Concept Note Cover Page

Country: FIJI

Location within the country: Suva

Concept focus:

- [x] Climate Change Adaptation
- [ ] Sustainable Energy
- [ ] Both

Project type:

- [ ] Type 1 – 200,000 Euro maximum budgets
- [x] Type 2 – Maximum budget is the country allocation

Total requested budget: FJD 1,091,000

Duration of project: 3 years

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Support for PDD development:

- [x] Yes, consultant(s) or organisation(s) to be engaged: Climate change Division, Ministry of Rural and Maritime Development, , Mineral Resources Department, Ministry of iTaukei Affairs, Pacific Conference of Churches, Department of Environment, Fiji Military Forces, Department of Agriculture, Department of Fisheries & Forest, Ministry of Education, Fiji Roads Authority, Department of Housing, Ministry of Finance.

Concept Note

1. **Project title:** Planned Relocation of Narikoso Village and Waciwaci Primary School currently being impacted by climate change.

2. **Background and rationale**

The adverse effects of climate change and sea level rise present significant risks to the coastal communities of Narikoso in Kadavu and Waciwaci District School in Lakeba, Lau. V&A assessments carried out for the village of Narikoso indicated that the coastal erosion has extended inland by approximately 15 metres in the past 30 years. The seawall built in the late 1960's has long deteriorated leaving the village boundary exposed to constant overtopping waves from king tides. In addition, Narikoso has a narrow economic base with high dependency on subsistence agriculture and marine resources which are both impacted by climate change. Increased frequency and intensity of rainfall, storm surges and salt water intrusion have been threats to crop production that have resulted in crop low yields. Coral reef death as a result of sediments from erosion induced by tidal inundation has attributed to a decline in fish and other marine vertebrates stocks. Potable water supply is also susceptible to salt water intrusion.

Similarly, Waciwaci District School experiences flooding due to high tide almost 4 to 6 times in a school term. One of the school staff quarters will be rendered inhabitable, given that it is within a few metres of the encroaching shoreline. Periodical flooding and water logging of the school compound due to frequent and intense rainfall and inundation of sea water during extreme events and the resulting land degradation have made it challenging for teachers to carry out their duties in creating a conducive and safe learning environment. The issue is that originally the school and the surrounding infrastructure were built to cope with normal weather extremes but when super-imposed on a changing climate these extremes are beyond the coping range of not only Waciwaci District School but most local communities in Fiji.

The issues highlighted by the V& A assessment required the government to come up with adaptation options that would be cost-effective and sensitive to projected climate change impacts and especially in light of the most recent IPCC WG II AR5 which states that it is virtually certain that global mean sea-level rise rates are accelerating [WGI 13.2.2.1]. In addition, projected increases to the year 2100 (RCP 4.5:0.35m to 0.70m, WGI 13.5.1, Table 29-1) superimposed on extreme sea-level events (e.g. swell waves, storm surges, ENSO) present severe sea-flood and erosion risks for low-lying coastal areas and atoll islands.

The most cost effective adaptation option for these communities is relocation. The proposed planned relocation project is not limited to relocating communities but will also include livelihood restoration. The proposed project will include components of awareness and training for the communities on improved coastal resource use, introduction of climate-resilient crop species and varieties and techniques facilitating soil and water conservation (e.g. mulching, organic farming, mixed cropping)

Building Resilience through planned relocation is in line with the vision of the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP)[1]which is derived from the Roadmap for Democracy and Sustainable Socio-economic Development 2009-2014, which sets out its vision for combating climate change and achieving resilience, while attaining sustainable development. This adaptation response will contribute to the achievement of Objective 5 of the NCCP with a goal of reducing vulnerability and enhancing resilience of Fiji's communities to the impacts of climate change and disasters.

3. Objective

The objective of the project is to relocate 25 households from the village of Narikoso and Waciwaci District School from the current site to new stable sites. The ultimate goal of the project is to relocate to sites that are less likely to be impacted by climate change and are more resilient to future impacts.

4. Expected project outcomes

The expected outcomes of the project are more resilient communities with improved livelihoods through sustainable agricultural practices that will ensure future food security.

5. Targeted outputs

The following are the targeted outputs for the proposed activities at the two sites:

Waciwaci

i) Excavated new site

ii) Reinforced existing coastal infrastructure

iii) Climate proofed roads and drainage

iv) Climate proofed school building.

Narikoso

i) 25 new climate proofed homes with solar home systems.
ii) Improved coastal vegetation;
iii) Introduced climate-resilient crop species and varieties (resilient to drought, water logging, saltwater, pests), including techniques for their consistent supply (germplasm collections, nurseries);
iv) Improved farming and land use techniques facilitating soil and water conservation (e.g. mulching, organic farming, mixed cropping, drainage);
v) Introduced effective food storage and processing techniques;
vi) Introduced innovative aquaculture techniques;
vii) Improved coastal resource use changes (e.g. conserving reefs and coastal wetlands and forests as natural protection barrier).

[1]National Climate Change Policy, 2012.

6. Beneficiaries

The project will directly benefit the communities of Narikoso and Waciwaci by providing them with climate proof and safe homes and school, enhanced capacity for carrying out sustainable agricultural farming and providing them opportunities to take ownership of the protection of their environment. The Climate Change Division will benefit by building much needed internal capacity to implement such projects. The project will also provide a sound basis for replication to many other communities and sites that have been identified to be particularly vulnerable to climate change.

The project will promote community involvement and use this as an opportunity to ensure that women and youths participate and take ownership to ensure sustainability. The project will promote equitable accessibility and distribution of benefits, information and support to marginal and disadvantaged groups, recognizing their differing vulnerabilities to climate change.[2]

7. Indicative budget[3]

Item	Indicative Budget (FJD)
Output 1. Improved Coastal vegetation (Narikoso)	30,000.00
Output 2. Excavated new site and reinforced existing coastal infrastructure (climate proofing of roads and drainage) (Waciwaci)	211,000.00
Output 3. Relocated coastal infrastructure to less-exposed areas (Waciwaci)	140,000.00
Output 4. Improved coastal resource use changes (e.g. conserving reefs and coastal wetlands and forests as natural protection barrier) (Waciwaci & Narikoso)	30,000.00
Output 5. Developed and use of climate-resilient crop species and varieties (resilient to drought, water logging, saltwater, pests), including techniques for their consistent supply (germplasm collections, nurseries) (Narikoso)	20,000.00
Output 6. Implemented farming and land use techniques facilitating soil and water conservation (e.g. mulching, organic farming, mixed cropping, drainage) (Narikoso)	20,000.00
Output 7.Developed food storage and processing techniques (Narikoso)	20,000.00
Output 8.Produced Aquaculture techniques (Narikoso)	60,000.00
Output 9.Constructed climate proof school in Waciwaci	125,000.00
Output 10. Constructed solar homes in Narikoso	250,000.00
Project management costs	160,000.00
Monitoring and evaluation	10,000.00
Communication and visibility	15,000.00

8. Project Management

The lead national agency with overall responsibility for the implementation of the project is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation's Climate Change Division which will also be responsible for financial, accounting and technical arrangements, including reporting responsibilities.

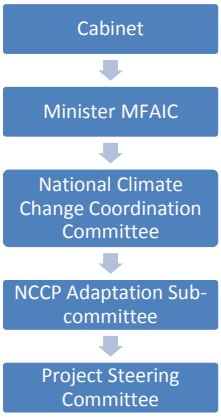
The national executing agency is the Ministry of Rural and Maritime Development and National Disaster Management Office working with other partners such as Mineral Resources Department, Ministry of

[2] National Climate Change Policy, 2012

[3] Budget estimates are based on actual budgets of previous projects.

Primary Industries (Agriculture, Land Use, Fisheries and Forestry), Ministry of iTaukei Affairs (MTA), Department of Housing and relevant CSOs and NGOs.

The proposed steering structure:



Previous projects showing the implementation experience of the lead national agency, the national implementing agency and/or implementing partner(s) if relevant, in comparable projects:

Projects	Agency	Proposed Role
Enabling activities for the Preparation of the Initial and Second National Communications under the United National Framework Convention on Climate Change	Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation – Climate Change Division	Lead
Implementation of the Building Resilience: "Strengthening Community Adaptation Measures to Effects of Climate Change in the Fiji Islands" project. Co-lead with WWF.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation– Climate Change Division	Lead
Vunidogoloa Relocation Project	Ministry of Rural and Maritime Development and National Disaster Management Office	Implementing
Bau Island Seawall Project (Phase 1)	Ministry of Rural and Maritime Development and National Disaster Management Office	Implementing

9. Complementarity and replicability

The proposed planned relocation project will build on the experiences from the relocation of the Vunidogoloa village project which was implemented by the Ministry of Rural and Maritime Development and National Disaster Management Office. An inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder approach was used as espoused under the Integrated Rural Development Framework. To ensure sustained livelihoods and food security, the Ministry of Agriculture via the Rural and Outer Island (ROI) programme provided assistance for the construction of fish ponds. In addition to this the Ministry of Labour and the International Labour Organisation provided support for additional livelihoods initiatives.

The proposed project will also draw from the lessons learnt by the Department of Housing in the resettlement programme of the Wailea settlement population to Lomaivuna where investment of agriculture profits at the new site were invested into Unit trust of Fiji.

10. Sustainability and risks

Sustainability: To ensure the sustainability of the project, the village community of Narikoso and the school community of Waciwaci will be involved from the initial stage of the project. Community engagement will be encouraged through thorough consultations at every stage of the process. Lessons learnt from comparable projects implemented by respective partners will be considered.

The inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder approach will ensure that relocation to the new sites provides better access to services and to improve livelihoods in order to reduce the exposure and increase resilience of Narikoso and Waciwaci District School.

Risks: One of the main risks associated with planned relocation projects is the unwillingness of some members of the communities to move to the new site because of the attachment they have with the land that they are currently on. In order to mitigate this risk, an effective climate change awareness programme will be carried out which will include educating the people on climate projections prior to getting the consensus of the whole village to agree on relocation.

Another associated risk to relocation projects is unresolved land issues that can lead to future conflicts between the relocated communities and those that own the land at the new site. The Ministry of iTaukei Affairs as an implementing partner will resolve this issue in demarcating land so that future land conflicts are avoided.

11. Timeline for planned measures

Waciwaci:

Activities	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3
Constructed protective coastal structures			
Reinforced existing coastal infrastructure (climate proofing of roads and drainage)			
Relocated coastal infrastructure to less-exposed areas			
Improved coastal resource use changes (e.g. conserving reefs and coastal wetlands and forests as natural protection barrier)			
Constructed climate proof school in Waciwaci			

Narikoso:

Activities	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3
Constructed 25 climate proof homes.			
Installation of solar home systems			
Developed and use of climate-resilient crop species and varieties (resilient to drought, water logging, saltwater, pests), including techniques for their consistent supply (germplasm collections, nurseries)			
Implemented farming and land use techniques facilitating soil and water conservation (e.g. mulching, organic farming, mixed cropping, drainage)			

Developed food storage and processing techniques			
Produced Aquaculture techniques			
Improved coastal resource use changes (e.g. conserving reefs and coastal wetlands and forests as natural protection barrier)			
Improved Coastal vegetation			

12. Stakeholder engagement in concept note development

The agencies consulted in the preparation of the concept note are: i) Ministry of Rural and Maritime Development and National Disaster Management Office; ii) Mineral Resources Department; iii) Department of Fisheries and Forest; iv) SPC/GIZ.