



Addressing Loss and Damage through demand-driven and user-defined financing solutions

A Case Study on Fiji's National Planned Relocation Arrangements and Associated Financing Mechanism



Daniel Lund, Special Adviser, Office of the Prime Minister
danieljeromelund@icloud.com



Drivers of displacement and associated loss and damage in Fiji

(a) Climate Change driven slow onset events / incremental changes compounded by (b) increased exposure to (c) intensified (d) sudden onset events.

- Coastal inundation, coastal erosion, soil salinization, compromised water security, disruption to livelihoods, loss of nutritional security (reduced agricultural yields, degradation of fisheries etc.)
- Cyclones/extreme windspeed; heavy rainfall events; flooding, storm surge / inundation; landslides; strong winds
- The average rate of sea level in the southwestern Pacific is 2-3 times the global average
- 76% of Fiji's population lives within 5km of the coast and 27% within 1km.

6 Communities have been relocated to date, 676 communities have potential to require relocation in the future, 40-50 are of major concern, 17 communities/settlements currently assessed as being 'high priority' for relocation as soon as possible.

Selected Examples

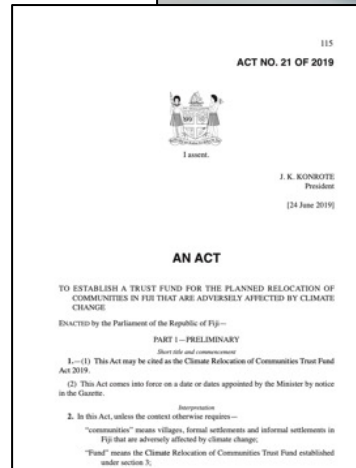
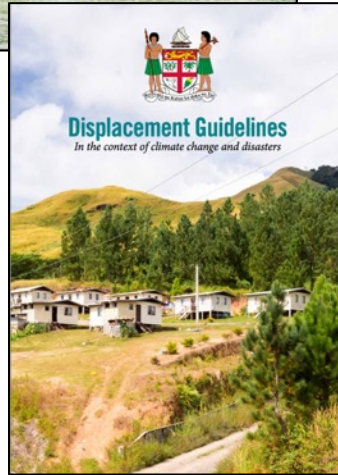
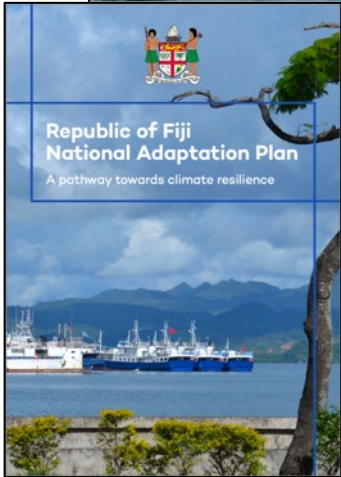
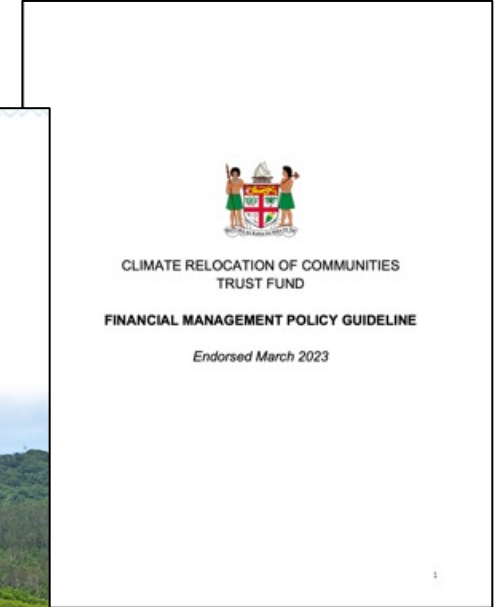
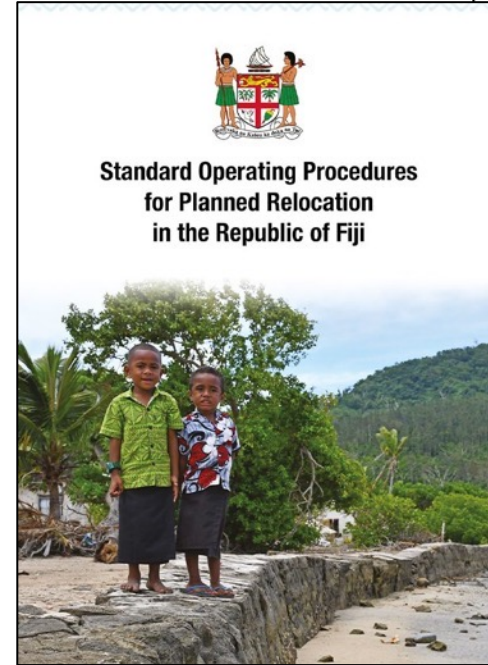
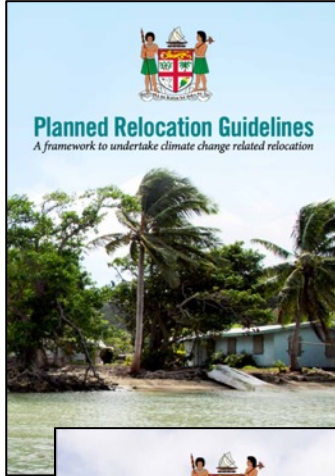
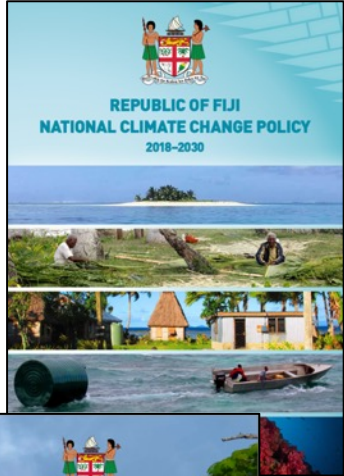
1. **Vunidogola Village** – 160 Villagers relocated 2km inland to avoid constant exposure to storm surges and inundation events as well as the impact of saltwater intrusion on agriculture and breadfruit trees. The relocation was completed in 2014 following the initial assessment of relocation needs in 2006.
2. **Tukuraki Village** – Extreme rainfall causes a landslide that buries 50% of the village, 12 months later village is hit by a Cat 4 cyclone. Community members are displaced and living in temporary shelters. With community members living in temporary shelters Fiji is hit by Cat 5 cyclone Winston in 2016 (at the time – one of the strongest storms to make landfall anywhere on earth since modern records began). The community sheltered in caves. A new protected site for the community of Tukuraki was identified in 2017 and the community has been relocated.
3. **Narikoso Village** –Narikoso's original village site was inhabited for over 500 years. Sea level rise caused severe coastal erosion causing the shoreline to recede by over 15m over 2-3 decades. Constant flooding and damage to property led the community seek support to relocate.

Much more than damaged infrastructure..

Increasing non-economic loss

- 1. Psychological trauma** from sudden onset events as well as **exacerbation of inequalities** due to loss of resources (increased SST impacting inshore shallow fisheries where women traditionally fish to create market income)
- 2. Cultural erosion** -The iTaukei terms used to describe the months of the year and which are associated with long term seasonal trends (when fruits ripen, wind direction, prime planting) – no longer match reality. Loss of culturally significant sites, disruption to traditional practices intended to enable sustainability.
- 3. Lost development gains** - Analysis used to contribute to voluntary national reporting on sustainable development goal progress shows trends of regression understood to be linked to climate change impacts
- 4. Damage to public health** - climate-sensitive disease spikes – dengue fever, leptospirosis, typhoid
- 5. Loss of 'adjacency'** - reduced access to resources a communities forced to relocate, internally migrate, or take up new livelihoods due to losses. Loss of adjacency to other communities, family members, shared resources, infrastructure.
- 6. Forced behavioural shifts** - Urban drift. Increased urban poverty (The population Fiji's capital city Suva may have increased by as much as 20% following cyclone Winston in 2016). Increasing out-migration. Loss of expertise

Planned relocation as a measure of 'last resort'



Displacement risks inform initial policy basis

Relocation experiences and challenges prompt development of initial targeted guidance

Legal and financial implications lead to passage of legislation

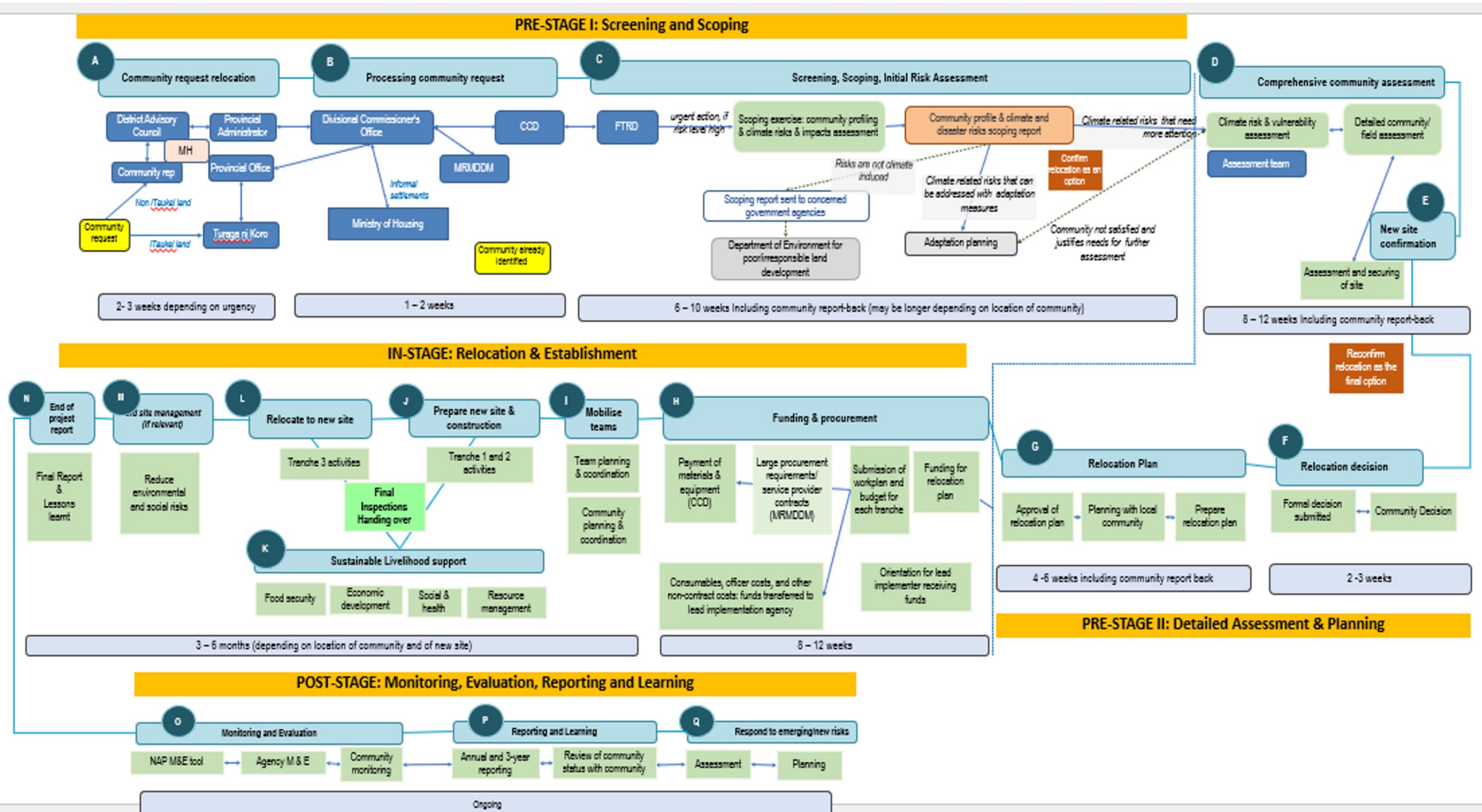
Legal mandate creates requirement for operational procedures and financial guidelines

Standard Operating Procedures for Planned Relocation

- Demand- Driven / Community Led
- Different tracks based on different land/settlement types
- Indicative timeframes
- Roles and responsibilities
- Led by an inter-agency Taskforce mandated by law – almost all Ministries have a role.
- In development since 2019 – formally launched this month
- Comprehensive financial safeguards as well as legally binding requirements defining consultation requirements, post-relocation evaluation and support



Standard Operating Procedures for Planned Relocation in the Republic of Fiji



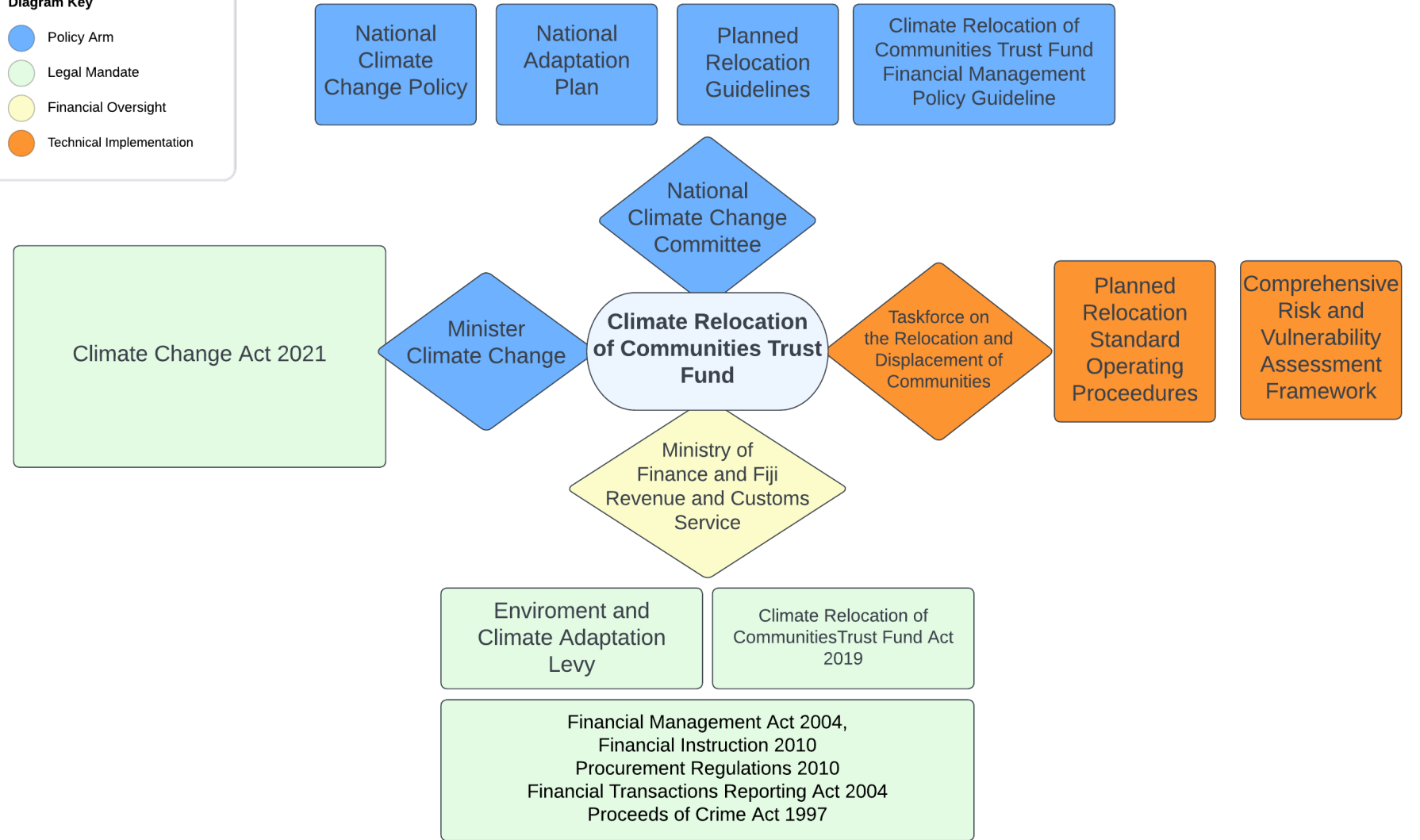
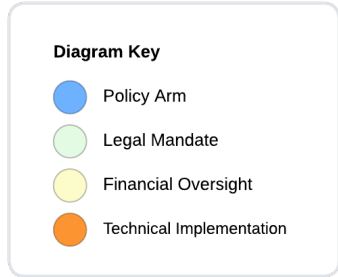
Sources of financing for the Climate Relocation of Communities Trust Fund

EXTERNAL CONTRIBUTIONS / FLOWS

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- 1) 3% Contribution from Fiji's *Environment and Climate Adaptation Levy (ECAL)* on specific Goods and Services. Charged at the rate of 5% on the gross annual turnover of a prescribed service [however – a direct diversion from adaptation]
- 2) Required Community Contributions / MOUs
- 3) On-Budget Government Services
- 4) Cost-Sharing with NGOs





Urgent Needs – As we speak...

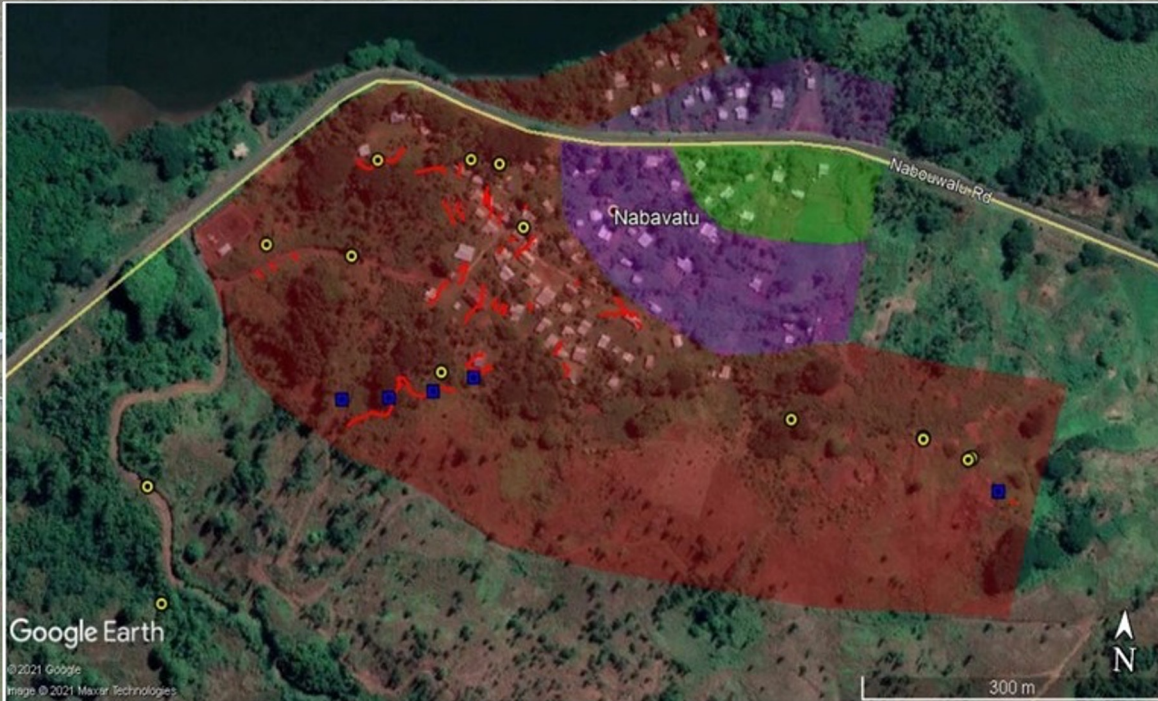


Figure 3. Satellite Image Map showing the Geo Hazard and Flood Inundation risk zones based on the GPS and aerial mapping. Light red polygon-High Risk Areas, Light purple polygon-Medium Risk Areas and Light green polygon-Low Risk Areas

Ministry of Rural and Maritime Development and Disaster Management
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NABAVATU RELOCATION UPDATE 📍

Work on the Nabavatu Relocation Project in the district of Dreketi in Macuata continues to progress.

Yesterday marked a historic occasion for the villagers as they took oath in the presence of the Native Lands Commission (NLC) team as part of the declaration of its new village boundary.

Their new relocation site- Naduaiviri is now declared and part of the village demarcated boundaries.



Gaps? in financing for loss and damage

1. Human mobility issues are sensitive and context specific and therefore difficult to align with safeguards of existing multi-lateral funds.
 2. 100% of funds received by Fiji's trust fund to date have been through domestic sources while previous relocations were funded by a mixture of bilateral partnerships.
 3. Climate change driven loss and damage arises from a confluence of factors limiting the potential to pre-determine a trigger or set of scenarios from which to design and apply traditional insurance products.
 4. Humanitarian aid and Disaster Risk financing operates within a very specific part of the impact-continuum
 5. Non-economic loss and damage is not addressed within current normative financing arrangements
- [- biodiversity and climate stability are not priced or trade-able – full quantification in economic terms can not be carried out in a traditional way – instead, contexts must cost alternatives and seek support to offer those alternatives.]



Key Messages and Reflections



- Efforts to map or quantify loss and damage needs must recognize the connectivity between sudden/slow onset events, economic / non-economic loss – rather than seek to create over-simplified delineations.
- Climate change impacts are increasingly non-linear and do not fit the traditional disaster – response – recovery continuum. Event-centric language (pre/post) creates an unrealistic representation.
- Situations in which loss and damage must be ‘addressed’ may often require measures of ‘last resort’ which include inherent trade offs and risks that national governments will be best placed to consider and shape from both a legal and ethical perspective.



‘New’ Tukuraki Village after completion of relocation.



- The ‘Fund’ should avoid being a direct gatekeeper but instead find a means to deliver funds through national and regional arrangements that align with common intent / purpose.
- A focus on the case-by-case review of demand-driven national/regional arrangements would be a means to balance the interest of the range of stakeholders and contexts involved using a common set of conditions and indicators for approval. It would also avoid the issues involved with pre-determining eligibility.



- Loss and damage arising from climate change is experienced locally and requires responses that are developed for the user and context. Fiji’s Climate Relocation of Communities Trust fund provides an example of the way that particular loss and damage issues can be targeted through a dedicated national fund, a legal and policy framework, a defined governance mechanism, and transparent set of applied procedures. This could be replicated for other targeted loss and damage priorities.