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# DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION IN THE INDO-PACIFIC



**COUNTRY REPORT: FIJI**



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## About India-U.S. Triangular Development Partnership (TriDeP)

The Asia Foundation is a non-profit international development organization committed to improving lives across a dynamic and developing Asia. With support from USAID/India, the Foundation is implementing the India-U.S. Triangular Development Partnership (TriDeP) in support of U.S. and India's mutual aims in the Indo-Pacific and beyond. TriDeP will establish partnerships with government, civil society, business corporations, think tanks, and academic institutions to advance India's development cooperation footprint in three sectors: Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA), and Renewable Energy (RE). TriDeP seeks to identify countries in the Indo-Pacific region, beyond the immediate neighborhood of India, where there is a potential demand for partnership with India, and to prioritize its activities based on such identification. TriDeP believes that such identification needs can also be informed by the other development cooperation initiatives in the Indo-Pacific to enable synergies among development cooperation partners as well as complementarities to maximize resource utilization. This will enable TriDeP to focus on sectors and countries where gaps need to be filled, avoiding duplication of effort already underway or planned through other initiatives.

To develop an effective and efficient roadmap for such development cooperation in this context, the Foundation has engaged the Bureau of Research on Industry and Economic Fundamentals (BRIEF) to undertake a mapping exercise of the complementarity of Indian development cooperation with other similar initiatives in selected countries in the Indo-Pacific.

### Disclaimer

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# CONTENTS

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms	4
Scope and Methodology	6
Objective	6
Methodology	6
Structure	6
1. Overview of Aid and Development Cooperation to Fiji	10
1.1. Disaster Risk Reduction	10
1.2. Climate Smart Agriculture	12
1.3. Renewable Energy	14
2. Cooperation Modalities of Donor Interventions and Donor Intent	16
2.1. Chinese Interventions in Fiji	19
3. Key Challenges and Best Practices: Sectoral Case Studies	24
4. Scope of India's involvement in Development Cooperation in Fiji: Mapping Demand and Supply	26
4.1. Opportunities for India	26
4.2. Disaster Risk Reduction	28
4.3. Climate Smart Agriculture	29
4.4. Renewable Energy	30
4.5. Financing Models and ensuring Sustainability of India's Assistance beyond the TriDeP cycle	30
4.6. India-U.S.-Fiji Triangular Cooperation: The Way Forward	33

## List of abbreviations and acronyms

- ◆ ACP- African, Caribbean, and Pacific
- ◆ ADB- Asian Development Bank
- ◆ BRCF- Building Resilient Communities in Fiji Project
- ◆ CAP- Community Action Plan
- ◆ CBINRM- Community-based Integrated Natural Resource Management
- ◆ C-DAC- Centre for Development of Advanced Computing
- ◆ CEA- Central Electricity Authority
- ◆ CEEW- Council on Energy, Environment and Water
- ◆ CELAP- China Executive Leadership Academy Pudong
- ◆ CSA- Climate Smart Agriculture
- ◆ CSIR- Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Labs
- ◆ CSTEP- Centre for Study of Science, Technology and policy
- ◆ CWM- Colonial War Memorial
- ◆ DRCSC-Development Research Communication and Service Centre
- ◆ DRM- Disaster Risk Management
- ◆ DRR- Disaster Risk Reduction
- ◆ EESL- Energy Efficiency Services Limited
- ◆ EU- European Union
- ◆ EXIM- Export Import Bank of India
- ◆ FOIP- Free and Open Indo-Pacific
- ◆ FPO- Fiji Procurement Office
- ◆ FRCS- Fiji Red Cross Society
- ◆ FREPP- Fiji Renewable Energy Power Project
- ◆ GDP- Gross Domestic Product
- ◆ GEF- Global Environment Facility
- ◆ GHG- Green House Gas
- ◆ GOI- Government of India
- ◆ ICAR- Indian Council for Agricultural Research
- ◆ ICCR- Indian Council for Cultural Relations
- ◆ ICRISAT- International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
- ◆ IFC- International Finance Corporation
- ◆ IISc- Indian Institute of Science
- ◆ IIT- Indian Institute of Technology
- ◆ IMD- Indian Meteorological Department
- ◆ INCOIS- Indian National Centre for Oceanic Information Systems
- ◆ INRM- Integrated Natural Resource Management Project
- ◆ IREDA- Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
- ◆ ISRO- Indian Space Research Organization
- ◆ IT- Information Technology
- ◆ ITEC- Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation
- ◆ LOC- Lines of Credit
- ◆ M&E- Monitoring and Evaluation
- ◆ MANAGE- National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management
- ◆ MNRE-Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
- ◆ MoU- Memorandum of Understanding
- ◆ MRD- Ministry of Rural Development
- ◆ NBC- National Building Code
- ◆ NCMRWF- The National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting
- ◆ NDMO- National Disaster Management Office
- ◆ NDRF- National Disaster Response Force
- ◆ NICRA- National Innovation in Climate Resilient Agriculture
- ◆ NIDM- National Institute of Disaster Management
- ◆ NIRD&PR- National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj
- ◆ NISE- National Institute of Solar Energy
- ◆ NIT- National Institute of Technology
- ◆ NIWE- National Institute of Wind Energy
- ◆ NRSC- National Remote Sensing Centre
- ◆ NSDC- National Skill Development Cooperation
- ◆ ODA- Official Development Assistance

- ◆ PAs- Protected Areas
- ◆ PIGGAREP-Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement through Renewable Energy Project
- ◆ POSOCO- Power System Operation Corporation
- ◆ R2R- Ridge-to-reef
- ◆ RE- Renewable Energy
- ◆ ROI- Return on Investment
- ◆ SAARC- South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
- ◆ SCGJ- Skill Council for Green Jobs
- ◆ SDGs- Sustainable Development Goals
- ◆ SDMC- SAARC Disaster Management Centre
- ◆ SME- Small and Medium Enterprise
- ◆ SPREP- Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program
- ◆ SSS-NIBE- Sardar Swaran Singh National Institute of Bioenergy
- ◆ TCS- Technical Cooperation Scheme
- ◆ TERI- The Energy and Resources Institute
- ◆ TSRD- Tagore Society for Rural Development
- ◆ UNDP- United Nations Development Program
- ◆ UNICEF- United Nations Children's Fund
- ◆ U.S.- United States
- ◆ USAID- United States Agency for International Development
- ◆ USD- United States Dollar

## Scope and Methodology

This report assesses the current status of developmental cooperation for Fiji in the identified sectors of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and Renewable Energy (RE), and sets a background for India for an effective and efficient roadmap for development cooperation through relevant case studies and demand-supply mapping.

### Objective

The report identifies the current development partners (multilateral development banks/ countries) in the identified sectors and maps their activities. It further elaborates the recipient organizations and institutions that are involved in receiving and managing aid, along with an assessment of outcome and sustainability of donor interventions in these sectors. Further, the report identifies the gaps and new initiatives where India can participate and engage through bilateral, multilateral or triangular cooperation. It also assesses the potential expertise of India in each of the identified sectors, and charts a way forward entailing adoption of best practices and mitigation of potential challenges based on learnings from past/existing projects in the identified domains. The report intends to discuss and recommend partner countries' preferred cooperation modalities as well as identify innovative financing models that India can incorporate in its development cooperation initiatives.

### Methodology

The report adopts a mixed methods design involving the assessment of relevant qualitative and quantitative information gathered from primary and secondary sources. As part of the exercise, extensive one-on-one stakeholder interactions with academic experts, relevant representatives of multilateral development banks and donor countries, former bureaucrats and others were undertaken. Apart from multi-stakeholder engagements, the preparation of the report also involved comprehensive secondary research, including reviewing relevant reports, documents, and datasets available in the secondary domain. Further, thorough assessment of multiple implementation reports, status reports, and M&E reports published by various stakeholders/donors during or post completion of relevant projects were also conducted to gather key insights into various focus areas identified for the study.

### Structure

The report has been structured in a way to systematically capture the major elements regarding development cooperation in Fiji, principal donors, key modalities, limitations, best practices as well as the potential role of India in the identified sectors among others. The overall report has been divided into five chapters, which entail the following:

Chapter 1 prepares a background and provides a glimpse of the economic environment in Fiji to define the context. It further focuses on the local systemic framework within the country for receiving and managing development cooperation.

Chapter 2 tries to analyze the current status of development cooperation in the identified sectors i.e., DRR, CSA and RE.

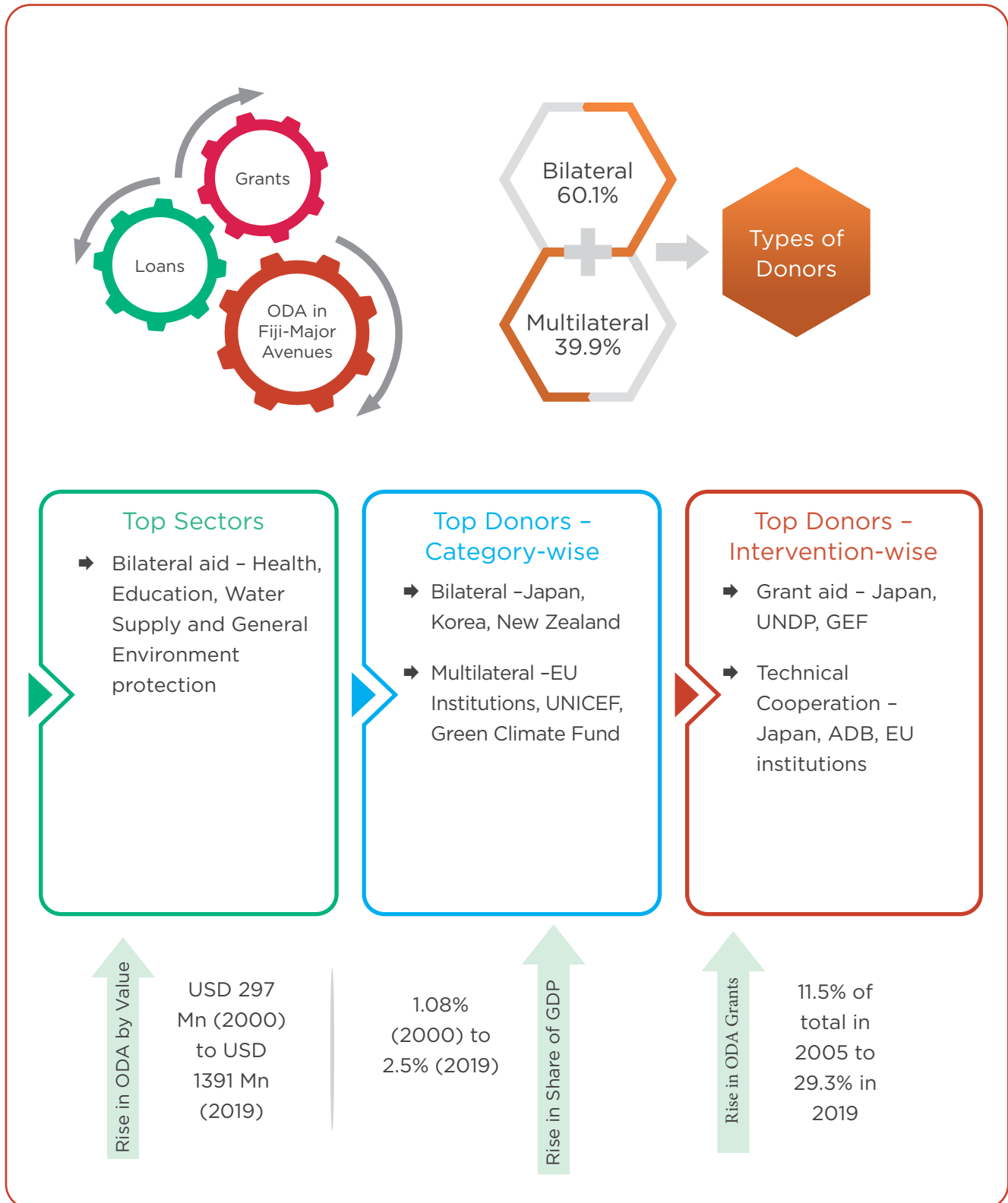
Chapter 3 identifies the cooperation modalities and tries to explain the intent and objectives of existing donors providing aid assistance to Fiji.

Chapter 4 includes a comprehensive analysis of the best practices and challenges for one project identified in each of the selected sectors i.e. DRR, CSA and RE. The chapter further deep dives into the sustainability measures undertaken by the respective donors for each project.

Chapter 5 discusses the scope of India's involvement as a donor, which has been assessed through detailed demand-supply mapping for Fiji and India respectively, further identifying the relevant stakeholders for cooperation. The chapter further elaborates the innovative financing models that India can incorporate while engaging in development cooperation with Fiji.

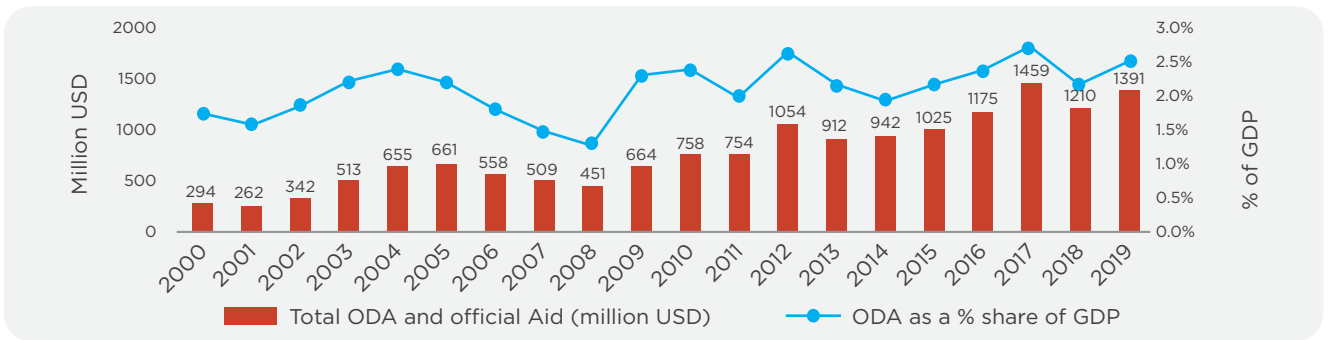
# Overview of Aid and Development Cooperation to Fiji

Figure 1 - Snapshot: Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Fiji



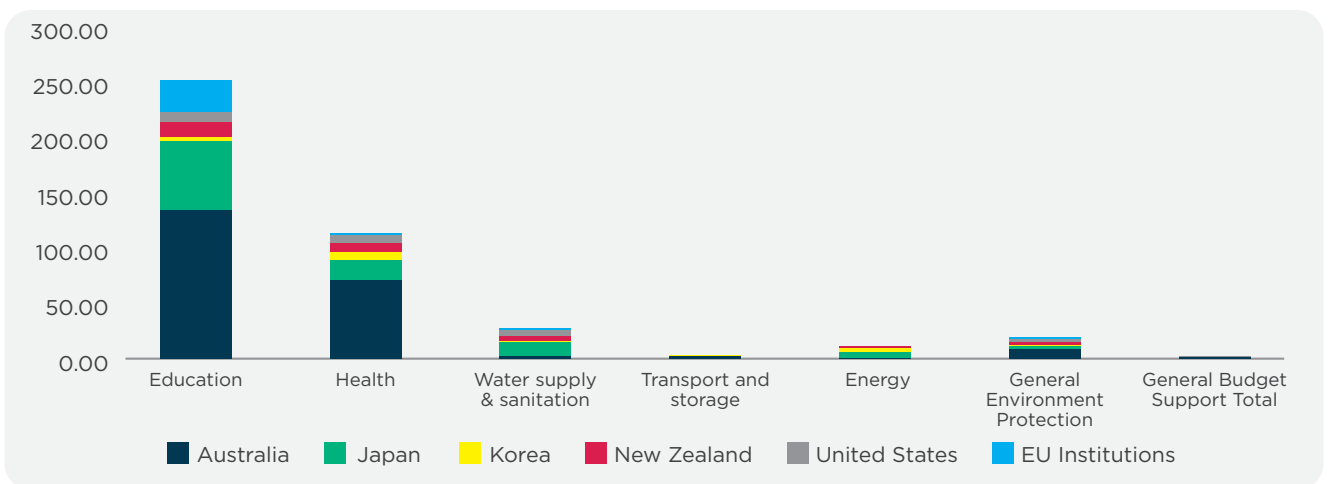


**Figure 2 - Total ODA and official aid in Fiji and share of GDP**




Source: World Bank Database

**Figure 3 - Sector wise disbursement of Aid by Top Six countries, 2007-2019 (in USD million)**



Source: OECD Database

**Figure 4 - Focus Areas: Nature of Issues and Investments So Far**



**Disaster Risk Reduction**

- ◆ Key Issues - Climate changes and frequent disasters like earthquakes and floods, volcanic eruption, cyclones, and disaster displacement, lack of existing data management systems, poor governance and limited financing
- ◆ Principal Donors - European Union, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Bank, Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction & Recovery trust funds.
- ◆ Broad Areas of Intervention - Risk identification, priority project identification, restoration projects, resilience, and emergency response.



### Climate Smart Agriculture

- ◆ Key Issues - Rising sea level, coastal erosions, and extreme weather, heavy dependence on agriculture, limited technological capacities (GIS mapping, climate information systems), capacities in terms of crop varieties, lack of awareness on control of pests/diseases, soil/land management, and irrigation, limited policy and regulations
- ◆ Principal Donors - Global Environment Facility, Japan
- ◆ Broad Areas of Intervention - Natural resource management, increasing resilience to climate change, removing policy barriers.



### Renewable Energy

- ◆ Key Issues - Heavy reliance on imported petroleum products, heavy rainfall, regulatory and financial barriers for renewable energy generation, untapped potential for renewable energy generation, financial barrier, lack of information repository for government and stakeholders, compliance issues, limited private sector engagement
- ◆ Principal Donors - World Bank, UNDP, Green Climate Fund, GEF
- ◆ Broad Areas of Intervention - Renewable energy development, reducing GHG emission, policy advice and regulatory framework

Source: Disaster Risk Reduction in the Republic of Fiji. UNDRR. 2019. & BRIEF Research

## 1.1. Disaster Risk Reduction

Table 1 - Fiji: Aid Assistance in Disaster Risk Reduction

Donor	Area	Project	Description
United Nations Development Program, USAID	Capacity Building	Building Resilient Communities in Fiji Project (BRCF) <sup>1</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Recipient: Fiji Red Cross Society (FRCS)</li> <li>◆ Closing Year/Status: 2019</li> <li>◆ Modality: Unspecified</li> <li>◆ Budget: USD 1,27, 282</li> <li>◆ The BRCF project's goal was to minimize community vulnerability in Fiji's Western, Northern, and Central Divisions while also enhancing FRCS' capability to support integrated disaster management.</li> </ul>

1. Final Evaluation: Building Resilient Communities in Fiji Project. 2019. <https://www.dmeforpeace.org/resource/final-evaluation-building-resilient-communities-in-fiji-project/>

Donor	Area	Project	Description
Asian Development Bank	Capacity Building	Fiji: Emergency Flood Recovery (Sector) Project <sup>2</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Implementing Agency: Ministry of National Planning</li> <li>◆ Closing Year/ Status: 2015</li> <li>◆ Modality: Loan</li> <li>◆ Budget: USD 17.56 million</li> <li>◆ The project contributed towards rehabilitating road infrastructure, water supply systems, and agricultural drainage schemes that were being affected because of 2009 floods.</li> </ul>
Asian Development Bank and World Bank	Capacity Building	Fiji: Emergency Assistance for Recovery from Tropical Cyclone Winston <sup>3</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Implementing Agency: Ministry of Economy</li> <li>◆ Closing Year/Status: 2018</li> <li>◆ Modality: Loan</li> <li>◆ Budget: USD 100 million</li> <li>◆ Loan from Ordinary Capital Resources: USD 50 million</li> <li>◆ Loan from World Bank: USD 50 million</li> <li>◆ The intended result was that reconstruction projects, such as school renovation and disaster-responsive housing aid, would be sufficiently funded while staying within budget limits.</li> </ul>
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery	Capacity Building	Integrated Flood Management - Nadi Basin Pilot <sup>4</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Implementing Agency: Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery</li> <li>◆ Closing Year/Status: 2011</li> <li>◆ Modality: Technical Assistance Loan</li> <li>◆ Budget: USD 1.25 million</li> <li>◆ The goal of the project was to test an integrated flood management method in the Nadi basin as a disaster risk reduction tool that may be duplicated in other watersheds in Fiji and other Pacific countries.</li> </ul>

2. ADB Document. <https://www.adb.org/projects/43110-013/main>

3. ADB Document. <https://www.adb.org/projects/50181-001/main#:~:text=ADB%20Provides%20%2450%20Million%20For,school%20rehabilitation%20and%20housing%20assistance.>

4. GEF Document. [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/7D55859719CD0D5E85257838006A9E32-Full\\_Report.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/7D55859719CD0D5E85257838006A9E32-Full_Report.pdf)

European Union (EU) - African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) Region Disaster Reduction Partnership Trust Fund	Technical Assistance	Fiji - Enhancing capacity for improving design and construction of single-story houses and schools for climate and disaster risk <sup>5</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Implementing Agencies: World Bank and Government of Fiji</li> <li>◆ Closing Year/Status: 2021</li> <li>◆ Modality: Technical Assistance</li> <li>◆ Budget: USD 100,000</li> <li>◆ The project aimed to provide technical assistance to the relevant Ministries and institutions in Fiji to help prepare guidelines for the implementation of its current National Building Code (NBC) for new single-story schools and single-story houses located in rural areas.</li> </ul>
ADB and World Bank	Capacity Building and Technical Assistance	Fiji Transport Infrastructure Investment Project <sup>6</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Implementing Agency: Ministry of Economy</li> <li>◆ Closing Year/Status: Active</li> <li>◆ Modality: Loan and Technical Assistance</li> <li>◆ Budget: Loan through Ordinary Capital Resources: USD 100 million</li> <li>◆ Technical Assistance via Technical Assistance Special Fund: USD 700,000</li> <li>◆ Loan through World Bank: USD 50 million</li> <li>◆ The objective of the Transport Infrastructure Investment Project for Fiji is to improve the resilience and safety of land and maritime transport infrastructure for users of project roads, bridges and rural jetties and wharves.</li> </ul>

## 1.2. Climate Smart Agriculture

Table 2 - Fiji: Aid Assistance in Climate Smart Agriculture

Donor	Area	Project	Description
Global Environment Trust fund	Technical Assistance	Community-based Integrated Natural Resource Management Project (INRM) <sup>7</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Implementing Agencies: Ministry of iTaukei Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Forests, Department of Environment, Ministry of Economy</li> <li>◆ Closing Year/ Status: Unspecified</li> <li>◆ Modality: Grant and Loan</li> <li>◆ Budget: Unspecified</li> <li>◆ The project objective is to promote natural resource management to prevent land degradation, increase carbon stocks, and support local livelihoods.</li> </ul>

5. GFDRR. <https://www.gfdr.org/en/fiji-enhancing-capacity-improving-design-and-construction-single-story-houses-and-schools-climate>

6. ADB Document. <https://www.adb.org/projects/48141-001/main>

7. Project Details. FAO. <https://www.fao.org/gef/projects/detail/en/c/1105464/>

Donor	Area	Project	Description
Asian Development Bank	Technical Assistance	Fiji: Management of the Strategy for Agricultural Growth <sup>8</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Implementing Agency: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry</li> <li>❖ Closing Year/ Status: 1998</li> <li>❖ Modality: Technical Assistance</li> <li>❖ Budget: USD 650,000</li> <li>❖ The project provided technical assistance on the growth-related management practices and strategies for the agriculture sector in Fiji.</li> </ul>
GEF Trust Fund	Capacity Building	R2R: Testing the Integration of Water, Land, Forest & Coastal Management to Preserve Ecosystem Services, Store Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods in Pacific Island Countries <sup>9</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Implementing Agency: United Nations development Program</li> <li>❖ Closing Year/ Status: Active</li> <li>❖ Modality: Technical Assistance</li> <li>❖ Budget: USD 98,325,614</li> <li>❖ Project objective is to test the mainstreaming of 'ridge-to-reef' (R2R), climate resilient approaches to integrated land, water, forest and coastal management in the PICs</li> </ul>
GEF Trust Fund	Capacity Building	PAS: Forestry and Protected Area Management <sup>10</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Local Government, Urban Development, Housing and Environment (Fiji)</li> <li>❖ Closing Year/ Status: 2018</li> <li>❖ Modality: Unspecified</li> <li>❖ Budget: GEF Grant Amount: USD 6,283,750</li> <li>❖ Co-Financing Amount: USD 11,787,220</li> <li>❖ To conserve biodiversity in Fiji, Samoa, Vanuatu and Niue by expanding and consolidating their networks of Protected Areas (PAs), building capacity for conservation management and sustainable use of biodiversity and reducing forest and land degradation.</li> </ul>

8. ADB Document. <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-document/72488/29692-fij-tar.pdf>

9. International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network. <https://iwlearn.net/iw-projects/5404>

10. Project Details. FAO. <https://www.fao.org/gef/projects/detail/en/c/1056879/>

## 1.3. Renewable Energy

Table 3 - Fiji: Aid Assistance in Renewable Energy

Donor	Area	Project	Description
GET and UNDP	Capacity Building	Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement through Renewable Energy Project (PIGGAREP) <sup>11</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Implementing Agency: Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP)</li> <li>◆ Closing Year/Status: 2014</li> <li>◆ Modality: Unspecified</li> <li>◆ Budget: USD 5.225 million</li> <li>◆ The goal of this project was to reduce the pace of growth of GHG emissions from fossil fuel consumption in Pacific Island Countries (PICs) by promoting broad and cost-effective use of RE resources.</li> </ul>
The World Bank	Capacity Building	FEA Nadarivatu Hydro Power Project <sup>12</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Implementing Agency: N/A</li> <li>◆ Closing Year/Status: Dropped</li> <li>◆ Modality: N/A</li> <li>◆ Budget: N/A</li> <li>◆ The Fiji Renewable Power Development Project's development goal is to assist the borrower in continuing to fulfil the Republic of Fiji's growing demand for power at the lowest possible cost by establishing a stable, diversified sustainable energy portfolio.</li> </ul>
Asian Development Bank	Technical Assistance	Regional: Support to Climate Resilient Investment Pathways in the Pacific <sup>13</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Implementing Agency: Asian Development Bank</li> <li>◆ Closing Year/Status: Active</li> <li>◆ Modality: Technical Assistance</li> <li>◆ Budget: USD 4 million</li> <li>◆ The project will assist ADBs effort in climate-proofing infrastructure investments; supporting the development of small-value renewable energy projects for mitigating emissions.</li> </ul>

11. SPREP. <https://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/CC/PIGGAREP/Flyer.pdf>

12. World Bank Document. <https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/project-detail/P099308>

13. ADB Document. <https://www.adb.org/projects/54068-001/main>

Donor	Area	Project	Description
Green Climate Fund and ADB	Capacity Building and Technical Assistance	Regional: Capacity Building and Sector Reform for Renewable Energy Investments in the Pacific <sup>14</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Implementing Agency: Asian Development Bank</li> <li>◆ Closing Year/Status: Active</li> <li>◆ Modality: Technical Assistance</li> <li>◆ Budget: USD 6.25 million</li> <li>◆ Project provides capacity building and policy advice support to a series of ongoing and ensuing projects, under the Pacific Renewable Energy Investment Facility.</li> </ul>
GEF, and Vara Renewable Energy	Technical Assistance	Fiji Renewable Energy Power Project (FREPP) <sup>15</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Implementing Agencies: Department of Energy, Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure</li> <li>◆ Closing Year/Status: 2020</li> <li>◆ Modality: Unspecified</li> <li>◆ Budget: USD 22,464,923</li> <li>◆ This Fiji Renewable Energy Power Project (FREPP) focused on the removal of barriers (policy, regulatory, market, finance, and technical) to the wide-scale use of RE resources for grid-connected power generation in Fiji.</li> </ul>

14. ADB Document. <https://www.adb.org/projects/49450-010/main>

15. UNDP Document. <https://info.undp.org/docs/pdc/Documents/FJI/160420%20FREPP%20MTR%20Final%20Report.pdf>

# 2 Cooperation Modalities of Donor Interventions and Donor Intent

Aid assistance, ever since the inception of development practices, is given based on three major factors: (i) Humanitarian grounds, (ii) Political consideration, and (iii) Economic interest.<sup>16</sup>

Table 4 - Donor Intent Examples

Intent Category	Description	Examples	Projects
Development	Promotes long-term economic development and welfare within the recipient country. Can include tied aid, and projects where the donor is both the funder and the implementer.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Humanitarian assistance and emergency management</li> <li>2. Capacity building within the recipient country to sustain social programs</li> <li>3. Institution building of recipient government through elections, training, or official government buildings</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Fiji: Emergency Assistance for Recovery from Tropical Cyclone Winston (Primary Donor - Asian Development Bank and World Bank)</li> <li>◆ R2R: Testing the Integration of Water, Land, Forest &amp; Coastal Management to Preserve Ecosystem Services, Store Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods in Pacific Island Countries (Primary Donor - GEF Trust Fund)</li> <li>◆ Fiji Renewable Energy Power Project (FREPP) (Primary Donor - GEF, and Vara Renewable Energy)</li> </ul>
Altruistic	Seeks sustained development with long-term interventions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Altruistic aid is the one that seeks to enhance economic development</li> <li>2. Offered with the pure objective of improving the quality of life. Altruistic aid is usually offered on soft-terms and on long-term basis</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Building Resilient Communities in Fiji Project (BRCF) (Primary Donor - United Nations Development Program, USAID)</li> <li>◆ Fiji: Management of the Strategy for Agricultural Growth (Primary Donor - Asian Development Bank)</li> <li>◆ Regional: Support to Climate Resilient Investment Pathways in the Pacific (Primary Donor - Asian Development Bank)</li> </ul>

**Other Categories:** *Commercial, Representational, Security-Military, Prestige, or Mixed.*

India can be categorized primarily under the 'Representational' category<sup>17</sup>. Overall, Fiji has been a large recipient of India's development cooperation initiatives for cultural exchanges through training programmes and capacity building.

16. Strange, Austin. Mengfan Cheng. Brooke Russell. Siddhartha Ghose and Bradley Parks. 2017.

17. Based on stakeholder discussions



Table 5 - India's Role in Fiji

#### Grant in Aid

- ◆ Government of India has provided funds to Fiji for 5 Toyota cars for Fiji Police; 500 sewing machines; 5 ambulances for hospitals; 134 water tanks for primary and higher secondary schools, and mobile library vehicle for Suva City Carnegie Mobile Library; 4x4 double cab for Rarawai & Penang Cane Producers' Association; Upgradation of a road in Kieuva near Suva, and equipment and books for TISI Sangam College of Nursing and Health Care Education in Labasa.<sup>18</sup>
- ◆ India has also been supporting the Fijian SME Sector through grant assistance and the Fijian Sugar Industry through direct financial assistance and also through training programmes.<sup>19</sup>

#### Project Assistance

- ◆ GOI has provided assistance to Fiji National University for purchase of five sets of motorized sugarcane crushing units with associated accessories.<sup>20</sup>
- ◆ GOI also assisted the Kidney Foundation of Fiji in the purchase of dialysis machines and equipment for its new Dialysis Centre.<sup>21</sup>
- ◆ Grant was also provided by GOI for purchase of medicines at a total cost of INR 10 lakh.<sup>22</sup>

#### Relief Assistance

- ◆ GOI provided USD 100,000 in 2009 after cyclone Tomas.<sup>23</sup>
- ◆ GOI provided USD 100,00 after the floods in 2012 and USD 100,000 were provided in 2013 after the cyclone Evan.<sup>24</sup>
- ◆ India also provided relief assistance to Fiji when the cyclone Winston hit Fiji in 2016.<sup>25</sup>

#### Lines of Credit

- ◆ India extended USD 50.4 million Lines of Credit in July 2005 for up-gradation of sugar mills in Fiji.<sup>26</sup>

#### ITEC

- ◆ For the 2014-15 academic year, India has offered Fiji 55 spots under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) and 30 slots under the Technical Cooperation Scheme (TCS) Colombo Plan for short-term training courses at various Indian institutes.<sup>27</sup>
- ◆ In addition, 40 Navy slots and 10 Army spaces have been added.
- ◆ Defence personnel from Fiji have been offered short and long-term training programmes during the year 2014-15.<sup>28</sup>

18. Ministry of External Affairs. [https://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/Fiji\\_July\\_2014.pdf](https://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/Fiji_July_2014.pdf)

19. India-Fiji bilateral Relations. Ministry of External Affairs. 2020. [https://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/India-Fiji\\_\\_Bilateral\\_BriefJan\\_2020.pdf](https://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/India-Fiji__Bilateral_BriefJan_2020.pdf)

20. Ibid.

21. Ministry of External Affairs. [https://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/Fiji\\_July\\_2014.pdf](https://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/Fiji_July_2014.pdf)

22. Ibid.

23. Ibid.

24. Ibid.

25. India-Fiji bilateral Relations. Ministry of External Affairs. 2020. [https://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/India-Fiji\\_\\_Bilateral\\_BriefJan\\_2020.pdf](https://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/India-Fiji__Bilateral_BriefJan_2020.pdf)

26. Ibid.

27. Ibid.

28. Ibid.

## Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs)

- ◆ University of Fiji signed an MoU with University of Calcutta for Cooperation between the two universities in 2012. USP, FNU and the University of Fiji have MoUs with different Universities / institutions in India.<sup>29</sup>
- ◆ Government of India has established a Centre of Excellence in IT at Fiji National University. The project has been implemented by Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) under an MoU signed between the Governments of India and Fiji.<sup>30</sup>
- ◆ Apollo Hospitals signed an MoU with the Fiji National University, for cooperation in training and capacity building and organizing a telemedicine / mobile health programme in 2013.<sup>31</sup>
- ◆ Fiji became one of the first founding members of the International Solar Alliance in 2018.<sup>32</sup>

### Lines of Credits to Fiji

Table 6 - Lines of Credit - Government of India to Fiji Sugar Corporation

S. No.	Purpose	Year of Approval	Date of Signing of LOC (by the Recipient with EXIM Bank)	Amount of Credit (USD Million)
1	◆ Restructuring the sugar industry in Fiji	2005-06	November 7, 2005	50.40
2	◆ Upgradation of sugar industry in Fiji	2012-13	February 4, 2015	5.38
Total				55.78

Source: Export-Import Bank of India (EXIM Bank)

Further, during the visit of Honourable Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi to Fiji in 2014, a MoU for extending Lines of Credit for establishing a co-generation plant in Fiji was signed.

29. Ibid.

30. India-Fiji bilateral Relations. Ministry of External Affairs. 2020. [https://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/India-Fiji\\_Bilateral\\_BriefJan\\_2020.pdf](https://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/India-Fiji_Bilateral_BriefJan_2020.pdf)

31. Ibid.

32. India-Fiji bilateral Relations. Ministry of External Affairs. 2020. [https://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/India-Fiji\\_Bilateral\\_BriefJan\\_2020.pdf](https://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/India-Fiji_Bilateral_BriefJan_2020.pdf)

## 2.1. Chinese Interventions in Fiji

Figure 5 - China as a donor in Fiji

### China's role as a donor in Fiji

1. Fiji received its first ever aid assistance from China in 1970s but had a restricted scope.
2. Chinese aid to Fiji gained momentum after several visits by Fiji officials to China in late 1970s.
3. In 1986, China dispatched three agricultural technology specialists to Fiji to teach rice planting techniques, and in 1988 and 1989, it offered interest-free financing to build two hydroelectric stations.
4. Fiji received aid assistance not only from Chinese central government but also from various local governments and relevant sectoral departments.
5. Aid methods included non-reimbursable assistance, interest-free loans and concessional loans (soft loans).
6. China launched pilot projects on Juncao planting techniques, to help rural households increase their incomes.<sup>33</sup>
7. China supported the building a number of small hydropower facilities to offer clean, dependable, and low-cost energy and replace RMB6 million in yearly diesel imports, assisting the government in achieving its goal of renewable energy accounting for 90% of total energy consumption by 2025.<sup>34</sup>

Table 7 - A glimpse of China's Development Cooperation in Fiji

Project	Sector	Description
Hanban provides USD 1.7 million grant for renovation and extension of Confucius Institute at the University of the South Pacific's Laucala Campus	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Span: Active</li> <li>◆ Budget: USD 1.7 million</li> <li>◆ Modality: Grant</li> <li>◆ Implementing Agency: Unspecified</li> <li>◆ In 2017, Hanban provided a USD1,775,994 grant to the University of the South Pacific for the Confucius Institute at its Laucala Campus in Fiji. The purpose of the project is to extend and renovate the facilities of the Confucius Institute at the Laucala Campus. A formal ground-breaking ceremony took place on October 13, 2017.</li> </ul>

33. China White paper. 2021. [http://english.www.gov.cn/archive/whitepaper/202101/10/content\\_WS5ffa6bbbc6d0f72576943922.html](http://english.www.gov.cn/archive/whitepaper/202101/10/content_WS5ffa6bbbc6d0f72576943922.html)

34. Ibid.

Project	Sector	Description
19 Fijian executives attend week-long capacity assistance training in China	Government and Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Span: Completed</li> <li>◆ Budget: Unspecified</li> <li>◆ Modality: Scholarship/Technical Assistance</li> <li>◆ Implementing Agencies: Unspecified</li> <li>◆ In December 2016, a group of 19 senior civil servants from Fiji received week-long training tailor made for senior government leaders and top executives from business sectors at the China Executive Leadership Academy Pudong (CELAP) in Shanghai. Other group members include senior officials from Fiji's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Forests, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Lands and Mineral Resources, as well as senior managers from the Land Transport Authority and Water Authority of Fiji.</li> </ul>
Chinese Government donates 50 million RMB in relief aid to Fiji after Cyclone Winston	Emergency Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Span: Completed</li> <li>◆ Budget: RMB 50 million</li> <li>◆ Modality: Grant</li> <li>◆ Implementing Agencies: Government of the Republic of Fiji</li> <li>◆ In March 2016, China donated relief aid worth 50 million RMB to Fiji following the devastation of tropical cyclone Winston. China announced a total of eight flights with relief supplies to the island, with the first plane arriving on March 17, 2016. A total of 500 tonnes of relief material were donated, consisting of 6,000 tents with blankets and pillows, 135,000 first aid kits, 120 portable generators, 10,000 flashlights, and 45,000 bottles of water purification tablets. The tents were catalogued at the Fiji Procurement Office (FPO) and again at the Nadovu warehouse. Warehouse records noted 3,606 and 530 tents were received in two shipments on March 21, 2016. The report also noted the delivery of 78 food bags.</li> </ul>

Project	Sector	Description
<p>Chinese Government grants USD 1 million to Fiji Prime Minister's National Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation Fund after Cyclone Winston</p>	<p>Emergency Response</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Span: Completed</li> <li>◆ Budget: USD 1 million</li> <li>◆ Modality: Grant</li> <li>◆ Implementing Agencies: Unspecified</li> <li>◆ In 2016, on behalf of the Chinese Government, the Chinese Embassy in Fiji handed over a cheque for USD 1 million (FUSD 2.12m) to the Fiji Prime Minister for the Prime Minister's National Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation Fund to aid after tropical cyclone Winston.</li> </ul>
<p>Guangdong Provincial Government provides FJD 1,244,008 grant for Navua Hospital Technical Cooperation Project</p>	<p>Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Span: Completed</li> <li>◆ Budget: FJD 1,244,008</li> <li>◆ Modality: Grant</li> <li>◆ Implementing Agencies: Unspecified</li> <li>◆ The project involved technical assistance by medical teams from Guangdong Province. For the last 10 consecutive years, Guangdong Province has sent more than 20 batches of medical teams to Fiji to provide free medical treatment for local communities. To mark the commencement of the Navua Hospital Technical Cooperation Project, four ophthalmologists and two rehabilitation therapists in the delegation provided free cataract surgery and rehabilitation therapy in Colonial War Memorial (CWM) hospital and Navua hospital in June 2017. The project was based in the Fiji-China (Guangdong) Medical Training Centre - three doctors from Guangdong Province provided three months of medical services and training to the local medical workers to help build capacity, with a focus on emergency care. Also, as part of this project, three medical workers including one nurse from Navua hospital received training in the top hospitals of Guangdong - learning about cardiology and Non-Communicable Disease prevention. As of 2018, the cooperation was still ongoing. The Navua Hospital was constructed with a Chinese Government grant in 2011. The unveiling ceremony of the Fiji-China (Guangdong) Medical Training Center and Navua Hospital Emergency Center was held in 2017. The handover of medical equipment worth FJD 270,000 donated by the Guangdong Provincial Government was also held at that time</li> </ul>

Project	Sector	Description
Provincial Government of Hubei donates tractors and farming equipment to Fiji's Navuso Agriculture Vocational Institute	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Span: Completed</li> <li>◆ Budget: Unspecified</li> <li>◆ Modality: Grant</li> <li>◆ Implementing Agencies: Navuso Agriculture &amp; Training Vocational Institute (Fiji)</li> <li>◆ On August 10, 2015, the Provincial Government of Hubei committed to providing the Navuso Agriculture &amp; Training Vocational Institute with agricultural equipment like tractor, rotavator, plough machine, hammer machine for corn and cassava, pelletizing machine, a mini-tiller, and a powered mist blower. In 2015, Navuso Agriculture Vocational Institute received the tractors and farming implements. The commitment was made during the visit of a delegation group from the Hubei Government to Fiji. Later, in August 2016, a delegation group from Hubei visited the Institute to provide maintenance and training of the donated equipment</li> </ul>

Source: AidData. <https://www.aiddata.org/data/aiddatas-global-chinese-development-finance-dataset-version-2-0>

Table 8 - Australian Development Initiatives in Fiji

Snapshot: Australian Development Initiatives in Fiji

Highlights

- ◆ Australia shares a strong bilateral relationship with Fiji, which was demonstrated by the signing of the 'Fiji-Australia Vuvale Partnership' on September 16, 2019
- ◆ The aforementioned development paved way for deeper security, economic and people-to-people links
- ◆ Australia's development program in Fiji supports its national interest in a stable and resilient Fiji, that is a key hub for the Pacific community
- ◆ Australia is Fiji's largest public health development partner

Summary of ODA

Total ODA, 2019-20 (Actual Expenditure) USD 80.9 million	Total ODA, 2021-22 (Budget Estimate) USD 81.2 million	Bilateral Allocation, 2021-22 (Budget Estimate) USD 40.0 million
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## Major Pillars

Health Security	Stability	Economic Recovery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Building institutional capacity</li> <li>◆ Improving patient care (especially maternal, newborn and child health)</li> <li>◆ Addressing communicable and non-communicable diseases</li> <li>◆ Supporting Fiji's COVID-19 response plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Supporting the Government of Fiji to strengthen national policies and institutions</li> <li>◆ Fostering productive peer-to-peer partnerships with key institutions, including Parliament and the Fijian Elections Office for increased public sector efficiency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Contributing to Fiji's efforts to maintain fiscal sustainability</li> <li>◆ Providing budget support for key economic reforms</li> <li>◆ Bolstering the tourist sector through private investments</li> <li>◆ Exploring economic diversification opportunities</li> <li>◆ Improving service efficiency</li> </ul>

## Notable Achievements

- ◆ Australia has provided cash transfers, delivered through Fiji's social welfare schemes, which is directly benefitting a notable share of the population
- ◆ Australia's support for education benefitted primary students, close to half of which are girls, across all six provinces, entailing introduction of new curriculum, sustained professional development of teachers/principals, provisions for classroom resources
- ◆ Australian support to Fiji Women's Fund advanced gender equality
- ◆ Australia, working with the IFC, facilitated a public-private partnership in the Fijian health sector
- ◆ Australia supported local manufacturing through its Market Development Facility
- ◆ Australia provided assistance to the Fijian government in its response to earthquakes by providing food rations, post disaster counselling, humanitarian supplies
- ◆ There have been initiatives by Australia to encourage Fijian scholars
- ◆ Australia provided aid for infrastructure development during tropical cyclone Winston
- ◆ Australia supported a review of the pharmaceutical supply chain to facilitate availability/cost savings
- ◆ Counselling services for women and girl survivors of violence was provided through Australian support

Source: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australian Government

# 3

## Key Challenges and Best Practices: Sectoral Case Studies

The depiction below provides a glimpse of the best practices and challenges identified in the case studies of donor interventions in the domains of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and Renewable Energy (RE).

Figure 6 - Case Studies: Key Takeaways

Area Disaster Risk Reduction	Area Climate Smart Agriculture	Area Renewable Energy
<b>Project</b> Building Resilient Communities in Fiji Project (BRCF)	<b>Project</b> Community-based Integrated Natural Resource Management	<b>Project</b> Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement through Renewable Energy Project (PIGGAREP)
<b>Donor(s)</b> United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	<b>Donor(s)</b> Global Environment Trust	<b>Donor(s)</b> Global Environmental Facility and UNDP
<b>Best Practices</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engaging external stakeholders</li> <li>Ensuring community training and participation</li> <li>Addressing community challenges</li> <li>Flexibility and adaptiveness</li> <li>Volunteer recruitment</li> </ul>	<b>Best Practices</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community engagement and participation</li> <li>Conducting annual fora</li> <li>Promoting decent work</li> <li>Project replicability</li> <li>Ensuring transparency</li> <li>Robust monitoring and evaluation</li> <li>Managing interests of women</li> </ul>	<b>Best Practices</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training local stakeholders on RE system</li> <li>Sustainable RE System R&amp;D Program</li> <li>Replicability</li> <li>“One-Stop-Shop” service</li> <li>Setting up RE information centre</li> <li>Stakeholders’ participation</li> <li>Robust monitoring and evaluation</li> </ul>
<b>Major Challenges</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Absent monitoring and evaluation</li> <li>Implementation risk owing to natural disasters</li> <li>Neglecting Community Action Plan (CAP) guidelines over-time</li> <li>Staffing issues</li> </ul>	<b>Major Challenges</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community’s apprehensiveness towards investment</li> <li>Patriarchal gender roles and dynamics</li> <li>Risk of climate change</li> <li>Indigenous people</li> <li>Covid risk</li> </ul>	<b>Major Challenges</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of interest of the private sector</li> <li>Price level for conventional energy</li> <li>Fading government support</li> <li>Ineffective local participation and coordination</li> </ul>



### Ensuring Sustainability of Building Resilient Communities in Fiji (BRCF) Project

Project sustainability was ensured at two levels, one at the organizational level and other at the community level. At FRCS level, it was ensured by readiness of volunteers, government linkages and fund generation at the branch level. In terms of community engagement, it was identified that communities would carry on with knowledge and skills gained during the project activities. There was evidence of communities continuing with infrastructure projects, as well as how training and information obtained were put to use, such as first aid training saved lives, and communities mobilizing their own resources to address CAP priorities.

### Ensuring Sustainability of Community-based Integrated Natural Resource Management (CBINRM) Project

The project will be executed in places that are very vulnerable to the effects of climate change and in areas that are under significant threat of deterioration. This initiative will step up efforts to sustainably manage natural resources, ensuring the flow of ecosystem services and boosting rural economic diversification. The project's emphasis on strong local ownership and implementing short and long-term financing plans related to CBINRM objectives will also help to ensure environmental sustainability. The initiatives will involve the creation of incentives and businesses to encourage land managers to continue to pursue sustainable land management.

### Ensuring Sustainability of Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement through Renewable Energy Project (PIGGAREP)

At both national as well as regional level, the long-term sustainability of the project was assured through adoption of structures, approaches and strategies that would maintain the institutional and coordination structure. At the national level, sustainability is ensured through "Country Team Approach" and at the regional level "Working Groups Approach" would be utilized.

# 4 Scope of India's involvement in Development Cooperation in Fiji: Mapping Demand and Supply

## 4.1. Opportunities for India



### Disaster Risk Reduction

- ◆ Monitoring and evaluation – To ensure sustainable impact of projects/ interventions, it is imperative to develop and implement efficient monitoring mechanisms. India can assist in the creation of effective monitoring mechanisms entailing consistent assessment of progress of key interventions, assessment of interim outcomes (including alignment of the same with overall objectives), identification of issues (and respective stakeholders) and implementation of reform initiatives for project level as well as overall systemic developments. This would augment effectiveness of projects, improve documentation of activities, mitigate effects of external/unforeseen events and reduce delays in implementation.
- ◆ Human resource development – Fiji can benefit considerably from India's experience and expertise in creating adequacies in workforce deployment, implementing effective skill development initiatives, fostering better coordination (among stakeholders, within key institutions) and optimising awareness generation for successful interventions in the areas under focus.
- ◆ Capacity building – India can be a major partner to Fiji in implementing capacity building measures in key areas such as infrastructure augmentation/modernisation, operational efficiency, technology transfer, technical assistance, staffing, training, research and development, and community-based development. India has implemented successful models to enable holistic improvements – at various levels (local, regional and national) – in these areas, which Fiji can benefit from.
- ◆ Data collection/analysis – In the areas under focus, the need for optimum data capturing (including complete digitisation at all levels), data consistency, analysis and structured output to ensure detailed risk assessment and preparedness is evident. India has proven experience in this area and can therefore assist Fiji in improving its information management systems.



### Climate Smart Agriculture

- ◆ Private participation – India can facilitate greater mobilization of investments from private sources to ensure greater budgetary support for key projects in the focus areas. India can also assist in generating greater private participation for technical/technological advancements, gathering key and services.
- ◆ Participation of women – India can facilitate augmented participation of women in decision making, and project implementation to ensure holistic growth in the focus areas.
- ◆ Advisory – India can provide advisory services – including benchmarking and impact evaluation of various interventions/projects – to Fiji in order to facilitate augmented risk assessment, planning, project execution, private participation, participation of local communities, among others.



### Renewable Energy

- ◆ Private participation – India can facilitate greater mobilisation of investments from private sources to ensure greater budgetary support for key projects in the focus areas. India can also assist in generating greater private participation for technical/technological advancements, and gathering key services.
- ◆ Advisory – India can provide advisory services – including benchmarking and impact evaluation of various interventions/projects – to Fiji in order to facilitate augmented risk assessment, planning, project execution, private participation, and participation of local communities, among others.
- ◆ Regulatory reforms – India can facilitate considerably in streamlining regulatory aspects in the focus areas. It can assist in identifying regulatory bottlenecks, procedural delays (and reasons thereof), documentation issues (including usage of hard copies), gaps in inter-departmental coordination, issues due to existing policies/policy level changes, compliance issues, and subsequently, exercising effective mitigation/reform measures to iron out such issues.
- ◆ Data collection/analysis – In the areas under focus, the need for optimum data capturing (including complete digitization at all levels), data consistency, analysis and structured output to ensure detailed risk assessment and preparedness is evident. India has proven experience in this area and can therefore assist Fiji in improving its information management systems.

## 4.2. Disaster Risk Reduction

Table 9 – Private and Public Stakeholder mapping for Disaster Risk Reduction

Cooperation Sectors	Indian Stakeholders	Fiji Stakeholders
Technical assistance for DRR	Government Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Finance and National Planning</li> <li>• National Disaster Management Organisation</li> <li>• Ministry of Local Government</li> <li>• Ministry of Urban Development</li> <li>• Ministry of Housing and Environment</li> <li>• Line Ministries</li> <li>• Climate Change Unit</li> <li>• Ministry of Provincial Development</li> <li>• Department of Lands</li> <li>• Department of Town and Country Planning</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indian Meteorological Department (IMD)</li> <li>• The National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF)</li> <li>• Indian National Centre for Oceanic Information Systems (INCOIS)</li> <li>• National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC)</li> <li>• Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO)</li> </ul>	
Technical assistance for DRR	Private Stakeholders, NGOs and Educational Institutes	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oxfam India</li> <li>• World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), India</li> </ul>	
Legislative, planning & policy framework for improved governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)</li> </ul>	
Developing Early Warning systems and emergency response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi</li> <li>• National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)</li> <li>• National Fire Service College</li> <li>• National Civil Defense College</li> </ul>	
Capacity Building	Government Stakeholders	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)</li> <li>• Centre for Disaster Management at Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA)</li> <li>• Centres for Disaster Management in the State Administrative Training Institutes</li> <li>• SAARC Disaster Management Centre (SDMC)</li> </ul>	
	Private Stakeholders, NGOs and Educational Institutes	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Research Communication and Service Centre (DRCSC)</li> <li>• Bharat Seva Ashram Sangh</li> <li>• Tagore Society for Rural Development (TSRD)</li> </ul>	

### 4.3. Climate Smart Agriculture

Table 10 - Private and Public Stakeholder Mapping for Climate Smart Agriculture

Cooperation Sectors	Indian Stakeholders	Fiji Stakeholders
Technical assistance and training	Government Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Finance and National Planning</li> <li>• Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation</li> <li>• Fiji Commerce Commission</li> <li>• Climate Change and International Cooperation Division</li> <li>• Ministry of Economy</li> <li>• Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>• Fiji College of Agriculture</li> <li>• Fiji national university</li> <li>• Pacific Farmer Organisation</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Innovation in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)</li> <li>• National Institute of Rural Development &amp; Panchayati Raj (NIRD&amp;PR)</li> </ul>	
	Private Stakeholders, NGOs and Educational Institutes	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SHODH</li> <li>• SM Sehgal Foundation</li> <li>• Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture</li> </ul>	
Capacity Building	Government Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>• Fiji College of Agriculture</li> <li>• Fiji national university</li> <li>• Pacific Farmer Organisation</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Innovation in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)</li> <li>• Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR)</li> <li>• Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)</li> </ul>	
	Private Stakeholders, NGOs and Educational Institutes	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Centre for Sustainable Agriculture</li> <li>• Agri Innovation Hub (AgriHub)</li> <li>• National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE)</li> </ul>	
Policy and Regulatory	Government Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>• Fiji College of Agriculture</li> <li>• Fiji national university</li> <li>• Pacific Farmer Organisation</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Institute of Rural Development &amp; Panchayati Raj (NIRD&amp;PR)</li> <li>• Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)</li> </ul>	
	Private Stakeholders, NGOs and Educational Institutes	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)</li> <li>• Centre for Sustainable Agriculture</li> </ul>	
Services and Business Models	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)</li> <li>• Cropln</li> <li>• Agri Innovation Hub (AgriHub)</li> </ul>	

## 4.4. Renewable Energy

Table 11 - Private and Public Stakeholder Mapping for Renewable Energy

Co-operation Sectors	Indian Stakeholders	Fiji Stakeholders
Technical assistance and training	Government Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Works, Transport and Public Utilities</li> <li>Ministry of Tourism and Public Enterprises</li> <li>Ministry of Finance and National Planning</li> <li>Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation</li> <li>Fiji Commerce Commission</li> <li>Land Transport Authority</li> <li>Fiji Electricity Authority</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE)</li> <li>Centre for Study of Science, Technology and policy (CSTEP)</li> <li>Power System Operation Corporation (POSOCO)</li> <li>Central Electricity Authority (CEA)</li> <li>National institute of Solar Energy (NISE)</li> </ul>	
	Private Stakeholders, NGOs and Educational Institutes	
Capacity Building	Government Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation</li> <li>Fiji Commerce Commission</li> <li>Land Transport Authority</li> <li>Fiji Electricity Authority</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private &amp; public sector companies, research institutes, educational institutes (IITs, IISc, Universities, NITs),</li> <li>Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA)</li> <li>National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)</li> <li>Skill Council for Green Jobs (SCGJ)</li> <li>Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)</li> </ul>	
Research and Advisory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)</li> <li>Indian Institute of Science (IISc)</li> <li>National Institutes of Technology (NITs)</li> <li>Skill Council of Green Jobs (SCGJ)</li> <li>Barefoot College</li> <li>Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) Labs</li> </ul>	

## 4.5. Financing Models and Ensuring Sustainability of India's Assistance beyond the TriDeP cycle

Financing models form an essential component of development cooperation. Investments made through the channels of a well designed and developed financing model can prove to be better and effective in terms of sustainability. Financing model can be of various types ranging from Debt-Financing, Equity Financing, Equity Financing or Financing via public sources.



### Disaster Risk Reduction

India, as part of development cooperation can incorporate the following procedural steps of disaster risk financing to develop a sustainable and effective framework for disbursing aid in the recipient country.<sup>35</sup>

- ◆ Identifying the risk exposure (business risk, market risk, money or interest rate risk, project risk and foreign exchange risk) and the risk bearing capacity in the recipient country in order to assess the financial vulnerabilities and gaps in the economy and the institutional setup.
- ◆ Analyzing the availability, adequacy and efficiency of risk financing via various public and private stakeholders in the recipient nation and map with India's scope and limitations in providing aid in disaster risk financing.
- ◆ Devising appropriate institutional arrangements in the identified sectors where donor intervention is deemed necessary.

Some examples of financing models that India can follow include the Blended Finance model to attract private investors and Debt Financing Model to ensure low risk and increased sustainability.<sup>36</sup>



### Climate Smart Agriculture

India, as part of development cooperation can incorporate the following procedural steps for Climate Resilient Financing in Agriculture in order to develop a sustainable and effective framework for disbursing aid in the recipient country.<sup>37</sup>

- ◆ Designing innovative procedures to attract additional resources from public and private sources which can be channelized towards climate smart investments in agriculture.
- ◆ However, additional resources cannot prove to be effective until the weak linkages between the farmers and financial institutions in the recipient country are addressed. This can be attained through better policies and regulations to mobilize finance to farmers, capacity building of financial institutions in the recipient countries and reducing transaction costs.
- ◆ Strengthening capacities of the main stakeholders (lenders and the borrowers) through capacity building and human resource development.

Some examples of financing models that India can follow includes financing via public sources, since it is the most common model while deploying climate funds and has the advantage of being able to offer more appealing terms than markets.<sup>38</sup>

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35. Disaster Risk Financing: A global Survey of Practices and Challenges. OECD. 2015. <https://www.oecd.org/daf/fin/insurance/OECD-Disaster-Risk-Financing-a-global-survey-of-practices-and-challenges.pdf>
36. Financing options for renewable energy and energy efficiency. Sustainable Energy Regulation and Policymaking for Africa. <http://africa-toolkit.reep.org/modules/Module19.pdf>
37. Making Climate Finance Work in Agriculture. World bank Group. <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/986961467721999165/pdf/ACS19080-REVISED-OUO-9-Making-Climate-Finance-Work-in-Agriculture-Final-Version.pdf>
38. Financing options for renewable energy and energy efficiency. Sustainable Energy Regulation and Policymaking for Africa. <http://africa-toolkit.reep.org/modules/Module19.pdf>



India, as part of development cooperation in renewable energy can incorporate the following procedural steps to develop a sustainable and effective framework for disbursing aid in the recipient country.

- ◆ Identifying the risks (business risk, market risk, money or interest rate risk, project risk and foreign exchange risk) from the project and develop methods to manage them.
- ◆ Once the risk is assessed, it can be transferred and priced in the balance sheet of the respective institution/organization that is best suited to address it through contractually binding agreements.
- ◆ Post risk assessment, a thorough analysis of Return on Investment (ROI) can be undertaken to ensure the viability of the development cooperation.

Some examples of financing models that India can follow includes the market led model because it includes little or no government backing and incorporates more private players in the project.<sup>39</sup>

The aforementioned initiatives under TriDeP can lay the foundation for holistic improvements - in terms of information management, risk assessment, project implementation, capacity building, development of hard/soft infrastructure, regulatory improvements, among others - the impact of which would potentially be experienced beyond the TriDeP life cycle.

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39. Ibid.



## 4.6. India- U.S. -Fiji Triangular Cooperation: The Way Forward

### Triangular Cooperation in the selected Areas

#### India as an Emerging Donor in Fiji

- ◆ Disaster Risk Reduction
  - ◆ Aiding improved data management
  - ◆ Fostering improvements in governance mechanisms and capacities
  - ◆ Streamlining financing aspects i.e., budgeting, acquisition, and monitoring
- ◆ Climate Smart Agriculture
  - ◆ Facilitating technological advancements
  - ◆ Facilitating the development of climate resistant crop varieties and other capacities
  - ◆ Aiding knowledge building
  - ◆ Streamlining policy issues
- ◆ Renewable Energy
  - ◆ Facilitating the creation of required information repositories
  - ◆ Fostering regulatory improvements
  - ◆ Facilitating private investments

#### Fiji as a Partner Country (Recipient)

- ◆ Disaster Risk Reduction
  - ◆ Improvements in existing data management systems
  - ◆ Holistic developments in governance
  - ◆ Improved financing projections, access to funding and financial management
- ◆ Climate Smart Agriculture
  - ◆ Improved technological capacities (GIS mapping, climate information systems)
  - ◆ Enhanced capacities in terms of crop varieties, control of pests/diseases, soil/land management, irrigation.
  - ◆ Improved awareness levels
  - ◆ Enhanced policy support
- ◆ Renewable Energy
  - ◆ Development of information repository for investors and other stakeholders
  - ◆ Lowered compliance issues/costs
  - ◆ Augmented private investments

In the backdrop of strong India- U.S. and India-Fiji relationships, there is potential for meaningful synergies between India, U.S. and Fiji in the three areas under focus i.e. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and Renewable Energy (RE). India has prior experience in developing/implementing necessary preparedness, expertise, technological solutions, and regulations, awareness, among others in these areas, which it can share with Fiji to foster mutual development. Overall support can be gathered from the U.S. , given India's experience of triangular cooperation initiatives with the U.S. in areas such as agriculture. Some of the key aspects of the potential triangular cooperation have been described below:

- i) Synergies in DRR - India can support Fiji in improving its existing data management systems by sharing its expertise and providing relevant services - with respect to updating, managing and analysing important data - to facilitate better disaster preparedness. India can also facilitate holistic developments in governance mechanisms to foster improved coordination between local and central levels, development of human resources, technical advancements, participation of women, among others. Further, Fiji can considerably benefit from India's experience with respect to financial planning and implementation i.e., budgeting, resource allocation, monitoring, assessment, among others.

- ii) Synergies in CSA – To bolster Fiji’s targets regarding food and nutrition security, India can assist in necessary technological advancements i.e., GIS mapping, and climate information systems. India can also facilitate necessary capacity building in a host of areas including the development of climate resistant crop varieties, control of pests and plant/livestock diseases, increased adoption of effective and sustainable soil/land management techniques to prevent soil erosion and improve soil fertility, and development of cost-effective irrigation systems. India can also facilitate research collaborations as well as effective interactions across the supply chain to ensure holistic improvements in knowledge base and stakeholder awareness, which in turn would ensure better preparedness at all levels as well as coordinated efforts towards implementing necessary reforms. Fiji can also benefit from India’s experience and expertise in addressing policy issues with respect to climate smart agriculture, and irrigation facilities/schemes to ensure streamlined and effective interventions.
- iii) Synergies in RE – India can assist Fiji in developing a robust information repository – containing key elements such as procurement processes, agreements/policies, tariffs, and infrastructure – which would considerably benefit investors (public as well as private), project developers and other key stakeholders. Fiji can also benefit from India’s experience in addressing regulatory bottlenecks to foster improved management of the energy sector, increased coordination, effective implementation, and reduced compliance costs. Further, there is a dearth of private investments in the sector owing to unfavourable investment climate, and inadequacies in tariff structure. India can assist Fiji in ironing out such issues for effective mobilisation of private capital.
- iv) Role of the U.S. – The U.S. can provide relevant guidance in key areas such as climate change and energy security. Skill development and job-led growth have been key cogs in the machinery of development cooperation provided by the U.S. . It can sufficiently bolster human resource development initiatives in all the three areas under consideration. India can considerably benefit from the technological solutions at the disposal of the U.S. in its quest to foster technological advancements in the select areas. It can also share its experience in terms of potential bottlenecks in development cooperation in the focus areas. Further, U.S. as the traditional donor, can help facilitate meaningful collaborations, tie-ups and consultations for overall technical development as well as awareness generation among key stakeholders. It can also provide necessary fillip to social aspects such as empowerment of women.
- v) Role of Third Parties – During the course of development initiatives, external finance may be gathered from ADB, The World Bank, among others. The role of private players including private investors would be imperative to achieve the proposed developmental goals. Experience sharing by other Quad countries i.e., Japan and Australia can also be key to achieving desired results. Finally, the role of research organisations and academic bodies would be crucial to foster sustainable growth initiatives in the selected areas.

Based on stakeholder interactions, Indian interventions can focus on technology transfer, capacity building and small pilot projects. To ensure sustainability of either of these interventions, triangulation of development cooperation (partnership with other development donors) will be crucial. According to direct interactions with stakeholders from multilateral development banks, and bilateral donor agencies, the increased geopolitical and economic interests of the Quad nations (U.S., Japan, India, and Australia) for a Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP) can encourage countries like U.S., Australia and Japan to participate in development cooperation and become a reliable partner for India's Development cooperation in Fiji. Also, engaging in Quad dialogue will provide an opportunity to increase India's role in the Indo-Pacific region through strengthened capacity and credible Memorandum of understanding between the nations. The combined efforts of Quad as a donor in Indo-Pacific are indeed more efficient and effective than each of the Quad nations individually partaking in foreign aid in Fiji.<sup>40</sup>

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40. Based on stakeholder interaction

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