to AF Board decisions (Decision B.30/24; subparagraph (d))

Thank you very much for the communication of the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat of 14 October 2020 and the suggestions regarding the submission and approval of the ESMP for the above-mentioned project.

We herewith request for change of the project conditions attached to AF Board decisions (Decision B.30/24, subparagraph (d)) for the following reasons:

- The condition of submitting a full Environmental and Social Management Plan at the time of the first Project Performance Report is not in line with the approved project workplan and we had thus submitted an Environmental, Social, Gender and Youth Scoping and Interim Management Report at the time of the first PPR (*Annex 1 to this letter*).
- The initial workplan as per approved project document (table 22, page 108/109) lays out the timeline for milestones and activities. In particular activities 2.2.1 *Conduct community-based vulnerability assessments* (initially to be completed in the middle of year 2) and 2.3.1 *Development of community-level resilience and upgrading plans* (initially to be completed at the end of year 2) provide the foundation for the finalization of the environmental, social and gender safeguards assessments. Thus, even at the project design phase, the full ESMP would have only been completed in year 3 (*Annex 2 to this letter*).
- Furthermore, the ESMP which is attached to the approved project document, takes a process-oriented approach (Fig A.4.2 on page 164; *Annex 3 to this letter*). This approach is further clarified in the above mentioned Environmental, Social, Gender and Youth Scoping and Interim Management Report.

The Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
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We had hoped to fast-track all project designs (including ESP and GP compliance) by the time of the second PPR. However, given current delays related to COVID-19, this proved no longer realistic

UN-Habitat is fully committed to comply with Adaptation Fund ESP requirements, specifically with respect to dedicated reporting on unidentified sub-projects (USPs) through the annual Project Performance Reports (PPRs).

We have attached the summary of all 16 Climate Action Plans providing an overview of the identified prioritized interventions per target informal settlement, including technical and community prioritization and detailed ESS principles and considerations for each intervention (*Annex 4 to this letter*).

Once USPs are selected and approved by the respective Project Management Committees, detailed ESS and GP compliance assessments will be undertaken gradually and approved individually by the PMC. After finalization of each sub-project, UN-Habitat will submit an updated ESMP.

We have attached the requested support letter from the NDA in Fiji, indicating the full support to this request (*Annex 5 to this letter*).

Yours sincerely



Rafael Tuts
Director, Global Solutions Division

Attachments

Annex 1: Environmental, Social, Gender and Youth Scoping and Interim Management Report

Annex 2: Approved work plan

Annex 3: Process centered approach

Annex 4: Summary of priority actions as per Action Plan, including ESS compliance

Annex 5: NDA support letter