



LABASA 2 QOLIQOLI

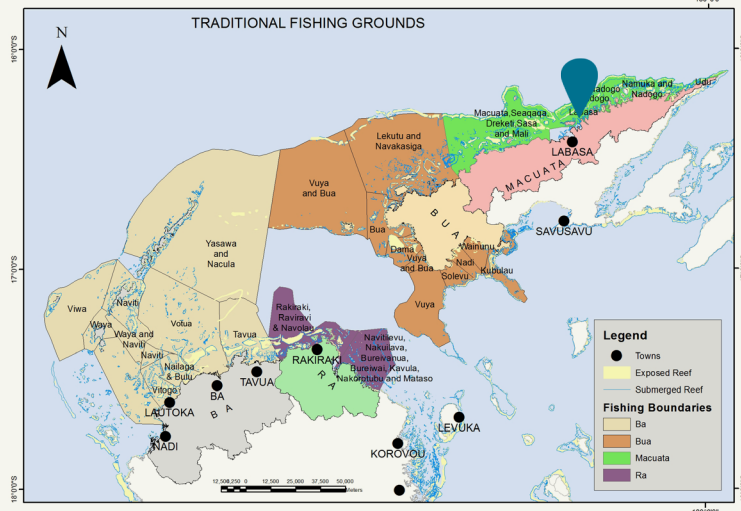
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EXTENT SUMMARY

Habitat type	Qoliqoli cover (ha)	Total GSR cover (ha)
Coral Reefs	320 ha	58,800
Mangrove	133 ha	34,100
Seagrass	258 ha	17,200

Critical Habitat Cover

Critical ecosystems were surveyed at sites within the *qoliqoli*, including coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrass.



Labasa 2 *qoliqoli* spans 29 km² and is located in northern Macuata Province (on the north coast of Vanua Levu).

The *qoliqoli* is bounded by Qoliqoli Cokovata to the north and west, and Nadogo to the east, and includes part of the inner of two parallel barrier reef sections along the north coast of Macuata. Thereby the *qoliqoli* is bounded by the shore to the south and the inner of the double barrier reefs to the north.

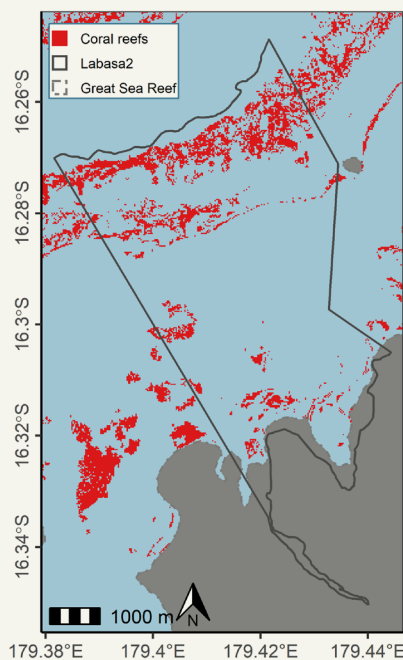
Though Labasa 2 sits adjacent to Vanua Levu, there are no major rivers flowing into the *qoliqoli*, which limits direct sedimentation impact.



Fiji's GREAT SEA REEF

Fiji's largest reef system, the Great Sea Reef otherwise known locally as Cakaulevu, includes the third largest barrier reef in the world. The Great Sea Reef region stretches along an arc over 450 km long from western Viti Levu to eastern Vanua Levu.

Coral Reefs



- Extensive developed reefs, particularly along the barrier reef at the north of the *qoliqoli*, as well as from shallow patch reefs that rise up within a lagoon.
- **Coral cover:** approximately 320 ha; 850 ha including reef related ecosystems (e.g. algae, microalgal mats, rock, rubble).
- **Reef types:** majority are inner reef flats (472.9 ha), outer reef flats (367.5 ha), and terrestrial reef flats (265.9 ha), with other reef types also present.

Reef type	Area (ha)
Inner Reef Flat	472.9
Outer Reef Flat	367.5
Reef crest	6.8
Reef slope	66.6
Shallow Lagoon	31.9
Sheltered Reef Slope	31.9
Terrestrial reef flat	265.9

Qoliqoli

Customary fishing areas managed by indigenous communities, centuries old, that grant access and rights to fish. Thirty-three distinct *qoliqolis* divide the entire Great Sea Reef area.



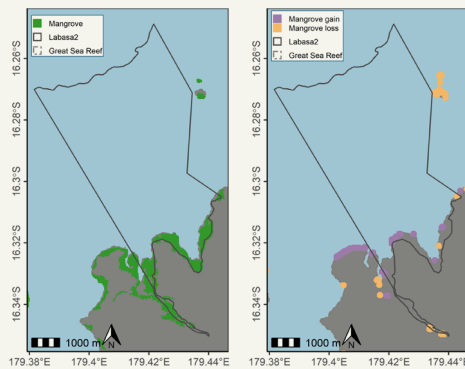
Management RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Expansion of protected areas and other effective conservation measures (OECMs)
2. Develop specific rare/endangered wildlife species conservation programs
3. Improve sustainable fisheries management
4. Promote incentives and livelihoods approaches that support sustainability/conservation
5. Strengthen customary and state governance systems for formal/informal management approaches
6. Increase cross-institution coordination
7. Develop sustainable financing plans/mechanisms for conservation
8. Instigate legal protection for mangroves and restore where needed
9. Assess/mitigate environmental impacts of land-based activities
10. Assess/mitigate environmental impacts from coastal resource extraction
11. Promote sustainable coastal development
12. Establish regular monitoring/evaluation for adaptive management



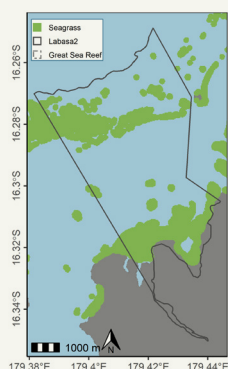
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Mangroves



- Mangrove forests form a narrow fringe along the coastline of the *qoliqoli*.
- *2016 mangrove extent: 133.3 ha*
- *Mangrove change:* With 131.6 ha recorded in 1996, there was a net gain of 1.68 ha up to 2016. However, this hides that there has been more mangrove change. Between 1996 and 2016, 0.44 ha of mangroves were lost, while mangroves expanded to cover 2.11 ha of area previously barren.

Seagrass



- Most of the *qoliqoli's* seagrass is situated across the shallow seabed adjacent to the Macuata coastline or associated with the barrier reef in the north.
- Seagrass covers approximately 258 ha

