FIJI NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

2026 - 2030

Navigating a Resilient Future

Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

The Fiji National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2026–2030 (NBSAP) is a national document recognised by Fiji's National Environment Council established under the Environment Management Act 2005. The NBSAP is also a requirement for all parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Targets. Implementation of the actions outlined herein will be undertaken through partnerships between various agencies within the Government of Fiji and nationally based non-governmental organisations, working collaboratively with communities and the private sector.

This document should be cited as: Government of Fiji, 2025. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2026 – 2030. **Ministry of Environment and Climate Change**, Suva.

"The cover page summarizes the intent of the Fiji Government and its citizens, contained within the pages of this NBSAP, to protect and sustainably manage our natural environment and heritage. It outlines strategies that recognize the connectivity between our land and oceans, our **vanua**, **iqoliqoli**, and **wasawasa**, and the responsibilities that all citizens (**lewe ni vanua**), of all ages and ethnic backgrounds, will participate in and take ownership of.

The Nanai, Cicada, an endemic, emphasizes what makes Fiji unique amongst various countries of the world and what it will do nationally. The Turtle, a migratory threatened species, depicts Fiji's place as part of the bigger picture of regional and global collaboration and partnership to halt loss and hasten recovery of global biodiversity and planetary health."

Photos, anticlockwise from top left:

1. Nanai, Cicada (endemic to Fiji), Namosi. ©Makarita Kiti.

2. Turtle (native to Fiji). ©Stacy Jupiter.

3. Deuba Beach, Deuba. ©Josua Waqanivalu.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This document was prepared with guidance and funding from the United Nations Environment Program, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program, and with the collaboration of government agencies, provincial offices, academic institutions, CROP agencies, civil society organisations, private sector, resource owners, and community representatives who participated in the national dialogue, one-on-one consultations, and the national validation.

Their perspectives remain central to shaping Fiji's biodiversity future.

CONTENTS

ACRONYMS

ABS Access and Benefit Sharing

BAF Biosecurity Authority of Fiji

BBNJ Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction

BER Biodiversity Expenditure Review

BERI Bioclimatic Ecosystem Resilience Index

BFP Biodiversity Finance Plan

BL Birdlife International

BIOFIN Biodiversity Finance Initiative

CBD Convention on Biological Diversity

CC Act Climate Change Act

CDM Clean Development Mechanism

CI Conservation International

CIP Costed Implementation Plan

CITES Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,

CMS Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

CR Critically Endangered

CSOs Civil Society Organisations

EbA Ecosystem-based Adaptation

eDNA Environmental DNA

EEZ Exclusive Economic Zone,

EIA Environmental Impact Assessment

EMA Environment Management Act

EN Endangered

EPS Act Endangered and Protected Species Act

ESSF Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework

FIST Fiji Invasive Species Task Force

FJD Fijian Dollar

FNA Financial Needs Assessment

FPIC Free, Prior and Informed Consent

GCF Green Climate Fund

GCRMN Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network

GDP Gross Domestic Product

GEDSI Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion

GEF Global Environment Facility

GGF Green Growth Framework

GHG Greenhouse Gas

GSR Great Sea Reef

GSSI Green Status of Species Index

Ha Hectares

HFCs Hydrofluorocarbons

HLTs High Level Targets

IAS Invasive Alien Species

ILK Indigenous and Local Knowledge

IPBES Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform for Biodiversity Ecosystem Services

IRSA Important Rays and Shark Areas

IUCN International Union for Conservation of Nature

KBAs Key Biodiversity Areas

KM-GBF Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

LCIA Life Cycle Impact Assessment

LIME Lifecycle Impact Assessment Method based on Endpoint ModellinG

LMMA Locally Managed Marine Area

MEL Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning

MGRs Marine Genetic Resources

MPAs Marine Protected Areas,

NAP National Adaptation Plan,

NAPCRC National Action Plan for Coral Reef Conservation

NBP National Biosafety Policy,

NBSAP National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

NbS Nature-based Solutions

NCG National Coordination Group

NDC Nationally Determined Contribution

NDP National Development Plan

NEC National Environment Council

NFMV NatureFiji-MareqetiViti

NISFSAP National Invasive Species Framework, Strategy and Action Plan

NOC National Ocean Policy

NTF National Trust of Fiji

ODS Ozone-depleting Substances

OECMs Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures

PAC Protected Areas Committee

PacMAN Pacific Islands Marine Bioinvasions Alert Network

PAME Protected Area Management Effectiveness

MARPOL International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships

MECC Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

PIR Policy & Institutional Review

POPs Persistent Organic Pollutants

RMETT Ramsar Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool

SDP Strategic Development Plan

SOE State of the Environment

SPREP Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program

STAR Species Threat Abatement and Restoration,

SUMA Special, Unique Marine Areas

TDF Tropical Dry Forests,

TLTB iTaukei Land Trust Board,

ToC Theory of Change

UNCCD United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

UNCLOS United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

UNFCCC United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

VU Vulnerable

WCS Wildlife Conservation Society

WWF World Wildlife Fund for Nature

MINISTER'S FOREWORD

Bula Vinaka.

Fiji has long recognized that the health of our natural environment is inseparable from the well-being, culture, and prosperity of our people. Since becoming a Party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 1992, we have continuously strengthened our commitments - from our first National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in 2003 to its 2020–2025 update, and now to this ambitious revised NBSAP for 2026–2030. This new strategy comes at a time when environmental challenges are more urgent and complex than ever before, demanding bold leadership and decisive action.

This NBSAP reflects the priorities of Fiji's Coalition Government, which has placed people, nature, and sustainable development at the centre of national decision-making. Our government is committed to restoring trust, forging strong partnerships, and ensuring that development is inclusive, equitable, and respectful of the rights and aspirations of all Fijians. Central to this vision is the protection of our natural resources, recognizing that a healthy environment is the foundation of a strong economy and resilient communities.

Fiji, like the rest of the world, faces an unprecedented biodiversity crisis. Species are disappearing at alarming rates, and the health of ecosystems is deteriorating more rapidly than ever before. As a Small Island Developing State, we experience these challenges especially acutely. Yet we are also a nation rich in natural heritage. Protecting these irreplaceable resources is not only an environmental responsibility; it is a national priority that directly affects our food security, livelihoods, cultural identity, and economic stability.

Our Coalition Government recognizes that the stewardship of Fiji's natural wealth has long been led by our indigenous peoples and local communities. I-Taukei landowners, customary fishing rights holders, and rural communities are the true custodians of much of our biodiversity. Their traditional knowledge, cultural practices, and community-based management are invaluable for conservation. This NBSAP strengthens the role of resource owners and ensures that their voices, rights, and contributions remain central to national biodiversity actions and decision-making processes.

The NBSAP 2026–2030 is being launched at a critical moment. The global community recently adopted the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) at CBD COP15 - a historic roadmap to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030. Fiji has aligned this revised NBSAP with the GBF's goals and targets, ensuring that our national efforts contribute meaningfully to global action while reflecting our unique island context. This includes our commitment to effectively protect at least 30% of Fiji's terrestrial and marine areas and to restore 30% of degraded ecosystems by 2030. We will also intensify efforts to combat invasive species, reduce pollution, strengthen sustainable financing

for biodiversity, and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from our natural resources.

Successful implementation of this strategy will depend on strong partnerships and collective action across all sectors. It calls for close collaboration between government ministries, indigenous and community leaders, land and resource owners, civil society organizations, the private sector, academia, youth, development partners, and every citizen. This whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach reflects the Coalition Government's commitment to inclusive governance and participatory decision-making. We will work together so that every Fijian has a stake and a voice in protecting our natural heritage.

Fiji stands at a crossroads of crisis and opportunity. Guided by the Kunming–Montreal Framework and strengthened by the renewed commitment of our people and government, we have a clear pathway to protect what is irreplaceable, to restore what has been degraded, and to build a resilient and prosperous future for our nation. We will not waver in our resolve to safeguard Fiji's environment for the sake of our economy, our communities, and our children.

This is a shared responsibility, and we must all rise to the challenge. Let us work together to safeguard our biodiversity for the benefit of every Fijian today and for generations to come. By doing so, we honour our heritage and fulfil our duty to those who will inherit this beautiful nation we proudly call home.

Hon. Lynda Tabuya
Minister for Environment and Climate Change
Fiji

PERMANENT SECRETARY'S FOREWORD

As Fiji enters the next decade of environmental stewardship, the launch of our revised NBSAP 2026–2030 marks a pivotal turning point in our national commitment to safeguard biodiversity and secure a resilient future for all Fijians. Our previous NBSAP, guided by the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, laid a strong foundation: it helped Fiji expand protected areas, strengthen conservation actions, advance sustainable resource management, and empower communities to participate meaningfully in biodiversity governance. Building on that progress, this updated strategy is both a continuation and an evolution - designed to meet new challenges with renewed focus and energy.

The global biodiversity landscape has changed significantly since the adoption of the Aichi Targets in 2010. In December 2022, at the fifteenth Conference of the Parties (COP15) to the CBD, countries adopted the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, an ambitious, solutions-oriented plan containing four long-term goals for 2050 and 23 action targets for 2030. The GBF represents a renewed global resolve to halt and reverse biodiversity loss while promoting the sustainable use of natural resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits. As a Party to the Convention, Fiji is fully committed to translating these global commitments into concrete national actions and measurable outcomes.

In this revised NBSAP (2026–2030), Fiji fully embraces the transition from the Aichi Targets to the GBF. Our approach aligns with the GBF's central pillars: conserving biodiversity, restoring ecosystems, ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources, strengthening benefit-sharing (including from genetic resources), and mobilising financial resources to close implementation gaps. Fiji has carefully mapped each GBF target against our national objectives and development needs, ensuring full integration of these commitments into our planning frameworks, including the National Development Plan, the Endangered and Protected Species Act 2002, the Environment Management Act 2005, the Climate Change Act 2021, the National Adaptation Plan, and other key environmental policies.

Fiji's unique biodiversity, rich in endemic species, cultural significance, and ecological value, demands approaches tailored to our context as a Small Island Developing State. Accordingly, this revised NBSAP addresses Fiji's specific vulnerabilities and cross-cutting challenges: invasive alien species, habitat loss and degradation, unsustainable land-use change, pollution, and the escalating impacts of climate change on ecosystems. It also outlines Fiji's commitment to achieving critical GBF milestones by 2030. We are determined to effectively conserve at least 30% of our terrestrial and marine ecosystems, restore degraded habitats, reduce all forms of pollution, strengthen species recovery programmes, improve biodiversity data and monitoring, and enhance whole-of-government and whole-of-society participation in conservation.

The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, through the Department of Environment, and in collaboration with government agencies, academia, conservation

organisations, traditional knowledge holders, communities, the private sector, and development partners, will continue to lead with purpose and vigilance. We will ensure that this NBSAP is implemented inclusively, equitably, and transparently. Importantly, this strategy is not a static document; it is a dynamic, living plan that will adapt as new scientific knowledge emerges and as global commitments evolve (particularly with decisions expected at future CBD conferences such as COP17 and beyond). As Permanent Secretary, I will oversee the execution of this plan and work to strengthen coordination across all stakeholders, holding us accountable to the targets we have set.

The NBSAP 2026–2030 lays out clear strategic actions, measurable indicators, and implementation pathways to reinforce biodiversity governance at all levels. It seeks to mainstream biodiversity considerations across every sector of our economy and to mobilise the resources needed to meet our national and international obligations. In essence, this document represents Fiji's collective vision for a nature-positive future, one in which biodiversity conservation underpins sustainable development, supports livelihoods, and sustains the cultural identity and well-being of all Fijians.

I extend my deepest appreciation to everyone who contributed to the development of this revised NBSAP. This includes our government ministries, local communities and traditional leaders, civil society and conservation partners, academic and scientific experts, the private sector, and our international development partners.

As we embark on this next chapter of Fiji's conservation journey, let us reaffirm our commitment to protecting our forests and oceans, safeguarding our rivers and wetlands, preserving our endemic and threatened species, and ensuring that the benefits of biodiversity are enjoyed by current and future generations. Fiji stands ready to play its part boldly and collaboratively in the global effort to halt and reverse biodiversity loss.

The future of Fiji's biodiversity begins with the choices we make today. Together, we will ensure a thriving, nature-positive Fiji for generations to come.

Dr. Sivendra Michael
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Environment and Climate Change.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fiji's rich biodiversity is fundamental to the nation's identity, culture, well-being, and climate resilience. The Fiji National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2026–2030 outlines Fiji's national commitments to conserve, restore, and sustainably use biodiversity, aligning these actions with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF).

This document sets forth a Vision for 2050: "By 2050, Fiji's biodiversity is conserved, restored, and sustainably used to support resilient ecosystems, thriving communities, and a sustainable blue and green economy".

The Mission for the 2025–2030 period is to implement effective, inclusive, and science-based actions that safeguard ecosystems, species, and genetic diversity while enhancing sustainable development pathways.

Building upon the previous versions of the NBSAP in Fiji, this NBSAP is guided by four goals as per the KM-GBF:

- **Goal A: Protect and Restore** - To progressively reduce and effectively mitigate all local anthropogenic threats to Fiji's biodiversity by 2050.
- **Goal B: Prosper with Nature** - To ensure biodiversity and natural resources are intentionally sustainably exploited, allowing for the perpetuation of biodiversity in harmony with Fiji's current and long-term development ambitions.
- **Goal C: Share Benefits Fairly** - To ensure Fiji's shared biodiversity resources, including genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, are protected, managed, or used appropriately, and their benefits are shared fairly and equitably for the common good of the resource owners and Fiji's citizens.
- **Goal D: Invest and Collaborate** - To ensure all national financial decisions, both internal and external, consider maintaining the intrinsic value of biodiversity to national economic and social well-being, and intentionally deliver national ambitions stated in Goals A to C.

Fiji's biodiversity is exceptionally rich, characterized by high endemism, but it is highly vulnerable. Major drivers of biodiversity loss include habitat loss, fragmentation, degradation linked to agriculture and forestry, invasive alien species, overexploitation, pollution, and poor waste management, all of which are further exacerbated by the effects of climate change.

OVERVIEW OF THE LAYOUT OF THE DOCUMENT

The NBSAP includes 23 national targets (see Table 1 for summary) focused on reducing threats to biodiversity, meeting people's needs through sustainable use, and establishing tools and solutions for effective implementation and mainstreaming; and requires a whole-of-government and a whole-of-society approach to be achieved.

The document is structured into seven main chapters followed by technical annexes.

Based on historical information, this NBSAP has been costed, and lead agencies, supporting agencies, and supporting working groups established under the National Environment Council have been recommended to ensure efficient delivery.

Chapter 1: Introduction and Rationale

This chapter establishes the context for the NBSAP, outlining Fiji's obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the evolution of previous national strategies since 1999. It defines that the purpose of the 2026–2030 plan is to align with global biodiversity targets
and strengthen ecosystem resilience against climate change.

Furthermore, it details the policy, legal, and institutional context, demonstrating alignment with the National Development Plan 2025–2029, the Climate Change Act 2021, and the Blue Economy
ambitions.

Chapter 2: Vision, Mission, and Theory of Change

This section articulates the long-term aspirations of Fiji. It presents the Vision for 2050 ("By 2050,
Fiji's biodiversity is conserved, restored, and sustainably used to support resilient ecosystems, thriving communities, and a sustainable blue and green economy") and the Mission for 2030, which focuses on inclusive, science-based action. The strategy is anchored in four core goals derived from the KM-GBF:

- **Goal A:** Protect and Restore
- **Goal B:** Prosper with Nature
- **Goal C:** Share Benefits Fairly
- **Goal D:** Invest and collaborate.

It also outlines a Theory of Change that emphasizes moving away from "business as usual" toward recognizing the intrinsic value of nature and averting human-induced extinctions.

Chapter 3: Status, Trends, and Drivers of Biodiversity Loss

This chapter provides a comprehensive technical assessment of Fiji's biodiversity. It details the status of key ecosystems—including forests, wetlands, mangroves, seagrasses, and coral reefs and offers a snapshot of terrestrial and marine flora and fauna. It highlights the benefits of ecosystem services to the economy and culture, particularly regarding tourism and fisheries. The major drivers of biodiversity loss, such as habitat fragmentation, invasive alien species, overexploitation, pollution, and climate change, are also discussed in this chapter.

Chapter 4: National Targets and Action Plan

Serving as the strategic core of the document, this chapter details 23 National Targets to be achieved by 2030. These targets are categorized into three areas:
1. **Reducing Threats to Biodiversity** (Targets 1–8).

2. **Meeting People's Needs through Sustainable Use and Benefit-Sharing** (Targets 9–13).
3. **Tools and Solutions for Implementation and Mainstreaming** (Targets 14–23).
Each target is accompanied by strategic actions, sub-activities, and headline indicators.

Chapter 5: Implementation Arrangements

This chapter outlines the governance structure required for execution. It proposes a "whole-ofgovernment" and "whole-of-society" approach, moving beyond a siloed environmental focus. It details the national institutional architecture, including the roles of the National Environment Council (NEC), the NBSAP Steering Committee, and various technical working groups (e.g., Protected Areas Committee, Species Working Group). It also recommends a divisional architecture within the Department of Environment to ensure implementation reaches the local level, especially the divisional offices and their teams.

Chapter 6: Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL)

To ensure accountability and adaptive management, this chapter establishes a robust results framework. It defines the methodology for tracking progress against the 23 targets using specific
deadlines and indicators. It outlines the reporting cycle, which includes a mid-term review in 2027
and a Final Evaluation in 2030, ensuring alignment with global reporting obligations to the CBD.

Chapter 7: Budget and Means of Implementation

This section addresses the financial viability of the plan. It introduces the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) methodology to cost the targets and identify finance gaps. It outlines strategies
for resource mobilization, including generating new revenue, realigning harmful expenditures (such as subsidies), and improving delivery efficiency through mainstreaming biodiversity into national budgeting.

Annexes

The document concludes with technical annexes that support the main text, including maps of proposed protected areas, lists of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), Sites of National Significance, and mapping of national targets against the KM-GB framework. Some of these annexes have been carried forward from the last NBSAP.

Table 1: Summary of the Fiji NBSAP national targets, headline indicators, component indicators, strategic actions and sub-activities.

	National Target (By 2030 unless specified)	Strategic Actions	
1. REDUCING THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY	**Target 1:** By 2030, implement one integrated National Spatial Plan covering 100% of terrestrial, waterway, and marine environments, informed by a completed IUCN Red List of Ecosystems and updated Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs). **Headline indicator:** • Red List of Ecosystem • Extent of natural ecosystems • Percentage of land and sea covered by a biodiversity-inclusive spatial plan **Component indicator:** • Status of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) • Portion of the total land area that is under cultivation • Use of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in spatial planning	***Strategic Action 1.1: Create one national spatial plan for the terrestrial environment, waterways and wetlands, marine environment, bringing together technical experts and stakeholders for better planning across all sectors***	**Sub Activity 1.1A:** Establish the spatial mapping/ planning committee under the NBSAP steering committee, with one national and five divisional level working groups for each ecosystem: Terrestrial, Waterways/ Wetlands, and Marine, to identify the extent of natural ecosystems, and the extent of degraded areas.
			Sub Activity 1.1B: *Assess Fiji's ecosystem using the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems to identify ecosystems to target for activities under other targets*
		Strategic Action 1.2: Assess and update Fiji's Key Biodiversity Areas	**Sub Activity 1.2A:** *Delineation of sites*
			Sub Activity 1.2B: *Technical validation of sites*
			Sub Activity 1.2C: *National validation and outreach*
	Target 2: By 2030, initiate and monitor effective restoration across 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine ecosystems, guided by a National Restoration Framework and Strategy established by 2027. **Headline indicator:** • Area under restoration **Component indicator:** • Proportion of land that is degraded over the total land area • Extent of natural ecosystems by type • Maintenance and restoration of connectivity of natural ecosystems	***Strategic Action 2.1: Develop a national Restoration Framework and Strategy***	**Sub Activity 2.1A:** *Establish a national restoration committee*
			Sub Activity 2.1B: *Strengthen coordination, monitoring and reporting among existing partners conducting restoration to demonstrate progress towards the target by 2030*
			Sub Activity 2.1C: *Develop best practice guidelines for ecosystem restoration*
			Sub Activity 2.1D: *National validation and outreach*

	Target 3: By 2030, legally protect and effectively manage 30% of Fiji's terrestrial, inland water, and marine areas through the enactment of National Protected Areas Legislation by 2028 and the definition of Other Effective Areabased Conservation Measures (OECMs) **Headline indicator:** • Coverage of protected areas and OECMs • Red List of Ecosystems **Component indicator:** • Protected area coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) • Protected Area Coverage of Ecoregions • Species Protection Index • Protected area coverage of development areas • Ramsar Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (RMETT) • Sites that have undergone Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME) assessment • Proportion of terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecological regions which are conserved by protected areas or other effective area-based conservation measures	***Strategic Action 3.1: A consolidated national position for 30x30, marine and terrestrial protected areas; with a national definition on OECMs in the Fiji context and how it will synergize with the 30x30 position and contribution***	**Sub Activity 3.1A:** *National Protected Areas Legislation* **Sub Activity 3.1B:** *Protected Area Management and Effectiveness assessments & Management plans conducted and developed for protected areas and OECMS* **Sub Activity 3.1C:** *National outreach and validation*
	Target 4: By 2030, halt humaninduced extinctions of known threatened species by implementing recovery plans for all identified Target 4 species (using Reverse the Red analysis) and establishing a Green Status of Species Index (GSSI) baseline by 2027.	***Strategic Action 4.1: Develop a national list of Target 4 species***	**Sub Activity 4.1A:** Adopt the Reverse the Red's R-Script analysis to rank the species list for Target 4; and include species that are culturally and nationally significant

	Headline indicator: •Red List Index • The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size > 500 •Living Planet Index • Green Status of Species **Component indicator:** • Green Status of Species Index (GSSI) • Extinction avoidance baseline • Map of capacity and actions (Reverse the Red Species Pledge)	***Strategic Action 4.2: Establish baselines and recovery goals***	**Sub Activity 4.2A:** *Conduct Green Status of Species Assessments for identified Target 4 species*
			Sub Activity 4.2B: *Create a Green Status of Species Index (GSSI) for identified Target 4 species*
		Strategic Action 4.3: Establish an extinction avoidance baseline	**Sub Activity 4.3A:** *Conduct Red List assessments for identified Target 4 species*
			Sub Activity 4.3B: *Create a Red List Index for Target 4 species.*
		Strategic Action 4.4: Map capacity and actions	**Sub Activity 4.4A:** *Using the Reverse the Red Species Pledge platform, map what organizations are supporting recovery efforts for each Target 4 species. Map recovery-focused actions that are happening for Target 4 species.*
		Strategic Action 4.5: Develop Action and Implementation Groups	**Sub Activity 4.5A:** *Review the Species Working Group Terms of Reference to include actions needed to deliver Target 4*
		Strategic Action 4.6: Develop strategy	**Sub Activity 4.6A:** *Establish Target 4 strategy*
		Strategic Action 4.7: Implement, monitor, accelerate, amplify	**Sub Activity 4.7A:** *Develop an implementation plan, monitoring, and evaluation plan*
			Sub Activity 4.7B: *Develop and implement a communications strategy.*

	Target 5: By 2030, ensure the harvest and trade of wild species is legal and sustainable by completing a National Inventory of Traded Wild Species by 2027 and enforcing updated schedules under the Endangered and Protected Species Act. **Headline indicator:** • Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels • Number of countries with legal instruments for regulating trade in wild species •Red List Index (impact of utilization) • Living Planet Index Component indicator: • National inventory of traded wild species • Research priorities for wild, traded species identified	***Strategic Action 5.1: Identify priority traded wild species to inform baseline assessment protocols, monitoring of harvest and trade, and enforcement and compliance***	**Sub Activity 5.1A:** *National inventory of traded wild species*
			Sub Activity 5.1B: *Review of the Endangered and Protected Species Act and schedules as per outcomes of the national inventory, where there is consideration of: - enforcement officers - online registration of Fiji's flora and fauna - penalties for non-compliance.*
			Sub Activity 5.1C: *Identify research priorities for wild, traded species*
			Sub Activity 5.1D: *Baseline stock assessment to indicate stock data*
			Sub Activity 5.1E: *Develop an implementation plan, monitoring, and evaluation plan*
		Strategic Action 5.2: Implement, monitor, accelerate, amplify	**Sub Activity 5.2A:** *Develop an implementation plan, monitoring, and evaluation plan*
			Sub Activity 5.2B: *Develop and implement a communications strategy.*
	Target 6: By 2030, reduce the rate of invasive alien species (IAS) introduction and mitigate impacts by fully implementing the costed National Invasive Species Framework, Strategy and Action Plan (NISFSAP) (updated by 2026) and maintaining predator-free islands. Headline indicator: • Rate of invasive alien species establishment	***Strategic Action 6.1: Ensure that the National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan is adequately resourced, and adequately implemented and monitored in terms of impact.***	**Sub Activity 6.1A:** *Update and cost the NISSAP to be relevant to the current timeframe, with a budget*
			Sub Activity 6.1B: *Review, update, and cost the NISSAP for implementation beyond 2030*

	Target 7: By 2030, reduce pollution risks in priority national watersheds to non-harmful levels by establishing baseline reports for water quality and plastic waste by 2028 and strengthening enforcement of the Environment Management Act 2005. **Headline indicator:** • Index of coastal eutrophication potential • Pesticide environment concentration • Fertilizer use • Floating plastic debris density **Component indicator:** • Baseline Reports for Water Quality and Plastic Waste for Target Watersheds • Baseline soil loss quantification in pilot watersheds	***Strategic Action 7.1: Conduct national watershed risk mapping to identify and prioritize watersheds with the highest levels of land-based pollution***	
		Strategic Action 7.2: Prioritise key national watersheds to apply strategic watershed management actions to proactively reduce and mitigate land-based pollution sources impacting land and seascape ecosystems negatively	
		Strategic Action 7.3: Establish Pilots within Target Watersheds to quantify baseline soil loss to guide land-based sustainable land practices and restoration efforts	
		Strategic Action 7.4: Strengthen the enforcement of the National legislation (EMA 2005, EMA Waste Management and Recycling Regulations 2007) to ensure compliance with the national standards	
	Target 8: By 2030, enhance ecosystem resilience by establishing a National Register of Climate Change Projects by 2029 that integrates Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) into National Adaptation Plans.	***Strategic Action 8.1: National Register of Climate Change Projects applying NBS-EBA approaches and activities, and aligning to the objectives of the NBSAP, NAP, NDC and DRR Sendai Framework***	

	Headline indicator: • Number of countries with national adaptation plans • Bioclimatic ecosystem resilience index (BERI) **Component indicator:** • National Register of Climate Change Projects applying Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) and Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EBA) approaches		

	National Target (By 2030 unless specified)	Strategic Actions	
2. MEETING PEOPLE'S NEEDS THROUGH SUSTAINABLE USE AND BENEFIT-SHARING	**Target 9:** By 2030, ensure sustainable management of wild species by completing National Resource Inventories for marine and terrestrial sectors by 2028 and implementing National Plans of Action for priority economic species. **Headline indicator:** • Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species • Percentage of the population in traditional occupations • Red List Index (for utilized species) • Living Planet Index (for utilized species) **Component indicator:** • National Resource Inventory (Marine and Terrestrial) • Priority Wild Species National Plan of Actions	***Strategic Action 9.1: National resource inventory for marine (coastal/offshore) and terrestrial (forests) to be suitably financed and undertaken with regularity, to guide decisions regarding the protection, management, and sustainable exploitation of wild species***	**Sub Activity 9.1A:** Analysis of national wild marine and terrestrial species identified from export and domestic economic sectors (fisheries/forestry) to be prioritised for actions
			Sub Activity 9.1B: Identified priority wild marine and terrestrial species to be included in respective national forest and marine inventories or specific stock assessments
			Sub Activity 9.1C: Results from national inventory or stock assessments to be utilised in respective Wild Species National Plan of Actions, which should include regulatory mechanisms and control recommendations
	Target 10: By 2030, achieve 100% alignment of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, and Tourism strategic plans with NBSAP priorities, and implement sustainable certification standards for export and domestic markets. **Headline indicator:** • Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture • Progress towards sustainable forest management • Area of forest under sustainable management • Average income of small-scale food producers	***Strategic Action 10.1: Key primary sector strategic development plans explicitly apply innovative and sustainable applications and actions that support biodiversity community resiliency and adaptation***	**Sub Activity 10.1A:** Rapid analysis of Sector Strategic Plans to establish alignment, validate contributions, needed recommended inclusions and tracking against the NBSAP Monitoring Framework Indicators
			Sub Activity 10.1B: Establish tax incentives on Kava (kava)
		Strategic Action 10.2: Promote and maintain sectoral sustainable certification standards	**Sub Activity 10.2A:** Consult sector players on export sustainable certification standards, status, and provide needed resourcing towards recognised certification accreditation or audits for reaccreditation

	Component indicator: • Proportion of land that is degraded over the total land area • Analysis of government subsidies impacting biodiversity in economic sectors • Sector Strategic Plans alignment tracking	***Strategic Action 10.3: Promote locally recognised domestic sustainable standards and guidelines for industry and small-scale producers***	**Sub Activity 10.3A:** Collaborate with key sector ministries to assess and determine the domestic standard type required
			Sub Activity 10.3B: Create an enabling environment with a responsible entity to develop, implement, and monitor the domestic application of the respective economic sector standard or guideline
		Strategic Action 10.4: Determine harmful sector incentives & subsidies impacting biodiversity	**Sub Activity 10.3A:** Analyse the impact of government subsidies or incentive policies on biodiversity relating to each of the identified economic sectors to determine key recommended actions for redress and progress tracking
	Target 11: The free services provided by Fiji's biodiversity and ecosystems, such as the provision of harvestable wild goods, clean drinking water, flood control, climate regulation, nature-based tourism destinations, and cultural and spiritual sites are valued, maintained, enhanced, and restored to support sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations. **Headline indicator:** • Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene • Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter	***Merged with Target 7.***	

	Target 12: By 2030, increase urban biodiversity by incorporating Blue-Green spaces into the Ministry of Local Government Act and implementing a National Plan of Action with pilot restoration sites in municipalities **Headline indicator:** • Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green/blue space **Component indicator:** • National Plan of Action for bluegreen spaces • Demarcation and integration of blue-green spaces in local urban landscape planning	***Strategic Action 12.1: Facilitate collaboration between local government urban planners and key ministries/municipalities to demarcate, design, and integrate blue-green spaces in local urban landscape planning***	**Sub Activity 12.1A:** Facilitate national dialogue/consultations on urban planning, mapping, and demarcation for green-blue spaces for biodiversity and ecosystem services protection and recovery
			Sub Activity 12.1B: Consolidate national consultation ecommendations for blue-green spaces to be incorporated into the Min of Local Government Act for endorsement
			Sub Activity 12.1C: Establish a National Plan of Action with pilot areas within municipality boundaries prioritized for civic restoration, wildlife refugia, and community access for food
	Target 13: By 2027, endorse and operationalize the National Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) Implementation Framework and Resource Mobilization Plan to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources. **Headline indicator:** • Indicator on monetary benefits received • Indicator on non-monetary benefits • Number of permits or their equivalents granting access to genetic resources **Component indicator:** • Endorsed Fiji ABS implementation framework & resource mobilization plan • Legal analysis for ABS regulation	***Strategic Action 13.1: Endorse and implement the Fiji ABS implementation framework & resource mobilization plan***	**Sub Activity 13.1A:** Establish the National ABS Advisory Committee to develop the ABS Implementation Framework and Resource Mobilization Plan
			Sub Activity 13.1B: Legal analysis to develop ABS regulation needed to enforce licensing and permit onditions detailed in the national ABS policy
			Sub Activity 13.1C: Implementation, monitoring, and progress reporting of activities detailed in the ABS implementation framework and plan

	National Target (By 2030 unless specified)	Strategic Actions	
3. TOOLS AND SOLUTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINSTREAMING	**Target 14:** By 2030, fully integrate NBSAP priorities into the National Development Plan (NDP) and annual national budget processes, tracked via a Ministry-wide Coordination Group established by 2026. **Headline indicator:** • Number of countries with biodiversity values integrated into national accounting and reporting **Component indicator:** • Synergy of NBSAP and NDP targets tracking • National annual budget allocation contribution towards NBSAP	***Strategic Action 14.1: Fiji NBSAP and NDP annual targets are aligned, where deliverables and reporting are articulated and tracked***	**Sub Activity 14.1A:** Quarterly analysis to harmonise both NBSAP and NDP targets, with an established annual monitoring and reporting system in place
			Sub Activity 14.1B: Ministry wide coordination group established to support MECC in monitoring and tracking annual targets
		Strategic Action 14.2: Ensure the national annual budget allocation contributes towards the NBSAP implementation directly through MECC or through line support Ministries	**Sub Activity 14.2A:** Rapid analysis and financial costing for a whole-of-government ministry contribution to NBSAP target activity implementation, and inclusion of ministry costs into annual budget submissions
			Sub Activity 14.2B: Ministry wide coordination group was established to support MECC coordinate annual costings for NBSAP activities to be included in respective ministries annual budget submissions.
	Target 15: By 2030, require private sector entities to disclose biodiversity risks by establishing a National Private Sector Transparency Reporting System and a biodiversity impact rating register by 2027.	***Strategic Action 15.1: Facilitate the establishment of a national transparency system to coordinate due diligence, disclosure and reporting of private sector activities, impacts, and restorative measures on biodiversity***	**Sub Activity 15.1A:** Assessment and analysis conducted to determine governance pathway for establishing a national private sector transparency system to track biodiversity footprint activities and impacts

	Headline indicator: • Number of companies disclosing risks, dependencies, and impacts on biodiversity **Component indicator:** • National Private Sector Transparency Reporting System • National Register of Private Sector Businesses with impact footprint rating.	***Strategic Action 15.2: Determine a mechanism to generate a national register of private sector businesses and a recognised rating system for impact footprint***	**Sub Activity 15.2A:** Establish a national register of private sector businesses by economic sector that is categorised by biodiversity use, and apply a recognised methodology or approach to assess businesses against a national rating system
		Strategic Action 15.3: Undertake a national assessment of harmful subsidy and lending policies impacting biodiversity negatively through businesses	**Sub Activity 15.3A** Assess current national subsidies or lending policies by both the government and the financial banking sector to determine positive or negative impacts on biodiversity and generate recommended actions as part of the Implementation Framework
			Sub Activity 15.3B: Establish and mobilise an implementation framework and plan for the national private sector transparency reporting system
	Target 16: By 2030, promote sustainable consumption by establishing a National Food Waste Baseline by 2027 and implementing a National Plan of Action for Mitigating Food Waste. **Headline indicator:** • Number of countries with policy/legislative frameworks for sustainable consumption and waste reduction • Food waste index • Material footprint • Ecological footprint **Component indicator:** • Fiji's national food waste baseline	***Strategic Action 16.1: Establish Fiji's national food waste baseline to guide national action pathway, for sustainable consumption and enhancing food import substitution.***	**Sub Activity 16.1A:** Conduct an assessment and analysis to quantify and isolate root causes of food waste in Fiji
			Sub Activity 16.1B: Establish the national plan of action for food waste outlining transformative activities to be implemented over five years by an identified national committee or key ministry

	• National plan of action for mitigating food waste • National plan of action for addressing consumption patterns.		
	Target 17: By 2027, achieve full compliance with the Cartagena Protocol by developing and endorsing the National Biosafety Policy (NBP) and implementing its associated regulatory framework. **Headline indicator:** • Number of companies/ organisations with biosafety measures (Cartagena Protocol) **Component indicator:** • Endorsed National Biosafety Policy • Implementation of the National Cartagena Protocol Framework.	***Strategic Action 17.1: Development and endorsement of the National Biosafety Policy***	**Sub Activity 17.1A:** Determine the national advisory committee to develop the national biosafety policy, implementation framework, and resource mobilization plan
		Strategic Action 17.2: Progressively Implement the Endorsed National Cartagena Protocol Framework	**Sub Activity 17.2A:** Legal analysis to develop biosafety regulation needed for cabinet approval
			Sub Activity 17.2B: Implementation, monitoring, and progress reporting of activities detailed in the NBP implementation framework and plan
	Target 18: By 2027, identify all incentives and subsidies harmful to biodiversity, and by 2030, establish a framework to phase out or reform them. **Headline indicator:** • Value of subsidies harmful to biodiversity **Component indicator:** – MERGED WITH TARGET 10	***Merged with Target 10.***	

	Target 19: By June 2026, validate the five-year costed financing plan and establish a Biodiversity Financing Tracking System to mobilize resources from domestic and international sources for NBSAP implementation. **Headline indicator:** • International public funding • Domestic public funding • Private funding (domestic and international) **Component indicator:** • 5-Year Costed Financing Plan • Biodiversity Financing Tracking and Monitoring System	***Strategic Action 19.1: Determine the financial cost and revenue streams to implement NBSAP national targets to 2030***	**Sub Activity 19.1A:** Conduct a financial analysis and develop a five-year costed financing plan to resource and effectively implement the NBSAP *Note the government process for ministerial funding (costed annual strategic plan and annual operational plan), and the use of donor funds (through a dossier by the International Cooperation Unit). It does not include a concept note.*
		Strategic Action 19.2: Develop a Biodiversity Financing Tracking and Monitoring System to be implemented in collaboration between MECC and the Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics	**Sub Activity 19.1B:** Utilise the Costed Financing Plan to track and monitor NBSAP financial resourcing by the government annually. **Sub Activity 19.2B:** Annually determine financial gaps for NBSAP targets to guide project designs and fundraising through multilateral and external funding streams
	Target 20: By 2026, complete a National Capacity Development Plan and establish a National NBSAP Expert Registry to implement a tailored National Capacity Development Plan across all government ministries by 2030. **Headline indicator:** • Number of countries with capacity-building action plans. **Component indicator:** • National Capacity Development Implementation Plan • National NBSAP Expert Registry	***Strategic Action 20.1: Conduct a national capacity selfassessment and establish a national capacity development implementation plan***	**Sub Activity 20.1A:** Conduct the national capacity self-assessment across ministries, supporting nongovernmental partners and academia, to determine the recommended actions and resourcing for the NBSAP National Capacity Development Implementation Plan **Sub Activity 20.1B:** The National NBSAP expert registry is established, reviewed annually, and maintained by MECC
		Strategic Action 20.2: Implementation of the capacity development plan of the NBSAP	**Sub Activity 20.2A:** Tailored capacity needs and resourcing clearly aligned to delivering respective NBSAP targets, and for this to be tracked for progress and impact

	Target 21: By 2026, launch a costed NBSAP communications & knowledge management strategy that harmonizes biodiversity content with national education curriculum policies, community-based education, and the Climate Change Portal. **Headline indicator:** • Indicator on biodiversity information available to decision makers • Species status information index • Extent to which global citizenship education is mainstreamed **Component indicator:** • NBSAP Communications Strategy • Harmonization of NBSAP content with the National Education Curriculum	***Strategic Action 21.1: Establish the NBSAP communications & knowledge management strategy and a costed implementation plan***	**Sub Activity 21.1A:** Undertake consultations to determine communications activities and products for each of the NBSAP Targets annually until 2030
			Sub Activity 21.1B: Production of communications & knowledge management products and tools
			Sub Activity 21.1C: Annually determine financial gaps for NBSAP targets to guide project designs and fundraising through multilateral and external funding streams
		Strategic Action 21.2: Facilitate the harmonization of NBSAP content and objectives with national education curriculum policies	**Sub Activity 21.2A:** Undertake consultations with the Ministry of Education to develop a plan of action to be implemented and monitored with an established coordinating committee
		Strategic Action 21.3: Establish and/or support vocational and technical training	**Sub Activity 21.3A:** Assess and thereafter develop vocational and technical training schemes that contribute to nature-positive livelihoods and businesses.
	Target 22: By 2026, operationalize the Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF) and Implementation Plan to ensure 100% of NBSAP projects uphold the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities. **Headline indicator:** • Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities	***Strategic Action 22.1: Develop ESSF for NBSAP and Implementation Plan***	**Sub Activity 22.1A:** Review the current ESSF policy (developed by the Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics for climate and development projects funded internationally. May be outdated. In the absence of an NBSAP, all projects were screened through the current ESSF policy.
			Sub Activity 22.1B: Establish the national committee to monitor the implementation and progress of the NBSAP EESF plan and annual trainings

	• Proportion of the population who believe decision making is inclusive and responsive **Component indicator:** • NBSAP ESSF (Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework) and Implementation Plan • Monitoring committee for ESSF		
	Target 23: By 2026, implement the NBSAP Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) Plan and establish a National Committee to oversee gender-responsive implementation across all targets. **Headline indicator:** • Number of countries with a gender-responsive approach to biodiversity • Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments • Indicator on gender-responsive approach to biodiversity **Component indicator:** • NBSAP GEDSI (Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion) Implementation Plan • Alignment with the Ministry of Women's National Action Plan	***Strategic Action 23.1: Develop and implement the NBSAP GEDSI implementation plan***	**Sub Activity 23.1A:** National consultation to determine the framing of the NBSAP GEDSI implementation plan and alignment with the Min of Women's national action plan and key ministries' strategic development plans. -Note existing National Gender policy Note that the MECC looks after multiple MEAs – they will need to do the same. Can there be an MECC GEDSI plan across all MEAs (incl. NAP, NDC etc). **Sub Activity 23.1B:** Establish the national committee to oversee trainings and monitor implementation and progress of the NBSAP GEDSI Plan

1. INTRODUCTION AND RATIONALE

1.1 Background

Fiji signed the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 19921, committing to address the state of the world's biodiversity. The Fiji National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) is the CBD's recommended document to guide the execution of programs to meet Fiji's obligations under the CBD. As a national document, the NBSAP is recognised under the Environment Management Act (2005)[2].

Fiji's first NBSAP was developed in 2003 and adopted in 2007, following the set-up of the Fiji Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan Steering Committee in December 1997 (Government of Fiji, 2007). This document was subsequently updated in 2016 and 2019.

This new NBSAP 2026–2030 responds to national development priorities, emerging threats, global commitments, and lessons learned from the implementation of earlier NBSAPs.

Box 1.1: Summary of Fiji's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans since 1992.

First NBSAP (1999/2003): The original plan was completed in 1999 and officially endorsed by the Cabinet in 2003. This was later supported by a dedicated Implementation Framework (2010–2014) launched in 2011 to improve its effectiveness.

Second NBSAP (2017–2024): This document was updated to align with the global Aichi Biodiversity Targets (2011–2020) and followed a review process that began in 2014.

Third NBSAP (2020–2025): Published in February 2020, this document served as Fiji's primary strategic roadmap for biodiversity protection. In October 2025, Fiji received international recognition for the leadership shown through this specific plan.

Fourth NBSAP (2026 – 2030): To be published in February 2026, this document aligns to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF), whilst responding to national development priorities, emerging threats, global commitments, and lessons learned from the implementation of earlier NBSAPs.

1.2 Purpose of the 2026 – 2030 NBSAP

The purpose of the 2026 – 2030 NBSAP is to:

- Provide a national framework to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity in Fiji.
- Align national actions to the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
- Strengthen ecosystem resilience to climate change.
- Support sustainable livelihoods and uphold cultural and traditional knowledge.

---

[1] The Convention of Biological Diversity. (2006), Article 2. Use of Terms.
[2] Department of Environment, Government of Fiji (2020). National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2020–2025, Suva, Fiji.

• Ensure a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to the 2030 mission to reduce and halt biodiversity loss.

1.3 Policy, Legal and Institutional Context

The 2026 – 2030 NBSAP considers the most relevant and up-to-date national policies, legislative frameworks, and strategic documents that guide environmental management and climate action in Fiji as of 2025. This consideration is anchored in the core regulatory instruments, national development frameworks, and sectoral strategies that collectively shape Fiji's priorities for biodiversity conservation, sustainable development, and climate resilience.

The following key national documents were consulted for the development of the 2026 – 2030 NBSAP:

• Fiji's National Development Plan 2025-2029.
The National Development Plan (2025 – 2029) and Vision 2050 (NDP)[3] place Sustainably Managing Natural Resources front and centre in Pillar 1, reflecting Fiji's commitment to safeguarding ecosystems as the foundation for sustainable development. This national priority aligns directly with the goals and thematic areas of the Fiji NBSAP. The NDP's emphasis on natural capital management reinforces the NBSAP's objectives on protected areas, species conservation, sustainable ecosystems, and mainstreaming biodiversity across all sectors, ensuring coherent national action toward environmental sustainability and climate resilience.

• Fiji's Green Growth Framework.
The Green Growth Framework (GGF)[4] was launched by the Fiji Government in 2014 and was meant to provide a blueprint to guide decisions for national development in the context of environmental sustainability. The national document emphasizes the interconnectedness of the three development pillars: environment, social, and economic. The first emphasizes building Fiji's resiliency to the impacts of climate change, and priorities focused on waste and oceans. The second underpins sustainable resource management that enhances benefits to citizens at large, such as food and water security and improving social conditions. The last emphasizes Fiji's dependency on its natural environment to drive primary industry and economic sectors and stresses the balance needed to perpetuate biodiversity in the context of improving social conditions and enabling long-term sustainable economic growth.

• The Environment Management Act 2005
The Environment Management Act (EMA)[5] and subsequent amendments form the legislative foundation for environmental protection, waste management, environmental impact assessment, compliance monitoring, and provides the main legal framework for environmental protection and resource management. It appoints the Ministry and the Department responsible for the environment in Fiji as the central coordinating authority. The EMA establishes the National Environment Council (NEC) to

---

[3] *Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics (2024) Fiji National Development Plan 2025-2029 and Vision 2050, Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics, Suva, Fiji*
[4] *Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics (2014) A Green Growth Framework for Fiji, Republic of Fiji, Suva, Fiji. Available at: https://fijiclimatechangeportal.gov.fj/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Green-Growth-Framework-for-Fiji-LowRes_0.pdf*
[5] *Environmental Management Act 2005 (Fiji). Available at: https://fijiclimatechangeportal.gov.fj/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/environment-management-act-2005.pdf.*

oversee administration and requires the maintenance of three specific operational units: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Unit, Resource Management Unit (for the National Resource and Inventory and Plan), and the Waste Management and Control Unit. This legislation directly supports the NBSAP in the appointment of the NBSAP Steering Committee and its technical advisory groups through appointments by the NEC.

• Endangered and Protected Species Act (2002) and its Subsequent amendments

The Endangered and Protected Species Act (EPS Act)[6] and subsequent amendments provide the legal basis for managing the trade and sustainable use of Fiji's threatened flora and fauna and the regulation of the trade of species listed in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) across marine and terrestrial ecosystems. This legislation directly supports the implementation of the Fiji NBSAP, particularly its strategic objectives on species conservation, strengthening enforcement and compliance, and reducing pressures on nationally and globally threatened species. Together, the EPS Act and the NBSAP establish a coherent framework for safeguarding Fiji's biodiversity and ensuring sustainable, legally compliant trade and management of endangered species.

• Climate Change Act 2021.

The Climate Change Act (CC Act)[7] provides Fiji with a comprehensive legal framework for climate governance, mitigation, adaptation, climate finance, and national reporting, positioning Fiji as a global leader in legislating for climate resilience and low-carbon development. The CC Act explicitly integrates ecosystem-based adaptation, blue carbon, and nature-based solutions, creating strong opportunities to align climate action with biodiversity outcomes. These provisions directly support the implementation of the current Fiji NBSAP, particularly its goals on ecosystem resilience, sustainable management of coastal and marine biodiversity, and mainstreaming nature-based solutions across sectors. By embedding ecosystems—including coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrass meadows—within national climate policy, the CC Act reinforces NBSAP priorities and strengthens the enabling environment for biodiversity conservation and climate-resilient development

• Fiji Nationally Determined Contribution 3.0

Fiji's National Determined Contribution 3.0 (NDC)[8] is Fiji's enhanced commitments to the Paris Agreement, including mitigation and adaptation goals. It will act as a strategic and operational accelerator for the NBSAP. By embedding biodiversity-friendly policies (nature-based solutions, ecosystem protection, sustainable land/forest/waste/sea management) into the climate agenda, Fiji ensures that efforts to combat climate change also deliver biodiversity conservation — making the NBSAP more feasible, better funded, and more integrated across sectors.

• National Adaptation Plan

Fiji's National Adaptation Plan is Fiji's long-term strategic plan for adapting to climate change impacts under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

---

[6] *Endangered and Protected Species Act 2002 (Fiji). Available at:https://www.mowe.gov.fj/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/EPS-Act-2002.pdf*
[7] *Climate change Act 2021 (Fiji). Available at: https://parliament.gov.fj/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Act-No.-43-Climate-Change.pdf*
[8] *Department of Climate Change (2025). Fiji's Third Nationally Determined Contribution 2025-2035, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Suva, Fiji*

(UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement. The current plan, launched in 2018[9], is under review as of January 2026, but its core objective remains the same. Its core objectives are to: reduce vulnerability and build adaptive capacity across key sectors; integrate climate adaptation into national development planning; and strengthen institutional coordination, finance, and implementation of adaptation actions across sectors and levels of government.

It includes priority adaptation actions across multiple sectors (e.g., water, agriculture, coastal protection) and it explicitly includes ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) - nature-based measures that use biodiversity and ecosystem services to help communities adapt to climate impacts (e.g., mangrove restoration for coastal protection). Both the NAP and the NBSAP emphasize the importance of resilient ecosystems as a foundation for societal well-being and climate adaptation. Ecosystems such as forests, coral reefs, and mangroves reduce vulnerability to climate change while conserving biodiversity — reinforcing that adaptation and biodiversity goals are mutually supportive. Fiji's NAP includes nature-based and ecosystem-based adaptation measures that directly support biodiversity goals (e.g., restoring mangroves and forests improves ecosystem health while enhancing climate resilience). EbA thus acts as a practical link between climate adaptation actions and biodiversity conservation outcomes.

• National Ocean Policy (2020-2030)
The National Ocean Policy (NOC)[10] sets out a comprehensive framework for sustainable ocean governance, integrating principles of ecosystem-based management, marine spatial planning, and blue economy development. It aligns with Fiji's 30x30 commitment to protect 30% of its Exclusive Economic Zone by 2030, providing a strong platform for the National Action Plan for Coral Reef Conservation (NAPCRC) to contribute towards national and global ocean conservation targets.

• Tourism Fiji Corporate Plan 2024 – 2027
The Tourism Fiji Corporate Plan[11] stresses broad sustainability (e.g., "balanced growth" and "sustainability" principles)

• Natural Resource Inventory of Fiji (2010).
The Natural Resource Inventory[12] provides baseline natural resource information and ecosystem profiles, but it needs to be reviewed and updated to inform the NBSAP and national resource management.

• Fiji's 1st–6th National Reports to the Convention on Biological Diversity.
Previous national reports to the CBD inform national progress, gaps, and future priorities for biodiversity management. Lessons learned have been captured to ensure that this NBSAP is adequately resourced and implemented efficiently.

---

[9] Department of Climate Change (2018) Republic of Fiji National Adaptation Plan- A Pathway Towards Climate Resilience, Government of Fiji, Suva, Fiji
[10] Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics (2020) National Ocean Policy 2020-2030. Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics, Government of Fiji, Suva, Fiji.
[11] Tourism of Fiji (2024) Tourism Corporate Plan 2024-2027. Government of Fiji, Suva, Fiji.
[12] Department of Environment (2010) Natural Resource Inventory Report of the Fiji Islands- Vol 1-5, Ministry of Environment, Government of Fiji, Suva, Fiji

2. VISION, MISSION AND THEORY OF CHANGE

The vision is meant to encapsulate the KM-GBF. This is Fiji's contribution to the five-year ambition with an "all of government" and "whole of society" ownership of the NBSAP, and to support and complement all other national policies, strategies, and plans.

In particular, the NBSAP complements the National Development Plan, Nationally Determined Contributions 3.0, and the National Adaptation Plan.

This vision recognizes the critical role and contribution that biodiversity makes to Fiji's socio-economic well-being, and that biodiversity loss triggers climate change and reduces Fiji's ability to adapt and be resilient.

2.1 Vision (2050)

Achieving a resilient Fiji where biodiversity thrives and supports people, culture, and the economy.

2.2 Mission (2026–2030)

To implement effective, inclusive, and science-based actions integrated with traditional knowledge that safeguard ecosystems, species, and genetic diversity while enhancing sustainable development pathways.

GOAL A: Protect and Restore

Progressively reduce and effectively mitigate all local anthropogenic threats to Fiji's biodiversity by 2050

GOAL B: Prosper with Nature

Biodiversity and natural resources of Fiji should be intentionally sustainably exploited and managed to allow for the perpetuation of biodiversity in harmony with Fiji's current and long-term development ambitions.

GOAL C: Share Benefits Fairly

All national decisions regarding the monetary and non-monetary gains from the utilisation of Fiji's biodiversity, including genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, must ensure that the benefits are shared fairly and equitably.

GOAL D: Invest and Collaborate

All national financial decisions, both internal and external, must consider maintaining the intrinsic value of biodiversity to national economic and social well-being, and intentional delivery of national ambitions stated in Goals A to C.

2.3 Theory of Change

Figure 1:The 'business as usual' models of resource management have legitimised the prioritisation of economic development over environmental concerns, particularly in land-use planning contexts that facilitate socioeconomic agendas rather than the limited capacity of the ecosystem. Photo: © Stuart Chape – The small, isolated Kia Island holds a commanding location adjacent to Vanua Levu's major Cakaulevu Reef.

At the national level, NBSAPs provide the foundation for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity as outlined in the binding Article 6(a), and in Article 26 on national reporting[13]. Effective implementation of the NBSAPs has been an ongoing challenge for the CBD parties, and a transformation in global biodiversity governance has been investigated and now published through the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework[14].

Amos (2025)[15] argues that while the KM-GBF is heralded as a game changer for biodiversity, the framework will not fulfil its mission if humanity continues to unsustainably exploit the earth. To make effective change, the KM-GBF, and therefore the national NBSAPs, must:

1. Acknowledge and incorporate the way that communities associate with nature and its more fundamental values. Humanity must feel and acknowledge that it is part of nature and not separate from or superior to nature.

2. Move away from the 'business as usual' models of conservation and adopt long-term ecological imperatives. The 'business as usual' models have legitimised the prioritisation of economic development over environmental concerns, particularly in land-use planning contexts that facilitate socioeconomic agendas rather than the limited capacity of the ecosystem.

---

[13] *Smallwood JM, Orsini A, Kok MTJ, Prip C, Negacz K. (2022) Global Biodiversity Governance: What Needs to Be Transformed? In: Visseren-Hamakers IJ, Kok MTJ, eds. Transforming Biodiversity Governance. Cambridge University Press; 2022:43-66.*
[14] *Smallwood et al., (2022); & Butchart, S. H. M., Di Marco, M., Watson, J. E. M., Venter, O., & Possingham, H. P. (2016). Global biodiversity targets require both sufficiency and efficiency. Conservation Letters, 9(6), 395–397. https://doi.org/10.1111/conl.12299*
[15] *Amos, R. (2025). A critical analysis of the Global Biodiversity Framework. Journal of International Wildlife Law & Policy, 28(1), 1–27. https://doi.org/10.1080/13880292.2025.2539577*

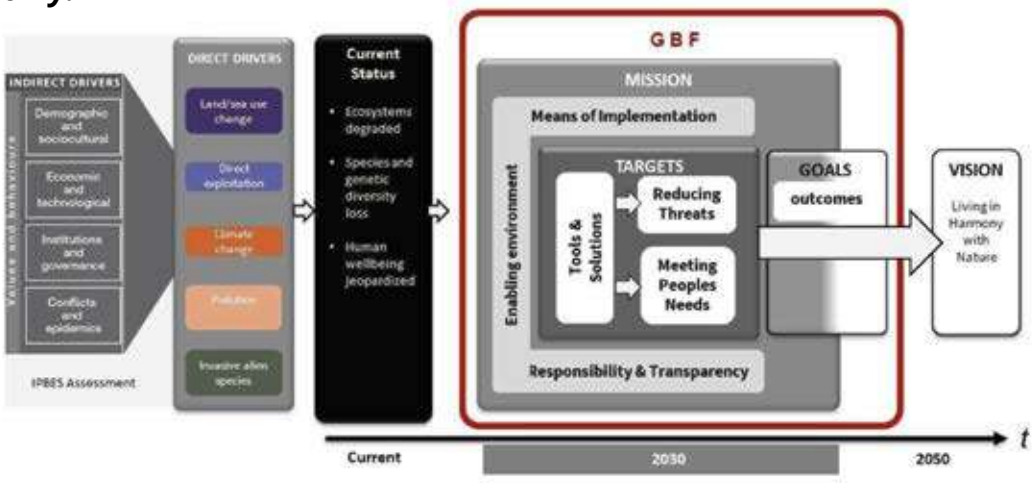
3. Have specific actions that can be achieved by state and non-state actors by 2030. The "Global Target, National Action" approach is not legally binding, and so national implementation must make use of local legal binding instruments for national action; and

4. Implement broader reforms in societal structures and behaviors that address the drivers of biodiversity loss. Society is aware of the crisis – what must society become to solve the crisis? Nature must be valued for its intrinsic worth, not only for its exploitation by humanity. The NBSAP must avert human-induced extinctions.

The Fiji NBSAP theory of change (ToC) is based on the Global ToC (see figure 1), but it is further enhanced to ***"place biodiversity, its conservation, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources, at the heart" of Fiji's sustainable development agenda*** (Amos, 2025).

The main threats to Fiji's biodiversity[16] mirror global patterns identified in Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform for Biodiversity Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and GBF analyses. Key threats to Fiji's terrestrial biodiversity are forest (habitat) loss, indiscriminate and unsustainable agricultural activities, and invasive species. Marine ecosystems face significant threats from overfishing, destructive fishing practices, and coastal habitat degradation, compounded by climate-induced stressors such as rising sea temperatures and sea-level rise[17]. Fiji's continued poor land-based management and practices have accelerated the degradation of Fiji's terrestrial environment and, in turn, its freshwater and coastal ecosystems through sedimentation and waste pollution. Addressing these drivers through coordinated, inclusive, and well-resourced strategies is essential for securing a resilient future for Fiji's people and biodiversity. The goal will be to mitigate root causes and direct threats to biodiversity within the broader context of protection, sustainable use, and management.

Following the Global ToC, the Fiji NBSAP recognizes that urgent action at global, regional, subregional, national, and subnational levels is required, and assumes that the targets and strategic actions adopted are transformative and will ***achieve Fiji's 2050 vision of a resilient Fiji where biodiversity thrives and supports people, culture, and the economy.***



[13] *O'Brien, M., Moko, N., Watling, D., Segaidina, M., & Morrison, C. (2021). National Biodiversity Threat Assessment: Ranking Major Threat Impacting Fiji's Biodiversity.*
[14] *PCC (2021). Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis (AR6, WG I). Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; & Government of Fiji (2017). National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2017–2024 (NBSAP). Ministry of Environment, Suva.*

3. STATUS, TRENDS AND DRIVERS OF BIODIVERSITY LOSS IN FIJI

3.1 Overview of Fiji's Biodiversity

3.1.1 Definition of Biodiversity

Fiji's NBSAP adopts the globally accepted definition of biodiversity: it is the variability among living organisms from all sources, including terrestrial, marine, and aquatic ecosystems, and the ecological complexes of which they are part. This definition encompasses diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems (The Convention of Biological Diversity, 2006)[18]. It continues to highlight that biodiversity underpins a wide range of services that support economies, food production systems, culture, secure living conditions, and human health.

3.1.2 Benefits of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to Socio-Economic Development

Biodiversity forms the foundation of Fiji's economy, food systems, and cultural identities. It contributes to reduced poverty and hunger, improved health, and strengthened gender and social equity through good governance mechanisms and well-informed stakeholder investments[19]. Ecosystem services can be further divided into four sub-servicing groups:
i. Provisioning services (e.g., food, fibre, fuel, fresh water).
ii. Cultural services (e.g., spiritual values, recreation and aesthetic values, knowledge systems).
iii. Supporting services (e.g., primary production, habitat provision, nutrient cycling, atmospheric oxygen production, soil formation and retention); and
iv. Regulating services (e.g., pollination, seed dispersal, climate regulation, pest and disease regulation, waste purification).

Tourism, which is reliant on Fiji's natural environment, the reefs, beaches, forests, rivers, and landscapes, is one of the primary economic drivers, generating earnings of approximately FJD $2.54 billion in 2024, contributing around 40% of GDP, and providing direct and indirect employment for a large portion of the population[20]. Healthy ecosystems underpin the tourism sector by maintaining the scenic beauty, water quality, reefs, and wildlife that visitors come to experience[21].

Coastal and offshore fisheries provide critical subsistence and small-scale commercial harvests for local communities, contributing directly to food security and income generation. The marine species trade, including fisheries products, invertebrates, and aquarium species, is an important source of foreign exchange and local employment[22].

---

[18] *The Convention of Biological Diversity. (2006, February 11). Article 2. Use of Terms.*
[19] *Obura, D. O. (2020). Getting to 2030-Scaling effort to ambition through a narrative model of the SDGs. Marine Policy, 117, 103973.*
[20] *Fiji Bureau of Statistics (2024). "Tourism and Economic Impact Data." Available at: https://www.statsfiji.gov.fj*
[21] *Mangubhai, S., Sykes, H., Lovell, E., Brodie, G., Jupiter, S., Morris, C., Lee, S., Loganimoce, E. M., Rashni, B., & Lal, R. (2019). Fiji: Coastal and marine ecosystems. In World Seas: An environmental evaluation (pp. 765–792). Elsevier.*
[22] *Andradi-Brown, D. A., Veverka, L., Free, B., Ralifo, A., & Areki, F. (2022). Status and trends of coral reefs and associated coastal habitats in Fiji's Great Sea Reef. World Wildlife Fund US, WWF-Pacific Programme, and Ministry of Fisheries, Fiji. Https://Doi. Org/10.6084/M9. Figshare, 13228910; & Harding, S., Marama, K., Breckwoldt, A., Matairakula, U., & Fache, E. (2022). Marine resources and their value in Kadavu, Fiji. Ambio, 51(12), 2414–2430.*

At the same time, forests provide timber, non-timber forest products, and other resources important for both rural livelihoods and national revenue, and were estimated at FJD$140 million[20].

Ecosystem services play a vital role in disaster risk reduction and climate resilience. Mangroves and coral reefs protect shorelines from storm surges, waves, and erosion while sequestering carbon, storing carbon, and supporting subsistence fishing[23]. A range of valuations has demonstrated that marine and coastal ecosystems in Fiji provide ecosystem services worth billions of Fijian dollars when shoreline protection, fisheries productivity, tourism values, and carbon storage are considered[24]. For instance, the national marine ecosystem services evaluation estimated the annual benefit of mangroves alone in preventing damage to coastal properties (houses, hotels, etc.) to be between FJD$12.72 and FJD$21.20 million on Fiji's main islands[24]. This value does not even include the paramount and free contributions of forests in protecting water catchments, regulating stream flows, reducing erosion and landslides, and maintaining water quality for rural and urban communities.

Beyond these ecological and economic benefits, many species and ecosystems hold deep cultural and spiritual significance, particularly for iTaukei communities. Sacred sites, traditional fishing grounds, customary forest areas, and culturally important species form part of Fiji's living heritage and are embedded in traditional knowledge systems and resource management practices[25]. Recognising these multiple values is essential for making the case that investing in biodiversity conservation is an investment in economic resilience, climate resilience, food security, health and cultural continuity.

This section will present the status, trends and threats to Fiji's biodiversity with reference to key ecosystems and the species they support:

- Forest ecosystems
- Freshwater ecosystems
- Coastal and marine ecosystems
- Terrestrial fungi, flora and fauna
- Freshwater vertebrates and invertebrates
- Terrestrial and freshwater vertebrates
- Marine flora and fauna
- Threatened species – terrestrial, freshwater, and marine
- Endemic species
- Introduced and invasive species

---

[23] *Ford, A. K., Hamilton, M., Nand, Y., Puotinen, M., Jupiter, S. D., Dulunaqio, S., Naisilisili, W., & Mangubhai, S. (2025). Comparing impacts and recovery of locally managed reefs after exposure to extreme waves from a category 5 cyclone. Coral Reefs, 1–18*

[24] *Gonzalez, R., Ram-Bidesi, V., Leport, G., Pascal, N., Brander, L., Fernandes, L., Salcone, J., & Seidl, A. (2015). National marine ecosystem service valuation: Fiji. MACBIO (GIZ/IUCN/SPREP): Suva, Fiji, 91(1).*

[25] *Varea, R., Varea, R., Kant, R., & Farrelly, T. (2022). Qi no tu i baba ni qwali (living down by the river): Impacts of flooding and mining on ecosystems and livelihoods. Frontiers in Marine Science, 9. https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2022.954062*

3.1.3 Overview of Fiji's Ecosystems: status, trends, and threats

The status assessments in this section were extracted from a variety of studies, in particular, the NBSAP 2020 – 2025[2], National Biodiversity Threat Assessment[16], Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Key Economic Sectors[26], Fiji's Sixth National Report to the CBD[27], Fiji Ocean Science Expedition 2023 report on the health of Fiji's iqoliqoli, which includes coastal, coral, and marine ecosystems and related fish stock[28] Regional Kava Development Strategy, 2024 - 2028[29], REDD+ reports - Drivers of Forest Loss, Ministry of Agriculture Census Report[30], National Kava Farming Household Census Preliminary Report[31], Fiji Wildlife Crime Report (2024), and the Nature-based Solutions Inventory for Fiji[32] .

A key scientific input is the National Biodiversity Threat Assessment[16], which utilized the Species Threat Abatement and Restoration (STAR) metric, expert elicitation, and a comprehensive literature review to identify and rank the primary threats to Fiji's biodiversity.

Forest Ecosystems

Fiji's archipelagic nature creates a mosaic of interconnected ecosystems. Forest ecosystems cover a large proportion of the land area and contain high levels of endemism. While national statistics indicate that total forest cover has remained stable or increased due to plantation expansion, natural forests continue to be lost or degraded due to agriculture (including kava expansion), logging, invasive species, fire, and poorly planned infrastructure development. These pressures contribute to habitat loss, species decline, and increased erosion, with downstream impacts on freshwater and coastal ecosystems through siltation and sedimentation[32].

Fiji's forests cover approximately 1.1 million hectares, representing roughly 52 to 60 percent of the national land area, depending on the dataset and year used. These forests harbour the majority of Fiji's endemic flora and fauna. More than 2,000 plant species occur in forests, with just over half of them endemic, and thousands of invertebrate species are also associated with forest habitats, many of which are likely endemic and still undescribed[33]. Forest vegetation types are often described along an elevational gradient, from coastal littoral forests through lowland and upland rainforests to cloud forests at higher elevations, as well as other distinct vegetation types such as tropical dry forests and grassland areas or talasiga communities[34].

---

[26] *Timmermans, H., & Fong, P. (2022). Scenarios and Strategy for the Engagement of Actors in the Agriculture and Coastal Fisheries Sectors for Biodiversity Conservation in Fiji. Situation Analysis to Identify Scenarios for Future Commitments of Economic Actors in Favour of Biodiversity in Fiji.*

[27] *GoF. (2020). Fiji's 6TH National Report to The Convention on Biological Diversity.*

[28] *Government of the Republic of Fiji, & Blue Prosperity Fiji. (2025). 2023 Ocean Science Expedition FINAL SCIENCE REPORT. https://www.blueprosperityfiji.org*

[29] *Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (2024). "Regional Kava development strategy 2024-2028." Available at: https://forumsec.org/publications/report-regional-kava-development-strategy*

[30] *Ministry of Forestry. (2019). Emission Reductions Program Document (ER-PD). Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Carbon Fund, World Bank.*

[31] *Fiji Agriculture & Rural Statistics Unit, E. D. (2024). Preliminary Report 2024 NATIONAL KAVA FARMING HOUSEHOLD CENSUS NATIONAL KAVA FARMING HOUSEHOLD CENSUS PRELIMINARY REPORT.*

[32] *International Institute for Sustainable Development, Wildlife Conservation Society, & Wildlife Fund for Nature. (2024). Nature-Based Solutions Inventory for Fiji.*

forest habitats, many of which are likely endemic and still undescribed[33]. Forest vegetation types are often described along an elevational gradient, from coastal littoral forests through lowland and upland rainforests to cloud forests at higher elevations, as well as other distinct vegetation types such as tropical dry forests and grassland areas or **talasiga** communities[34].

The forest estate is dominated by natural forest, which constitutes just over four-fifths of total forest cover. Softwood plantations, primarily of Caribbean pine, and hardwood plantations, mainly of mahogany, together account for a little over one-tenth of total forest area. Mangrove forests make up the remaining portion of the forest estate[35].

Trends indicate that, while overall forest cover may have remained relatively stable or even increased in some national statistics - partly due to plantation establishment - natural forests continue to be lost or degraded in many areas. Prior to 2021, Fiji native forest loss averaged around 4,000 hectares annually over the last two decades[35]. The National Biodiversity Threat Assessment[16] highlighted that this loss and fragmentation of forest cover is primarily due to clearing land for agriculture, including kava, as a major threat to terrestrial biodiversity. Additional pressures include invasive species, indiscriminate fire, unsustainable and illegal logging, infrastructure development and poorly planned roads and extraction activities. Conserving and restoring intact native forests, especially in water catchments, steep slopes and biodiversity hotspots, remains critical for sustaining livelihoods while implementing Fiji's NBSAP, achieving the KM-GBF targets, and addressing the triple planetary crisis.

Fiji's tropical dry forests (TDF) are a unique and critically endangered ecosystem. TDF were reported and described for the first time from Fiji through a paper by Keppel & Tuiwawa (2007)[36] as having distinct climatic conditions i.e. a pronounced dry season (five consecutive months with < 100 mm rainfall each) and several deciduous canopy species. Located in the rain shadow of Fiji's largest islands, they are adapted to a long, dry season and now survive in small, fragmented patches, with less than 5% of the original forest cover remaining. These forests are distinct from Fiji's lush rainforests. Characterized by a shorter, more gnarled canopy thick with vines, they are home to unique ancient plants like Fiji's native cycads (*Cycas seemannii*). The dominant tree species often include deciduous trees, such as *Garuga floribunda, Gyrocarpus americanus, Koelreuteria elegans, and Pongamia pinnata*[36].

The main threats are interconnected and severe and include habitat loss and degradation. The primary historical threat is conversion to agriculture (like sugar cane), pine plantations, and urban development, and fires are used as a management tool within these plantations. Invasive species, including feral goats, cattle, cats, mongoose, and invasive plants like *Leucaena leucocephala*, degrade habitat by overgrazing and outcompeting native seedlings.

---

[33] *IUCN. (2025, September). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2025-2. https://www.iucnredlist.org*
[34] *Mueller-Dombois, D. (2002). Forest vegetation across the tropical Pacific: A biogeographically complex region with many analogous environments. Plant Ecology, 163(2), 155–176. https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1020953707063*
[35] *MoF. (2021). MINISTRY OF FORESTRY ANNUAL REPORT, 2021-2022.*
[36] *Keppel, G., & Tuiwawa, M. V. (2007). Dry zone forests of Fiji: species composition, life history traits, and conservation. New Zealand ournal of Botany, 45(4), 545–563*

Despite being probably the most endangered forest ecosystem in Fiji[36], these forest systems have inadequate protection; in fact, except for Yadua Taba Island, the vast majority of remaining dry forest fragments have no formal legal protection and are at constant risk. This stressed environment of the TDF supports highly specialized biodiversity, including the Fiji crested iguana (*Brachylophus vitiensis*), which is Critically Endangered and endemic to Fiji's tropical dry forest. TDF also supports the ancient cycad (*Cycas seemannii*)[36].

Yadua Taba Island is a National Trust reserve and a conservation success story, where goat removal and fire bans have allowed the forest and its iguana population to recover. Other key sites like the Vatia Peninsula (identified as the site of highest conservation priority for Fiji's TDF (Gillespie *et al.,* 2014)) and Macuata-i-Ra Island are priorities for community-based protection[37].

Conservation programs include developing a National Species Action Plan for Fijian iguanas and targeted projects for critically endangered trees like the endemic **Yanita** (*Pterocymbium oceanicum*). Their recovery depends on expanding protected areas, sustained invasive species control, and active community-based restoration.

Wetlands

Fiji wetlands include freshwater lakes, artificial lakes, rivers and streams, ponds, mangrove and mangrove forest associates, Sago palm forests, peatlands, swamps, seagrass beds, and coral reefs. The Fiji Wetlands Directory 2024 profiled 65 wetland sites for Fiji[38], of which two are designated wetlands of international significance, 49 sites were denoted as sites of national significance, and 45 potentially fit the profile for a site of international significance (Ramsar site). The wetland forests include native species, such as *Inocarpus fragifer, Barringtonia racemosa, Fagraea berteroana, Metroxylon vitiense, and Glochidion cordatum,* and invasive introduced species, such as Annona glabra and Psidium guajava[39]. Reservoirs such as Vaturu and Monasavu also play important roles in water storage and hydropower.

Freshwater Ecosystems

Fiji's rivers, streams, wetlands, and aquifers are central to water security, food production, biodiversity, and cultural values. Catchments across the country vary widely in condition. Some remain dominated by intact indigenous forests, while others have been heavily modified by deforestation, repeated burning, and grazing, or are dominated by exotic timber plantations such as pine and mahogany[40].

Freshwater ecosystems—including rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, and reservoirs—cover only a small proportion (ca. 0.3%) of Fiji's land surface but support a good diversity of endemic species. Viti Levu is dominated by four major rivers, namely the Rewa River, Navua River, Sigatoka River, and Ba River, all of which originate from the central highlands with high elevation headwaters and drain more than 80% of Fiji's

---

[37] *Gillespie, T. W., O'Neill, K., Keppel, G., Pau, S., Meyer, J.-Y., Price, J. P., & Jaffré, T. (2014). Prioritizing conservation of tropical dry forests in the Pacific. Oryx, 48(3), 337–344. https://doi.org/DOI: 10.1017/S0030605313000264*

[38] *Government of Fiji. (2024). Fiji's Wetlands Directory.*

[39] *O'Brien, M., Moko, N., Watling, D., Segaidina, M., & Morrison, C. (2021). National Biodiversity Threat Assessment: Ranking Major Threat Impacting Fiji's Biodiversity.*

[40] *Copeland, L. K. F., Boseto, D. T., & Jenkins, A. P. (2016). Freshwater ichthyofauna of the Pacific-Asia biodiversity transect (PABITRA) gateway in Viti Levu, Fiji. Pacific Conservation Biology, 22(3), 236–241.*

largest island. Vanua Levu, in comparison, has rivers that are shorter and steeper, which feature waterfalls that limit freshwater fish dispersal[40]. Some of these rivers include Labasa River, Qawa River, and Dreketi River. Additionally, Fiji's third-largest island, Taveuni, is home to Tagimoucia Lake, Fiji's largest freshwater lake. It is a 16-hectare, high-elevation lake found at 820 m a.s.l.[41]

Ponds also exist in various parts of Fiji, traditionally dominated by the culturally significant *Eleocharis dulcis*, locally known as **Kuta**[42].

Freshwater systems host good levels of endemism, including 166 freshwater fish species (13 endemic) and diverse endemic macroinvertebrate fauna such as damselflies (*Nesobasis spp.*), aquatic gastropods and spring snails (*Fluviopupa spp.*)[43].

Freshwater ecosystems face multiple, interacting threats. Poor agricultural practices, poorly managed livestock, and uncontrolled waste discharge from settlements and farms contribute to the loss of riparian vegetation, increased bank erosion, and heavy sediment and nutrient loads[40]. Bridges, culverts, dams and weirs are often designed without adequate consideration of ecological connectivity and can act as barriers to fish passage, disrupting the life cycles of migratory species and reducing overall freshwater biodiversity.

In some areas, effluent from villages and peri-urban communities without adequate sanitation and waste management further reduces water quality and poses risks to human health[44]. *Begg et al.* (2022)[45] highlighted a clear causal relation between unhealthy land use, including deforestation, gravel extraction, agricultural activities and improper waste management, with degraded watershed that flushes pathogens and pollutants into water systems during heavy rainfall, exposing communities using these now contaminated water resources, and in turn leading to outbreaks of waterborne diseases. Further to this, in such areas, using historical health and climatic data, an early warning alert and response system (EWARS) has been developed that can predict when water-related disease outbreaks can happen[46]. In agreement with other findings[45, 47], the same study demonstrates a direct link between climatic conditions, such as seasonality and heavy rainfall, and the prediction of outbreaks of three major water-related diseases in Fiji: leptospirosis, typhoid, and dengue with specific predicted lag times from these climatic events[46].

---

[41] *Mangubhai, S., Sykes, H., Lovell, E., Brodie, G., Jupiter, S., Morris, C., Lee, S., Loganimoce, E. M., Rashni, B., & Lal, R. (2019). Fiji: Coastal and marine ecosystems. In World Seas: An environmental evaluation (pp. 765–792). Elsevier.*

[42] *Caginitoba, A., Kubunavanua, E., Koroiwaqa, I., Tamanitoakula, J., & Tabua, M. (2025, November 21). Tradition: How Fijian coastal communities are building climate resilience. https://www.iisd.org/articles/success-story/restoring-wetlands-in-Fiji-coastal-communities.*

[43] *Haynes, A. (1988). A population study of the Fijian freshwater thiarid gastropod Fijidoma maculata (Mousson). Archiv Für Hydrobiologie, 113(1), 27–39; Haynes, A., & Kenchington, W. (1991). Acochlidium fijiensis sp. nov.(Gastropoda: Opisthobranchia: Acochlidiacea) from Fiji. The Veliger, 34(2), 166–171; IUCN. (2025, September). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2025-2. https://www.iucnredlist.org ; Rashni, B. (2014). Effect of catchment forest cover on macroinvertebrate community structure in streams of Fiji. Masters in Marine Science: School of Marine Studies. University of the South Pacific. Suva; & Zielske, S., & Haase, M. (2014). New insights into tateid gastropods and their radiation on Fiji based on anatomical and molecular methods (Caenogastropoda: Truncatelloidea). Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society, 172(1), 71–102.*

[44] *Jupiter, S. D., Jenkins, A. P., Negin, J., Anthony, S., Baleinamau, P., Devi, R., Gavidi, S., Latinne, A., Mailautoka, K. K., & Mangubhai, S. (2024). Transforming place-based management within watersheds in Fiji: The Watershed Interventions for Systems Health project. PLoS Water, 3(7), e0000102.*

[45] *Begg, S. S., De Ramon N'Yeurt, A., & Iese, V. (2022). Rainfall and land use impacts on water quality and communities in the Waimanu River Catchment in the South Pacific: the case of Viti Levu, Fiji. Regional Environmental Change, 22(3), 105.*

[46] *Nelson, S., Jenkins, A., Jupiter, S. D., Horwitz, P., Mangubhai, S., Abimbola, S., Ratu, A., Naivalulevu, T., & Negin, J. (2022). Predicting climate-sensitive water-related disease trends based on health, seasonality and weather data in Fiji. The Journal of Climate Change and Health, 6, 100112.*

[47] *Batikawai, S. M., Osborne, N. J., Do, P., Vosataki, T., Deo, V., & Reid, S. A. (2025). Patterns of acute watery diarrhoea in Fiji: understanding the implications for water and sanitation services. BMC Public Health, 25(1), 3629.*

Strengthening integrated ridge-to-reef management is essential to protect freshwater ecosystems and the services they provide, including safe drinking water, flood regulation, food production, and cultural and recreational values[44].

Mangrove Ecosystems

Mangroves form another critical coastal ecosystem. Fiji possesses one of the largest mangrove areas in the Pacific, with tens of thousands of hectares of mangrove forest distributed around the larger islands and some outer islands. The richest mangroves in Fiji occur at the mouths of major river deltas around mud-covered stream banks in the tidal zone. There are eight mangrove species in Fiji. *Rhizophora stylosa, R. samoensis (and their hybrid R. x. selala)*, which form a scrubby seaward fringe, are being replaced inland by basin forests of Bruguiera gymnorrhiza, and more landward elements of *Excoecaria agallocha, Lumnitzera littorea, Xylocarpus granatum, and X. moluccensis*[16].

Fiji has the third largest mangrove resource in the Pacific Islands after Papua New Guinea (372,770 ha) and the Solomon Islands (64,200 ha)[48]. The Forest Resource Assessment and Conservation (2017) recorded Fiji's mangrove cover to be 45,940 ha from Viti Levu, Vanua Levu, and Taveuni. The assessment was updated in 2019 to 47,440 ha, which covered Cicia, Gau, Lakeba, Matuku, Moala, Ovalau, Viti Levu, and Vanua Levu.

Mangroves near urban and peri-urban centres are being lost or degraded due to settlement expansion, tourism and commercial development, reclamation, and the creation of waste disposal sites and other infrastructure[48]. Fiji's mangroves covered 65,243 ha with an estimated loss of 1,135 ha between 2001 and 2018[49].

Mangrove forests provide nursery and feeding grounds for fish and invertebrates, support subsistence and commercial fisheries and livelihoods, protect shorelines from erosion and storm surges, store significant amounts of carbon, and filter sediments and pollutants from land-based activities[21].

Within marine areas, and particularly mangroves, women have been identified as key resource users, and iTaukei women are considered key knowledge holders on mangroves and recognised to hold more knowledge on socio-cultural values of mangroves. Men, on the other hand, were more aware of mangrove ecosystem services under natural capital[50].

The loss of mangroves—among the most productive and protective coastal ecosystems - can severely diminish critical fish and bird habitats, directly undermining the livelihoods and economies of the communities that depend on them[22]. As Fiji pursues its ambitious 30×30 initiative, which commits to protecting and restoring 30% of marine areas, the central role of mangroves becomes even more apparent.

---

[48] *Watling, D. (2021). Best Practice Mangrove Planting for Fiji–A Discussion Document–August 2021.*
[49] *Cameron, C., Maharaj, A., Kennedy, B., Tuiwawa, S., Goldwater, N., Soapi, K., & Lovelock, C. E. (2021). Landcover change in mangroves of Fiji: Implications for climate change mitigation and adaptation in the Pacific. Environmental Challenges, 2, 100018.*
[50] *Pearson, J., McNamara, K. E., & Nunn, P. D. (2019). Gender-specific perspectives of mangrove ecosystem services: Case study from Bua Province, Fiji Islands. Ecosystem Services, 38, 100970. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2019.100970*

A recent analysis by Buelow et al. (2022)[51] underscores this urgency. Focusing particularly on mangrove and seagrass ecosystems, the study shows that a "protection-only" pathway is insufficient; under current trajectories, mangrove loss may slow but will still result in only a marginal net gain, while seagrass beds are projected to increase by approximately 1%. In contrast, when active restoration is combined with protection, the potential shifts dramatically. The analysis estimates that by 2050, a net gain of up to 5% in mangroves—critical for coastal resilience, biodiversity, and carbon storage—and 35% in seagrasses could be achieved[52].

These findings highlight the vital need for Fiji to adopt a dual strategy that not only safeguards remaining mangroves but also aggressively restores mangrove areas. Only by pairing protection with restoration can Fiji realistically meet its global commitments and secure the long-term health and value of its mangrove ecosystems within this rapidly closing window.

Seagrass Ecosystems

Fiji's seagrass meadows are found throughout shallow subtidal and intertidal zones, particularly in lagoons, sheltered bays, and alongside coral reefs. These meadows provide nursery habitats for fish and invertebrates, feeding grounds for marine turtles, and permanent habitat for commercially and subsistence-harvested species such as sea cucumbers and molluscs. They also contribute to coastal food webs by moving nutrients, detritus, and prey between mangrove, seagrass, intertidal, and reef habitats, while improving water quality by trapping sediments, nutrients, and pollutants.

Of the 72 seagrass species known globally, six were initially known to occur in Fiji, and these were recorded as *Halophila decipiens, Halophila ovalis, Halodule uninervis, Halodule pinifolia, Syringodium isoetifolium*, and one subspecies of *Halophila ovalis ssp. bullosa*[52]. This was then updated through molecular analysis[53] to now only five species, where the subspecies *Halophila ovalis ssp*. *Bullosa* is no longer a valid subspecies and is the same as *H. ovalis*.

Across 146 localities in Fiji, the most widely distributed species are *H. pinifolia and H. uninervis*, followed by *H. ovalis and S. isoetifolium*[54]*. Halophila ovalis* is considered the most tolerant of all Fiji seagrasses in terms of depth and temperature (eurybathymetric and eurythermic), occurring from intertidal areas to depths of 10-12 m55, however a review of Fiji's seagrasses in 2019[54] reports that *H. decipiens* is perhaps the only deep water seagrass species in Fiji as discovered and confirmed by Skelton and South (2006) from Cakaulevu reef growing in 10-25 m water[53].

Earlier mapping suggested only 16.5 km² of seagrass cover[55], and this figure is now considered a significant underestimate, underscoring how poorly documented Fiji's total seagrass extent remains. These meadows can extend large distances from shore

---

[51] *Buelow, C. A., Connolly, R. M., Turschwell, M. P., Adame, M. F., Ahmadia, G. N., Andradi-Brown, D. A., Bunting, P., Canty, S. W. J., Dunic, J. C., Friess, D. A., Lee, S. Y., Lovelock, C. E., McClure, E. C., Pearson, R. M., Sievers, M., Sousa, A. I., Worthington, T. A., & Brown, C. J. (2022). Ambitious global targets for mangrove and seagrass recovery. Current Biology, 32(7), 1641-1649.e3.* https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2022.02.013

[52] *Skelton, P. A., & South, G. R. (2006). Seagrass biodiversity of the Fiji and Samoa islands, South Pacific. New Zealand Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research, 40(2), 345–356*

[53] *Singh, S. (2019). Importance of seagrasses: a review for Fiji Islands. International Journal of Conservation Science, 10(3), 587–602.*

[54] *McKenzie, L. J., & Yoshida, R. L. (2020). Over a decade monitoring Fiji's seagrass condition demonstrates resilience to anthropogenic pressures and extreme climate events. Marine Pollution Bulletin, 160, 111636.*

and frequently join coral reef flats and sandy lagoons, forming some of the most productive nearshore habitats in the region. However, data on the faunal biodiversity associated with these meadows is still lacking.

Monitoring shows a mixed picture of seagrass condition in Fiji: while many meadows appear healthy, others are smothered by epiphytic algae or impacted by terrestrial sedimentation. Long-term ecological studies on Suva Reef reveal that seagrass cover naturally oscillates, expanding toward the lagoon in some years and retreating in others, but can also experience losses following major disturbances such as tsunamis, cyclones, and flooding[55]. Climate-related pressures are expected to intensify these patterns, with projections suggesting up to a 5% seagrass loss by 2035 and 5-20% loss by 2100, largely linked to stronger storms, shifting rainfall and light levels, and sea-level rise, which may push deep-water meadows beyond their depth limits[56].

Seagrass ecosystems in Fiji are highly sensitive to changes in water clarity, nutrient enrichment, and physical disturbance. Localised threats include coastal development for residential and tourism use, dredging, storm surge and flooding, soil erosion from agriculture and forestry, sand mining, inadequate solid waste disposal, sewage pollution, and unsustainable fishing and gleaning. In areas of high human impact, poor water quality, particularly from sediment and nutrient runoff, poses one of the most immediate threats to seagrass health.

Together with mangroves, coastal forests, mudflats, and coral reefs, Fiji's seagrass meadows form an interconnected coastal seascape that supports fisheries, protects shorelines, contributes to carbon storage, and underpins the livelihoods and food security of nearby communities. The degradation of any part of this system, including seagrass, therefore has significant consequences for Fiji's coastal resilience, ecological productivity, and long-term sustainability.

Mudflats

Mudflats are dynamic intertidal zones that are distinct from mangroves and seagrass beds. They are important as blue carbon sinks, sequestering atmospheric carbon dioxide at rates often surpassing those of terrestrial forests per unit area. They capture and store carbon through the deposition of fine sediment particles and organic matter carried by tides, which then becomes buried in their waterlogged, anaerobic soils[57].

They are also highly productive ecosystems that act as critical stopover and wintering sites for birds migrating along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway[58].

The daily tidal flows over mudflats continually bring nutrients, which support a rich community of invertebrates like worms and crustaceans. This makes the flats an abundant feeding ground for shorebirds[59].

---

[55] *Waycott, M., McMahon, K., Mellors, J., Calladine, A., & Kleine, D. (2004). A guide to tropical seagrasses of the Indo-West Pacific.*
[56] *McKenzie, L. J., Yoshida, R. L., Aini, J. W., Andréfouet, S., Colin, P. L., Cullen-Unsworth, L. C., Hughes, A. T., Payri, C. E., Rota, M., Shaw, C., Skelton, P. A., Tsuda, R. T., Vuki, V. C., & Unsworth, R. K. F. (2021). Seagrass ecosystems of the Pacific Island Countries and Territories: A global bright spot. Marine Pollution Bulletin, 167, 112308. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpolbul.2021.112308*
[57] *Macreadie, P. I., Anton, A., Raven, J. A., Beaumont, N., Connolly, R. M., Friess, D. A., Kelleway, J. J., Kennedy, H., Kuwae, T., & Lavery, P. S. (2019). The future of Blue Carbon science. Nature Communications, 10(1), 3998*
[58] *Watling, D. (2013). Fiji: State of birds. NatureFiji-MareqetiViti, Suva, Fiji.*
[59] *Carpentier, A., Lizé, A., Nguyen Thanh, H., Bocher, P., Lefrançois, C., Gardel, A., Pascal, P.-Y., & Dupuy, C. (2025). Importance of the microphytobenthos in the foodweb of tropical mudflats. Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science, 319, 109257. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecss.2025.109257*

The Suva Point mudflat along the Nasese foreshore in Laucala Bay, in particular, is considered a site of Global Importance for Migratory Birds as it is a vital wintering ground for at least five migratory shorebird species, including the Wandering Tattler (*Tringa incana*), where the highest recorded concentration of Wandering Tattlers is found in the world during the non-breeding season. Regular counts exceed 250 birds between March and May, representing over 1% of the global population and meeting international criteria for importance[60]. In addition to the Wandering Tattler, several other shorebirds use these resources and habitat, such as the Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*), the Pacific Golden Plover (*Pluvialis fulva*), the Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*), and the Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*)[59].

Despite the demonstrated importance of mudflats, these critical habitats face severe and growing threats, as there is no dedicated national policy or plan for conserving these intertidal ecosystems or managing the specific threat of mangrove afforestation on mudflats61.

The primary threat is the conversion of mudflats for mangrove planting, driven by well-intentioned but ecologically misinformed "blue carbon" and coastal defence projects. The daily tidal flows over mudflats continually bring nutrients, which support a rich community of invertebrates like worms and crustaceans. This makes the flats an abundant feeding ground for shorebirds[60]. Also, studies by the University of the South Pacific (USP) have found high levels of heavy metals such as lead, copper, zinc, mercury, tin in the Suva foreshore. This pollution accumulates in the invertebrates that birds eat and is expected to worsen with urban growth. In addition, the foreshore development, sea-level rise, and increased storm surges physically degrade and erode these flat, exposed habitats[62].

Effective conservation requires immediate and science-based action and may include the development and enforcement of national policy to protect intertidal mudflats from conversion, recognizing them as distinct from mangrove ecosystems, halting mangrove planting in these areas, and following ecological restoration principles that prioritize natural regeneration. In addition, there is a need to enforce stricter regulations on industrial and urban waste discharge into Suva Harbour, among other important foreshores and mudflats, and initiate the regular monitoring of heavy metal levels[62].

Coral Reef Ecosystems

Reef systems are vitally important to a large proportion of Fiji's population that depend on it for subsistence or small-scale commercial fishing, as well as the tourism industry[62].

Fiji's Great Sea Reef region (GSR) extends across an arc over 450 km and contains over 1,200km^2 of reef systems, and is the world's third-largest barrier reef system in the world[22].

---

[60] *Scott, D. A. (1993). A directory of wetlands in Oceania. IWRB.*
[61] *Komai, M. (2020). The Wandering Tattler – a migratory sea-bird of importance to Fiji. PACNET* https://pasifika.news/2020/12/the-wandering-tattler-a-migratory-sea-bird-of-importance-to-fiji/
[62] *Mangubhai, S., Sykes, H., Manley, M., Vukikomoala, K., & Beattie, M. (2020). Contributions of tourism-based Marine Conservation Agreements to natural resource management in Fiji. Ecological Economics, 171, 106607.* https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2020.106607

In 2000 and 2002, Fiji's reefs suffered a temperature-related mass bleaching event with the subsequent loss of stony corals between 40% and 80% across the country. At this time, the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN) Fiji node was formed to coordinate a variety of data about current reef health from around the region[22]. Annual monitoring of up to 15 sites has shown a faster-than-expected recovery from coral bleaching, and by 2011, the national average hard coral cover and diversity were higher than before the event, showing the resilience of reefs across the country[22]. Fiji is among a few countries with climate-resilient coral species that can survive at temperatures closer to the 1.5°C warming threshold than most. In the case where warming exceeds 1.5°C significantly (e.g., 2.0°C or more), even these resilient corals will likely hit their maximum limit and perish. However, if the world aggressively mitigates climate change and stabilizes at ~1.5°C, these Fijian corals may not only survive but will be among the few remaining healthy, reproductive populations and may be one of the re-seed sources of the world[63]. In 2024, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, launched the Coral Reef Rescue national hub (CRR national hub) and is actively building up the biomass and genetic bank of these corals now. In a 1.5°C future, this hub could supply resilient coral larvae, fragments, or knowledge to help restore reefs across the Pacific and beyond, making Fiji a global re-seeding source[64].

New nationally representative marine data now strengthen this biodiversity baseline. A recent nationwide marine expedition—the largest reef survey in Fiji's history—recorded 612 reef fish species across 270 sites in 13 provinces, confirming Fiji's extremely high marine biodiversity[65]. The dataset enhances national assessments by providing the most up-to-date and geographically comprehensive evidence of species richness, reef condition, and ecological patterns. The presence of planktivores, herbivores, and small-bodied reef fish in high numbers indicates functioning trophic structures, although the low abundance of sharks and top predators suggests an altered ecological balance[22].

Pressures on the health of coral reefs include factors associated with climate change, storms and cyclones, overfishing, eutrophication and siltation from agriculture, and predator outbreaks.

Predation from invasive species including crown-of-thorns stars (Acanthaster planci) and coralivorous snails (Drupella sp.) occur across the archipelago in what appear to be regular outbreaks, probably linked to increasing coral cover[22].

An increasing population has created greater pressure on reefs from fishing (especially near urban centres) and gave rise to the loss of marine habitats and higher levels of pollution. Threats to the reefs include:

- Watershed-based - pollution/sedimentation from developments and deforestation – e.g., mining, vegetation clearance for agriculture and forestry;
- Marine pollution (ports, oil terminals, shipping channels, agricultural pesticides and fertilisers, untreated sewage effluents);

---

[63] *Ford, A. K., Hamilton, M., Nand, Y., Puotinen, M., Jupiter, S. D., Dulunaqio, S., Naisilisili, W., & Mangubhai, S. (2025). Comparing impacts and recovery of locally managed reefs after exposure to extreme waves from a category 5 cyclone. Coral Reefs, 1–18.*

[64] *Wildlife Conservation Society (2025), National Hub for Coral Reef Conservation (NHCRC) Workshop. Available at: https://fiji.wcs.org/Blog/articleType/ArticleView/articleId/24588/National-Hub-for-Coral-Reef-Conservation-NHCRC-Workshop.aspx*

[65] *Government of the Republic of Fiji, & Blue Prosperity Fiji. (2025). 2023 Ocean Science Expedition FINAL SCIENCE REPORT. https://www.blueprosperityfiji.org*

- Coastal development (cities, settlements, airports, mines, tourist resorts);
- Over-fishing because of higher population density and use of destructive fishing techniques; and
- Over-harvesting of corals and marine fish for the marine aquarium trade.

Fiji's offshore reefs appear to be in a good and stable condition, with good resilience. Many reefs close to inhabited shores show chronic stress arising from local pressures, particularly nutrient and sediment pollution, which have the greatest impact on inshore reefs[22].

The combined impacts of ocean warming, acidification, cyclones and storms, coral disease, overfishing, destructive fishing practices, over-harvesting for the marine aquarium trade, nutrient and sediment pollution from land, and poorly planned coastal development place reefs under chronic stress, especially in inshore areas adjacent to larger catchments and urban centres. The latest report of findings from the 2023 Fiji Ocean Science Expedition has confirmed that, in general, the health of Fiji's qoliqoli, which includes coastal, coral, and marine ecosystems and related fish stock, is unfortunately still in decline[65].

Off-shore Ecosystem

Fiji's offshore ocean environment extends far beyond its iconic coral reefs, encompassing an immense diversity of deep-water habitats. Scientific analysis confirms this complexity, mapping 16 seabed geomorphological features[66] such as seamounts, canyons, and hydrothermal vents, 23 distinct deepwater marine bioregions, and 98 Special, Unique Marine Areas (SUMA) which comprise 78 inshore and 20 offshore sites of high ecological value[67]. This incredible biodiversity includes at least 39 species of rays and 33 species of sharks utilizing habitats from coastal reefs to deep seamounts and canyons. The latest publicly available database with results of the analysis of these areas, maps out Important Rays and Shark Areas (IRSA) globally, through an e-atlas and includes the identification of 13 regions, of which Fiji comes under the New Zealand and Pacific Islands region[68]. Within this region, Fiji has at least 20 IRSA identified and mapped, stretching across deltas and passages from the Rewa River Delta to Dreketi in Vanua Levu and stretching as far East to Ogea and Fulaga passages in Lau[68].

Fiji utilizes a comprehensive marine atlas for spatial planning and has achieved "monitoring-ready" status for marine invasive species through the Pacific Islands Marine Bioinvasions Alert Network (PacMAN) project, which employs advanced environmental DNA (eDNA) techniques for early detection. Furthermore, a contemporary integrated ecosystem management approach is being implemented, as exemplified by the 2025 plan for the Navua catchment and Beqa Lagoon, which connects land-based actions to marine health[69].

---

[66] *Harris, P. T., Macmillan-Lawler, M., Rupp, J., & Baker, E. K. (2014). Geomorphology of the oceans. Marine Geology, 352, 4–24.*
[67] *Sykes, H., Le Grand, J., Davey, K., Kirmani, S. N., Mangubhai, S., Yakub, N., Wendt, H., Gauna, M., & Fernandes, L. (2018). Biophysically special, unique marine areas of Fiji (SUMA).*
[68] *UCN SCC Shark specialist group. (2023, December). E-Atlas of Important rays and shark areas in the world. https://Sharkrayareas.Org/e-Atlas/ , https://sharkrayareas.org/e-atlas/*

SPECIES: Diversity, Endemism and Threatened Species

Fiji is recognised as part of the Polynesian - Micronesia biodiversity hotspot and is characterised by both high endemism and high threat levels. Across major taxonomic groups, a significant proportion of species are found nowhere else on Earth. More than half of Fiji's plants and birds are endemic, and all 24 native palms and both native frog species occur only in Fiji[70]. At the same time, a large proportion of species are already threatened. Both of Fiji's native amphibians and roughly a quarter of bird species are in threatened categories, placing Fiji among the top countries globally for numbers of threatened endemic species within the hotspot[16].

National and global assessments collectively indicate that at least 317 species of plants and animals are currently in IUCN threatened categories. Over 2,200 animal species and nearly 790 plant species have been assessed for the Red List of Threatened Species[70]. More than 2,000 plant species occur in Fiji's forests, and just over half of these are endemic. At least 193 plant species are globally threatened[70].

Invertebrate diversity is also very high, with around 5,000 insect species recorded, and many more likely yet undescribed[16]. Across amphibians, birds, mammals, and reptiles, there are roughly 250 species, with overall endemism approaching 30 percent[70]. However, severe declines are occurring among amphibians, forest-dependent birds, bats, and reptiles due to habitat loss, invasive species, and climate change[16,70].

These findings reinforce that Fiji's biodiversity is both globally significant and highly vulnerable. The combination of high endemism, small and often fragmented ranges, and escalating threats underscores the importance of ambitious, well-resourced conservation action through the NBSAP and related policy frameworks[16].

A GLOBAL TREASURE, UNIQUELY FIJIAN

Fiji is part pf the Polynesia-Micronesia biodiversity hotspot, charaterized by high endemism and high threat levels

50% + of our plants are endemic

50% + of our birds are endemic

All 24 native palm species are found nowhere else on Earth

[69] *SPREP. (2025). Government launches integrated management plan for the Navua catchment and Beqa lagoon. SPREP.*
[70] *IUCN. (2025). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2025-2. https://www.iucnredlist.org.*

Table 2: Summary of status, endemism and threats to Fiji's biodiversity as of December 2025.

Taxonomic Group	Endemism & Key Facts	Notable taxa or Species / Examples	Major Threats	References
Flora	~2,600 plant species. >35% endemic.	All 24 native palm species are endemic. One endemic family	Habitat loss, invasive species.	NRI GoF 2010 a, b; SPREP 2016; O'Brien et al., 2021
Birds	154 bird species, >50% endemism	Example of endemic species: Pink-billed parrotfinch, Long-legged warbler, Giant forest honeyeater.	Invasive predators, forest conversion, and fragmentation.	SPREP 2016; O'Brien et al., 2021
Mammals	18 terrestrial mammals - all native mammals are bats (6 bat species)	Native mammals: Fijian free-tailed bat, Fijian blossom bat, Pacific sheath-tailed bat, Fiji flying fox, Pacific flying fox, Samoan flying fox	Cave disturbance, invasive predators, and forest loss.	IUCN 2020; O'Brien et al., 2021
Reptiles	32 terrestrial reptiles, 14 endemic species (44%).	Multiple endemic lineages: Fiji crested iguana, Fiji banded iguana, numerous endemic skinks and geckos, an endemic genus (Elapidae) - Fiji Burrowing Snake)	Habitat loss, invasive species.	NRI GoF 2010 a, b; SPREP 2016; O'Brien et al., 2021

Amphibians	*3 terrestrial amphibian species - 2 native and endemic species (67%)(Fiji ground frog and Fiji tree frog).*	*Fiji ground frog, Fiji tree frog.*	*Invasive predators, forest conversion, and fragmentation.*	*SPREP 2016; O'Brien et al., 2021*
Freshwater Fauna	*166 freshwater fish species, 13 endemic fish species(8.3%).*	*Examples of endemic taxa include damselflies (Nesobasis) and spring snails (Fluviopupa). Orange-spotted Therapon, Lekutu Goby, Lever's Goby, Orangespotted Scaleless Goby*	*Sedimentation, artificial barriers to flow, and invasive fish species.*	*Copeland et al., 2016, Rashni, 2014*
Marine Species	*2,031 marine fishes, 33 marine endemics (1.6%), Corals (144 species), 422 algae (1 seaweed (Eucheuma, introduced), 7 turtle species, 10 cetacean species, 760 species of bivalves and gastropods*	*Examples of unique and range-restricted taxa: Several species of sea snails and invertebrates, e.g., Gaza daedala, Drillia fijiensis, Carinapex papillosa, Turbonilla musorstom*	*Overfishing, climate change (bleaching, acidification), sedimentation, pollution/eutrophication.*	*Mangubhai et al., 2018. Government of Fiji (2024b); Andradia-Brown et al., 2022,*

Terrestrial Plants

There are at least 1518 species of vascular plants known to occur in Fijian forests, half of which are endemic16. Some of these endemic plants include *Degeneria vitiensis;* locally known as Masiratu and belonging to a botanically significant genus in Fiji; Dacrydium nausoriense, an evolutionarily distinct, globally endangered, and grade-A timber species for Fiji; *Acmopyle sahniana*, a podocarp at high risk of extinction with a small population that is currently only known to occur at high elevations in rainforests on Viti Levu; *Pterocymbium oceanicum*, locally known as Yanita or Ma, recorded from the northwest of Viti Levu and east central Vanua Levu in dry montane forest and on the edges of ridge forest; and *Medinilla waterhousei*, the beautiful woody vine found in the higher elevation forests of Taveuni and more commonly known locally as Tagimaucia. Fiji is also home to more than 20 endemic palms, such as *Metroxylon vitiense* or Fiji Sago Palm, an important wetland species that grows best in swampy habitats and stops growing after around 15 years; *Cyphosperma tanga*, an understorey palm with remaining populations recorded outside forest reserves on Viti Levu; and Balaka macrocarpa, a small palm that grows to eight metres high with a trunk from five to ten centimetres, known from the upper Nabukavesi Creek Catchment in Namosi on Viti Levu and two small populations are known from Vanua Levu[70].

Pteridophytes (ferns and fern allies) and bryophytes (mosses, liverworts, and hornworts) have been given more attention in the last 10-15 years. There are 331 species of ferns and lycophytes recorded from Fiji of which 15% are considered endemic[71], 280 liverworts, and 11 hornworts[72]. These numbers may increase as more understudied islands are surveyed for their flora. For instance, a fern survey done in Rotuma in 2019 documented 37 native and three introduced ferns for Rotuma. Furthermore, in 2011, 48 species of liverworts (Marchantiophyta) were published as new to Fiji, and these records increased the number of Fijian liverworts by over 20 percent[73]. Efforts to document the diversity and distribution of bryophytes in Fiji have also resulted in two new species of liverworts described from Taveuni, *Leptolejeunea latilobula* Lei Shu, R.L. Zhu & Pócs, sp. nov.[74] and *Lejeunea heinrichsii* G.E. Lee, Pócs, Bechteler & Schäf. -Verw. sp. nov.[75] The exact number of mosses is unknown. The moss species checklist for Fiji is currently being updated; it is expected to be more than the number of liverworts.

Fungi and lichens are not plants, but it is worth noting that the number of fungi for Fiji is unknown, and there are currently 225 lichens recorded for Fiji after 66 new records were reported from a 2008 survey conducted on Viti Levu and Taveuni[76].

The main threats to native Fijian flora, and the forests in which they occur, are forest clearance or conversion for agriculture, conventional logging, invasive species, mining, forest fires, and poorly planned infrastructure development[16].

---

[71] *Brownsey, P. J., & Perrie, L. R. (2011). A revised checklist of Fijian ferns and lycophytes. Telopea, 13(3), 513–562.*
[72] *Söderström, L., Hagborg, A., Pócs, T., Sass-Gyarmati, A., Brown, E., von Konrat, M., & Renner, M. (2011). Checklist of hornworts and liverworts of Fiji. Telopea, 13(3), 405–454.*
[73] *Pócs, T., Sass-Gyarmati, A., Naikatini, A. N., Tuiwawa, M., Braggins, J., Pócs, S., & van Konrat, M. (2011). New Liverwort (Marchantiophyra) records for the Fiji Islands. Telopea-Journal of Plant Systematics, 13(3), 455–494.*
[74] *Shu, L., Zhu, R.-L., & Pócs, T. (2016). A new species of Leptolejeunea (Lejeuneaceae, Marchantiophyta) from Fiji with special reference to Leptolejeunea tripuncta. Cryptogamie, Bryologie, 37(2), 157–165.*
[75] *Lee, G. E., Bechteler, J., Pócs, T., & Schäfer Verwimp, A. (2019). Molecular and morphological evidence for a new species of liverwort, Lejeunea heinrichsii (Marchantiophyta: Lejeuneaceae) from Taveuni, Fiji. Journal of Systematics and Evolution, 57(4), 361–370*
[76] *Lumbsch, H. T., Ahti, T., Altermann, S., De Paz, G. A., Aptroot, A., Arup, U., Peña, A. B., Bawingan, P. A., Benatti, M. N., & Betancourt, L. (2011). One hundred new species of lichenized fungi: a signature of undiscovered global diversity. Phytotaxa, 18, 1–127.*

Terrestrial and Freshwater Invertebrates

Terrestrial and freshwater invertebrates constitute a major component of Fiji's biodiversity, although they are less well-known than vertebrates and plants. Fiji's invertebrate fauna research has mostly concentrated on species of economic importance. The following sections summarise some of the more readily available data and their status.

Insects

The initial comprehensive compilation of Fiji's arthropods by Evenhuis and Bickel (2005)[77] listed a total of 350 families, 2,254 genera, and 4,945 species of insects recorded in Fiji. Fiji's insect fauna now includes more than 5,000 recorded species with high levels of endemism and many species yet to be described. Examples of this include a distinctive ant fauna with high endemism, a diverse assemblage of dragonflies and damselflies, and a rich fauna of butterflies, moths and long-horned beetles, many of which are restricted to particular islands, elevations, or habitat types. The recent taxonomic revision of Fiji's grasshoppers resulted in the new classification of the existing species Eurymorphopus godeffroyi, reassigning it to a new, endemic genus Fijitettix. The Orthoptera Species File database lists a total of three species under the genus Fijitettix[78].

An important study documenting Fiji's acarofauna[79], later contributing to a comprehensive review of the taxa in 2024, provides an annotated catalogue of mites and ticks (Acari) in Fiji. A total of 251 mite and tick species and subspecies for the country have been recorded[80] and of the 32 species recorded from Vanua Levu and Viti Levu in 2020, 22 species were new records[79].

Fiji has a diverse and distinctive ant fauna (Order Hymenoptera, Family Formicidae), with 43 genera, 187 known species, and endemism rates of over 70%, including the endemic genus Poecilomyrma.

A landmark study published by Liu et al. (2025)[81] used genomic data from museum collections to analyse the long-term population trend of ants. The study found that 79% of Fiji's endemic ant species population is in decline, and this decline is strongly linked to human activity over the past 3,000 years. The decline was accelerated in the past 300 years alongside European contact, industrial agriculture, and species introductions[82]. The study goes on to detail how human arrival triggered 65 colonization events by ants in Fiji, with endemic forest species declining while widespread and invasive species expanded in disturbed habitats.

For aquatic insects, a total of 25 aquatic insect families have been recorded for Fiji. Fiji is known to have high levels of endemism compared to most other Pacific Island groups. The Order Odonata (dragonflies and damselflies) records close to 80 species

---

[77] *Evenhuis, N. L., & Bickel, D. J. (2005). The NSF-Fiji Terrestrial Arthropod Survey: Overview1, 2. Bishop Museum, 3.*
[78] *Kasalo, N., Tumbrinck, J., Pavlović, M., & Skejo, J. (2024). Atlas of Fijian pygmy grasshoppers (Orthoptera: Tetrigidae) with new taxa descriptions and an identification key. Annales Zoologici, 74(1), 43–70.*
[79] *Fan, Q.-H., Dayal, S. S., Fong, H. M., Rakuita, P., & Ram, J. A. (2020). A contribution to the fauna of mites (Acari) in Fiji. Systematic and Applied Acarology, 25(8), 1444–1460.*
[80] *Fan, Q.-H. (2024). An annotated catalogue of mites and ticks (Acari) in Fiji. Zootaxa, 5486(3), 351–387.*
[81] *Liu, C., Sarnat, E., Tan, J. A., Janicki, J., Deyrup, J., Ogasawara, M., Grau, M. L., Qiu, L., Hita Garcia, F., & Fischer, G. (2025). Genomic signatures indicate biodiversity loss in an endemic island and its fauna. Science, 389(6765), 1133–1136.*
[82] *Marinov, M., FossatiGaschignard, O., & Schorr, M. (2015). Pacific Island Odonata*

(including some undescribed species that are potentially new to science) and records a 60% endemism rate for those that have been described[82,83]. Fiji has an endemic genus within the Odonata group, Nesobasis, with records of approximately 40 species83F. There are 380 species of Macrolepidoptera (butterflies and macromoths) recorded for Fiji, and about 50% of these are endemic[85,86,87]. The Fijian Cerambycidae (long-horned beetle) has a total of 45 genera, 124 described species, and approximately 80% endemism[88].

Increased research in Fiji's freshwater ecosystems has substantially improved current knowledge of Fiji's freshwater macroinvertebrates, a key indicator group for ecosystem health. A traffic indicator kit for freshwater ecosystem health monitoring[89] has been widely tested and proven across numerous communities along freshwater streams and has increased the ability of communities to monitor and contribute to better managing their freshwater ecosystems.

A 2018 assessment synthesized available data and highlighted that these communities are dominated by insects from orders such as Odonata (dragonflies and damselflies), Coleoptera (beetles), Diptera (true flies), and Trichoptera (caddisflies). The study emphasized that Fijian freshwater ecosystems host a mix of endemic species, native non-endemics, and a growing number of introduced taxa[90].

A major and concerning update to the list of introduced species is the confirmation of the invasive freshwater flat leech Helobdella europaea. The first record of this predatory leech in Fiji was published in 2024, noting its potential to disrupt native invertebrate communities through predation and competition[91]. This discovery underscores the persistent threat posed by invasive and introduced species, which, alongside unsustainable habitat modification and pollution, continue to pressure Fiji's unique and often vulnerable insect biodiversity, necessitating targeted monitoring and management.

Fiji is home to the second-largest beetle in the world, Xixuthrus heros, commonly known as the Fijian giant long-horned beetle. Individual adults typically measure up to 16 cm in length[92,93]. The Nanai cicada (Raiateana knowlesi), locally known as **Nanai**, featured on the Fijian One Hundred Dollar Bill, is the only periodic cicada in the Southern Hemisphere (see Figure 3). In 2025, Post Fiji released a special stamp

---

[83] *Marinov, M., Bybee, S., Doscher, C., & Kalfatakmolis, D. (2019). Faunistic studies in South-east Asian and Pacific Island Odonata. Journal of the International Dragonfly Fund, 26, 1–46.*
[84] *Marinov, M. (2009). Damselflies and Dragonflies of the Nakorotubu Range, Ra and Tailevu Provinces, Viti Levu, Fiji. In A Rapid Biodiversity Assessment of the Nakorotubu Range, Ra and Tailevu Provinces, Fiji (p. 48). BioOne; & Van Gossum, H., Beatty, C. D., Tokota'a, M., & Sherratt, T. N. (2008). The Fijian Nesobasis: A further examination of species diversity and abundance (Zygoptera: Coenagrionid). Odonatologica, 37(3), 235–245.*
[85] *Robinson, G. S. (1975). Macrolepidoptera of Fiji and Rotuma. E. W. Classey, Oxford*
[86] *Clayton, J. 2004. Moths in Fiji. Available at: www.usp.ac.fj/index.php?id=8504. Accessed 25 November 2024*
[87] *Tikoca, S., Hodge, S., Tuiwawa, M., Pene, S., Clayton, J., & Brodie, G. (2017). A comparison of macro-moth assemblages across three types of lowland forest in Fiji. The Journal of Research on the Lepidoptera, 49, 69–79.*
[88] *Dillon, L. S., & Dillon, E. S. (1952). Cerambycidae of the Fiji islands. Museum*
[89] *Rashni, B. (2021). Freshwater Biomonitoring: An Ecosystem-Based Approach (EbA) for Building Climate Resilience Communities in Fiji. In Ecosystem-Based Disaster and Climate Resilience: Integration of Blue-Green Infrastructure in Sustainable Development (pp. 483–500).Springer.*
[90] *Rashni, B. (2014). Effect of catchment forest cover on macroinvertebrate community structure in streams of Fiji. Masters in Marine Science: School of Marine Studies. University of the South Pacific. Suva.*
[91] *Rashni, B., Brown, K. T., McLenachan, P. A., Lockhart, P. J., Southgate, P. C., Lal, M. M., & Calver, M. (2024). Leech breach: a first record of the invasive freshwater leech Helobdella europaea (Hirudinea: Glossiphoniidae) in Fiji. Pacific Conservation Biology, 30(1).*
[92] *Aguilar, G., Waqa-Sakiti, H., & Winder, L. (2016). Using predicted locations and an ensemble approach to address sparse data sets for species distribution modelling: long-horned beetles (Cerambycidae) of the Fiji Islands.*
Yanega, D., Olson, D., Shute, S., & Komiya, Z. (2004). The Xixuthrus species of Fiji (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae:) Prioninae. Zootaxa, 777(1), 1–10.
[93] *Yanega, D., Olson, D., Shute, S., & Komiya, Z. (2004). The Xixuthrus species of Fiji (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae:) Prioninae. Zootaxa, 777(1), 1–10.*

collection depicting its transitional life cycle stages[94]. It is endemic to Fiji, and the adults only emerge after a period of eight years, with their most recent mass emergence in October 2025. Both species are of cultural significance in Fiji as totems for some clans.

Molluscs

Fiji's freshwater mollusc fauna represents a diverse but vulnerable component of its inland aquatic ecosystems. While a foundational guide from the mid-1980s recorded 39 species, more recent assessments suggest a richer biodiversity, with the fauna now considered to consist of nine families and 71 species, 30 of which (approximately 43%) are endemic[95]. This includes unique groups like the genus Fluviopupa and the highly distinctive endemic snail Fijidoma maculata, which is found only in the headwaters of certain rivers on Viti Levu and is considered threatened[96].

A review of Fiji's land snails lists a total of at least 245 species from 28 families; 216 species are native to Fiji, and of these native snails, 167 species are endemic (77% endemism rate) and the remaining 19 species are introduced[97]. The review also noted that at least 37 known species are undescribed, indicating more discoveries are likely[97]. Brodie et al. (2016) [98] confirmed that Fiji has four endemic species from the family Partulidae, and highlighted that across Oceania, Partulid snails have suffered catastrophic extinctions, primarily due to the introduced carnivorous rosy wolf snail, Euglandina rosea, which has decimated species on islands like Tahiti. Although E. rosea is not established in Fiji, it's devastating impact elsewhere highlights the extreme vulnerability of Fiji's endemic snails to similar threats. Further work is required to determine the conservation status of all four Fijian partulid species. Building conservation partnerships, raising awareness at community and national levels, locating and monitoring populations, studying genetic diversity, and analysing how human disturbance affects snails are actions required to enhance our understanding of Fiji's endemic snails[99].

Freshwater mussels or **Kai** (Batissa violacea) are a staple protein source and income source for communities living along Fiji's major rivers[100]. In 2010, the **Kai** fishery was temporarily closed because of typhoid testing, and research was conducted to determine the health risk of **Kai** consumption and levels of Escherichia coli and Salmonella spp. within varying treatments[101]. The research found that no Salmonella spp. was found within any of the samples; however, levels of E. coli from freshly harvested Kai were significantly higher than the recommended level and were deemed unfit for consumption unless soaked for at least 48 hrs and properly prepared and cooked. Known potential health risks related to high levels of E. coli in food consumed include urinary tract infections, neonatal meningitis, pneumonia, septicemia, and

---

[94] *Fiji Journal. (2025). Nanai: The Fijian Cicada and its place in Island life. Fiji Journal. https://www.fijijournal.com/nanai-fijian-periodical-cicada/*

[95] *HAASE, M., PONDER, W. F., & BOUCHET, P. (2006). The genus Fluviopupa Pilsbry, 1911 from Fiji (Caenogastropoda, Rissooidea). Journal of Molluscan Studies, 72(2), 119–136; & Haynes, A. (1988). A population study of the Fijian freshwater thiarid gastropod Fijidoma maculata (Mousson). Archiv Für Hydrobiologie, 113(1), 27–39.*

[96] *Haynes, A. (1994). The effects of development on Fijian island freshwater invertebrates. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum, Nature, 36(1), 87–91.*

[97] *Brodie, G. D., Barker, G. M., Haynes, A., Singh, R., Stevens, F., Fiu, M., Bogitini, L. J. K. D., Mateiwai, M., & Naivalurua, J. (2013). Documentation of Fiji's endemic and introduced land snail fauna.*

[98] *Brodie, G. D., Barker, G. M., Pippard, H., Bick, C. S., & Foighil, D. Ó. (2016). Disappearing jewels: an urgent need for conservation of Fiji's partulid tree snail fauna. Pacific Conservation Biology, 22(3), 249–261.*

[99] *Ibid.*

[100] *Lako, J., Kuridrani, N., & Sobey, M. (2019). Freshwater mussel (Batissa violacea) fishery and its value in Fiji. The Journal of Pacific Studies, 39(1), 192–215.*

[101] *Waqalevu, V. P. (2017). A Preliminary Assessment of the Human Health Risks Associated with the Consumption of the Freshwater Mussel, Batissa violacea.*

wound infections[101]. Recent studies have further investigated the health risks presented through **Kai** consumption and have confirmed the presence of microplastics from all samples collected across five of Fiji's major rivers[102].

The primary threats to these invertebrates are not fully quantified but are believed to include habitat degradation from riverbank development for industrialisation and agriculture, siltation caused by road construction, logging, cultivation, and population crashes from cyclone-induced floods. A critical conservation challenge is the lack of taxonomic expertise and ecological studies, which leaves many species poorly documented and at risk of disappearing unnoticed. Local communities, particularly fisherwomen, possess valuable knowledge about these resources, which is crucial for their management.

Crustaceans

Fiji's native freshwater crustaceans include a variety of prawns, shrimps, and crabs that are important for both biodiversity and local livelihoods. Taxonomically, the known fauna includes 10 species of Palaemonid prawns (with only the Giant Freshwater Prawn, Macrobrachium rosenbergii, being introduced), 14 species of shrimp (with a 21% endemism rate), and three widely distributed crab species[103]. The introduced M. rosenbergii has become a cornerstone of Fiji's aquaculture sector, with over 100 farmers producing about 25 metric tonnes annually. In a significant development for domesticating native species, researchers at the University of the South Pacific have successfully reared larvae of the indigenous Monkey River Prawn (*Macrobrachium lar*) in captivity for the first time[104], unlocking its potential for sustainable local aquaculture. These crustaceans provide essential protein and income, especially for women in rural communities who harvest them. Their populations face the same overarching threats of habitat loss, pollution, and invasive species as other freshwater fauna, highlighting the need for integrated conservation and management that values both scientific data and local knowledge[105].

[102] *Barrientos, E. E., Paris, A., Rohindra, D., & Rico, C. (2022). Presence and abundance of microplastics in edible freshwater mussel (Batissa violacea) on Fiji's main island of Viti Levu. Marine and Freshwater Research, 73(4), 528–539.*
[103] *Copeland, L. K. F., Boseto, D. T., & Jenkins, A. P. (2016). Freshwater ichthyofauna of the Pacific-Asia biodiversity transect (PABITRA) gateway in Viti Levu, Fiji. Pacific Conservation Biology, 22(3), 236–241.*
[104] *Lal, M. M., Seeto, J., & Pickering, T. D. (2014). Complete larval development of the Monkey River Prawn Macrobrachium lar (Palaemonidae) using a novel greenwater technique. SpringerPlus, 3(1), 568.*
[105] *Jupiter, S. D., Jenkins, A. P., Negin, J., Anthony, S., Baleinamau, P., Devi, R., Gavidi, S., Latinne, A., Mailautoka, K. K., & O, S. (2024). Transforming place-based management within watersheds in Fiji: The Watershed Interventions for Systems Health project. PLoS Water, 3(7), e0000102.*

Terrestrial and Freshwater Vertebrates

Birds

Fiji supports a rich avifauna comprising approximately 81 native species, including forest-dependent endemics such as the Pink-billed Parrotfinch, widespread native non-endemics like the Pacific Swallow, and seasonally occurring migratory waders that use Fiji's wetlands, estuaries, deltas, mudflats, and inland marshes[106]. These species play vital ecological roles in seed dispersal, pollination, and insect population regulation, while migratory shorebirds form part of wider Flyway networks that connect Fiji to the broader Pacific Rim. In parallel, Fiji now hosts around 13 introduced landbird species—including the Common Myna, Jungle Myna, and Red-vented Bulbul[107], which have become established in landscapes altered by human activities. Some of these introduced species exert competitive and predatory pressure on native birds, particularly cavity-nesters and small forest passerines, and are increasingly recognised as an emerging management challenge[108].

Major drivers of decline for terrestrial and freshwater birds include habitat loss and fragmentation (especially lowland forests), invasive predators such as rats, cats, and mongooses, indiscriminate agricultural expansion, and the degradation of wetland habitats through drainage, pollution and altered hydrology[109]. Climate change impacts such as increased droughts, more intense flooding events, and shifting phenology further threaten vulnerable and range-restricted species. Despite these pressures, Fiji's terrestrial bird fauna remains regionally significant due to its high level of endemism and the presence of species with strong cultural, ecological and conservation value.

Mammals

There are 11 species of mammals in Fiji; six are bats, and the remaining five are introduced mammals. Bats are the only native mammals in Fiji, of which five are globally threatened. Four of the native bats are large fruit bats (Megachiropterans) and two are small insectivorous species (Microchiropterans).

The Fiji flying fox (Mirimiri acrodonta) is endemic to the cloud forest of Taveuni[110] and belongs to an endemic genus, making it one of the rarest bat species globally[111] – See figure 3.

Fiji also has an endemic bat subspecies, Pteropus samoensis nawaiensis, which is uncommon but is widely distributed throughout the Fijian archipelago. The remaining five mammals are introduced mammals, which include three rat species: black rat (*Rattus rattus*), brown rat (*R. norvegicus*), pacific rat (*R. exulans*), and two mongoose species: Herpestes javanicus and H. fuscus. There are also feral pigs, horses, cattle, deer, cats, and dogs.

---

[106] *Watling, D. (2001). A guide to the birds of Fiji and western Polynesia, including American Samoa, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Wallis & Futuna. Environmental Consultants (Fiji).*
[107] *Pernetta, J. C., & Watling, D. (1978). The introduced and native terrestrial vertebrates of Fiji. Suva, Fiji; & Stanford, J. W. (2021). Republic of Fiji National Invasive Species Framework and Strategic Action Plan (NISFSAP).*
[108] *Stanford, J. W. (2021). Republic of Fiji National Invasive Species Framework and Strategic Action Plan (NISFSAP).*
[109]
[110] *Tikoca Adi. (2024). Ecological Role and Conservation Status of the Endangered, Native Fijian Free-Tailed Bat (Mops bregullae, Felten 1964) in Fragmented Forest Habitats [PhD]. University of Adelaide.*
[111] *Watling, D., Director, F. F. F. R., & Bottroff, G. (2011). Biodiversity Conservation Lessons Learned Technical Series.*

Reptiles

There are 33 species of terrestrial reptiles in Fiji, including five species of (terrestrial dwelling) snakes (including the banded sea krait), five iguana species, 14 skinks, and 10 geckoes. Most of these species are endemic to Fiji, including the Fiji burrowing snake, *Ogmodon vitianus*, which represents an endemic genus, eight skinks, two geckoes, and four species of iguanas. In addition to the terrestrial reptile species, there are also five marine turtles, and three marine snakes found in Fiji waters. Thirteen reptile species in Fiji are listed as globally threatened. Some species are extirpated from Viti Levu and Vanua Levu and other islands where the introduced mongoose is naturalised[112].

Fiji's gecko fauna, comprising 10 species with about 20% endemism, has been well-documented with few new discoveries in recent decades. They are known human commensals, often accidentally transported between islands, which contributes to their lower endemism compared to other groups. Rare endemic species include the Rotuman Forest gecko, *Lepidodactylus gardineri*, and the Fiji forest gecko, *L. manni.* New species have also been found in the Fijian skinks (*Scincidae*); the species *Emoia oriza*, endemic to Rotuma, was recorded in 2012 and is closely related to *E. tongana*, also found on Rotuma[113].

The evolutionary history of Fiji's four endemic iguana species (*Brachylophus spp.*) is a subject of significant scientific advancement. Groundbreaking genetic research published in 2025 reveals they are most closely related to North American desert iguanas (*Dipsosaurus*), not the South American lineages as previously hypothesized[114]. This suggests their ancestors undertook a transoceanic rafting journey of approximately 8,000 kilometers from North America around 34 million years ago, coinciding with the volcanic formation of the Fiji Islands. The Fiji Banded Iguana (*Brachyolophus bulabula*), through genetic testing, is now known to be a distinct species from the Lau Banded Iguana (*B. fasciatus*)[115], and the Gau[116] banded iguana (*B. gau*), found on the island of Gau– see Figure 3. The fourth local iguana species is the endemic Fijian Crested Iguana (*B. vitiensis*)[117].

The Fiji banded iguana (*B. bulabula*), the Lau banded iguana (*B. fasciatus*), the Gau banded iguana (*B. gau*), and the critically endangered Fiji crested iguana (*B. vitiensis*) are all threatened by habitat loss and, notably, rampant illegal wildlife trafficking for the international pet trade[16]. Also, human-aided transport is indicated as the means of introduction of the invasive Green Iguana, *Iguana iguana*[16]. The now feral Giant Invasive Iguana, as it is known in Fiji, has spread from Qamea Island to the neighbouring islands Matagi, Taveuni, and Vanua Levu. Current efforts to minimise its spread, both natural and human-aided, have been limited by funding. The impact that this much larger (~2 m long) iguana will have on native Fijian iguanas is unknown, but is likely to involve competition for resources such as space and food.

---

[112] Clause, A. G., Pavón-Vázquez, C. J., Scott, P. A., Murphy, C. M., Schaad, E. W., & Gray, L. N. (2016). Identification uncertainty and proposed best practices for documenting herpetofaunal geographic distributions, with applied examples from southern Mexico. Mesoamerican Herpetology, 3(4), 971–977.
Osborne, T., Naikatini, A., Morrison, C., & Thomas, N. (2013). The distribution of the Fiji frogs, Platymantis spp.: New records and ramifications. Pacific Conservation Biology, 19(2), 175–182.)
[113] Zug, G. R., Ineich, I., Pregill, G., & Hamilton, A. M. (2012). Lizards of Tonga with description of a new Tongan Treeskink (Squamata: Scincidae: Emoia samoensis group) 1. Pacific Science, 66(2), 225–237.
[114] Scarpetta, S. G., Fisher, R. N., Karin, B. R., Niukula, J. B., Corl, A., Jackman, T. R., & McGuire, J. A. (2025). Iguanas rafted more than 8,000 km from North America to Fiji. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 122(12), e2318622122.
[115] Keogh, J. S., Edwards, D. L., Fisher, R. N., & Harlow, P. S. (2008). Molecular and morphological analysis of the critically endangered Fijian iguanas reveals cryptic diversity and a complex biogeographic history. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 363(1508), 3413–3426.
[116] Fisher, R. N., Niukula, J., Watling, D., & Harlow, P. S. (2017). A new species of iguana Brachylophus Cuvier 1829 (Sauria: Iguania: Iguanidae) from Gau Island, Fiji Islands. Zootaxa, 4273(3), 407–422.
[117] Gibbons, J. R. H. (1981). The biogeography of Brachylophus (Iguanidae) including the description of a new species, B. vitiensis, from Fiji. Journal of Herpetology, 255–273.

Amphibians

There are two endemic species of frog in Fiji - the Fiji ground frog, Cornufer vitianus, and the Fiji tree frog *C. vitiensis*. The cane toad, *Rhinella marina* is an introduced species and spread across Fiji[16]. The two endemic frogs are both listed as globally Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species[33].

These frogs are the eastern-most extent of any frog genus into the South Pacific islands. The Fiji ground frog occurs in widespread but small populations on Vanua Levu, Taveuni, Viwa, Gau and Ovalau. A relict population can still be found in the Nakauvadra Range of northern Viti Levu[118].

The Fiji tree frog has undergone a dramatic population decline and is only found in small and distinct populations on Viti Levu, Vanua Levu, and Ovalau[119]. Habitat loss in combination with forest incursion by invasive predators like feral cats (*Felix catus*) and mongoose (*Herpestes javanicus and H. auropunctatus*), has likely been likely agents of the apparent reduction in range of the tree frog. *C. vitiensis* is currently classified as Near Threatened by the IUCN Amphibian Red List Authority.

The introduced amphibian, the cane toad (*Rhinella marina*), is naturalised and maintains large populations on the main islands. It is largely regarded as a pest species both in human-modified and natural habitats in Fiji. It is known to be omnivorous and is thought to compete with the native ground-dwelling frogs for space and food, and may even prey on native froglets[120].

Freshwater Fish

Fiji's freshwater fish fauna is fundamentally shaped by the location and nature of its islands. A total of 166 species of freshwater fish have been recorded for Fiji, of which 13 are endemic species[121]. About 10 species are introduced to Fiji's freshwater systems, of which the tilapia, *Oreochromis mossambica*, is the most dominant invasive freshwater fish species. The Mozambique Tilapia (*O. mossambicus*) remains a widespread invasive species and has thrived in every river to which it has been introduced, and is considered to have had a detrimental effect on the status of certain native species. Studies have shown that the tilapia are consuming the larvae and juvenile fish of several native species of goby fish that live in both fresh and salt water and begin their lives in island streams[122]. Recent information indicates that the Government of Fiji's Fisheries Department is actively managing Tilapia stocks for aquaculture production, aiming to produce 1.7 million fish for the 2024-2025 period[123].

---

[118] Thomas, N. (2009). Herpetofauna of the Nakorotubu Range, Ra and Tailevu Provinces, Viti Levu, Fiji. In A Rapid Biodiversity Assessment of the Nakorotubu Range, Ra and Tailevu Provinces, Fiji (p. 11). BioOne.

[119] Osborne, T., Naikatini, A., Morrison, C., & Thomas, N. (2013). The distribution of the Fiji frogs, Platymantis spp.: New records and ramifications. Pacific Conservation Biology, 19(2), 175–182.)

[120] Thomas, N., Morrison, C., Winder, L., & Morley, C. (2011). Spatial distribution and habitat preferences of co-occurring vertebrate species: Case study of an endangered frog and an introduced toad in Fiji. Pacific Conservation Biology, 17(1), 68–77.

[121] Copeland, L. K. F., Boseto, D. T., & Jenkins, A. P. (2016). Freshwater ichthyofauna of the Pacific-Asia biodiversity transect (PABITRA) gateway in Viti Levu, Fiji. Pacific Conservation Biology, 22(3), 236–241; & Griffith, P., Jähnig, S., Tharme, R., Phaka, F., Copeland, L., He, F., Hevalao, R., Kang, S., Langhans, S., & Mailautoka, K. (2025). A framework to categorise the cultural significance of freshwater fauna.

[122] Canonico, G. C., Arthington, A., McCrary, J. K., & Thieme, M. L. (2005). The effects of introduced tilapias on native biodiversity. Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems, 15(5), 463–483.

[123] Lal, M. M., Waqairatu, S. S., Zenger, K. R., Nayfa, M. G., Pickering, T. D., Singh, A., & Southgate, P. C. (2021). The GIFT that keeps on giving? A genetic audit of the Fijian Genetically Improved Farmed Tilapia (GIFT) broodstock nucleus 20 years after introduction. Aquaculture, 537, 736524.

Marine Species

Marine Algae

A total of 422 taxa of seaweeds, marine algae, have been recorded for Fiji[124]; one seaweed, belonging to the genus Eucheuma, is introduced. While many areas are yet to be psychologically surveyed, records of Fiji's marine algae, including that of Rotuma, comprise 39 blue-green algae (Cyanophyceae), 113 green algae (Chlorophyceae), 42 brown algae (Phaeophyceae), and 228 red algae (Rhodophyceae).

Marine Invertebrates

Fiji's marine environment boasts a high invertebrate diversity. These include hard corals from which reefs are constructed, filter feeders that are critical for reef health, and the commonly known invertebrates that are harvested for subsistence consumption and small-scale commercial sales. Examples include the popular delicacy **cawaki** or sea urchins, molluscs such as cone shells, cowries, nudibranchs, and the overfished Tridacna gigas or giant clam, sea stars, sea cucumbers, as well as the Day Octopus, Octopus cyanea, which is the main octopus species sold in Fiji's municipal markets[125].

Corals

Fiji's coral reefs are among the most biodiverse and ecologically significant in the South Pacific. Early scientific work recorded 50 genera and 144 species of coral across six major reef systems, while preliminary findings from the Mamanuca Islands and Southern Viti Levu documented 198 species[126]. A comprehensive annotated checklist by Lovell and McLardy (2008)[127], recorded a total of 354 coral species in Fiji, comprising 342 Scleractinian hard corals within 72 genera and 12 non-Scleractinian species within five genera.

A major advancement in understanding the contemporary status of Fiji's reefs was achieved through the 2023 Ocean Science Expedition, Fiji's largest nationwide coral reef assessment to date. Led by the Government of Fiji in partnership with Blue Prosperity Fiji, this survey collected baseline data from 270 reef sites across 13 provinces[128].

---

[124] *N'Yeurt, D. R. A., South, G. R., & Keats, D. W. (1996). A revised checklist of the benthic marine algae of the Fiji Islands, South Pacific (including the island of Rotuma). Micronesica, 29(1), 49–98.*
[125] *Loganimoce, E. M., Brown, K. T., Savou, R., Kitolelei, J. V, Southgate, P. C., & Lal, M. M. (2025). Molecular Identification of a Frequently Landed Octopus in Fijian Artisanal Fisheries. Journal of Shellfish Research, 44(1), 31–44.*
[126] *Zann, L., & Lovell, E. (1992). The coral reefs of the Mamanuca group, Fiji: preliminary descriptions and recommendations for management. Ministry of Housing and Urban Development.*
[127] *Lovell, E. R., & McLardy, C. (2008). Annotated checklist of the CITES-listed corals of Fiji with reference to Vanuatu, Tonga, Samoa and American Samoa.*
[128] *Government of the Republic of Fiji, & Blue Prosperity Fiji. (2025). 2023 Ocean Science Expedition FINAL SCIENCE REPORT. https://www.blueprosperityfiji.org*

Marine Molluscs

Marine molluscs in Fiji represent a highly diverse group that includes gastropods (such as abalone, conch, sea slugs, and nudibranchs), bivalves, and cephalopods. The most recent and comprehensive official assessment, documented in Fiji's Sixth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity, records a total of 760 species of marine molluscs. This total includes 253 species of opisthobranchs (sea slugs and nudibranchs) and 507 other mollusc species. Historical records also note the introduction of six species of bivalves, including oysters and mussels[27]. Six species of bivalves (oysters and mussels) are introduced species.

Marine Crustaceans, Echinoderms, and Ascidians

Crustaceans (crabs, lobsters, prawns, shrimp, barnacles, etc.) are moderately studied in Fiji, and a total of 26 species from four families have been identified[129]. No recent IUCN Red List assessments have been conducted for these taxa, while four species are listed as Data Deficient[33].

In the study of marine fisheries, the incredible value of traditional knowledge within communities and differences of knowledge documented across gender, their roles and fishing grounds (gender-based resource use and harvest), and age within communities has enabled the documentation of baselines and changes within the fishery over time, species sizes, and biomass (e.g., Bao & Drew, 2017) [130].

Additionally, information on nursery and spawning grounds is gathered from the communities and has enabled the successful planning and designing of sustainable fishing practices and the designation and design of degraded **iqoliqoli** for protection or no-take zones.

Traditional ecological knowledge has proven beneficial for uncovering long-term environmental change and establishing historical baselines that modern scientific surveys might miss. Thaman et al. (2017) documented the positive response of a degraded marine **iqoliqoli** to a transdisciplinary community-based approach of recovery[131], through an establishment of a Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA) in Navakavu in 2002, designed through the integration of Indigenous and Local Knowledge (ILK) with modern scientific methods and included a no-take Marine Protected Area (MPA) covering 18% of their fishing grounds. The long-term monitoring (1999-2016) of this tabu area aimed to verify and quantify changes and enable species-by-species assessment, which tracked the status of individual mollusc species rather than just overall biomass.

A dramatic recovery was documented over 15 years of protection, which included the recovery of nearly 900 marine species, of which almost 300 were molluscs. The recovery included 218 species of gastropods;63 species of bivalves; major returns of cone shells, cowries, conches, triton trumpets, and turban snails; recovery of important food species like ark clams (*Anadara*), venus clams, and giant clams (*Tridacna* spp.); and

---

[129] *Morris., C.W and Pratt, C. (1997). Marine Biodiversity Technical Group Report. University of the South Pacific. Fiji: Suva.*
[130] *Bao, K., & Drew, J. (2017). Traditional ecological knowledge, shifting baselines, and conservation of Fijian molluscs. Pacific Conservation Biology, 23(1), 81–87.*
[131] *Thaman, B., Thaman, R. R., Balawa, A., & Veitayaki, J. (2017). The recovery of a tropical marine mollusk fishery: A transdisciplinary community-based approach in Navakavu, Fiji. Journal of Ethnobiology, 37(3), 494–513.*

eight species of cephalopods, highlighting a significant comeback of octopus and squid. The return of these prey species that support trophic restructuring benefitted the entire ecosystem[131].

Sea cucumbers remain an important source of income for many coastal communities and are a significant component of the invertebrate catch in provinces like Kadavu[132]. However, this fishery faces severe pressure, and of the 16 aspidochirotid sea cucumber species at risk of extinction on the IUCN Red List (2025)[33], nine are found in Fiji. The depletion of high-value species, such as the endangered sandfish *Holothuria scabra*, has led to increased harvesting of medium and low-value species, increasing pressure on the overall fishery. Despite national export bans on some species (which were recently lifted), illegal harvest and export continue, and recovery in areas where stocks are depleted is often poor. Beyond their commercial value, sea cucumbers and other echinoderms are recognized for their broader ecological roles and as sources of bioactive compounds with medicinal potential[133].

Ascidians (sea squirts) are sessile, filter-feeding chordates with a global diversity of over 2,300 species. While over 60 species have been described from reefs in Viti Levu and Kadavu, the ascidian fauna in Fiji and many regions remains relatively poorly known, with new species regularly discovered[134]. Ascidians are ecologically significant as fouling organisms, with some species being highly invasive in marine environments globally. They are also a key group for biomedical research, being the source of compounds like the anti-cancer drug trabectedin. Ascidians, sea squirts, are primitive chordates that spend most of their life attached to a base, like coral or rock, and 60 species have been described from reefs in Viti Levu and Kadavu[135].

Marine Vertebrates

Fish

Over 2000 species of fish are recorded from Fiji's coastal and marine areas[16]; of these 45 species are listed as globally threatened on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (Table 2) including 27 shark and ray species and 18 other fish[33,128].

Marine Reptiles

Fiji's marine reptiles consist primarily of sea turtles and sea snakes, which represent a small but significant part of the archipelago's biodiversity. The waters are home to several species of sea turtles, with the Green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) and the critically endangered Hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) being the most prominent and well-studied. Five of the seven living species of sea turtles are found in Fiji waters - Green (*C. mydas*), Hawksbill (*E. imbricata*), the Leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*), the Loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*), and Olive ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*). The first three of these turtles' nest in Fiji from October to April every year[136]. In December 2019, key

---

[132] *Harding, S., Marama, K., Breckwoldt, A., Matairakula, U., & Fache, E. (2022). Marine resources and their value in Kadavu, Fiji. Ambio, 51(12), 2414–2430.*
[133] *Zhukova, N. V. (2022). Fatty acids of echinoderms: Diversity, current applications and future opportunities. Marine Drugs, 21(1), 21*
[134] *Shenkar, N., & Swalla, B. J. (2011). Global diversity of Ascidiacea. Plos One, 6(6), e20657.*
[135] *Morris., C.W and Pratt, C. (1997). Marine Biodiversity Technical Group Report. University of the South Pacific. Fiji: Suva.*
[136] *Maison, K. A., Kelly, I. K., & Frutchey, K. P. (2010). Green turtle nesting sites and sea turtle legislation throughout Oceania.*

stakeholders met together with the Ministry of Fisheries to finalise the draft Fiji Sea Turtle Recovery Plan (2020-2025), with revisions underway to extend this to 2030[137]. Turtles are vital to reef health, as hawksbills, for example, control sponge populations on coral reefs. However, they face severe threats from poaching, bycatch, and habitat loss, leading to significant population declines and making them a major focus of local and international conservation efforts, including community-based monitoring and satellite tracking programs.

Furthermore, three species of sea snake breed in the Fiji Group, namely Laticauda colubrine, L. laticauda and Hydrophus melanocephalus. The oceanic bellied sea snake (*Pelamis platuris*) is an occasional visitor[135]. The highly venomous Banded Sea Krait is also present in Fiji's coastal waters and lagoons.

Seabirds

Eighteen species of seabird's breed in Fiji and include Frigatebirds, Tropicbirds and Boobies, Noddies and Terns, Storm-petrels, Petrels and Shearwaters[16]. The Fiji Petrel, Pseudobulweria macgillivrayi, known to breed only on the island of Gau, is a critically endangered, single-island endemic, and is sighted irregularly. The search for its nesting grounds is a high priority[138]. The last confirmed sighting was in 2023, and an expedition by National Geographic in August 2025 was unsuccessful despite using several methods during the day and night to try to lure the critically endangered bird[139].

Other globally threatened seabirds nesting in Fiji are the Polynesian storm-petrel, *Nesofregetta fuliginosa*, and the Collared petrel (*Pterodroma brevipes*) that have nesting colonies known on Gau and likely still on Kadavu[16]. The Collared Petrel used to nest in the highlands of Viti Levu prior to the introduction of the mongoose. Many of the common seabird species that nest here do so in significant colonies – such as Lesser Frigatebird (*Fregata ariel*), Red-footed Booby (Sula sula), Brown Booby (*Sula leucogaster*), Black Noddy (*Anous minutus*), and Tahiti Petrel (Pseudobulweria rostrata)[140]. A further 39 species of seabird have been recorded, more or less frequently, in passages in Fiji waters. This number is continuing to increase as the number of observations of birds at sea increases16. The Suva Point mudflat along the Nasese foreshore in Laucala Bay is considered a site of Global Importance for Migratory Birds as it is a vital wintering ground for at least five migratory shorebird species, and where the highest recorded concentration of the Wandering tattlers (*Tringa incana*) is found in the world during the non-breeding season[141].

---

[137] *UN Dep. of Economic & Social Affairs. (2017). The Conservation and Management of Sea Turtles within Fijian Waters (Voluntary Commitment #OceanAction41702). SDG Partnerships. https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/conservation-and-management-sea-turtles-within-fijian-waters*

[138] *Priddel, D., Carlile, N., Moce, K., & Watling, D. (2008). A review of records and recovery actions for the 'Critically Endangered'Fiji Petrel Pseudobulweria macgillivrayi. Bird Conservation International, 18(4), 381–393.*

[139] *Young Lindsay. (2025). Chasing Shadows: A search for an endangered bird in Fiji. National Geography: Blog. https://news.nationalgeographic.org/pristine-seas-search-for-an-endangered-bird-in-fiji/*

[140] *Masibalavu, V. T., & Dutson, G. (2006). Important bird areas in Fiji: Conserving Fiji's natural heritage. BirdLife International Pacific Partnership Secretariat.*

[141] *Watling, D. (2013). Fiji: State of birds. NatureFiji-MareqetiViti, Suva, Fiji.*

Seabirds face a range of critical threats, including invasive predators, like rats, cats, and pigs, on nesting islands, fisheries bycatch, overharvesting of marine resources, disturbance at breeding colonies, and habitat loss associated with coastal development. Climate change intensifies these pressures through sea-level rise, storm surges that inundate nesting sites, and alterations in oceanographic conditions that affect prey availability. Pollution - particularly plastics and light pollution - also disrupts foraging and fledging success. Conserving Fiji's seabird populations is therefore essential not only for national but also for maintaining regionally significant seabird assemblages across Oceania.

Marine Mammals

Ten cetacean species are confirmed in Fiji's waters. These are the common minke whale (*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*), humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*), short-finned pilot whale (*Globicephala macrorhynchus*), killer whale (Orcinus orca), false killer whale (*Pseudorca crassidens*), pantropical spotted dolphin (*Stenella attenuate*), spinner dolphin (*Stenella longirostris*), common bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncates*), sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*), and Blainville's beaked whale (*Mesoplodon densirostris*)[142]. There is a possibility that 14 other cetaceans are likely to be present in Fiji; however, more evidence is needed to confirm this, as the available data used had uneven coverage, collection biases, and occasional difficulties with species identification.

The first record of a pygmy sperm whale, *t*, was confirmed in Fiji in 2021[143], which would add to the list of confirmed species for Fiji. Important areas for cetaceans include numerous sites between the Vatu-i-Ra and Lomaiviti passages and surrounding waters (including Levuka, Wakaya, Gau, and Makogai) and Monkey Face passage, with a total of 13 hotspots identified within the Fiji Economic Exclusive Zone[21].

In 2003, Fiji declared its entire EEZ a whale sanctuary and has adopted the Pacific Islands Regional Guidelines for Whale and Dolphin Watching (IFAW, 2008) and supports the development of a Whale and Dolphin Action Plan by SPREP and other countries in the Pacific islands' region. In 2009, a Fiji Whale and Dolphin (Cetacean) Management Plan was drafted and still awaits approval by the Cabinet.

---

[142] *Miller, C., Batibasaga, A., Chand, P., Dulunaqio, S., Fox, M. M., Jupiter, S. D., Naisilisili, W., Nand, Y., Sharma-Gounder, S., & Smith, B. D. (2016). Cetacean diversity, common occurrence, and community importance in Fijian waters. Pacific Conservation Biology, 22, 272–280. https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:88771738*

[143] *Dehm, J., Varea, R., Hewavitharane, C. A., Stockwell, B. L., & Brown, K. T. (2021). First record of a pygmy sperm whale (Kogia breviceps, Blainville, 1838) stranding along the coast of Viti Levu, Fiji. Australian Mammalogy. https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:233680504*

3.1.4 Major Drivers of Biodiversity Loss and Threats

The pressures on Fiji's biodiversity are multifaceted and interconnected across ecosystems and at various scales. Although Fiji has a relatively strong policy and legislative framework for environmental management and climate change, including the Environment Management Act, climate legislation, and various sectoral policies, gaps in enforcement, financing, institutionalcapacity, and cross-sectoral coordination constrain effective implementation. The National Biodiversity Threat Assessment synthesises these challenges and identifies five dominant, cross-cutting threat clusters: habitat loss and fragmentation, invasive species, over-exploitation, pollution, and climate change. These drivers collectively shape the status and trends of biodiversity across all major ecosystems.

Habitat (forest) loss, fragmentation, and degradation are closely linked to expanding agriculture, forestry, and infrastructural development. Deforestation for agriculture, including the expansion of commercial crops such as kava, and unsustainable logging, have been identified as major threats to terrestrial biodiversity. In coastal areas, land reclamation, urban expansion, tourism, and commercial development lead to the degradation and loss of mangroves, beaches, estuaries, and seagrass beds, undermining fisheries, shoreline protection, and carbon storage.

Poorly managed agriculture, grazing, and road construction, along with gravel extraction and drainage works, contribute to the loss of riparian vegetation and increased erosion, sedimentation, and turbidity in rivers and streams. These impacts cascade downstream to estuaries and coastal reefs.

Invasive alien species are a second major driver of biodiversity loss. Introduced predators such as rats, feral cats, mongooses, and pigs; feral livestock (especially goats), and invasive plants, profoundly alter habitats, compete with native species, and cause high mortality, especially for island endemics, ground-nesting seabirds, reptiles, and amphibians. The invasive green iguana, now established in parts of northern Fiji, is an emerging concern with potential impacts on native iguanas and vegetation.

Overexploitation of species and ecosystems adds further pressure, particularly in inshore marine areas. Overfishing, destructive fishing practices, and over-harvesting of corals and reef fish for the marine aquarium trade continue to impact marine biodiversity. National assessments using the STAR (**S**pecies **T**hreat **A**batement and Restoration) metric highlight biological resource use - especially fishing and harvesting of aquatic resources[16] - as a primary threat for marine vertebrates and corals, alongside pollution, climate change, and coastal development.

Pollution and poor waste management exacerbate these pressures. Nutrient and sediment runoff from agriculture, forestry, and settlements, combined with inadequate wastewater treatment and solid waste disposal, degrade freshwater and coastal ecosystems, contributing to algal blooms, coral decline, and loss of sensitive species.

Climate change represents an existential and cross-cutting threat. Sea-level rise, already observed at rates of several millimetres per year, threatens coastal communities, infrastructure, and low-lying ecosystems through inundation, shoreline erosion, and saltwater intrusion. Projections indicate that, by mid-century, an increasing proportion of built assets and critical habitats will be exposed to permanent or frequent flooding. More intense and frequent tropical cyclones and shifting rainfall patterns further drive habitat degradation, erosion, flooding, and direct mortality of species and ecosystems. In the marine environment, ocean warming and acidification cause coral bleaching, weaken reef structures, and disrupt food webs, undermining the productivity and resilience of reef-associated fisheries.

Threatened Species

As of November 2025, 2,160 species in Fiji were assessed according to the IUCN Categories and Criteria for inclusion in the Red List of Threatened Species. Table 2 provides a summary of these species. While many assessed species are found in marine habitats, a greater percentage of terrestrial species are threatened. This can be explained by the more restricted range of many terrestrial species and the extent of human impact on terrestrial ecosystems.

Marine Threatened Species

Some of the marine species of Fiji that are severely under threat and are included on the IUCN Red List (2025)[144] include:

Critically Endangered - Hawksbill turtle (Eretmochelys imbricata)
Endangered - Green turtle (Chelonia mydas)
Whale Shark (Rhincodon typus)
Vulnerable - Squaretail grouper (Plectropomus areolatus)
Green Humphead parrotfish (Bolbometopon muricatum)
Common Spotted seahorse (Hippocampus kuda)
Oceanic white tip shark (Carcharhinus longimanus)
Sharp tooth lemon shark (Negaprion acutidens)
White shark (Carcharodon carcharias)
Porcupine Ray (Urogymnus asperrimus)
Brown marbled grouper (Epinephelus fuscoguttatus)
Camouflage grouper (Epinephelus polyphekadion)
Near threatened Orange spotted grouper (Epinephelus coioides)

The Oceania sub-population of humpback whales (Megaptera novaeangliae), which includes individuals that migrate through Fijian waters, is currently classified as Endangered on the IUCN Red List as of the 2025[145] assessments. This is distinct from the species' global assessment of "Least Concern," which reflects broader recovery from whaling, but highlights the ongoing vulnerability of specific, often small, subpopulations like the one in Oceania[146]. Research efforts, such as the long-term monitoring program in Levuka, Ovalau, a historic whaling station, continue to document this population. Despite Fiji's declaration of its Exclusive Economic Zone as a whale sanctuary in 2003, scientists report that local numbers remain very low with little sign of recovery, underscoring its endangered status. This 2025 classification updates the subpopulation's earlier "Least Concern" listing from 2018, which itself marked a significant improvement from its "Endangered" status in 2008, illustrating the dynamic nature of cetacean population assessments[147].

Terrestrial Threatened Species

Two species are recorded as extinct: a bird, the Bar-winged Rail (*Hypotaenidia poeciloptera*); and one species of plant (*Weinmannia spiraeoides*)[148]. Extinction of the rail is thought to have been caused by predation by introduced cats and mongoose. The Fiji Long-legged Warbler (Trichocichla rufa) was thought to be extinct, but sightings in Viti Levu since 2002 have confirmed its continued existence. There have been no sightings in Vanua Levu since 1974[149].

---

[144] *IUCN. (2025, September). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2025-2. https://www.iucnredlist.org*
[145] *Ibid, p78*
[146] *International Whaling Commission. (2025). Humpback whale. https://Iwc.Int/about-Whales/Whale-Species/Humpback-Whale.*
[147] *IUCN SSC Cetacean Specialist Group. (2025). Red List status of cetaceans. https://Iucn-Csg.Org/Red-List-Status-of-Cetaceans/. https://iucn-csg.org/red-list-status-of-cetaceans/*
[148] *IUCN. (2025, September). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2025-2. https://www.iucnredlist.org;*
[149] *Masibalavu, V. T., & Dutson, G. (2006). Important bird areas in Fiji: Conserving Fiji's natural heritage. BirdLife International Pacific Partnership Secretariat.*

To date six mammals, 16 reptiles, and 21 bird species are considered as threatened on the 2025 IUCN Red List. Those birds that are endemic and protected under the EPS Act[150] include:

- *Clytorhynchus nigrogularis (Black-faced shrikebill)*
- *Dendrocygna arcuata (Wandering whistling-duck)*
- *Erythrura kleinschmidti (Pink-billed parrotfinch)*
- *Gallicolumba stairii (Friendly ground-dove)*
- *Lamprolia victoria (Silktail)*
- *Mayrornis versicolor (Ogea monarch)*
- *Myzomela chermesina (Rotuma myzomela)*
- *Nesoclopeus poecilopterus (Barred-wing rail)*
- *Poliolimnas cinereus (White-browed crake)*
- *Porzana tabuensis (Spotless crake)*
- *Trichocichla rufa (Long-legged warbler)*

Introduced and Invasive Species

Invasive Alien Species (IAS) in Fiji are officially defined as "organisms found outside of their native geographical ranges that have established, spread, and become harmful and destructive to the local biodiversity and environment of value to humans"[151]. Invasive species and agriculture are the two primary threats to species of flora and fauna in Fiji – impacting 42% and 36% of threatened species, respectively (see Table 2). In terms of invasive species, predators such as cats (Felis catus), rats (Rattus sp.), and mongoose (Herpestes javanicus), and habitat modifiers such as goats (Capra hircus) and pigs (Sus scrofa) have the greatest impact on single country endemics in Fiji16. Potential future introductions (due to weak border control measures) of predators such as the giant African snail (Achatina fulica), the rosy wolf snail (Euglandina rosea) and the flatworm (Platydemus manokwari) are also a major concern.

Based on the latest national assessment[152], 31 terrestrial vertebrate species have been introduced by humans, of which 12 are classified as invasive. These include highly damaging species such as the Small indian mongoose (blamed for native bird extinctions), the Cane toad, feral cats, and several rat species, which are widespread across multiple habitats[153] A comprehensive national policy and strategic actions to manage these threats is provides in the National Invasive Species Framework and Strategic Action Plan[154].

---

[150] *Endangered and Protected Species Act 2002 (Fiji). Available at: https://www.mowe.gov.fj/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/EPS-Act-2002.pdf*
[151] *Stanford, J. W. (2021). Republic of Fiji National Invasive Species Framework and Strategic Action Plan (NISFSAP).*
[152] *Stanford, (2021)*
[153] *Naikatini, A., Masibalavu, V., Vido, S., & Thomas-Moko, N. (2023). An assessment of the invasiveness of the introduced terrestrial vertebrates of Fiji. Ministry of Agriculture & Waterways, 60(1), 10.*
[154] *Stanford, J. W. (2021).*

Table 3: Fiji Species assessment included on the IUCN Red List (Version 2025-2). ** These are likely to be under-estimates in many cases and include only native species. 1The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species categorises threatened species according to their level of vulnerability to extinction in the wild. The categories are Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN) or Vulnerable (VU), with a species listed as CR being at the highest risk of extinction in the wild. † A recorded threat or data deficiency status with zero formally assessed species suggests these figures are derived from general expert assessment or older, less comprehensive reviews.*

Major Group	Subgroup	Species Assessed	Threatened (CR, EN, VU)[1]	Data Deficient	Estimated Described Species*
Plants	Bryophytes	0	1†	1†	500+
	Ferns and allies	12	1	1	250
	Cycads	1	1	1	8
	Conifers	9	3	1	21
	Gnetopsida	1	1	1	Unknown
	Magnoliopsida (Dicotyledons)	695	174	48	1320
	Liliopsida (Monocotyledons)	66	14	5	390
	Algae	0	1†	1†	100
Vertebrates	Birds	154	21	1	179
	Mammals (Terrestrial &Marine)	29	9	1	75
	Reptiles	36	16	1	36
	Amphibians	2	1	1	2
	Bony fish (freshwater and marine)	361	7	39	1200
	Cartilaginous fish	15	6	1	15
Invertebrates	Insects	68	10	10	750
	Arachnids	2	1	1	65
	Hard Corals (Anthozoa)	410	87	16	410
	Molluscs (Bivalves and Gastropods)	204	68	20	Unknown
	Crustaceans	41	0	6	Unknown
	Hydrozoa	6	0	6	Unknown
	Holothuroidea (sea cucumbers)	45	10	14	45
	Other invertebrates	2	0	2	Unknown
	Not specified	0	0	0	Unknown
		2,159	**417**	**162**	**12,265 (est.)**

4. NATIONAL TARGETS AND ACTION PLAN

Below is a summary of the national targets, strategic actions, and sub-activities that were recommended at the national and divisional dialogue on the NBSAP (Table 1 and see Annex 1).

Recommended headline indicators and complementary indicators are also included.

The results framework (Section 6) details the national targets, strategic actions, sub-activities, and their timelines, and recommended lead agency.

Section 7.2 tabulates the costing of each strategic action and its sub-activities.

Table 4: Summary of the Fiji NBSAP national targets, headline indicators, component indicators, strategic actions, and subactivities.

	National Target (By 2030 unless specified)	Strategic Actions	
1. REDUCING THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY	**Target 1:** By 2030, implement one integrated National Spatial Plan covering 100% of terrestrial, waterway, and marine environments, informed by a completed IUCN Red List of Ecosystems and updated Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs). **Headline indicator:** • Red List of Ecosystem • Extent of natural ecosystems • Percentage of land and sea covered by a biodiversity-inclusive spatial plan **Component indicator:** • Status of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) • Portion of the total land area that is under cultivation • Use of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in spatial planning	***Strategic Action 1.1: Create one national spatial plan for the terrestrial environment, waterways and wetlands, marine environment, bringing together technical experts and stakeholders for better planning across all sectors***	**Sub Activity 1.1A:** Establish the spatial mapping/ planning committee under the NBSAP steering committee, with one national and five divisional level working groups for each ecosystem: Terrestrial, Waterways/ Wetlands, and Marine, to identify the extent of natural ecosystems, and the extent of degraded areas.
			Sub Activity 1.1B: *Assess Fiji's ecosystem using the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems to identify ecosystems to target for activities under other targets*
		Strategic Action 1.2: Assess and update Fiji's Key Biodiversity Areas	**Sub Activity 1.2A:** *Delineation of sites*
			Sub Activity 1.2B: *Technical validation of sites*
			Sub Activity 1.2C: *National validation and outreach*
	Target 2: By 2030, initiate and monitor effective restoration across 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine ecosystems, guided by a National Restoration Framework and Strategy established by 2027.	***Strategic Action 2.1: Develop a national Restoration Framework and Strategy***	**Sub Activity 2.1A:** *Establish a national restoration committee*

	Headline indicator: • Area under restoration **Component indicator:** • Proportion of land that is degraded over the total land area • Extent of natural ecosystems by type • Maintenance and restoration of connectivity of natural ecosystems		**Sub Activity 2.1B:** *Strengthen coordination, monitoring and reporting among existing partners conducting restoration to demonstrate progress towards the target by 2030*
			Sub Activity 2.1C: *Develop best practice guidelines for ecosystem restoration*
			Sub Activity 2.1D: *National validation and outreach*
	Target 3: By 2030, legally protect and effectively manage 30% of Fiji's terrestrial, inland water, and marine areas through the enactment of National Protected Areas Legislation by 2028 and the definition of Other Effective Areabased Conservation Measures (OECMs) **Headline indicator:** • Coverage of protected areas and OECMs • Red List of Ecosystems **Component indicator:** • Protected area coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) • Protected Area Coverage of Ecoregions • Species Protection Index • Protected area coverage of development areas • Ramsar Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (RMETT) • Sites that have undergone Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME) assessment • Proportion of terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecological regions which are conserved by protected areas or other effective area-based conservation measures	***Strategic Action 3.1:*** ***A consolidated national position for 30x30, marine and terrestrial protected areas; with a national definition on OECMs in the Fiji context and how it will synergize with the 30x30 position and contribution***	**Sub Activity 3.1A:** *National Protected Areas Legislation*
			Sub Activity 3.1B: *Protected Area Management and Effectiveness assessments & Management plans conducted and developed for protected areas and OECMS*
			Sub Activity 3.1C: *National outreach and validation*

	Target 4: By 2030, halt humaninduced extinctions of known threatened species by implementing recovery plans for all identified Target 4 species (using Reverse the Red analysis) and establishing a Green Status of Species Index (GSSI) baseline by 2027. **Headline indicator:** •Red List Index • The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size > 500 •Living Planet Index • Green Status of Species **Component indicator:** • Green Status of Species Index (GSSI) • Extinction avoidance baseline • Map of capacity and actions (Reverse the Red Species Pledge)	***Strategic Action 4.1: Develop a national list of Target 4 species***	**Sub Activity 4.1A:** Adopt the Reverse the Red's R-Script analysis to rank the species list for Target 4; and include species that are culturally and nationally significant
		Strategic Action 4.2: Establish baselines and recovery goals	**Sub Activity 4.2A:** *Conduct Green Status of Species Assessments for identified Target 4 species*
			Sub Activity 4.2B: *Create a Green Status of Species Index (GSSI) for identified Target 4 species*
		Strategic Action 4.3: Establish an extinction avoidance baseline	**Sub Activity 4.3A:** *Conduct Red List assessments for identified Target 4 species*
			Sub Activity 4.3B: *Create a Red List Index for Target 4 species.*
		Strategic Action 4.4: Map capacity and actions	**Sub Activity 4.4A:** *Using the Reverse the Red Species Pledge platform, map what organizations are supporting recovery efforts for each Target 4 species. Map recovery-focused actions that are happening for Target 4 species.*
		Strategic Action 4.5: Develop Action and Implementation Groups	**Sub Activity 4.5A:** *Review the Species Working Group Terms of Reference to include actions needed to deliver Target 4*
		Strategic Action 4.6: Develop strategy	**Sub Activity 4.6A:** *Establish Target 4 strategy*
		Strategic Action 4.7: Implement, monitor, accelerate, amplify	**Sub Activity 4.7A:** *Develop an implementation plan, monitoring, and evaluation plan*
			Sub Activity 4.7B: *Develop and implement a communications strategy.*

	Target 5: By 2030, ensure the harvest and trade of wild species is legal and sustainable by completing a National Inventory of Traded Wild Species by 2027 and enforcing updated schedules under the Endangered and Protected Species Act. **Headline indicator:** • Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels • Number of countries with legal instruments for regulating trade in wild species •Red List Index (impact of utilization) • Living Planet Index Component indicator: • National inventory of traded wild species • Research priorities for wild, traded species identified	***Strategic Action 5.1: Identify priority traded wild species to inform baseline assessment protocols, monitoring of harvest and trade, and enforcement and compliance***	**Sub Activity 5.1A:** *National inventory of traded wild species*
			Sub Activity 5.1B: *Review of the Endangered and Protected Species Act and schedules as per outcomes of the national inventory, where there is consideration of: - enforcement officers - online registration of Fiji's flora and fauna - penalties for non-compliance.*
			Sub Activity 5.1C: *Identify research priorities for wild, traded species*
			Sub Activity 5.1D: *Baseline stock assessment to indicate stock data*
			Sub Activity 5.1E: *Develop an implementation plan, monitoring, and evaluation plan*
		Strategic Action 5.2: Implement, monitor, accelerate, amplify	**Sub Activity 5.2A:** *Develop an implementation plan, monitoring, and evaluation plan*
			Sub Activity 5.2B: *Develop and implement a communications strategy.*
	Target 6: By 2030, reduce the rate of invasive alien species (IAS) introduction and mitigate impacts by fully implementing the costed National Invasive Species Framework, Strategy and Action Plan (NISFSAP) (updated by 2026) and maintaining predator-free islands. Headline indicator: • Rate of invasive alien species establishment	***Strategic Action 6.1: Ensure that the National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan is adequately resourced, and adequately implemented and monitored in terms of impact.***	**Sub Activity 6.1A:** *Update and cost the NISSAP to be relevant to the current timeframe, with a budget*
			Sub Activity 6.2B: *Review, update, and cost the NISSAP for implementation beyond 2030*

	Target 7: By 2030, reduce pollution risks in priority national watersheds to non-harmful levels by establishing baseline reports for water quality and plastic waste by 2028 and strengthening enforcement of the Environment Management Act 2005. **Headline indicator:** • Index of coastal eutrophication potential • Pesticide environment concentration • Fertilizer use • Floating plastic debris density **Component indicator:** • Baseline Reports for Water Quality and Plastic Waste for Target Watersheds • Baseline soil loss quantification in pilot watersheds	***Strategic Action 7.1: Conduct national watershed risk mapping to identify and prioritize watersheds with the highest levels of land-based pollution***	
		Strategic Action 7.2: Prioritise key national watersheds to apply strategic watershed management actions to proactively reduce and mitigate land-based pollution sources impacting land and seascape ecosystems negatively	
		Strategic Action 7.3: Establish Pilots within Target Watersheds to quantify baseline soil loss to guide land-based sustainable land practices and restoration efforts	
		Strategic Action 7.4: Strengthen the enforcement of the National legislation (EMA 2005, EMA Waste Management and Recycling Regulations 2007) to ensure compliance with the national standards	
	Target 8: By 2030, enhance ecosystem resilience by establishing a National Register of Climate Change Projects by 2029 that integrates Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) into National Adaptation Plans. **Headline indicator:** • Number of countries with national adaptation plans • Bioclimatic ecosystem resilience index (BERI) **Component indicator:** • National Register of Climate Change Projects applying Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) and Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EBA) approaches	***Strategic Action 8.1: National Register of Climate Change Projects applying NBS-EBA approaches and activities, and aligning to the objectives of the NBSAP, NAP, NDC and DRR Sendai Framework***	

	National Target (By 2030 unless specified)	Strategic Actions	
2. MEETING PEOPLE'S NEEDS THROUGH SUSTAINABLE USE AND BENEFIT-SHARING	**Target 9:** By 2030, ensure sustainable management of wild species by completing National Resource Inventories for marine and terrestrial sectors by 2028 and implementing National Plans of Action for priority economic species. **Headline indicator:** • Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species • Percentage of the population in traditional occupations • Red List Index (for utilized species) • Living Planet Index (for utilized species) **Component indicator:** • National Resource Inventory (Marine and Terrestrial) • Priority Wild Species National Plan of Actions	***Strategic Action 9.1: National resource inventory for marine (coastal/offshore) and terrestrial (forests) to be suitably financed and undertaken with regularity, to guide decisions regarding the protection, management, and sustainable exploitation of wild species***	**Sub Activity 9.1A:** Analysis of national wild marine and terrestrial species identified from export and domestic economic sectors (fisheries/forestry) to be prioritised for actions
			Sub Activity 9.1B: Identified priority wild marine and terrestrial species to be included in respective national forest and marine inventories or specific stock assessments
			Sub Activity 9.1C: Results from national inventory or stock assessments to be utilised in respective Wild Species National Plan of Actions, which should include regulatory mechanisms and control recommendations
	Target 10: By 2030, achieve 100% alignment of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, and Tourism strategic plans with NBSAP priorities, and implement sustainable certification standards for export and domestic markets. **Headline indicator:** • Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture • Progress towards sustainable forest management • Area of forest under sustainable management • Average income of small-scale food producers	***Strategic Action 10.1: Key primary sector strategic development plans explicitly apply innovative and sustainable applications and actions that support biodiversity community resiliency and adaptation***	**Sub Activity 10.1A:** Rapid analysis of Sector Strategic Plans to establish alignment, validate contributions, needed recommended inclusions and tracking against the NBSAP Monitoring Framework Indicators
			Sub Activity 10.1B: Establish tax incentives on Kava (kava)
		Strategic Action 10.2: Promote and maintain sectoral sustainable certification standards	**Sub Activity 10.2A:** Consult sector players on export sustainable certification standards, status, and provide needed resourcing towards recognised certification accreditation or audits for reaccreditation

	Component indicator: • Proportion of land that is degraded over the total land area • Analysis of government subsidies impacting biodiversity in economic sectors • Sector Strategic Plans alignment tracking	***Strategic Action 10.3: Promote locally recognised domestic sustainable standards and guidelines for industry and small-scale producers***	**Sub Activity 10.3A:** Collaborate with key sector ministries to assess and determine the domestic standard type required
			Sub Activity 10.3B: Create an enabling environment with a responsible entity to develop, implement, and monitor the domestic application of the respective economic sector standard or guideline
		Strategic Action 10.4: Determine harmful sector incentives & subsidies impacting biodiversity	**Sub Activity 10.3A:** Analyse the impact of government subsidies or incentive policies on biodiversity relating to each of the identified economic sectors to determine key recommended actions for redress and progress tracking
	Target 11: The free services provided by Fiji's biodiversity and ecosystems, such as the provision of harvestable wild goods, clean drinking water, flood control, climate regulation, nature-based tourism destinations, and cultural and spiritual sites are valued, maintained, enhanced, and restored to support sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations. **Headline indicator:** • Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene • Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter	***Merged with Target 7.***	

	Target 12: By 2030, increase urban biodiversity by incorporating Blue-Green spaces into the Ministry of Local Government Act and implementing a National Plan of Action with pilot restoration sites in municipalities **Headline indicator:** • Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green/blue space **Component indicator:** • National Plan of Action for bluegreen spaces • Demarcation and integration of blue-green spaces in local urban landscape planning	***Strategic Action 12.1: Facilitate collaboration between local government urban planners and key ministries/municipalities to demarcate, design, and integrate blue-green spaces in local urban landscape planning***	**Sub Activity 12.1A:** Facilitate national dialogue/consultations on urban planning, mapping, and demarcation for green-blue spaces for biodiversity and ecosystem services protection and recovery
			Sub Activity 12.1B: Consolidate national consultation ecommendations for blue-green spaces to be incorporated into the Min of Local Government Act for endorsement
			Sub Activity 12.1C: Establish a National Plan of Action with pilot areas within municipality boundaries prioritized for civic restoration, wildlife refugia, and community access for food
	Target 13: By 2027, endorse and operationalize the National Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) Implementation Framework and Resource Mobilization Plan to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources. **Headline indicator:** • Indicator on monetary benefits received • Indicator on non-monetary benefits • Number of permits or their equivalents granting access to genetic resources **Component indicator:** • Endorsed Fiji ABS implementation framework & resource mobilization plan • Legal analysis for ABS regulation	***Strategic Action 13.1: Endorse and implement the Fiji ABS implementation framework & resource mobilization plan***	**Sub Activity 13.1A:** Establish the National ABS Advisory Committee to develop the ABS Implementation Framework and Resource Mobilization Plan
			Sub Activity 13.1B: Legal analysis to develop ABS regulation needed to enforce licensing and permit onditions detailed in the national ABS policy
			Sub Activity 13.1C: Implementation, monitoring, and progress reporting of activities detailed in the ABS implementation framework and plan

	National Target (By 2030 unless specified)	Strategic Actions	
3. TOOLS AND SOLUTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINSTREAMING	**Target Category:** **Target 14:** By 2030, fully integrate NBSAP priorities into the National Development Plan (NDP) and annual national budget processes, tracked via a Ministry-wide Coordination Group established by 2026. **Headline indicator:** • Number of countries with biodiversity values integrated into national accounting and reporting **Component indicator:** • Synergy of NBSAP and National Development Plan (NDP) targets tracking • National annual budget allocation contribution towards NBSAP	***Strategic Action 14.1: Fiji NBSAP and NDP annual targets are aligned, where deliverables and reporting are articulated and tracked***	**Sub Activity 14.1A:** Quarterly analysis to harmonise both NBSAP and NDP targets, with an established annual monitoring and reporting system in place
			Sub Activity 14.1B: Ministry-wide Coordination Group Established to support MECC to monitor and track annual targets
		Strategic Action 14.2: Ensure the national annual budget allocation contributes towards the NBSAP implementation directly through MECC or through line support Ministries	**Sub Activity 14.2A:** Rapid analysis and financial costing for a whole-of-government ministry contribution to NBSAP target activity implementation, and inclusion of ministry costs into annual budget submissions
			Sub Activity 14.2B: Ministry wide coordination group was established to support MECC coordinate annual costings for NBSAP activities to be included in respective ministries annual budget submissions.
	Target 15: By 2030, require private sector entities to disclose biodiversity risks by establishing a National Private Sector Transparency Reporting System and a biodiversity impact rating register by 2027.	***Strategic Action 15.1: Facilitate the establishment of a national transparency system to coordinate due diligence, disclosure and reporting of private sector activities, impacts, and restorative measures on biodiversity***	**Sub Activity 15.1A:** Assessment and analysis conducted to determine governance pathway for establishing a national private sector transparency system to track biodiversity footprint activities and impacts

	Headline indicator: • Number of companies disclosing risks, dependencies, and impacts on biodiversity **Component indicator:** • National Private Sector Transparency Reporting System • National Register of Private Sector Businesses with impact footprint rating.	***Strategic Action 15.2: Determine a mechanism to generate a national register of private sector businesses and a recognised rating system for impact footprint***	**Sub Activity 15.2A:** Establish a national register of private sector businesses by economic sector that is categorised by biodiversity use, and apply a recognised methodology or approach to assess businesses against a national rating system
		Strategic Action 15.3: Undertake a national assessment of harmful subsidy and lending policies impacting biodiversity negatively through businesses	**Sub Activity 15.3A** Assess current national subsidies or lending policies by both the government and the financial banking sector to determine positive or negative impacts on biodiversity and generate recommended actions as part of the Implementation Framework
			Sub Activity 15.3B: Establish and mobilise an implementation framework and plan for the national private sector transparency reporting system
	Target 16: By 2030, promote sustainable consumption by establishing a National Food Waste Baseline by 2027 and implementing a National Plan of Action for Mitigating Food Waste. **Headline indicator:** • Number of countries with policy/legislative frameworks for sustainable consumption and waste reduction • Food waste index • Material footprint • Ecological footprint **Component indicator:** • Fiji's national food waste baseline	***Strategic Action 16.1: Establish Fiji's national food waste baseline to guide national action pathway, for sustainable consumption and enhancing food import substitution.***	**Sub Activity 16.1A:** Conduct an assessment and analysis to quantify and isolate root causes of food waste in Fiji
			Sub Activity 16.1B: Establish the national plan of action for food waste outlining transformative activities to be implemented over five years by an identified national committee or key ministry

	• National plan of action for mitigating food waste • National plan of action for addressing consumption patterns.		
	Target 17: By 2027, achieve full compliance with the Cartagena Protocol by developing and endorsing the National Biosafety Policy (NBP) and implementing its associated regulatory framework. **Headline indicator:** • Number of companies/ organisations with biosafety measures (Cartagena Protocol) **Component indicator:** • Endorsed National Biosafety Policy • Implementation of the National Cartagena Protocol Framework.	***Strategic Action 17.1: Development and endorsement of the National Biosafety Policy***	**Sub Activity 17.1A:** Determine the national advisory committee to develop the national biosafety policy, implementation framework, and resource mobilization plan
		Strategic Action 17.2: Progressively Implement the Endorsed National Cartagena Protocol Framework	**Sub Activity 17.2A:** Legal analysis to develop biosafety regulation needed for cabinet approval
			Sub Activity 17.2B: Implementation, monitoring, and progress reporting of activities detailed in the NBP implementation framework and plan
	Target 18: By 2027, identify all incentives and subsidies harmful to biodiversity, and by 2030, establish a framework to phase out or reform them. **Headline indicator:** • Value of subsidies harmful to biodiversity **Component indicator:** – MERGED WITH TARGET 10	***Merged with Target 10.***	

	Target 19: By June 2026, validate the five-year costed financing plan and establish a Biodiversity Financing Tracking System to mobilize resources from domestic and international sources for NBSAP implementation. **Headline indicator:** • International public funding • Domestic public funding • Private funding (domestic and international) **Component indicator:** • 5-Year Costed Financing Plan • Biodiversity Financing Tracking and Monitoring System	***Strategic Action 19.1: Determine the financial cost and revenue streams to implement NBSAP national targets to 2030***	**Sub Activity 19.1A:** Conduct a financial analysis and develop a five-year costed financing plan to resource and effectively implement the NBSAP *Note the government process for ministerial funding (costed annual strategic plan and annual operational plan), and the use of donor funds (through a dossier by the International Cooperation Unit). It does not include a concept note.*
		Strategic Action 19.2: Develop a Biodiversity Financing Tracking and Monitoring System to be implemented in collaboration between MECC and the Ministry of Finance	**Sub Activity 19.1B:** Utilise the Costed Financing Plan to track and monitor NBSAP financial resourcing by the government annually. **Sub Activity 19.2B:** Annually determine financial gaps for NBSAP targets to guide project designs and fundraising through multilateral and external funding streams
	Target 20: By 2026, complete a National Capacity Development Plan and establish a National NBSAP Expert Registry to implement a tailored National Capacity Development Plan across all government ministries by 2030. **Headline indicator:** • Number of countries with capacity-building action plans. **Component indicator:** • National Capacity Development Implementation Plan • National NBSAP Expert Registry	***Strategic Action 20.1: Conduct a national capacity selfassessment and establish a national capacity development implementation plan***	**Sub Activity 20.1A:** Conduct the national capacity self-assessment across ministries, supporting nongovernmental partners and academia, to determine the recommended actions and resourcing for the NBSAP National Capacity Development Implementation Plan **Sub Activity 20.1B:** The National NBSAP expert registry is established, reviewed annually, and maintained by MECC
		Strategic Action 20.2: Implementation of the capacity development plan of the NBSAP	**Sub Activity 20.2A:** Tailored capacity needs and resourcing clearly aligned to delivering respective NBSAP targets, and for this to be tracked for progress and impact

	Target 21: By 2026, launch a costed NBSAP communications & knowledge management strategy that harmonizes biodiversity content with national education curriculum policies, community-based education, and the Climate Change Portal. **Headline indicator:** • Indicator on biodiversity information available to decision makers • Species status information index • Extent to which global citizenship education is mainstreamed **Component indicator:** • NBSAP Communications Strategy • Harmonization of NBSAP content with the National Education Curriculum	***Strategic Action 21.1: Establish the NBSAP communications & knowledge management strategy and a costed implementation plan***	**Sub Activity 21.1A:** Undertake consultations to determine communications activities and products for each of the NBSAP Targets annually until 2030
			Sub Activity 21.1B: Production of communications & knowledge management products and tools
			Sub Activity 21.1C: Integrate NBSAP Knowledge Management Products with the existing Climate Change Portal and systems detailed in the National Digital Systems Strategy
		Strategic Action 21.2: Facilitate the harmonization of NBSAP content and objectives with national education curriculum policies	**Sub Activity 21.2A:** Undertake consultations with the Ministry of Education to develop a plan of action to be implemented and monitored with an established coordinating committee
		Strategic Action 21.3: Establish and/or support vocational and technical training	**Sub Activity 21.3A:** Assess and thereafter develop vocational and technical training schemes that contribute to nature-positive livelihoods and businesses.
	Target 22: By 2026, operationalize the Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF) and Implementation Plan to ensure 100% of NBSAP projects uphold the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities. **Headline indicator:** • Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities	***Strategic Action 22.1: Develop ESSF for NBSAP and Implementation Plan***	**Sub Activity 22.1A:** Review the current ESSF policy (developed by the Ministry of Finance for climate and development projects funded internationally. May be outdated. In the absence of an NBSAP, all projects were screened through the current ESSF policy.
			Sub Activity 22.1B: Establish the national committee to monitor the implementation and progress of the NBSAP EESF plan and annual trainings

	• Proportion of the population who believe decision making is inclusive and responsive **Component indicator:** • NBSAP ESSF (Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework) and Implementation Plan • Monitoring committee for ESSF		
	Target 23: By 2026, implement the NBSAP Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) Plan and establish a National Committee to oversee gender-responsive implementation across all targets. **Headline indicator:** • Number of countries with a gender-responsive approach to biodiversity • Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments • Indicator on gender-responsive approach to biodiversity **Component indicator:** • NBSAP GEDSI (Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion) Implementation Plan • Alignment with the Ministry of Women's National Action Plan	***Strategic Action 23.1: Develop and implement the NBSAP GEDSI implementation plan***	**Sub Activity 23.1A:** National consultation to determine the framing of the NBSAP GEDSI implementation plan and alignment with the Min of Women's national action plan and key ministries' strategic development plans. - Note existing National Gender policy Note that the MECC looks after multiple MEAs – they will need to do the same. Can there be an MECC GEDSI plan across all MEAs (incl. NAP, NDC etc). **Sub Activity 23.1B:** Establish the national committee to oversee trainings and monitor implementation and progress of the NBSAP GEDSI Plan

5. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The execution of the NBSAP has historically been managed by technical working committees that were established and coordinated by the Department of Environment, under the guidance of their line Ministry. Currently, there are seven such committees (Figure 2) that were formed under section 8(2) of the Environment Management Act (2005). These committees are responsible for overseeing specific aspects of the NBSAP, which include national environmental priorities such as Forest Conversion, Invasive Alien Species, Inshore Fisheries, Coastal Development, Species Conservation, Protected Areas, and Inland Waters. The Ministry of Environment acts as the Secretariat, submitting recommendations from these committees on critical decisions and actions to the National Environment Council (NEC). The NEC, in turn, provides high-level oversight and guidance to the cabinet to endorse decisions concerning natural resources, environmental health, and progress towards national, regional, and global environmental agreements, treaties, and commitments.

Table 5 provides a list of the 14 global environmental agreements, treaties, and commitments that Fiji has made to date.

5.1 National Institutional Architecture

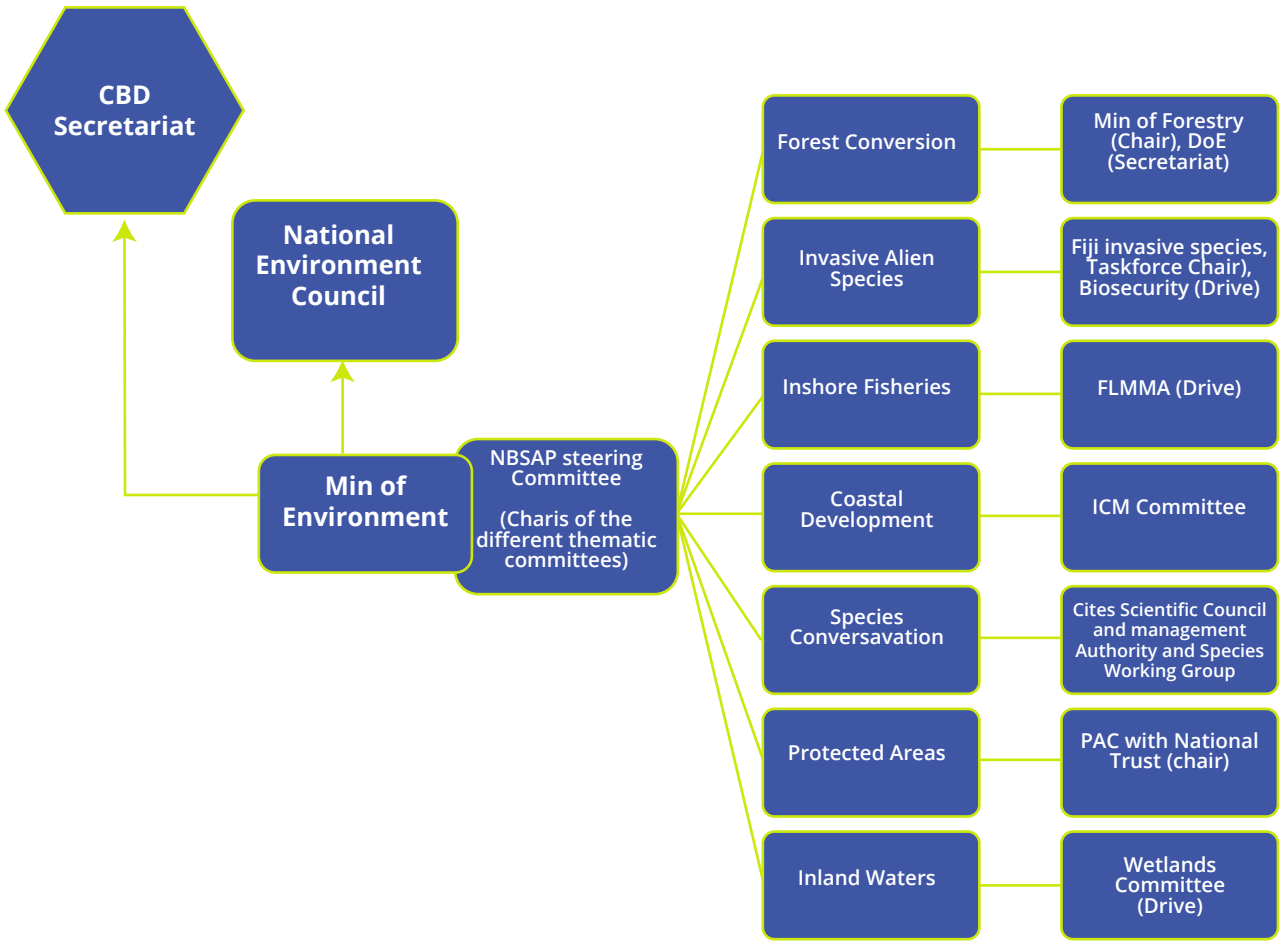


Figure 4: The implementing and reporting structure of the previous NBSAP was conservation-centric and did not include stakeholders beyond the conservation community. This review has called for a new structure that is inclusive and reflects a whole-of-society approach to achieving Fiji's NBSAP targets. Source: NBSAP 2020 – 2025.

Table 5: A list of global environmental agreements that Fiji has committed to, and their relation to the Fiji NBSAP (2026 - 2030) targets.

Fiji Party To:	Year Ratified	Obligates Ratified Countries to:	NBSAP Target Aligned to:
Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)	10 Dec, 1982	Standardize maritime zones, protect marine environments, regulate resources, and follow legal frameworks for navigation, boundary delimitation, and seabed mining.	Target 2: (Restoration) Target 3: (30x30 Goal) Target 5: (Sustainable Harvesting) Target 7: (Pollution Reduction) Target 10: (Sustainable Management)
Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol	23 Oct, 1989	Phase out the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) like CFCs and Halons and regulate hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). It must also establish a national licensing system for importing/exporting these substances, report data, and cooperate on research.	Target 7: (Pollution Reduction) Target 8: (Climate Change & Biodiversity) Target 14:(Integration of Biodiversity)
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	25 Feb, 1993	Integrate biodiversity protection into national strategies, such as the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, to stop and reverse nature loss.	All
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	25, Feb 1993	Mitigate climate change by limiting greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, protecting carbon sinks, and regularly reporting national emission inventories and adaptation measures.	Target 2: (Restoration) Target 3: (30x30 Goal) Target 8: (Climate Change & Biodiversity) Target 15: (Corporate Responsibility) Target 19: (Finance)
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	30 Sep, 1997	Adopt domestic laws to implement CITES, to regulate the international trade of wild animals and plants, to ensure their survival	Target 4: (Species Recovery and conservation) Target 5: (Sustainable Harvesting) Target 9: (Benefits for People) Target 10: (Sustainable Management)

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	26 Aug, 1998	Combat desertification, mitigate the effects of drought, and achieve land degradation neutrality. It binds Fiji to implement sustainable land management, develop national action programs, and protect ecosystems in arid, semi-arid, and dry sub-humid areas.	Target 1: (Spatial Planning) Target 2: (Restoration)
Kyoto Protocol	17 Sep, 1998	Implement legally binding greenhouse gas emission reduction targets (developed, industrialized nations Annex I parties). Fiji, as a developing country (non-Annex I party), was not obligated to meet specific, binding emission cuts to support the Global Climate Agenda. It participated in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) as part of voluntary actions and reporting.	Target 2: (Restoration) Target 3: (30x30 Goal) Target 8: (Climate Change & Biodiversity) Target 18: (Reduce Harmful Incentives)
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollution	20 Jun, 2001	Regulate Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) by taking comprehensive legal, administrative, and practical measures to protect human health and the environment from toxic, long-lasting chemicals	Target 7: (Pollution Reduction)
Ramsar Convention On Wetlands	11 Aug, 2006	Deliver Convention commitments regarding wetland conservation and sustainable use, which include designating and protecting wetlands of international importance (Ramsar Sites), promoting the "wise use" of all wetlands within national borders through national planning, establishing wetland nature reserves, and supporting training in wetland management and research	Target 1: (Spatial Planning) Target 2: (Restoration) Target 3: (30x30 Goal) Target 6: (Invasive Species) Target 7: (Pollution Reduction)

Bonn Convention- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)	1 April, 2013	To take concerted action to protect, conserve, and manage migratory species across their entire range.	Target 1: (Spatial Planning) Target 2: (Restoration) Target 3: (30x30 Goal) Target 4: (Species Recovery and Conservation) Target 5: (Sustainable Harvesting)
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78), including Optional Annexes IV and V	12 Oct, 2015	To implement its regulations to prevent pollution of the marine environment from both accidental and operational causes.	Target 3: (30x30 Goal) Target 6: (Invasive Species) Target 7: (Pollution Reduction) Target 8: (Climate Change & Biodiversity)
Paris Agreement	22 Apr, 2016	Prepare, communicate, and maintain Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) that outline climate actions, with a requirement to submit increasingly ambitious targets every five years to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050,	Target 3: (30x30 Goal) Target 15: (Corporate Responsibility) Target 19: (Finance)
BBNJ Agreement/ High Seas Treaty-Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction.	9 Jun, 2025	Protect marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction, covering two-thirds of the ocean. It obligates countries to establish marine protected areas (MPAs), conduct environmental impact assessments (EIAs) for High Seas activities, and equitable sharing of marine genetic resources (MGRs).	Target 1: (Spatial Planning) Target 2: (Restoration) Target 3: (30x30 Goal) Target 14:(Integration of Biodiversity) Target 15: (Corporate Responsibility) Target 19: (Capacity Building)

One of the challenges identified by stakeholders during the consultations for the national NBSAP review was the predominant environmental focus of the structure, which did not adequately consider other supporting technical committees necessary for the effective whole-of-society implementation of the NBSAP. It was suggested that while the original structure centred around the environmental committees should be preserved, there should be an expansion of the structure (as indicated in the shaded sections of Figure 5) to incorporate supporting technical committees such as Financing and Fundraising, Communications and Knowledge Management, NBSAP Monitoring and Evaluation and Reporting, Gender Plan, and NBSAP Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework Plan. The previous version of Fiji's NBSAP primarily outlined conservation priorities and activities but failed to address or provide details on operationalizing the plan in terms of financing, communications, monitoring and evaluation, gender inclusion, or safeguards. It is anticipated that the inclusion of these support committees is a more holistic approach and adequately facilitates Fiji in realizing its 2030 environmental targets.

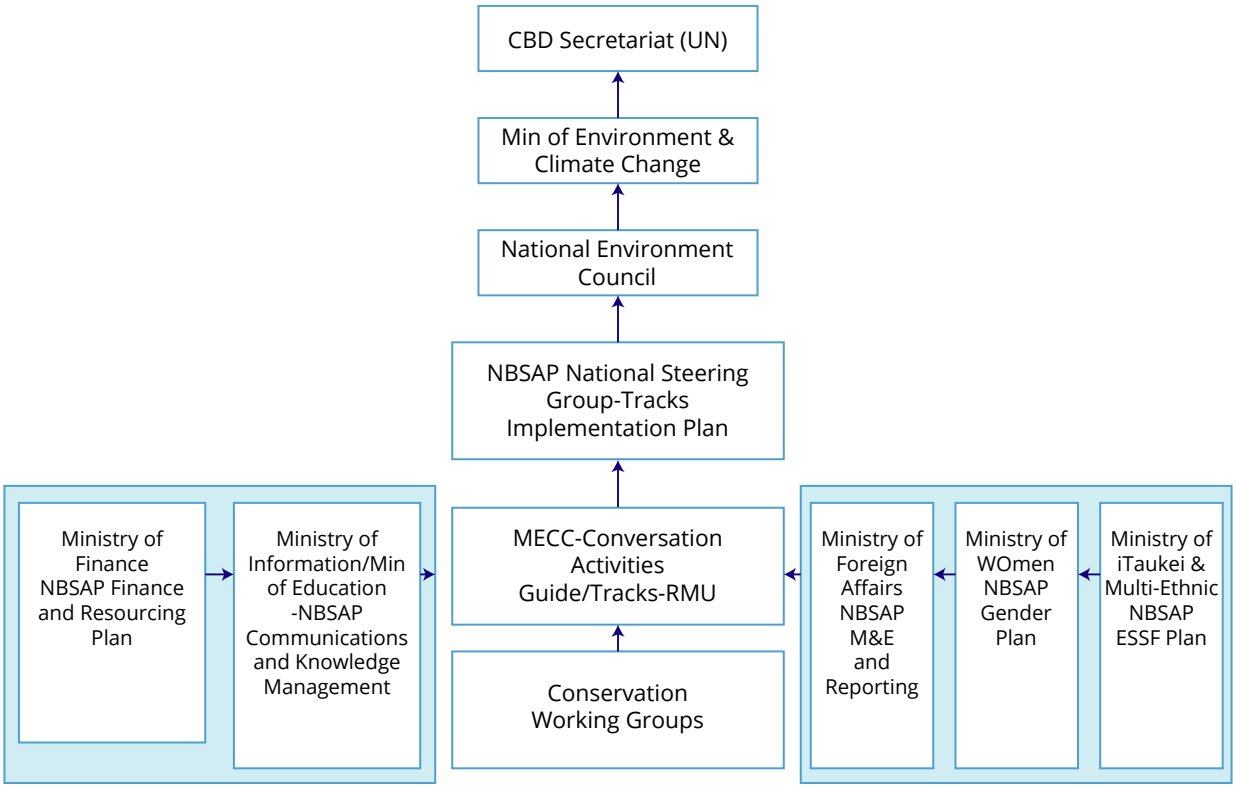


Figure 5: The new implementation and reporting structure of the NBSAP recommends a whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach, beyond the conservation community. Five new groups are recommended to encompass the three instruments: National Adaptation Plan, Nationally Determined Contributions, and the NBSAP. Only the Conservation Working Groups will not change according to the instrument. NAP & NDC will reflect the Climate Change Act. NBSAP will reflect the EMA. The Climate Change Act stipulates that the NEC must meet with the Climate Change Committee.

5.2 Divisional Institutional Architecture

To ensure the NBSAP translates from national policy into on-the-ground action, the implementation architecture extends beyond the central government in Suva to Fiji's four administrative divisions (Central, Western, Northern, and Eastern). This decentralized approach is critical for addressing the site-specific nature of biodiversity threats and managing resources at the ecosystem level.

The divisional architecture is anchored in the National Spatial Planning process (Target 1). To operationalize this, the NBSAP establishes five divisional-level working groups under the national spatial mapping committee. These groups are tasked with identifying the extent of natural ecosystems and degraded areas within their respective divisions, ensuring that planning for terrestrial, waterway, and marine environments is participatory and locally relevant.

This structure further integrates with local governance through collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government and municipal councils, particularly for the demarcation and design of bluegreen spaces in urban landscapes (Target 12). By aligning national biodiversity targets with divisional development plans, the architecture ensures that conservation priorities—such as the management of invasive species and the restoration of watersheds—are embedded in local decision-making processes.

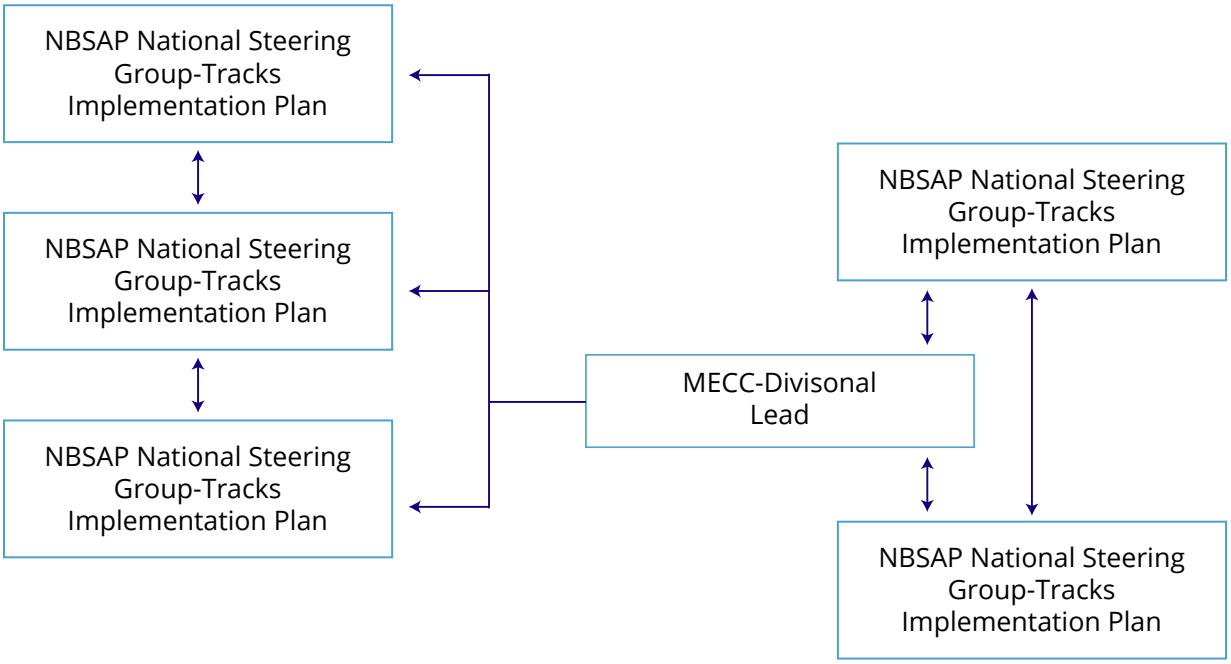


Figure 6: Within the MECC, the operationalisation of the NBSAP can be done through the Divisional leads, who interact with the Commissioner's office and other ministerial departments in that region. The MECC Divisional leads can also participate in the NBSAP working groups and task forces by joining these meetings remotely, rather than depending on the Suva-based officers to provide updates to the relevant NBSAP working groups and task forces.

5.3 Roles and Responsibilities

The successful delivery of the NBSAP 2026–2030 requires a whole-of-government and whole-of- society approach. While the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MECC) serves as the central coordinating authority and secretariat, responsibility for specific targets is distributed across key economic and resource sectors to ensure mainstreaming.

The framework moves away from a siloed approach, utilizing a "Ministry-wide Coordination Group" to ensure biodiversity is integrated into national development.

Table 6: A recommendation of roles and responsibilities of existing and new bodies to oversee the implementation of the Fiji NBSAP 2026 – 2030.

Year Ratified	Obligates Ratified Countries to:	NBSAP Target Aligned to:
National Environment Council (NEC)	The National Environment Council (NEC) serves as the oversight body, the high-level endorsing body for major policies (e.g., the National Invasive Species Framework and Strategy Action Plan).	Receive reports from the NBSAP Steering Committee (presented through the chair of the various NBSAP committees/ working groups) Endorse recommendations and policies for submission to the Cabinet. *(Is there a ToR?)*
NBSAP SteeringCommittee	Oversees general progress and spatial planning. Government Ministries are represented at the Director Level with their technical Staff and chaired by the Director of Environment.	They make decisions and receive progress reports of each target from lead agencies and vet NBSAP related issues to be taken to the NEC. Receive reports from the Members of the NBSAP committees who present on the progress of their respective committees in relation to the national targets and indicators.
Lead Coordinating Agency	The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MECC) acts as the central secretariat, coordinating between ministries, donors, and the private sector. A lead coordinating agency is specific to an NBSAP target and is one whose mandate (based on its relevant legislation, strategic development plan, and policies) is to achieve that NBSAP target.	See each target for the coordinating agency.
Implementation Committees	Specific technical committees are tasked with delivering individual targets. Based on the "Recommended Lead Working Groups" in Table 5, the architecture includes:	

1. Spatial Planning Task Force/ Working Group	Oversees Target 1 (Spatial Planning),	Develop a ToR.
2. Protected Areas Committee (PAC)	Oversees Target 3 (30x30)	Refer to ToR.
3. National Restoration Steering Committee	Drives Target 2 (Restoration).	Refer to the Ministry of Forestry's national restoration plan to develop a ToR.
4. Species WorkingGroup	Handles Target 4 (Species Recovery) and Target 5 (Trade).	Refer to ToR.
5. Fiji Invasive Species Task Force (FIST)	Responsible for Target 6.	Refer to ToR
6. National Wetlands Steering Committee	Oversees Target 7 (Pollution/Watersheds).	Refer to ToR.
7. CITES Scientific Council	Manages sustainable trade regulations.	Refer to ToR
8. NBSAP Finance and Resourcing Working Group/ Task Force	Drive the financing and resourcing of the implementation of the NBSAP.	Develop a ToR.
9. NBSAP Communications and Knowledge Management Working Group/ Task Force	Oversight of the communications plan and knowledge management under the NBSAP.	Develop a ToR.
10. NBSAP Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting Working Group/ Task Force	Drive the monitoring and reporting framework.	Develop a ToR.
11. NBSAP GEDSI Working Group/ Task Force	Drive the GEDSI components of the NBSAP	Develop a ToR.
12. NBSAP ESSF Working Group/ Task Force	Drive the Environment and Social Safeguards of the NBSAP	Develop a ToR.

1. Lead Coordinating Agency: MECC is responsible for the overall oversight, monitoring, and reporting of the NBSAP. Its role includes harmonizing NBSAP targets with the National Development Plan (NDP), managing the Biodiversity Financing Tracking System (Target 19) with the Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics, and enforcing compliance under the Environment Management Act 2005.

2. Key Sectoral Ministries: To move beyond siloed conservation, ministries are designated as lead agencies for targets directly impacting their sectors:

• Ministry of Fisheries: Leads sustainable trade initiatives (Target 5), the 30% marine protection target (Target 3), and stock assessments for marine species.
• Ministry of Forestry: Leads ecosystem restoration (Target 2), the 30% terrestrial conservation target (Target 3), and the management of forest inventories.
• Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways: Leads efforts to reduce pollution in key watersheds (Target 7) and promotes sustainable agricultural practices (Target 10).
• Ministry of Lands Co-leads the national spatial planning process with the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, through the Key Biodiversity Areas National Coordination Group. Update Key Biodiversity Areas in Fiji (Target 1).
• Ministry of Health: Target 16.

3. Technical Committees and Working Groups Implementation is driven by specialized technical bodies that bring together government, academia, and civil society experts:

• Spatial Planning Task Force/ Working Group: Oversees spatial planning (Target 1).
• Protected Areas Committee (PAC): Oversees the expansion of protected areas (30x30) (Target 3).
• Species Working Group: Coordinates species recovery plans, Red List assessments, and the Green Status of Species Index (Target 4).
• Fiji Invasive Species Task Force (FIST): Implements the National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISFSAP) and manages biosecurity risks (Target 6).
• CITES Scientific Council: Advises on the sustainable trade of wild species (Target 9).
• National Wetlands Steering Committee: Oversees watershed management and pollution reduction strategies.

4. Cross-Cutting Support

• Ministry of iTaukei Affairs, Ministry of Multi-ethnic Affairs, and TLTB: Ensure that all implementation adheres to the protection of rights of indigenous peoples, and all other ethnic groups that are citizens of Fiji, incorporating Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) and traditional knowledge (Target 22).
• Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics: Collaborates with MECC to develop the Five-Year Costed Financing Plan and mobilize resources.
• Ministry of Women: Guides the Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) implementation plan (Target 23).
• Ministry of Civil Service: Guides the capacity building and professional development of civil servants (Target 20).
• Ministry of Information: Support the design and implementation of the communications and knowledge management strategy (Target 21).

	National Target (By 2030 unless specified)	Strategic Actions
1	**Spatial Planning:** Create one national spatial plan	• Ministry of Lands • Ministry of Local Government (Spatial Planning Task Force/ Working Group)
2	**Restoration:** Restore 30% of degraded ecosystems and develop a restoration framework.	• Ministry of Forestry & Fisheries (National Restoration Steering Committee)
3	**Conservation (30x30):** Conserve 30% of land/sea via Protected Areas and OECMs.	• Ministry of Environment and Climate Change • Site Managers (Protected Areas Committee)
4	**Species Extinction:** Halt extinction and implement species recovery plans.	• NatureFiji-MareqetiViti (Species Working Group)
5	**Sustainable Trade:** Ensure harvest/trade of wild species is sustainable and legal.	• Ministry of Forestry and Fisheries (CITES Management Authority)
6	**Invasive Species:** Reduce impacts of Invasive Alien Species (IAS).	• Biosecurity Authority of Fiji (BAF) (Fiji Invasive Species Task Force)
7	**Pollution:** Reduce pollution risks in key watersheds and eliminate plastic pollution.	• Ministry of Agriculture, Sugar Industry, and Waterways (National Wetlands Steering Committee)
8	**Climate Resilience:** Enhance resilience via Nature-based Solutions (NbS).	• Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
9	**Sustainable Use:** Manage wild species for community benefit (National Resource Inventory).	• Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (CITES Scientific Council)
10	**Production Sectors:** Align Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, Mining and Tourism plans with NBSAP.	• Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
11	**Ecosystem Services:** Restore and maintain nature's contribution to people.	*Merged with Target 7.*
12	**Urban Biodiversity:** Increase Green-Blue spaces in urban planning.	• Ministry of Local Government • Ministry of Forestry (Ministry of Forestry's Urban Forestry program)
13	**Access & Benefit Sharing:** Implement the National ABS Policy and Framework.	• Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (NBSAP ESSF Working Group)
14	**Mainstreaming:** Integrate NBSAP priorities into the National Development Plan (NDP).	• Ministry of Strategic Planning (NBSAP Steering Committee/Ministry-wide coordination group)

15	**Business Disclosure:** Establish a transparency system for private sector biodiversity risks.	• Ministry of Environment and Climate Change • Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics (Chamber of Commerce?)
16	**Sustainable Consumption:** Establish National Food Waste Baseline and Action Plan.	• Ministry of Agriculture, Sugar Industry and Waterways • Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
17	**Biosafety:** Achieve national compliance with the Cartagena Protocol.	• Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
18	**Species Extinction:** Halt extinction and implement species recovery plans.	*Merged with Target 10.*
19	**Resource Mobilization:** Consolidate funding sources and develop a costed financing plan.	• Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics (NBSAP Finance and Resource Task Force/ Working group)
20	**Capacity Building:** Strengthen national capacity and establish an Expert Registry.	• Ministry of Civil Service (NBSAP Communications and Knowledge Management Working Group/ Task Force)
21	**Knowledge & Communication:** Engage stakeholders through a Communications Strategy and education.	• Ministry of Information • Ministry of Education (NBSAP Communications and Knowledge Management Working Group/ Task Force)
22	**Participation & Rights:** Incorporate Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESSF).	• Ministry of iTaukei Affairs and the Ministry of Multiethnic Affairs (NBSAP ESSF Working Group/ Taskforce)
23	**Gender Equality:** Implement the NBSAP GEDSI (Gender Equality Disability Social Inclusion) Plan.	• Ministry of Women (NBSAP GEDSI Working Group/ Taskforce)

6. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING (MEL)

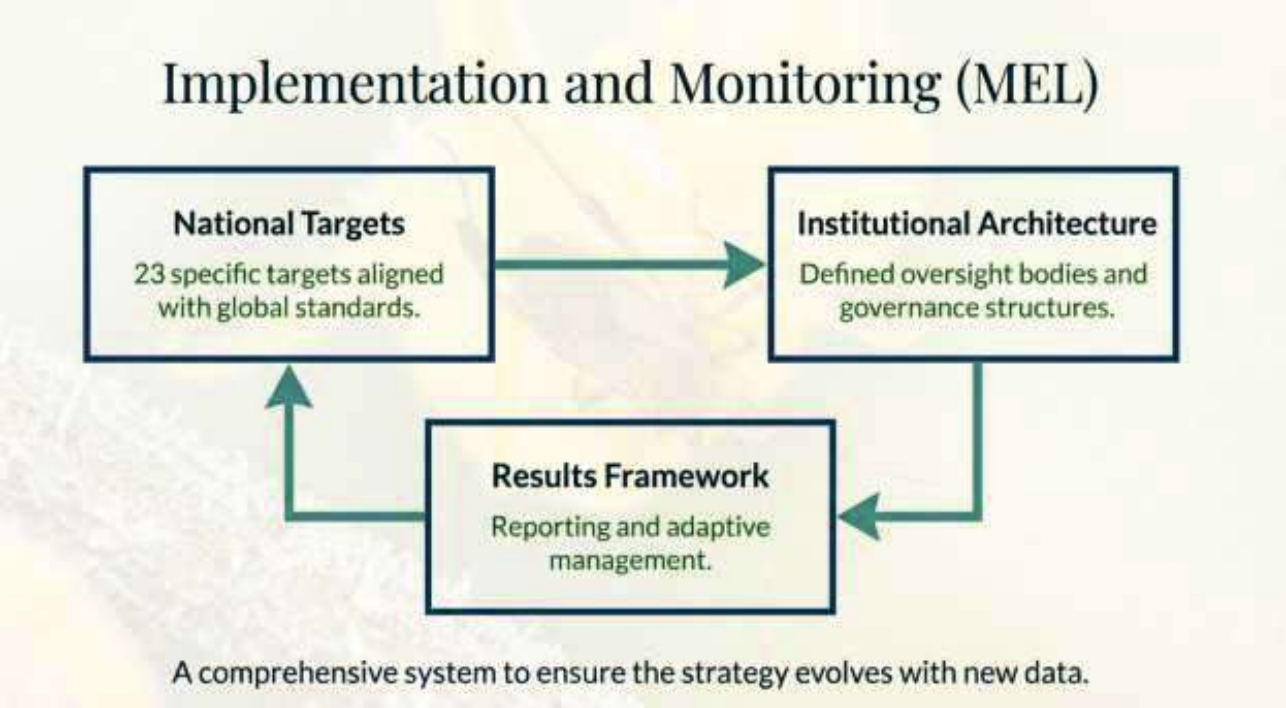


Figure 7: The success of the NBSAP 2026 - 2030 requires a system that is designed to move beyond a static document to a dynamic framework of accountability.

The success of the Fiji National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2026–2030 depends on a robust Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) system. This system is designed to move beyond a static document to a dynamic framework of accountability. It ensures that the 2050 Vision of a "Resilient Fiji" is achieved through the 2030 Mission of implementing effective, inclusive, and science-based actions.

The MEL framework serves three primary functions:

1. **Accountability:** It tracks the implementation of the 23 National Targets against specific deadlines and allocated budgets.

2. **Alignment:** It harmonizes national efforts with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), ensuring Fiji contributes to global goals while addressing local priorities.

3. **Adaptive Management:** It provides the data necessary to adjust strategies in real-time, responding to emerging threats such as climate change impacts or invasive species outbreaks.

4. **Results and Impact Driven:** To ensure that the Fiji government's resourcing of the NBSAP has a return on investment.

The operational core is the Results Framework, which breaks down the 23 Targets into manageable steps over the 2026–2030 period.

- **Strategic Alignment:**
    - National Development Plan (NDP): NBSAP priorities have been matched against and harmonized with the NDP to ensure biodiversity is part of national budgeting.

    - Sectoral Plans: The framework requires the "Rapid Analysis" of strategic plans from Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, and Tourism to align them with NBSAP objectives.

- **Safeguards:**
    - ESSF & FPIC: All projects must adhere to an Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF) and ensure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) for indigenous communities (Target 22).

    - GEDSI: Implementation must follow a Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) Plan (Target 23).

6.1 Results Framework

The Results Framework serves as the operational roadmap for the NBSAP. It translates high-level policy goals into measurable on-the-ground actions. This framework is structured around the three core categories of the NBSAP:

Reducing Threats to Biodiversity (Targets 1–8), Meeting People's Needs through Sustainable Use and Benefit-Sharing (Targets 9–13), and Tools and Solutions for Implementation and Mainstreaming (Targets 14–23).

For each of the 23 National Targets, the framework identifies:

- **Strategic Actions and Sub-activities:** Specific, costed interventions required to achieve the target, ranging from legislative reviews (e.g., developing National Protected Areas Legislation, Target 3) to field implementation (e.g., restoring degraded ecosystems, Target 2).

- **Timelines:** Explicit deadlines are set for each activity (e.g., June 2026 or Dec 2030) to ensure pacing and completion within the strategic period.

- **Roles and Responsibilities:** Lead agencies, such as the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, the Ministry of Fisheries, and the Ministry of Forestry, are identified alongside the relevant NBSAP working group/ taskforce and support partners from academia, NGOs, and CSOs to foster a "whole of society" approach.

-

Table 8: Results Framework of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2026 - 2030

Target/Outcome	Indicators	Actions/Outputs	Baseline (2025)	Means of Verification	Responsible Ministries
By 2030, implement one integrated National Spatial Plan covering 100% of terrestrial, waterway, and marine environments, informed by a completed IUCN Red List of Ecosystems and updated Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs).	Headline indicator: • Red List of Ecosystem • Extent of natural ecosystems • Percentage of land and sea covered by biodiversity inclusive spatial plan **Component indicator:** • Status of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) • Portion of total land area that is under cultivation • Use of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in spatial planning	Strategic Action 1.1: *Create one national spatial plan for the terrestrial environment, waterways and wetlands, marine environment, bringing together technical experts and stakeholders for better planning across all sectors* Strategic Action 1.2: Assess and update Fiji's Key Biodiversity Areas	There is no national integrated plan in place[155].	• Endorsed national spatial plan • Red List of Ecosystem Status Report • KBA assessment report • KBA map for Marine and Terrestrial • Fiji Spatial Plan report and Action Plan for terrestrial environment, waterways and wetlands, marine environment,	• Ministry of Lands • Ministry of Local Government *Driven by: Spatial Planning Task Force/ Working Group*

[155] *Current status: Some national plans exist with different ministries and for various purposes. See Annex XX for the list of existing spatial plans (sectoral, divisions).*

Target/Outcome	Indicators	Actions/Outputs	Baseline (2025)	Means of Verification	Responsible Ministries
Target 2: By 2030, initiate and monitor effective restoration across 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine ecosystems, guided by a National Restoration Framework and Strategy established by 2027	Headline indicator: • Area under restoration Component indicator: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area • Extent of natural ecosystems by type • Maintenance and restoration of connectivity of natural ecosystems	Strategic *Action 2.1: Develop a national Restoration Framework and Strategy*	TBI (e.g., # of HA of degraded ecosystems # of HA for target ecosystems to be restored)	• Assessment report of degraded ecosystems in Fiji • Consultation reports	Marine – Ministry of Fisheries Terrestrial – Ministry of Forestry Watershed and Farmlands– Ministry of Agriculture *Driven by: the National Restoration Steering Committee*

Target/Outcome	Indicators	Actions/Outputs	Baseline (2025)	Means of Verification	Responsible Ministries
Target 3: By 2030, legally protect and effectively manage 30% of Fiji's terrestrial, inland water, and marine areas through the enactment of National Protected Areas Legislation by 2028 and the definition of Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs)	Headline indicator: • Coverage of protected areas and OECMs •Red List of Ecosystems Component indicator: • Protected area coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) • Protected Area Coverage of Ecoregions • Species Protection Index • Protected area coverage of development areas • Ramsar Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (RMETT) • Sites that have undergone Management Effectiveness (PAME) assessment • Proportio n of terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecological regions which are conserved by protected areas or other effective area-based conservation measures Protected Area	Strategic Action 3.1: *A consolidated national position for 30x30, marine and terrestrial protected areas; with a national definition on OECM's in the Fiji context and how it will synergize with the 30x30 position and contribution*	# of HA of terrestrial and Watersheds currently under protection # of HA currently under protection as MPAs	• Management Effectiveness reports of current Terrestrial and Watershed PAs and OECMs • Management Effectiveness reports of current Marine PAs and OECMs • Maps of Terrestrial and Watershed PAs developed, and Fiji WDPA data updated • Maps of Marine PAs developed, and Fiji WDPA data updated	• Ministry of Environment and Climate Change • Site Managers (Protected Areas Committee)

Target/Outcome	Indicators	Actions/Outputs	Baseline (2025)	Means of Verification	Responsible Ministries
Target 4: By 2030, halt human-induced extinctions of known threatened species by implementing recovery plans for all identified Target 4 species (using Reverse the Red analysis) and establishing a Green Status of Species Index (GSSI) baseline by 2027.	Headline indicator: •Red List Index • The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size >500 •Living Planet Index •Green Status of Species Component indicator: • Green Status of Species Index (GSSI) • Extinction avoidance baseline • Map of capacity and actions (Reverse the Red pecies Pledge)	Strategic Action 4.1: *Develop a list of national Target 4 species* Strategic Action 4.2: *Establish baselines and recovery goals* Strategic Action 4.3: *Establish an extinction avoidance baseline* Strategic Action 4.4: *Map capacity and actions* Strategic Action 4.5: *Develop Action and Implementation Groups* Strategic Action 4.6: *Develop strategy* Strategic Action 4.7: *Implement, monitor, accelerate, amplify*	TBI	• Green status assessment report for Fiji Species produced • Fiji Red List Index assessment report • Extinction avoidance report for Fiji produced • Fiji Reverse the Red capacity and action developed. • Fiji Red List assessment report by IUCN Red List expert Group • Cabinet Paper on Reverse the Red Species Pledge drafted for cabinet endorsement	• NatureFiji-MareqetiViti (Species Working Group)

Target/Outcome	Indicators	Actions/Outputs	Baseline (2025)	Means of Verification	Responsible Ministries
Target 5: By 2030, ensure the harvest and trade of wild species is legal and sustainable by completing a National Inventory of Traded Wild Species by 2027 and enforcing updated schedules under the Endangered and Protected Species Act.	Headline indicator: • Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels • Number of countries with legal instruments for regulating trade in wild species •Red List Index (impact of utilization) • Living Planet Index Component indicator: • National inventory of traded wild species • Research priorities for wild, traded species identified	Strategic Action 5.1: *Identify priority traded wild species to inform baseline assessment protocols, monitoring of harvest and trade, and enforcement and compliance* Strategic Action 5.2: *Implement, monitor, accelerate, amplify*	TBI	• National CITES Species List produced and approved by relevant CITES authorities. • No-Detrimental Finding reports produced for each CITES traded species • Priority research areas assessed and key recommendations identified and endorsed at the national level.	• Ministry of Fisheries • Ministry of Forestry (CITES Management Authority)
Target 6: By 2030, reduce the rate of invasive alien species (IAS) introduction and mitigate impacts by fully implementing the costed National Invasive Species Framework, Strategy and Action Plan (NISFSAP) (updated by 2026) and maintaining predator-free islands.	Headline indicator: • Rate of invasive alien species establishment Component indicator: • Rate of invasive alien species spread • Number of invasive alien species • Resourced and implemented National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISFSAP)	Strategic Action 6.1: *Ensure that the National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan is adequately resourced, and adequately implemented and monitored in terms of impact.*	• List of current known Invasives in Fiji • List of potential Invasives anticipated or posing threats	• Updated Fiji National Invasive Species Framework, Strategy and Action Plan (NISFSAP) (by 2026) • Costed plan for Fiji NISFSAP • M&E produced for Fiji NISFSAP	• Biosecurity Authority of Fiji (BAF) (Fiji Invasive Species Task Force)

Target/Outcome	Indicators	Actions/Outputs	Baseline (2025)	Means of Verification	Responsible Ministries
Target 7: By 2030, reduce pollution risks in priority national watersheds to non-harmful levels by establishing baseline reports for water quality and plastic waste by 2028 and strengthening enforcement of the Environment Management Act 2005.	Headline indicator: • Index of coastal eutrophication potential •Pesticide environment concentration • Fertilizer use • Floating plastic debris density Component indicator: • Baseline Reports for Water Quality and Plastic Waste for Target Watersheds • Baseline soil loss quantification in pilot watersheds	Strategic Action 7.1: *Conduct national watershed risk mapping to identify and prioritize watersheds with the highest levels of landbased pollution Strategic* *Action 7.2: Prioritise key national watersheds to apply strategic watershed management actions to proactively reduce and mitigate land-based pollution sources impacting land and seascape ecosystems negatively Strategic* *Action 7.3: Establish Pilots within Target Watersheds to quantify baseline soil loss to guide land-based sustainable land practices and restoration efforts Strategic* *Action 7.4: Strengthen the enforcement of the National legislation (EMA 2005 and EMA Waste Management and Recycling Regulations 2007) to ensure compliance with the national standards*	TBI	• Review of Waste and Pollution Control regulations, strategies and ensure proper guidelines are in place around KBAs and SUMAs. • Pilot site reports to guide sustainable land-use based practices • Legal reviews of EMA to strengthen waste management and pollution control in Fiji.	• Ministry of Agriculture, Sugar Industry and Waterways • Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (Waste Management Unit) (National Wetlands Steering Committee)

Target/Outcome	Indicators	Actions/Outputs	Baseline (2025)	Means of Verification	Responsible Ministries
Target 8: By 2030, enhance ecosystem resilience by establishing a National Register of Climate Change Projects by 2029 that integrates Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and Ecosystembased Adaptation (EbA) into National Adaptation Plans.	Headline indicator: • Number of countries with national adaptation plans • Bioclimatic ecosystem resilience index (BERI) Component indicator: • National Register of Climate Change Projects applying Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and Ecosystembased Adaptation (EbA) approaches	Strategic Action 8.1: *National Register of Climate Change Projects applying NbS-EbA approaches and activities and aligning to the objectives of the NBSAP, NAP, NDC and DRR Sendai Framework*	TBI	• Inventory of NbS projects in Fiji supporting Fiji Adaptation Plan • Assess and Monitor NbS projects and their impact to address climate change and other societal challenges.	• Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (Climate Change Committee under the Climate Change Act)
Target 9: By 2030, ensure sustainable management of wild species by completing National Resource Inventories for marine and terrestrial sectors by 2028 and implementing National Plans of Action for priority economic species	Headline indicator: • Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species • Percentage of the population in traditional occupations • Red List Index (for utilized species) • Living Planet Index (for utilized species) Component indicator: • National Resource Inventory (Marine and Terrestrial) • Priority Wild Species National Plan of Actions	Strategic Action 9.1: *National Resource Inventory for Marine (Coastal/Offshore) and Terrestrial (Forests) to be suitably financed and undertaken with regularity, to guide decisions regarding the protection, management, and sustainable exploitation of wild species*	TBI	• Completion of Fiji National Resource Inventories for marine and terrestrial sectors by 2028	• Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (Species Working Group)

Target/Outcome	Indicators	Actions/Outputs	Baseline (2025)	Means of Verification	Responsible Ministries
Target 10: By 2030, achieve 100% alignment of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, and Tourism strategic plans with NBSAP priorities, and implement sustainable certification standards for export and domestic markets. *Target 11: Merged with Target 7.*	Headline indicator: • Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture • Progress towards sustainable forest management • Area of forest under sustainable management • Average income of small-scale food producers Component indicator: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area • Analysis of government subsidies impacting biodiversity in economic sectors • Sector Strategic Plans alignment tracking	Strategic Action 10.1: *Key primary sector strategic development plans explicitly apply innovative and sustainable applications and actions that support biodiversity community resiliency and adaptation* *Strategic Action 10.2: Promote and maintain sectoral sustainable certification standards* *Strategic Action 10.3: Promote locally recognised domestic sustainable standards and guidelines for industry and small-scale producers* *Strategic Action 10.4: Determine harmful sector incentives and subsidies impacting biodiversity*	TBI	• Sector review reports of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry to identify strategies and actions that are detrimental to the environment and related strategies, such as NBSAP • List of subsidies that are detrimental to biodiversity is assessment rectifications identified	• Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

Target/Outcome	Indicators	Actions/Outputs	Baseline (2025)	Means of Verification	Responsible Ministries
Target 12: By 2030, increase urban biodiversity by incorporating Blue-Green spaces into the Ministry of Local Government Act and implementing a National Plan of Action with pilot restoration sites in municipalities	Headline indicator: • Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green/blue space Component indicator: • National Plan of Action for bluegreen spaces • Demarcation and integration of blue-green spaces in local urban landscape planning	Strategic Action 12.1: *Facilitate collaboration between local government urban planners and key ministries / municipalities to demarcate, design and integrate blue-green spaces in local urban landscape planning*	TBI	• Blue Green spaces strategies for towns and cities developed • Policy and legislation review reports to guide the national and municipal implementation and maintenance of blue and green spaces	• Ministry of Local Government • Ministry of Forestry (Ministry of Forestry's Urban Forestry program)
Target 13: By 2027, endorse and operationalize the National Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) Implementation Framework and Resource Mobilization Plan to ensure fair sharing of benefits from genetic resources.	Headline indicator: • Indicator on monetary benefits received • Indicator on nonmonetary benefits • Number of permits or their equivalents granting access to genetic resources Component indicator: • Endorsed Fiji ABS Implementation Framework & Resource Mobilization Plan • Legal analysis for ABS regulation	Strategic Action 13.1: *Endorse and implement Fiji ABS Implementation Framework & Resource Mobilization Plan*	TBI	• National consultation reports on current endorsed ABS Implementation framework with clear roadmap. • Updated ABS Resource mobilisation plan • Legal analysis review for ABS regulation drafted.	• Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (NBSAP ESSF Working Group)

Target/Outcome	Indicators	Actions/Outputs	Baseline (2025)	Means of Verification	Responsible Ministries
Target 14: By 2030, fully integrate NBSAP priorities into the National Development Plan (NDP) and annual national budget processes, tracked via a ministrywide coordination group established by 2026.	Headline indicator: • Number of countries with biodiversity values integrated into national accounting and reporting Component indicator: • Synergy of NBSAP and National Development Plan (NDP) targets tracking • National Annual budget allocation contribution towards NBSAP	Strategic Action 14.1: *Fiji NBSAP and NDP annual targets are aligned where deliverables and reporting are articulated and tracked* *Strategic Action 14.2: Ensure the National annual budget allocation contributes towards the NBSAP implementation directly through MECC or through line support ministries*	TBI	NBSAP Costed Implementation Plan (CIP) drafted and endorsed. • NBSAP CIP integrated into all government ministries implementing NBSAP. • NBSAP CIP integrated into the Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics and National Development Indicators.	• Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
Target 15: By 2030, require private sector entities to disclose biodiversity risks by establishing a national private sector transparency reporting system and a biodiversity impact rating register by 2027	Headline indicator: • Number of companies disclosing risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity Component indicator: • National Private Sector Transparency Reporting System • National Register of Private Sector Businesses with impact	Strategic Action 15.1: *Facilitate the establishment of a national private sector transparency system to coordinate due diligence, disclosure and reporting of private sector activities, impacts and restorative measures on biodiversity* Strategic Action 15.2: *Determine mechanism to generate a national register of private sector businesses and*	# of companies disclosing risks as of 2026.	• Fiji NBSAP Private Sector Engagement Plan developed • Measurable indicators of private sector contributions to related NBSAP targets established. • Assessment report of harmful subsidies and action plan developed	• Ministry of Environment and Climate Change •Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics (Chamber of Commerce?)

Target/Outcome	Indicators	Actions/Outputs	Baseline (2025)	Means of Verification	Responsible Ministries
		a recognised rating system for impact footprint Strategic Action 15.3: *Undertake a national assessment of harmful subsidy and lending policies impacting biodiversity negatively through businesses*			
Target 16: By 2030, promote sustainable consumption by establishing a national food waste baseline by 2027 and implementing a national plan of action for mitigating food waste	Headline indicator: • Number of countries with policy/ legislative frameworks for sustainable consumption and waste reduction • Food waste index • Material footprint • Ecological footprint Component indicator: • Fiji's National Food Waste Baseline • National Plan of Action for Mitigating Food Waste • National Plan of Action for addressing consumption patterns.	Strategic Action 16.1: *Establish Fiji's national food waste baseline to guide national action pathway, for sustainable consumption and enhancing food import substitution.*	TBI	National Food Waste Baseline report completed by 2027 • National Plan of Action for Mitigating Food Waste by 2028	• Ministry of Health • Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

Target/Outcome	Indicators	Actions/Outputs	Baseline (2025)	Means of Verification	Responsible Ministries
	Note: Complementary indicators: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessments Recycling rate Life cycle impact assessment (LCIA), e.g., Lifecycle Impact Assessment Method based on Endpoint Modelling (LIME) Levels of poverty in developing communities				
Target 17: By 2027, achieve full compliance with the Cartagena Protocol by developing and endorsing the National Biosafety Policy and implementing its associated regulatory framework	Headline indicator: • Number of countries with biosafety measures (Cartagena Protocol) Component indicator: • Endorsed National Biosafety Policy	Strategic Action 17.1: Development and endorsement of the National Biosafety Policy	TBI	• National Biosafety Policy developed and endorsed by 2028.	• Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

Target/Outcome	Indicators	Actions/Outputs	Baseline (2025)	Means of Verification	Responsible Ministries
	• Implementation of National Cartagena Protocol Framework	Strategic Action 17.2: Progressively Implement the Endorsed National Cartagena Protocol Framework			
Target 18: By 2027, identify all incentives and subsidies harmful to biodiversity, and by 2030, establish a framework to phase out or reform them. Merged with Target 10	Headline indicator: • Value of subsidies harmful to biodiversity Component indicator: – MERGED WITH TARGET 10		Merged with Target 10	• Fiji incentives and subsidies harmful to biodiversity assessed and a framework to phase out or reform them established by 2028,	Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics and Trade/ Commerce
Target 19: By June 2026, validate the five-year costed financing plan and establish a biodiversity financing tracking system to mobilize resources from domestic and international sources for NBSAP implementation	Headline indicator: • International public funding • Domestic public funding • Private funding (domestic and international) Component indicator: • Five-Year Costed Financing Plan • Biodiversity Financing Tracking and Monitoring System	Strategic Action 19.1: *Determine the financial cost and revenue streams to implement NBSAP national targets to 2030* Strategic Action 19.2: *Develop a biodiversity financing tracking and monitoring system to be implemented in collaboration between MECC and the Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics*	TBI	• NBSAP five-Year Costed Financing Plan produced by BIOFIN Project by June 2026	• Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics (NBSAP Finance and Resource Task Force/ Working group)

Target/Outcome	Indicators	Actions/Outputs	Baseline (2025)	Means of Verification	Responsible Ministries
Target 20: By 2026, complete a National Capacity Development Plan and establish a National NBSAP Expert Registry to implement a tailored National Capacity Development Plan across all government ministries by 2030	Headline indicator: • Number of countries with capacity-building action plans Component indicator: • National Capacity Development Implementation Plan • National NBSAP Expert Registry	Strategic Action 20.1: *Conduct a national capacity selfassessment and establish a national capacity development implementation plan* Strategic Action 20.2: *Implementation of the capacity development plan of the NBSAP*	Baseline to be established as part of the assessment	• National capacity self-assessment report • NBSAP capacity development and implementation plan developed by 2027	• Ministry of Civil Service
Target 21: By 2026, launch a costed NBSAP communications & knowledge management strategy that harmonizes biodiversity content with national education curriculum policies, community-based education and the climate	Headline indicator: • Indicator on biodiversity information available to decision makers • Species status information index • Extent to which global citizenship education is mainstreamed Component indicator: • NBSAP Communications Strategy • Harmonization of NBSAP content with National Education Curriculum Community based education.	Strategic Action 21.1: *Establish the NBSAP communications & knowledge management strategy and a costed implementation plan* Strategic Action 21.2: *Facilitate the harmonization of NBSAP content and objectives with national education curriculum policies* Strategic Action 21.3: *Establish and/or support vocational and technical training*	TBI	• NBSAP communication & knowledge management strategy developed by 2027 • NBSAP curriculum integration contents developed with the Ministry of Education	• Ministry of Information • Ministry of Education (NBSAP Communications and Knowledge Management Working Group/ Task Force)

Target/Outcome	Indicators	Actions/Outputs	Baseline (2025)	Means of Verification	Responsible Ministries
Target 22: By 2026, operationalize the Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF) and implementation plan to ensure 100% of NBSAP projects uphold the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities	Headline indicator: • Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities • Proportion of population who believe decision making is inclusive and responsive Component indicator: • NBSAP ESSF (Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework) and Implementation Plan • Monitoring committee for ESSF	Strategic Action 22.1: *Develop ESSF for NBSAP and implementation plan*	TBI	• NBSAP gender strategy and reporting developed to support and aligned to Fiji Gender Strategy by 2027	• Ministry of iTaukei Affairs and the Ministry of Multiethnic Affairs (NBSAP ESSF Working Group/ Taskforce)
Target 23: By 2026, implement the NBSAP Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) Plan and establish a national committee to oversee gender-responsive implementation across all targets.	Headline indicator: • Number of countries with a gender- responsive approach to biodiversity • Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments • Indicator on gender-responsive approach to biodiversity Component indicator: • NBSAP GEDSI (Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion) Implementation Plan • Alignment with Ministry of Women's National Action Plan	Strategic Action 23.1: *Develop and implement the NBSAP GEDSI implementation plan*	TBI	• NBSAP Gender Strategy and Reporting developed to support and aligned to Fiji Gender Strategy by 2027 • Two-yearly NBSAP Gender reports	• Ministry of Women (NBSAP GEDSI Working Group/ Taskforce)

6.2 Reporting

Transparent reporting is essential to maintain momentum and fulfil Fiji's obligations to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The reporting cycle is designed to provide snapshots of progress and identify gaps early.

• **Mid-term Review (2027):** A critical checkpoint to assess the initial rollout of strategic actions, particularly those with early deadlines (e.g., the National capacity self-assessment and Five-Year Costed Financing Plan due in 2026). This review will inform the global stocktake and allow for necessary recalibration of targets.

• **National Progress Report (2029):** A comprehensive assessment of progress toward the 2030 targets, feeding into the preparation for the post-2030 biodiversity agenda.

• **Final Evaluation (2030):** A summative evaluation of the entire NBSAP period to measure the achievement of the 2030 Mission and determine the baseline for the next strategic cycle.

• **CBD National Reports:** These domestic reviews will directly inform Fiji's 7th National Report and subsequent reports to the CBD, ensuring international compliance.

6.3 Adaptive Management

Biodiversity conservation in Fiji operates within a rapidly changing environment characterized by
climate change risks, economic shifts, and social developments. Therefore, this NBSAP adopts an
Adaptive Management approach.

This involves an annual review mechanism coordinated by the Ministry-wide Coordination Group and the NBSAP Steering Committee. By analysing data from the Headline and Complementary indicators, stakeholders can assess whether current actions are delivering the desired ecological and social outcomes. If indicators reveal that targets are off-track - for example, if mangrove restoration rates are below the trajectory required for Target 2, or if invasive species incursions rise despite control measures under Target 6 - strategies will be adjusted, and resources reallocated.

This iterative process ensures that the NBSAP remains a living document, responsive to new scientific data (such as updates to the Red List of Ecosystems or National Resource Inventory) and capable of navigating the complex challenges facing Fiji's biodiversity.

7. BUDGET AND MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

7.1 High-Level Costing

A major weakness of the previous versions of Fiji's NBSAP is that they were not costed.

The Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) is a UNDP-led global programme designed to help countries measure their current biodiversity expenditures, assess their financial needs, and identify the most suitable finance solutions to bridge their national biodiversity finance gap. The 2024 BIOFIN Workbook provides a comprehensive, four-step technical methodology to move countries away from a reliance solely on donor funding or basic government budget allocations toward a diversified "financing mix".

The NBSAP must integrate the BIOFIN methodology directly into its targets and implementation strategy to ensure the 2026–2030 plan is financially viable.

Fiji's Target 19 calls for the establishment of a National Finance and Resource Mobilisation Working Group (under the NBSAP Steering Committee) to lead the National Resource Management Plan. The financing needed for Fiji to effectively deliver its biodiversity goals will be addressed through the national BIOFIN process. While some costings are presented in this document, the BIOFIN Financial Needs Assessment (FNA) is the tool that will calculate the costs for the 23 targets.

Below is a summary alignment table with the BIOFIN process.

BIOFIN Component	Relevant Fiji NBSAP Target	Specific Action in the NBSAP
Policy & Institutional Review (PIR)	Target 10 / 18	"Undertake a national assessment of harmful subsidy and lending policies".
Biodiversity Expenditure Review (BER)	Target 19	"Develop a Biodiversity Financing Tracking and Monitoring System" with the Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics.
Financial Needs Assessment (FNA)	Target 19	"Conduct a financial analysis and develop a 5 Year Costed Financing Plan".
Biodiversity Finance Plan (BFP)	Goal D / Target 19	"Establish a National Resource Mobilization Plan that consolidates all sources of biodiversity funding".

The BIOFIN method helps Fiji close the gap through the following four mechanisms:

1. Generating Revenues (Mobilizing New Resources)

The BIOFIN methodology provides the framework for Target 19 of the Fiji NBSAP, which calls for a "National Resource Mobilization Plan".

• **Financial Needs Assessment (FNA):** The methodology requires a "bottom-up" costing of the 23 national targets. Instead of guessing a budget, Fiji is currently developing a 5-Year Costed Financing Plan (to be validated by 2026) that calculates the exact cost of every strategic action (e.g., establishing a National Restoration Map).

• **Diversifying Sources:** By identifying the specific "finance gap" (the difference between what is needed and what is currently spent), Fiji can target diverse funding sources beyond government budgets, including "Private sector investment," "Green finance," and "Blue economy finance".

2. Realigning Expenditures (Repurposing Harmful Spending)

BIOFIN emphasizes that closing the gap is not just about finding new money but stopping money
from being spent on activities that harm biodiversity (which increases the cost of restoration later).

• **Harmful Subsidies:** This is operationalized in Target 10 (and 18) of the Fiji NBSAP. The plan includes a specific action to "Conduct an analysis of the impact of government subsidies or incentive policies" in the agriculture, fisheries, and forestry sectors.

• **Reform:** By identifying these harmful incentives by 2027, Fiji aims to establish a framework to phase out or reform them by 2030, effectively freeing up government funds for nature-positive actions.

3. Avoiding Future Expenditures (Investing in Prevention)

The BIOFIN method advocates for investing in prevention today to avoid massive restoration or management costs in the future.

• **Invasive Species: Target 6** allows Fiji to apply this principle. By funding the National Invasive Species Framework, Strategy and Action Plan (NISFSAP) now, Fiji avoids the high future economic costs of eradicating established pests that devastate species, habitats, agriculture, and tourism.

• **Biosafety:** Similarly, **Target 17** (Biosafety) prevents future costs associated with unregulated biological risks by establishing a regulatory framework by 2027.

4. Delivering Better (Efficiency and Mainstreaming)

The methodology helps Fiji spend its existing budget more effectively by integrating biodiversity into national development planning.

• **Mainstreaming: Target 14** ensures that NBSAP priorities are not siloed but are integrated into the **National Development Plan (NDP)** and annual budget processes.

• **Tracking:** To measure efficiency, Target 19 mandates the development of a **Biodiversity Financing Tracking and Monitoring System** in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics. This allows Fiji to monitor financial resourcing annually and ensure line ministries (like Agriculture or Forestry) are effectively spending their allocated budgets on biodiversity targets.

Table 9: Summary of alignment between the BIOFIN process and the Fiji NBSAP 2026 - 2030.

BIOFIN Finance Result	Fiji NBSAP Application
Generate Revenues	**Target 19:** Develop a 5-Year Costed Financing Plan to mobilize public and private resources.
Realign Expenditures	**Target 10/18:** Analyse and reform subsidies in economic sectors that harm biodiversity.
Avoid Future Costs	**Target 6:** Invest in biosecurity and invasive species control to prevent long-term economic damage.
Deliver Better	**Target 14:** Integrate biodiversity targets into the National Development Plan and annual budgeting.

7.2 Financing Options

To enable the NBSAP to meet its environmental objectives, it will necessitate deliberate and strategic investments from the Fiji Government and its partners. The existing financing for the NBSAP can be structured around three key streams, illustrated in Fig 6:

1) The Annual Financial Year Budget Allocation from the Ministry of Environment, which outlines the government's commitments for 12 months regarding activities related to the NBSAP, ensuring alignment with the Ministry's Strategic Development Plan (SDP) and the National Development Plan (NDP).

2) Given that the execution of the NBSAP requires a comprehensive government approach, all ministries or government agencies that contribute directly to the NBSAP, such as the Ministry of Forestry and Fisheries, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Sugar Industry, and the Ministry of Lands and Mineral Resources, should incorporate NBSAP-related activities into their annual budget submissions and allocations.

3) Through bilateral and multilateral funding from development agencies (such as NZAID, AUSAID, etc.), as well as United Nations Supported grant making mechanisms such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Fiji government can formulate proposals based on NBSAP priorities for activities that cannot be funded through annual ministry budgets due to national financial limitations.

Finally, the financial contributions from non-governmental organizations and private sector entities must be coordinated and monitored by the Ministry of Environment to establish a more unified approach to evaluating and achieving NBSAP target activities.

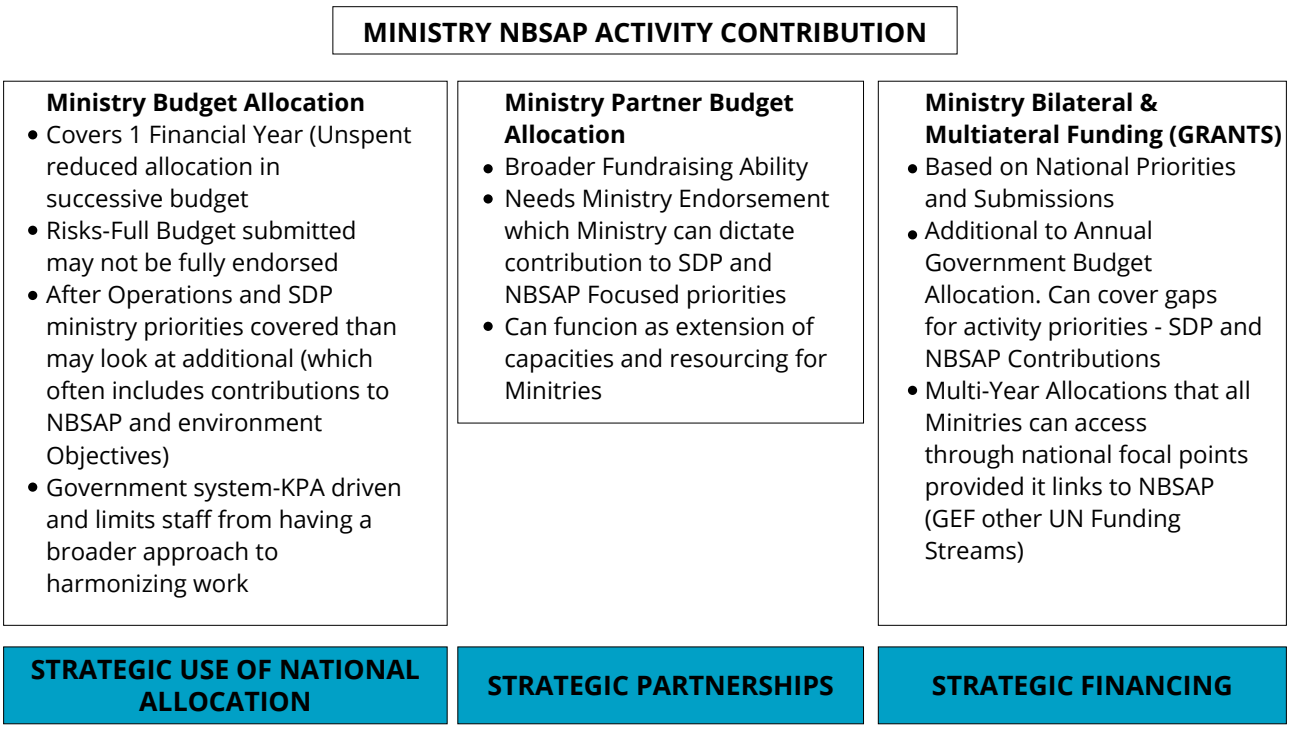


Figure 8: The Fiji NBSAP financing and resource mobilisation requires a whole of government and whole of society approach.

7.3 NBSAP Targets and Indicative Costs

Historical data and institutional knowledge informed the indicative costs for the implementation
of the NBSAP 2026 – 2030. The data presented below was validated at the National Validation Workshop of the Fiji NBSAP in December 2025 (See Annex I).

Based on these predictions, implementing the NBSAP 2026 – 2030 will cost a total of FJD $42,706,755 (Table 10). In the following section, the cost of each target has been broken down by time-bound activities to allow for monitoring by the Fiji NBSAP Steering Committee.

Table 10: Fiji's targets and predicted costings (FJD) based on discussions with stakeholders and the national validation workshop in December 2025.

Target	Indicative cost	Target	Indicative cost
Target 1	*$ 3,877,750*	*Target 12*	*$ 1,700,000*
Target 2	*$ 1,505,000*	*Target 13*	*$ 1,300,000*
Target 3	*$ 4,562,816*	*Target 14*	*$ 500,000*
Target 4	*$ 4,991,189*	*Target 15*	*$ 200,000*
Target 5	*$ 3,020,000*	*Target 16*	*$ 100,000*
Target 6	*$ 600,000*	*Target 17*	*$ 1,000,000*
Target 7	*$ 4,000,000*	*Target 18*	
Target 8	*$ 2,500,000*	*Target 19*	*$ 400,000*
Target 9	*$ 1,600,000*	*Target 20*	*$ 1050,000*
Target 10	*$ 3,800,000*	*Target 21*	*$ 3,900,000*
Target 11		*Target 22*	*$ 1,500,000*
		Target 23	*$ 600,000*
Total		*FJD $ 42,706,755*	

Target 1: By 2030, implement one integrated National Spatial Plan covering 100% of terrestrial, waterway, and marine environments, informed by a completed IUCN Red List of Ecosystems and updated Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs).

Headline indicator:
• Red List of Ecosystem • Extent of natural ecosystems • Percentage of land and sea covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plan

Component indicator:
• Status of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) • Portion of total land area that is under cultivation • Use of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in spatial planning

Strategic Action 1.1:
Create one national spatial plan for the terrestrial environment, waterways and wetlands, marine environment, bringing together technical experts and stakeholders for better planning across all sectors

Sub Activity 1.1A: *Establish the spatial mapping/ planning committee under the NBSAP steering committee, with one national and 5 divisional level working groups for each ecosystem: Terrestrial, Waterways/ Wetlands, and Marine to identify the extent of natural ecosystems, and the extent of degraded areas.*

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-29	100,000	105,000	110,250			315,250
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Lands, Ministry of Local Government*					
Recommended lead working group	*Spatial planning working group (**within PAC or a new group**)/ MECC*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Department of Town and Country planning* *Ministry of Health* *Ministry of Rural and Maritime Development*					

Sub Activity 1.1B: *Assess Fiji's ecosystem using the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems to identify ecosystems to target for activities unde other targets*

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Predicted cost
Dec-27	100,000	105,000				205,000
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					
Recommended lead working group	*Key Biodiversity Areas National Coordination Group* *Species Working Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Agriculture*					

Strategic Action 1.2: *Assess and update Fiji's Key Biodiversity Areas*						
Sub Activity 1.2A: *Delineation of sites*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-27	**100,000**	**105,000**				**205,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					
Recommended lead working group	*Key Biodiversity Areas National Coordination Group* *Species Working Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Lands* *Ministry of Forestry* *Ministry of Agriculture* *Ministry of Fisheries* *Itaukei Lands Trust Board*					

Sub Activity 1.2B: *Technical validation of sites*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-28	**500,000**	**525,000**	**551,250**			**1,576,250**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					
Recommended lead working group	*Key Biodiversity Areas National Coordination Group* *Species Working Group* *National Protected Areas Committee*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*All technical stakeholders - Government and NGO*					

Sub Activity 1.2C: *National validation and outreach*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-29	**500,000**	**525,000**	**551,250**			**1,576,250**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					
Recommended lead working group	*NBSAP Communications and Knowledge Management Working Group/ Task Force*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Information*					

Target 2: By 2030, initiate and monitor effective restoration across 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine ecosystems, guided by a National Restoration Framework and Strategy established by 2027

Headline indicator:
• Area under restoration
Component indicator:
Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area • Extent of natural ecosystems by type
• Maintenance and restoration of connectivity of natural ecosystems

Strategic Action 2.1: *Develop a national Restoration Framework and Strategy*						
Sub Activity 2.1A: *Establish a national restoration committee*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-27	**100,000**	**300,000**	**110,250**			**400,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Forestry & Fisheries*					
Recommended lead working group	*National Restoration Steering Committee*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Lands* *Ministry of Forestry* *Ministry of Agriculture* *Ministry of Fisheries* *Itaukei Lands Trust Board* *Protected Areas Committee* *Fiji Invasive Species Task Force* *Species Working Group* *KBA NCG*					

Sub Activity 2.1B: *Strengthen coordination, monitoring and reporting among existing partners conducting restoration to demonstrate progress towards the target by 2030*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-27	**100,000**	**105,000**				**205,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					
Recommended lead working group	*National Restoration Steering Committee*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Lands* *Ministry of Forestry* *Ministry of Agriculture* *Ministry of Fisheries* *Itaukei Lands Trust Board* *Key Biodiversity Areas National Coordination Group* *Species Working Group*					

Sub Activity 2.1C: *Develop best practice guidelines for ecosystem restoration*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-26	**100,000**	**200,000**				**300,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Forestry & Fisheries*					
Recommended lead working group	*National Restoration Steering Committee*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Lands* *Ministry of Forestry* *Ministry of Agriculture* *Ministry of Fisheries* *Itaukei Lands Trust Board* *Protected Areas Committee* *Fiji Invasive Species Task Force* *Species Working Group* *KBA National Coordination Group*					

Sub Activity 2.1D: *National validation and outreach*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-29		**200,000**	**300,000**	**100,000**		**600,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Information*					
Recommended lead working group	*National Restoration Steering Committee*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Education* *Ministry of Environment and Climate Change* *Protected Areas Committee* *Fiji Invasive Species Task Force* *Species Working Group* *KBA NCG*					

Target 3: By 2030, legally protect and effectively manage 30% of Fiji's terrestrial, inland water, and marine areas through the enactment of National Protected Areas Legislation by 2028 and the definition of Other Effective Areabased Conservation Measures (OECMs)

Headline indicator:
• Coverage of protected areas and OECMs •Red List of Ecosystems
Component indicator:
• Protected area coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) • Protected Area Coverage of Ecoregions • Species Protection Index • Protected area
coverage of development areas • Ramsar Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (RMETT) • Sites that have undergone Protected Area
Management Effectiveness (PAME) assessment • Proportion of terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecological regions which are conserved by protected areas or other effective area-based conservation measures

Strategic Action 3.1:
A consolidated national position for 30x30, marine and terrestrial protected areas, with a national definition on OECM's in the Fiji context and how it will synergize with the 30x30 position and contribution

Sub Activity 3.1A: *National Protected Areas Legislation*

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-28	**200,000**	**100,000**	**100,000**			**400,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					
Recommended lead working group	*Protected Areas Committee*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Forestry* *Ministry of Fisheries* *Ministry of Lands* *Ministry of Health* *Ministry of Rural Development* *Site managers*			*Env. NGOs/ CSOs.* *Key Biodiversity Areas Coordination Group* *National Wetlands Steering Committee* *Species Working Group* *Fiji Invasive Species Task Force* *Finance Committee*		

Sub Activity 3.1B: *Protected Area Management and Effectiveness assessments & Management plans conducted and developed for protected areas and OECMS.*

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-30	**500,000**	**525,000**	**551,250**	**578,813**	**607,753**	**2,762,816**
Recommended lead agency	*Site managers*					
Recommended lead working group	*Protected Areas Committee*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Forestry* *Ministry of Fisheries* *Ministry of Lands* *Ministry of Health* *Ministry of Rural Development* *Site managers*			*Env. NGOs/ CSOs.* *Key Biodiversity Areas Coordination Group* *National Wetlands Steering Committee* *Species Working Group* *Fiji Invasive Species Task Force* *Finance Committee*		

Sub Activity 3.1C *National outreach and validation*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
-	**200,000**	**300,000**	**300,000**	**300,000**	**300,000**	**1,400,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Information*					
Recommended lead working group	*Protected Areas Committee* *Key Biodiversity Areas Coordination Group* *National Wetlands Steering Committee* *Species Working Group* *Fiji Invasive Species Task Force* *Finance Committee*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Education* *Ministry of Forestry* *Ministry of Fisheries*			*Ministry of Lands* *Site managers* *Env. NGOs/ CSOs.*		

Target 4: By 2030, halt human-induced extinctions of known threatened species by implementing recovery plans for all identified Target 4 species (using Reverse the Red analysis) and establishing a Green Status of Species Index (GSSI) baseline by 2027.

Headline indicator:
•Red List Index • The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size
> 500 •Living Planet Index • Green Status of Species
Component indicator:
• Green Status of Species Index (GSSI) • Extinction avoidance baseline • Map of capacity and actions (Reverse the Red Species Pledge)

Strategic Action 4.1:
Develop a list of national Target 4 species

Sub Activity 4.1A: *Adopt the Reverse the Red's R-Script analysis to rank the species list for Target 4; and include species that are culturally and nationally significant*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-26	**10,000**					**10,000**
Recommended lead agency	*NatureFiji-MareqetiViti*					
Recommended lead working group	*Species Working Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Forestry and Fisheries* *University of the South Pacific* *Fiji National University* *University of Fiji*					

Sub Activity 4.2: *Establish baselines and recovery goals*						
Sub Activity 4.2A: *Conduct Green Status of Species Assessments for identified*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-27	**200,000**	**300,000**	**315,000**			**815,000**
Recommended lead agency	*NatureFiji-MareqetiViti*					
Recommended lead working group	*Species Working Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Forestry and Fisheries* *University of the South Pacific* *Fiji National University* *University of Fiji*					

Sub Activity 4.2B: *Create a Green Status of Species Index (GSSI) for identified Target 4 Species*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-27	**200,000**	**300,000**	**315,000**			**815,000**
Recommended lead agency	*NatureFiji-MareqetiViti*					
Recommended lead working group	*Species Working Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Forestry and Fisheries* *University of the South Pacific* *Fiji National University* *University of Fiji*					

Sub Activity 4.3: *Establish an extinction avoidance baseline*						
Sub Activity 4.3A: *Conduct Red List assessments for identified Target 4 species*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-28	**551,250**	**500,000**	**525,000**	**551,250**	**578,813**	**2,155,062.50**
Recommended lead agency	*NatureFiji-MareqetiViti*					
Recommended lead working group	*Species Working Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Forestry and Fisheries* *University of the South Pacific* *Fiji National University* *University of Fiji*					

Sub Activity 4.3B: *Create a Red List Index for Target 4 species.*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-28						
Recommended lead agency	*NatureFiji-MareqetiViti*					
Recommended lead working group	*Species Working Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Forestry and Fisheries* *University of the South Pacific* *Fiji National University* *University of Fiji*					

Sub Activity 4.4: *Map capacity and actions*						
Sub Activity 4.2B: *Using the Reverse the Red Species Pledge platform, map what organizations are supporting recovery efforts for each target 4 species. Map what recovery-focused actions are happening for Target 4 species.*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-27	**10,000**	**10,000**	**315,000**			**20,000**
Recommended lead agency	*NatureFiji-MareqetiViti*					
Recommended lead working group	*Species Working Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Forestry and Fisheries* *University of the South Pacific* *Fiji National University* *University of Fiji*					

Sub Activity 4.5: *Develop Action and Implementation Groups*						
Sub Activity 4.5A: *Review the Species Working Group Terms of Reference to include actions needed to deliver Target 4*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Jun-26	**10,000**					**10,000**
Recommended lead agency	*NatureFiji-MareqetiViti*					
Recommended lead working group	*Species Working Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Forestry and Fisheries* *University of the South Pacific* *Fiji National University* *University of Fiji*					

Sub Activity 4.6: *Develop strategy*						
Sub Activity 4.6A: *Establish Target 4 strategy*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-27	**20,000**	**20,000**	**21,000**			**61,000**
Recommended lead agency	*NatureFiji-MareqetiViti*					
Recommended lead working group	*Species Working Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Forestry and Fisheries* *University of the South Pacific* *Fiji National University* *University of Fiji*					

Sub Activity 4.7: *Implement, monitor, accelerate, amplify*						
Sub Activity 4.7A: *Develop implementation plan, monitoring and evaluation plan*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-30	**200,000**	**210,000**	**220,500**	**231,525**	**243,101.25**	**1,105,126.25**
Recommended lead agency	*NatureFiji-MareqetiViti*					
Recommended lead working group	*Species Working Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Forestry and Fisheries* *University of the South Pacific* *Fiji National University* *University of Fiji*					

Sub Activity 4.7B: *Develop and implement a communications strategy.*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-30	**200,000**	**500,000**	**525,000**			**1,225,000**
Recommended lead agency	*NatureFiji-MareqetiViti*					
Recommended lead working group	*Species Working Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Forestry and Fisheries* *University of the South Pacific* *Fiji National University* *University of Fiji*					

Target 5: By 2030, ensure the harvest and trade of wild species are legal and sustainable by completing a National Inventory of Traded Wild Species by 2027 and enforcing updated schedules under the Endangered and Protected Species Act.

Headline indicator:
• Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels • Number of countries with legal instruments for regulating trade in wild species
• Red List Index (impact of utilization) • Living Planet Index
Component indicator:
• National inventory of traded wild species • Research priorities for wild, traded species identified

Strategic Action 5.1:
Identify priority traded wild species to inform baseline assessment protocols, monitoring of harvest and trade and enforcement and compliance

Sub Activity 5.1A: *National inventory of traded wild species*

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-27	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	800,000
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Forestry and Fisheries*					
Recommended lead working group	*CITES Scientific Council*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Species Working Group*					

Sub Activity 5.1B: *Review of the Endangered and Protected Species Act and schedules as per outcomes of the national inventory where there is consideration of: - enforcement officers - online registration of Fiji's flora and fauna - penalties for non-compliance.*

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-30	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					
Recommended lead working group	*CITES Scientific Council*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Species Working Group*					

Sub Activity 5.1C: *Identify research priorities for wild, traded species*

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-27	50,000	20,000				70,000
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					
Recommended lead working group	*CITES Scientific Council*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Species Working Group*					

Sub Activity 5.1D: *Work with Academic institutions and practitioners on research topics and ensure these are financed adequately to inform the monitoring assessment of wild traded species*

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-27	50,000	100,000				150,000
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					
Recommended lead working group	*CITES Scientific Council*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Species Working Group*					

Sub Activity 5.1E: *Baseline stock assessment to indicate stock data*

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-30	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					
Recommended lead working group	*CITES Scientific Council*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Species Working Group*					

Strategic Action 5.2:
Implement, monitor, accelerate, amplify

Sub Activity 5.2A: *Develop implementation plan, monitoring and evaluation plan*

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-30	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					
Recommended lead working group	*Species Working Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*CITES Scientific Council*					

Sub Activity 5.2B: *Develop implementation plan, monitoring and evaluation plan*

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-30	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					
Recommended lead working group	*Species Working Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*CITES Scientific Council*					

Target 6: By 2030, reduce the rate of invasive alien species (IAS) introduction and mitigate impacts by fully implementing the costed National Invasive Species Framework, Strategy and Action Plan (NISFSAP) (updated by 2026) and maintaining predator-free islands.

Headline indicator:
• Rate of invasive alien species establishment
Component indicator:
• Rate of invasive alien species spread • Number of invasive alien species • Resourced and implemented National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISFSAP)

Strategic Action 6.1: *Ensure that the National Invasive Species Framework, Strategy, and Action Plan is adequately resourced, and adequately implemented, and monitored in terms of impact.*						
Sub Activity 6.1A: *Update and cost the NISFSAP to be relevant to the current timeframe, with a budget*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-26	**200,000**					**200,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Biosecurity Authority of Fiji*					
Recommended lead working group	*Fiji Invasive Species Task Force (FIST)*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Agriculture Academia* *Ministry of Environment and Climate Change* *Ministry of Fisheries & Forestry* *Academia* *NGOs* *CSOs* *SPC* *SPREP*					

Sub Activity 6.1B: *Review, update and cost the NISSAP for implementation beyond 2030*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-29			**200,000**	**200,000**		**400,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Biosecurity Authority of Fiji*					
Recommended lead working group	*Fiji Invasive Species Task Force (FIST)*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Agriculture* *Ministry of Environment and Climate Change* *Ministry of Fisheries & Forestry* *Academia* *NGOs* *CSOs* *SPC* *SPREP*					

Target 7: By 2030, reduce pollution risks in priority national watersheds to non-harmful levels by establishing baseline reports for water quality and plastic waste by 2028 and strengthening enforcement of the Environment Management Act 2005.

Headline indicator:
• Index of coastal eutrophication potential • Pesticide environment concentration • Fertilizer use
• Floating plastic debris density
Component indicator:
• Baseline Reports for Water Quality and Plastic Waste for Target Watersheds • Baseline soil loss quantification in pilot watersheds

Strategic Action 7.1:
Conduct national watershed risk mapping to identify and prioritize watersheds with the highest levels of land-based pollution

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-28	200,000	400,000	400,000			1,000,000
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Agriculture, Sugar Industry and Waterways*					
Recommended lead working group	*National Wetlands Steering Committee*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change* *Ministry of Fisheries & Forestry* *Academia*			*NGOs* *CSOs* *WAF*		

Sub Activity 7.2: *Prioritise key national watersheds to apply strategic watershed management actions to proactively reduce and mitigate land-based pollution sources impacting land and seascape ecosystems negatively*

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-28	200,000	400,000	400,000			1,000,000
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Agriculture, Sugar Industry and Waterways*					
Recommended lead working group	*National Wetlands Steering Committee*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change* *Ministry of Fisheries & Forestry* *Academia*			*NGOs* *CSOs* *WAF*		

Sub Activity 7.3: *Establish Pilots within Target Watersheds to quantify baseline soil loss to guide land based sustainable land practices and restoration efforts*

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-28	400,000	400,000	400,000			1,200,000
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Agriculture, Sugar Industry and Waterways*					
Recommended lead working group	*National Wetlands Steering Committee*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change* *Ministry of Fisheries & Forestry* *Academia*			*NGOs* *CSOs* *WAF*		

Sub Activity 7.4: *Strengthen the enforcement of the National legislation (EMA 2005 and EMA Waste Management and Recycling Regulations 2007) to ensure compliance with the national standards*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-29	**200,000**	**200,000**	**200,000**	**200,000**		**800,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					
Recommended lead working group	*NBSAP Committee*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Agriculture, Sugar Industry and Waterways* *Ministry of Fisheries & Forestry* *Academia*			*NGOs* *CSOs* *WAF*		

Target 8: By 2030, enhance ecosystem resilience by establishing a National Register of Climate Change Projects by 2029 that integrates Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) into National Adaptation Plans.

Headline indicator:
• Number of countries with national adaptation plans • Bioclimatic ecosystem resilience index (BERI)
Component indicator:
• National Register of Climate Change Projects applying Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) and Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EBA) approaches

Strategic Action 8.1: *National Register of Climate Change Projects applying NBS-EBA approaches and activities, and aligning to the objectives of the NBSAP, NAP, NDC, and DRR Sendai Framework*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-29	**500,000**	**500,000**	**500,000**	**500,000**	**500,000**	**2,500,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					
Recommended lead working group	*Climate Change Committee under the Climate Change Act*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*All NBSAP working groups*					

Target 9: By 2030, ensure sustainable management of wild species by completing National Resource Inventories for marine and terrestrial sectors by 2028 and implementing National Plans of Action for priority economic species

Headline indicator:
• Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species • Percentage of the population in traditional occupations • Red List Index (for utilized species) • Living Planet Index (for utilized species)
Component indicator:
• National Resource Inventory (Marine and Terrestrial) • Priority Wild Species National Plan of Actions

Strategic Action 9.1:
National Resource Inventory for Marine (Coastal/Offshore) and Terrestrial (Forests) to be suitably financed and undertaken with regularity, to guide decisions, regarding the protection, management and sustainable exploitation of wild species

Strategic Action 9.1A:
Analysis of national wild marine and terrestrial species identified from export and domestic economic sectors (fisheries/forestry) to be prioritised for actions

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-28	**100,000**	**400,000**	**400,000**			**100,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Agriculture, Sugar Industry and Waterways*					
Recommended lead working group	*CITES Scientific Council*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Agriculture, Sugar Industry and Waterways* *Ministry of Fisheries & Forestry* *Species Working Group*					

Strategic Action 9.1B:
Identified Priority Wild Marine and Terrestrial Species to be included in respective National Forest and Marine Inventories or Specific Stock Assessments

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-28			**600,000**	**600,000**		**1,200,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					
Recommended lead working group	*CITES Scientific Council*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Agriculture, Sugar Industry and Waterways* *Ministry of Fisheries & Forestry* *Species Working Group*					

Strategic Action 9.1C:
Results from National Inventory or Stock Assessments to be utilised in respective Wild Species National Plan of Actions which should include regulatory mechanisms and control recommendations

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-30					**300,000**	**300,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					
Recommended lead working group	*CITES Scientific Council*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Agriculture, Sugar Industry and Waterways* *Ministry of Fisheries & Forestry* *Species Working Group*					

Target 10: By 2030, achieve 100% alignment of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, and Tourism strategic plans with NBSAP priorities, and implement sustainable certification standards for export and domestic markets.

Headline indicator:
• Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
• Progress towards sustainable forest management • Area of forest under sustainable management • Average income of small-scale food producers
Component indicator:
Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area • Analysis of government subsidies impacting biodiversity in economic sectors • Sector
Strategic Plans alignment tracking

Strategic Action 10.1:
Ensure that the National Invasive Species Framework, Strategy, and Action Plan is adequately resourced, and adequately implemented, and monitored in terms of impact.

Sub Activity 10.1A: *Update and cost the NISFSAP to be relevant to the current timeframe, with a budget*

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-26	100,000					100,000
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					
Recommended lead working group						
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Trade, Co-operatives, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, and Communication* *Ministry of Agriculture, Sugar Industry and Waterways* *Ministry of Fisheries & Forestry* *Ministry of Land and Mineral Resources* *Ministry of Tourism* *Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics*					

Sub Activity 10.1B: *Establish tax incentives on Kava (kava)*

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-26		100,000				100,000
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					
Recommended lead working group						
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Trade, Co-operatives, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, and Communication* *Ministry of Agriculture, Sugar Industry and Waterways* *Ministry of Fisheries & Forestry* *Ministry of Land and Mineral Resources* *Ministry of Tourism* *Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics*					

Strategic Action 10.2:
Promote and Maintain Sectoral Sustainable Certification Standards

Sub Activity 10.2A: *Consult sector players on export sustainable certification standards, status, and provide needed resourcin towards recognised certification accreditation or audits for reaccreditation*

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-30					2,500,000	2,500,000
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					
Recommended lead working group						
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Trade, Co-operatives, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, and Communication* *Ministry of Agriculture, Sugar Industry and Waterways* *Ministry of Fisheries & Forestry* *Ministry of Land and Mineral Resources* *Ministry of Tourism* *Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics*					

Strategic Action 10.3:
Promote Locally Recognised Domestic Sustainable standards and guidelines for industry and small-scale producers

Sub Activity 10.3A: *Collaborate with Key Sector Ministries to assess and determine the domestic standard type required*

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-26	100,000					100,000
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					
Recommended lead working group						
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Trade, Co-operatives, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, and Communication* *Ministry of Agriculture, Sugar Industry and Waterways* *Ministry of Fisheries & Forestry* *Ministry of Land and Mineral Resources* *Ministry of Tourism* *Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics*					

Sub Activity 10.3B: *Create an enabling environment with a responsible entity to develop, implement, and monitor the domestic application of the respective economic sector standard or guideline*

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-30					1,000,000	1,000,000
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					
Recommended lead working group						
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Trade, Co-operatives, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, and Communication* *Ministry of Agriculture, Sugar Industry and Waterways* *Ministry of Fisheries & Forestry* *Ministry of Land and Mineral Resources* *Ministry of Tourism* *Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics*					

Strategic Action 10.4: *Determine harmful sector incentives and subsidies impacting biodiversity*						
Sub Activity 10.4A: *CoConduct an analysis of the impact of government subsidies or incentive policies on biodiversity relating to each of the identified economic sectors to determine key recommended actions for redress and progress tracking*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-30					**500,000**	**500,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					
Recommended lead working group						
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Trade, Co-operatives, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, and Communication* *Ministry of Agriculture, Sugar Industry and Waterways* *Ministry of Fisheries & Forestry* *Ministry of Land and Mineral Resources* *Ministry of Tourism* *Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics*					

Target 11: Merged with Target 7.

Headline indicator:
• Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene • Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter
Component indicator:

Strategic Action : *Conduct national watershed risk mapping to identify and prioritize watersheds with the highest levels of land-based pollution*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-28						

Target 12: By 2030, increase urban biodiversity by incorporating Blue-Green spaces into the Ministry of Local Government Act and implementing a National Plan of Action with pilot restoration sites in municipalities

Headline indicator:
• Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green/blue space
Component indicator:
• National Plan of Action for blue-green spaces • Demarcation and integration of blue-green spaces in local urban landscape planning

Strategic Action 12.1:
facilitate collaboration between local government urban planners and key ministries/municipalities to demarcate, design, and integrate blue-green spaces in local urban landscape planning

Sub Activity 12.1A: *Facilitate national dialogue/consultations on urban planning, mapping, and demarcation for green-blue spaces for biodiversity and ecosystem services protection and recovery*

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-27		500,000				500,000
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Local Government*					
Recommended lead working group	*Spatial Planning Task Force/ Working Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Forestry and Fisheries* *Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					

Sub Activity 12.1B: *Consolidate national consultation recommendations for blue-green spaces to be incorporated into the Ministry of Local Government Act for endorsement*

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-25		200,000				200,000
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Local Government*					
Recommended lead working group	*Spatial Planning Task Force/ Working Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Forestry and Fisheries* *Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					

Sub Activity 12.1C: *Establish a National Plan of Action with pilot areas within municipality boundaries prioritized for civic restoration, wildlife refugia, and community access for food*

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-30					1,000,000	1,000,000
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Local Government*					
Recommended lead working group	*Spatial Planning Task Force/ Working Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Forestry and Fisheries* *Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					

Target 13: By 2027, endorse and operationalize the National Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) Implementation Framework and Resource Mobilization Plan to ensure fair sharing of benefits from genetic resources.

Headline indicator:
• Indicator on monetary benefits received • Indicator on non-monetary benefits • Number of permits or their equivalents granting access to genetic resources
Component indicator:
• Endorsed Fiji ABS Implementation Framework & Resource Mobilization Plan • Legal analysis for ABS regulation

Strategic Action 13.1:
Endorse and implement the Fiji ABS Implementation Framework & Resource Mobilization Plan

Sub Activity 13.1A: *Establish the National ABS Advisory Committee to develop the ABS Implementation Framework and Resource Mobilization Plan*

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-27		**200,000**				**200,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					
Recommended lead working group	*NBSAP Environment and Social Safeguards Framework Working Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*All NBSASP Working Groups*					

Sub Activity 13.1B: *Legal analysis to develop ABS regulation needed to enforce licensing and Permit conditions detailed in National ABS policy*

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-27		**100,000**				**100,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					
Recommended lead working group	*NBSAP Environment and Social Safeguards Framework Working Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*All NBSASP Working Groups*					

Sub Activity 13.1C: *Implementation, monitoring, and progress Reporting of activities detailed in the ABS implementation framework and plan*

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-30					**1,200,000**	**1,200,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					
Recommended lead working group	*NBSAP Environment and Social Safeguards Framework Working Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*All NBSASP Working Groups*					

Target 14: By 2030, fully integrate NBSAP priorities into the National Development Plan (NDP) and annual national budget processes, tracked via a Ministry-wide Coordination Group established by 2026.

Headline indicator:
• Number of countries with biodiversity values integrated into national accounting and reporting
Component indicator:
• Synergy of NBSAP and National Development Plan (NDP) targets tracking • National Annual budget allocation contribution towards NBSAP

Strategic Action 14.1: *Fiji NBSAP and NDP annual targets are aligned where deliverables and reporting are articulated and tracked*						
Sub Activity 14.1A: *Quarterly analysis to harmonise both NBSAP and NDP targets, with an established annual monitoring and reporting system in place*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-26			**100,000 (for mid-term review)**			**100,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Strategic Planning*					
Recommended lead working group	*NBSAP Steering Committee*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					

Sub Activity 14.1B: *Ministry-wide coordination group established to support MECC to monitor and track annual targets*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-30	**200,000 (to establish the group)**					**200,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Strategic Planning*					
Recommended lead working group	*Ministry-wide Coordination Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change* *NBSAP Steering Committee*					

Strategic Action 14.2:
Ensure the National Annual budget allocation contributes towards the NBSAP implementation directly through MECC or through line support Ministries

Sub Activity 14.2A: *Rapid analysis and financial costing for a whole-of-government ministry contribution to NBSAP target activity implementation, and inclusion of ministry costs into annual budget submissions*

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-25	100,000					100,000
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Strategic Planning*					
Recommended lead working group	*NBSAP Steering Committee*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change* *NBSAP Steering Committee*					

Sub Activity 14.2B: *Ministry-wide coordination group established to support MECC coordinate annual costings for NBSAP activities to be included in respective ministries' annual budget submissions.*

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-30	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Strategic Planning*					
Recommended lead working group	*NBSAP Finance and Resource Task Force/ Working group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change* *NBSAP Steering Committee*					

Target 15: By 2030, require private sector entities to disclose biodiversity risks by establishing a National Private Sector Transparency Reporting System and a biodiversity impact rating register by 2027

Headline indicator:
• Number of companies disclosing risks, dependencies, and impacts on biodiversity
Component indicator:
• National Private Sector Transparency Reporting System • National Register of Private Sector Businesses with impact footprint rating

Strategic Action 15.1:
Facilitate the establishment of a national transparency system to coordinate due diligence, disclosure, and reporting of private sector activities, impacts, and restorative measures on biodiversity

Sub Activity 15.1A: *Assessment and analysis conducted to determine governance pathway for establishing a national private sector transparency system to track biodiversity footprint activities and impacts*

Positive engagement (MECC) with the private sector (focusing on the "why").
- This is an existing gap that needs to be bridged.
- Can link to Target 20 – strengthening capacity and/ or Target 21 - communications.
- The analysis will determine relevance of the recognised international frameworks such as the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosure recommendations for countries in Europe.

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-26	100,000					100,000
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					
Recommended lead working group	*Chamber of Commerce*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Trade, Co-operatives, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, and Communication*					

Strategic Action 15.2:
Determine a mechanism to create a national register of private sector businesses and a recognised rating system for impact footprint

Sub Activity 15.2A: *Establish a national register of private sector businesses by economic sector that is categorised by biodiversity use and apply a recognised methodology or approach to assess businesses against a national rating system*

New technology for monitoring and reporting.

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-27		100,000				100,000
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					
Recommended lead working group	*Chamber of Commerce*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Trade, Co-operatives, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, and Communication*					

Strategic Action 15.3:
Undertake a national assessment of harmful subsidy and lending policies impacting biodiversity negatively through businesses

Sub Activity 15.3A: *Undertake an assessment of current national subsidies or lending policies by both the government and the financial banking sector to determine positive or negative impacts on biodiversity and generate recommended actions as part of the Implementation Framework*

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-27		**100,000**				**100,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					
Recommended lead working group	*Chamber of Commerce*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Trade, Co-operatives, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, and Communication*					

Sub Activity 15.3B: *Establish and mobilise an implementation framework and plan for the national private sector transparency reporting system*

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-30					**500,000**	**500,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					
Recommended lead working group	*Chamber of Commerce*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Trade, Co-operatives, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, and Communication*					

Target 16: By 2030, promote sustainable consumption by establishing a National Food Waste Baseline by 2027 and implementing a National Plan of Action for Mitigating Food Waste

Headline indicator:
• Number of countries with policy/legislative frameworks for sustainable consumption and waste reduction • Food waste index • Material footprint • Ecological footprint
Component indicator:
• Fiji's National Food Waste Baseline • National Plan of Action for Mitigating Food Waste
• National Plan of Action for addressing consumption patterns.
Note: Complementary indicators:
Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessments
Recycling rate
Life cycle impact assessment (LCIA), e.g., Lifecycle Impact Assessment Method based on Endpoint Modelling (LIME)
Levels of poverty in developing communities

Strategic Action 16.1:
Establish Fiji's National Food Waste Baseline to guide the national action pathway for sustainable consumption and enhancing food import substitution.

Sub Activity 16.1A: *Conduct an assessment and analysis to quantify and isolate root causes of food waste in Fiji*

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-27		100,000				100,000
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Agriculture, Sugar Industry, and Waterways*					
Recommended lead working group	*NBSAP Communications and Knowledge Management Working Group/ Task Force*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change* *Ministry of Health* *Fiji Consumer Council* *Fiji Bureau of Statistics*					

Sub Activity 16.1B: *Establish the National Plan of Action for Food Waste, outlining transformative activities to be implemented over five years by an identified national committee or key Ministry*

Activity done by	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Indicative cost
Dec-30		800,000				800,000
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Agriculture, Sugar Industry, and Waterways*					
Recommended lead working group	*NBSAP Communications and Knowledge Management Working Group/ Task Force*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change* *Ministry of Health* *Fiji Consumer Council* *Fiji Bureau of Statistics*					

Target 17: By 2027, achieve full compliance with the Cartagena Protocol by developing and endorsing the National Biosafety Policy and implementing its associated regulatory framework

Headline indicator:
• Number of countries with biosafety measures (Cartagena Protocol)
Component indicator:
• Endorsed National Biosafety Policy • Implementation of National Cartagena Protocol Framework

Strategic Action 17.1: *Development and endorsement of the National Biosafety Policy*						
Sub Activity 17.1A: *Determine the National Advisory Committee to develop the National Biosafety Policy, Implementation Framework, and Resource Mobilization Plan*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-27		**100,000**				**100,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					
Recommended lead working group	*NBSAP Communications and Knowledge Management Working Group/ Task Force*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*NBSAP Finance and Resource Task Force/ Working group*					

Strategic Action 17.2: *Progressively Implement the endorsed National Cartagena Protocol Framework*						
Sub Activity 17.2A: *Legal analysis to develop biosafety regulation needed for cabinet approval*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-27		**100,000**				**100,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					
Recommended lead working group	*NBSAP Communications and Knowledge Management Working Group/ Task Force*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Fiji Environmental Law Association* *Ministry of Justice and Attorney-General*					

Sub Activity 17.2B: *Implementation, monitoring, and progress reporting of activities detailed in the NBP implementation framework and plan*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-30					**800,000**	**800,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					
Recommended lead working group	*NBSAP Communications and Knowledge Management Working Group/ Task Force*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Fiji Environmental Law Association* *Ministry of Justice and Attorney-General*					

Target 18: By 2027, identify all incentives and subsidies harmful to biodiversity, and by 2030, establish a framework to phase out or reform them.

Headline indicator:
• Value of subsidies harmful to biodiversity
Component indicator:
– MERGED WITH TARGET 10

Strategic Action :					
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**

Target 19: By June 2026, validate the 5-Year Costed Financing Plan and establish a Biodiversity Financing Tracking System to mobilize resources from domestic and international sources for NBSAP implementation

Headline indicator:
• International public funding • Domestic public funding • Private funding (domestic and international)
Component indicator:
• 5-Year Costed Financing Plan • Biodiversity Financing Tracking and Monitoring System

Strategic Action 19.1: *Determine the financial cost and revenue streams to implement NBSAP national targets to 2030*						
Sub Activity 19.1A: *Conduct a financial analysis and develop a five-year costed financing plan to resource and effectively implement the NBSAP . Note the government process for ministerial funding (costed annual strategic plan and annual operational plan), and the use of donor funds (through a dossier by the International Cooperation Unit). It does not include a concept note.*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Jun-26	**100,000**					**100,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics*					
Recommended lead working group	*Finance and Resource Working Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					

Strategic Action 19.2: *Develop a biodiversity financing tracking and monitoring system to be implemented in collaboration between MECC and the Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics*						
Sub Activity 19.2A: *Utilise the Costed Financing Plan to track and monitor NBSAP financial resourcing by the government annually.*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-30					**100,000**	**100,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics*					
Recommended lead working group	*Finance and Resource Working Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					

Strategic Action 19.2: *Develop a biodiversity financing tracking and monitoring system to be implemented in collaboration between MECC and the Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics*						
Sub Activity 19.2A: *Utilise the Costed Financing Plan to track and monitor NBSAP financial resourcing by the government annually.*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-30					**100,000**	**100,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics*					
Recommended lead working group	*Finance and Resource Working Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*					

Target 20: By 2026, complete a National Capacity Development Plan and establish a National NBSAP Expert Registry to implement a tailored National Capacity Development Plan across all government ministries by 2030

Headline indicator:
• Number of countries with capacity-building action plans
Component indicator:
• National Capacity Development Implementation Plan • National NBSAP Expert Registry

Strategic Action 20.1: *Conduct a national capacity self-assessment and establish a national capacity development implementation plan*						
Sub Activity 20.1A: *Conduct the national capacity self-assessment across ministries, supporting nongovernmental partners and academia, to determine the recommended actions and resourcing for the NBSAP national capacity development implementation plan*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-26	**100,000**					**100,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Civil Service*					
Recommended lead working group	*Information and Knowledge Management Working Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change* *All NBSAP Working Groups/ Taskforces*					

Sub Activity 20.1B: *The National NBSAP expert registry is established, reviewed annually and maintained by MECC*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-26	**50,000**					**50,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Civil Service*					
Recommended lead working group	*Information and Knowledge Management Working Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change* *All NBSAP Working Groups/ Taskforces*					

Strategic Action 20.2: *Implementation of the capacity development plan of the NBSAP*						
Sub Activity 20.2A: *Tailored capacity needs and resourcing clearly aligned to delivering respective NBSAP targets, and for this to be tracked for progress and impact*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-30					**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Civil Service*					
Recommended lead working group	*Information and Knowledge Management Working Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change* *All NBSAP Working Groups/ Taskforces*					

Target 21: By 2026, launch a costed NBSAP Communications & Knowledge Management Strategy that harmonizes biodiversity content with National Education Curriculum Policies, Community-based education, and the Climate Change Portal

Headline indicator:
• Indicator on biodiversity information available to decision makers • Species status information index • Extent to which global citizenship education is mainstreamed
Component indicator:
• NBSAP Communications Strategy • Harmonization of NBSAP content with National

Strategic Action 21.1: *Establish the NBSAP communications & knowledge management strategy and a costed implementation plan*						
Sub Activity 21.1A: *Undertake consultations to determine communications activities and products for each of the NBSAP Targets annually until 2030*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-26	**100,000**					**100,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Information*					
Recommended lead working group	*Information and Knowledge Management Working Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change* *Mins. Education* *Mins. Youth* *Mins. iTaukei* *(Whole of government)* *Academia*					

Sub Activity 21.1B: *Production of communications & knowledge management products and tools*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-30					**1,800,000**	**1,800,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Information*					
Recommended lead working group	*Information and Knowledge Management Working Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change* *Mins. Education* *Mins. Youth*			*Mins. iTaukei* *(Whole of government)* *Academia*		

Sub Activity 21.1C: *Integrate NBSAP knowledge management products with the existing climate change portal and systems detailed in the national digital systems strategy*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-30					**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Information*					
Recommended lead working group	*Information and Knowledge Management Working Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change* *Mins. Education* *Mins. Youth*			*Mins. iTaukei* *(Whole of government)* *Academia*		

Strategic Action 21.2:
Facilitate the harmonization of NBSAP content and objectives with national education curriculum policies

Sub Activity 21.2A: *Undertake Consultations with the Ministry of Education to develop a plan of action to be implemented and monitored with an established coordinating committee*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-30					**500,000**	**500,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Information*					
Recommended lead working group	*Information and Knowledge Management Working Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change* *Mins. Education* *Mins. Youth*			*Mins. iTaukei* *(Whole of government)* *Academia*		

Strategic Action 21.3:
Establish and/or support vocational and technical training

Sub Activity 21.2A: *Assess and thereafter develop vocational and technical training schemes that contribute to nature-positive livelihoods and businesses.*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-30					**500,000**	**500,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Education*					
Recommended lead working group	*Information and Knowledge Management Working Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change* *Ministry of Information* *Mins. Education* *Mins. Youth*			*Mins. iTaukei* *(Whole of government)* *Academia*		

Target 22: By 2026, operationalize the Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF) and Implementation Plan to ensure 100% of NBSAP projects uphold the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities

Headline indicator:
• Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities • Proportion of population who believe decision making is inclusive and responsive
Component indicator:
• NBSAP ESSF (Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework) and Implementation Plan • Monitoring committee for ESSF

Strategic Action 22.1: *Develop ESSF for NBSAP and Implementation Plan*						
Sub Activity 22.1A: *Review the current ESSF policy (developed by the Ministry of Economy for climate and development projects funded internationally. May be outdated. In the absence of an NBSAP, all projects were screened through the current ESSF policy.*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-26	**500,000**					**500,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of iTaukei Affairs, Ministry of Multi-Ethnic Affairs*					
Recommended lead working group	*NBSAP Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework Working Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change* *Min of Justice (for development of the Framework – Law & Reform Commission, etc)* *Mins. Fisheries & Forestry* *Fiji Environmental Law Association* *Ministry of Women and Children*					

Sub Activity 22.1B: *Establish the national committee to monitor the implementation and progress of the NBSAP ESSF plan and annual trainings*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-30		**250,000**	**250,000**	**250,000**	**250,000**	**1,000,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of iTaukei Affairs, Ministry of Multi-Ethnic Affairs*					
Recommended lead working group	*NBSAP Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework Working Group*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change* *Min of Justice (for development of the Framework – Law & Reform Commission, etc)* *Mins. Fisheries & Forestry* *Fiji Environmental Law Association* *Ministry of Women and Children*					

Target 23: By 2026, implement the NBSAP Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) Plan and establish a National Committee to oversee gender-responsive implementation across all targets.

Headline indicator:
• Number of countries with a gender-responsive approach to biodiversity • Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments • Indicator on gender-responsive approach to biodiversity
Component indicator:
• NBSAP GEDSI (Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion) Implementation Plan • Alignment with Ministry of Women's National Action Plan

Strategic Action 23.1: *Develop and Implement the NBSAP GEDSI Implementation Plan*						
Sub Activity 23.1A: *National Consultation to determine the framing of the NBSAP GEDSI implementation plan and alignment with the Ministry of Women's National Action Plan and key ministries' strategic development plans.* *- Note existing National Gender policy* *- Note that the MECC looks after multiple MEAs – they will need to do the same. Can there be an MECC GEDSI plan across all MEAs (incl. NAP, NDC, etc.)?*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-26	**100,000**					**100,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Women*					
Recommended lead working group	*NBSAP GEDSI working group or M&E Working group.*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change* *Min of Youth* *Mins. iTaukei* *Mins. Multi-ethnic affairs* *Mins. Regional Development*					

Sub Activity 23.1B: *Establish the National Committee to Oversee Trainings and Monitor Implementation and Progress of the NBSAP GEDSI Plan*						
Activity done by	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Indicative cost**
Dec-30		**500,000**				**500,000**
Recommended lead agency	*Ministry of Women*					
Recommended lead working group	*NBSAP GEDSI working group or M&E Working group.*					
Support agencies/ working groups	*Ministry of Environment and Climate Change* *Min of Youth* *Mins. iTaukei* *Mins. Multi-ethnic affairs* *Mins. Regional Development*					

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Aguilar, G., Waqa-Sakiti, H., & Winder, L. (2016). *Using predicted locations and an ensemble approach to address sparse data sets for species distribution modelling: long-horned beetles (Cerambycidae) of the Fiji Islands.*

Amos, R. (2025). A critical analysis of the Global Biodiversity Framework. Journal of International Wildlife Law & Policy, 28(1), 1–27. *https://doi.org/10.1080/13880292.2025.2539577*

Andradi-Brown, D. A., Veverka, L., Free, B., Ralifo, A., & Areki, F. (2022). Status and trends of coral reefs and associated coastal habitats in Fiji's Great Sea Reef. *World Wildlife Fund US, WWF-Pacific Programme, and Ministry of Fisheries, Fiji. Https://Doi. Org/10.6084/M9. Figshare, 13228910.*

Barrientos, E. E., Paris, A., Rohindra, D., & Rico, C. (2022). Presence and abundance of microplastics in edible freshwater mussel (Batissa violacea) on Fiji's main island of Viti Levu. *Marine and Freshwater Research*, 73(4), 528–539.

Batikawai, S. M., Osborne, N. J., Do, P., Vosataki, T., Deo, V., & Reid, S. A. (2025). Patterns of acute watery diarrhoea in Fiji: understanding the implications for water and sanitation services. *BMC Public Health*, 25(1), 3629.

Begg, S. S., De Ramon N'Yeurt, A., & Iese, V. (2022). Rainfall and land use impacts on water quality and communities in the Waimanu River Catchment in the South Pacific: the case of Viti Levu, Fiji. *Regional Environmental Change*, 22(3), 105.

Biosecurity Authority Fiji (2021) Republic of Fiji National Invasive Species Framework and Strategic Action Plan (NISFSAP), Government of Fiji, Suva, Fiji

Biosecurity Promulgation 2008 (Fiji). Available at: *https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/fij99041.pdf* (Accessed: 8 November 2025)

Brodie, G. D., Barker, G. M., Haynes, A., Singh, R., Stevens, F., Fiu, M., Bogitini, L. J. K. D., Mateiwai, M., & Naivalurua, J. (2013). *Documentation of Fiji's endemic and introduced land snail fauna*.

Brodie, G. D., Barker, G. M., Pippard, H., Bick, C. S., & Foighil, D. Ó. (2016). Disappearing jewels: an urgent need for conservation of Fiji's partulid tree snail fauna. *Pacific Conservation Biology*, 22(3), 249–261.

Brownsey, P. J., & Perrie, L. R. (2011). A revised checklist of Fijian ferns and lycophytes. Telopea, 13(3), 513–562.

Buelow, C. A., Connolly, R. M., Turschwell, M. P., Adame, M. F., Ahmadia, G. N., Andradi-Brown, D. A., Bunting, P., Canty, S. W. J., Dunic, J. C., Friess, D. A., Lee, S. Y., Lovelock, C. E., McClure, E. C., Pearson, R. M., Sievers, M., Sousa, A. I., Worthington, T. A., & Brown, C. J. (2022). Ambitious global targets for mangrove and seagrass recovery. Current Biology, 32(7), 1641-1649.e3. *https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2022.02.013*

Butchart, S. H. M., Di Marco, M., Watson, J. E. M., Venter, O., & Possingham, H. P. (2016). Global biodiversity targets require both sufficiency and efficiency. Conservation Letters, 9(6), 395–397. *https://doi.org/10.1111/conl.12299*

Butchart, S. H. M., Walpole, M., Collen, B., van Strien, A., Scharlemann, J. P. W., Almond, R. E. A., … Watson, R. (2010). Global biodiversity: Indicators of recent declines. Science, 328(5982), 1164–1168. *https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1187512*

Caginitoba, A., Kubunavanua, E., Koroiwaqa, I., Tamanitoakula, J., & Tabua, M. (2025, November 21). Tradition: How Fijian coastal communities are building climate resilience.
https://www.iisd.org/articles/success-story/restoring-wetlands-in-Fiji-coastal-communities

Cameron, C., Maharaj, A., Kennedy, B., Tuiwawa, S., Goldwater, N., Soapi, K., & Lovelock, C. E. (2021). Landcover change in mangroves of Fiji: Implications for climate change mitigation and adaptation in the Pacific. Environmental Challenges, 2, 100018.

Canonico, G. C., Arthington, A., McCrary, J. K., & Thieme, M. L. (2005). The effects of introduced tilapias on native biodiversity. Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems, 15(5), 463–483.

Carpentier, A., Lizé, A., Nguyen Thanh, H., Bocher, P., Lefrançois, C., Gardel, A., Pascal, P.-Y., & Dupuy, C. (2025). Importance of the microphytobenthos in the foodweb of tropical mudflats. Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science, 319, 109257. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecss.2025.109257

Clayton, J. 2004. Moths in Fiji. *www.usp.ac.fj/index.php?id=8504.* Accessed 25 November 2025.

Clause, A. G., Pavón-Vázquez, C. J., Scott, P. A., Murphy, C. M., Schaad, E. W., & Gray, L. N. (2016). Identification uncertainty and proposed best-practices for documenting herpetofaunal geographic distributions, with applied examples from southern Mexico. Mesoamerican Herpetology, 3(4), 971–977.

Copeland, L. K. F., Boseto, D. T., & Jenkins, A. P. (2016). Freshwater ichthyofauna of the Pacific-Asia biodiversity transect (PABITRA) gateway in Viti Levu, Fiji. Pacific Conservation Biology, 22(3), 236–241.

Climate change Act 2021 (Fiji). Available at:
https://parliament.gov.fj/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Act-No.-43-Climate-Change.pdf
Accessed: 8 November 2025)

Dehm, J., Varea, R., Hewavitharane, C. A., Stockwell, B. L., & Brown, K. T. (2021). First record of a pygmy sperm whale (Kogia breviceps, Blainville, 1838) stranding along the coast of Viti Levu, Fiji. Australian Mammalogy.
https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:233680504

Department of Environment (2025) Fiji National Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (ABS) Policy, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Suva, Fiji

Department of Climate Change (2025) Fiji Blue Economy Framework 2025-2035, Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change, Suva, Fiji

Department of Climate Change (2025). Fiji's Third Nationally Determined Contribution 2025-2035, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Suva, Fiji

Department of Environment (2010) Natural Resource Inventory Report of the Fiji Islands- Vol 1-5, Ministry of Environment, Government of Fiji, Suva, Fiji

Department of Climate Change (2018) Republic of Fiji National Adaptation Plan- A Pathway Towards Climate Resilience, Government of Fiji, Suva, Fiji

Department of Environment (2005) The National Capacity Self-Assessment Project, Government of Fiji, Suva

Dillon, L. S., & Dillon, E. S. (1952). Cerambycidae of the Fiji islands. Museum.
Duff H., Faerron Guzmán, C., Almada, A., Golden, C., and Myers, S. "Typhoid and Torrents: The Link Between Downstream Health and Upstream Actions." Planetary Health Case Studies: An Anthology of Solutions. 2020; https://doi.org/10.5822/phanth9678_6

Environmental Management Act 2005 (Fiji). Available at: *https://fijiclimatechangeportal.gov.fj/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/environment-management-act-2005.pdf.* (Accessed: 8 November 2025)

Endangered and Protected Species Act 2002 (Fiji). Available at: *https://www.mowe.gov.fj/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/EPS-Act-2002.pdf* (Accessed: 8 November 2025)

Evenhuis, N. L., & Bickel, D. J. (2005). The NSF-Fiji Terrestrial Arthropod Survey: Overview1, 2. Bishop Museum, 3.

Fan, Q.-H. (2024). An annotated catalogue of mites and ticks (Acari) in Fiji. Zootaxa, 5486(3), 351–387.

Fan, Q.-H., Dayal, S. S., Fong, H. M., Rakuita, P., & Ram, J. A. (2020). A contribution to the fauna of mites (Acari) in Fiji. Systematic and Applied Acarology, 25(8), 1444–1460.

Fiji Agriculture & Rural Statistics Unit, E. D. (2024). Preliminary Report 2024 NATIONAL KAVA FARMING HOUSEHOLD CENSUS NATIONAL KAVA FARMING HOUSEHOLD CENSUS PRELIMINARY REPORT.

Fiji Bureau of Statistics (2025) Fiji's Experimental Environmental Account for Solid Waste -2024 Available at: *https://www.statsfiji.gov.fj/fijis-experimental-environmental-account-for-solid-waste-2024/* (Accessed November 12 2025)

Fiji Government Gazette Supplement: Legal Notice, June 2019, Ministry of Fisheries, Fiji. Available at: *https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/fij219876.pdf* [Accessed: 8 November 2025]

Fiji Journal. (2025, November 5). Nanai: The Fijian Cicada and its place in Island life. Fiji Journal. *https://www.fijijournal.com/nanai-fijian-periodical-cicada/*

Fisher, R. N., Niukula, J., Watling, D., & Harlow, P. S. (2017). A new species of iguana Brachylophus Cuvier 1829 (Sauria: Iguania: Iguanidae) from Gau Island, Fiji Islands. Zootaxa, 4273(3), 407–422.

Ford, A. K., Hamilton, M., Nand, Y., Puotinen, M., Jupiter, S. D., Dulunaqio, S., Naisilisili, W., & Mangubhai, S. (2025). Comparing impacts and recovery of locally managed reefs after exposure to extreme waves from a category 5 cyclone. Coral Reefs, 1–18.

GEF (2025) Global Environment Facility Project Database. Available at: *https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/5398* (Accessed Nov 12, 2025)

GEF (2025) Adaptation Fund Project Database. Available at: *https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/fiji-rewa-river-catchment-adaptation-programme/* (Accessed Nov 12, 2025)

Gibbons, J. R. H. (1981). The biogeography of Brachylophus (Iguanidae) including the description of a new species, B. vitiensis, from Fiji. Journal of Herpetology, 255–273.

Gillespie, T. W., O'Neill, K., Keppel, G., Pau, S., Meyer, J.-Y., Price, J. P., & Jaffré, T. (2014). Prioritizing conservation of tropical dry forests in the Pacific. Oryx, 48(3), 337–344. *https://doi.org/DOI: 10.1017/S0030605313000264*

GoF. (2020). FIJI'S 6TH NATIONAL REPORT to The Convention on Biological Diversity.

Gonzalez, R., Ram-Bidesi, V., Leport, G., Pascal, N., Brander, L., Fernandes, L., Salcone, J., & Seidl, A. (2015). National marine ecosystem service valuation: Fiji. MACBIO (GIZ/IUCN/SPREP): Suva, Fiji, 91(1), 91.

Government of Fiji (2017). National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2017–2024 (NBSAP). Ministry of Environment, Suva.

Government of Fiji. (2024). Fiji's Wetlands Directory. Ministry of Environment, Suva. Government of the Republic of Fiji, & Blue Prosperity Fiji. (2025). 2023 Ocean Science Expedition FINAL SCIENCE REPORT. *https://www.blueprosperityfiji.org*

Griffith, P., Jähnig, S., Tharme, R., Phaka, F., Copeland, L., He, F., Hevalao, R., Kang, S., Langhans, S., & Mailautoka, K. (2025). A framework to categorise the cultural significance of freshwater fauna.

Harding, S., Marama, K., Breckwoldt, A., Matairakula, U., & Fache, E. (2022). Marine resources and their value in Kadavu, Fiji. Ambio, 51(12), 2414–2430.

Harris, P. T., Macmillan-Lawler, M., Rupp, J., & Baker, E. K. (2014). Geomorphology of the oceans. Marine Geology, 352, 4–24.

HAASE, M., PONDER, W. F., & BOUCHET, P. (2006). The genus Fluviopupa Pilsbry, 1911 from Fiji (Caenogastropoda, Rissooidea). Journal of Molluscan Studies, 72(2), 119–136.

Haynes, A. (1988). A population study of the Fijian freshwater thiarid gastropod Fijidoma maculata (Mousson). Archiv Für Hydrobiologie, 113(1), 27–39.

Haynes, A., & Kenchington, W. (1991). Acochlidium fijiensis sp. nov.(Gastropoda: Opisthobranchia: Acochlidiacea) from Fiji. The Veliger, 34(2), 166–171.

Haynes, A. (1994). The effects of development on Fijian island freshwater invertebrates. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum, Nature, 36(1), 87–91.

IPCC (2021). Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis (AR6, WG I). Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

International Institute for Sustainable Development, Wildlife Conservation Society, & Wildlife Fund for Nature. (2024). Nature-Based Solutions Inventory for Fiji.

International Whaling Commission. (2025). Humpback whale. *Https://Iwc.Int/about-Whales/Whale-Species/Humpback-Whale.*

iTaukei Land Trust Board (2025) TLTB Master Plan. Available at: https://tltb.com.fj/tltb-master-plan_02/ (Accessed: 20 September 2025)

IUCN. 2024. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2024-1.Available at: https://www.iucnredlist.org. (Accessed on 05 November 2025)

IUCN. (2025, September). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2025-2. *https://www.iucnredlist.org*

IUCN SCC Shark specialist group. (2023, December). E-Atlas of Important rays and shark areas in the world. Https://Sharkrayareas.Org/e-Atlas/. *https://sharkrayareas.org/e-atlas/*

IUCN SSC Cetacean Specialist Group. (2025). Red List status of cetaceans. Https://Iucn-Csg.Org/Red-List-Status-of-Cetaceans/. https://iucn-csg.org/red-list-status-of-cetaceans/

JICA (2016) The Project for the Planning of the Nadi River Flood Control Structures-Vol 1 Summary, Japan International Cooperation Agency, Suva, Fiji

Jupiter, S. D., Jenkins, A. P., Negin, J., Anthony, S., Baleinamau, P., Devi, R., Gavidi, S., Latinne, A., Mailautoka, K. K., & Mangubhai, S. (2024). Transforming place-based management within watersheds in Fiji: the Watershed Interventions for Systems Health project. PLoS Water, 3(7), e0000102.

Kasalo, N., Tumbrinck, J., Pavlović, M., & Skejo, J. (2024). Atlas of Fijian pygmy grasshoppers (Orthoptera: Tetrigidae) with new taxa descriptions and an identification key. Annales Zoologici, 74(1), 43–70.

Keogh, J. S., Edwards, D. L., Fisher, R. N., & Harlow, P. S. (2008). Molecular and morphological analysis of the critically endangered Fijian iguanas reveals cryptic diversity and a complex biogeographic history. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 363(1508), 3413–3426.

Keppel, G. (2005). Fiji's tropical dry forest—an ecosystem on the brink of extinction. Melanesian Geogr, 3, 22–25.

Keppel, G., & Tuiwawa, M. V. (2007). Dry zone forests of Fiji: species composition, life history traits, and conservation. New Zealand Journal of Botany, 45(4), 545–563

Komai, M. (2020, December 3). The Wandering Tattler – a migratory sea-bird of importance to Fiji. PACNEWS. (2020, December 3). The Wandering Tattler – a migratory sea-bird of importance to Fiji. PACNET *https://pasifika.news/2020/12/the-wandering-tattler-a-migratory-sea-bird-of-importance-to-fiji/*

Lako, J., Kuridrani, N., & Sobey, M. (2019). Freshwater mussel (Batissa violacea) fishery and its value in Fiji. The Journal of Pacific Studies, 39(1), 192–215.

Lal, M. M., Seeto, J., & Pickering, T. D. (2014). Complete larval development of the Monkey River Prawn Macrobrachium lar (Palaemonidae) using a novel greenwater technique. SpringerPlus, 3(1), 568.

Lal, M. M., Waqairatu, S. S., Zenger, K. R., Nayfa, M. G., Pickering, T. D., Singh, A., & Southgate, P. C. (2021). The GIFT that keeps on giving? A genetic audit of the Fijian Genetically Improved Farmed Tilapia (GIFT) broodstock nucleus 20 years after introduction. Aquaculture, 537, 736524.

Lee, G. E., Bechteler, J., Pócs, T., & Schäfer Verwimp, A. (2019). Molecular and morphological evidence for a new species of liverwort, Lejeunea heinrichsii (Marchantiophyta: Lejeuneaceae) from Taveuni, Fiji. Journal of Systematics and Evolution, 57(4), 361–370.

Liu, C., Sarnat, E., Tan, J. A., Janicki, J., Deyrup, J., Ogasawara, M., Grau, M. L., Qiu, L., Hita Garcia, F., & Fischer, G. (2025). Genomic signatures indicate biodiversity loss in an endemic island and its fauna. Science, 389(6765), 1133–1136.

Loganimoce, E. M., Brown, K. T., Savou, R., Kitolelei, J. V, Southgate, P. C., & Lal, M. M. (2025). Molecular Identification of a Frequently Landed Octopus in Fijian Artisanal Fisheries. Journal of Shellfish Research, 44(1), 31–44.

Lumbsch, H. T., Ahti, T., Altermann, S., De Paz, G. A., Aptroot, A., Arup, U., Peña, A. B., Bawingan, P. A., Benatti, M. N., & Betancourt, L. (2011). One hundred new species of lichenized fungi: a signature of undiscovered global diversity. Phytotaxa, 18, 1–127.

Macreadie, P. I., Anton, A., Raven, J. A., Beaumont, N., Connolly, R. M., Friess, D. A., Kelleway, J. J., Kennedy, H., Kuwae, T., & Lavery, P. S. (2019). The future of Blue Carbon science. Nature Communications, 10(1), 3998.

Maison, K. A., Kelly, I. K., & Frutchey, K. P. (2010). Green turtle nesting sites and sea turtle legislation throughout Oceania.

Mangubhai, S., Sykes, H., Lovell, E., Brodie, G., Jupiter, S., Morris, C., Lee, S., Loganimoce, E. M., Rashni, B., & Lal, R. (2019). Fiji: Coastal and marine ecosystems. In World Seas: An environmental evaluation (pp. 765–792). Elsevier.

Mangubhai, S., Sykes, H., Manley, M., Vukikomoala, K., & Beattie, M. (2020). Contributions of tourism-based Marine Conservation Agreements to natural resource management in Fiji. Ecological Economics, 171, 106607. *https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2020.106607*

Market Development Facility (2025) Fiji's National Organic Policy. Available at: *https://marketdevelopmentfacility.org/wp content/uploads/2025/11/Factsheet_Fiji-National-Organic-Policy.pdf* (Accessed 12 November 2025)

Marine Stewardship Council (2025) MSC Track A Fishery Database, Available at: https://fisheries.msc.org/en/fisheries/fiji-albacore-yellowfin-and-bigeye-tuna-longline/ (Accessed November 12, 2025)

Marinov, M. (2009). Damselflies and Dragonflies of the Nakorotubu Range, Ra and Tailevu Provinces, Viti Levu, Fiji. In A Rapid Biodiversity Assessment of the Nakorotubu Range, Ra and Tailevu Provinces, Fiji (p. 48). BioOne.

Marinov, M., Bybee, S., Doscher, C., & Kalfatakmolis, D. (2019). Faunistic studies in South-east Asian and Pacific Island Odonata. Journal of the International Dragonfly Fund, 26, 1–46.

Marinov, M., FossatiGaschignard, O., & Schorr, M. (2015). Pacific Island Odonata.

Masibalavu, V. T., & Dutson, G. (2006). Important bird areas in Fiji: Conserving Fiji's natural heritage. BirdLife International Pacific Partnership Secretariat.

McKenzie, L. J., & Yoshida, R. L. (2020). Over a decade monitoring Fiji's seagrass condition demonstrates resilience to anthropogenic pressures and extreme climate events. Marine Pollution Bulletin, 160, 111636.

McKenzie, L. J., Yoshida, R. L., Aini, J. W., Andréfouet, S., Colin, P. L., Cullen-Unsworth, L. C., Hughes, A. T., Payri, C. E., Rota, M., Shaw, C., Skelton, P. A., Tsuda, R. T., Vuki, V. C., & Unsworth, R. K. F. (2021). Seagrass ecosystems of the Pacific Island Countries and Territories: A global bright spot. Marine Pollution Bulletin, 167, 112308. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpolbul.2021.112308

Miller, C., Batibasaga, A., Chand, P., Dulunaqio, S., Fox, M. M., Jupiter, S. D., Naisilisili, W., Nand, Y., Sharma-Gounder, S., & Smith, B. D. (2016). Cetacean diversity, common occurrence, and community importance in Fijian waters. Pacific Conservation Biology, 22, 272–280. *https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:88771738*

Ministry of Agriculture (2020) 2020 Key Statistics on Fiji Agriculture Sector, Fiji Agriculture & Rural Statistics Unit, Fiji Government, Suva

Ministry of Economy (2021) Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), Government of Fiji, Suva

Ministry of Economy (2020) Gender Equity & Social Inclusion Policy 2021-2024, Fiji Government, Suva, Fiji.

Ministry of Environment (2020) Fiji's Sixth National Report to the CBD (2014-2020), Ministry of the Environment, Government of Fiji, Suva, Fiji.

Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics (2020) National Ocean Policy 2020-2030. Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics, Government of Fiji, Suva, Fiji.

Ministry of Forestry. (2019). Emission Reductions Program Document (ER-PD). Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Carbon Fund, World Bank.

Ministry of Forestry (2024) Ministry of Forestry-Strategic Development Plan (2024-2034), Government of Fiji, Suva, Fiji

Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics (2024) Fiji National Development Plan 2025-2029 and Vision 2050, Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics, Suva, Fiji

Ministry of Housing (2025) Implementing the New Urban Agenda- Fiji National Progress Report, Government of Fiji, Suva, Fiji

Ministry of Multi-Ethnic Affairs (2024) Strategic Plan 2025-2027, Fiji Government, Suva, Fiji

Ministry of Strategic Planning, National Development & Statistics, Republic of Fiji (2014) A Green Growth Framework for Fiji, Suva, Fiji. Available at:*https://fijiclimatechangeportal.gov.fj/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Green-Growth-Framework-for-Fiji-LowRes_0.pdf* Accessed on: 08/11/2

Ministry of Tourism (2023) Fiji National Sustainable Tourism Framework. Ministry of Tourism, Government of Fiji, Suva, Fiji.

Ministry of Women (2025) Women's Economic Empowerment National Action Plan (WEE NAP) 2025–2030, Fiji Government, Suva, Fiji

MMC. (2013). Mangrove Management Plan for Fiji – 2013.

Morrison, C. 2005. Distribution and diversity of Fiji's terrestrial herpetofauna: Implications for forest conservation. Pac. Sci. 59:481– 489.

Morris., C.W and Pratt, C. (1997). Marine Biodiversity Technical Group Report. University of the South Pacific. Fiji: Suva.

MoF. (2021). MINISTRY OF FORESTRY ANNUAL REPORT, 2021-2022.

Mueller-Dombois, D. (2002). Forest vegetation across the tropical Pacific: A biogeographically complex region with many analogous environments. Plant Ecology, 163(2), 155–176. *https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1020953707063*

Naikatini, A., Masibalavu, V., Vido, S., & Thomas-Moko, N. (2023). An assessment of the invasiveness of the introduced terrestrial vertebrates of Fiji. Ministry of Agriculture & Waterways, 60(1), 10.

National Disaster Management Office (2023) Fiji's National Midterm Review Report of the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030, Government of Fiji, Suva, Fiji.

Nelson, S., Jenkins, A., Jupiter, S. D., Horwitz, P., Mangubhai, S., Abimbola, S., Ratu, A., Naivalulevu, T., & Negin, J. (2022). Predicting climate-sensitive water-related disease trends based on health, seasonality and weather data in Fiji. The Journal of Climate Change and Health, 6, 100112.

N'Yeurt, D. R. A., South, G. R., & Keats, D. W. (1996). A revised checklist of the benthic marine algae of the Fiji Islands, South Pacific (including the island of Rotuma). Micronesica, 29(1), 49–98.

O'Brien, M., Moko, N., Watling, D., Segaidina, M., & Morrison, C. (2021). National Biodiversity Threat Assessment: Ranking Major Threat Impacting Fiji's Biodiversity.

Obura, D. O. (2020). Getting to 2030-Scaling effort to ambition through a narrative model of the SDGs. Marine Policy, 117, 103973.

Office of the Prime Minister (2025) 15th Cabinet Meeting Decisions-28th October 2025. Available at: *https://www.pmoffice.gov.fj/15th-cabinet-meeting-decisions-28-october-2025/* (Accessed November 12 2025)

Olson, D. andFarley, L. and Patrick, A. and Watling, Dick and Tuiwawa, Marika and Masibalavu, V. and Lenoa, L. and Bogiva, Alifereti and Qauqau, I. and Atherton, J. and Caginitoba, A. and Tokota'a, M. and Prasad, Sunil R. and Morley, Craig and Naisilisili, W. and Raikabula, A. and Mailautoka, K. and Allnutt, T. (2010) Priority forests for conservation in Fiji: landscapes, hotspots and ecological processes. Oryx, 44 (1). pp. 57-70.

Osborne, T., Naikatini, A., Morrison, C., & Thomas, N. (2013). The distribution of the Fiji frogs, Platymantis spp.: New records and ramifications. Pacific Conservation Biology, 19(2), 175–182.

Parliament of Fiji (2025) Bill No 37 of 2025 Available at: *https://parliament.gov.fj/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/Bill-No.-37-Rights-of-Indigenous-Peoples-Bill-2025.pdf* (Accessed Nov 12, 2025)

Pearson, J., McNamara, K. E., & Nunn, P. D. (2019). Gender-specific perspectives of mangrove ecosystem services: Case study from Bua Province, Fiji Islands. Ecosystem Services, 38, 100970. *https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2019.100970*

Pernetta, J. C., & Watling, D. (1978). The introduced and native terrestrial vertebrates of Fiji. Suva, Fiji.

Pócs, T., Sass-Gyarmati, A., Naikatini, A. N., Tuiwawa, M., Braggins, J., Pócs, S., & van Konrat, M. (2011). New Liverwort (Marchantiophyra) records for the Fiji Islands. Telopea-Journal of Plant Systematics, 13(3), 455–494.

Priddel, D., Carlile, N., Moce, K., & Watling, D. (2008). A review of records and recovery actions for the 'Critically Endangered'Fiji Petrel Pseudobulweria macgillivrayi. Bird Conservation International, 18(4), 381–393.

PRIF (2021) Fiji Waste Audit Report, Pacific Regional Infrastructural Facility Coordination Office, Sydney

Rashni, B. (2014). Effect of catchment forest cover on macroinvertebrate community structure in streams of Fiji. Masters in Marine Science: School of Marine Studies. University of the South Pacific. Suva.

Rashni, B. (2021). Freshwater Biomonitoring: An Ecosystem-Based Approach (EbA) for Building Climate Resilience Communities in Fiji. In Ecosystem-Based Disaster and Climate Resilience: Integration of Blue-Green Infrastructure in Sustainable Development (pp. 483–500). Springer.

Rashni, B., Brown, K. T., McLenachan, P. A., Lockhart, P. J., Southgate, P. C., Lal, M. M., & Calver, M. (2024). Leech breach: a first record of the invasive freshwater leech Helobdella europaea (Hirudinea: Glossiphoniidae) in Fiji. Pacific Conservation Biology, 30(1).

Regulation 5, Offshore Fisheries Management Regulations 2014 (Fiji) Available at: *https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/fij152681.pdf* (Accessed: 8 November 2025)

Robinson, G. S. (1975). Macrolepidoptera of Fiji and Rotuma. E. W. Classey, Oxford; Scott, D. A. (1993). A directory of wetlands in Oceania. IWRB.

Saladrau, F (2025) Mapping and Assessing Regional Marine Protection Priorities in Fiji and Vanuatu, NatureFiji-MareqetiViti Technical Report 2025-20, NatureFiji-MareqetiViti, Suva.

Scarpetta, S. G., Fisher, R. N., Karin, B. R., Niukula, J. B., Corl, A., Jackman, T. R., & McGuire, J. A. (2025). Iguanas rafted more than 8,000 km from North America to Fiji. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 122(12), e2318622122.

Shenkar, N., & Swalla, B. J. (2011). Global diversity of Ascidiacea. Plos One, 6(6), e20657.

Shu, L., Zhu, R.-L., & Pócs, T. (2016). A new species of Leptolejeunea (Lejeuneaceae, Marchantiophyta) from Fiji with special reference to Leptolejeunea tripuncta. Cryptogamie, Bryologie, 37(2), 157–165.

Singh, S. (2019). Importance of seagrasses: a review for Fiji Islands. International Journal of Conservation Science, 10(3), 587–602.

Smallwood JM, Orsini A, Kok MTJ, Prip C, Negacz K. Global Biodiversity Governance: What Needs to Be Transformed? In: Visseren-Hamakers IJ, Kok MTJ, eds. Transforming Biodiversity Governance. Cambridge University Press; 2022:43-66.

Söderström, L., Hagborg, A., Pócs, T., Sass-Gyarmati, A., Brown, E., von Konrat, M., & Renner, M. (2011). Checklist of hornworts and liverworts of Fiji. Telopea, 13(3), 405–454.

SPREP (2025) Fiji National Waste Analysis Report, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program, Apia, Samoa

SPREP. (2025, July 25). Government launches integrated management plan for the Navua catchment and Beqa lagoon. SPREP.

Stanford, J. W. (2021). Republic of Fiji National Invasive Species Framework and Strategic Action Plan (NISFSAP).

Sustainable Solutions Development Network (2025) Global SDG Index and Dashboards, Available At: *https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles/fiji/* (Accessed 12 November 2025)

Sykes, H., & Morris, C. (2007). Status of Coral Reefs in the Fiji Islands. Southwest Pacific Status of Coral Reefs Report.

Sykes, H., Le Grand, J., Davey, K., Kirmani, S. N., Mangubhai, S., Yakub, N., Wendt, H., Gauna, M., & Fernandes, L. (2018). Biophysically special, unique marine areas of Fiji (SUMA).

Thaman, B., Thaman, R. R., Balawa, A., & Veitayaki, J. (2017). The recovery of a tropical marine mollusk fishery: A transdisciplinary community-based approach in Navakavu, Fiji. Journal of Ethnobiology, 37(3), 494–513.

The Convention of Biological Diversity. (2006, February 11). Article 2. Use of Terms.

The Convention of Biological Diversity. (2006), Article 2. Use of Terms.

Thomas, N. (2009). Herpetofauna of the Nakorotubu Range, Ra and Tailevu Provinces, Viti Levu, Fiji. In A Rapid Biodiversity Assessment of the Nakorotubu Range, Ra and Tailevu Provinces, Fiji (p. 11). BioOne.

Thomas, N., Morrison, C., Winder, L., & Morley, C. (2011). Spatial distribution and habitat preferences of co-occurring vertebrate species: Case study of an endangered frog and an introduced toad in Fiji. Pacific Conservation Biology, 17(1), 68–77.

Tikoca, A. S. (2024). Ecological role and conservation status of the endangered, native Fijian free-tailed bat (Mops bregullae, Felten 1964) in fragmented forest habitats. The University of Adelaide.

Tikoca Adi. (2024). Ecological Role and Conservation Status of the Endangered, Native Fijian Free-Tailed Bat (Mops bregullae, Felten 1964) in Fragmented Forest Habitats [PhD]. University of Adelaide.

Tikoca, S., Clayton, J., Hodge, S., Tuiwawa, M., Pene, S., & Brodie, G. (2016). A record of Dactyloplusia impulsa' (Walker, 1865) (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae: Plusiinae), new to Fiji. The Australian Entomologist, 43(1), 35–37.

Tikoca, S., Hodge, S., Tuiwawa, M., Pene, S., Clayton, J., & Brodie, G. (2017). A comparison of macro-moth assemblages across three types of lowland forest in Fiji. The Journal of Research on the Lepidoptera, 49, 69–79.

Timmermans, H., & Fong, P. (2022). Scenarios and Strategy for the Engagement of Actors in the Agriculture and Coastal Fisheries Sectors for Biodiversity Conservation in Fiji. Situation Analysis to Identify Scenarios for Future Commitments of Economic Actors in Favour of Biodiversity in Fiji.

Tuiwawa, S.H. Naikatini, A. Tuiwawa, M. Waqa-Sakiti, H and Copeland, L (2023) White and Black List of Fiji's Invasive Alien Species, Fiji Agricultural Journal Vol 60 (1) 3-9

UN Dep. of Economic & Social Affairs. (2017). The Conservation and Management of Sea Turtles within Fijian Waters (Voluntary Commitment #OceanAction41702). SDG Partnerships. *https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/conservation-and-management-sea-turtles-within-fijian-waters*

UNEP-WCMC (2025) CITES Trade Database. Available at: *https://cites.org/eng/search?search_api_fulltext=FIJI* (Accessed: 8 November 2025)

Van Gossum, H., Beatty, C. D., Tokota'a, M., & Sherratt, T. N. (2008). The Fijian Nesobasis: A further examination of species diversity and abundance (Zygoptera: Coenagrionid). Odonatologica, 37(3), 235–245.

Varea, R., Varea, R., Kant, R., & Farrelly, T. (2022). Qi no tu i baba ni qwali (living down by the river): Impacts of flooding and mining on ecosystems and livelihoods. Frontiers in Marine Science, 9. https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2022.954062

Visser, I. N., Cooper, T. E., Cothran, D., McCormack, G., Grimm, H., Mäkeläinen, P. H., & Cusson, M. (2024). Images confirm records of Fijian orca (Orcinus orca Linnaeus, 1758), including a group with indistinct saddle patches. Biodiversity Journal. Https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:273271764

Waqalevu, V. P. (2017). A Preliminary Assessment of the Human Health Risks Associated with the Consumption of the Freshwater Mussel, Batissa violacea.

Watling, D. (2001). A guide to the birds of Fiji and western Polynesia, including American Samoa, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Wallis & Futuna. Environmental Consultants (Fiji).

Watling, D. (2021). Best Practice Mangrove Planting for Fiji–A Discussion Document–August 2021.

Watling, D. (2013). Fiji: State of birds. NatureFiji-MareqetiViti, Suva, Fiji.

Watling, D., Director, F. F. F. R., & Bottroff, G. (2011). Biodiversity Conservation Lessons Learned Technical Series.

Waycott, M., McMahon, K., Mellors, J., Calladine, A., & Kleine, D. (2004). A guide to tropical seagrasses of the Indo-West Pacific.

Wildlife Conservation Society (2005) Fiji Watersheds at Risk: Watershed Assessment for Healthy Reefs and Fisheries, WCS-South Pacific, Suva, Fiji

Wendt H, Beger M, Sullivan J, LeGrand J, Davey K, Yakub N, Kirmani SN, Grice H, Mason C, Raubani J, Lewis A, Jupiter S, Hughes A, Ceccarelli D, Fernandes L (2018) Marine Bioregions of Fiji. MACBIO (GIZ, IUCN, SPREP): Suva, Fiji

World Trade Organization (2025) Country Member Database Available at; *https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/countries_e/fiji_e.htm* (Accessed 12 November 2025)

YANEGA, D., OLSON, D., SHUTE, S., & KOMIYA, Z. (2004). The Xixuthrus species of Fiji (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae:) Prioninae. Zootaxa, 777(1), 1–10.

Young Lindsay. (2025). Chasing Shadows: A search for an endangered bird in Fiji. National Geography: Blog. *https://news.nationalgeographic.org/pristine-seas-search-for-an-endangered-bird-in-fiji/*

Zann, L., & Lovell, E. (1992). The coral reefs of the Mamanuca group, Fiji: preliminary descriptions and recommendations for management. Ministry of Housing and Urban Development.

Zielske, S., & Haase, M. (2014). New insights into tateid gastropods and their radiation on Fiji based on anatomical and molecular methods (Caenogastropoda: Truncatelloidea). Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society, 172(1), 71–102.

Zhukova, N. V. (2022). Fatty acids of echinoderms: Diversity, current applications and future opportunities. Marine Drugs, 21(1), 21

Zug, G. R., Ineich, I., Pregill, G., & Hamilton, A. M. (2012). Lizards of Tonga with description of a new Tongan Treeskink (Squamata: Scincidae: Emoia samoensis group) 1. Pacific Science, 66(2), 225–237.

ANNEX A: MAPPING OF FIJI NBSAP TARGETS (2026 – 2030) WITH THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK DURING THE NATIONAL DIALOGUE (INSERT DATE).

The notes below were collated as an outcome of the National Dialogue which was held from the 15-16 of December 2025 at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

GOAL	CONFIRMED GOAL AT VALIDATION WORKSHOP
GOAL A: Protect and Restore The integrity, connectivity, and resilience of all ecosystems are maintained, enhanced, or restored, substantially increasing the area of natural ecosystems by 2050; Human-induced extinction of known threatened species is halted, and, by 2050, the extinction rate and risk of all species are reduced tenfold, and the abundance of native wild species is increased to healthy and resilient levels. The genetic diversity within populations of wild and domesticated species is maintained, safeguarding their adaptive potential.	**GOAL A: Protect and Restore** To progressively reduce and effectively mitigate all local anthropogenic threats to Fiji's biodiversity by 2050.
GOAL B: Prosper with Nature Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed, and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, are valued, maintained, and enhanced, with those currently in decline being restored, supporting the achievement of sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations by 2050.	**GOAL B: Prosper with Nature** To ensure biodiversity and natural resources are intentionally sustainably exploited, allowing for the perpetuation of biodiversity in harmony with Fiji's current and longterm development ambitions.
GOAL C: Share Benefits Fairly The monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources, and of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, as applicable, are shared fairly and equitably, including, as appropriate with indigenous peoples and local communities, and substantially increased by 2050, while ensuring traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is appropriately protected, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in accordance with internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments.	**GOAL C: Share Benefits Fairly** To ensure Fiji's shared biodiversity resources, including genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, are protected, managed, or used appropriately and their benefits are shared fairly and equitably for the common good of the resource owners and Fiji's citizens.
GOAL D: Invest and Collaborate Adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, and access to and transfer of technology to fully implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework are secured and equitably accessible to all Parties, especially developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, progressively closing the biodiversity finance gap of $700 billion per year, and aligning financial flows with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.	**GOAL D: Invest and Collaboratet** To ensure all national financial decisions, both internal and external, consider maintaining the intrinsic value of biodiversity to national economic and social well-being, and intentionally deliver national ambitions stated in Goals A to C.

Authoritative source: Official GBF goals as adopted in Decision 15/4 (COP15)

GLOBAL TARGET	PROPOSED COUNTRY SPECIFIC TARGET	CONFIRMED TARGET AT VALIDATION WORKSHOP
Target 1: *Plan and Manage* **all Areas** *to Reduce Biodiversity Loss* *Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated, and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land and sea use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples andlocal communities.*	**Target 1:** *Plan and manage nationally prioritized marine and terrestrial areas to reduce biodiversity loss* *By 2030, all areas are under participatory, integrated, and biodiversity and/or inclusive management processes addressing land and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity and cultural value close to zero, while respecting the rights of the landowning units and resource users.*	**Target 1: By 2030, implement one integrated National Spatial Plan covering 100% of terrestrial, waterway, and marine environments, informed by a completed IUCN Red List of Ecosystems and updated Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs).**

1. Current Status in Fiji:

• Through the Fiji Key Biodiversity Areas National Coordination Group, 44 of the 55 sites on the World Database on KBAs (WDKBA) have been re-assessed between 2024 and 2025, and only one has been validated and now appears on the WDKBA[156].

• The Biophysically Special, Unique Marine Areas of Fiji (SUMA) Report[157] also identifies the key country marine areas for protection consideration[158]. In addition, the Fiji Bioregion Report maps[159] and details a biological and environmental data overlay for Fiji's EEZ to guide its national Marine Spatial Planning ambitions

• The Priority forests for conservation in Fiji report and map[160] also detail key forest areas to be considered for protection and sustainable management, which have been included in the Terrestrial KBA Mapping process.

• Key Ministries dealing with land mapping and planning have also developed respective plans regarding their mandates. This includes the Itaukei Land Trust Board (ITLTB) Master Plan for Viti Levu[161] and Vanua Levu, the Ministry of Tourism's Master Plan[162] for Vanua Levu, the Ministry of Lands State Lands Master Plan[163], and the Ministry of Agriculture and District Level Land Use Mapping objectives[164].

---

[156] *Saladrau, F (2025) Mapping and Assessing Regional Marine Protection Priorities in Fiji and Vanuatu, NatureFiji-MareqetiViti Technical Report 2025-20, NatureFiji-MareqetiViti, Suva.*
[157] *Sykes H, Le Grand J, Davey K, Kirmani SN, Mangubhai S, Yakub N, Wendt H, Gauna M, Fernandes L (2018) Biophysically special, unique marine areas of Fiji. MACBIO (GIZ, IUCN, SPREP), Wildlife Conservation Society and Fiji's Protected Area Committee (PAC); Suva.*
[158]
[159] *Wendt H, Beger M, Sullivan J, LeGrand J, Davey K, Yakub N, Kirmani SN, Grice H, Mason C, Raubani J, Lewis A, Jupiter S, Hughes A, Ceccarelli D, Fernandes L (2018) Marine Bioregions of Fiji. MACBIO (GIZ, IUCN, SPREP): Suva, Fiji*
[160] *Olson, D. andFarley, L. and Patrick, A. and Watling, Dick and Tuiwawa, Marika and Masibalavu, V. and Lenoa, L. and Bogiva, Alifereti and Qauqau, I. and Atherton, J. and Caginitoba, A. and Tokota'a, M. and Prasad, Sunil R. and Morley, Craig and Naisilisili, W. and Raikabula, A. and Mailautoka, K. and Allnutt, T. (2010) Priority forests for conservation in Fiji: landscapes, hotspots and ecological processes. Oryx, 44 (1). pp. 57-70.*
[161] *iTaukei Land Trust Board (2025) TLTB Master Plan. Available at: https://tltb.com.fj/tltb-master-plan_02/ (Accessed: 20 September 2025)*
[162] *L. Cagialau, Ministry of Tourism, personal communication (12 November 2025)*
[163] *J.Vuniamatana, Ministry of Lands, personal communication (14 November 2025)*
[164] *A. Banuve, Ministry of Agriculture, personal communication (3 September 2025)*

2. Challenges and opportunities under the NBSAP

• The main challenge identified through consultation is that there is no one national base map or integrated mapping digital system that allows all Ministries, including MECC, to reference as part of integrated planning. This has often been the foundational cause for miscommunication and conflicting interests when development and conservation activities are implemented on the ground

• **Key National Dialogue Stakeholder Recommendation:** That there be systems in place to have a singular national base map where all Ministries input their planning and mapping datasets to then work collaboratively, concerning their respective priorities and mandates. It was further recommended that this role be steered by the Ministry of Local Government, with MECC, as they are legislated to establish and monitor country-level mapping

3. Recommended Actions

a. Can be done in 4 years (by 2030)

Noting Fiji has already invested a substantial amount of financing towards mapping and planning, this can be achieved. The challenge is political will and resourcing to harmonize all Ministry use maps for the terrestrial and marine environments under one arching map or mapping system, with the Ministry of Local Government taking a lead role to help deliver this

b. Needs more than 4 years to be done (by 2035)

Mapping and planning are constantly evolving processes based on national development priorities and ambitions to safeguard biodiversity. Provided intentional effort is made to establish the one foundational map for all Ministries to reference, then ongoing work regarding mapping and planning can continue to be monitored and reviewed to ensure the needed impact for sustainable development, biodiversity recovery, and protection is achieved.

GLOBAL TARGET	PROPOSED COUNTRY SPECIFIC TARGET	CONFIRMED TARGET AT VALIDATION WORKSHOP
Target 2: *Restore 30% of all Degraded Ecosystems* *Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity.*	**Target 2:** *Restore 30% of all Degraded Ecosystems* *By 2030, restore 30 percent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity.*	**Target 2: By 2030, initiate and monitor effective restoration across 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine ecosystems, guided by a National Restoration Framework and Strategy established by 2027.**

1. Current Status in Fiji:

• Fiji is currently implementing a 30 million Trees Planting Initiative (2019–2034)[165], spearheaded by the Ministry of Forestry, to increase forest cover, mitigate climate change, and support biodiversity. A specific objective of the initiative is to improve Fiji's forest cover by 2% by 2030 through reforestation on degraded lands. As of June 2025, over 19 million trees and mangroves had been planted, putting Fiji on track to meet this goal[166].

• Fiji Wetlands Directory[167], which prioritizes key wetland areas in Fiji for protection and management, was updated in 2023 and can be used as a basis for identifying key areas for wetland restoration

• Marine Restoration currently includes mangroves, corals, and seagrass, but in general, they exist as pilots or small-scale projects, especially in the case of the latter two[168]. The coordination and quantification of the area replanted, and its impact is still largely unclear.

2. Challenges and opportunities under the NBSAP

• Existing challenge is that Fiji does not have a National Restoration Prioritization Map to clearly isolate areas that need restoration for both the marine and terrestrial environments based on bio-ecological baselines. At present, restoration efforts are centrally coordinated to link back to a base map that is nationally recognized, as various entities and communities conduct restoration efforts at their own discretion.

• The distinction between numbers and area, which needs to be confirmed as a method for quantification for this target. For example, of the 19 million trees planted, there are concerns about mortality and actual impact. Furthermore, the bulk of these 19 million trees planted are plantation species such as pine and mahogany, which require a considerable rethink in terms of this target's biodiversity objective

• The major opportunity to date is that Fiji is advanced with restoration guidelines and methods for forest and plantation tree species, mangrove and wetland restoration, and approaches to coral and seagrass planting. The main issue is which areas in Fiji should be considered a priority through national and expert consensus for restoration, and for these areas to be targeted for collective restorative action. This target will also require a robust national restoration monitoring system to quantify the impact of investment by the Fiji Government over time

• **Key National Dialogue Stakeholder Recommendation:** For Key Ministries, partners, and experts to collaborate with MECC to establish a National Restoration Map to guide marine and terrestrial restoration areas and national targets

[165] *Ministry of Forestry (2024) Ministry of Forestry-Strategic Development Plan (2024-2034), Government of Fiji, Suva, Fiji*
[166] *A Naikatini, Ministry of Forestry, personal communication (4 September 2025)*
[167] *Ministry of Environment (2024) Fiji Wetlands Directory, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Government of Fiji, Suva, Fiji.*
[168] *T Vodivodi, Ministry of Fisheries, personal communication (12 September 2025)*

3. Recommended Actions

a. Can be done in 4 years (by 2030)

At the current rate of impact, not planting, this is unlikely. Fiji should shy away from the 30% restoration ambition. Provided it can address the issues highlighted in the challenges, Fiji can at least have a system in place to pace itself through a more targeted, impactful approach to build on post 2030

b. Needs more than 4 years to be done (by 2035)

If a rapid assessment can be undertaken every two years by 2030, it should be able to determine a clear roadmap on what needs to be prioritized for Fiji to ramp up efforts post 2030

GLOBAL TARGET	PROPOSED COUNTRY SPECIFIC TARGET	CONFIRMED TARGET AT VALIDATION WORKSHOP
Target 3: *Conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas* *Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial, inland water, and of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.*	**Target 3:** *Conserve 30% of Land, Waters, and Seas* *By 2030, ensure and enable that 30% of terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine areas, ecologically representative, wellconnected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while respecting the rights of the landowning units and resource users.*	**Target 3: By 2030, legally protect and effectively manage 30% of Fiji's terrestrial, inland water, and marine areas through the enactment of National Protected Areas Legislation by 2028 and the definition of Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs)**

1. Current Status in Fiji:

• Fiji has committed to a 30% protection for its EEZ, which is now captured under its National Ocean Policy (2020-2030). The policy commits to both the 30% Marine Protected Area (MPA) designation and the sustainable management of 100% of Fiji's EEZ by 2030[169]. Through national consultation, Fiji has also isolated areas within its EEZ that will be used to drive consensus to confirm the 30% commitment. As of 2025, the process to confirm the first 10% for protection.

• Fiji had officially committed to Aichi Target 11 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which aimed to conserve at least 17% of terrestrial areas by 2020[170], which it unfortunately did not achieve. This target of 17% may still be viable with political will, and more targeted national consensus and effort to deliver this in alignment with the Terrestrial KBA efforts described in Target 1.

2. Challenges and opportunities under the NBSAP

• The major challenge for the marine 30% has been due to concerns raised in the Fishing Industry on the proposed areas within the EEZ for protection. Noting that the Fishing sector exports contributes 3% towards Fiji's GDP, due consideration is needed to not undermine the sector. Striking this balance between economic and environmental priorities is key, but takes time. As of 2025, the Fiji Government has secured funding through the Bezos Earth Fund to implement the Unlocking Blue Pacific Prosperity Project to advance Fiji's national commitment to protecting 30% of its oceans by 2030. The project will provide needed support to the fisheries Industry to determine a suitable pathway forward in the context of the 30x30 ambition

• The pathway for 30x30 for the Terrestrial environment is still undetermined. The 17% commitment is still in place as the Aichi Targets were subsumed by the GBF Targets, which Fiji recommitted to. Fiji will need to first determine how to deliver on this existing 17%, and the opportunity to move towards 30% may be achievable if OECMs are considered as a contribution towards the remaining 13%

• Key National Dialogue Stakeholder Recommendation: For MECC to confirm with key Ministries a consolidated national position for 30x30, marine and terrestrial, and similarly a position paper defining a national definition on OECMs in the Fiji context and how it will synergize with the 30x30 position and contribution.

3. Recommended Actions

a. Can be done in 4 years (by 2030)

For the marine 30% target, this currently appears possible with the progress made by the Fiji government in the Oceans space, with current demonstration of political will and resourcing. For terrestrial at present this appears unlikely; however, if more strategic effort is made to revive and drive national advocacy and dialogue in tandem with efforts for the marine environment, this may shift progress forward.

---

[169] *Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics, Fiji (2020) National Ocean Policy 2020-2030. Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics, Fiji, Government of Fiji, Suva, Fiji.*

[170] *Ministry of Environment (2020) Fiji's Sixth National Report to the CBD (2014-2020), Ministry of the Environment, Government of Fiji, Suva, Fiji.*

b. Needs more than 4 years to be done (by 2035)

Until 2030, the effort for the marine 30x30 will be to establish areas for protection and set up the needed governance, monitoring, and surveillance framework and systems. Post 2030 will require consistent investment through sustainable financing to maintain these systems. For the Terrestrial 30x30, similar efforts are likely applied as in the case of the marine 30x30. It is important to note that Fiji signed the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forest and Land Use, pledging to end deforestation by 2030. This commitment may be the means to approach the 30x30 terrestrial ambition, to first achieve the existing 17% and approach needed through OECMs for the 30%

GLOBAL TARGET	PROPOSED COUNTRY SPECIFIC TARGET	CONFIRMED TARGET AT VALIDATION WORKSHOP
Target 4: *Halt Species Extinction, Protect Genetic Diversity, and Manage Human-Wildlife Conflicts* *Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence*	**Target 4:** *Halt Species Extinction, Protect Genetic Diversity, and Manage Human-Wildlife Conflicts* *By 2030, halt species extinction through urgent management actions that contribute to the recovery and conservation of Fiji's threatened species, the maintenance and restoration of genetic diversity within and between populations of native and wild species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation, and sustainable management practices.*	**Target 4: By 2030, halt human-induced extinctions of known threatened species by implementing recovery plans for all identified Target 4 species (using Reverse the Red analysis) and establishing a Green Status of Species Index (GSSI) baseline by 2027.**

1. Current Status in Fiji:

• Although Fiji currently has status reports for some of its native or endemic species, it has not prioritized which species from the hundreds in existence require targeted national effort for recovery[171]. For example, the Kulawai or Red-Throated Lorikeet (Charmosyna amabilis) was last sighted officially in 1993; it does not have a National Plan of Action. This situation extends to other known threatened species in Fiji, such as the Fijian Free Tailed Bat (Chaerephon bregullae), the Sago Palm or Soga (Metroxylon vitiensis), the Nausori Pine or Yaka (Dacrydium nausoriense), the Humphead Parrotfish (Bolbometopon muricatum), and the Triton Trumpet Snail (Charonia tritonis)

• Fiji's Species-specific work currently remains an underprioritized and under-resourced, as most Species Action Plans for both the marine and terrestrial environment remain in draft form or are not endorsed by government (National Turtle Recovery Plan Draft, National Plan of Action for Sharks and Rays Draft[173], Giant Clam Management Plan Draft, National Bat Conservation Action Plan Draft[174], etc.)

2. Challenges and opportunities under the NBSAP

• There is still a need to update Fiji's IUCN Red Listed Species and resourcing needed for surveys and baseline assessments, in Fiji's terrestrial, marine, and freshwater ecosystems. Fiji's species listing on the IUCN Red List remains dominated by terrestrial species, and there needs to be more targeted effort to include Fiji's priority marine and freshwater species. Key opportunities include a national priority listing to identify critical species of concern and develop Priority Species Management Strategies and Action Plans with Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) detailed in Target 1. There is also an opportunity to have targeted species research work driven by academia to assess their status and guide action plan activities and investment.

• **Key National Dialogue Stakeholder Recommendation:** MECC to work with key Ministries such as Forestry and Fisheries to isolate priority national marine and terrestrial species to guide Species Recovery Plans, and for a more concerted effort to integrate and adequately finance species recovery work

3. Recommended Actions

a. Can be done in 4 years (by 2030)

At present, there are a number of draft species plans that are still pending national endorsement, and if there is some traction with relevant ministries to have this endorsed, some contribution towards this target can be made by 2030. The priority for 2030 will be to move on these draft species recovery plans, isolate other species requiring urgent recovery plans, and ensure adequate financing is secured to implement actions with each respective species plan

b. Needs more than 4 years to be done (by 2035)

Effort under this target is likely to continue well beyond 2030, as Fiji has not completed assessments for the hundreds of native and endemic species it contains. Provided Fiji undertakes the identification and listing of species requiring the most urgent attention and resourcing, this will likely be the basis of ongoing work post 2030
*Note: Reverse the Red Guidance.

---

[171] *O'Brien, M., Moko, N., Watling, D., Segaidina, M., & Morrison, C. (2021). National Biodiversity Threat Assessment: Ranking Major Threat Impacting Fiji's Biodiversity, BIODEV2030 project. Suva: IUCN.*
[172] *IUCN. 2024. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2024-1.Available at: https://www.iucnredlist.org. (Accessed on 05 November 2025)*
[173] *N.Kuridrani. Ministry of Fisheries, Personal Communication (8 October 2025)*
[174] *N Thomas, Nature Fiji- Mareqeti Viti, Personal Communication (12 November 2025)*

GLOBAL TARGET	PROPOSED COUNTRY SPECIFIC TARGET	CONFIRMED TARGET AT VALIDATION WORKSHOP
Target 5: *Ensure Sustainable, Safe, and Legal Harvesting and Trade of Wild Species* *Ensure that the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe, and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spill-over, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.*	**Target 5:** *Ensure Sustainable, Safe andLegal Harvesting and Trade of Wild Species* *By 2030, the harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe, and legal, while minimizing the impact on non-target species and ecosystems, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by Fiji's resource custodians and users.*	**Target 5: By 2030, ensure the harvest and trade of wild species are legal and sustainable by completing a National Inventory of Traded Wild Species by 2027 and enforcing updated schedules under the Endangered and Protected Species Act.**

1. Current Status in Fiji:

• Fiji is currently compliant with the CITES convention through its Endangered and Protected Species Act 2002 (EPS Act), which regulates the domestic and international trade of endangered species. It currently maintains an active presence with BAF on oversight and controls with CITES-listed species for export, such as corals, giant clams, and whale teeth.

• Domestically, some of the CITES-listed species have been regulated by the Ministry of Forestry and the Ministry of Fisheries, such as the Grouper Ban during spawning season, the Sea Cucumber Ban for export, and the Ban on Turtle Harvest for local consumption. Both Ministries respectively maintain and monitor size limits of fish harvested and diameter limits for native tree harvest. The major challenge in public enforcement and compliance remains.

2. Challenges and opportunities under the NBSAP

• The majority of tradeable export species come from the marine environment, and presently, although the Ministry of Fisheries has developed a number of National Plans of Actions (Marine Turtles, Sharks & Rays, Sea Cucumber, Giant Clam, etc.) majority of these remain in draft form. For these to be implemented, they will need endorsement to be nationally recognized. An additional challenge is enforcement and compliance, especially with domestic trade. To ensure recovery of these targeted commercial species, there is a need to determine a national list of tradeable wild species, establish required NPoAs, and resource and monitor the trade and sustainable harvest of these listed wild terrestrial and marine Species.

• Key National Dialogue Stakeholder Recommendation: Once Priority Wild Traded Species are determined, more resourcing should be targeted towards assessment tools to monitor the harvest of species, and that enforcement and compliance activities are actively resourced.

---

[175] *Endangered and Protected Species Act 2002 (Fiji). Available at: https://www.mowe.gov.fj/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/EPS-Act-2002.pdf (Accessed: 8 November 2025)*

[176] *UNEP-WCMC (2025) CITES Trade Database. Available at: https://cites.org/eng/search?search_api_fulltext=FIJI (Accessed: 8 November 2025)*

[177] *Fiji Government Gazette Supplement: Legal Notice, June 2019, Ministry of Fisheries, Fiji. Available at: https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/fij219876.pdf [Accessed: 8 November 2025]*

[178] *Regulation 5, Offshore Fisheries Management Regulations 2014 (Fiji) Available at: https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/fij152681.pdf (Accessed: 8 November 2025)*

3. Recommended Actions

a. Can be done in 4 years (by 2030)

Yes, there can be a strategic contribution towards this target, provided the existing listing of pending NPoAs can be endorsed, as activities are already progressing with existing government and partner projects

b. Needs more than 4 years to be done (by 2035)

This will most likely continue post 2030 with ongoing commitments under CITES and efforts made to ensure compliance with domestic trade

GLOBAL TARGET	PROPOSED COUNTRY SPECIFIC TARGET	CONFIRMED TARGET AT VALIDATION WORKSHOP
Target 6: *Reduce the Introduction of Invasive Alien Species by 50% and Minimize Their Impact* *Eliminate, minimize, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent, by 2030, eradicating or controlling invasive alien species especially in priority sites, such as islands*	**Target 6:** *Reduce the Introduction of Invasive Alien Species by 50% and Minimize Their Impact* *By 2030, the impact of Invasive Alien Species on biodiversity and ecosystem services is reduced, their pathways identified and managed, predator-free islands are maintained, and there is no new introduction of IAS to islands in Fiji and into Fiji's borders.*	**Target 6: By 2030, reduce the rate of invasive alien species (IAS) introduction and mitigate impacts by fully implementing the costed National Invasive Species Framework, Strategy and Action Plan (NISFSAP) (updated by 2026) and maintaining**

1. Current Status in Fiji:

• The majority of Fiji's marine districts, Lomaiviti, Lau, Kadavu, Mamanucas, and Yasawas, currently remain free of invasive species such as the mongoose and mynah bird, responsible for local species extinction and decline. In the last decade, due to poor monitoring and management control, certain islands formerly free are now plagued with their presence such as Rotuma (Mynah & cane toad), Gau (cane toad), etc[179].

• The 2020 emergency declaration by the Biosecurity Authority of Fiji (BAF) to combat the invasive Giant Green Iguana and zoning of emergency islands (Qamea, Matagi, Taveuni, Laucala, and other surrounding islets) as a target containment zone[180].

[179] *Biosecurity Authority Fiji (2021) Republic of Fiji National Invasive Species Framework and Strategic Action Plan (NISFSAP), Government of Fiji, Suva, Fiji*
[180] *Biosecurity Promulgation 2008 (Fiji). Available at: https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/fij99041.pdf (Accessed: 8 November 2025)*
[181] *Tuiwawa, S.H. Naikatini, A. Tuiwawa, M. Waqa-Sakiti, H and Copeland, L (2023) White and Black List of Fiji's Invasive Alien Species, Fiji Agricultural Journal Vol 60 (1) 3-9*

• Fiji Invasive Species Taskforce (FIST) published an official black and whitelist of the country's invasive alien species (IAS)[181]. The black- and whitelists categorize IAS based on their distribution and impact on Fiji's biodiversity. The document, which lists 74 species in total, is intended to guide conservation strategies and biosecurity efforts in the country.

• The National Invasive Alien Species Policy Review and National Invasive Species Framework and Strategic Action Plan (NISFSAP) have been completed and were endorsed by Fiji's National Environment Council in 2025 for Cabinet Approval. The framework outlines the key activities that need to be implemented to address and provide safeguards for the various invasive priority issues currently and may impact the country.

2. Challenges and opportunities under the NBSAP

• The Invasive Species Thematic Area within the previous NBSAP (2017- 2024 iteration was poorly resourced, but with the NISFSAP and Legal Policy Review complete, this will provide the priorities that MECC will need to resource and enable environment regulations to achieve national objectives within the plan.

• The opportunity also lies with ensuring efforts with the implementation of the NISFSAP is complementary to the ambitions of the KBA efforts in Target 1 to ensure priority biodiversity areas remain clear of invasives or are eradicated effectively.

• **Key National Dialogue Stakeholder Recommendation:** That MECC actively ensures a costed plan up to 2030 is determined, and active resourcing is directed towards implementing NISFSAP.

3. Recommended Actions

a. Can be done in 4 years (by 2030)

It is unlikely that all critical invasives highlighted in NISFSAP can be eradicated by 2030, but the ambition is to ensure containment and mitigate spread where they currently exist. The main effort up to 2030 is to ensure the NISFSAP is adequately resourced and actively implemented and monitored in terms of impact.

b. Needs more than 4 years to be done (by 2035)

Efforts for this target will most likely continue beyond 2030; however, prior to 2030, a rapid assessment of activities implemented within the NISFSAP needs to be undertaken to establish impact and likely actions that need to progress efforts and account for emerging issues.

GLOBAL TARGET	PROPOSED COUNTRY SPECIFIC TARGET	CONFIRMED TARGET AT VALIDATION WORKSHOP
Target 7: *Reduce Pollution to Levels That Are Not Harmful to Biodiversity* *Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources, by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including: reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods; and also preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.*	**Target 7:** *Reduce Pollution to Levels That Are Not Harmful to Biodiversity* *By 2030, pollution point sources in Fiji's ecosystems will be identified, and their associated risks and impacts will be reduced to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity through integrated pest management, working towards the elimination of plastic pollution.*	**Target 7: By 2030, reduce pollution risks in priority national watersheds to nonharmful levels by establishing baseline reports for water quality and plastic waste by 2028 and strengthening enforcement of the Environment Management Act 2005.**

1. Current Status in Fiji:

• Fijis Watershed Assessment for Healthy Reefs and Fisheries (2005)[182] provide the baseline status of all watersheds in Fiji, from which various national watershed projects have been based, which include the Nadi Flood Alleviation Project (NFAP)[183], GEF 5 Fiji Reef to Ridge Project[184], Rewa River Catchment Adaptation Programme[185], Watershed Interventions for Systems Health in Fiji (WISH Fiji)[186], etc.

• The WISH Fiji Project identified a clear link between poor watershed management and the endemic presence of waterborne diseases like typhoid and dysentery[187]. A key recommendation from the project was the need for nature-based solutions, which included the protection of native forests and the undertaking of community restoration of degraded land and riverbanks. The need for sustainable land use practices and waste management was also emphasized.

[182] *Wildlife Conservation Society (2005) Fiji Watersheds at Risk: Watershed Assessment for Healthy Reefs and Fisheries, WCS-South Pacific, Suva, Fiji*
[183] *JICA (2016) The Project for the Planning of the Nadi River Flood Control Structures-Vol 1 Summary, Japan International Cooperation Agency, Suva, Fiji*
[184] *GEF (2025) Global Environment Facility Project Database. Available at: https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/5398 (Accessed Nov 12, 2025)*
[185] *GEF (2025) Adaptation Fund Project Database. Available at: https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/fiji-rewa-river-catchment -adaptation-programme/ (Accessed Nov 12, 2025)*
[186] *Jupiter SD, Jenkins AP, Negin J, Anthony S, Baleinamau P, Devi R, et al. (2024) Transforming place-based management within watersheds in Fiji: The watershed interventions for systems health project. PLOS Water 3(7): e0000102. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pwat.0000102*
[187] *Duff H., Faerron Guzmán, C., Almada, A., Golden, C., and Myers, S. "Typhoid and Torrents: The Link Between Downstream Health and Upstream Actions." Planetary Health Case Studies: An Anthology of Solutions. 2020; https://doi.org/10.5822/phanth9678_6*

2. Challenges and opportunities under the NBSAP

• The existing challenge will be to determine which national watersheds, or watersheds, need to be prioritised for this target, as it is unlikely to be achieved for all watersheds in Fiji by 2030. The opportunity lies in reviewing previous national watershed efforts and incoming projects such as the Fiji Safeguarding Marine and Terrestrial Biodiversity (SAMBIO) project and the Pacific Waste Action Project Phase 2 (SWAP2), which targets watersheds and identifies the potential watershed(s) to contribute to this target.

• This target is an opportunity for multiple Ministries and partners to collaborate, as it will focus on water quality, sediment reduction, and waste pollution mitigation

• **Key National Dialogue Stakeholder Recommendation:** That a rapid assessment of potential watersheds be identified and that MECC coordinates collaborative action by ministries and partners for the target watershed(s)

3. Recommended Actions

a. Can be done in 4 years (by 2030)

Yes, this can be achieved, provided work is not implemented in a watershed where efforts can be added to or scaled from previous or existing efforts. It will also require a coordinated effort for all ministries and partners having strategic investment and presence within the identified watershed.

b. Needs more than 4 years to be done (by 2035)

This work at the national level is likely to continue but based on tools and learnings from the proposed watershed efforts, it can be scaled with adequate resourcing.

GLOBAL TARGET	PROPOSED COUNTRY SPECIFIC TARGET	CONFIRMED TARGET AT VALIDATION WORKSHOP
Target 8: *Minimize the Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity and Build Resilience* *Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.*	**Target 8:** *Minimize the Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity and Build Resilience* *By 2030, the resilience of Fiji's ecosystems and biodiversity is enhanced through mitigation adaptation, disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/ or ecosystembased approaches in collaboration with the Nationally Determined Contributions and the National Adaptation Plan.*	**Target 8: By 2030, enhance ecosystem resilience by establishing a National Register of Climate Change Projects by 2029 that integrates Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) into National Adaptation Plans.**

1. Current Status in Fiji:

• It is important that the government aligns climate mitigation, adaptation, and biodiversity commitments and strategies to ensure a holistic approach, allowing for different national commitments and strategies to reinforce each other. This will allow for NDCs and NAPs to be updated or planned with consideration for biodiversity priorities identified in the NBSAP, and vice versa. Additionally, planning and updating NDCs[188], NAPs[189], and NBSAPs in silos could result in fragmented efforts and may lead to trade-offs, duplication of work, or maladaptation with accompanying wastage of resources and time

• In 2025, all three national documents were under review, and with the development of the current NBSAP, consultations were engaged with government leads responsible for the development of the NDC 3.0 and NAP for feedback and input into the NBSAP. For Fiji, the additional consideration is to ensure integration of national commitments and priorities under Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) within the Sendai Framework[190].

2. Challenges and opportunities under the NBSAP

• With the previous Fiji NBSAP is clear that there is a coordination gap in the implementation of the three national documents by MECC. The Climate Change Unit team appears to have low awareness of the commitments within NBSAP under CBD, and likewise the Environment Unit for the NAP and NDC under UNFCC. Similar observation is noted with the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) under the Min of Maritime and Rural Development (MMRD) with regard to synergies of the Sendai Framework, which it is responsible for.

• The key opportunity lies in having an internal government working group for this target with the key units within the two Ministries to coordinate a holistic approach to design, planning, and fundraising, and ensure strategic use of government time, resources, and capacities.

3. Recommended Actions

a. Can be done in 4 years (by 2030)

Yes, provided there is a strategic ambition to improve cross-unit (Environment and Climate Change) collaboration within MECC and cross Ministries (MECC and MMRD). This will also be a means to collate and quantify adaptation actions and impacts with respect to NBS and EBA-related activities applied by said ministries and associated ministries

b. Needs more than 4 years to be done (by 2035)

This will be ongoing for Fiji, as the issue of curbing biodiversity and accelerated climate change impacts will not automatically cease in 2030 and likely strategies will need similarly evolve or be adapted.

[188] *Department of Climate Change (2025). Fiji's Third Nationally Determined Contribution 2025-2035, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Suva, Fiji*
[189] *Department of Climate Change (2018) Republic of Fiji National Adaptation Plan- A Pathway Towards Climate Resilience, Government of Fiji, Suva, Fiji*
[190] *National Disaster Management Office (2023) Fiji's National Midterm Review Report of the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030, Government of Fiji, Suva, Fiji.*

GLOBAL TARGET	PROPOSED COUNTRY SPECIFIC TARGET	CONFIRMED TARGET AT VALIDATION WORKSHOP
Target 9: *Manage Wild species Sustainably to Benefit People Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic, and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products, and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples*	**Target 9:** *Manage Wild Species Sustainably to Benefit People* *By 2030, manage wild species sustainably to benefit communities in Fiji through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products, and services that enhance biodiversity, protect and encourage customary sustainable use, and promote good nutrition, food security, livelihoods, health, and wellbeing.*	**Target 9: By 2030, ensure sustainable management of wild species by completing National Resource Inventories for marine and terrestrial sectors by 2028 and implementing National Plans of Action for priority economic species.**

1. Current Status in Fiji:

• Fiji's Natural Resource Inventory (NRI), mandated by Fiji's Environment Management Act 2005 (EMA), was last produced in 2010[191]. However, more recently, elements contributing towards the NRI have been produced, such as the National Forest Inventory (NFI) produced by the Ministry of Forestry[192] and the Land Use Land Cover (LULC) Map[193]. For the Marine Environment in 2023, the Fiji Government, in partnership with the Waitt Institute and Scripps Institution of Oceanography, undertook a nationwide assessment of coral reefs[194]. This is in addition to the various marine assessments undertaken in various provinces by NGOs such as WWF, CI, and WCS. As part of the BIODEV project, the national biodiversity threat assessment was conducted to identify the economic drivers of biodiversity loss in both the marine and terrestrial environments

2. Challenges and opportunities under the NBSAP

• National Resource Inventory for Marine (Coastal/Offshore) and Terrestrial (Forests) is not suitably financed and undertaken with regularity, to guide decisions regarding the protection, management, and sustainable exploitation of wild species, especially for domestic use. There is an existing need to also include non-traded species under the Endangered and Protected Species Act (2002).

3. Recommended Actions

a. Can be done in 4 years (by 2030)

Yes, to some extent, if an analysis of national wild marine and terrestrial species identified from export and domestic economic sectors (fisheries/forestry) can be prioritized for actions. This can be implemented in tandem with Target 5

[191] *Department of Environment (2010) Natural Resource Inventory Report of the Fiji Islands- Vol 1-5, Ministry of Environment, Government of Fiji, Suva, Fiji*
[192] *A Naikatini, Ministry of Forestry, personal communication (4 September 2025)*
[193] *A. Banuve, Ministry of Agriculture, personal communication (3 September 2025)*
[194] *Government of the Republic of Fiji & Blue Prosperity Fiji. (2025). Fiji Ocean Science Expedition 2023: Final Science Report. Government of the Republic of Fiji and Blue Prosperity Fiji. https://www.blueprosperityfiji.org/expedition*

b. Needs more than 4 years to be done (by 2035)

Yes, a lot of the foundational work can be covered under this NBSAP cycle, but it will require continued resourcing, especially with compliance and enforcement post 2030.

GLOBAL TARGET	PROPOSED COUNTRY SPECIFIC TARGET	CONFIRMED TARGET AT VALIDATION WORKSHOP
Target 10: *Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries, and Forestry* *Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services*	**Target 10:** *Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries, and Forestry* *By 2030, areas that are used for agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry are managed sustainably, using biodiversity-friendly practices whilst ensuring the continued availability of free ecosystem services and their*	**Target 10: By 2030, achieve 100% alignment of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, and Tourism strategic plans with NBSAP priorities, and implement sustainable certification standards for export and domestic markets.**

1. Current Status in Fiji:

• Current average contribution by primary service industry to Fiji's GDP, is Agriculture 10%, Fisheries 2%, Forestry 1%, Mining and Quarrying 0.5% and Tourism 40%, which all impact upon Fijis environment[195] Each of these sectors are regulated by key Ministries and national priorities are detailed with the Strategic Development plans which are aligned to Fiji's National Development Plan

• Each of these Ministries SDP's contain elements relating to NBSAP objectives and GBF Targets. Ministry of Fisheries supports the Fiji Fishing Industry Association (FFIA) with its retention of Marine Stewardship Certification (MSC)[196], and similarly Ministry of Forestry supports the Fiji Pine Limited with its Forest Stewardship Certification (FSC)[197]. This allows these entities to export to overseas markets under the conditions of sustainable harvest and chain supplies. The Tourism sector similarly has its sustainable standard benchmarking set by the Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC)[198], of which Fiji Tourism is a member of

[195] *Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics, Fiji (2024) Fiji National Development Plan 2025-2029 and Vision 2050, Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics, Fiji, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics, Suva, Fiji*

[196] *Marine Stewardship Council (2025) MSC Track A Fishery Database, Available at: https://fisheries.msc.org/en/fisheries/fiji-albacore-yellowfin-and-bigeye-tuna-longline/ (Accessed November 12, 2025)*

[197] *A Naikatini, Ministry of Forestry, personal communication (4 September 2025)*

[198] *Ministry of Tourism (2023) Fiji National Sustainable Tourism Framework. Ministry of Tourism, Government of Fiji, Suva, Fiji*

• Fiji has also moved to establish domestic certification standards, such as the Fiji Organic Certification System spearheaded by the Ministry for Agriculture and supported by the Australian Government's Market Development Facility (MDF)[199]

• The Fiji government, as party to the WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies[200], has been a key advocate in the Pacific region for eliminating harmful fisheries subsidies that contribute to overfishing and illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing.

2. Challenges and opportunities under the NBSAP

• The main challenge will be to ensure existing primary ministry SDPs are aligned and contribute towards the NBSAP targets and will require a coordinated approach to activity implementation and reporting. There is also a need to promote and resource locally recognized domestic sustainable standards and guidelines for industry and small-scale producers

• Fiji currently has not done an analysis of harmful subsidies or incentives to the environment for each of these primary and service industry sectors. In order to facilitate required actions in this space, adequate resourcing will be needed to drive this to create an understanding of what needs to be done.

3. Recommended Actions

a. Can be done in 4 years (by 2030)

As each identified primary sector is already moving efforts to support environmental sustainability, this is possible, but may differ in terms of progress for each

b. Needs more than 4 years to be done (by 2035)

As part of the transformative change needed for these sectors to attain full environmental sustainability, activities will likely evolve and continue to be implemented post 2030

GLOBAL TARGET	PROPOSED COUNTRY SPECIFIC TARGET	CONFIRMED TARGET AT VALIDATION WORKSHOP
Target 11: *Restore, Maintain, and Enhance Nature's Contributions to People* *Restore, maintain, and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as regulation of air, water, and climate, soil health, pollination, and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.*	**Target 11:** *Restore, Maintain, and Enhance Nature's Contributions to People* *By 2030, the free services provided by Fiji's biodiversity and ecosystems, such as the provision of harvestable wild goods, clean drinking water, flood control, climate regulation, nature-based tourism destinations, and cultural and spiritual sites, are valued, maintained, enhanced, and restored to support sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations.*	**Target 11: The free services provided by Fiji's biodiversity and ecosystems, such as the provision of harvestable wild goods, clean drinking water, flood control, climate regulation, nature-based tourism destinations, and cultural and spiritual sites, are valued, maintained, enhanced, and restored to support sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations.**
Merged with T7		

[199] *Market Development Facility (2025) Fiji's National Organic Policy. Available at: https://marketdevelopmentfacility.org/wp content/uploads/2025/11/Factsheet_Fiji-National-Organic-Policy.pdf (Accessed 12 November 2025)*

[200] *World Trade Organization (2025) Country Member Database Available at; https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/countries_e/fiji_e.htm (Accessed 12 November 2025)*

GLOBAL TARGET	PROPOSED COUNTRY SPECIFIC TARGET	CONFIRMED TARGET AT VALIDATION WORKSHOP
Target 12: *Enhance Green Spaces and Urban Planning for Human Well-Being and Biodiversity* *Significantly increase the area and quality and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversityinclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and the provision of ecosystem functions and services.*	**Target 12:** *Enhance Green Spaces and Urban Planning for Human Well-Being and Biodiversity* *By 2030, Fiji's urban and built-up areas are under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning that incorporates the management of green and blue spaces for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and for the provision of ecosystem services and a sense of wellbeing to*	**Target 12: By 2030, increase urban biodiversity by incorporating Blue-Green spaces into the Ministry of Local Government Act and implementing a National Plan of Action with pilot restoration sites in municipalities**

1. Current Status in Fiji:

• Urban Green- Blue Spaces is relatively new as a target for Fiji. The Ministry for Housing and Local Government, as of 2025, launched its National Blue Town Framework (NBTF)[201], a new initiative to guide the creation of climate-resilient and sustainable towns.

• There is still a need to facilitate collaboration between the Ministry of Local Government Urban Planners and Key Ministries/Municipalities to demarcate, design, and integrate Blue-Green spaces in local urban landscape planning[202]

2. Challenges and opportunities under the NBSAP

• One of the main challenges will be to identify and map areas within urban boundaries to be considered for blue or green space designation, which has not been undertaken. The opportunity, though, is the inclusion of blue-green considerations as part of the review of the Local Government Act, which may help facilitate needed contributions towards this target

[201] *Ministry of Housing (2025) Implementing the New Urban Agenda- Fiji National Progress Report, Government of Fiji, Suva, Fiji*
[202] *J. Ravai Ministry of Local Government. personal communication (23 September 2025)*

3. Recommended Actions

a. Can be done in 4 years (by 2030)

Provided there is adequate resourcing and intention to pilot the objective of this target within at least the municipal boundary, then it can be possible to lay foundational activities for this

b. Needs more than 4 years to be done (by 2035)

As one of the newest target inclusions, it will require further national consultation and a planned national approach likely to be scaled post 2030.

GLOBAL TARGET	PROPOSED COUNTRY SPECIFIC TARGET	CONFIRMED TARGET AT VALIDATION WORKSHOP
Target 13: *Increase the Sharing of Benefits from Genetic Resources, Digital Sequence Information, and Traditional Knowledge* *Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030 facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.*	**Target 13:** *Increase the Sharing of Benefits from Genetic Resources, Digital Sequence Information, and Traditional Knowledge* *By 2030, as per requirements under the Nagoya Protocol, the monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of Fiji's genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources and the associated traditional knowledge are adequately, fairly, and equitably shared through effective legal, policy, administrative, financial,*	**Target 13: By 2027, endorse and operationalize the National Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) Implementation Framework and Resource Mobilization Plan to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources.**

1. Current Status in Fiji:

• Fiji has had Legislative and administrative bottlenecks with a slow process in operationalizing its ABS agreements. It, however, has made significant progress in 2025 with the endorsement of Fiji's ABS National Policy[203] by the National Environment Council (NEC)

• Additionally, in 2025, Fiji's Cabinet endorsed a Small-Scale Funding Agreement (SSFA) valued at USD 30,000[204], which was to support Fiji's first National Report on the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. The Fiji government GEF 8-approved UNEP-led

[203] *Department of Environment (2025) Fiji National Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (ABS) Policy, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Suva, Fiji*
[204] *Office of the Prime Minister (2025) 15th Cabinet Meeting Decisions-28th October 2025. Available at: https://www.pmoffice.gov.fj/15th-cabinet-meeting-decisions-28-october-2025/ (Accessed November 12 2025)*

projects that will strengthen Fiji's capacity to deliver high-quality environmental reports and enforce regulations related to genetic resources and benefit-sharing.

2. Challenges and opportunities under the NBSAP

• The main challenge is to ensure the National ABS Implementation Framework and Resource Mobilization Plan are completed, and that work towards the ABS regulation needed to enforce licensing and Permit conditions detailed in the National ABS policy is completed.

3. Recommended Actions

a. Can be done in 4 years (by 2030)

Yes, with the required resourcing, the enabling environment systems needed to progress this target can be established before 2030.

b. Needs more than 4 years to be done (by 2035)

Monitoring, Compliance, and System adjustment will continue post 2030.

GLOBAL TARGET	PROPOSED COUNTRY SPECIFIC TARGET	CONFIRMED TARGET AT VALIDATION WORKSHOP
Target 14: *Integrate Biodiversity in Decision-Making at Every Level* *Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.*	**Target 14:** *Integrate Biodiversity in Decision-Making at Every Level* *By 2030, the National Development Plan has integrated biodiversity and its multiple values, directing policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments, national accounting within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.*	**Target 14: By 2030, fully integrate NBSAP priorities into the National Development Plan (NDP) and annual national budget processes, tracked via a Ministry-wide Coordination Group established by 2026.**

1. Current Status in Fiji:

• Fiji's National Development Plan (NDP) 2025–2029 and Vision 2050[205] place environmental priorities at the core of its strategy to build climate resilience and transition toward a sustainable "green"[206] and "blue"[207] economy. The plan integrates climate change action across multiple sectors, with environmental goals driven by Fiji's severe vulnerability to the climate crisis. It also aligns biodiversity conservation with national climate action and sustainable economic development. It integrates biodiversity within broader environmental goals, with a particular focus on sustainable management of both terrestrial and marine ecosystems under priorities detailed under Fisheries, Forestry, and Agriculture.

• The NDP also benchmarks national targets against the SDGs[208].

2. Challenges and opportunities under the NBSAP

• The challenge is that the NDP was developed ahead of the current NBSAP review; however, the opportunity lies in ensuring the NBSAP bridges the various ministries' SDP environment contributions with those of the NDP

• As the NDP will guide the annual budgeting process, this will be a means to track the National Annual budget allocation contribution towards the NBSAP implementation, directly through MECC or through line support Ministries

3. Recommended Actions

a. Can be done in 4 years (by 2030)

Yes, as it requires strategic alignment with what the government has prioritized for national development.

b. Needs more than 4 years to be done (by 2035)

National Development Plans usually last the term of governments elected; the next election is scheduled for 2026. The NBSAP remains in place until 2030, when it will be due for a review and update post 2030.

---

[205] *Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics, Fiji (2024) Fiji National Development Plan 2025-2029 and Vision 2050, Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics, Fiji, Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics, Suva, Fiji*

[206] *Ministry of Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics (2014) A Green Growth Framework for Fiji, Government of Fiji Suva, Fiji*

[207] *Department of Climate Change (2025) Fiji Blue Economy Framework 2025-2035, Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change, Suva, Fiji*

[208] *Sustainable Solutions Development Network (2025) Global SDG Index and Dashboards, Available At: https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles/fiji/ (Accessed 12 November 2025)*

GLOBAL TARGET	PROPOSED COUNTRY SPECIFIC TARGET	CONFIRMED TARGET AT VALIDATION WORKSHOP
Target 15: *Businesses Assess, Disclose, and Reduce Biodiversity-Related Risks and Negative Impacts* *Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions: (a) Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains and portfolios; (b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns; (c) Report on compliance with access and benefitsharing regulations and measures, as applicable; to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.*	**Target 15:** *Businesses Assess, Disclose, and Reduce Biodiversity-Related Risks and Negative Impacts* *By 2030, businesses in Fiji, both large* and small*, through legal, administrative, and policy measures by the Fiji government, can monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies, and impacts on biodiversity, be transparent with consumers to promote sustainable consumption, and report on compliance with access and benefitsharing regulations and measures.*	**Target 15: By 2030, require private sector entities to disclose biodiversity risks by establishing a National Private Sector Transparency Reporting System and a biodiversity impact rating register by 2027.**

1. Current Status in Fiji:

- Currently, there is no single, centralized reporting mechanism specifically for the private sector's biodiversity footprint in Fiji. Instead, biodiversity considerations for private entities are integrated through various national policies and initiatives, including the environmental impact assessment (EIA) process, national development plans, and emerging sustainability standards.

- Similarly, aside from mandatory reporting from EIA assessments, no mandatory self-reporting mechanism for the private sector exists[209]. Compliance is required or projects only under the Environmental Impact Assessment process, although the government encourages voluntary commitments and sustainability reporting.

[209] *Waqanivalu, J, Department of Environment, personal communication (16 December 2025)*

2. Challenges and opportunities under the NBSAP

• This target will require political will and strategic investment to deliver, as much of the work will need to be initiated. One of the initial efforts will be to facilitate the establishment of a national transparency system to coordinate due diligence, disclosure, and reporting of private sector activities, impacts, and restorative measures on biodiversity. The opportunity is that if this system is established, it can complement the mandatory EIA reporting process to quantify a clearer picture of private sector investment into biodiversity conservation and recovery, their environmental footprint, and their ability to self-report as part of a recognition or reward system.

3. Recommended Actions

a. Can be done in 4 years (by 2030)

The foundational work for this target can be accomplished by 2030 with adequate resourcing and needed capacities.

b. Needs more than 4 years to be done (by 2035)

Efforts towards this target are likely to continue beyond 2030

GLOBAL TARGET	PROPOSED COUNTRY SPECIFIC TARGET	CONFIRMED TARGET AT VALIDATION WORKSHOP
Target 16: *Enable Sustainable Consumption Choices to Reduce Waste and Overconsumption* *Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce the global footprint of consumption equitably, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.*	**Target 16:** *Enable Sustainable Consumption Choices to Reduce Waste and Overconsumption* *By 2030, Fiji will have policies, legislative or regulatory frameworks, education initiatives, and accessible information to enable people to make sustainable consumption choices and reduce overconsumption and waste generation.*	**Target 16: By 2030, promote sustainable consumption by establishing a National Food Waste Baseline by 2027 and implementing a National Plan of Action for Mitigating Food Waste.**

1. Current Status in Fiji:

• Fiji currently does not have a single national report with baselines on food waste; however, food waste data is included within broader waste audits and policy documents, with a renewed push for better statistics and organic waste management. This includes data within the Fiji Waste Audit Report (2021)[210], Fiji National Waste Audit Analysis Report (2025)[211], and the 2025 Fiji's Experimental Environmental Account for Solid Waste[212] conducted by the Fiji Bureau of Statistics (FBoS).

[210] *PRIF (2021) Fiji Waste Audit Report, Pacific Regional Infrastructural Facility Coordination Office, Sydney*
[211] *SPREP (2025) Fiji National Waste Analysis Report, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program, Apia, Samoa*
[212] *Fiji Bureau of Statistics (2025) Fiji's Experimental Environmental Account for Solid Waste -2024 Available at: https://www.statsfiji.gov.fj/fijis-experimental-environmental-account-for-solid-waste-2024/ (Accessed November 12 2025)*

• There is currently no national plan to address the effective reduction and management of food waste, and its import bill on food is now in excess of FJD1billion[213].

2. Challenges and opportunities under the NBSAP

• The main challenge is resourcing to drive this target. There will be a need to coordinate efforts on existing work done at the national level in this space and identify the needed gaps to complete datasets to determine national baselines and the resulting National Plan of Action for Food Waste, outlining transformativeactivities to be implemented over 5 years by an identified national committee or key Ministry.

• The opportunity lies in the fact that if strategic investment is made towards this target to understand causes of food waste, it may support actions to improve waste reduction through source and supply chains, and support the Ministry of Agriculture's objective for national food security, supporting locally grown food and reducing our food import bill and related shipment emissions.

3. Recommended Actions

a. Can be done in 4 years (by 2030)

The baseline and national plan of action, and roll out of activities can be initiated by 2030 to indicate progress

b. Needs more than 4 years to be done (by 2035)

Yes, effort towards this target will most likely continue post 2030

GLOBAL TARGET	PROPOSED COUNTRY SPECIFIC TARGET	CONFIRMED TARGET AT VALIDATION WORKSHOP
Target 17: *Strengthen Biosafety and Distribute the Benefits of Biotechnology* *Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement in all countries biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention.*	**Target 17:** *Strengthen Biosafety and Distribute the Benefits of Biotechnology* *By 2030, Fiji will have established and strengthened the capacity for the implementation of the Fiji Biosafety Policy as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity.*	**Target 17: By 2027, achieve full compliance with the Cartagena Protocol by developing and endorsing the National Biosafety Policy (NBP) and implementing its associated regulatory framework.**

1. Current Status in Fiji:

• Although ratifying the Cartagena Protocol in 2003, Fiji to date has yet to finalise its National Biosafety Policy[214] and accompanying regulation for instance Fiji at present has no specific legal texts regulating Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO's). It is also yet to develop the National Biosafety Implementation Framework and Resource Mobilization Plan.

[214] *Waqanivalu. J, Department of Environment, personal communications (December 16, 2025)*

2. Challenges and opportunities under the NBSAP

• The main challenge is ensuring there is political will to complete this commitment made by the Fiji Government

3. Recommended Actions

a. Can be done in 4 years (by 2030)

Yes, if Fiji develops and endorses its national biosafety policy and progressively implements the endorsed National Cartagena Protocol Framework and resourcing plan. Part of the effort from MECC is to create internal government awareness and understanding to support the implementation of this Target.

b. Needs more than 4 years to be done (by 2035)

There will be continued monitoring and progress reviews post 2030

GLOBAL TARGET	PROPOSED COUNTRY SPECIFIC TARGET	CONFIRMED TARGET AT VALIDATION WORKSHOP
Target 18: *Reduce Harmful Incentives by at Least $500 Billion per Year, and Scale Up Positive Incentives for Biodiversity* *Identify by 2025, and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them by at least 500 billion United States dollars per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.*	**Target 18:** *Reduce Harmful Incentives and Scale Up Positive Incentives for Biodiversity* *By 2027, identify incentives, including subsidies that are harmful for biodiversity, and by 2030, establish a framework to phase out or reform harmful subsidies in a proportionate, just, fair, effective, and equitable way, whilst scaling up positive incentives such as economic, legal, or institutional measures to encourage activities that are beneficial to biodiversity.*	**Target 18: By 2027, identify all incentives and subsidies harmful to biodiversity, and by 2030, establish a framework to phase out or reform them.**
Merged with T10		

GLOBAL TARGET	PROPOSED COUNTRY SPECIFIC TARGET	CONFIRMED TARGET AT VALIDATION WORKSHOP
Target 19: *Mobilize $200 Billion per Year for Biodiversity From all Sources, Including $30 Billion Through International Finance* *Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, by 2030 mobilizing at least 200 billion United States dollars per year, including by: (a) Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least US$ 20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least US$ 30 billion per year by 2030; (b) Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments according to national needs, priorities and circumstances; (c) Leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources, and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments; (d) Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards; (e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises; (f) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric*	**Target 19:** *Mobilize funds from all Sources, Including Through International Finance* *By 2030, identify the current amount of biodiversity financing available in Fiji through national budgets and all other sources (nationally and internationally) to identify financial resources available to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.*	**Target 19: By June 2026, validate the five-year costed financing plan and establish a Biodiversity Financing Tracking System to mobilize resources from domestic and international sources for NBSAP implementation.**

actions: Eccentric and rights-based approach enabling the implementation of actions towards harmonic and complementary relationships between people and nature, promoting the continuity of all living beings and their communities, and ensuring the non-commodification of environmental functions of Mother Earth.		

1. Current Status in Fiji:

• For the last iteration of Fiji's National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBSAP), no resource mobilization or financing plan was developed[215]. This is an objective to be achieved as part of the current review through support to the BIOFIN Consultation Process.

2. Challenges and opportunities under the NBSAP

• The major challenge is that at present, the financing needed for Fiji to effectively deliver its biodiversity goals under NBSAP is undetermined and will be addressed through the national Biofin Process.

3. Recommended Actions

a. Can be done in 4 years (by 2030)

Yes, provided that the financial cost and revenue streams to implement NBSAP national targets to 2030 can be determined

b. Needs more than 4 years to be done (by 2035)

A new financing plan will need to be developed in tandem with the NBSAP review of prioritized targets post 2030

GLOBAL TARGET	PROPOSED COUNTRY SPECIFIC TARGET	CONFIRMED TARGET AT VALIDATION WORKSHOP
Target 20: *Strengthen Capacity-Building, Technology Transfer, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation for Biodiversity* *Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation,*	**Target 20:** *Strengthen Capacity-Building, Technology Transfer, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation for Biodiversity By 2030, Fiji will have established an enabling environment to enhance the abilities, resilience, and effectiveness ofindividuals, institutions, and systems at all levels for biodiversity-related*	**Target 20: By 2026, complete a National Capacity Development Plan and establish a National NBSAP Expert Registry to implement a tailored National Capacity Development Plan across all government ministries by 2030.**

[215] *Nand K, Department of Environment, personal communications (August 12, 2025)*

particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.	*decision-making, action, and outcomes through capacity development, technical and scientific cooperation, and technology transfer.*	

1. Current Status in Fiji:

• The last National Capacity Self-Assessment was done in 2005[216], and as part of the resource mobilization plan will require this be redone as a priority to understand Ministry capacity and resourcing needs to effectively implement the NBSAP

2. Challenges and opportunities under the NBSAP

• The major challenge will be to resource and implement this target as a priority for 2026, as the results will help guide fundraising needed to address the resources and capacities needed to implement Fiji's NBSAP by 2030

3. Recommended Actions

a. Can be done in 4 years (by 2030)

Yes, provided the resources to conduct the National Capacity Self-Assessment and establish the National Capacity Development Implementation Plan are secured

b. Needs more than 4 years to be done (by 2035)

The Capacity Self-Assessment is tailored to the resources and capacities needed to deliver on the NBSAP timeline. Post 2030, with a new national NBSAP, the Capacity Self-Assessment will need to be done again.

[216] *Department of Environment (2005) The National Capacity Self-Assessment Project, Government of Fiji, Suva*

GLOBAL TARGET	PROPOSED COUNTRY SPECIFIC TARGET	CONFIRMED TARGET AT VALIDATION WORKSHOP
Target 21: *Ensure That Knowledge Is Available and Accessible to Guide Biodiversity Action* *Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge, are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent[1], in accordance with national legislation. *** [1] Free, prior and informed consent refers to the tripartite terminology of "prior and informed consent" or "free, prior and informed consent" or "approval and involvement".*	**Target 21:** *Ensure That Knowledge Is Available and Accessible to Guide Biodiversity Action* *By 2030, the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management, whilst ensuring that traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of cultural groups in Fiji and local communities are accessed with their free, prior and informed consent in accordance relevant national legislation.*	**Target 21: By 2026, launch a costed NBSAP communications & knowledge management strategy that harmonizes biodiversity content with national education curriculum policies, community-based education, and the**

1. Current Status in Fiji:

• The main issue with the last NBSAP was that it did not have an accompanying communications or knowledge management strategy or plan[217].

• Currently, the relevance of NBSAP outside of MECC with wider Ministries appears low in terms of awareness and relevance to respect Ministry Strategic Development Plans.

2. Challenges and opportunities under the NBSAP

• The main challenge is to ensure the relevance of NBSAP is clearly communicated across Ministries as a national document requiring collective effort to implement and for wider public consumption on its relevance for biodiversity and environment priorities. The opportunity lies with the Ministry of Information and the Ministry of Education to take an active role in the development and delivery of the NBSAP Communications and Knowledge Management Target

3. Recommended Actions

a. Can be done in 4 years (by 2030)

Yes, provided support from the Ministry of Information and Ministry of Education can be secured to guide the development of the NBSAP Communications and Knowledge Management Plan, and that adequate resourcing is allocated to undertake its implementation

[217] *Nand K Department of Environment, personal communications (August 12, 2025)*

b. Needs more than 4 years to be done (by 2035)

No, as the communication and knowledge management will have to change and reflect the new NBSAP post 2030

GLOBAL TARGET	PROPOSED COUNTRY SPECIFIC TARGET	CONFIRMED TARGET AT VALIDATION WORKSHOP
Target 22: *Ensure Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice and Information Related to Biodiversity for all* *Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.*	**Target 22:** *Ensure Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice and Information Related to Biodiversity for all* *By 2030, have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks in place that ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by land owning units, resource users and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.*	**Target 22: By 2026, operationalize the Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF) and Implementation Plan to ensure 100% of NBSAP projects uphold the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.**

1. Current Status in Fiji:

· Fiji is currently in the process of formalizing a national policy on Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)[218]. While not a codified law, the principle of FPIC is increasingly central to development projects involving indigenous iTaukei communities, with the Ministry of iTaukei Affairs and other government bodies advocating for its application. Recent legislative efforts, such as the proposed Rights of Indigenous Peoples Bill 2025[219], aim to codify these principles and align national laws with international standards.

· Fiji's Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), overseen by the Ministry of Economy, now Finance[220], includes mandatory stakeholder consultation for projects potentially causing environmental or social harm. This process, while not a direct FPIC mechanism, supports the "informed consent" aspect by requiring developers to consult with affected communities.

· With Fiji's diversity, the Ministry of Multiethnic Affairs Strategic Plan (2025-2027)[221] emphasizes its priority towards ensuring the active participation of all ethnic communities in Fiji's development.

[218] *Nakoroi M, Ministry of Itaukei Affairs, personal communications (21 August 2025)*
[219] *Parliament of Fiji (2025) Bill No 37 of 2025 Available at: https://parliament.gov.fj/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/Bill-No.-37-Rights-of-Indigenous-Peoples-Bill-2025.pdf (Accessed Nov 12, 2025)*
[220] *Ministry of Economy (2021) Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), Government of Fiji, Suva*
[221] *Ministry of Multi-Ethnic Affairs (2024) Strategic Plan 2025-2027, Fiji Government, Suva, Fiji*

2. Challenges and opportunities under the NBSAP

The challenge will be to develop the NBSAP ESSF and Implementation Plan and ensure harmonization across all ministries and partners contributing towards the delivery of the NBSAP. The opportunity lies with alignment with key Ministries such as the Ministry of Itaukei and the Ministry of Multi-Ethnic Affairs.

3. Recommended Actions

a. Can be done in 4 years (by 2030)

Yes, provided there is a cross-cutting approach to adhere to ESSF Guidelines and standards for all NBSAP implementation and decision-making by contributing stakeholders.

b. Needs more than 4 years to be done (by 2035)

No, this must be implemented and tracked concurrently over the timeline of NBSAP until 2030.

GLOBAL TARGET	PROPOSED COUNTRY SPECIFIC TARGET	CONFIRMED TARGET AT VALIDATION WORKSHOP
Target 23: *Ensure GenderEquality and a Gender-Responsive Approach for Biodiversity Action* *Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the framework through a gender-responsive approach where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.*	**Target 23:** *Ensure Gender Equality and a Gender-Responsive Approach for Biodiversity Action* *By 2030, ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Fiji NBSAP through a gender-responsive approach where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.*	**Target 23: By 2026, implement the NBSAP Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) Plan and establish a National Committee to oversee gender-responsive implementation across all targets.**

1. Current Status in Fiji:

• Fiji currently has a Gender Equity & Social Inclusion Policy 2021-2024[222] in place, and the Ministry of Women currently outlines its possible contribution towards NBSAP through its Women's Economic Empowerment National Action Plan (WEE NAP) 2025–2030[223]. One of its core priorities is ensuring that environmental and climate change policies are gender-responsive and that women are empowered to be leaders in disaster risk reduction and climate resilience

2. Challenges and opportunities under the NBSAP

• The existing Ministry of Women's Plan, as it skews more to economic empowerment, will require a bit of effort to sensitize and include environmental targets to complement this. For example, Target 10, 61% of women in Fiji are involved in agricultural activities. Investment to support women in agriculture is described in the WEE NAP. This then provides the opportunity to support women with sustainable agricultural practices under NBSAP. The opportunity ideally sits with the Ministry of Women, driving the NBSAP GEDSI plan and streamlining monitoring across ministries and partners in collaboration with MECC

3. Recommended Actions

a. Can be done in 4 years (by 2030)

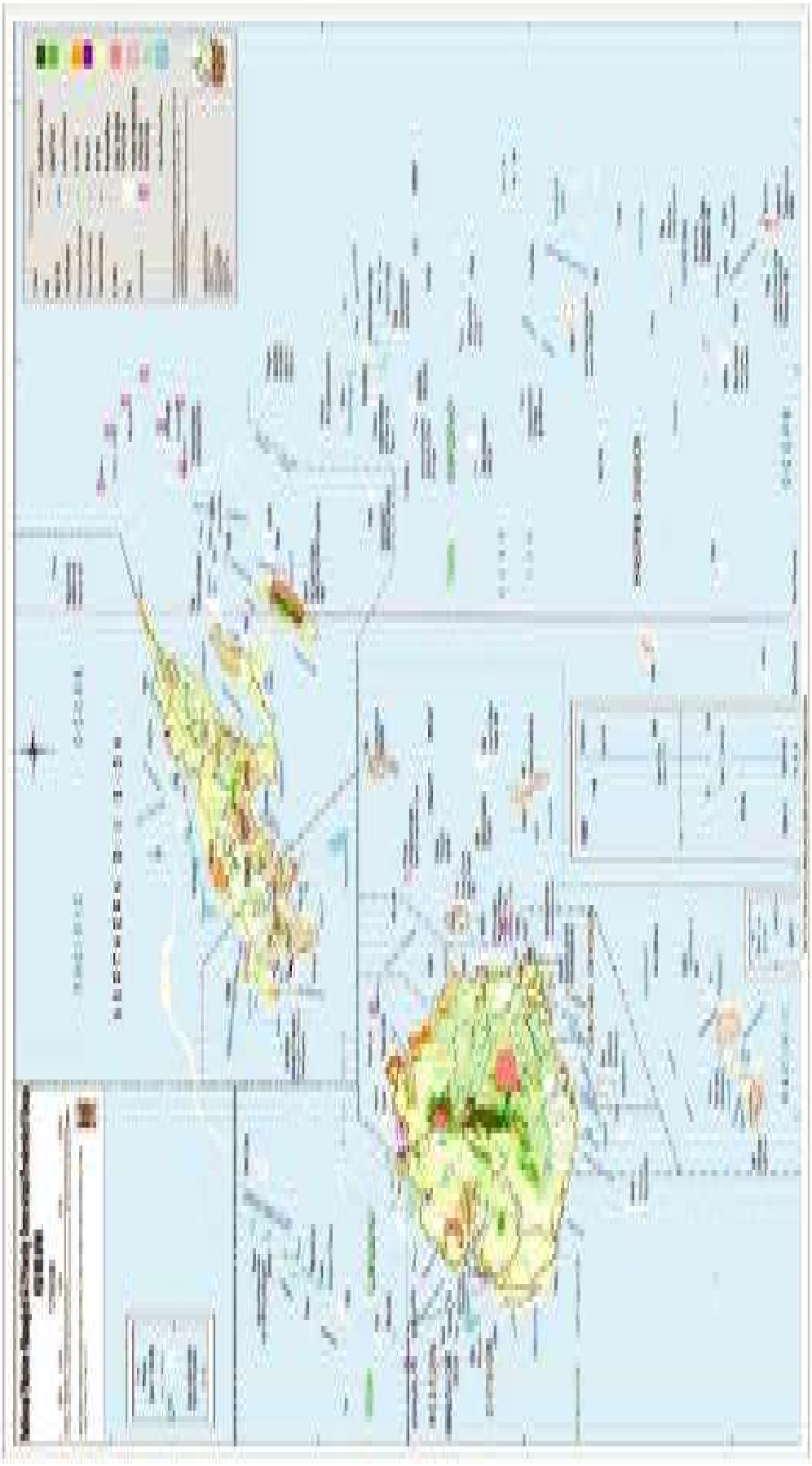
Yes, provided a practical and well-resourced NBSAP GEDSI Implementation Plan is developed and implemented.

b. Needs more than 4 years to be done (by 2035)

The GEDSI Plan will need to be redone in 2030 as the Fiji NBSAP is similarly redone for the 2031-2035 cycle.

[222] *Ministry of Economy (2020) Gender Equity & Social Inclusion Policy 2021-2024, Fiji Government, Suva, Fiji.*
[223] *Ministry of Women (2025) Women's Economic Empowerment National Action Plan (WEE NAP) 2025–2030, Fiji Government, Suva, Fiji*

ANNEX B: MAP OF PROPOSED PROTECTED AREAS AND MARINE MANAGED AREAS IN FIJI



ANNEX C: FIJI'S KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS (LIST) AND ALLIANCE FOR ZERO EXTINCTION SITES

(Source: *www.wdkba.keybiodiversityareas.org*). * Denotes "Alliance of Zero Extinction" sites in Fiji. "All confirmed AZE sites qualify as KBAs under *KBA criterion A1* because they "hold a significant proportion of the global population size of a species facing a high risk of extinction, and so contribute to the global persistence of biodiversity at genetic and species levels" – specifically criterion A1e, because they "regularly hold effectively the entire global populationsize of a CR or EN species."

Source: *https://zeroextinction.org/conservation/links-with-key-biodiversity-areas/*

Site Name	Site ID	Year of Confirmation	Proposer	Status	KBA Criteria
Colo-i-Suva Reserve	19973	2007	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	-
East Kadavu	20335	2007	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	B2
East Kadavu Passage	30103	2012	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	A1b, D1a
Gau Highlands	20337	2018	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	A1b, A1e
Gau Marine	31006	2012	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	A1a, A1b
Greater Tomaniivi	20330	2007	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	A1a, B1, B2
Hatana Island	45278	2007	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	-
Kabara - Fulaga Coastal Vesi Forest	23717	2007	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	-
Kibobo Islet	27471	2012	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	-
Koroyanitu / Vaturu	20329	2018	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	B2
Laucala Island	23718	2007	Kba Secretariat	Does Not Qualify	-
Monuriki Island	23720	2007	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	-
Mount Kasi	23721	2007	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	-
Mount Korobaba and Waimanu Watershed	23723	2007	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	-
Mount Navotuvotu	23724	2007	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	-
Mount Nubuiloa	23725	2007	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	-
Mount Sorolevu	23726	2007	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	-
Nabukelevu	20334	2012	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	A1b, B1, B2
Naicobocobo Dry Forests	23727	2007	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	-
Nakauvadra Range	23728	2007	KbaSecretariat	Confirmed	-
Nakorotubu Forest	23729	2007	KbaSecretariat	Confirmed	-
Namenalala	27483	2012	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	-
Namenelala Marine	31008	2012	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	-
Namosi Highlands	23731	2007	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	
Nasigasiga	23730	2007	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	-
Natewa/Tunuloa Peninsula	20320	2007	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	B2
Nausori Highlands	23732	2018	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	A1e
Navua Gorge	23736	2007	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	-
Northern Lau Marine	31010	2012	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	-
Ogea	20336	2007	KbaSecretariat	Confirmed	-
Ovalau Highlands	23733	2007	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	-

Rairaimatuku Highlands	20331	2007	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	B2
Ringgold Islands	32184	2012	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	B1, D1a
Ringgold Islands Marine	31011	2012	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	B1, D1a
Rotuma	20324	2007	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	B2
Serua Forest Wilderness	23734	2007	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	
Sovi Basin	20332	2007	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	B2
Taveuni Highlands	20327	2018	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	A1e, B1, B2
Taveuni Marine	31009	2012	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	-
Udu Point	23735	2007	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	-
Vanua Masi Islet	27475	2012	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	D1a
Vanua Masi Marine	31042	2012	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	D1a"
Vatia Peninsula	23737	2007	Kba Secretariat	Does Not Qualify	-
Vatu-i-Ra	20328	2006	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	B1, D1a
Vatu-i-Ra Marine	31007	2012	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	B1, D1a
Vatuvara	27476	2010	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	-
Viti Levu Southern Highlands	20333	2006	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	B2
Vuaqava Island	23738	2007	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	
Vunimoli	23739	2007	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	-
Vunivia Catchment	23740	2007	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	-
Wailevu/Dreketi Highlands	20326	2007	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	B2
Wailotu/Nabukelevu Bat Caves	23741	2007	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	-
Waisali Dakua National Trust Forest	23742	2007	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	-
West Kadavu Marine	31004	2012	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	A1b, B1
Yadua Taba Island	23743	2018	Kba Secretariat	Confirmed	A1e

ANNEX D: SPECIAL UNIQUE MARINE AREAS OF FIJI (LIST)

ANNEX E: Summary List of Special Unique Marine Areas (SUMA). Source: Sykes H, Le Grand J, Davey K, Kirmani SN, Mangubhai S, Yakub N, Wendt H, Gauna M, Fernandes L (2018). Biophysically special, unique marine areas of Fiji. MACBIO (GIZ, IUCN, SPREP), Wildlife Conservation Society, and Fiji's Protected Area Committee (PAC); Suva.

Shallow water special, unique sites			
No.	Report code	Name	Province
1	Y1	Yasawa Island	Ba
2	Y2	Naviti and smaller islands	Ba
3	Y3	Viwa Island and barrier reef	Ba
4	Y4	White rock	Ba
5	M1	Kadomo Island	Nadroga/Navosa
6	M2	Yavuriba Island	Nadroga/Navosa
7	M3	Monoriki Island	Nadroga/Navosa
8	M4	Supermarket reef Mana Island	Nadroga/Navosa
9	M5	Malamala Island	Ba
10	M6	East Malolo Levu Island	Nadroga/Navosa
11	M7	Tavarua and Namotu Islands and barrier reef	Nadroga/Navosa
12	NVT1	Nananu-i-Ra Island and reefs	Ra
13	NVT2	Tavua Peninsula	Ba
14	NVT3	Ba delta	Ba
15	NVT4	Dreketi and Saweni mangroves and mudflats	Ba
16	NVT5	Sabeto delta	Ba
17	NVT6	Nadi Bay reefs	Ba
18	NVT7	South Denarau mangroves	Ba
19	WVT1	Momi Bay and passage	Nadroga/Navosa
20	WVT2	Natadola Bay	Nadroga/Navosa
21	WVT3	Yanuca Island, Cuvu	Nadroga/Navosa
22	WVT4	Sigatoka Catchment	Nadroga/Navosa
23	WVT5	Sovi Bay	Nadroga/Navosa
24	WVT6	Serua mangroves and passages	Serua
25	WVT7	Wainiyabia and Galoa shark corridor	Serua
26	OSV1	Beqa barrier reef and lagoon	Serua
27	OSV1.1	Nanuku Island (Storm Island)	Rewa
28	OSV1.2	Ugaga Island (Royal Davui)	Rewa
29	OSV2	Vatulele Island	Nadroga/Navosa

Shallow water special, unique sites			
No.	Report code	Name	Province
30	OSV3	Great and North Astrolabe Reef	Kadavu
31	OSV4	South Kadavu reefs	Kadavu
32	OSV5	South Kadavu mangrove Bays	Kadavu
33	VIR1	Vatu-i-Ra Island and reef	Ra
34	VIR2	Vatu-i-Ra passage	Tailevu
35	VIR3	Moon Reef	Tailevu
36	VIR3	Cakau Davui	Tailevu
37	EVT1	Davetalevu passage and Islands	Tailevu
38	EVT1.1	Leleuvia Island	Tailevu
39	EVT1.1	Caqalai sandbank	Tailevu
40	EVT1.2	Caqalai Island	Tailevu
41	EVT2	Toberua Island	Tailevu
42	EVT2	Mabualau Island	Tailevu
43	EVT3	Tailevu mangroves and Mudflats	Tailevu
44	EVT3.1	Vatulami Island	Tailevu
45	EVT4	Rewa delta	Naitasiri/Rewa/ Tailevu
46	EVT4.1	Nasoata Island	Rewa
47	EVT5	Nukulau and Makuluva Islands	Rewa
48	EVT6	Suva mudflats	Rewa
49	EVT7	Suva barrier reef	Rewa
50	EVT8	Namuka Bay	Rewa
51	LV1	Koro East corner	Lomaiviti
52	LV2	Makogai Island and barrier Reef	Lomaiviti
53	LV3	Wakaya Island and barrier Reef	Lomaiviti
54	LV4	Ovalau East Reefs	Lomaiviti
55	LV5	Cakau Momo	Lomaiviti
56	LV6	Batiki Island	Lomaiviti
57	LV7	Nairai Island	Lomaiviti
58	LV8	Gau Island and barrier reef	Lomaiviti

Shallow water special, unique sites			
No.	Report code	Name	Province
59	LV8.1	Naigali passage	Lomaiviti
60	L1	Wailagilala atoll	Lau
61	L2	North Lau reefs	Lau
62	L2.1	Cakau Galu	Lau
63	L2.2	Namotu reef	Lau
64	L2.3	Kobo reef	Lau
65	L2.4	Kibobo Island reef	Lau
66	L2.5	Vavaniose - Bell reef	Lau
67	L2.6	Cakau Dromu	Lau
68	L 2.7	Cakau Qalitu (Alacrity reef)	Lau
69	L2.8	Cakau Qalitu (Jeffreys reef)	Lau
70	L3	Nukutolu	Cakaudrove
71	L4	Vanuabalavu Island and reefs	Lau
72	L4.1	Qilaqila bay of islands	Lau
73	L4.2	Masomo bay	Lau
74	L5	Bukatatanoa reefs	Lau
75	L5.1	Late Reefs	Lau
76	L5.2	Vanua Masi	Lau
77	L5.3	Bukatatanoa reef	Lau
78	L5.4	Aiwa reef	Lau
79	L6	Oneata Island and reefs	Lau
80	L6.1	Oneata Island and barrier reef	Lau
81	L6.2	Cakaulekaleka reef	Lau
82	L6.3	Cakaumotu reef	Lau

Shallow water special, unique sites			
No.	Report code	Name	Province
83	L6.4	Cakauvau reef	Lau
84	L7	Fulaga passage	Lau
85	L7.1	Kabara Island	Lau
86	L7.2	Vuaqava Island Inland Lake	Lau
87	L7.3	Marabo Island	Lau
88	L7.4	Namuka-i-Lau Island	Lau
89	L7.5	Islets in Yagasa Cluster	Lau
90	L7.6	Naevo (Naiabo) Island in Yagasa cluster	Lau
91	L8	Fulaga and Ogea	Lau
92	L8.1	Fulaga lagoon	Lau
93	L8.2	Ogea lagoon	Lau
94	T1	Ringgold and Cikobia islands and reefs	Cakaudrove/ Macuata
95	T2	Somosomo straits	Cakaudrove
96	T3	Bouma Heritage Park	Cakaudrove
97	NVN1	Cakaulevu and Kia Island_ Macuata	Macuata
98	NVN2	Cakaulevu_ Bua	Bua/Macuata
99	NVN3	Yadua Island	Bua
100	SVN1	Natewa bay	Cakaudrove
101	SVN2	Qaloqalo Salt Lake_Naweni	Cakaudrove
102	SVN3	Yanuyanu Island_Naweni	Cakaudrove
103	SVN4	Kubulau and Namena	Bua
104	RO1	Rotuma Island	Rotuma
105	RO2	Conway reef _ Ceva -i -ra Island	

Deepwater special, unique areas			
No.	Report code	Name	General location/ Province
1	OE1	Gau-Moala	Lomaiviti/Cakadrove/ Lau
2	OE2	NE Canyons	Cakaudrove
3	OE3	Eastern boundary	Cakaudrove
4	OE4	Ogea	Lau
5	OE5	Duff Reef (near Lau)	Lau
6	OE6	East of Vatoa Island	Lau
7	OE7	Minerva reef	Far South East of Lau/ Far South West of Tonga
8	ON1	Trench, Canyons, etc	North west of Rotuma
9	ON2	Canyons rich environments	North of Rotuma
10	ON3	Seamounts	West of Rotuma

Deepwater special, unique areas			
No.	Report code	Name	General location/ Province
12	OS1	SW unique seamount	South West of Kadavu
13	OS2	South Kadavu	Kadavu
14	OS3	SW Ridges	West of Ceva-i-Ra
15	OS4	SW Deep sea	South of Ceva-i-ra
16	OS5	Ceva-i-Ra island	Ceva-i-Ra island
17	OW1	Rift Valley system	Far West of Yasawa
18	OW2	West of Yasawa	West of Yasawa
19	OW3	Western Hydrothemal vents	Far West of Yasawa
20	OW4	NW of Yasawa	North of Yasawa

ANNEX E: FIJI WETLANDS (FROM UPDATED LIST)

ANNEX F: List of Fiji's wetlands as per the Government of Fiji (2024). Updated - Fiji Wetlands Directory. Government of Fiji.

No.	Name	Island	Wetland site of Significance: (✓) Yes; (✗) No	Ramsar criteria: (✓) Yes; (✗) No. (?) Contested
1	Mangroves of the Rewa delta	Viti Levu	✓	✗
2	Bonatoa swamp	Viti Levu	✓	✓
3	Melimeli swamp	Viti Levu	✓	✓
4	Vunimoli swamp	Viti Levu	✓	✓
5	Nadi bay	Viti Levu	✓	✓
6	Ba delta	Viti Levu	✓	✓
7	Vaturu dam	Viti Levu	✓	✓
8	Nadrau swamp	Viti Levu	✓	✓
9	Monasavu dam	Viti Levu	✓	✓
10	Mangroves of the Labasa delta	Vanua Levu	✓	✓
11	Lake Tagimoucia	Taveuni	✓	✓
12	Waidradra palms	Viti Levu	✓	✓
13	Vatulele pools	Vatulele	✓	✓
14	Moturiki swamp	Moturiki	✓	✗
15	Lake Rovurovu	Vanua Levu	✓	✓
16	Pond at the source of the Dranobaba river	Vanua Levu	✓	✓
17	Nairirileka swamp	Vanua Levu	✓	✓
18	Drano yalewa and Drano tagane	Vanua Levu	✓	✓
19	Doidoi swamp	Vanua Levu	✓	✓
20	Swamps of the upper Dreketi River	Vanua Levu	✗	✗
21	Taketakelo pond	Vanua Levu	✗	✗
22	Ponds along the Dreketi river	Vanua Levu	✗	✗
23	Balawa swamp	Vanua Levu	✓	✓
24	Gasauva salt lagoon	Vanua Levu	✓	✓
25	Lake Drano	Vanua Levu	✓	✓
26	Lake Navesiwaka	Vanua Levu	✓	✓
27	Galogalo Salt Lake	Vanua Levu	✓	✓
28	Lake on Sogatiri river	Vanua Levu	✓	✓
29	Un-named wetland	Vanua Levu	✗	✗
30	Muanicula marsh	Vanua Levu	✗	✗
31	Delaimoala lake	Viti Levu	✓	✓
32	Tuvuca lakes	Lau	✓	✓
33	Vuaqava Salt Lake	Lau	✓	✓
34	Navua Gorge	Viti Levu	✓	✓
35	Qoliqoli Cokovata	Viti Levu	✓	✓
36	Mangroves of Fulaga	Lau	✓	✓
37	Mangroves of Lakeba	Lau	✓	✓
38	Un-named lake, Ogea Driki	Lau	✓	✓
39	Un-named swamp, Oneata	Lau	✓	✓

40	Un-named lakes, Vanua Balavu	Lau	✓	✓
41	Qilaqila group of islands, Vanua Balavu	Lau	✓	✓
42	Un-named lake, Susui island, Vanua Balavu	Lau	✓	✓
43	Floating Island swamp	Vanua Levu	✓	✓
44	Waitabu freshwater lake	Vanua Levu	✓	✓
45	Navua dam	Viti Levu	✓	✓
46	Un-named swamp	Viti Levu	✓	✓
47	Nalutobogi lake	Viti Levu	✓	✓
48	Yagasa cluster of islands	Lau	✓	✓
49	Korotini	Lau	✓	✓
50	Wailagilala atoll	Lau	✓	✓
51	Aiwa	Lau	✓	✓
52	Tuvana-i-ra	Lau	✓	✓
53	Conway island reef	Lau	✓	Insufficient data
54	Un-named Lomowai salt pan	Viti Levu	✓	✓
55	Un-named pond	Viti Levu	✗	
56	Suva point	Viti Levu	Insufficient data	
57	Nukubuco reef flat	Viti Levu	Insufficient data	
58	Nasese reef flat	Viti Levu	Insufficient data	
59	Laucala Bay	Viti Levu	Insufficient data	
60	Great sea reef	Vanua Levu	Insufficient data	
61	Dravuni Island	Kadavu	Insufficient data	
62	Parts of Makuluva	Makuluva	Insufficient data	
63	Parts of Ovalau	Ovalau	Insufficient data	
64	Parts of Qamea	Qamea Island	Insufficient data	
65	Islands of Lau	Lau Group	Insufficient data	

ANNEX G: MAP OF ECOLOGICALLY AND BIOLOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS AND KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS IN FIJI.

Source: *https://www.grida.no/resources/13225*