

FIJI – Country Data Dossier for Protected Areas Summary Sheet

Estimated current PA coverage (Source: DOPA, see footnote on next page)

93.27% Terrestrial (17 148 km²)

20.81% Marine (262 374 km²)

Terrestrial and Marine Ecoregions

Out of 2 terrestrial ecological regions:

- 2 ecological regions (Fiji tropical moist forests, Fiji tropical dry forests) are the highest priority candidate sites for further protection.

Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs)

Fiji has 13 IBAs: 11 IBAs have no protection, 2 IBAs have partial protection.

Bringing some IBAs that have no protection or having partial protection under protected areas and improving the management effectiveness of all IBA PAs are priority actions.

Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites (AZEs)

Fiji has 5 AZEs: 3 AZEs have no protection, 2 AZEs have partial protection.

Bringing some AZEs that have no protection or having partial protection under protected areas and improving the management effectiveness of all AZEs are priority actions.

Overlaps between unprotected and partially protected IBAs and candidates Ecoregions for further protection

There are 16 overlaps between IBAs and ecoregions (16 terrestrial) whose further protection is a priority action.

Overlaps between unprotected and partially protected AZEs and candidates Ecoregions for further protection

There are 4 overlaps between AZEs and ecoregions (4 terrestrial) whose further protection is a priority action.

STAR GEF-5 Allocation and Utilization

All focal areas are still within budget for Fiji. Allocation not utilized is 2 USD.

STAR GEF-6 Allocation and Utilization

Total Biodiversity GEF-6 Allocation is 4,936,768 USD. Allocation remaining to be programmed is 936,768 USD.

For undertaking implementation of the identified actions above, countries can request the use of their GEF-6 allocations, as agreed upon in COP 11 decision XI/24 paragraphs 1 (a) (b) (g) and paragraph 3. Specifically, in BD1 “Improving Sustainability of Protected Areas Systems”, both Program 1 “Improving Financial Sustainability and Effective Management of the National Ecological Infrastructure” and Program 2 “Nature’s Last Stand: Expanding the Reach of the Global Protected Area Estate” as well as in BD2 “Reduce Threats to Globally Significant Biodiversity”, Program 3 “Preventing the Extinction of Known Threatened Species”.

FIJI – Terrestrial and Marine Ecoregions, Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas, Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas in Danger, Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites, Overlaps between unprotected and partially protected IBAs and AZEs and candidates Ecoregions for further protection, Actions Identified in the PoWPA Action Plan, and GEF Allocations

Terrestrial and Marine Ecoregions¹ (all PAs) (5)

Fiji has 2 terrestrial and 3 marine ecological regions.

Out of 2 terrestrial ecological regions:

- 2 ecological regions (Fiji tropical moist forests, Fiji tropical dry forests) are the highest priority candidate sites for further protection as they occur entirely in Fiji and their worldwide protection is less than 10%.

Name	T/M	% in country	% protected in country	% protected worldwide	% country covered	Country contribution
Fiji Islands	M	99.80	21.28	21.30	93.44	99.73
Fiji tropical moist forests	T	98.48	3.39	3.35	62.32	99.74
Fiji tropical dry forests	T	100.00	2.57	2.57	37.68	100.00
Gilbert/Ellis Islands	M	18.52	0.00	0.37	6.14	0.00
Vanuatu	M	0.80	0.00	1.58	0.41	0.00

Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs)²

Fiji has 13 IBAs

- 11 IBAs have no protection

¹ The Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (JRC) has updated the Digital Observatory for Protected Areas which presents information on the coverage of terrestrial and marine ecological regions under existing protected areas using the 2014 World Database of Protected Areas in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Program World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). http://dopa-explorer.jrc.ec.europa.eu/dopa_explorer/.

² BirdLife International has coordinated the identification of over 12,000 Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) worldwide. <http://www.birdlife.org/worldwide/programmes/important-bird-and-biodiversity-areas-ibas>; also see the database at <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/country>.

Country data dossier for protected areas

- 2 IBAs have partial protection

Bringing some IBAs that have no protection or having partial protection under protected areas and improving the management effectiveness of all IBA PAs are priority actions.

Site Number	Site Name	Area (km ²)	%Protected	Protection class	Latitude	Longitude
20320	Natewa/Tunuloa Peninsula	177.59	0.10	None	-16.6	179.8
20324	Rotuma	42.35	0.00	None	-12.6	177.2
20326	Wailevu/Dreketi Highlands	725.94	0.00	None	-16.6	179.4
20327	Taveuni Highlands	292.39	48.86	Partial	-16.9	180.0
20329	Koroyanitu/Vaturu	175.69	0.56	None	-17.7	177.6
20330	Greater Tomaniivi	174.69	8.42	Partial	-17.6	178.0
20331	Rairaimatuku Highlands	292.91	0.00	None	-17.8	178.0
20332	Sovi Basin	414.93	0.00	None	-17.9	178.2
20333	Viti Levu Southern Highlands	701.11	1.35	None	-18.1	178.3
20334	Nabukelevu	8.57	0.84	None	-19.1	178.0
20335	East Kadavu	80.04	0.03	None	-19.0	178.4
20336	Ogea	18.40	0.00	None	-19.2	-178.4
20337	Gau Highlands	52.34	0.00	None	-18.0	179.3

Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) in Danger³

There are no data for IBAs in danger.

Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites (AZEs)⁴

Fiji has 5 AZEs

³ BirdLife International has coordinated the identification of Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) worldwide, and has recently highlighted a subset of 356 IBAs in Danger that face the most severe threats. <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/ibaidites>.

⁴ The Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) has identified sites supporting the last remaining populations of one or more Endangered or Critically Endangered species (as listed on the IUCN Red List), thereby providing a tool to focus conservation efforts to prevent potential imminent global extinctions, consistent with Aichi Biodiversity Target 12. <http://www.zeroextinction.org/>; also see the database at <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/siteprotection>.

Country data dossier for protected areas

- 3 AZEs have no protection
- 2 AZEs have partial protection

Bringing some AZEs that have no protection or having partial protection under protected areas and improving the management effectiveness of all AZEs are priority actions.

Site Number	Site Name	Area (km ²)	%Protected	Protection class	Latitude	Longitude
188	Gau Highlands	52.34	0.00	None	-18.0	179.3
362	Mount Evans Range - Korayanitu	175.68	0.56	None	-17.7	177.7
598	Taveuni Forest Reserve	151.88	68.27	Partial	-16.9	-139.5
656	Yadua Tabua Island	0.72	38.52	Partial	-16.3	178.3
1003	Nausori Highlands	175.20	0.00	None	-17.8	177.6

Overlaps between unprotected and partially protected IBAs and candidates Ecoregions for further protection⁵

Out of 16 terrestrial overlaps:

- If protection is extended to **13** IBAs which are not protected hitherto in Fiji, those actions also improve protection status of endemic or nearly endemic (80-100% in the country) terrestrial ecoregions that have a worldwide protection of less than 10%.
- If protection is extended to **3** IBAs which are partially protected in Fiji, those actions also improve protection status of endemic or nearly endemic (80-100% in the country) terrestrial ecoregions that have a worldwide protection of less than 10%.

Site Number	Site Name	Total area (ha)	Ecoregion Number	T/M	Ecoregion Name	% in country	Overlap (ha)	Overlap (%)
20320	Natewa/Tunuloa Peninsula	17,759.4	70105	T	Fiji tropical moist forests	98.48	17,710.8	99.7

⁵ These data come from the superimposition of Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) identified by BirdLife International and terrestrial and marine ecological regions under existing protected areas recorded by the Digital Observatory for Protected Areas of the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (JRC) using the 2014 World Database of Protected Areas in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Program World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). http://dopa-explorer.jrc.ec.europa.eu/dopa_explorer/; <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/country>.

Country data dossier for protected areas

20324	Rotuma	4,235.2	70105	T	Fiji tropical moist forests	98.48	3,520.0	83.1
20326	Wailevu/Dreketi Highlands	72,594.3	70201	T	Fiji tropical dry forests	100.00	13,953.8	19.2
20326	Wailevu/Dreketi Highlands	72,594.3	70105	T	Fiji tropical moist forests	98.48	58,640.5	80.8
20327	Taveuni Highlands	29,131.7	70105	T	Fiji tropical moist forests	98.48	28,790.4	98.8
20329	Koroyanitu/Vaturu	17,568.6	70201	T	Fiji tropical dry forests	100.00	17,568.6	100.0
20330	Greater Tomaniivi	17,468.7	70105	T	Fiji tropical moist forests	98.48	15,382.2	88.1
20330	Greater Tomaniivi	17,468.7	70201	T	Fiji tropical dry forests	100.00	2,086.5	11.9
20331	Rairaimatuku Highlands	29,290.9	70105	T	Fiji tropical moist forests	98.48	28,974.4	98.9
20331	Rairaimatuku Highlands	29,290.9	70201	T	Fiji tropical dry forests	100.00	316.5	1.1
20332	Sovi Basin	41,492.8	70105	T	Fiji tropical moist forests	98.48	41,492.8	100.0
20333	Viti Levu Southern Highlands	70,110.7	70105	T	Fiji tropical moist forests	98.48	70,110.7	100.0
20334	Nabukelevu	857.1	70105	T	Fiji tropical moist forests	98.48	764.7	89.2
20335	East Kadavu	8,004.1	70105	T	Fiji tropical moist forests	98.48	8,004.1	100.0
20336	Ogea	1,840.0	70105	T	Fiji tropical moist forests	98.48	991.4	53.9
20337	Gau Highlands	5,234.4	70105	T	Fiji tropical moist forests	98.48	5,234.4	100.0

Overlaps between unprotected and partially protected AZEs and candidates Ecoregions for further protection⁶

Out of 11 terrestrial overlaps:

- If protection is extended to **3** AZEs which are not protected hitherto in Fiji, those actions also improve protection status of endemic or nearly endemic (80-100% in the country) terrestrial ecoregions that have a worldwide protection of less than 10%.
- If protection is extended to **1** AZE which is partially protected in Fiji, those actions also improve protection status an endemic or nearly endemic (80-100% in the country) terrestrial ecoregion that has a worldwide protection of less than 10%.

⁶ These data come from the superimposition of Alliance for Zero Extinction sites (AZEs) and terrestrial and marine ecological regions under existing protected areas recorded by the Digital Observatory for Protected Areas of the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (JRC) using the 2014 World Database of Protected Areas in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Program World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). http://dopa-explorer.jrc.ec.europa.eu/dopa_explorer/; <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/siteprotection>.

Country data dossier for protected areas

Site Number	Site Name	Total area (ha)	Ecoregion Number	T/M	Ecoregion Name	% in country	Overlap (ha)	Overlap (%)
20337	Gau Highlands	5,234.4	70105	T	Fiji tropical moist forests	98.48	5,234.4	100.0
23732	Nausori Highlands	17,520.2	70201	T	Fiji tropical dry forests	100.00	17,520.2	100.0
26829	Mount Evans Range - Korayanitu	17,568.5	70201	T	Fiji tropical dry forests	100.00	17,568.5	100.0
29835	Taveuni Forest Reserve	15,139.6	70105	T	Fiji tropical moist forests	98.48	14,983.4	99.0

Actions Identified in the PoWPA Action Plan⁷

Action	Timeline
Development and implementation of sustainable finance plans for protected area systems.	2015
Assessing the values and contribution of protected areas to the national and local economies and to achieving MDGs	2015
Integration of protected areas into wider land and seascapes to showcase mainstreaming of biodiversity with other sectors and ecosystem based approaches to adaptation to climate change adaptation and leading to mitigation through carbon sequestration	2015 - 2020
Institutionalize management effectiveness assessment towards assessing 60% of the total areas by 2015 and ensure that the results of the assessments are implemented	2014 - 2016
Diversification of governance types and recognition of ICCAs including through acknowledgement in national legislation or other effective means, formal inclusion in the national systems,	2011 - 2016
Policy Framework	2012 - 2020
Protected Area Integration	2012 - 2020
Valuation	2012 - 2020

⁷ <http://www.cbd.int/protected/implementation/actionplans/>

STAR GEF-5 Allocation and Utilization (All amounts in US\$)⁸

All focal areas are still within budget for Fiji.

Focal Area	STAR GEF-5 Indicative allocation	Allocation utilized	PIFs cleared by CEO awaiting approval	Allocations remaining to be programmed
Biodiversity	4,560,000	4,560,000	0	0
Climate Change	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	1
Land Degradation	590,000	589,999	0	1
Total	7,150,000	7,150,000	0	2

STAR GEF-6 Allocation and Utilization (All amounts in US\$)⁹

Focal Area	Indicative allocation	Allocation utilized	PIFs cleared by CEO awaiting approval	Allocations remaining to be programmed
Climate Change	2,000,000	219,000	0	1,781,000
Biodiversity	4,936,768	4,000,000	0	936,768
Land Degradation	649,270	0	0	649,270
Total	7,586,038	4,219,000	0	3,367,038

Paragraphs 1 (a), (b), and (g) and paragraph 3 of decision XI/24 on protected areas

1. *Invites Parties to:*

- (a) In line with paragraph 1(c) of decision X/31, integrate national action plans for the programme of work into updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans, which, in line with paragraphs 3 (c) and (d) of decision X/2, should be adopted as policy instruments

⁸ https://www.thegef.org/gef/country_profile (accessed July 29, 2015).

⁹ Ibid.

and used as a primary framework for implementation and as the basis for securing the necessary financial support, including from national budgets and from bilateral, multilateral and other sources;

(b) Consistent with national circumstances, undertake major efforts, with appropriate support, to achieve all elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, and, in particular, to improve marine protected areas in all areas within their jurisdiction and to ensure that networks comprising both such marine protected areas and terrestrial protected areas are: representative (by completing ecological assessments and implementing the results); inclusive of areas important for biodiversity; managed effectively and equitably; connected and integrated into wider land- and seascapes; and inclusive of diversified types of governance for protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures;

(g) Align the protected area projects approved in the fourth, fifth and sixth replenishment periods of the Global Environment Facility, as well those supported by bilateral and other funding sources, with the actions identified in national action plans for the programme of work, so as to facilitate systematic monitoring and reporting on progress in achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and related Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

3. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies to facilitate the alignment of the development and implementation of protected area projects with the actions identified in national action plans for the programme of work, for example by clearly articulating the linkages with elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 in project documents, with a view to facilitating the systematic monitoring and reporting of the results of those projects as they contribute to achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and other related targets by Parties, and to maximize the contribution of such projects to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020;

Relevant GEF-6 Programmes under Biodiversity Focal area for seeking funding for PA projects

- BD1: Improving Sustainability of Protected Areas Systems
 - Program 1: Improving Financial Sustainability and Effective Management of the National Ecological Infrastructure
 - Program 2: Nature’s Last Stand: Expanding the Reach of the Global Protected Area Estate
- BD2: Reduce Threats to Globally Significant Biodiversity
 - Program 3: Preventing the Extinction of Known Threatened Species
- BD3: Sustainably Use Biodiversity
 - Program 6: Ridge to Reef+: Maintaining Integrity and Function of Globally Significant Coral Reef Ecosystems
- BD4: Mainstream Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in to Production Landscapes/Seascapes and Sectors
 - Program 9: Managing the Human-Biodiversity Interface
 - Program 10: Integration of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services into Development and Finance Planning