

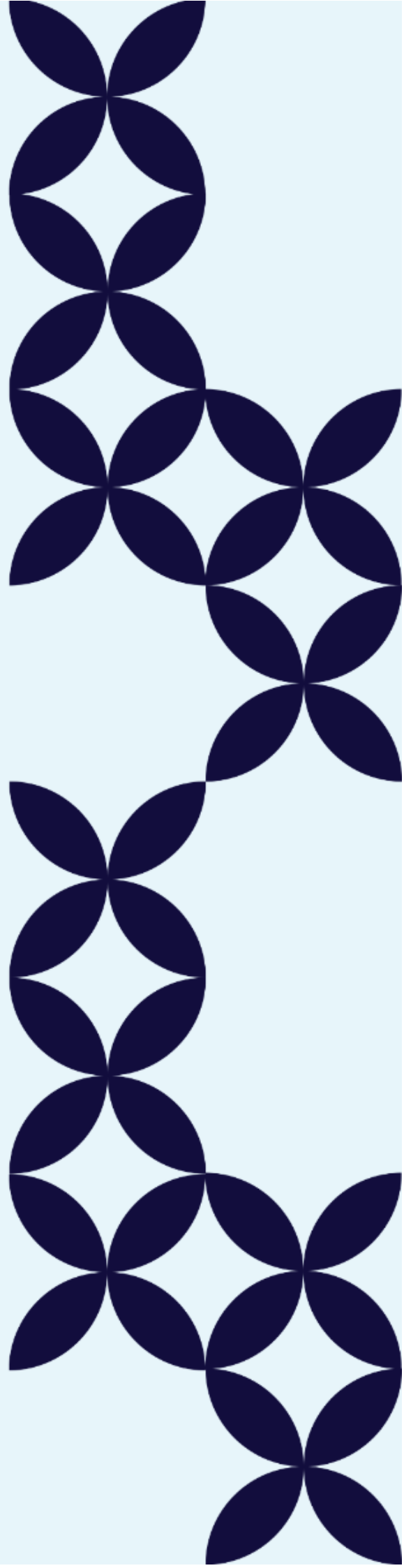
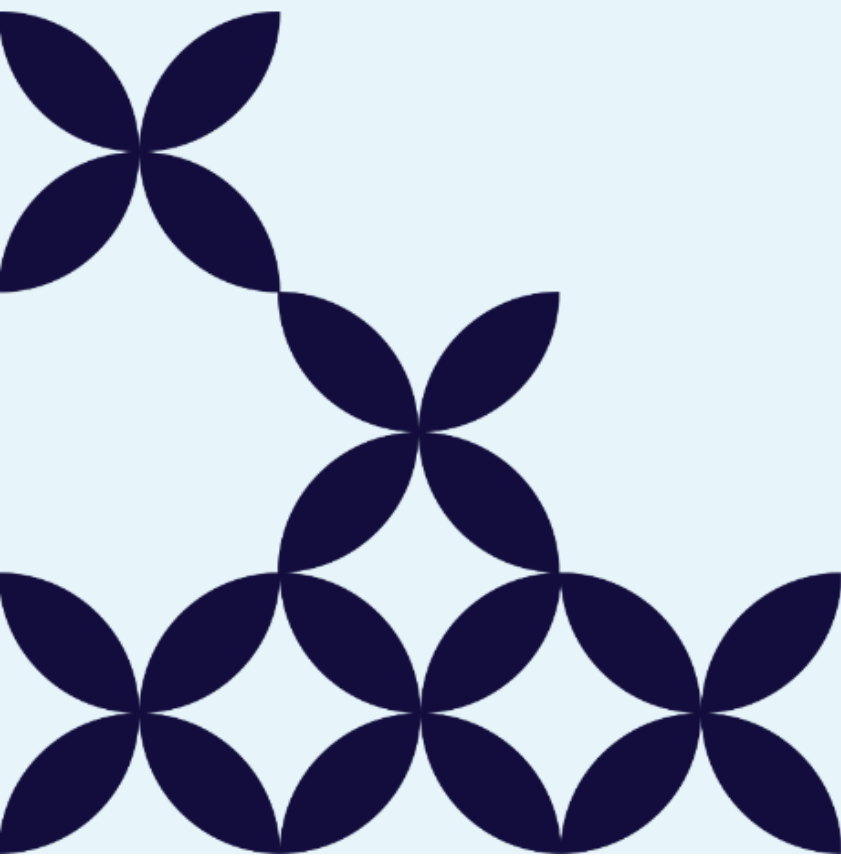


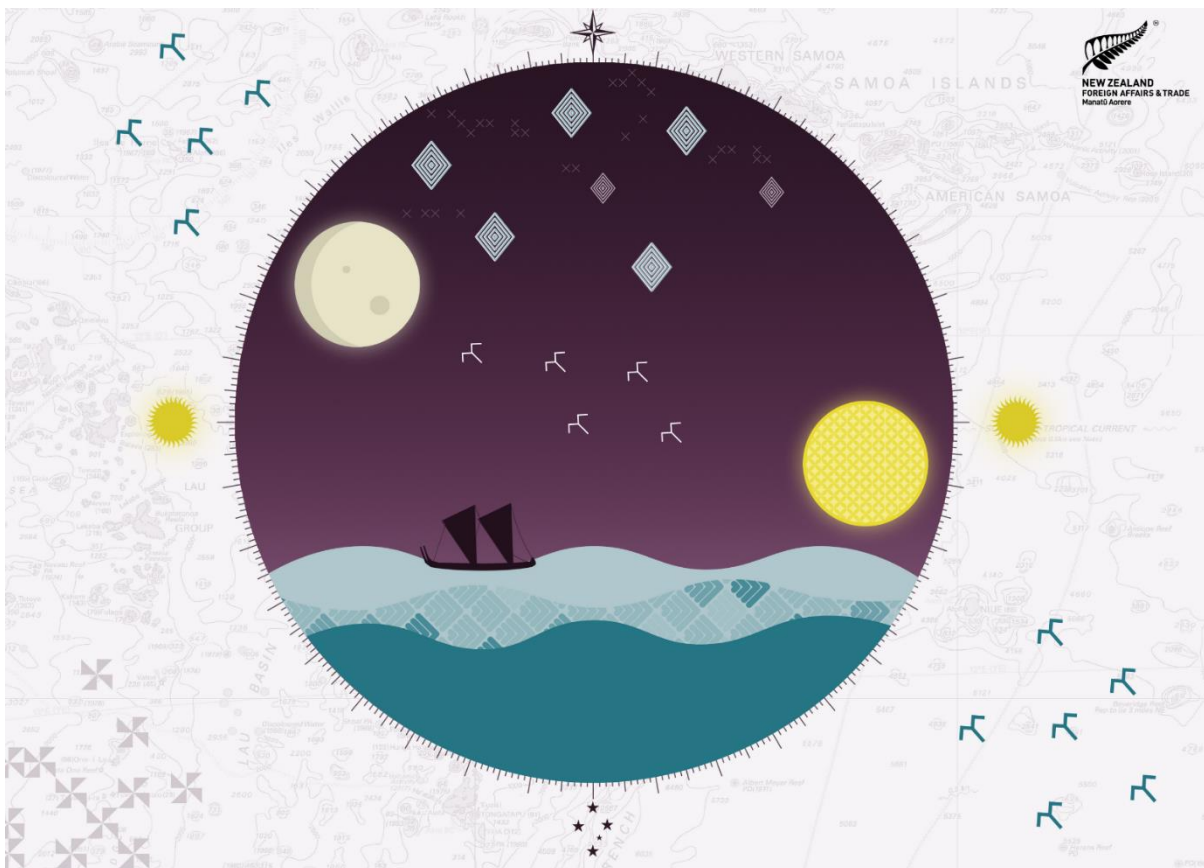
NEW ZEALAND
FOREIGN AFFAIRS & TRADE
Manatū Aorere

Fiji

Four Year Plan

October 2021





Navigating our approach to engagement in the Pacific will require us to draw on all the tools available in our kete to help guide our journey... much like our tupuna, before us.

We have taken this concept and developed a **compass**, built around various elements found in Māori and Pacific navigation narratives.

Tātai hono: represented by **the ocean** – and its currents – binding us all through whakapapa and connection.

Turou Hawaiki: represented by **the navigation winds**, carrying manu and waka, charting our course and direction, and recognising our shared common values.

Whāia te Taumata Ohanga: like **the sun**, setting and rising, but always on the horizon, showing us that although the journey may be different, the long-term perspective remains the same.

Tātou Tātou: reflecting the strength of our friendships – and where we are headed – in the faces, and phases, of **the moon**.

Arongia ki Rangīātea: represented by **Matariki me nga purapura whetu**, drawing a common architecture across the night's sky that reinforces our integration.

This document is one in a series of Four Year Plans for Pacific Island countries published by the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. For the latest version please go to www.mfat.govt.nz

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² <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1981/0047/latest/DLM51358.html>



Purpose of this document

The New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) has developed this Four Year Plan (4YP) to guide the planning and management of New Zealand's overall engagement with Fiji, and as a platform for dialogue.

The 4YP is used to bring clarity to what work should be prioritised and to help monitor progress to achieve shared outcomes and strategic goals.

This is a living document that will be refreshed annually to ensure it responds to changes in country context, including impacts of external shocks such as COVID-19.

An integrated approach

Aotearoa New Zealand pursues an integrated approach to engagement with Fiji. We focus on coherence across our diplomatic, trade and economic, climate change, environment, security and development objectives to deliver sustainable progress in developing countries, and advance New Zealand's interests and values. As such, our development contribution (both policy and financial) is an integral pillar of our foreign policy – it reflects our network of international relationships and commitments, and is an expression of our values.

Enduring principles for New Zealand's engagement in the Pacific

The **enduring principles** which guide New Zealand's overall engagement in the Pacific region are:

- **Tātai Hono** (The recognition of deep and enduring whakapapa connections):

Shared history and meaningful relationships will shape our engagement, reinforcing New Zealand's depth of connection within the region and increasing understanding of Pacific peoples. These connections can further be enhanced by the shared value of reciprocity, shared national and regional priorities, shared language connections, and the recognition and celebration of the diversity between and within our indigenous values and those of Pacific partners.

- **Turou Hawaiiki** (Navigating together):

Our engagement will recognise that we share common values, and will reflect the unique and substantial overlap with New Zealand domestic policy decisions in respect of the Pacific. The development of New Zealand regional and national policies will actively consider their implications for the Pacific. We will also actively consider the impact on Pacific Island countries from international treaties and agreements that Aotearoa New Zealand is negotiating.



- **Whāia te Taumata Ōhanga** (Journey towards a circular economy):

Our engagement will recognise that the journey we each take is different but our horizon is the same. We will collaborate in support of the Sustainable Development Goals, with the long-term inter-generational perspective these Goals bring consistent with New Zealand's and Pacific Island countries' enduring journey together. We will aim to achieve lasting resilience through Pacific Island countries' enhanced capability to deliver on national and regional priorities through supporting sustainable human, economic, and social development. We recognise each country's mana to determine and protect its own kaitiakitanga.

- **Tātou Tātou** (All of us together):

Our cooperation will be underpinned by the principles of whanaungatanga and friendship, including honesty, trust, and respect. We will listen and have conversations. We will act with predictability, consistency, and based on the values we share as people of the Pacific. We will harmonise our efforts with others. We will confidently share New Zealand's views and perspectives, being clear about the things we will do and the things we will not do. The strength of friendship allows us to communicate openly even when our views differ.

- **Arongia ki Rangiātea** (Focus towards Excellence):

We will actively take an integrated approach across each New Zealand Government agency to recognise the centrality of the Pacific. We will amplify our value in the Pacific through encouraging impactful co-investment from actors outside the region, and by supporting regional architecture that reinforces Pacific ownership and priorities.



Country overview

Country context

Fiji is a Melanesian country with a population of around 900,000 spread across 332 islands and 18,300 square kilometres of the Pacific Ocean. Fiji has one of the most developed economies in the Pacific based on manufacturing, a (pre-COVID) thriving tourism industry, and natural resources including fish, forests and mineral resources. The country remains an important regional hub, hosting The University of the South Pacific's main campus and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat in Suva.

Since its independence from Britain in 1970, Fiji has continued to forge an independent path as an increasingly influential actor on the world stage advocating for regional and climate change issues, both in regional and multilateral fora. Fiji maintains diverse diplomatic and development ties with a range of bilateral partners and hosts a number of resident diplomatic missions (US, UK, Australia, China) with accreditations to other Pacific Island countries and territories. Fiji's strongest development relationships are with Australia, Aotearoa New Zealand, the EU, China, and the International Financial Institutions (World Bank and Asia Development Bank).

Fiji has a high level of human development compared to many of its Pacific neighbours. Life expectancy has been slowly increasing, there is a relatively strong education system, and it has one of the highest rates of gross national income (GNI) per capita in the region. Yet Fiji still faces significant social and development challenges. Despite six years of economic growth leading up to 2020, there has been limited trickledown effect and the poverty rate has increased marginally over that time. Nearly a third (29.9%) of Fiji's population live below the country's national poverty line. This includes most rural households, which rely on subsistence agriculture, and 20% of urban dwellers who live in informal settlements. Achieving SDG³ poverty reduction targets by 2030 will be a significant challenge for Fiji.

Gender inequalities still permeate many sectors of Fiji society. Growing inequality risks undermining Fiji's pursuit of equitable development outcomes and shared prosperity for Fiji's communities.

In addition, the social and economic impacts of climate change are expected to increase, with the United Nations World Risk Index ranking Fiji as the 16th most at-risk country to natural hazards. Fiji is especially vulnerable to tropical cyclones and flooding. The costs of future adaptation will be significant given the need to climate-proof infrastructure, relocate communities, and strengthen food security.

Fiji's National Development Plan

New Zealand's focus on security, economic prosperity and resilience is well-aligned with Fiji's 20 Year National Development Plan (NDP) that seeks to provide an integrated sustainable framework to

³ The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 interlinked global goals designed to be a "blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all". The 17 SDGs are defined in a list of 169 SDG Targets. Progress towards these Targets is agreed to be tracked by 232 unique Indicators. <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>



achieve a progressive, vibrant, and inclusive society. The NDP is aligned with Fiji's global commitments including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Critical cross-cutting issues such as climate change, green growth, the environment, gender equality, disability, and governance are mainstreamed in the NDP.

Key strategic objectives outlined under the NDP are:

- sustaining economic expansion supported by private sector investment and trade
- maintaining macroeconomic and fiscal stability, and with goals to increase GDP per capita and reduce government debt
- improving access to safe water and sanitation, education, health, food security and housing
- empowering women and reducing gender inequality, violence, and discrimination, and
- nurturing new and emerging growth sectors and improving connectivity.

COVID-19 impacts

Through an excellent public health response and robust border restrictions, Fiji was initially successful in eliminating COVID-19 during the first outbreak in March/April 2020 and in subsequently preventing community transmission for 365 days. In April 2021 Fiji was hit by a second wave of COVID-19. After a challenging period of widespread community transmission and a number of deaths the situation has stabilised - in large part due to Fiji's excellent vaccination campaign - though COVID-19 is now accepted as endemic. The ongoing impacts of the pandemic are being felt widely across Fiji's society and economy, which is experiencing the most severe economic contraction in its history. Tourism, which previously accounted for around 38% of the Fiji economy, has been significantly affected due to the border closures. As a result, Fiji is currently forecast to be the country with the greatest relative decline in GDP in the Pacific (around 20% compared to 6.1% for the Pacific as a whole). This economic stress has been compounded by Cyclones Harold, Yasa and Ana, which hit Fiji in 2020/2021 causing loss of life and significant damage to local infrastructure and productive sectors.

New Zealand's partnership with Fiji

Fiji and Aotearoa New Zealand have a strong kinship that has endured over decades and is founded on our shared Pacific culture and identity, mutual respect and friendship, and sporting and historical connections. Our strong whanaungatanga with Fiji is reflected in people-to-people linkages. Approximately 25,000 Fijians (indigenous iTaukei and Indo-Fijian) live in Aotearoa New Zealand, while before the COVID-19 pandemic New Zealanders made about 200,000 visits each year to Fiji.

Our relationship is increasingly strengthened through the expanding links between our peoples and institutions, the growth of economic and trade flows, and our common interests in the region. Fiji and Aotearoa New Zealand share strong business and trade connections, with two-way trade surpassing NZ\$1 billion in 2020. The last decade has witnessed the expansion of government-to-government links, which has seen cooperation flourish across a range of sectors including peace and



security, climate change and disaster resilience, labour mobility, agriculture and fisheries, economic reform, and advocacy on Pacific issues. We are also collaborating in regional and international fora to progress the collective interests of the Pacific, which includes climate action.

Aotearoa New Zealand is a key development partner for Fiji. Our development cooperation has evolved from smaller, traditional projects likely to involve direct intervention to more strategic, policy-level programmes. We have recently provided substantial targeted assistance for good governance and security by helping to improve electoral, parliamentary and policing capability. This is in addition to our ongoing development assistance in areas such as disaster risk management, women's empowerment and education.

Aotearoa New Zealand and Fiji are working towards concluding a Statement of Partnership which acknowledges the enduring bonds between our two countries. Our bilateral relationship is genuine, warm and respectful. It is founded on sovereign equality and is governed by a spirit of close friendship. Our Statement of Partnership affirms our common commitment to democracy, effective governance and the rule of law. It acknowledges the following shared principles to guide and deepen a partnership: understanding, friendship, mutual benefit, collective ambition, and sustainability. It also identifies our priority areas for cooperation as: People, Partnership, Democracy and Values; Economic Resilience; Security; Social Well-Being; and Climate Change and Resilience.

Aotearoa New Zealand established a permanent diplomatic presence in Fiji in 1970 and this is now our largest mission in the Pacific. Fiji maintains a High Commission in Wellington. Several New Zealand Government agencies have seconded staff in Suva (Immigration New Zealand, New Zealand Defence Force, New Zealand Police, New Zealand Trade and Enterprise) and have established strong relationships with their counterparts in Fiji, either through core business or MFAT facilitated programmes. These institutional linkages highlight the value of the relationship in offering targeted, relationship-driven support at the bilateral and regional level in areas of shared interest.



New Zealand's 4YP strategic goals in Fiji

New Zealand's 4YP strategic goals in Fiji are described in the table below. New Zealand's focus on social well-being, economic resilience, climate change, and security in particular align well with Fiji's 20 Year National Development Plan (2017-2036) that seeks to provide an integrated sustainable framework to achieve a progressive, vibrant, and inclusive society.

Strategic goals	
Goal One: Partnership – A broader, deeper and resilient relationship	<p>A strong partnership between Aotearoa New Zealand and Fiji is mutually beneficial. We will work to strengthen the existing links between our peoples and institutions, including through avenues such as building capacity in Fiji's civil service. A broader, deeper and resilient relationship will enable Fiji and Aotearoa New Zealand to work together to protect our shared interests. It will also enable us to promote better coordination and collaboration in areas of commonality, including upholding and advocating for the protection of the fundamental rights and freedoms of all people.</p>
Goal Two: Economic Resilience – Economic growth is inclusive, resilient and sustainable	<p>Aotearoa New Zealand and Fiji's economies are inter-connected. As Fiji prioritises its near-term economic recovery following the COVID-19 pandemic, our engagement will focus on deepening economic integration and cooperation in order to support a resilient, inclusive and sustainable Fiji economy that will contribute to the country's recovery as well as to its long term economic resilience.</p>
Goal Three: Security – A stable and secure Fiji	<p>Our engagement will focus on expanding practical cooperation, information exchange and capacity building between security institutions. This is so that the rule of law is consistently upheld in Fiji, and so Fiji and Aotearoa New Zealand can collaborate in addressing shared security challenges including the common threat that transnational crime poses to our communities.</p>
Goal Four: Social well-being – Fiji people are healthy, prosperous and have equal opportunity	<p>An equal, inclusive, well-educated and healthy society is fundamental to achieving Fiji's long term development ambitions. Our engagement will focus on capacity support to enable Fiji's institutions to develop and implement key policy reforms so that Fiji is delivering on its duty of care to the people of Fiji, and addressing challenges faced by groups who are at risk of marginalisation. Our work with civil society will increase our impact in this area.</p>



Strategic goals

Goal Five: Climate Change – Fiji is prepared and climate resilient

Fiji is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to climate change. It is regularly affected by climate related disaster events, and the social and economic impacts of climate change are expected to increase over time. Aotearoa New Zealand will work with Fiji to support community adaptation to climate change, strengthen disaster response systems and improve community preparedness. Our partnership will continue to support Fiji to achieve its commitments under the Paris Agreement and maintain a strong global voice on climate change issues that are affecting the Pacific.

Specific outcomes linked to our strategic goals

The logic diagram annexed to this 4YP sets out how our strategic goals, which are long term outcomes, drive more specific **medium and short term outcomes**. Aotearoa New Zealand will work towards these outcomes in partnership with Fiji.

Assumptions

In setting out the logic diagram and outcomes, we have made the following **key assumptions** which we will continue to test and monitor during the implementation of this 4YP:

- Fiji responds to the outbreak of COVID-19 through a suppression strategy, with case numbers trending down in the medium term as vaccination rates increase.
- A vaccination programme is successfully rolled out, with immunisation coverage of Fiji's population reaching sufficient levels (herd immunity) in the near term.
- Fiji's borders reopen following vaccination and travel resumes at pre-COVID levels.
- The impact of climate change and natural disasters affects Fiji at an accelerating rate.
- Fiji's positive democratic trajectory continues.

Risks

We have noted the following **key risks** which we will continue to monitor and develop mitigation measures for during the implementation of this 4YP:

Strategic level risks	Mitigation measures
Widespread, uncontained COVID- 19 weakens Fiji's economy and hampers the delivery of essential services.	We will continue to support Fiji to respond to COVID-19 through financial assistance, technical assistance and provision of supplies (PPE, equipment) to the Government of Fiji as well as through our continued support to



Strategic level risks	Mitigation measures
	<p>multilateral agencies providing technical support to Fiji throughout the pandemic. Aotearoa New Zealand will work with Fiji to ensure the eligible population receives safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines at the earliest possible time (Fiji will receive enough vaccine for 20% of its population through the COVAX Advance Market Commitment). We will continue to share information with Fiji, drawing on our own experience of managing and mitigating the risk of COVID-19.</p>
<p>Tourism, the key driver of Fiji's economy, is not restored in the long term.</p>	<p>While borders are closed we will continue to support the Government of Fiji to resource and deliver essential services. We will also support Fiji's efforts to diversify its economy in order to become more economically resilient. Our investments should make it easier to develop a broader private and productive sector, improve access to export markets, lower business transaction costs, and create new employment opportunities.</p>
<p>Fiji is impacted by a major natural disaster or extreme weather event which results in significant damage and loss of life.</p>	<p>We will offer support when needed, drawing on our humanitarian partnerships and the capabilities of the New Zealand Defence Force. We will align our support for disaster risk management and response with other actors and donors. We will ensure all infrastructure work that Aotearoa New Zealand partners with Fiji on meets best practice in climate/disaster resilience. Longer term, we will continue to work with Fiji to strengthen its climate resilience, and to help with advocacy for more ambitious climate action globally.</p>

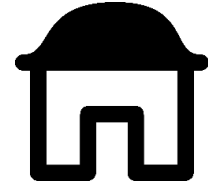
Key themes supporting these outcomes

Aotearoa New Zealand has adopted a number of thematic focus areas for its engagement with the Pacific region, recognising that thematic policy, insights and technical expertise are vital to building strong and resilient partnerships. Our engagement with Fiji covers a wide cross-section of thematic focus areas; the most prominent being governance, economics, equity and inclusion, and climate change.



Governance and institutions

In Fiji, we support the building of more effective and inclusive systems for national **governance** through support for democratic institutions, representative and responsive decision making, and improved access to justice for all. Good governance and strong institutions underpin our endeavours to build positive and beneficial institutional relationships (refer to the logic diagram outcome MO1.2). This is also critical for building public trust and engagement with security agencies (MO3.1) and delivering high quality essential government services (MO4.1), including supporting communities to adapt to climate change (MO51).



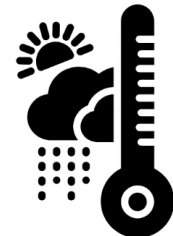
Economics

In Fiji, our thematic **economic** support helps improve economic governance, fiscal management and the business environment to support our ambition for Fiji's economic growth to be inclusive, resilient and sustainable. We provide economic (budget) support to Fiji when it has achieved outcomes in mutually agreed policy areas. Currently, these are: improving fiscal management; improving the business and investment climate (MO2.1); and supporting COVID-19 economic response and recovery. Strong private, corporate, productive and tourism sectors can help soften the economic impact of the pandemic, assist with job creation, and help maintain economic stability and resilience. Our economic support will continue to be a priority as Fiji recovers from the economic downturn caused by COVID-19.



Climate and environment

Our focus on **climate and environment** drives our engagement to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to slow the impacts of climate change; protect and restore natural ecosystems, including oceans; and prepare communities to respond to climate related natural disasters (MO5.1). Within this area of focus we draw on wider thematic expertise in the area of energy, recognising its role in helping Fiji achieve its climate change mitigation commitments under the Paris Agreement (STO5.2).



Equity and inclusion

In Fiji we also promote and **protect equity, inclusivity** and human rights in all our programmes by considering gender equality and women's empowerment, child and youth well-being, and support for people with disabilities and SOGIESC⁴ communities.

Our 4YP strategic goals and outcomes in Fiji are also supported through non-bilateral programmes such as multilateral, humanitarian and partnerships programmes that may be working outside key thematic areas identified in this 4YP.



⁴ Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression, and Sex Characteristics



Alongside the bilateral programme, non-bilateral programmes have a key role in realising strategic goals and outcomes.

Achieving development outcomes that are effective, inclusive, resilient and sustained

New Zealand's International Cooperation for Effective, Sustainable Development policy statement identifies four development principles that guide New Zealand's work with partner countries: effective, inclusive, resilient and sustained⁵.

Effective development is values driven, partnership focused, adaptive, outcomes focused, and evidence based.

We deliver effective development outcomes in Fiji by agreeing from the outset what we seek to achieve in partnership with the Government of Fiji, aligning with Fiji's development priorities. We are responsive, sensitive to Fijian culture and values, and adaptive in responding to unexpected changes in priority and need, as demonstrated in our response to recent natural disasters and the COVID-19 pandemic. We use innovative and results-based approaches attuned to Fiji's unique local environment, and we build on existing strengths and partnerships.

Inclusive development addresses exclusions and inequality created across all dimensions of social identity, while promoting human rights, and equitable participation in the benefits of development.

We deliver inclusive development outcomes in Fiji by mainstreaming the consideration of social inequalities, gender equality and women's empowerment. We will continue to make inclusion a priority across all areas of engagement with Fiji, particularly in the design and implementation of our development activities. We invest in key sectors such as gender, health, higher education, social housing and social protection with the aim of helping all Fijians to reach their full potential.

Resilient development strengthens the environment, economy, and societies to withstand shocks and manage crises while protecting future well-being.

We deliver resilient development outcomes by mainstreaming disaster risk reduction as well as including climate adaptation and mitigation across our development programme. We support Fiji to respond to the impacts of climate change while also providing support for increasing economic, social and institutional resilience in the face of other external shocks, such as natural disasters. We focus on supporting strong institutional capacity to prepare for and respond to these challenges.

⁵ <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/Aid-Prog-docs/Policy/Policy-Statement-New-Zealands-International-Cooperation-for-Effective-Sustainable-Development-ICESD.pdf>



Sustained development enables lasting progress and is locally owned to uphold results in the long term.

We deliver sustained development outcomes in Fiji by developing local capacity and strengthening institutional links between Aotearoa New Zealand and Fijian counterparts. We align our work with the Government of Fiji's development priorities.

How we put this plan into action

To operationalise this 4YP, and therefore contribute to achievement of agreed goals, Aotearoa New Zealand uses a range of actions and works with multiple partners. Work to support Fiji's security, resilience and prosperity will draw on the strengths and complement the strategies of many divisions within MFAT and the broader New Zealand Government.

Across each of our goals we will:

- work in partnership and maintain regular and open dialogue with the Government of Fiji to make sure we are aligned in our operation and connected together in our whanaungatanga
- draw on expertise from within and across New Zealand Government agencies to operationalise our plan, and build on expertise in the Fiji Government
- streamline and coordinate support to Fiji across the New Zealand Government to ensure our resources are directed to where we add the most value, and
- strengthen existing relationships and foster new ones between Fiji, Aotearoa New Zealand, other key bilateral partners and donors, and the wider region.

International development cooperation funding for this 4YP is managed over a three year period. Over this period, there is flexibility to move funds into and between 4YPs in order to respond to rapidly changing contexts. Current information about New Zealand's International Development Cooperation appropriation is on the MFAT website⁶.

Goal One: Partnership – A broader, deeper and resilient relationship

The New Zealand-Fiji relationship is a partnership, grounded in our whanaungatanga and noting our deep connections between people and institutions. Our partnership will be mature, grounded in regular and meaningful dialogue and engagements. We will draw on our technical and thematic expertise, as well as strengthening existing relationships and fostering new ones both within MFAT, through other New Zealand Government agencies (including The Treasury, New Zealand Customs Service, New Zealand Defence Force, New Zealand Ministry of Defence, New Zealand Police, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, Immigration New Zealand, Ministry for Primary Industries, Ministry for Women, Ministry for the Environment, Local Government New Zealand and Ministry of

⁶ www.mfat.govt.nz/en/aid-and-development/our-approach-to-aid/where-our-funding-goes/our-planned-aid-expenditure/



Health) and via the private sector. We will seek to address the potential impacts of our policy decisions on Fiji and will align policy issues of mutual importance.

Key indicators of progress

- Goal One:
Partnership – A
broader, deeper and
resilient
relationship**
- Regular high level dialogue measured by high level consultations held annually (Y/N)
 - Fiji citizen perceptions of government effectiveness (World Bank Governance Indicator)

Goal Two: Economic Resilience – Economic growth is inclusive, resilient and sustainable

Our work to achieve this goal will draw on technical and thematic expertise from a range of internal and external stakeholders. These include specialists from the private sector, internal MFAT economic experts and labour mobility experts, and New Zealand Government agencies such as New Zealand Trade and Enterprise, The Treasury, Ministry for Primary Industries, and Ministry of Business, Industry and Employment. Improving trade and Fiji's business environment will be key to building the country's economic resilience, as will the resumption of sustainable tourism and strengthening key export commodity pathways. The Recognised Seasonal Employer scheme has demonstrated its importance in providing employment opportunities to Fijian workers during the COVID-19 pandemic and this scheme will continue to help Fiji's economic resilience during the post-COVID recovery.

Key indicators of progress

- Goal Two:
Economic Resilience
– Economic growth
is inclusive, resilient
and sustainable**
- Growth of the economy represented by the average annual GDP growth (%)
 - Public financial management measured by the fiscal balance of central government (% of GDP)
 - Fiji's economic diversification is measured by the structure of economic output including Agriculture, Industry and Services (% of GDP)
 - Proportion of employed men and women represented by labour force participation (% sex)

Goal Three: Security – A stable and secure Fiji

We will work in partnership with Fiji on security issues. We will draw on the expertise and experiences of New Zealand security and other agencies (such as the New Zealand Defence Force, New Zealand Ministry of Defence, New Zealand Police, New Zealand Customs Service and Immigration New Zealand) that are already working in partnership with their Fijian counterparts to



strengthen their relationships. We will also work to identify areas where new partnerships could be brokered, and will draw on the technical expertise of New Zealand Government agencies to determine where our support could be of most value. We will combine our development assistance with bilateral policy engagement as well as regional policy engagement through multilateral fora.

Key indicators of progress

**Goal Three:
Security – A stable
and secure Fiji**

- Number of people receiving training or capability-building support in peace and security
- Fiji citizen confidence in, and adherence to, the rules of society, measured by the World Bank 'rule of law' governance indicator

Goal Four: Social Well-being – Fiji people are healthy, prosperous and have equal opportunity

We will work to achieve this goal by continuing to support Fiji's long-term human development needs, including capacity support to ensure Fiji's institutions can deliver their duty of care to the people of Fiji. As well as collaborating with our Fijian partners, we will also draw on technical and thematic expertise, and relationships, from within MFAT and in collaboration with other New Zealand Government agencies. This is to ensure our support is coordinated and well-positioned to support Fiji's human development needs and to support groups that risk being marginalised.

Key indicators of progress

**Goal Four:
Social Well-being –
Fiji people are
healthy, prosperous
and have equal
opportunity**

- The proportion of Fiji's population living below the national poverty lines measured by the poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)
- Women who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner (% population)
- Overall child mortality rates (per 1,000 live births)



Goal Five: Climate Change – Fiji is prepared and climate resilient

Our work to achieve this goal will draw on technical and thematic expertise from within MFAT and also from New Zealand Government agencies and donor partners in both bilateral and regional initiatives. We will work to strengthen our relationships with key regional bodies and international organisations.

We will work in partnership with Fiji at international fora to advocate for stronger action on climate change by the global community, and will ensure our activities support the Fiji Government to deliver on its ambitious priorities for climate change adaptation, mitigation and resilience. We will seek to be aligned with other donors while maintaining our commitment to climate change advocacy. We will remain a committed partner in supporting the Government of Fiji to respond to extreme weather events and natural disasters through our humanitarian programme.

Key indicators of progress

Goal Five: Climate Change – Fiji is prepared and climate resilient

- Fiji's level of exposure and vulnerability to extreme events, measured by the Global Climate Risk Index
- The impact of natural disasters over time measured by the direct economic loss attributed to natural disasters in Fiji (in current US\$)
- Climate change mitigation progress measured by Fiji's annual CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita) and Fiji's renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)

The Fiji 4YP is also supported through non-bilateral programmes such as our multilateral, humanitarian, partnerships and scholarship programmes. Alongside the bilateral programme, these have a key role in realising the strategic goals and outcomes.

How we assess progress against this plan

We report back on progress towards our goals in the Pacific overall via MFAT's Annual Report⁷. We also report back on this 4YP to the Government of Fiji via our Annual High Level Consultations, which began in 2021. This not only gives us an opportunity to discuss what has been achieved in partnership but also to test whether our plan remains fit-for-purpose or we need to change anything.

Shared progress against the key indicators listed for each strategic goal help us to monitor progress at the highest level. We also support and use country-owned statistics and data to monitor progress at the macro level, and therefore will not develop a separate country-level measurement framework.

⁷ <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/about-us/mfat-annual-reports/>



In addition, we monitor and evaluate our development activities in Fiji and other Pacific Island countries to ensure their effectiveness and ongoing strategic alignment. The results and any lessons learned from this process are compiled annually and fed into an Annual Reflection discussion and report on progress against the 4YP outcomes. This in turn informs the annual updates of the 4YPs.

Every 6-8 years we will commission an independent evaluation of MFAT's overall engagement in Fiji in partnership with the Government of Fiji. This evaluation, which will consider progress against outcomes, the challenges and any lessons learned, will inform continued improvement.

For further information

Contact details for the New Zealand High Commission to Fiji are available on the MFAT website⁸.

To find out more about New Zealand's engagement with Pacific Island countries also go to the MFAT website, at www.mfat.govt.nz/en/countries-and-regions/australia-and-pacific/

⁸<https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/countries-and-regions/australia-and-pacific/fiji/new-zealand-high-commission/>





Appendix: Logic diagram for Fiji 4 Year Plan

STRATEGIC GOALS

STRATEGIC GOAL 1: Partnership – A broader, deeper and resilient relationship	STRATEGIC GOAL 2: Economic Resilience – Economic growth is inclusive, resilient and sustainable	STRATEGIC GOAL 3: Security – A stable and secure Fiji	STRATEGIC GOAL 4: Social Well-being – Fiji people are healthy, prosperous and have equal opportunity	STRATEGIC GOAL 5: Climate Change - Fiji is prepared and climate resilient
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MEDIUM TERM OUTCOMES

MO1.1: Fiji has well-governed democratic and civil institutions	MO1.2: Fiji and Aotearoa New Zealand have strong social, political, economic and institutional links	MO2.1: The private sector has grown and is more sustainable, diverse and inclusive, and has stronger bilateral, regional and global economic linkages and integration	MO2.2: Fiji has sustainable debt levels within national targets	MO 3.1: Communities trust security institutions, and are safer from violence and organised crime	MO3.2: Fiji is a constructive, engaged regional security partner	MO4.1: Fiji has a strengthened social sector and improved access to essential government services for all	MO4.2: Women, youth and groups at risk of marginalisation and vulnerability are strong, empowered and participate fully in society	MO5.1: Communities are adapting to climate risks and hazards, and have improved recovery following disaster events	MO5.2: Fiji has constructive influence over the global climate agenda
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SHORT TERM OUTCOMES: key changes expected to result from MFAT activities and engagement in 3–5 years

STO1.1: Constitutional institutions are robust and empowered to perform their mandate	STO1.2: Political and officials engagements deliver on agreed outcomes	STO2.1: Fiji is making progress to better govern, reform and revive its key industries	STO2.2: Fiji is implementing a sustainable debt management strategy and has improved Public Financial Management	STO3.1: Fiji security institutions are professional, capable, and meet their international obligations	STO3.2: Cooperation and linkages between Fiji, New Zealand and regional security institutions are strong	STO4.1: Women and groups at risk of marginalisation are protected from violence and social exclusion	STO4.3: Barriers to gender equality and other inequalities are reduced	STO5.1: Fiji has increased capacity to prepare for, respond to and recover from natural disasters.	STO5.2: Fiji makes progress towards its Paris Agreement commitments and continues to be a strong and credible global advocate for climate change
STO1.3: Civil Society Organisations are strengthened and continue to advocate for shared norms and values	STO1.4: Government institutions have improved policy and delivery capability	STO2.3: Improved regulatory, trade and enabling environment for the private sector to prosper, benefit more sectors of the community, and protect the environment		STO4.2: Women, youth and groups at risk of marginalisation have more opportunity to engage in social, economic and political decision making	STO5.3: Fiji has strengthened capability to deliver and maintain climate resilient public infrastructure	STO5.4: Communities and governments have increased knowledge and ability to adapt to climate change			

Increasing influence of external/ contextual factors

MFAT has more influence