



A **Green** Growth Framework For **Fiji**

The Green Growth Framework (2014)

Why is it needed?

The marine environment acts as a source for income, cultural identity and food security, and its degradation is diminishing its productivity due to:

- Overfishing
- Pollution
- Climate-change induced damage (Coral reefs)
- And more..

Deforestation is reducing the capacity of trees to mitigate the effects of carbon emissions. Furthermore, poorly regulated mining activities and marine-based waste disposal further threaten natural capital.

The impacts of **climate change** will continue to further impede Fiji's efforts to achieve sustainable development. Fiji is particularly vulnerable to increased frequency and intensity of natural disasters and to sea level rise, which will have negative impacts on food security (through declines in fresh water availability, crop production and fisheries), coral reef and forest biodiversity and the prevalence of certain infectious diseases (especially those spread through contaminated water, lack of safe drinking water and unsatisfactory sanitation).

Some of the benefits for Fiji of Green Growth under the three pillars of development are:

Economic benefits

- Increased Gross Domestic Product – in particular through the production of green goods and services;
- Increased revenue from pricing ecosystem services (or any reduction prevented);
- Economic diversification, including improved management of economic risks and reduced vulnerability;
- Innovation, access and uptake of green technologies.

Environmental benefits

- Increased productivity and efficiency of natural resource use;
- Natural capital used within ecological limits;
- Reduced adverse environmental impact and improved natural hazard/risk management especially to future changes in climate.

Social benefits

- Increased livelihood opportunities, income and/or quality of life, notably of the poor;
- Decent jobs that benefit poor people created and sustained;
- Enhanced social, human and knowledge capital;
- Reduced inequality.

Ten Thematic Working Groups were established to deliberate on contemporary and emerging development challenges. The Working Groups provided technical insights and perspectives on each of the following thematic areas:

- Building Resilience to Climate Change and Disasters;
- Waste Management;
- Sustainable Island and Ocean Resources;
- Inclusive Social Development;
- Food Security;
- Freshwater Resources and Sanitation Management;
- Energy Security;
- Sustainable Transportation;
- Technology and Innovation; and
- Greening Tourism and Manufacturing Industries.