**Existing policies:**

NCD, agriculture, health and nutrition, food security policies all have linkages to PROFAV

\*improve links between production and F&N

\*Need a work plan to implement existing policies

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Production/availability constraints.** | **solutions** |
| year-round supply of F&V | * Increase diversity of F&V (Van).
* Trial different systems of production. Promoting urban, peri-urban production for home consumption (e.g. containers).
* Domestication of indigenous f&v.
 |
| Accessibility of good planting material. | * Fiji – gov involved in seed production and distribution.
* Private, local seed producers encouraged.
* Cooperation among countries facilitated by SPC, with consideration given to biosecurity and certification requirements.
 |
| Declining soil health/fertility | * Improving and promoting composting practices (RMI).
* Educating farmers/locals about composting techniques.
* Promote use of pulses/legumes, intercropping etc that lead to higher soil OM.
* Improving integrated livestock/plant production systems.
 |
| Transportation, storage,  | * Improving cooperation/coordination among farmers.
* Gov to support transport (year-round) and construction of appropriate storage facilities.
* Collection centres.
* Creating local/village markets.
* Increase understanding among farmers on postharvest handling practices.
 |
| Short shelf life/Lack of processing | * Build capacity in villages.
* Provision of small-scale technologies.
* Re-introduce traditional knowledge on storing f&v.
 |
| Lack of acceptance of local produce | * Educate local populations of nutritional value.
* Re-introduce knowledge of culinary/preparation use in local dishes.
* Improve convenience where possible (e.g. processing)
* Encourage local cuisines in local and tourist restaurants.
 |
| Climate change/salinity | * Crop adaptability studies.
* R&D to develop saline and drought tolerant crops.
* Farming systems: container farming, hydroponics etc
 |
| Pest and disease | * Extension/knowledge sharing of IPM approaches, including traditional methods and biological control
* Diversification, companion planting
* Promote GAP to avoid build up pesticide resistance
* strengthen regulatory use of pesticides
 |
| Land availability | * enhance efficient use of agricultural land
* promote backyard and front-yard/home gardening.
* Container/hanging gardening
 |
| Farmer capacity (eg knowledge of IPM strategies) | * Foster greater extension via NGO’s, farmer organisations
* Using farmer field schools
* Tailoring extension to level of literacy/experience
* Demonstration/hands-on training
* Field days to “train the trainer” farmers – targeting lead farmers
* Farmer competitions
* Economics
* Market access information
 |
| Low productivity | * Covered above in GAP, training etc
* Incentives to encourage productivity.
 |
| Diversity of varieties | * Long-term, strategic approach to crop breeding, selection of indigenous varieties etc
* Trial existing varieties
* Cooking shows and demonstrations, including via dieticians etc
* Proactive approach to commercialisation of local/traditional crops
 |
| Poor extension services | * Increase ratio of extension officers to farmers
* Foster greater extension via NGO’s, farmer organisations
* Greater sharing of information/extension material among countries
 |
| Lack of coordination within supply chain | * Improve information sharing/communication along the value chain.
* Using communication devices (eg mobile phones) to improve information sharing to improve regular supply of produce
* Improve understanding of existing supply/value chains
 |
| Infrastructure | * Improve supply of water to farms: miracles, desalinisation plants, water catchment systems, irrigation schemes, recycling. Harvesting rainwater.
* Coordinated transport
* \*collection centres with storage facilities etc
 |
| Lack of interest in ag/ poor resource use due to emigration of farmers | * Government grants to encourage greater interest in ag
* Agriculture within curriculum (present in some schools and countries)
* Strengthen links between education and agriculture through career forums/expos
* Changing perception of ag from hard work with low pay to technology oriented and business driven
* Promote agriculture shows and awards
* Success stories/role models
 |
|  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Priority plans** | **Stakeholders** | **Lead** |
| Vanuatu  | Healthy school and correction service settings:* Target “pilot” schools and surrounding communities (Peri-urban schools (focus on boarding schools)
* Provide diverse range of plant material and technical support to establish gardens and foster healthy eating habits.
* Target schools are primary and secondary
* Work with health and agriculture teachers

Priority action agenda for government. – to reach 2016 “Healthy, Wealthy, Educated Vanuatu”Support conservation of OP seed linesPromote IPM vegetable production practicesEstablish breeding programme for local indigenous fruit trees. | Government DepartmentsDept. of Public HealthDept. of AgricultureVARTCDept. of Local AuthoritiesDept. Of EducationDept. of BiosecurityLocal NGOsLLEE (Live & Learn Organisation)WSB (Wan Smol Bag Theatre)Farm Support AssociationRed CrossCare InternationalADRAWHOUNICEFUNDPVTWGSPCFAOACIAR | **Dr. Roger Malapa** Jean Jacques Rory/Nellie MuruFernand Massing |
| Fiji | Health promoting primary schools. * Educating population on nutritive value of indigenous vegetables/fruit using mass media.
* School gardens including vegetables and fruit trees

Health facilities* Cooking shows using local cuisines by dieticians
* Establish fruit trees in hospital garden

Establish farming field schools* Through existing programme

F&N policy developed next year for 2015. PROFAV to fit within this policy area.* FPAN 2016-2020 will include details of programmes and activities of PROFAV.
 | NFNCWCFPAN SCHPS SCFT TAGNA DNFINDNutrition CSNFB HAGSPCFAOACIARMOAMOEFarmer AssociationConsumer CouncilAMACLCFBOProvincial structures | **Ateca Kama**Dr Isimeli TukanaMr Ilimeleki, CE MPIMr Tikiko LewesiDr Peter HoejskovMrs Jiutajia TikoitogaMs Ditoga KabukeinamalaAteca KamaMrs Jowalesi TaukeiShalendra PrasadMr Tikiko LewesiJosua NamoceAlifereti Yaya |
| RMI | Improving student understanding of nutritional value of F&V and assessing learning outcomes using MISAT. This will include:* Better utilisation of primary and secondary school gardens
* education and training of schools,
* pre and post MISAT assessments and health aspects
* cooking demonstrations – traditional knowledge in preparing and cooking indigenous fruit and veg.

**long term (order of priority)*** climate change (incl. pest and disease, salinity, )
* promote home gardens
* capacity building farmers
* transportation (outer islands) and storage (shelf life)
* diversity
* infrastructure
* soil health and fertility
 | MOHR&DMOEEPA WUTMIYTYIHKUTMITFBOMOFANGOsWellness CenterMIEPISPCFAOACIAR | Charlynne A. Alfred/ Carlinda JabjulanKarness KustoGlorina Harris/ Theresa KijinerAbraham HickingKathryn RilangAluka RakinJanet NemraAindrik GeorgeYlissa KendallDr. PinanoRay HouseMay Ipil |
| Kiri | Educate farmers on GAP* making high quality composts
* planting techniques.
* cultivation of swamp taro using traditional knowledge
* Postharvest

Priority: Support ongoing research on drought and saline tolerant crops* Provide tested planting material to farmers for commercial production

Encourage farmers to capture rainwater by investing in infrastructure (water tanks)* Demonstrate benefits of existing investments

Support ongoing activity to establish local markets for farmers to sell produceSupport school garden activities (long term) | MELAD-Agriculture MOE-Curriculum sectionMHMS-Nutrition sectionNGOs: KOP, LLE, TOFMASPCFAOACIAR | Tianeti Benna –OICDirectorEretii Timeon Ahling Onorio,Iataake TotokiMwamwarau Karirieta |

Coordination among stakeholders

**Barriers:** Competing priorities, political interference

**Regional coordination:** SPC, UNICEF, WHO, FAO

* Sharing/dissemination of information among country representatives
* Facilitate technical assistance at a regional level

**Communication:**

* Email network preferred over website. Potential to use FAO PROFAV website to provide relevant material from workshop.
* A one-pager brief to disseminate. Content: PROFAV purpose and benefits
* Good time to contact other relevant ministries so they can include PROFAV in their business plans

**Awareness raising:**

* Linkage with world food day and in Fiji Food and Water day, world health day
* Financial incentives to encourage younger population to engage in ag in Fiji

**Responsibilities of national teams:**

* Goal setting
* Developing indicators for project outcomes
* Incorporate PROFAV into business plans
* Raising Awareness
* Monitoring and evaluation