

PRIORITY AREA
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PLAN

FOR

THE CENTRAL DIVISION
(GREAT SUVA)

AUGUST 2025

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1 Introduction

1.1 Outline

Following the “Guide on the DRR plan formulation in Fiji” formulated under the Project for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction the priority area to be focused in the initial stage was identified. The definition of this divisional DRR plan and the priority area plan to be developed is as below. As shown below, based on the distribution of population asset accumulation, Greater Suva area was identified as an initial priority area. (*Priority area plan can be applied to other priority areas in the Central division in the future planning efforts)

Divisional DRR Plan

- Aiming to set the fundamental DRR direction at the Division Level
- General Situation Analysis in the Division Level (1. Socio-Economic, 2. Development, 3. Risk Profile)
- Sector and Area-wise Challenges and Issues
- DRR Direction and List of Proposed DRR measures in the Division Level

Priority Area Plan

- Aiming to Provide Detail Consideration of DRR measures in Priority area
- Focus on the Greater Suva Area where the population and economic assets and accumulated
- Considering a comprehensive approach to solve challenges and issues in the expanding urban area

Table 1-1 Differences between DRR plans at the Divisional and Priority Area levels

	Divisional DRR Plan	Priority Area DRR Plan
Purpose	To set the fundamental strategies or directions on DRR.	To consider concrete DRR measures to be implemented.
Target Areas	Entire division	City and Town area with population and asset accumulations
Involved Agencies	National headquarters and divisional offices of line ministries, and all Town Councils	Target Town Area’s Council, divisional offices of line ministries, private sector.
Secretary	Commissioner	Commissioner
Hazard Analysis	Review of past disasters, and preliminary hazard analysis covering the entire division. ✓ Flood Hazard: Global Flood Map (50-year flood), ✓ Coastal Hazard: Extraction of the areas where the elevation is below 10 meters (Mean Sea Level) and 3 kilometers from the coastline. ✓ Earthquake: Global Earthquake Model.	Review of past disasters, and enhanced hazard analysis based on more detailed simulation models. ✓ Flood Hazard: Rainfall-Runoff-Inundation Model, ✓ Storm surge Hazard: ComMIT Model, ✓ Tsunami: Simulation Model used by FMS

Source: JICA Project Team

1.2 Selecting Priority Areas

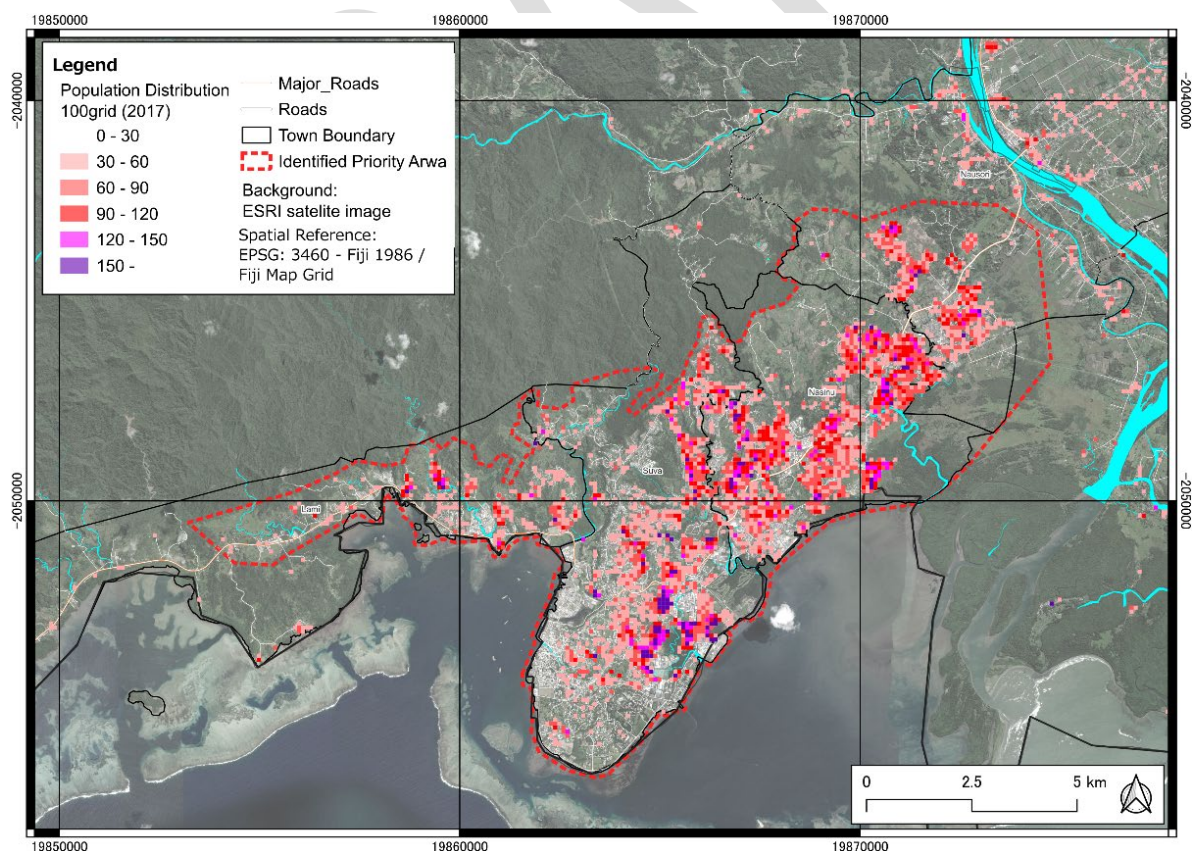
Considering the expanding urbanization in greater Suva area, the importance of risk-informed development to avoid future development in high-risk areas was identified as DRR direction.

In addition, with increasing intensity of rainfall and changing land use, flood management also with focus on urban expansion area was also identified as DRR direction.



Based on the considered DRR direction in the Central Division level, the area where urbanization and new development is expanding has been selected based on the criteria of urban development. Based on the population density which can be captured as an urban area centered to the Suva city.

As a result, the priority area was identified as shown in Figure 1-1 in red dotted lines. Including most of the Suva City and west of Nasinu Town area and east of Lami town and south-east of Nausori town.



Source: JICA Project Team by using BoS' data

Figure 1-1 Area Identified as in Initial Priority Area based on Population Distribution

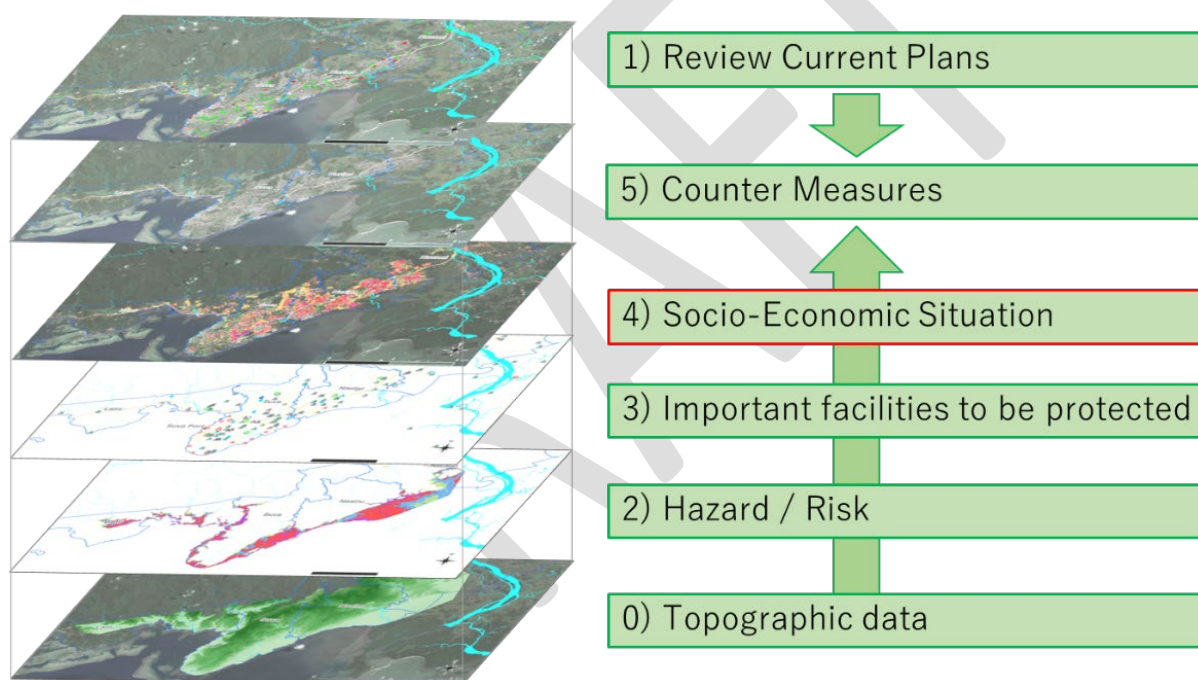
2 Priority Area Plan Study Process

Based on the aforementioned differences between divisional-level and priority area level DRR plans, the following steps should be followed to develop a Priority Area DRR Plan according to the characteristics of the area.

The flow of the Priority Area DRR Plan study is as follows;

- 1) Review plans and projects related to the Priority Area
- 2) Identify hazard/risks in the Priority Area
- 3) Identify important public facilities to be protected in the Priority Area
- 4) Confirm the Socio-Economic Situation
- 5) Prepare a Priority Area Plan by reconciling 1), 2), 3) and 4) above and make a list of activities to be implemented to achieve the Priority Area DRR Plan

Detailed process is described in the guideline for development of priority area DRR plan.



Source: JICA Project Team

Figure 2-1 Study Flow of a Priority Area DRR Plan

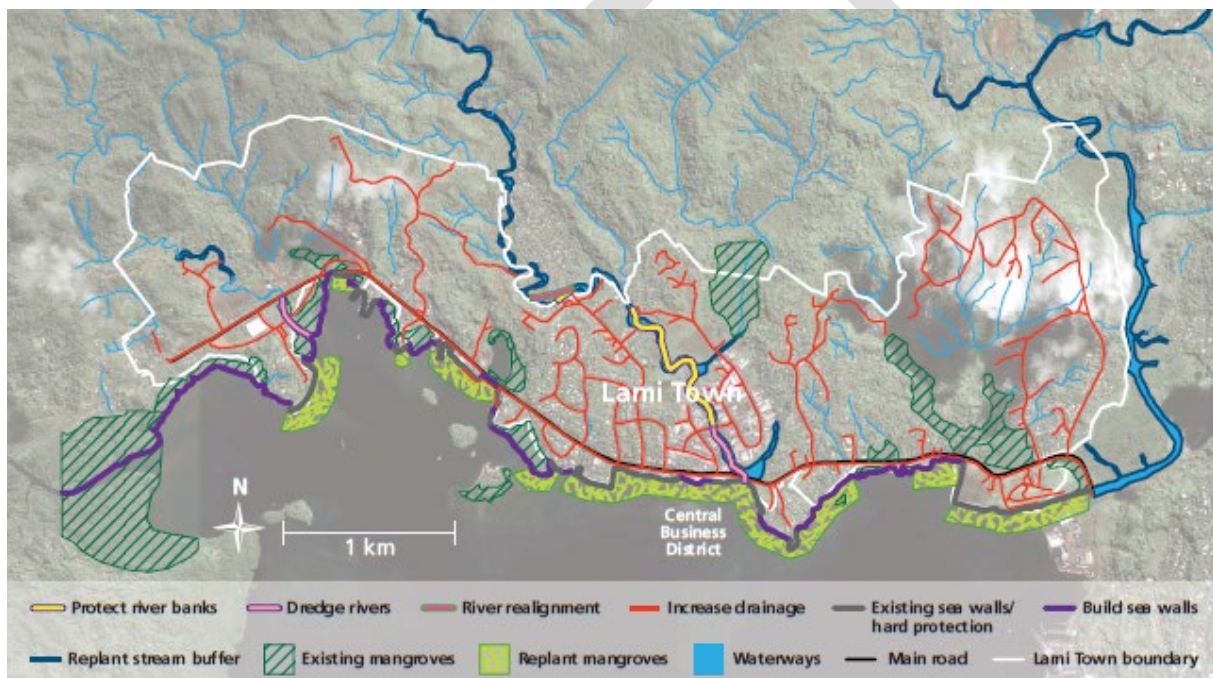
3 Priority Area DRR Plan for the Greater Suva

3.1 Review of current plans

To understand the current existing plans mentioned below

- Lami town Ecosystem-based adaptation options (2012)
- Nasinu Strategic Plan (2024-2025)
- Drainage Plan formulated in Cities and Towns
- New Development Plans in Cities and Towns
- Informal Settlement Enhancement Projects (Drainage, Community Roads, Public Housing)
- Interviews with the City and Town Councils

Major figures and list or locations of confirmed plans and the points integrated into the Priority Area Plan is mentioned in the following sections.



Source: *A comparative analysis of ecosystem-based adaptation and engineering options for Lami Town, Fiji Synthesis report (p.12)*

Figure 3-1 Existing DRR Measures Plan in Lami

Based on the discussion with the Lami town office, the DRR measures below was referred.

- Dredging in Lami river and Wailekutu Creek
- Coastal Protection (new sea wall development and repair of existing sea walls)
- Drainage Improvement in the Area
- Vulnerable bridges was identified and considering the current condition the measures were revised.

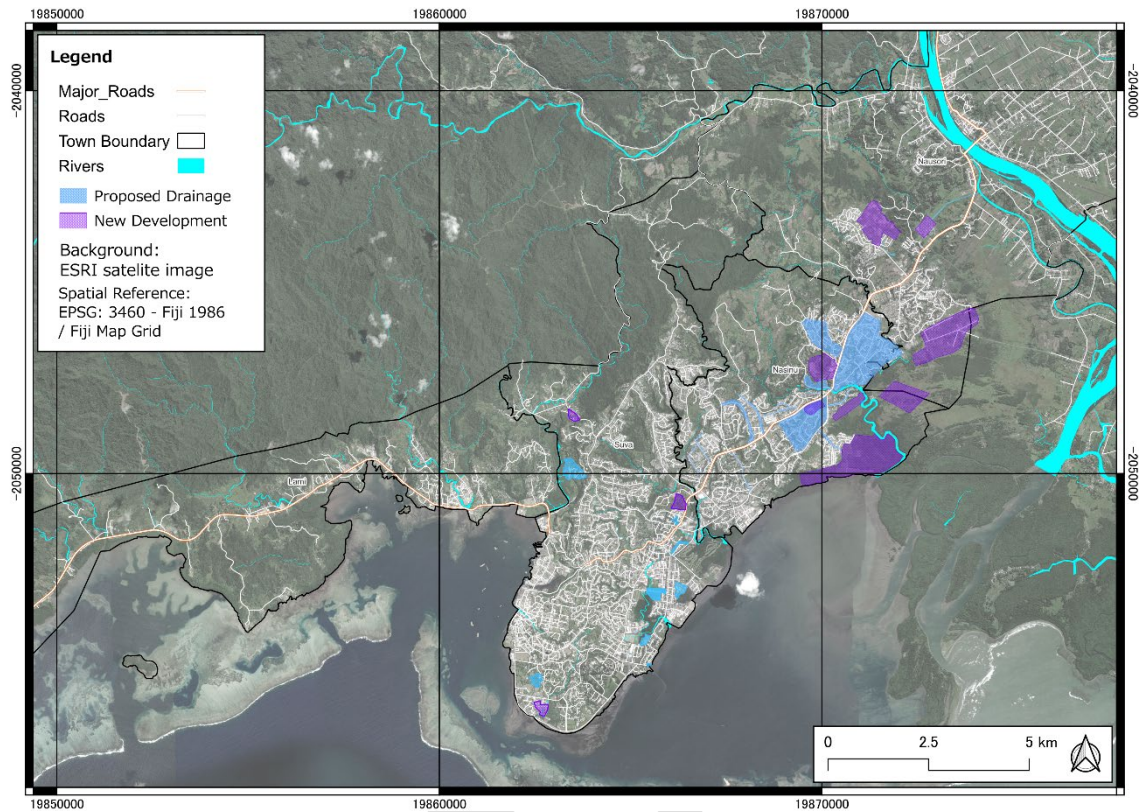
Table 3-1 Existing Development Plan in Nasinu

No.	Project	Description
1	Lyndhurst Koro Development	This is a high market-end mixed development by Lyndhurst International investment that includes Hotel & Accommodation, Office space, Call-Center 24/7 and Catering & restaurants.
2	Emeralds Bay Resort	A 5-star hotel development project at the mangrove sea front at Nadawa and Nepani towards the mouth of the Laqere river. The project has been issued all regulatory approvals to start work.
3	Vision Motors Show Room & HQ	The company to relocate all its operations under one roof at its proposed location in Nasinu (opposite Laqere Market)
4	Fletcher (Fiji) LTD Higgins Fiji	Rezoning application from general industrial to noxious industry
5	Satya Narayan Samy	Rezoning application from Residential B to Special Use (Tourism Type C)
6	Extra Supermarket	Commercial development - supermarket
7	Coca Cola Amatil	Outline application for proposed warehouse
8	Coca Cola Amatil	Proposed warehouse
9	Vir Construction Limited	Proposed Commercial Warehouse
10	International School	Proposed K Block Development
11	Challenging Engineering Pte Limited	Proposed Commercial Development
12	Victus Pte Limited (T/A) Burger King	Proposed Outlet Fit out for Burger King
13	RB Patel Supermarket & McDonalds	Proposed supermarket & McDonalds food outlet
14	Bluebird Investments	Proposed Warehouse
	Kuluvoto	Rezone and subdivide to accommodate informal settlements. Negotiations are underway for ADB funding. To house 150-200 HH, PPP
	Old Peoples Home	10 Acres land. 8 for residential to house 150-200 retirees and 2 for commercial support to provide amenities for the village.
	New Nasinu State Bldg	Activation of Ghuandong MOU
	Kalabu Bldg	ITLTB Trust Fund
	FRU HP & Football Field with Miki Commercial	TBC
	Narere Market	3 Storey Bldg, Hall, MarketSpace and commercial space, PPP
	Laqere Market Phase 2	6 Storey Bldg to accommodate commercial lease and accommodation, PPP
	New Bldg beside NTC Bldg	3 Storey Bldg, Hall, MarketSpace and commercial space
	Vunilogo Market	PPP. 7 Storey Bldg to have market space, office space, mix commercial with residential lots.
	Armsurent Park	New Township Park in the CBD. PPP
	Mangrove Park	Alongside Laucala Beach Foreshore. For detail refer to document
	Industrial Park	Alongside Laucala Beach Foreshore. Warehouse storage park for industrial purposes similar to Rokobili
	100 Bed Hospital	PPP Model
	Solid Waste Services	Full commentary from PSIP Paper
	Drainage	Ward 4 - Nadara: Catch Basin and drainage 250m by 0.6m by 0.6m
		Ward 2 - Piling Rd, Clifton & Nasinu Road. Open Rocklining Drain on both sides by 2.6km by 1m by 0.6m
		Ward 2 - Kanace, Dawamu, Valevu. 500m by 1m by 0.6m Piling Rd, Clifton & Nasinu Road. Open Rocklining Drain on both sides by 2.6km by 1m by 0.6m
		Ward 3 - Kinoya. Laucala Beach 150m by 0.6m by 0.6m
		Ward 4 - Makoi, Tuirura and Laqere. 150m by 0.6m by 0.6m
		Ward 7 - Nadawa, Nepani 150m by 0.6m by 0.6m

Source: Nasinu Strategic Plan (2024-2025), 12.4 Forecasted Projects (2025-2030)

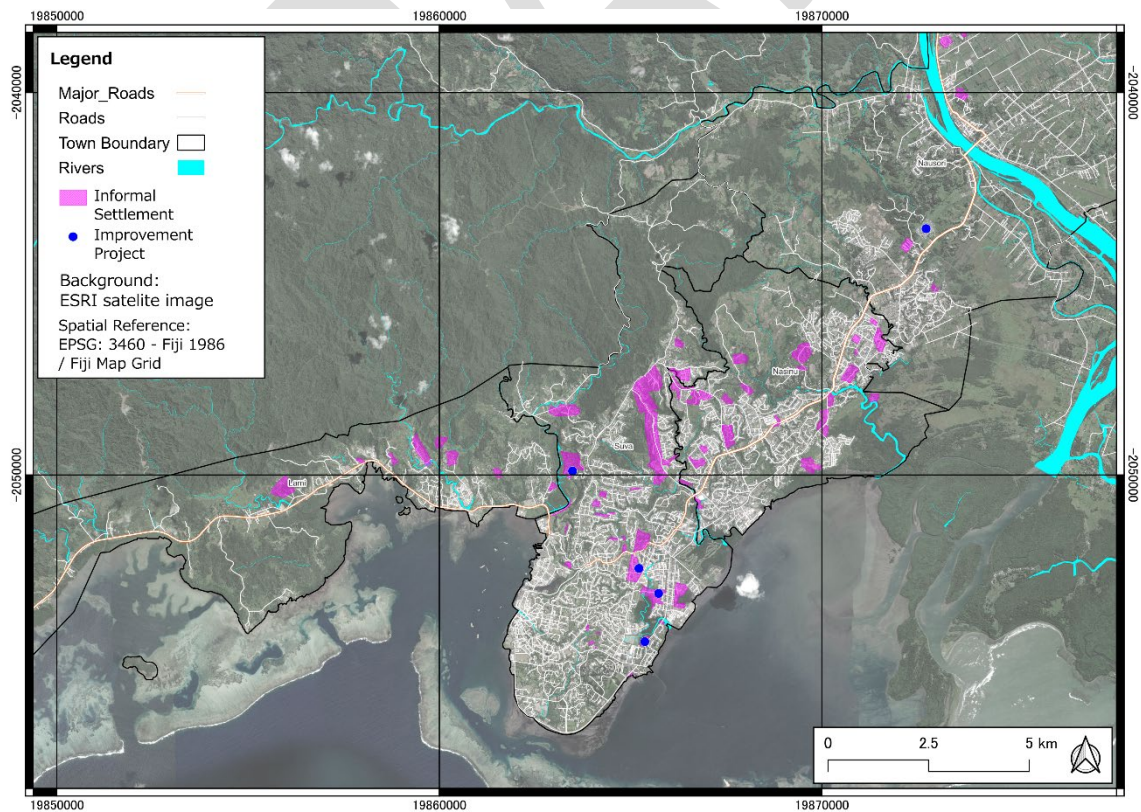
Based on the discussion with the Nasinu town office, the DRR measures below were referred.

- Drainage Improvement identified in the Strategic Plan.
- The Location of new development area was referred to consider the impact of hazard to the planned new development area.



Source: JICA Study Team based on interviews with Suva City, Nasinu Town and Nausori Town offices

Figure 3-2 Planned Drainage Project Location and New Development in the Priority Area



Source: JICA Study Team based on interviews with Suva City, Nasinu Town and Nausori Town offices

Figure 3-3 Existing Programs for Informal Settlement Improvement

Based on the discussion with the city and town offices, the DRR measures below were referred to.

- Drainage Improvement project was identified and listed as proposed DRR measures list.
- Development Plans were confirmed to identify if there are areas where new development is located in the high-risk areas.
- Informal Settlement Project was Identified to include the Priority Area plan and the methodology of existing projects was referred as the example for future intervention.

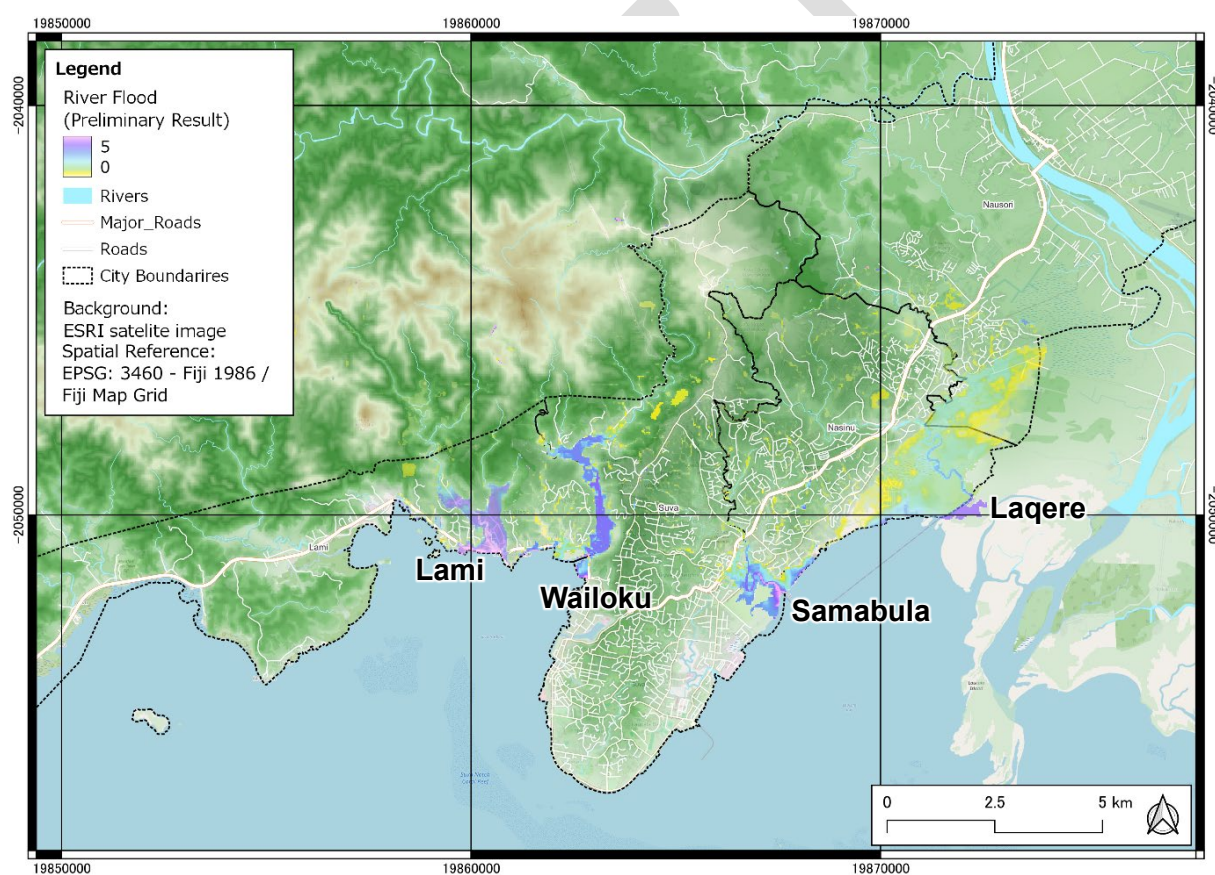
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3.2 Analysis of Hazard/Risks

Hazard/Risks in the Priority Areas was identified for a Flood, Storm Surge, Tsunami and Steep Slopes based on the enhanced assessment conducted by the Fiji Meteorological and Hydrological Services (FMS) and Mineral Resources Department (MRD) supported by the JICA project team. For the analysis of Hazard in the priority area, High-resolution 3D map data (AW3D) was purchased and used for specific areas of priority area of the Greater Suva area.

3.2.1 Flood

The Suva area has four small to medium rivers, and in consultation with C/P, the four river basins, the Lami River, Wailoku River, Samabula River, and Laqere River were targeted for the assessment. The flood analysis was conducted by the RRI model. The rainfall data was obtained from FMS. The Koronivia Research Station has the longer accumulated observation date (for 75 years), therefore it was used to calculate the return period of flood. Based on this rainfall data, 10-20 years return period rain was calculated. The result of the simulation is as shown in Figure 3-4 for the four rivers.



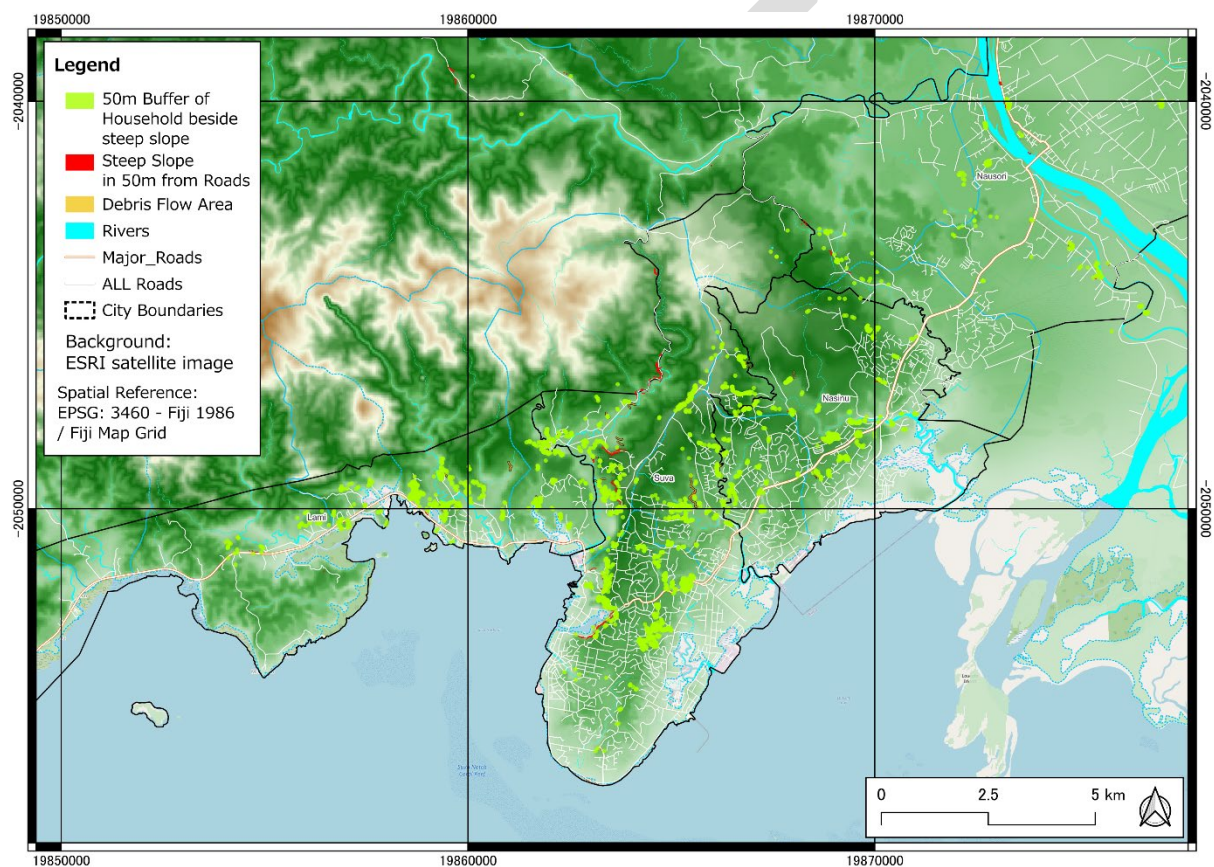
Source: Simulation conducted by the JICA Project Team

Figure 3-4 Flood Hazard in Greater Suva Area

3.2.2 Steep Slope

Debris flow and steep slope collapse assessment were implemented and described in the map. Three types of analysis were done. The debris flow area was set by identifying the occurrence points with where slope is 10 degrees or more in the mountain/ hilly area, and the end points to be the section where the slope is 2 degrees or less and it is continuously reached to some extent. For the steep slope the area with a slope of more than 30 degrees and a height of 5m or more was identified. For the visualization 50 m buffer for the household (from the 2017 Census) besides the steep slope and area of 50 m from roads were described.

On the other hand, since assessing landslides requires specialized surveys such as reading literature and topography, and various field surveys and determination by specialists, this study focused on debris flow and steep slope collapse



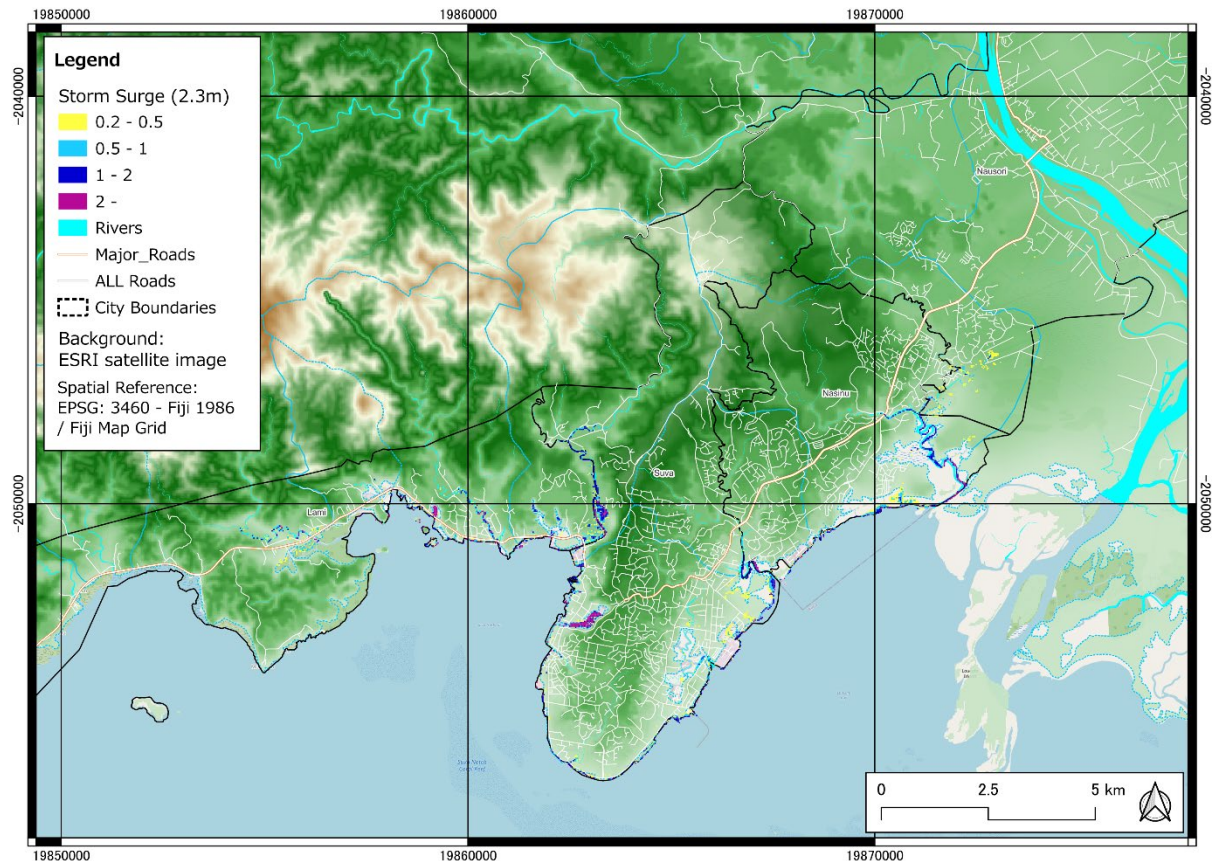
Source: Simulation conducted by the JICA Project Team

Figure 3-5 Steep Slope Areas in Greater Suva Area

3.2.3 Storm Surge

Regarding storm surges, past cyclones are analyzed to identify the maximum storm surge deviation in coastal areas. Furthermore, assuming the storm surge deviation occurs at high tide, the maximum storm surge tide level is set by adding the Highest Astronomical Tide (HAT), and the extent and depth of inundation over land are calculated using the fill level method.

The most significant storm surge deviation in Sua area was 1.23 meters. By adding the HAT (Mean Sea Level (MSL) +0.966 meters, Suva) to this storm surge deviation, the extent and depth of inundation over land were calculated using the fill level method to be approximately MSL+2.2 meters.



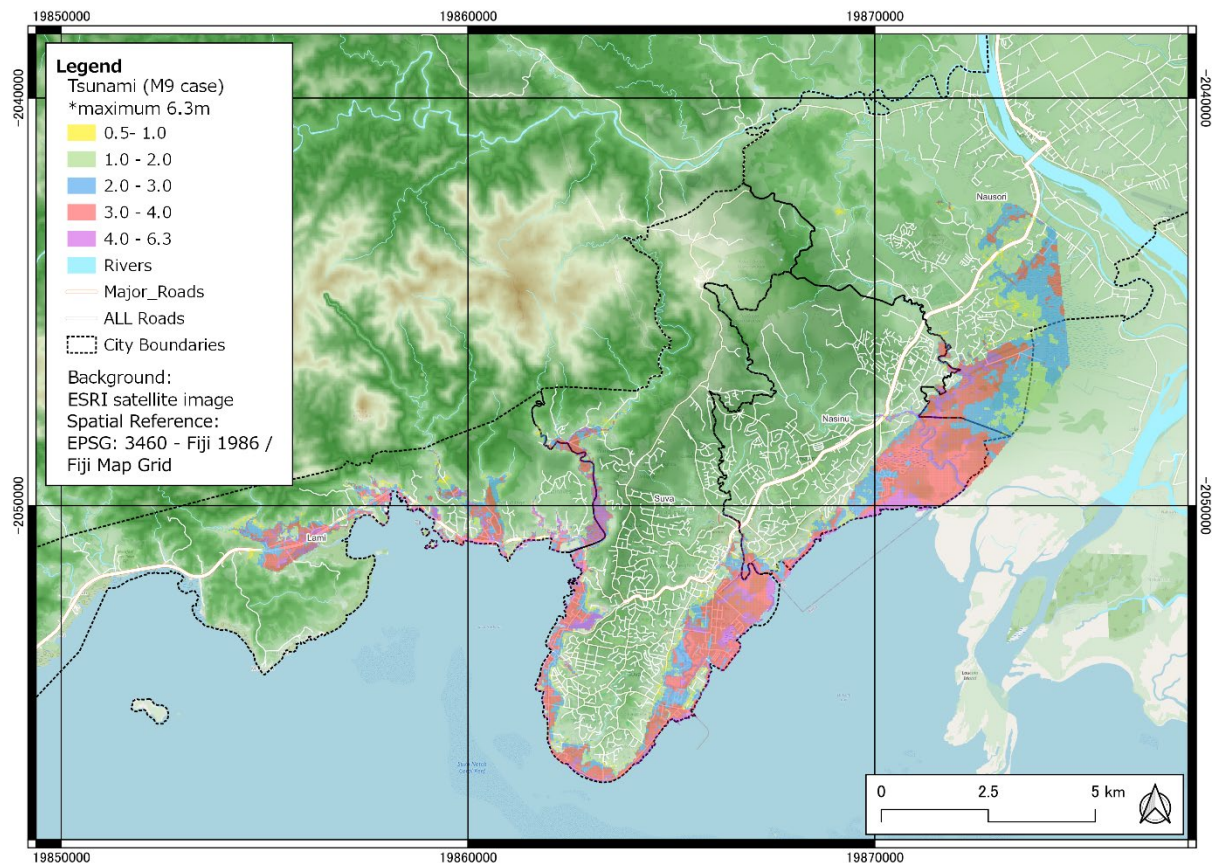
Source: Simulation conducted by the JICA Project Team

Figure 3-6 Storm Surge Hazard in Greater Suva Area

3.2.4 Tsunami

Regarding the examination of tsunamis, past earthquakes and tsunamis are organized, and the largest tsunami height is calculated using a numerical simulation model (ComMIT) to identify the maximum tsunami height in coastal areas. Furthermore, assuming that the tsunami strikes at high tide, the maximum tsunami water level is set by adding the Highest Astronomical Tide (HAT), and the extent and depth of inundation over land are calculated using the fill level method.

The maximum tsunami height for Nadi was 5.3 m for a M9.0 earthquake and tsunami in the Vanuatu Trench. Adding HAT (MSL+0.966 m, Suva) to this tsunami height, the inundation area and depth of the land area were calculated by the fill level method as approximately MSL+6.3 m



Source: Simulation conducted by the JICA Project Team

Figure 3-7 Tsunami Hazard in Greater Suva Area

3.3 Important Public Facilities, etc. to be Protected

The location of important public facilities in the priority area was overlaid on the following pages to examine measures to deal with the hazard risk. For the steep slope failure risk assessment, the hazard analysis was conducted to identify the houses and roads near the steep slope. Areas where many houses or long area of road are close to the steep slope was identified to be the area to be protected.

The important public facilities are categorized as follows:

Point facilities:

Schools and other educational facilities, hospitals, other welfare facilities, water supply facility, power supply facilities, and houses

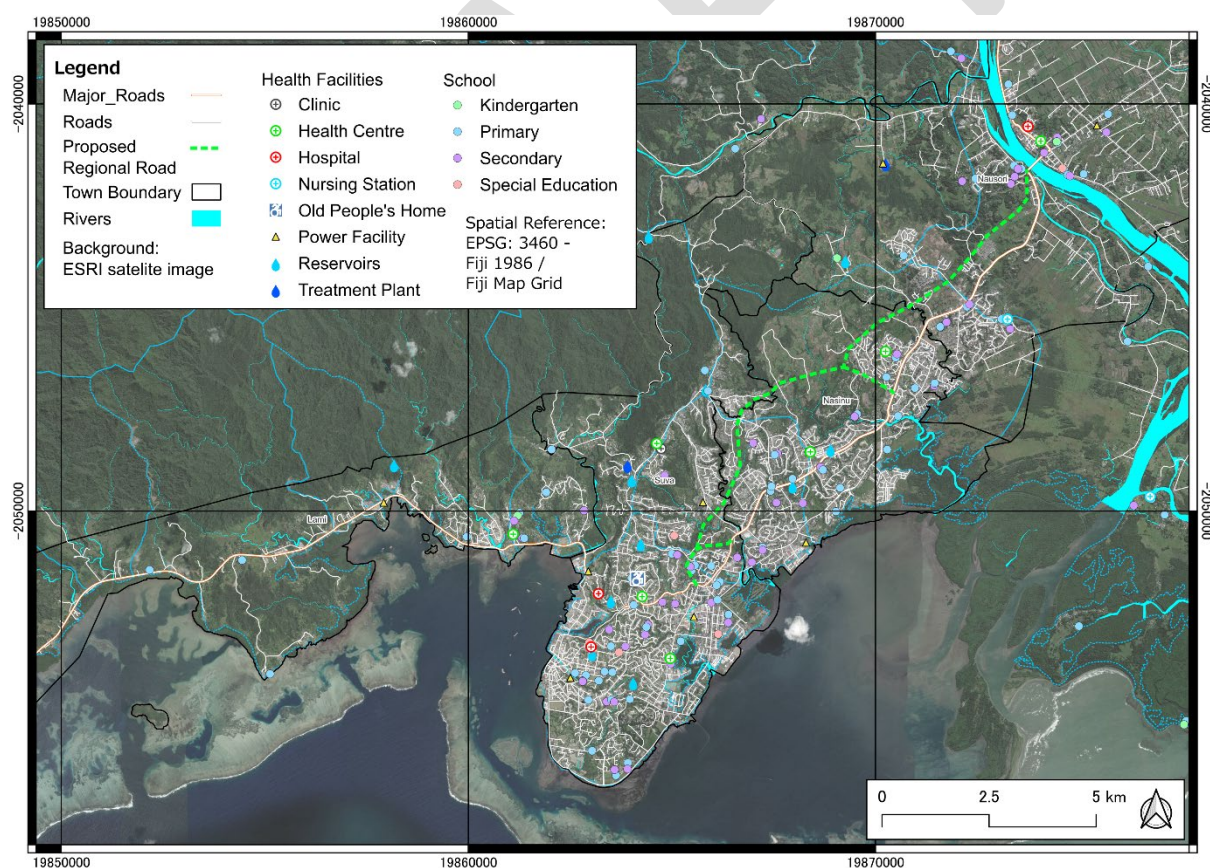
Liner facilities:

Important arterial roads, etc.

Areal Facilities:

Settlements, Informal Settlement, New-Development Areas.

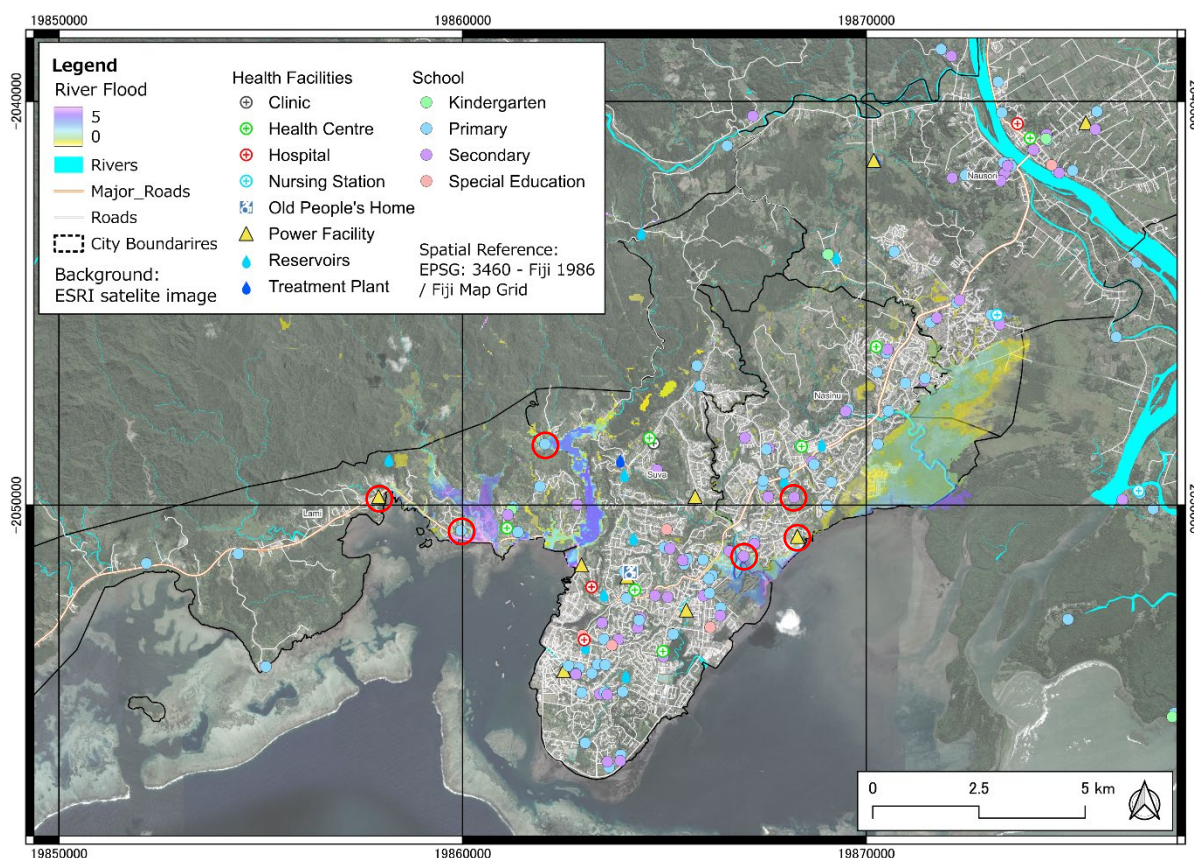
The following pages show the overlay of 2) Hazard risk and 3) Important public facilities for the flood hazards. In addition, the area which was identified as high risk for steep slope failure is described.



Source: JICA Project Team

Figure 3-8 Location of Major Public Facilities

3.3.1 Elements at Risk of Flood Hazard



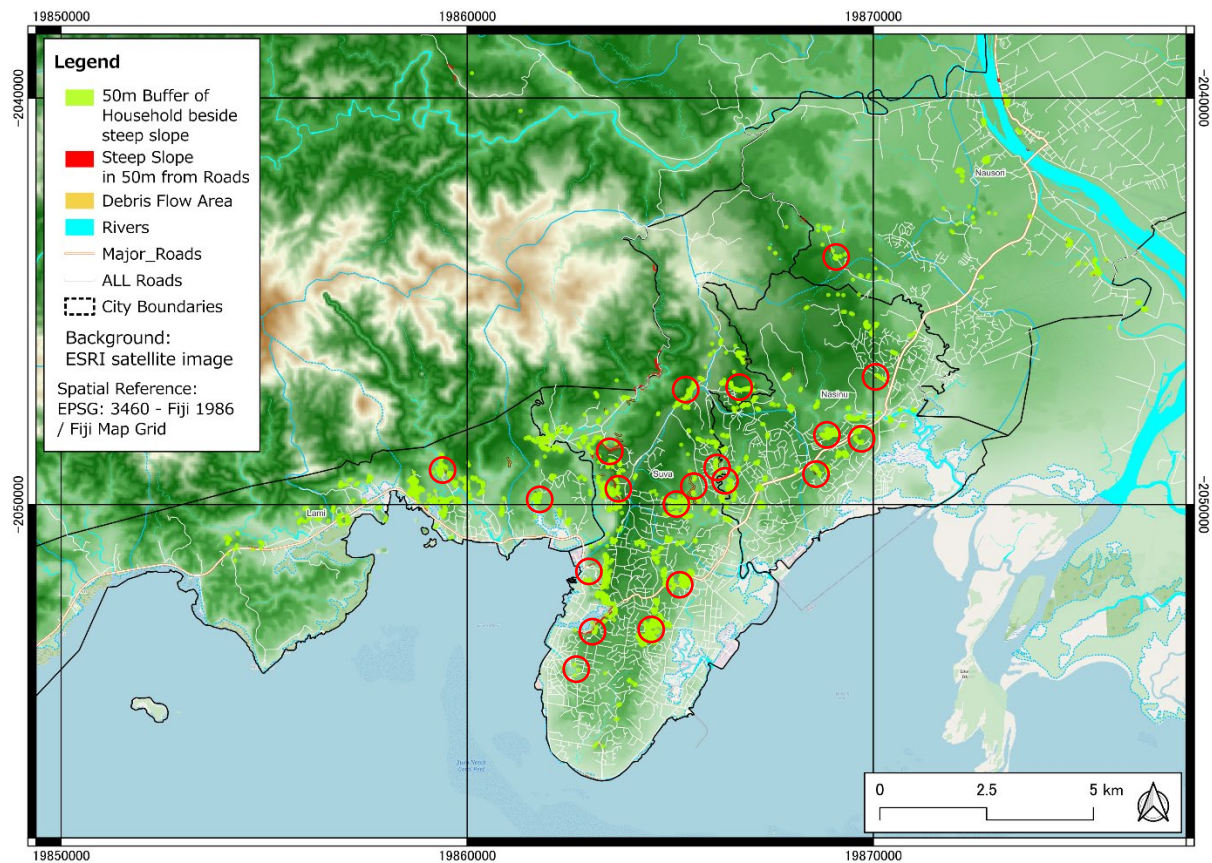
Source: JICA Project Team

Figure 3-9 Overlay of Flood Hazard Risk and Important Public Facilities

By overlaying Flood hazard risk and Important public facilities, etc., the following situation can be confirmed.

- **Schools:** some school in the Lami River, Wailoku River and Samabula River and some low-line area in the Nasinu area are at risk of inundation.
- **Other Critical Facility:** some electric facilities are located at the river mouth area with relatively high risk for flooding.

3.3.2 Elements at Risk of Steep Slopes



Source: JICA Project Team

Figure 3-10 Identification of Areas with Steep Slopes which may Cause Damage to Infrastructures

By overlaying the area with steep slope and Important public facilities, and by the analysis result to identify the location of houses and roads, the area where the steep slope failure is dominant was identified.

- **Major Roads** such as the Kings Road, Queens Road and Princess Road has some section with steep slope near the road, and the risk of steep slope collapse shall be reviewed.
- **Houses** in some of the areas are closer then 50m to the steep slope, and in some areas the houses at risks are densely located where the risk shall be reviewed
- **Jittu Settlement** in a steep slope area public housing program exists, the steep slope risk shall also be considered in the program for informal settlement upgrade context.
- **Public Facilities of Education, Hospital, Electric and Water Reservoir** are located in the area near the steep slope.

3.4 Socio Economic Situation

To well understand the Socio-Economic challenges due to rapid urbanization, a matrix to identify challenges in different urbanization / development situations to different hazards was considered.

Table 3-2 Summary of the Challenges based on Socio-Economic Perspectives

	Urban		Sub-Urban	
	Central Area	Informal	Already Developed	Future Development Area
Urban Flooding	Urban Flooding caused by insufficient drainage network	Insufficient drainage facility and high risk of inundation (Wailea)	Insufficient drainage facility causing increase in damage caused at the downstream	Drainage facility shall be incorporated in the new development plans
River Flooding	Industrial or Commercial zone in river flood areas (Lami river, Samabul river)	Located in high-risk area requiring relocation or river management measures (Qauia, Maravu)	Housing development in the flood plain area	Development plan in the flood plain area
Steep Slope Measures	Steep Slope Failure occurring in housing development areas	Located in high-risk areas requiring relocation or steep slope management measures (Jitu)	Steep Slope Failure occurring in new housing development areas, and causing traffic disruption (Princes Road, Dikusha)	Development near steep slope shall be regulated or to be developed with appropriate slope stabilization measures
Coastal Hazard Measures	Rehabilitation and construction of coastal protection is necessary to prevent coastal erosion	Located in high-risk areas requiring relocation, coastal protection measures of evacuation plans (Wailea, Nanuku)	Development in the Low-line flood plain areas (in Suva)	Some plan in a low-line areas with high risk to coastal hazard (Storm surge, flooding in the Delta area)
Strong Wind Measures	Evacuation Centers lacking in some areas (areas with no evacuation center in 500m distance)	Evacuation Centers for Informal Settlement is not sufficient	Capacity of Evacuation Centers shall be confirmed	Capacity of Evacuation Centers shall be confirmed
Earthquake/ Tsunami Measures	Necessity of retrofitting of critical facilities to be evaluated Business Continuity Plan (BCP) to be considered in critical facilities (Ports etc.)	Evacuation Planning and Training to be conducted in coastal settlement (Wailea, Nanuku)	Evacuation Planning and Training to be conducted in coastal settlement	Evacuation Planning and Training to be conducted in coastal settlement
Road Resilience	Road drainage of urban areas insufficient and not connected to drainage channel	Unpaved road getting unpassable during rain/storm	Lack in coordinated drainage facility of roads, drainage channel and natural water bodies	Coastal road in the east coastline between Suva and Nasinu proposed need to be resilient

Source: Summarized by the JICA Project Team based on the interviews with relevant institutions and city / town officers

3.5 Priority Area DRR Plan

Based on the assessment above DRR measures to be conducted in the Greater Suva was identified and listed (Table 3-3) and its location was mapped (Figure 3-11).

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Table 3-3 List of activities in Nadi for Coastal Disaster Countermeasure

Project No. in the Divisional Plan	Project No. in the Priority Area Plan	DRR Measures	Program	Activity	Responsible Agency	Proposed Implementing Agency	Location	Timeline	Monitoring Year	FINANCIAL STATUS	PHYSICAL STATUS	Remarks
1	-	River Management	Develop Comprehensive River Management Plan	Update of the Strategic Plan 2020-2024 for the Waterways	Ministry of Waterways and Environment?	Ministry of Waterways and Environment	Entire Division	Short (2-3 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	
	-			Update the priority list for river management in the Divisional level	Ministry of Waterways and Environment?	Ministry of Waterways and Environment		Short (2-3 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	
5	05-01	River Management	River Management in Lami River	Dredging in Lami River	Lami Town, Central Division, Ministry of Local Government	Ministry of Waterways and Environment	Lami River	Long (10 years)	2025	Budget Estimated	Target Area/Facility Identified	*Simple inundation analysis conducted by JICA project team
	05-02			Riverbank Protection in Lami River	Lami Town, Central Division, Ministry of Local Government	Ministry of Waterways and Environment		Long (10 years)	2025	Budget Estimated	Target Area/Facility Identified	
6	06-01	River Management	River Management in other Smaller Rivers and Creeks (Samabul, Wailoku etc.)	Dredging in Sambul River	Suva City, Nasinu Town, Ministry of Local Government	Ministry of Waterways and Environment	Samabul River	Long (10 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	
	06-02			Dredging in Wailoku River	Suva City, LamiTown, Ministry of Local Government	Ministry of Waterways and Environment	Wailoku River	Long (10 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	
	06-03			Dredging and Riverbank Protection in the Downstream of Wailea area	Suva City, Ministry of Local Government	Ministry of Waterways and Environment	Wailea Area	Long (10 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	
	06-04			Dredging In Wailekutu Creek	Lami Town, Ministry of Local Government	Ministry of Waterways and Environment	Wailekutu Creek	Long (10 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	
8	-	Drainage	Urban Drainage Network Improvement	Development of Policy for Urban Drainage Network Improvement	Central Division, NDRMO	Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways, Drainage Board?	Entire Division	Short (2-3 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	
10	10-01	Drainage	Urban Drainage Network Improvement (Suva City)	Drainage Improvement in CBD Area	Suva City	Suva City, Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways	Suva Central Area	Mid (5 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	
	10-02			Drainage Improvement in Low Elevation Area	Suva City	Suva City, Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways	Laucala Bay Road Near the Suva Point Park	Mid (5 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	
	10-03			Drainage and Sewerage Improvement in Wailea Area	Suva City	Suva City, Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways	Wailea	Mid (5 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	
	10-04			Drainage in New Development Area	Suva City	Suva City, Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways	Nasese New Development Area	Mid (5 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	

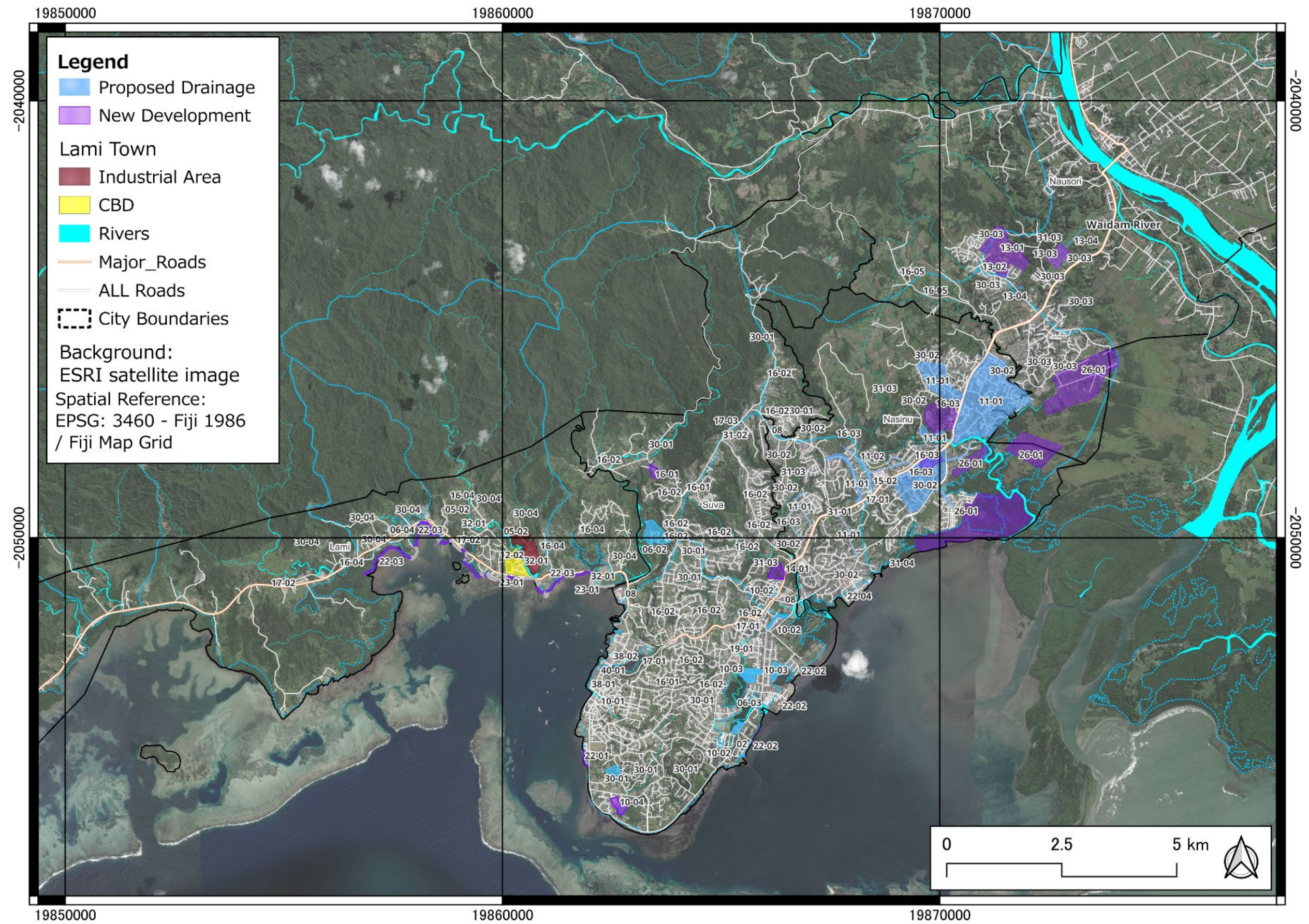
Project No. in the Divisional Plan	Project No. in the Priority Area Plan	DRR Measures	Program	Activity	Responsible Agency	Proposed Implementing Agency	Location	Timeline	Monitoring Year	FINANCIAL STATUS	PHYSICAL STATUS	Remarks
11	11-01	Drainage	Urban Drainage Network Improvement (Nasinu Town)	Drainage Improvement in the Streets and in some residential areas	Nasinu Town, Central Division	Ministry of Local Government	Nasinu Town Ward4: Narare, Ward6: Nadera, Ward2: Kanace, Daniva, Valelevu + Pilling Rd, Clifton & Nasinu Road, Ward3: Caubati, Ward5: Laucala Beach, Kinoya, Ward1: Makoi, Tuirara, Laqere, Ward7: Nadawa, Nepani)	Mid (5 years)	2025	Budget Estimated	Not Started	Listed as a Capital Project in the "2025 Annual Corporate Plan" but budget not Identified
	11-02			Improvement of appropriate drainage function in new development area and proper connection to drainage channels	Nasinu Town, Central Division	Ministry of Local Government	Area around the Kalabu Tax Free Zone	Mid (5 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	
12	12-01	Drainage	Urban Drainage Network Improvement (Lami Town)	Drainage Improvement in Lami Central Business District (CBD)	Lami Town, Central Division	Ministry of Local Government	Lami Town	Short (2-3 years)	2025	Budget Estimated	Target Area/Facility Identified	Mentioned in the "A comparative analysis of ecosystem-based adaptation and engineering options for Lami Town, Fij" supported by UNEP, but no budget allocation
	12-02			Drainage Improvement in Wailada Industrial Area	Lami Town, Central Division	Ministry of Local Government	Lami Town	Mid (5 years)	2025	Budget Estimated	Target Area/Facility Identified	
13	13-01	Drainage	Drainage improvement to reduce flooding from creeks and inundation in low-line areas. (Nausori Town, Nakasi - Waidamdam, Waindam River Area)	Improvement of appropriate drainage function in Nakasi new development area and proper connection to drainage channels	Nausori Town, Central Division, NDRMO	Ministry of Local Government, Land developer	Nausori Town, Nakasi - Waidamdam - Daidam River Area	Mid (5 years)	2025	Not Started	Target Area/Facility Identified	
	13-02			Regulation to install run-off control measure in new development areas	Nausori Town, Central Division, NDRMO	Department of Town and Country Planning (DCTP)	Nausori Town, Nakasi - Waidamdam - Daidam River Area	Mid (5 years)	2025	Not Started	Target Area/Facility Identified	
	13-03			Drainage Improvement in Waidamdam	Nausori Town, Central Division, NDRMO	Ministry of Housing	Nausori Town, Nakasi - Waidamdam - Daidam River Area	Long (10 years)	2025	Not Started	Target Area/Facility Identified	
	13-04			Improvement of drainage Channel in the area	Nausori Town, Central Division, NDRMO	Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways	Nausori Town, Nakasi - Waidamdam - Daidam River Area	Long (10 years)	2025	Not Started	Target Area/Facility Identified	
14	14-01	Drainage	Informal Settlements in low-line areas to be identified and their living conditions to be improved	Consideration of Relocation of Informal Settlements in Maravu Area	Nasinu Town, NDRMO, Department of Climate Change	NDRMO, Department of Climate Change	Maravu	Long (10 years)	2025	Not Started	Target Area/Facility Identified	
15	15-01	Drainage	Drainage Along Major Roads to the river or water bodies	Drainage Improvement near Laqere Bridge and Kings Road Crossing	Nasinu Town, Central Division, NDRMO	Ministry of Waterways, FRA	Kings Road Section Near Laqere Bridge	Mid (5 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	
	15-02			Drainage Improvement in Kings Road near Rishikul Primary School	Nasinu Town, Central Division, NDRMO	Ministry of Waterways, FRA	Kings Road Section Near Rishikul Primary School	Mid (5 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	

Project No. in the Divisional Plan	Project No. in the Priority Area Plan	DRR Measures	Program	Activity	Responsible Agency	Proposed Implementing Agency	Location	Timeline	Monitoring Year	FINANCIAL STATUS	PHYSICAL STATUS	Remarks
16	16-01	Steep Slope Management	Steep Slope Measures in City Area	Steep Slope Hazard Prevention Measures (Slope Stabilization, Relocation, Evacuation and Raising Awareness) in Suva city	Suva City, MRD, NDRMO	Suva City, MRD, Department of Town and Country Planning, NDRMO2	Steep Slope Vurnerable Area of Alexandra Street, Edinburgh DR, Lady Narain, Tamavua Ridge, Wailoku	Long (10 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	
	16-02			Review of Steep Slope Hazard Prevention Measures (Slope Stabilization, Relocation, Evacuation and Raising Awareness) in Suva city	Suva City, MRD, NDRMO	Suva City, MRD, Department of Town and Country Planning, NDRMO2	Location identified by Steep Slope Hazard Map	Long (10 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	
	16-03			Review of Steep Slope Hazard Prevention Measures (Slope Stabilization, Relocation, Evacuation and Raising Awareness) in Nasinu town	Nasinu Town, MRD, NDRMO	Nasinu Town, MRD, Department of Town and Country Planning, NDRMO2	Location identified by Steep Slope Hazard Map	Long (10 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	
	16-04			Steep Slope Hazard Prevention Measures (Slope Stabilization, Relocation, Evacuation and Raising Awareness) in Lami town	Lami Town, MRD, NDRMO	Lami Town, MRD, Department of Town and Country Planning, NDRMO2	Steep Slope Vurnerable Area of Quaia Settlement Area	Long (10 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	
	16-05			Review of Steep Slope Hazard Prevention Measures (Slope Stabilization, Relocation, Evacuation and Raising Awareness) in Nausori town	Nausori Town, MRD, NDRMO	Nausori Town, MRD, Department of Town and Country Planning, NDRMO2	Location identified by Steep Slope Hazard Map	Long (10 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	
17	17-01	Steep Slope Management	Steep Slope Measures along roads (Kings Road, Queens Road and Princess Road)	Steep Slope Measures in Kings Roads	MRD, FRA	MRD, FRA	Location identified by Steep Slope Hazard Map	Mid (5 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	
	17-02			Steep Slope Measures in Queens Roads	MRD, FRA	MRD, FRA	Location identified by Steep Slope Hazard Map	Mid (5 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	
	17-03			Steep Slope Measures in Princess Roads	MRD, FRA	MRD, FRA	Location identified by Steep Slope Hazard Map	Mid (5 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	
19	19-01	Steep Slope Management	Development of public housing for relocation of settlers in the informal settlement	Promotion of Measures Conducted in Jittu Settlemnt	Suva City, Ministry of Housing	Ministry of Housing, Public Rental Board, Suva City	Jittu Settlement	Mid (5 years)	2025	Budget Allocated	Target Area/Facility Identified	Budget allocated in Jittu Settlement
22	22-01	Coastal Hazard Management	Construction of Seawalls	Construction of Seawalls in Suva City in the Section South of the Grand Pacific Hotel	Suva City	Suva City, Ministry of Local Government	Section South of the Grand Pacific Hotel	Long (10 years)	2025	Not Started	Target Area/Facility Identified	
	22-02			Construction of Seawalls in the East Coastline Development in Suva City	Suva City	Suva City, Ministry of Local Government	East Coastline Development in Suva City	Long (10 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	
	22-03			Construction of Seawalls in the Lami Bay Coastal Areas	Lami Town	Lami Town, Ministry of Local Government	Lami Bay	Long (10 years)	2025	Not Started	Target Area/Facility Identified	

Project No. in the Divisional Plan	Project No. in the Priority Area Plan	DRR Measures	Program	Activity	Responsible Agency	Proposed Implementing Agency	Location	Timeline	Monitoring Year	FINANCIAL STATUS	PHYSICAL STATUS	Remarks
	22-04			Construction of Seawalls in the East Coastline of Nasinu Town	Nasinu Town	Nasinu Town, Ministry of Local Government	East Coastline of Nasinu Town	Long (10 years)	2025	Not Started	Target Area/Facility Identified	
23	23-01	Coastal Hazard Management	Rehabilitation of Seawalls	Rehabilitation of Seawall in the Lami Bay Coastal Areas	Lami Town	Lami Town, Ministry of Local Government	Lami Bay	Mid (5 years)	2025	Not Started	Target Area/Facility Identified	
26	26-01	Coastal Hazard Management	Consideration of Coastal Risk in New Development Area	Consideration of Disaster Risk Reduction Measures in New Development Area (Land Heightening, Change of Location etc.	NDRMO	NDRMO. MRD, Department of Town and Country Department	Not identified	Long (10 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	
30	30-01	Cyclone (Heavy Rain/Strong Wind) Hazard Management	Evacuation Center Establishment in area with less capacity for evacuation	Identification and Establishment of New Evacuation Center in Suva City	Suva City, NDRMO	Suva City, NDRMO	Candidate Location Identified on Map	Mid (5 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	
	30-02			Identification and Establishment of New Evacuation Center in Nasinu Town	Nasinu Town, NDRMO	Nasinu Town, NDRMO	Candidate Location Identified on Map	Mid (5 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	
	30-03			Identification and Establishment of New Evacuation Center in Nausori Town	Nausori Town, NDRMO	Nausori Town, NDRMO	Candidate Location Identified on Map	Mid (5 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	
	30-04			Identification and Establishment of New Evacuation Center in Lami Town	Lami Town, NDRMO	Lami Town, NDRMO	Candidate Location Identified on Map	Mid (5 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	
31	31-01	Resilient Road Network with Redundancy	Development of Resilient Road Network between Suva and Nausori	Review and upgrade on the Resilience of Kings Road between Suva and Nausori	Central Division	FRA, Waterways	Some Vulnerable Location Identified as Project Number "15-01", "15-02" and "17-01"	Mid (5 years)	2025	Not Started	Target Area/Facility Identified	
	31-02			Review and upgrade on the Resilience of Princess Road from Suva to Nausori	Central Division	FRA, MRD, Waterways	Some Vulnerable Location Identified as Project Number "17-03"	Mid (5 years)	2025	Not Started	Target Area/Facility Identified	
	31-03			Consideration of Development of Proposed Regional Road	Central Division	FRA, MRD, Waterways	Location on the Proposed Regional Road Mentioned in the FRA Great Suva Transportation Strategy	Long (10 years)	2025	Not Started	Target Area/Facility Identified	
	31-04			Consideration of possible new road network of the East Coastline of Nasinu Town	Nasinu Town, Central Division	FRA	Location is not clarified but coastal roads are considered by the Nasinu Town Council	Long (10 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	
32	32-01		Upgrade of the Vulnerable Bridges	Upgrade of the Vulnerable Bridges in Lami Town	Lami Town, Cental Division	FRA	Crossing of Queens Road and Lami River, Crossing of Lami River for access to Quaia Settlement	Long (10 years)	2025	Not Started	Target Area/Facility Identified	

Project No. in the Divisional Plan	Project No. in the Priority Area Plan	DRR Measures	Program	Activity	Responsible Agency	Proposed Implementing Agency	Location	Timeline	Monitoring Year	FINANCIAL STATUS	PHYSICAL STATUS	Remarks
35	35-01	Prevention and Mitigation of Damage to Critical Facility	Enhancing Resilience of Health Facility	Enhance Resilience or relocation of the Health Facility	NDRMO	MHMS	Suva City (St. Giles Psychiatric Hospital)	Long (10 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	
36	36-01		Enhancing Resilience of Education Facility	Enhance Resilience or relocation of Education Facility Vulnerable to Flood	NDRMO	MOE	Lami Town (Marist Covent Primary School), Suva City (St. John Primary School), Nasinu Town (Nasinu Secondary School, Suva Christian Community)	Long (10 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	
	36-02			Enhance Resilience or relocation of Education Facility Vulnerable to Steep Slope Failure	NDRMO, MRD	MOE	Suva City (Tacirua Primary School, Gospel Primary School, Hilton Special School, Marist Brothers Primary School), Nasinu Town (William Cross Primary School)	Long (10 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	
38	38-01		Enhancing Resilience of the Suva Port	Kings Wharf Rehabilitation Project	FPCL (Fiji Port Corporation Limited)	FPCL	Suva Port	Long (10 years)	2025	Not Started	In Progress	
	38-02			Conducting DRR measures identified in the Hazard Analysis of Suva Port and Update of the Suva Port BCP	FPCL	FPCL	Suva Port	Long (10 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	
39	39-01		Enhancing Resilience of Other Critical Facilities	Enhance Resilience or relocation of Critical Public Facility Vulnerable to Flood	NDRMO	FEA (Fiji Electricity Authority)	Lami Town (Wailekutu Substation *FEA Powerstation), Nasinu (Kinoya Power Station)	Long (10 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	
	39-02			Enhance Resilience or relocation of Critical Public Facility Vulnerable to Steep Slope Failure	NDRMO	FEA, WAF (Water Authority of Fiji)	Suva City (Hibiscus Pard Substation *FEA Powerstation) Nasinu Town (Kalabu Reservior), Nausori Town (Wainibuku Reservior)	Long (10 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	
40	40-01	Business Continuity Planning (BCP)	BCP Development for the Suva port	Update of the Existing BCP Plan	FPCL	FPCL	Suva Port	Long (10 years)	2025	Not Started	Not Started	

Source: Summarized by the JICA Project Team based on the interviews with relevant institutions and city / town officers



Source: Summarized by the JICA Project Team based on the interviews with relevant institutions and city / town officers

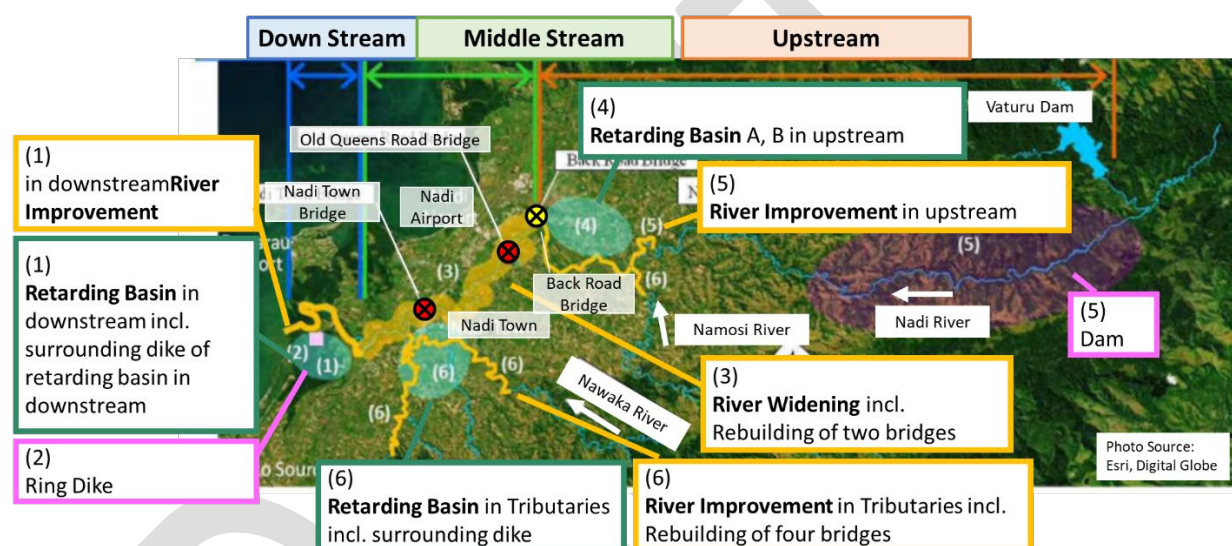
Figure 3-11 Location of the Proposed DRR Measures

3.6 Guidance for DRR Measures Consideration

3.6.1 River Management

The River Management Master Plan for the Nadi River is currently being implemented and shall be referred as an example case in Fiji as it is the first comprehensive river management master plan. These plans are designed to prevent flooding from rivers, and it is essential to develop a master plan based on a comprehensive analysis of the entire river course and to proceed with countermeasures accordingly. In the Central Division, including the Rewa river it is also important to consider these plans in other rivers.

In the case of the Nadi River project, due to the involvement of large-scale donor support, the methodology and the capacity for a comprehensive planning has not been high. Therefore, the need to strengthen management capabilities is also mentioned in the Central Division Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Plan.



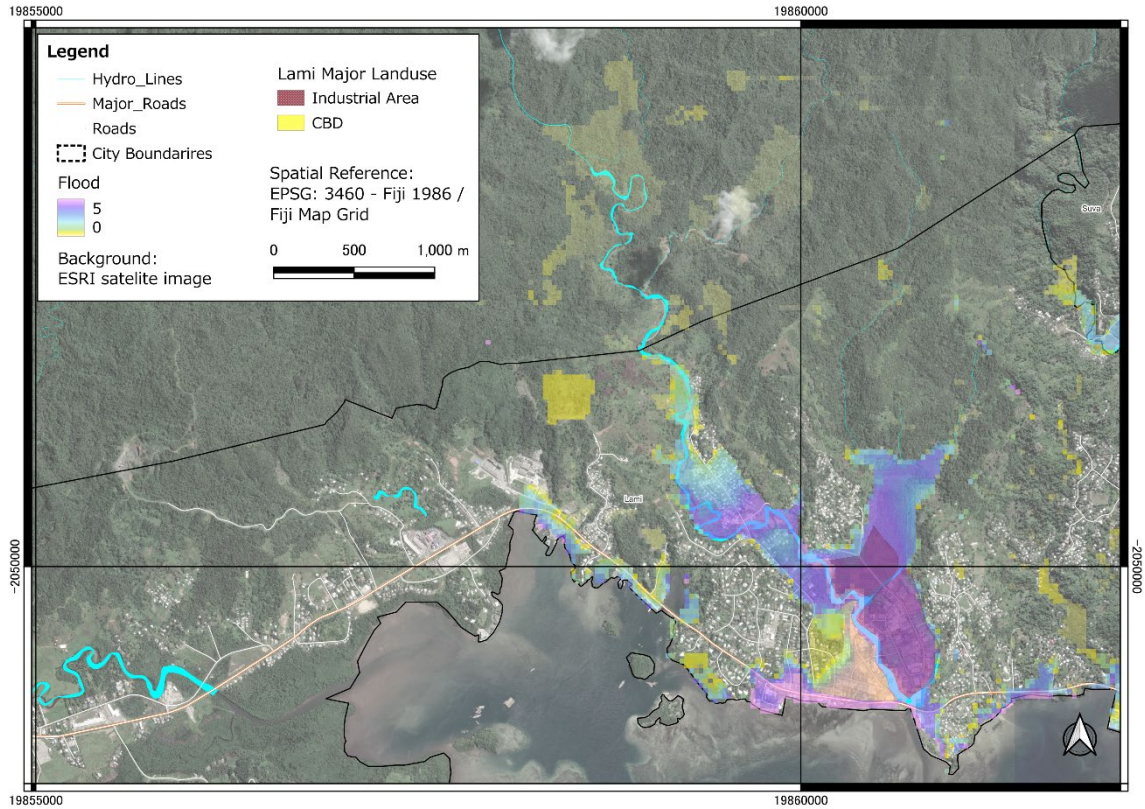
Source: The Nadi River flood mitigation master plan

Figure 3-12 Example Image of the Nadi River Flood Mitigation Master Plan (Reference)

In the JICA project, hazard analysis has been conducted for four rivers located in the Greater Suva area. In particular, for the Lami River, Wailoku River, and Samabula River, there have been requests from city and town officers for the needs of river protection measures and dredging downstream. It is necessary to promote flood countermeasures in these rivers in a planned and systematic manner.

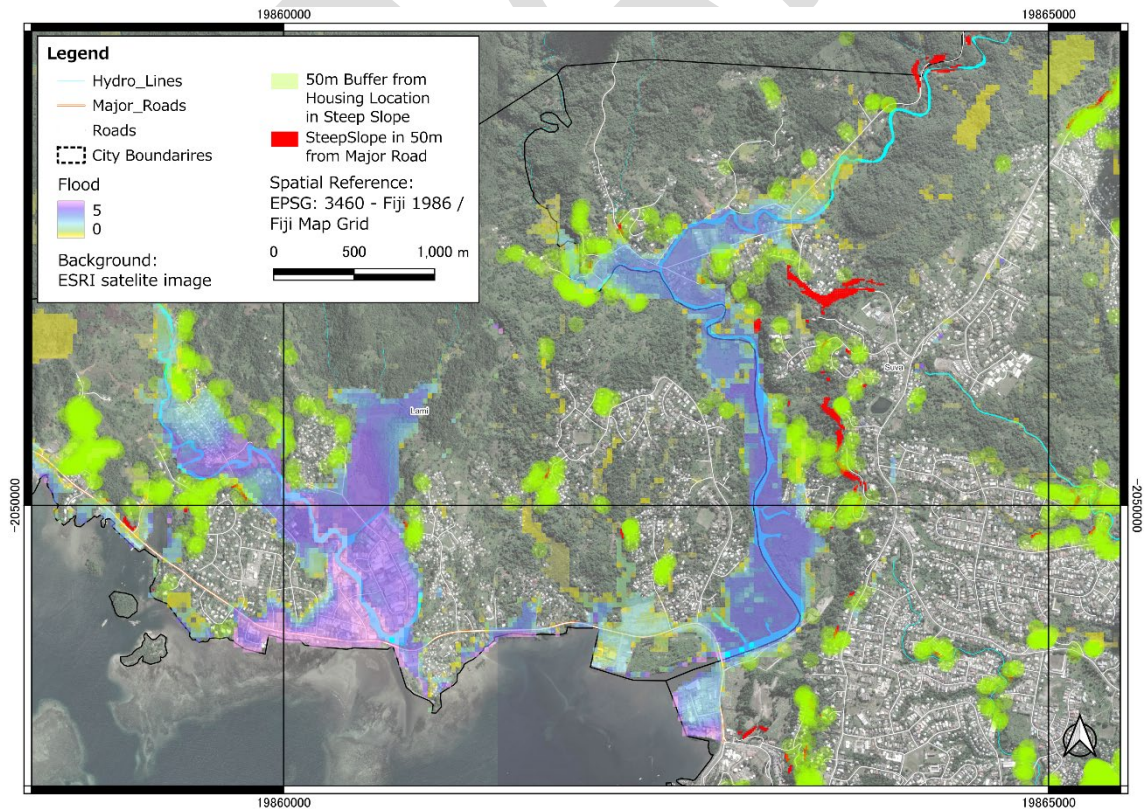
Additionally, the Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways had a Strategic Plan for the river management sector as for the year 2020 – 2024 but has not been able to be reviewed. The list included a prioritization of river improvement projects at the national level. However, this priority has not been able to be implemented. Therefore, it is essential to update this plan and make sure the priority to proceed with the fund raising at the national and divisional level. Eventually, it is important to implement prioritized countermeasures in alignment with the national river improvement priorities.

Bellow are the



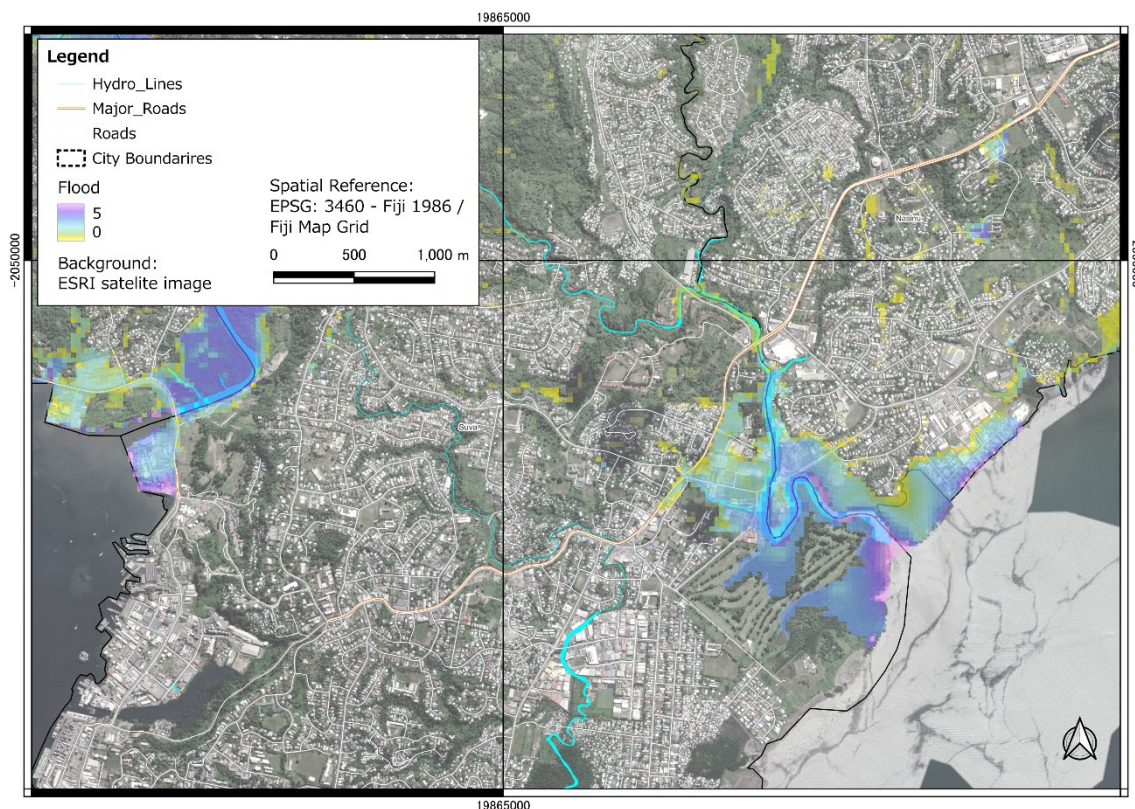
Source: Simulation conducted by the JICA Project Team

Figure 3-13 Flood Hazard Map of the Lami River



Source: Simulation conducted by the JICA Project Team

Figure 3-14 Flood and Steep Slope Hazard Map of the Wailoku River



Source: Simulation conducted by the JICA Project Team

Figure 3-15 Flood Hazard Map of the Samabula River

3.6.2 Drainage

Due to the impact of urbanization, the need for drainage improvement has been identified in all municipalities within the Suva metropolitan area—Suva City, Nasinu Town, Nausori Town, and Lami Town. Each municipality has already identified the areas requiring improvement; however, in many cases, the budget required exceeds the capacity of individual municipalities. Therefore, it is necessary to establish priorities at the regional level, such as the Suva metropolitan area as a whole, and to conduct Feasibility Studies (F/S) to systematically implement countermeasures.

In planning drainage improvements, it is important not only to address areas currently experiencing flood damage, but also to proactively respond to areas where future development projects may lead to emerging stormwater drainage issues. In particular, in areas with many slopes, where continuous drainage is required due to heavy rainfall, it is essential to appropriately introduce measures to drain the rainwater.

For example, for Mataika Street located in Nausori Town, the Housing Authority have developed land in the uphill from 30 years ago, however the drainage network is not connected to the larger drain and drains directly to the Mataika street causing inundation in the area. (

To prevent this kind of issue it is important for the developer of certain area to carefully consider the impact of development to the existing drainage capacity and prepare new drainage facility to prevent flooding from happening.



Figure 3-16 Example of Impact of Development on the Downstream Flooding

However, even with slope drainage systems in place, extremely heavy rainfall can exceed the drainage capacity. Therefore, it is essential to implement a combination several measures to reduce the impact of the rainfall such as retention basins or stormwater storage facilities.

Furthermore, in areas where residential development is expanding into sloped areas due to urban growth, simply imposing building regulations is not sufficient. In many cases, it is also difficult to regulate or guide land use effectively. For this reason, it would be effective to establish mechanisms such as “Development Guidance Guidelines,” as seen in Japan, which mandate drainage and slope protection measures during the planning and implementation stages of development projects. This approach enables the integration of urban development and disaster risk reduction, thereby promoting the formation of sustainable and safe urban areas.

3.6.3 Steep Slope Management

In the Greater Suva Priority Area plan, areas where steep slopes are located broadly near houses and roads have been identified and designated as high-priority zones of countermeasures for steep slope Management. In Suva City and along surrounding roads, frequent occurrences of landslides and falling rocks caused by rainfall have been reported. In particular, there have been many cases where the slopes behind residential areas on hillsides have collapsed, resulting in damage to the houses below. Therefore, slope protection measures behind residential areas are an urgent issue.

Specific improvement strategies are being considered based on analyses conducted by experts from the National Disaster Risk Management Office (NDRMO) and the Ministry of Rural and Maritime Development (MRD). In addition to structural measures, the introduction of non-structural land use regulations is also important. Effective measures include:

- Development of restrictions to prevent new housing construction on steep slopes
- Land use restrictions or relocation policies for residential lots with cliffs directly behind them
- Introduction of incentive-based approaches combining regulations and subsidies

Furthermore, emergency slope stabilization measures are needed for houses that have already been affected. For this purpose, the introduction of retaining walls and slope protection works that can be constructed quickly and simply is appropriate. In recent years, new materials and construction methods have been put into practical use in Japan, enabling the construction of retaining walls at lower cost and with greater speed compared to traditional block masonry methods.

However, to make land use regulations effective, the simplified identification of steep slopes conducted in this plan is not sufficient. Scientifically grounded and detailed assessments that take into account geological conditions, rainfall characteristics, and groundwater behavior are essential. In the greater Suva area, where residential development on steep slopes is progressing, it is necessary to conduct detailed risk assessments and implement integrated land use regulations and protective measures.



Houses damaged by collapse of steep slope
(in Suva City)

Rockfall along the Major Roads
(Queens Road)

Source: Photos shared from the Central Division Commissioner

Figure 3-17 Example Situation of Steep Slope Failure and Rockfall

3.6.4 Coastal Hazard Management

The need for coastal protection to prevent shoreline erosion has been identified in many areas. Some of these measures have already been implemented and have proven effective, particularly in reducing damage caused by sea level rise and high waves. The construction of seawalls is explicitly stated in provincial development plans, and steady progress in implementation is required.

However, coastal erosion is progressing rapidly, and waiting for the construction of concrete seawalls may result in further damage. Therefore, it is essential to first implement emergency measures to prevent the escalation of damage at an early stage. Even for temporary measures, there are now materials available—such as fiber-reinforced gabion mats—that can serve as permanent coastal protection, replacing traditional wire-mesh gabions. Utilizing such materials from the initial stage can lead to more sustainable coastal protection.

In addition, some existing coastal protection structures have already collapsed due to long-term erosion, making their repair and reinforcement an urgent task. In particular, the plan for Lami proposes a combined approach that includes not only reliable protection through concrete seawalls but also nature-based solutions such as the restoration and conservation of mangrove forests (Figure 3-1).

Therefore, it is important to adopt the concept of green-gray infrastructure, which effectively combines engineering approaches (such as seawalls and gabion mats) with nature-based approaches (such as mangrove vegetation), and to implement flexible and phased measures tailored to the characteristics of

each region.



Source: Photos shared from the Central Division Commissioner (left-top), or taken by JICA Project Team (other)

Figure 3-18 Example Situation of Coastal Protection

3.6.5 Cyclone (Heavy Rain/Strong Wind) Hazard Management

The development of evacuation centers is a critical component of cyclone preparedness. In the greater Suva area, a shortage of shelters has been noted in certain areas. To identify areas lacking sufficient evacuation centers coverage, in the priority area plan, 500-meter radius circles around existing evacuation centers was mapped and highlighted zones where no shelters fall within that range.

The shortage is particularly evident in rapidly growing areas such as Nasinu Town, and delays in evacuation centers development have been observed near informal settlements. This plan calls for addressing evacuation centers shortages across the entire target area, including residents living in informal settlements.

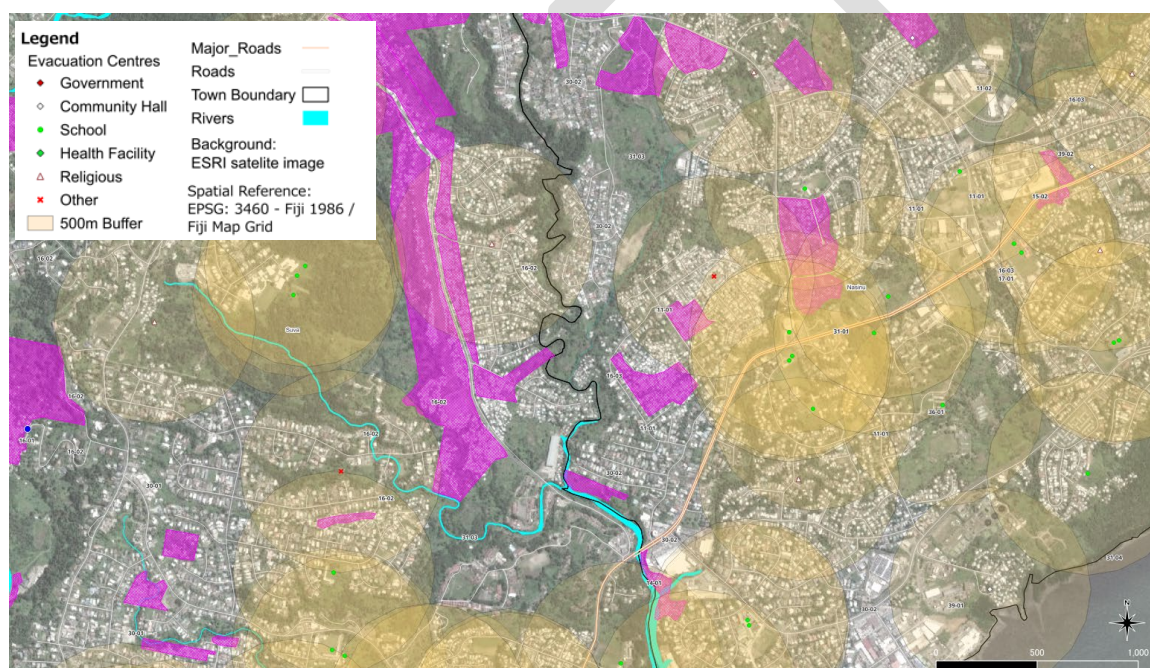
In these areas, it is important to either retrofit existing buildings to serve as evacuation centers or construct new public facilities (such as community centers) with evacuation centers functions. While past efforts have focused on rural settlements, addressing the shortage of evacuation centers in densely

populated urban areas is becoming an increasingly urgent issue.

Furthermore, inspired by Japan's "Spatial Reorganization and Community Vitalization Project", this plan envisions shelters not merely as facilities for use during disasters, but as multifunctional hubs that foster community interaction and vibrancy during normal times. These "advanced multifunctional evacuation centers" would serve as centers for community activities, intergenerational interaction, and cultural events in peacetime, while ensuring safe and rapid evacuation during emergencies.

In conjunction with this, it is desirable to gradually improve surrounding blocks and existing buildings near shelters, promoting both better living environments and urban resilience. Through this approach, it will be possible to introduce a model in Fiji that simultaneously enhances disaster preparedness and supports sustainable community development.

Note: Japan's "Spatial Reorganization and Community Vitalization Project" is an initiative that aims to enhance disaster response capabilities while revitalizing communities through the integration and multifunctional use of public facilities. However, this plan does not necessarily assume the implementation of land readjustment projects but rather seeks to apply the underlying concept flexibly in accordance with local conditions.



Source: Analysis Conducted in Cooperation with NDRMO and the JICA Project Team

Figure 3-19 Image of the Analysis to Identify

3.6.6 Step by Step Improvement of Informal Settlement Areas

One of the issues caused by urbanization in the greater Suva area is the issue caused by the informal settlements. According to the TLTB, Regional Land Release Plan for the Greater Suva area, 15% of the urban population is estimated to live in 200 informal settlement locations in the Greater Suva area. The existence of these informal settlements in high-risk area is specifically an issue from the DRR perspective. Some informal settlements vulnerable to disaster can be identified such as Wailea (vulnerable to flood, coastal disaster), Nanuku (vulnerable to flood, coastal disaster), Jittu (vulnerable to steep slope failure), Qauia (vulnerable to flood).

To tackle this issue some intervention has already been conducted by several institutions in the greater Suva area as shown below.

- In Jittu area, which is located on a steep slope with poor housing conditions, the development of high quality public housing is prepared. The Ministry of Housing has providing public housing for 36 households and based on the income level of the residents the houses are provided in a low rent of 95 Fiji dollars a week. As residents move into newly developed housing, their former homes are demolished, and new public housing is constructed on the cleared sites. This project is characterized by a small-scale, sequential relocation model, where relocation and redevelopment proceed step by step.
- In Muanivatu which is located near the Wailea area, project of drainage and sanitation improvement is conducted to reduce the flooding issues in the area. In the Waidamdham area, Ministry of Housing is conducting an informal settlement improvement project, and the improvement of drainage facility and community access road was conducted. This scheme is proposed to be implemented also in the Wailea area. In addition, although in the Wailea area some community activities to make a drainage flow are conducted the capacity to drain the flooding situation is not enough.



Drainage Made by Community Activities
(Wailea)



Drainage Improvement Conducted
(Waidamdham)



Situation of the Current Informal Settlement in the
Steep Hill (Jittu)

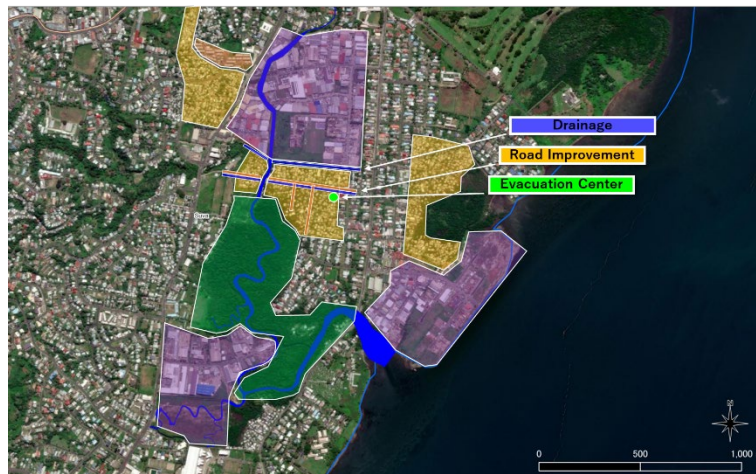


Public Housing Build in the Jittu Area

Source: Photos taken by JICA Project Team (other)

Figure 3-20 Current Situation and Measures Conducted in the Informal Settlement Areas

Based on these activities conducted, a step by step approach for the enhancement of the Wailea area was considered as an example intervention. However, since the intervention has not been discussed with the community in Wailea, this is just an idea based discussion.



Step 1: Improvement of the Area with Drainage, Road Improvement and Establishment of Evacuation Center



Step 2: Initial Relocation of the Residents in the Most Vulnerable Area



Step 3: Relocation of the Residents to Public Housing Step by Step and development of Retention Pond or Conservation Area to Prevent Future Development in the High Risk Areas and also Enhance Recreation Function

Source: Formulated based on the discussion with NDRMO and the JICA Project Team

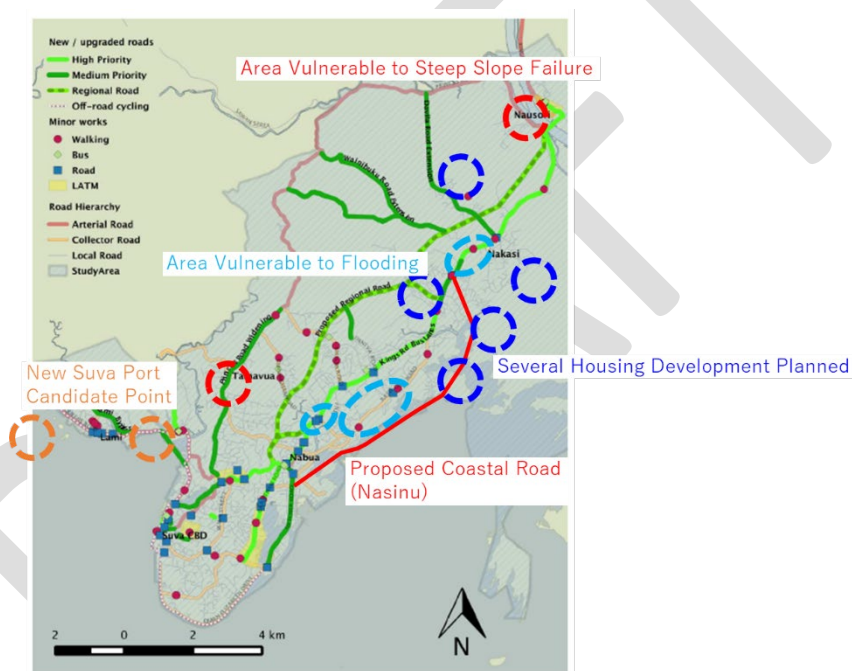
Figure 3-21 Image of Step by Step Improvement of the Informal Settlement Area

3.6.7 Resilient Road Network with Redundancy

In the greater Suva area, not only Suva City but also surrounding towns are experiencing ongoing residential and industrial development. Additionally, due to limitation of the capacity of Suva Port, large-scale infrastructure projects such as the relocation of the port are being planned. To ensure that these major infrastructure facilities remain functional during disasters, it is critically important to secure a resilient road network.

Currently, the Fiji Roads Authority (FRA) is prioritizing the development of road networks connecting Suva City with Nausori Town and Lami Town. These efforts aim not only to enhance the disaster resilience of existing roads but also to reduce traffic congestion and ensure redundancy during emergencies through the expansion of road infrastructure.

As shown in the figure below, it is essential to identify disaster-vulnerable areas within the road network and implement risk reduction measures. At the same time, road development should be carried out with a focus on ensuring access to future development zones and maintaining redundancy in the face of disaster-related disruptions



Source: Information added on the Fiji Roads Authority Greater Suva Transportation Strategy 2015-2030

Figure 3-22 Points in the Establishment of Resilient Roads Network in Greater Suva Area

Project Design Matrix

Project Title: Project for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction
Implementing Agency: National Disaster Management Office
Target Group: Officials of NDMO and relevant agencies
Period of Project: December 2020 - November 2025
Project Site: Suva
Model Site: Western Division and Central Division

Version 2.0 (2nd Period)
Dated 31 August 2025

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption	Achievement	Remarks
Overall Goal DRR activities in the NDRRP roadmap are implemented under the coordination of NDMO.	- A DRR white paper is issued every year - NDRRP roadmap is regularly monitored at meetings under NDMC structure - Number of local DRR plans are increased	- DRR white papers - Reports, media articles, press releases, speeches, websites - NDRRP monitoring sheet - Local DRR plans		Partially achieved.	
Project Purpose Capacity of NDMO is strengthened to implement and promote DRR activities in line with the international, regional and national policies.	- A DRR white paper is issued every year (from the 2nd year of the project) and referred to in reports, speeches, websites and so on. - The prioritized actions in the NDRRP roadmap are implemented and monitored - Local DRR plans for 2 divisions are developed based on the results of hazard assessments with the assistance of NDMO and related agencies	- DRR white papers - NDRRP monitoring sheet - Reports, media articles, press releases, speeches, websites - Local DRR plans		Partially achieved.	
Outputs 1. The capacity to assess hazards scientifically is strengthened in collaboration with technical agencies	- The hazard assessment guideline and the expansion plan are developed - Hazard assessments are conducted with technical agencies at pilot areas -The results of hazard assessments are shared at meetings under NDMC structure	- The hazard assessment guideline - The expansion plan - Hazard maps - Meeting minutes		-Draft guidelines to assess Flood, Sediment disasters, Tsunami, Storm surge an earthquake are developed. -Some assessments in the pilot areas have been conducted on Flood, Sediment disasters, Tsunami and Storm surge. -After some online assessment, desktop based assessments to Western division was conducted. -Scenario-based earthquake mapping was examined as enhanced assessment and population exposure was mapped to for Local DRR plans. -The assessments are completed and shared to the relevant agencies.	
2. The implementation system is established to develop practical local DRR plans nationwide.	- Local DRR plans based on the results of hazard assessments at pilot areas with the assistance of JICA experts and NDMO are developed - A guideline to develop, implement and review a local DRR plan is developed, revised based on lessons learned and uploaded on the website of NDMO - A plan to expand local DRR plan nationwide is developed	- The guideline on local DRR plans - The plan to expand local DRR plans nationwide - Local DRR plans at pilot areas		-Divisional Plan in the Western Division and the priority area plan in selected areas (Nadi, Ba) was formulated and awaiting for the official approvalment by the council. -Formulation of the DRR plan have been included as one of the Key Performance Indicator (KPI) in Fiji National Development Plan -Divisional Plan in the Central Division including the priority area plan and priority area plan for the Rakiraki town in Western division has been initiated leaded by NDRMO.	
3. The functions to promote DRR investment are enhanced at a national level in consideration with CCA	- A roadmap(*) to implement prioritized actions of NDRRP (NDRRP roadmap) is developed - DRR-related meetings under NDMC structure are held - A guideline to plan, implement, monitor and revise the NDRRP roadmap is developed	- The NDRRP roadmap - Meeting minutes - The guideline on the NDRRP roadmap		-NDRRP Roadmap was developed. -The DRR Committee was held in March 2025. -Initial idea of Monitoring & Evaluation method has been proposed. -DRR Annual Report was developed and approved.	
Activities	Inputs		Important Assumption		
1-1 Conduct a survey on the present status of hazard assessments (including roles and responsibilities among agencies) in Fiji and identify issues 1-2 Examine methodologies to assess hazards based on the present status in Fiji 1-3 Conduct hazard assessments of targeted disasters at pilot areas 1-4 Develop a guideline to assess hazards and a plan to expand the assessments nationwide	The Japanese Side		The Fijian Side		
	(1) Assignments of Experts 1) Leader/ DRR Governance 2) DRR Activity Management 1 3) Deputy Team Leader / Local DRR Planning 4) Disaster Risk Assessment 1 5) Disaster Risk Assessment 2 (Coastal Disaster / Climate Change) 6) Earthquake Disaster 7) Building Standards 8) Infrastructure Design Standards 9) Topographic Map / GIS 1 10) Project Coordination / Capacity Development 11) DRR Activity Magagement 3		(1) Assignments of Counterparts (2) Cooperation of relevant agencies (3) Office space with facilities necessary for the Project (4) Running expenses for project activities (salary, travel/daily allowance, etc.)		
	(2) Short-term Training in Japan 1) DRR Governance 2) Local DRR Planning (3) Provision of equipment Referral data for hazard assessments (4) Local operational costs				
2-1 Examine the optimal way to implement local DRR planning and expand them nationwide based on the present conditions in Fiji 2-2 Develop local DRR plans of pilot areas in accordance with a practical development process 2-3 Conduct technical supports to implement prioritized DRR measures in the plans 2-4 Prepare a guideline to develop and implement local DRR plans based on the results and the lessons learned from pilot activities 2-5 Develop an implementation plan to expand Local DRR plans, and its monitoring and evaluation procedures					
3-1 Conduct a survey on the system and capacity to plan, implement, monitor and review DRR activities at a national level, and identify issues.					
3-2 Develop a practical road map(*) to invest in DRR activities based on related national DRR/CCA plans and policies.					
3-3 Establish a system to plan, implement, monitor and review DRR activities implemented by related agencies					
3-4 Conduct meetings under NDMC structure among related organizations to implement the above activities					
3-5 Support mainstreaming DRR into activities implemented by related organizations					
3-6 Organize a system to issue a DRR white paper					

*Roadmap is defined as an implementation plan of prioritized activities of NDRRP including the expected budget allocation with time frame

Minutes of Meeting
of
the Final Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) Meeting
for
the Project for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction
In the Republic of Fiji
between
the National Disaster Risk Management Office
and
Japan International Cooperation Agency

Suva, October 27, 2025

Mr. Mitieli Cama
Acting Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Rural, Maritime Development
and Disaster Management,
Republic of Fiji

Mr. Yoshihiko Uchikura
Team Leader,
The Project for Mainstreaming Disaster
Risk Reduction in the Republic of Fiji

Witness

Mr. Napolioni Boseiwaqa,
Director,
National Disaster Risk Management Office,
Republic of Fiji

Ms. Yumi Kimura
Resident Representative,
JICA Fiji Office

The Final Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) Meeting (hereinafter called as meeting) of “the Project for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in the Republic of Fiji” was held on 27th October 2025 in the Conference Room of the Holiday Inn, Suva.

101 representatives from the National Disaster Risk Management Office (hereinafter called as NDRMO), Ministry of Rural, Maritime Development and Disaster Management (hereinafter called as MRMDDM), Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter called as JICA) and relevant agencies joined the meeting, chaired by Mr. Mitieli Cama, the Acting Permanent Secretary of MRMDDM. The list of the participants is shown in **Appendix 1**, and the files presented during the meeting in **Appendix 2**.

The following are the main points discussed in the meeting. The detailed comments and discussions are attached as **Appendix 3**.

1. JCC members confirmed the output of the project and the remaining activities as follows.

- Local DRR Plans in Suva and Rakiraki, and National Annual Report on DRR FY23-24 will be discussed and endorsed in the NDRMC meeting to be held in November 2025.
- Output of the project will be uploaded to the web site of NDRMO after finalization before the end of the project in December 2025.
- National Annual Report on DRR FY24-25 will be developed before the end of the project in December 2025.

2. JCC members agreed the amendment of Project Design Matrix (PDM). The current PDM (Ver.2) and the revised PDM (Ver.3) is attached as **Appendix 4**. The amendment is the change of the wordings as follows.

- NDMO => NDRMO
- DRR White Paper => DRR Annual Report
- NDMC => NDRMC

3. Fiji side confirmed that they will take necessary actions to achieve the overall goal.

End

List of attachments

Appendix 1: List of participants

Appendix 2: Presentation file

Appendix 3: Conference records

Appendix 4: Current PDM (Ver.2) and revised PDM (Ver.3)

List of the Participants			
Final JCC and Seminar of the Project or Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction - 27th October 2025 @ Holiday Inn			
No	NAME	AGENCY	DESIGNATION
1	Mr. Jovesa Vocea	Ministry of Rural, Maritime Development & Disaster Management	Assistant Minister
2	Mr. Mitieli Cama	Ministry of Rural, Maritime Development & Disaster Management	Deputy Secretary
3	Mr. Napolioni Boseiwaqa	National Disaster Risk Management Office	Director NDRMO
4	Ms. Litiana Bainimarama	National Disaster Risk Management Office	Manager Emergency Planning and Coordination Unit
5	Mr. Jonathan Varea	National Disaster Risk Management Office	GIS Assistant
6	Mr. Eparama Ruarau	National Disaster Risk Management Office	DRR Officer Western Division
7	Mr. Joji Waqata	National Disaster Risk Management Office	DRR Officer Central Division
8	Ms. Savaira Sigawale	National Disaster Risk Management Office	DRR Officer Eastern Division
9	Ms. Ateca Tikinivono	National Disaster Risk Management Office	CO Accounts
10	Ms. Taina Silikiwai Soko	National Disaster Risk Management Office	EO Training
11	Ms. Lita Uaniceva	National Disaster Risk Management Office	GIS
12	Mr. Alifereti Uluilakeba	National Disaster Risk Management Office	GIS
13	Ms. Olinda Ramoala	National Disaster Risk Management Office	SAO Research
14	Ms. Filomena Wilson	National Disaster Risk Management Office	Secretary
15	Mr. Sikeli Nagonevulavula	National Disaster Risk Management Office	CO EPC
16	Mr. Jim Pedro	National Disaster Risk Management Office	Support staff
17	Mr. Aca Nagatalevu	National Disaster Risk Management Office	Vice Chairman
18	Mr. Joseva Navuku	Ministry of Rural, Maritime Development & Disaster Management	Commissioner Central Division
19	Mr. Elimi Rokoduru	Ministry of Rural, Maritime Development & Disaster Management	DPO West
20	Ms. Melaia Ciri	Ministry of Rural, Maritime Development & Disaster Management	SEPO Central

No	NAME	AGENCY	DESIGNATION
21	Ms. Vani Vakatalai	Ministry of Rural, Maritime Development & Disaster Management	SEPO West
22	Mr. Iliavi Seru	Ministry of Rural, Maritime Development & Disaster Management	DO Taveuni
23	Mr. Mateo Naiveli	Ministry of Rural, Maritime Development & Disaster Management	DPO Central
24	Mr. Savenaca Tuidrokadroka	Ministry of Rural, Maritime Development & Disaster Management	ADO Kubulau
25	Mr. Jone Selala	Ministry of Rural, Maritime Development & Disaster Management	MPME
26	Mr. Saula Mule	Mineral Resources Department	SSO
27	Mr. Mika Seru	Mineral Resources Department	SSO
28	Mr. Amit Singh	Fiji Meteorological Services	Forecast Division Head
29	Mr. Villame Vereivalu	Fiji Meteorological Services	Principal Scientific Officer
30	Ms. Edith Joyce Wasasala	Ministry of Public Works, Meteorological Services, and Transport	Technical Officer
31	Mr. Tevita Tuibau	Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics	M (IS)
32	Mr. Laiakini Waqanisau	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Program Manager
33	Mr. Paulo Kabulevu	Ministry of Tourism & Aviation	Aviation Officer
34	Mr. Semisi Siga	Ministry of Education	PEO DRR
35	Ms. Kavita Prasad	Ministry of Lands	Principle Lands officer
36	Mr. Mesulame Fesaitu	Ministry of Housing	STO - RPD
37	Mr. Ronish Naidu	Ministry of Communications	Technical Officer
38	Dr. Tsuyoshi Nakatani	Department of Waterways	JICA Senior Volunteer
39	Ms. Cema Talei	Department of Waterways	Senior Engineer
40	Mr. Wally Atalifo	Suva City Council	Waste Management Manager
41	Ms. Premila Pathick	Nadi Town Council	Manager Community Service
42	Ms. Losalini Baikirewa	Nasinu Town Council	SHCEO

No	NAME	AGENCY	DESIGNATION
43	Ms. Elena Dolo	Lami Town Council	HI
44	Mr. Karunesh Rao	Energy Fiji Limited	Manager Corp & Comms
45	Mr. Samuela Jeremy	Energy Fiji Limited	Team Leader NDP
46	Ms. Laisa Tagilala	Fiji Ports	OHSO
47	Ms. Alitia Temo	Fiji Roads Authority	RME
48	Mr. Viliame Kotobalavu	Maritime Safety Authority of Fiji	NMIO
49	Mr. Inoke Mateiviti	The Republic of Fiji Military Forces, Black Rock	royal fiji military forces
50	Ms. Margaret Liebrechts	Fiji Revenue & Customs Service	Manager Program
51	Mr. Josaia Tokoni	Fiji Council Of Social Services (FCOSS)	Program Manager
52	Mr. Nishantha Fernando	Fiji Commerce & Employers Federation (FCEF) / Fiji Business Disaster Resilience Council (FBDRC)	Vice Chairman
53	Ms. Kelera Ditaiki	FBC News	Journalist
54	Mr. Samantha Rina	FBC News	Journalist
55	Mr. Daniel Singh	FBC News	SDM
56	Mr. Kunal Keshneel	Fiji Live	Chief Photographer
57	Ms. Litia Tukunia	Fiji TV	Journalist
58	Ms. Teresia	Fiji TV	Camera Ops
59	Ms. Lusi Sheart	Mai TV	Journalist
60	Ms. Joana Nabuci	Live & Learn	Program Manager
61	Mr. Kaliopate Tavola	The Pacific Community (SPC)	DRA Technical Officer
62	Ms. Anais Rouveyrol	The Pacific Community (SPC)	DRR & CCA
63	Ms. Dabout Romane	The Pacific Community (SPC)	Intern DCRP
64	Mr. Peni Seru	Plan International	Program Manager
65	Mr. Biniam Getachew Kabethymmer	WHO	Project Manager
66	Mr. Nawaraj Cihettri	UNDP	Program Specialist
67	Ms. Sainimere Veitata	UN Women	Program Coordinator
68	Ms. Olansa Naigulevu	United Nations Population Fund	Humanitarian Analyst

No	NAME	AGENCY	DESIGNATION
69	Mr. Alexander Thomas	UN World Food Programme (WFP)	Head of ETC
70	Ms. Aisling Falconer	UNICEF	Education specialist
71	Ms. Eri Taniguchi	UNWOMEN	Deputy Representative
72	Ms. Sara Manni	OCHA	HAO
73	Mr. Shinya Abe	International Organization for Migration	Social and Economic Recovery and Planning Expert
74	Ms. Eka Loco	NZ High Commission in Fiji	CM West
75	Ms. Ruci Lumelume	NZ High Commission in Fiji	Senior DPC
76	Ms. Lizzy Beard	Australian High Commission Suva	Second Secretary (Humanitarian)
77	Mr. Michii Rokuichiro	Embassy of Japan in Fiji	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to Fiji
78	Mr. Kengo Hoshina	Embassy of Japan in Fiji	1st Secretary
79	Mr. Peni Saurara	Embassy of Japan in Fiji	ODA Comp
80	Ms. Yumi Kimura	Japan International Cooperation Agency Fiji Office	Residence Representative
81	Ms. Nila Prasad	Japan International Cooperation Agency Fiji Office	Senior Program Officer
82	Mr. Kohei Watanabe	Japan International Cooperation Agency Fiji Office	Assistant Residence Representative
83	Dr. Taichi Minamitani	Japan International Cooperation Agency	Director for Disaster Risk Reduction Team 1, Global Environment Department
84	Prof. Satoru Nishikawa	Japan International Cooperation Agency	JICA Senior Adviser
85	Ms. Noriko Sakurai	Japan International Cooperation Agency	JICA DRR Adviser
86	Ms. Megumi Tsukizoe	Japan International Cooperation Agency	Deputy Director for Disaster Risk Reduction Team 2, Global Environment Department
87	Mr. Yosuke Fukushima	Japan International Cooperation Agency	Technical Advisor, Disaster Risk Reduction Team 2, Global Environment Department
88	Mr. Yoshihiko Uchikura	JICA Mainstreaming DRR Project Team	Team Leader / DRR Governance
89	Mr. Koji Suzuki	JICA Mainstreaming DRR Project Team	DRR Activity Managemnet 1

No	NAME	AGENCY	DESIGNATION
90	Ms. Ai Shigematsu	JICA Mainstreaming DRR Project Team	DRR Activity Management 2
91	Mr. Tomohiro Umeki	JICA Mainstreaming DRR Project Team	Disaster Risk Assessment 1 (Flood)
92	Mr. Ryoya Kyuzaki	JICA Mainstreaming DRR Project Team	Project Coordination / Capacity Development
93	Mr. Anare Tucake	JICA Mainstreaming DRR Project Team	Assistant Researcher
94	Ms. Lavenia Gasainavono	JICA Mainstreaming DRR Project Team	Project Secretary
95	Mr. Masaaki Chida	JICA Mainstreaming DRR Project Team	Deputy Team Leader / Local DRR Planning
96	Mr. Takuya Ito	JICA Mainstreaming DRR Project Team	Disaster Information Management / Strengthening Organizational Coordination
97	Mr. Koichi Hasegawa	JICA Mainstreaming DRR Project Team	Earthquake Disaster
98	Mr. Blake Anthony		
99	Mr. Jeffrey Kaitip		
100	Ms. Samantha Rina		
101	Mr. Sandip A. Kumar		



SEMINAR AND JOINT COORDINATION COMMITTEE (JCC) MEETING FOR

PROJECT OF MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

MONDAY, 27- OCTOBER-2025 9:00AM

HOLIDAY INN, SUVA

<i>Time</i>	<i>Agenda</i>	<i>Person in charge</i>
8:30 – 9:00	Registration	
9:00 – 14:35	<u>Seminar on Mainstreaming DRR</u>	
9:00 – 9:05	Devotion (Opening Prayer)	■
9:05 – 9:15	Opening Remarks / Keynote Speech	■ Hon. Jovesa Vocea – Assistant Minister, for Rural and Maritime Development and Disaster Management (MRMDDM) ■ Ms. Yumi Kimura - Resident Representative, JICA Fiji Office
9:15 – 9:30	Keynote Speech (Online)	■ Prof. Satoru Nishikawa – JICA Senior Advisor
9:30 – 9:40	Group photo	■
9:40 – 10:00	Tea Break	
10:00 – 10:15	Reflection Speech on the Project	■ Mr. Josefo Navuku – Commissioner Central Division, MRMDDM
10:15 – 10:25	Outline of the Project	■ Mr. Yoshihiko Uchikura – JICA Project Team
	Session 1: Hazard/Risk Assessment	
10:25 – 10:40	Explanation of Outputs	■ Mr. Jonathan Varea – Assistant GIS Officer, National Disaster Risk Management Office (NDRMO)
10:40 – 11:10	Comments from Technical Agencies	■ Mr. Mika Seru – Geo Survey Division, and Mr. Saula Mule – Seismology Section, Ministry of Lands and Mineral Resources ■ Mr. Amit Singh – Division Head, Forecast Division and Mr. Villame Vereivalu – Fiji Meteorological Services ■ Mr. Napolioni Boseiwaqa – Director, NDRMO
11:10 – 11:25	Q&A	
	Session 2: Local DRR Plan	
11:25 – 11:40	Explanation of Outputs	■ Mr. Eparama Ruamarau – SAO DRR Western, and

		Mr. Joji Waqata – SAO DRR Central, NDRMO
11:40 – 12:10	Comments from Commissioners	■ Mr. Josefo Navuku – Commissioner Central Division, ■ Commissioner Office, Northern Division, ■ Commissioner Office, Eastern Division, ■ Mr. Elimi Rokodur – Divisional Planning Officer Western Division, MRMDDM and ■ Mr. Napolioni Boseiwaqa – Director, NDRMO
12:10 – 12:25	Q&A	
12:25 – 13:25	Lunch	
	Session 3: Promotion of DRR Activities	
13:25 – 13:40	Explanation of Outputs	■ Ms. Savaira Sigaware – SAO DRR Eastern, NDRMO
13:40 – 14:10	Comments from Related Agencies	■ Mr. Mitieli Cama – Acting Permanent Secretary, MRMDDM ■ Mr. Tevita Tuibau – MFSPNDS ■ Ms. Joyce Edith – MPWMST ■ Prof. Satoru Nishikawa – JICA Senior Advisor ■ Mr. Napolioni Boseiwaqa – Director, NDRMO
14:10 – 14:25	Q&A	
14:25 – 14:30	Closing Remarks	■ Mr. Mitieli Cama – Acting Permanent Secretary, MRMDDM
14:30 – 14:35	Closing Speech of National Disaster Awareness Week	■ Mr. Mitieli Cama – Acting Permanent Secretary, MRMDDM
14:35 – 14:55	Tea Break	
14:55 – 15:45	<u>Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting</u>	
14:55 – 15:05	Opening Remarks	■ Mr. Mitieli Cama – Acting Permanent Secretary, MRMDDM ■ Dr. Taichi Minamitani – Director for Disaster Risk Reduction Team 1, Global Environment Department, JICA HQ
15:05 – 15:15	Necessary Actions for Achieving Overall Goals	■ Mr. Yoshihiko Uchikura – JICA Project Team
15:15 – 15:40	Discussions	
15:40 – 15:45	Closing Remarks	■ Mr. Mitieli Cama – Acting Permanent Secretary, MRMDDM

[Join the meeting \(Microsoft Teams\)](#)

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Download the meeting materials
(<https://qr.paps.jp/awrBm>)





The Project for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction



Final Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) Meeting

1. Confirmation of project output and remaining activities

2. Agreement on the amendment of Project Design Matrix (PDM)

3. Discussions for achieving overall goal

27 October 2025

1

Project Purpose and Outputs (Working Groups)

Overall Goal: 3 -5 years after the project

DRR Activities in the NDRRP roadmap are implemented under the coordination of NDRMO.

Project Purpose: during the project period

Capacity of NDRMO is strengthened to implement and promote DRR activities in line with the international, regional and national policies.

Three Outputs / Working Groups to implement the Project

Output1: Hazard / Risk Assessment (WG1)

The capacity to assess hazards scientifically is strengthened in collaboration with technical agencies.

Output2: Local DRR Plan (WG2)

The implementation system is established to develop practical local DRR plans nationwide.

Output3: DRR Projects Promotion (WG3)

The functions to promote DRR investment are enhanced at a national level in consideration with CCA.

27 October 2025

2

2

Overall Schedule

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Revised Schedule (As of May.2022)	Dec. 2020			August 2024	Nov. 2025
		First Period		Second Period	
		Joint Activity (Expert Team – C/Ps) (Guideline, Pilot Activity)		Sustained Activity by C/Ps (Nationwide dissemination)	
	Activities limited because of COVID-19	Baseline Survey	Pilot Activities		GI will be finalized and disseminated in Period 2
	Kick-off	JCC	JCC	JCC	JCC
		Progress	Progress	Progress	Progress
		Progress	Progress	Kick-off	Progress

27 October 2025

3

3

Outputs of the Project

WG1:

- Preliminary Hazard/Risk Assessment in Western / Central Division

- Enhanced Hazard/Risk Assessment in Nadi, Ba, Rakiraki and Suva area

- Guideline / Expansion Plan for Hazard/Risk Assessment

WG2:

- Local DRR Plan (Division DRR Plan) in Western / Central Division

- Local DRR Plan (Priority Area DRR Plan) in Nadi, Ba, Rakiraki and Suva area

- Guideline / Expansion Plan for Local DRR Planning

WG3:

- NDRRP Roadmap

- National Annual Report on DRR FY22-23 and FY23-24

- Guideline for National Annual Report on DRR

27 October 2025

4

7

Remaining Activities

- Local DRR Plans and National Annual Report on DRR FY23-24 developed in the 2nd period of the project need to be discussed and endorsed in the DRR Committee meeting or NDRMC meeting.
- Outputs of the project need to be uploaded to the web site of NDRMO
- National Annual Report on DRR FY24-25 needs to be developed.

27 October 2025

5

5

Discussions for Achieving Overall Goal

Overall Goal: 3 -5 years after the project
DRR Activities in the NDRRP roadmap are implemented under the coordination of NDRMO.

Indicators:

- National Annual Report on DRR is issued every year
- NDRRP roadmap is regularly monitored at meetings under NDMC structure
- Number of local DRR plans are increased

27 October 2025

7

7

Amendment of PDM

Project Design Matrix				
Project Title: Project for Memorandum, Disaster Risk Reduction Implementation in Bangladesh, National Disaster Management Center Project Lead: Office of NDRMO and Disaster Prevention Project Manager: National Disaster Management Center Project Sponsor: National Disaster Management Center Project Review Committee: National Disaster Management Center Project Approval: National Disaster Management Center Project Version: 2.0 Project Date: 15 October 2023				
Project Summary				
Project Objectives				
Project Scope				
Project Risks				
Project Deliverables				
Project Milestones				
Project Budget				
Project Evaluation				
Project Closure				
Project Handover				
Project Archiving				
Project Reporting				
Project Communication				
Project Monitoring				
Project Evaluation				
Project Closure				
Project Handover				
Project Archiving				
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4th JOINT COORDINATION COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES
For the PROJECT for MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
Holiday Inn
DATE: 27/10/2025
TIME: 16:00PM – 17:00PM

Meeting Chair - Manager Emergency Planning Coordination, National Disaster Risk Management Office (NDRMO), Ministry of Rural and Maritime Development and Disaster Management (MRMDDM) - Ms. Litiana Bainimarama

Master of Ceremony - Team Leader, JICA Project Team - Mr. Yoshihiko Uchikura

Opening Remarks - Director for Disaster Risk Reduction Team 1, Global Environment Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) - Dr. Taichi Minamitani

Opening Remarks - Acting Permanent Secretary, MRMDDM - Mr. Miteli Cama

Necessary Actions for Achieving Overall Goals - JICA Project Team - Mr. Yoshihiko Uchikura

Mr. Uchikura expressed appreciation to the committee and noted that it was good to attend the JCC after a long time. Mr. Uchikura explained that the JCC serves as the **decision-making body** of the project and should meet at least once a year. This JCC is the fourth and the final meeting of this project.

Mr. Uchikura outlined that his presentation would have three parts:

1. Confirmation of project outputs and remaining activities (for consensus from the committee).
2. Amendments of the Project Design Matrix (PDM) (for consensus from the committee).
3. Actions needed to achieve the Overall Goal.

Confirmation of project outputs and remaining activities

Mr. Uchikura reviewed the main outputs achieved by the project through the working groups:

- **Working Group 1:** Preliminary and enhanced hazard risk assessments in Western and Central Divisions (Nadi, Rakiraki, Suva), and development of the Guidelines and Expansion plan for Hazard Risk Assessment.
- **Working Group 2:** Development of local DRR plans for the Western and Central Divisions, Priority Area Plans (Nadi, Ba, Rakiraki, Suva), and Guideline and Expansion plan for local DRR plans.
- **Working Group 3:** NDRRP Roadmap, National Annual Report on DRR for 2022–2023 and 2023–2024, and their Guideline.

Mr. Uchikura noted that while there were **no major pending outputs**, some **activities remained outstanding**, such as:

- Local DRR Plans in Suva and Rakiraki and National Annual Report on DRR FY23-24 need to be discussed and endorsed in the DRR Committee meeting or NDRMC meeting.
- Outputs of the project need to be uploaded to the web site of NDRMO.
- National Annual Report on DRR FY24-25 needs to be developed.

Mr. Napolioni Boseiwaqa, Director, NDRMO confirmed that the next NDRMC meeting is tentatively set before 17 November, and the Suva DRR Plan and National Annual Report FY23-24 will be presented in the NDRMC for endorsement.

Mr. Napolioni added that the NDRMO team is finalizing amendments before uploading outputs to the **NDRMO website**.

Mr. Napolioni also confirmed that the National Annual Report on DRR RY24-25 will be developed before the end of the project.

Mr. Uchikura acknowledged the update and stressed that completion of the remaining deliverables by December is crucial since the project period ends then. He thanked the Fijian side for their continued cooperation and commitment.

Amendments of the Project Design Matrix (PDM)

Mr. Uchikura proposed minor wording updates:

- “NDMO” to “NDRMO”
- “DRR White Paper” to “National Annual Report on DRR”
- “NDMC” to “NDRMC”

No objections were raised, and the committee agreed to proceed with the amendments.

Actions needed to achieve the Overall Goal

Mr. Uchikura referred to the three indicators of the overall goal.

1. National Annual Report on DRR to be issued every year.

2. NDRRP Roadmap to be regularly monitored by the NDRMC.
3. Increase in the number of Local DRR plans.

Mr. Uchikura invited comments from the committee on how to sustain achievements and ensure progress beyond the project.

Discussions

Mr. Mitieli Cama - Acting PS:

Mr. Mitieli highlighted the need for **institutionalization and mainstreaming** of DRR into government systems, especially within **ACOPs (Annual Corporate Operating Plans)**.

Mr. Mitieli emphasized identifying the responsible agencies for coordination and ensuring DRR activities are embedded in their plans.

Mr. Mitieli also called for **harmonization** across agencies and divisions so that DRR data and plans align with real administrative and service boundaries.

Ms. Litiana Bainimarama - NDRMO:

Ms. Litiana invited comments on institutionalization and harmonization.

Mr. Karunesh Rao - Energy Fiji Limited:

Mr. Karunesh stressed **prioritization** of DRR amidst other pressing national issues, noting that ministries face competing priorities. Mr. Karunesh suggested that DRR needs to be strongly positioned as a national priority to attract attention and resources.

Mr. Napolioni Boseiwaqa - Director NDRMO:

Mr. Napolioni agreed and said **raising awareness** and **building partnerships** are critical.

Mr. Napolioni noted that the risk assessments and evidence base already exist - what's needed now is to **build a case for investment** and present it effectively to government and donors.

Mr. Napolioni acknowledged support from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and development partners in this regard.

Mr. Laiakimi Waqanisau - Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

Mr. Laiakimi shared insights on **hardship allowance practices** such as just like diplomats abroad get hardship support for working in risky places, maybe Fiji should consider something similar for ministry's officers and responders who face dangerous conditions in disaster-prone areas. Mr.

Laiakimi suggested that similar administrative measures could support those working in high-risk local areas.

Mr. Saula Mule - Mineral Resources Department:

Mr. Saula reiterated the importance of **LiDAR technology** for accurate hazard and risk assessments, advocating a **whole-of-government approach** to acquire and utilize high-quality spatial data for DRR planning.

Mr. Saula noted current reliance on global models which carry significant margins of error.

Mr. Uchikura Yoshihiko – JICA Project Team:

Mr. Uchikura acknowledged the input and mentioned JICA's concern on the sustainability of local DRR planning post-project. Mr. Uchikura asked NDRMO about plans to expand DRR planning to other areas.

Mr. Napolioni:

Mr. Napolioni confirmed that under the **revised Disaster Act**, NDRMO plans to establish **subnational offices** in each division to support DRR implementation. The goal is to continue local DRR planning using existing guidelines, starting with councils most receptive to DRR lessons.

Mr. Eparama Ruamarau - DRR West officer, NDRMO:

Mr. Eparama explained that their division will **strengthen community disaster structures** and use them as platforms to advance DRR planning at subnational level. Coordination with technical staff and divisional authorities will guide the next steps.

Mr. Uchikura:

Mr. Uchikura thanked Mr. Napolioni and Mr. Eparama and reiterated the importance of completing the **National Annual Report on DRR** by December 2025. Mr. Uchikura noted that JICA Project Team Mr. Suzuki Koji and Ms. Shigematsu Ai will continue to provide **technical support remotely** to help finalize the report.

Discussion on the National Annual Report on DRR

Mr. Saula:

Mr. Saula asked if the National Annual Report on DRR would include DRR activities from other initiatives beyond JICA.

Mr. Uchikura:

Mr. Uchikura confirmed yes and explained that all DRR activities by relevant agencies should be included to reflect the overall national effort. The report will help quantify DRR spending and strengthen the case for increasing the budget for DRR.

Ms. Sakurai Noriko – JICA DRR Adviser:

Ms. Sakurai suggested that NDRMO share a clear **process or template** for data collection from ministries, noting that it should be a simple monitoring tool rather than a full narrative report.

Ms. Ai Shigematsu - JICA Project Team:

Ms. Ai explained that the team working on **Output 3** is compiling data through the NDRMO's annual report and M&E framework of the **122 NDRRP Action Items**.

Ms. Ai noted that once the national M&E system is fully operational, it will streamline reporting of DRR activities from line ministries and development partners.

Mr. Eparama:

Mr. Eparama added that the NDRMO uses national DRR reporting guidelines and requires **evidence and budget details** from DSLOs when submitting updates.

Mr. Laiakimi:

Mr. Laiakimi mentioned that many agencies already have DRR-related components in existing processes, such as **Business Continuity Plans (BCP)** and **OHS requirements**, and suggested alignment to avoid duplication. Mr. Laiakimi added that many government ministries and private sector organizations already conduct activities related to DRR through existing frameworks such as **Business Continuity Plans (BCP)** and **Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)** requirements.

Mr. Laiakimi explained that, for instance, in the private sector, having a BCP is part of OHS compliance, and the process can take several days to complete. Because of this, agencies often reuse

or adapt existing plans rather than creating new ones from scratch. Mr. Laiakimi suggested that, instead of developing separate DRR plans, it would be more practical to **align DRR planning with these existing frameworks**, ensuring consistency and reducing duplication of effort.

Discussions on Future Implementation and Sustainability

Mr. Elimi Rokduru - Divisional Planning Officer West:

Mr. Elimi raised concerns about **limited funding and resources** to continue DRR planning in remaining areas like Sigatoka and Tavua. Mr. Elimi asked whether external support could be extended.

Mr. Napolioni:

Mr. Napolioni acknowledged the concern and confirmed that a request for **additional technical assistance** has been submitted to JICA HQ to consider expansion to the Northern and Eastern Divisions.

Mr. Napolioni reminded the group that the project was designed as a **non-transfer project**, meaning ownership should now rest with Fiji.

Mr. Napolioni encouraged everyone to adopt the late PS's slogan - **"Source From Within (SFW)"** - to emphasize national responsibility for sustaining DRR progress.

Closing Discussion

Mr. Uchikura:

Mr. Uchikura thanked all participants for their active contributions and emphasized the importance of using the **NDRRP Roadmap booklet** as an advocacy tool when engaging with the Ministry of Finance and donor partners.

Mr. Uchikura encouraged all agencies to **download the roadmap (from the QR code on the agenda)** and integrate its priorities into their plans.

Mr. Mitieli:

In closing, Mr. Mitieli expressed appreciation to JICA and all partners for their technical support and collaboration. Mr. Mitieli reiterated the government's commitment to maintaining momentum and mainstreaming DRR in national and local development planning.

Closing Remarks - Acting Permanent Secretary, MRMDDM - Mr. Mitieli Cama

Project Design Matrix

Project Title: Project for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction
Implementing Agency: National Disaster Management Office
Target Group: Officials of NDMO and relevant agencies
Period of Project: December 2020 - November 2025
Project Site: Suva

Version 2.0
Dated 16 October 2023

Model Site: Western Division and Central Division

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption	Achievement	Remarks
Overall Goal DRR activities in the NDRRP roadmap are implemented under the coordination of NDMO.	- A DRR white paper is issued every year - NDRRP roadmap is regularly monitored at meetings under NDMC structure - Number of local DRR plans are increased	- DRR white papers - Reports, media articles, press releases, speeches, websites - NDRRP monitoring sheet - Local DRR plans			
Project Purpose Capacity of NDMO is strengthened to implement and promote DRR activities in line with the international, regional and national policies.	- A DRR white paper is issued every year (from the 2nd year of the project) and referred to in reports, speeches, websites and so on. - The prioritized actions in the NDRRP roadmap are implemented and monitored - Local DRR plans for 2 divisions are developed based on the results of hazard assessments with the assistance of NDMO and related agencies	- DRR white papers - NDRRP monitoring sheet - Reports, media articles, press releases, speeches, websites - Local DRR plans			
Outputs 1. The capacity to assess hazards scientifically is strengthened in collaboration with technical agencies	- The hazard assessment guideline and the expansion plan are developed - Hazard assessments are conducted with technical agencies at pilot areas -The results of hazard assessments are shared at meetings under NDMC structure	- The hazard assessment guideline - The expansion plan - Hazard maps - Meeting minutes			
2. The implementation system is established to develop practical local DRR plans nationwide.	- Local DRR plans based on the results of hazard assessments at pilot areas with the assistance of JICA experts and NDMO are developed - A guideline to develop, implement and review a local DRR plan is developed, revised based on lessons learned and uploaded on the website of NDMO - A plan to expand local DRR plan nationwide is developed	- The guideline on local DRR plans - The plan to expand local DRR plans nationwide - Local DRR plans at pilot areas			
3. The functions to promote DRR investment are enhanced at a national level in consideration with CCA	- A roadmap(*) to implement prioritized actions of NDRRP (NDRRP roadmap) is developed - DRR-related meetings under NDMC structure are held - A guideline to plan, implement, monitor and revise the NDRRP roadmap is developed	- The NDRRP roadmap - Meeting minutes - The guideline on the NDRRP roadmap			

Project Design Matrix

Project Title: Project for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction
Implementing Agency: National Disaster Risk Management Office
Target Group: Officials of **NDRMO** and relevant agencies
Period of Project: December 2020 - November 2025
Project Site: Suva

Version 3.0
Dated 27 October 2025

Model Site: Western Division and Central Division

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption	Achievement	Remarks
Overall Goal DRR activities in the NDRRP roadmap are implemented under the coordination of NDRMO .	- A National Annual Report on DRR is issued every year - NDRRP roadmap is regularly monitored at meetings under NDRMC structure - Number of local DRR plans are increased	- National Annual Report on DRR - Reports, media articles, press releases, speeches, websites - NDRRP monitoring sheet - Local DRR plans			
Project Purpose Capacity of NDRMO is strengthened to implement and promote DRR activities in line with the international, regional and national policies. □	- A National Annual Report on DRR is issued every year (from the 2nd year of the project) and referred to in reports, speeches, websites and so on. - The prioritized actions in the NDRRP roadmap are implemented and monitored - Local DRR plans for 2 divisions are developed based on the results of hazard assessments with the assistance of NDRMO and related agencies	- National Annual Report on DRR - NDRRP monitoring sheet - Reports, media articles, press releases, speeches, websites - Local DRR plans			
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3. The functions to promote DRR investment are enhanced at a national level in consideration with CCA	- A roadmap(*) to implement prioritized actions of NDRRP (NDRRP roadmap) is developed - DRR-related meetings under NDRMC structure are held - A guideline to plan, implement, monitor and revise the NDRRP roadmap is developed	- The NDRRP roadmap - Meeting minutes - The guideline on the NDRRP roadmap			

