BACKGROUND

THE METHODOLOGY EMPLOYED

THE PROCESS OF POLICY FORMULATION

THE POLICY FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

STRATEGIC ACTION

FUNDING AND IMPLEMENTATION

CONCLUSION
BACKGROUND

• Succeeding Policy changes since gaining independence:
  • Import Substitution
  • Deregulation
  • Farming Assistance
  • Commodity Development Framework
  • Demand Driven Approach

• Plans have been formulated and policy studies conducted triggered by the ADB report in 1996

• There is a need to prepare a unified policy agenda

• FAO Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture
## THE METHODOLOGY EMPLOYED

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Desired Outcome Attained</th>
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| 1. Assessment of Physical and Organizational Resources of The Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry Sectors in Fiji | • Gathered information regarding the existing situation  
• Analysed the information for policy and investment purposes  
• Employed SWOT technique in problem analysis and analysis of stakeholders | • Brief analysis of the agricultural resources, including land use, forestry resources, and marine resources presented.  
• Supply chain profiled and analysed  
• Institutional resources profiled and analysed |
| 2. Historical Overview of Government Policies                              | • Reviewed the history of agricultural policy in Fiji since independence  
• Analysed the existing policy in the context of national development | • Chronology of policy changes since being granted independence presented |
<p>| 3. Review of Policy Papers                                                 | • Identified relevant policy papers that are consistent with the present trend in international development | • Ten papers identified with relevant data for policy formulation (Please see Section 2.2) |</p>
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| 4. Consultation With Stakeholders | • Validated policy documents  
• Gathered primary information  
• Validated the acceptance of new policies | • Findings and recommendations in the policy papers validated |
| 5. SWOT Analysis | • Identified the entities for policy analysis (Physical resources and infrastructure, supply chain, and institutional resources)  
• Identified policy objectives by translating SWOT into policy objectives  
• Selected the core objectives  
• Identified strategies | • Profile of the entities  
• SWOT completed  
• Strategies selected and further developed with technology support and organizational approaches |
| 6. Preparation of Policy Framework | • Policy framework prepared | • Policy paper approved by the Ministry of Agriculture |
| 7. Public Consultation | • Policy framework updated based on the result of the public consultation | • Policy paper finalized |
| 8. Formulation of the Fiji 2020 Agenda | • Prepared investment agenda | • Fiji 2020 Agenda accepted for fund generation |
FIJI
AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT POLICY

THE POLICY FRAMEWORK
SUMMARY

Build Sustainable Community Livelihood Through Competitive Exports and Food Security.

Establish A Diversified And Economically And Environmentally Sustainable Agriculture Economy In Fiji

Build Modern Organised Agriculture

Develop Integrated Infrastructure

Improve Delivery of Support Services

Generate Fund and Secure Investment

Improve Project Implementation and Policy Formulation

Build Modern Organised Agriculture

Rural Transformation Center
Agroforestry
Outer Island Strategy

Industry focused programme
Sugarcane
Coconut
Beef, small ruminants, and dairy
Poultry and swine
BQA crops
Root crops
Rice
Aquaculture
Fruits
Kava and other pharmaceutical crops
Seed
Farm machinery
Feed
Research, Training and Extension
Animal Health and Production
Climate change
Soils, water, and nutrient technology
Value adding and marketing
Agricultural Statistics
Biosecurity
Credit and Crop Insurance

Develop Integrated Infrastructure

Food park
Road and Railway, and Port
River system, groundwater, irrigation and Drainage
Biofuels and renewable energy
Abattoir

Improve Delivery of Support Services

Innovative business models
Private public partnership
Business Arrangements With Farmer Ownership and Accountability
Investment in New Ventures
International trade and marketing
Investment fund for retirees, women, and youth
Investment using public enterprise corporations as model

Generate Fund and Secure Investment

Agriculture councils
Agriculture, fisheries, and forestry convergence
Ministry of Agriculture reorganisation
Omnibus Law on Agricultural Modernisation in Fiji

Improve Project Implementation and Policy Formulation

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FIJI AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT POLICY

STRATEGIC ACTION

a) Build Modern Agriculture in Fiji as an Organised System of Producing, Processing, and Marketing Crops, Livestock, and Aquaculture Products

Rural Transformation Centers
Farmer Field School

• Information on crops, livestock, and aquaculture products
• Credit assistance desk by partner banks,
• Information on new technology on seeds, fertilizer, machinery,
• Training courses available,
• Food processing and other off farm livelihood enterprise
• Farm input store and farm machinery pool

Gopeng, Malaysia

• Geographic Information System (GIS) based management system to be used in the integrated research, training, production, and processing system.
The Farmer Field School (FFS)
• Farmer led schools without walls
• Initiated in Indonesia by the FAO as Integrated Pest Management (IPM) inspired based on non-formal education principles
• Community based sustainable extension, training, and action research
• FFS now covers organic agriculture, animal husbandry, soil husbandry, groundwater management, human health, to income-generating activities such as handicrafts.
• As a result of the popularity of the IPM-FFSs in Asia, implemented already in 87 countries
Agroforestry

SALT

• Form of alley farming in which field and perennial crops are grown in bands 4-5 m wide between contoured rows of leguminous trees and shrubs.

Line Planting

• Line Planting technique is a unique system in reforestation that profitably combines commercial trees and agricultural crops and incorporates site compatibility, optimum growth rates, competing land use, and rural income.
• Trees are planted in lines with a spacing arrangement of 10m x 1m or 15m x 1m, facing an East-West direction to maximise the sunlight entering the alleys.
Outer Island

• Primary postharvest handling such as drying and storage, production of feedstock for a gasification plant, and other self sufficiency strategy in the outer islands need support to ensure better productivity and quality of life

• Organic Agriculture
b) Develop Integrated Production, Processing, Energy, and Transport Infrastructure Support System for Agriculture

**Food park**

• From seed to shelf developed by Wageningen University and Research Center (WUR) in the Netherlands
• End-to-end food processing with beneficial forward and backward linkages.

• Facilities for production, aggregation, segregation, dry storage, wet storage, biomass storage, biomass refinery, distribution, value addition, and amenities

**Road, sea ports, and cable cars**

• In coordination with concerned authorities

• Integral components of an integrated agricultural development plan
**Water resource infrastructure**

- Irrigation
- Aquaculture

**Renewable Energy**

- Gasification
- Ethanol
Abattoir

• Fiji Meat Industry Board improve facilities and diversify its services

c) Improve Delivery Of Agricultural Support Services

Land use plan

• Physical target, the location the crops will be grown, and option for expansion

• SOPAC has completed the soil suitability in Viti Levu and for Venu Levu, it will be completed soon
Industry Focused

i) Sugarcane

• a high degree of emphasis on productivity per hectare

• Long term strategic priorities relate to de-concentration of the industry from the FSC to allow it to focus on its core function of sugar cane processing and revenue generation from co-generation, ethanol production, and other value added opportunities
FIJI
AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Coconut

• The One Million Coconut Trees
  Planting must also follow a structured approach using the FFS in the RTC

• Opening a plant right in the community
• Coconut processing plant uses elements of the coconut plant to convert the meat, water, shell and husks into different viable products for the local and world markets right in the farms at a sustainable scale of 5000 nuts per day
FIJI
AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT POLICY

**Pineapple**

- Diversified product lines intended for the local market first
- Rural Transformation Centers for pineapple will be put up initially in three locations in Lautaka, Rakiraki, and Labasa
- Processing right in the community using table top juice processing and dehydration

**Root Crops**

- The country has higher technical efficiency in root crops
- The export market for roots crops is highly competitive.
- Recent approach in root crops is value adding
- Value adding products for root crops using village level processing is also recommended.
Fruits and Vegetables

• Requires cold storage support services and value adding
• Mango also requires introduction of new variety as the dominant pickled mango has limited market
• Possible value adding uses that include fruit juice, dried, and jam are worth exploring

Rice

• Can be competitive because the potential yield has not been reached
• If yield can be increased, farmers will be given the option to use the more advanced hybrid rice and the special Basmati rice
Dairy, beef, and small ruminants

- The chilling center can be expanded to become the RTCs that will also serve beef and small ruminants
- The development of these industries must be inclusive also, taking a look at pasture development, feeds and feeding, breeding, veterinary health, and processing
- Production of quality meat acceptable to the tourism industry

Swine and Poultry

- Vertically integrated swine and poultry industries need to grow
- There is still room for efficiency
- The development in the feed industry will also be crucial in the development of these industries
BQA Crops

- The problem on volume, consistency, and quality are still to be addressed to explore the larger mainstream market in Australia and New Zealand
- The industry also needs seed production, farm mechanisation, nutrient management, and cold storage support
- Introducing the RTC through the existing private collection centres and exporters is an option in the BQA crops

Aquaculture

- Proposes the establishment of aquaculture complex with integrated operations from hatchery to fish processing and marketing
- Through the grow-out system, farmers obtain the fingerlings, feeds, and other inputs from the centre and they grow their fish on their own farms
**Seed and planting materials**

- Directed towards the establishment of a local seed industry
- Produce seed, explore the importation of genetic materials, explore the production of seeds establishment of a seed company must be supported with access to breeding materials through the sources that the Ministry of Agriculture will be able to negotiate.

**Feeds**

- Expansion of areas planted to corn, the use of cowpea as a rotation crop after rice, and the planting of leguminous crops within the existing cropping system
- Sweet sorghum, which can be used both as a feed crop and as an ethanol crop is an option in the sugarcane belt
- Existing feed mill plant in Kornivia must be activated in partnership with a private sector using toll milling concept.
Farm Machinery

• A shift to light farm machinery to be compact, light, low-powered, and multi purpose
• Small size tractor, power tillers, and small farm equipment must meet the needs of small farmers
• Korean lesson is worth following in Fiji due to smallholder farm and the predominance also of upland farms in Korea mechanisation through cooperative is the best way to avoid excessive investment and reduce production cost
Reserch, Training, and Extension Convergence

- Demonstration of appropriate technologies through training and extension delivery supported by a more focused adaptive research programme and farmer-to-farmer interaction
- Integrated research, extension, and training system anchored on the FFS

Animal Health and Production

- According to SPC thematic approach, which is to develop prosperous, efficient and sustainable animal health and production systems, producing healthy animals and safe products for food security and income generation
Climate Change

- Can be introduced through conservation agriculture

Land management technologies

- Cover balance fertilisation, intercropping, multiple cropping, use of microbial fertilizer, and use of other technologies.
Fertilizer and nutrient management

• judicious use of fertilizer based on site specific recommendation
• bulk blending, timely application of fertilizer, use of microbial fertilizer, and micro nutrient management must be incorporated and supported through research in the FFS.

Value Adding, Product Standards, and Marketing

• Adding value to horticultural products can be accomplished by developing new products from processing and packaging
Credit

• Fixed deposit at commercial banks and act as security for targeted commercial farmers to allow them to access an overdraft facility with the bank to meet working capital requirements.
• Fiji Development Bank (FDB) is the government bank that provides lending facilities to farmers and agribusiness entrepreneurs.
• Needs further studies on how the bank will be more competitive.
4) Enhance Capabilities to Generate Fund and Secure Investment Through Foreign Investment, Private Public Partnership, and Other Innovative Business Arrangements

**Innovative business models**

- FFS in Africa has been proven to contribute in the development of innovative business models due to its participatory approach
- Generated through interaction with farmers

**Government corporations as model**

- The government corporations must be transformed as model corporation doing service to the farmers and entrepreneurs and also helping government agencies deliver their services
- These corporations become model for the future joint venture
- Business arrangement evolves through working together, for instance through institutional action research and innovation
Government corporations as transformed as model corporation
model doing service to the farmers and also helping entrepreneurs and also helping
government agencies deliver their services

Public-private partnership
Public Private Partnership (PPP) • Government-sponsored initiative or scheme which involves the use of private finance to facilitate the provision of services to the public • PPP includes a bidding process, the establishment of project company, a project sponsor which is the project company, contractors that will manage and build the project, and private funder

New business ventures • Need to be fully addressed also to further diversify agriculture in Fiji • For instance, mix aquaculture and tourism uses, machinery parts fabrication, nursery and tissue culture, and other new ventures that have been proven in other countries
Investment Fund

- Strategy of enticing professionals and retirees in the farming business
- Setting up an investment for retirees, for women, and for youth will promote the participation of these sectors in agriculture
d) Improve Project Implementation and Policy Formulation Capability Within The Ministry of Agriculture and Its Partner Institutions

Ministry of Agriculture must be guided by the five core objectives

1) Rural Transformation approach is an integrated delivery of services focused on the target groups, who are stakeholders in the development of priority industry in the given area.

2) Infrastructure support deals with the planning, implementation, and maintenance of food processing center, irrigation, roads, ports useful for agriculture, abattoir, and other related infrastructure.

3) Agricultural support services, which include research, extension, training, credit assistance and cooperative coordination

4) Project planning, implementation, and policy formulation that will be manned by trained economists and planners

5) Investment and international development responsibility for investment, international cooperation, and marketing

Reorganisation.
Policy Changes

- Industry Focused, which is a more inclusive approach
- Integrated Infrastructure Approach
- Rural Transformation Approach

Support the development of various agricultural industries that provide employment opportunities to various parties, which include farmers, entrepreneurs, and private business group

Agricultural Development Council Revitalisation.

- Agricultural Council is the body responsible for policy formulation and direction setting with some powers and mandates
- Multi-sectoral representation with the Office of the Director for Planning, Management, and Policy at its own Technical Secretariat
Fisheries and Agriculture Convergence

• Fisheries and agriculture converge in the use of water and land for aquaculture purposes
• The RTCs and the FFSs can be used in transforming the resources for technology transfer and other support services for profitable aquaculture ventures
• One business model that the agriculture and fisheries can converge is the establishment of aquaculture centre that will serve as RTC for the aquaculture industry
FUNDING AND IMPLEMENTATION

Technical Preparation

- Feasibility studies preparation
- On-the-job training of staff in the Ministry of Agriculture

Investment Promotion and International Cooperation

- Policy framework and funding and implementation strategy is then translated into an investment agenda
- A total information campaign using print, broadcast, internet, and social media is then used in promoting the Fiji 2020 Agenda
Funding Alternatives

National Government Allocation

• Government allocation is usually based on incremental budgeting and it is recommended that the Ministry must immediately spend its 2014 budget in the context of this overall policy
• The industry plan for priority industries must be prepared
• The technical preparation needed for funding negotiation, partnership, international development grants, and other fund generation activities must receive adequate funding
### International development agencies

- World Bank
- ADB
- EU

### Bilateral Funding

- Australia
- New Zealand
- China
- Korea
- Japan
- Other

### Private Commercial Bank

Private bank operating in Fiji, and other international banks based in the US, Europe, and Asia can also be explored for funding.
FIJI
AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Bond
• Bond Issued by the Fiji Government
• Pooled Bond Financing

Legislative Agenda
• Omnibus Agricultural Development Law for Fiji

CONCLUSION

Builds the overall policy framework by translating into objectives the identified strengths, weaknesses, threats, and opportunities of the resources and stakeholders in the whole agriculture sector of Fiji.

Framework is further strengthened by modern technology and organisational and management strategies that accept both domestic and international challenges with the end in view of creating a diversified and sustainable agricultural economy.

Building five key result areas namely: a modern organised agriculture, an integrated support infrastructure, a strengthened agricultural support services, and improved capability for planning and policy formulation, and an enhanced capability in investment and international cooperation.

Finally, change is inevitable and the cooperation from the government, the Ministry of Agriculture in particular, the private sector, and more important, the farmer groups, is very vital.
Proposed Organisational Chart, Ministry of Agriculture