



**GTFS/RAS/198/ITA**  
**Support to the Regional Programme for Food Security in the**  
**Pacific Island Countries**

**FAO/ITA/NIU/02**  
**Smallholder Pig Farming in Niue**

**TERMINAL REPORT**

**By**

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**Government of Niue**

**NIUE**  
**2009**

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## Executive Summary

The smallholder pig farming project in Niue began implementation in late 2005, after several months of waiting for the project to be cleared, trying to understand the Food & Agriculture Organisation's (FAO) implementation procedures, and getting national project staff assigned to the project. During the inception phase, project staff needed to be trained on FAO procedures and it was soon realised that staff was needed both for the administration of the project and for technical field work. Two staffs of the Dept<sup>1</sup> were chosen as project managers to assist in the project, both for the first phase and the extension phase. A National Project Implementation Assistant (NPIA) was recruited in October 2005, after advise from the Regional Project Management Unit (RPMU) to assist the implementation of the project. Project implementation was also supported by four Chinese technicians as part of the South-South Cooperation Programme (SSC).

The overall objective of the project was to increase income by providing business opportunities for young farmers and improve food security. Specific project objectives were the establishment of five units of model smallholder pig farms; development of alternative feeds using local resources, developing business and income generating opportunities and supply of compost for organic farming.

Overall, the objectives of the project were met to some degree. Project outputs included the design and construction of secure pig pens, both as 'breeding pens' and 'grow-out' pens. These were supported by trainings in pig husbandry practices, farm management (incl. book-keeping/record-keeping), and basic animal health diagnostics. Farmers reported their ability to plan breeding programmes and increase productivity as a result of the trainings. During the extension phase of the project additional pens were constructed by community groups, thereby spreading the benefits of the project within the community. Given the foundation for farm management and improved pig husbandry techniques had been covered, it was decided that the next logical step was to train farmers in basic meat processing and food safety. Technical clearance was not granted for the importation of pure-breed boars during the extension phase of the project; however there was still a need to enhance the local gene pool. A training in Artificial Insemination of Pigs was organised by the Regional Project Management Unit (RPMU) and was welcomed and taken up by DAFF Livestock staff in December 2008. These are just some of the activities that will be expanded on as part of intended projects under the umbrella of the Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (FSSLP).

Recommendations have been made for action by both the Government of Niue and the FAO. Particular reference has been made to the need for the Government to provide ongoing support and technical assistance to project efforts, thus contributing to the sustainability of the project results and the achievement of some national development goals. It is also recommended that FAO enhance project support at the regional level to ensure the needs of the national project coordination teams are met, particularly in project management, FAO processes/procedures and specific technical support such as provided (to this project) through the Assistant Livestock Specialist<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Niue Department of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries.

<sup>2</sup> Mr Mafeo Bejo

## 1. Introduction

Pig farming has become a way of life and a substantial part of the livelihoods of Niuean people. Approximately 80-90% of Niue's population is involved in raising pigs on a small scale semi-intensive basis. It is common practice for many Niueans to rear pigs in back yard pens for food, income and traditional ceremonies. Pigs have also been long associated with traditional gifts.

Although people are rearing pigs, the management of the pens and the animals themselves is very limited. Little attention is given to the state of the pens in which the pigs are housed or good husbandry practices. Many pens are considered to be short term and used just to house pigs or 'fatten' pigs for planned traditional functions. Some of these pens are not properly constructed and not well maintained, thus animals tend to escape from the pen and end up contributing to the feral pig population.

Feral pigs are a major risk not only to the biodiversity of Niue (forests, plants, coconut crabs, and other wildlife), but also pose significant risk to economic development initiatives (Vanilla, Nonu, taro, etc) and agricultural practices in general. This problem has been recognized at the highest political level which has directed that it be addressed through effective practical measures.

Niue is looking at long term sustainable food production reflecting Niue's national priorities and economic development activities (i.e. organic farming, nonu, vanilla, taro). In support of these priorities, the project supplied and developed smallholder pig pens at the villages where pig manure could be collected and utilized as compost in support of organic farming activities. The establishment of proper pig pens and confinement of pigs aimed at helping control the feral pig problem on the island.

The project commenced in 2005 after several months of trying to understand FAO procedures and how to best implement the activities of the project. Originally, the overall objective was to increase income by providing business opportunities for young farmers and food security of the whole community.

Specific project objectives were;

- To establish 5 units of model smallholder pig farms;
- Define feeding rations using locally available feed resources;
- To establishment of an on-farm recording scheme
- Provide cheaper, but consistent, supply of meat to families and the wider community, thereby increasing import substitution.
- To provide fencing and shelter to ensure security and preventing damage to surrounding gardens.
- To provide business-like opportunities for the recipients in order to generate income for them and their community.
- To utilize the units as demonstration blocks for community training on pig farming.
- To provide pig manure for making compost as a soil amendment thereby supporting organic farming initiatives within the wider community.

The opportunity to extend the project was welcomed and additional activities were undertaken which resulted in a further 5 piggery units being built. The objectives of the extension phase were slightly different to the pilot phase in that the pilot phase pens were designed to be breeding pens whereas the extension phase units were known as 'grow-out' units where pigs could be housed and 'fattened-up'.

Annex 1 is the Logframe for the extension phase of the project and the detailed activities. The Project Logframe was developed after the training on Monitoring & Evaluation, which was held in April 2008.

## **2. Project Organization and Budget Arrangements**

At the national level; the Director of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Mr Brendon Pasisi was the Project Director who was continually advised of project progress and directed the work of the staff involved. The Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Hon. Bill Motufoou was a key member of the working group who advised and directed project activities. The National Project Coordinator and Project Manager were Gaylene Tasmania and Tom Misikea respectively.

During the pilot/first phase of the project, Augustine Jeremiah was recruited as a National Project Implementation Assistant (NPIA). His main role was to seek quotations, follow up and procure materials from local suppliers, arrange logistics of trainings etc. During the extension phase of the project, it was felt his services were no longer required so as the funds could be fully utilised for project inputs such as materials and equipment.

It was decided very early in the project that only one committee would be responsible for both the national food security projects as well as the development of sustainable agriculture project as both would involve the same people. The first phase of the project was also assisted by the Chinese Technicians under the South-South Cooperation Project. Niue was assisted by a water technician, crop production technician and an animal production technician. As we expressed language difficulties, the fourth technician was replaced by an Interpreter; Ms Liao.

The total budget allocated for the first phase of the project was approximately USD74,724.00. The total budget allocated for the extension phase was approximately USD72,450.00. By the 30<sup>th</sup> June 2008, the total funds used by the project had fallen short of the 60% drawdown needed, thus the project funds were reduced for the remainder of the project life and we were asked to revise the workplan to reflect prioritised activities for use of the remaining funds.

The project budget for the first phase and extension phase are attached in Annex 2a and 2b respectively.

## **3. Project Outputs**

It needs to be noted up front that the first phase of the project was based on a workplan and budget that was approved prior to commencement of any activities. A project logframe was not developed until after the Monitoring and Evaluation Training in April 2008.

The following outputs were submitted in the project document for the first phase of the project and quarterly progress reports have included the details of each activity and the achievement of the outputs as summarised below;

**1. Each of the five (5) sites is used as demonstration units.**

Five units consisting of 6 pens (5 x sows, 1 x boar) were constructed by project staff. Pig husbandry trainings held thereafter utilised these pens as demonstration units.

**2. Feeding rations defined based on locally available resources**

Assistance was provided by the SSC animal production technician and a TCDC expert visited Niue and carried out training on animal husbandry as well a formulated a basic feed ration using local crops such as taro, cassava and fish wastes.

**3. On farm recording scheme established**

A recording form was designed by the senior livestock officer and distributed to farmers for their use.

**4. Capacity building among recipients.**

Trainings have been provided for the farmers. During the first phase of the project, two trainings were carried out on farm management and animal husbandry.

**5. Income generation for households.**

As a consequence of the training, farmers were able to plan breeding practices and get the most out of their stock. New improved pig breeds were introduced (via a different project) and farmers found these breeds crossed with the local breeds resulted in faster growing animals; thus getting a better return for their effort.

**6. Provision of pig manure for organic farming;**

This output was less achieved as only one or two farmers were able to sell their pig manure to organic farmers; mostly they were used by the pig farmers themselves.

During the extension phase of the project, the following outputs were added on and included in the project logframe. Finer details can be found in the quarterly progress reports.

**1. Five 'grow-out' pig pens constructed.**

The construction of the pig pens were contracted out to community groups. In this case, the young farmers' group were contracted to build these additional pens; thus providing further training for the young farmers and resulting in increased beneficiaries of the project. The fencing panels for these additional pens are durable and strong, helping to ensure the control of feral pigs as a result of un-housed domestic pigs.

**2. Identification system and breeding records established and maintained**

Tags and ear-guns were purchased for farmers to use. This practice is carried out by farmers as needed, as well as by the livestock division of the Dept. in order to minimise in-breeding.

**3. Farmers trained in animal health and meat processing.**

Selected farmers were trained on proper slaughter techniques, meat processing and food safety. It is envisaged that this type of training will be carried out by the Dept. on a more regular basis and continued under the Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme.

**4. Piggery water supply improved**

This output was not achieved as equipment/materials were not procured. Achievement of this output is planned for the FSSLP.

**5. Project effectively monitored and evaluated**

The logframe has been designed and updated accordingly.

Following a review of the project implementation strategy (around April 2008), it was clear that several outputs could not be achieved for various reasons. Thus, the following outputs were taken out of the original extension phase workplan.

1. Local production of fish silage utilizing fish wastes from the Niue Fish Processors. (Follow-up activity based on the desk-top study by Mafeo Bejo).
2. Feed ration established utilizing local ingredients, including fish silage.
3. Importation of pure breed Duroc and Berkshire Boars.

However, there was a need to further enhance the training previously provided to farmers on animal husbandry. Income generation, as illustrated above was a key output of the project and there needed to be some way, other than sale of live pigs that farmers could gain greater benefits from the project. It was recognised that once farmers were aware of proper farm management and husbandry principles, increasing production was envisaged. This would result in potentially increased meat available for consumption, whether at the household or community level. The need to increase food security of farming households was key to deciding that training be carried out specifically on meat processing and food safety. The training would demonstrate to farmers proper slaughter techniques, meat processing and aspects of food safety relevant to working with meat and meat products. Hence, training on meat processing and food safety was planned and included in the logframe.

In December 2008, two DAFF staff attended an Artificial Insemination Training in Suva, Fiji, organised by FAO. This was the first time our livestock officers had been exposed to such training and found it extremely useful. Future projects will need to look at expanding or using these training to provide AI services for pigs in Niue.

#### **4. Major Issues and Concerns in Project Implementation**

##### **1. Limited human resources to carry out many of the activities**

During the first phase of the project, an NPIA was recruited and costs were shared among the current projects. The NPIA was helpful in obtaining and following up on quotes, arranging meetings/workshops etc. Due to limited human resources, the Project Coordinator was not working full time on the project, and therefore, on a number of occasions, other priorities took precedence. A project manager was nominated from the DAFF staff to assist with the field work, he was the senior livestock officer but was only available to the project during the first phase. This problem will continue to exist in Niue because of the nature of our dwindling population. However, the opportunity for recruitment of an NPIA would certainly help in the implementation of future projects.

##### **2. South-South Cooperation Chinese Technicians**

The SSC Scheme was of much needed assistance and very beneficial to the project. However, more time was dedicated to providing English language training to the technicians than practical field work. During the last 6 months of their time in Niue, the technicians were able to carry out field work and provide training for the farmers as their English had substantially improved. The SSC scheme was very helpful and is greatly supported for future projects provided that technicians are well versed in the English language with greater practical/hands-on knowledge.

### 3. FAO Procurement Processes

The procurement procedures are very difficult, particularly because of the size of Niue. There are limited retailers on the Island and they do not necessarily stock all the needed materials/supplies needed by projects. Overseas procurement is necessary and also very time-consuming. We have been advised that these procedures apply to all FAO member countries. The limited number and size of local suppliers resulted in delays to procurement, given that payment for goods were not made in a timely manner. Project management felt that project benefits should be shared among the people of Niue, therefore as much as possible quotes were gathered from local suppliers.

### 4. Alternative feed using local resources

Local crops were identified as suitable for use as feed resources both through the work of the TCDC Consultant as well as the SSC Technician. The TCDC Consultant prepared a feed ration using local crops and set up a demonstration with a few pig farmers. The use of locally available feed resources is a common practice among pig farmers, whilst the ratio/amounts required was something new for farmers to consider. When the Niue Fish Processing Plant was in operation, the opportunity existed for the addition of fish wastes with the local feed sources. The adoption of the introduced practice of feed rationing was very low as farmers were more inclined to limit labour input and prefer convenience; something which is achieved through the use of imported pig pellets. One of the main obstacles in increasing pig production is the high cost of feed, yet farmers will still purchase imported feed as a complete feed as opposed to the practice of using just local resources. Future endeavours to look at alternative feed or feed preparation methods need to consider what will work and be widely adopted by farmers.

### 5. Importation of Pure Breeds

Unfortunately, one of the outputs regarding the importation of pure breed Durocs and Berkshire pigs was not carried out. In 2004, the Dept. imported Duroc, Landrace and Large White cross-breeds of pigs, under a separate project and were advised that two years after their importation, the Dept. should look at importing pure-breeds Durocs to help enhance the local gene pool. The extension phase of the project was an opportunity to import the pure-breeds but this did not happen as technical clearance was not granted for this activity. It is unfortunate that this occurred as the aim for Government is to be self-sustaining and any efforts to increase meat production in-country would have been most beneficial, as most meat and meat products sold in Niue are imported. Local pigs are long-nosed and grow rather slowly, resulting in higher production costs and lower yields. Future projects should look at enhancing the gene pool of local pigs.

### 6. Project Management Needs

When the project first started, the Dept. was asked to prepare a project proposal/document. These were then sent to FAO for technical clearance and approval. Once approved, the Dept. was asked to take the draft a workplan and commence implementation accordingly. Unfortunately at the time, national project staffs were not aware of FAO procurement procedures and after numerous attempts to understand and get activities implemented, activities did not begin until around Sept/October 2005 and only after a visit from the Budget Officer. During that visit, he identified the need for Niue to have an NPIA and thus one was recruited and assisted greatly with project implementation. It is clear that project staffs need to understand the project from the



outset, develop a logframe which includes monitoring & evaluation and understand also FAO procedures so as to ensure that all needs (personnel, technical, and management) are met during the project inception phase.

## **5. Conclusions**

In respect of all the initial project objectives, these have all been largely achieved. Throughout the duration of the project, challenges were met and the project was adjusted accordingly. By December 2008, it was clear to project staff and management of the DAFF that to ensure a sustainable and productive pig industry, there would need to be a number of 'commercial' pig farmers to cater for the country's needs. The project has initiated the design of demonstration units which could be adopted by farmers who will venture into commercial pig farming.

The existence of backyard pig farmers meant that demonstrating the use of secure pig pens would limit the growing problem of feral pigs damaging food plantations and biodiversity. Once animals were secure, getting the most out of the animals by way of training in pig husbandry techniques and farm management was crucial to the success and sustainability of the farm.

Several trainings were provided by the project, ranging from basic book-keeping and farm record management to meat processing and food safety. Without a doubt, these trainings provided farmers with the necessary knowledge and skills to get the most benefit out of their farms and generate additional income as per project objectives. The project also provided capacity building opportunities for DAFF Staff. The visiting consultants and SCC technicians were able to work closely with DAFF staff thereby providing training and support in implementing project activities. All the trainings carried out were successful in developing greater farmer knowledge and providing a sense of appreciation for the work involved in pig farming all adding to efforts to develop the pig industry on the Island.

This project was designed in line with the Government's strategic direction, and whilst the impacts of the project cannot be determined in this short time, ongoing commitment from Government will ensure that project benefits are sustained. As much as possible, the activities carried out by the project and assistance provided will be continued by the staff of the DAFF. It was envisaged that the assistance provided to farmers, through direct inputs as well as training and extension support, will result in increased benefits to the farmer, who in turn would continue to utilise the provided assistance to sustain and further develop his/her farm when the project is closed. DAFF will continue to make site visits and assist farmers as part of its core activities.

There are many areas that need to be improved to ensure the industry develops and becomes highly productive. In the context of rising global food prices and the need for self-sufficiency, there are still many actions that could be taken to further assist the pig farmers in Niue. The FSSLP is welcomed in its purpose to enhance national food security and community livelihoods, among other things. Niue has put forward a project brief on future projects and activities that could further enhance the work already carried out in this project and we eagerly look forward to the implementation of the FSSLP.

## **6. Recommendations**

It is recommended that:

The Government of Niue;

1. Provide ongoing assistance to project efforts by way of technical assistance, extension support and information. Special emphasis should be made towards animal health services and pig husbandry training.
2. Support food security & income generating opportunities for farmers through training in food processing & food safety.
3. Continue feral pig eradication programmes.
4. Investigate opportunities for enhancing the livestock industry in Niue.
5. Strengthen ownership of existing and/or design future food security projects in such a way that they become self-sustaining.

The FAO;

6. Provide project management training as part of the inception phase of a project, particularly regional projects.
7. Provide technical assistance for practical, highly adoptable solutions for alternative pig feed.
8. Provide development opportunities for the livestock industry in Niue, based on successful ventures in the region.
9. Provide technical support similar to the South-South Cooperation Programme to member countries in support of the FSSLP.
10. Strengthen the capacity of national project management teams by allowing for project coordinator(s) to be funded by the project(s), thus providing for full time commitment to the project(s).
11. Strengthen the management of the projects at the regional level through the provision of more technical staff dedicated to specific project(s) areas and/or general staff who will be able to speed up administrative tasks required by member countries.

## **7. Acknowledgements**

A huge Fakaau Lahi Mahaki, Oue Tulou is extended first and foremost to the Government of Italy for their generous contribution which made the Regional Programme for Food Security in the Pacific possible. Not only for the first phase but also the extension phase, that has just been completed. May God continue to bless and enrich the lives of those who so generously give for the benefit of others.

There have been many people who have contributed in one way or another to the implementation and success of this project. A heartfelt Fakaau Lahi Mahaki is extended to all for your time and effort assisting the development of our pig industry.

## **FAO-SAP**

Special thanks to Dr Vili Fuavao, FAO Sub-regional Representative for the Pacific for his guidance and advice.

Thanks especially to the Regional Project Management Unit, led by the Regional Project Coordinator Bismarck Crawley for leading us throughout the project. Thanks to Mary Anne Suisala, Rossy Nglam, Mafeo Bejo, Lauro Hernandez, and Daniele Salvini.

## **Government of Niue (Public Sector)**

Special thanks to Brendon Pasisi, Director of the DAFF and the former Minister of DAFF, Bill Motufoou, and the current Minister of DAFF, Hon. Pokotoa Sipeli, for their guidance and advice throughout the project.

Special thanks is extended to Poi Okesene, Head of Crop Research and Livestock Production and Brandon Tauasi, Head of Forestry from the DAFF for their work as project managers for the first phase and extension phase respectively.

Thank you also to Tom Misikea, Natasha Toeono-Tohovaka, Joe Mahakitau, Tamuta Utalo, Charlene Funaki, Gus Jeremiah, Sisitama Tutogia (retired).

## **Private Sector**

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Thanks to the following people in the community for their support; Apii Vakaafi, Vaughn Misileki, Doreen Heaki, Neville Paka, John Tasmania, Ikimana Tuineau, Frank Mokoia, Fisa Pihigia, Meleki Melekitama, Poini Taufitu, Aokuso Pavihi,

## **Visiting Consultant(s) & SSC Technicians**

Thank you to Frank Moog (TCDC Expert), Mr Xiaobo Luo (Agronomist), Mr Hu Yuanzhi (Animal Production Expert), Mr Yang Jingzhao (Water Management Technician), Ms Liao Xinhui (Interpreter) and Tony Aiolupo (Meat Processing & Food Safety Trainer).

ANNEX 1: Logframe for FAO/ITA/NIU/02 : Extension Phase June 2007-December 2008

	<b>Intervention logic</b>	<b>Objectively verifiable indicators</b>	<b>Sources and means of verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Goal</b>	Improved agricultural production and household incomes for food security			
<b>Project Purpose</b>	Increased food production and income generation through pig farming.	Country Performance Indicators: 1. No. of locally produced pigs 2. No. of farmers earning income from pig farming	Ministry of Agriculture records National statistics Project records, site visits	Continuous Government and relevant departments' commitment and support
<b>Outputs</b>	1. Five 'grow-out' pig pens constructed. 2. Identification system and breeding records established and maintained 3. Farmers trained in animal health and meat processing. 4. Piggery water supply improved 5. Project effectively monitored and evaluated	1. Identification system and keeping breeding records maintained. 2. No. of radio and television broadcasts on animal health promotion. 3. No. of farmers trained. 4. No. of water supplies improved 5. No. of reports submitted	Project reports Site visits Project records Monthly reports Quarterly reports	Government support provided  Farmers' interest continues Inputs procurement process runs smoothly  Production inputs available
<b>Activities</b>	1. Construct five 'grow-out' pens 1.1 Design improved pens 1.2 Procure necessary materials 1.3 Contract community groups to construct pens 1.4 Hand-over to recipients. 2. Establish and maintain identification system and breeding records 2.1 Establish tagging program 2.2 Maintain breeding records	<b>Inputs</b> <b>Human resources:</b> NPC, PM Field Technicians Labourers/contractors Training facilitator  <b>Material resources:</b> Materials/Equipment	<b>Costs (USD)</b> Consultant/Trainer: 3,800 Training: 2,280 Expendable materials: (feeds) 5,700 Non-expendable equipment: (Drinkers, piping, signage,	Continuous support and commitment from the Government  Individual farmer's continuous interest in pig raising and relevant training

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Promote animal health programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1 Conduct training on animal health diagnostics and procedures</li> <li>3.2 Conduct public awareness on animal health</li> <li>3.3 Conduct training on meat processing (incl. food safety)</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. Improve the piggery water supply system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.1 Establish a more efficient and reliable water supply for pigs</li> </ul> </li> <li>5. Monitor and evaluate project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.1 Monitor project implementation</li> <li>5.2 Submit quarterly reports.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drinkers and pipings</li> <li>Feeds and feed supplements</li> <li>Fuel and oil</li> <li>Office supplies/equipment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>projector) 5320</li> <li>GOE 3,800</li> <li><b>Total 20,900</b></li> <li>(see attached budget for details)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Smooth procurement procedures</li> <li>Availability of veterinary supplies and feed supplements</li> </ul>
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**ANNEX 2a: PROJECT BUDGET FOR FIRST PHASE**

<b>Input Description</b>	<b>Sub/Child Account</b>	<b>Main/Parent Account</b>
<b>Consultant</b>		<b>5,600</b>
TCDC Consultant	5600	
<b>Travel</b>		<b>893.00</b>
In-Country	893	
<b>Training</b>		<b>1429.00</b>
Training Budget	1429	
<b>Expendable Equipment</b>		<b>59076.00</b>
Materials/Supplies/Equipment including stock purchase, drugs and feed	59076	
<b>General Operating Expenses</b>		<b>7728.00</b>
General Operating Expenses Budget	7728	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>74,724.00</b>

## ANNEX 2b: PROJECT BUDGET FOR EXTENSION PHASE

**FAO/ITA/NIU 02 : Smallholder Pig Farming**  
**Project - Extension Phase Budget Breakdown :**  
**Revised 28 Jan 2008**

Budget Line	Particulars	Estimated Cost (NZD)	USD Total
Consultants	No Consultancies envisaged.	-	
Contractors	Labour/contractors to construct pens	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 4,560.00
Training	Two trainings; on meat processing & food safety and pig husbandry practices.	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,520.00
Expendable Equipment	Ear Tags, pharmaceutical, feed etc	\$ 22,500.00	\$ 17,100.00
Non-Expendable Equipment	Ear (Tag) Guns, Drinkers, construction materials & equipment, fencing panels, importation of improved breeds etc	\$ 59,828.95	\$ 45,470.00
General Operating Expenses	Fuel and Oil, Communications etc	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 3,800.00
<b>Total Estimated Budget</b>		<b>\$ 95,328.95</b>	<b>\$ 72,450.00</b>

**ANNEX 3: RPFS PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW SUMMARY  
2007 - 2008**

**Project Code:** FAO/ITA/NIU/02

**Project Manager:** Tom Misikea

**Project Name:** Smallholder Piggery Development (Extension Phase)

**National Project Coordinator:** Gaylene Tasmania

Activities	Indicators	Overall Target	Outputs			Remarks *
			2007	2008	Total	
1. Construct additional pig pens 1.1 Purchase building materials, supplies and equipment 1.2 Hire labour to construct pig pens	No. of pig pens constructed	5	0	5	5	Pig pens constructed by community group: Young Farmers
2. Establish and maintain identification system and breeding records 2.1 Establish tagging program 2.2 Maintain breeding records	No. of pigs tagged No. of up-to-date breeding records	>100 2	24 0	20 2	44 2	Farmers do not always inform DAFF when they have new litter to be tagged. Follow up takes time.
3. Promote animal health programme 3.1 Conduct training on animal health diagnostics and procedures 3.2 Conduct public awareness on animal health 3.3 Conduct training on food processing & food safety.	No. of trainings conducted No. of farmers trained No. of training reports No. of awareness activities	2 >20 2 >10	1 32 0 5	1 12 1 7	2 44 1 12	Public Awareness is covered via fortnightly radio programmes carried out by DAFF Information Officer. Trainings were also covered by the local TV broadcaster. In regards to the two trainings – 5 participants were youth and 10 were women.
4. Improve the piggery water supply system 4.1 Establish a more efficient and reliable water supply for pigs	No. of efficient and reliable water supply established	2	0	0	0	Local suppliers were not forthcoming with their quotes. Other Dept. activities drew staff away and therefore nobody was able to commit to securing the quotes.
5. Conduct on-farm trial on fish waste utilization 5.1 Conduct demonstration on fish silage making 5.2 Conduct on-farm feeding trial on fish silage	No. of demonstration on fish silage making No. of on-farm feeding trials	5 5	0 0	0 0	0 0	Fish wastes not available since the shutdown of the fish factory in October 2007 has prevented this activity from being carried out;
6. Improve local pigs through cross breeding 6.1 Import purebred Duroc and Berkshire boars 6.2 Carry out cross breeding	No. of boars imported No. of improved pigs produced	4 >100	0 0	0 0	0 0	Technical clearance was not granted for this activity.
7. Monitor and evaluate project 7.1 Monitor project implementation 7.2 Submit quarterly and final reports	No. of quarterly reports submitted Final report	8 1	4 1	3 1	6 1	Ongoing and compulsory for project activities.

\* Constraints, issues or problems if target not achieved; breakdown of training participants into men, women, youth; etc.

**General Comments:** (Implementation issues, constraints or problems, recommendations, etc)

Project staff and Dept. resources have been stretched to the limit and therefore timely implementation of activities has not been possible. Limited resources means activities need to be prioritized among the Dept's other work. Commitment from farmers is not the same across the board; some farmers are stronger and more committed than others. The closing down of the fish factory has hindered the progress of the silage demonstration. Technical clearance has not been given for the importation of new purebred stock so this activity cannot be carried out.

**Reporting Officer:** Gaylene M Tasmania

**Designation:** National Project Coordinator

**Date:** 12/12/08



## **Photographs of Main Activities**