

Fiji and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community



Joint Country Strategy 2010–2014



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Approved by the Fijian Government, February 2011



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the Secretariat of the Pacific Community**

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Jointly compiled by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community
and the Fijian Government

Secretariat of the Pacific Community
Noumea, New Caledonia
2011

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Fiji country facts¹

Country or territory official name	Republic of Fiji Islands
Capital	Suva
Government	Military regime
Head of State	Ratu Epeli Nailatikau
Head of Government	Prime Minister, Commodore Josaia Voreqe Bainimarama
Land area	18,333km ²
Exclusive economic zone (EEZ)	1,290,000 km ²
Population (2010 midyear estimate)	847,793
Population density (2010)	46
Annual intercensal population growth rate (2008)	0.5
GDP constant prices (2008)	USD2,928,039
GDP per capita	USD3,499
Real GDP growth (2008 estimate)	-0.1*
CPI annual change (2008)	7.7
Exports (2008)	USD925 175
Imports (2008)	USD2,265,034
Trade balance (2008)	USD -1,339,859
Crude birth rate per 1,000	20.8
Crude death rate per 1,000	8.5
Total Fertility Rate	2.6
Infant mortality rate per 1,000	17
Male life expectancy at birth	63.8 years
Female life expectancy at birth	67.7 years
Urban population	51 per cent
Dependency ratio (15-64)	58
Median age	26.7 years
Youth (15-24)	18.3 per cent
Male labour force participation rate (2007)	51.8
Female labour force participation rate (2007)	27.6
Religion	Christianity, Hindu, Islam
Languages	English, Fijian, Hindi
Official currency	FJD

* IMF Article IV Mission report, April 2011

¹ Principal source: SPC Statistics for Development Programme (and its Pacific Regional Information System – PRISM www.spc.int/prism); 2007 Census of Population and Housing, Fiji Islands Bureau of Statistics, 2009

Abbreviations and acronyms

ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
AFL	Airports Fiji Limited
AHD	Adolescent Health Development
AHP	Animal Health Programme
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APFC	Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission
ARV	Antiretroviral drugs
AToN	Fiji's Aids to Navigation
BAT	Biosecurity and Trade
CAAFI	Civil Aviation Authority of the Fiji Islands
CBC	competency-based curriculum
CETC	Community Education Training Centre
CePaCT	Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
ECS	Extended continental shelf
EU	European Union
FACT	Facilitating Agricultural Commodity Trade
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FIBOS	Fiji Islands Bureau of Statistics
FIMSA	Fiji Islands Maritime Safety Administration
GDP	gross domestic product
GIS	geographical information system
GPS	global positioning system
HEC	Higher Education Committee
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IACT	Increasing Agricultural Commodity Trade
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation
ICE	information, communication and extension support
ICT	information, communication and technology
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IMR	infant mortality rate
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
JCS	Joint Country Strategy
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MMR	maternal mortality rate
NCDs	non-communicable diseases
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office
NGOs	Non-Government Organisations
NSO	National Statistics Office
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health

OIP	Ocean and Islands Programme
PHAMA	Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access
PHD	Public Health Division
PSC	Public Service Commission
PYC	Pacific Youth Council
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RMC	Regional Media Centre
RSSD	Roadmap for Sustainable Socio-Economic Development
SEAFRAME	Sea Level Fine Resolution Acoustic Measuring Equipment
SIMS	School Information Management Systems
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
STIs	sexually transmitted infections
TOT	Training of Trainers
TVET	technical and vocational education training
UNCEDAW	United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Domestic Violence Against Women
UNCLOS	UN Convention on Law of the Sea
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organisation
VSAT	Very Small Aperture Terminal

Figure 1: Fiji Islands



Source: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/fj.html>

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Preface

The Fijian government recognises the principles underpinning the Fiji–Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) Joint Country Strategy (JCS) 2011–2014, that is, country-led, country-driven and country-owned processes ensured through joint planning and joint mission preparation and leading to this final document. Fiji welcomes the coordinated and integrated approach adopted by this JCS.

The JCS articulates the areas of support from SPC to Fiji to meet its national development priorities, expressed under the Strategic Framework for Change and the Roadmap for Democracy and Sustainable Socio-Economic Development 2010–2014.

The JCS is a result of the involvement of many actors from the Fijian government as well as SPC, civil society organisations and other development partners throughout Fiji. The consultation processes led by the government in close collaboration with SPC led to broad agreement on the development outcomes and goals underlying SPC’s future contributions towards agreed interventions, expressed in Annex 1 (Matrix of assistance).

The first section of the JCS encapsulates the development challenges and the sectoral policies and gaps and where SPC can best deliver its interventions to help Fiji achieve its stated development strategies.

The second section encompasses Fiji’s development strategies and agreed SPC activities, where programmes can make the most valuable contributions. This section details all expected outputs, the types of activities to be delivered by each of SPC’s programmes and the expected year of completion. The Fijian government is encouraged to see that the JCS is also intended to provide a realistic and pragmatic framework for implementation. The delivery modalities will include partnerships and the interventions by SPC will include technical assistance, capacity building and supplementation, amongst others.

Other benefits Fiji expects from this JCS include the ability to utilise the information contained herein for national planning and budgetary processes, establish a JCS monitoring and evaluation framework for national reporting purposes, and improve its ability to measure the value for money that it receives through SPC membership.

1 Introduction

The Fiji and Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) Joint Country Strategy (JCS) is designed to guide the provision of SPC technical assistance and other support services to Fiji over the next five years, from 2010 to 2014. It is firmly based on Fiji's development priorities and takes into consideration SPC's capacity and comparative advantage in relation to previously supported activities and future priorities as described in the SPC Corporate Plan 2007–2012.

Development of this JCS began in July 2010, with the mobilisation of a multi-sectoral team from various SPC programmes in Suva. The team commenced discussions with all areas of government and with community-based organisations about national development priorities and where those priorities coincided with SPC areas of technical expertise. This information was used to maximise partnership effectiveness and synergies.

The Fiji's Peoples Charter, the Strategic Framework for Change and the Roadmap for Sustainable Socio-Economic Development (RSSSED) 2010–2014, hereafter referred to as 'the Roadmap', addresses a broad range of sectors that cover all areas of business and service delivery of the Fijian government, and also highlights those of priority. SPC has the technical expertise to contribute to the achievement of many of the sectoral priorities. In particular, it can contribute to 1) private sector economic-led growth in the area of agricultural and fisheries development; 2) improved educational and health outcomes; 3) enhanced community development through the promotion of culture and creating an environment of economic and social wellbeing; and 4) environmental sustainability and disaster risk reduction and improved governance. In light of this, the JCS represents a mutual understanding that the Fiji–SPC JCS is an ideal model for a coordinated approach to the delivery of regional assistance, underpinned by the RSSSED

This Fiji JCS mission was held in Suva, and the mission discussions and outcomes of the mission forms the basis of the Fiji–SPC JCS. The Fiji JCS mission consisted of a multi-sectoral team, from the following SPC programmes and divisions, including the Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems (FAME) Division, Education and Assessment Programme, Human Development Programme, Statistics and Demography Programme, Economic Development Division and Land Resources Division, and Public Health Programme. The team held discussions with government officials, representatives from civil society organizations, industries and state-owned enterprises about national and sectoral priorities and possible areas for support and technical assistance to be formulated under the JCS.

Fiji's Strategic Framework for Change and the Roadmap outline Fiji's development priorities. The priorities in the Roadmap are integrated into the annual corporate plans of ministries and departments and statutory organisations to ensure that these are translated into services delivered by government ministries and departments. Both the Strategic Framework and the Roadmap are used as the basis for the formulation of the Fiji–SPC JCS matrix. During the JCS mission, the Fijian Government reaffirmed that SPC service delivery will focus on the following priorities:

- land use and planning
- statistics
- agriculture, fisheries and forestry
- women and youth in development; rural development

- health
- biosecurity issues
- education and training.

The Fiji–SPC JCS 2011–2014 is based on four components:

- a summary of the Roadmap, which articulates the national development priorities that the Fijian Government intends to pursue;
- a brief sectoral analysis and SPC’s programme of assistance to Fiji (Section 3);
- a summation of cross-cutting areas of support (Section 4), which summarises key areas of assistance that will be provided under the JCS;
- development partnerships and synergies (Section 5), which describe the special relationships that Fiji has with development partners; and
- the JCS monitoring framework (Section 6), which deals with monitoring arrangements for this JCS.

Annexes to this JCS provide more detail about SPC assistance under the JCS and SPC services.

2 Development priorities of Fiji

Fiji is a small island country with a population of 824,000 (in 2007) and a population growth rate of 1.4% (between 1975 and 2007). Fiji is classified by the World Bank as an upper-middle income country with a gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in 2008 of around FJD4,050. Since independence in 1970, Fiji has implemented import substitution policies to stimulate economic growth; beginning in 1986, backed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Fiji liberalized its economy. Since then Fiji has followed an export-oriented, growth-based strategy for development. The sugar industry has traditionally been regarded as the backbone of Fiji’s economy in terms of employment, but has not been replaced by tourism apart from growth in other export sectors such minerals (including gold), water, timber and fisheries.

2.1 Post-independence development objective

From the time of its independence to about the mid-1980s, Fiji’s economic policies, based on import-substitution-led growth, were aimed at maximising economic growth through the boosting of consumption. The failure of import-substitution-based policies to foster sustained economic growth led to the IMF’s intervention in 1986. Beginning in 1986, Fiji embarked on trade liberalisation policies that marked Fiji’s approach towards an export-led growth strategy for economic growth. Fiji’s welfare policies centred around two broad issues: 1) reducing income inequality and poverty, and 2) achieving universal primary education. In development plans prior to the advent of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Fiji’s development objectives were broadly in line with reducing poverty, child mortality and gender inequality; achieving environmental sustainability; and improving the health and education status of its citizens. However, with the introduction of MDGs, Fiji has embraced a wide set of targets and indicators with respect to each of these broad goals.

Fiji's key social development strategies in the post-independence era can be summarised as follows (detailed policies with respect to each of the MDGs are listed in Table 1):

- Creation of employment and income generating opportunities for people;
- Alleviation of poverty including more effective social welfare programmes;
- A more equitable distribution of national wealth and development opportunities to ensure improvements to living standards;
- The effective maintenance of law and order to secure the safety of citizens, their families, and their properties;
- Making education accessible and affordable to all;
- Making health services available to a greater cross-section of the society; and
- Increasing access to safe drinking water.

Between 1980 and 2010, Fiji's human development index rose by 0.7% annually from 0.551 to 0.669 today, which gives the country a rank of 86 out of 169 countries with comparable data, placing Fiji above the regional average.

While progress towards the MDGs is generally impressive, poverty and hardship are evident throughout Fiji. Although data on poverty and hardship differ, it is estimated that over 31% of the population has an income below the basic needs poverty line. Poverty and hardship are serious issues in rural areas and in urban squatter settlements. The Fijian Government recognises that limited employment and income-generating opportunities are major causes of hardship and poverty.

Life expectancy is relatively high for both men (66.5 years) and women (70.7 years). While the infant mortality rate has declined from 16.8 (per 1,000 live births) in 1990 to 13.1 (per 1,000 live births) in 2008, this is still below the expected MDG target of 5.5. There is strong support from the Fijian Government to ensure that progress towards this target is made. The Roadmap outlines a strategy to ensure success in reducing child mortality. Although Fiji's health sector faces fundamental problems relating to a lack of financial resources to develop health infrastructure and reduce staff shortages in key specialised areas, strong health programmes and legislation are in place to strengthen the delivery of health services to the public, thereby enabling Fiji to achieve the fourth MDG (Reduce child mortality) by 2015. As illustrated later in this JCS, the Fijian Government recognises the high prevalence of noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), and is committed to addressing these through greater national awareness programmes and the establishment of dedicated facilities for NCDs such as diabetes centres.

3 Sectoral analyses and SPC programmes of assistance

This section identifies key issues in Fiji's health, land and marine sectors as well as those pertaining to social resources and maritime transport. It also briefly outlines SPC's response in each of these areas.

3.1 Health situation in Fiji

Increasing lifestyle diseases, chronic onset NCDs (e.g. diabetes hypertension, coronary heart disease and its associated risk factors in the presence of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, TB), parasitic diseases, typhoid and other diarrhoeal diseases, are significant concerns of the Fijian Government. In addition, there are also concerns over re-emerging diseases (particularly leptospirosis and typhoid) and emerging diseases such as severe acute respiratory syndrome, pandemic H1N1 and avian influenza.

In the last decade, there have been outbreaks of various diseases including measles (in 2008), typhoid during 2007-2010, rotavirus (in 2007), pandemic H1N1 and shigellosis (both in 2010). All of these have caused significant burden on Fiji's health services, resulting in catch-up interventions and a diversion of resources and focus from other areas of need. This additional demand has often tested public health services' capacity to respond and has been assisted by bilateral, regional and global agencies.

Regional disease surveillance network studies undertaken by SPC in its member countries have shown evidence of high-risk sexual behaviour among young people and adults in the Pacific, including Fiji. Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) remain a concern for Fiji. Of significant concern is Fiji's chlamydia infection rate, which is among the highest in the Pacific Islands region². TB remains a public health problem and its resurgence is a genuine concern, particularly given the presence of HIV and diabetes in the population.

A recent situational analysis report has provided a mixed picture of health indicators. Fiji made considerable progress in improving its key health indicators up until 1990, when they were considered to be excellent. During this period, life expectancy and maternal mortality and infant mortality improved significantly, with the maternal mortality rate (MMR) improving from 156.5 (per 100,000 live births) in 1970 to 53.0 (per 100,000 live births) in 1980 and 26.8 (per 100,000 live births) in 1990. However, since the mid-1990s, health progress has declined. The infant mortality rate (IMR) in 1990 was 16.8 but worsened to 18.4 in 2007. In 1990, MMR was 26.8, and had worsened to 31.1 in 2007. Both IMR and MMR fall short of the MDG target of 5.6 for IMR and 10.3 for MMR.

The major causes of morbidity in Fiji are infectious and parasitic diseases (including dengue, TB and HIV), NCDs, diseases of the circulatory system, accidents and injuries, and diseases of the respiratory system and neoplasms.

The Fijian Government is increasingly concerned about the environmental aspects of diseases and other social health problems (resulting from climate change), and increasing psychosocial and mental health problems, especially among young adults. The National Strategic Plan for

² Second Generation Surveillance 2005

2007–2012 is quite comprehensive and focuses on strengthening both primary and public health services as well as the secondary and tertiary health care.

Health sector challenges

While there have been some improvements in various aspects of the health system and its services (e.g. there is very good decentralised primary health care at subdivisional levels), Fiji has been challenged by many aspects of maintaining and sustaining the quality and efficiency of service delivery, and access to special care needs by the country's diverse population. Two major challenges are staff shortages and retention, and sustainable health services financing.

Eight other major challenges include:

- Changes in demographics and social behaviour that require re-consideration of the location, staffing, and range of services provided by health facilities;
- Relatively poor progress towards achieving the MDGs;
- Old or non-functioning equipment, which impacts on service delivery;
- Stock-outs of essential drugs, despite some progress over the past 12 months;
- A need for more focused planning and better use of management information systems. (There appears to be a significant disconnect between the Ministry of Health's corporate plan and achieving its key performance indicators);
- The health sector should be seen as being more than just the Ministry of Health, and that the Ministry should consider working more closely with its partners such as the private sector, nongovernmental organisations (NGOs), and international agencies; and
- A need for a stronger evidence-based approach to policy and planning, which will require a dedicated programme of operational research.

Fiji National Health Strategic Plan 2007–2012

The National Health Strategic Plan for 2007–2012 addresses health concerns and challenges to ensure improved health outcomes. The Plan's objectives are to ensure effective primary health care as the foundation and pathway to ensuring the above envisaged better health outcomes.

The Plan's strategic priority is to improve the health outcomes by:

- reducing NCD-related social determinants and diseases;
- reversing the spread of HIV and AIDS and other communicable diseases;
- improving family health and reducing maternal morbidity and mortality;
- improving child health and reducing infant morbidity and mortality;
- improving adolescent health and reducing adolescent morbidity and mortality;
- improving mental health; and
- improving environmental health through safe water and sanitation.

The Plan's public health focus are:

- a greater emphasis on aged-based populations of Fijian society (i.e. children, mothers and infants);
- reaching more people with similar health needs and priorities;
- a caring and responsive healthcare delivery system;

- a higher quality healthcare delivery system with a committed workforce, and strategic partnerships that foster good governance, appropriate technology, and provide sound risk management for patient and client safety; and
- a strong ‘people focus’, and respect human values through quality, equitable, and responsive services and systems.

The Plan upholds the public health mechanisms to ensure accessible (coverage), affordability (price), efficiency (quality), care (scope and availability of specific health needs), and community development (active participation in health seeking behaviour, social health determinants).

SPC support to the health sector

SPC’s assistance to address Fiji’s health sector priorities includes:

- improving adolescent health and reducing adolescent morbidity and mortality;
- strengthening the capacity of Pacific Island countries and territories to provide an adequately resourced continuum of treatment, care and support for people living with and affected by HIV and other STIs
- providing technical assistance to improve epidemic and disaster preparedness and response;
- developing and managing comprehensive multi-sectoral national NCD strategies;
- assisting and strengthening the health sector’s capacity to ensure that communities have access to effective, efficient and quality clinical health care and rehabilitation services;
- assisting in the development of a monitoring and evaluation surveillance framework;
- providing human resource development training;
- strengthening health information systems; and
- improving access to effective, efficient and quality clinical health care and rehabilitation services.

3.2 Agriculture and forestry

The agriculture sector has remained the backbone of Fiji’s economy despite falling production in recent years. Agricultural production since the late 1980s — with a significant shift towards deregulation and export-oriented growth — has steadily declined, causing a major dependence on imported foods. Fiji has become a net importer of food, with imports valued at FJD580 million in 2008. Agricultural exports, however, have not responded to international markets, with exports stabilising around FJD50 million in the last five years. Efforts by the Fijian Government to arrest this declining trend has met with little success; however, concerted effort in the form of targeted policy responses is being encouraged to boost productive capacity for exports.

Agriculture’s contribution to Fiji’s GDP has declined considerably from approximately 20% in the 1990s to 10% in 2010. Subsistence, rural-based farming, however, is underestimated in GDP calculations³, and plays a critical role in addressing poverty and unemployment. Based on the 2007 population census, 300,000 people in the workforce are underemployed and could be absorbed into a high labour absorption sector such as agriculture, should employment

³ Phillip Hone & Henry Haszler, 2006. School working paper – economic series 2006, University of the South Pacific

opportunities be available. However, given the low growth rate of this sector, which is estimated to be 0.3% annually, excess resources such as labour and land are channeled into other growth sectors such as manufacturing and tourism. This has further exacerbated rapid urbanisation in the major urban centres.

The agriculture sector's recent performance has been affected by the 2009 floods and the devastation caused by tropical cyclones Mick and Tomas in 2010. These events have impacted significantly on production and resulted in a downward revision of overall growth for the sector.

The sector includes traditional food crops (e.g. *dalo*, cassava, *kumala* and *yaqona*), tropical fruits (pineapple, pawpaw, mango), vegetables, pulses, ginger, tobacco, rice, spices, cocoa, coconut products, beef, dairy, pork, poultry meat and eggs, sheep, goat and bee products. These agricultural products are grown on 285,000 hectares of land.

Sugar has traditionally been Fiji's most important agricultural industry and has been the backbone of Fiji's economy, accounting for over one-third of all Fiji's industrial activity. However, given the declining European Union (EU) preferential prices, coupled with declining inefficiencies in production and milling, the industry's future faces a daunting challenge. Government policy is to take ownership of the Fiji Sugar Corporation Ltd and turn it into a commercially viable company. This will also include industry-wide reforms in the entire sugar production chain.

Commercial agriculture

The major agricultural exports are fruits (pawpaw), vegetables and *dalo*. A small but growing volume of certified organic products, including coconut and fruit products and nutraceuticals, are also exported. However, growth in the sector has been highly variable and drastically affected by market access issues, particularly relating to technical barriers to trade. Only a small percentage of farmers are involved in commercial farming given the level of technology, access to finance, and the risks involved. The lack of success in commercial agriculture is highly reflected in Fiji's narrow export base in the last 10 years.

Livestock production

Overall performance of the livestock sector in the last 10 years has been mixed, with beef production drastically declining by 40%, and poultry being the only industry showing signs of growth. With a registered 210 dairy farms and 9,000 dairy cattle producing about 12 million litres of milk annually, the dairy industry continues to be an underperforming industry, largely propped up by Fijian Government subsidies. Similarly, the goat industry suffers from largely inefficient low-yielding genetic material and theft, which have contributed to declining production and increases in imported goat meat.

Success has been mainly realised in the poultry sector which is 85–90% self sufficient largely because of private sector investment and development of smallholder contracted poultry farmers. Currently, there are 130 smallholder poultry farms, with a net revenue multiplier valued at FJD0.25 million annually. The contracted smallholder concept is currently being taken up in the edible egg sector, and also envisaged to be replicated in the duck industry.

Honeybee production continues to expand, with emphasis on smallholder groups. It is estimated that over 6,000 current honeybee hives have been developed, with a view of meeting the demand estimated by the potential market requirement of 50,000 hives.

Land

Land is essential for agricultural development; however, it is also a scarce resource in Fiji. The agricultural sector plan acknowledges the scarcity of land and accords attention to proper management of land use to ensure efficient utilisation.

Fiji has three main types of land tenure: state, freehold and native land. Freehold land allows the freeholder to exclusively and privately own the freehold title and to dispose of it as he/she pleases. State land is divided into Schedule A, Schedule B, State freehold, State Foreshore and State land without Title. Schedule A and B are held by the State in trust for indigenous landowners. Schedule A being land once belonging to landowning units that have become extinct. Schedule B is land that was not claimed during the earlier sittings of the Native Land Commission in the early 1990s. Fijian communal units referred to as landowning units own native land. This may be in the form of a *yavusa* (tribe), *mataqali* (clan), *tokatoka* (family unit) and the chief in his titular position.

Fiji is experiencing the effects of land degradation. Topsoil loss has occurred due to farming of marginal land. Although more than 60% of the total land area is suitable for some form of agricultural activity, only about 16% is suitable for sustained arable farming. Competition and pressure on the land is increasing due to Fiji's fast-growing population.

The greatest environmental issue is the loss of agricultural productivity through land degradation. Most first-class arable land is currently being used for other development purposes. Hence, all current and future agricultural expansion will be undertaken on marginal lands.

Fiji's traditional agricultural systems are breaking down and this has major implications for sustainable food security and people's ability to deal with disasters. Apart from soil erosion, widespread and indiscriminate burning has been a recurrent problem over the years. Farming on excessively steep slopes continues to cause serious soil erosion in traditional ginger and root crop areas, and on marginal sugar lands. These lands are now more vulnerable to the impacts of cyclones and droughts. As a consequence, increasing areas within Fiji are becoming unsuitable for agriculture. Soil loss (50–80 tonnes/hectare/year on average) has already reached a level where it surpasses the acceptable soil loss rate in the tropics of 13.5 tonnes/hectare/year.

Fiji's land tenure system is currently undergoing a reform process to make land available for productive and social purposes. This has seen the establishment of the Land Use Unit (in the Ministry of Lands and Mineral Resources), which oversees the establishment of a land bank to facilitate the use of previously underutilised land for development purposes. Security of tenancy and equitable returns to landowners are key tenets of this reform agenda. Development of a National Land Use Plan for Fiji that prioritises land allocation for different uses is a vital activity under the land reform programme. This includes the need to identify proper allocation of land for agriculture, forestry, squatter settlements, towns, tourism and residences. What is also imperative is the need for land use agencies and departments to foster close collaborations in order to ensure targeted policy responses.

Fiji's strategic location, its population size, and rich natural resources are advantageous for diversification of Fiji's agricultural sector; diversification would significantly increase the sector's contribution to Fiji's economy. Despite this, a number of constraints continue to hamper efforts to develop the sector. These include:

- lack of available land;
- the need to improve the regulatory environment;
- limited access to affordable financial services and financial support;
- the need for improved infrastructure and utilities;
- limited market access;
- the need for research and development;
- the need for capacity building;
- the need to increase local value adding; and
- the need to upgrade extension support services.

The Fijian Government has announced that it is committed to resolving the emerging agricultural challenges through appropriate mechanisms that will encourage sustainable growth in resource-based sectors.

SPC support to the agriculture sector

To overcome the challenges mentioned above, SPC's assistance to Fiji's agriculture and land sector is targeted to achieve key results in the following areas:

- Develop land use, agriculture and forestry policies;
- Develop growers and producers networks for key export crops;
- Improve pathways for exports of agricultural commodities;
- Develop capacity in agreed on areas;
- Provide technical advice in trade facilitation, sustainable land management, and animal health;
- Develop genetic resources to ensure diversity of crops varieties; and
- Promote the use of information, communication and technology in extension and delivery efforts.

Forestry

Sustainably managing Fiji's forests and maintaining their natural potential to achieve greater social, economic and environmental benefits for current and future generations, is the core of the Fijian Government's forestry policy. Adopting the principle of sustainable forest management leads to new approaches in regulating forests uses, management requirements and current forestry practices.

Fiji recognises the significant role of forestry in economic activity, taking into account other important benefits it provides in terms of food, traditional medicine, protection to soil, management of watershed, and biodiversity. The forestry sector comprises three main subsectors: the natural or indigenous forests, pine plantations, and hardwood plantations (mainly mahogany). Fiji has a standing forest resource of approximately 1,035,00 hectares, of which 928,000 hectares are in indigenous or natural forests; 48,000 hectares are in hardwood

plantations (of which 41,000 hectares are in mahogany); and 59,000 hectares are in softwood plantations.⁴

The forestry sector contributes approximately 2% to Fiji's GDP with total export earnings in 2007 accounting for close to FJD50 million. Approximately 90% of export earnings came from wood chips and sawn timber exports. In 1995, timber output reached 600,000 cubic meters per year. Today, in order to reach the 1995 output level, current effort would need to be increased by at least 150,000 cubic meters per year.⁵

The immediate direction and priority areas for development for the forestry sector are derived from the National Forest Program and the outcome of the Symposium on Food Security and Export Led Growth of Resource based sectors.

The guiding principle of the JCS for this sector is to balance forest conservation with forest use. This will require strengthening forest conservation activities to allow meaningful participation of resource-owning communities to ensure their buy-in and long-term sustainability of forest resources. In addition, to ensure forest resource sustainability require continued collaboration between land owners and regulators on all areas covered by sustainable forest management, while recognising the potential for the sector to increase its contribution to the national economy. Special emphasis is placed on pine and mahogany, the two major forestry subsectors that account for around 90% of total economic production.

The current and emerging challenges that face the forestry sector were highlighted at the 2010 Symposium on Food Security and Export-Led Growth for Resource-Based Sectors. In addition to those identified above, the Symposium further identified training and capacity building, value adding, marketing of forest products, facilitating the identification of strategic partners in the mahogany sector, and carbon trading.

SPC support to the forestry sector

SPC's assistance to the forestry sector is targeted to achieve key results in the following areas:

- Implementation of forest legislation;
- Implementation of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) programmes;
- Implementation of Fiji Forest Harvesting Code of Practice;
- Support for participation in international forest policy processes;
- Support forest invasive species management strategy;
- Development of criteria for delimitation of permanent forest estates; and
- Research on plantation, product diversification, silviculture practices, genetics and out-grower scheme in mahogany.

⁴ Fiji Forestry Policy Brief Ministry of Fisheries and Forestry 23/06/09.

⁵ Presentation by Mr Sada S Reddy, Governor of the Reserve Bank of Fiji, to the Fiji Institute of Accountants, Yanuca, Fiji, 11 June 2010.

3.3 Marine resources

The fisheries sector is one of Fiji's most important sectors given its important contribution to the country's GDP, which was approximately 2.7% in 2009, with export earnings of over FJD 150 million or 17.5% of domestic exports for the country.

The policies and priorities for the fisheries sector (and some subsectors) are set out in four documents: the Ministry of Fisheries and Forestry Annual Corporate Plan 2010, the Ministry of Fisheries and Forestry Business Plan and Action Plan 2010, the Fiji Islands Freshwater Aquaculture Sector Plan (2005–2010), and the Tuna Development and Management Plan 2002. The Tuna Development and Management Plan 2002 is currently being reviewed with assistance from the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency and SPC, and should be completed in 2011.

The legislative framework for fisheries is laid out in CAP 158 Fisheries Act 1942 and CAP 158A Marine Space Act 1978; however, eight other pieces of legislation also affect the fisheries sector: Environment Management Act 2005, Endangered and Protected Species Act 2002, Marine Act 1986, Food Safety Act 2003, Customs Act 1986, Companies Act 1983, and Foreign Investment Act 1999 and Foreign Investment (Amendment) Act 2004. All fisheries legislation is under review and scheduled for completion in late 2010 or early 2011, and this includes the Offshore Fisheries Management Decree, Aquaculture Fisheries Management Decree, and Inshore Fisheries Management Decree.

Challenges and long-term goals

The fisheries sector faces many challenges. The development or expansion of the domestic commercial fishing industry is constrained by rising fuel, gear and transportation costs; stagnating market prices and shrinking profit margins; a restrictive institutional environment; and the need for sound national and regional management of tuna resources. Sustainable management of inshore resources is required for food security (subsistence fishing) and small-scale livelihoods (artisanal fishing) for coastal communities, and the expansion of aquaculture is an alternative for both income generation and restocking of depleted resources.

The Fisheries Department also faces many challenges as covered in their Ministry of Fisheries and Forestry Annual Corporate Plan 2010, and these include the lack of adequate fisheries policies and/or strategies and regulatory frameworks; the evolving institutional approach to fisheries management to demarcate the roles of government and the private sector; weak data and statistics collection and management systems; poor performance of aquaculture programmes; and high expectations of resource owners.

To address these challenges, concerted effort is currently being undertaken in the following areas:

- Formulation of fisheries policies and strategies;
- Coordination and facilitation of the implementation of fisheries strategies and policies (including private sector development and trade standards) in partnership with government entities and the industry;
- Provision and administration of regulatory functions under the department's legislation (Fisheries Act and part of the Marine Spaces Act);

- Monitoring and evaluation of current strategies, policies and deliverables (information, analysis and reporting for fisheries sector);
- Development and promotion of effective training, communication and awareness and extension services in the fisheries sector;
- Development and maintenance of institutional community and industry development support networks and infrastructure;
- Undertaking applied and scientific research for sustainable fisheries management practices, including biodiversity, food security, diversification of export base, value adding and market access; and
- Provision of overall leadership and management of the department including human resource development, human resource management and organisational development.

SPC's assistance in the marine and coastal sector is targeted to achieve key results in the following areas:

- Ongoing technical assistance, scientific support and capacity building in tuna fishery statistics and monitoring, including data processing, national database systems, observers and port sampling, national data coordination, and the holding of regional and subregional workshops;
- Ongoing technical assistance, scientific support and capacity building in coastal fisheries database development, data entry, storage, and analysis, and harmonising approaches and methodologies among stakeholders engaged in the collection of coastal fisheries data;
- Ongoing technical assistance and capacity building in aquaculture risk adaptation and/or mitigation for pearl and seaweed (natural disasters), increasing seaweed production, pearl spat-catching as village-level enterprises in rural areas to increase industry spat supply, and broodstock management and feeds formulation for a range of species;
- Assistance with the review of oceanic, coastal and aquaculture fisheries legislation and strategic plan development and sector policy development; and
- Assistance with converting fish waste into usable products, post-harvest processing for maintenance of product quality and for value-adding in coastal finfish fisheries and aquaculture.

In addition, Fiji is part of a regional and/or subregional review that will be undertaken by SPC in the following areas:

- aquaculture feed, local ingredients inventory, feed formulations and feed trials (marine shrimp freshwater prawn and tilapia);
- value chain analysis for beche-de-mer and seaweed;
- potential and constraints for marine shrimp aquaculture; and
- research on techniques to reduce whale depredation of tuna catches (possible links between whales and acoustic signature of vessels).

3.4 Education and training

Fiji's vision for the education sector is articulated in the Education Sector Strategic Plan 2009–2011, which promotes 'education for change, peace and progress'. The vision is consistent with pillar nine of the People's Charter ('making Fiji a knowledge based society'), the goals of the Suva Declaration, and Fiji's commitment to regional and international initiatives in the achievement of the Education for All (EFA) and MDGs.

The Plan is based on Fiji's recognition that education and training are basic human rights that are critical in efforts to reduce poverty. Further, the Fijian Government acknowledges that children's educational needs and aspiration vary and this should be reflected in their access, relevance, flexibility and an innovative curriculum that promotes and encourages lifelong skills. The Plan reaffirms Fiji's commitment to improving access and providing equal opportunity for all, irrespective of gender, ethnicity, culture, beliefs, disability, socioeconomic circumstances and geographical isolation. The Plan's goal is for students to exit the school system with more understanding and tolerance of one another, and an affinity to move forward together in a spirit of one people and one nation.

The importance of education is reflected in the government's commitment to an annual budgetary allocation of approximately 20% (since independence). The government's annual allocation, combined with external development assistance, has enabled it to maintain and improve the quality and standards of education in Fiji.

Free and compulsory education from primary school to the completion of secondary school (or up to year 12) is provided for. The compulsory education age is 15, which is also the minimum legal age for work. Fiji's education framework comprises pre-school, primary, secondary and higher education.

The education sector comprises those educational activities that take place under the governance of the Ministry of Education. However, although the Department of National Heritage, Culture and Arts, as well as Youth and Sports are part of the Ministry of Education, for the purposes of planning they have been left to work on their own, as their alignments and commitments differ from the mainstream of education. The Ministry of Education is the overall body responsible for the administration, management of education policy, and delivery of education and training services. It provides the curriculum frameworks, standards setting in education, policy guidelines and directions, and qualifies teaching personnel that support all schools in the delivery of quality education for students. The establishment of the Teacher Registration Board will also require the compulsory registration of teachers under the Board to ensure the development of a professional teaching force.

The Ministry's core of education delivery is specific to:

- schools, pre-schools and training centres;
- students in the years of compulsory schooling and those participating in Forms 5, 6 and 7 studies, including vocational education and training programmes;
- teaching personnel; and
- school management and controlling authority.

Fiji has achieved almost universal primary education and the focus is now shifting to improving the quality of access. There is increasing attention being paid to retaining students once they are

enrolled in school, and to push them into higher education. Girls make up approximately 49% of primary school enrolments and 50% of secondary enrolments, which shows a balanced sex ratio for primary school enrolment. While the gender gap is almost equal at the primary and secondary school enrolment levels, there is an uneven sex ratio in favour of males for with educational attainment, and varies by ethnic group. This trend, however, appears to be declining.⁶

Among the few countries in the Pacific Islands region with primary school retention and completion data, Fiji's rate of survival to the last grade of primary school has improved, and is estimated to be 96% in 2003.⁷

Ministry of Education data for 2008 show a retention rate of approximately 87% in a cohort of class 1 in 2004, reaching class 5 in 2008. This shows that 13% of that cohort dropped out of primary school by 2008. At the secondary school level, in a cohort of Form 3 in 2003, approximately 85% made it to Form 6 in 2008, an amount that is quite high by regional standards.

The significant improvement in the retention and survival rate has seen a progressive fall in the dropout rate, and this has been mainly a result of the government's drive to make curriculum more responsive to the needs of students. Fiji's education curriculum is designed not only to make learning meaningful but also interesting, which may account for some of the decline in the drop-out rate.

According to data from the Ministry of Education, around 15% of Fijian children do not survive the full eight years of their primary education, suggesting that the survival rate at the secondary level is less than that for the primary level. Even fewer make it to Form 7. Approximately 75% do not complete secondary school.⁸

Higher education has been offered in many forms by a variety of providers across different standards of quality. In 2009, Fiji promulgated a legislation to better manage and coordinate higher education and to put in place a transparent and accountable mechanism that allows students to receive quality higher education. The legislation established the Higher Education Commission and the Fiji Qualification Council to regulate higher education by putting in place a set of minimum standards and qualifications for providers. In 2010, all post-secondary institutions had to meet the minimum requirements and guidelines in order to be recognised as higher education institutions. Thereafter, they must meet minimum standards for any qualifications they wish to offer. Parallel to these developments is the establishment of the Fiji National University in 2010, which saw the amalgamation of six government training institutions: Fiji Institute of Technology, Fiji College of Advanced Education, Fiji College of Agriculture, Lautoka Teachers College, Fiji School of Medicine, and the Training Productivity Authority of Fiji.

⁶ Fiji MDG report 2010.

⁷ UNESCO, Pacific Region overview EFA 2008.

⁸ Minister of Education paper at the 101st Fiji Principals' Association conference at the Fiji College of Advanced Education in Nasinu, 23 April 2008.

Providers

There is a wide range of institutions that provide education and training — from early childhood to the tertiary level — which are managed by the government, religious organisations, private companies, communities and provinces. In 2008, there were 724 primary schools with 132,722 students and 5,107 teachers, and 173 secondary schools with 69,717 students and 4,253 teachers, resulting in student–teacher ratios of 26:1 for primary schools and 16:1 for secondary schools. However, these figures do not reflect the situation in urban schools where student–teacher ratios in primary schools can be 50:1, and 35:1 in secondary schools. Only a handful of private schools do not receive funding from the government. Almost all teachers are civil servants while some are paid through government grants provided to school management authorities. Government grants are also provided for infrastructure upgrade and equipment. There is a close working relationship between the government and other providers of primary and secondary education.

Some vocational training is delivered in secondary schools (Form 3 through Form 6) to equip students before entering higher education institutions. These courses include carpentry, metalwork, woodwork, home economics and agricultural science.

In preparing for the Education Sector Strategic Plan 2009–2011, a review of the Education Sector Strategic Plan 2006–2008 was undertaken. The review highlighted a number of major achievements against the Plan’s targets and indicated that approximately 80% of these were successful. Some of these included:

- Development of the New Curriculum Framework in 2007;
- Development of new Kindergarten Curriculum guidelines;
- Expansion of the Fiji Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment in primary schools;
- Establishment of school review/inspectorate system to provide support and quality assurance school performance and review;
- Assistance to about 319 schools through infrastructure upgrading projects;
- Significant improvement in the number of school audited accounts submission over the years;
- Significant achievement in the area of professional development; and
- Reforms to the business processes within the Ministry of Education have resulted in services being delivered more efficiently.

Challenges

While significant progress has been made in education, there is still much to be done to improve the quality of access to education and to ensure that policies and programmes continue to promote an environment that will support the safety, health and care of all children.

The immediate challenges are those relating to teacher competencies, student readiness and ability to learn, and the maintenance of a conducive, learning environment. These factors impact greatly on student retention, dropout rates, student performance, education quality, and costs of education. The challenges of increased reliance on classroom-based assessment are added pressure on teachers who are required to have special skills in the area of classroom-based assessment and assessment.

To address the current and emerging challenges in education, the Education Sector Strategic Plan 2009–2011 highlights seven broad outcomes encompassing all major areas in education that will be the main focus of support in education for the next three years. These seven areas aim at enhancing and consolidating efforts to continue improving access, equity and the quality of education for improved student outcomes. Major developments in education will include further development in technical and vocational education and training. Monitoring and evaluation and the financial framework are new features in the Education Sector Strategic Plan, and will be prominent in the implementation process through the detailed reporting requirements at different levels of implementation. The Education Sector Strategic Plan also puts an emphasis on partnership with development partners for facilitating the implementation of a number of Fiji's education programmes.

Emerging issues include antisocial student behaviour, drug abuse in schools, classroom-based assessment practices, and curriculum relevance. These emerging issues place a considerable burden on an already resource-constrained education sector.

The Ministry of Education acknowledges that children from the poorest 20% of households are three times more likely than other children to be absent from school, thereby confirming that poverty prevents children from accessing a formal education, despite Fiji's effort to abolish school fees. While the survival rate in school is affected mainly by financial difficulties,⁹ other factors are involved, including discrimination, poor teaching facilities, poor infrastructure, a lack of competent teachers and distance to school.¹⁰

To address the impact of poverty on access to education, the Fijian Government has introduced a number of measures to mitigate the impact of poverty and to ensure that all children have access to primary education. These measures include: free tuition, free bus fares, free textbooks, and schools must not send students home for non-payment of any monies. The impact of these measures needs to be carefully monitored and evaluated to determine their impact on poorer members of the community.

Rural–urban drift has placed enormous pressure on Fiji's urban schools to absorb an increasing number of students, resulting in rural schools being under populated. Similarly, urban growth has resulted in the demand for new schools to be opened in urban areas and the added need to ensure that access to a basic education is made available. This demographic pattern means that the teacher to pupil ratio is extremely high for urban areas, which could inevitably affect the quality of student's education and put a further strain on existing infrastructural resources such as school buildings.

Sparse populations in remote locations often mean that rural schools are expensive to maintain. Also, students in these areas must walk long distances to access an education. A distance education project has been established, although its success has been limited.

⁹ Biman Prasad, Economics Professor at the University of the South Pacific, quoted in Fiji Sun, 11th January 2010

¹⁰ Minister of Education paper at the 101st Fiji Principals' Association conference at the Fiji College of Advanced Education in Nasinu, 23 April 2008.

In recognition of the diverse learning needs of children, the Fijian Government acknowledges the important role of technical and vocational training in preparing Fiji's future manpower to effectively participate in the labour market.

Identifying students with special needs is being done by the Hearing, Vision Enhancement Project HEAVEN Inc but other impairments, such as dyslexia and reading and writing disabilities need to be focused on and subsequent initiatives to cater for those needs must be improved.

Skills development

While skills development has been highlighted repeatedly, the implication of a burgeoning youth population and a lack of opportunities to earn a livelihood has been recognised by the Fijian Government. Traditionally, technical and vocational education training (TVET) has been perceived as the fall-back position for those who do not succeed in academia; however, for Fiji, skills development is now seen as playing a complementary role in providing skills to primary and secondary school students and upskilling industry and other workplace employees. More importantly, Fiji views skills development as critical to link productivity and motivation for lifelong education and training.

Some recent TVET emphasis has been on developing a more strategic and a relevant competency-based curriculum (CBC); creating alternative pathways for learning and employment; and strengthening linkages with industry and stakeholders. Even with the associated positive impacts on education in Fiji, much is still needed in terms of resources and manpower to ensure quality TVET education.

There are 45 TVET centres staffed by about 9,000 teachers, with 208,848 students.¹¹ There is approximately 128 vocational centres, 58% franchised to the Fiji National University National Training and Productivity Centre. The structure of TVET in Fiji comprises two main organisations: school-based TVET under the Ministry of Education, and the Fiji National University. Faith based organisation and NGOs are also key players in the provision of skills-based training.

In the absence of a national TVET policy, the government's TVET goals are embraced under the Education Sector Strategic Plan 2009–2011, which calls for an independent accreditation board for TVET; diversifying TVET curricula at the tertiary level; and integrating TVET into mainstream secondary schooling.¹²

With high enrolment figures and improved quality, the main challenges in the TVET sector continue to be:¹³

- absence of a TVET policy;
- unclear articulation of the possible pathways for the holistic development of TVET curricula;
- sustainable TVET future;

¹¹ 2006 Ministry of Education annual report

¹² Education Sector Strategic Plan 2009–2011

¹³ PATVET AGM Oct 2009, country presentations

- need to increase the skills of TVET facilitators in training providers; and
- improvement in TVET equipment.

SPC will provide services to assist Fiji in achieving the development outcomes articulated in the Education Sector Strategic Plan, the Peoples Charter, and the Roadmap. Specifically, SPC will deliver results in the following areas:

- abolishing external examinations;
- classroom-based assessment strategies;
- improving the numbers and quality of competent and motivated teachers;
- increasing the use of standards improvement measurement in schools;
- supporting work in higher education; and
- further customising ATLAS software for marks processing and automation of routine processes in assessing and supporting the development of the financial literacy programme through technical assistance on appropriate types of assessment to use.

3.5 Human development

Culture

Cultural industries are the fastest growing sector globally, generating considerable trade and employment opportunities. Fiji has a dynamic cultural industries sector that generates economic growth, poverty alleviation, social cohesion and community well being. However, its full potential remains undervalued and underachieved due to a lack of accurate and regular statistics as well as limited cultural education and training. The latter is important and fundamental to social, environmental and economic development, giving people an enabling environment to engage in cultural activities, and to have respect for identity, language diversity and values in education. SPC, in its work with Fiji, will focus on developing regular and focused cultural statistics to improve economic growth, and to better respond to the needs of other development sectors such as tourism, education, small business enterprise, agriculture and forestry, fisheries and trade.

To raise the importance of culture in social and economic development, Fiji is committed to working with SPC on a regional qualifications framework to recognise traditional knowledge and skills to support their ongoing transmission to future generations. In addition, improved access to ICT at the primary school level to enhance learning and teaching, and to develop programmes in I-Taukei, Hindustani and Rotuman languages is expected to contribute to strengthening national identity.

The national coordinating body responsible for the culture, heritage and arts policy and legislative development in Fiji is the Department of Culture and Heritage, which was established in 1990. In January 2008, the Department was transferred from the Ministry of Fijian Affairs (now I-Taukei) to the Ministry of Education, National Heritage, Culture, Arts, Youth and Sports. The Department has made significant progress in creating the necessary linkages between works on culture, heritage, arts and education.

The Department of Culture is mandated to focus on promoting culture in education at all levels and in TVET in particular; safeguarding traditional heritage; promoting cultural industries; and mainstreaming culture across all development sectors.

Taking into account the need to meet its mandated responsibilities, the Department continues to administer an annual grant through an annual memorandum of understanding with its three flagship implementing agencies that report to the Minister responsible for culture. These agencies are the Fiji Museum, the National Trust of Fiji, and the Fiji Arts Council.

Other significant bodies in the culture sector include the Institute of I-Taukei Language and Culture, which is responsible for mapping I-Taukei culture, research, revitalisation and promotion under the Ministry of I-Taukei. The Department of Multi-Ethnic Affairs (which caters for the cultural affairs of other ethnic groups in Fiji), the National Archives and Library Service (housed under the Ministry of Information), and the Fiji Audio-Visual Commission are also important national bodies that promote culture in Fiji.

Challenges

The main challenge for the culture sector is the lack of capacity, combined with the lack of cultural statistics to ensure informed decision-making with regard to culture. Although efforts are being made to address these challenges through the institutional strengthening of the Department of Culture, capacity development assistance is required to fully address the major challenges faced by the culture sector.

SPC will provide assistance to Fiji in the area of cultural statistics and indicators, so that Fiji can better contribute to the policy and decision-making process, and to enable the mainstreaming of culture into other development sectors. The agreed on areas of assistance will help the Department of Culture achieve the outcomes and results articulated in the Ministry of Education, National Heritage, Culture, Arts, Youth and Sports' 2010 Annual Business Plan. Specifically, SPC will deliver results in the following areas:

- establishing links between the Fiji Islands Bureau of Statistics (FIBOS) and the Department of Culture, followed by a review of currently available data;
- establishing a Culture tab on the FIBOS website;
- integrating cultural questions in upcoming surveys; and
- developing a cultural statistics framework.

Gender equality

Women comprise 49% of Fiji's total population. Fiji is a signatory to the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)¹⁴ and has reported to the United Nations CEDAW (UNCEDAW) Committee twice, first in 2002¹⁵ to present its initial report, and more recently in 2010 where it presented its second, third and fourth periodic reports.¹⁶ The Women's Plan of Action 2010–2019, as well as the previous plan of action, outlines the major developments and progress of women in Fiji, while highlighting the challenges women face in light of economic and social changes that have occurred due to financial, political and global influences.

¹⁴ The Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women, which Fiji ratified in 1995 and has reported on to the UNCEDAW committee

¹⁵ Report submitted in 2000

¹⁶ Report submitted in 2008

In Fiji there is little gender disparity in primary and secondary school and the 1996 census showed that nearly equal numbers of boys and girls stayed in school until the ages of 18 years.¹⁷ Pre-school is now becoming more accessible and there is almost universal access to primary school education. School enrolment data published annually by the Ministry of Education show that at the primary school level, the sex ratio is closely balanced. At the secondary and tertiary level, the ratio shows disparity between boys and girls, with girls outnumbering boys as education level increases. At the tertiary level — the University of the South Pacific, the University of Fiji, and the National University of Fiji — women make up the majority.

According to the recent CEDAW report, the major causes of female morbidity in Fiji are varied and include genitourinary, respiratory diseases, neoplasms, injury, poisoning, nutritional and metabolic diseases. There are high incidences of breast and cervical cancer, which constitute almost 40% of all reported cancer cases. Maternal mortality is high by global standards, although when compared with other countries in the region there is generally good pre- and post-natal care. Lifestyle diseases are a major health concern and diabetes is common among both men and women. Reproductive health services are well established. HIV and STIs are high and are increasing by regional standards, with women comprising 43% of reported cases in Fiji. The main mode of transmission is heterosexual sex. Mother-to-child transmission, gender-based violence, and mental health-related problems are all growing concerns. Fiji receives support for services in these areas; however, there is a need for a more coordinated and multisectoral response to health, and more serious attention to women's health concerns.

Approximately 13% of all crimes during the period 2003–2007 consisted of domestic violence, and of this, approximately 82% of the victims were women. Data for the same period suggest that the trend in domestic violence is declining. However, data from the Fiji Women's Crisis Centre indicate that domestic violence could be more prevalent, as it is suspected that a high number of cases are unreported. Many women and girls hesitate to report crimes of sexual and physical violence because of the associated trauma and stigma attached to such crimes.

Human trafficking and sexual exploitation: Fiji has been cited as being a receiving and sending country for human trafficking, and recent studies indicate that trafficking and sexual exploitation of women, girls and boys is taking place. The Crimes Decree 2010 criminalises the procurement of sex services, whereas previously only sex workers were criminalised.

Employment: The Fijian Government is an equal opportunity employer and the Employment Relations Promulgation (2008) assists in improving employment conditions for women. However, women are still under-represented in the economy, and the events of 2000 have seen women in paid employment positions drop due to the closure of some of the larger garment factories. The 2004/2005 Labour Force Surveys reveal an increasing number of women who are self-employed.

The Department of Women: The Department has been part of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Women and Poverty Alleviation since 2009. Its mission is 'Empowering families and communities, especially children and women at risk and advance gender equality'.

¹⁷ Millennium Development Goals, 2nd Report 1990-2009, Report for the Fiji Islands, Ministry of National Planning, 2010

Established in 1987, the Department has been mandated to eliminate discriminatory practices against women, and to be the primary policy adviser to the Fijian Government on women's development and gender issues.

Policies: The Department of Women is responsible for the achievement of gender equality and the advancement of women through full participation in business and decision-making processes and through entrepreneurial support in the non-formal and formal sectors and decision-making processes as outlined in the Roadmap.

Priorities: The Department works in partnership with its stakeholders, including government ministries and departments, which internally implements its Annual Corporate Plan aligned with the Roadmap, with NGOs, civil society organisations, and the community at large in implementing its Women's Plan of action, a vehicle for fulfilling the Roadmap. The Fiji Women's Federation, which is the umbrella body of women-specific NGOs and civil society organisations, was launched this year to provide greater coordination in aligning groups that focus on making improvements in the status of women. It also acts as an advisory body to the minister responsible for women-specific policies that need to be developed in order to improve the status of women.

Challenges

The main challenges include:

- difficulty in accessing and managing accurate data and information on the status of gender equality in Fiji on which to base broad and sound policy on gender equality and the advancement of women;
- coordinating line ministries and departments, including the FIBOS, to provide sex disaggregated data on issues pertaining to women (the availability of data will assist in the formulation of policies to address gender disparity);
- limited human and financial resources for achieving gender equality and advancement of women; and
- incorporating specific gender indicators in national surveys.

The bulk of the focus of the Fiji-SPC JCS will be on the production, management and dissemination of gender statistics for enhanced development. This assistance will be part of SPC's Human Development Programme's 'Strengthening of Gender Indicators in the Pacific Region', which is being carried out in close collaboration with SPC's Statistics and Demography Programme, and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and will be carried out over the next three years. Specific activities will include a review of current data availability and needs, a training workshop on the production and use of gender statistics, and assistance with the analysis, publication and dissemination of gender statistics.

Youth

Young people comprise a significant proportion of Fiji's population. Fiji's national youth policy defines young people as those aged 15-35, who represent approximately 35% of the total population.¹⁸ Approximately 47% of youth are from Fiji's Western Division, while 23% come

¹⁸ Fiji Bureau of Statistics, 2010 projection

from both the Northern and Central Divisions, and the remaining 7% come from the Eastern Division.

As in most Pacific Island countries and territories, Fiji's young people face a number of challenges that vary in magnitude, and include a lack of employment opportunities, and a lack of access to health and affordable education.

National studies show that there is a 24% drop-out rate in secondary schools. Youth's limited employable skills combined with a lack of opportunities to earn an income continue to hinder the development of both young men and women. The formal education system falls short in terms of addressing the vocational needs of young people, which has increased in recent years due to the movement of rural youth to urban centres. Access to health — particularly sexual and reproductive health and HIV and AIDS information and services, mental health and inadequate developmental opportunities, both at the community and country level — continue to be major challenges confronting youth.

The Fijian Government recognises the important role that youth play in the country's entire development effort; however, addressing their unique needs will always remain a challenge. While a number of agencies throughout Fiji are addressing youth-related issues, key challenges affect the quality and scope of work. The lack of coordination and implementing activities in isolation affects the ability of agencies to maximise benefits from available limited resources. The Fijian Government has called for an integrated approach to addressing the prevailing youth challenges.

The Department of Youth and Sports (under the Ministry of Education, National Heritage, Culture, Art, Youth and Sports) is responsible for formulating and implementing policies and programmes that are targeted at empowering youth to create a better future through informed choices by helping them to develop their full potential and motivating them to become productive citizens.

Strategic goal 32.1 (Youth and children development) in the Roadmap addresses nine key areas, which includes implementing policies, legislation and international conventions, youth in decision-making, social and health, livelihood/employment and quality and relevance of programmes.

SPC will deliver results in the following areas:

- Community education training;
- Support to develop capacity to produce and use gender statistics;
- Development of cultural statistics framework;
- Implementation of Pacific Culture and Education Strategy;
- Assistance with the re-establishment of a national youth council;
- Leadership training for youth groups; and
- Support to review national youth policy.

3.6 Transport

Maritime

Fiji comprises over 320 islands, 105 of which are inhabited. The two largest are Viti Levu and Vanua Levu. Fiji relies on sea transportation for the livelihood and prosperity of its people. Domestic shipping operations in Fiji are provided by private commercial operators as well as government shipping services. About 497 domestic vessels are currently operating as inter-island traders, charter vessels, passenger ferries, resort craft and fishing vessels.

The regulatory arm of the shipping industry is the Fiji Islands Maritime Safety Administration (FIMSA), which is currently undergoing restructure and reform. Seafarer training in accordance with international standards and criteria is provided in the first instance by the Fiji School of Maritime and Fisheries, as part of the Fiji National University/National Training and productivity Centre.

Fiji, as a member of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), has an obligation to ratify IMO conventions, enact them into national law, and implement the requirements. At present Fiji is party to 18 IMO instruments.

Fiji has more than 3,000 trained and qualified seafarers who are employed on merchant and fishing vessels, both domestically and internationally. Of these, approximately 400 are employed on international trading merchant vessels as officers or other higher level positions. Fiji also licenses foreign-flagged fishing vessels to operate in its waters, and supplies fishing crews for these vessels when required.

Major changes in international maritime affairs, including the 1995 amendments to the Seafarers Training, Certification and Watch Keeping Convention and the advent of the International Safety Management Code, together with the Fijian Government's comprehensive reform programme aimed at divesting the government's commercial activities and enforcing transparency and accountability, are continuing to help reform Fiji's shipping industry.

Fiji's four international sea ports — in Suva, Lautoka, Levuka and Rotuma — are the responsibility of the Fiji Ports Corporation Limited. Domestic ports in the other outer islands (none of which are operated commercially), are the responsibility of the Ministry of Works. Fiji also has private sea ports that are owned and operated by resorts, oil companies and individuals who own smaller islands, but these ports have restricted access.

Search and rescue responsibility lies with the Fiji Navy with regulatory oversight by FIMSA. Fiji has some local capacity to respond to maritime distress calls, and works closely with other regional rescue coordination centres. Search operations around Fijian waters are carried out by the Fiji Navy with requests for assistance from French Polynesia, Australia, United States Coast Guard, and New Zealand rescue coordination centres.

Reviewing maritime legislation through consultation processes with stakeholders, and potentially using generic Pacific Islands maritime laws continues with the expertise of maritime lawyers trained at the International Maritime Law Institute in Malta — seven of whom are Fijian nationals and part of the regional legal resource pool.

An important part of shipping safety is Fiji's Aids to Navigation (AToN). Currently, Fiji has 77 lighthouses and over 300 beacons as navigational markers throughout Fijian waters. These are operated, maintained and serviced under the International Association of Lighthouse Authorities standards. The maintenance of AToN is conducted by Government Shipping Services with regulatory oversight and administration by FIMSA. Fiji anticipates improving and reviewing the current AToN installation to meet the needs of increased shipping activities within Fijian waters.

SPC continues to provide technical advice and assistance to Fiji on maritime matters, including administration and regulatory requirements with audits against international criteria, sea port security, safe ship operation and management, facilitation of trade, search and rescue, capacity development of key personnel, promotion of business excellence, and sea port management.

Apart from Fiji's maritime regulatory responsibilities, FIMSA is an active member of the Pacific Islands Maritime Association, for which the secretariat and treasury functions reside with SPC's Economic Development Division's Transport Programme. Fiji supports and assists in capacity building of small islands states maritime personnel in the form of technical training attachments. Most of these secondments are related to marine clearances practices, marine surveying and examination.

In agreement with Fiji, SPC will provide the following services to assist Fiji in achieving the following outcomes.

- Train and/or mentor of maritime personnel;
- Provide technical advice on maritime legislation and regulations;
- Provide technical advice on maritime safety and security measures;
- Ensure compliance audits on regulatory body, ports and maritime training institutes;
- Consult with regional maritime associations; and
- Progress work on the Pacific regional transport framework.

Aviation

During 2010 and 2011, SPC will strengthen its aviation mandate by focusing predominantly on forging stronger alliances with all aviation stakeholders, progressing the Transport Framework (including both maritime and aviation sectors), collecting data, and conducting analyses on challenges as well as doing research on basic airport statistics that can be presented in a Pacific airport directory, including available services.

Despite its isolation, Fiji continues to safely manage one of the largest flight information regions, which covers 6.5 million square kilometres of airspace.

Fiji hosts a network of aeronautical information networks in the Asia-Pacific region and is currently upgrading its Communication Navigation System/Air Traffic Management aeronautical telecommunication network infrastructure and automated message handling system. The Department of Civil Aviation is responsible for aviation policies and economic regulations of the industry including aircraft accident investigations and negotiations of air services agreements.

Fiji has reformed its civil aviation institutions using the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) model of separate state and civil aviation institutions. The 1999 Civil Aviation Reform

helped to establish the Civil Aviation Authority of Fiji Islands (CAAFI) and Airports Fiji Limited (AFL).

As the regulator, CAAFI is responsible for aviation safety and security. Its mission is to carry out effective safety and security oversight in Fiji and the Pacific Islands region, thus fulfilling its international obligations under the ICAO Chicago Convention. CAAFI has also obtained ISO 9000/2008 certification to improve its international processes to support its service delivery.

AFL is a commercial company that is fully owned by the government, and is responsible for providing Air Navigation Services and managing the Nadi flight information region in the oceanic airspace under contract to ICAO. The company operates two international airports (Nadi and Nausori) and thirteen domestic airports on behalf of the government. In June 2010, AFL commissioned Aurora System to replace the old air traffic management (ATM) system. With this new system, Fiji has been able to significantly enhance its management of the Nadi flight information region oceanic airspace. There are plans to further upgrade Aurora System to improve radar capability in the near future and extend the same to cover terminal area surveillance. Additionally, Fiji is on target with its air traffic network directory plan for the Pacific region. These initiatives demonstrate Fiji's commitment and support of the ICAO Global ATM vision of a seamless, interoperable, safe, secure and environmentally sustainable air transportation system.

The Fijian Government is committed to assisting AFL by funding the upgrading of domestic airports. In 2009, the runway at Kadavu Airport was re-sealed and its terminal building upgraded. In 2010, Lakeba Airport was chip-sealed, and Vanuabalavu Airport is earmarked for 2011. There are plans to complete chip-sealing of all domestic airports in Fiji by 2016. Rotuma Airport — as a proposed port of entry — is planned to be upgraded to international standards with the ability to cater for aircraft up to ATR72 in size. The project is ongoing and should facilitate regional trade of agricultural produce between Rotuma and its island neighbours Tuvalu and Kiribati.

In agreement with Fiji, SPC will provide agreed on services to assist Fiji in achieving development outcomes that are articulated in the Peoples Charter and the Roadmap to ensure that the Fijian people have access to reliable, safe, affordable and efficient transport services.

3.7 Pacific information and communication technology

The age of information technology has seen the ICT industry being the most competitive and dynamic industry in Fiji, proving that isolation is no longer a major constraint to economic development. Fiji has been quite successful in harnessing its potential in developing its ICT industry. Fiji's strategic location in the Pacific region, and the fact that it has hosted a number of regional and international organisations (e.g. major regional tertiary educational institutions), has contributed significantly to the development of its ICT industry. Fiji's telecommunication infrastructure is on a par with that of developed countries. In 2009, the government and the telecommunication industry signed an agreement that allows the full liberalisation of Fiji's telecommunications and ICT markets.

The expanded use of telephones, data and the Internet has provided an opportunity for Fiji to realise its broader development potential through ICT. Mobile phones are one of the most widely used and preferred form of communication throughout Fiji, with approximately 700,000 cellular phone connections at the beginning of 2009. For international telecommunications, Fiji is directly linked to the Southern Cross Cable Network, a third-generation submarine fibre optic cable system with direct links to Australia, New Zealand and the United States West Coast via Hawaii. The domestic telecommunication technologies that are available are satellite (VSAT), wireless (WiMax, CDMA and 3G), optical fibre and the traditional copper (ADSL). Fiji's international connection ensures that the country has ample bandwidth to service the entire network.

Based on the International Telecommunication Union Digital Access Index, which ranks 178 countries, Fiji ranks 85th, implying that it compares well in terms of knowledge and affordability, which is due to Fiji's relatively high literacy rate and school enrolment, and flat-rate local call pricing for dialup Internet access. However, it does not do as well with regards to infrastructure, usage and quality.

Despite the progress to make Fiji a more information-focused society, a number of barriers exist. These include a lack of awareness about the benefits of ICTs to meet development needs, and limited infrastructure, particularly in rural areas. With different operators for each telecommunication segment the cost of telecommunication services is high compared to international standards.

The application of ICT in government services maximises benefits in terms of the government's service delivery to its stakeholders and citizens, and ultimately contributes to achieving national development objectives. Currently, a number of government agencies carry documents and/or analogue records that need to be digitised for more effective management and maintenance, and to ensure that historical documents are preserved to facilitate knowledge sharing and transfer. Concerted effort is required to encourage government departments to move towards putting in place service delivery models that focus on the needs of stakeholders through the development of a customer centric service delivery model. This requires an integrative and holistic approach to enhance operational efficiencies across government agencies.

Connection to rural and remote communities is also a priority of the Fijian Government, although there is a lack of power supply for operating ICT equipment and infrastructure in some of these areas.

In recognising the important role of ICT in development, and the challenges in developing this industry, the Fijian Government's information technology principles and policies are well articulated, particularly in developing common standards for software and hardware platforms, strategic data management, and strategic communications management. The recommended platforms are to be used by government departments in planning and installing ICT applications and solutions. Hence, the ICT framework was developed based on the following:

- Analysis of business context (of the business and environment, which IT must support over the next few years);
- Survey of current technology baseline as a reference for future developments;
- Development of a broad vision for future use of ICT in the government organisation; and

- Development of principles and policies that will assist the government organisation in moving towards its vision.

Fiji's ICT priority areas for development are aligned with the priority areas identified by the 2010 Tonga Declaration, which endorsed the Framework for Action on ICT for Development in the Pacific. The Declaration reaffirms the important role of ICT in fostering economic development while at the same time enhancing social cohesion, promoting cultural enrichment and environmental conservation.

In line with Fiji's priority areas for ICT development, SPC will take a collaborative approach between its ICT and Energy Programme to assist Fiji in achieving its roadmap strategies relating to improving ICT services, coverage, quality and affordability.

More specifically, SPC assistance in the ICT sector will be as follows:

- Technical assistance and policy advice on policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks;
- Support for development work relating to ICT and Communication Strategy/Plan;
- Awareness and human capacity development;
- ICT awareness and training workshops for government officials, parliamentarians, and media;
- Technical advice and training support especially for disadvantaged rural communities in collaboration with SPC's Energy Programme; and
- Digitising archives and capturing traditional knowledge.

3.8 Energy

Fiji is dependent on imported petroleum for its commercial energy needs. While it enjoys cheaper petroleum products due to its economy of scale and entry-port facilities, the sustainability of its long-term energy supply needs is far from secure. Fiji recorded its highest fuel bill in history in 2008, when it imported FJD1.25 billion worth of mineral products, including industrial diesel oil, motor oil and aviation turbine fuel. This translates into approximately 18% of Fiji's GDP, 35% of the total import bill, and 85% of total export earnings.

At the same time, indigenous energy resources have declined over the years, increasing Fiji's dependency on imported energy sources. But while a small decline in the volume of petroleum products is noted, and is probably due to improved efficiency, the dependency on fossil fuels has been a concern for successive governments. The current government is exploring options for improving energy efficiency and diversifying Fiji's energy sources. In this respect, the Fiji Electricity Authority has set itself a target of generating 90% of its electricity from renewable energy sources in 2015.

Analysis conducted by the Department of Energy revealed that the transport sector is the major consumer of petroleum products in Fiji. It is in this area that the Department would like to strategically address by exploring alternative fuels for the transport sector, and promoting efficiency and conservation initiatives across all sectors. These will be supported by strengthening Fiji's capacity in data management and analysis so as to be able to better monitor, plan and manage the country's efforts to improve the energy security. This is an area that Fiji, along with other Pacific Island countries and territories, identified as a key priority during the Pacific Energy Ministers Meeting in 2009.

The Fijian Government is already taking measures to improve its energy security. In its 2010 budgetary revision, the government announced a decrease in the duty on new cars and other passenger vehicles, from 32% to 15%. Similarly, the Department of Energy is promoting private sector involvement in the production and distribution of biofuel for the transport sector.

In agreement with Fiji, SPC will provide services to assist Fiji in achieving its development outcomes in the energy sector, as articulated in the Peoples Charter and the Roadmap. More specifically, the agreed on activities are expected to contribute to increasing secure access to affordable and reliable energy supplies, and enhancing energy security through greater participation and collaboration within the industry.

More specifically, SPC assistance in the energy sector is targeted to achieve key results in the following areas:

- Review the National Energy Policy;
- Advise on the development of the Vanua Levu Power Development Plan;
- Conduct a customer satisfaction survey;
- Review the petroleum pricing template;
- Establish Fiji's energy security baselines;
- Provide technical assistance with energy labelling and standards; and
- Provide technical assistance with promoting private investments on local energy sources and alternatives to fossil fuels.

3.9 Water resources

In general, Fiji has good rainfall and water resources, but these are variable and are not equally plentiful in all places. Nor is water equally available at all times of the year. In some areas, particularly small islands, water is very limited. Fiji is vulnerable to climate variability, and experiences serious droughts and floods.

The quantity, quality and seasonal availability of fresh water from surface water sources is not known, with the exception of some major catchments and project sites. The demand for water in Fiji for domestic households, and for agricultural, commercial, industrial enterprises, and for mining and tourism is increasing and becoming more complex.

Water supply

While ample surface freshwater sources in Fiji exist, there are shortages at locations away from major rivers and streams. Despite significant recent work and improvements in delivery and reticulation, systems are in many cases inadequate, failure is frequent, and quality is variable.

Surface water is used as the main source of water for all major towns on the larger islands of Fiji as well as for industrial and irrigation uses. However, a combination of surface water and groundwater is used to supply smaller settlements that are not supplied by the major water utility.

Fiji has numerous small islands, some of which are low in elevation. Surface water availability is a problem in some of these islands, which rely exclusively on groundwater and may or may not attempt to use rainwater. Rainwater harvesting using roof systems is widespread in Fiji but this is often vulnerable to extreme climate events and drought.

Water extraction

Extracting water from rivers and aquifers is already the subject of some conflict in Fiji. Conflicts between various users arise in part because there is no coordinating mechanism to ensure that water use for one sector (such as agriculture and irrigation) is recognised and that other sectors (such as town water supply, tourism or industrial water demand) do not adversely affect an existing development by other sectors. Currently, Fiji has no effective management mechanisms to control and monitor the extraction of water from the environment. A coordinating framework is required that can coordinate the allocation of water and stipulate the various rules and priorities under which it can be taken.

Groundwater

Fiji has significant groundwater sources, but the extent and sustainable yield of most aquifers are relatively unknown. Groundwater occurs on both of the large islands and small low-lying islands, but groundwater issues and challenges in these different physical environments differ. Groundwater is found in superficial and medium-depth strata on the larger islands of Viti Levu and Vanua Levu and some of the other large islands, in either fractured rock or sedimentary formations.

Significant groundwater deposits (e.g. Nadi Valley coastal aquifer) on the large islands are available and under pressure for development. Groundwater resources on small islands play a very different role. There are cases in Fiji of islands with superficial groundwater lenses in sand beds or coral formations, which lie on marine water and can be readily exhausted. The fragility of superficial groundwater lenses means that they need to be carefully managed.

While significant groundwater abstraction is regulated by Fiji's Mineral Resources Department, there is currently no national legal framework or institutional capacity for the assessment of sustainable yields and the long-term management and protection of the resource.

Water quality and aquatic health

Many human activities can affect the quality of surface and ground water, and in Fiji the growth in both the population and the economy is putting pressure on the quality of water resources. In addition to industrial waste and sewage, other widespread sources of pollution can affect the quality of water and thereby threaten human health and damage native fisheries and aquatic life in streams and rivers. Development in catchment areas, forestry and agriculture practices, as well as growth in urban areas, can all cause water quality to deteriorate. Impacts extend to the marine environment, where sediment loads and nutrients are in many cases having a profound effect on coastal reefs and fisheries.

Uncontrolled excavation from streams, rivers or groundwater bodies causes siltation and impacts on aquatic habitats, while the uncontrolled construction of weirs disrupt stream connectivity and block the passage of fish. Groundwater in Fiji is vulnerable to pollution by the infiltration of waste from animal husbandry, contaminated industrial sites, and chemical waste disposed on the surface of the ground. While often unnoticed, groundwater pollution can have a significant impact on water sources, be particularly persistent, and prove very difficult to remediate.

Water supply and sanitation initiatives

Some tangible progress is being made in improving the delivery of water and sanitation services in Fiji. Drinking water safety plans are now in place in Fiji for several water treatment plants in the key population centres. Following an assessment of the state of Fiji's water treatment plants, storage facilities and catchment areas, it was found that (among other problems) much of the infrastructure is aged and requires replacement or upgrading, which is now taking place. A Plan of Action on Implementation of Fiji's Drinking Water Quality Standards was developed in 2006, and National Drinking Water Quality Standards have been approved that aim to ensure that safe drinking water is accessible to all. The standards support the development and implementation of risk management strategies that would ensure the safety of drinking water supplies in urban, rural and island communities of Fiji through the control of hazardous constituents of water.

Facilitating an integrated approach to management

As in many countries, the responsibility for water in Fiji is spread among different organisations, both public and private, and among several government ministries. While some progress has been made in coordinating water programmes between sectors, the lack of a coordinated, multisectoral approach to water resource management is limiting progress in addressing Fiji's water issues.

In recent years, Fiji has been an active partner in SPC and the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) programmes that assist in the application of integrated water resources management (IWRM) approaches. IWRM is both a set of mechanisms and a process that encourages the coordinated management of water resources across various sectors ("from ridge to reef") and levels of government ("from community to Cabinet"). IWRM implies an integrated approach, linking and consistently managing all sectoral activities that have a connection to water. IWRM equally implies that the complexity of water resources demands a consultative approach to decision-making.

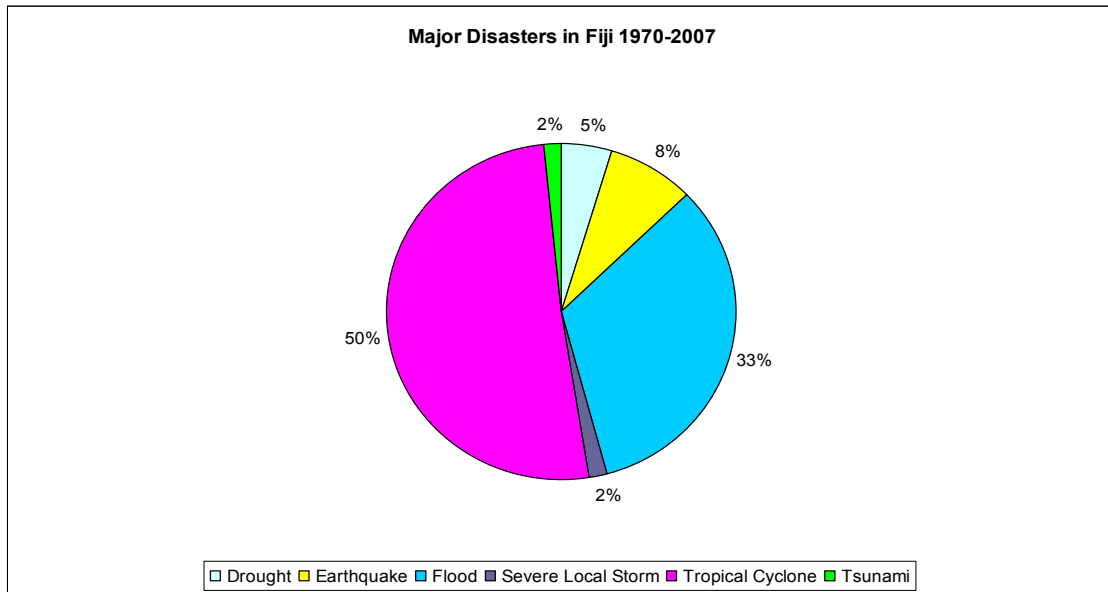
SPC's assistance in the water sector is targeted to achieve key results in the following areas:

- Capacity building in assessing and monitoring of groundwater resources;
- Water sector reform and institutional arrangements;
- Provision of safe water services;
- Support improved approaches to water resource management through the Nadi Basin Catchment Committee;
- Strengthen regulatory roles for water and sanitation through improved institutional arrangements and intersectoral coordination;
- Strengthen capacity for the collection, management and effective use of water resources data and geographic information; and
- Support flood warning and forecasting systems.

3.10 Disaster risk management

Given its geographical location and characteristics, Fiji regularly experiences natural disasters of geological and hydro-meteorological origin. In the last 37 years, Fiji has been affected by 124 natural disasters. Of these events, tropical cyclones accounted for 50% of disasters, followed by floods (33%) and earthquakes (8%). These natural disasters are summarised in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Relative importance of different disaster events, 1970–2007.



Source: Compiled from EMDAT, Glide, Fiji Meteorological Services, and National Disaster Management Office

While the number of climatic events (e.g. cyclones and storms) does not show an upward trend, the incidence of flooding events has increased, particularly since mid-1987. However, before such a conclusion can be drawn, a longer time-series analysis trend needs to be conducted.

Disaster impacts

Nearly 1.8 million people have been affected by natural disasters in the last 37 years, in addition to almost four hundred fatalities. Almost one-half all the disasters affecting people were from 104 cyclones, floods and storms. However, although there were only two reported drought events, drought accounted for almost 45% of all disasters affecting people. Of the fatalities, 99% were due to hydro-meteorological disasters, with the rest due to earthquakes.

Economic costs of disasters

The direct costs associated with disaster events in Fiji for the period 1970–2007 is approximately USD532 million. About 86% of this total cost was from only 17% of all the events. These statistics reflects only 51% of disaster events for which cost estimates were reported by the Fijian Government (perhaps the remaining 49% of events were not considered to be major events to warrant impact assessment). Cyclones accounted for the highest amount of total costs reported for Fiji during 1970–2007, reflecting their dominance in terms of number and frequency of disasters. These cost estimates largely reflect direct costs of damage to buildings, equipment, and other capital items and supplies, borne by the public sector (e.g. health, infrastructure, education, power utilities). At times, government agencies may also include assessments of direct losses to

agricultural and fisheries sectors, which are often based on visual assessment and expert opinion. However, no assessments of direct financial losses to households or the private sector are made during post-disaster assessments.¹⁹

All disaster impacts — both direct and indirect, tangible or intangible — affect national and household and community level economic and human development status as well as social well being. There is often much human suffering associated with disasters, which is not taken into account by numbers and statistics.

Disaster risk reduction

To reduce disaster risk, assessment results of disasters and poverty in Fiji in 2009 by SOPAC, with support from United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, United Nations Development Programme Pacific Centre, and the World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery²⁰ suggest that particular attention needs to be given to reducing the poverty level and improving social conditions (e.g. better access to education, water and sanitation of the most vulnerable groups).

Poverty reduction is one of the core development goals identified in the Roadmap where the Fijian Government has acknowledged the need to provide support to rural communities through self-help programmes that target improvements in both social and economic activities (e.g. construction of community halls and small-scale fisheries). These are essentially seen as appropriate disaster risk reduction initiatives.

Disaster risk management

Disaster risk management (DRM) is a multifaceted challenge, because issues relating to disasters are not only of humanitarian interest but are also an economic and human development concern. To reduce vulnerability of households, communities and nations, the overarching regional and global policy frameworks for DRM, such as the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015 and the Pacific Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework for Action 2005–2015²¹ emphasise that interventions must be made in relation to disaster risk reduction or the prevention and mitigation of and preparedness for disasters, as well in terms of disaster management or response, recovery and/or rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Disaster management

The vulnerability of human populations is exacerbated by poor disaster preparedness, for example in terms of ‘end-to-end’ disaster early warning systems and also the ability of people to adequately respond to disasters. Disaster management consists of having emergency plans in place, equipment, trained and knowledgeable people to help in monitoring hazards, early warning systems, and managing emergency responses. The nature and frequency of awareness raising programmes, the strength of the media, presence of information and warning systems, past experiences of the public and cultural beliefs also determine the level of vulnerability.

¹⁹ SOPAC determined that the financial costs to households and business from the 2004 floods in Navua (P. Holland, 2007. An Economic Analysis of Flood Warning in Navua, Fiji. EU EDF- SOPAC) and 2009 floods in Nadi (Holland 2009) and Ba (Ambroz 2010)

²⁰ Lal, Singh & Holland (2009). Relationship between natural disasters and poverty: A Fiji Case Study, SOPAC miscellaneous report, April 2009

²¹ Endorsed by Pacific Forum leaders at their meeting in Madang, Papua New Guinea in October 2005

Monitoring natural hazards is carried out by various government agencies. The Fiji Meteorological Service monitors weather and other climate-related hazards in collaboration with the Hydrology Unit of the Water Authority of Fiji, and the Department of Land and Water Resources Management. The Mineral Resources Department monitors seismic activity and is thus a key player in disseminating early warnings in relation to tsunamis. Early warning systems, however, are constrained by poor hazard monitoring capabilities because of poor institutional capacity, difficulty in retaining qualified staff, and limited monitoring stations in key locations.

Under the Natural Disaster Management Act 1998, the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) focuses on post-disaster response, recovery and rehabilitation. NDMO runs an annual disaster awareness programme aimed at raising awareness about hazards and the risks they pose, emphasising that well-prepared communities are able to react effectively to disasters and eventually be able to minimise the negative impacts on their livelihoods. NDMO established a number of agencies and individuals responsible for various aspects of disaster management including: the National Disaster Management Council, Fiji Red Cross, Emergency Committee, National Disaster Controller, and National Disaster Management Office.

Disaster management efforts are constrained by organisational and operational issues. Organisational issues include:

- the absence of appropriate and/or accurate baseline data;
- the institutional design of decision making and coordination process; and
- inadequate resources available to NDMO.

Operational issues include:

- the need for reorganising and/or upgrading various Emergency Operations Centers at the divisional and district level to help improve efficiency and effectiveness in response, and subsequent relief and rehabilitation efforts; and
- NDMO needs to be more directly integrated into Fiji's rural development and administrative machinery in order to more directly engage with and help coordinate disaster response initiatives at divisional, provincial, district and community levels and also to enhance disaster risk reduction efforts.

Fiji's NDMO and its parent ministry²² have worked closely with SOPAC over the past two years to identify a range of interventions to strengthen DRM at all levels.

More specifically, SPC assistance to Fiji's DRM sector is targeted to achieve key results in the following areas:

- Provide support to the Department of Environment and NDMO to develop a Joint Disaster Risk Management and Climate Adaptation National Plan;
- Support the review of the Natural Disaster Management Act 1998 and National Disaster Management Plan 1995;
- Complete the development of a risk exposure database;
- Implement and provide training in the use of disaster information management systems;

²² The NDMO was reassigned from the Ministry of Defence to the Ministry of Provincial Development over this period.

- Revise the Standard Operating Procedures for the National Emergency Operations Centre;
- Provide support for emergency response coordination;
- Assist with a tsunami response plan;
- Provide training in the use of the Pacific Disaster Net Web;
- Assist with risk mapping; and
- Provide technical advice on community-based DRM initiatives.

3.11 Ocean and islands

The physical, chemical and biological characteristics of Fiji's ocean and island ecosystems create both opportunities and constraints to the country's development. The recognition of these ecosystems as components of the overall earth system — a dynamic, complex blend of environmental, economic and social factors interacting in a myriad of ways — is recognised by Fiji as being absolutely fundamental to the understanding of sustainable development.

Fiji's has an oceanic tropical climate. The dry season is from May to October and the wet season is from November to April. Fiji's relative location is influenced both seasonal and interannual variations in climate. Like many Pacific Island countries, Fiji is prone to El Niño events and tropical cyclones. During the wet season, Fiji is affected by tropical cyclones as it lies directly in their general path.

In response to concerns raised by Fiji as well as other Pacific Island countries over the potential impacts of an enhanced greenhouse effect on climate and sea level in the region, a SEAFRAME (Sea Level Fine Resolution Acoustic Measuring Equipment) gauge was installed at Lautoka, in October 1992. The gauge has been returning high resolution, quality data since its installation. SEAFRAME provides an accurate long-term sea level record to provide precise relative sea level measurements. It records sea level, air and water temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind speed and direction.

Maritime boundaries sector

Fiji is a signatory to the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS 1982). Among other issues, the Convention prescribes the manner in which signatories will determine, characterise and declare marine zones, and also provides guidance in the manner in which coastal States may claim extended continental shelf (ECS) territory (under Article 76).

Fiji declared its archipelagic baseline and outer limits in 1981. In 2007/08 the Fijian Government, with SOPAC's assistance, undertook to re-survey and delimit both its archipelagic baseline and outer limits. This work is ongoing. In 2006, a further joint effort between SOPAC and the Fijian Government began exploring and developing Fiji's ECS potential. In 2009, Fiji submitted its ECS submissions to the UN Commission of Limits of the Continental Shelf. However, two of these claims are shared claims (with Solomon Islands and Vanuatu) and require considerable work to complete.

Fiji is now also reviewing existing marine spaces legislation (with SOPAC's assistance) to facilitate the use and deposition of its new maritime boundaries information with the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea. These new maritime boundary

technical solutions are also the foundation from which Fiji can enter into confident shared-boundary negotiations with its neighbours and defend its ECS claims.

SPC's assistance in the maritime boundaries sector is targeted to achieve key results in the following areas:

- Development of extended continental shelf submission;
- Development of maritime zones and baselines in accordance with UNCLOS; and
- Geodetic support, hydrographic and coastal survey in near shore waters.

Geology, minerals and hydrocarbons

Fiji has enormous development potential in terms of its oil and gas reserves, prompting relevant national authorities to encourage the exploration of such potential in Fijian waters.

Mining is a vital part of the economy and valuable minerals (primarily gold) have been exported for over 75 years. The minerals sector has been ranked consistently among the top five sectors in terms of export earnings annually. The mining sector has managed to survive global price fluctuations as well as the temporary suspension of production of the Vatukoula gold mine in 2006. Other minerals that are exported include copper, manganese, lead and zinc.

Fiji also has a history of producing aggregate material for concrete — cement, gravel and sand — all of which are used to supply the domestic market and are exported to other Pacific Island countries. To date, Fiji continues to pursue investigations on the presence of offshore mineral and hydrocarbon resources, and has a considerable interest in the future development of its potential deepsea mineral reserves. A number of international interests have exploration licenses in Fijian waters and the Fijian Government will work with SOPAC and other countries in the region over the next four years towards developing a regional and national deepsea minerals mining legislative framework and policy to guide this new industry.

As articulated in the Roadmap, Fiji has identified three key strategic outcomes to promote the growth of the minerals sector: discovery of new prospects, advance existing projects towards mining, and extend the mining life of currently operating mines. The Roadmap recognises that the sustainable growth of the minerals sector is dependent on a robust governance framework, capacity building, and an environment that is conducive to data collection, analysis and management.

Given Fiji's geological formation and location in the Pacific, the Fijian Government recognises the significant potential of the mineral sector's contribution to economic growth. Because of the resource and logistical challenges that inhibit the development of this industry, the Fijian Government is also committed to developing the mining industry in an environmentally sensitive and socially acceptable way.

SPC's assistance in the minerals sector is targeted to achieve key results in the following areas:

- Development of deepsea minerals policy and management framework development;
- Management of Fiji's hydrocarbon and deepsea minerals database;
- Development of extended continental shelf submission;
- Development of maritime zones and baselines in accordance with UNCLOS; and
- Assistance with a hydrographic/seismic survey for nearshore waters.

Marine, coastal science and survey and information management

For over two decades, Fiji has embarked on a number of bathymetric surveys that have included the mapping of the southern coast of Viti Levu; bathymetric surveys in the Yasawa group; bathymetric and seismic surveys of proposed outer island jetty sites in Rabi and Qarani; lake floor mapping of the Monasavu dam to assess siltation; baseline oceanographic data collected from Vanua Levu's Salt Lake entrance for assessment of its hydroelectric power generation potential. In addition, a multi-beam mapping system has been deployed to assess the performance of the Kinoya wastewater outfall. Ongoing work is currently underway in the Navua Delta region to assess the vulnerability of the coastal environment to the impacts of waves and flooding. This work includes bathymetric and seismic surveys of the nearshore delta environs, sediment sampling, real time kinematic global positioning system (GPS) survey in the terrestrial delta environment, image processing and field assessments.

The Fijian Government recognises the need to improve understanding of Fiji's nearshore marine environment, which is important for both environmental and economic reasons (coastal communities are dependent on marine ecosystems, and healthy reef environments are critical for tourism). Additionally, the Fijian Government understands that the proximity and low-lying nature of many of Fiji's communities, towns, cities and infrastructures are vulnerable to weather (e.g. cyclones), seismic-related events (e.g. tsunamis) and climate change stress (e.g. sea level rise). Therefore, over the last few decades, Fiji has interacted closely with SOPAC's Ocean and Islands Programme to address a range of critical development, resource use and vulnerability issues.

Challenges

In Fiji's First National Communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Report 2005, the vulnerability assessment identified the likely impacts of predicted climate change scenarios on coastal resources as the following:

- Sea level rise may lead to increases in coastal erosion and coastal inundation, and increased exposure of beaches to wave action and some cases retreat of mangroves;
- Increased sea surface temperatures may lead to increased coral bleaching, and combined with a decline in coral growth may lead to reduced reefal sediment production necessary for maintaining shoreline stability. Coral bleaching is also likely to have adverse effects on coastal biological diversity and fisheries;
- Changing patterns of storminess, and increased frequency and intensity of tropical cyclones may create a greater incidence of coastal inundation and erosion events. These processes may be further exacerbated by reduced reef protection. It is evident in parts of Fiji — especially Viti Levu, where there is growing population, intensive urban development, deforestation of catchments — that pollution and increased exploitation of biological and physical coastal resources have exposed large coastal areas to erosion and inundation.

Other challenges identified by the Fijian Government, particularly those addressed in the minerals sector growth model, relate to:

- Inadequate human resources for developing mineral resources;
- Limited availability of baseline data;

- Need for increased assessment and development of onshore and offshore mineral and energy resources (e.g. hydrocarbons and geothermal energy);
- Poor public awareness about interactions between conservation and development, environmental legislation and resource exploration; and
- Legislative reforms.

SPC's assistance in the marine and coastal sector is targeted to provide services in the following areas:

- Ongoing sea level measurements via the South Pacific Sea Level and Climate Monitoring Project;
- Hydrographic services for nearshore waters;
- Oceanographic surveys, coastal science and hydrographic services;
- Terrestrial surveys and shoreline processes; and
- Wave, tsunami and hydrodynamic modeling.

4 Cross-cutting issues

Statistics

Statistics has been identified as a key priority area in the national plan, and in order to increase the level of cross-sectoral activities, the Fiji Islands Bureau of Statistics (FIBOS) is developing more communication channels with other government departments to ensure that a maximum range of data are covered.

The focus of FIBOS is on data dissemination and on producing timely applications that contribute to effective data analysis. This will ensure that more users of statistical data can access the information and in turn increase the quality of data provided by FIBOS.

FIBOS's mission is to provide high quality, objective and responsive statistical services, and meeting the ever-changing demands of users. Current activities reflect the high volume of work currently undertaken by FIBOS and include:

- GDP and consumer price index rebase;
- GPS and geographical information system (GIS) outputs of the 2007 population census;
- Household income and expenditure survey data processing, and labour force survey;
- Implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts;
- Implementation of Balance of Payments Manual 6; and
- Poverty Mapping Project.

FIBOS faces two main challenges in relation to its current work:

- The poor level of response from data suppliers. There is a need to balance data requirements and burden placed on data suppliers. Ensuring data quality is a key consideration.
- Adapting the latest compilation systems required by the National Statistical Office to follow 2008 UN System of National Accounts as well as the 6th edition of the IMF's

Balance of Payments Manual. These revisions require a greater level of detail, and place an added load on data providers.

Added to this, FIBOS is dependent on a very small data processing team. General staff-turnover issues lead to a loss of skills, and staff are often tasked with multiple responsibilities. Timeliness of data delivery is also a current challenge.

In response to FIBOS's future plans, SPC is providing technical assistance and capacity building in a number of areas:

- Short-term activities (2010): Upgrade current website to modern content management system to ensure a greater level of control over website maintenance and new publishing, and the introduction of new data visualisation techniques for more effective data analysis;
- Mid-term activities (2010–2011): Enhanced use of GIS and GPS in terms of data processing and data collection methods (technical support from SPC's GIS specialists);
- Long-term activities (2012–2013): Demographic health survey reporting (technical support from SPC's demographic and Health specialists plus advice on potential a mini census scheduled for 2012/2013).

5 Development partners and synergies

The Fijian Government remains committed to maintaining a dialogue with multilateral and bilateral aid donors on possible assistance for implementing its national development priorities. Aid is an important funding source available to the Fijian Government for financing national development initiatives. Other sources such as domestic and overseas borrowing can be reduced when aid is available from bilateral and multilateral donors. The Fijian Government has formal mechanisms in place to ensure the effective coordination and harmonisation of aid-funded programmes to its national development priorities as enshrined in the Paris Declaration of Aid Effectiveness (2005) and Accra Agenda for Action. The formulation of the government's national strategic development plans currently set out under the Peoples Charter for Change, Peace and Progress, the Strategic Framework for Change, and the draft Roadmap enables the government to be in a position to invite donors to identify and fund national development projects and programmes that may be of interest to them; and identifies priority areas for which aid funding should be pursued.

This process is coordinated by the Budget and Aid Coordinating Committee (BACC), which comprises the Permanent Secretaries for Finance (Chairperson), Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics, Public Service and Chief Economic Planning Officer-Aid Unit whose specific functions are to:

- provide advice to the government on aid from all sources;
- make recommendations to the Cabinet and ministers on aid matters;
- oversee the planning and implementation of aid from all sources;
- approve aid programmes and aid projects, subject to the direction of the Cabinet;
- provide guidelines on the improved planning and implementation of aid to other government agencies, including central agencies, line ministries and, through the appropriate channels, government at divisional and district levels;

- supervise and improve the systems for maintenance of data on aid from all sources and for analysis of trends in its use;
- improve systems for the use of foreign aid to ensure that it meets the requirements of the Fijian Government with respect to sustainability and capacity building; and
- promote dialogue with aid donors on Fiji's needs, policies, strategies and procedures with regard to foreign aid.

These processes exist to ensure compliance with rules and regulations regarding the receipt of aid funds by ministries and departments, which needs to be paid into the consolidated fund and its expenditure provided for under the national budget. They also ensure that requests for assistance by ministries are closely vetted for consistency with, and furthering of, national development priorities, particularly with regard to aid funding for projects. Usually, only capital expenditures provided for under the annual capital budget may be candidates for aid resources. The BACC is also responsible for coordinating the implementation of all aid-funded programmes, and the identification, appraisal and prioritisation of projects and programmes across sectors for which aid funding should be pursued.

6 Joint Country Strategy monitoring framework

The Fiji–SPC JCS 2011–2014 has been designed to allow its activities to be monitored so that performance can be mutually assessed at the programme level. Although several planned activities could be categorised as ongoing, others represent new initiatives. The impact of most of the activities is likely to be apparent over the life of the three-year strategy.

The Ministry of Strategic Planning, National Development, and Statistics is charged with assessing the progress of implementing the Strategic Framework for Change and the Roadmap. At the ministerial or departmental level, JCS planned activities are reflected in their respective Annual Corporate Plan. Discussions with the Ministry of Strategic Planning National Development, and Statistics confirms a commitment to integrating JCS activities into the annual performance assessment of the permanent secretaries.

Annex 1: SPC assistance to Fiji under the Joint Country Strategy 2010–2014

3.1 Law and justice					
Goal: Redressing the law and order situation, enhancing the operation of the courts and improving access to justice to strengthen and uphold the rule of law.					
Roadmap Strategies	Relevant SPC Strategic Focus/Significant Activities	Expected Implementation/Completion			
		2010	2011	2012	Out years
3.1.1 Improved response to law and order issues					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving responses to crimes against women and children; upgrading facilities to deal with these crimes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of training/training materials on violence against women and the commercial sexual exploitation of children (trafficking) upon request; this is dependent on funding and resources. 	X	X	X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving accountability for judicial officers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of training for judicial officers through the Pacific Diploma in Legal Practice with the University of the South Pacific (USP), plus regional consultations for judges, magistrates and lawyers annually. 	X	X	X	
3.1.3 Improved access to justice and legal services					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing public awareness of basic legal rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of training and/or materials on human rights and basic legal rights upon request; this is dependent on funding and resources. 	X	X	X	
4.1 Enhancing the accountability framework					
Goal: Strengthening the capacity of democratic and accountability institutions, and implement legal and administrative reforms to enhance the accountability of the public sector.					
4.1.1 Entrenched culture of democratic good governance					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing support for civil society involved in promoting and advocating good governance. Improving cooperation with international and regional agencies on good governance projects. Adopting 2008 Convention for the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination recommendations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of training and/or materials on human rights and civic education (already provided to the National Initiative on Civic Education - NICE project) on request; dependent on funding and resources. 	X	X	X	

11.1 Information and telecommunications					
Goal: Universal access to information and competitive telecommunication services					
Roadmap Strategies	Relevant SPC Strategic Focus/Significant Activities	Expected Implementation/Completion			
		2010	2011	2012	Out years
11.1.1 Responsible and quality media. Greater coverage given by media to government programmes					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media promulgation. 	<u>Regional Media Centre</u> Train the trainers (TOT): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate TOT training. Facilitate media training procedures in collaboration with the Public Service Commission (PSC). 		X		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic partnership with media to ensure unfettered dissemination of government information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate media training procedures in collaboration with PSC. 		X		
	<u>Information and communication technology (ICT)/Economic Development Division (EDD)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical and policy advice on policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks: provide support for development work relating to ICT and Communication Strategy/Plan, and other ICT legislative areas (on request). 	X	X	X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategies to sustainable media production within government ministries and departments: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improve networking among media production entities to share resources and technical expertise in training and repair and maintenance of equipment. 	Radio training: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing, production, presentation and use of software. 		X		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> All ministries and departments to give priority to government media production entities to funded media production activities. 	Television production training: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing, directing and producing: care and maintenance of equipment, video camera, sound, editing, lighting, facilitate documentation of production procedures. 	X	X		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of accredited media production courses for harmonisation of skills and salary banding. 	Publication (print) training: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production, graphic design, still photography, editing and press releases. 	X	X		
	Establishing media library: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing technical advice and facilitating capacity building for analogue/digital conversion of materials. 	X	X	X	X
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing advice and facilitating digital archiving system. 	X	X	X	X
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitating documentation of media archiving procedures. 			X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linking relevant library information to organisation websites. 			X	

	Media training on specific issues: • Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), climate change.	X	X		
	• Facilitating access to ICT and energy for disadvantaged rural communities.				
	Public relations strategies support/training: • Training in how to handle the media and awareness of media legislation.		X	X	
11.1.2 People and businesses enjoy improved ICT services in terms of coverage, quality and price					
• Reduce telecommunication rates in the short term by promoting more discussions between potential investors in ICT services and providers of telecommunication services.	<u>ICT/EDD</u> • Awareness and human capacity development: Conduct ICT awareness and training workshops for government officials, parliamentarians, and media.	X	X	X	X
• Increase coverage of telecommunication services, especially to rural areas by continuing to provide telecommunication access to unconnected villages.	• Remote connectivity/access: continued technical, policy and training support, especially for disadvantaged rural communities in collaboration with SPC's Energy Programme	X	X	X	X
• Develop Fiji as an attractive info-communications hub in the region	• Digitisation of archives and capturing of traditional knowledge.	X	X	X	X
• A well informed citizenship.	<u>RMC</u> • Radio training: writing, programme production, presentation and use of software.		X	X	
	<u>ICT/EDD</u> • Regional and international meetings and events: facilitate regional and national participation at ICT forums and/or meetings or events to promote ICTs.	X	X	X	X
• Align broadcast and media training to industry standards.	<u>RMC</u> • Television production training (as with radio training).		X	X	X
	• Television production training: care and maintenance of equipment, video camera, sound, editing, directing and lighting.		X	X	X
	• Publication (print) training, production, graphic design, still photography, editing, press releases.		X	X	X
	• Digitisation support and/or training, digital archiving, convergence.		X	X	

12.1 Micro, small and medium enterprises					
Goal: Creating sustainable livelihoods through enterprise development					
12.1.1 Communities improve their livelihoods through micro, small, and medium enterprise development.					
Develop a nationwide programme to improve financial literacy and awareness, particularly with schools and in rural areas.	<i>Secretariat of the Pacific Board for Educational Assessment (SPBEA)</i> Work with development partner, Pacific Financial Inclusion Programme, on the development of assessment instruments for this programme.	X	X	X	

Red text = a high priority that SPC will deliver and no earmarked funds and minimal costs as no travel is required

15.1 Land resources development and management					
Goal: Proper land use planning and management to support economic development					
Roadmap Strategies	Relevant SPC Strategic Focus/Significant Activities	Expected Implementation/Completion			
		2010	2011	2012	Out years
15.1.1 Resource owners and land users securing long-term incomes from environmentally sustainable land development and management practices.					
• Establish a committee to provide advice on land availability options.	<i>Land Management and Registration Project</i>				
• Set up committee to initiate work on land reforms.	• Assist in the development of land use, agriculture and forestry policies	X	X	X	
• Strengthen institutional capacity and adequately resource the Land Resource Planning and Development Unit and the Land Conservation Board to enforce land use policies.	• Assist with the Establishment of the Fiji National Land Care Steering Committee	X	X	X	
• Complete review of the Land Conservation Act.	• Technical support and advice on the development of tikina-based land use plans.	X	X	X	
• Strengthen resource management and awareness on appropriate land use and watershed management practices from the community level.	• Awareness and education and technical support and advice on sustainable land management, land use planning, land zoning, soil conservation, soil sciences, land capability.	X	X	X	
• Strengthen the Fiji Land Information System (FLIS) setup with a view to establishing a national land register.	• Pacific Regional Land Information Centre to support land administration initiatives and conflict minimisation.		X	X	
• Develop national land use plans for various divisions and provinces.					

17.1 Non-sugar agriculture and livestock					
Goal: Sustainable community livelihoods through competitive exports and food security					
Strategic Framework for Change/Roadmap Strategies	Relevant SPC Strategic Focus/Significant Activities	Expected Implementation/Completion			
		2010	2011	2012	Out years
17.1.1 Fiji is served by a thriving agriculture sector that sustains Fiji's food security and sets a strong platform for commercial agricultural development.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish commodity protocols with existing and new markets (China, Australia, New Zealand, European Union (EU), United States, and Japan) and promote formation of industry councils to spearhead and/or coordinate commodity development. 	<p><i>Facilitating Agricultural Commodity Trade (FACT):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with government and the private sector to develop grower and producer networks for key export crops (FACT and new Increasing Agricultural Commodity Trade [IACT]). 	X	X	X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review all existing BQAs and commodity protocols. Assessment to be undertaken on market needs and current level of supply. This information is to be widely disseminated to farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist Fijian agricultural exporters to participate in trade shows and marketing activities (FACT and new IACT). 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with government, NGOs (especially women's groups) and private sector to develop virgin coconut oil production; improve production processes and standards (FACT and New IACT). 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop model integrated coconut processing facility (new IACT). 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with government, Community Education Training Centre (CETC) and others to provide training of private sector and others to improve food processing safety standards (FACT). 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist with selected Fijian enterprises and industries, including Fiji Sugar, to gain fair trade status (FACT and new IACT). 	X	X	X	
	<p><i>Biosecurity and Trade (BAT):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical advice on trade facilitations and market access (Pacific Horticultural & Agricultural Market Access, PHAMA). 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training for farmers and exporters on import protocols, postharvesting, handling, pest diagnostics and disease control (PHAMA, Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research [ACIAR], New Zealand Aid Programme [NZAID] projects). 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve pathway for exports of agricultural commodities, inspection facilities and equipment, quality control systems and storage, training for farmers and exporters (PHAMA, ACIAR). 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve market access to overseas (Australia, New Zealand, Tuvalu, 				

	Solomon Islands) for priority commodities.				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct market feasibility studies and improve marketing info system (PHAMA) 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up Market access working group, mechanism for stakeholders co-ordination (PHAMA). 	X	X	X	
	<p><u>FACT:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct feasibility study of technical support and co-financing to demonstrate model/shared exporter infrastructure to assist with post-harvest storage, processing and treatment for exported root crops (new IACT). 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct feasibility study for water buffalo introduction for production of buffalo mozzarella cheese (new IACT). 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct value chain and market studies 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fiji export agricultural crops (FACT and new IACT). 	X	X	X	
	<p><u>Animal Health Programme (AHP):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in design of sanitary certificates. 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build capacity building in conducting initial rapid assessments for live animals and animal products. 				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical advice in alignment with international guidelines and standards: (e.g. UN Food and Agriculture Administration [FAO], World Organisation for Animal Health [OIE], World Trade Organization). Such as in Animal disease reporting through the OIE World Animal Health Information System. 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct paravet programme for animal health workers, quarantine officers and others. 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training in the development of ERPs for animal health issues, development of standard operating procedures, establishment of animal disease surveillance systems, disease investigation/diagnosis and treatment, vet lab technicians, use of rapid test kits and personal protective equipment, establishment of biosecurity zones procurement of equipment for vet lab, animal health workers, ERP operational rooms. 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical guidance, training and financial assistance on brucellosis eradication, termite eradication, and iguana eradication. 	X	X		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide animal health technical inputs info Biosecurity Information Facility. 	X	X	X	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen demand-driven research and expansion in partnership with the private sector. 	<p><u>BAT:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pacific Regional Integration Programme ends in June, now seeking funds for continued assistance on legislation, regulation and biosecurity strategy for Fiji and Cook Islands. 	X	X	X	
	<u>Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees (CePaCT):</u>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently providing support through the AusAID funding after cyclones and floods. 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide diversity for screening and multiplication of selected varieties. 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genetic Resource (GR) is supporting the taro virus and breadfruit work, but also characterisation of other crops, such as sweet potato; support for documentation. 	X	X		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide crops and their varieties from the climate ready collection for evaluation. 	X	X		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work on Viwa Island to assess impact of climate change on agrobiodiversity; community adaptation approach. 	X	X		
	<u>Plant Health Programme (PHP):</u>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACIAR papaya project (integrated pest/disease management) 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IPM in brassica production project. 	X	X	X	
	Pesticide trials		X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socioeconomic impact assessment of African tulip. 	X	X		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multilateral Environmental Agreement (MEA) pesticides project. 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socioeconomic impact assessment of African tulip 	X	X		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biological control of African tulip. 	X	X		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biological control of noogoora burr and ivy gourd. 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MEA-pesticides project 	X	X	X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biological control of Mikania project 	X	X	X		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biological control of Erythrina gall wasps 	X	X	X		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify mechanisms to improve accessibility of farmers to credit facilities. 	<p><u>AHP:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical inputs in the evaluation and selection of appropriate animal breeds, and fodder/pasture crops for climate induced environmental changes. 	X	X		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DNA characterisation of poultry and pig breeds in Fiji. 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical input into design and conduct of research on dairy, beef and sheep research programmes. 		X		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build capacity at community level for commercial agriculture. More coordination required among various programs implemented by different ministries. 	<u>Information, communication and extension (ICE):</u>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the use of ICTs in extension delivery Strengthen partnerships with the media to disseminate information and provide awareness of champions in agriculture. 	X	X	X	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support local farmer associations to access extension information. 				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension media support on IPM. 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve linkage with local tourism industry. Assessments to be undertaken on industry needs and awareness, training and support provided to farmers to meet these standards. 	<p><u>AHP:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical advice on all aspects of dairy production, including animal breeding, nutrition, selection, recording and animal health. 	X	X	X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve training services. Review and better coordinate training programs in various ministries. Make training more farmer friendly, more accessible, and affordable. 	<p><u>AHP:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical advice on all aspects of dairy production, including animal breeding, nutrition, selection, recording and animal health. 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Sheep Development Project 	X	X	X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct household, village, settlement food security awareness campaigns and support. 	<p><u>AHP:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical inputs into assessment criteria. 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote standards for all commodities and food stuffs sold locally. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish waste management model farms. 				
	<p><u>ICE:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop technical factsheets. 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop export pathways. 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaise with national media groups on climate change information. 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide media support to disseminate climate change information. 	X	X	X	
	<p><u>AHP:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical advice and guidance in the development of biosecurity and animal health regulations. 	X	X	X	
	<p><u>PH:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AusAID funded seedling. 		X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide advice on home gardening. 		X	X	
18.1 Forestry					
Goal: Sustainable forest management					
Strategic Framework for Change/Roadmap Strategies	Relevant SPC Strategic Focus/Significant Activities	Expected Implementation/Completion			
		2010	2011	2012	Out years
18.1.1 Conservation and management of forest and biological resources					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute forest sector reform by enhancing national capacity to manage and develop the sector. 	<p><i>Implementation of forest legislation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide awareness and promotion of forest legislation 	X	X	X	X

	Implementation of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation & Forest Degradation (REDD+) programmes • Provide awareness and education on REDD+.	X			
	• Conduct a forest cover change assessment.	X			
	• Implement the Fiji REDD+ policy.	X	X	X	X
	• Establish and implement REDD pilot sites.	X	X	X	X
	• Develop and implement National Forest Carbon Monitoring Plan.		X		
	• Establish National Forest Sector Emissions Baseline.		X		
	• Carbon volume, bio-mass –analysis and interpret collected data and information for public consumption.		X		
	Implementation of Fiji Forest Harvesting Code of Practice • Provide awareness and technical training.	X	X		
• Promote ecosystem stability through conservation of forest biodiversity, water catchments and soil fertility.	Silviculture research for priority native tree species:				
	• Propagation through seed and vegetative methods.	X	X	X	
	Support in international/regional/local awareness programmes • Commemoration of the International Year of the Forests 2011.	X	X	X	
	• One Million Tree initiative.	X			
	Support for participation in international forest policy processes • United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification	X	X	X	X
	• Convention on Biological Diversity	X			
	• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	X			
	* United Nations Forum Forests	X	X		
* Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission	X	X	X	X	
	Forest invasive species: • Strategy and management (introduced species e.g. mahogany, African tulip, <i>Albizia falcataria</i> and <i>Maesopsis eminii</i> invading potential and extent of distribution).	X	X	X	X
• Promote large permanent forest area for the sustainable supply of forest products and services.	Develop criteria for delimitation of permanent forest estates:				
	• Awareness.	X	X	X	
	• Technical assistance.	X	X	X	
	• Identify and delineate areas for permanent forest estates.	X	X		
	• Promotion on agroforestry programmes.	X			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building partnership in forest plantation development. 	Conduct research on:				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plantation, product diversification, silviculture practices, genetics. 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out-grower scheme in mahogany. 	X	X	X	
	Training for communities who are now venturing into forest activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish woodlots. 	X	X	X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance engagement of landowners and communities in sustainable forest management plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Community Based Forest Management Initiatives: 				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support of the Drawa sustainable forestry model. 	X	X	X	X
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the model to other communities. 		X	X	X
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and maintain community-based natural forests. 		X	X	X
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel for training and community awareness for the establishment of forest reserve areas. 		X	X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination of annual allowable cut. 	PSP measurement:				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in the analysis of the AAC and minimum incremental allowance. 	X	X	X	X
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data analysis of NFI 	X	X	X	X
18.1.2 Forest resource utilisation for optimum economic benefits	Improvement of the recovery and quality of forest products <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for value-adding as means of diversification. 	X	X	X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of recovery and quality of forest products. • Development of standards and guidelines. 	Technical assistance:				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of building specifications and guidelines. 	X	X		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update <i>Timbers of Fiji</i> publication. 	X	X		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalise Forest Certification Standards. 	X	X		
	Review National Timber Grading Rules and Specifications — Fiji pine, mahogany, native species.	X			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake research focused on timber utilisation and product development to diversify the export base. 	Research and development on timber and non-timber forest products:				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bamboo. 	X			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-grade and small sized logs/materials. 	X			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lesser known species. 	X			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market intelligence research: Parameters to include our export markets, prices and suppliers.	X	X		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New market penetration and premiums for products. 	X	X		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote resource utilisation efficiency in primary and 	Technical assistance			X	X

secondary processing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training for value-adding as a means of diversification. 			X	X
19.1 Fisheries resources					
Goal: Pursuing growth through sustainable fisheries resource management					
Strategic Framework for Change/Roadmap Strategies	Relevant SPC Strategic Focus/Significant Activities	Expected Implementation/Completion			
		2010	2011	2012	Out years
19.1.1 Ensure food security through sustainable fisheries resource management	<u>Oceanic Fisheries:</u>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review policy, legislation and institutional arrangements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate monitoring, control and surveillance information into current TUFMAN database. 			X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote ecosystem approach to coastal fisheries and aquaculture development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate information on tuna biology and movements as part of tuna management plan review activities. 	X	X		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review total allowable catch. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training in port sampling and debriefing of observer (plus train the trainers). 	X	X	X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build capacity of communities to manage their resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide ongoing support and training in tuna fisheries data management. 	X	X	X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance resource assessment and management of inshore and inland fisheries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue ongoing participation of fisheries staff to regional workshops. 	X	X	X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen food security through freshwater aquaculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the processing of logsheet, port sampling and observer data, and data management in general. 	X	X	X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and control healthy oceanic fisheries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist Fiji Tuna Boat Owners Association to obtain Marine Stewardship Council certification for the Fiji albacore longline fishery. 	X	X		
	<u>Aquaculture:</u>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist with formulating an Aquaculture Strategic Plans and other relevant sector plans, and review freshwater Aquaculture Sector Plan. 		X		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct aquaculture feed local ingredients survey and inventory, trial of formulations as part of subregional review. 	X	X		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build capacity for Fiji Department of Fisheries staff (e.g. in specialised aquaculture topics such as broodstock management and feed formulation). 		X	X	X
	<u>Coastal Science and Management:</u>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an integrated database for coastal fisheries capacity building on data entry, storage, and analysis (including harmonisation of approaches and methodologies among stakeholders engaged in the collection of coastal fisheries data). 		X	X	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Coastal Fisheries Sectoral Strategic Plan. 		X		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide input to fisheries and aquaculture legislation review on specialist areas within SPC's expertise. 	X	X		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue ongoing participation of fisheries staff to Coastal regional workshops. 	X	X	X	X
	*Review beche-de-mer fisheries management, licensing, resource inventories, and scientific research on spawning seasons, to increase environmental and economic sustainability (priority species: lollyfish, tigerfish, brown sandfish) as part of regional review.		X	X	
19.1.2 Fisheries resource utilisation for optimum economic benefits	<u>Nearshore Fisheries Development and Training:</u>		X		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate fisheries resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote post-harvest processing for maintenance of quality and for value-adding in coastal finfish fisheries and aquaculture 		X		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop trade standards and guidelines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct special institutional strengthening, capacity building and multi-skilling to address staff turnover and reduction. 		X		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake research focused on product development to diversify the export base. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop sea safety awareness materials. 		X		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build local industry capacity on the requirements of Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points and the Convention on the Trade in Endangered Species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess techniques to reduce whale depredation of tuna catches (e.g. determine links between whales and acoustic signature of vessels) as part of regional review. 			X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support local industry to meet compliance standards for re-entry into the European Union market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct analysis of fish waste and determine the volume, characteristics, and potential new end-use products. 		X		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage public and private sector partnership in industry development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide advice on fishing techniques for new nearshore fisheries (e.g. for bluenose sea bass). 		X		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support existing income generating commodities (e.g. seaweed, aquarium, tilapia, prawn, pearl oyster). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop sea safety awareness materials. 		X		
	<u>Aquaculture:</u>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value chain analysis: beche-de-mer and seaweed, as part of regional approach. 	X			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk adaptation and/or mitigation strategies (e.g. in response to natural disasters) for pearl oyster and seaweed aquaculture. 		X		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify opportunities for and constraints to marine shrimp aquaculture (seed and feed, with locally made good-quality feed now seen as a more urgent priority) as part of regional review. 	X			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support to help increase seaweed production (e.g. farmer training, improved seaweed varieties, post-harvest and best management practices). 		X		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support for pearl spat-catching as village-level enterprise in rural areas to increase industry spat supply. 		X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct training of seeding technicians for pearl industry (subject to pearl oyster availability). 				X
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop strategies with the Department of Fisheries for increased private-sector engagement in seed production and feed production for tilapia, freshwater prawn, shrimp, clam, trochus, seaweed and pearl oyster, to foster small- and medium-scale enterprise approaches in these sectors. 		X	X	
Strategic Framework for Change/Roadmap Strategies	Relevant SPC Strategic Focus/Significant Activities	Expected Implementation/Completion			
		2010	2011	2012	Out years
20.1 Mineral and groundwater					
Goal: Pursuing economic growth through sustainable mineral and groundwater resource management					
20.1.1 Sustainable development and management of mineral and groundwater resources to ensure long-term economic benefits for all	<u>Ocean and Islands Programme (OIP):</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maritime Boundaries Programme provides sustained support to Fiji in the development of their Extended Continental Shelf submission and the development of their marine zones and baselines in accordance with UNCLOS 	X	X	X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen resource management by proactive enforcement of provisions of the Environment Management Act and other legislations. 	<u>OIP:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geological and deep sea minerals services to deliver a four-year programme on deep sea minerals policy and management framework development. Management of Fiji's hydrocarbon and deepsea minerals database. 	X	X	X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put in place appropriate policy and legislative support for the management and utilisation of water resources, including groundwater. 	<u>Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP):</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide capacity building support in the assessment and monitoring of groundwater resources. 	X	X	X	X
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support water sector reform and institutional arrangements for sustainable and integrated water resources management. 	X	X	X	X
22.1 Transport					
Goal: Provide cost-efficient transport services that are safe and environmentally sustainable to enhance access to services and markets					
22.1.3 Marine transports — Communities and the country enjoy better access to passenger and cargo shipping services					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve efficiency at ports and provide competitive international port charges, including for cruise ships. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training and/or mentoring and/or secondments of maritime personnel. 	X	X	X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide more frequent services to maritime provinces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide advice on maritime legislation and regulations. 	X	X	X	X

• Develop and upgrade seaways and main rivers.	• Provide advice on safety and security measures.	X	X	X	X
• Ensure a high level of safety and security in sea transport, and prevent marine pollution.	• Conduct compliance audits of regulatory bodies, ports and maritime training institutes.	X	X	X	X
• Provide economical, safe, adequate and efficient facilities for the transport of goods and people in order to facilitate trade, transshipment, and other related functions.	• Consult and provide feedback through regional maritime associations.	X	X	X	X
• Ensure optimal location, updated design and construction of existing and new jetties.	• Progress of transport framework for Pacific Islands region to articulate regional responsibilities.	X	X	X	X
• Commence implementation of Rokobili Port.	• Fiji Islands Maritime Safety Administration to enforce stringent safety and security measures in accordance with the International Ship and Port Security Code.	X	X	X	X
• Review shipping franchise – ROI.	• Improve efficiency at ports and provide competitive international port charges, including for cruise ships.	X	X	X	X
• Review Fiji Shipping Corporation, Ltd – ROI.	• Provide up-to-date, timely and accurate hydrographic publications necessary for safe and efficient navigation of Fijian waters in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.	X	X	X	X
22.1.3 Marine transport					
• Develop and upgrade seaways and main rivers.	<u>OIP:</u>	X			
Ensure a high level of safety and security in sea transport, and prevent marine pollution.	• Provide hydrographic services for nearshore waters (Yasawas) and outer island wharf facilities.				
Strategic Framework for Change/Roadmap Strategies	Relevant SPC Strategic Focus/Significant Activities	Expected Implementation/Completion			
		2010	2011	2012	Out years
22.1.4 Air transport					
Negotiate air services agreements with other countries.	• Assist with data collection and research on aviation challenges.			X	
	• Provide advice on regional aviation innovative solutions.				X
	• Assist with the transport framework for the Pacific Islands region to articulate regional responsibilities.		X		
	• Consult and provide feedback through regional aviation alliances.			X	X

23.1 Energy						
Goal: Facilitate the development of a resource efficient, cost-effective and environmentally sustainable energy sector						
23.1.1 Communities have increased secure access to affordable and reliable energy supplies						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enact and enforce appropriate legislation to improve sustainable energy use, including the National Energy Policy and the Renewable Energy Based Rural Electrification Act (to be removed). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foster energy efficiency in the transport sector. 	X	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical assistance to electrify Rotuma in 2010. 	X	X	X	X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foster greater collaboration within the industry and with other sectors, and strengthen private sector involvement in all forms of energy, including a review of tariffs, cost recovery and competition in energy production. 	<u>OIP:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide advice on oceanographic survey techniques and tools deployed to assess potential for tidal energy (Vanua Levu). 	X				
	Geographic information system (GIS)/Remote Sensing (RS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install and enhance GIS units in power utilities for asset item management. 	X	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct coconut palm mapping as resource inventory for biofuel projects. 		X			
Strengthen coordination and consultation with key stakeholders and others on energy development (e.g. issues regarding climate change, CDM, renewable energy technology transfer).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional initiatives in the implementation of the Framework for Action on Energy Security in the Pacific. 	X	X	X	X	

24.1 Water and sewerage						
Goal: Increasing access to continual safe drinking water and appropriate sanitary waste disposal systems						
Strategic Framework for Change/Roadmap Strategies	Relevant SPC Strategic Focus/Significant Activities	Expected Implementation/Completion				
		2010	2011	2012	Out years	
24.1.1 Communities have access to reliable and adequate supplies of safe drinking water in both urban and rural centres and to sanitary and environmentally safe sewerage waste systems and treatment facilities						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand rural water supply schemes and extend and upgrade major urban and regional water schemes to include rural areas as outlined in their respective master plans. 	<u>WSP:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the provision of safe water services through the adoption and implementation of the water safety planning concept for rural and urban water supplies. <u>OIP:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support oceanographic coastal science services used to provide information 	X	X	X	X	

	on the performance of the Laucala Bay outfall, and provide technical advice on water quality in Savusavu Bay.	X			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand sewer reticulation network and sewerage treatment facilities and promote caring for the environment. 	<u>WSP:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the demonstration of improved approaches to water resources management through the Nadi Basin Catchment Committee, including mechanisms to increase community and intersectoral involvement, and identifying regulatory opportunities and barriers facing the Committee and its members. 	X	X		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote private sector participation in the provision of capital works of water and sewerage services increased through outsourcing or management contracts and reorganisation of the Water and Sewerage Department as a Fiji Water Authority, supported by a review of tariffs to improve efficiency and effectiveness. 	<u>WSP:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support strengthened regulatory roles for water and sanitation through improved institutional arrangements and intersectoral collaboration with relevant government agencies and service providers. 	X	X	X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify 30 possible water and sewerage projects and prepare cost estimates and tender documents for implementation under contract; and promote aggressive leakage reduction programmes by setting targets for volumetric savings per month. 	<u>WSP:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support strengthened capacity for the collection, management and effective use of water resources data and geographic information. 	X	X	X	X
	<u>GIS/RS:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install and enhance GIS units in water utilities for asset item management. 	X	X	X	X

29.1 Education and training					
Goal: Educating the nation for peace and prosperity					
Strategic Framework for Change/Roadmap Strategies	Relevant SPC Strategic Focus/Significant Activities	Expected Implementation/Completion			
		2010	2011	2012	Out years
29.1.1 Making Fiji a knowledge-based society					
1. Establish a modular system of education.	Modular system of education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide assistance to the Ministry of Education on writing modules, in particular the inclusion of assessment items into learning modules. 	X	X		
2. Abolish external examinations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical assistance to Fiji's Ministry of Education on the implementation plans to abolish external examinations. 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical assistance to Fiji's Ministry of Education on planning matters. 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical assistance on alternatives to abolishing the external examination that is being considered by Fiji. 		X	X	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical assistance on issues relating to maintaining standards. 	X	X	X	
Establish a coherent national tertiary education system.	Support the work on Higher Education Commission by one of the senior staff being the chair of the Fiji Higher Education Commission.	X	X	X	
Curriculum framework developed to enhance spiritual, intellectual, social and physical development and strengthen instruction in Fijian and Hindustani as well as English.	Support the curriculum via the assessment system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include the assessment of the affective domain. 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue discussions on the scaling of assessment results for Fijian and Hindustani. 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen assessment components within the National Assessment Framework 		X	X	
Improve the numbers and quality of competent and motivated teachers and reduce pupil-to-teacher ratios.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher competency workshops conducted for lecturers in the teacher training institutions 		X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher and principal standards and also use of SMITE in the Fiji System 		X	X	
Increase use of standards improvement measurement in schools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the work of school improvement programme. 		X		
	Teacher training focussing on educational assessment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the Education for All and Statistics for Development Programme indicators work with Fiji under the monitoring and research unit in collaboration with UNESCO 		X	X	
Strengthen partnerships among government, communities, donors, municipal councils, school management committees, developers and parents.	Establishing data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using ATLAS system to appropriately code schools so that evidence-based reporting against various indicators can be put into place in consultation with government. 				
Strengthen and expand the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support evaluative activities of this programme through the provision of technical support. 				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link ATLAS with School Information Management Systems (SIMS) bearing in mind the confidential nature of assessment data. 		X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of importance of Literacy and Numeracy 		X	X	
	PQR work, ACS work and assessment framework for TVET: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register TVET providers. 		X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register TVET courses. 		X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of the Fiji National Qualifications Council. 		X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support work on competency-based assessment for TVET courses. 		X	X	
3. Conduct community awareness campaigns on the importance of education to economic development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher Education Committee (HEC) is empowered under the HEC promulgation to allocate funds provided by government to registered tertiary institutions. 				
Provide better training in financial management, record keeping and monitoring.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support this work with statistical and research technical assistance. 				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote awareness of the importance of literacy and numeracy to education and poverty reduction; conduct impact assessment of these activities. Education For All Goals 3 and 6				
	Better training: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support principal standards. 		X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Management leadership. 		X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop teacher module on administrator's handbook to be used to train trainers. 		X	X	

Red text = a high priority that SPC will deliver, no earmarked funds, but minimal cost

Blue text = a priority (and important) but will do if funds are available.

28.1 Social justice					
Goal: Equal opportunities for all					
Strategic Framework for Change/Roadmap Strategies	Relevant SPC Strategic Focus/Significant Activities	Expected Implementation/Completion			
		2010	2011	2012	Out years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the provision of and policies for education and vocational training services which meet the needs of people with disabilities. Implement the National Five-Year Plan of Action on Disabilities. Provide incentives to employers to employ people with disabilities. Develop and implement a policy for people with disabilities, including regulations to require appropriate access to all public buildings and places. 	Assist disability organisations and the Ministry of SWWH with CRPD reports				
28.1.3 Empowerment and development of vulnerable groups					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement enabling policies, strategies and programmes for people living with disabilities through partnerships with government and civil society. Provide inclusive education services and programmes for all special-needs children in schools, homes, communities and hospitals. Enable more people with disabilities to access decent work. 	Provide training and materials on human rights and basic legal rights upon request (dependent upon funding and resources).				

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the rights of women and children with disabilities. Strengthen social security programmes for people with disabilities. 					
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30.1 Health					
Goal: Quality, affordable and efficient health services for all					
Strategic Framework for Change/Roadmap Strategies	Relevant SPC Strategic Focus/Significant Activities	Expected Implementation/Completion			
		2010	2011	2012	Out years
30.1.1 Communities are provided with adequate primary and preventive health services, thereby protecting, promoting and supporting their well being					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve universal access to reproductive health and strengthen reproductive programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve adolescent health and reduced adolescent morbidity and mortality by providing technical and strategic support to the national Adolescent Health and Development (AHD) programme to involve parliamentarians in advocating and lobbying for AHD. 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical and strategic information to develop the AHD component in the national Reproductive Health Policy. 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support strengthening national AHD stakeholder networking 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the AHD/ HIV national peer education programme, including a USP peer education programme. 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical and professional support to the national Family Life Education programme to secondary schools. 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide assistance in the development and dissemination of gender sensitive information, education and communication materials and behavioural change information for young people, including community mobilisation in awareness of adolescent sexual reproductive health. 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve and expand youth-friendly services through community and school-based clinics, including private owned centres. 	X	X	X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the national AHD programme management, including monitoring and evaluation. 	X	X	X		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Round 7 Global Fund antiretroviral treatment supplies. 	X	X	X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the STI/HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan 2010–2012. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support national and regional efforts to prevent the spread and minimise the impact of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) on individuals, families and communities. 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the early detection of HIV and other STIs in order to reduce further infections and facilitate timely treatment. 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the capacity of Pacific Island countries and territories to provide an adequately resourced continuum of treatment, care and support for people living with and affected by HIV and other STIs. 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen planning, monitoring, evaluation, surveillance, research and information sharing at the national level. 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attain good governance and effective coordination of regional and national HIV and STI responses. 	X	X	X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide epidemic and disaster preparedness planning and response. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical assistance in preparedness through planning and procurement of testing. 	X			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve management of tuberculosis (TB). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Fiji’s participation in regional TB prevention and control efforts, such as regional meetings, workshops and other forums as appropriate. 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in building Fiji’s capacity to improve TB data quality and TB information sharing through reliable TB surveillance system at national and regional levels. 	X	X	X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs) Strategic Plan 2005–2008. 	(Note: Key strategic objectives and activities for JCS document are based on Fiji National NCD Strategies and SPC-funded NCD costed work plan (April 2010–March 2013) aligned with regional strategies for NCD prevention and control. All of these activities have been costed under 2-1-22 NCD programme, SPC large country grant.)				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the development and management of comprehensive multisectoral national NCD strategies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the review, advocacy and awareness program for a national NCD plan. • Support the strengthening of a national NCD committee to oversee NCD plan implementation. • Support annual national and divisional NCD forum to share NCD initiatives around the nation and all divisions. 	X	X	X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support national implementation of NCD prevention and control activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist with NCD-related guidelines and policy development. • Support SNAP initiatives at the community level; develop diabetes awareness campaigns. • Provide small grants to support community-based intervention and targeting of NCD risk factors. 	X	X	X	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in the implementation of the NCD Strategic Health Communications Plan. 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support development of sustainable funding mechanism to deliver NCD prevention and control programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the National Health Promotion Council and feasibility assessment for Health Promotion Foundation or similar associations. 	X	X	X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen national health system and build capacity to prevent and control NCDs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide NCD risk factors training (national and divisional level). Provide ‘Diabetes is Everybody’s Business’ training materials (national and divisional level). 	X	X	X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen national level monitoring, evaluation and surveillance systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in the development and training on monitoring and evaluation and surveillance framework. 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist with guidelines and strategy development (e.g. guidelines/strategy for dengue control and other Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network (PPHSN) priority diseases). 	X	X	X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain appropriate numbers of healthcare professionals and ensure high standards of health care. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist with human resources development and training within specific programs assisted by SPC: Focusing on NCDs, STIs/HIV and AHD. 	X	X	X	
30.1.2 Communities have access to effective, efficient and quality clinical health care and rehabilitation services					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve level of equity, efficiency and effectiveness of health services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete field epidemiology (data for decision-making) training for health staff involved in public health response. 	X			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen Mataika Houses in light of their role for both national and regional technical services (through Response Fund). 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide entomology and vector surveillance and vector-borne diseases training. 	X			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen response to key communicable diseases such as typhoid, leptospirosis, dengue fever and pandemic influenza. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen surveillance unit capacity — notifiable diseases: through PPHSN. 	X	X	X	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide overall systems support (e.g. statistical use data for management and operations). RIP Rural Interconnectivity systems. Provide cross support from SPC’s Statistics and Demographic Programme. 	X	X	X	
Health systems strengthening (HSS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen laboratory testing for HIV and STIs (chlamydia) and influenza surveillance (PRIPPP). 	X			

OTHER AREAS OF NEED IDENTIFIED BY MINISTRY OF HEALTH PROGRAMS DURING CONSULTATIONS: NOT CURRENTLY FUNDED					
Scale up prevention and treatment for NCDs both primary and secondary prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-do NCD –STEPS survey. 				
Improving national nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical assistance in developing strategic approach to community nutrition 				
HSS further strengthening of (Mataika) laboratory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance on laboratory international classification standards as Level 2 laboratory. 				
HSS- ME strengthening-child health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance to the national child health ME strengthening 				
HSS-Programme assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External quality assessment of health programs 				
Climate change and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support to develop a national strategies and guideline 				
Gender mainstreaming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support to develop a national strategies and guideline: SPC will form a cross sectoral group with coordinators from different sections/ unit from land resources, health etc; to develop one work plan and budget with Public Health Department input. 				
SPC to mitigate disasters response and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is an area that SOPAC can lead in strategic directions on preparedness, response and management (to include health response in disasters). 				
Food and water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need better collaboration with SPC-SOPAC water testing. 				
Infection control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need SPC's assistance with knowledge, attitudes and practices studies and strategies for intervention. 				
Communication for behavioural impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public health-based programmes 				
HSS-Public Health Information Systems strengthening.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E-health, T-Health, logistics 				
Primary health care infrastructure and (emergency) transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport 				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology for outbreak response and investigations-telecommunications-Sat phones, laptop and GIS facilities. 				
31.1 Gender equality and women's development					
Goal: Achieving gender equality and empowerment of women					
Strategic Framework for Change/Roadmap Strategies	Relevant SPC Strategic Focus/Significant Activities	Expected Implementation/Completion			
		2010	2011	2012	Out years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase ability of women and their access to income generating activities including SME. Development (WOSED to be reviewed) targeted programmes for women in agriculture reform and equal training opportunities at all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CETC assistance in training two Fijian women per annum in a seven-month course. 	X	X	X	

levels in government.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laws in relation to the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)(articles 1-13) reviewed, implemented and monitored; gender mainstreaming institutions strengthened; a National Women’s Plan of Action implemented, Domestic Violence Bill enacted, awareness training on the Family Law Act, and ensure appropriate sentencing penalties, including counselling, for violent crimes, against women and children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training and materials on CEDAW, Fiji Family Law Act, violence against women, including domestic violence, human rights and basic legal rights upon request dependent upon funding and resources. 	X	X		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empower women, particularly rural women, through training on leadership, awareness of human and indigenous rights issues, health and quality of life through partnership, networking and coordination with women groups and increased collaboration and partnership with NGOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical support to IHRDP and Department of Women for women’s economic empowerment. 	X	X	X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt a central data and information management information system to reflect gender statistics and indicators disaggregated by ethnicity, age, disability, and employment status and other relevant status. 	Provide support to develop the Fijian Government’s capacity to produce and use gender statistics development (in collaboration with UNESCAP) through:	X			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of current data availability and needs. 		X		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A training workshop on the production and use of gender statistics (cost and time frame tbd). 		X		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in the analysis, publication and dissemination of gender statistics. 			X	X
Strategic Framework for Change/Roadmap Strategies	Relevant SPC Strategic Focus/Significant Activities	Expected Implementation/Completion			
		2010	2011	2012	Out years
32.1.1 Children and young people enjoy greater protection and development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical assistance to re-establish National Youth Council and training for office bearers and members (in partnership with Pacific Youth Council). 				
Promotion of children and youth issues and their increased participation in decision-making processes, at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source leadership training for youth-led groups (in partnership with PYC) 				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist with CRC as required (UNICEF). 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review, implement and monitor legislation with the principles and provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other relevant international instruments. 	Provide training and training materials on child trafficking and the commercial sexual exploitation of children as requested dependent upon resources (Regional Rights Resource Team).				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate by sourcing training and trainers. 	X	X		

<p>Ensure greater understanding of parenting skills and strengthen family counselling services for children and youth on sexual, drug and substance abuse, suicide and infanticide, reproductive health education and family life issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Pre-parental trainings/awareness</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical assistance, some funds, and partnership with other agency to assist with the National Youth Policy review. 	X	X		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen policy formulation, programme implementation and monitoring. • <i>National Youth Policy review</i> • <i>Multi-sectoral approach/coordination mechanism</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical assistance to help develop a multisectoral approach/coordination mechanism to assist the Youth Department to coordinate and build partnership with other agencies to implement national youth action plan or policy. 				
<p>Increase number of youths trained for livelihood activities and lifelong skills and values to be responsible citizens.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of and assistance with accreditation of courses currently offered in rural training centres and through CETC. 		X	X	

34.1 Environmental sustainability					
Goal: Sustainable use and development of Fiji's natural resources and ecological processes					
Strategic Framework for Change/Roadmap Strategies	Relevant SPC Strategic Focus/Significant Activities	Expected Implementation/Completion			
		2010	2011	2012	Out years
34.1.1 Fiji's environment is protected from unsustainable degradation and continues to provide for our current and future needs					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote awareness of environmental management at all levels and mobilise communities to manage their own environment as a priority over outside intervention by State and non-State actors. 	<p><u>OIP:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geological and minerals services deliver technical assessments, policy advice and environmental impact assessment for aggregates industry (Navua / Sigatoka). 	X			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and strengthen legislation that includes environmental management provisions (e.g. Forest Act, Public Health Act, and Litter Decree) and coordinate implementation in the framework of the EMA 	<p><u>GIS and RS:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct vegetation mapping and monitoring of low lying islands.. <p><u>Land Resources Division (LRD)/Forestry:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop forest legislation awareness and promotion. 	X	X <i>subjected to funding availability</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase awareness of climate change and its impacts. 	<p><u>GIS/RIS:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detect forest change on volcanic islands. 	X	X		
	<p><u>LRD/Forestry</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and raise awareness of REDD policy. 	X			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (land resource sector). 	X			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct awareness programmes on climate change and forests. 	X	X		

35.1 Culture and Heritage

Goal: Protection and management of our culture and heritage for current and future generations

Strategic Framework for Change/Roadmap Strategies	Relevant SPC Strategic Focus/Significant Activities	Expected Implementation/Completion			
		2010	2011	2012	Out years
Protect, preserve and manage Fiji's cultural and natural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist agencies in implementing their development policies and strengthen coordination of their work. 	Provide technical assistance for the development of a cultural statistics framework through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of links between Dept of Culture and Heritage (DCH) and Fiji National Statistics Office (NSO) and review of current available data (DCH with SPC support). 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and strengthen Fiji Arts Council, Fiji Museum, Fiji Art Gallery, and National Trust of Fiji to increase their effectiveness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culture information/data uploaded on NSO website (NSO/SPC/DCH). 	X			
Develop strategies to preserve, promote and increase awareness of culture for posterity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate culture into upcoming surveys (DCH/NSO/SPC). 	X	X	X	
Establish partnerships and links of professional cultural heritage institutions locally and overseas to support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a Cultural Statistics framework (DCH/NSO/SPC). 		X	X	X
Develop a cultural heritage and arts curricula for primary and secondary schools for inclusion into the formal education curricula.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the Pacific Culture and Education Strategy. 	X	X	X	

36.1 Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management

Goal: Building National Resilience to Disasters, Reducing Vulnerability and Risks and Adapting to Climate Change

Strategic Framework for Change/Roadmap Strategies	Relevant SPC Strategic Focus/Significant Activities	Expected Implementation/Completion			
		2010	2011	2012	Out years
36.1.1 Communities are better protected from the risks of disasters and are better able to cope with their					

consequences						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and implement effective risk reduction projects. 	<p><u>WSP:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support flood warning and forecasting systems for Navua and Rewa rivers and capacity building support for hydrological services <p><u>OIP:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal science and hydrographic services delivered coastal vulnerability assessments (Vanua Levu and Navua Delta). OIP delivers sustained maintenance and updates on data collected by the South Pacific Sea Level & Climate Monitoring Project gauges in Fiji. 	X	X			
	<p><u>OIP:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal science and hydrographic services delivered coastal vulnerability assessments (Vanua Levu and Navua Delta). OIP delivers sustained maintenance and updates on data collected by the South Pacific Sea Level & Climate Monitoring Project gauges in Fiji. 	X				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve community response capacity in dealing with disasters and risks with effective, integrated and people-focused early warning systems on all hazards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal science and hydrographic services delivered coastal vulnerability assessments (Vanua Levu and Navua Delta). OIP delivers sustained maintenance and updates on data collected by the South Pacific Sea Level & Climate Monitoring Project gauges in Fiji 	X				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance analysis and evaluation of hazards, vulnerabilities and risks 	<p><u>WSP:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support improved flood management for the Nadi River basin through integrated water resources management approaches. 	X	X			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and strengthen food security programme to enhance community based disaster reduction initiatives. 	<p><u>DRP</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> support to the Department of Environment and the NDMO to develop a joint Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation National Action Plan consistent with the relevant regional and global policy frameworks <p><u>DRP</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> lead for an Integrated Flood Management Project in partnership with the SOPAC WSP, World Bank, LAWRM, NDMO, Min of Provincial Development and other stakeholders 	X				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance knowledge, information, public awareness and education. 		X				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen effective planning, response and recovery. 						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure availability of adequate necessary germplasm to support recovery. 	<p><u>DRP:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support work on the ongoing review of the Natural Disaster Management Act 1998 and National Disaster Management Plan 1995. 	X				
	<p><u>DRP:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through a regional project with the Asian Development Bank, World Bank, GNS NZ and the Pacific Disaster Centre is developing a risk exposure database to help inform disaster risk management and national development planning. 	X				
	<p><u>DRP:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In collaboration with UNOCHA, UNISDR, The Asia Foundation/USAID Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, UNFPA, UNICEF, IFRC and the FRCS with working with Government on implementing a Disaster Information Management Systems Project focussed on improving information management flows for disaster response coordination between national, divisional and district level. 	X				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DRP in collaboration with UNOCHA, NDMO, TAF/OFDA, FLIS, and other stakeholders is revising the Standard Operating Procedures for the 	completed				

	National Emergency Operations Centre.				
	• DRP in collaboration with TAF/OFDA provide emergency response coordination support to the NDMO/NEOC for major disaster events.	X			
	• DRP in collaboration with the NDMO, MRD and other stakeholders is developing a Tsunami Response Plan for Suva. Discussions are underway to develop Tsunami Response plans for other areas of Fiji.	X			
	• DRP is providing training on the use of the Pacific Disaster Net web information portal to strengthen capacities to acquire DRM information and data from a range of regional and global sources	Completed			

37.1 Rural and outer islands development					
Goal: Promoting equal opportunities and access to basic services, livelihoods and markets					
Strategic Framework for Change/Roadmap Strategies	Relevant SPC Strategic Focus/Significant Activities	Expected Implementation/Completion			
		2010	2011	2012	Out years
37.1.1 Rural and outer island communities to meet their basic needs, improve living standards and quality of life towards self-sufficiency					
• Strengthen interagency coordination to facilitate implementation of major road infrastructure programs earmarked for Vanua Levu such as those under Chinese loan, and Savusavu port.	<u>OIP:</u> • Support oceanographic survey techniques and tools deployed to assess potential for tidal energy in Vanua Levu and hydrographic services provide baseline surveys for outer island wharf improvement. Hydrographic services used to collect baseline data in Monasavu hydroelectric dam to determine rates of sedimentation.	X			
• Develop divisional development plans in consultation with divisional stakeholders, including community.	<u>DRP:</u> • Provide training for divisional staff through the Disaster Information Management Systems project.	X			
	• Assist the Nausori Town Council on hazard and risk mapping within the municipal boundaries to assist with the town planning.		X		
37.1.2 Rural and outer island dwellers enjoy increased access to markets and government services to ensure income and food security					
• Provide community capacity building programmes at the grassroots level in collaboration with NGOs.	• DRP is providing technical advice in support of community-based DRM initiatives in Navua (with UNDP PC), Nadi (with ADRA) and Ba (ADRA and JICA) in partnership with the NDMO, Ministry of Provincial Development, PCIDRR Project funded by AusAID, and	X			

	other stakeholders				
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Statistics					
Goal: Enhancement of current processes and methods of statistics production and dissemination, working towards providing high quality, objective and responsive services					
Roadmap Strategies	Relevant SPC Strategic Focus/Significant Activities	Expected Implementation/Completion			
		2010	2011	2012	Out years
?1.1 Redevelopment of the National Statistics Office website to provide a greater level of control over the content and structure					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce Joomla Content Management system to provide a more user-friendly platform for web content maintenance. • Use the Joomla Document Manager as an alternative to FTP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a training course in conjunction with the National Statistics Office publications officer. • Continue with ongoing communication during the website upgrade process. 	X			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online mapping functionality required to link data through each enumeration area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look at the available options for this including Geoclip, DIY Map and other solutions 	X	X		
?1.2 Introduction and discussion of new data visualization methods					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore new options in the field of data visualisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct analysis of available time-series information and develop some examples of visualisation for these. • Begin process of forming a gallery of examples accessed via the FIBOS website. 	X	X		
?1.3 Enhanced use GIS and GPS					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical advice on GIS and map production. 		X	X		
Provide technical advice on the use of GPS.		X	X		
?1.4 Demographic Health Survey reporting					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical assistance with the production of the Demographic Health Survey final report. 				X	
?1.5 Mini census technical assistance					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical advice on GIS 				X	X
?1.6 Ongoing collaboration/communication between SDP, Fiji NSO, and other Fiji Govt. Departments		X	X	X	X

Annex 2: Secretariat of the Pacific Community — the organisation, its role in the region and its divisions

The Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) is an intergovernmental organisation that provides technical and policy advice and assistance to its Pacific Island members. SPC was established as an international organisation in 1947 and has 26 member countries and territories.

Our vision for the region is a secure and prosperous Pacific Community, whose people are educated and healthy and manage their resources in an economically, environmentally and socially sustainable way.

Our mission is to help Pacific Island people position themselves effectively to respond to the challenges they face and make informed decisions about their future and the future they wish to leave for the generations that follow.

SPC services are provided primarily in the form of technical assistance, training and research. These services are available in both French and English, SPC's two official languages.

The focus of SPC's work changes over time in response to evolving regional needs and regional collaborative arrangements with other organisations. The organisation has six divisions. In addition, SPC is home to the South Pacific Board for Educational Assessment.

The Economic Development Division pulls together the four key drivers of economic growth — transport, energy, infrastructure and communication. In 2010, the division includes the Regional Maritime Programme, the Energy Programme and the Regional ICT Programme, which is assisting the implementation of the Pacific Regional Digital Strategy. As resources become available, the division will expand to cover infrastructure issues.

The Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems (FAME) Division includes the coastal fisheries and oceanic fisheries programmes, together with the project co-ordination unit of the Coral Reef Initiatives for the Pacific (CRISP).

The Land Resources Division covers sustainable forestry and agriculture, genetic resources, plant health, crop production, animal health and production, and biosecurity and trade.

The Public Health Division assists members in developing healthier Pacific Island communities by providing assistance in public health surveillance, prevention of communicable and non-communicable diseases and promotion of adolescent reproductive health.

The Social Resources Division has four programmes. Its Human Development Programme works in the areas of culture, gender and youth and women's issues and operates the Community Education Training Centre. The Statistics and Demography Programme assists national statistics and planning offices to improve the availability, analysis and utilisation of social and economic data. The Regional Rights Resource Team (RRRT) provides education and training relating to human rights. The Regional Media Centre trains Pacific Islanders in the use of media

technology, produces documentaries such as the Pacific Way TV programme, and supports other SPC programmes.

SPC's governing body has given approval for the establishment of a new Applied Science and Technology Division. This division will focus on issues such as water and sanitation, disaster management, seabed resources, maritime boundary delimitation and monitoring of ocean processes. The division will incorporate the relevant core functions of the Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) as these are transferred to SPC.

The South Pacific Board for Education Assessment (SPBEA) assists member countries in developing assessment procedures for national or regional certificates.

SPC has Corporate Services and Programme Support Services sections to support the sectoral divisions and programmes described above. These sections also provide some assistance directly to SPC members. For example, SPC's Library supports national libraries in the region and the Translation and Interpretation Section is often called on to assist with the organisation of bilingual meetings at national level.

The organisation's Strategic Engagement, Policy and Planning Facility can assist members with the design of national development strategies. Another core function of the facility is the preparation of sectoral analyses to inform decision-making at national level.

To accommodate recent expansion and encourage cross-sectoral collaboration, SPC's organisational structure is at present under review. Consideration is being given to establishing three directorates – education and human development, economic development, and natural resources – in place of the existing divisional structure.