



# **ADB Workshops Series 2022**

## **Green Road to Montreal**

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Ministry of Economy

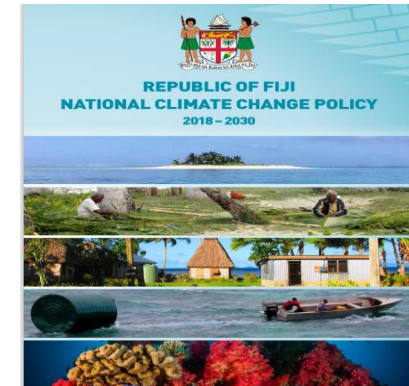
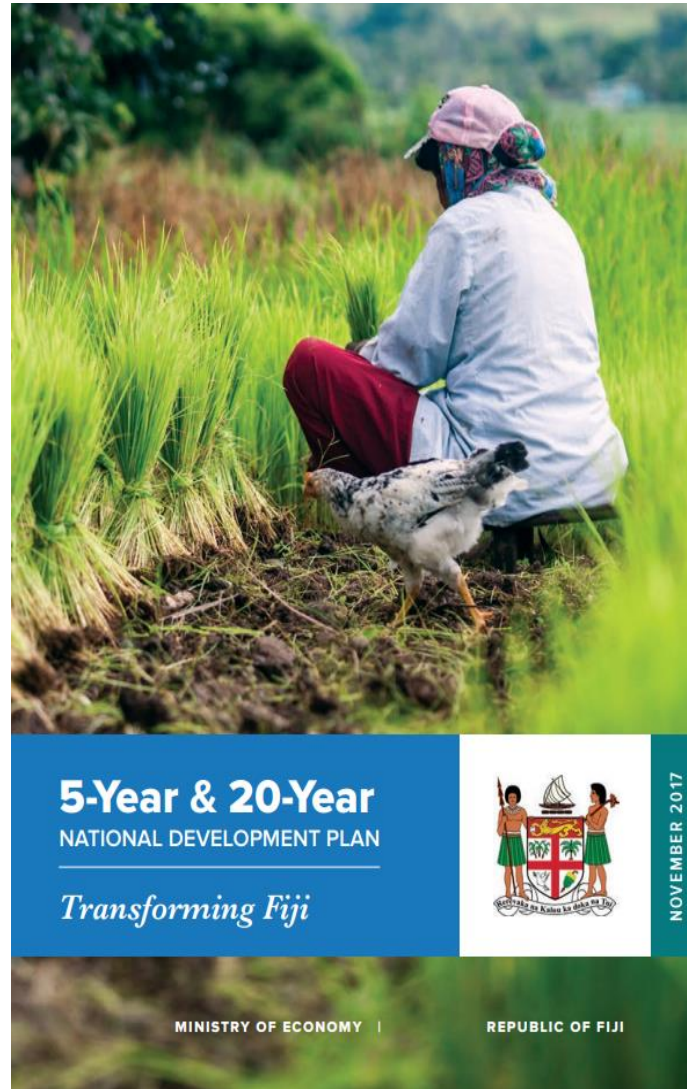
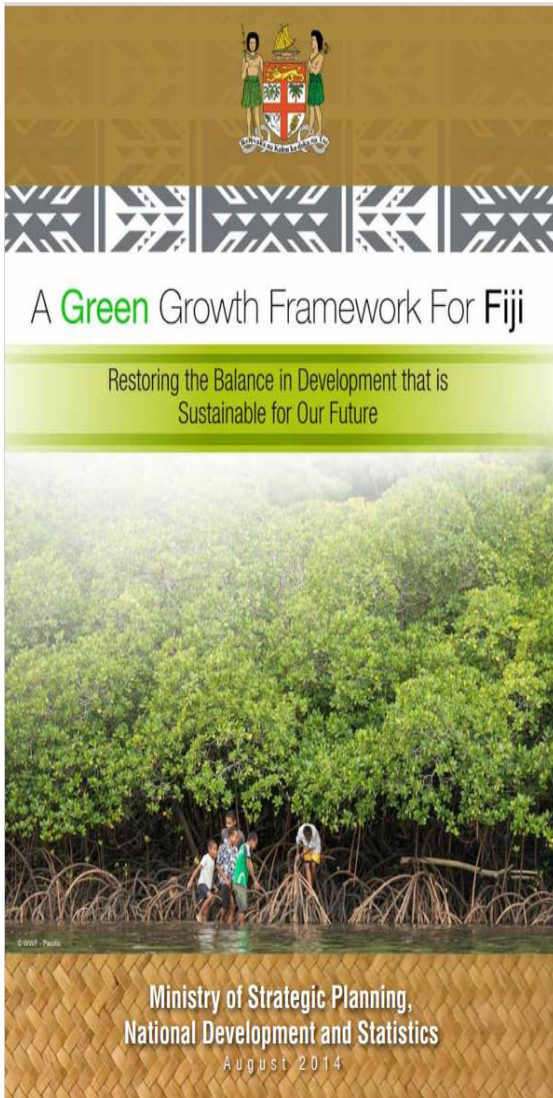
Republic of Fiji

- *It is fundamentally important to include environment, biodiversity and climate considerations in **upstream planning** early in the infrastructure design process.*
- *This helps to avoid negative impacts and achieve greater benefits for society as well as financial savings in the long term.*
- *How is your country ensuring this integration? Can you elaborate this giving examples?*
- *What is the role of regional planning in infrastructure development?*

# Upstream planning early in the infrastructure design process

- A good transport infrastructure is key to a healthy economic development. Infrastructure is instrumental in promoting economic growth. It enables faster access to destinations, increase in productivity. Alongside, infrastructure also plays a role in alleviating poverty.
- Fiji's achievements have been driven by substantial and consistent public investment in infrastructure, public utilities, education, health and social inclusion; and a concerted effort to position Fiji as the hub of economic activity and regional engagement in the Pacific.
- Fiji has also emerged as a respected advocate on some of the great challenges facing humanity, including climate change, sustainable development and the preservation of our oceans.
- Fiji's National Development Plan (NDP), with the vision of "Transforming Fiji", maps out the way forward for Fiji and all Fijians to realise our full potential as a nation.
- 20-Year Development Plan (2017-2036) and a comprehensive 5-Year Development Plan (2017-2021).
- These plans work together, as the 5-Year Development Plan provides a detailed action agenda with specific targets and policies that are aligned to the long-term transformational 20-Year Development Plan.

# Upstream planning early in the infrastructure design process



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- The NDP is aligned with global commitments including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Consistent with the goal of the Paris Agreement to achieve climate neutrality and a low-emission world, we will develop a 2050 Pathway to decarbonise the Fijian economy.
- The integrated nature of development and the need for multi-sectoral solutions are recognised and addressed. Critical cross-cutting issues such as climate change, green growth, the environment, gender equality, disability and governance are mainstreamed in the NDP.
- Climate Change Policy 2018–2030 (NCCP), presents a more detailed and deliberate articulation of Fiji’s priorities in reducing present and future climate risks, while maximising our long-term gains in development.
- The NCCP is a policy document that is defined by its foresight and evidence-based approach in reducing climate risks, with the aim of addressing the specific climate vulnerabilities faced by Fiji and the Fijian people.
- The policy lays the foundation for national climate change legislation in Fiji and sets out the most comprehensive game plan to-date of how Fiji plans to deliver on its Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement. It also establishes a clear mandate for Fiji’s National Adaptation Process and Plan and the implementation of Fiji’s Low Emissions Development Strategy.
- Green Growth Framework for Fiji: Restoring the Balance in Development that is Sustainable for Our Future. The word ‘sustainable’ has been in Fiji’s development agenda for a large part of the four decades since independence, similar to the rest of the world.
- This Green Growth Framework is an innovative tool to accelerate integrated and inclusive sustainable development that inspires action at all levels in the country to build environmental resilience, build social improvement and reduce poverty, build economic growth, and build resilience to the anticipated adverse affects of climate change.
- Balance between the three pillars of sustainable development; namely economic, social and environmental – to ensure that the balance is restored and that future development is both sustainable and can be sustained...and with Fiji remaining a largely pristine island country

## *How is your country ensuring this integration?*

- A candidate project for financing is assessed based on the following criteria:
  - Alignment with the NDP
  - Alignment with the Climate Change Policy Priority for the government
  - Project readiness
  - Other consideration such as SDGs and Paris Agreement

Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) – based on weighting / projects are ranked

- Economic viability
- Social
- Environment/Climate Change Mitigation/Climate and Disaster Resilience

# How is your country ensuring this integration?

## Examples:

- ADB LOAN 3512 AND GRANT 0531-FIJ: Urban Water Supply and Wastewater Management Investment Program (Tranche 1)
- ADB LOAN 3210-FIJ / World Bank Project IBRD 84820: Transport Infrastructure Investment (Sector) Project

Factor	Raw Score 0 – 10 and converted to %	Criteria Weighting (%)	Final Weighted Score (as %)
<b>Budget Entity Name and Number .....</b>			
<b>A. Prerequisites for Inclusion in MTBF (PSIP)</b>			
1. <b>NDP. Compliance with NDP</b>	Prerequisite	Prerequisite	Prerequisite
2. <b>Entity / Crosscutting Plans. Entity / crosscutting Plans in place &amp; complied with</b>	Prerequisite	Prerequisite	Prerequisite
<b>B. Weighted Criteria for Prioritizing Entity – Sector Wide Allocations under the MTBF (PSIP) <sup>2</sup></b>			
3. <b>Economic. Entity demonstrates capacity to generate high net economic benefits for capital investments</b>	X	42%	X
4. <b>Social. Entity demonstrates capacity to generate high net social benefits for capital investments</b>	X	24%	X
• Gender	X	[6%]	X
• Poverty	X	[6%]	X
• Disability	X	[6%]	X
• Land / resettlement	X	[6%]	X
5. <b>Environment/Climate Change Mitigation/Climate and Disaster Resilience. Entity demonstrates capacity to meet high net environmental, climate change mitigation, and climate and disaster resilience policies and standards for capital investments, following robust consideration of risks</b>	X	24%	X
• Environment	X	[8%]	X
• Climate change mitigation	X	[8%]	X
• Climate and disaster resilience (60%/40%)	X	[8%]	X
6. <b>Administrative / Financial Capacities. Entity has capacity to fund, implement and manage projects efficiently, on time and within budget</b>	X	5%	X
7. <b>Risk analysis and management plan. Manageable level of entity/sector risks and entity capacities to manage identified risks</b>	X	5%	X
<b>Total Scores (5 headline criteria)</b>	<b>0 - 100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0 - 100</b>

# *What is the role of regional planning in infrastructure development?*

*“Infrastructure was almost a forgotten topic in urban planning (Neuman and Smith, 2010), until a recent resurgence in some quarters” (Marshall, 2014, quoted in Neuman, 2014, 795)*

*“...integration would be best aided by planning according to place and not the needs of individual sectors in isolation” (Arts et al 2016)*

- The planning system has a fundamental role to play in integrated infrastructure delivery.
- *Regional planning – very important / critical in infrastructure planning.*
- Integrated infrastructure planning is hindered by complex multi-level governance arrangements in Fiji.
- The governance of infrastructure planning is extremely complex, with multiple organisations (local municipal authorities, central government agencies, public / private utilities and regulators, etc.).
- Fiji’s planning for infrastructure is guided by NDP and PCPC (Project Coordination and Planning Committee).



# Key Messages/ Take aways' from Fiji

- ❖ A good transport infrastructure is key to a healthy economic development.
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