



Evaluation of Environmental and Climate Change Projects – Fiji's Experience

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Outline

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- BACC mechanism
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Background

- ODA can be defined as the international aid flow in the form of *cash grants (budgeted figures and ad-hoc funds), technical assistance and concessionary loans* provided to a recipient agency or government by any bilateral or multilateral entity.
- Major bilateral partners include Australia, China, New Zealand, Japan, Korea, while multilateral partners include EU, UN agencies, World Bank, IMF and ADB.
- With the new foreign policy, Fiji will be recipient to new alliances from new and non-traditional development partners.
- ODA has been a catalyst for change in the rural setting.



ODA Coordination for Fiji

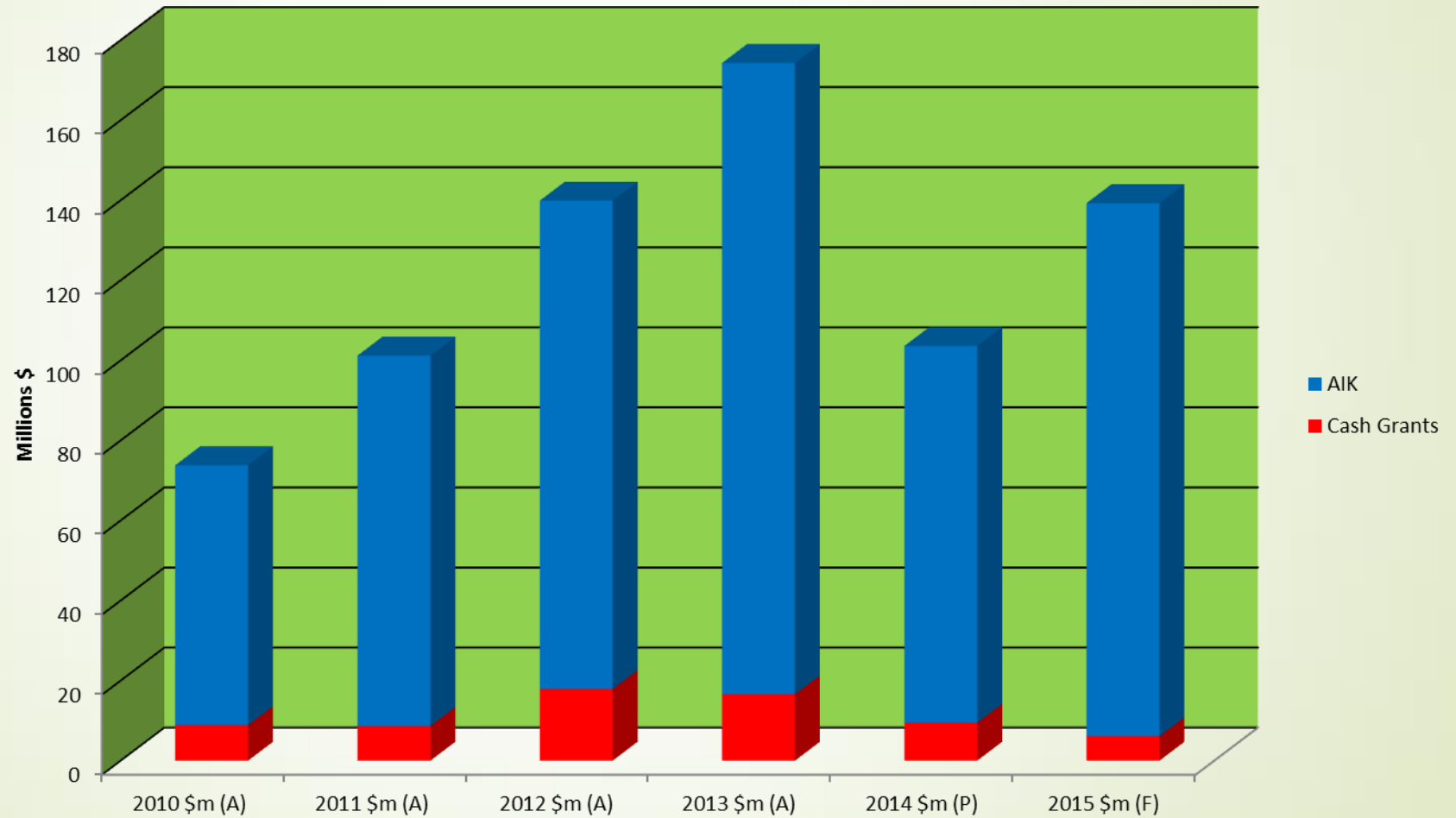
- Alignment of aid to Government's development agenda;
 - Constant dialogue with donor agencies and development partners on the implementation of aid projects and programs;
 - Project proposal submissions through the Budget and Aid Coordinating Committee (BACC) mechanism;
 - Administration of ad-hoc grants; and
 - Reporting framework for all ODA through the BACC and Cabinet on a bi-annual basis.
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BACC Mechanism

- BACC is the central aid coordination machinery of Government.
- BACC members include the Permanent Secretaries of the Ministry of Finance, Public Service, Foreign Affairs and Deputy Secretaries of the Office of the Prime Minister, Strategic Planning Office and Budget Division.
- All development assistance proposals are filtered with the BACC before endorsement after due consideration to Government's development priorities.
- These proposals become projects and programs either in the forms of AIK or cash grant which are then reflected in the Government Budget in coming years.

Total ODA






Environmental & Climate Change Projects

- Most projects are funded by major development partners that address climate change, biodiversity and land degradation.
- Funds are directed through an Implementing Agency (IA) e.g. UNDP, ADB, FAO etc.
- Different IAs have a separate institutional structure and process to undertake evaluation of projects implemented by them e.g. UNDP has a different approach to ADB and FAO but are similar in purpose.
- Process of implementation includes inception workshop, setting up of project boards, steering committees, technical committees, stakeholder meetings, workshops, consultations etc.



Environmental & Climate Change Projects

- Implementation of programmes and projects occur at all levels of government e.g. national, divisional and community levels.
 - For example, project implementation for Department of Environment whereby the Director plays an important role as the approving officer for works under the project to ensure quality and timely delivery of outputs.
 - Existing national committees such as NBSAP Steering Committee, Invasive Alien Species Taskforce, National Wetlands Steering Committee etc. play critical governance roles as Project Boards.
 - Project Board is chaired by the Director of Environment and facilitates discussions on the budgets, project activities etc. and reports the outcomes to the Permanent Secretary and Minister.
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Environmental & Climate Change Projects

- Set-up of Project Management Unit (PMU) following Cabinet's endorsement.
- Partnering with the Resource Management Unit on the project.
- PMU to conduct monitoring and random checks for conformity to policy, outputs etc.
- Each ministry/department is responsible for the implementation, monitoring and review of projects and programmes.
- However, the Ministry of Finance is responsible for the implementation, monitoring and review of the entire ODA Policy framework and related Plan overall, working as appropriately through the BACC.

Monitoring & Evaluation

Focus Area 1: Environmental Management, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management

National Development Priority: Environment Sustainability, Climate Change, Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management (*Fiji Roadmap: Chapter 4.1.12 and 4.1.14*)

Regional Outcome 1: Improved resilience of PICTs, with particular focus on communities, through integrated implementation of sustainable environmental management, climate change adaptation/mitigation, and disaster risk management

Outcome 1.1

National and local authorities sustainably manage the environment as and utilize Fiji's natural resources, mitigate and adapt to climate change and natural disasters.

OUTCOMES/ OUTPUTS	INDICATOR, BASELINE, TARGET	GOVT. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	PARTNER AGENCY	PROGRESS REPORT



Impacts and Lessons Learnt

- Lengthy process in project preparation and documentation. Partners are encouraged to consult the right officers , ministries and agencies from very early stage of project development.
- Lack of understanding. Government and development partners need to fully understand the processes, policies and regularly keep each other updated.
- Managing project is a challenging task and therefore needs proper planning, communication etc.
- Evaluation as an externally driven activity. Need to internalize and institutionalize the whole process.
- Absence of a framework. Establishment of a good M&E framework provides a mechanism for accountability.
- Review progress/results regularly and make adjustments.



Case Study

- **Project:** Vunidogoloa Village relocation.
- **Objective:** To relocate the village because of constant flooding during heavy rain and high tide.
- **Budget:** Total cost: US\$978,229
- **Implementation:** Government approved to pilot a relocation project under the disaster reduction and climate change adaptation initiative. Project was successfully completed and villagers are now in the new location.
- **Outcome:** 30 families being relocated to a safer place that does not pose any threat to natural disasters. To ensure sustained livelihoods and food security, Government and development partners assisted with the introduction of several initiatives.
- **Lessons learnt:** Political support, resolving of land issues, early identification of financial support, multi-stakeholder approach and proper planning.

Case Study



A photograph of a tropical beach scene. A large, lush green tree dominates the center, casting shade over a small, rustic hut with a corrugated metal roof. The hut is situated on a sandy beach near the water's edge. To the right, a palm tree leans over the water. The ocean is visible in the foreground, with gentle ripples. The sky is clear and blue. On the left side of the image, there is a decorative graphic consisting of a red arrow pointing right, with several thin, curved lines extending downwards from its base.

Thank you,

Vinaka,

Domo Arigatou Gozaimasu.