

## SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

TARGETS	INDICATORS
<p><b>11.1</b></p> <p>By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</p>	<p><b>11.1.1</b></p> <p>Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing</p>
<p><b>11.2</b></p> <p>By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons</p>	<p><b>11.2.1</b></p> <p>Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p>
<p><b>11.3</b></p> <p>By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries</p>	<p><b>11.3.1</b></p> <p>Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate</p>
	<p><b>11.3.2</b></p> <p>Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically</p>
<p><b>11.4</b></p> <p>Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage</p>	<p><b>11.4.1</b></p> <p>Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)</p>
<p><b>11.5</b></p> <p>By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations</p>	<p><b>11.5.1</b></p> <p>Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people</p>
	<p><b>11.5.2</b></p> <p>Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services</p>

<p><b>11.6</b></p> <p>By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management</p>	<p><b>11.6.1</b></p> <p>Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities</p>
	<p><b>11.6.2</b></p> <p>Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)</p>
<p><b>11.7</b></p> <p>By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities</p>	<p><b>11.7.1</b></p> <p>Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p>
	<p><b>11.7.2</b></p> <p>Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months</p>
<p><b>11.A</b></p> <p>Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning</p>	<p><b>11.A.1</b></p> <p>Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city</p>
<p><b>11.B</b></p> <p>By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels</p>	<p><b>11.B.1</b></p> <p>Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</p>
	<p><b>11.B.2</b></p> <p>Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies</p>
<p><b>11.C</b></p> <p>Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials</p>	<p><b>11.C.1</b></p> <p>Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials</p>

## Section 1.1 “Inclusive Socio-economic Development”

### ***Reducing Unemployment Rate to Below 4 Percent***

- With sustained economic expansion and the implementation of new job creation policies, the unemployment rate will be reduced to below 4 percent.
- A key focus will be on skills development and turning job seekers into job creators.
- With the establishment of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Council and Central Coordinating Agency, greater support and incentives will be provided to small and medium enterprises
- New growth sectors with high labour absorption capacity will be nurtured and expanded.
- Seasonal employment opportunities overseas will also be effectively utilised.

### ***Electricity for All***

- Ninety percent of the population currently has access to electricity. Electrification projects in the rural and maritime areas will be expedited to ensure that the entire population has access to electricity by 2021.
- Government will continue to fully fund rural electrification projects, including connections for households near the grid lines



Future electricity infrastructure projects will be climate resilient, and opportunities for underground cables for electricity distribution will be explored and adopted where feasible

### ***Food and Nutrition Security***

- Agriculture and fisheries programmes will be enhanced, and local produce made available to all Fijians.
- Organic farming will be promoted, and production of traditional crops and niche agricultural and fisheries products will be pursued.
- Production will be made more climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable.
- To adapt to climate change, increased funding will be directed towards agriculture research into crop varieties that can be more resilient to expected changes in weather patterns.

## Section 1.2 “ Transformational Strategic Thrusts”

### ***Improving Transport and Digital Connectivity***

- Greater connectivity is central to transforming Fiji. Transportation networks within the country and connectivity to the outside world will be enhanced.
- We will also continue to modernise Fiji’s air, maritime and land transport networks
- Apart from transport connectivity, there will be a major focus on digital connectivity. All this will support human capital development, commerce and trade.
- Investment in **road infrastructure** is essential for future growth. Modernising our road infrastructure will continue to support strong economic expansion, rising income levels, the increase in urban population and the growth in agriculture and industries.
- International and domestic airports will be modernised and upgraded to international standards.
- **Port infrastructure** will continue to be modernised, and services will be improved further to facilitate trade and commerce.
- Digital connectivity through high-speed internet networks and broadband access will be improved, and all areas of Fiji will be digitally connected.
- Competition will be enhanced in broadband internet services by making **communication infrastructure** available to multiple users under reasonable terms and conditions.



### ***Nurturing New and Emerging Growth Sectors***

- Moving forward, new growth sectors will be nurtured to enable the economy to thrive and create more jobs.
- Development of niche products and services for export will be pursued.
- Including:
  - organic agricultural produce
  - Agro-processing
  - premium-quality garments
  - Increasing the range of tourism products (sports tourism, cruise tourism, wedding tourism, retirement villages, medical tourism and conference tourism)
  - Filmmaking

- Regional communications and transport services
- And many other new sector initiatives.
- Value addition will be further developed in resource-based sectors such as forestry, fisheries and agriculture to support new manufacturing industries.
- Government will provide the necessary infrastructure and enabling services to improve the business climate

***Building Vibrant Cities and Towns and a Stronger Rural Economy***

- Development will be balanced to ensure the development of both a stronger rural economy and vibrant urban centres.
- To create vibrant urban centres, existing city and town schemes will be reviewed, and new growth centres will be identified and developed.
- Cities will be beautified with development of recreation facilities and parks, urban gardens and better zoning. Traffic management plans will be enhanced to ease traffic congestion.
- Rural development will be prioritised with improvements in infrastructure and provision of adequate public utilities.
- The Ministry of Agriculture will create better linkages to enhance the marketing, promotion and value addition of local agricultural produce.

<b>Transformational Strategic Thrusts</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2031</b>	<b>2036</b>
Container port traffic (tonnes)	1,755,670 4	1,865,836 5	TBD	TBD	TBD
Average GDP growth rate in period (%)	3.6	4-5	4-5	4-5	4-5
Income per capita (\$) (SDG 8.1)	10,617		21,233		42,466
Investment (% of GDP) (SDG 17.3)	25	25	25	25	25
Private Sector Investment (% of GDP) (SDG 17.3)	20.9	>15	>15	>15	>15
Public Debt (%of GDP)	48.7	47.7	45	40	35
Unemployment Rate (%) (SDG 8.5)	6.2	4	4	4	4
Merchandise trade (% of GDP)	68.,1	68.6	TBD	TBD	TBD
Tourism earnings (% of GDP) (SDG 8.9)	17	20	TBD	TBD	TBD
Increase in wired and wireless network coverage in Fiji (%) (SDG 9.c)	95	100	100	100	100

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## **FURTHER INFORMATION**

### **What is GDP?**

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) provides an economic snapshot of a country, used to estimate the size of an economy and growth rate. GDP can be calculated in three ways, using expenditures, production, or incomes

When a country's **GDP** is **high** it means that the country is increasing the amount of production that is taking place in the economy and the citizens have a **higher** income and hence are spending more. There is a increase in the lifestyle of the citizens and there are more individuals going to college.

Source and more information on GDP:

[https://www.investopedia.com/terms/g/gdp.asp#:~:text=Gross%20Domestic%20Product%20\(GDP\)%20is%20the%20monetary%20value%20of%20all.expenditures%2C%20production%2C%20or%20incomes.](https://www.investopedia.com/terms/g/gdp.asp#:~:text=Gross%20Domestic%20Product%20(GDP)%20is%20the%20monetary%20value%20of%20all.expenditures%2C%20production%2C%20or%20incomes.)

## **Fiji National Development Plan Target 3.1.3 – Housing Development**

The government aims to provide “accessible and adequate housing for all”.

- Initiatives to achieve this include:

- Financial assistance for first-home owners to build or buy a home
  - The development of residential lots
  - Informal housing upgrades and resettlement
  - Development of iTaukei land (see definition below)
  - Rural housing schemes
- Over the next 5 years new initiatives will be implemented to increase the supply of affordable housing.
  - Vertical villages will be created which will accommodate a diverse group of households with different income levels, cultural backgrounds and family sizes.
  - The government will continue to support landowners to develop their land for residential purposes.
  - The government will put in place a contingency fund to assist homeowners without insurance to rebuild following natural disasters.



*Figure 1: A vertical village in Beirut*

### *What is iTaukei land?*

iTaukei land comprises 91% of all the land in Fiji and was deeded by the British Crown in the 1880s. This land cannot be sold and will always remain the property of iTaukei landowners. Therefore the iTaukei Land Trust Board was established in 1940 to administer the land on behalf of the owners.

### **Fiji National Development Plan Target 3.1.7 – Social Inclusion and Empowerment**

The government aims to create a “socially inclusive Fiji and empowered Fijians”

- Extreme poverty and hunger thankfully do not exist in Fiji because of fisheries, agriculture and the sharing culture.
- Income poverty is declining.
- Basic living standards have been secured for all Fijians through the provision of free water, electricity, education, medicine, bus-fare subsidy, housing assistance, food vouchers and pension scheme.
- Over the next 5 years the government will ensure that every Fijian is provided with basic living amenities.
- There will be an increased focus on supporting MSMEs.
- Government initiatives will focus on empowering Fijians to become self-reliant and ensuring all prosperity is shared.

### **Fiji National Development Plan Target 3.1.8 – Youth and Sports Development**

The government aims to “empower youth to be agents of change and promote sports for development”.

#### Youth Development

- 62% of Fiji’s population is below the age of 35 which provides great opportunities to stimulate growth and development.
- The government will ensure that educational, employment and leadership opportunities are provided for the Fijian youth.
- In the next 5 years there will be more initiatives, in part through financial support for voluntary organizations, promoting:



- o Entrepreneurship
- o Leadership
- o Climate change
- o Sexual health awareness
- There will be support for the establishment of MSMEs for rural and urban youth which will help to create self-employment and develop entrepreneurial skills.
- The National Employment Centre will continue to help people find jobs.
- Youths will be encouraged to participate in policy development through the International Youth Exchange Programme, National Youth Conference and Youth Parliament.

Figure 1: 2014 Fiji Youth Parliament



#### Sports Development

- Sport has helped to build social cohesion and improve Fiji's global image
- It has also generated employment opportunities and increased remittance flows from Fijian sports people overseas.
- There is potential to expand the sector further increasing its income-generation.
- Over the next 5 years there will be a focus on developing elite sports people and modernising sports facilities.
- Sport support services will be improved with increased sports education and the development of sports coaches.
- Sports psychology, sports science and sports medicine will become part of the tertiary curriculum.
- Increased participation in sports will improve the health and well being of the population and reduce the levels of NCDs and obesity.
- Fiji will bid to host international events such as the 2026 Commonwealth Games and the government will continue to upgrade sports infrastructure.

- A National Sports Academy will be established with specialised training, coaching, management of injuries and dietary programmes.

Figure 2: The 2019 Fiji rugby team



Figure 3: Village Netball



### **Fiji National Development Policy 3.1.10 – Culture and Heritage**

The government aims to “protect and promote unique Fijian cultural heritage for sustainable development”

- Cultural heritage forms an essential part of Fijian identity, this includes language, food, rituals and arts.
- These need to be safeguarded and promoted for future generations.
- The National Culture Policy and National Culture and Education Strategy helps to protect and preserve cultural heritage.
- The cultural mapping programme will be key to gather information on traditional knowledge and heritage.
- The use of local culture in the tourism industry will promote and protect cultural heritage and the “Fijian Crafted” campaign will help to promote cultural performances and traditional crafts.

- The Fiji Museum and the National Library will be upgraded contributing to the preservation of Fiji's heritage.
- Artisan production will be scaled up to provide genuine and culturally appropriate goods to tourists.
- Cultural heritage sites will be protected.

*Figure 1: Fijian tapa, a fundamental part of Fijian culture.*



*Figure 2: A Fijian meke, a traditional Fijian dance*



### 3.1.11 NATIONAL SECURITY AND THE RULE OF LAW

*“An inclusive, safe, secure, stable and prosperous Fiji”*

- Fiji's system of governance is based on the principle that all Fijians are equal under the law and this must be preserved to uphold national security.

- There is a focus on Fijians' protection from environmental risks and natural disasters, transnational crimes (human and drug trafficking), food and nutrition security and public health risks and financial and cybercrime.
  - The police force will be strengthened through resources, recruitment and training to ensure high security and crime prevention.
  - Border security will be maintained through improved coordination and ensuring availability of adequate resources.
  - Government will continue its efforts to further improve access to justice. Correctional services and rehabilitation of inmates for re-integration of inmates into society.
  - Expanding legal services to improve access to justice for all Fijians has been a key priority.
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### **SDG 11 in figures**

- 10.5µg/m<sup>3</sup> Average annual mean of particulate matter of 2.5 microns in diameter or smaller. **Concentration levels in urban areas** (2016)

<https://public.tableau.com/profile/asiandevlopmentbank#!/vizhome/SustainableDevelopmentGoalsFiji/DashSDG11>

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### **SDG Review**

- Fiji's 5-Year and 20-Year National Development Plans have identified sustainable cities and towns as a strategic priority area
- Slightly more than half the population now lives in urban areas, a number that is projected to increase to around 56 percent by 2021.

### **Affordable Housing**

- A Housing Facility has been set up with the objective to provide greater access to housing finance for low-income earners through the Housing Authority of Fiji, commercial banks, licenced credit institutions and the Fiji Development Bank.
- a Housing Assistance program has been implemented to provide Fijians living in rural communities
- The Government has introduced a First Home Owners Buyer Programme where a grant of FJ \$10,000 is accessible.
- For households living in poverty, Fiji has set up the Housing Assistance Relief Trust (HART) to provide financial assistance

### **Waste Management**

- Waste generation has major implications for public health and the environment.
  - An estimated 180 thousand tons of solid waste generated

- With only 70% collected and 30% is illegally dumped.
- There are no waste collection services for the outer islands.
- In 2017, 97.6% of the waste collected in Fiji was land-filled, and less than 0.4% was recycled.
- To address the issue of littering
  - the annual National Clean-up Campaign has been implemented to promote public awareness
  - standardising roadside rubbish bins
  - establishing legal framework to encourage recycling of beverage containers

### **Transportation**

- A 2009 Fiji Land Transport Authority report estimates 95% of the population in Fiji have easy access to public transport.
- Private cars and taxis are a common mode of transport
  - In 2017, Fiji had:
    - 84,558 registered private cars
    - 10,019 taxi and rental cars
    - 2,444 public buses.
- Over the last 3 years, the government has invested approximately \$1.4 billion into sustainable transportation, which includes improving:
  - road infrastructure
  - drainage systems
  - footpaths to schools and hospitals (all considers people with disabilities).

### **Safe and Inclusive Communities**

- The Fijian Government has implemented a Zero Tolerance Violence Free Community programme to combat violence against women and children.
- Tsunami sirens have been installed in 13 locations around the capital city to prepare for potential tsunami events
- Fiji's first Adaptation Fund project targets the 16 most vulnerable settlements targeted during the 2016 Tropical Cyclone Winston
  - an estimated 1,249 dwellings and a total population of 6,242.

While rapid urbanisation has the potential to improve the well-being of societies, it also presents significant social, economic and environmental challenges for the government. Some of these challenges include:

- conversion of open space and farmland for residential, commercial, office, or other developed land uses;

- inadequate infrastructures, in particular for informal settlements, including lack of power supply, inadequate water supply and sanitation, waste management, and some basic amenities
- lack of affordable housing
- increasing waste generation
- high unemployment and poverty in urban informal settlements.

On a positive note, the government remains committed to address urbanisation and its challenges through integrated planning, strengthening urban governance, balancing rural urban developments and scrapping local authorities.

The government is currently working closely with the *Singapore Cooperation Enterprise* (SCE) to create the Urban Master Plans for Fiji to guide the urban transformation.