



PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FIJI

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND DEFENCE

REPORT ON THE REVIEW OF THE DOHA AMENDMENT TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL TO THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE



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CHAIR'S FOREWORD

I am pleased to present the report of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence (SCFAD), which was assigned to review and examine the **Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**.

This report provides the Committee's review, conclusion and recommendations from oral and written submissions received and deliberated upon by the Committee as per Standing Orders 110(e).

The report is divided into four parts:

Part 1 covers the **role and responsibilities** of the Standing Committee and the inquiry process in undertaking a review of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Part 2 provides a **brief overview** of the Doha Amendment.

Part 3 details the Standing **Committee's observations** of the Doha Amendment.

Part 4 provides a **summary of key provisions** of the Doha Amendment.

Ratifying the Doha Amendment will be beneficial to Fiji in terms of:

- (i) acceptance of the Doha Amendment as a non-Annex 1 Party, express our continuing commitment and support to the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol ;
- (ii) as President of COP 23, Fiji's submission of its instrument of acceptance of the Doha Amendment will send a strong signal on Fiji's commitment towards climate change action;
- (iii) reiterate the Presidency's call to developed countries to increase climate action and continue to reduce greenhouse emissions.

I commend this report to Parliament for its consideration.



Hon. Netani B. Rika
Chairman

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CER	Carbon Emission Reduction
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CMP	Parties to the Protocol
COP	Conference of Parties
FEA	Fiji Electricity Authority
GCF	Green Climate Funds
GHG	Green House Gas
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
QELRC	Quantified Emission Limitation or Reduction Commitment
SCFAD	Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence
SO	Standing Orders
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USP	University of the South Pacific
WAF	Water Authority of Fiji

LIST OF GREENHOUSE GASES

FORMULA	GAS
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CH ₄	Methane
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons
NF ₃	Nitrogen trifluoride
N ₂ O	Nitrous oxide
SF ₆	Sulphur hexafluoride

LIST OF CONFERENCE OF PARTIES

COP 3	Kyoto Protocol (3 rd session of the Conference of Parties held in Kyoto, Japan, 1997).
COP 18	Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol (18 th session of the Conference of Parties held in Doha, Qatar, 2012).
COP 21	Paris Agreement (21 st session of the Conference of Parties held in Paris, France, 2015).
COP 22	Marrakesh Agreement (22 nd session of the Conference of Parties held in Marrakesh, Morocco, 2016).
COP 23	Up-coming 23 rd session of the Conference of Parties will be held in Bonn, Germany, 2017. (Fiji Prime Minister and incoming Presidency of the COP 23).

1.0 RECOMMENDATION:

The Committee recommends that Parliament accept and ratify the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Parliament Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence undertook a review of the proposal by the Government of the Republic of Fiji to accept the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol.

2.1 The Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence

The Standing Committee is established under Standing Order 109(2)(e) of the Parliament of the Republic of Fiji. It is mandated to look into matters related to Fiji's relations with other countries, development aid, foreign direct investment, oversight of the military and relations with multilateral organisations.

Under SO 110(1)(e) the Committee is also tasked with reviewing international treaties and conventions ratified by the Government and monitor their implementation.

The Committee comprises of five Members of Parliament drawn from both sides of the House.

2.2 Committee Members

The members of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence are:

1. Hon. Netani Rika (Chairman)
2. Hon. Howard Politini
3. Hon. Alexander O'Connor
4. Hon. Mosese Bulitavu
5. Hon. Ratu Suliano Matanitobua

During the Standing Committee's meetings, the following alternate membership arose pursuant to Standing Order 115(5):

6. Hon. Jilila Kumar

2.3 Procedure and Program

The Committee placed advertisements in the *Fiji Sun* and the *Fiji Times* from the 3rd to 12th June 2017.

The Committee received oral submissions on the Convention in the Parliament Complex from relevant stakeholders from the 8th to 27th June 2017.

3.0 REVIEW OF THE DOHA AMENDMENT TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

3.1 Background

On 23rd May 2017, the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was referred by Parliament to SCFAD for review.

Under section 51 of the Constitution, "an international treaty or convention binds the State only after it has been approved by Parliament."

3.2 Purpose

The main purpose of the Doha Amendment is to establish the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol from 1st January 2013 to 31st December 2020.

3.3 Why is it relevant?

The Doha Amendment is considered important to maintain the international global commitments to mitigating climate change before the Paris Agreement coming into effect in 2021.

3.4 Key Provisions

- 3.4.1 Annex 1 countries shall ensure that their aggregate greenhouse gas emissions do not exceed the assigned amounts, with a view of reducing their overall emissions by at least 18 per cent below 1990 levels during the second commitment period (2013-2020).
- 3.4.2 A table that replaces Annex B of the Protocol in paragraph A of Article 1 details the breakdown of quantified emission reduction commitments for Annex I countries which includes both developed and developing countries.
- 3.4.3 Paragraph B has an amended list that includes an additional greenhouse gas - *Nitrogen trifluoride* (NF₃).
- 3.4.4 Paragraph C provides a new paragraph after paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the Protocol. This paragraph requires that Parties included in Annex I shall , whether jointly or individually, ensure that under the second commitment period, their aggregate greenhouse gas emissions do not exceed their assigned amounts as detailed in column 3 of the table provided in Annex B.
- 3.4.5 Paragraph D and E also provide additional paragraphs to Article 3 of the Protocol. These paragraphs detail steps Parties should take if they propose adjustments to their quantified emission reduction commitment.
- 3.4.6 Paragraph F provides an additional paragraph to be inserted after paragraph 7 of Article 3. This additional paragraph states that under the second commitment period, the quantified

emission reduction for each Party shall be equal to the percentage amount provided in the 3rd column of Annex B.

- 3.4.7 Paragraph G also provides an additional paragraph to be inserted after of Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol. This paragraph details the transfer of emissions towards the cancellation account of a particular Party.
- 3.4.8 Paragraph H provides for additional words to be inserted in paragraph 8 of Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol for the purposes of clarity.
- 3.4.9 Paragraph I provides an additional paragraph to be inserted after paragraph 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. This additional paragraph informs Annex I Parties on the base year they may wish to use in calculating *nitrogen trifluoride* emissions.
- 3.4.10 Paragraph J details an additional paragraph to be inserted after paragraph 3 of the Kyoto Protocol. These paragraphs detail the use of market mechanisms by Parties to achieve their emission reduction commitments.
- 3.4.11 Paragraphs K and L provides for additional words to be inserted in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 4 of the Kyoto Protocol for the purposes of clarity and consistency of the Kyoto Protocol with the new insertions under the Doha Amendment.

Article 2: Entry into force

- 3.4.12 Article 2 details the entry into force of the Doha Amendment in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Kyoto Protocol.

4.0 COMMITTEE'S OBSERVATIONS AND AREAS OF CONCERN

4.1 Stakeholders' Observation

Submissions were received from relevant stakeholders on the Doha Amendment and the overwhelming majority were for ratification.

4.2 Gender Equality

The Parliament of Fiji Standing Orders 110(2) states that a committee shall ensure that full consideration will be given to the principle of gender equality so as to ensure all matters are considered with regard to the impact and benefit on both men and women equally. The Committee is satisfied that the matters considered in this report will impact both women and men equally and as such, ratifying will not have an adverse impact on gender equality.

4.3 National Interest Analysis

4.3.1 Positive Aspects of the Convention to Fiji

- 4.3.1.1 Benefits for climate action through nationwide climate change educational and adaptation programs from the rural to the urban communities.
- 4.3.1.2 Positive commitments from the private sector, civil society and religious groups to fight climate change progressively on a common front through adequate and sustainable stewardship on country, regional and global platforms.

4.3.2 Challenges

- 4.3.2.1 There is a need to strengthen collective collaboration in terms of information sharing amongst private, public sectors, technical expertise and accreditation in accessing Green Climate Funds (GCF).
- 4.3.2.2 Making information readily available through research and evidence-based data to justify claims by communities who are affected by climate change and biodiversity erosion.
- 4.3.2.3 Joint climate action with remote communities in the major islands and the maritime zones in restoring degraded ecosystems such as mangroves, supporting new existing protected areas helping communities enhance water and waste management and working together on sustainable financial solutions for such activities.
- 4.3.2.4 The need for proper adaptation to climate change through integrated coastal management with specific emphasis on the economic benefit of conserving ecosystems and setting up sustainable, innovative financial mechanisms for environmental management activities to continue after a project ends.
- 4.3.2.5 Training and empowering the affected communities who are subject to displacement due to climate change that they continue to enjoy their freedoms

and basic human rights such as proper housing, employment, education, health et cetera.

- 4.3.2.6 The need for enactment of appropriate domestic legislations to reflect the spirit of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol which is aligned to international standards and best practices.

4.3.3 Opportunities

- 4.3.3.1 The acceptance of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol will help bring Fiji's laws and practices in line with international standards.
- 4.3.3.2 Acceptance of the Doha Amendment will promote certainty and predictability in laws, policies, best practices and work ethics to fight climate change with global responsibility and stewardship.
- 4.3.3.3 Accepting the Doha Amendment we will further contribute to the fight against climate change and as mentioned it will be a persuasive element in our lobby for assistance and funds as well as enhance Fiji's influence in trying to get more parties committed to the cause.
- 4.3.3.4 Fiji has three fully fledged CDM projects that have been successfully registered, some of which have been issued carbon emission reduction (CER) credits. These credits can then be sold to developed countries to assist them in meeting their obligations to the Kyoto Protocol.
- 4.3.3.5 The CDM also finances the UNFCCC Adaptation Fund, a fund set up to finance adaptation projects and programmes in developing countries (parties) to the Kyoto Protocol that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Fiji is eligible to access this fund as it is a developing party to the Kyoto Protocol.

4.3.4 Cost

The Doha Amendment will not have any significant cost implications for Fiji.

5.0 CONCLUSION

- 5.1 The Review of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change will ensure Fiji's laws and practices are aligned to global standards to be responsible in our actions in respecting and sustaining the earth.
- 5.2 The Committee has put forward observations and its recommendation to Parliament for the acceptance of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol.

6.0 CONSIDERATION OF DOHA AMENDMENT ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

The Committee considered the Convention Article by Article and agreed with the Articles as summarized below:

DOHA AMENDMENT TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

WRITTEN ANALYSIS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol (**'Doha Amendment'**) is an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (**'Kyoto Protocol'**) that was adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol on 8 December 2012 in Doha, Qatar. The Doha Amendment establishes the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol.
- 1.2 The Kyoto Protocol was formulated under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (**'Convention'**) to address the need to have an additional agreement that was more robust and set clear targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The Kyoto Protocol is a legally binding protocol that provides binding emission reduction targets for developed countries.
- 1.3 The Kyoto Protocol's major feature is that it provides mandatory mitigation targets on greenhouse gas emissions for Annex I countries under the Convention. Annex I countries are developed countries and countries with economies in transition.
- 1.4 Fiji ratified the Kyoto Protocol on 17 September 1998 and does not have any commitment under the Kyoto Protocol given that we are a developing country. The Protocol entered into force on 16 February, 2005. Its first commitment period was from 2008 to 2012.
- 1.5 The Doha Amendment establishes a second commitment period to the Kyoto Protocol extending from 2013 to 2020 for Annex I Parties under the Convention. 2

- 1.6 The Doha Amendment states that Annex I countries **shall** ensure that their aggregate greenhouse gas emissions do not exceed the assigned amounts, with a view of reducing their overall emissions by at least 18 per cent below 1990 levels during the second commitment period (2013-2020).
- 1.7 Similar to the Kyoto Protocol, Fiji does not have any commitments under the Doha Amendment as a developing country.
- 1.8 As a party to the Kyoto Protocol and the President of the upcoming 23rd session of the Conference of Parties to the Convention ('**COP23**'), it is prudent that Fiji accept the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol in order to solidify its commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

2.0 SUMMARY

- 2.1 The Doha Amendment contains 2 Articles. Article 1 is on the amendments to the Kyoto Protocol and Article 2 is on the entry into force of the Doha Amendment.

Article 1: Amendment

- 2.2 **Paragraph A** of Article 1 provides a table that replaces Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol. The table details the breakdown of quantified emission reduction commitments for Annex I countries (developed countries and countries with economies in transition). The amount of emission reduction commitments vary between individual countries.
- 2.3 **Paragraph B** provides a list of gases which replaces the list provided under Annex A of the Kyoto Protocol. The new list includes Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃), an additional greenhouse gas.
- 2.4 **Paragraph C** provides an additional paragraph (1 bis) to be inserted after paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol. This paragraph states that Parties included in Annex I shall, whether jointly or individually, ensure that under the second commitment period, their aggregate greenhouse gas emissions do not exceed their assigned amounts as detailed in column 3 of the table provided in Annex B. 3
- 2.5 **Paragraph D and E** also provide additional paragraphs to Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol (paragraph 1 ter and 1 quater) to be inserted after 1 bis. These paragraphs detail steps Parties should take if they propose adjustments to their quantified emission reduction commitment. The adjustment should be communicated to the Secretariat 3 months prior to the Conference of Parties serving as the meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at which it is proposed for adoption.
- 2.6 **Paragraph F** provides an additional paragraph (7 bis) to be inserted after paragraph 7 of Article 3. This additional paragraph states that under the second commitment period, the quantified emission reduction for each Party shall be equal to the percentage amount provided in the 3rd column of Annex B.
- 2.7 **Paragraph G** also provides an additional paragraph (7 ter) to be inserted after 7 bis of Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol. This paragraph details the transfer of emissions towards the cancellation account of a particular Party.

- 2.8 **Paragraph H** provides for additional words to be inserted in paragraph 8 of Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol for the purposes of clarity.
- 2.9 **Paragraph I** provides an additional paragraph (8 bis) to be inserted after paragraph 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. This additional paragraph informs Annex I Parties on the base year they may wish to use in calculating nitrogen trifluoride emissions.
- 2.10 **Paragraph J** details an additional paragraph (12 bis and ter) to be inserted after paragraph 3 of the Kyoto Protocol. These paragraphs detail the use of market mechanisms by Parties to achieve their emission reduction commitments.
- 2.11 **Paragraphs K and L** provides for additional words to be inserted in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 4 of the Kyoto Protocol for the purposes of clarity and consistency of the Kyoto Protocol with the new insertions under the Doha Amendment. 4

Article 2: Entry into force

- 2.12 Article 2 details the entry into force of the Doha Amendment in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Kyoto Protocol.

3.0 REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DOHA AMENDMENT

- 3.1 Based on the current number of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (192), the Doha Amendment will enter into force on the ninetieth day after the Secretary General of the United Nations, who is the Depositary of this Protocol, receives 144 instruments of acceptance.
- 3.2 In order to accept the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol, Fiji will need to deposit an instrument of acceptance with the Depositary.
- 3.3 An instrument of acceptance expresses the will of a Party to the Kyoto Protocol to be bound by the Doha Amendment and constitutes an undertaking by that Party to observe in good faith and implement the provisions of the Doha Amendment.

4.0 IMPACT OF THE DOHA AMENDMENT

- 4.1 The Doha Amendment is the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. It commits Annex I Parties to the Convention to emission reduction targets.
- 4.2 Since Fiji is a non-Annex I Party, it does not have any commitments or obligations under the Doha Amendment.
- 4.3 Even though Fiji is a non-Annex I Party, it will be beneficial for Fiji to submit its Instrument of Acceptance to the Doha Amendment as a sign of our commitment to addressing the global issue of climate change.
- 4.4 Additionally, Fiji's acceptance of the Doha Amendment as a non-Annex I Party, expresses our continuing commitment and support to the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol.

- 4.5 As President of COP23, Fiji's submission of its instrument of acceptance of the Doha Amendment will send a strong signal on Fiji's commitment towards addressing climate change and reiterate the Presidency's call to developed countries to increase climate action and continue to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

5.0 RECOMMENDATION

- 5.1 It is recommended that Fiji accept the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol and submit its instrument of acceptance to the Depository of the Kyoto Protocol.

APPENDICES

Doha amendment to the Kyoto Protocol

Article 1: Amendment

A. Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol

The following table shall replace the table in Annex B to the Protocol:

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Party</i>	<i>Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2008–2012) (percentage of base year or period)</i>	<i>Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2013–2020) (percentage of base year or period)</i>	<i>Reference year¹</i>	<i>Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2013–2020) (expressed as percentage of reference year)¹</i>	<i>Pledges for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 (percentage of reference year)²</i>
Australia	108	99.5	2000	98	–5 to –15% or –25% ³
Austria	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Belarus ^{5*}		88	1990	NA	–8%
Belgium	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Bulgaria*	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Croatia*	95	80 ⁶	NA	NA	–20%/–30% ⁷
Cyprus		80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Czech Republic*	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Denmark	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Estonia*	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
European Union	92	80 ⁴	1990	NA	–20%/–30% ⁷
Finland	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
France	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Germany	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Greece	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Hungary*	94	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Iceland	110	80 ⁸	NA	NA	
Ireland	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Italy	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Kazakhstan*		95	1990	95	–7%
Latvia*	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Liechtenstein	92	84	1990	84	–20%/–30% ⁹
Lithuania*	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Luxembourg	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Malta		80 ⁴	NA	NA	

- 3 Australia's QELRC under the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol is consistent with the achievement of Australia's unconditional 2020 target of 5 per cent below 2000 levels. Australia retains the option later to move up within its 2020 target of 5 to 15, or 25 per cent below 2000 levels, subject to certain conditions being met. This reference retains the status of these pledges as made under the Cancun Agreements and does not amount to a new legally binding commitment under this Protocol or its associated rules and modalities.
- 4 The QELRCs for the European Union and its member States for a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol are based on the understanding that these will be fulfilled jointly with the European Union and its member States, in accordance with Article 4 of the Kyoto Protocol. The QELRCs are without prejudice to the subsequent notification by the European Union and its member States of an agreement to fulfil their commitments jointly in accordance with the provisions of the Kyoto Protocol.
- 5 Added to Annex B by an amendment adopted pursuant to decision 10/CMP.2. This amendment has not yet entered into force.
- 6 Croatia's QELRC for a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol is based on the understanding that it will fulfil this QELRC jointly with the European Union and its member States, in accordance with Article 4 of the Kyoto Protocol. As a consequence, Croatia's accession to the European Union shall not affect its participation in such joint fulfilment agreement pursuant to Article 4 or its QELRC.
- 7 As part of a global and comprehensive agreement for the period beyond 2012, the European Union reiterates its conditional offer to move to a 30 per cent reduction by 2020 compared to 1990 levels, provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions and developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities.
- 8 The QELRC for Iceland for a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol is based on the understanding that it will be fulfilled jointly with the European Union and its member States, in accordance with Article 4 of the Kyoto Protocol.
- 9 The QELRC presented in column three refers to a reduction target of 20 per cent by 2020 compared to 1990 levels. Liechtenstein would consider a higher reduction target of up to 30 per cent by 2020 compared to 1990 levels under the condition that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions and that economically more advanced developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities.
- 10 Norway's QELRC of 84 is consistent with its target of 30 per cent reduction of emissions by 2020, compared to 1990. If it can contribute to a global and comprehensive agreement where major emitting Parties agree on emission reductions in line with the 2° C target, Norway will move to a level of 40 per cent reduction for 2020 based on 1990 levels. This reference retains the status of the pledge made under the Cancun Agreements and does not amount to a new legally binding commitment under this Protocol.
- 11 The QELRC presented in the third column of this table refers to a reduction target of 20 per cent by 2020 compared to 1990 levels. Switzerland would consider a higher reduction target up to 30 per cent by 2020 compared to 1990 levels subject to comparable emission reduction commitments from other developed countries and adequate contribution from developing countries according to their responsibilities and capabilities in line with the 2° C target. This reference retains the status of the pledge made under the Cancun Agreements and does not amount to a new legally binding commitment under this Protocol or its associated rules and modalities.
- 12 Should be full carry-over and there is no acceptance of any cancellation or any limitation on use of this legitimately acquired sovereign property.
- 13 On 15 December 2011, the Depositary received written notification of Canada's withdrawal from the Kyoto Protocol. This action will become effective for Canada on 15 December 2012.
- 14 In a communication dated 10 December 2010, Japan indicated that it does not have any intention to be under obligation of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol after 2012.
- 15 New Zealand remains a Party to the Kyoto Protocol. It will be taking a quantified economy-wide emission reduction target under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in the period 2013 to 2020.
- 16 In a communication dated 8 December 2010 that was received by the secretariat on 9 December 2010, the Russian Federation indicated that it does not intend to assume a quantitative emission limitation or reduction commitment for the second commitment period.

shall enter into force on 1 January of the year following the communication by the Depository. Such adjustments shall be binding upon Parties.

F. Article 3, paragraph 7 bis

The following paragraphs shall be inserted after paragraph 7 of Article 3 of the Protocol:

7 bis. In the second quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment period, from 2013 to 2020, the assigned amount for each Party included in Annex I shall be equal to the percentage inscribed for it in the third column of the table contained in Annex B of its aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases listed in Annex A in 1990, or the base year or period determined in accordance with paragraph 5 above, multiplied by eight. Those Parties included in Annex I for whom land-use change and forestry constituted a net source of greenhouse gas emissions in 1990 shall include in their 1990 emissions base year or period the aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions by sources minus removals by sinks in 1990 from land-use change for the purposes of calculating their assigned amount.

G. Article 3, paragraph 7 ter

The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph 7 bis of Article 3 of the Protocol:

7 ter. Any positive difference between the assigned amount of the second commitment period for a Party included in the Annex I and average annual emissions for the first three years of the preceding commitment period multiplied by eight shall be transferred to the cancellation account of that Party.

H. Article 3, paragraph 8

In paragraph 8 of Article 3 of the Protocol, the words:

calculation referred to in paragraph 7 above

shall be substituted by:

calculations referred to in paragraphs 7 and 7 bis above

I. Article 3, paragraph 8 bis

The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph 8 of Article 3 of the Protocol:

8 bis. Any Party included in Annex I may use 1995 or 2000 as its base year for nitrogen trifluoride for the purposes of the calculation referred to in paragraph 7 bis above.

J. Article 3, paragraphs 12 bis and ter

The following paragraphs shall be inserted after paragraph 12 of Article 3 of the Protocol:

12 bis. Any units generated from market-based mechanisms to be established under the Convention or its instruments may be used by Parties included in Annex I to assist them in achieving compliance with their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments under Article 3. Any such units which a Party acquires from another Party to the



ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S CHAMBERS
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CONFIDENTIAL

4 July 2017

By Hand Delivery

Honourable Mr Netani Rika
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence
Parliament of the Republic of Fiji
Suva

Dear Honourable Chair,

Clarification on Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

1. We refer to the joint submission by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economy and our Office before the Standing Committee on Justice Law and Human Rights on 8 June 2017.
2. Following the joint submission, we were requested to provide a written clarification of the list of countries in the region which have submitted their instruments of acceptance to the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change ('**Doha Amendment**').
3. The countries which have submitted their instruments of acceptance to the Doha Amendment are set out in the table below-

Country	Date country submitted its instruments of acceptance to the Doha Amendment
1) Federated States of Micronesia	19 February 2014
2) Marshall Islands	7 May 2015
3) Nauru	1 December 2014
4) Tuvalu	4 December 2014

5) Palau	10 March 2015
6) Kiribati	10 March 2015
7) Samoa	18 September 2015
8) New Zealand	30 November 2015
9) Australia	9 November 2016

Should you require any further clarifications, please contact the undersigned.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely



Timaima Vakadewabuka
Principal Legal Officer
for **THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL**

cc: Director, Climate Change Unit

APPENDIX 1

POWERPOINT PRESENTATION

Climate Change Adaptation and Climate Financing – Challenges

Associate Professor Anjeela Jokhan
Faculty of Science, Technology & Environment



Work on Climate Change Adaptation

- AusAid funded – early 2004 – several MSc scholarships, PG Diploma in Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation kit for communities, research
- EUGCCA funding- (15 ACP countries)-2009- MSc, PhD scholarships, climate modeling research, implementation of the CCA in more communities
- USAID – 2012 – implementation of the CCA in over 90 communities in the 15 ACP countries.



Challenges in implementing projects

- The distance poses a challenge. It is always much easier to implement in Fiji.
- We think that it would be much more effective if we were to work closely with the Government and address the kind of things that they have planned.
- While we usually get support from Governments at the proposal stage, the partnership can improve. It will allow Governments to achieve some of their goals with the resources that we source



Challenges in implementing projects

- The Govt can work with us to build their proposals for funding using the expertise that we have
- In general the partnership between the govt and us can be strengthened to achieve better outcomes for the people/country



Climate Change Financing:

Green Climate Fund

- Challenges for countries include the absence of National Accredited Entities Technical expertise in developing the project proposals
- SPREP is a Regional Accredited Entity but USP is not. This creates challenges in terms of USP accessing the CGF.
- If Fiji were to become a NAE then USP could partner with Fiji in accessing the GCF.
- USP should perhaps look at becoming a Regional Accredited Entity



Climate Change Financing:

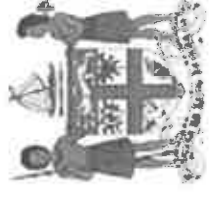
Green Climate Fund

- USP have significant technical expertise to assist Govt in preparation of proposals etc
- USP needs to be fully aware of the Govt's plans in the area of climate change adaptation and plans to build resilience
- It might be good to have a point of contact between USP/FSTE and the Ministry so every opportunity can be seized to access any CC funding keeping in mind the Govt's plans and our own



Thank You

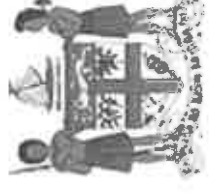




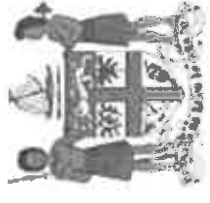
**Presentation to Parliament Standing Committee on
Foreign Affairs and Defence**

**Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol to the United
Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change**

**Joint Submission by the Ministry of Economy- Climate Change Unit/COP 23
Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Office of the Solicitor-General
14 June 2017**

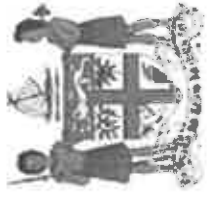


**DOHA AMENDMENT TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL TO
THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION
ON CLIMATE CHANGE**



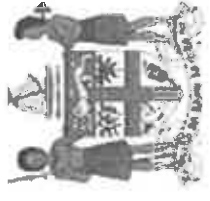
OVERVIEW OF KYOTO PROTOCOL

- The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which has legally binding targets to limit or reduce Parties Green House Gas (GHG) emissions within a set period.
- The Kyoto Protocol recognises that developed countries are principally responsible for the current high levels of GHG emissions in the atmosphere as a result of more than 150 years of industrial activity, the Protocol places a heavier burden on developed nations under the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities."
- The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in Kyoto, Japan, on 11 December 1997 and entered into force on 16 February 2005. The detailed rules for the implementation of the Protocol were adopted at COP 7 in Marrakesh, Morocco, in 2001, and are referred to as the "Marrakesh Accords." Its first commitment period started in 2008 and ended in 2012.



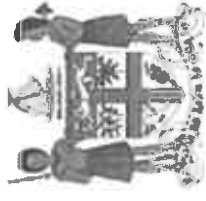
OVERVIEW OF DOHA AMENDMENT

- The Doha Amendment is an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol that was adopted by the Conference of Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol (CMP) on 8 December 2012 in Doha, Qatar.
- The amendment includes:
 - New commitments for Annex I Parties to the Kyoto Protocol who agreed to take on commitments in a second commitment period from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2020;
 - A revised list of greenhouse gases (GHG) to be reported on by Parties in the second commitment period; and
 - Amendments to several articles of the Kyoto Protocol which specifically referenced issues pertaining to the first commitment period and which needed to be updated for the second commitment period.
- The amendment establishes the second commitment period to the Kyoto Protocol, from 1 January 2013 and will end on 31 December 2020.



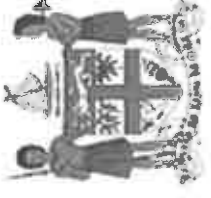
ENTRY INTO FORCE OF DOHA AMENDMENT

- The Doha Amendment will enter into force on the ninetieth day after three-fourths of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol have deposited their instruments of acceptance with the Depository (See Article 20, paragraph 4 and Article 21, paragraph 7, of the Kyoto Protocol.).
- Based on the current number of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (192), the Amendment will enter into force on the ninetieth day after the Depository receives 144 instruments of acceptance.
- As of 7 June 2017, 77 parties have ratified the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol. Ratification by a further 67 Parties will trigger the entry into force of the Doha Amendments.

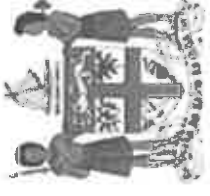


SIGNIFICANCE OF RATIFYING DOHA AMENDMENT

- The Doha Amendment covers the pre-2020 period, which is critical in the overall mitigation effort to hold the increase in global average temperature below 2° C above pre-industrial levels.
- Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitments for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol are part of efforts to enhance ambition in the pre-2020 period.
- It is symbolic for Fiji as the incoming COP President to ratify the Doha Amendments to the Kyoto Protocol.
- It will be a demonstrable commitment to climate action and will be an act of persuading others to ratify the Doha Amendments.



**ADDRESSING QUESTIONS RAISED BY THE
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
AND DEFENCE**



QUESTION 1:

Provide a brief overview and implications to the Economy of Fiji

- The Doha Amendment will not have any financial implications given Fiji's status as a Developing Country.
- However, we expect that indirect implications to the economy would be positive since accepting the Doha Amendments to the Kyoto Protocol would further strengthen our platform in the international arena in the lead up to COP 23.

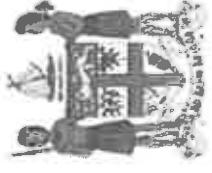


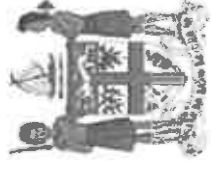
Question 2: How has the convention impacted sourcing funds for Fiji's sustainable development in partnership with other Multilateral and Bilateral Development Institutions?

- Development partners pay attention to commitments that Fiji has made with respect to climate change.
- Fiji's acceptance of the Doha Amendment will also be a persuasive element in lobbying for further funds.

Question 3: What are the positive and negative aspects of the convention for Fiji and the Asia Pacific Region?

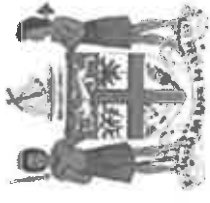
- We see no negative aspects of the Doha Amendment. It is positive and progressive for both Fiji and the Asia Pacific Region.
- Essentially in accepting the Doha Amendment we will further contribute to the fight against climate change and as mentioned it will be a persuasive element in our lobby for assistance and funds as well as enhance Fiji's influence in trying to get more parties committed to the cause.





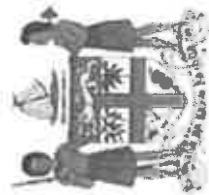
Question 4: What is the impact of the above convention on Fiji's ability to source climate financing given its leadership role in the COP 23?

- The impact as suggested in the analysis has more of a political implication as opposed to financial. For example, other countries have used the ratification of the Doha Amendment for leverage in negotiations.
- An example that stands is India. As India is a developing country (thereby also exempted from commitment to both Kyoto and Doha Amendment) it rode on the ratification of both Agreement and Amendment to advance their negotiations for equity and climate justice in the negotiations before ratifying the Paris Agreement.
- In accepting the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol, Fiji shows serious commitment to the fight against climate change and as previously mentioned, acceptance is also a persuasive element in lobbying for funds.

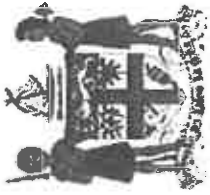


Way forward...

- As a progressive step, we hope that this Standing Committee will have a positive report and support the proposal for Fiji to accept the Doha Amendment. Fiji needs to then submit to the depository our instrument of acceptance.
- The Instrument of acceptance is to be sent through the respective Permanent Mission to the United Nations, to the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat in New York.



THANK YOU



Presentation to Parliament Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence

Submission by the Ministry of Local Government, Housing and Environment

**Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol
to the
United Nations Framework Convention on
Climate Change**

Background – Kyoto Protocol

- The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) but independent. It mandates Annex 1 countries (developed countries and countries with economies in transition) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- The Kyoto Protocol was finalized and agreed to by Parties in 1997 during the 3rd Conference of Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC which was held in Kyoto, Japan.
- The Protocol entered into force on 16 February, 2005 and its first commitment period was from 2008-2012.
- Fiji ratified the Kyoto Protocol on 17 September, 1998 and does not have any commitment under the Kyoto Protocol.

Background – Doha Amendment

- On 8 December 2012, at the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol held in Doha, Qatar, the parties adopted an Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol (the “Doha Amendment”).
- The Doha Amendment is the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and extends from 2013 to 2020. It commits Annex 1 Parties to emission reduction targets (reduce GHG emissions by at least 18 percent below 1990 levels)
- The Doha Amendment includes:
 - New commitments for Annex I Parties to the Kyoto Protocol who agreed to take on commitments in a second commitment period from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2020;
 - A revised list of greenhouse gases (GHG) to be reported on by Parties in the second commitment period; and
 - Amendments to several articles of the Kyoto Protocol which specifically referenced issues pertaining to the first commitment period and which needed to be updated for the second commitment period.

- **The Amendment will enter into force on the ninetieth day after the Depositary receives 144 instruments of acceptance**
- **To date, 77 Parties have deposited their instrument of acceptance for the Doha Amendment.**
- **8 Pacific Island Countries have ratified the Doha Amendment (Samoa, Tuvalu, Solomon Island, Nauru, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Palau, Kiribati)**
- **As a non-Annex 1 Party, Fiji does not have any commitments under the Doha Amendment.**

Importance of Ratifying the Doha Amendment

- The Doha Amendment covers the period 2013-2020 before the Paris Agreement (2015) is implemented in 2020.
- Although countries have put forward their mitigation targets via their NDCs, urgent action towards reducing emission needs to be taken now ahead of 2020 to ensure global average temperature is kept below 1.5° C
- The Doha Amendment therefore plays the critical role of ensuring mitigation efforts are ongoing before the Paris Agreement is implemented (2020)
- As President of the 23rd Conference of Parties, Fiji's submission of its instrument of acceptance of the Doha Amendment will send a strong signal on Fiji's commitment to addressing the global issue of climate change.

**ADDRESSING QUESTIONS RAISED BY
THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN
AFFAIRS AND DEFENCE**

1. Implications of the ratification to the Fijian economy

- Three market based mechanisms exist under the Kyoto Protocol (emissions trading, the clean development mechanism (CDM) and the joint implementation). Under the Kyoto Protocol, Fiji has 3 fully fledged CDM projects that have been successfully registered, some of which have been issued carbon emission reduction (CER) credits. These credits can then be sold to developed countries to assist them in meeting their obligation to the Kyoto Protocol.
- The CDM also finances the UNFCCC Adaptation Fund, a fund set up to finance adaptation projects and programmes in developing countries (parties) to the Kyoto Protocol that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Fiji is eligible to access this fund as it is a developing party to the Kyoto Protocol.
- If ratified, Fiji will not have any commitment under the Doha Amendment.

2. Positive and negative aspects for Fiji and the Asia Pacific region

- Business as usual will result in global average temperature increasing in years to come; this will cause catastrophic damage to the environment and also the climate system. In 2015 the temperature increase was reported at 1 degree Celsius, with this increase Fiji has experienced the first ever Category 5 cyclone in the region.
- Developed countries commit and work towards reducing emissions in an effort to limit increase in average global temperatures. This safeguards Fijis interest from more extreme weather events and slow on set impacts e.g. sea level rise, rise in sea temperatures, ocean acidifications etc.
 - The impacts from above have major economic implications for Fiji
- It must be also noted that the emission reduction targets of the Kyoto Protocol and the Doha Amendment are inadequate to keep the global average temperature increase to 1.5 degree Celsius. Fijis leadership through the COP23 could address this inadequacy

3. How will the treaties impact the new modern national renewable energy strategy and climate change adaptation strategies of the future

- Fiji has had a two-pronged formal mitigation strategy for the past decade or so. Firstly, to reduce fossil fuel CO₂ emissions in the energy sector and secondly to increase sequestration by improving forestry practice and increase net areas of natural forests.
 - The Doha Amendment will encourage Fiji to move toward a cleaner energy source
 - This move will in turn save cost that would be otherwise utilized in purchasing fossil fuel
- Fiji could investigate two funding sources
 - free market funding from commercial entities that could make a profit from their joint ventures with the FEA (the IPPs) and
 - international funding for mitigation of CO₂ emissions
- Two types of emission reduction intervention Fiji can explore are:
 - firstly there are economic interventions which influence the economic viability of emitting devices and technologies
 - secondly there are physical interventions which physically replace emitting devices and technologies with those of low or no emissions while (hopefully) keeping the utility of the previous devices.
- Waste management strategy (waste to energy, reduce pollution)

4. Lessons learnt and way forward

- The Doha Amendment allows Fiji to be part of the global action towards addressing climate change and calling for more ambitious emission reduction targets by developed countries
- From this treaty we will be able to establish the necessary enabling environment to access the Adaptation Fund
 - As such, our communities, local towns and cities will be able to access the Adaptation Fund for local adaptation initiatives and projects
- Fiji needs to take action pre 2020 and strongly encouraging developed countries to reduce GHG emissions by at least 18 percent below 1990 levels

Way Forward:

- The Ministry supports the submission of Fiji's instrument of acceptance for the Doha Amendment.
- Continue to mainstream UNFCCC obligation into our national plans and strategies

Kyoto Protocol (Doha Amendment) Paris Agreement

Response to Questions from the SCFAD

27/06/2017

Ministry of Fisheries

Overview

- Kyoto Protocol (Doha Amendment)
- Paris Agreement
 - Ratified on the 4th November 2016
 - to come into force in 2020
 - already ratified by 149 countries to date
 - Fiji was one of the 1st countries to sign and ratify it on the same day on 22 April 2016
 - Focus : voluntary agreement on Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to reduce GHG Emission to 2 degree C by 2100.

KYOTO PROTOCOL

- Adopted in Kyoto Japan in 1997, came into force in 2005. First commitment started in 2008 and ended in 2012,
- Under the protocol, countries must meet their targets through National Measures, by three (3) market based mechanism
 - International emissions trading
 - clean development mechanisms (CDM)
 - joint implementations (JI)
- Doha Amendment – 8 years extension of the KP, known as the second commitment period (Fiji yet to ratify).

Sourcing of funds – Q2

- Implications into the Fiji Economy.
 - Only Parties benefit through Carbon Trading Mechanism, Capacity Building and Technology Transfer including Climate Financing Mechanisms under both.

Positive and Negative Aspects – Fiji and Asia Pacific Region Q3

- Positive Aspects – as discussed above.
- Negative Aspects
 - difficulties in meeting technical requirements for the KP;
 - Lack of support from Developed countries to put together a work program and implementation plan for the Doha Amendment.
 - Negative Impacts of the Paris Agreement cost of implementations of the INDC if developed countries fail in their financial commitments.

Impacts on the two conventions on Fiji's ability to Source Climate Financing given its leadership role in COP23 – Q4

- Fiji's Leadership Role in COP23 opens up doors of opportunities for multiple benefits under the Paris Agreement;
- Fiji will be calling on countries to ratify the Doha Amendment and also the Paris Agreement therefore we should also work towards ratifying the Doha Amendment;
- Fiji's ratification of the Doha Amendment is a sign of our commitment under the UNFCCC.

How will the two conventions impact and shape Fiji's custodianship and responsibility as the Champion on World Ocean initiatives – Now and Future – Q5

- SDG 14 is interwoven with SDG 13 as with multiple other SDG's.
- Fiji's Leadership role under SDG 14 is already showing Local and Regional impacts on the grassroots communities, government and corporate entities and CSOs/NGOs and Donor and Research Institutions
- Fiji is a role model to other SIDS

International Solar Alliance (ISA)

- There is a great opportunity under this mechanism for reducing costs and emissions from fossil fuel through implementations of Solar power facilities across island and rural communities, for sustaining livelihoods, food security, and alleviating poverty.
- There is a need to build and strengthen this initiative through collaboration with the ISA in order to tap into benefits under the Agreement.

Lessons Learned

- No country is an island in itself – we are a part of a global community. It is a collective consensus.
- Fiji's International Recognition is largely due to its Leadership role with regards to International affairs both including climate change and SDGs.
- Fiji needs to be a party to International Mechanisms in order to access and share in the benefits under the Mechanisms.

WAY FORWARD

- Fiji to ratify the Doha Amendment with urgency.
- Support on the Framework Agreement on the establishment of the International Solar Alliance (ISA) and its implementations.



**Parliament
Standing Committee on
Foreign Affairs and Defence
Doha Amendment to Kyoto Protocol
And
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank-
Articles of Agreement**

**Ravind Kumar
Director of Meteorology**



Key Areas of Talk

- Overview of Kyoto Protocol and International Solar Alliance Conventions and its implications on Fiji's Economy;
- Impacts on sourcing of funds for Sustainable Development in partnership with Multilateral and Bilateral Development Institutions;
- Advantages of the two conventions for Fiji and the Asia Pacific Region;
- Impacts on Fiji's accessibility to Climate financing given its leadership role in the COP23;
- Impact of conventions on reshaping Fiji's Weather Office and other Centers capability to respond to Global Climate Change;
- Lessons learnt and Way Forward;
- Recommendation(s)



UNFCCC

- The Convention recognized that there was a problem;
- Sets lofty but specific goals
- Puts the onus on the developed countries to lead the way;
- Directs new funds to Climate Change activities in developing countries;
- Keeps tab on the problem and what's being done about it;
- Charts the beginning of a path to strike a delicate balance;
- Kicks off formal consideration of adaptation to climate change



Kyoto Protocol

- Convention took effect in 1994 and negotiations started in 1995;
- Kyoto text was accepted in 1997;
- Entered into force on 16 February 2005;
- First commitment period started in 2008 and ended in 2012;
- The Kyoto Protocol has 28 articles
- Doha Amendment is an amendment to Kyoto Protocol that takes it into the 2nd implementation commitment period over 2013 to 2020.



Kyoto Protocol – Major Features

- Mandatory targets on GHG emission for worlds leading economies which have accepted it;
- Targets range from 8% to 10% of 1990 levels and at least by 5% between 2008-12 ;
- Limits calls for significant reductions in currently projected emissions;
- Commitments vary from country to country;
- Agreement offers flexibility in how countries may meet their targets;
- Several mechanisms have been set for this purpose
 1. Emission Trading
 2. Clean Development Mechanism
 3. Joint Implementation Plan
- Fiji is a signatory to Kyoto Protocol.



Doha Agreement

- Doha Agreement is an amendment to Kyoto Protocol to UNFCCC and adopted on 08 December 2012 in Doha, Qatar;
- Doha amendment establishes the 2nd commitment period to Kyoto Protocol extending from 2013 to 2020 for developed countries (Annex I) under the Convention;
- It sets targets for Annex I countries to reduce Green House Gases (GHG) by at least 18% below 1990 levels over 2013-2020 period;
- Fiji does not have any commitments to Doha Agreement as a developing country.



Doha Agreement

- The amendment contains 2 articles and these are:
 1. Article 1: Amendments to Kyoto Protocol; and
 2. Article 2: entry into force for the amendment in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of Kyoto Protocol.



Doha Agreement – Requirements

- The Doha Amendment will enter into force on the 19th day after Secretary General (SG) of UN who is the depository of this protocol, receives 144 instruments of acceptance;
- In order to accept the Amendment to Kyoto Protocol, Fiji is required to deposit an instrument of acceptance;
- Fiji is yet to submit an instrument of acceptance and ratify Doha Amendment.



Impact - Doha Agreement

- It commits Annex I countries to the convention to emission reduction targets;
- Since Fiji is a Non Annex I Country, it does not have any commitment or obligations;
- It will be beneficial for Fiji to submit an instrument of acceptance of Doha Amendment;
- This will re-affirm Fiji's continuing commitment and support to the implementation of Kyoto Protocol;
- Will give strong base for Fiji's Presidency to COP23 and taking lead role while calling developed countries to increase climate action and reduce GHG emissions.



Implications on Fiji's Economy

- Increasing ambition to reduce emissions of GHG emissions benefits the Fiji's economy by reducing warming, SLR and reducing ocean acidification;
- Reduced warming is likely to reduce the number of extreme events such as droughts, floods and tropical cyclone intensity;
- Reduced ocean acidification will protect the health of our oceans, coral reefs, coastlines, fisheries and tourism;
- Will reduce on the cost of adaptation, disaster risk reduction, disaster management and recovery.



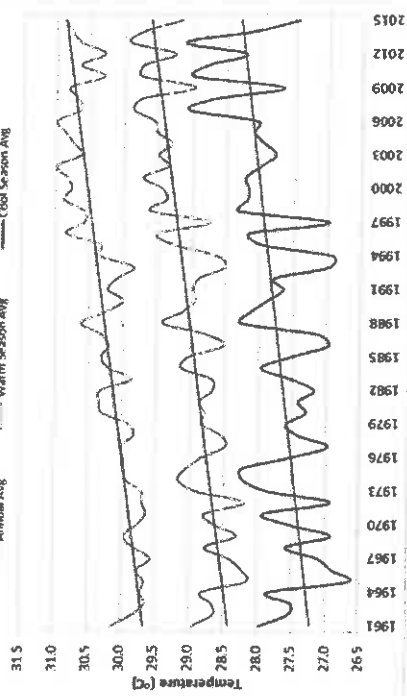
Impacts on sourcing of funds for Sustainable Development

- The SDG 13 address the Climate Change;
- Climate Change is expected to increase the frequency of Extreme Weather, Climate, and Hydrological events;
- Instrument of acceptance on Asian Infrastructure Asian Bank will offer new multilateral development financing platform;
- Will allow financing mechanisms for building more climate resilient infrastructure to Climate Change;
- Will provide stronger negotiating power for loans with existing multilateral donors such as Asian Development Bank and World Bank;

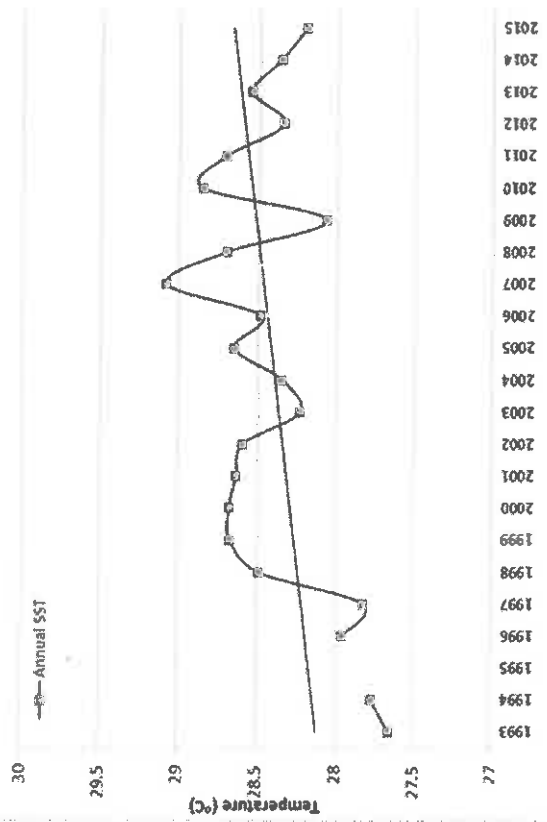
Impact of conventions on reshaping Fiji's Weather Office and other Centers capability to respond to Global Climate Change



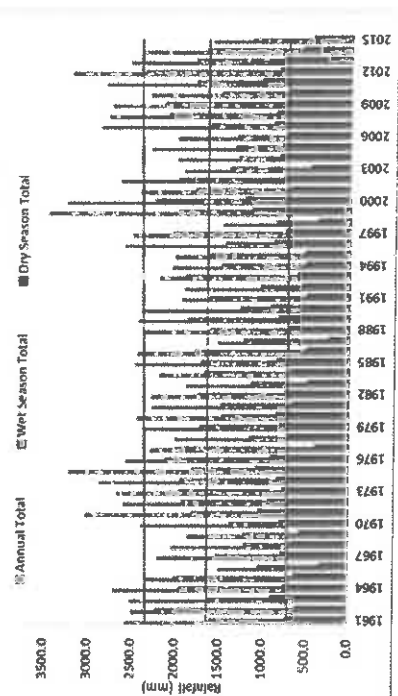
Trends in Annual, Warm and Cool Season Maximum Temperature over Fiji



Annual Sea Surface Temperature (SST) Trend at Lautoka



Trends in Annual, Wet and Dry Season Rainfall over Fiji



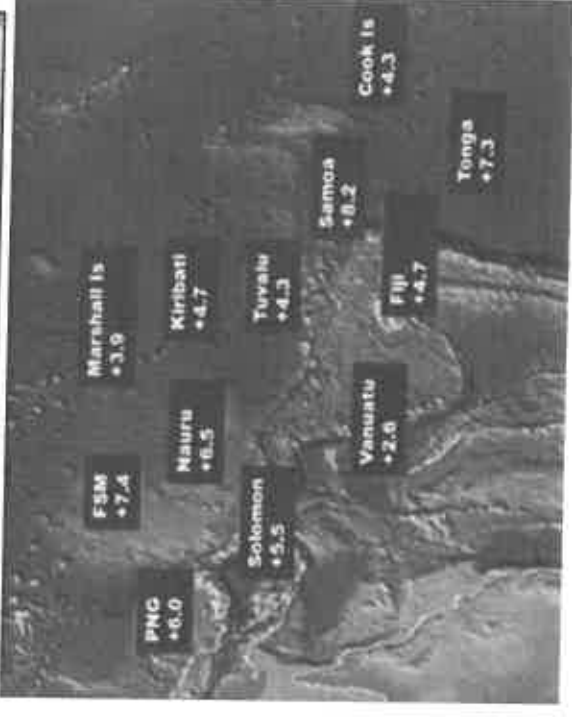
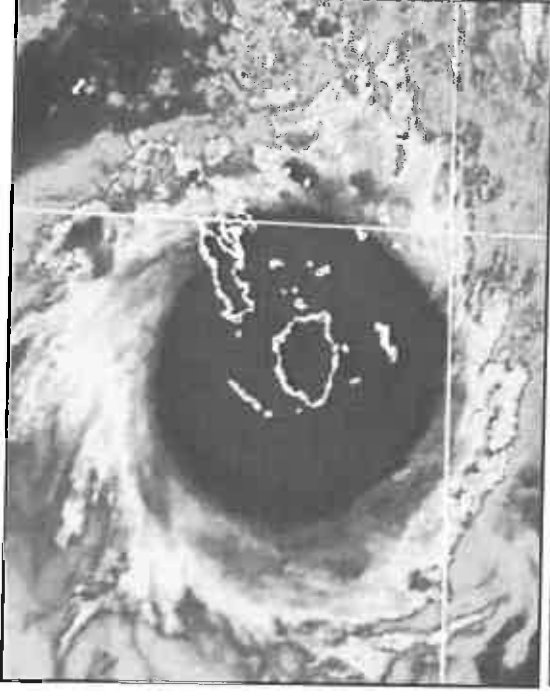
Changes for Weather Office

The IPCC AR5 provides guidance as how climate is expected to change in future GHG emission scenarios;

FMS provides Climate Science and Projections for Fiji. Frequency and intensity of extreme hydro-meteorological events are projected to increase in a warmer climate;

The Climate projections suggests that:

- Temperature expected to rise
- Dry seasons expected to become drier
- Wet seasons expected to become wetter
- Sea level to rise and likely to be faster than anticipated
- Stronger Cyclones are anticipated





Changes for Weather Office

- Fiji will have to invest in weather infrastructure to effectively monitor and predict hydrological events;
- Will require manpower to meet the demands of Fijian population to address different sector needs;
- Develop capacity of current workforce to meet the emerging needs;
- Invest and modernize Meteorological and hydrological services for early detection and warning services.



Lessons Learnt

- The issues of emissions reductions are critical to protect the our islands from adverse effect of climate change and health of our oceans in keeping with SDG13 & SDG14;
- When Fiji's forests are considered, Fiji's emissions are already net negative;
- The Suva Declaration was a critical foundation tool for the Paris Agreement and establishing Fiji's leadership in COP23.



Way Forward – Doha Amendment

- Way forward for the Fiji Meteorological Service in addressing meteorological phenomenon (cyclones, droughts, floods) attributed to Climate Change;
- Set directions in accessing technical assistance and funding from bilateral and multilateral donor agencies such as Green Climate Fund (GCF), AIIB,
- Strengthen Fiji's role as COP 23 Presidency;
- Good ground to establish internal partnerships with the Department of Environment, Department of Fisheries and Department of Forests, Climate Change Unit, Agriculture, Health, etc.
- Build on Climate Change Awareness, Adaptation and Resilience based on Fiji's climatic patterns, expected changes and adapt to changing climate



Way Forward – AIIB

- Provide Fiji with flexibility in applying for development and infrastructure upgrade in responding to climate change;
- Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank Funding will assist upgrade of modern technology, training of staff and equipment to assist in weather and climate forecasting;
- Way forward in addressing weather patterns that impact on the nation's environment, economy and people's livelihoods.



Recommendation

It is recommended that:

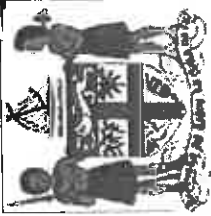
1. Fiji accept the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol and submit its instrument of acceptance to the Depository of the Kyoto Protocol;
2. Fiji sign and ratify the Framework Agreement on establishment of the International Solar Alliance.



PARLIAMENT STANDING COMMITTEE PRESENTATION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

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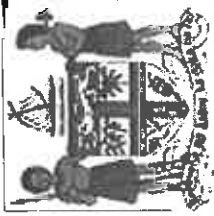


The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

“.....stabilization of green house gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with climate system.....”



- The UNFCCC entered into force on 21 March 1994. Today, it has near-universal membership. The 197 countries that have ratified the Convention are called Parties to the Convention.
- The UNFCCC is a “Rio Convention”, one of three adopted at the “Rio Earth Summit” in 1992. Its sister Rio Conventions are the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention to Combat Desertification.



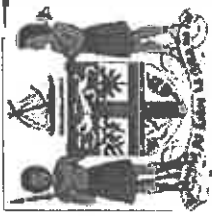
The convention recognized that there was problem:

This was remarkable for its time. Remember, in 1994, when the UNFCCC took effect, there was less scientific evidence than there is now. The UNFCCC borrowed a very important line from one of the most successful multilateral environmental treaties in history (the Montreal Protocol, in 1987): it bound member states to act in the interests of human safety even in the face of scientific uncertainty.



Set a specific goal:

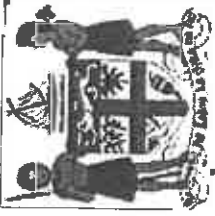
For the Convention to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations "at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human induced) interference with the climate system.



Kyoto Protocol

The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which **commits** its Parties by setting internationally binding emission reduction targets.

Recognizing that developed countries are principally responsible for the current high levels of GHG emissions in the atmosphere as a result of more than 150 years of industrial activity, the Protocol places a heavier burden on developed nations under the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities."



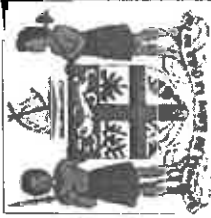
Doha Amendment

In Doha, Qatar, on 8 December 2012, the "Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol" was adopted. The amendment includes:

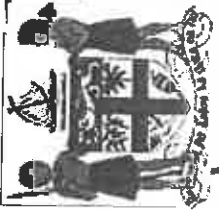
• New commitments for Annex I Parties to the Kyoto Protocol who agreed to take on commitments in a second commitment period from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2020;

A revised list of greenhouse gases (GHG) to be reported on by Parties in the second commitment period; and

• Amendments to several articles of the Kyoto Protocol which specifically referenced issues pertaining to the first commitment period and which needed to be updated for the second commitment period



- On 21 December 2012, the amendment was circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as Depositary, to all Parties to the Kyoto Protocol in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Protocol.
- During the first commitment period, 37 industrialized countries and the European Community committed to reduce GHG emissions to an average of five percent against 1990 levels. During the second commitment period, Parties committed to reduce GHG emissions by at least 18 percent below 1990 levels in the eight-year period from 2013 to 2020; however, the composition of Parties in the second commitment period is different from the first



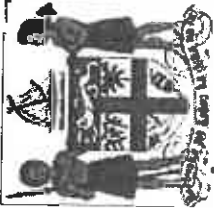
Paris Agreement: essential elements

The Paris Agreement builds upon the Convention and – for the first time – brings all nations into a common cause to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects, with enhanced support to assist developing countries to do so. As such, it charts a new course in the global climate effort.

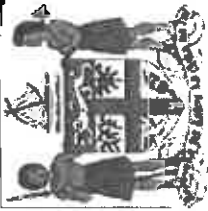


Green Climate Finance

Climate finance refers to local, national or transnational financing, which may be drawn from public, private and alternative sources of financing. Climate finance is critical to addressing climate change because large-scale investments are required to significantly reduce emissions, notably in sectors that emit large quantities of greenhouse gases. Climate finance is equally important for adaptation, for which significant financial resources will be similarly required to allow countries to adapt to the adverse effects and reduce the impacts of climate change.



In accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities set out in the Convention, developed country Parties (Annex II Parties) are to provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties in implementing the objectives of the UNFCCC.

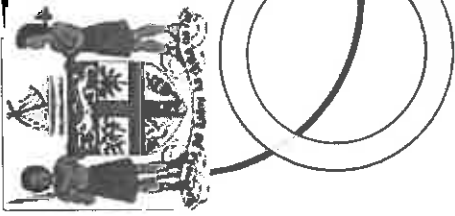


Equally significant is the way in which these resources are transferred to and accessed by developing countries. Developing countries need to know that green financial resources are predictable, sustainable, and that the channels used allow them to utilize the resources directly without difficulty.



Standing Committee on Finance

The Standing Committee on Finance was created by Parties to the Convention with the aim of assisting the COP(Conference of the Party) with regards to, for example, transparency, efficiency, and effectiveness in the delivery of climate finance. Furthermore, the Standing Committee on Finance is designed to improve the linkages and to promote the coordination with climate finance related actors and initiatives within and outside the Convention.



The committee consists of twenty members, with ten members from developing countries and ten members from developed countries, who work together to assist the Conference of the Parties (COP) with regards to the Financial Mechanism of the Convention. Currently, the Standing Committee on Finance has been assigned four specific functions by Parties to allow it to meet its goal.



The third function of the Standing Committee on Finance is to support the COP in the mobilization of financial resources for climate financing. Finally, the fourth function is to support the COP in the measurement, reporting and verification of support provided to developing country Parties. The Standing Committee on Finance meets at least twice a year, and has been assigned a series of activities by the Parties in relation to its four functions.

FJI NEWS

UK to support Fiji's COP23 leadership

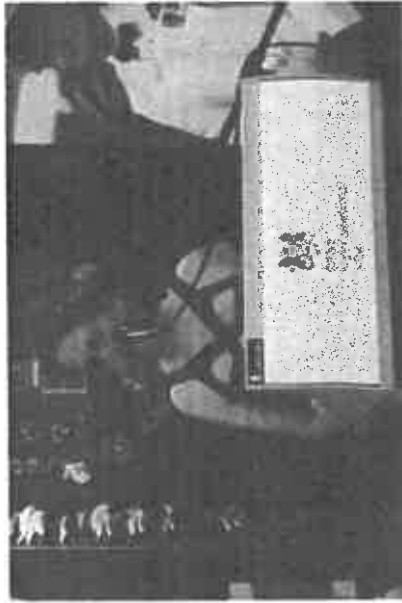
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The United Kingdom has commended Fiji's presidency of COP23 and says they are fully committed to the Paris agreement.

British High Commissioner to Fiji, Melanie Hopkins, says Fiji's role co-hosting the UN Oceans conference last month was an outstanding achievement with over 1300 commitments to protect oceans.

"On COP, we are fully committed to the Paris agreement. We are delighted to support Fiji's COP Presidency, not least through our support to the European Union. We are ready to lead, shoulder to shoulder with our European partners. We are the third largest contributor to the Green Climate Fund. We are proud that London is a leading centre on green finance."

Hopkins added for their part, the UK was one of the first developed nations to put in place legally binding targets for Greenhouse Gas emissions.



Taken from: By: Report by: Maggie Boyle





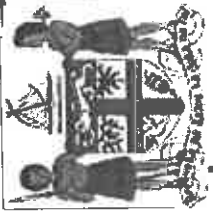

Share Our Story





Implication to the economy

- The convention encourage appropriate technology adoption in Land Use Practices – Land Use Change and Sustainable Forestry.
- Gone the practices of over-exploitations and excessive land degradations.
- The rate of build-up of CO₂ in the atmosphere can be reduced by taking advantage of the fact that atmospheric CO₂ can accumulate as carbon in vegetation and soils in terrestrial ecosystems. Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change any process, activity or mechanism which removes a greenhouse gas from the atmosphere is referred to as a "sink"



- **Human activities impact**

terrestrial sinks, through land use, land-use change and forestry

(LULUCF) activities,

consequently, the exchange of CO₂ (carbon cycle) between the terrestrial biosphere system and the atmosphere is altered.

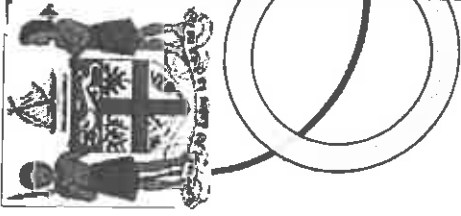




- **The role of LULUCF activities in the mitigation of climate change has long been recognized. Mitigation can be achieved through activities in the LULUCF sector that increase the removals of greenhouse gases (GHGs) from the atmosphere or decrease emissions by sources leading to an accumulation of carbon stocks.**



- Forests present a significant global carbon stock accumulated through growth of trees and an increase in soil carbon. Estimates made for Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010 (FRA 2015) show that the world's forests and other wooded lands store more than 485 giga tonnes (1 Gt=1 billion tonnes) of carbon, 260 Gt in the biomass (53 percent), 37 Gt in dead wood and litter (8 percent) and 189 Gt in soil (39 percent). While sustainable management, planting and rehabilitation of forests can conserve or increase forest carbon stocks, deforestation, degradation and poor forest management do reduce carbon stocks. For the world as a whole, carbon stocks in forest biomass decreased by an estimated 0.22 Gt annually during the period 2011–2015. This was mainly because of a reduction in the global forest area.



Positive and Negative Aspect of the Convention for Fiji and Asia Pacific Region.

- The positive aspect of the convention is advocating and letting the world to hear and see what is happening in Fiji and other Asia Pacific Region.
- The effect of climate change in the smaller island states like Fiji and Asia Pacific Region is evident and it's a matter persist in our everyday life.





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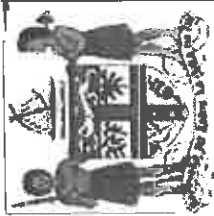
- The negative aspect of the convention is how well, developed countries consider our plea for the fight to reduce carbon emission.
- Perhaps the only alternative is to be on the four front as we are now on the leading role of COP23.
- Having said that, access to the climate financing will be easy, given our leadership to COP 23 and showing the impact of climate change in our island states for the world to see.



The impact of the two conventions and how it shapes the new and modern national renewable energy strategy of the future.

- The focus now is to reduce diesel or fossil engine and move into renewable energy
- A renewable energy generated from wood chips and steam.
- ISA should provide the short fall on isolated areas with no FEA network.

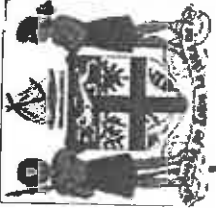




The challenge here is to try and balance out the supply of woody materials for wood chips and re-forestation program.

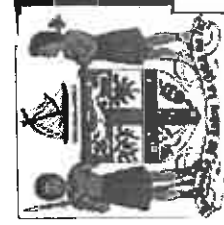
- Forestry Department was initially encouraged for 1 million tree per initiative that ended last year.
- On going project for re-forestation program for the communities.
- Raising of native species and sell with low costs to the communities.
- Encourage Sandalwood planting
- Encourage sustainable forest management



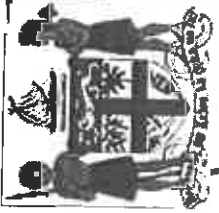


Fiji Pine Limited initiatives

- Annual Restocking Program for 2,500 ha per year verse 450 hectare with a slogan of “we plant more than we harvest” .
- Logging only on 25 years and above (older plantation first), different carbon stock on different pine ages.
- Controlled logging as required under logging code and also under FSC certificate requirements.
- No burning operation during land preparation as required under the FSC guidelines.



MONTH	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
JANUARY	42.2	5.8	-	-	68.1	127.5	26.85
FEBRUARY	12.0	41.5	46.2	123.3	197.9	279.8	102.05
MARCH	46.0	262.2	221.8	181.5	225.6	514.32	256.00
APRIL	103.9	36.5	96.7	453.9	223.6	183.4	79.86
MAY	64.2	280.4	91.5	427.4	219.2	261	127.1
JUNE	46.4	332.2	251.8	283.1	181.9	88.6	
JULY	82.1	430.4	276.6	-	38.3	0	
AUGUST	176.8	449.1	339.9	-	-	26.7	
SEPTEMBER	145.5	151.8	305.2	-	-	264.8	
OCTOBER	67.8	79.8	62.5	-	-	161.07	
NOVEMBER	95.5	608.8	244.3	-	-	486.13	
DECEMBER	179.8	262.9	274.2	165.8	-	85.62	
GRAND TOTALS:	1,062.2	2,941.4	2,210.7	1,635.0	1,154.6	2,478.94	591.86



Fiji Pine
LIMITED

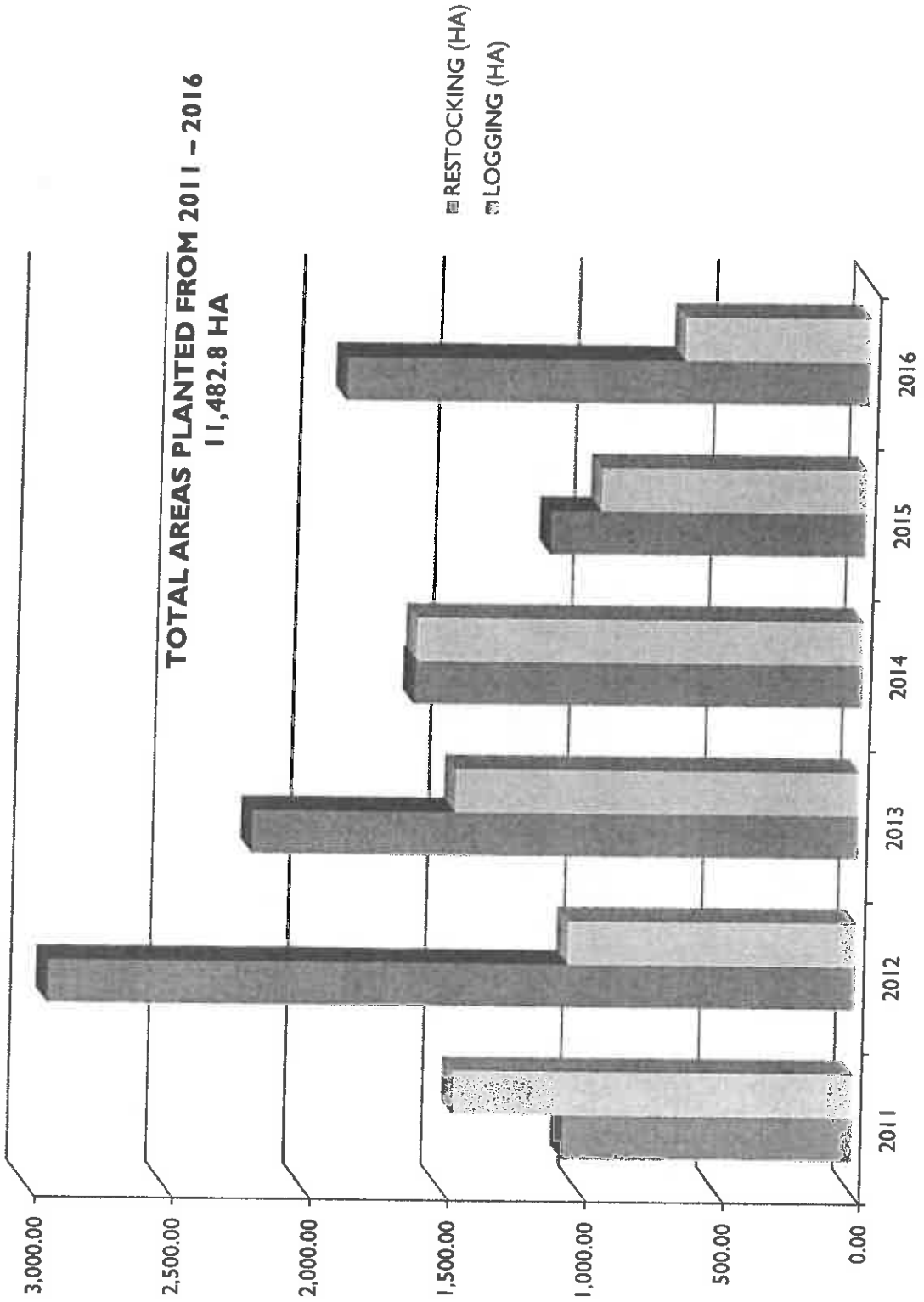
Tropika
WOOD
INDUSTRIES LIMITED

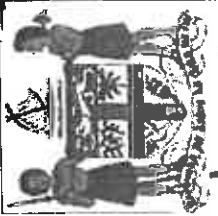
Fiji Forest
INDUSTRIES
LIMITED

Tropika
ENVIRONMENTAL
SERVICES LIMITED



TOTAL AREAS PLANTED FROM 2011 - 2016 11,482.8 HA

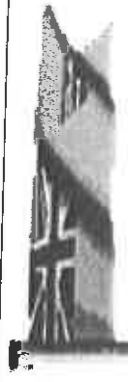




On Tropik wood and FEA power

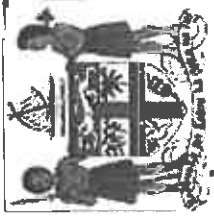
sharing

- Currently the project costs for Navutu project is estimated to be around USD \$44 m which will generate an annually income of around \$20 m.
- The mill capacity will be around 10 mega watt.
- To be operational in late July 2017.
- In terms of environment, the exploitation of woody chips from surrounding forests will be monitored and controlled under the FSC certificate/ National Logging Code of Practice guidelines.



Lesson Learnt

- Re forestation program has to be encouraged
- **Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)**
Human activities related to land use influence the exchange of greenhouse gases between terrestrial ecosystems and the atmosphere and hence have an impact on climate change.
- Should be taught in classrooms and at community level for all citizens.



Way Forward

- Continuing Re-forestation program, proper land use practices
- To try and take stock on carbon exist on growing trees (Natural and Planted plantations). So far we are engaging FNU Lecturer, (Doctor by Profession), to measure carbon stock of pine plantation of different ages, different soil and sites.
- Encourage more renewable energy along FEA network.
- Encourage International Solar Alliance on isolated areas, small islands and communities.

Vinaka Vakalevu.



APPENDIX 2

VERBATIM REPORT

**Verbatim Notes
of the Standing Committee on
Foreign Affairs & Defence**

**Submittee: Professor Anjeela Jokhan
Dean of Science
Faculty of Science, Technology &
Environment - USP**

Thursday, 8th June, 2017

**VERBATIM NOTES OF MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE
ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND DEFENCE, HELD IN THE COMMITTEE
ROOM (EAST WING), PARLIAMENT PRECINCTS, GOVERNMENT
BUILDINGS, ON THURSDAY, 08TH JUNE, 2017 AT 11.30 A.M.**

Submittee: Professor Anjeela Jokhan, Dean of Science
Faculty of Science, Technology & Environment - USP

MR. CHAIRPERSON.- This morning, we have Associate Professor Anjeela Jokhan, and I take this wonderful opportunity Professor to welcome you here and to thank you for responding to our invitation. This Committee is quite fortunate to have you as the second professor to attend to our invitation; the first was Professor Patel, and today we are quite fortunate to have you here with us.

As I have already alluded to, you will be given the floor to present and then the question and answer session, where Honourable Members will pose questions.

So, with no further ado, I will now give the floor to you Professor.

PROF. A. JOKHAN.- Thank you very much Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the invitation, I think it is not often that we get the opportunity to come and share with Members of Parliament about what we are doing and how we can work better in collaboration. So, I appreciate that very much and on behalf of the Faculties, as well at the University, I have to say, I am not as charismatic as Professor Arvind so you will have to bear with me. I am sure he was quite entertaining as well.

From the documents that I had received, Members, I realised that there are two areas that we are still looking at - climate change as well as solar energy. Although the portion that I am supposed to speak on is specifically on climate change, I would be more than happy to share some insights on our work in the area of solar energy and renewal energy in general.

So, please feel free if you wish me to speak about that as well. You will find there are not too many slides so I will talk around each one and I would be very happy if you have questions immediately or afterwards, that is, whatever is easier for you.

Work on climate change adaptation, I think our serious work at USP began in around 2004, 2005 when AusAID in the first instance gave us \$3 million or \$4 million to carry out some research in the way of students scholarships for Masters, and at the same time to work with communities. That was specific to Fiji, so to work with communities in Fiji to develop adaptation tools to particularly the coastal communities so that they could learn to do it themselves and have the kit and try and address it as and when required.

We did that for a few years and by the end of our third round of funding from AusAID, we had developed and implemented a number of climate change adaptation kits to the coastal communities around Fiji. By the end of that project, we had prepared a kit which we could share with the communities and hand them over for them to then continue from there.

So, in 2009, we were funded by the European Union's Climate Change Adaptation Funding, where we did similar kind of work in 2015 of the ACP countries and again, there were other things to be done like climate modelling, et cetera, but a major component was again for building community resilience in climate change.

So, we implemented that. Again, Fiji had the largest number of communities, given that they were here and we implemented it in all the ACP countries. Before the end of that project, because it was seen as bringing them quite tangible outcomes and the communities' satisfaction, the USAID then gave us more funding in around 2012 and asked that we cover some 90 communities in the 15 ACP countries.

So, again, this just kept on building and building and more and more communities were able to get assistance or developed their own capacity really to address these things.

With the USAID, the options were to take hard measures or soft measures. The hard measures are always more costly but they also over the years' experiences in Bangladesh, and countries have shown that hard measures do not always work. So, we negotiated with the USAID to say that we prefer soft measures so people could monitor and respond. How they needed to respond which was a more favourable way forward and more cost effective. So, we have been doing that for quite some time and we have on several occasions worked with the relevant ministries, particularly the Ministry of Environment to work with them on certain communities for some specific things that they wanted done.

We had several workshops with the Government, with NGOs, with the civil society, where we interacted and shared things that we were doing and got back their responses. So, that kind of interaction has always been very useful.

I think there are still a number of challenges that we, as a university perhaps face and these are not challenges that cannot be resolved. Obviously for USP to implement initiatives across the region is a big challenge but the advantage is Fiji, of course, because we are here, it is very cost effective to implement things in Fiji so, there is always a Fiji bias but that is the reality.

One of the things that we know when we talk to governments and when we look at the strategies right across the region in addressing issues of climate change, we understand very clearly that governments have their own priorities, their own strategies in place. We try to use these as our references as much as we can. It has worked because we have had governments come in, because any project that we want to implement always needs countries support. So the governments would support it, but my personal feeling is that, rather than using a documentation and finally getting support, it might work out better if we work in close partnership to actually develop the proposal in line, with what governments were. We say this to all the governments because what that means is the support is always going to be there and that is not an issue. The main issue that we can address if we were to work right from the beginning is that governments can take advantage of the fact that more resources are coming in externally which they can actually use to address their priorities.

So, perhaps a slight change in how we operate might go a long way for us achieving our targets in terms of helping the countries, and in the countries as well, having an advantage of using external funds rather than their own funds all the time to get some of the more urgent things that you already have in your strategic plans.

So, that could be a mechanism and operational mechanism that we may want to think about to help us address the governments immediate needs as well. So, I think that would be a big challenge that we can address if we are to work closer together and try and use the government mechanism to assist us to develop certain outcomes in our projects.

We are currently helping a particular section because it is a technical proposal that they have in mind. They have come to us and say "could you help us put a proposal together?" and which we are very happy to do.

So, I think, again in this particular area, we would be more than happy to help government prepare its own proposals. It is not going to cost you anything obviously, and that is something that we would like to do as a partner - partnership between government and us. It is always the government to feel free to tap into the resources the university has.

We cannot emphasize it more because we keep emphasizing it, but I guess sometimes, probably that is not enough, but it is your university obviously so you can tap into the resources in terms of technical expertise and we would be more than happy to provide and in some areas, we are already doing that in the area of renewable energy and things. We are very, very closely working with the government, again as partners in the initiatives and not as a consultancy or anything. We would not want to do that obviously.

So, yes, I can keep emphasising that if we change and for us as well, we would need to change our thinking a bit more and I am prepared to and I am pushing that more and more from my faculties point of view to form a partnership for anything we do. Our most recent opportunity we lost which is, as we were trying to prepare for the EDF 11 (European Development Fund) for the marine sector.

So, I met with several interested parties, the ministry, the navy, et cetera and gathered quite a lot of information. It was a little unfortunate that when we called for meetings with those parties who could benefit, the response was not as good as we would have wanted. So we have gone ahead and we have looked at documents, and looked at regional country priorities and we have done the work for funding and funding comes in later this year, but again once we have got the funding. One of the first things that we will do is really engage all the governments to make sure that whatever we do, using the funds that is given to you as I speak for USP, there are seven partners, but for us the governments individually determine what they want done and we will allocate money like that rather than us determining what we think governments need; taking a completely different approach this time around to make sure that governments benefit.

So, we will definitely, and there is a lot of work around climate change and the fisheries sector as well as building communities, small business, et cetera. I guess very briefly our work and how we can see the work improving and benefiting the relevant countries.

Climate change financing particularly the Green Climate Fund is really where bulk of the money is sitting and the biggest challenge I think for all the Pacific Island Countries is that, none of these countries have national accredited entities. So that means they technically do not qualify for Green Climate Funds. That is what I think the meeting on late August last year on Green Climate Fund for the Pacific Islands highlight that that is a disadvantage to all the countries. I know Fiji has put in funding proposals, quite a significant one, particularly the highest priority one being the Nadi river management project, but as far as I understand, I think the countries are facing difficulties in accessing what they can potentially access basically.

The only institution that is accredited in the Pacific is SPREP (South Pacific Regional Environment Programme) as a regional accredited entity. So, SPREP has the ability to access funds and I think countries are working with SPREP to try and access that fund as well. I am not sure whether Fiji is thinking of looking into becoming a national accredited entity or not but I think it is worth Fiji to look at that because that would just clearly open, or give you open access to two funds as opposed to other countries and I have also flagged the idea that as a regional

organisation, there is no reason why USP should not also look at perhaps becoming a regional accredited entity.

Our development officers are going to look into that to see how that happens, but if either of those two happens or both happens I think it would just open up a lot bigger funding opportunities for Fiji as well. I think for green climate that would be the main thing and of course, there is quite significant money with other donors, like EU, et cetera.

Again, we would be more than happy to assist the Government in any way we can in terms of setting up any entity that would need to deal with climate funds, or prepare documentation, or technical papers or whatever it might be, however we can assist, we would be more than happy to do so.

Again, as we said before, we do need to make an effort ourselves to ensure that we know what the governments really want, what the priorities are, and we would need to find out ourselves but I think another way in which we might be able to be of more help would be if we had a contact point with the relevant ministries or something where we have a person at USP linked to a person there so we are always aware of what the ministry is doing as well as the ministry is aware of what we are doing and then just people contact becomes really important and if we have that and I think we can make a lot more progress together on things like this and share any opportunities that we get.

So, we would be more than happy, I think the Faculty would be more than happy to have that arrangement and make sure that there is two way communication all the time.

So, Honourable Members of the Standing Committee those were the two very general bits of information, but I would be very happy to answer any specific things that you have in mind, including if you wish, I could talk a little bit our solar projects as well. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRPERSON.- Thank you very much Professor for the very informative issues on climate change funding and all the projects that you have alluded to. This is the question session, Honourable Members, and if you have questions, clarify anything with the Professor, please. Honourable Howard?

HON. H.R.T. POLITINI.- Thank you madam Professor, thank you Mr. Chairman, just through you, you have mentioned about the students that were taking up their Masters programme. Have they come back to contribute to innovative projects? As you know, the crux of the whole Kyoto Protocol, UNFCCC is reducing greenhouse emissions.

So all these things break down to how you have trained all these people, coming through Masters and all to come up with ideas that will assist in reducing greenhouse gases or emissions and I think the second one would probably assist in the maritime islands like the Lau group, maybe the Yasawas, south Kadavu, Beqa, in setting up probably solars or renewable energy.

As some of them do not have hydro dams and all that, projects such as solar panels or wind turbines are things that will assist a lot in these communities in terms of electrifying their villages. Thank you, Madam.

PROF. A. JOKHAN.- Thank you Honourable Politini. The first one, where do all these people go after we provide them scholarships? It is a very interesting comment because students who do their Masters, after their Masters are required to go back to their countries and work as they do here in Fiji as well. Many of our graduates have gone back to work in the government sections whether they have actually made like a very specific contribution.

I think there has been the actual adaptation tool kit that was developed, much of it was developed as a few Masters project. So out of those projects, that has been a very tangible outcome, then in the EUGCCA project, a lot of students did climate modelling and try to understand how change would occur, hence feeding that information into the adaptation kits, but apart from that, it is probably one of the most difficult things to assess the actual tangible outcomes in some areas.

If you look at an area like engineering, it is much easier because you know students have developed something that is totally innovative, you go and give it to the community, the community uses it, it is much easier. So, in this particular case, I think the couple of things would be the main outcome as over the years has been those tool kits and the ability to modify the tool kits, knowing how the climate may change in the future and that has benefited communities, but apart from that, I do not think I can sort of pinpoint any other but yes, these people have gone back to their countries, many of them are back in their governments and many of them actually leading the climate change initiatives that governments are doing, which is a nice thing to know.

In terms of renewal energy in the smaller islands, I am pleased to say that we have been working over the last five or six years with the rural communities in Fiji, including Viti Levu, Vanua Levu and some of the islands in the Lau group, where we have actually set up small solar systems for houses. I know government has a big initiative but in addition to that, we have (and I can probably send Marica some very specific information of where we have done that) has been a very good initiative. You will recall that the government has actually sent some ladies to India

for rural solar projects which I believe my staff were involved in and are actually working with those communities, and those ladies do have a pretty good story maybe, but I will give you a little information and you can share with the Committee.

In our EDF11 funds, we have also got a portion where we would like to be able to assist communities and this idea really came about in my discussions with the Ministry of Agriculture last four years because he is very enthusiastic, for example, the people on the islands when they have their catch, they are able to transport it to main land to sell and one of the biggest issues there is to store the catch and in Vuda, obviously they have tried setting up a solar freezer, which has worked. So, part of this EDF11 project is one way we would be looking at providing that kind of support to very specific areas where the boats do not go very often and similar situation in the Solomon islands. So, we would like to, having had some experience and benefit here, transfer that same concept to the Solomon islands for the use of solar for things like livelihoods, but we would be more than happy to work closer with the communities to set up solar systems for them.

MR. CHAIRPERSON.- Honourable Members any questions? The Honourable Tui Namosi?

HON. RATU S. MATANITOBUA.- Thank you, Mr. Chairman, thank you Professor Anjeela. On financing, you said that you have been working very closely with the government. Apart from the donor countries and the NGOs, and the Government of Fiji, obviously this year we are having the Oceans Conference at the moment in New York and in November, we will chair the COP23. My question is the financing from the government to USP to promote awareness and information to the people not within Fiji but the South Pacific on financing from government.

PROF. A. JOKHAN.- Thank you Honourable Matanitobua, if I have understood the question, it is about using our infrastructure to promote climate financing. On financing, sorry, I just need to be clear, any particular aspect of financing or?

HON. RATU S. MATANITOBUA.- Climate change in general.

PROF. A. JOKHAN.- In general, we would easily be able to use our own infrastructure to promote that. That would not be a problem; we can work with you to see exactly what you want done and how, then yes that should be a definite possibility.

MR. CHAIRPERSON.- Professor Jokhan, you did mention about the USAID 2012 and the figure was there for you to assist these 90 communities. Can

you just shed some light on these 90 communities, whether it is Pacific region or inclusive for other regions, apart from the Pacific Region?

PROF. A. JOKHAN.- The 90 communities were in the 15 ACP countries altogether, the bigger countries have more and the smaller countries have less.

HON. J.N. KUMAR.- Thank you Professor. You talked about adaptation tools, so you provide that services first of all to Fiji and to other ACP countries. Now, when we provide services such as that, it is very important to assess them to know the productivity or how effective that project is. So how often or how do you assess that?

PROF. A. JOKHAN.- The projects that are funded externally, they have a monitoring evaluation process so they would audit the whole, not just the project, but the outcomes of the project. So they would make their rounds, they would see and assess from their own expertise the effectiveness of the kinds of things that you implement.

So, like the EEU has its own MNE process, where they would come and have a look at various times to see whether there has been benefit of the money that they put in.

One of the things they do is to again hold forums with the people or communities, to make sure that they get good feedback from the community.

HON. J.N. KUMAR.- Just on that line Professor, do they not give reports? Since you are funding that, in other words, you do not really do the assessment, so the donors do the assessment, am I right? Just clarify that with us.

PROF. A. JOKHAN.- Yes. Sure, there are two levels. For any large projects, we would first meet the community, as many communities as possible, get their feedback on what the issues there are and in the EUGCCA, we actually went to several coastal communities individually and spent time discussing things with them, understanding the situation and providing the support and then we invite them to give their views on the effectiveness. That is our personal measure, then there is an external measure, where the donor would come and do their own analysis. So, we have a two tier feedback on the effectiveness.

HON. J.N. KUMAR.- Just continue from those two questions, the reason why I asked that question is because right now, we are going to ratify the DOHA amendment to the Kyoto Protocol and we need the involving countries, and I think when we talk about developing countries, that includes Fiji and other Pacific Island countries. So, it is very important for them to ratify this convention so that they can

start with this Convention and that is why since the USP plays a very important role there in enhancing people of the fact of the climate change. So, how can the University disseminate that information to other Pacific Islands so that their Government could ratify the protocol before us? Thank you.

PROF. A. JOKHAN.- I think that is really a very critical thing. We are looking at ratifying the DOHA Agreement et cetera, because countries do their own thing and then they get diverted. How we can help do that? We can potentially do a number of things. Firstly, we could play a more active role in engaging with the governments on this particular aspect, and we can certainly do that so that countries also realise that there is support, if they wanted support to be able to do that more.

Obviously, we are able to use our own infrastructure to be able to, not just communicate, but to get feedback from countries on where they are. We would be very happy to take this back to USP, to see how we can do this and get your opinions on what might be potentially an effective way to do that, and if that is doable, then let us talk about it after today and see how we can assist.

HON. J.N. KUMAR.- While we are still on that line Professor, this is just a suggestion. Since the instigators for the region, all Pacific Island countries, I think the university can have a very important forum whereby they disseminate these Conventions to your students because your students when they go back, they play a very important roles in their own governments and countries so through your students, they will be able to enhance this knowledge to their governments especially so that they can also become part of this Convention. Thank you.

PROF. A. JOKHAN.- Madam, I think that is an excellent suggestion, as you were saying that I was thinking that one thing we do not do is to bring students together to talk about these Conventions, and for example, if we can hold a lot more students interactions and forums about this, it would go a long way. Thank you for that, it seems like the obvious thing to do but we do not do it.

HON. J.N. KUMAR.- Thank you.

PROF. A. JOKHAN.- That we can definitely do.

HON. H.R.T. POLITINI.- Thank you, Mr. Chairman, thank you Professor. How would you rate Fiji's consciousness about the environment and our lead compared to islands like Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Samoa. How would you rate us?

PROF. A. JOKHAN.- Other pacific islands countries. This would be a very personal opinion of course. I think Fiji, Samoa, Marshall Islands in fact would be

three countries in the region that would stand out, in my view, in their efforts to address these things, I think. Fiji's advantage of course, it has a lot more access to things so I think Fiji is very much leading a number of these initiatives. It is nice to see that the Marshall Islands being a small country is holding on, they are very much on track with it as well. The USP Council just opened their centre for sustainable transport last month so that you can see the government's commitment. So, again in my personal view these three would be the governments that would stand out as leaders in the area for sure.

MR. CHAIRPERSON.- Well, Professor, you have USP centres around the Pacific and you already have alluded to this - AusAID and then we have European Union and then you have USAID. Can you share with us two successful stories of those projects from the three donors?

PROF. A. JOKHAN.- Yes. Firstly, it is one followed by the other, so they kind of overlap. A couple of things that come immediately to mind is our climate change adaptation tool that we have talked about. Secondly, it has had significant impact in terms of knowledge creation, that has been the intense work that the projects provided us on climate modelling for the various countries, which has been quite significant. Thirdly, would be the development and building capacity of students in the area of climate change through the post graduate diploma in climate change. We have hundreds of students who come through that programme, just normal students, plus people who are working in the area. It is predominantly on line, so people from all over the place are doing it so that would be another major contribution.

Fourthly, another contribution that has come out and not directly related to this project but another USAID project is that of technical training of people in the area of renewable energy. That has worked really well with all the countries, where we have been providing for the last three or four years, very specific technical training for people who are working in the area and who lack where the Ministry of the country feels they lack a particular area of training.

So, we have been doing that quite consistently over the years and we have had very good feedbacks and it has really helped the people because they have realised how to deal with a solar panel if it goes bad, for example. Little things like that at the technical level which we have been doing. So, those would be in my view the four things that have very tangible outcomes.

MR. CHAIRPERSON.- Thank you Professor. I do agree with your point on the partnership issue, USP with government and probably other institutes like yours and let me share to you what actually happened with our Committee.

We were discussing the issue of the EEZ and one of our questions that was posed to the submittees was, in fact from the Ministry of Defence, we suggested to them that what about having a drone, so it just can monitor the EEZ because it is huge and in fact it the media had revealed in one of the newspapers that one of your lecturers at USP, I believe in the Faculty of Science wrote in and suggested that “USP can do that, USP has a capability of designing a drone to monitor the EEZ.”

So, we made contacts with the Ministry of Defence, they organised a meeting with USP and them but we do not know the end story of that. What actually transpired is because USP has the capability but I believe it looks like the discussion failed due to lack of finance or whatever but that is a pretty valid issue on partnership because you are the educating institute that can advise the Government on projects that you can assist and that is why all these learning institutes are here for. So, it is a valid issue that you have raised. Well, that was just my comment Professor. Honourable Members, any other questions? Honourable Bulitavu?

HON. M. BULITAVU.- Thank you, Mr. Chairman, we thank you Professor for your views in regards to the issue that is before the Committee and probably my area of interest will be this Green Climate Fund and you have highlighted a very important issue which I think other forums and even the government admits the problem of access into this fund and probably SPREP is the only accredited institution probably working with GCF under the UNFCCC umbrella and Fiji, at the moment, we have a national climate change policy. As you know, and also there are programmes probably community programmes to reduce emissions and also increase resilience of our community.

Adaptation projects in the agriculture sector, tourism sector, forestry and also urban development and all other issues, but going to our villages and rural communities, there are issues like food security, food production and coastal erosion and even the increased need for seawalls or whether the seawall is better or planting mangrove is a much better option.

These are other issues and probably USP has already done much research in regards to our communities and how this research can also help our people to voice the people’s concern so that Government can be able to identify which area to prioritise so that these projects really needs and it is very important to relocate this particular village or to bring in a seawall at this particular village.

I just wanted more information on that professor on how USP is able to work with community and provide this much needed information.

PROF. A. JOKHAN.- Thank you Honourable Bulitavu. I think that only one of the things we can do is consolidate the information we currently have. The other

thing that we can do is to build on specific questions that you would like us to work on say, if we can get an idea of the kind of information, there is no reason why we cannot deploy people to actual gather that information for you.

So, I would recommend that if you do need specific information, we would be able to deploy people to carry out the necessary work to gather that information for you.

In the meantime, when I go back we will try and consolidate the information that we already have more recent. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRPERSON.- Professor, another question along that line, you did mention of this green climate finance, where SPREP only can access, that means if Fiji wants to access that, it has to go through SPREP. Is that correct?

PROF. A. JOKHAN.- Thank you Mr. Chairman, I am just trying to read this, it appears to be the case at the moment. Although Fiji has put five projects for this funding, I think Foreign Affairs would be able to tell us which mechanism they have used. I know that SPREP is working with some countries to help them access the funds. Fiji might also be doing it, but I am not really aware of the mechanism that Fiji is using.

HON. J.N. KUMAR.- May I just elaborate, through you Mr. Chairman like you talked about Fiji needs a national accreditor entity. You suggested that, so in other words, if we have that, then we can have access into that fund?

PROF. A. JOKHAN.- If I can just read the summary of the regional meeting they had, that was organised by PIFS last year between the 1st to the 4th of August on green climate. It says here that a number of areas of difficulty in accessing funds were identified by regional representatives. These challenges included establishing a national accredited entities to access GCF funds, no country at present has it, changing submission formats to the forms, maybe the forms are TDS, technical challenge in project preparation, including baseline data. I think that is what the Honourable Bulitavu had alluded to and the feasibility analysis funding support for bid development.

So, it appears that, that seems to be a requirement and that is probably why the country at the moment cannot but it would be interesting to see who Fiji has put their proposal -the 5 project proposals through.

HON. J.N. KUMAR.- Through you, Mr. Chairman, I think so far, what you have alluded to is that, no one has got that national accreditor entity. So in other words, indirectly you are suggesting to us that we can also include that in our

recommendation, to recommend to Parliament if we can establish that, so that we can access to that fund because this is something that we talked about, like it is very difficult to access into that fund. So, what you just said to us that is a very good point. Thank you.

PROF. A. JOKHAN.- We put obviously Fiji in the lead way ahead because I do not think climate change funds is going to be reduced at any time soon.

MR. CHAIRPERSON.- Just a general question Professor. Well, as an academic, what is your view on the USA stand on climate change.

PROF. A. JOKHAN.- I have to say, Mr. Chairman, that I have reduced my following of what the US does but as a Pacific Islander I think, as we all know, academic arguments aside, we know the impacts that it is causing. We know our helplessness because our reduction of carbon is not going to make any impact, anywhere, anytime soon and that is the fact of the matter.

So, we need to secure our future and at the end of the day that is all that matters to me personally because I am not someone who follows politics very well, I am afraid.

So, I mean those politics may or may not even affect us, our issue is like a bread and butter issue, really the future of our people issue for us. You would always find interesting things coming out of Mr. Trump.

MR. CHAIRPERSON.- My final question. Now, we have been hearing and seeing things are happening universally, like the refugees there in the Middle-East, we have Syria, we have other countries that are having their own conflicts within and these refugees have worked in the European countries and looking at that, it is life or death situation.

What is your view, because the time will come when we will have this climate change refugees and Fiji is the hub of the Pacific, it is a much bigger island and when this time comes, that will be quite a challenge for us to stop that.

So, what is your view on this climate change refugees?

PROF. A. JOKHAN.- Thank you Mr. Chairman, you have put me on the spot. I see the Pacific as quite a different entity, to be honest from the rest of the world. How we think, how we behave is quite different and the more over the years my interaction with the other Pacific Island countries, my working with those countries we have a much more, if I can call it "Pacific attitude towards helping each other". So, why? Yes, I think for the brilliant Middle-East and other places, their issues are really big. I do not see that being a similar issue in the Pacific region with

refugees necessarily, and I think we could potentially be an example to the rest of the world in showing how people can live with each other and help each other out.

So, again, maybe I am living in my own silo but I have never seen that to be a threat to Fiji necessarily from our other Pacific Island neighbours for sure. Yes, if we have people from outside then we open up another dimension, I think.

MR. CHAIRPERSON.- It is very encouraging to see that island like Kiribati, Tuvalu, what they are doing now, in their planning, is up-skilling the people, especially young people, youths, they are up-skilling them for them to get special skills and get qualified if that times come, for example, if they go to New Zealand because these countries are linked, they have skills that they can go and start something rather than getting into the unemployment issue, and that is very encouraging to see and just supporting what you say, Fiji has given Kiribati piece of land here and it is a Pacific way of doing things. Thank you.

That is very encouraging and I believe that is one of the issues for us to look into, probably we can discuss and put up a plan and when the time comes, no one is panicking because we have a future plan if this happens because we had a visit to Koro-i-Pita in Lautoka, it is currently run by Peter Drysdale. It is very interesting when he shared the information that people are coming from other islands and they are demanding, "where is my home?"

Currently these Middle-East refugees, it is life or death. You know they go in and Europeans find a difficult situation and I see that situation will also come when something like that happens.

Well, I believe Professor, if there is no other question, we have come to the end of our session.

(The Chairperson on behalf of the Committee thanked Professor Anjeela Jokhan and the members of the Committee and also the media)

PROF. A. JOKHAN.- Thank you very much Mr. Chairman and I really do appreciate this opportunity to hold discussion. Thank you.

The Committee Interview adjourned at 12.18 p.m.