

FIJI FOOD SECURITY

PRESENTED BY ILIAPI TUWAI



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Presentation Outline

- My Story
- Project Report
- Partnerships
- Critical Risk Management
- Lessons & Practices
- High Level Issue & Recommendation



MY STORY: 'Growing' together'











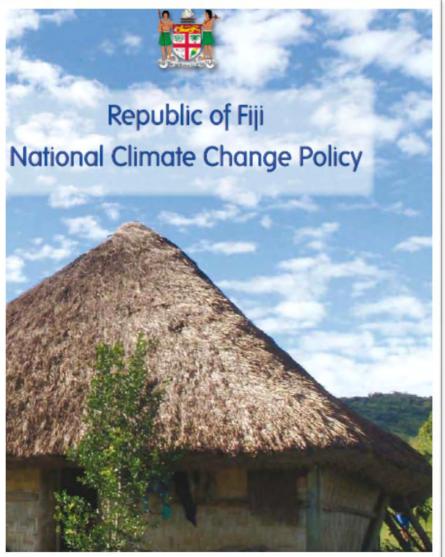
Improved food security in low lying deltaic areas in Tailevu/Rewa and Serua/Namosi provinces.

Improved agricultural land in these flood prone and water logged areas by upgrading the drainage system and mitigating the negative effects of saltwater intrusion.

Growing resilient crops to provide a source of sustenance for the community.



Outcome I























Outcome 2























Outcome 3



































PROJECT REPORT

- Implementation Progress
- Reporting against Results Framework (log frame)



Outcome I: Mainstreaming climate change into policy

Indicator(s): Policies to include climate change considerations.

Results:

- National Climate Change Policy endorsed by Parliament
- Two National Climate Change summits informed the NCCP
- I2 Community Development Plan created that incorporates climate change

Lessons:

When developing policy it is better to take a bottom-up approach through consultations with the community members instead of a top-down approach.











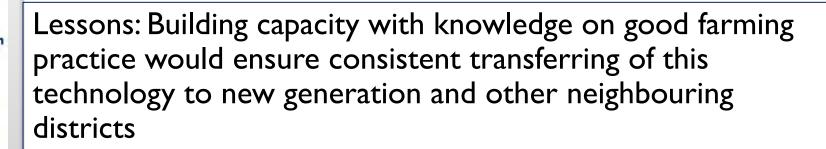


Outcome 2: Reduce vulnerability to food shortages resulting from climate change

Indicator: Increased land area for cultivation. Total number of people and communities benefiting,.

Results:

- Increased food security for communities in pilot sites
- Good farming practices used by trained farmers for high productivity
- 10 hectares under cultivation using climate resilient crops across two sites (to be expanded in future)
- 13 communities benefiting















Output 2.1: Drainage infrastructure floodgates improved to adapt to high precipitation levels and sea level rise

Indicator(s): km of rivers dredged Number of flood gates constructed

Results:

- 3 km of drainage network water ways improved
- I site identified for flood gate adaptation using local climate assessment report findings











Lessons:

More careful planning of the timeline to ensure guidelines are developed earlier to inform the infrastructure works (floodgates)



Output 2.2: Resilient crop seedling are trialed and distributed to farmers

Indicator(s): No of farmers receiving resilient seedlings
Satisfaction with seedlings

Results:

- Nine different varieties of new crop (Taro, Cassava, Kumala) planted
- 65 farmers trialling new crops
- High level of satisfaction with new crops











Lessons: Farming of crops using good farming skills from training support production which will benefit on long term; Introduction of traditional crops would support the current resilient ones that are being trialled.



Outcome 3: Increased understanding of CC impacts and awareness of how to adapt and build resilience

Indicator(s): Change in understanding of CC impacts Communications plan created; CDP developed for communities Knowledge Management Products produced

Results:

- Increased understanding about CC through 2 workshops with communities
- 12+ school awareness visits completed
- Vital Food and Fiji PACC documentary completed
- Photo series
- 2 KM Reports completed
- Drainage Guideline in draft format
- 18 community members trained to be focal point for climate change adaptation at the village level

Lessons: Ability to come up with CDP for each community is a result of good understanding on CC and issues that affect their livelihood. Awareness is an important tool that needs to be consistently conducted at least twice a year for schools and communities as Capacity Building initiative.























Partnerships

- CSO/NGOs: Sharing of Resources and Capacity enhancement (PCDF, EEZ, USP)
- Locals: Empowerment and Ownership (PA, Roko, DO's, CF's)
- Other Partners: Technical advise and resource sharing (Govt. Ministries – Education, Health, Rural Dev., Forestry and Fisheries)



Critical Risk Management











DESCRIBETHE RISK (operational, organizational, environmental, financial, political, regulatory, strategic, other)	RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES UNDERSTAKEN THIS REPORTING PERIOD (JULY 2013-JUN 2014)
Resignation of Country Manager	Employment of Temp. Officer
Delay – of consultant to deliver assessment report	RPMU and LWRM engaged to assist with hiring













Lessons & Practices: Mainstreaming

- Bottom Up Approach ensure ownership in policy development
- Participation of local community leaders (men and women) in discussing CC issues in line with Policy;
- PACC was supporting CCU in funding meetings and workshop nationally
- It should have been conducted at the initial stage of Policy or Planning development
- Result in Good Plans supported by all as they take ownership













Lessons & Practices: Demonstration

- Good Farming Practice using intercropping with vegetables
- Consistent advisory roles to be carried out by stakeholders
- Facilitating Training needs for the farmers
- To be improved and have consistent training schedule to farmers
- The increase in production, livelihood will improve and benefit the community/district













Lessons & Practices: Capacities

- Community Facilitators
- Local Community Facilitator help in Capacity building and Focal Point for PACC
- Training of nominated locals to undertake PACC's work within community and equipping
- It can be applied on local and also at National level
- Consistency, empowerment, ownership



High Level Issue & Recommendation

ISSUE / RECOMMENDATION	SUSTAINABILITY	RELEVANCE	EFFECTIVENESS	EFFICIENCY
Instead of isolating food security as an issue, the need to integrate coastal and water resources management with food security as CCA measure for future Fiji program	Most communities are coastal having all these issues as common. Improvement in their knowledge and understanding will sustain the management of these water, food production and coastal resources.	Highly relevant – it will improve their resilience in coastal vulnerability from SLR, able to manage/improve water resources and improve their food security on long term basis in flood prone and salt inundated sites.	It will promote increasing resilience to impacts of CC on the coastlines, improve food security as they grow resilience crops and managed their water resources sustainably. It will become effective in the long term as these resources are dealt with in an integrated manner.	Holistic planning (food security and coastal management) can deliver cost efficiencies through joint delivery and partnerships













My Focus For The Next 6 Months:

- Completing the demonstration guideline
- Completing the nursery for resilient and traditional crops
- One flood gate to be completed
- Six remaining to complete CDP communities







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Resilient nations.



Australian AID





Vinaka Vakalevu