



An overview of Fiji  
and the nation's land  
administration landscape

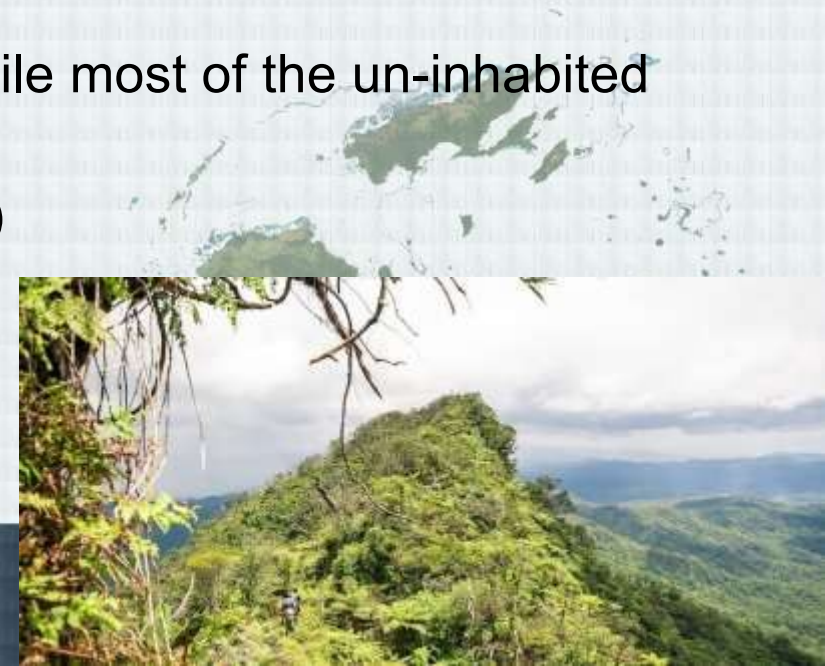
WG2 parallel meeting – 03.11.2020

1. Introduction
2. Economic Overview
3. Land Tenure Systems in Fiji
4. Land Use Plans



Fiji is an island group in the South Pacific Ocean, about two thirds of the way from Hawaii to New Zealand. Fiji became independent in 1970 after nearly a century as a British Colony.

1. Geographical Position — 18° 00 South, 175° 00 East
2. Area : The total land area of the 332 islands is 18,270 sq. km. 110 islands of which are inhabited and the rest of the islands are uninhabited.
3. Tropical marine; only slight seasonal temperature variation.
4. Terrain : large islands are mountainous and of volcanic origin while most of the un-inhabited islands are coral islands with a few also volcanic.
5. Elevation : MSL to 1,324m (Mt Tomanivi being the highest point.)
6. Population : 884,887 (2017)
7. Literacy Rate : 93.7 %



**Fiji is blessed with forest (indigenous, mahogany & pine), mineral, and fish resources and is one of the developed Pacific Island Economy, yet it still has a large subsistence sector. Tourism is the leading foreign exchange earner, with the waning sugar industry. However there seems to be a long term problems which include low investment, uncertain leaseholds and land ownership rights and the government's political instability.**

1. GDP (real growth rate) : 3.53%
2. GNP : 5.536 billion USD (2019)
3. Labour force : 139,000 (1999 est.) 76.4 per – Male, 37.4 per – Female
4. Tourism Earnings: 870,309 visitors spent FJD\$2 billion in Fiji across an estimated 1,200 businesses
5. Exports : sugar, garments, gold, timber, fish, molasses, coconut oil.



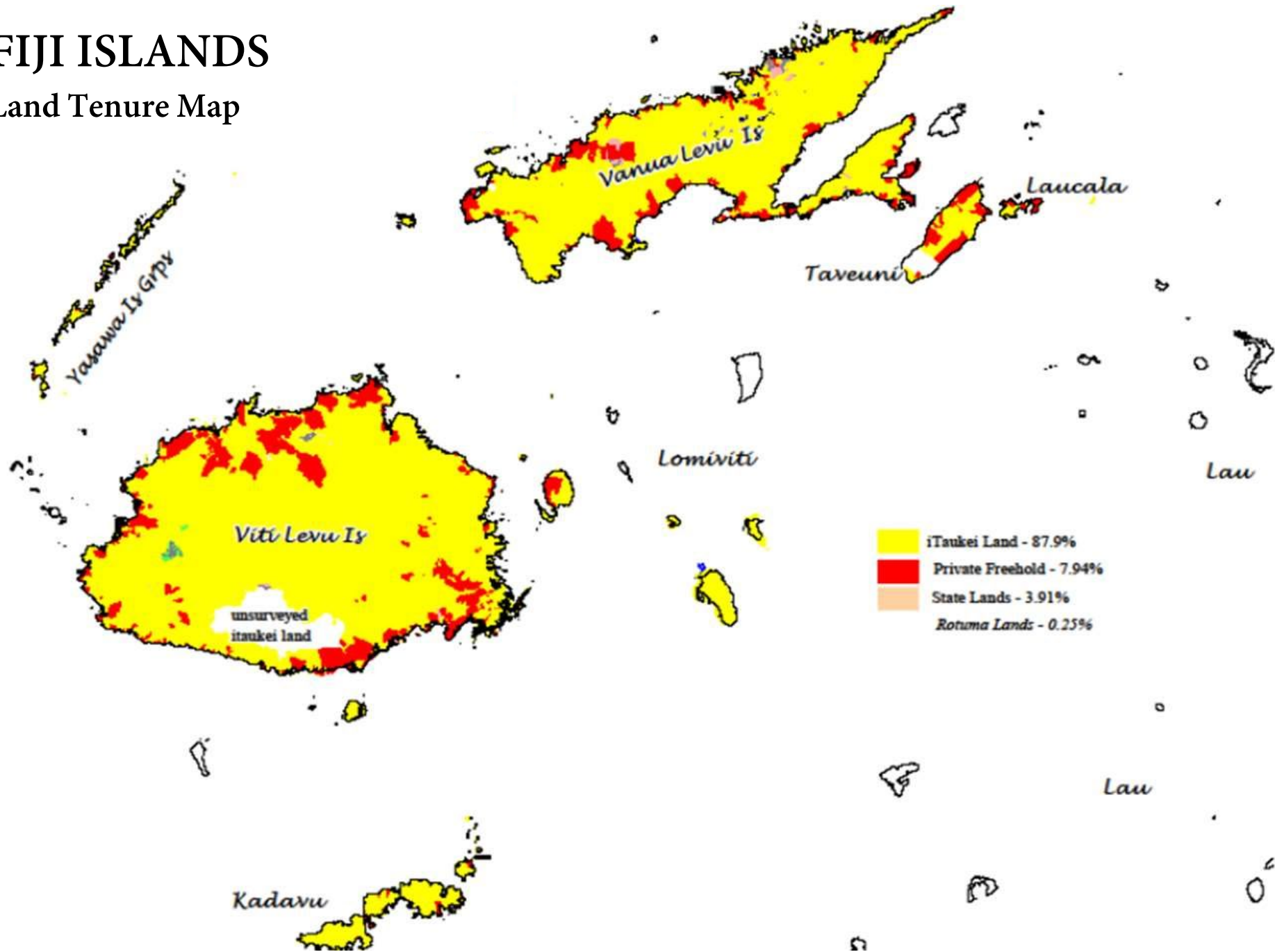
**Fiji has four main types of Land Holdings:**

- 1. State Lands,**
- 2. Freehold Lands,**
- 3. Native Leases**
- 4. 'Vakavanua' Native Land.**

The legal system is based on the British system being a former British Colony. Fiji adopted the Torrens Land Registration System and is still being practised. The Registrar of Titles under the Solicitor General's office is tasked to register all land dealings under the provision of the Land Transfer Act

# FIJI ISLANDS

## Land Tenure Map



**The main administrative body for Native Lands, the iTaukei Land Trust Board's has developed Land Use Plans to guide the overall character, physical form, growth, and development of native land within the Urban Regions.**

**Areas completed are:**

- 1. Greater Suva Corridor**
- 2. Greater West**
- 3. Vanua Levu**
- 4. Taveuni**



# 2017 REGIONAL LAND RELEASE PLAN FOR THE GREATER SUVA AREA (PAC. HARBOUR - NAUSORI - KOROVOU)

## Legend

- Greater Suva Boundary
- Gravel Extraction and Crushing Site (Temporary)
- Aerodrome Traffic Zone (4km Radius)
- Aerodrome Traffic Zone (8km Radius)
- Green Belt (500m Wide)
- EFL Wayleave Reserve (50m Wide)
- Proposed Wainibuku Road Ext.
- Proposed Wainibokasi Bypass
- Proposed Regional Road
- Proposed Coastal Road
- Other Proposed Road Projects
- Primary Roads
- Secondary Roads
- Urban Boundaries
- iTaukei Reserve
- Designated iTaukei Land
- AP - Airport
- AS - Agricultural Station
- G - Government
- H - Hospital
- HC - Health Centre
- P - Police
- PP - Picnic Park
- PU - Pumping Station
- R - Reservoir
- RE - Religious
- S - School
- WC - Water Catchment
- Village Boundary
- Mangroves Area

## Land Release

- Residential (Low Density)
- Residential (High Density)
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Agricultural
- Civic
- Special Use (Conservation)
- Special Use (Forestry)
- Special Use (Tourism)
- Special Use (Integrated Devp)

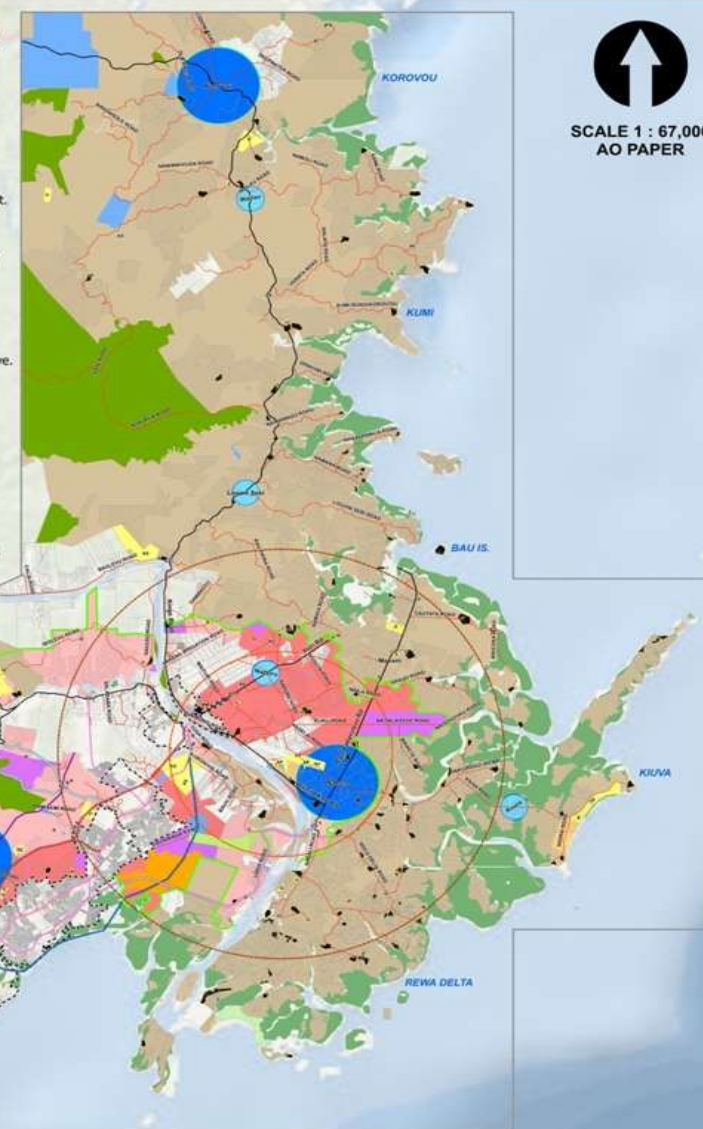
## Growth Centre

- Mixed Use Node
- Neighbourhood Center

APPROVED BY THE TLTB BOARD OF TRUSTEES IN FEBRUARY 2017

## NOTES:

1. **Mixed Use Node**  
Areas located at key intersections of major transportation corridor containing a variety of different land uses. It generally covers an area of 1.5 kilometres around the central point. They can accommodate development of higher density and are more intense than Neighbourhood Centre.
2. **Neighbourhood Center**  
Areas located at key intersection of minor transportation corridors and are predominately residential in character. It generally covers an area of 0.5 kilometres around the central point. They may accommodate commercial uses which are smaller in scale simply for the purpose of serving the surrounding neighbourhoods.
3. **Local Area Planning**  
All Mixed Use Node and Neighbourhood Centres are subject to comprehensive planning.
4. **iTaukei Reserve**  
iTaukei Reserve are land set aside for use, maintenance or support for the iTaukei landowners. Some of the proposals within the GSR Land Use Plan falls within the iTaukei Reserve. Thus, the normal de-reservation process must be adhered to and complied with (Refer to the Reserve Policy in the GSR Planning Document).
5. **Land Release**  
All land release/land uses shown are iTaukei Land outside of Urban Boundaries. Blank areas outside of urban boundaries are either State or Freehold Land.
6. **EFL Wayleave Reserve**  
EFL holds 50 meters wide strips as specified under their 132KV and 33KV leases, meaning 25 meters wide from the centre of the poles or towers on either side. An additional 50 meters must be added to the reserve for the purposes of creating a buffer to protect the interest of the adjacent iTaukei land owners and prospective lessee's.
7. **Green Belt**  
A green belt is a land use designation used in land use planning to retain areas of largely undeveloped agricultural land. The width of areas that are designated as green belt is 500 meters away from the green belt line in which it can only be used as a passive recreational or for agricultural activities. All iTaukei land outside of the green belt are to be preserved and protected primarily for Agricultural purposes. Any proposed changes from Agricultural to other land uses must undergo consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture.
8. **Aerodrome Traffic Zone - 4km and 8km Radius**  
The airspace around an aerodrome for the protection of aerodrome traffic, and unless otherwise specified, includes the airspace within a horizontal radius of 8 kilometres from the aerodrome reference point and extending from the surface to 3,000 feet above the elevation of the aerodrome. All major development within this zone must undergo consultation with the Civil Aviation Authority of Fiji.
9. **Village Boundary**  
100m buffer away from the village boundary shall be retained for village boundary expansion, village use, maintenance, or support. This shall be considered in consultation with the respective Land Owning Unit of such land.
10. **Designated iTaukei Land**  
Land designated to the Land Use Unit of the Ministry of Lands and Mineral Resources for utilisation under the Land Use Decree 2010.



SCALE 1 : 67,000  
AO PAPER



iTaukei Land, Our Heritage, Our Future

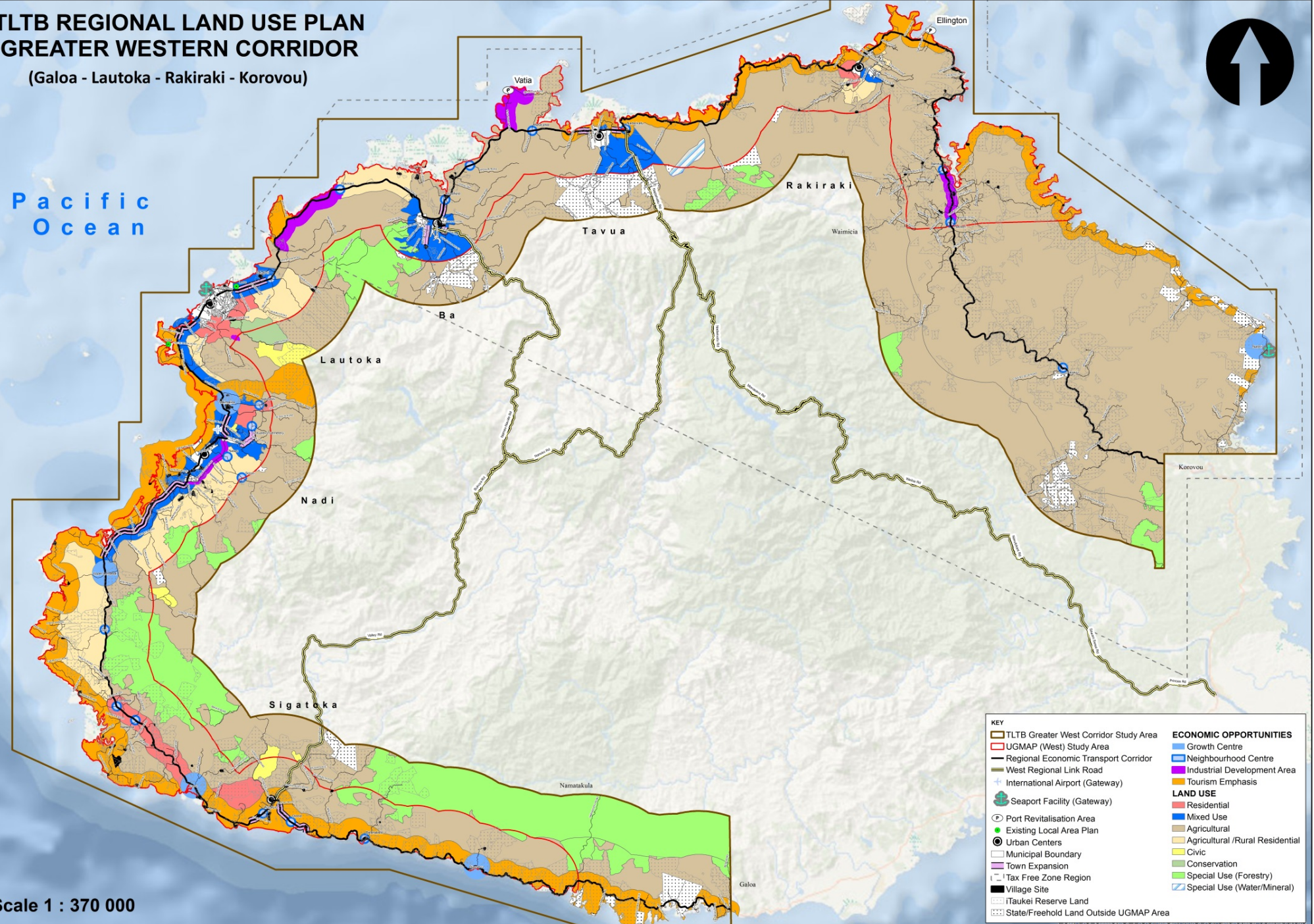


# TLTB REGIONAL LAND USE PLAN GREATER WESTERN CORRIDOR

(Galoa - Lautoka - Rakiraki - Korovou)



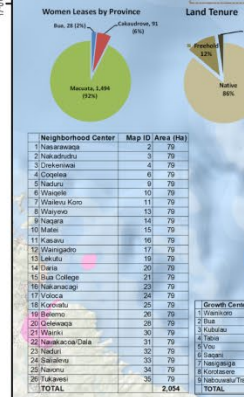
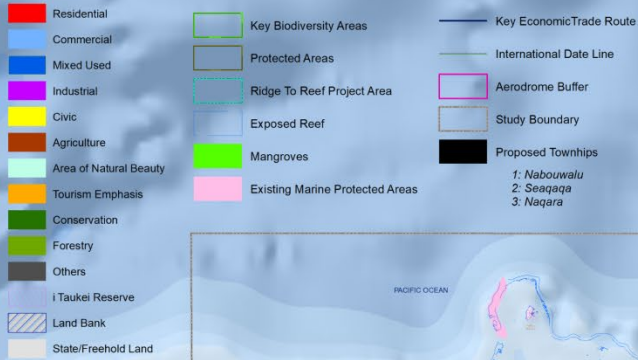
Pacific  
Ocean



Scale 1 : 370 000

KEY	
	TLTB Greater West Corridor Study Area
	UGMAP (West) Study Area
	Regional Economic Transport Corridor
	West Regional Link Road
	International Airport (Gateway)
	Seaport Facility (Gateway)
	Port Revitalisation Area
	Existing Local Area Plan
	Urban Centers
	Municipal Boundary
	Town Expansion
	Tax Free Zone Region
	Village Site
	Taukei Reserve Land
	State/Freehold Land Outside UGMAP Area
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	
	Growth Centre
	Neighbourhood Centre
	Industrial Development Area
	Tourism Emphasis
LAND USE	
	Residential
	Mixed Use
	Agricultural
	Agricultural /Rural Residential
	Civic
	Conservation
	Special Use (Forestry)
	Special Use (Water/Mineral)

### Proposed Land Use Plan 2020 - 2040

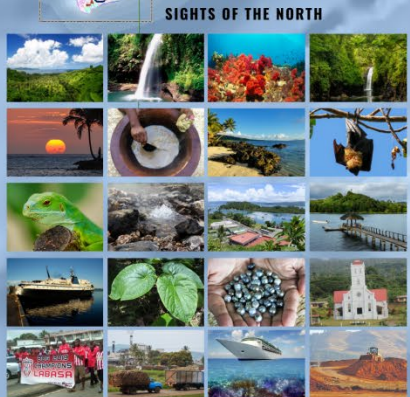
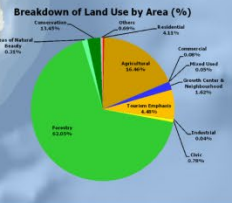


**Mixed Used Centers**

Map ID	Area (Ha)
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100	79
TOTAL	6,363

Province	Population (2017 Census)	iTaukei	Tenure State/Freehold	TOTAL
Bua	15,489	120,014	18,099	138,513
Chakaboko	50,477	231,408	43,065	272,950
Nucunua	65,978	177,492	18,907	196,399
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>131,944</b>	<b>529,004</b>	<b>78,101</b>	<b>607,105</b>

Land Use	Area (Ha)	%
1 Residential	1,563	0.33%
2 Agricultural	85,167	18.37%
3 Commercial	389	0.08%
4 Mixed Used	179	0.04%
5 Growth & Neighbourhood Centers	8,417	1.82%
6 Tourism Emphasis	30,843	6.66%
7 Industrial	207	0.04%
8 Civic	3,079	0.66%
9 Forestry	313,560	67.62%
10 Areas of Natural Beauty	5,709	1.23%
11 Conservation	13,718	2.96%
12 Others	2,423	0.52%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>463,691</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



### ITAUKEI LAND TRUST BOARD MASTER LAND USE PLAN FOR THE GREATER NORTHERN REGION (VANUA LEVU & TAVEUNI) 2020-2040

**A. LOCAL AREA PLANNING**  
 \* All local area plans, including planning of the growth and neighborhood centers would be subject to detailed local area planning, to be done in collaboration with DTCP and in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including the relevant Land Owning Units (LOUs).

**B. LOU PLANNING & RESERVES**  
 \* The development of LOU Plans within the GNR is to be a consecutive and consequent output of this Plan, and must be aligned to the District Plan to which each LOU lies.  
 \* All areas within LOU reserves are to be planned in close consultation with the TLTB Reserves Department and the LOU members.  
 \* That all native reserve land shall require reservation prior to the consideration of any subdivision or rezoning applications by the Director Town & Country Planning for approval. (Note: Evidence of de-reservation process as endorsed by the CEO TLTB, will be accepted in lieu of the gazette notice).

**C. HAZARD RISK AREAS**  
 \* Developments shall not be encouraged in areas that fall within identified and/or known hazard-prone areas, whether mapped or otherwise. Hazard maps contained within this Plan and report shall be utilized as a basis for decision-making, and more efforts are to be made for the production of more hazard maps to guide policy and management decisions.  
 \* That all proposed developments in vulnerable areas shall be subjected to a Geo-Technical Report or Investigation prior to the consideration of subdivision or rezoning applications to determine the scope, scale and density allowable to be developed within the subject areas.

**D. FORESTRY & CONSERVATION**  
 \* The following areas are to be retained and conserved as natural forestry areas and are restricted of any land use activities: 1) Areas beyond 35 degree slopes; 2) Areas beyond 650 meters from the Mean Sea Level.

**E. ENVIRONMENT**  
 \* All proposed developments that are subject to an Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) as listed in Schedule 2 Part 1 and Part 2 of the Environment Management Act (2005) be submitted with EIA documents prepared in consultation with DOE.  
 \* That the areas designated as Key Biodiversity Areas and Important Bird Areas shall require proper environmental screening prior to any decision being undertaken on proposed developments.

**F. GENERAL**  
 \* Any proposals to zone and further subdivide the area around the forests & reserves be done in close consultation with Water Authority of Fiji, Forestry Department, Ministry of Environment & Director of Town & Country Planning.  
 \* All development applications within the study area are to be endorsed by the TLTB vetting committee prior to submission to the Director Town & Country Planning.  
 \* Any land having an area 5 hectares or more proposed for development shall require a planning report to accompany the comprehensive Subdivision Scheme Plan.  
 \* Multi-stakeholder engagement, collaboration and consultation with all relevant stakeholders should be encouraged at all stages of planning and management of land, resources, and development.  
 \* All policies contained within the associated Report for this Plan shall be applied and enforced.

**Notes**

1: Growth Center: Areas located at key intersections of major transportation corridor containing a variety of different land uses. It generally covers an area of 1.5km around the central focal point. They can accommodate development of higher density and are more intense than neighborhood centers.

2: Neighborhood Center: A Neighborhood Centre, smaller in scale and purpose than the Growth Centers, is generally defined hereinafter as a local area hub for socio-economic participation for within a community. It covers an area of 0.5km around the central point. They are intended to accommodate mixed-use developments which are smaller in scale, simply for the purpose of serving the immediate and surrounding neighborhoods and incorporate elements of smart growth.

3: Key Economic Transport Corridor: represents the main transportation route along the Northern Corridor which links regions, townships, production centers, urban clusters, international gateways, etc. Recognition of the Corridor as a key development strip warrants an understanding of transforming the transport corridor into an economic corridor which promotes inclusive growth (By expanding economic opportunities in island regions, improving access to markets, stimulating trade and investment, linking cities and towns with urban centers and industrial clusters, generating employment etc.).

4: Tourism-Emphasis Area: These areas are places of natural beauty and must be developed sustainably. Sustainable tourism should be encouraged to ensure development benefits all stakeholders. For the purpose of this plan, and subject to localized area planning, other land use types such as residential, industrial, institutional, cultural, and retail developments (that are functionally and/or physically integrated) may be permitted and strategically sited within this area.

5: Industrial-Development Area: The area aims to promote strategic and sustainable industrialization, and is an attempt to diversify the economy from one that is largely primary-based, to secondary (manufacturing) and tertiary-based. Industrial development areas are particularly encouraged to make use of the Special Economic Zone (Tax-Free Zone) in place throughout the region. These industrial areas are intended to accommodate manufacturing, warehousing, wholesale, and industrial uses.

6: Rural Residential: These lots are larger than typical residential lots, but are usually too small for agricultural use – recommended size is between 2,000m<sup>2</sup> – 6,000m<sup>2</sup> per lot. This land use is severely impacted on two occasions: 1) In rural/semi-rural areas where there are lots of progression to other uses apart from agriculture, but where agriculture is still being carried out (but on a lesser intensive scale); and 2) known flood-prone areas. The size of residential lots ready cut as a mitigation and adaptation strategy to the impact of flooding and sea-level rise. Bigger lot sizes act as retention areas during times of flood and better soakaway capacity which reduces the rate of runoff into the drainage systems and waterways.

In this area, low density residential development and agricultural activities (on a subsistence and/or semi-commercial scale) are encouraged. This land use gives a transitional impact to the release of residential lands in places that are envisaged to be areas of residential developments in the future. These low-density type residential developments with larger lot sizes are short and mid-term solutions to envisaged areas of transition in the future, but currently lack connection to essential utilities and infrastructure. Lots can be further subdivided in the future once availability of essential utility services is available.

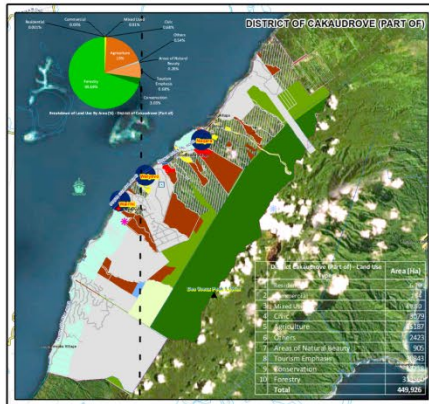
The consideration for the further subdivision of rural residential lots in the future shall only be allowed after prior consultation with the Land Development Vetting Committee and the Land Use Planning and Development Unit is done and endorsed by them.

7: Agriculture: A large majority of land within the GNR is currently Rural Agricultural in nature. Whilst some have been demarcated for proposed higher uses, careful attention must be given to those that are being earmarked to be retained. These demarcated agricultural zones would ensure that the GNR is self-sustaining in terms of food security for the future, and also to preserve the semi-rural nature of the country-side of the North (ensuring a form of urban hierarchy).

8: Areas of Natural Beauty: These areas have been earmarked within the GNR as areas of significant landscape value and outstanding natural beauty. These areas can be utilized for preservation purposes, or for specific land uses that maximize and preserve the natural beauty and value of the resources. Strict site specific guidelines, including proper environment documents, are to be imposed on any activity to be carried out in these areas.

9: Conservation: In line with the policy to conserve and protect watershed areas, lands currently under forest protected area leases are to be retained and zoned as Conservation areas. Additionally, areas above 35 degree slope within the GNR have been demarcated for conservation purposes in line with the Agriculture and Forestry guidelines for good land use practices. Furthermore, areas above the 650 meters above Mean Sea Level (MSL) have also been demarcated for conservation purposes in line with the Ministry of Forests' proposed protected areas.

# PROPOSED TLTB MASTER LAND USE PLAN FOR THE GREATER NORTHERN REGION 2020 - 2040



### Leases by Gender

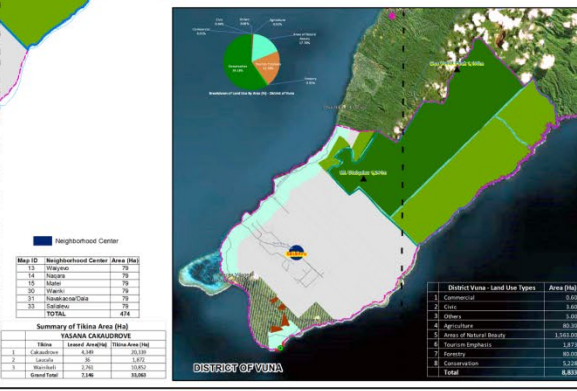
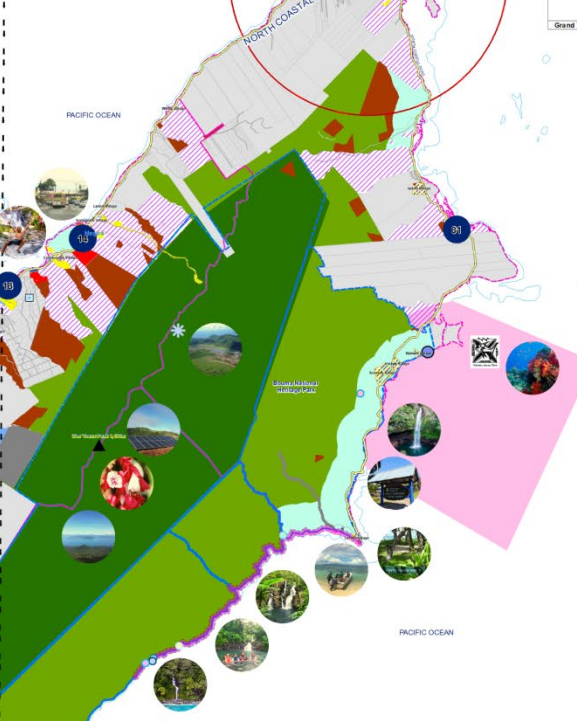
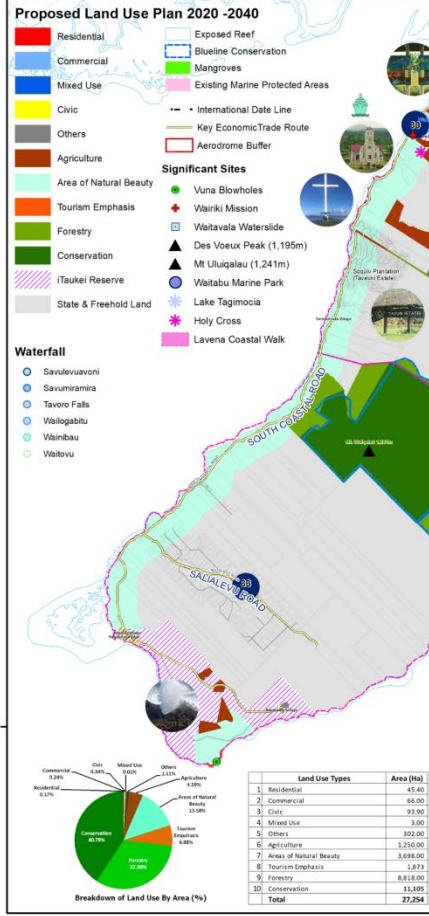
Province	Thina	Ura	Others	Grand Total
Cakaurove (Pt of)	1. Cakaurove (Pt of)	2	1	3
	2. Vuna	1	2	3
	3. Laucala	1	1	2
	4. Wainkeli	1	1	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>226</b>

\*Others = Lease jointly owned by couples, companies, non-individual entities

### Household and Population Analysis

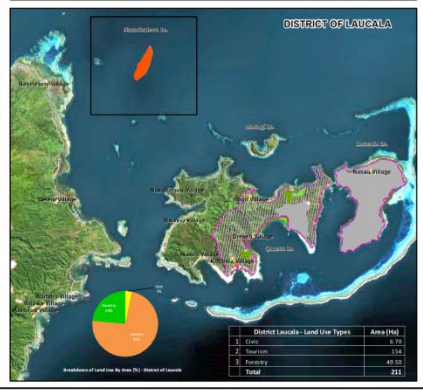
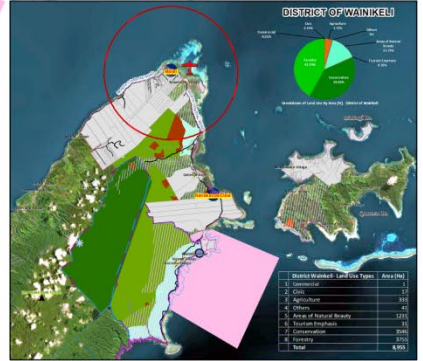
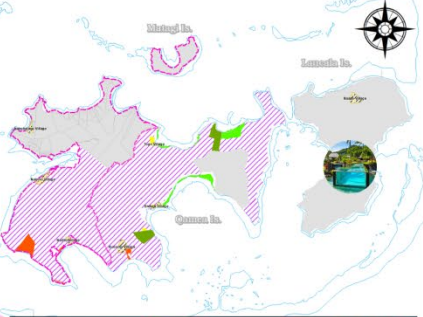
Thina	Total Number of Households (Private land)	Population (Approx.)
Cakaurove (Pt of)	1,388	8,790
Laucala	162	4,188
Vuna	801	4,188
Wainkeli	373	1,866
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,224</b>	<b>16,270</b>

Source: Census, 2017. \*Others = Households not recorded by including number of households by 5 average per household.



### Taukei (VKB) Statistics for Taveuni

Province	District	Village	Sum of Male (18+)	Sum of Female (18+)	Sum of Male (0-18)	Sum of Female (0-18)	Sum of Total in VKB	Count of Members Registered in Equal Distribution
CAKAUROVE (Pt of)	1	1. LAMANI	71	82	37	41	231	163
		2. LIDONOROU	181	163	45	37	426	22
		3. SIKASOSIMO	1,246	1,219	207	268	3,517	698
		4. YAVUQ	167	73	28	27	295	66
CAKAUROVE	2	1. WELASIA	48	41	11	10	100	22
		2. KOCOMA	405	308	73	56	690	13
		3. OREGETI	201	174	101	83	619	255
		4. NAGELELEVU	49	39	19	7	105	11
LAUCALA	3	1. TOGO	263	178	31	32	445	26
		2. KANAKAKA	122	116	24	26	291	3
		3. LA VUNA	269	179	61	47	497	8
		4. KOROVUQ	218	242	66	49	573	48
WAINKELI	4	1. LA VUNA	269	179	61	47	497	8
		2. NAWIVU	119	130	20	25	294	90
		3. NAWILELE	164	148	37	39	388	47
		4. GELINI	416	337	69	67	869	100
TOTAL	8	1. VUNAKA	84	79	24	21	218	63
		2. WATABU	124	119	18	15	274	3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>4,864</b>	<b>4,493</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>11,363</b>	<b>2,628</b>



### TAUKEI LANDS TRUST BOARD REGIONAL LAND USE PLAN FOR THE GREATER NORTHERN REGION (VANUA LEVU & TAVEUNI)

- A. LOCAL AREA PLANNING**
  - All local area plans, including planning of the growth and neighborhood centers would be subject to detailed local area planning, to be done in collaboration with DTCP and in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including the relevant Land Owning Units (LOU).
- B. LOU PLANNING & RESERVES**
  - The development of LOU Plans within the GNR is to be a consecutive and consequent output of this Plan, and must be aligned to the District Plan to which each LOU lies.
  - All areas within LOU reserves are to be planned in close consultation with the TLTB Reserves Department and the LOU members.
- C. NATIVE RESERVE LAND**
  - All native reserve land shall require de-reservation prior to the consideration of any subdivision or rezoning applications by the Director Town & Country Planning for approval. (Note: Evidence of de-reservation process as endorsed by the CEO TLTB, will be accepted in lieu of the gazette notice).
- D. HAZARD-RISK AREAS**
  - Developments shall not be encouraged in areas that fall within identified and/or known hazard-prone areas, whether mapped or otherwise. Hazard maps contained within this Plan and report shall be utilized as a basis for decision-making, and more efforts are to be made for the production of more hazard maps to guide policy and management decisions.
  - All proposed developments in vulnerable areas shall be subjected to a Geo-Technical Report or Investigation prior to the consideration of subdivision or rezoning applications to determine the scope, scale and density allowable to be developed within the subject areas.
- E. FORESTRY & CONSERVATION**
  - The following areas are to be retained and conserved as natural forestry areas and be restricted of any land use activities: 1) Areas beyond 35 degree slopes; 2) Areas beyond 650 meters from the Mean Sea Level.
- F. ENVIRONMENT**
  - All proposed developments that are subject to an Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) as listed in Schedule 2 Part 1 and Part 2 of the Environment Management Act (2003) be submitted with EIA documents prepared in consultation with DOE.
  - The areas designated as Key Biodiversity Areas and Important Bird Area shall require proper environmental screening prior to any decision being undertaken on proposed developments.
- G. GENERAL**
  - Any proposals to zone and further subdivide the areas around the forests & reserves be done in close consultation with Water Authority of Fiji, Forestry Department, Ministry of Environment & Director of Town & Country Planning.
  - All development applications within the study area are to be endorsed by the TLTB vetting committee prior to submission to the Director Town & Country Planning.
  - Any land having an area 5 hectares or more proposed for development shall require a planning report to accompany the comprehensive Subdivision Scheme Plan.
  - Multi-stakeholder engagement, collaboration and consultation with all relevant stakeholders should be encouraged at all stages of planning and management of land, resources, and development.
  - All policies contained within the associated Report for this Plan shall be applied and enforced.

- Notes**
- Growth Center:** Areas located at key intersections of major transportation corridor containing a variety of different land uses. It generally covers an area of 1.5km around the central focal point. They can accommodate development of higher density and are more intense than neighborhood centers.
  - Neighborhood Center:** A Neighborhood Centre, smaller in scale and purpose than the Growth Centers, is generally defined herewith as a local area hub for socio-economic participation for within a community. It covers an area of 0.5km around the central point. They are intended to encourage mixed-use developments which are smaller in scale, simply for the purpose of serving the immediate and surrounding neighborhoods and incorporate elements of smart growth.
  - Key Economic Transport Corridor:** represents the main transportation route along the Northern Corridor which links regions, towns/cities, production centers, urban centers, international gateways, etc. Recognition of the Corridor as a key development strip warrants an understanding of transforming the transport corridor into an economic corridor which promotes inclusive growth (by expanding economic opportunities in island regions, improving access to markets, trade and investment, linking cities and towns with urban centers and industrial clusters, generating employment etc.).
  - Tourism-Emphasis Area:** These areas are pieces of natural beauty and must be developed sustainably. Sustainable tourism should be encouraged to ensure development benefits all stakeholders. For the purpose of this plan, and subject to localized area planning, other land use types such as residential, industrial, institutional, cultural, and retail developments that are functionally and/or physically integrated) may be permitted and strategically sited within this area.
  - Industrial-Development Area:** The area aims to promote strategic and sustainable industrialization, and is an attempt to diversify the economy from one that is largely primary-based, to secondary (manufacturing) and tertiary-based. Industrial Development areas are particularly encouraged to make use of the Special Economic Zone (Tax-Free Zone) in place throughout the region. These industrial areas are intended to accommodate manufacturing, warehousing, wholesale, and industrial uses.
  - Rural Residential:** These lots are larger than typical residential lots, but are usually too small for agricultural uses - recommended site between 2,000m<sup>2</sup> - 6,000m<sup>2</sup> per lot. This land use is presently applied on two occasions: 1) In rural/reserve areas where there are lots of progression to other uses apart from agriculture, but where agriculture is still being carried out (but on a lesser intensive scale) for the wider area; and 2) Known flood-prone areas. The size of residential lots react as a mitigation and adaptation strategy to the impact of flooding and sea-level rise. Higher lot sizes act as retention areas during times of flood and better soakage capacity which reduces the rate of runoff into the drainage systems and waterways.
  - In this area, low dense residential development and agricultural activities (on a subsistence and/or semi-commercial scale) are encouraged. This land use gives a transitional impact to the release of residential lands in places that are envisaged to be areas of residential developments in the future. These low-density type residential developments with larger lot sizes are short and mid-term solutions to envisaged areas of transition in the future, but currently lack connection to essential utilities and infrastructure. Lots can be further subdivided in the future once availability of essential utility services is available.**
  - The consideration for the further subdivision of rural residential lots in the future shall only be allowed after prior consultation with the Land Development Vetting Committee and the Land Use Planning and Development Unit is done and endorsed by them.**
  - Agriculture:** A large majority of land within the GNR is currently Rural Agricultural in nature. Whilst some have been demarcated for proposed higher uses, careful attention must be given to those that are being earmarked to be retained. These demarcated agricultural zones would ensure that the GNR is self-sustaining in terms of food security for the future, and also to preserve the semi-rural nature of the country-side of the North (ensuring a form of urban hierarchy).
  - Areas of Natural Beauty:** These areas have been earmarked within the GNR as areas of significant landscape value and outstanding natural beauty. These areas can be utilized for conservation purposes, or for specific land uses that maximize and preserve the natural beauty and value of the resources. Strict site specific guidelines, including proper environment considerations, are to be imposed on any activity to be carried out in these areas.
  - Conservation:** In line with the policy to conserve and protect watershed areas, lands currently under forest protected area leases are to be retained and zoned as Conservation areas. Additionally, areas above 35 degree slope within the GNR have been demarcated for conservation purposes in line with the Agriculture and Forestry guidelines for good land use practices. Furthermore, areas above the 650 meters Mean Sea Level (MSL) have also been demarcated for conservation purposes in line with the Ministry of Forests' proposed protected areas.

## PROPOSED TLTB MASTER LAND USE PLAN FOR TAVEUNI 2020- 2040

# Thank you

