COUNTRY ANALYSIS

FIJI

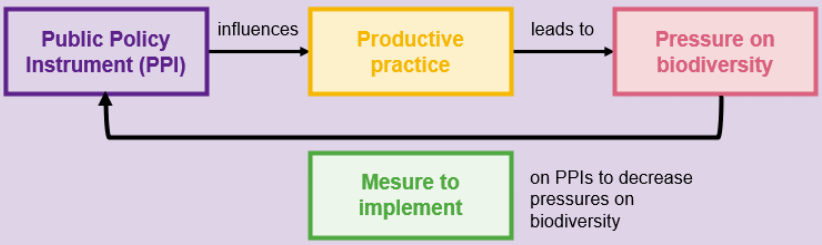
Public policies (sectoral, economic, commercial) & biodiversity conservation

Sector(s): Agriculture (Kava) and Coastal Fisheries

2024

This analysis was produced by Altai Consulting as part BIODEV2030 Phase 2 project, financed by AFD, coordinated by Expertise France and implemented by IUCN and WWF in 15 countries (Benin, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Guinea, Guyana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda and Vietnam). This analysis intends to feed the multi-stakeholder dialogue supported by BIODEV2030, to ultimately encourage the adoption of productive practices that are less harmful to biodiversity.

It highlights the linkages between the pressures on biodiversity that are caused by the sectoral production practices and the main sectoral, economic and trade public policy instruments (PPIs) shaping these practices. These instruments can be of several kinds: regulatory, economic and financial, informational, etc. They have been categorized according to the extent to which they take biodiversity into account: ● blind to biodiversity; ▨ taking biodiversity into account. Several priority measures to be implemented have been identified and are presented below: **reform** (repurpose, strengthening or abolition) of an existing instrument; **enforcement of an** existing instrument; **introduction** of a new instrument.



The main harmful productive practices, the PPIs shaping these practices and associated gaps, as well as the priority measures that could be implemented were identified through a literature review and interviews with experts. We used the DPSIR framework (Driver – *here the harmful practices*; Pressure; State; Impact; Response – *here, priority measures that could be implemented*). Detailed data on the consequences for biodiversity (State) and for Humans (Impact) are available in the diagnoses carried out in phase 1 of the BIODEV2030 project. The classification of pressures on biodiversity is based on the IPBES categorization.

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Country context: National biodiversity targets & progress of biodiversity mainstreaming in public policies

Fiji's national biodiversity targets are outlined in the country's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) (2020-2025), which provides a guiding framework for the conservation and sustainable use of its biodiversity. The plan aligns with international commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and focuses on areas such as habitat protection, species conservation, and the sustainable use of resources. The revision process of the NBSAP has been kicked off in July 2024 and stakeholder consultations are ongoing. The revised plan should be aligned to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and be centered around mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral policies.

Consistently with its NBSAP, Fiji has made significant efforts to integrate biodiversity concerns into its national and sectoral policies. The Fiji National Development Plan 2025-2029[i] places a strong emphasis on biodiversity conservation, with several strategic objectives dedicated to enhancing both terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Focus Area 8, in particular, outlines key strategies for environmental protection, aiming to safeguard natural resources, promote sustainable practices, and strengthen resilience to environmental challenges. This commitment underscores Fiji's dedication to preserving its unique biodiversity while advancing sustainable development goals. The Strategic Development Plan 2024-2028[ii] of the Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways also includes sustainable resource management strategies and climate-smart agriculture.

Environment Impact Assessments (EIAs) are one of the most common tools used in Fiji to mainstream biodiversity issues[iii]. They have been rendered mandatory before any development of an area or site (development proposals Schedule 2, Part 1) by the 2005 Environment Management Act[iv]. In the fisheries sector, the 2018 Fisheries Act[v] and the National Fisheries Policy both focus on the sustainable use of marine resources. In addition, there is a growing emphasis on Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs), and community-based approaches to conserve marine biodiversity[vi]. The country has gone even further by developing and unveiling its Sustainable Tourism Development Framework[vii], which encourages eco-tourism initiatives and sustainable practices to minimize negative impacts on natural habitats and biodiversity.

Agriculture – Kava/Yaqona

Sector context

The agricultural sector is a vital part of the Fijian economy. It accounts for 7.8% of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2023[viii], supports the livelihoods of 28.8% of Fiji's population in 2022, and is the main source of work for more than 83% of Fiji's rural population[ix]. In Fiji, the sector falls into two parts: sugar and non-sugar agriculture (crops and livestock)[x].

Kava (*piper methysticum*), also known as Yaqona, is one of Fiji's key non-sugar commodities. It contributes to social and economic development through export and foreign exchange earnings and provides employment and livelihoods for many rural smallholder producers. It is estimated that 26% of Fiji's 70,991 agricultural households were engaged in growing kava in 2020[xi], with the proportion rising as high as 80% in main producing areas such as Kadavu island[xii]. Most of the country's kava producers are unmechanized smallholders, farming less than 1 ha of *itaukei* land (native Fijian-owned land)[xiii]. The crop was traditionally grown for subsistence use. However, there has been an increase in demand for kava both locally and internationally in recent years, leading the sector to rapidly transition to a more commercial industry with significant government support. Thus, there has been an increase in the amount of land under kava production, going from 12,485 ha in 2009 to 18,788 ha in 2020[xiv] (+50%). The volume of kava exported has increased from 259 tons in 2016 to 498 tons in 2022[xv] (+92%) and has since 2018 overtaken taro as Fiji's most valuable crop export.

Fiji's major current kava export destinations are the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. Other destinations include Marshall Islands, Hawaii, and Nauru. There is currently a ban on kava exports to some European countries such as France and Switzerland, and restrictions in countries like the United Kingdom, Germany and Canada[xvi].

Given this potential, the Government of Fiji, along with other players such as the Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access Facility (PHAMA), is actively working to support and strengthen the kava value chain. In 2020, the government committed to supporting about 10,000 kava farmers by the end of 2022 through the Yaqona Farming Program, funded by the Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways[xvii] . The Yaqona Farming Program includes the provision of planting material, pounding machines, construction of farmhouses, drying facilities, and nurseries[xviii]. In addition, the Kava Bill was developed in 2016 to provide a framework for the development of the value chain and is currently under review.

The development of the value chain gives rise to various environmental issues, with deforestation being a primary concern. Kava grows best in areas with partial shade that can receive indirect sunlight. It also requires well-drained and fertile soil. Forested areas provide the necessary partial shade and pedological conditions for kava farming. As a result, kava is often cultivated in forested areas. Thus, kava production often entails clearing forests, especially in upland areas to expand plantations and increase production.

⚠ Pressure : Land use change

Harmful practice: Conversion of forests into kava plantations

Degree of biodiversity mainstreaming

PPIs linked to this practice & associated challenges

► **Regulations on forest clearing – Regulatory conflict.** *The 1992 Forest Act* prohibits land clearing in forest reserves or nature reserves, state land, and indigenous land unless authorized by a license (*section 4*). **The same Act also protects the customary rights of native communities (*itaukei*) over the land and forest resources they own** *(section 5),* **creating a regulatory conflict**.

In Fiji, 87% of land is communally owned by indigenous groups[xix], who often rely on forests for cultural, subsistence, and economic activities. The *section 5* of the Forest Act ensures that these communities retain their traditional rights to access and use forest resources, even as broader regulatory frameworks are applied.

The conflict arises when commercial exploitation clashes with customary use. With the boom in the Kava industry, clearing forests for commercial kava farming has become a common practice among *itaukei* communities, leading to the expansion of kava plantations into forested areas. That situation makes the enforcement of regulations on forest clearing and the utilisation of forest resources challenging.

►**Norms and mechanisms regulating the kava value chain – Absence. The kava industry in Fiji currently lacks a dedicated national regulatory framework**. To address this, the Ministry of Agriculture drafted a *Kava Bill* in 2016. The main purpose of the Bill is to establish the Fiji Kava Council, which will be responsible for regulating and managing the kava industry. After undergoing readings at the Parliament, the Standing Committee on Natural Resources suggested expanding the bill's scope to include the environmental impacts of kava production, among other considerations in 2018 (reference?). The bill was still under review at the time of writing, and the Ministry of Agriculture was collaborating with industry stakeholders to enact the *Kava Bill* as the *Kava Act*.

The Fiji Kava Standard (2017) is a regulatory framework established by the Fijian government to ensure the quality and safety of kava products for export markets. It does not consider environmental related standards.

► **Agricultural Land Use Planning – Obsolete.** The Ministry of Agriculture in Fiji established the *Land Use Capability Classification System* in 1977. This system offers guidelines for categorizing land for agricultural purposes with the aim of promoting sustainable land use and aiding stakeholders in making informed decisions about agricultural development. **However, the system's broad categorization and static nature do not consider changes in socioeconomic factors, farming practices, and land management practices. As a result, there is currently a lack of proper Agricultural Land Use planning** that could guide specific farming activities, such as kava farming, and identify the most suitable lands for agricultural purposes. Such a plan is essential for conserving ecosystems, addressing issues like land degradation, soil erosion, deforestation, and reducing land-use conflicts. It could also contribute to promoting sustainable kava by defining dedicated areas with appropriate crop management techniques for kava farming.

► **Legislation on protected areas – Lack of enforcement.** The main legislation governing terrestrial protected areas in Fiji is the *1992 Forest Decree* and its amendments. This decree provides the framework for establishing and managing protected forests and conservation areas. In recent years, local communities have taken a leading role in establishing protected areas. However, with the rapid expansion of kava farms and the increase in market value, farmers are encroaching on protected areas, especially forest reserves. Kava plants require well-drained soil, high rainfall, and soils with high organic content, which encourage farmers to plant in rich forested areas. **Effectively managing and controlling protected areas is challenging due to limited human resources, capacity, and sometimes insufficient coordination between different services responsible for protected areas** (ministerial departments such as the Department of Environment and community conservation authorities). **Additionally, Fiji's status as an archipelago of 330 islands poses difficulties, as many of them are remote and hard to reach for control purposes**. **Most importantly, there is a need to compile all the legislation (formal and customary) governing terrestrial protected areas into a coherent legislation for the long-term management of large, co-managed conservation areas.**

Other harmful practices Use of chemical inputs. Traditionally, Kava is grown without intensive use of chemical inputs. However, as the production has expanded to meet international demand, some farmers have started using chemical fertilizers and pesticides to protect crops and boost production.

ECONOMIC POLICY

Degree of biodiversity mainstreaming

► **Government support program to kava farmers** – **Blind to biodiversity.** The Ministry of Agriculture launched the Yaqona/Kava Farming Program through which individual farmers and farming clusters groups are assisted through provision of planting materials, pounding machines, construction of farmhouses, drying facilities, and nurseries. In the 2023-2024 financial year, 257 individual farmers and 5 farming clusters groups were assisted[xx]. The program's goal is to support the production of kava given its contribution to foreign exchange earnings. Sustainability and biodiversity conservation issues are disregarded.

TRADE POLICY

Degree of biodiversity mainstreaming

The Fijian government is implementing initiatives to enhance Kava exports, recognizing it as a high-potential commodity for rural development and foreign exchange earnings. This includes Export Income Deduction (EID), negotiating trade agreements and engaging with regional organizations to secure better market access for kava in the Pacific, Australia, New Zealand, and European markets.

► **Trade Agreements with Other Pacific Island Countries** – **Blind to biodiversity.** Fiji participates in regional trade agreements such as the **Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement (PICTA)**, which facilitates trade within Pacific Island nations. This helps to reduce tariffs and non-tariff barriers, making Kava exports more competitive.

► **Kava Market Access** – **Blind to biodiversity.** The Fijian Government will continue to advocate for the removal of the ban on kava exports in key markets such as the European Union and the UK. This involves scientific collaboration with relevant stakeholders to address concerns and demonstrate the safety of Fijian kava.

► **Export Income Deduction (EID)** – **Blind to biodiversity.** Part of the incentives provided by the Fiji Revenue & Customs Services include EID of up to 90% on exports of agricultural products including kava. There are no environmental conditions attached to EIDs.

Suggested priority measures to implement to align public policies (sectoral, economic and commercial) and biodiversity conservation

The suggested measures presented below were drawn up based on a literature review and interviews with experts. They summarize the suggested measures presented in the previous paragraphs on PPIs, in response to their current content and the gaps identified in terms of biodiversity mainstreaming

Pressure on biodiversity	Suggested priority measures	Type of policy	Type of PPI	Type of measure
Cross-cutting	Revise and enact the Kava Bill into the Kava Act in order to provide a national regulatory framework for the kava industry. The revision should include environmental considerations as per the recommendations of the Parliament's Standing Committee on Natural Resources.	Sectoral	Regulatory	Introduction
	Increase budget of relevant agencies and departments of the Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways and the Ministry of Environment to promote sustainable kava farming practices.	Sectoral	Economic	Strengthen
	Establish the Agricultural Research and Development Institute to support agronomic research on sustainable kava farming.	Sectoral	Other	Introduce
	Raise awareness of farmers on the ecological impact of Kava production on native forest ecosystems and increase their capacities on sustainable farming practices as part of the Yaqona Farming Program.	Sectoral	Information	Introduce
Land Use Change	Develop a "non-forest clearing" or "under forest cover" label for kava products following the Rainforest Alliance criteria.	Sectoral	Information	Introduce
	Harmonize customary and formal government laws on the utilisation of forest resources through consultative law reform.	Sectoral	Regulatory	Repurpose
	Develop co-management mechanisms in which local communities allocate arable lands in exchange for compliance with forest and biodiversity conservation regulations.	Sectoral	Other	Introduce
	Regularly revise the Land Use Capability Classification System on a five-year basis, for example, or develop an Agricultural Land Use Planning with an evolving mapping. The system should align with forest regulations and be implemented and enforces.	Sectoral	Other	Repurpose
	Develop a coherent legal framework for the establishment and management of Terrestrial Protected Areas in order to limit the encroachment of kava farming activities on forest reserves. This legal framework should make provision for buffer zones around protected areas, where farming activities could be allowed following appropriate crop management techniques.	Sectoral	Other	Introduce
	Adopt the draft Organic Policy to provide a framework for organic kava farming.	Sectoral	Other	Introduce
	Promote certification for sustainable or organic kava with subsidies and market-based incentives (price premiums) for kava farmers adopting sustainable farming practices.	Sectoral	Economic	Introduce
	Include environmental and sustainability criteria in kava exports standards and increase export subsidies for sustainably produced kava.	Sectoral	Information	Introduce
	Strengthen Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) for Agriculture developments.	Sectoral	Regulatory	Strengthen
	Include environmental conditionalities to government support to kava farmers (mainly input provision and access to finance)	Sectoral	Information	Introduce

Coastal Fisheries

Sector context

The fisheries sector is crucial to the country's economy, providing employment, food security, and livelihoods, particularly in rural coastal communities. As an island state, Fiji has a large Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) covering approximately 1.3 million square kilometers of the South Pacific Ocean. In 2021, the fisheries sector amounted to Fijian Dollar (FJD) 56.9 million, representing 0.7% of the Real GDP[xxi]. The sector comprises three sub-sectors: coastal fisheries also known as inshore fisheries, offshore fisheries, and aquaculture. The coastal fisheries sub-sector is further divided into subsistence and small-scale commercial fishing, targeting species like reef fishes, fin fishes, and invertebrates like sea cucumbers, mangrove crabs, lobsters, and octopuses.

Despite its importance in local market supply and coastal communities' subsistence, the coastal fisheries sector remains undervalued and poorly understood. Its value and contribution are still based on estimates and perceptions due to the numerous landing sites and thousands of fishermen, as well as a lack of research and detailed reporting at the national level. An economic valuation study conducted by the Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Management in Pacific Island Countries (MACBIO) in 2015 estimated the total production of the subsistence fishery in Fiji at 15,385 metric tons, with a total national value of FJD 59 million per year. For small-scale inshore commercial fisheries, a total national value estimated between FJD 14.57-53.69 million per year was calculated.[xxii]

Nevertheless, Fiji has taken steps to promote sustainable fisheries by establishing Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and promoting community-based management initiatives like the Locally managed Marine Areas (LMMA) network. There is a combination of national and customary legislations and policies such as the 1941 Fisheries Act, the National Ocean Policy (2020-2030), and *Qoliqoli* Rights (customary fishing rights) that guide the sustainable management of fishery resources. In addition, the Ministry of Fisheries has also implemented measures such as a legal seasonal ban on the harvesting of several listed species to enhance fisheries management. However, although a rapid increase in areas under protection has been demonstrated in recent years, thanks to the recognition of Village-Managed Marine Areas, which represent more than 70% of the total areas considered to be under protected status, there is still a long way to go to move from a current rate of less than 20% of protected areas, to the 30% rate announced by Fiji as early as 2005, and which today corresponds to the commitment of CBD signatory countries (30x30 objectives and Kunming-Montreal biodiversity framework).

The heavy reliance of rural coastal communities on fisheries resources for livelihoods, combined with current economic pressures, has led to unsustainable fishing practices, depleting fish stocks and marine ecosystems especially in the Great Sea Reef[xxiii].

⚠ Pressure: Overexploitation of natural resources

Harmful practice Use of non-selective gears

Degree of biodiversity mainstreaming

PPIs linked to this practice & associated challenges

► **Ban on the use of non-selective gears – Lack of enforcement.** The 1941 *Fisheries Act* prohibits the use of small-mesh gillnets and underwater breathing apparatus, such as scuba gear, to prevent the depletion of protected species and the capture of juvenile fish. The Act also specifies clear size limits for meshes and nets. However, many anglers use undersized meshes (measuring less than 2 inches), resulting in the capture of juveniles. Additionally, these nets are often left overnight to catch more fish. **Due to a weak monitoring and control system, insufficient fisheries officers and wardens, and a lack of robust data on fishing activities, it is challenging to effectively enforce the bans. Furthermore, many small-scale anglers operate in remote areas with limited access to enforcement officers, increasing the likelihood that non-selective and other prohibited fishing gears can be used without detection.**

Harmful practice Increase in fishing capacity and fishing effort

PPIs linked to this practice & associated challenges

Degree of biodiversity mainstreaming

► **Licensing requirements – Regulatory conflict.** The 1941 *Fisheries Act* states in its *regulation 5* that anyone engaged in fishing activities must obtain a license. Additionally, every fisherman must register their fishing boats with a licensing officer and renew the registration annually. **The same Act also protects the traditional fishing rights of the *itaukei* in its *regulation 13*, particularly in areas registered by the *Itaukei* Fisheries Commission, making enforcement of the rules and monitoring of fishing effort challenging**. These rights allow *itaukei* communities to fish in these customary areas for subsistence (own consumption) without needing permission or license. As for commercial fishing, *itaukei* are obliged to obtain a valid license from customary authorities. However, it is often difficult to tell whether people are fishing for subsistence or commercial purposes. The Ministry of *itaukei* Affairs is collaborating with forces with Fiji Police Force and customary authorities to enhance surveillance and fight illegal fishing in customary areas[xxiv] but further efforts are still necessary.

► **Ban on destructive fishing methods – Lack of enforcement.** The 1941 *Fisheries Act* in its *subsidiary legislation of 1965* prohibits the use of explosives and poisons such as chemicals or substances containing rotenone to stupefy or kill fish in bodies of water. **However, in practice, the use of substances and plants by fishermen as fish poison remains widespread**. For example, the derris root, which contains rotenone, is traditionally crushed and thrown into the water. The stunned or dead fishes float to the surface where they can be easily reached. The overuse of rotenone can harm aquatic species and disrupt marine ecosystems. **A major issue arises from the fact that many small-scale fishermen operate in remote areas with limited access to enforcement officers, increasing the likelihood that such destructive methods go undetected**.

► **Regulations of fisheries in and around protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) – Absence/Lack of enforcement.** The current mechanism for MPAs and LMMAs in Fiji is established through a variety of policy instruments and regulations, including the *1965 Fisheries Regulations* under the *1941 Fisheries Act*, the *2012 Offshore Fisheries Management Decree*, the *2005 Environment Management Act*, and customary laws through the LMMAs.

Fiji does not have a specific policy for MPAs and LMMAs. The existing mechanism is scattered, which limits the enforcement and long-term management of these areas as their protection status is not always legally binding. Additionally, the lack of formal monitoring and control systems contributes to encouraging harmful practices in those areas, and there is often insufficient data or scientific evaluation of the ecological health of MPAs. This hampers the ability to measure their effectiveness and adjust management strategies accordingly.

To regulate fishing activities, the Ministry of Fisheries has established seasonal closures during critical times of the year, such as breeding seasons. However, the enforcement of such rules can be difficult in remote areas, and small-scale fishers might not always comply or even be informed.

ECONOMIC POLICY

Degree of biodiversity mainstreaming

► **Seafaring Entrepreneur Assistance (SEA) subsidy programme for boats, engines, and equipment – Blind to biodiversity.** The SEA program is an initiative that assists ocean entrepreneurs in remote rural areas and maritime communities with the purchase of fiberglass boats, engines, and equipment they can use to start or expand a sea-based business. In the 2020-2021 fiscal year, the government assisted 16 entrepreneurs[xxv].

TRADE POLICY

Degree of biodiversity mainstreaming

► **World Trade Organisation (WTO) Agreement on fisheries subsidies** in October 2023, Fiji deposited its instrument of acceptance of the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies, which was adopted by consensus at the WTO's 12th Ministerial Conference (MC12), held in Geneva in June 2022. the Agreement sets binding, multilateral rules to curb harmful subsidies that contributes to the depletion of the world's fish stocks. It bans support for Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing and ends subsidies for fishing overfished stocks and

unmanaged stocks on high seas. By formally accepting the agreement, Fiji commits to curb harmful subsidies that contributes to overfishing and IUU fishing.

Suggested priority measures to implement to align public policies (sectoral, economic and commercial) and biodiversity conservation

The suggested measures presented below were drawn up based on a literature review and interviews with experts. They summarize the suggested measures presented in the previous paragraphs on PPIs, in response to their current content and the gaps identified in terms of biodiversity mainstreaming

Pressure on biodiversity	Suggested priority measures	Type of policy	Type of PPI	Type of measure
Cross-cutting	Increase the financial and technical capacities of the Institute of Marine Resources (IMR) to improve data collection on fish stocks and assess the impact of fisheries on biodiversity.	Sectoral	Other	Strengthen
	Establish national, regional and sub-regional fishers' associations with a clear mandate to represent the interest of coastal fishers and to promote ecological sustainability.	Sectoral	Other	Introduce/strengthen
Overexploitation of natural resources	Present the Draft Inshore Fisheries Decree to the parliament for its adoption to provide a legal basis for LMMAs and OECMs through the mechanisms relating to Customary Fisheries Management and Development Plans (CFMDPs).	Sectoral	Regulatory	Introduce
	Update and enact the Coastal Fisheries Management Bill, with room for stronger dispositions concerning MPAs, LMMAs and OECMs, as fostered by the 30x30 objectives of the CBD.	Sectoral	Regulatory	Introduce
	Harmonize customary and formal government laws on the utilisation of marine resources through consultative law reform.	Sectoral	Regulatory	Repurpose
	Increase government budget dedicated to coastal fisheries to enhance the monitoring and control of fishing activities in coastal areas and in protected areas.	Sectoral	Economic	Strengthen
	Introduce a cash incentive for community fish wardens and seek to more actively involve municipal market staff and traders in management and enforcement of regulations.	Sectoral	Economic	Introduce
	Enforce penalties in case of non-compliance with regulations and for actors engaged in illegal fishing.	Sectoral	Regulatory	Enforce
	The Itaukei Fisheries Commission and the Ministry of Fisheries to strengthen their collaboration for an improved licensing scheme.	Sectoral	Other	Strengthen
	Provide subsidies to selective gears and bigger-mesh nets.	Sectoral	Economic	Introduce
	Scale up seasonal closures and extend them to all critical breeding areas and nursery grounds (mangrove areas, coral reef).	Sectoral	Information	Strengthen

Abbreviations

AFD	French Development Agency
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CFMDPs	Customary Fisheries Management and Development Plans
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zones
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
EID	Export Income Deduction
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated
LMMA	Locally Managed Marine Areas
MACBIO	Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Management in Pacific Island Countries
MPA	Marine Protected Areas
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
OECM	Other Effective Areas-based Conservation Measures
PHAMA	Pacific Horticulture and Agriculture Market Access Program
PPI	Public Policy Instrument
PPI	Public Policy Instrument
SEA	Seafaring Entrepreneur Assistance
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
MPA	Marine Protected Areas

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