**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

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| **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 |
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| **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 lines  Promote IPM vegetable production practices  Establish breeding programme for local indigenous fruit trees. | Government Departments  Dept. of Public Health  Dept. of Agriculture  VARTC  Dept. of Local Authorities  Dept. Of Education  Dept. of Biosecurity  Local NGOs  LLEE (Live & Learn Organisation)  WSB (Wan Smol Bag Theatre)  Farm Support Association  Red Cross  Care International  ADRA  WHO  UNICEF  UNDP  VTWG  SPC  FAO  ACIAR | **Dr. Roger Malapa**  Jean Jacques Rory/Nellie Muru  Fernand 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. | NFNC  WC  FPAN SC  HPS SC  FT TAG  NA DN  FIND  Nutrition CSN  FB HAG  SPC  FAO  ACIAR  MOA  MOE  Farmer Association  Consumer Council  AMA  CLC  FBO  Provincial structures | **Ateca Kama**  Dr Isimeli Tukana  Mr Ilimeleki, CE MPI  Mr Tikiko Lewesi  Dr Peter Hoejskov  Mrs Jiutajia Tikoitoga  Ms Ditoga Kabukeinamala  Ateca Kama  Mrs Jowalesi Taukei  Shalendra Prasad  Mr Tikiko Lewesi  Josua Namoce  Alifereti 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 | MOH  R&D  MOE  EPA  WUTMI  YTYIH  KUTMIT  FBO  MOFA  NGOs  Wellness Center  MIEPI  SPC  FAO  ACIAR | Charlynne A. Alfred/ Carlinda Jabjulan  Karness Kusto  Glorina Harris/ Theresa Kijiner  Abraham Hicking  Kathryn Rilang  Aluka Rakin  Janet Nemra  Aindrik George  Ylissa Kendall  Dr. Pinano  Ray House  May 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 produce  Support school garden activities (long term) | MELAD-Agriculture  MOE-Curriculum section  MHMS-Nutrition section  NGOs: KOP, LLE, TOFMA  SPC  FAO  ACIAR | Tianeti Benna –OIC  Director  Eretii Timeon  Ahling Onorio,  Iataake Totoki  Mwamwarau 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