



Fiji's SDG Implementation and Monitoring VNRs

Holistic Approaches for Implementing the 2030 Agenda

9TH IAEG SDG INDICATOR MEETING – Beirut, Lebanon.

26th March 2019

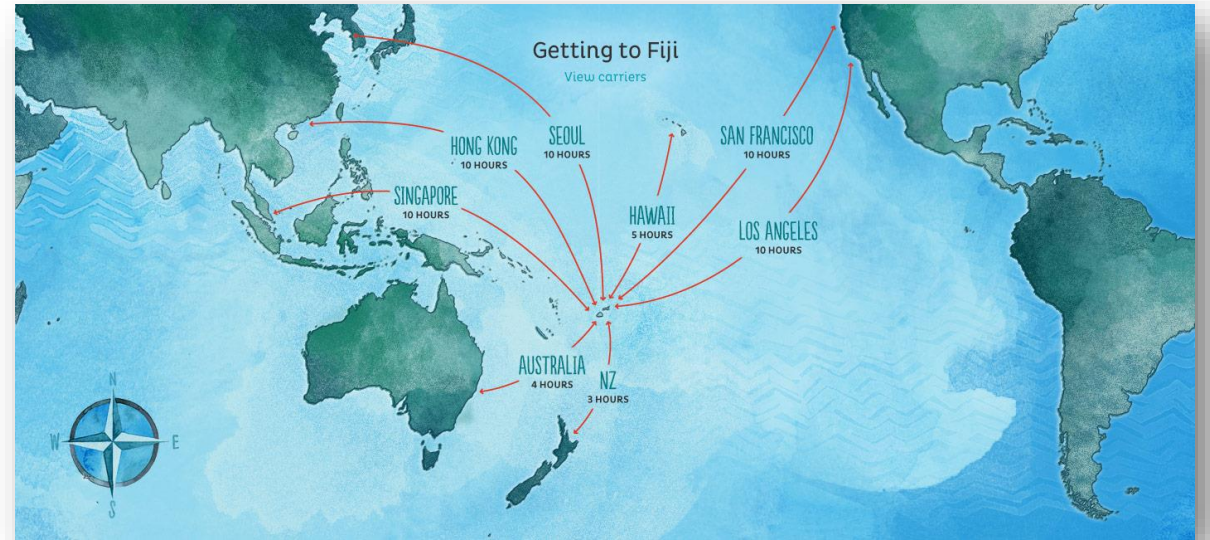
Overview

1. Background
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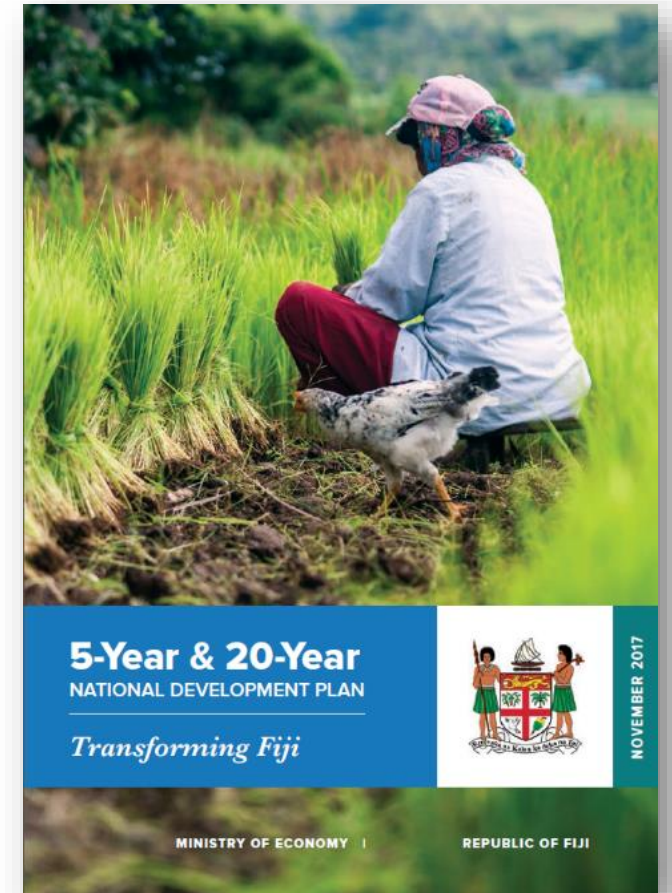
Background

- Fiji is an island nation in Oceania in the South Pacific Ocean
- Archipelago of more than 330 islands – 110 are permanently inhabited and more than 500 islets
- Total land area is about 18,300 square kilometres (7,100 sq mi)
- There are two major islands, Viti Levu and Vanua Levu
- Total population is close to 900,000
- Capital is Suva the other major area is Nadi
- Economy is agro-based (agriculture, fisheries and forestry) with some reliance on Tourism



Introduction

- National Development Plan - 20-Year and 5-Year Development Plan
- Detailed action agenda with specific targets and policies that are aligned to the long-term transformation of the country
- The plan for each Government Ministry/Agency is aligned to the NDP through their own costed operational plans
- The SDG priorities are integrated into the NDP and clearly linked
- Criteria for annual funding includes the alignment of projects/programmes with the NDP (and SDGs) and other national plans such as the Green Growth Framework



NDP Targets

- Outcome of a nationwide consultation process
- Aligned to global commitments including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change
- Inclusive of critical cross-cutting issues
- Financing through private sector partnerships and climate finance
- With key national development targets for the next 20 years.

Table 1: National Development Targets

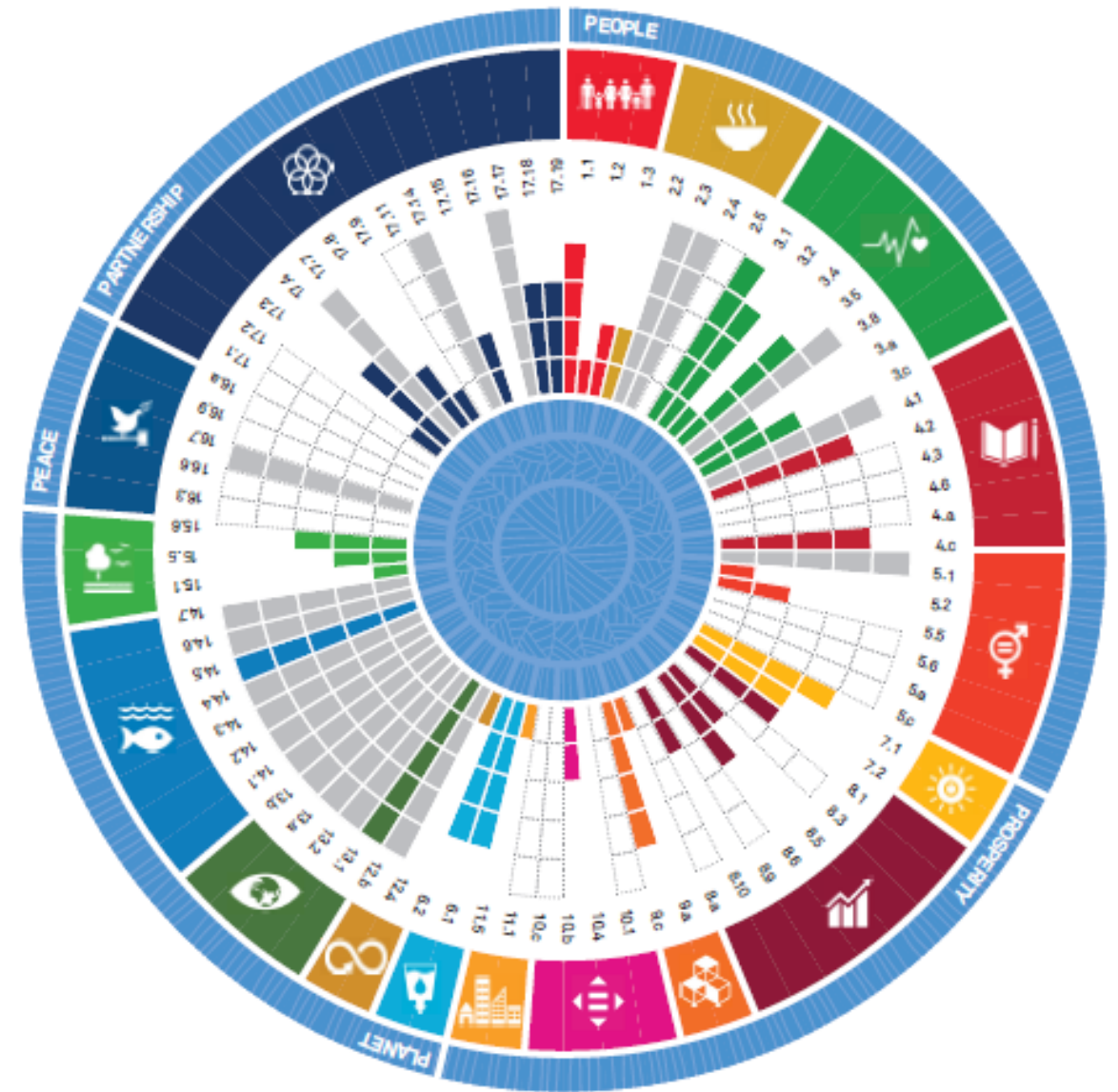
	2015	2021	2026	2031	2036
Inclusive Socio-economic Development					
Access to clean and safe water in adequate quantities (% of population) (SDG 6.1)	78	90	95	100	100
Access to clean and safe water in adequate quantities, rural (% of population) (SDG 6.1)	58	85	90	100	100
Access to clean and safe water in adequate quantities, urban (% of population) (SDG 6.1)	98	100	100	100	100
Access to central sewerage system (% of population) (SDG 6.2)	25	40	50	60	70
Access to central sewerage system, urban (% of population) (SDG 6.2)	25	40	50	60	70
Access to central sewerage system, rural (% of population) (SDG 6.2)	0	40	50	60	70
Access to electricity (% of population) (SDG 7.1)	90	100	100	100	100
Percentage of population with primary reliance on wood fuels for cooking (%)	18	12	6	<1	0
Energy intensity (consumption of imported fuel per unit of GDP in MJ/FJD) (SDG 7.3)	2.89	2.86		2.73	
Energy intensity (power consumption per unit of GDP in kWh/FJD) (SDG 7.3)	0.219	0.215		0.209	
Renewable energy share in electricity generation (%) (SDG 7.2)	67	81	90	99	100
Renewable energy share in total energy consumption (%) (SDG 7.2)	13	18		25	
Increase home ownership (% of total households) (SDG 11.1)	43	50	TBD ²	TBD	TBD
Food sourced domestically compared to total food available (%)	32	42	TBD	TBD	TBD
Net enrolment rate for early childhood education (%) (SDG 4.2)	80	95	100	100	100
Net enrolment rate for primary education (%) (SDG 4.1)	99	100	100	100	100
Net enrolment rate for secondary education (%) (SDG 4.1)	82	86	90	90	90
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 total births (SDG 3.2)	12.7	< 10.7	<10	<9	<8
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (SDG 3.2)	13.8	< 8	<8	<7	<6
Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births (SDG 3.2)	18	< 12	<10	<8	<6
Average Life Expectancy at Birth (Years) Male	67.1	68.1	68.9	69.7	70.5
Average Life Expectancy at Birth (Years) Female	71.9	73.0	73.9	74.8	76.0
Premature mortality due to NCDs (< age 70 years) (%) (SDG 3.4)	68.2	49.7	34.9	20	<20
Doctors per 1,000 population	0.7	1	1	1	1
Incidence of Poverty, National (%) (SDG 1.2)	28.4 ¹	25	20	14	10
Incidence of Poverty, Rural (%) (SDG 1.2)	36.3	35	32	18	10
Incidence of Poverty, Urban (%) (SDG 1.2)	20.8	15	13	10	5
Gini Coefficient (0 – 1) (SDG 1.2)	0.32			0.16	
Transformational Strategic Thrusts					
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
Environment					
Reduction in Greenhouse gas emissions from 2013 baseline (NDC target) (%) (SDG 13.2)				30	TBD
Establish MPAs targeting 30% of Fiji's marine areas (%) (SDG 14.2)	1.8	30			
Forest area under long term conservation (%) (SDG 15.1)	5	5			16

GDP: Gross Domestic Product; MJ/FJD: Mega joules per FJD; kWh/FJD: Kilowatt hour per FJD; MPA: Marine Protected Area; NCDs: Non-Communicable Diseases; NDC: Nationally Determined Contribution for reduction in greenhouse gas emissions; SDG: Sustainable Development Goals; TBD: To be determined.

1. Fiji Bureau of Statistics, 2014, Household Listing Exercise Survey. This includes homes owned on freehold and leased State and iTaukei land.
2. TBD: To be determined.
3. FRO, 2014, Preliminary HIES Report 2013-2014, Suva, Fiji.
4. Source: MSAF, 2015 estimates.
5. Source: MSAF, based on estimated average tourism from 2016-2018.
6. For the 30% reduction in carbon emissions by 2030, a 10% reduction will be achieved through implementation of the GGF for Fiji using available domestic resources with a further 20% reduction conditional on external funding.

SDGs Update

- Fiji's first draft submitted on 31 January, 2019
- Relevant consultations have been undertaken with line Ministries
- Lead role given to staff in the composition of the SDGs chapters
- Engagement of a Data Consultant
- Senior officials to undertake content validation
- SDGs Self Assessment submitted to Fijian Parliament in 2017



Source: 2018 Pacific SDGs Progress Wheels

VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW PREPARATION

- **Phase 1: Planning & institutionalizing**

- Initiate Coordination structure
- Assess existing data sources
- Develop communication strategy
- Stakeholder engagement
- Taskforce meeting
- Finalize coordination structures
- Seek Minister's Endorsement

- **Phase 2: Gather inputs and data**

- Define sources of information
- Establish baseline
- Plan inputs from stakeholders

- **Phase 3: Writing and review of the VNR**

- Draft reviews
- Minister
- Cabinet
- DESA
- Final Review



Goals and Target of VNR

- a snapshot of the status of the goals and targets;
- achievements and good practices;
- the impact of country interventions at home and abroad;
- gaps and challenges;
- interlinkages with other goals;
- an analysis of emerging issues; and
- plans for future enhanced implementation.

VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW PREPARATION

- **Phase 4: Prepare for the Presentation at the HLPF (July 2019)**
 - Inform DESA/DSD of preferred presentation format (panel / individual), presenter, and composition of delegation.
 - Select key messages for VNR presentation
- **Phase 5: Follow-up**
 - Report to parliament/ cabinet on HLPF (Aug 2019 onwards)
 - Report back to stakeholders
 - Agree on follow-up actions and define a time-plan



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SDGs Challenges

- Need to strengthen the collaboration and discussion at the state agency level. Weak institutional links in government, private sector, general public and stakeholders
- Ensuring that responsible state agencies place proper priority in ensuring that timelines are met.
- Difficulty in identify and synergizing existing Data and its sources. Agreeing on credible, reliable and clear sources is important. Agencies are sensitive to the sharing of information and its management.

Solutions Going Forward

- Commitment to improve and implement consistent dialogue with line Ministries. Important step towards this was the integration of SDGs into NDP, which is the whole of government strategic plan
- Development of a NSDS
- Improving the existing resource base including technical capacity within Fiji institutions and through training/learnings with development partners
- Engaging political support through regular updates to heads of government and policy makers, both national and internationally

Conclusion

- Fiji's commitment to the 2030 global sustainable development agenda is absolute and is a cornerstone of our national policies
- Climate change is threatening the social and economic wellbeing not only of Fijians but the people of small and vulnerable developing states the world over
- Engagement and dialogue, intertwined with genuine actionable commitment, is the only significant means of achieving success not just for us, but for our children
- Fiji's first VNR Submission scheduled July 2019.

Thank you!

