



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

MULTI-COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK FOR THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

COOK ISLANDS, FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA, FIJI, KIRIBATI, MARSHALL ISLANDS, NAURU,
NIUE, PALAU, SAMOA, SOLOMON ISLANDS, TOKELAU, TONGA, TUVALU AND VANUATU

2018 - 2022

October 2017

Multi-Country Programming Framework for the Pacific Islands

2018-2022

Introduction

1. The Pacific Multi-Country Programming Framework (CPF) sets out one common priority area to guide FAO partnership and support with the Governments of Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu - bringing together innovative international best practices and global standards with national and regional expertise during five years from 2018 to 2022. This is the third programming framework prepared for the Pacific sub-region and it builds on the experiences and lessons from the implementation of the CPF 2013-2017.

2. The areas of intervention to which FAO will focus assistance have been identified through multi-stakeholder consultations in each country or territory and analysis of the development context for each country, to ensure close alignment to national development priorities as articulated in national development plans and sector strategies. Ongoing and planned interventions of other key development partners have been taken into consideration to enhance harmonization and ensure that FAO assistance builds on and complements other partner support. A series of national consultation meetings were conducted with all countries to help build ownership and to validate the priority areas selected for FAO support. The in-country¹ consultations included government representatives from relevant sectors, private sector associations and individuals, and non-governmental and civil society institutions, particularly those representing women's groups, key regional organizations, (United Nations) UN agencies and other development partners. The focus areas chosen reflect FAO's comparative advantages and corporate strategic objectives in agriculture (crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries), food security, natural resource management and rural development sectors while ensuring synergy with the Framework for Pacific Regionalism and the United Nations Pacific Strategy (UNPS) 2018-2022.

I. Pacific Island Countries' context and priorities

3. Two over-arching documents serve to frame the context of the work of FAO in the Pacific: the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway which was adopted at the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in Samoa in September 2014; and the Framework for Pacific Regionalism which establishes processes and principles to guide a deeper regionalism to help create "a region of peace, harmony, security, social inclusion, and prosperity, so that all Pacific people can lead free, healthy, and productive lives"².

4. Paragraph 61 of the SAMOA Pathway invites FAO to develop an action programme to address food and nutrition challenges facing SIDS. This Global Action Programme on food security

¹ Consultations with Tokelau were held in Samoa as part of the United Nations Pacific Strategy consultations

² PIFS (2014) Framework for Pacific Regionalism, p.3

and nutrition in SIDS (GAP) guides the technical substance of the CPF as this programme is intended to support countries achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Global Action Programme focuses on three broad objectives: (i) enabling environments for food security and nutrition; (ii) sustainable, resilient and nutrition-sensitive food systems; and (iii) empowered people and communities for improved food security and nutrition. The Framework for Pacific Regionalism, coupled with guidance provided by FAO Members through the FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific (APRC), provides the modalities of working for FAO and its technical and funding partners in the Pacific.

5. The CPF intends to support the implementation of key national policy frameworks and has also been guided by relevant regional framework documents which include: (i) the Framework for Action on Food Security in the Pacific: Towards a Food Secure Pacific, in particular Theme 3 (Enhanced and sustainable production, processing, marketing, trading and use of safe and nutritious food); (ii) the 2015 Regional Roadmap for Sustainable Pacific Fisheries; and (iii) the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific: An Integrated Approach to Address Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (FRDP) 2017-2030. In line with the Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration³ adopted by Pacific Island Forum Leaders in 2012 and reaffirmed in 2015, gender is mainstreamed throughout the CPF.

6. The national development strategies and plans of the Pacific Island Countries (PICs) included in this CPF recognize the vital importance of sustainable development of natural resources and the role of agriculture, forestry and fisheries for food security and nutrition, livelihoods and economic development. In many countries, agriculture, fisheries, food security and nutrition sector policies and plans specifically target reducing the dependency on imported food and increasing the availability, access and consumption of local nutritious food, often citing the critical importance of an enabling policy and legislative environment with improved data and information for planning, implementation and monitoring. Strategic priorities for adapting to climate change and preparing for and responding to disasters are now included at different levels in all countries' policy frameworks with many countries already (or in the process of) having prepared integrated joint national plans for climate change and disaster preparedness.

7. Pacific Islands Forum Leaders have explicitly recognized the link between Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) and development, declaring that the "Pacific is in a NCD crisis" as part of the 42nd Pacific Islands Communiqué for the Pacific. In 2014, a special Joint Forum Economic and Pacific Health Ministers Meeting agreed to a range of measures highlighted in the NCD Roadmap Report on preventing and controlling NCDs in the Pacific. At the national level, many countries in the region have prepared NCD action plans which recognize the need for a multi-sector approach which, inter alia, includes ministries of agriculture, education, health and trade, and specifically target reducing diet-related NCD risk factors through increased consumption of healthy foods such as fruits and vegetables. The CPF preparation has also taken account of FAO Member Countries' recommendations from the 33rd ARPC which reiterated the importance of FAO working closely with other regional and sub-regional partners in providing support to member countries on priority areas of work, including climate smart agriculture, developing and implementing norms and standards related to food and agriculture, nutrition and food safety, and improving domestic market linkages

³ Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration, 30 August 2012, Rarotonga, Cook Islands (Annex 1 the Forum Communiqué, Forty-Third Pacific Islands Forum)

and agricultural sector competitiveness. The CPF is aligned with these Asia-Pacific regional priorities and with the Interregional Initiative on SIDS as FAO's main delivery mechanism for the implementation of the Global Action Programme on Food Security and Nutrition in SIDS.

8. FAO support through the CPF will also continue assisting countries implement global standards and regulatory agreements including the *Codex Alimentarius*, International Plant Protection Convention, FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, and International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture; and respond to the five priority areas identified in the FAO Regional Priority Framework for Asia and the Pacific 2010-2019: strengthening food security and nutrition; fostering agricultural production and rural development; enhancing equitable, productive and sustainable natural resource management and utilization; improving capacity to respond to food and agricultural threats and emergencies; and coping with the impacts of climate change on food and agriculture.

9. The CPF responds to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular to SDG 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere), SDG 2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, SDG 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts) SDG 14 (Conserve and sustainably use oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development) and SDG 15 (Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss).

II. FAO's contribution and expected results

10. In response to the PICs national and regional priorities⁴ to build social and ecological resilience to the impacts of climate change, strengthen food security and nutrition and address the NCD crisis, FAO aims to play a catalytic role in linking agriculture and health, strengthening inter-agency linkages and developing partnerships to foster a **sustainable increase in production, trade and marketing of domestic agriculture products, and healthy consumption of diverse, safe and nutritious food**. To achieve this overall priority area or outcome across the PICs represented in this document, FAO assistance will be focused on three common areas of interventions to deliver the following outputs:

- (i) evidence-based recommendations developed and promoted to incentivize the production and consumption of safe and healthy food;
- (ii) sustainable and climate-smart practices promoted to help build resilient agriculture, fisheries and forestry production systems; and

⁴ Details on national contexts are provided in the individual background country chapters prepared to inform the development of the CPF.

Regional priorities include: non-communicable diseases (Forum Leaders Statement on NCDs, 2011); fisheries; climate change and disaster risk management (Forty-seventh Pacific Islands Forum, 2016); nutrition and food safety; inclusive value chain development; food waste and loss; transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases, sustainable production and resilience in the context of climate change; data and analysis for decision making, monitoring and evaluation (Thirty-third Session of the FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific, 2016)

(iii) food control and business practices identified and promoted to facilitate efficient agri-food value chains that provide safe, nutritious and affordable food.

11. In line with the regionalism approach promoted by PICs, the overall outcome and common outputs were drawn from commonalities arising from country consultations and will be delivered, where possible, through multi-country interventions included in the Pacific Islands matrix presented in Annex 1. Specific country outcomes, indicator targets and interventions taking into consideration each country's context and technical gaps are presented in the individual country matrices that follow. In addition, FAO's interventions will be informed by a planned multi-country gender assessment that will contribute to strengthen gender integrated planning at activity level.

Safe and healthy food production and consumption

12. Gaps have been identified in the availability and analysis of up to date and accurate agriculture, forestry, fisheries and nutrition information to better food and nutrition policy formation, implementation and monitoring. Recognizing that data is essential for sound decision making, planning and monitoring, FAO technical assistance will focus on cost effective and manageable measures, using innovative data collection and reporting tools as appropriate to the country context, for food security and nutrition data collection, analysis and dissemination. Support will also be provided to strengthen capacity to monitor relevant SDG indicator targets in areas where FAO has unique experience and is the leading UN specialized agency.

13. Based on a sound evidence-base, FAO technical assistance will be drawn upon to build capacity to strengthen food and nutrition policy frameworks to incentivize the domestic production and consumption of safe, healthy food from terrestrial and aquatic environments. Developing and implementing specific policies and programmes designed to increase intake levels of essential micronutrients and encourage healthy dietary choices that improve nutrition generally are a priority. In partnership with international organisations and research institutions, including the World Health Organization and the Pacific Research Center for the Prevention of Obesity and Non-Communicable Diseases (C-POND), and building on the results of recent studies and statistical modelling, technical assistance will be provided to explore a range of economic tools, including taxation of unhealthy foods, as an entry point for food system actions for a healthy diet. To guide the availability, access and consumption of healthy foods, technical support will also be provided for revising existing food-based dietary guidelines (FBDGs), adapting the revised Pacific FBDGs to national contexts, and developing implementation plans to ensure that the FBDGs guide food-related policies and programmes as well as nutrition education activities.

14. To foster healthy dietary behaviours, technical assistance will be provided to raise awareness and promote healthy eating habits through nutrition education and information, using multiple channels (ranging from mass media to the delivery of nutrition education in community settings and schools), accompanied by strategies to improve food environments. Capacity building in carrying out nutrition education will also be provided.

15. School food and nutrition interventions could play a critical role in improving diets and nutrition knowledge of school aged children and help them transition towards healthier foods and improved dietary practices. Depending on national context and specific identified needs, FAO

technical assistance will support the planning, targeting, feasibility assessment, design and monitoring for pilot school food and nutrition interventions.

Resilient agriculture, fisheries and forestry production systems

16. As changes in the availability and quality of natural resources, due to degradation, depletion and/or impact of climate change can significantly compromise food security in PICs, FAO technical assistance will focus on helping countries to build policy, legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks that provide the right incentives for environmentally sound and resilient development, and strengthening national capacities for the sustainable management and use of fisheries, forestry, land, water, and biodiversity resources to underpin ecosystem services, store carbon, improve climate resilience and ensure food security and sustainable livelihoods.

17. Recognizing that sound data on resources and production and linking this to policies and actions is critical to ensure resources are managed well, FAO technical assistance will focus on cost effective and manageable measures, using innovative data collection and reporting tools as appropriate to the country context, for primary sector data collection, analysis and dissemination. Training will also be provided to build capacity for results-based management, including strengthening monitoring frameworks in the agriculture, fisheries and forestry sector. The long-term aim is to build sustainable statistical systems that will produce accurate and timely statistics to integrate into the national statistical system and to inform evidence-based policy development, planning and monitoring. FAO support through the CPF will be aligned with the Pacific Strategic Plan for Agricultural and Fishery Statistics.

18. With the severity and frequency of extreme weather events projected to increase as a result of climate change, FAO support will foster integrated approaches to address climate change and disaster risks to help build sustainable and resilient rural livelihoods and food security. This will include building capacity in climate-smart agriculture, including land and water management, and exploring crop and livestock genetic resources and environment synergies to enhance farming system adaptation, through agroforestry practices, increased species diversity, and the introduction of climate-tolerant crops and varieties particularly locally-adapted and nutritious varieties. FAO will continue to support food security cluster coordination and preparedness, capacity building and policy development for disaster risk reduction in the agriculture sectors. Support will be directed to enhancing early warning systems and better forecasting – linked to a realistic set of adaptation options appropriately packaged for dissemination – to improve small scale fisheries and small holder farm planning and preparedness. Assistance will also be provided for building post-disaster rapid assessment capacity, including in the use of smart-phone based data collection tools to provide quick and efficient methods for data capture and sharing.

19. As a major source of animal protein across the region and a source of income for the small-scale sector, particularly women, coastal and inshore resources are particularly important; but traditional shallow water resource are under threat from over exploitation, habitat degradation as well as from the impacts of pollution, natural disasters and climate change. Migrating small scale effort into nearshore deep water for oceanic species can provide alternative livelihood opportunities for coastal communities and make available additional safe protein sources for the growing and urbanizing populations. In selected countries and working with other active partners, FAO support will focus on strengthening the enabling environment, reviewing and strengthening sustainable management practices and, where appropriate, exploring and piloting new models for the coastal

fishery resource management and development. To facilitate development of the small-scale fisheries sector, FAO technical assistance will be provided to support professionalization, pilot innovative, safe, fit for purpose Low Impact Fuel Efficient (LIFE) harvesting technologies, such as Fish Aggregating Devices, enhance uptake of quality fish handling and preservation techniques and improve business management skills of entrepreneurs.

20. In order to promote effective management, conservation and sustainability of oceanic fish stock and the marine environment FAO will continue to support PICs for their effective implementation of global, regional and sub-regional arrangements for conservation and management of tuna fisheries through partnering with regional and inter-regional organizations, including the Pacific Island Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), the Pacific Community (SPC) and the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission. FAO assistance will specifically address illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing issues, including building capacity to implement the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) through the revision of legislation as may be necessary, institutional strengthening (including strategic action plans) and knowledge building and skills development for managers and inspectors.

Efficient agri-food value chains that provide safe, nutritious and affordable food

21. Ensuring that safe and nutritious food is available and accessible to consumers at competitive affordable prices is key to strengthening food security and nutrition in PICs. Facilitating improved production and marketing of local staples in order to reduce reliance on imported cereals will strengthen resilience against impacts of climate change and global market volatility and expand commercial and livelihood opportunities. In addition, confidence in the control of food safety risks in the food system, to ensure hygienically produced and safe food products is critical for accessing higher value markets, including tourist markets. FAO will adopt a nutrition-sensitive agriculture value chain approach that identifies and targets specific nutrition problems and vulnerabilities and prioritises specific foods or bundles of foods needed for a balanced diet to address these problems and to inform commodity and market selection. Technical assistance and capacity building support will be provided to organize and coordinate supply chains of local nutritious and safe food and upgrade and increase efficiencies in selected value chains areas, including: producing, processing and marketing horticultural and fisheries products; food quality, food safety and post-harvest practices to improve quality and reduce wastage; logistical systems for delivering and storing food; development and implementation of appropriate food standards; and improved coordination between actors in the value chain.

22. In accordance with specific country issues and identified priority needs, FAO support will be provided to strengthen legal and regulatory frameworks, using Codex Alimentarius standards as a benchmark, develop strategic action plans to strengthen food controls, enhance cross-ministerial coordination, strengthen participation in international standards improve capacity for risk analysis, and build capacity for good practices in primary production and downstream processing through the development of schemes and certification systems in line with international accreditation criteria.

23. To facilitate the entry of small-scale agriculture and aquaculture farms and processing operations into more commercial supply chains FAO will promote the application of sound business models and tools, enhanced business skills, and increased access to affordable finance for capital investment in new technology. FAO will work with relevant financial institutions, such as development banks, private sector associations, including Chambers of Commerce, and small

enterprise development centres to design appropriate agriculture finance and enterprise development models and build capacity in their implementation. In accordance with specific country needs, support will be provided to develop business skills, identify market opportunities, enhance the technical and managerial capacities of actors involved in post-production activities, build capacity in food processing and food processing technologies, supporting new food product development, assess the viability of new food product lines and subsequently build capacity in efficient production technologies, and contract farming models to improve aggregation of quality supply and supply chain coordination. In relevant countries, FAO will continue to support the Micronesian Association for Sustainable Aquaculture to enhance the sustainable development of aquaculture.

24. Targeting women farmers and vendors to ensure they gain access to technologies and inputs aimed at increasing the efficiency of local food systems has been identified to have positive benefits for nutrition, given food production and marketing and food preparation responsibilities are primarily managed by women. In selected countries a specific focus of interventions will be to ensure small-scale (mainly women) food vendors are able to provide safe and nutritious food whilst protecting and strengthening their enterprise opportunities. Additionally, support will be provided to improve business skills, business plans and models, and opportunities for women in aquaculture enterprises.

25. In several of the smaller island countries, urban populations are concentrated on island centres where food demand is high, but new agricultural production opportunities near urban centres are limited and shallow water coastal fisheries resources are depleted. In these situations building capacity for sustainable inter-island food trade (including fish) will be targeted for support.

III. Implementation, monitoring and reporting arrangements

26. The scope of the CPF engagement will require support from the core budget of FAO and Trust Fund projects from external donors. The approximate total of estimated resources required to implement the CPF is USD 56.2 million, with USD 28.5 million (50.8 percent) already available from FAO and partners. FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) and other core budget resources are anticipated to provide around USD 13.2 million (23.5 percent), to be utilized for implementation of small and medium sized national and multi-country projects. A resource mobilisation target of USD 14.5 million (25.7 percent) has been identified for extra-budgetary resources (excluding three potential GCF projects of USD 10 to 50 million), with a further USD 7.5 to 10 million resource mobilization target for emergency preparedness and response.

27. Key resource partners to implement the CPF include the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through projects in Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu, the European Union (EU) through the Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability, and Transformation (FIRST) projects implemented in partnership with the Governments of Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu and the World Trade Organization through the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) project implemented in partnership with the Government of Solomon Islands. FAO will ensure synergy between FAO funded technical assistance and GEF and STDF funded projects, with TCP and other technical assistance supporting the achievement of these projects. Other potential resource partners identified include the Green Climate Fund (GCF), for which FAO is as an accredited

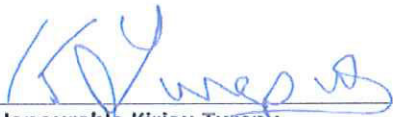
entity for medium-sized projects. Under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, FAO can offer technical expertise to support Member States' adaptation planning processes.

28. The CPF will be pursued in partnerships as broad as possible and in alignment with the joint efforts of the Governments of the PICs included in this framework and their development partners – including relevant private sector bodies, non-government organizations (NGOs), regional organizations and international players active in the areas of coastal fisheries management, disaster management, climate change and resilience building – for enhanced coordination and aid effectiveness. In particular, the Regional Framework for Accelerating Action on Food Security and Nutrition in Pacific SIDS (the Pacific Framework) will provide a mechanism to strengthen the coherence and coordination of development partner support for food security and nutrition. The Pacific Framework intends to directly contribute to the implementation of the GAP in the Pacific and involves the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), FAO, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Bank Group, the World Health Organization (WHO), SPC, the Government of Australia (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade), and the Government of New Zealand (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade). The PICs Governments and FAO look forward to seeking collaboration and support from all concerned partners for the successful implementation of the CPF.

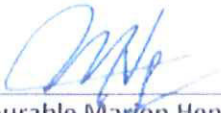
29. An implementation and monitoring plan will be drafted as a supplement to the CPF, outlining country activities, timeframe and key performance indicators, including relevant gender qualifiers. This will be used to record progress towards the implementation of agreed activities, based on information provided by national governments and mission reports from FAO technical officers and consultants. Progress will be discussed with relevant government representatives during bi-annual reviews (mid-year teleconferences and end-of-year meetings) and progress reports will feed into the UNPS annual reporting. Following annual reviews, the CPF document may be adjusted as necessary to keep it focused and relevant to country needs. A Multi-Country Programme Evaluation will be undertaken by FAO's Office of Evaluation in the penultimate year of the CPF.

30. Major changes in country circumstances can be addressed by a CPF revision as and when needed.

Signature page



Honourable Kiriau Turepu
Minister for Agriculture
Cook Islands



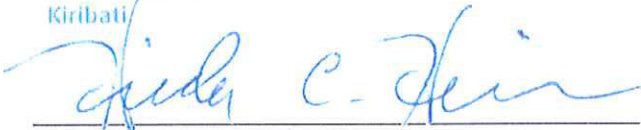
Honourable Marlon Henry
Secretary, Department of Resources and
Development
Federated States of Micronesia



Honourable Inia Seruiratu
Minister for Agriculture
Fiji



Honourable Alexander Teabo
Minister for Environment, Lands and Agricultural
Development
Kiribati



Honourable Hilda C. Heine
Acting Minister for Natural Resources and
Commerce
Marshall Islands



Honourable Baron Divavesi Waqa
Minister for Commerce, Industry and Environment
Nauru



Honourable Dalton Tagelagi
Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Niue



Honourable Umiich Sengebau
Minister for Natural Resources, Environment and
Tourism
Palau



Honourable Lopaoa Natanielu Mu'a
Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries
Samoa



Honourable Duddley Kopu
Minister for Agriculture and Livestock
Solomon Islands



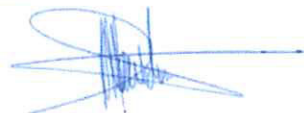
Honourable Kelihiano Kalolo
Minister for Economic Development, Natural
Resources & Environment
Tokelau



Honourable Semisi Taelangi Fakahau
Minister for Agriculture & Food, Forests and
Fisheries
Tonga



Honourable Dr Puakena Boreham
Minister for Natural Resources
Tuvalu



Honourable Matai Seremaiah
Minister for Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries,
Forestry and Biosecurity
Vanuatu



Ms Eriko Hibi
Subregional Coordinator for the Pacific Islands
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United
Nations

Annex 1: CPF Results and Resource Requirements for 2018 to 2022

This annex includes 15 matrices: one multi-country matrix (below) focusing on results and resources relevant to several or all Pacific Island Countries and 14 country specific matrices.

PACIFIC ISLANDS

Outcome:

Sustainable increase in production, trade and marketing of domestic agriculture products, and healthy consumption of diverse, safe and nutritious food

Related UN Pacific Strategy Outcomes and Indicators:

Outcome 1: Climate Change, Disaster Resilience and Environmental Protection, Indicators 1.3 (Number of PICTs that have established a national and at least one sectoral development plan incorporating climate change and disaster risk management, related to **SDG 13.1.1**) and 1.5 (Coverage of terrestrial, and marine areas that are protected, related to **SDG 15.1.2** and **14.5.1**)

Outcome 3: Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Empowerment, Indicators 3.1 (Number of PICTs in which the proportion of population living below the national poverty line has decreased, **SDG 1.2.1**) and 3.2 (Number of PICTs in which the proportion of men, women, youth and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions has decreased, **SDG 1.2.2**)

Regional Priorities:

Non-Communicable Diseases (Forum Leaders Statement on NCDs, 2011); **Fisheries**; **Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management** (Forty-seventh Pacific Islands Forum, 2016); **Nutrition and food safety**; **Inclusive value chain development**; **Food waste and loss**; **Transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases**; **Sustainable production and resilience in the context of climate change**; **Data and analysis for decision making, monitoring and evaluation** (Thirty-third Session of the FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific, 2016)

Output and indicator ⁵	Indicator target and year of achievement ⁶	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD) for sub-regional and multi-country interventions					Targeted countries
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP and PWB	
Output 1: Evidence-based recommendations developed and promoted to incentivize the production and consumption of safe and healthy food <i>Contributes to SDG Target 2.1</i>	<i>Strategy for the Implementation of Pacific Food Based Dietary Guidelines adopted by end 2019</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 1.1.1</i>	3,660,000	1,860,000	1,800,000			CKI, FIJ, FSM, KIR, RMI, NAU, NIU, PLW, SAM, SOI, TOK, TON, TUV, VAN

⁵ All SDG indicators referenced are Pacific Headline Indicators.

⁶ Targets will be refined and updated on a biennial basis.

	<p><i>School Food and Nutrition Education Programme piloted and evaluated by end 2019</i></p> <p><i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 1.3.1</i></p> <p><i>See also Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu country matrices (Corporate Output Indicators 1.1.1, 1.2.1, 1.3.1)</i></p>						
<p>Output 2: Sustainable and climate-smart practices promoted to help build resilient agriculture, fisheries and forestry production systems</p> <p><i>Contributes to SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.a, 14.4, 14.6, 14.7 and 14.b</i></p>	<p><i>Five countries with strengthened capacities to implement policies, strategies or governance mechanisms that foster sustainable production and/or address climate change and environmental degradation by end 2019</i></p> <p><i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 2.3.2</i></p> <p><i>At least two countries with improved resource mobilization and coordination mechanisms for risk reduction and crises management by 2022</i></p> <p><i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 5.1.2</i></p> <p><i>At least one country with enhanced early warning/early action mechanism by 2022</i></p> <p><i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 5.2.1</i></p> <p><i>See also country matrices (Corporate Output Indicators 2.2.2 and 2.3.2)</i></p>	9,290,000	7,590,000	1,200,000		500,000	CKI, FIJ, FSM, KIR, RMI, NAU, NIU, PLW, SAM, SOI, TOK, TON, TUV, VAN
Output 3: Food control and business practices identified and	<i>Capacity of Pacific Island national</i>	500,000	500,000				FSM, NAU, PLW,

<p>promoted to facilitate efficient agri-food value chains which provide safe, nutritious and affordable food</p> <p><i>Contributes to SDG Targets 2.1 and 14.b</i></p>	<p><i>fishery authorities strengthened to evaluate small-scale oceanic fish harvesting, processing and marketing development strategies, through cost-benefit analyses via desk reviews and in-country assessments by 2018</i></p> <p><i>Micronesian aquaculture business development strategy developed by 2019</i></p> <p><i>See also relevant country matrices</i></p> <p><i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 4.2.1</i></p>						RMI
<p>Cross-cutting initiatives</p> <p><i>National statistical systems and institutions strengthened to improve the competencies of national statisticians in collecting, analysing and disseminating agriculture and food statistics, including SDG indicators</i></p>	<p><i>At least 10 countries with one data point and 5 countries with two data points available for SDG 2.1.1 by 2022</i></p> <p><i>At least 7 countries with one data point available for 2.1.2. by 2022</i></p> <p><i>At least 10 countries with one data point available for 2.3.2. by 2022</i></p>	5,000,000		4,000,000		1,000,000	CKI, FIJ, FSM, KIR, RMI, NAU, NIU, PLW, SAM, SOI, TOK, TON, TUV, VAN
<p>Total resource requirements for the Pacific Islands' CPF multi-country outcome</p>		18,450,000	9,950,000	7,000,000		1,500,000	

COOK ISLANDS

Outcome: Sustainable increase in demand and healthy consumption of domestically produced safe and nutritious food

Related UN Pacific Strategy Outcomes: Outcome 1 - Climate Change, Disaster Resilience and Environmental Protection and Outcome 3 - Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Empowerment

Regional Priorities: Non-Communicable Diseases; Fisheries; Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management; Nutrition and food safety; Inclusive value chain development; Food waste and loss; Transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases, Sustainable production and resilience in the context of climate change; Data and analysis for decision making, monitoring and evaluation

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement ⁷	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output 1: Evidence-based recommendations developed and promoted to incentivize the production and consumption of safe and healthy food <i>Contributes to SDG Target 2.1</i>	<i>At least one policy process with enhanced human and institutional capacities for the analysis of food security and nutrition situation, including the contributions of different sectors, for informed decision-making by 2022</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator1.3.1</i>	300,000				300,000	Ministries of Agriculture, Health, and Finance Central Policy and Planning Chamber of Commerce Titikaveka Growers and other private sector producer groups WHO
Output 2: Sustainable and climate-smart practices promoted to help build resilient agriculture, fisheries and forestry production systems <i>Contributes to SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 14.6 and 14.7</i>	<i>Capacity of Ministry of Marine Resources strengthened to develop robust conservation and management measures for fisheries resources, in partnership with other FFA Pacific Island member countries by 2019</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 2.3.2</i>	300,000				300,000	Ministry of Marine Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Transport and PM's Office Climate Change Titikaveka Growers and other private sector producer groups

⁷ Targets will be refined and updated on a biennial basis.

Output 3: Food control and business practices identified and promoted to facilitate efficient agri-food value chains which provide safe, nutritious and affordable food <i>Contributes to SDG Target 2.1</i>	<i>At least one new financial product/service or risk mitigation instrument for efficient and inclusive agricultural and food systems developed by 2022</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 4.3.2</i>	250,000				250,000	Bank of Cook Islands Business Trade Investment Board Chamber of Commerce
Total resource requirements for Cook Islands' CPF outcome		850,000				850,000	
Additional considerations on FAO's assistance are provided in the implementation plan complementing this CPF.							

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

Outcome: Sustainable increase in production and marketing of domestic agriculture products and healthy consumption of safe and nutritious food

Related UN Pacific Strategy Outcomes: Outcome 1 - Climate Change, Disaster Resilience and Environmental Protection and Outcome 3 - Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Empowerment

Regional Priorities: Non-Communicable Diseases; Fisheries; Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management; Nutrition and food safety; Inclusive value chain development; Food waste and loss; Transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases, Sustainable production and resilience in the context of climate change; Data and analysis for decision making, monitoring and evaluation

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement ⁸	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output 1: Evidence-based recommendations developed and promoted to incentivize the production and consumption of safe and healthy food <i>Contributes to SDG Target 2.1</i>	<i>At least one policy process with enhanced human and institutional capacities for the analysis of food security and nutrition situation, including the contributions of different sectors, for informed decision-making by 2022</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 1.3.1</i>	400,000				400,000	State Departments of Resources and Development (R&D), Agriculture and Marine Resources FSM Department of Education with State Departments of Education FSM and State Departments of Health Department of Finance and Administration WHO SPC
Output 2: Sustainable and climate-smart practices promoted to help build resilient agriculture, fisheries and forestry production systems <i>Contributes to SDG Targets 2.3 , 2.4, 2.a, 14.6 and 14.7</i>	<i>National aquatic animal health and biosecurity strategy developed by June 2019</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 4.2.1</i> <i>Enhanced integration of agriculture and food security priorities into (I)NDCs and national climate change policy and</i>	700,000	400,000			300,000	State Departments of R&D, Agriculture and Marine Resources Office of Environment and Emergency Management and relevant State Environmental Protection Agencies, Disaster Coordinating Offices and Weather Services Offices National Oceanic Resource Management Authority SPC, FFA

⁸ Targets will be refined and updated on a biennial basis.

	<p><i>planning frameworks through enabling policy dialogue and the collection of baseline information from the agricultural sectors by 2019</i></p> <p><i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 2.2.2</i></p> <p><i>Capacity of State Department of Marine Resources strengthened to develop robust conservation and management measures for fisheries resources, in partnership with other FFA Pacific Island member countries by 2019</i></p> <p><i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 2.3.2</i></p>						
<p>Output 3: Food control and business practices identified and promoted to facilitate efficient agri-food value chains which provide safe, nutritious and affordable food</p> <p><i>Contributes to SDG Target 2.1</i></p>	<p><i>Aquaculture business development strategy developed by December 2018</i></p> <p><i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 4.2.1</i></p> <p><i>At least one high quality sustainable fish product and related production technology developed and promoted by 2019</i></p> <p><i>At least one coconut-based product and related production technology developed and promoted by 2022</i></p>	400,000				400,000	<p>Department of R&D</p> <p>FSM Association of Chambers of Commerce and relevant State Chamber of Commerce</p> <p>FSM Development Bank</p> <p>Farmers associations</p> <p>SPC</p>

	Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 4.3.1						
Total resource requirements FSM's CPF outcome		1,500,000	400,000			1,100,000	
Additional considerations on FAO's assistance are provided in the implementation plan complementing this CPF.							

Outcome: Sustainable increase in production and marketing of domestic agriculture products and healthy consumption of safe and nutritious food

Related UN Pacific Strategy Outcomes: Outcome 1 - Climate Change, Disaster Resilience and Environmental Protection and Outcome 3 - Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Empowerment

Regional Priorities: Non-Communicable Diseases; Fisheries; Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management; Nutrition and food safety; Inclusive value chain development; Food waste and loss; Transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases, Sustainable production and resilience in the context of climate change; Data and analysis for decision making, monitoring and evaluation

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement ⁹	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output 1: Evidence-based recommendations developed and promoted to incentivize the production and consumption of safe and healthy food <i>Contributes to SDG Target 2.1</i>	<i>Household Food and Nutritional Security Report and food pricing policy modelling results presented to National Food Policy Forum by June 2018 for subsequent recommendations to Zero Hunger High-Level Taskforce and Cabinet</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 1.3.1</i> <i>National Public-Private Food Policy Forum convenes annually in 2018 and 2019</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 1.2.1</i>	200,000				200,000	Ministries of Health, Education, Agriculture, Fisheries and Economy and Trade, Industry & Tourism National Food and Nutrition Centre National Centre for Small & Medium Enterprise Development SPC EU WHO, UNICEF
Output 2: Sustainable and climate-smart practices promoted to help build resilient agriculture, fisheries and forestry production systems <i>Contributes to SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 14.7 and 15.2</i>	<i>Agro-sylvo-pastoral practices and climate-smart agriculture practices upscaled to sustainably increase productivity and production, while addressing climate change and environmental degradation and improving community livelihoods by 2019</i> <i>At least 71,500 ha in Ra and Tailevu provinces brought under</i>	4,750,000	2,000,000	2,450,000		300,000	Ministries of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Lands & Mineral Resources, Waterways, Rural Development Itaukei Affairs, Local Government, Housing, Environment, Infrastructure & Transport Fiji Bureau of Statistics National Disaster

⁹ Targets will be refined and updated on a biennial basis.

	<p><i>community-based integrated natural resource management by 2022</i></p> <p><i>Contribute to Corporate Output Indicator 2.1.1</i></p> <p><i>Capacity of Ministry of Fisheries strengthened to develop robust conservation and management measures for fisheries resources, in partnership with other FFA Pacific Island member countries by 2019</i></p> <p><i>Capacity of Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Forests strengthened to implement the UNCCD through the development of a National Action Programme by 2019</i></p> <p><i>Capacity of Biosecurity Authority of Fiji strengthened to review the biosecurity legislation by 2019 by 2019</i></p> <p><i>Contribute to Corporate Output Indicator 2.3.2</i></p> <p><i>National Drought Mitigation Strategy formulated by 2019</i></p> <p><i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 5.1.1</i></p> <p><i>Meteorological Office CLiDE database upgraded to support drought early warning systems by 2019</i></p> <p><i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 5.2.1</i></p> <p><i>Agriculture Census data collected, analysed and reported</i></p>						<p>Management Office</p> <p>SPC, USP</p> <p>NGOs</p>
--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

	by Fiji Bureau of Statistics and MoA Agricultural Statistics Unit with FAO technical assistance by 2020 Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 2.4.2						
Output 3: Food control and business practices identified and promoted to facilitate efficient agri-food value chains which provide safe, nutritious and affordable food Contributes to SDG Target 2.1	Strengthened capacity of selected farmers organizations and communities to develop sustainable agricultural and food value chains by 2019 Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 4.3.1	600,000	300,000			300,000	Ministries of Agriculture, Fisheries and Health Biosecurity Authority of Fiji National Food and Nutrition Centre SPC WHO, UNICEF, UN Women
Total resource requirements for Fiji's CPF outcome		5,550,000	2,300,000	2,450,000		800,000	
Additional considerations on FAO's assistance are provided in the implementation plan complementing this CPF.							

Outcome: Sustainable increase in trade and marketing of domestic agriculture products and healthy consumption of safe and nutritious food

Related UN Pacific Strategy Outcomes: Outcome 1 - Climate Change, Disaster Resilience and Environmental Protection and Outcome 3 - Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Empowerment

Regional Priorities: Non-Communicable Diseases; Fisheries; Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management; Nutrition and food safety; Inclusive value chain development; Food waste and loss; Transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases, Sustainable production and resilience in the context of climate change; Data and analysis for decision making, monitoring and evaluation

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement ¹⁰	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output 1: Evidence-based recommendations developed and promoted to incentivize the production and consumption of safe and healthy food <i>Contributes to SDG Target 2.1</i>	<i>At least one policy process with enhanced human and institutional capacities for the analysis of food security and nutrition situation, including the contributions of different sectors, for informed decision-making by 2022</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 1.3.1</i>	300,000				300,000	Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agriculture Development-MELAD (Agriculture and Livestock Division-ALD), Ministry of Health and Medical Services-MHMS (Department of Public Health), Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MFED) Kiribati Statistics Office Relevant NGOs SPC IFAD WHO
Output 2: Sustainable and climate-smart practices promoted to help build resilient agriculture, fisheries and forestry production systems <i>Contributes to SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 14.6 and 14.7</i>	<i>Enhanced integration of agriculture and food security priorities into (I)NDCs and national climate change policy and planning frameworks through enabling policy dialogue and the collection of baseline information from</i>	5,000,000		4,750,000		250,000	MELAD, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Development (MFMRD), Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), Ministry of Line and Phoenix Island Development

¹⁰ Targets will be refined and updated on a biennial basis.

	<p><i>the agricultural sectors by 2019</i></p> <p><i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 2.2.2</i></p> <p><i>Capacity of Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Development strengthened to develop robust conservation and management measures for fisheries resources, in partnership with other FFA Pacific Island member countries by 2019</i></p> <p><i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 2.3.2</i></p> <p><i>23,496 ha covered by integrated natural resource management (land and marine) practices by 2022</i></p> <p><i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 2.1.1</i></p>						
<p>Output 3: Food control and business practices identified and promoted to facilitate efficient agri-food value chains which provide safe, nutritious and affordable food</p> <p><i>Contributes to SDG Target 2.1</i></p>	<p><i>National Codex structures and food safety capacities strengthened by 2018</i></p> <p><i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicators 4.2.1 and 4.3.1</i></p> <p><i>Aquaculture business development strategy developed by 2018</i></p> <p><i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 4.2.1</i></p>	400,000	150,000			250,000	MCIC, MFMRD, ALD, MIA
Total resource requirements for Kiribati's CPF outcome		5,700,000	150,000	4,750,000		800,000	
Additional considerations on FAO's assistance are provided in the implementation plan complementing this CPF.							

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Outcome: Sustainable increase in trade and marketing of domestic agriculture products and healthy consumption of safe and nutritious food

Related UN Pacific Strategy Outcomes: Outcome 1 - Climate Change, Disaster Resilience and Environmental Protection and Outcome 3 - Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Empowerment

Regional Priorities: Non-Communicable Diseases; Fisheries; Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management; Nutrition and food safety; Inclusive value chain development; Food waste and loss; Transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases, Sustainable production and resilience in the context of climate change; Data and analysis for decision making, monitoring and evaluation

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement ¹¹	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output 1: Evidence-based recommendations developed and promoted to incentivize the production and consumption of safe and healthy food <i>Contributes to SDG Target 2.1</i>	<i>At least one policy process with enhanced human and institutional capacities for the analysis of food security and nutrition situation, including the contributions of different sectors, for informed decision-making by 2022</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 1.3.1</i>	300,000				300,000	Ministries of Health, Education, Finance and Resources & Development (R&D) Women United Together Marshall Islands (WUTMI) and other relevant NGOs SPC WHO, UNICEF
Output 2: Sustainable and climate-smart practices promoted to help build resilient agriculture, fisheries and forestry production systems <i>Contributes to SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 14.6 and 14.7</i>	<i>At least 560 households in drought-prone communities trained in soil management and planting techniques for drought-resistant and saline-tolerant crops by 2018</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicators 2.1.1</i> <i>Capacity of Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority strengthened to develop robust conservation and management measures for fisheries resources, in</i>	550,000	250,000			300,000	R&D, Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority (MIMRA) SPC, FFA

¹¹ Targets will be refined and updated on a biennial basis.

	<i>partnership with other FFA Pacific Island member countries, by 2019</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 2.3.2</i>						
Output 3: Food control and business practices identified and promoted to facilitate efficient agri-food value chains which provide safe, nutritious and affordable food <i>Contributes to SDG Target 2.1</i>	<i>Aquaculture business development strategy developed by 2018</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 4.2.1</i>	400,000				400,000	MIMRA, R&D
Total resource requirements for Marshall Islands' CPF outcome		1,250,000	250,000			1,000,000	
Additional considerations on FAO's assistance are provided in the implementation plan complementing this CPF.							

Outcome: Sustainable increase in production and marketing of domestic agriculture products and healthy consumption of safe and nutritious food

Related UN Pacific Strategy Outcomes: Outcome 1 - Climate Change, Disaster Resilience and Environmental Protection and Outcome 3 - Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Empowerment

Regional Priorities: Non-Communicable Diseases; Fisheries; Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management; Nutrition and food safety; Inclusive value chain development; Food waste and loss; Transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases, Sustainable production and resilience in the context of climate change; Data and analysis for decision making, monitoring and evaluation

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement ¹²	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output 1: Evidence-based recommendations developed and promoted to incentivize the production and consumption of safe and healthy food <i>Contributes to SDG Target 2.1</i>	<i>At least one policy process with enhanced human and institutional capacities for the analysis of food security and nutrition situation, including the contributions of different sectors, for informed decision-making by 2022</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 1.3.1</i>	250,000				250,000	Ministries of Commerce, Industry and Environment (Agriculture Division), Health (Public Health) and Education SPC WHO
Output 2: Sustainable and climate-smart practices promoted to help build resilient agriculture, fisheries and forestry production systems <i>Contributes to SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 14.6 and 14.7</i>	<i>Capacity of Nauru Fisheries & Marine Resources Authority strengthened to develop robust conservation and management measures for fisheries resources, in partnership with other FFA Pacific Island member countries, by 2019</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 2.3.2</i> <i>At least one institution with strengthened capacity to promote the adoption of</i>	400,000				400,000	Nauru Fisheries & Marine Resources Authority, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment, Nauru Rehabilitation Cooperation UNDP

¹² Targets will be refined and updated on a biennial basis.

	<i>integrated and cross-sectoral practices that sustainably increase productivity and production, and address climate change and environmental degradation by 2022</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 2.1.2</i>						
Output 3: Food control and business practices identified and promoted to facilitate efficient agri-food value chains which provide safe, nutritious and affordable food <i>Contributes to SDG Target 2.1</i>	<i>Aquaculture business development strategy developed by 2018</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 4.2.1</i>	150,000				150,000	Ministry of Health (Public Health), Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment
Total resource requirements for Nauru's CPF outcome		800,000				800,000	
Additional considerations on FAO's assistance are provided in the implementation plan complementing this CPF.							

Outcome: Increased contribution of domestically produced nutritious foods to sustain healthy diets

Related UN Pacific Strategy Outcomes: Outcome 1 - Climate Change, Disaster Resilience and Environmental Protection and Outcome 3 - Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Empowerment

Regional Priorities: Non-Communicable Diseases; Fisheries; Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management; Nutrition and food safety; Inclusive value chain development; Food waste and loss; Transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases, Sustainable production and resilience in the context of climate change; Data and analysis for decision making, monitoring and evaluation

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement ¹³	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output 1: Evidence-based recommendations developed and promoted to incentivize the production and consumption of safe and healthy food <i>Contributes to SDG Target 2.1</i>	<i>At least one policy process with enhanced human and institutional capacities for the analysis of food security and nutrition situation, including the contributions of different sectors, for informed decision-making by 2022</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 1.3.1</i>	250,000				250,000	Departments of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF), Health, Education, and Finance Chamber of Commerce and private sector producers SPC WHO, UNICEF
Output 2: Sustainable and climate-smart practices promoted to help build resilient agriculture, fisheries and forestry production systems <i>Contributes to SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 14.6 and 14.7</i>	<i>Capacity of national fisheries authority strengthened to develop robust conservation and management measures for fisheries resources , in partnership with other FFA Pacific Island member countries, by 2019</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 2.3.2</i> <i>Agriculture Census data collected, analysed and reported by Statistics Niue and DAFF with FAO</i>	300,000				300,000	DAFF Statistics Niue

¹³ Targets will be refined and updated on a biennial basis.

	<p><i>technical assistance by 2020</i></p> <p><i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 2.4.2</i></p> <p><i>At least one initiative where innovative practices/technologies are piloted to sustainably increase productivity and production while addressing climate change by 2022</i></p> <p><i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 2.1.1</i></p>						
<p>Output 3: Food control and business practices identified and promoted to facilitate efficient agri-food value chains which provide safe, nutritious and affordable food</p> <p><i>Contributes to SDG Target 2.1</i></p>	<p><i>At least one new financial product/service or risk mitigation instrument for efficient and inclusive agricultural and food systems developed by 2022</i></p> <p><i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 4.3.2</i></p>	150,000				150,000	<p>Niue Food Processors Association</p> <p>Chamber of Commerce</p> <p>DAFF</p>
Total resource requirements for Niue's CPF outcome		700,000				700,000	
Additional considerations on FAO's assistance are provided in the implementation plan complementing this CPF.							

Outcome: Increased contribution of domestically produced nutritious foods to sustain healthy diets and resilient livelihoods

Related UN Pacific Strategy Outcomes: Outcome 1 - Climate Change, Disaster Resilience and Environmental Protection and Outcome 3 - Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Empowerment

Regional Priorities: Non-Communicable Diseases; Fisheries; Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management; Nutrition and food safety; Inclusive value chain development; Food waste and loss; Transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases, Sustainable production and resilience in the context of climate change; Data and analysis for decision making, monitoring and evaluation

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement ¹⁴	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output 1: Evidence-based recommendations developed and promoted to incentivize the production and consumption of safe and healthy food <i>Contributes to SDG Target 2.1</i>	<i>At least one policy process with enhanced human and institutional capacities for the analysis of food security and nutrition situation, including the contributions of different sectors, for informed decision-making by 2022</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 1.3.1</i>	250,000				250,000	Bureau of Agriculture (BoA), Bureau of Marine Resources (BMR) Government Statistics Office
<i>Output 2: Sustainable and climate-smart practices promoted to help build resilient agriculture, fisheries and forestry production systems</i> <i>Contributes to SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 14.6 and 14.7</i>	<i>Tropical fruit trees production and management techniques piloted to sustainably increase productivity and production, while addressing climate change and environmental degradation by 2018</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 2.1.1</i> <i>Capacity of Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Tourism strengthened to develop</i>	500,000	250,000			250,000	BoA, BMR Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Tourism FFA

¹⁴ Targets will be refined and updated on a biennial basis.

	<i>robust conservation and management measures for fisheries resources, in partnership with other FFA Pacific Island member countries, and to implement port States measures by 2019 (SDG 14.6.1)</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 2.3.2</i>						
Output 3: Food control and business practices identified and promoted to facilitate efficient agri-food value chains which provide safe, nutritious and affordable food <i>Contributes to SDG Target 2.1</i>	<i>Aquaculture business development strategy developed by 2018</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 4.2.1</i>	300,000				300,000	BoA National Development Bank of Palau; Small Business Development Centre; Palau Chamber of Commerce Farmers' organisations
Total resource requirements for Palau's CPF outcome		1,050,000	250,000			800,000	
Additional considerations on FAO's assistance are provided in the implementation plan complementing this CPF.							

Outcome: Increased stable supply of competitively priced domestic agriculture products and healthy consumption of safe and nutritious foods

Related UN Pacific Strategy Outcomes: Outcome 1 - Climate Change, Disaster Resilience and Environmental Protection and Outcome 3 - Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Empowerment

Regional Priorities: Non-Communicable Diseases; Fisheries; Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management; Nutrition and food safety; Inclusive value chain development; Food waste and loss; Transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases, Sustainable production and resilience in the context of climate change; Data and analysis for decision making, monitoring and evaluation

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement ¹⁵	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<p>Output 1: Evidence-based recommendations developed and promoted to incentivize the production and consumption of safe and healthy food</p> <p><i>Contributes to SDG Target 2.1</i></p>	<p><i>At least one policy process with enhanced human and institutional capacities for the analysis of food security and nutrition situation, including the contributions of different sectors, for informed decision-making by 2022</i></p> <p><i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 1.3.1</i></p>	300,000				300,000	<p>Ministries of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF); Health; Education; Women, Community and Social Development; and Finance</p> <p>Samoa Bureau of Statistics</p> <p>Samoa National Youth Council</p> <p>NGOs (including women’s groups)</p> <p>Private sector organisations</p> <p>SPC</p> <p>WHO, UNICEF</p>
<p>Output 2: Sustainable and climate-smart practices promoted to help build resilient agriculture, fisheries and forestry production systems</p> <p><i>Contributes to SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 14.6, 14.7 and 14.b</i></p>	<p><i>Capacity of Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries strengthened to promote community-based coastal fisheries management by 2019</i></p> <p><i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 2.1.2</i></p> <p><i>Enhanced integration of agriculture and food security</i></p>	750,000	250,000			500,000	<p>Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment MNRE; MAF</p> <p>Samoa Bureau of Statistics</p> <p>Farmers’ organisations</p>

¹⁵ Targets will be refined and updated on a biennial basis.

	<p>priorities into (I)NDCs and national climate change policy and planning frameworks through enabling policy dialogue and the collection of baseline information from the agricultural sectors by 2019</p> <p>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 2.2.2</p>						
	<p>Capacity of Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries strengthened to develop robust conservation and management measures for fisheries resources, in partnership with other FFA Pacific Island member countries, and to review the biosecurity legislation by 2019</p> <p>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 2.3.2</p>						
	<p>Agriculture Census data collected, analysed and reported by Samoa Bureau of Statistics and MAF with FAO technical assistance by 2020</p> <p>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 2.4.2</p>						
	<p>One coordination mechanism for resilience programing in place by 2022</p> <p>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 5.1.2</p>						
	<p>Data and information across different sectors is accessible for vulnerability /resilience mapping and analysis by 2022</p>						

	Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 5.2.2						
Output 3: Food control and business practices identified and promoted to facilitate efficient agri-food value chains which provide safe, nutritious and affordable food <i>Contributes to SDG Target 2.1</i>	<i>Capacities of farmer organizations strengthened to design and implement contract farming arrangements that support inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems by 2018</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 4.2.2</i> <i>At least 30 young value chain actors with strengthened capacities to process and market value-added products by 2019</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 4.3.1</i>	500,000	200,000			300,000	Samoa Chamber of Commerce MAF Farmers' organisations
Total resource requirements for Samoa's CPF outcome		1,550,000	450,000			1,100,000	
Additional considerations on FAO's assistance are provided in the implementation plan complementing this CPF.							

Outcome: Sustainable increase in production and marketing of domestic agriculture products and healthy consumption of safe and nutritious food

Related UN Pacific Strategy Outcomes: Outcome 1 - Climate Change, Disaster Resilience and Environmental Protection and Outcome 3 - Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Empowerment

Regional Priorities: Non-Communicable Diseases; Fisheries; Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management; Nutrition and food safety; Inclusive value chain development; Food waste and loss; Transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases, Sustainable production and resilience in the context of climate change; Data and analysis for decision making, monitoring and evaluation

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement ¹⁶	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output 1: Evidence-based recommendations developed and promoted to incentivize the production and consumption of safe and healthy food <i>Contributes to SDG Target 2.1</i>	<i>Food pricing policy modelling results presented to National Food Policy Forum by June 2018 for subsequent recommendations to Lokol Kaikai Secretariat, and Cabinet</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 1.3.1</i> <i>National Food Security, Food Safety and Nutrition Policy incorporating food security and nutrition considerations submitted for Cabinet endorsement by 2018</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 1.1.1</i> <i>National Public-Private Food Policy Forum convenes annually in 2018 and 2019</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 1.2.1</i>	300,000				300,000	Ministries of Health and Medical Services, Education, Agriculture and Livestock, and Finance NGOs (e.g. Kastom Garden Association, Grow Green, Eat Green) SPC EU WHO, UNICEF, UN Women

¹⁶ Targets will be refined and updated on a biennial basis.

<p>Output 2: Sustainable and climate-smart practices promoted to help build resilient agriculture, fisheries and forestry production systems</p> <p><i>Contributes to SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 14.6, 14.7, 14.b, 15.1 and 15.2</i></p>	<p><i>Enhanced integration of agriculture and food security priorities into (I)NDCs and national climate change policy and planning frameworks through enabling policy dialogue and the collection of baseline information from the agricultural sectors by 2019</i></p> <p><i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 2.2.2</i></p> <p><i>Capacity of national fisheries authority strengthened to develop robust conservation and management measures for fisheries resources, in partnership with other FFA Pacific Island member countries, by 2019</i></p> <p><i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 2.3.2</i></p> <p><i>Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock received capacity development support to undertake regular production surveys by December 2018</i></p> <p><i>Ministry of Forestry and Research received capacity development support for carbon monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) by 2021</i></p> <p><i>Contribute to Corporate Output Indicator 2.4.2</i></p>	6,200,000	5,900,00			300,000	<p>Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock; Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management, and Meteorology; and Forestry and Research National Statistics Office</p>
---	---	-----------	----------	--	--	---------	---

	<p><i>Integrated landscape management practices and sustainable income-generating activities tested in and around at least five terrestrial protected areas by 2021</i></p> <p><i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 2.1.1</i></p>						
<p>Output 3: Food control and business practices identified and promoted to facilitate efficient agri-food value chains which provide safe, nutritious and affordable food</p> <p><i>Contributes to SDG Targets 2.1 and 14.b</i></p>	<p><i>At least 300 value chain actors with strengthened capacities to supply safe and nutritious local food by 2018</i></p> <p><i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 4.3.1</i></p> <p><i>Capacity of National Public Health Laboratory strengthened to provide services for Solomon Island fish exporters, through ISO 17025 capacity building, readiness assessment, and identification and implementation of sustainability systems by 2019</i></p> <p><i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 4.2.1</i></p>	1,350,000	950,000			400,000	<p>Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock; Fisheries and Marine Resources; Health and Medical Services</p> <p>Kastom Garden</p>
Total resource requirements for Solomon Islands' CPF outcome		7,850,000	6,850,00			1,000,000	
Additional considerations on FAO's assistance are provided in the implementation plan complementing this CPF.							

Outcome: Sustainable increase in production of domestic agriculture products, and healthy consumption of diverse, safe and nutritious food

Related UN Pacific Strategy Outcomes: Outcome 1 - Climate Change, Disaster Resilience and Environmental Protection and Outcome 3 - Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Empowerment

Regional Priorities: Non-Communicable Diseases; Fisheries; Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management; Nutrition and food safety; Inclusive value chain development; Food waste and loss; Transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases, Sustainable production and resilience in the context of climate change; Data and analysis for decision making, monitoring and evaluation

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement ¹⁷	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)				Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target		
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	
Output 1: Evidence-based recommendations developed and promoted to incentivize the production and consumption of safe and healthy food <i>Contributes to SDG Target 2.1</i>	<i>At least one policy process with enhanced human and institutional capacities for the analysis of food security and nutrition situation, including the contributions of different sectors, for informed decision-making by 2022</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 1.3.1</i>	100,000		100,000		
Output 2: Sustainable and climate-smart practices promoted to help build resilient agriculture, fisheries and forestry production systems <i>Contributes to SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 14.6, 14.7 and 14.b</i>	<i>Capacity of Department of Economic Development Natural Resources and Environment to promote integrated agriculture practices by 2018</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 2.1.2</i> <i>Capacity of at least 50% of the fishermen and one village council per atoll island strengthened in the efficient use and management of on-board emergency safety equipment; awareness of youth of 3 schools raised in</i>	300,000	280,000	100,000		Ministry for Economic Development, Natural Resources & Environment Ministry of Fisheries

¹⁷ Targets will be refined and updated on a biennial basis.

	<i>risks associated with fishing and factors; and best practice guidelines for monitoring sea safety incidents developed by 2019</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 5.3.2</i>					
Output 3: Food control and business practices identified and promoted to facilitate efficient agri-food value chains which provide safe, nutritious and affordable food <i>Contributes to SDG Target 2.1</i>	<i>Government capacity strengthened to implement biosecurity and food safety and quality regulations by 2018</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 4.2.1</i>	200,000	100,000	100,000		Ministry for Economic Development, Natural Resources & Environment Department of Health Department of Transport Tokelau Police Co-op village stores
Total resource requirements for Tokelau's CPF outcome		680,000	380,000	300,000		
Additional considerations on FAO's assistance are provided in the implementation plan complementing this CPF.						

TONGA

Outcome: Sustainable increase in the availability of domestic agriculture products and healthy consumption of safe and nutritious food

Related UN Pacific Strategy Outcomes: Outcome 1 - Climate Change, Disaster Resilience and Environmental Protection and Outcome 3 - Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Empowerment

Regional Priorities: Non-Communicable Diseases; Fisheries; Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management; Nutrition and food safety; Inclusive value chain development; Food waste and loss; Transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases, Sustainable production and resilience in the context of climate change; Data and analysis for decision making, monitoring and evaluation

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement ¹⁸	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output 1: Evidence-based recommendations developed and promoted to incentivize the production and consumption of safe and healthy food <i>Contributes to SDG Target 2.1</i>	<i>At least one policy process with enhanced human and institutional capacities for the analysis of food security and nutrition situation, including the contributions of different sectors, for informed decision-making by 2022.</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 1.3.1</i>	300,000				300,000	Ministry of Agriculture and Food & Forests (MAFF), Ministry of Health, TongaHealth Nishi Foundation SPC WHO IFAD
Output 2: Sustainable and climate-smart practices promoted to help build resilient agriculture, fisheries and forestry production systems <i>Contributes to SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 14.6, 14.7 14.b and 15.2</i>	<i>Capacity of Ministry of Fisheries strengthened to promote community-based coastal fisheries management by 2019</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 2.1.2</i> <i>Capacity of Ministry of Fisheries strengthened to develop robust conservation and management measures for fisheries resources, in partnership with other FFA Pacific Island member countries, and to implement port States measures by 2019 (SDG 14.6.1)</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 2.3.2</i> <i>Strengthened capacity of Ministry of Agriculture and Food & Forests, and</i>	3,150,000	2,950,000			200,000	MAFF Ministry of Fisheries; Ministry of Lands, Survey and Natural Resources Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communication

¹⁸ Targets will be refined and updated on a biennial basis.

	<p><i>Ministry of Lands, Survey and Natural Resources to produce data for sustainable land use planning and forest management by 2020</i></p> <p><i>Contribute to Corporate Output Indicator 2.4.2</i></p> <p><i>Strengthened capacity of Ministry of Agriculture and Food & Forests to promote the adoption of sustainable land and forest management practices by 2020</i></p> <p><i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 2.1.2</i></p> <p><i>Integrated land and agro-ecosystem (crop and livestock) management practices piloted and adapted in four targeted areas by 2020</i></p> <p><i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 2.1.1</i></p>						
<p>Output 3: Food control and business practices identified and promoted to facilitate efficient agri-food value chains which provide safe, nutritious and affordable food</p> <p><i>Contributes to SDG Targets 2.1 and 14.b</i></p>	<p><i>Capacity of MAFF strengthened to support inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems development by 2022</i></p> <p><i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicators 4.2.1</i></p>	300,000				300,000	MAFF Tonga Growers Federation
Total resource requirements for Tonga's CPF outcome		3,750,000	2,950,000			800,000	
Additional considerations on FAO's assistance are provided in the implementation plan complementing this CPF.							

Outcome: Increase in sustainable production, trade and marketing of domestic agriculture products and healthy consumption of safe and nutritious food

Related UN Pacific Strategy Outcomes: Outcome 1 - Climate Change, Disaster Resilience and Environmental Protection and Outcome 3 - Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Empowerment

Regional Priorities: Non-Communicable Diseases; Fisheries; Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management; Nutrition and food safety; Inclusive value chain development; Food waste and loss; Transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases, Sustainable production and resilience in the context of climate change; Data and analysis for decision making, monitoring and evaluation

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement ¹⁹	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output 1: Evidence-based recommendations developed and promoted to incentivize the production and consumption of safe and healthy food <i>Contributes to SDG Target 2.1</i>	<i>At least one policy process with enhanced human and institutional capacities for the analysis of food security and nutrition situation, including the contributions of different sectors, for informed decision-making by 2022.</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 1.3.1</i>	300,000				300,000	Department of Agriculture, Ministries of Health, Education, and Finance National Council of Women Central Statistics Office SPC WHO
Output 2: Sustainable and climate-smart practices promoted to help build resilient agriculture, fisheries and forestry production systems <i>Contributes to SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 14.6 and 14.7</i>	<i>Integrated agroforestry and livestock management practices piloted to sustainably increase productivity and production while addressing climate change and environmental degradation by 2019</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output 2.1.1</i> <i>Capacity of national fisheries authority strengthened to develop robust conservation and management measures for fisheries resources, in partnership with other FFA Pacific Island member countries,</i>	400,000				400,000	Department of Agriculture Central Statistics Office SPC

¹⁹ Targets will be refined and updated on a biennial basis.

	<p>by 2019</p> <p>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 2.3.2</p> <p>Capacity of Department of Agriculture strengthened to promote the adoption of climate-smart, integrated coconut-based agroforestry and livestock farming systems by 2022</p> <p>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 2.1.2</p>						
<p>Output 3: Food control and business practices identified and promoted to facilitate efficient agri-food value chains which provide safe, nutritious and affordable food</p> <p>Contributes to SDG Target 2.1</p>	<p>Capacity of Departments of Agriculture and Fisheries strengthened to support inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems by 2022</p> <p>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 4.2.2</p>	350,000				350,000	Department of Agriculture, Department of Fisheries, Trade Division SPC
Total resource requirements for Tuvalu's CPF outcome		1,050,000				1,050,000	
Additional considerations on FAO's assistance are provided in the implementation plan complementing this CPF.							

Outcome: Sustainable increase in production and marketing of domestic agriculture products and healthy consumption of safe and nutritious food

Related UN Pacific Strategy Outcomes: Outcome 1 - Climate Change, Disaster Resilience and Environmental Protection and Outcome 3 - Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Empowerment

Regional Priorities: Non-Communicable Diseases; Fisheries; Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management; Nutrition and food safety; Inclusive value chain development; Food waste and loss; Transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases, Sustainable production and resilience in the context of climate change; Data and analysis for decision making, monitoring and evaluation

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement ²⁰	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output 1: Evidence-based recommendations developed and promoted to incentivize the production and consumption of safe and healthy food <i>Contributes to SDG Target 2.1</i>	<i>National Food Security, Food Safety and Nutrition Policy incorporating food security and nutrition considerations submitted for Cabinet endorsement by 2018</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 1.1.1</i> <i>Food pricing policy modelling results presented to National Food Policy Forum by June 2018 for subsequent recommendations to Slow Food Secretariat, and Cabinet</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 1.3.1</i> <i>National Public-Private Food Policy Forum convenes annually in 2018 and 2019</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 1.2.1</i>	300,000				300,000	Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity (MALFFB); Health; Education; and Finance National Statistics Office SPC IFAD EU WHO, UNICEF
Output 2: Sustainable and climate-smart practices promoted to help build resilient agriculture, fisheries and forestry production systems <i>Contributes to SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 14.6 and 15.2</i>	<i>Enhanced integration of agriculture and food security priorities into (I)NDCs and national climate change policy and planning frameworks through</i>	4,800,000	4,600,000			200,000	MALFFB, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, Ministry of Climate Change, Ministry of Trade Commerce and

²⁰ Targets will be refined and updated on a biennial basis.

	<p><i>enabling policy dialogue and the collection of baseline information from the agricultural sectors by 2019</i></p> <p><i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 2.2.2</i></p> <p><i>Capacity of Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity (MALFFB) strengthened to develop robust conservation and management measures for fisheries resources, in partnership with other FFA Pacific Island member countries, and to implement port States measures by 2019 (SDG 14.6.1)</i></p> <p><i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 2.3.2</i></p> <p><i>At least three agriculture, forestry and fisheries policy documents addressing environment degradation by 2021</i></p> <p><i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 2.2.1</i></p> <p><i>100,000 ha in target localities covered by integrated landscape/ seascape management plans developed and implemented by local landowners by 2021</i></p> <p><i>1,690 people receiving economic benefits from sustainable ecotourism, sustainable non-timber forest products, or payments for ecosystem services by 2021</i></p> <p><i>Contribute to Corporate Output Indicator 2.1.1</i></p>						<p>Industry FFA</p>
--	---	--	--	--	--	--	-------------------------

Output 3: Food control and business practices identified and promoted to facilitate efficient agri-food value chains which provide safe, nutritious and affordable food <i>Contributes to SDG Target 2.1</i>	<i>Assessment of the capacity and scope of services required to ensure the viability of a potential National Food Development/Diagnostic Laboratory to monitor food quality completed by 2019</i> <i>Contributes to Corporate Output Indicator 4.2.1</i>	400,000				400,000	MALFFB, MTTCI NGOs (e.g. Farm Support Association)
Total resource requirements for Vanuatu's CPF outcome		5,500,000	4,600,000			900,000	
Additional considerations on FAO's assistance are provided in the implementation plan complementing this CPF.							

Annex 2: UN System Linkage

The Fiji and Samoa UN Country Teams (UNCT) covering the 14 Pacific Islands included in this CPF have adopted a regional model for the Pacific United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). For the present cycle, a new outcome level UNDAF titled the *UN Pacific Strategy (UNPS) 2018-2022* has been developed, with six common strategic outcomes that provide the foundation for UN support at the national and regional levels: climate change, disaster resilience and environmental protection; gender equality; sustainable and inclusive economic empowerment; equitable basic services; governance and community engagement; and human rights. In 2016 and 2017, FAO has participated in joint country consultations and preparation of the UNPS 2018-2022 through the two UN Country Teams in Fiji (covering 10 countries) and Samoa (covering 4 countries).

FAO's work articulated in the Pacific CPF will contribute to UNPS Outcomes 1 (Climate change, disaster resilience and environmental protection) and 3 (Sustainable and inclusive economic empowerment). Relevant indicators identified in the UNPS Results Framework include: 1.3 (Number of PICTs that have established a national and at least one sectoral development plan incorporating climate change and disaster risk management, related to SDG 13.1.1); 1.5 (Coverage of terrestrial, and marine areas that are protected, related to SDG 15.1.2 and 14.5.1); 3.1 (Number of PICTs in which the proportion of population living below the national poverty line has decreased, SDG 1.2.1) and 3.2 (Number of PICTs in which the proportion of men, women, youth and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions has decreased, SDG 1.2.2).

FAO's contribution to the UNPS is reflected in the Pacific UN Common Budgetary Framework (CBF). Drawing on the analysis of the CBF and the priorities of the UNPS, the Pacific UNCT will develop a joint resource mobilisation strategy that will allocate responsibilities across the UNCT and consolidate a common commitment to resource mobilisation. FAO will take part in the annual reviews of the resource mobilisation needs conducted by the UN Steering Committee, and will participate in the annual donor roundtables convened by the UNCT.

The outcome level, inter-agency and multi-country UNPS Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan is complemented by the monitoring and evaluation of individual agency programmes (including FAO's CPF), the monitoring of joint programmes and M&E exercises conducted by theme groups, as well as the UN's support to regional and national surveys. The UNPS M&E Plan will be implemented by the UNPS Coordination Group with the support of the Data Monitoring and Evaluation Group, which includes FAO. The UNPS M&E Plan includes, inter alia, the preparation of One UN Pacific Results Report in 2020 and 2022 incorporating the findings from annual monitoring and an end of cycle independent evaluation of the UNPS.

Annex 3: TCP Indicative Pipeline

Countries	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu				
CPF implementation cycle	Start: January 2018		End: December 2022		
Time frame for the indicative TCP pipeline	Start: January 2018		End: December 2018		
Countries of implementation	TCP contribution to CPF result - Title (TCP and TCP facility)	TCP Scope/type of interventions (TCP and TCP facility)	Indicative biennium for resource allocation	Indicative resource requirements/ range (USD)	Implementing Government institution/ partner
Output 1 : Evidence-based recommendations developed and promoted to incentivize the production and consumption of healthy food					
Output 2: Sustainable and climate-smart practices promoted to help build resilient agriculture, fisheries and forestry production systems					
SAP (Palau, Tonga, Vanuatu)	Support effective implementation of Port State Measures Agreement (TCP)		2018-2019	500,000	
Fiji	Technical Assistance to support the National Agriculture Census 2019 (TCP)	Technical assistance to prepare and implement the National Agriculture Census 2019	2018-2019	250,000	Fiji Bureau of Statistics Ministry of Agriculture
Niue	Technical Assistance to support the National Agriculture Census 2019 (TCPf)	Technical assistance to prepare and implement the National Agriculture Census 2019	2018-2019	150,000	Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries Statistics Niue
Samoa	Technical Assistance to support the National Agriculture Census 2019 (TCP)	Technical assistance to prepare and implement the National Agriculture Census 2019	2018-2019	220,000	Samoa Bureau of Statistics Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Tuvalu	Strengthening capacity in integrated crop- livestock farming system (TCP)	Technical assistance to pilot integrated agroforestry and livestock management practices	2018-2019	200,000	Department of Agriculture
Output 3: Food control and business practices identified and promoted to facilitate efficient agri-food value chains which provide safe, nutritious and affordable food					
Federated States of Micronesia	High quality, sustainable fish products with extended shelf life (TCP)	Following the identification of opportunities for the development of new seafood production technologies and products using locally sourced fish (TCP/MIC/3602/C1), pilot scale demonstration technologies.	2018-2019	200,000	Department of Resource & Development Department of Health and Social Affairs
Vanuatu	Identification of scope of services and viable business model for a national food development/ diagnostic laboratory (TCPf)	In line with the Council of Ministers Decision COM Decision 149/ 2013, assess the capacity and scope of services required to ensure the viability of a potential National Food Development/Diagnostic Laboratory to monitor food quality.	2018-2019	50,000	Ministry of Tourism, Trade, Commerce, Industry and Ni-Vanuatu Business

TCP General Provisions

1. The achievement of the objectives set by the project shall be the joint responsibility of the government and FAO.
2. As part of its contribution to the project, the government shall agree to make available the requisite number of qualified national personnel and the buildings, training facilities, equipment, transport and other local services necessary for the implementation of the project.

3. The government shall assign authority for the project within the country to a government agency, which shall constitute the focal point for cooperation with FAO in the execution of the project, and which shall exercise the government's responsibility in this regard.
4. Project equipment, materials and supplies provided out of Technical Cooperation Programme funds shall normally become the property of the government immediately upon their arrival in the country, unless otherwise specified in the project agreement. The government shall ensure that such equipment, materials and supplies are at all times available for use of the project and that adequate provision is made for their safe custody, maintenance and insurance. Vehicles remain the property of FAO, unless otherwise specified in the project agreement.
5. Subject to any security provisions in force, the government shall furnish to FAO and to its personnel on the project, if any, such relevant reports, tapes, records and other data as may be required for the execution of the project.
6. The selection of FAO project personnel, of other persons performing services on behalf of FAO in connection with the project, and of trainees, shall be undertaken by FAO, after consultation with the government. In the interest of rapid project implementation, the government shall undertake to expedite to the maximum degree possible its procedures for the clearance of FAO personnel and other persons performing services on behalf of FAO and to dispense with, wherever possible, clearance for short-term FAO personnel.
7. The government shall apply to FAO, its property, funds and assets, and to its staff, the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Except as otherwise agreed by the government and FAO in the Project Document, the government shall grant the same privileges and immunities contained in the Convention to all other persons performing services on behalf of FAO in connection with the execution of the project.
8. With a view to the rapid and efficient execution of the project, the government shall grant to FAO, its staff, and to all other persons performing services on behalf of FAO, the necessary facilities including:
 - i) the prompt issuance, free of charge, of any visas or permits required;
 - ii) any permits necessary for the importation and, where appropriate, the subsequent exportation, of equipment, materials and supplies required for use in connection with the project and exemption from the payment of all customs duties or other levies or charges relating to such importation or exportation;
 - iii) exemption from the payment of any sales or other tax on local purchases of equipment, materials and supplies for use in connection with the project;
 - iv) payment of transport costs within the country, including handling, storage, insurance and all other related costs, with respect to equipment, materials or supplies for use in connection with the project;
 - v) the most favourable legal rate of exchange;
 - vi) assistance to FAO staff, to the extent possible, in obtaining suitable accommodation;
 - vii) any permits necessary for the importation of property belonging to and intended for the personal use of FAO staff or of other persons performing services on behalf of FAO, and for the subsequent exportation of such property;
 - viii) prompt customs clearance of the equipment, materials, supplies and property referred to in subparagraphs (ii) and (vii) above.
9. The Government shall appoint a National Project Coordinator (NPC), as envisaged in the Project Document, to carry out the functions and activities specified in the project agreement. In some cases, it may be necessary for FAO to request, in writing, the NPC to incur specific commitments or obligations or to make specific payments on behalf of FAO. In such cases, the project may advance to the NPC project monies, up to the amounts allowed by and in accordance with current FAO rules and regulations. In this event the Government agrees to indemnify FAO and to make good to it, any losses that may arise from any irregularity in the maintenance of the advanced FAO's monies on the part of the NPC.
10. The government shall deal with any claim which may be brought by third parties against FAO or its staff, or against any person performing services on behalf of FAO, and shall hold them harmless in respect of any claim or liability arising in connection with the project, unless the government and FAO should agree that the claim or liability arises from gross negligence or wilful misconduct on the part of the individuals mentioned above.
11. The persons performing services on behalf of FAO, referred to in paragraphs 6, 7, 8 and 10, shall include any organization, firm or other entity, which FAO may designate to take part in the execution of the project.