



Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture

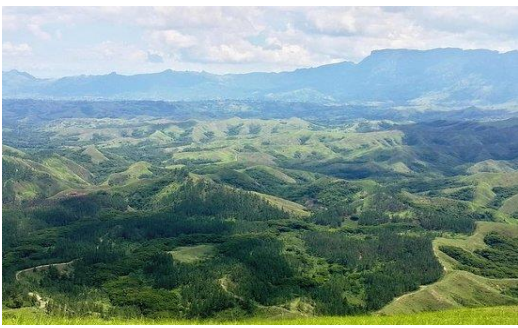
Sustainable land and water management, including integrated watershed management strategies, to ensure food security
A Fijian Experience

Presentation by: T. G. Nakidakida
June 2021



Marine ecosystems directly threatened by Landuse and climate change impacts

- Altered watersheds threatens food security by polluting Freshwater and Coastal ecosystems.
- Soil and nutrient erosion reduces agriculture and fishery productivity
- Prolonged dry conditions reduce land cover, leaving soils vulnerable to erosion.
- Fish population will continue to decline if watersheds are loaded with chemical and pesticides



On-going work on land, water and watersheds in Fiji

- Fiji's climate change bill which was widely consulted across all sectors, organizations and communities aims to protect our primary industries. Landuse bill addresses land management. Policies have been developed and operationalized.
- The Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with NGO's continue to create awareness through field schools and demonstration sites to sustain food security and manage land resources.
- Fiji is promoting the use of organic fertilizers and composts to increase soil organic matter and improve soil water holding capacity. These organic supplements reduces the volume of chemical fertilizer applied in crop production
- The Ministry of Waterways and Ministry of Forests has been actively working together engaging the river side and coastal communities for river bank protection using natural solutions
- NGO's are actively engaged with the rural population conducting vulnerability assessments and assisting the communities by cushioning the impacts of climate change through project funding and grants

Challenges & Opportunities

- The impacts of climate change in agriculture as a whole, can only be addressed through long term commitments and investments, aligned to existing climate agendas, with existing constituted bodies, while ensuring that the approach is “people centered”.
- Awareness and technical support have to be coordinated well for the rural population, who are custodians of primary resources.
- Opportunities exist in the Oceans dialogue to target sustainable agriculture, which will reduce soil and nutrient erosion, to maintain a healthy marine ecosystem producing safe and clean food.
- KJWA activities being implemented at country level need to be mapped to avoid duplications. From experience, there can be 3 organizations doing the same thing, one after another, just to check the box and access more funds from donors.
- Fiji, as a small island developing state with negligible GHGs emissions but facing serious climate change impacts, would like to see Koronivia go beyond COP26 and continue to address the vulnerability of agriculture to climate change. Implementation is key for our sustenance.

Conclusion

- Fiji is grateful to the numerous NGO's, international and regional agencies, bilateral and multilateral partners engaged in land, water and watershed management to ensure food security
- Fiji thanks the secretariat of the UNFCCC for the opportunity to share with the parties and observer organizations issues that we face in the frontline of climate change impacts.
- We want to raise agriculture productivity to sustain our economy during this COVID-19 hardships, while at the same time sustainably managing land, water and watersheds however, its critical to ensure that food & nutrition security and livelihoods of all Fijians are not compromised.

Thank you very much for your attention!

The Koronivia Story in Fiji

<https://www.tresor.economie.gouv.fr/Articles/e5ab50df-f04e-4080-a49e-801c703a820f/files/ad96d44a-50bf-4a5b-a098-80365b9a9028>