

PRIORITIES AND NEXT STEPS FOR GREENING HUMANITARIAN ACTION IN FIJI

Contextualising the Framework for Greening Humanitarian Action in the Pacific



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This report is part of the Greening the System stream of the Humanitarian Horizons 2021–24 research program. Humanitarian Horizons is a three-year research initiative that adds unique value to humanitarian action in the Indo-Pacific by generating evidence and creating conversations for change. It is supported by the Australian Government through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

The research program for 2021–24 builds on the achievements of the Humanitarian Horizons pilot phase (2017–18), the previous iteration of the program (2018–21) and Humanitarian Advisory Group's experience in supporting the sector for almost 10 years. The research is structured into three interlocking streams: 1) Power, People and Local Leadership, 2) Greening the System, and 3) Real-Time Analysis and Influence. It is underpinned by a fourth stream that considers governance, accountability, and monitoring, evaluation and learning processes.

About the partners

Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (PIANGO) functions as a regional secretariat to a network of umbrella organisations or platforms registered in 24 countries, territories and states across the Pacific region.

Fiji Council of Social Services (FCOSS) is the non-government organisation (NGO) and civil society organisation (CSO) umbrella body for Fiji. It provides a focal point for Fiji's NGOs and CSOs and supports people-centred development initiatives, fostering strength and self-sufficiency within local organisations.

Humanitarian Advisory Group (HAG) was founded in 2012 to elevate the profile of humanitarian action in Asia and the Pacific. Set up as a social enterprise, HAG provides a unique space for thinking, research, technical advice and training that contributes to excellence in humanitarian practice.



Humanitarian Advisory Group is BCorp certified. This little logo means we work hard to ensure that our business is a force for good. We have chosen to hold ourselves accountable to the highest social, environmental and ethical standards, setting ourselves apart from business as usual.



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Abbreviations

COP28	UNFCCC Conference of the Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CVA	Cash Voucher Assistance
DCOSS	District Council of Social Services
FCOSS	Fiji Council of Social Services
FRCS	Fiji Red Cross Society
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HAG	Humanitarian Advisory Group
INGO	International NGO
LGBTQI+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer/Questioning, Intersex and other gender self-identifications
NbS	Nature-Based Solutions
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
PIANGO	Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisations
PIC	Pacific Island Country
UBD	Unsolicited Bilateral Donation
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Introduction

The humanitarian sectors' focus on mitigating and addressing the impacts of climate change is rapidly increasing, both with respect to programmatic approaches to reducing and dealing with the effects of climate change, and changes to operational practices to 'green' ways of working. This is evidenced by the increasing humanitarian presence at the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP28) in Dubai, the widespread endorsement of the Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organisations, and increasing commitments from some of the largest humanitarian organisations and donors to develop greening strategies and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.¹

Over the last two years, the *Greening the System* stream, as part of the Humanitarian Horizons Research Program, has leveraged this momentum

and filled an identified gap in existing tools and resources by developing a contextualised operational framework tailored specifically for the Pacific region. The Greening the System stream also acknowledges the realities of disaster response operations, and the challenges faced in navigating time sensitive decisions that may appear to prioritise either green choices or the humanitarian imperative. This perceived trade off and how to leverage behavioural shifts to overcome these barriers is explored further in HAG's '[Pathways Toward A Green Humanitarian Response](#)' report.

The [Framework for Greening Humanitarian Action in the Pacific](#), launched in December 2023, provides humanitarian actors operating in the Pacific with a set of core priorities and key actions to progress greener activities and operations (see Box 1).

Box 1: What is the Framework for Greening Humanitarian Action in the Pacific?

The Framework addresses five key priority areas that were identified in the [Vision for a Green Humanitarian Future](#) and provides the practical actions and tools to support the sector to strive towards five key goals or 'desired outcomes'. These are:



Manage water use: Humanitarian water and sanitation interventions centralise positive community practices and promote low-waste approaches



Tackle waste: Humanitarian action prioritises reduction and appropriate management of waste



Protect habitats and their inhabitants: Humanitarian action has a net positive impact on habitats and biodiversity through sustainable infrastructure and climate-smart agricultural practices



Chose clean energy solutions: Energy efficiency of humanitarian action is prioritised



Race towards Net Zero emissions: GHG emissions associated with humanitarian actions are reduced.

The Framework can be used by local, national, regional, and international humanitarian actors who are seeking to reduce the negative climate and environmental impact of humanitarian response, recovery, and preparedness activities. It was designed to be adaptable to meet the needs of actors at different levels and different stages of their greening journey. It provides a process to use as a guide, and tools to implement the process.

1 OCHA (2023) [Humanitarian Hub at COP28](#); COP28 UAE (2023) [Declaration on Climate, Relief, Recovery and Peace](#); <https://www.climate-charter.org>; DG ECHO (2021) [DG ECHO's approach to reducing the environmental footprint of humanitarian aid](#); Salzenstein L, Pedersen K (2021) What is the aid sector's carbon footprint? *The New Humanitarian*, <https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/investigations/2021/10/27/aid-sector-carbon-footprint-environmental-impact>

About contextualising the Framework to the country level

The Framework was developed through a consultative process with Pacific climate specialists and Pacific stakeholders from governments, donors, humanitarian agencies, and civil society organisations (CSOs). It was designed to reflect priorities and actions based on Pacific needs and realities. It breaks down technical and complicated processes into accessible language and activities, and elevates the importance of understanding the context, established systems, and local and indigenous priorities and practices that influence the greening journey. The Framework has been well received as one of the first tools of its kind to be adapted for the region. However, Pacific stakeholders involved in the development process emphasised that the Pacific is not a homogenous region, and stressed the importance of achieving the necessary buy-in at the national and local levels to progress priorities.

The Framework serves as an important starting point for any Pacific Island Country (PIC) government or humanitarian stakeholder interested in greening humanitarian operations. Contextualisation and prioritisation of the Framework areas at the country level is a critical process that should consider the myriad of contextual factors that influence the unique greening journey of each PIC. This process presents stakeholders with clear national and/or local priorities and feasible actions to inform the allocation of resources and design of future projects and programs to support greening initiatives in the humanitarian sector. This contextualisation process was piloted in Tonga and Fiji in 2024.

About this report

This report shares findings and learnings from the contextualisation process in Fiji that took place between March and July 2024. This process involved a desk review, a participatory workshop, and a targeted survey, further outlined below. It is intended to provide a high-level overview of key greening priorities and actions to be progressed by humanitarian stakeholders in Fiji.

It can be used to inform program design and to advocate to government and donors for greener humanitarian action.

This case study highlights perspectives and priorities of lead agencies and ministries of the Fiji Cluster System, which was identified as the entry point with the greatest potential for greening impact in Fiji. The Fiji Cluster System is a government-led national humanitarian coordination mechanism, with each cluster responsible for overseeing and implementing different aspects of the disaster risk management cycle (preparedness, response, and recovery) in country. The workshop and consultation process was supported by the Fiji National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) to help integrate greening considerations into the mandates and activities of the clusters. The contextualisation process in Fiji demonstrated that there is existing momentum, policy coherence, and evidence of greener practices across the cluster system that can be replicated and scaled. This study represents a first step in the greening journey that will require continued engagement to develop and implement an action plan based on agreed priorities.

The report has three sections. Following this introduction, the next section highlights humanitarian greening priorities and actions that can be progressed in Fiji. It provides a brief overview of contextual factors influencing each of the five priority areas, identifies activities that are feasible and have the highest potential for impact, as identified by stakeholders consulted for this research, and highlights examples of good practice. The final section offers a conclusion and ways to use the report to guide next steps in the greening journey, along with a summary of actions presented in a clear and accessible format that any humanitarian stakeholder operating in Fiji can use to inform programming, policy, and practice.

Box 2: Why focus on Fiji?

Fiji has demonstrated existing momentum and interest in greening humanitarian response. Fiji is highly susceptible to the increasingly impacts of climate change. Recurring extreme weather events are damaging infrastructure, endangering vital ecosystems and natural resources, and pushing people from their homes. Several Fijian communities have already been forced to relocate because their land has become uninhabitable due to climate impacts, and 50 more are earmarked for relocation in the next 5–10 years.² Responding, mitigating and adapting to climate change are high priorities for the Fiji Government and Fijian communities. In 2014, the government launched the Green Growth Framework for Fiji, emphasising the importance of integrating greening considerations into all sustainable development goals.³ In 2021, the government endorsed the Climate Change Act, introducing binding legislation designed to produce long-term climate measures and policies to safeguard Fijian people, ecosystems and biodiversity.⁴ Major international responses, such as occurred after Tropical Cyclone Winston in 2016, have brought attention to the negative environmental impact of humanitarian response, particularly around waste management.⁵ The NDMO has expressed interest in integrating greening considerations into the revision of the National Humanitarian Policy, which will include a new component on waste management.⁶ In October 2023, the NDMO conducted the National Simulation Exercise for disaster response. Following the event, lessons and recommendations submitted to the NDMO highlighted the importance of integrating greening into response plans. This research was conducted to support the NDMO to progress these recommendations.

METHODOLOGY

This research was undertaken in partnership with the Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (PIANGO) and Fiji Council of Social Services (FCOSS). The contextualisation process utilised a mixed methods approach that was informed by both primary and secondary data. This included desk review, a participatory in-person stakeholder workshop, and a targeted survey to further explore workshop outcomes and proposed next steps. Data collected through desk review and in-country consultation was analysed to propose key greening priorities and actions to progress in Fiji. Proposed actions include some highlighted directly from the Framework, some that have been adapted, and some suggested by Fijian stakeholders.

Figure 1: Methodology



2 Fiji Climate Change Portal (2024) Information sharing session on climate relocation of communities, <https://fijiclimatchangeportal.gov.fj/information-sharing-session-on-climate-relocation-of-community-croc-trust-fund/>

3 Fiji Ministry of Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics (2014) A Green Growth Framework for Fiji: Restoring balance in development that is sustainable for our future, <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/fij164896.pdf>

4 Singh V (2022) How Fiji is turning to nature to cope with climate change, The Commonwealth, <https://thecommonwealth.org/news/blog-how-fiji-turning-nature-cope-climate-change>

5 Fernandez, G. et. al. (2023) Developing capacity for post-typhoon disaster waste management in Lautoka, Fiji and Makati, Philippines, APN Science Bulletin, 23 September 2023, <https://www.apn-gcr.org/bulletin/article/developing-capacity-for-post-typhoon-disaster-waste-management-in-lautoka-fiji-and-makati-philippines/>

6 Workshop minutes



Aerial shot of Yasawa Island, Fiji. Jay Topping / iStock

A stakeholder workshop was held on 27 February 2024, in Suva, Fiji, with participants from across the Fiji cluster system, including representatives from government, United Nations agencies, international NGOs (INGOs), national NGOs, Red Cross Red Crescent, and CSOs. The workshop was opened by Hon. Sakiasi Ditoka, Minister of Rural and Maritime Development and Disaster Management, demonstrating the government's interest and commitment to furthering this agenda. The Director of the NDMO and colleagues then gave a short presentation and facilitated a discussion on the new National Humanitarian Policy to show how the greening Framework can complement and support the new policy. The objective of the workshop was to bring together stakeholders working across the humanitarian cluster system in Fiji to learn about the Framework, map existing progress and good practice, identify actions from the Framework that are a priority for Fiji, and propose actions to progress agreed priorities within and outside the cluster system.

Following the workshop, a targeted survey was undertaken to explore and test outcomes from the workshop. This survey was circulated to cluster leads and key civil society actors to gather diverse perspectives. Survey questions were mostly open-ended, allowing respondents to share specific examples and provide reflections on Framework priorities and workshop outcomes.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The contextualisation process faced several limitations, including:

- **Representativeness and availability of stakeholders.** Not all stakeholders were consulted during the contextualisation process due to resourcing and time constraints. Cluster leads and government stakeholders, identified as the stakeholders with the highest potential to influence change, were prioritised for workshop and consultation engagement. Civil society perspectives were included through the survey; however, this report does not include in-depth assessment of all local actor views.
- **Achieving agreement between all stakeholders.** Stakeholders involved hold differing perspectives on the recommended priority areas and actions in the Framework, because their needs and priorities differ based on focus and context. This research sought to capture the key emerging areas for greening humanitarian action, recognising there would be differing perspectives.
- **Limited timeframe and resourcing for next steps.** This research was conducted between March and July 2024. This allowed the research team to lay the groundwork for contextualising the Framework in Fiji and gather valuable input and feedback from Fijian stakeholders. However, developing an action plan and implementing the Framework will require continued engagement to build buy-in and allocation of resources to take the next steps.



Humanitarian greening priorities and actions in Fiji

This section highlights the main priorities and potential actions for greening humanitarian response in Fiji, as indicated by stakeholders consulted for this research. Fijian stakeholders agreed that all five focus areas of the Framework are important for Fiji, but some areas have higher urgency and priority than others. Priorities and actions proposed below are reflective of the Framework and adapted to the Fijian context.



1. TACKLE WASTE

Most stakeholders agreed that waste management was the top priority for greening humanitarian response in Fiji. Workshop participants mentioned the problems created by unsolicited bilateral donations (UBDs) and the amount of plastic and waste that is typically imported during disaster response. The Environmental Management Act of 2005 and the 2007 Environmental Management Regulations govern waste management. Waste management is acknowledged in the National Development Plan (NDP) (2017) but is expected to be a much larger priority in the revised NDP, currently under development. It is also highlighted in the National Disaster Risk Management Bill 2024, and the NDMO has indicated that it will be a prominent feature of the new revision of the National Humanitarian Policy.⁷ Actions from the Framework can inform and support this revision.

Most waste that is generated in Fiji ends up in the Naboro Landfill on the main island of Viti Levu. In Suva, organic material is composted at a facility supported by the Japanese government, and several private sector recycling programs operate across the main islands.⁸ In 2020, Fiji implemented a ban on single-use plastics (exempting water bottles), and mandated that no non-biodegradable plastics would be allowed into the country (with some exceptions for packaging).⁹ Fiji is also championing the development of a robust global treaty to regulate plastics by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Plastic Pollution.¹⁰ Stakeholders acknowledged that there is already important work progressing to improve waste management in Fiji, but more attention and resources are needed, particularly in disaster response. They emphasised the importance of mindset and behaviour change supported by new skills, innovation and technology.¹¹

“All the actions here are important. It is an area we talk about all the time, but also an area that we are progressing very slowly, if at all.”¹²

⁷ Workshop minutes

⁸ SPREP (2022) Solid Waste Management Country Profile: Fiji, J-PRISM II Project Office, Apia: SPREP

⁹ Ministry of Environment, Plastic Ban, <https://www.mowe.gov.fj/plastic-ban/>

¹⁰ Baker A (2024) Inside Fiji's fiery battle against plastics, TIME, 3 July 2024, <https://time.com/6991350/plastic-microplastics-fiji-water-recycling/>

¹¹ Workshop minutes; Questionnaires 2, 4–7, 13

¹² Workshop participant



Priority 1: Regulate and reduce unsolicited bilateral donations through coordinated engagement and messaging.

“ Lessons learned from previous disasters are that UBDs are a problem. Containers have sat in the bay because the sender could not pay the tax for it, so NDMO had to pay for it. It was filled with clothes – huge waste of resources to dispose of the clothes.¹³

Key actions:

1. Promote public messaging to people wanting to donate during a humanitarian response, preferencing cash donations over materials; highlight the problems UBDs create
2. Encourage development and implementation of national environmental regulations that cover UBDs.



Good practice example: The new National Disaster Risk Management Bill 2024 establishes a Single Window International Facilitation Team. This team will control and monitor UBDs for disaster response and recovery. The bill requires donations to be checked against a pre-approved list of items before they can be shipped to Fiji.¹⁴



Good practice example: The World Food Programme and Pacific Logistics Cluster are undertaking a logistics capacity assessment that includes waste management capacity for each Pacific country to inform humanitarian partners and donors, prior to and during response, about how the country processes waste before supplies are shipped. This assessment was completed for Fiji in August 2023, and can be found [here](#).¹⁵

¹³ Workshop participant

¹⁴ Fiji National Disaster Risk Management Bill 2024

¹⁵ Logistics Cluster, Fiji Waste Management and Recycling Assessment, August 2023, <https://logcluster.org/en/document/fiji-waste-management-and-recycling-assessment-august-2023>



Priority 2: Raise awareness and support behaviour change to ensure that plastic, solid and health and medical waste in humanitarian action is reused, recycled, repurposed or managed appropriately.

Key actions:

1. Invest in public communications campaigns to promote awareness and behavioural change
2. Establish locally led (including women or youth-led) waste awareness education programs about how to reuse, repurpose, recycle and dispose of waste
3. Support community management of disaster waste (such as construction debris, electronic waste, organic and household waste) through provision of waste separation equipment, and support in identifying safe, appropriate waste management solutions
4. Develop and implement standardised waste management protocols for all humanitarian operations, focusing on reducing, reusing and recycling materials
5. Encourage donors sending relief supplies to take waste back, or plan for appropriate repurposing or disposal
6. Apply lessons from responding to COVID-19 to improve management of medical waste. Ensure medical waste is not burnt, does not enter waterways and is disposed of safely, taking advice from local health authorities.



Good practice example: The Fiji Red Cross Society (FRCS) runs a Youth Program that engages volunteers in garbage drives and clean-up campaigns. FRCS also runs the Save the Fish, Clean the Drain campaign, which provides cash prizes for Red Cross branches to use to engage communities to pick up waste, and promotes effective communication and education strategies to raise awareness about waste management.¹⁶



Good practice example: The National Disaster Risk Management Bill 2024 mandates that any international actor providing assistance must ensure that 'all goods or equipment [imported] for disaster assistance, which become unusable, and any other waste product it produces in the course of the disaster assistance, are destroyed, recycled or otherwise disposed of in a safe, environmentally sensitive and effective manner in compliance with the Environmental Management Act of 2005'.¹⁷

¹⁶ Questionnaire 2; Fiji Red Cross Society (2023) Save the Fish, Clean the Drain Campaign, <https://fijiredcross.org/latest-updates/events/save-the-fish-clean-the-drain-campaign/>

¹⁷ Fiji National Disaster Risk Management Bill 2024



Priority 3: Centralise local community knowledge and preferences in decision-making about material use and management in humanitarian crises.

Key actions:

1. Work with communities (including women and girls, people with disabilities, Indigenous peoples, youth, elderly, LGBTQI+ people) to learn which relief supplies are locally available and culturally familiar, and how they are used and stored
2. Work with communities to develop and promote quality standards for sustainable material for humanitarian response that consider locally available material and local knowledge about what is appropriate.



Good practice example: The Shelter Cluster is developing quality standards for materials used in humanitarian response and construction that can be procured locally in Fiji.¹⁸

Priority 4: Minimise the use of plastic and packaging in equipment and relief items.

Key actions:

1. Promote cash voucher assistance (CVA) if assessments show local markets can provide sustainable, quality products with minimal packaging
2. Consult quality standards and sustainable item information sheets to inform choice of relief items, and encourage donors to consult them
3. Impose environmental policies that reduce packaging as early in the supply chain as possible (e.g. initial purchase agreements)
4. Integrate environmental standards into tender and contract documentation (e.g. avoiding single-use plastics)
5. Encourage humanitarian partners/donors to use biodegradable materials for packaging.



Good practice example: When providing emergency relief items, FRCS uses 'black packs' that combine several items in one package instead of individual packaging. Black packaging can be reused as tarpaulins.¹⁹

¹⁸ Workshop minutes

¹⁹ Questionnaire 2



2. MANAGE WATER USE

Fijian stakeholders raised sustainable management of water resources as a top priority. Ageing infrastructure and increasing demand for water and wastewater services has strained water supply services in Fiji. An estimated 82% of Fiji's population has access to safe drinking water, but only 28% of the population has access to the central sewerage system.²⁰ Surface water is the main source of supply for all major towns on the larger islands; many smaller islands rely exclusively on groundwater and rainwater. Contamination of stored water is common due to lack of sanitation and risk awareness.²¹

Fiji's 5-year and 20-year NDPs articulate the government's commitment to investing in upgrading the country's water facilities and systems. In 2021, Fiji joined the Sanitation and Water for All Partnership – the 70th government to sign onto the global movement dedicated to raising the profile of water, sanitation and hygiene.²² It has also been acknowledged that the water sector in Fiji is very vulnerable to climate change, and the frequency and severity of disasters is increasing. The Water and Wastewater Fact Sheet, drafted in 2024 to inform the revision of the NDP, highlights opportunities for institutional reforms, innovative technologies (e.g. ecological purification systems, desalination plants, packaged treatment systems, and rainwater harvesting systems), and increased investment in climate and disaster resilient infrastructure.²³ The Framework can be used to support the prioritisation of resilient infrastructure and the protection of existing systems in disaster response. Stakeholders consulted for this research emphasised the importance of working with communities to build capacity to use and maintain new water systems.

“ The government is mostly providing water tanks to communities in need, but awareness needs to improve about the storage of water. We think that once we give the water tank our job is done, but we need to be educating people in communities about maintaining these tanks.²⁴



Priority 1: Protect and improve community-level water infrastructure in preparing for and responding to humanitarian crises.

Key actions:

1. Prioritise awareness-raising and capacity-building programs that help communities to protect and maintain water infrastructure
2. Support communities to develop and resource maintenance plans for water infrastructure
3. Encourage storage of rainwater in tanks to create a backup source during disasters or periods of low rainfall
4. Prioritise traditional methods of protecting water resources, for example, protecting catchment ecosystems, wetlands, trees, mangroves and biodiversity.



Good practice example: FRCS's water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) cluster team incorporates water-saving measures in programming. These include installing low-flow fixtures, harvesting rainwater, and implementing irrigation systems that optimise water use.²⁵

20 US International Trade Administration (2024) Fiji Country Commercial Guide: Water and wastewater treatment, 23 January 2024, <https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/fiji-water-and-wastewater-treatment>

21 SPC, Water Sanitation Program, Fiji Islands, <https://www.pacificwater.org/pages.cfm/country-information/fiji.html>

22 Sanitation and Water for All Secretariat (2021) Fiji joins the Sanitation and Water for All partnership, 4 March 2021, <https://www.sanitationandwaterforall.org/news/fiji-joins-sanitation-and-water-all-partnership>

23 Fiji Ministry of Finance (2024) Water and Wastewater Fact Sheet, <https://www.finance.gov.fj/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Fact-Sheet-Water-and-Wastewater.pdf>

24 Workshop participant

25 Questionnaire 2



Priority 2: Prioritise low-waste methods of community/household-level water provision

Key actions:

1. Use large containers, drums, jerry cans or desalination equipment (that can be carried safely) instead of small plastic bottles
2. Repair or upgrade water supply and sanitation systems
3. Provide portable water purification units and establish community-level water treatment facilities
4. Provide accessible training in the use and maintenance of desalination equipment
5. Develop standards for donors to reduce the donation of small plastic bottles.



Good practice example: The Infrastructure Cluster supports the implementation and maintenance of Green Ecological Purifications Systems to monitor rural water quality and support access to safe drinking water.²⁶



Good practice example: The WASH Cluster promotes bulk water catchment, storage and treatment, as opposed to use of plastic bottles. It also promotes upgrades to solar-powered water systems.²⁷

Priority 3: Elevate the voices of local communities and traditional knowledge sources to inform the design and use of water interventions in humanitarian contexts.

Key actions:

1. Work with communities to understand water needs and practices, including cultural and gender-responsive and inclusive practices for different groups
2. Leverage traditional knowledge in community water management plans and practices
3. Use accessible formats (e.g. visual materials) to share lessons learned and best practices from other communities on sustainable water resource management.

²⁶ Questionnaire 1

²⁷ Questionnaire 5



3. PROTECT HABITATS AND THEIR INHABITANTS

Stakeholders consistently highlighted protecting and conserving natural resources and biodiversity as a key priority. Fiji has an abundance of natural resources, but these are increasingly threatened by the climate crisis. Rising sea levels, coastal erosion, frequent cyclones, warming ocean temperatures and bleaching of corals cause loss of biodiversity, harming livelihoods and food security. The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Fiji 2020–2025 demonstrates the government’s commitment to addressing these challenges. The policy takes a cross-sectoral approach to six priority areas: capacity building, development of protected areas, management and protection of species, prevention of the introduction of invasive species, enabling environment for biodiversity conservation, and sustainable use and development. The Ministry of Environment and the United Nations Development Programme recently led the Fiji Ridge to Reef project, part of a larger program across 14 PICs, which aims to preserve biodiversity, protect ecosystems, sequester carbon, improve climate resilience, and sustain livelihoods through management of priority water catchments on the two main islands of Fiji.²⁸ The government has also promoted nature-based solutions (NbS) to protect resources and strengthen disaster resilience. Humanitarians can also prioritise the use of NbS when planning for programming. Stakeholders emphasised the importance of working closely with communities to understand the best way to protect and preserve natural resources in disaster response.

“ We still work in siloes. There are scientists that are talking about biodiversity, but they are not connecting with the people doing the work to recover and rebuild. We need to bring these two streams of work together, those doing environmental conservation and those working with communities to recover.”²⁹



Priority 1: Work with local communities and consult traditional knowledge sources to inform the design and use of agriculture and infrastructure activities before, during and after disasters.

Key actions

1. Incorporate traditional knowledge, custom and practices into humanitarian construction/re-construction and agricultural activities to improve conservation of native species and biodiversity
2. Work with communities to select sites for humanitarian construction/re-construction or agriculture that are suitable, protect land rights, and conserve natural resources
3. Increase the productivity, sustainability and resilience of community agri-food systems to reduce the impact of disasters
4. Work with communities to combine traditional and scientific knowledge to plan and implement climate-smart agricultural practices during disaster recovery initiatives.



Good practice example: The Nadroga District Council of Social Services (DCOSS) supports the Cohort of Youth Earth Stewards Community of Practice. This group facilitates learning exchanges with community youth groups and supports activities, such as tree planting, that align with the community’s culture and faith.³⁰



Good practice example: The Village of Draubuta, Navosa, located in Central Viti Levu, maintains a protected area to conserve native trees that are becoming extinct in other parts of Fiji. Humanitarian partners can support other communities to replicate this approach.³¹

28 UNDP Pacific Office, Fiji Ridge to Reef, <https://www.undp.org/pacific/projects/fiji-ridge-reef>

29 Workshop participant

30 Questionnaire 11

31 Questionnaire 12



Good practice example: In January 2022, the Jobs for Nature Program, led by the Ministry of Environment, gave environmental ambassadors \$1000 cash to carry out environmental rehabilitation works in their communities. The program works with community groups, leaders and youth groups to mobilise themselves and their resources to rehabilitate lost biodiversity, restore nature, build resilience and create awareness about the need to protect natural resources.³²



Good practice example: The Moala DCOSS supports community-based initiatives for planting mangroves, Vetiver grass, and corals.³³ They also providing training and raise awareness in communities about the need to protect the environment to reduce disaster risk.³⁴



Something to consider: Workshop participants emphasised the importance of working with communities but also of ensuring consultation processes are ethical and not extractive. Participants suggested the Fiji Government should develop a Community Engagement Policy to establish minimum standards for how humanitarians and researchers can engage with communities.



Good practice example: The Ministry of Waterways supported a community-led project in Dakuinuku village in Tailevu to build nature-based seawalls with mangroves and Vetiver grass. Communities were consulted about site selection and trained to maintain the seawall after project completion.³⁵



Priority 3: Invest in building technical capacity and expertise in green construction practices and maintenance plans.



Priority 2: Prioritise nature-based solutions in preparedness, response, and recovery and raise awareness about why this is important.

Key actions

1. Conduct environmental screening to identify potential positive and negative effects of planned activities
2. Work with conservation agencies to support community-based initiatives that integrate NbS, such as tree or mangrove planting
3. Protect ecosystems and habitats by avoiding introducing new species to areas, and protecting existing biodiversity, such as large trees
4. Raise communities' awareness of the need to protect and restore land, natural resources and biodiversity, and build their capacity to do so.

Key actions

1. Incorporate NbS, such as green roofs, gardens, and use of permeable surfaces instead of concrete
2. Encourage safe reuse of materials such as debris, rubber or rubble into construction activities to minimise waste
3. Prioritise the use of locally available materials, such as timber, that have been harvested sustainably and procured from local suppliers.

32 Fiji Ministry of Waterways, Press Release, Environment ambassadors receive cash for environmental restoration works, January 2022.

33 Vetiver grass is a densely tufted grass that helps to protect watersheds by slowing down farmland runoff, recharging groundwater, and rehabilitating degraded soil.

34 Questionnaire 8

35 Singh V (2022) How Fiji is turning to nature to cope with climate change, The Commonwealth, <https://thecommonwealth.org/news/blog-how-fiji-turning-nature-cope-climate-change>; UNEP (2022) Fiji taps into nature-based solutions to boost its ecosystems and economy, <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/fiji-taps-nature-based-solutions-boost-its-ecosystems-and-economy>



Good practice example: The Infrastructure Cluster is facilitating research and development involving local green construction materials, for example, weather-resilient bamboo. They are also promoting the use of low-carbon cement and the recycling of bagasse fibre into sugarcrete construction blocks.³⁶



4. CHOOSE CLEAN ENERGY SOLUTIONS

The stakeholders consulted for this research prioritised a shift to renewable energy in humanitarian operations and more broadly across Fiji. They highlighted this as an important way to reduce GHG emissions (discussed in more detail below). Fiji's 20-year NDP sets a target for all power to be generated from renewable sources by 2030. Currently, nearly 60% of Fiji's electricity is generated from hydropower; however, remote areas and outer islands are still dependent on imported fossil fuels. Assessments have indicated that a combination of solar, geothermal, wind, marine, biomass and biofuel could be used to meet Fiji's energy needs.³⁷ Fiji's National Energy Policy 2023–2030 is set to ban the import of heavy fuel by 2030. However, the high cost of developing energy resources and extending service to remote populations, the poor quality of energy data, and small base of skilled people are obstacles to Fiji's upscaling of renewable energy.³⁸ Nonetheless, investment in renewable energy in Fiji is increasing. For example, the Fiji Rural Electrification Fund was established in 2017 to provide sustainable funding to bring renewable electricity to outer and rural communities in Fiji that are not currently served by the main electric power grid.³⁹ In November

2023, Fiji's Renewable Energy Investment Plan was endorsed by Climate Investment Funds, which provided USD30.5 million to integrate more clean power into Fiji's electricity grid.⁴⁰ Shifting towards renewable energy is clearly a priority for Fiji, and should be integrated into humanitarian and development programming whenever possible. Stakeholders again reiterated the importance of targeting mindset and behaviour change with communities and implementers to support the shift towards clean energy solutions.

“ We need to socialise options for clean energy with communities. Reducing reliance on fossil fuel appliances will require raising awareness and changing mindset and behaviour. This has to happen at the community level and the national level.”⁴¹



Priority 1: Prioritise investments to improve the efficiency of existing appliances and raise awareness about why this is important.

Key actions

1. Invest in public campaigns focused on shifting mindsets and behaviour to prioritise renewable energy at national and community levels
2. Use low-emission cooking fuels (e.g. biogas, ethanol, solar power)
3. Use solar lanterns for street and household lighting
4. Install energy-conserving technologies (such as ceiling fans and window coverings) to reduce the use of fossil-fuelled appliances.

36 Questionnaire 1; Bagasse is a fibrous material left behind after harvesting sugarcane. It has many uses, especially in food packaging as a sustainable alternative to plastic. Sugarcrete construction blocks are a low-carbon alternative to concrete or bricks.

37 US International Trade Administration (2024) Fiji Country Commercial Guide: Renewable energy, 23 January 2024. <https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/fiji-renewable-energy>

38 Diringer V (2023) Increased renewable energy implementation at the top of the agenda in the Pacific, Island Innovation, <https://islandinnovation.co/articles/increased-renewable-energy-implementation-at-the-top-of-the-agenda-in-the-pacific/>

39 Fiji Climate Change Portal (2023) Fiji Rural Electrification Fund, <https://fijiclimatchangeportal.gov.fj/publication/climate-finance-infographic/>

40 Prakash P (2023) Renewable Energy Investment Plan endorsed, FBC News, <https://www.fbcnews.com.fj/business/renewable-energy-investment-plan-endorsed/>

41 Workshop participant



Good practice example: The FCOSS office in Suva is now partially powered by solar panels. The team started by upgrading the system in the head office and hopes to upgrade the district offices soon.⁴²



Priority 2: Explore affordable options for clean energy and prioritise renewable energy solutions for new energy needs

Key actions:

1. Explore the potential of innovations in renewable energy technology (e.g. small wind turbines at the building level rather than big ones that require more maintenance)
2. Advocate to donors to include funding for renewable energy systems and appliances in humanitarian programs
3. Include renewable energy appliances on the list of pre-approved items that can be donated to Fiji (as part of regulations to manage UBDs).



Good practice example: In March 2023, NDMO supported the installation of solar lighting systems in 11 community evacuation centres on the island of Rotuma. This project is supported by the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade's Disaster Resilience Program.⁴³



Priority 3: Support education and capacity strengthening of locals to use and maintain renewable energy systems.

Key actions:

1. Invest in socialising innovations in renewable energy at the community level

2. Work with communities to develop local capacity to explore renewable energy projects. Include women and girls, people with disabilities, Indigenous peoples, youth, the elderly, LGBTQI+ people)
3. Support community members to install low-emissions technologies and retrofit existing appliances.



5. RACE TOWARDS NET ZERO EMISSIONS

Emissions reductions were less of a priority for workshop participants than the other four areas identified above. This was largely attributed to participants being asked to select their top three priorities in the workshop, and (for some participants) lack of understanding of what 'Net Zero' means.

It was agreed that significant reductions in emissions can be achieved through the shift to clean energy solutions and that these two areas could be integrated. When stakeholders were asked to reflect on this outcome in the post-workshop survey, all respondents agreed that emissions reduction should still be a priority for humanitarian stakeholders in Fiji. Fiji has committed to ambitious emissions reduction targets in its National Climate Change Policy (2018–2030) and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submitted to UNFCCC in 2020, including commitments to reduce emissions by 30% by 2030, and to achieve Net Zero GHG emissions by 2050. The National Climate Change Policy and the National Energy Policy also commit to decarbonising Fiji's transport sector to meet these goals. Fiji also maintains a Low Emissions Development Strategy, aligned with its NDC and the Fiji Green Growth Framework.⁴⁴ These commitments demonstrate that emissions reductions are a priority for the Fiji Government; however, there is opportunity to increase awareness and build buy-in with humanitarian stakeholders in Fiji. The Framework can provide practical and accessible actions that support this process.

⁴² Workshop; Questionnaire 8

⁴³ Fiji One News, 11 ECS receives solar lighting system, 3 March 2023, <https://fijionenews.com.fj/11-ecs-receives-solar-lighting-system/>

⁴⁴ Fiji Ministry of Economy (2021) Briefing Note, The Fiji Low Emission Development Strategy.

“Emission reduction needs to be part of all future workshops on green strategies and effective introduction of the topic is required for the many people who do not understand its importance.”⁴⁵

Priority 1: Raise humanitarian stakeholders' awareness of the importance of emissions reductions.

Key actions:

1. Design and organise workshops/training for humanitarian staff to raise awareness of the importance of greening strategies and actions
2. Recruit or identify staff interested in leading on organisational sustainability
3. Implement a staff engagement and awareness program to promote green actions. Ensure messaging around environmental awareness is culturally appropriate and accessible.

Priority 2: Implement strategies to reduce GHG emissions from humanitarian transport and supply chains.

Key actions:

1. Offer CVA if market assessments show local markets can provide sustainable high-quality items
2. Procure and pre-position items as locally as possible, ensuring storage facilities are environmentally sustainable
3. Coordinate and pool supplies with other agencies to minimise transport-related emissions
4. Reduce international travel through localisation of leadership, decision-making and resources
5. Prioritise more sustainable transport approaches, such as shipping instead of air freight, and energy-efficient vehicles.



Good practice example: The NDMO and FRCS are working to reduce emissions from truck transport by strategically pre-positioning non-food items. The new National Disaster Risk Management Bill 2024 includes a clause that will enable the NDMO to use certain buildings as warehouses to pre-position supplies.⁴⁶

⁴⁵ Questionnaire 1

⁴⁶ Workshop



Conclusion and next steps

This report provides a contextualised and streamlined version of the Framework for Greening Humanitarian Action in the Pacific that has been adapted to reflect priorities and needs identified by Fijian stakeholders. It demonstrates that the Framework is widely applicable in the Fiji context, with the highest priority generally agreed to be waste management and the sustainable management of water resources. The protection of land and biodiversity and shift to renewable energy were also highlighted as key focus areas, while there is opportunity to raise awareness and build capacities around emissions reductions. Priorities and actions were identified based on analysis of the good practice occurring already and the areas requiring increased attention to improve the environmental sustainability of humanitarian action.

The Framework contextualisation process in Fiji demonstrated a strong appetite for greener practices among humanitarian actors. Momentum has been built within the NDMO, which has been reflected in ongoing revisions to national policy, and there is evidence of good practice across the various clusters and civil society actors operating in Fiji. The Fiji Government has various policies and plans that align with priorities and actions in the Framework. Stakeholders emphasised the importance of ensuring that these policies and priorities are implemented and relevant at the local level.

The Cluster System presents an important entry point to operationalise the Framework in Fiji. Actions from the Framework can be adapted and integrated into the Terms of Reference and planning processes for the clusters, which workshop participants saw as an important next step to progress agreed priorities. Stakeholders also emphasised the importance of prioritising mindset and behaviour change, at both the community and national level, in progressing actions, particularly in waste management, water management, and renewable energy. Effective campaigns to raise awareness and build capacities to progress greening ambitions will be critical to

achieving sustainable and long-term results. This report provides a shared tool that can be utilised to promote wider uptake of greener practices within the clusters, and among all humanitarian actors operating in Fiji.

PROPOSED NEXT STEPS

The next steps for greening humanitarian action in Fiji will rely heavily on the continued and sustained engagement of the key stakeholders who were involved in the contextualisation process. This report, and the quick guide below, can be used to progress the four key areas described below.

➔ **Promoting wider discussion and advocacy.**

This report provides a foundation for continued discussion and advocacy for greener humanitarian action in Fiji. Local, national, and international NGOs and key stakeholders can elevate identified priorities to government and donors to influence updated policies and decisions about resource allocations for humanitarian response, preparedness, and recovery.

➔ **Developing and implementing an action plan.**

This study highlights priorities and actions that can be progressed to achieve greener humanitarian action in Fiji. Sustained engagement will be required to develop and resource an action plan to implement change. Government actors or decision-makers can use this report to inform that process, whilst focussing on incorporating these actions into existing work plans where appropriate and possible to avoid fragmentation or the risk of humanitarian actors working outside of nationally-led processes and priorities.

➔ **Informing future programming and cluster activities.**

Government, NGOs, and civil society actors can use this report to inform future planning and programming for humanitarian


action, preparedness, and recovery activities. Actions identified here can be integrated into program design and communicated to donors to inform future funding opportunities. Priorities and actions from the Framework can also be integrated into cluster terms of reference, planning processes, and activities.


➔ **Developing a baseline and tracking change over time.** The Self-Assessment Scorecard provided in [Annex 2](#) of the Framework for Greening Humanitarian Action in the Pacific can be adapted to reflect the priorities and actions outlined in this report and used to develop an organisational or sector-level baseline for progress in greening humanitarian action in Fiji.

QUICK GUIDE: PRIORITIES AND ACTIONS AT A GLANCE


The table below lists suggestions about how clusters and/or stakeholder groups can lead on progressing the identified actions. It reflects the workshop discussion and survey responses; however, further validation and resourcing is needed to develop and implement an action plan.

	PRIORITIES	WHO
 TACKLE WASTE	1. Regulate and reduce unsolicited bilateral donations through coordinated engagement and messaging.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote public messaging to people wanting to donate during a humanitarian response, preferencing cash donations over materials; highlight the problems UBDs create. 	Communications Cluster
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage development and implementation of national environmental regulations that cover UBDs. 	NDMO, Ministry of Environment
	2. Raise awareness and support behaviour change to ensure that plastic, solid, and health and medical waste in humanitarian action is reused, recycled, repurposed or managed appropriately.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invest in public communications campaigns to promote awareness and behavioural change. 	Communications Cluster
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish locally led (including women or youth led) waste awareness education programs teaching how to reuse, repurpose, recycle and dispose of waste. 	NGOs, civil society, communities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support community management of disaster waste (such as construction debris, electronic waste, organic and household waste) through provision of waste separation equipment, and support in identifying safe, appropriate waste management solutions. 	Logistics Cluster
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement standardised waste management protocols for all humanitarian operations, focusing on reducing, reusing and recycling materials. 	Logistics Cluster, NDMO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage donors sending relief supplies to take waste back, or plan for appropriate repurposing or disposal. 	Logistics Cluster, NDMO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply lessons from responding to COVID-19 to improve management of medical waste. Ensure medical waste is not burnt, does not enter waterways and is disposed of safely, taking advice from local health authorities. 	Health Cluster	

	3. Centralise local community knowledge and preferences in decision-making about material use and management in humanitarian crises.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with communities (including women and girls, people with disabilities, Indigenous peoples, youth, elderly, LGBTQI+ people) to learn which relief supplies are locally available and culturally familiar, and how they are used and stored. 	NGOs, civil society, communities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with communities to develop and promote quality standards for sustainable material for humanitarian response that consider locally available material and local knowledge about what is appropriate. 	Shelter Cluster, communities
	4. Minimise the use of plastic and packaging in equipment and relief items.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote CVA if assessments show local markets can provide sustainable, quality products with minimal packaging. 	NGOs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult quality standards and sustainable item information sheets to inform choice of relief items, and encourage donors to consult them. 	Shelter Cluster
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impose environmental policies that reduce packaging as early in the supply chain as possible (e.g. initial purchase agreements). 	Logistics Cluster
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate environmental standards into tender and contract documentation (e.g. avoiding single-use plastics). 	Logistics Cluster
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage humanitarian partners/donors to use biodegradable materials for packaging. 	Logistics Cluster
	PRIORITIES	
 <p>MANAGE WATER</p>	1. Protect and improve community-level water infrastructure.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritise raising awareness and capacity building programs for communities to protect and maintain water infrastructure. 	WASH Cluster, Infrastructure Cluster, NGOs, civil society
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support communities to develop and resource maintenance plans for water infrastructure. 	WASH Cluster, Infrastructure Cluster, NGOs, civil society
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage storage of rainwater in tanks to create a backup source during disasters or periods of low rainfall. 	WASH Cluster
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritise traditional methods for protecting water resources, for example, protecting catchment ecosystems, wetlands, trees, mangroves and biodiversity. 	WASH Cluster, NGOs, civil society, communities
	2. Prioritise low-waste methods of community/household level water provision.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use large containers, drums, jerry cans or desalination equipment (that can be carried safely) instead of small plastic bottles. 	WASH Cluster, NGOS

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair or upgrade water supply and sanitation systems. 	WASH Cluster, Infrastructure Cluster
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide portable water purification units and establish community-level water treatment facilities. 	WASH Cluster, Infrastructure Cluster
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide accessible training in the use and maintenance of desalination equipment 	WASH Cluster, Infrastructure Cluster
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop standards for donors to reduce the donation of small plastic bottles. 	Logistics Cluster, NDMO
3. Elevate the voices of local communities and traditional knowledge sources to inform the design and use of water interventions.		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work together with communities to understand water needs and practices, including cultural and gender-responsive and inclusive practices for different groups. 	WASH Cluster, communities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leverage traditional knowledge in community water management plans and practices. 	WASH Cluster, communities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use accessible formats (e.g. visual materials) to share lessons learned and best practices from other communities on sustainable water resource management. 	WASH Cluster, communities
PRIORITIES		WHO
 <p>PROTECT HABITATS AND THEIR INHABITANTS</p>	1. Work with local communities and consult traditional knowledge sources to inform the design and use of agriculture and infrastructure activities before, during and after disasters.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate traditional knowledge, custom and practices into humanitarian construction/re-construction and agricultural activities to improve conservation of native species and biodiversity. 	Infrastructure Cluster, Shelter Cluster, Food Security and Livelihood Cluster
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with communities to select sites for construction/re-construction or agriculture that are suitable, protect land rights, and conserve natural resources. 	Infrastructure Cluster, Shelter Cluster, Food Security and Livelihood Cluster, communities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the productivity, sustainability and resilience of community agri-food systems to reduce the impact of disasters. 	Food Security and Livelihood Cluster, communities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with communities to combine traditional and scientific knowledge to plan climate-smart agricultural practices during disaster recovery initiatives. 	Food Security and Livelihood Cluster, communities

	2. Prioritise nature-based solutions in preparedness, response, and recovery and raise awareness about why this is important.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct environmental screening to identify potential positive and negative effects of planned activities. 	All
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with conservation agencies to support community-based initiatives that integrate NbS, such as tree or mangrove planting. 	Food Security and Livelihood Cluster, communities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect ecosystems and habitats by avoiding introducing new species to areas, and protecting existing biodiversity, such as large trees. 	Food Security and Livelihood Cluster, communities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise communities' awareness of the need to protect and restore land, natural resources and biodiversity, and build their capacity to do so. 	Food Security and Livelihood Cluster, communities
	3. Invest in building technical capacity and expertise in green construction practices and maintenance plans.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate NbS, such as green roofs, gardens, and use of permeable surfaces instead of concrete. 	Infrastructure Cluster, Shelter Cluster
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage safe reuse of materials such as debris, rubber or rubble into construction activities to minimise waste. 	Infrastructure Cluster, Shelter Cluster
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritise the use of locally available materials, such as timber, that have been harvested sustainably and procured from local suppliers. 	Infrastructure Cluster, Shelter Cluster
	PRIORITIES	
 <p>CHOOSE CLEAN ENERGY SOLUTIONS</p>	1. Prioritise investments to improve the efficiency of existing appliances and raise awareness about why this is important.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invest in public campaigns focused on raising awareness to shift mindset and behaviour to prioritise renewable energy at national level and community levels. 	Communications Cluster
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use low-emission cooking fuels (e.g. biogas, ethanol, solar power). 	NGOs, civil society, communities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use solar lanterns for street and household lighting. 	NGOs, civil society, communities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install energy-conserving technologies (such as ceiling fans and window coverings) to reduce the use of fossil-fuelled appliances. 	NGOs, civil society, communities

	2. Advocate and prioritise investment in renewable energy solutions for new energy needs.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the potential of innovations in renewable energy technology (e.g. small wind turbines at the building level rather than big ones that require more maintenance). 	Infrastructure Cluster, Shelter Cluster, Department of Energy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate to donors to include funding for renewable energy systems and appliances in humanitarian programs. 	Infrastructure Cluster, Shelter Cluster
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include renewable energy appliances on the list of pre-approved items that can be donated to Fiji (as part of regulations to manage UBDs). 	Logistics Cluster
	3. Support education and capacity strengthening for locals to use and maintain renewable energy systems.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invest in socialising innovations in renewable energy at the community level. 	Infrastructure Cluster, NGOs, civil society
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with communities to develop local capacity to explore renewable energy projects. Include women and girls, people with disabilities, Indigenous peoples, youth, the elderly, LGBTQI+ people. 	Infrastructure Cluster, NGOs, civil society, communities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support community members to install low-emissions technologies and retrofit existing appliances. 	Infrastructure Cluster, NGOs, civil society
PRIORITIES		WHO
 <p>RACE TOWARDS NETZERO EMISSIONS</p>	1. Raise humanitarian stakeholders' awareness of the importance of emissions reductions.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and organise workshops/training for humanitarian staff to raise awareness of the importance of greening strategies and actions. 	Infrastructure Cluster
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruit or identify staff interested in leading on organisation sustainability. 	NGOs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a staff engagement and awareness program to promote green actions. Ensure messaging around environmental awareness is culturally appropriate and accessible. 	NGOs

	2. Implement strategies to reduce GHG emissions from humanitarian transport and supply chains.	
	■ Prioritise CVA if market assessments show local markets can provide sustainable high-quality items.	NGOs
	■ Procure and pre-position items as locally as possible, ensuring storage facilities are environmentally sustainable.	Logistics Cluster, NDMO, NGOs
	■ Coordinate and pool supplies with other agencies to minimise transport-related emissions.	Logistics Cluster, NDMO, NGOs
	■ Reduce international travel through localisation of leadership, decision-making and resources.	NGOs
	■ Prioritise more sustainable transport approaches, such as shipping instead of air freight, and energy-efficient vehicles.	Logistics Cluster

For more information about the Framework for Greening Humanitarian Action in the Pacific and the contextualisation process, please view the framework and tools [here](#), and/or reach out to the research team:



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