

CLIMATE RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEMS

CRFS ALLIANCE CASE STUDY ON FIJI

24 OCT 2022

FIJI: FOOD SYSTEMS SNAPSHOT



- Crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry are important sources of income, livelihoods and employment
- 93% of agriculture farmers are subsistence farmers whilst 5% are semi commercial farmers with at least 1 ha or land for cultivation.
- since covid-19, Agriculture is recognized as a high potential sector with keen interest shown from all stakeholders.
- Inconsistency and low production and supply during off season for some commodities is a challenge. However, Fiji has a lot of export potential in the Australia, New Zealand, US markets for, Taro, Tumeric, Ginger, Cassava, Egg Plant & Mixture of Spices.



- Despite conditions being favorable for its production locally, Fiji imports 80% of its rice from Vietnam and Thailand.
- Overall Agriculture production is increasing at an average growth rate of 3% p.a (2015-2019).
- 80% from Crop production and 20% from Livestock production (Central (40%), Eastern (13%), Northern (30%), Western (17%) – 2019. Production Growth through Public Private Partnership Investment Opportunities.
- Urban centers are greatly dependent on imports from Australia, New Zealand and China.
- Value chain is driven by key players in the Agri Food Systems wholesalers, retailers,



- Traditional diets comprise of locally fished sea food served with root vegetables like cassava and taro (GAFF)
- Less healthier diets: sharp rise in cheap, processed foods, mainly in urban centres.
- Highly processed and less nutritious food imported and in many cases cheaper and non perishable.
- Accessibility of fresh local foods like fruits, vegetables, fish limited to urban dwellers due to price, seasonality and lifestyle choices.

Source: Fiji National Food Systems Pathway, 2020 Key Statistics on

FIJI: AGRICULTURE & FOOD SYSTEMS POLICIES

- At the centre of Fiji's food and nutrition security lies the need to ensure that every Fijian has access to adequate food of acceptable quality and nutritional value.
- The Fiji Government is further focused on import substitution reducing imports of rice, citrus fruits, other crops that can be grown locally
- · Another focus is organic agriculture through knowledge dissemination on compost and bacterium culture

POLICY	YEAR	OBJECTIVES/ STRATEGY
Ministry of Agriculture 5-year Strategic Development Plan	2019 - 2023	 To build a sustainable, competitive and resilient agriculture sector To create an enabling environment that accelerates sustainability, economic opportunities, climate viability and nutrition security for all Fijians
Gender in Agriculture in Fiji	2022-2027	 Addressing Gender Gaps for Agriculture in Fiji Equality of access to economic resources for productive and resilient agriculture market, Equality of access to information and technology training for securing livelihoods, Equality of representation and participation indecision making and Effective mainstreaming of gender perspectives through strengthened capacities.
Costed Operation Plan	2022-2023	Grow Beyond The Annual Plan focusses on Food Security Agriculture Growth Plan that ensures resilience, sustainability now and in to the future
Agriculture Sector Policy Agenda	2010 - 2020	 To build a sustainable community through the establishment of a diversified, economically and environmentally sustainable agriculture economy in Fiji, both in rural and urban communities by ensuring food security, employment and income-increasing opportunities Improve agricultural support services' delivery mainly through an industry-focused program and Generate funds and secure investments to modernize the internal and international markets
Fiji Plan of Action for Nutrition	2010 - 2014	To establish a nutritionally healthy community, by improving the nutritional status and health of the population, both in urban and rural communities, in the main and outer islands too.
National Adaptation Plan	2019	 Supports efforts to ensure food and nutrition security by enhancing the resilience of the food production system. Introduction or promotion of certain practices and behaviours, including conservation agriculture, agroforestry, soil and water management practices, and the diversification of farming systems

FOOD SYSTEMS CHALLENGES & PRIORITIES

CHALLENGES



Lack of access to land, restricted movements of fresh produce from farms to the markets.



productive use



Poor agricultural practices and limited access to technologies



High production and labour costs, with low productivity, inefficiency



Lack of provision of agricultural tools



Lack of access to

PRIORITIES

- Benchmark level of productivity in nature-positive food systems and healthy, vibrant society with access to safe and nutritious food
- Balanced and sustainable equation of green and blue food consumption patterns that fully meet domestic food requirements, as well as positions Fiji strongly as a net exporter of food.
- Well-developed and sustainable nature-positive food production systems that prevents biodiversity loss, limited use of inorganic inputs and replacing monoculture with poly culture nature-based farming practices.
- Thriving primary sector that not only is a leading contributor to Fiji's economic growth agenda but also is an attractive commercial proposition that ensures a sustainable and equitable livelihood for all.
- Innovative, efficient, climate smart and resilient food system that is ably positioned to cushion the impact of future shocks.

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- Promoting self-sufficiency to build resilience through local production
- Providing leadership and required resourcing to drive the inception of the agreed naturepositive game changing solutions and turning them into tangible actions
- Ensuring a collaborative, inclusive and unified progress on the 12 game changing solutions identified through the Fiji Food Systems Dialogues and regularly review progress
- Creating a conducive environment for bolstering primary sector performance, promoting own learning and sharing knowledge with others to drive naturepositive food system transformation
- Ensure relevant agencies are accountable for delivery of agreed objectives, measuring progress through annual planning reviews and robust monitoring and evaluation.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES IN AGRICULTURE



Priorities	Agriculture Sector Policy Agenda	Strategic Development Plan	National Adaptation Plan	Food and Nutrition Security Policy	National Food Systems Pathway
Improve food and nutrition security through blue and green foods to sustain nature-positive food systems	All the strategic actions outlined in this agenda contribute to improving food and nutrition security	 Nutritious food production, safety and access School focused interventions Home gardens Food and Nutrition Security planning, monitoring leadership and coordination 		All the strategic areas outlined in this agenda contribute to improving food and nutrition security Promote investment in nutrition-sensitive value chains Support healthier school food environments	 Adoption of the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy and successful implementation of agreed programmes. Boost national nature-positive production to compensate for potential disruptions to food imports Drive Food fortification or enrichment programs to address the nutrient deficiency Improve accessibility of healthy products in the local markets and reducing access to cheap unhealthier options Promote healthy diet in school environments Improve attractiveness of agriculture as a subject of study in schools
Sustainable livelihoods and increasing farmer household incomes	Improve access to credit to farmers	 Access to markets Women and Youth in Agriculture Agriculture research services 	Strengthening the resilience of farmers and farming families by encouraging the diversification of agricultural produce for subsistence consumption and market sales	 Assist households in dealing with nutrition challenges through trainings on vegetable gardens, fish farming, household poultry Provide selected women and youth groups trainings on home gardens, dairy and fish farming Support increased youth participation and career pathways in agriculture Support the enhancement of social protection programmes Establish Fiji IYCF strategy 	 Promote use of technology through incentives and other schemes to improve productivity. Promote of contract farming schemes, providing support to farmers to enable transition from small scale to semi-commercial and commercial farming. Promote smart and innovative ways of making large size arable land available to producers for longer term Empower women and youth through targeted programmes to improve their skills on food systems Educate farmers and fisher and equip with both traditional knowledge and latest scientific technology
Improve sustainable resource managemen and promote diversified, climate smart agriculture and nature-positive food systems	Agroforestry and regenerative agriculture Promote modern organized agriculture through Rural Transformation Center model to provide information on crops, livestock, aquaculture products Convergence of forestry and agriculture sectors	Improve climate risk management capacities through improved technical, scientific capacities and partnerships Improve technical adaptation capacities of farmers through resilient crop varieities, safety nets, livestock breeds Increase awareness and adoption by farmers on climate smart agriculture	 Encourage agronomy practices, climate-based crop planning, and the protection, breeding, and cultivation of traditional and improved seed varieties and livestock breeds Promote and integrate climate-smart agriculture (CSA) practices into farming, trainings extension services, policies and plans Increase adoption of sustainable soil and land management techniques to address soil erosion, increased soil salination and to improve soil fertility 	Enhance and promote sustainable, diversified and resilient food systems in order to make available safe, diverse, nutrient-rich foods in adequate quantities to everyone, everywhere: promote the adoption of modern, diverse, nutrition-sensitive, and resilient household food production practices to enhance household food and nutrition security.	 Promote regenerative agriculture, and support communities to plant a diversity of trees, crops and integrating livestock activities in degraded areas Achieve sustainable multiple trees and/or cropping system, based on local traditional plant biodiversity and market's demands Develop and promote models of organic food forestry or agroforestry systems Drive the development of more resilient crop varieties with special focus on regenerative agriculture and livestock breeds adjusted to the different climate and soil conditions

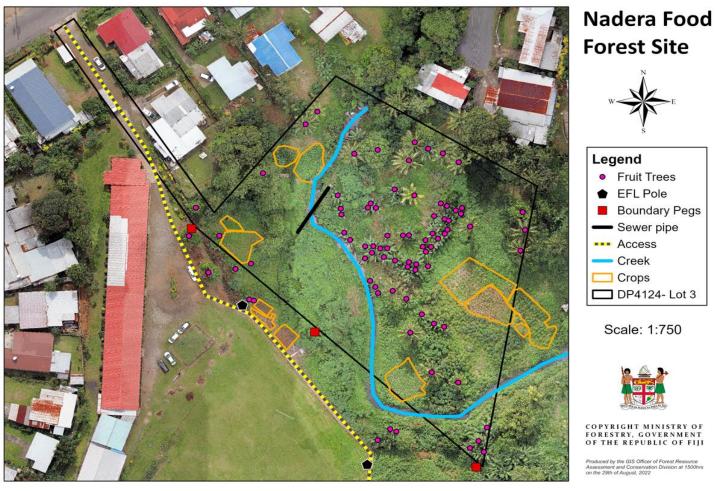
Priorities	Agriculture Sector Policy Agenda	Strategic Development Plan	National Adaptation Plan	Food and Nutrition Security Policy	National Food Systems Pathway
Integrated water, energy food support systems and commercial agriculture	 Food park infrastructure Feedstock production and use of renewable energy 	Increase farmer access to loans, develop farmer technical capacities Increase agribusiness participation in market driven commodities Link commercial agriculture with tourism industry	 Improve water management systems by assessing and protecting existing water sources, improving and upscaling (low-cost) irrigation systems, improving and maintaining water drainage systems 		Boost commercialization and facilitation of market access and increase commercial participation from primary sector Develop a robust online system throughout the value chain, enabled through the current wide access to mobile phones and internet
Strengthened services on land tenure, policy formulation, coordination and partnerships	 Improve project implementation, policy formulation, fund generation capability within the MOA and its partner institutions Improve cold storage facilities to reduce food waste Animal health programs 	MoA structure with supportive systems and infrastructure, improved communications, enhanced capacities in research, data	 Undertake regular climate change assessments, GIS mapping, and crop modelling, in partnership with diverse and inclusive group of stakeholders to improve understanding of climate risks to food systems Enhance the resilience of crop and livestock breeding infrastructure and supply systems Improve bio-security efforts (including border controls, early warning systems, onsite visits, and breeding programmes) to enhance protection and action against invasive species, pests, and diseases 	 Establish Food and Nutrition Act and Food and Nutrition Security Secretariat with steering committees and working groups Improve food safety and quality standards 	 Prioritise investments in key sectors in the food systems such as agriculture, fisheries and forestry Strengthen government capacity to work collaboratively with partners to find solutions and use best practices Promote use of blockchain, IoT, digital literacy trainings, digital platforms for providing information, etc. Provide support for land preparation and assistance to proper land use planning and adoption of sustainable practices in the long-term
Climate information services and insurance schemes			Work with diverse and inclusive stakeholders to ensure farmers (including disadvantaged groups) have inclusive access to hazard maps and climate information services Enhance climate monitoring and projecting, user-friendly climate information services, hazard and risk information, and early warning and prediction systems to inform decisionmaking Develop and make accessible user-friendly hazard assessments, maps and models focusing on site-specific risks	Facilitate the establishment of national and inclusive community- based, natural disaster early warning alert and response systems (EWARS) in order to enhace the resilience of food supply during crises. Estblish Agriculture Insurance Scheme for commercial and small farmers	Form alliances with financial institutions and partners to increase finance access for farmers, fishers and forest workers through financial inclusion schemes and insurance schemes, for example climate risk insurance.

Priorities	Agriculture Sector Policy Agenda	Strategic Development Plan	National Adaptation Plan	Food and Nutrition Security Policy	National Food Systems Pathway
Knowledge, research, evidence generation			Strengthen research collaborations with farmers (including disadvantaged groups), communities, and national research institutions	 Support nutrition-sensitive research services for product development Scale up evidence-based action to reduce food and nutrition insecurity 	 Carry out further research in fisheries involving innovation and technology transfer Enhance capabilities to achieve a solid research and innovation system
Build resilience through self- sufficiency and local production for local consumption	 Enhance local production of seeds and feeds 	 Link local food supply to the tourism market Improve production and access to local and nutritious food to communities 			
Upscale processing and reducing food waste					 Support SMEs and provide initiatives for supporting farmers to add value to their local production Develop a "Food Hub" production setup

ONGOING PROJECTS, PROGRAMMES AND INITIATIVES

PROJECT	THEME	STRATEGY/ OUTCOMES	LEAD ORGANIZATION
Building resilience in Fiji`s fisheries sector through improved DRR and DRM	Climate risk management and DRR	To enhance capacities of Fiji small-scale fisheries to respond to natural disasters and impacts of climate change	FAO
Strengthening capacities to address climate change impacts on biosecurity and food security in Fiji, Samoa and Solomon Islands	Agriculture, soil and land practices	 To assess the correlation between climate change and trans- boundary/invasive species, and impacts on food security and to address barriers in the agriculture sector 	FAO
Pro-Resilient Fiji - Strengthening climate resilience of communities for food and nutrition security	Agriculture, soil and land practices	 To structurally and sustainably reduce food and nutrition insecurity derived from the negative impact of climate change induced disasters by tackling the root and underlying causes of vulnerability. 	FAO
Fiji Food Forestry	Agriculture, soil and land practices	 Nature-based solution to food farming by adopting forest ecosystem model in which food plants and trees are grown in multi-layered gardens 	Ministry of Forestry with Nasinu Town Council, Tasty Kitchen Collective
Home Gardening Program & Farmer Support Program	Agriculture, soil and land practices	 Households were given seeds in order to plant, tend, and harvest their own food to people living in urban and semi-urban areas. The Program also sold surplus seeds from farmers through seed buyback program, distributing it to urban areas 	Ministry of Agriculture

FOOD FORESTRY: NADERA FOOD FOREST



An opportunity to domesticate and commercialise many of Fiji's native forest fruit and nut trees, which would safeguard and boost Fiji's native biodiversity

OBJECTIVE

To implement the restoration of overgrown site in the community-managed pilot urban food forest

STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT

Early stage of development establishing collaboration with stakeholder partners in the planning and design of activities, and funding proposal submission to finance some components of the action.

ABOUT THE PROJECT

Fiji's urban centres have allocated public open space in the city/town planning, but are most often not actively managed. Nadera Food Forest of o.6 hectares (ha) is an Open Space Reserve ear-marked by the Nasinu Town Council to be developed into a pilot small-scale Urban Food Forest. The area of interest is already cultivated for food by the residents.

The proposed Food Forest is planned to substantially improve the sustainable food nutrition and productivity of the area, with these community members and school children volunteering their time to be educated on the concept, learn about native biodiversity and harvest food for themselves

INTERNATIONAL & NATIONAL INITIATIVES

• SDG

- Regional Development Strategies
- Fiji 20 Year Development Plan
- Strategic Development Plan
- Sub-sector policies
- FAO policies and trade policies

STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATIONS

- Ministry of Agriculture units
- · Land and forest owners
- iTaukei (indigeneous communities)
- Secretariat of Pacific Community
- Farmers, Fishermen
- Communities
- Private Sector Industries
- Partner Institutions
- International development organizations
- Educational Institutions
- Residents

Possible external policy influence

Possible external policy influence

Policy dialogues, research,

communication & contribution

Policy feedback revision



PRIME MINISTER



Secretary/ cabinet vetting and approval

Interpretation/draft legislatio

OFFICE OF
THE PRIME MINISTER

Monitoring and Evaluation

KEY MINISTRIES AND PERSONS INVOLVED

MINISTRY OF FISHERIES



Minister of Fisheries
Permanent Secretary
Deputy Secretary and

Director Fisheries

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE



Minister of Agriculture Permanent Secretary Deputy Secretary Directors of Agriculture Agriculture Council

MINISTRY OF FORESTRY



Minister of Forestry
Conservator of Forests
Executive Director of
R&D
Executive Director of

Operations



IMPROVE FOOD AND
NUTRITION SECURITY FOR ALL
FIJIANS



INCREASE FARMER
HOUSEHOLD INCOME FOR
SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD



IMPROVE THE ADOPTION OF SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE





FIJI: GAPS IN CLIMATE RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEMS

Food systems focused mostly on production – initiatives for better market arrangements and market infrastructure not well-coordinated

Knowledge gaps on increased shoreline erosion and inundation and reduced surface water on food production

Many agencies are involved in developing Safe, Resilient, Nature-Positive, Innovative Food Systems and coordination between all of them is a challenge Inconsistent and seasonal supply of produce due to poor infrastructure, lack of harvest and processing knowledge, storage and processing facilities

Impacts of climate change, soil degradation, salinization, desertification leading to plant diseases, pests, bovine diseases, threatening beef and dairy production

Local produce is often more expensive than imported produce

ENTRY POINTS FOR CRFS ALLIANCE

CLIMATE- RELATED INTERVENTIONS REQUIRED IN FOOD SYSTEMS

- Regular climate change assessments, GIS mapping, and crop modelling to improve understanding of environmental and climate risks to agriculture production, distribution and processing, and use these assessments and models as part of national planning for food and nutrition security.
- Strengthen Fiji's disaster preparedness efforts in the agriculture sector by encouraging agronomy practices, climate-based crop planning, and the protection, breeding, and cultivation of traditional and improved seed varieties; cultivars and livestock breeds
- Strengthen research collaborations with farmers communities, and national research institutions
- Assess farm community and sectoral attitudes to climate adaptation actions in agriculture to develop appropriate and inclusive education and awareness programmes, extension services, farmer field schools
- Promote and integrate climate-smart agriculture (CSA) practices into farming, trainings, extension services, policies and plans and adopt nature-based and urban solutions where possible.
- Increase adoption of sustainable soil and land management techniques to address soil erosion, desertification, increased soil salination and to improve soil fertility, nutrient management, arability & soil restoration
- Support the restoration, enhancement and conservation of coastal ecosystems such as mangroves, seagrasses and coral reefs.
- Improve water management systems by assessing and protecting existing water sources, improving and upscaling irrigation systems, improving and maintaining water drainage systems, applying and upscaling good agronomic practices for water conservation
- Extend early warning systems to fishing households
- Formulation of National Food and Nutrition Security policy to support Food Systems Pathway

CRFS ALLIANCE ENTRY POINTS

- Identifying appropriate solutions and expertise in and promoting knowledge and innovation towards climate resilient food systems in alignment with the Fiji's vision
- Climate services, climate Data, statistical capacities, tools to inform decision-making, planning, and investment.
- Collection of possible climate finance sources and guidance on applying to them
- Helping in formulating domestic policies to promote climate resilient food systems, including aquatic foods, reducing reliance on processed and imported food. Eg. National Food and Nutrition Security Policy
- Availing methods with climate food and relevant data, information and tools for adaptive management of fisheries, building capacity for management
- Technological innovation and promoting bioeconomy
- Strengthening stakeholder coordination to ensure enhanced implementation, monitoring and evaluation of actions