

Fiji Government Perspectives on Blue Carbon and Climate Leadership

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Fiji's Perspective on Blue Carbon

- Fiji's extensive coastline is home to these vital ecosystems, which are crucial in **climate mitigation** and **resilience**.
- Fiji has approximately **46,000 hectares of mangroves**, one of the largest areas in the Pacific.
- Seagrass beds are distributed across 11 species in Fiji and cover approximately 10,000 hectares, contributing to marine biodiversity and carbon sequestration.
- Although **salt marshes** are more limited in Fiji, they still play a role in local ecosystem services and carbon capture.
- These ecosystems act as natural barriers against sea-level rise, storm surges, and coastal erosion, providing critical benefits to local communities and biodiversity.

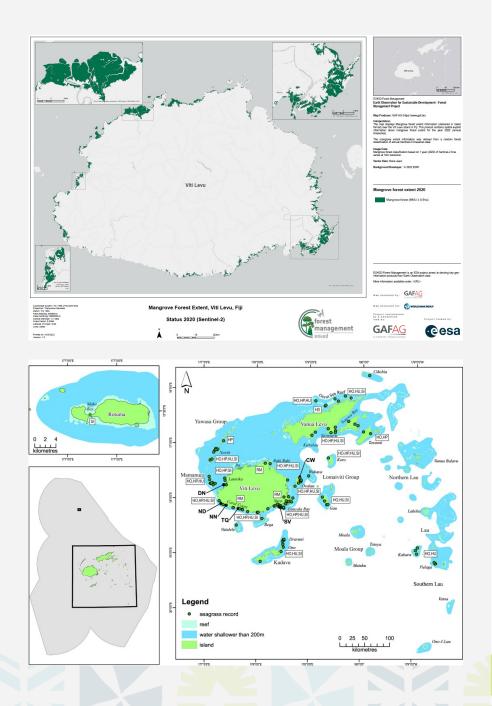


Current Blue Carbon Efforts and National Policies

- Fiji's National Ocean Policy and Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) emphasizes the integration of blue carbon into national climate strategies.
- Both policies prioritize protecting and restoring blue carbon ecosystems as part of Fiji's commitment to sustainable development and climate action.
- Fiji is working to include blue carbon initiatives in its broader conservation goals, enhancing the protection of coastal ecosystems while reducing emissions.







Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) and Blue Carbon

- Fiji's Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) process is designed to sustainably manage marine resources while integrating blue carbon conservation.
- The MSP framework supports sustainable fishing, tourism, and coastal development while ensuring critical blue carbon ecosystems like mangroves and seagrasses are protected and restored.
- MSP is key to balancing economic needs with environmental conservation, reinforcing the importance of **blue carbon ecosystems** in long-term climate resilience.

Mangrove Conservation and Fiji's NDCs

- Mangroves are a cornerstone of Fiji's blue carbon strategy, with the country committed to protecting and restoring these ecosystems to increase carbon sequestration.
- Mangrove conservation and restoration are included in Fiji's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement, as a naturebased solution to climate mitigation.
- Mangrove ecosystems are crucial in protecting Fiji's coastal communities from the impacts of sea-level rise and extreme weather events.

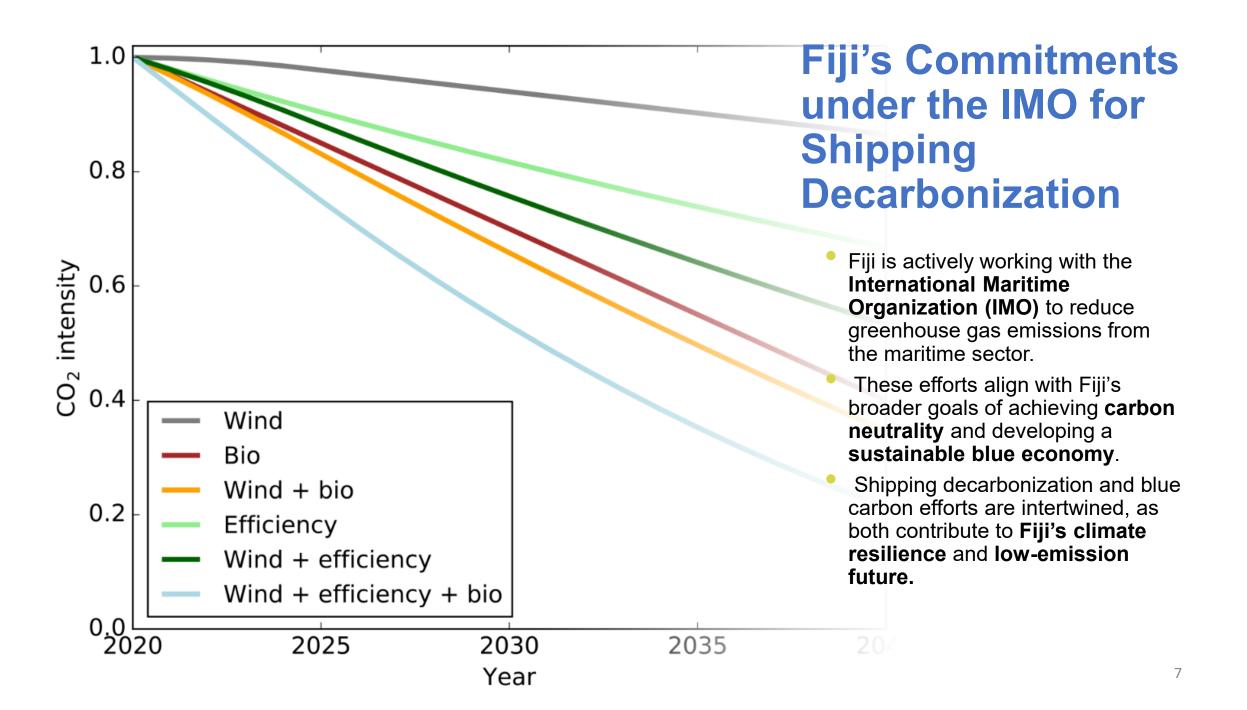






Pacific Blue Shipping Partnership (PBSP)

- Fiji leads the Pacific Blue Shipping Partnership (PBSP), aiming to decarbonize shipping across the Pacific.
- The PBSP targets a 40% reduction in shipping emissions by 2030, with the long-term goal of zero-carbon domestic shipping by 2050.
- As shipping is a major contributor to carbon emissions, this initiative demonstrates Fiji's commitment to reducing its maritime footprint and fostering sustainable blue economies.



Synergy Between Blue Carbon and Shipping Decarbonization

- Fiji's blue carbon ecosystems and shipping decarbonization efforts work hand-in-hand to reduce the country's overall carbon footprint.
- Blue carbon projects not only capture and store carbon but also help mitigate the impacts of shipping emissions.
- By integrating these initiatives, Fiji positions itself as a leader in combining nature-based solutions with technological innovation in addressing climate change

Fiji's Future Plans for Blue Carbon

- Strengthening partnerships with international organizations and regional bodies to further enhance blue carbon projects.
- Improving data collection and monitoring of blue carbon ecosystems, ensuring accurate assessments for future conservation strategies.
- Scaling up blue carbon projects in line with NDCs, enhancing policy frameworks to include more comprehensive protection and restoration efforts.
- Expanding blue carbon financing mechanisms, such as blue bonds and other innovative funding models, to support sustainable long-term initiatives.



Vinaka Vakalevu and Thank You!

