



Ministry of Economy

Summary Report on initial Climate Finance Sector Working Group Meetings

November 2020

Contents

1. List of Acronyms and Abbreviations	4
2. Introduction	5
3. Purpose, Objectives and Approach	5
4. Participation	6
5. Session content	7
<i>Session 1. Introduction to the Green Climate Fund, the roles of the National Designated Authority (NDA), the NDA portal and proposed climate finance Sector Working Groups</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Session 2. Fiji's climate change policies and plans and climate finance flows</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Session 3. Open discussion: Guiding questions</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Session 4. Case studies – GCF projects in Fiji, the Pacific and SIDS</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Session 5. Expression of interest in continuing to be part of the SWG – role and requirements</i>	<i>11</i>
6. Evaluation	11
A. Self-assessment at registration	11
B. Evaluation of the SWG and Sessions	11
C. Feedback from SWG	12
D. Frequently Asked Questions	18
E. Expression of Interest in joining the SWG	18
7. Lessons and Recommendations	21
7.1 Lessons Learned	21
7.2 Recommendations	22
8. Glossary of Key Terms	23
9. Details of participants in the SWG's meeting.	27

List of Tables

Table 1: Number of participants at the four SWG meetings 7
Table 2: Participants of SWG meetings by sectors 7
Table 3: Case studies presented. All projects are available at the GCF website 9

List of Figures

Figure 1: Scorings on the usefulness of the SWG meeting and individual sessions 12
Figure 2: SWG joining preference 19
Figure 3: Preferred mode of preferred communication and engagement..... 19
Figure 4: SWG meeting frequency 20
Figure 5: SWG membership preference 20

1. List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AE	Accredited Entity
BizFiji	Business Fiji
CCICD	Climate Change and International Cooperation Division
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
FAQ	Frequently asked questions
FDB	Fiji Development Bank
Fj	Fiji dollar
FNU	Fiji National University
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GoF	Government of Fiji
kWh	Kilo Watt hour
LEDS	Low Emissions Development Strategy
MIMS	Ministry of Infrastructure and Meteorological Services
MoE	Ministry of Economy
MRV	Measurable, Reportable and Verifiable
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NCCP	National Climate Change Policy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NOL	No Objection Letter
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDC	National Determined Contribution
NDP	National Development Plan
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office
RBF	Reserve Bank of Fiji
SAP	Simplified Approval Process
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SWG	Sectoral Working Group
TCAP	Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project
UN	United Nations
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNDP	United Nations Development Program

2. Introduction

From the 3 to 12 November 2020, 4 meetings were organized by Climate Change and International Cooperation Division (CCICD) of the Ministry of Economy (MoE) as the National Designated Authority (NDA) to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to raise awareness and to elicit feedback and answer questions relating to the establishment of four proposed Sector Working Groups (SWG) on climate change. These sector working groups will act as mechanisms for CCICD to regularly consult with representatives from other government departments, civil society organisations, the private sector and academia.

The four meetings each focussed on one of the SWG thematic areas:

- SWG 1: Sustainable Livelihoods and Healthy Communities (health, food, nutrition and water security)
- SWG 2: Ecosystems and ecosystem services and sustainable land management
- SWG 3: Climate resilient infrastructure, sustainable energy and a built environment
- SWG 4: Sustainable Transport

This report provides a short summary of these initial sector working group meetings:

- ✓ Objectives and approach
- ✓ Content
- ✓ Participation, and
- ✓ Outcomes, lessons and recommendations.

3. Purpose, Objectives and Approach

The sector working groups brought together stakeholders to canvas views and share future projects and investment plans, relating to climate finance priorities. The meetings were intended as an opportunity for the CCICD to provide information to stakeholders, for dialogue between stakeholders and the CCICD and also, importantly, for dialogue between the stakeholders themselves as an opportunity to identify and explore potential partnerships. Partnerships will be critical to the whole of society response to climate change and a transition to a net-zero economy. Another key purpose of these SWG meetings was to raise awareness, elicit feedback and answer questions to inform stakeholders of the permanent establishment of the four SWGs. These first stakeholder awareness sessions (a) introduced the concept of climate finance (b) familiarised participants with Fiji's climate change priorities and (c) raised awareness about the types of projects that would meet these priorities.

The specific objectives for the various sessions were to:

- Sensitise participants on what the GCF is and on the role of the National Designated Authority.
- Seek stakeholder views on how to develop a climate finance stakeholder engagement mechanism (the NDA portal and Sector Working Groups) that is open, fair, transparent, inclusive, efficient and permanent.
- Increase awareness of Fiji's climate change policies and plans to ensure future climate finance proposals are well aligned with these policies.
- Provide a snapshot of Fiji's current climate finance flows.

- Elicit feedback and questions through small group discussions on:
 - What are your ideas for possible climate finance projects that fit within national priorities?
 - How should the SWG support you in developing climate change projects?
 - What roles could you play to make the SWG an effective platform to support access to climate finance?
 - What knowledge and expertise do you need to develop projects that you might not have access to currently?
 - What do you think are key priority projects where concept note development would be straightforward?
- Share case studies of GCF projects in Fiji, the Pacific and other relevant case studies from Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and developing countries.
- Encourage expressions of interest for continuing to be part of the SWG by completing a form online.

Approach: A concept note and agenda (refer to Annex 1 & 2) for the sector working groups were prepared based on a combination of virtual and in-person delivery methods. The main facilitators were Vineil Narayan (CCICD), Katerina Syngellakis (Global Green Growth Institute), Marita Manley (Consultant) and Dr. Jason Yapp (Consultant). Prelish Lal and Keresi Farouk (CCICD), also facilitated sessions, managed all administrative details and provided invaluable support throughout.

The meetings were designed to share relevant information while maximising the opportunity for group participation and discussion. Participants could attend in person or virtually. Each SWG meeting followed the same format:

- ✓ The agenda and concept note for the establishment of the sector working groups were sent to participants along with the invitation. These were also disseminated via social media.
- ✓ Introductions and presentations were delivered by facilitators relating to Fiji's climate change priorities, climate finance and in particular the role of the GCF and the NDA, and examples of projects that have been funded.
- ✓ Three small groups' discussions allowed the opportunity to discuss (1) current ideas for project proposals, (2) provide feedback on the stakeholder engagement and the proposed roles of the SWGs and (3) understand whether existing project development and investment is constrained by a lack of available information or expertise questions.
- ✓ All material was disseminated to participants following the SWGs.
- ✓ Participants were asked to evaluate the meeting they attended.
- ✓ Participants were invited to submit an Expression of Interest to join the Sector Working Groups as an Open Member (and receive notification of upcoming events, information) or a Consultative Group member (to be more regularly involved in providing feedback to CCICD).

4. Participation

In total, 76 participants attended the 4 SWG meetings (Table 1: **Number of participants at the four SWG meetings**), including 2 from the Reserve Bank of Fiji (RBF) 15 from government agencies, 12 regional/international development organisation, 19 private sector representatives, 6 civil society organisations, 12 from academia and 8 from the Fiji Development Bank (FDB) (Table 2).

Table 1: Number of participants at the four SWG meetings

	Female	Male	Total No#
SWG1: Sustainable Livelihoods and Healthy Communities	3	7	10
SWG2: Ecosystems and ecosystem services and Sustainable land use	7	2	9
SWG3: Climate resilient infrastructure, sustainable energy and built environment	12	24	36
SWG4: Sustainable Transport	10	11	21
Total	32	44	76

Table 2: Participants of SWG meetings by sectors

Position	SWG 1	SWG2	SWG 3	SWG4	Total No
Statutory body	2	-	-	-	2
Government Agency	1	-	6	8	15
Industry/ Association	1	1	-	-	2
Development organisation	-	2	6	4	12
Private Sector	1	1	15	2	19
CSO	2	2	2	-	6
Academia	3	-	4	5	12
GCF National Direct Access Entity	-	3	2	3	8
Grand Total	10	9	35	22	76

5. Session content

Stakeholders that are involved in various climate change adaptation and mitigation investments and initiatives were invited to the four SWG meetings:

- 3.11.2020 for SWG 1: Sustainable Livelihoods and Healthy Communities (health, food, nutrition and water security)
- 5.11.2020 for SWG 2: Ecosystems and ecosystem services and sustainable land management
- 10.11.2020 for SWG 3: Climate resilient infrastructure, sustainable energy and the built environment
- 12.11.2020 for SWG 4: Sustainable Transport

Each SWG meeting included five sessions as detailed below and the presentation slides were shared with all participants after the meeting.

Session 1. Introduction to the Green Climate Fund, the roles of the National Designated Authority (NDA), the NDA portal and proposed climate finance Sector Working Groups

This session included an overview of the GCF and the role the NDA plays in coordinating and supporting internal and external stakeholders to access GCF opportunities and resources. The rationale for developing a coordination mechanism that is open, fair, transparent, inclusive, efficient and permanent to engage with stakeholders was discussed. The proposed NDA portal will be hosted on the Fiji Climate Change Portal (<http://fijiclimatechangeportal.gov.fj/>) which is currently being upgraded. This will include specific dedicated climate finance pages and will be used to share details of: Events (e.g., announcement of training session, stakeholder consultation, awareness meeting); News (e.g., latest news on climate finance, GCF news and opportunity); and Knowledge exchange (toolkits, case studies, project ideas).

Session 2. Fiji's climate change policies and plans and climate finance flows

This session provided an overview of the key priorities of the national development and flagship climate policies that all climate finance projects should be aligned to in order to demonstrate buy in, strong country ownership and demand driven climate solutions. This session reported on the snapshot report that highlighted the types and volume of climate finance that have been accessed by Fiji. Some examples of climate finance projects in different sectors were shared.

Session 3. Open discussion: Guiding questions

In this session, feedback and questions were elicited from the participants from three group discussions. Group 1 and 2 were comprised of participants attending in person whilst Group 3 included participants that connected virtually. The following questions were discussed:

Group 1: Examples of projects: What are your ideas for possible climate finance projects that fit within national priorities? What do you think are key priority projects where concept note development would be straightforward?

Group 2: SWG functioning: How could the SWG support you in developing climate change projects? What roles could you play to make the SWG an effective platform to access climate finance efficiently? What kind of communications/ coordination mechanisms do you think will work? Are there any existing mechanisms we should build on?

Group 3: Information and knowledge: What knowledge and expertise do you need to develop projects that you might not have access to currently?

The feedback received is presented in [Section 5](#). Questions generated from these sessions were consolidated as Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and will be added to in future sessions.

Session 4. Case studies – GCF projects in Fiji, the Pacific and SIDS

Various case studies of GCF projects that have been [approved for Fiji](#) (2 projects totalling USD 36 million [FP008 and SAP016]; 2 multi-countries projects [F151 and FP 152]), the Pacific and the SIDS were presented to highlight the types and range of adaptation, mitigation and cross-cutting projects that could be developed under the four SWGs. The key success factors of these projects were discussed, especially in relation to how they met the GCF 6 investment criteria (Table 3). These case studies were shared with participants as a slide presentation.

Table 3: Case studies presented. All projects are available at the [GCF website](#)

Relevant SWG	GCF project no.	Country(ies)	Project title
<p>SWG 1: Sustainable Livelihoods and Healthy Communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate resilient agriculture for enhance resiliency in food and nutrition security • Access to safe and clean water to improve health • Coastal protection to protect vulnerable livelihoods • Access to climate information and advisories for making risk informed planning and solutions • Access to financial products and market 	FP008	Fiji	Fiji Urban Water Supply and Wastewater Management Project
	FP91	Kiribati	Building a water secure future for the residents of Kiribati’s capital, South Tarawa.
	FP112	Marshall Islands	Addressing Climate Vulnerability in the Water Sector (ACWA) in the Marshall Islands
	FP109:	Timor-Leste	Safeguarding rural communities and their physical and economic assets from climate induced disasters in Timor-Leste
	FP124	Sri Lanka	Strengthening Climate Resilience of Subsistence Farmers and Agricultural Plantation Communities residing in the vulnerable river basins, watershed areas and downstream of the Knuckles Mountain Range Catchment of Sri Lanka
	SAP011	Mozambique	Climate-resilient food security for women and men smallholders in Mozambique through integrated risk management
<p>SWG 2: Ecosystems and ecosystem services and Sustainable land management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem-based adaptation (ridge to reef, ridge to farmland) • Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES), REDD +, carbon credit • Climate resilient regenerative agriculture (agroforestry, intercropping) for enhance soil bio-sequestration, agro-biodiversity and ecosystem services (less erosion) • Coastal protection to protect vulnerable community and livelihoods (hardware (concrete) vs. soft nature-based solution “live defence” e.g. mangrove) 	FP037	Samoa	Integrated Flood Management to Enhance Climate Resilience of the Vaisigano River Catchment in Samoa
	FP066	Marshall Islands	Pacific Resilience Project Phase II for RMI
	FP035	Vanuatu	Climate Information Services for Resilient Development Planning in Vanuatu (Van-CIS-RDP)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to climate information and advisories for making risk informed planning and adaptive solutions • Access to financial products and market & capacity Development 	FP015	Tuvalu	Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project (TCAP)
	FP007	Maldives	Supporting vulnerable communities in the Maldives to manage climate change-induced water shortages
	FP151	Multi-countries including Fiji	Global Subnational Climate Fund (SnCF Global) – Technical Assistance (TA) Facility
<p>SWG 3: Climate resilient infrastructure, sustainable energy and built environment:</p> <p>A. Climate resilient infrastructure: Climate resilient infrastructure (e.g. disaster and evacuation centres, road, bridges, agricultural processing and post-harvest facilities)</p> <p>Coastal protection to protect vulnerable community and livelihoods against storm and hurricane e.g. (hardware (concrete sea walls) vs. soft nature-based solution “live defence” e.g. mangrove).</p> <p>B. Sustainable Energy: Supply side management from Renewable Energy: Solar PV (on-grid (solar farm); off-grid (agro PV, mini-grid, home-system); wind; hydro; biomass (CHP, biogas) and geothermal.</p> <p>C. Built environment: Demand side management from energy efficiency: Buildings, cities and industries and appliances (E.g., new and retrofitted energy-efficient buildings, building code; energy-efficient equipment for companies and greening up value chain, etc.)</p> <p>Decoupling productivity from energy demand</p> <p>D. Cross cutting (enabling environment): Access to financial products, market, capacity development and climate information and advisories for making risk informed planning</p>	SAP016	Fiji	Fiji Agrophotovoltaic Project in Ovalau
	FP090	Tonga	Tonga Renewable Energy Project under the Pacific Islands Renewable Energy Investment Program
	FP044	Solomon Island	Tina River Hydropower Development Project
	FP036	Multi-country	Pacific Islands Renewable Energy Investment Program (Cook Islands, Tonga, Republic of Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Nauru and Samoa)
	FP033	Mauritius	Accelerating the transformational shift to a low-carbon economy in the Republic of Mauritius
	SAP013	Haiti	Scaling Smart, Solar, Energy Access Microgrids in Haiti
	FP152	Multi-countries Including Fiji	Global Subnational Climate Fund (SnCF Global) – Equity
<p>SWG 4: Sustainable Transport</p> <p>1. Land Transport - Improved accessibility and connectivity to environmentally sustainable road transport to reduce GHG emissions</p> <p>2. Marine Transport - Develop and deliver safe, efficient, sustainable, reliable and affordable shipping services and marine transportation options</p> <p>3. Air Transport - Build and deliver consistent, reliable, efficient, high-quality international & domestic air services</p>	FP085	Pakistan	Green Bus Rapid Transport (BRT) in Karachi, Pakistan

Session 5. Expression of interest in continuing to be part of the SWG – role and requirements

Establishing the SWGs is the start of a process of engagement with stakeholders interested in climate change, particularly in climate finance. Going forward, CCICD would like to understand the interest of stakeholders in remaining engaged as part of these working groups. SWG participants as well as the 164 stakeholders that have initially registered with CCICD were invited to complete the electronic registration form to express their interest in joining the climate finance sector working group(s). Respondents provided background details and have been added to CCICD's contact database. CCICD will continue to add to this database with the purpose of communicating with interested climate finance stakeholders about the work of the Sector Working Groups and CCICD.

6. Evaluation

As part of the invitation to the meeting, prospective participants were invited to complete a registration form online and provide a short self-assessment survey regarding their current knowledge of climate finance topics to be discussed. After the awareness meetings, participants were invited to complete an evaluation form and expression of interest form.

This section highlights: i) the results of self-assessment at registration; ii) evaluation by SWGs and session, iii) and feedback and iv) frequently asked questions provided by participants.

A. Self-assessment at registration

A total number of 164 respondents had registered for the Sectorial Working Group (51.8% female and 48.2% male) which represented:

- A diverse range of sectors (e.g., 20% public, 25.5% private sector, 20.0% CSO).
- Diverse range of interest (12% interested in SWG 1, 26% in SWG 2, 45% in SWG 3 and 17 % in SWG 4) – although energy and infrastructure showing the highest interest.
- 58% of the 164 respondents are involved in resilience projects.
- 51% of the 164 respondents are involved in mitigation projects.
- 51% are currently involved in climate finance activities and another 37.8% keen to be involved more in the future.
- A diverse range of current understanding on climate finance topics: 33 out of 164 (20%) had ticked score of 1 (limited understanding); 35 (21.2%) ticked score of 2; 65 (39.4%) ticked an average score of 3; 26 (15.8%) ticked 4; and only 6 (3.6%) ticked 5 (high understanding).

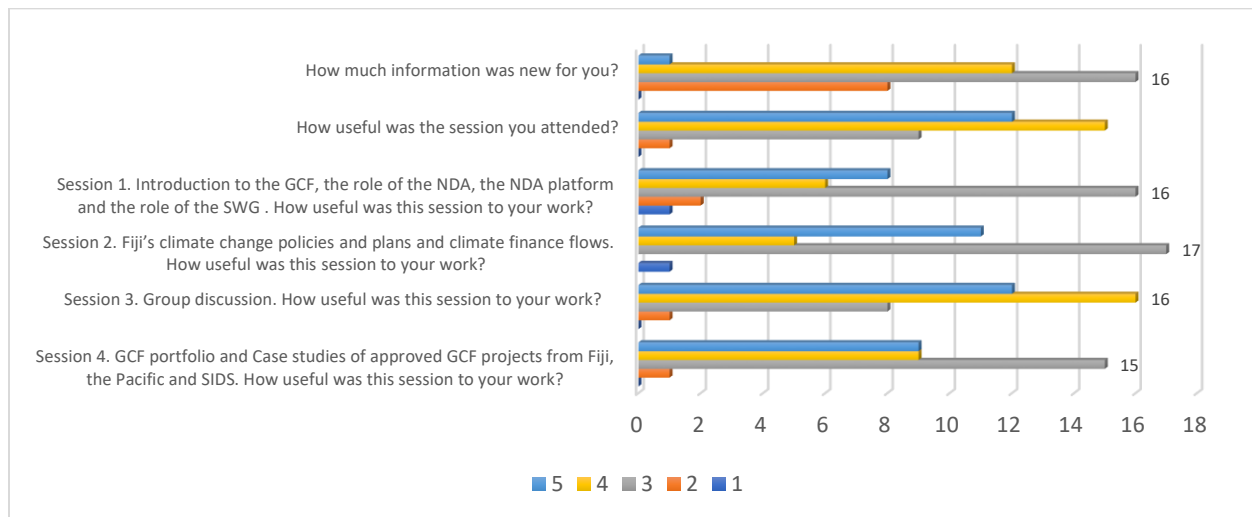
B. Evaluation of the SWG and Sessions

A total of 76 out of the 164 respondents attended at least 1 of the SWG meetings. After the SWG meetings, participants were invited to complete the online evaluation survey (scoring system being 1 [not at all useful] to 5 [useful]) and the results are as follows:

- 29 out of the 38 (76%) respondents gave a score of 3 (17) and 4 (12) when asked how much new information they have heard from all the sessions they have attended reflecting that many of the information shared were new to them.

- Overall, 27 out of the 37 (73% respondents gave a high score of between 4 (15) and 5 (12) on the overall usefulness of the sessions they have attended to the work they are currently doing (Figure 1).
- Session 1, 2 and 4 which were delivered through slide presentation gained an average score of 3 whereas participants preferred the more interactive discussions through small group discussion in Session 3 (28 out of 37 [76%]).

Figure 1: Scorings on the usefulness of the SWG meeting and individual sessions



C. Feedback from SWG

The feedback provided by participants from the three group discussions from the four SWG meetings is summarised below. The feedback have been kept as anonymous as possible. Should any changes be required by a participant who contributed, they may contact Prelish Lal at prelish.lal@govnet.gov.fj and the change will be made.

Group 1: Examples of projects:

The questions discussed were:

- **What are your ideas for possible climate finance projects that fit within national priorities?**
- **What do you think are key priority projects where concept note development would be straightforward?**

SWG 1: Sustainable Livelihoods and Healthy Communities (health, food, nutrition, water security)

- **Agro-forestry:** Involved in agroforestry farming on a 50-acre land lease, 70% native trees and some invasive trees. Through agroforestry remove invasive species and to replace them with native fruit trees. It has a long-term prospect of integrating sustainable farming, livestock, energy and tourism. Intention to have regenerative livestock agriculture, to preserve the land (limiting stock density etc.).

- Representative of Village Community Cooperative, manages food chips processing factory (cassava, plantain and sweet potato) in 490 acres with 700 acres reserved. Intend to draw up a sustainable model of farming practice, to process and packaging and also use renewable energy. To drive awareness of the farmers to use sustainable and organic farming techniques. Representative of a local university, interest looks at how climate change impacts Fiji's domestic market. Looking at models of where things are and how they will change in future. The knock-on effects of the impact of climate change on communities.
- Fisheries and sustainable livelihoods
- Coral planting
- Relocation for disaster victims

SWG 2: Ecosystems and ecosystem services & Sustainable land management

- Projects include ecosystem-based payments.
- Farming and agro-forestry – where the project looks at local, native species of trees, and can include sheep, agro-tourism and solar energy. So, an integrated approach but which starts with sustainable use of the land.
- Working with farmers cooperatives and supporting sustainable, climate smart agriculture.
- UNDP involved in Resilience and Sustainable Development Programme e.g., Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project (TCAP) \$26m on coastal project; \$24m for GCF for maritime islands; GEF Climate Change Mitigation; UNDP Granting Agency engage with UN Agency for blended finance; Global coral reef finance project.

SWG 3: Climate resilient infrastructure, sustainable energy and built environment

- Infrastructure and ecosystems can be combined into the same project e.g., coastal protection using both a seawall and mangrove planting
- Electric vehicles combined with renewable energy
- Coastal protection and working with communities
- Energy management plans, reducing energy consumption and reducing carbon footprint
- MIMS work on designing buildings and design Government buildings and set standards
- The Department of Energy is more on the policy side but also implements rural electrification projects, mostly using solar energy
- Academia can play a role in projects – student research and placements to go out and experience real life projects
- Green Pacific Port Project focusing on energy efficiency
- Aviation – larger runways can lead to large airplanes and more efficient journeys
- Land transport including
 - Urban development and roads
 - Electric mobility
 - Non-motorized transport and public transport
- Green buildings and green building services
- Fiji National Disaster Management Office – Narikoso relocation project – there will be others like it. An integrated project with many partners. A good example of many partners working together in a cross-sectoral approach to support rural people.

SWG 4: Sustainable Transport

- All movement of goods and economic growth needs transport
- Suva Port – Has worked on energy efficiency and is looking to continue work and also introduce solar energy. Green Ports Initiative. Self-finance for grey water recycling and solar. Looking for finance for shore power.
- FNU – looking at sustainable transport for its campuses. FNU has done a brief on electric vehicles. They spend a lot on fuel for transport. They have 6 sites in Suva and are looking to use electric vehicles for staff and students to travel between sites with a charging station at each site. This would involve buses, minibuses and cars. Looking for funding for feasibility study.
- Department of Transport – Blue Shipping Initiative and Transport masterplan. Looking also at the interconnectivity between land and maritime. Clear policy directions and clear and stable deadlines will help the implementation.

Group 2: SWG functioning:

The questions discussed were:

i. How could the SWG support you in developing climate change projects?

a) Improving access to information:

- Provide information on GCF and more information about how to access GCF and other sources of climate finance, for large and small project proponents.
- Have a database of companies available that are working in this area.
- Helpdesk functions with frequently asked questions.
- Support training in concept note development.
- Provide more information on Accredited Entities like FDB and more information about how the NDA, accredited entities and project developers work together.
- Providing summarised information and trustworthy information.
- Provide information on funding sources and stakeholder mapping.
- One-stop-shop on basic technical information.
- Provided briefing notes on different technologies.

b) Connecting to available expertise

- Create more awareness at all levels of climate finance and climate priorities.
- Meet partners and be able to partner with bigger organisations.
- Providing quick access to the latest developments.
- Provide a review mechanism for projects, connecting partners to group projects together and provide advice on public private partnerships.
- Provide an online platform that contains relevant information but also supports dialogue and feedback e.g., not static or one-way communication.

c) Linking to existing groups

- Identify ways in which Civil Society Organization's (CSO) and community groups can access finance.
- Map available expertise within the SWGs.
- Bring financial institutions into the discussions – how do we price risks?

ii. What roles could you play to make the SWG an effective platform to access climate finance efficiently? What kind of communications / coordination mechanisms do you think will work?

- Develop short videos.
- Have one meeting around a specific project – like a focus group.
- Act as an accountability mechanism for projects to track progress.
- Policy position papers.
- Sharing the best practice.
Act as a knowledge broker – connecting members with information they need.

iii. Are there any existing mechanisms we should build on?

- Within the sector, there are technical working groups that already exist.
- Informal industry associations such as the bamboo working group, members (fairer organisations).
- National Oceans Policy taskforce.
- National Transport consultative form.
- Communication needs to be two ways.
- Existing mechanisms such as the budget submission process exist that can be built on – need ways to facilitate dialogue.
- Women in the Maritime Group.
- Fiji Climate Change Portal – as the NDA portal – and including a mailing list / events calendar /database of companies / projects.
- If voluntary in nature, it is hard to ask for specific technical expertise including peer reviewing proposals etc.

Other comments

- Needs to be established as a long-term commitment.

Group 3: Information and knowledge:

The question discussed was:

- **What knowledge and expertise do you need to develop projects that you might not have access to currently?**

a) Pipeline development

- How to develop a concept note.
- Access to pipeline of climate projects to develop concept notes.
- Lack of local expertise to develop high quality concept notes.

b) Stakeholder coordination and communication

- The NDA portal should offer two ways of communication.
- There is a need to set up a functional Community of Practice to provide support and advisories to all stakeholders.
- Set up a technical working group to provide support and advisories to stakeholders.
- Coordination among the stakeholders remains weak.
- Project proponents are too busy developing their own project.
- Mapping expertise available in each sector and making that available.
- Develop a communications strategy.

c) Ease of doing business

- Improve the 'ease of doing business in Fiji e.g., by avoiding unnecessary delays in the issuance of permits, licenses, reply to email requests or inquiries, clearance of imported goods at the customs.
- These delays and the inaccurate information provided can frustrate and deter private sector investment.

d) Climate Finance Opportunity

- Whilst GCF is encouraging large scalable project GCF is also encouraging countries with less resources to invest in smaller SAP projects of less than USD 10 million with lower risks.
- Limited availability of grants for proposal development.
- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) grant could be used e.g., USD 1 million has been allocated to Fiji.
- Whilst ADB and government are focusing on building large infrastructure for public goods, the private sector is expected to carry the risk of investing in clean transport technology as a viable business.
- There is limited information on the sources of gap financing to transfer the risk for early movers to low carbon transport.

e) Access to baseline data and information

- Access to meteorological information and data needs to be improved as these are the basis for project development.
- Limited data on climate finance tagging and tracking to understand climate finance flows.
- There is insufficient information on investment in the transport sector (the WRI snapshot report will provide some investment data and this will be available in the NDA portal).
- Access to one-stop-shop facility to provide a pool of information and knowledge e.g., on stakeholder and expert mapping, roster of experts; understand investment and project risk; capacity building programme; awareness raising; how to meet the 6 GCF investment criteria; pitfalls to avoid; access to baseline data and methodologies to calculate ex-ante and ex-post GHG emissions for proposal formulation; gap financing; environmental and social safeguard.
- Need for high quality resolution vulnerability mapping using GIS tools to identify vulnerability hotspots.
- Upgrading skills of key governmental officials to understand the life cycle of climate project and low carbon technology.

f) Renewable energy

- How can we get more investment into renewable energy?
- It's not clear how the renewable energy targets will be reached.
- Renewable energy (RE) technologies are moving very fast and often government officials are lagging behind.
- The RE Investment Forum and RE portal should be in one place.
- Low 'buy back rate' or feed in tariff for electricity exported to the grid is not attractive enough e.g., Fj 13 cent/kWh.
- Electricity prices (Fj 33 cents/kwh) remain prohibitively too high to attract transition to electric vehicles.
- Developing solar/wind electricity will be essential. There is potential for local production.

g) Transport sector

- There is a Transport technical working group but only meet on an ad-hoc basis and lack continuity and coordination.
- How much finance is coming into the transport sector?
- There is great potential to scale up green maritime transport e.g., ferries retrofitted with more energy efficient engines from Norway, Germany or UK can have 10-20% fuel saving whilst generating green employment with potential for manufacturing the engine locally.
- Satellite remote sensing could be used to monitor the conditions of the road as part of building climate resilient road infrastructure.
- Green hydrogen/ammonia is going to be a major player in the future sustainable shipping regime
- But the level of investment and expertise in the transport sector is still behind that of the energy sector.
- The main barriers to decarbonizing the transport sector are poor perception, incoherent policy, lack of policy and financial de-risking tools and competitive finance e.g., lack of fiscal incentive to cover high upfront capital costs.

h) Capacity development and certification

- Improve entrepreneurial skills and financial and business literacy among project proponents to better understand the return and risk profiles of climate projects faced by the private sector; to complement technical skills.
- Develop a long-term capacity building programme and not just piecemeal ad-hoc training.
- Lack of expertise to service EV fleets and need re-education.
- There is a need to train up certified electricians and welders to deliver high quality and consistent after sales services.
- Apart from providing scrappage incentive, what else could be done on the stranded assets of the obsolete internal combustion engine? e.g., breakeven for bus investment is 10 to 15 years.
- Certification of local consultants to provide standardised and consistent services.
- There is sufficient technical expertise and technological information and knowledge in the transport sector.

D. Frequently Asked Questions

Questions that were frequently asked by the participants based on the following thematic areas are presented in Annex 3:

- i. Access to baseline data and pipelines to develop proposals
- ii. Ease of doing business in Fiji
- iii. Capacity development
- iv. Decarbonising the transport sector

E. Expression of Interest in joining the SWG

This section refers to Express of Interest (EOI) that was sent to participants after the SWG meeting to complete a survey form online. Further responses have also been received from those that were unable to attend the SWGs. In total we have received 105 responses. For the first evaluation, 61 respondents have registered their interest as outlined in Figure 2 and 3 below and as summarised below:

- **Mode and frequency of engagement:**
 - **Figure 2: SWG joining preference** Out of 61 respondents, 70.5% are interested in SWG 3; 45.9% are interested in SWG 2; 42.6% towards SWG 1 and 36.1% on SWG 4. It was also noted that participants registered for more than one sectorial working groups.
 - **Figure 3: Preferred mode of preferred communication and engagement:** More than half of the 22 respondents had expressed interest to participate through email updates (68.2%); mixture of in-person and virtual meeting (63.6%); and online webinars (59.1%).
 - **Figure 3: Preferred mode of preferred communication and engagement** Less favourable methods of engagement are single modality engagement such as only in-person presentation and discussion (40.9%); website (36.4%), newsletter (31.8%); online fora (18.2%); and with query helpdesk being the least (9.15%).
 - **Figure 4: SWG meeting frequency** 24 out of the 58 (41.4%) respondents advocated for a quarterly meeting; 19 (32.8%) called for a monthly meeting whilst 11 (19%) preferred ad-hoc meeting.
- **Figure 5: SWG membership preference Type of membership**
 - **Open membership:** 19 out of the 56 (33.9%) respondents expressed to be part of an open Community of Practice members who will be kept informed of latest developments, included in mailing lists and invited to events.
 - **Consultative membership:** 66% of the respondents (37) are keen to play a more active role by supporting the National Designated Authority (as the focal point for climate finance) to provide advice on policies and procedures for climate finance; review of GCF portfolio; appraisal of concept notes or proposals; develop proposals; conduct training; raise awareness, co-development of the TOR and contribute articles to the NDA portal.

Figure 2: SWG joining preference

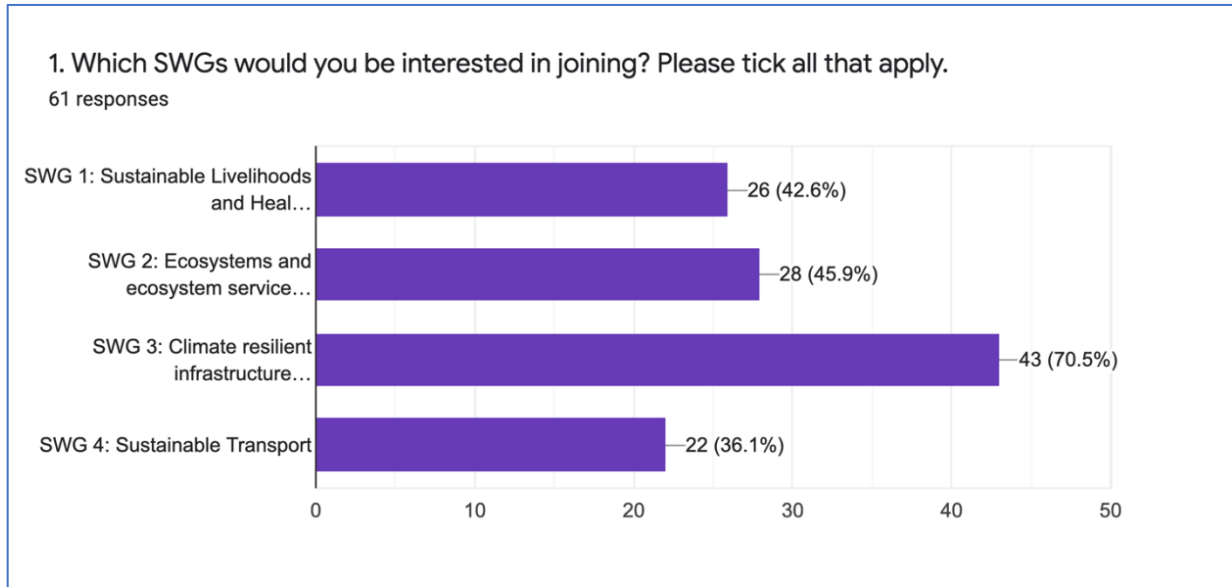


Figure 3: Preferred mode of preferred communication and engagement

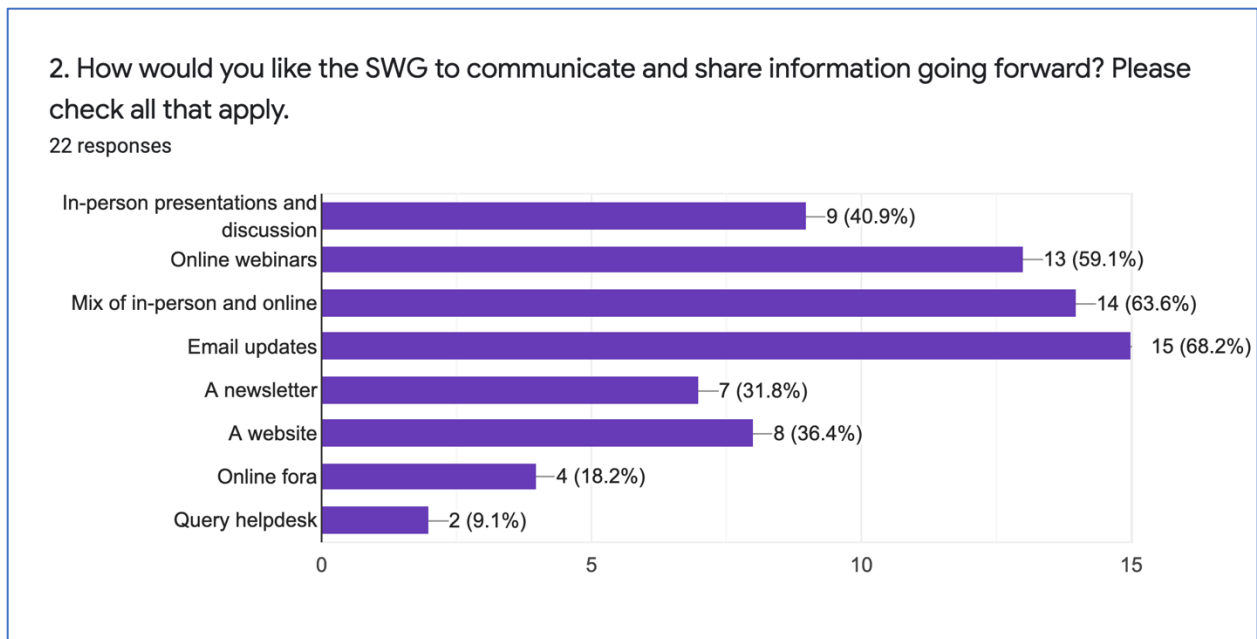


Figure 4: SWG meeting frequency

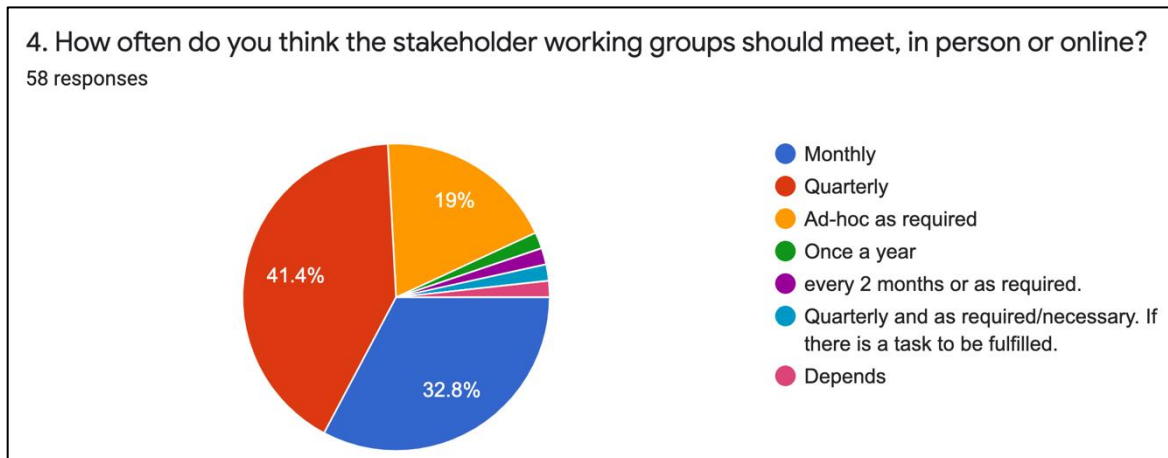
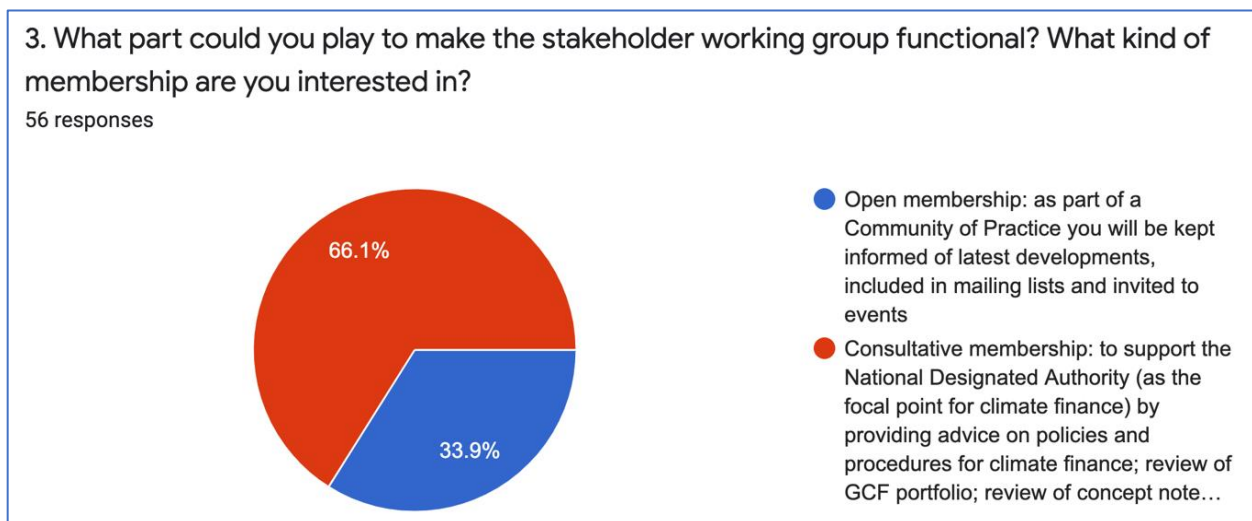


Figure 5: SWG membership preference



5. 28 respondents provided comments and suggestions on the event management, venue and establishment of the SWGs:

A. Event management and location

- More time was needed for presentations and group discussions.
- Workshop should be given extra few hours rather than trying to fill everything in the 2 hours slot.
- Connectivity/sound quality for virtual meetings should be improved.
- The group split into 2 and there was a third recording being replayed. It was difficult to hear the responses within the group due to the distractions of the other group and the recording.
- Separate rooms would have been preferable. A detailed meeting agenda would enable group members to prepare for the discussion.
- To share presentations ahead of the meetings in order to add value to the discussions.
- The members can also meet on an ad-hoc basis as required.

- Invitation should also be forwarded to academia such as FNU, USP and University of Fiji.
- It would be nice to hear from other stakeholders in a day or two days seminar.
- A lot more different types of stakeholders should attend and make their ideas count.
- To include expertise and experienced personnel to guide with the workflow
- Need consistency in discussions.
- Consider members' location as it would assist with Community Awareness, Training and Consultations e.g., attending in Sigatoka, would be of great help throughout the Western Division.

B. SWG functioning

- Ensure there is good coordination across the SWGs (e.g., if a proposal is cross-cutting), and also develop linkages with other processes (e.g., the GCF no-objection procedure, development of sectoral policies/plans, local government processes).
- Make the SWG functional and results-oriented.
- Ensure appropriate consultative members are selected to support the NDA and stakeholders.
- Representatives from the Departments of Energy and Environment should also be included.
- Introduce more strategies to help engage stakeholders in a more effective way than before (ad-hoc basis).
- Access to updated news on climate finance via newsletters.
- The members can also meet on an ad-hoc basis as required.
- Coordinate and communicate via group messaging platforms that can have sub-folders and servers for specific topics within the main topic. Apps/ Platforms like Discord/ Reddit can be used as they are very efficient and simple.
- Not so sure where coastal and oceanic fisheries and marine aquaculture fits into the current SWGs.
- To include capacity building activities for future meetings

7. Lessons and Recommendations

This section summarises lessons learned and recommendations for future SWG meetings and their development.

7.1 Lessons Learned

Suitability of Content

As access to climate finance can be complex and time intensive, the content of the first awareness meeting sought to sensitise participants on the status of access to climate finance in Fiji and rationale to set up a stakeholder engagement mechanism that is open, fair, transparent, inclusive and efficient. This will enable CCICD as NDA to the GCF to engage with internal and external stakeholders to access climate finance in efficient and coordinated processes. It is critical to socialise all the flagship development and climate policies and priorities so that proposals developed are well aligned, has strong country ownership and are demand driven.

Given that participants had quite different prior knowledge of these topics, some people found it easier to absorb the session material than others. As such, it was challenging to develop materials and

methods that would meet the needs of all participants. To some, the material presented was novel and because of this, discussion was somewhat constrained.

Methods

The use of PowerPoint presentations was effective, but deliverance through both remote and virtual settings tends to restrict a more interactive and participatory approach. Participants preferred the more participatory and interactive approaches and active focus group discussions and have provided useful feedback and questions to inform about the establishment of the SWG and NDA portal.

Timing and Venue

Holding 4 separate SWG meetings worked well and enabled focused group meetings. Each SWG was 2 hours, which seemed rather rushed given to people's workloads. It was a lot of information to cover in a short period of time so an in-depth discussion was not always possible. A longer session may have provided more opportunities for knowledge exchange.

Participation

Participants come from a wide range of public, private, CSO and academia stakeholders and sectors with over half of the participants are already involved in climate adaptation and mitigation projects and access to climate finance.

7.2 Recommendations

The following recommendations will be used to inform future *Readiness Program* on stakeholder engagement mechanism, awareness meetings, training and capacity building efforts.

- i. Where possible, reading material should be provided to participants in advance of the any awareness, consultation meeting or training to facilitate and optimize meeting discussion time and enable more in-depth coverage of topics.
- ii. Given that the participants are not uniformly familiar with climate finance and GCF related topics, and the majority of participants expressed interest in learning more, follow-up sessions should be planned within the scope of the project.
- iii. Climate change and climate finance should be included in MoE annual training plans for employees to facilitate continuous learning.
- iv. Full day (rather and two half-day) sessions would enable participants to better understand new or complex topics, and also improve focus by removing people from their daily responsibilities.
- v. In order to have a lean and efficient team, it is recommended to keep the consultative membership for each of the 4 SWGs to a maximum of 12 members, with 3 members, to be selected from the public, private sector, CSO and academia sectors.
- vi. A draft TOR will be developed and sent to consultative members for comment and to be validated and endorsed at the Jan 2021 meeting.

8. Glossary of Key Terms¹

Accreditation: A process under which entities have to demonstrate that they have the ability to manage the GCF's resources in accordance with standards and criteria set out by the GCF in the accreditation application.

Accredited Entities: An institution accredited by the GCF Board to access funding from the GCF, these institutions will go through a process of accreditation, designed to assess whether they are capable of strong financial management and of safeguarding funded projects and programmes against any unforeseen environmental or social harm. An accredited entity could be a national or regional or multilateral institution. It can be government, non-governmental and private.

Adaptation: Adjustments to ecological, social and economic systems in such a manner as to build resilience of human communities and natural ecosystems so as to moderate or minimize potential damage or to benefit from opportunities associated with climate change.

Adaptation Planning: The identification of adaptation priorities and development of strategies and programmes to address these priorities in a continuous, dynamic and iterative process. The GCF support for adaptation planning processes may have a national, sub-national and/or sectoral focus, and could contribute to an integrated national vision for climate resilience.

Climate Change: A change in an average weather condition in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable period, generally of 30 years, which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activities that alters the composition of the global atmosphere.

Climate Finance: Refers to the flow of funds from developed countries to developing countries in the area of climate change. It includes accessing, absorbing and managing funds for the climate change adaptation and mitigation work through various means – multilateral, bilateral, private sector, non-government organizations loan, grant and co-finance.

Country Programme: A GCF Country Programme is a living document that presents a country's climate change priorities with the GCF, including a pipeline of projects that the country would like to develop with the Fund. It provides an action plan that details how projects and programmes are to be developed, the type of entity to partner with, and the readiness and project preparation support needs required.

Delivery Partners: Institutions selected by the National Designated Authority (NDA) or focal point to implement activities approved under the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme. Delivery partners provide services such as: development of readiness request proposals; implementation and supervision; fiduciary management; progress reporting; and project completion and evaluation. Delivery partners may be AEs or other institutions assessed to meet the financial management capacities requirements of the Fund.

Direct Access: Accessing the GCF's resources through national or regional accredited entities directly without intermediaries, such as bilateral and multilateral, to implement projects/programmes.

Direct Access Entities: Institutions that apply for accreditation through direct access modality. They are regional, national and sub-national institutions that are required to provide evidence of a nomination

¹Partly extracted from the guidelines for NDAs or focal points available at Annex XIII of GCF/B.08/45.

from a NDA or focal point with their application documents. Entities that are accredited under the direct access modality, or wish to be accredited, may be eligible to receive support under the Readiness Programme at the request of its NDA or focal point.

Executive Entities: Institutions (public, private and NGO partners) with a proven track record that will receive the funding to implement and monitor the project or programme.

Expression of Interest: A letter issued by the National Designated Authority to an accredited entity towards preparation of concept note for the GCF (An option that could be adopted by NDA).

Environmental and Social Safeguards: A set of criteria that aims to address key environmental and social risks in the implementation of activities to be funded by the GCF. The Fund has adopted interim ESS while it develops a comprehensive environmental and social management system (ESMS). Measures undertaken to prevent and mitigate possible undue harm of the GCF funded projects/programmes to people and the environment.

Executing Entity: An institution responsible for the execution of projects/programmes funded by the GCF.

Environmental and Social Assessments refers to the assessment of environmental and social risks, impacts and opportunities undertaken by the accredited entities in a manner that follows good international industry practices, identifies best alternatives and allows for an integrated and balanced view of the environmental and social risks and impacts pursuant to the GCF ESS standards and requirements of the accredited entities

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) refers to a process or tool based on an integrated assessment where the scale and type of potential biophysical and social, including, where appropriate transboundary risks and impacts of projects, programs and/or policy initiatives, are predicted, acknowledged and evaluated. It also involves evaluating alternatives and designing appropriate mitigation, management and monitoring measures to manage the predicted potential impacts.

Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) refers to a set of management processes and procedures that allow an organization to identify, analyse, control and reduce the environmental and social impacts of its activities including transboundary risks and impacts, in a consistent way and to improve performance in this regard over time. For the purposes of this document, “ESMS” refers to the environmental and social management system of GCF. When used in the long form, “environmental and social management system”, it refers to the entities’ management system.

Fiduciary Standards: Refers to the basic and specialized fiduciary requirements of the GCF that accredited entities and readiness partners need to comply depending on the nature of the activities funded by the GCF. The Fund’s initial fiduciary standards are set out in Annex II of GCF/B.07/11.

Fit-for-Purpose Accreditation Approach: An accreditation approach that recognizes the role of a wide range of entities, which differ in the scope and nature of their activities, as well as their capacities, in advancing the objectives of the GCF. It accommodates this diversity by matching the nature, scale, and risk of intended activities to the application of the fiduciary standards and ESS.

Funding Proposal: A proposal developed by accredited entities to access and manage GCF funds to undertake projects/programmes

Gender Policy: The Fund’s Gender policy aims to ensure the GCF will efficiently contribute to gender equality and will, in turn, achieve greater and more sustainable climate change results. The gender policy is applied to all the Fund’s activities, whether implemented by international, regional, national or subnational, public or private entities or institutions that access GF’s resources.

Green Climate Fund: A financial mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change established to help developing countries in achieving a paradigm shift to low-carbon pathways and increased climate resilient development. It supports projects, programmes, policies and other activities in the developing country parties to the UNFCCC.

GESI Mainstreaming: is the process of assessing the implications for women, men, children, the elderly, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making gender and equity experiences and concerns an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so everyone benefits equally and inequality is not perpetuated.

GESI Sensitivity refers to understanding and taking account of the societal and cultural factors involved in gender discrimination and social exclusion in all spheres of public and private life. GESI sensitivity implies a consideration of the potential contribution of all genders and peoples to societal changes as well as the methods and tools used to: promote equity, reduce disparities and exclusion, and measure the impact of climate change and other development activities on beneficiaries and society as a whole.

Gender Equality refers to equal rights, power, responsibilities and opportunities for all genders, as well as equal consideration of the interests, needs and priorities of all genders with respect to their treatment, opportunities, and economic achievements in the workplace.

Gender Equity refers to the provision of fairness and justice in the distribution of benefits and responsibilities of all genders. To ensure equity, measures often need to be taken to compensate for (or reduce) disparity for historical and social disadvantages that prevent all genders from otherwise operating on an equitable basis.

Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) outlines the actions to minimize and/or compensate for the adverse impacts and identify opportunities and actions to enhance the positive impacts of a project for indigenous People.

Involuntary Resettlement means physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, including those that lead to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both, caused by project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use.

Investment Criteria: A set of criteria adopted by the GCF to assess the funding proposals submitted by accredited implementing entities.

Mitigation: Efforts to reduce or prevent the emission of greenhouse gases.

International Accredited Entity: Accredited entities with the GCF that are expected to mobilize and manage the GCF finance at a global level such as the UN Agencies, Multilateral Development Banks and other international organizations.

Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action: UNFCCC established the nationally appropriate mitigation action (NAMA) process to facilitate mitigation planning in least developed countries (LDCs) and other developing countries.

National Adaptation Plan (NAP): The UNFCCC established the national adaptation plan (NAP) process to facilitate adaptation planning in least developed countries (LDCs) and other developing countries.

National Designated Authorities or focal points: NDAs are government institutions that serve as the interface between each country and the Fund. They provide broad strategic oversight of the GCF's activities in the country and communicate the country's priorities for financing low-emission and climate-resilient development.

Nationally Determined Contributions: NDCs are the primary means for governments to communicate internationally the steps they will take to address climate change in their own countries. NDCs reflect each country's ambition to reduce emissions, taking into account its domestic circumstances and capabilities. Some countries also address how they'll adapt to climate change impacts, and what support they need from, or will provide to, other countries to adopt low-carbon pathways and to build climate resilience.

Nomination Letter: A letter given by the National Designated Authorities or focal point to aspirant entities seeking the GCF accreditation. Entities applying for accreditation need to submit such a nomination letter as a part of their application for accreditation.

No Objection Letter: A letter issued from a National Designated Authority or focal point confirming that it has no objection to a funding proposal submitted on behalf of its country by an accredited entity.

Paris Agreement: Paris Agreement is an international agreement agreed at the 21st Session of the Conference of Parties (COP21) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change held in November 2015 in Paris, France. It aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial level in this century and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degree Celsius. Paris Agreement came into effect on 4th November 2016. Cambodia has signed and ratified this Agreement on 22 April 2016

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC): A framework for international cooperation to combat climate change negotiated at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992 and enforced in March 1994.

9. Details of participants in the SWG's meeting.

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Position	Type of organisation	Attended online or in-person
SWG 1: Sustainable Livelihoods and Healthy Communities: Tuesday Nov 3rd (10-12)						
1	Andrew Irvin	Male	MCST/USP	Project Officer	Education or research institution	In person
2	Krishneil Narayan	Male	Sustainable Future Consultancy	Director and Principal Consultant	Private company	Online
3	Rahul Prasad	Male	University of South Pacific	Full Time student - Masters in climate change	Education or research institution	Online
4	Ilima Jone Finiasi	Male	Laje Rotuma	-	Non-government organisation / civil society organisation	Online
5	Atul Rataauri	Male	University of south pacific	Academic	Education or research institution	Online
6	Jale Samuwai	Male	Oxfam Pacific	Climate Finance Advisor	Non-government organisation / civil society organisation	Online
7	Litia Mario	Female	Fiji Hotel and Tourism Association	Executive Officer	Industry association	Online
8	Sakiusa Nabou	Male	Reserve Bank of Fiji	Senior Analyst	Statutory body	Online
9	Latu Sera Kaukilakeba	Female	Reserve Bank of Fiji	Analyst Financial System Development	Central Bank	Online
10	Rigieta Ravuiwasa	Female	Ministry of Mineral and Land	-	Government Department / Agency	Online
SWG 2: Ecosystems, ecosystem services and sustainable land management: Thursday Nov 5th (10-12)						
11	Sanjeshni Kumari Nand	Female	Fiji Development Bank	Credit Risk Analyst	Financial institution	In Person
12	Praveena Devi	Female	Fiji Development Bank	Treasury Officer	Financial institution	In Person
13	Litia Mario	Female	Fiji Hotel and Tourism Association	Executive Officer	Industry association	Online
14	Vasiti Navuku	Female	UNDP	Programme Associate	Regional or international development organisation	Online
15	Harley Sofield	Male	For Earth (South Pacific) PTE Limited	GM	Private company	Online
16	Roxane Castelein	Female	GGGI	Green finance specialist	Regional or international development organisation	Online
17	Marica Vakacola	Female	Mamanuca Environment Society	Project Manager	Non-government organisation / civil society organisation	Online
18	Shaleh Antonio	Male	GEF Pacific R2R Programme	Country Coordination, M&E Adviser	Ridge to Reef programme	Online
19	Setaita Tamanikaiyaroi	Female	Fiji Development Bank	Treasury Officer	Financial institution	Online

Group 3: Climate resilient infrastructure, sustainable energy and the built environment: Tuesday 10th (10-12)						
20	Omirete Tabureka	Male	Pacific Community (SPC)	Team Leader, Maritime Affairs, Oceans and Maritime Programme (OMP), Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division (GEMD)	Regional or international development organisation	In Person
21	Sitalingi Payne	Male	Pacific Community	Maritime Port and Shipping Adviser	Regional or international development organisation	In Person
22	Ilimaina Taiki Toga	Female	Fiji National University	Student	Education or research institution	In Person
23	Sera	Female	Sera investment	Sole owner	have my own business register under my name	In Person
24	Srinath Dolage	Male	Vision Energy Solutions	Business Development Manager	Private company	In Person
25	Niranjwan Chettiar	Male	FNU	Director	Education or research institution	In Person
26	In Person	Male	Bankston Corporate P/L	Director	Private company	In Person
27	Rohitesh Prasad	Male	Fiji National University	Head of School - School of Building & Civil Engineering	Education or research institution	In Person
28	Andrew Irvin	Male	MCST/USP	Project Officer	Education or research institution	In Person
29	Christopher Mallam	Male	Earthchitecture Fiji	Earthiest / Director	Private company	In Person
30	Tomasi Dakuibarito	Male	Bula Mushroom		Private company	In Person
31	Lesi Vuatalevu	Female	Ministry of Infrastructure & Meteorological Services	Manager Policy	Government Department / Agency	In Person
32	Vinay Singh	Male	Ministry of Economy		Government Department / Agency	In Person
33	Andrew Pene	Male	Ministry of Infrastructure	Director	Government Department / Agency	In Person
34	Joji Wata	Male	Ministry of Infrastructure	-	Government Department / Agency	In Person
35	Ruci Daveta	Female	Rural & Maritime	-	Government Department / Agency	In Person
36	Setaita Tamanikaiyaroi	Female	Fiji Development Bank	-	Financial institution	Online
37	David Eyre	Male	Fiji Development Bank	-	Financial institution	Online
38	Ms Ore Toua	Female	SPC	Maritime Training Adviser	Regional or international development organisation	Online
39	James Sloan	Male	Siwatibau and Sloan	Partner	Private company	Online
40	Pallawish kumar	Male	Project survival pacific	Western focal point	Non-government organisation / civil society organisation	Online
41	Christine Deo-Reddy	Female	Regional Pacific NDC Hub	Coordinator	Regional or international development organisation	Online

42	Vijay Prasad Kesari	Male	UNDP	Project Management Officer (Climate Change)	Non-government organisation / civil society organisation	Online
43	Emma Sale	Female	United Nations Development Programme	Programme Analyst	Regional or international development organisation	Online
44	Epeli Koroï	Male	Total Fiji Pte Ltd	Manager HSEQ	Private company	Online
45	Jodi Smith	Female	Matanataki Pte Ltd	Partner	Private company	Online
46	Maneesh	Male	Austrade	Senior BDM	Government Department / Agency	Online
47	Mark Clough	Male	MGC Capital Partners	-	Private company	Online
48	Patricia Herbert	Female	MV Solar (Fiji) Pte Ltd	Operations Manager Fiji	Private company	Online
49	Mukesh Shukla	Male	RWE Renewables	Technical Project Manager - Consultant	Private company	Online
50	Emma Newland	Female	GHD Fiji	Environment Team Lead	Private company	Online
51	Sanjesh Deo	Male	Scope Pacific	Civil Engineer / Director	Private company	Online
52	Scott Hook	Male	Economics, policy and ideas	Principal	Private company	Online
53	Kunal Singh	Male	University of South Pacific	Tutor	Education or research institution	Online
54	Shwantika Devi	Female	Studio Pietrangeli	Local Coordinator/ EIA Assistant Consultant	Regional or international development organisation	Online
55	Amit Singh	Male	CBS Power Solutions PTE Fiji Ltd	Director	Private company	Online
Group 4: Sustainable Transport: Thursday Nov 12th (10-12)						
56	Andrew Irvin	Male	MCST/USP	Project Officer	Education or research institution	In Person
57	Gabriella Wong	Female	I&G Investments	Managing Director	Private company	In Person
58	Niranjwan Chettiar	Male	FNU	Director	Education or research institution	In Person
59	Christine Serreyn	Female	Fiji Development Bank	Consultant - Project Pipeline Development	Financial institution	In Person
60	Lesi Vuatalevu	Female	Ministry of Infrastructure & Meteorological Services	Manager Policy	Government Department / Agency	In Person
61	Vinay V. Singh	Male	Ministry of Economy	-	Government Department / Agency	In Person
62	Ankeet Prasad	Male	-	-	Government Department / Agency	In Person
63	Tomasi Sanqaqa	Male	-	-	Government Department / Agency	In Person
64	Losana Naganivatu	Female	-	-	Government Department / Agency	In Person
65	Lui Naisara	Female	-	-	Government Department / Agency	In Person
66	Kacaraini Mucunabitu	Female	-	-	Government Department / Agency	In Person
67	Francesca Pradelli	Female	Pacific Community	Regional Safety Navigation Adviser (Ag)	Regional or international development organisation	Online

68	Setaita Tamanikaiyaroi	Female	Fiji Development Bank	Manager Marketing & Business Development	Financial institution	Online
69	Viliame Kasanawaqa	Male	Pacific Islands Development Forum	Team Leader Policy Research and Evaluation	Regional or international development organisation	Online
70	Ben Sims	Male	Tonkin + Taylor	Climate and Resilience Consultant	Private company	Online
71	Leba Salusalu	Female	UN Office for South- South Cooperation	Research	Regional or international development organisation	Online
72	Rhenaud Hette	Male	NCT&I	Export representative Fiji	Regional or international development organisation	Online
73	David Eyre	Male	Fiji Development Bank	Green Banking Coordinator	Financial Institution	Online
74	Nacanieli Lilidamu	Male	Office of the Auditor General	Auditor	Government Department / Agency	Online
75	Atul	Male	Raturi	Associate Professor	Education or Research Institution	Online
76	Nii-K Plange	Female	Fiji National University	Professor of Interdisciplinary Studies and Research	Education or Research Institution	Online