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About the Project

The project "Leveraging the Development of Local Food Crops and Fisheries Value Chains for Improved Nutrition and Sustainable Food Systems in the Pacific Islands with a focus on Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu" is co-funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA) and is implemented in partnership with the Pacific Islands Private Sector Organisation (PIPSO). The goal is to strengthen the capacity of the Pacific Island governments, farmer and private sector organisations, and sub-regional institutions to develop strategies and programs – as well as mobilise financing – that can increase poor rural people's access to nutritious and healthy food. CTA has overall responsibility for the implementation of the project. Visit <https://innov4agpacific.pipso.org.fj/>



About Trimpact B.V.

The mission of Trimpact B.V., a social enterprise, is to increase synergy and alignment of the various actors in the realization of development plans in developing countries. Trimpact provides the cloud based Development Synergy and Alignment Tool (DevSAT®), that captures development, research and humanitarian aid projects and interactions with enterprises, lessons learnt and development plans. Secondly, Trimpact offers related services to the various actors to increase the triple impact: People, Planet, and Prosperity.

Keywords: Pacific Ocean, Fiji, multi-stakeholder initiative, synergy, stakeholder alignment, collaboration, impact, food security, nutrition, health, policies, DevSAT®

© Cover photo: A map obtained with DevSAT® illustrating the potential interactions between various projects to increase impact. Orange markers are locations of activities that can make use of deliverables from activities at the locations having green markers.

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Leveraging the Development of Local Food Crops and Fisheries Value Chains for Improved Nutrition and Sustainable Food Systems in the Pacific Islands with a focus on Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu

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Executive Summary

Fiji is one of the seven target countries for the “Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in Pacific Islands” project also referred to as the Innov4AgPacific project. In Fiji, agriculture is an important economic activity, contributing 14% of the gross domestic product (GDP) and absorbing 35% of the labour force. The country is highly dependent on imported foods, which contribute a significant portion of the major food nutrients; carbohydrates (32%), proteins (40%) and fats (29%) respectively. Poor dietary diversity is an associated risk factor in the increase in non-communicable diseases (NCDs) especially among the adult population. The goal of the ‘Innov4AgPacific’ project is to strengthen the capacity of the Pacific island governments, farmer and private sector organisations and sub-regional institutions to develop innovative strategies and programmes, as well as mobilize financing, that can effectively enable poor rural people to increase their access to nutritious and healthy food. This can be better achieved through effective collaboration.

The Innov4Ag Pacific project employs a three-pronged approach: 1) Analyse – Build the evidence base, 2) Act – Build capacity for change, and 3) Advocate – Share good practices and lobby for policy change and development impact at scale. As part of the ‘Analyse’ phase, 34 agriculture and nutrition programmes and projects operating within Fiji were documented. A selection of 16 projects, 14 identified through the project and 2 by Trimpact, was made based on the quality of the available information to pilot the use of the Development Synergy and Alignment Tool (DevSAT®), to map the baseline data on the synergies and alignment (S&A) of the Innov4AgPacific. The S&A principle is best explained by comparing the existing situation (baseline) with the preferred, that is the expected impact at the end of project.

The maps generated through this pilot, provide a valuable baseline, which can be used for strengthening collaboration and tracking the progress in improving S&A between projects and partners for achieving the desired impact of the Innov4AgPacific project. The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) in Fiji is identified as a lead organisation in almost half of the current activities and its Crop Capital project, which has a focus on taro industry development, is of strategic importance for the Innov4AgPacific. With respect to fisheries value chain development, there are four complementary projects including: a) Managing marine and coastal biodiversity in Pacific Islands and atolls (MACBIO) and b) Sustainable Sea Food. There is also opportunity for improving the S&A between the Ministries of Agriculture, Fisheries and Health and with other lead implementing organisations and development partners such as the: Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research, Fiji Crops and Livestock Council, German Corporation for International Cooperation, National Food and Nutrition Council, International Union for Conservation of Nature, Secretariat of the Pacific, and World Wildlife Fund among others.

From a technical perspective, the DevSAT® software is a valuable tool. The pilot demonstrated the possibilities for strengthening partnerships and achieving associated economies of scale through greater synergy and alignment by linking programmes and projects. This pilot also revealed new requirements and expectations from the DevSAT® tool and new features were added to capture and analyse lessons learned. However, for the Innov4AgPacific project to capture the complex world of all the programmes and projects involving multiple stakeholders and deliver on an interactive theory of change, a step-by-step approach is needed for improving transparency and making project details more open to other partners and vice-versa. This is critical for strengthening collaboration to achieve the desired outcomes.

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Abbreviations and acronyms

ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
CTA	Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation
DevSAT	Development Synergy and Alignment Tool®
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCLC	Fiji Crops & Livestock Council
FPAN	Fiji Plan of Action on Nutrition
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Corporation for International Cooperation)
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
I-ToC	Interactive Theory of Change
LRD	Land Resources Division of SPC
MoA	Fiji Ministry of Agriculture
MoEd	Fiji Ministry of Education
MoF	Fiji Ministry of Fisheries
MoH	Fiji Ministry of Health
NCD	Non-communicable diseases
NFNC	National Food and Nutrition Centre
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PHAMA	Pacific Horticultural & Agricultural Market Access
PIFON	Pacific Island Farmers Organisation Network
PIPSO	Pacific Islands Private Sector Organisation
PMR	Planning, Monitoring and Reporting
S&A	Synergy & Alignment
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPERP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

1. Introduction

Remoteness and scatteredness of the many South Pacific Islands bring several challenges to the agri-food and health systems. Their small size, narrowly based economies, large distances to major markets, and vulnerability to exogenous shocks have often led to a high degree of economic volatility and constrained socio-economic development. Local production as well as fishing used to be the traditional way to sustain livelihoods and nutritious diets of Pacific Islanders. Increasing urbanization, poverty and high youth unemployment as well as a breakdown in social and cultural norms are nowadays limiting the potential of Pacific Islanders and undermining the resilience of Pacific communities. The evidence reflects a decline in crop production, increased dependence on imported foods fuelled by changing dietary habits, climate change, overfishing and illegal fishing, volatility in international commodity prices, and failure to implement existing policies and enforce the required regulations. In addition, the population is expected to double by 2050, further threatening food security, nutrition, health, incomes, and welfare.

The challenge for policy makers and the public and private stakeholders in the agricultural sector is to work closer together to develop and implement strategies and programmes and mobilise financing and support services. The common goal is to enable subsistence or semi-subsistence farmers to upgrade local food production and fisheries, engage in profitable agricultural and fisheries value chains and sustain access to competitive markets.

The collaborative project implemented by the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA) with co-funding from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and in partnership with the Pacific Islands Private Sector Organisation (PIPSO) called '*Leveraging the development of local food crops and fisheries value chains for improved nutrition and sustainable food systems in the Pacific*,' aims to strengthen the capacity of the Pacific island governments, farmer and private sector organisations and sub-regional institutions to develop innovative strategies and programmes, as well as mobilize financing, that can effectively enable poor rural people to increase their access to nutritious and healthy food. The project has a focus on Vanuatu, Tonga, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands and Kiribati. It is also referred to as '*Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands*', or the 'Innov4AgPacific project'; especially on social media and for this report.

The project has two key objectives:

- i) Develop national roadmaps and sub-regional cooperation programmes in support to stakeholder-driven partnerships based on public private partnerships (with an active role for smallholder producers) aimed at enhancing the production and marketing of nutritious local foods and fish in an environmentally sustainable way; and
- ii) Support national governments and regional institutions in developing a regulatory and policy environment that is supportive to the development and upgrade of local food crops and fisheries value chains.

A core principle is to build on past and current activities initiated by the various governments, international organisations, national institutes, etc. as well as strengthen their collaboration with the aim of maximizing the impact on the ground. In order to realize that, having an overview of ongoing projects ('*who is doing what where and when*') and the nature of the collaboration together with the

ability to define options for improving synergy and alignment (S&A; Box 1) of actions and working areas of the various organisations is paramount.

Box 1. Definitions of Synergy and Alignment

Synergy
A mutually advantageous conjunction or compatibility of distinct business participants or elements (such as resources or efforts).

Alignment

- the act of aligning or state of being aligned; *especially*: the proper positioning or state of adjustment of parts (as of a device) in relation to each other;
- a forming in line;
- an arrangement of groups or forces in relation to one another.

Alignment in practice: Executing actions towards a common goal that yield results (or Open Data) that can subsequently be used by others, who in turn increase the value, adaptability, etc.

Compare: ‘Value chain of knowledge’.

The project employs a three-pronged approach: 1) Analyse – Build the evidence base, 2) Act – Build capacity for change of the Pacific Island governments targeted as well as farmer and private sector organisations, and sub-regional institutions, and 3) Advocate – Share practices and lobby for policy change and development impact at scale.

As part of the ‘Analyse’ phase, the present report captures baseline data in the context of Fiji by piloting the use of the innovative Development Synergy and Alignment Tool (DevSAT®). For this case study, the Synergy & Alignment (S&A) principle has been used. The principle is best explained by comparing the existing situation with the expected impact; without (baseline) and with S&A (Figure 1.1). In the left subfigure, all organisations go their own way without taking stock of work done by others with the associated limited impact (current situation¹). In the preferred situation (end of the project), as illustrated in the right subfigure, organisation A delivers results that organisation Y uses, expands or improves to reach common goals, e.g. sustainable local food crops and fisheries value chains.

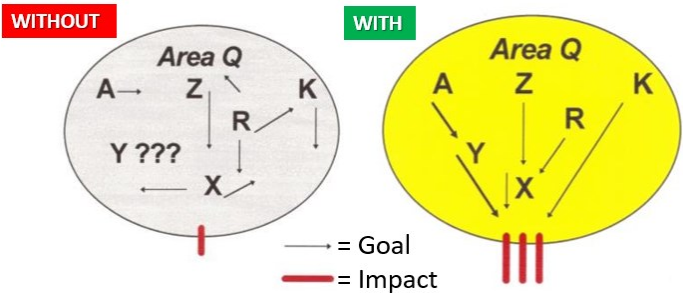


Figure 1.1. Impact as a function of the ability to align and create synergy and use each other's work to take it a step further.²

¹ Lako, J. 2017. Building the Evidence Base for Leveraging the Development of Local Food Crops and Fisheries Value Chains for Improved Nutrition and Sustainable Food Systems in Fiji (in press).

² Van Duivenbooden, N., 1997. Exploiting multi-scale variability of land use systems to improve natural resource management in the Sudano-Sahelian zone of West Africa (MUSCLUS), Methodology and work plan. Integrated Systems Project Report Series No. 1. Patancheru 502 324, Andhra Pradesh, India: International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-arid Tropics. 40 pp.'

Making use of this principle and building on work from the past would increase the effectiveness of the targeted interventions for leveraging value chain development, under the condition that the stakeholders want to join forces (willingness) and contribute to improving the value chains (capacity). This implies that there is need to have a clear picture, both qualitatively and quantitatively, what each actor can expect from the other, and what has to be delivered to meet the demands of the various stakeholders in the chain, and under which circumstances. Without this clarity, it will be harder to develop strategies, policies, and sustainable value chains, and attract funding.

This report addresses those points by undertaking a mapping of value chain stakeholders and their activities in specific thematic domains of importance for the Innov4AgPacific project. The data generated from this mapping, will serve as a valuable baseline on the relationships and opportunities for greater collaboration, which can be used for further tracking the outcomes of the relevant Innov4AgPacific project interventions.

In the framework of the Innov4AgPacific project, agriculture/nutrition nexus studies were conducted in the seven target countries. Fiji is one of the seven target countries and was chosen for this pilot based on the results of the Fiji agriculture/nutrition rapid scan report, which indicated that there was little alignment between actors working in agriculture and nutrition (Lako, 2017).

1.1 Focus on Fiji

Agriculture is an important economic activity, contributing 14% of the GDP and absorbing 35% of the labour force. Over 26% of the population is engaged in subsistence or semi-subsistence agriculture, and nearly 79% of households grow foods for home consumption³. In Fiji, 15.8% of household income comes from agriculture and forestry activities. In 2009, a third of the Fijian population were living in poverty, of which over 30% were concentrated in three of the 86 Tikinas (districts): Naitasiri, Vuda and Labasa. Poverty is higher in rural than in the urban areas, and in working heads of households in the agricultural sector (49-52%) than heads of households in the service sector (23-27%) even though most rural households derive their incomes from agriculture and are considered resource rich. Fiji has witnessed a rapid urban migration, evident in the shift in the number of rural dwellers, which was estimated at 46.3% in 2015 down from 70.3% in 1960. The GDP per capita in 2016 was USD 4,375.41, which is mainly linked to tourism and agriculture activities. For 2017, the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) had identified priority commodities; namely taro, ginger, rice and yaqona (kava).

Fiji is only partly self-sufficient in the major food nutrients; carbohydrates (32%), proteins (40%) and fats (29%) respectively, and the country is highly dependent on imported foods. Premature deaths from non-communicable diseases (NCDs⁴) is high, and poor diet has been identified as one of the risk factors.

Over 23 major governmental and non-governmental organizations at various levels (7 international, 9 regional and 7 national) working on food and nutrition security and agriculture/nutrition programmes or initiatives in Fiji were identified by Lako (2017). Further, the identified organizations were involved

³ NFNC (National Food and Nutrition Centre), (2007). 2004 Fiji National Nutrition Survey Main Report, NFNC, Suva, Fiji. Pg 332.

⁴ NCD, also known as chronic diseases, tend to be of long duration and are the result of a combination of genetic, physiological, environmental and behaviours factors. <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs355/en/>

in 34 major agriculture, nutrition and health initiatives or programmes. Lako (2017) observed, “*there is quite a lot of programmes and initiatives being implemented to address areas of development in Fiji, especially the food security, livelihood areas and economic empowerment. However, there has been limited alignment to health and nutrition needs and outcomes of the population, especially NCD reduction and prevention.*” In addition, it was further noted that too many policies were developed and adopted without careful and detailed economic and nutrition analysis and with no or poor link to the farming sector. Hence, multi-stakeholder and multi-disciplinary collaboration in nutrition-sensitive agricultural policies, projects and programmes provides opportunities for addressing these challenges (Lako, 2017).

1.2 Methodology

The Development Synergy and Alignment Tool (DevSAT[®]) is core to the methodology applied for generating the baseline data for Fiji. The application is described in Subsection 1.2.2., Subsection 1.2.3 and Annex 1. Two CTA staff were trained and filled in the information in DevSAT on 14 projects (see subsection 1.2.1 below), which were identified through the Fiji agriculture nutrition rapid scan (Lako, 2017) and national stakeholder round table consultation⁵. They also uploaded the data about the Innov4AgPacific project. Trimpact included two additional projects, to demonstrate the potential of using DevSAT[®] for regional collaboration. The required information for geo-referencing the various administrative zones in DevSAT[®] was obtained from the internet⁶. The pilot use of DevSAT took the form of an iterative process. Meetings were held to improve data quality (e.g. increase of details) and to improve DevSAT further. For example, including a section with lessons learnt would benefit not only the Innov4AgPacific Project but other projects and stakeholders as well (see Section 2.5).

1.2.1 Selection of projects

Out of the 34 projects and programmes listed in the Fiji agriculture/nutrition scan, 14 were chosen based on information intensity and relevance to the four themes of importance to the Innov4AgPacific project namely: Agriculture, Nutrition, Agribusiness, and Value Chains. The 14 projects (with their official abbreviations or otherwise abbreviations or short-names created) included in the pilot are as follows:

1. The Ministry of Agriculture Crop Capital Projects (MoA-CCP)
This includes: Sustainable rural livelihood, Taveuni coconut centre, Post-harvest loss support, Food security programme, Sigatoka valley development, Rice and Cocoa revitalization programmes, and Coconut, Ginger, Vanilla, Yaqona (kava), and Dalo (taro) development programmes
2. Fiji Agricultural Partnerships Projects (FAPP)
3. The Ministry of Agriculture Livestock Capital Projects (MoA-LCP)
This includes: Livestock feed technology, and Goat, Pig and Beef breeding programmes
4. Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST) project
5. Sustainable Seafood Project (SSP)
6. Markets for Change (M4C) Project
7. UNDP Farm to Table Project (Farm to Table)

⁵ <http://www.cta.int/en/article/2017-07-28/policies-and-partnerships-for-nutritious-food-systems-in-fiji.html>

⁶ <http://www.fiji-budget-vacations.com/provinces-of-fiji.html>, <http://bestfijiguide.com/fiji-provinces/>, and <http://www.geonames.org/>

8. Pacific Horticultural & Agricultural Market Access (PHAMA)
9. Pacific Agriculture Policy Project (SPC-PAPP)
10. Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific project)
11. Health Promoting School Programme (HPSP)
12. Ministry of Health - Health and Nutrition (MoH-HN)
13. Pacific Agribusiness Research in Development Initiative - Phase 2 (PARDI-2)
14. National Food and Nutrition Centre and Ministry of Health (NFNC-MoH) programmes

Several of the capital investment projects implemented by MoA are related to the government's priorities on increasing exports, reducing imports, improving livelihoods, guaranteeing food and income security and poverty reduction. Other projects that also focus on economic empowerment include the FAPP, M4C, and Farm to Table projects. FAPP aims at commercializing 2000 subsistence farmers in the interior of Viti Levu (the largest island of Fiji). M4C focuses on the economic empowerment of women market vendors and the Farm to Table project focuses on empowering 300 youths in agriculture for generating employment and income.

In addition, some projects for Fiji and the other Pacific Islands (e.g. Samoa and Vanuatu) have been included (based on secondary sources of information) to also demonstrate the potential of using DevSAT to identify options for regional collaboration. These are:

1. Managing marine and coastal biodiversity in Pacific Islands and atolls (MACBIO)⁷
2. Samoa AgriBusiness Support Project (SABS)⁸

Figure 1.2 shows the locations of the activities of the 14 projects used in this pilot. Note that the spider graph with five activities (with one CTA activity highlighted) is located in the ocean, e.g. the centre of the Lau Province.

⁷ <http://macbio-pacific.info>

⁸ <http://www.docslides.com/agribusiness-financing-innovative-financial-solutions>

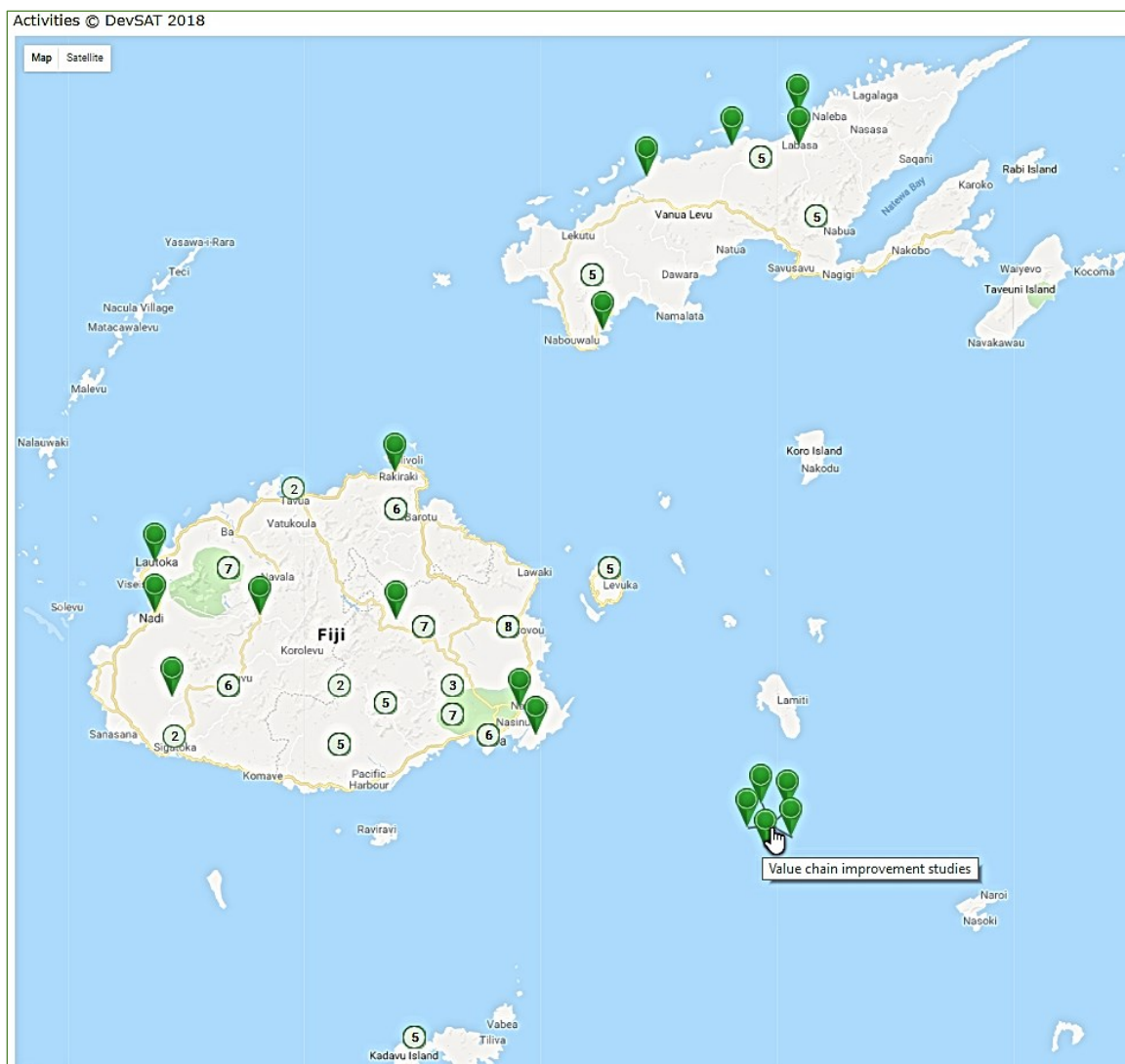


Figure 1.2. Overview of the locations of the 14 mapped projects (detailed in the text) and their activities in Fiji. The name of one activity of the Innov4AgPacific project is provided.

1.2.2 DevSAT® as part of a larger innovative approach

DevSAT® is part of the Ufahamu (*Insights* in Swahili) approach developed by Trimptact (Annex 2). Ufahamu in practice is a modular framework of three software tools: a) DevSAT®, b) the Planning, Monitoring and Reporting module (PMR), and c) the Interactive Theory of Change module (I-ToC). This new interactive software package is being developed and improved using state-of-the-art technologies, including ‘graph-database’ that are ideally suited to manage highly interconnected data.

DevSAT® facilitates the description of the needs of governmental institutions (planners) and the activities of various organisations, including enterprises, and to email directly these organisations. Different dashboards have been made for the various users (planners/funders, executing organizations, and companies) to create overviews, and facilitate the synergy and alignment, gap and financial analyses at different level of scale. The focus of these analyses is on seven dimensions: SDGs and their targets, national plans, target groups, value chains, target landscape units, methodologies, and deliverables.

PMR assists in three ways through: *a)* planning of the actions (activities) and data collection needed to obtain the required results, *b)* monitoring of the obtained results stored in the database that can export data to Open Data databases, and *c)* reporting the planned and obtained results to the various stakeholders. This will be integrated with DevSAT® in the near future, and it will be built in conjunction with existing data management systems in the country to avoid duplication of efforts.

I-ToC is a nested Theory of Change based on various ToCs at different levels of scale that can be assessed by the various stakeholders. This is an innovation to be built in collaboration with the various stakeholders so that the various ministerial plans, development plans of lower administrative areas and research and project plans are included so that the development pathways, the intermediate steps (results) and interactions between those plans are properly identified, and assumptions are fully taken into account. With the progress of getting results, the I-Toc will adapt itself, so it shows the state of development 24/7.

For this pilot baseline study DevSAT and the I-TOC modules have been used.

1.2.3 Analyses for synergy & alignment

Transparency in the work of all stakeholders and a desire for close collaborations to better use the strengths of each organization and complement each other are needed to be able to create synergy and alignment. A three-step process using the different DevSAT® modules and forms for mapping and analysis (Figure 1.3) can support this process. The common dimensions are: SDG targets, national plans, target groups, value chains, landscape units, and methodologies. For this pilot, only the inventory of activities with their deliverables was made using the Project Information Form (PIF). The Geographical Information Form (GIF), principally filled in by planners, was only filled in for demonstration purposes.

Step 1.

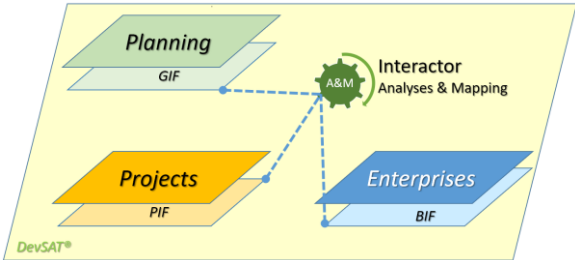


Figure 1.3. The three inventory modules of DevSAT®. GIF = Geographical Information Form; PIF = Project Information Form; BIF = Business Information Form.

First, an inventory of the needs of the territory, activities and deliverables of the stakeholders was made.

Deliverables are outputs (specific services or goods) for target groups and impact accelerators for other projects (Figure 1.4). Deliverables are important because the deliverables of one project activity could meet the required needs of another project activity to enable an increase in that other project’s impact. When projects are aware of the potential interactions, straightforward collaborations with clear expression of mutual services become possible, through which the impact of the collaborating projects is expected to increase.

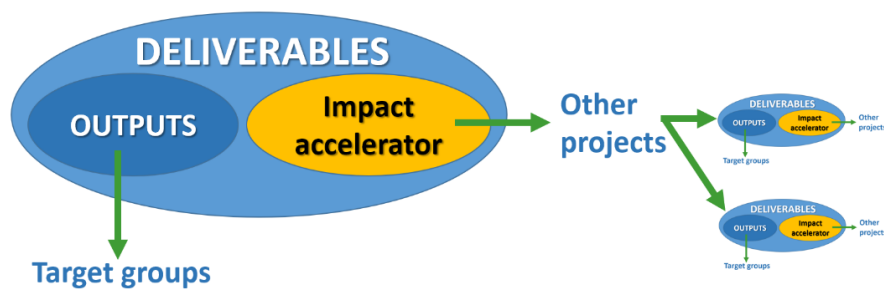


Figure 1.4. The concept of deliverables of one activity that are the inputs for another project activity⁹.

Step 2.

This step involved using Interactor to analyse the published information. These analyses are usually done by a lead organization or by a group of stakeholders. The focus of the analyses is on the seven dimensions (as mentioned under 1.2.2). Focus was on three core elements: (i) Potential Upscaling Zones (ii) Matching of Activity needs in terms of deliverables and (iii) Matching the territorial needs. The complete approach is explained in Annex 1.

Step 3.

This step involves a process of getting agreement on the integrated development pathway and if necessary, the formulation of new project proposals. However, it was not included in the pilot but corresponds to the Innov4AgPacific project goal.

⁹ van Duivenbooden N, 2017. DevSAT Manual. Trimpact B.V., Dieren, The Netherlands.

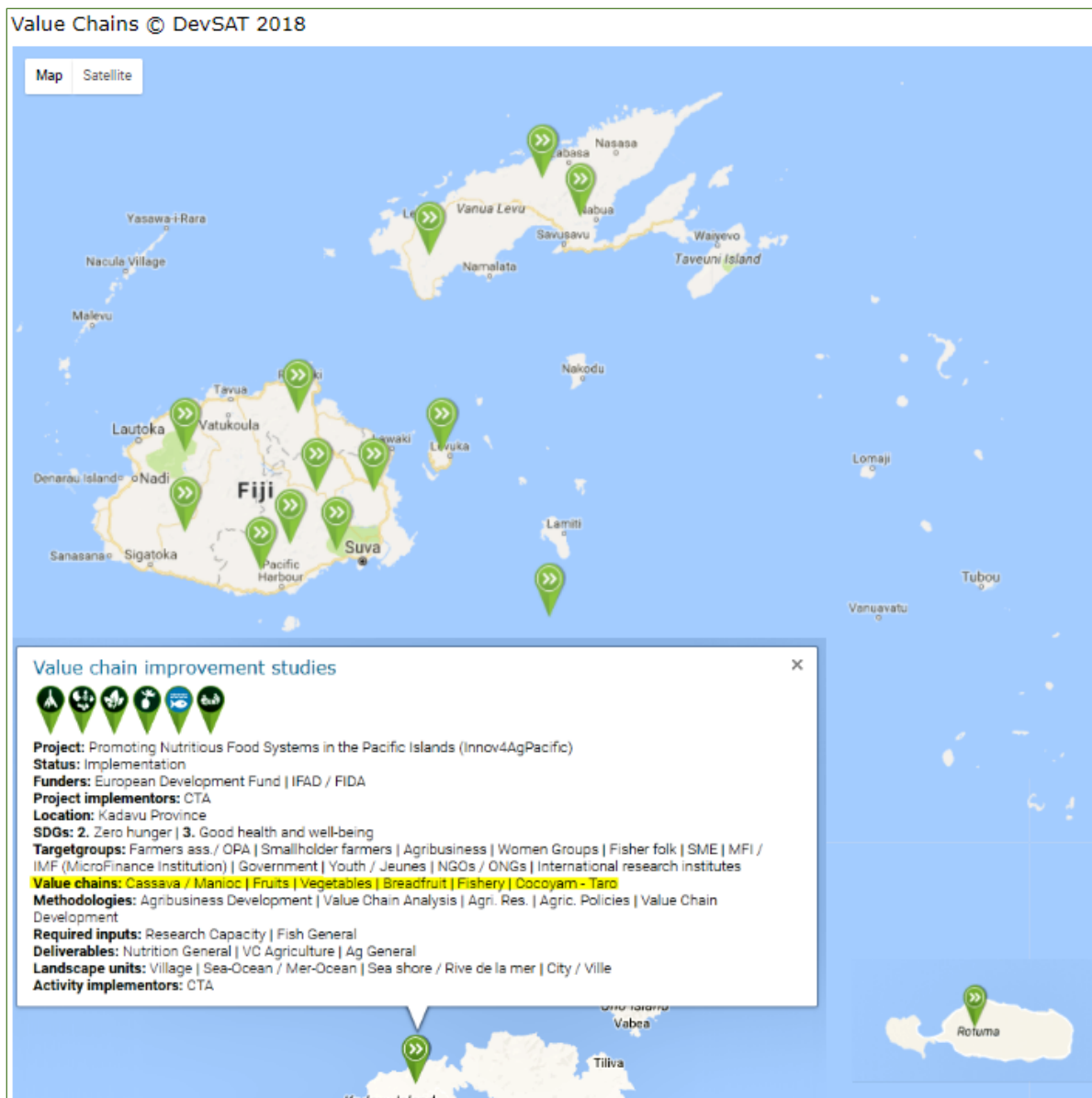


Figure 2.2. Location of the activities of the Innov4AgPacific project for Fiji in terms of value chains (Kadavu and Rotuma islands not at scale). The information box provides the details as filled in the Project Information Form.

2.2 Mapping complementary projects addressing priority value chains

The Innov4AgPacific project is focussing on the value chains; Crops (fruits and vegetables as well as roots and tubers especially taro and cassava) and Fisheries. Figure 2.3 illustrates the location of activities of all projects that include the development of the same value chains (the locations on Kadavu and Rotuma islands are not shown). Figure 2.4 shows the location of the relevant projects in terms of selected target groups, being a visualisation of specified stakeholders.

2.2.1 Fisheries Value Chain

Fish is considered an important source of protein and of economic importance to communities and many programmes aim at sustainable fisheries value chain development. Fresh fish consumption has declined and is often substituted by cheaper tinned fish, especially during adverse weather conditions and because overfishing is becoming increasingly a threat to coastal fisheries. Fresh fish is generally more expensive.

Four other projects that include the Value Chain Fisheries (Figure 2.3a) are: *a)* Managing marine and coastal biodiversity in Pacific Islands and atolls (MACBIO), *b)* Pacific Agribusiness Research in Development Initiative - Phase 2 (PARDI 2), *c)* Pacific Horticultural & Agricultural Market Access (PHAMA), and *d)* Sustainable Sea Food. The lead implementing organisations are (in the same order): *a)* the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPERP), and the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ), *b)* the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR), *c)* PHAMA, and *d)* Ministry of Fisheries (MoF) and World Wildlife Fund (WWF).

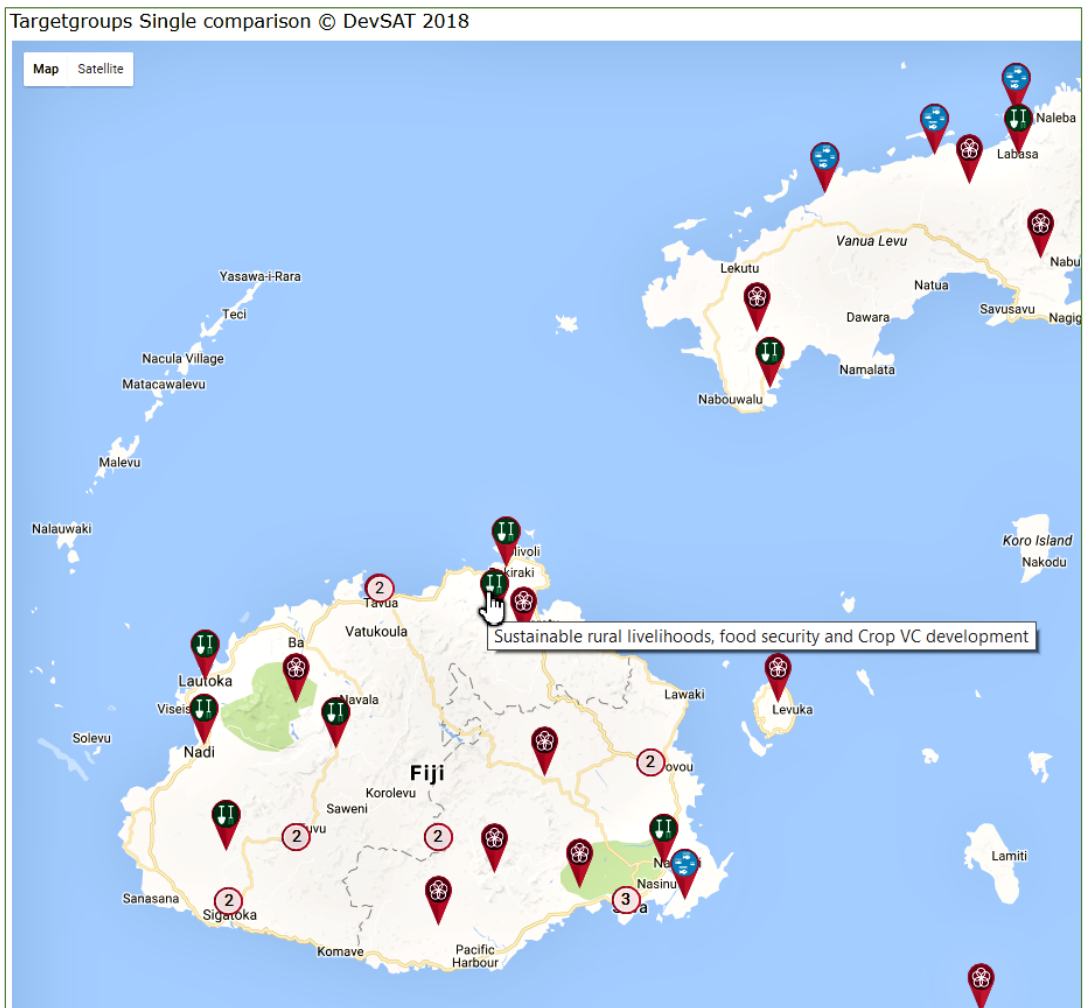
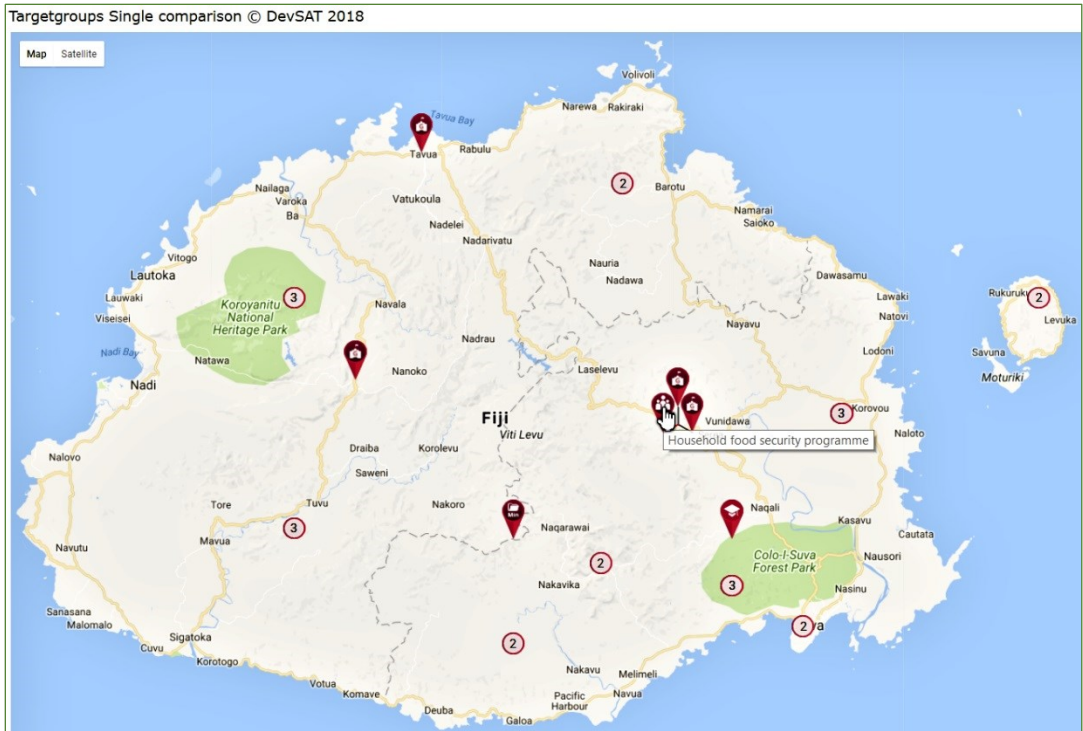


Figure 2.4. The locations of projects in terms of selected target groups: a) Government in general; Ministries; Schools; and Households, and b) Smallholder farmers; and Fisherfolk; indicates that both groups are targeted.

2.2.2 Root and Tubers Value Chain

The traditional staples in Fiji are root crops such as taro, yams, cassava, sweet potato and tannia as well as starchy fruits; breadfruit and plantain. They are typically consumed with fish and green leafy vegetables such as taro leaves and edible hibiscus cooked in coconut milk. Although Fijians still consume traditional foods, they have also adopted rice and roti (wheat flour flatbread) and an increased amount of cassava due to its ease of production, shorter period of maturity, availability, and lower cost for urban households compared to taro. It is important to note that compared to cassava, taro and other root staples are lower in glycaemic responses (i.e. the speed of food turned into blood glucose). MoA regards taro as Fiji's the most important agricultural industry; it supports food security, income and livelihood generation and export earnings.

The four other projects that include activities related to the Root and Tubers Value Chain (Figure 2.3b) are: *a)* MoA-Crop Capital Projects, *b)* Food and nutrition security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST), *c)* PARDI 2, and *d)* PHAMA. For the first two the lead implementing organisation is MoA. For the other two projects these are: ACIAR and PHAMA, respectively. From the DevSAT map (Figure 2.3), the Innov4AgPacific project is the only project that addresses both taro and cassava, and ACIAR addresses only cassava. The Tailevu Province is the only province where three projects (i.e. Crop Capital Projects, FIRST and Innov4AgPacific) work on taro, whereas in the other provinces there are one or two projects working on this crop.

2.3 Mapping the collaboration between stakeholders

The Agriculture-nutrition nexus study in Fiji showed little alignment between actors (Lako, 2017). To demonstrate the possibilities for alignment with Innov4AgPacific project, five major themes have been chosen; *i)* agriculture, *ii)* agribusiness and trade, *iii)* health and nutrition, *iv)* agriculture and tourism and *v)* agriculture, food and nutrition as they are addressed by different actors. The potential interactions between the actors are elaborated for each thematic area.

2.3.1 Five themes of common interest for many actors

2.3.1.1 Agriculture

In 2015 the top 10 crops grown in Fiji were cassava, taro, assorted vegetables, coconut, pineapple, kumala, yaqona, rice, ginger and banana with most of the food produced in the central division (43.8%)¹⁰. Nine projects out of the 16 listed in DevSAT for this pilot address crops, livestock or fisheries or a combination thereof (Table 2.1; n.b. FIRST project is mentioned twice with two different activities). Seven projects include agriculture, one project includes animal husbandry and four projects include fisheries. The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) is the lead organisation in almost half of the project activities identified: 60% of the MoA's activities focus on Economic Growth (i.e. SDG 8), and 30% have no specific focus on food security (i.e. SDG 2; line 2-4 in Table 2.1).

Table 2.1. Projects working on Agriculture as a deliverable in Fiji.

Project	Project leads	Status	Implementors	Activity	Sdgs
Crop Capital Projects (Ministry of Agriculture)	MoA	Implementation	MoA	Sustainable rural livelihoods, food security and Crop VC development	2 3 8
Farm to Table Project	POETComm	Implementation	POETComm CTA FRIENDs Fiji	Scope, identify, and motivate youth in agriculture	8.6
Fiji Agricultural Partnerships Project (FAPP)	MoA	Implementation	MoA	Agribusiness development	8
Food and nutrition security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST)	MoA	Implementation	SPC MoA Fiji Crops & Livestock Council (FCLC)	Developing the Food and Nutrition Security Policy for Fiji	1.21 1.22 5.23 8.3 13.2 16.22 17.15
Food and nutrition security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST)	MoA	Implementation	MoA	Home garden project	2.1
Livestock Capital Projects (Ministry of Agriculture)	MoA	Implementation	MoA	Food security, Livestock and rural development	2 3 8
Pacific Agribusiness Research in Development Initiative - Phase 2 (PARDI 2)	ACIAR	Implementation	PIPSO PHAMA SPC PIFON	Agribusiness development	2.3 8.2
Pacific Horticultural & Agricultural Market Access (PHAMA)	PHAMA	Implementation	LRD ACIAR	Strengthen market access for smallholder farmers	2.22 2.23
Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific)	CTA	Implementation	CTA	Value chain improvement studies	2 3
Sustainable Seafood	MoF WWF	Implementation	MoF	Fisheries Value Chain development	2.1 14.22

¹⁰Pacific Agriculture Policy Bank <http://pafpnet.spc.int/policy-bank/countries/fiji>

2.3.1.2 Agribusiness and Trade

Eight projects address agribusiness (e.g. ACIAR and FAPP; Table 2.2). There are no projects that specifically address trade issues except for the PHARMA project, which focusses on market access.

Table 2.2. Projects working on Agribusiness and trade as a deliverable in Fiji.

Project	Project leads	Status	Implementors	Activity	Sdgs
Farm to Table Project	POETComm	Implementation	POETComm CTA FRIENDS Fiji	Scope, identify, and motivate youth in agriculture	8.6
Fiji Agricultural Partnerships Project (FAPP)	MoA	Implementation	MoA	Agribusiness development	8
Markets for change (M4C)	MoW UNWOMEN	Implementation	MoW UNWOMEN	Promote gender equality and the social and economic empowerment of market vendors	1.4 5 8.5 10.2
Pacific Agribusiness Research in Development Initiative - Phase 2 (PARDI 2)	ACIAR	Implementation	PIPISO PHAMA SPC PIFON	Agribusiness development	2.3 8.2
Pacific Agriculture Policy Project (SPC-PAPP)	LRD	Implementation	MoA Fiji Crops & Livestock Council (FCLC) PIFON FAO CTA POETComm	Agricultural Policy and SME development	2.21
Pacific Horticultural & Agricultural Market Access (PHAMA)	PHAMA	Implementation	LRD ACIAR	Strengthen market access for smallholder farmers	2.22 2.23
Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific)	CTA	Implementation	PIPISO CTA	Policy workshops & action planning	2 3 17.14
Sustainable Seafood	MoF WWF	Implementation	MoF	Fisheries Value Chain development	2.1 14.22

2.3.1.3 Health and Nutrition

Table 2.3 lists projects working on the themes ‘Health and nutrition’ e.g. FIRST and HPSP and the main implementing agencies. Both the Ministry of Health (MoH) and MoA are working on this deliverable but with little knowledge of each other’s activities. If, however, the collaboration between the two ministries can be stimulated and the S&A strengthened through the activities of Innov4AgPacific, they might be able to share expert knowledge and lessons learned, based on a common vision of joint actions to achieve higher efficiencies.

Table 2.3. Projects working on Health and Nutrition as a deliverable in Fiji.

Project	Project leads	Status	Implementors	Activity	Sdgs
Fiji Agricultural Partnerships Project (FAPP)	MoA	Implementation	MoA	Agribusiness development	8
Food and nutrition security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST)	MoA	Implementation	SPC MoA Fiji Crops & Livestock Council (FCLC)	Developing the Food and Nutrition Security Policy for Fiji	1.21 1.22 5.23 8.3 13.2 16.22 17.15
Food and nutrition security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST)	MoA	Implementation	MoA	Home garden project	2.1
Health Promoting School Programme (HPSP)	MoEd	Implementation	MoEd	Transition of schools into more healthy and wholesome environments	3
Health and Nutrition	MoH	Implementation	NFNC	Address health impact of climate change in Fiji	3.3 13.22
Health and Nutrition	MoH	Implementation		Strengthening of the health systems and health promoting school program	3.8 4
Health and Nutrition	MoH	Implementation	NFNC	"Best-buy" approaches of addressing the burden of NCDs and their risk factors	3.3 3.24
NFNC and MOH programmes	NFNC	Implementation	NFNC MoH	Act Against Anaemia Campaign	2.2
NFNC and MOH programmes	NFNC	Implementation	MoH NFNC	High Fat Sugar Salt Reduction Strategy	2.2
NFNC and MOH programmes	NFNC	Implementation	MoH NFNC	Household food security programme	2.2
Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific)	CTA	Implementation	PIPSO CTA	Policy workshops & action planning	2 3 17.14
Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific)	CTA	Implementation	CTA	Value chain improvement studies	2 3

2.3.1.4 Agriculture and Tourism

The Pacific has seen an annual growth rate of 4.3% in tourism arrivals over the past six years, with predictions that the sector's economic contribution to the region will reach USD 4.4 billion by 2019. Evidence suggests that strengthening agri-tourism linkages offers potential for generating jobs and incomes for local communities, as well as more revenue for national governments. Opportunities for linking small-scale producers to market opportunities in the tourism industry and for building the resilience of rural communities need to be further explored. The identified and inserted agricultural projects do not include any activities related to tourism (Table 2.1).

2.3.1.5 Agriculture, Food and Nutrition

Table 2.4 presents the projects and corresponding activities that address agriculture (crops, livestock and fish), food or nutrition. However, the relationship between agriculture and human nutrition is far more complex than the relationship between food production and food consumption or the economic relationship between food supply and food demand. Increased food production raises the availability of food, but by itself does little to ensure that poor and vulnerable people have access to the food that is produced. Nor is the gross quantity produced an indication of the quality or nutritional value of

people’s diets. Malnutrition cannot be solved entirely from the supply side and underscores the need for collaboration across ministries e.g. MoA, MoE, MoH and NFNC; and programmes and projects e.g. those dealing with improved storage and transformation and agribusiness such as ACIAR, PHAMA and POETCOM. Fiji is vulnerable to climate change and extreme weather events (e.g. cyclones) hence there is opportunity for collaboration with the Innov4AgPacific project which is addressing weather risk insurance that is not a feature of any of the other projects.

Table 2.4. Projects working on Agriculture Food and Nutrition as a deliverable in Fiji.

Project	Project leads	Status	Implementors	Activity	Sdgs
Crop Capital Projects (Ministry of Agriculture)	MoA	Implementation	MoA	Sustainable rural livelihoods, food security and Crop VC development	2 3 8
Farm to Table Project	POETComm	Implementation	POETComm CTA FRIENDS Fiji	Scope, identify, and motivate youth in agriculture	8.6
Fiji Agricultural Partnerships Project (FAPP)	MoA	Implementation	MoA	Agribusiness development	8
Food and nutrition security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST)	MoA	Implementation	SPC MoA Fiji Crops & Livestock Council (FCLC)	Developing the Food and Nutrition Security Policy for Fiji	1.21 1.22 5.23 8.3 13.2 16.22 17.15
Food and nutrition security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST)	MoA	Implementation	MoA	Home garden project	2.1
Health Promoting School Programme (HPSP)	MoEd	Implementation	MoEd	Transition of schools into more healthy and wholesome environments	3
Health and Nutrition	MoH	Implementation	NFNC	Address health impact of climate change in Fiji	3.3 13.22
Health and Nutrition	MoH	Implementation		Strengthening of the health systems and health promoting school program	3.8 4
Health and Nutrition	MoH	Implementation	NFNC	"Best-buy" approaches of addressing the burden of NCDs and their risk factors	3.3 3.24
Livestock Capital Projects (Ministry of Agriculture)	MoA	Implementation	MoA	Food security, Livestock and rural development	2 3 8
NFNC and MOH programmes	NFNC	Implementation	NFNC MoH	Act Against Anaemia Campaign	2.2
NFNC and MOH programmes	NFNC	Implementation	MoH NFNC	High Fat Sugar Salt Reduction Strategy	2.2
NFNC and MOH programmes	NFNC	Implementation	MoH NFNC	Household food security programme	2.2
Pacific Agribusiness Research in Development Initiative - Phase 2 (PARDI 2)	ACIAR	Implementation	PIPSO PHAMA SPC PIFON	Agribusiness development	2.3 8.2
Pacific Horticultural & Agricultural Market Access (PHAMA)	PHAMA	Implementation	LRD ACIAR	Strengthen market access for smallholder farmers	2.22 2.23
Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific)	CTA	Implementation	PIPSO CTA	Policy workshops & action planning	2 3 17.14
Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific)	CTA	Implementation	CTA	Value chain improvement studies	2 3
Sustainable Seafood	MoF WWF	Implementation	MoF	Fisheries Value Chain development	2.1 14.22

2.3.1.6 Cross theme projects and principal actors

The Innov4AgPacific project addresses all five major thematic areas and four of the identified projects namely: a) Farm to Table, b) FIRST, c) PARDI-2, and d) Sustainable Seafood cover 75% of the thematic areas. The principal actors (lead organisations) of interest for the Innov4AgPacific project are therefore: ACIAR, FCLC, MoA/WWF, MoH, NFNC, and SPC (POETCom).

2.3.2 Potential collaborators of the Innov4AgPacific project

In this subsection, the analysis of potential collaboration of the Innov4AgPacific project with other projects is executed through the matching of needs analysis, and using the Similarity index.

2.3.2.1 Matching of activity needs

When mapping the possibilities, matching the needs of one project with the deliverables of another project, there will be a more direct relationship. The possibilities for the Innov4AgPacific project shows that there is considerable scope to collaborate with ongoing projects (Table 2.5). The upper part of the table shows in the most left column that the project has a need for the activity (VC improvement studies) listed in the second column. The third column (yellow-marked) shows the focal area of the matching project (e.g. Fisheries), the 4th column shows the delivering activity of the matching project (e.g. fisheries value chain development) and the 5th column identifies the delivering project (e.g. Sustainable Seafood). In this case, there are four projects that could provide assistance to the Innov4Ag project in the domain of Fisheries (Sustainable Seafood, FIRST, PARADI and PHAMA), and one project that can assist in the domain of Gender & Value chain (M4C). Note that the 5th line in this table (marked grey) is in fact the match between activities within the Innov4AgPacific project.

Vice versa, Innov4AgPacific can assist other projects. The lower part of Table 2.5, shows that in addition to the above mentioned match, three other projects (NFNC-MOH programme, Health and Nutrition, HPSP) could benefit from the value chain improvement studies (delivering activity) of the Innov4AgPacific project. The domain 'Agriculture General' is very broad, so more detailed specification on needs and deliverables could have improved the quality of the analysis.

Figure 2.5 shows activities of projects that are in a number of cases in the same location (province level). For instance, the activity 'Transition of schools into more healthy and wholesome environments' (HPSP) in Naitisiri province and 'High Fat Sugar Salt Reduction' (NFNC-MOH) in Rotuma could benefit from the deliverables of the Innov4AgPacific project.

Table 2.5. The potential collaboration of the Innov4AgPacific project as determined by a) others helping Innov4AgPacific and b) Innov4AgPacific assisting others.

Projects / Organizations that can assist us				
Selection to map		Export to CSV		
Requiring Entity	Requiring Activity	<- Matches on our needs	Delivering Activity	Delivering Entity
Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific) (Project)	Value chain improvement studies	ALF > Fisheries > Fish General	Fisheries Value Chain development	Sustainable Seafood (Project)
Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific) (Project)	Value chain improvement studies	ALF > Fisheries > Fish General	Home garden project	Food and nutrition security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST) (Project)
Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific) (Project)	Value chain improvement studies	ALF > Fisheries > Fish General	Strengthen market access for smallholder farmers	Pacific Horticultural & Agricultural Market Access (PHAMA) (Project)
Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific) (Project)	Value chain improvement studies	ALF > Fisheries > Fish General	Agribusiness development	Pacific Agribusiness Research in Development Initiative - Phase 2 (PARDI 2) (Project)
Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific) (Project)	Policy workshops & action planning	Gender > Cap.B. > Gender & Value chain	Capacity development training in Value Chains	Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific) (Project)
Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific) (Project)	Policy workshops & action planning	Gender > Cap.B. > Gender & Value chain	Promote gender equality and the social and economic empowerment of market vendors	Markets for change (M4C) (Project)
Projects / Organizations we can assist				
Selection to map		Export to CSV		
Delivering Entity	Delivering Activity	Matches on their needs ->	Requiring Activity	Requiring Entity
Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific) (Project)	Value chain improvement studies	ALF > Agriculture > Ag General	Act Against Anaemia Campaign	NFNC and MOH programmes (Project)
Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific) (Project)	Value chain improvement studies	ALF > Agriculture > Ag General	High Fat Sugar Salt Reduction Strategy	NFNC and MOH programmes (Project)
Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific) (Project)	Value chain improvement studies	ALF > Agriculture > Ag General	Household food security programme	NFNC and MOH programmes (Project)
Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific) (Project)	Value chain improvement studies	ALF > Agriculture > Ag General	Address health impact of climate change in Fiji	Health and Nutrition (Project)
Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific) (Project)	Value chain improvement studies	ALF > Agriculture > Ag General	Transition of schools into more healthy and wholesome environments	Health Promoting School Programme (HPSP) (Project)
Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific) (Project)	Capacity development training in Value Chains	Gender > Cap.B. > Gender & Value chain	Policy workshops & action planning	Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific) (Project)
Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific) (Project)	Policy workshops & action planning	ALF > Agribusiness > Services	Agribusiness development	Pacific Agribusiness Research in Development Initiative - Phase 2 (PARDI 2) (Project)

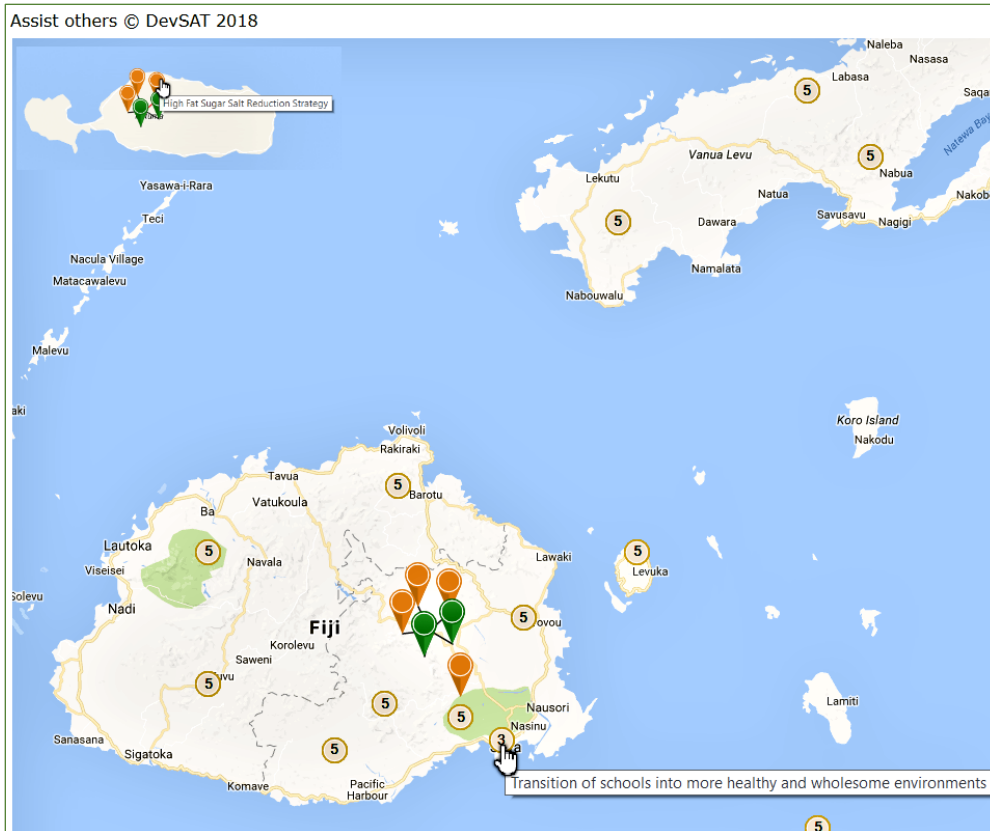


Figure 2.5. Locations of activities of the Innov4AgPacific project (green marker) that can deliver the required inputs of another activity (orange marker). Rotuma inserted not at scale.

A collaboration with other projects can also be based on their possible contribution to the needs of the Innov4AgPacific project’s activities (Figure 2.6).

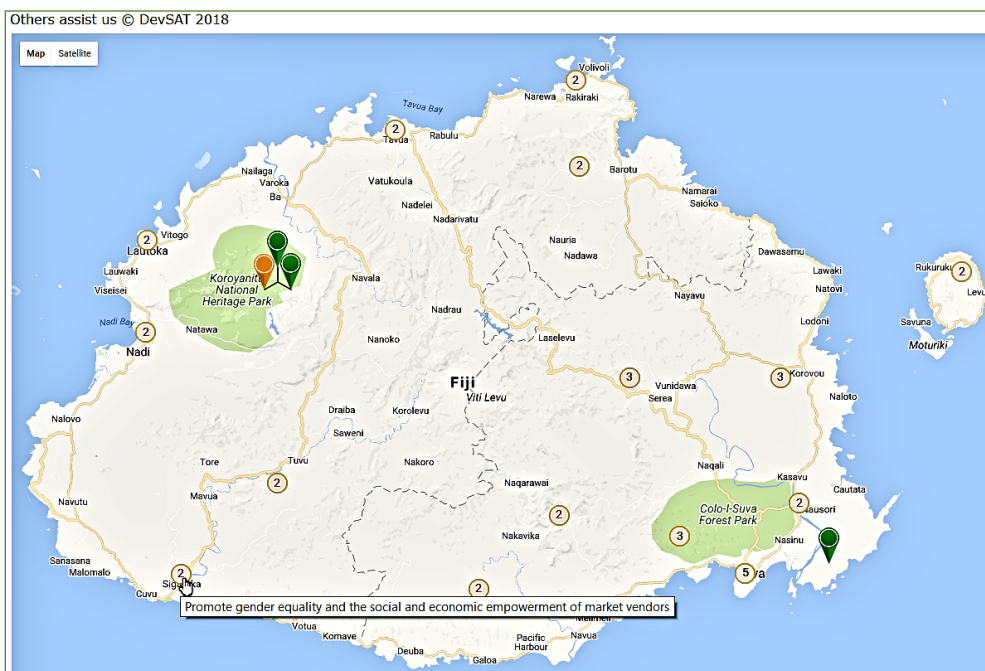


Figure 2.6. Locations of activities (green marker) that can deliver the required inputs for the Innov4AgPacific project’s activity (orange marker).

Such a collaboration will increase the coverage of the delivering project, as illustrated by the activity ‘Promote gender equality and the social and economic empowerment of market vendors’ from Sigatoka town that can contribute (cf. Table 2.5) to ‘Policy workshops & action planning’ activity of the Innov4AgPacific project in Suva town.

2.3.2.2 Collaboration based on similarity or complementarity in Fiji

The Similarity Index (SI) can be used for identifying options for collaboration. When the Innov4AgPacific project is the reference project, the SI shows only the values ‘poor’ (Table 2.6). However, similar subjects, e.g. methodologies namely VC/ agribusiness development, agricultural policies (grey column) have been identified. The level of details of the activities description plays a role in calculating the SI, and if further investigated from another project’s perspective, the Innov4AgPacific project would be of interest (i.e. resulting in a good SI value) as illustrated, if the Sustainable Seafood is the reference project (Figure 2.7). The location of a good SI activity (i.e. ‘Policy workshops and planning’) has a light green marker. The figure also demonstrates that the reference project has the potential to share experiences with projects that have medium (orange marker) or low (yellow) SI values. The low value in this case implies a high complementarity to the Sustainable Seafood project, since the level of details for these projects is the same.

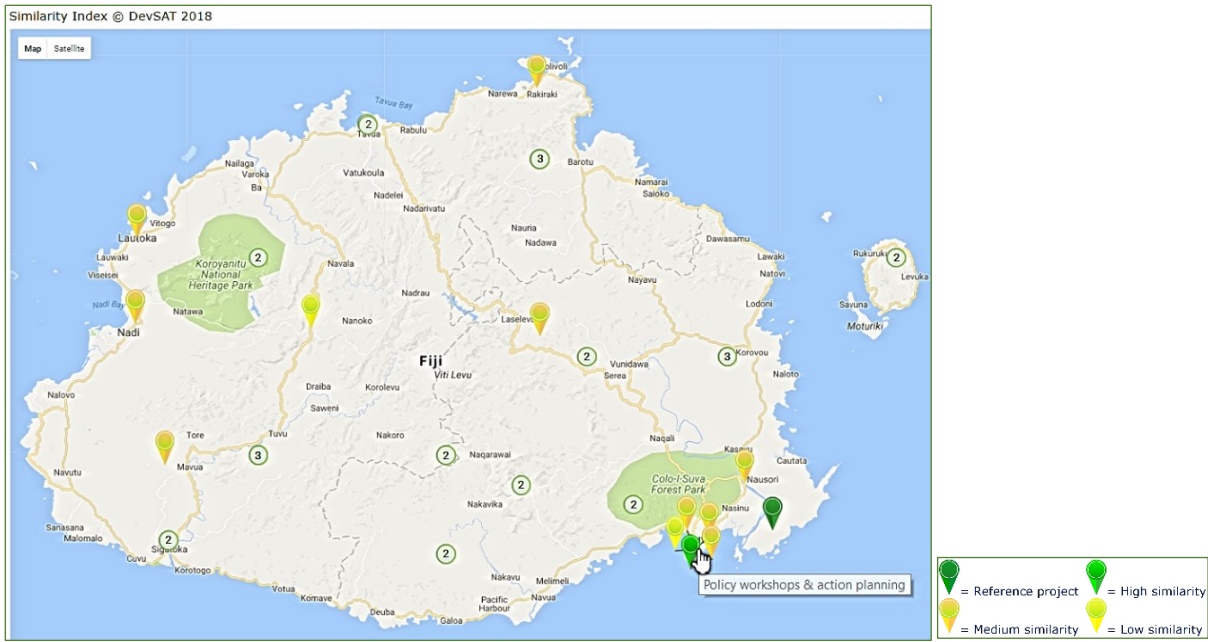


Figure 2.7. Locations of project activities with a varied similarity compared to the reference Sustainable Seafood project.

Table 2.6. The projects similar to the Innov4AgPacific project, arranged with descending number of similar methodologies (grey column). # = number of vc = value chains; meth = methodology; tg = target group; lu = target land use unit.

Project	Status	Similarity	#sdg	Sdgs	#vc	Vcs	#meth	Meths	#tg	Tgs	#lu	Lus
Farm to Table Project	Implementation	Poor	0		0		3	Value Chain Development Agric. Policies Agribusiness Development	1	Youth / Jeunes	0	
Markets for change (M4C)	Implementation	Poor	0		0		3	Value Chain Development Agric. Policies Agribusiness Development	2	Women Groups Smallholder farmers	2	City / Ville Village
Crop Capital Projects (Ministry of Agriculture)	Implementation	Poor	2	2 3	1	Cocoyam - Taro	2	Value Chain Development Agribusiness Development	1	Smallholder farmers	1	Village
Sustainable Seafood	Implementation	Poor	0		1	Fishery	2	Value Chain Development Agribusiness Development	1	Fisher folk	0	
Livestock Capital Projects (Ministry of Agriculture)	Implementation	Poor	2	2 3	0		2	Value Chain Development Agribusiness Development	1	Smallholder farmers	0	
Health Promoting School Programme (HPSP)	Implementation	Poor	1	3	2	Vegetables Fruits	1	Value Chain Development	0		0	
Pacific Agribusiness Research in Development Initiative - Phase 2 (PARDI 2)	Implementation	Poor	0		5	Cocoyam - Taro Fishery Breadfruit Vegetables Cassava / Manioc	2	Value Chain Analysis Agribusiness Development	2	SME Agribusiness	0	
Samoa AgriBusiness Support Project (SABS)	Implementation	Poor	0		0		2	Training & Workshops Value Chain Development	1	Agribusiness	0	
Fiji Agricultural Partnerships Project (FAPP)	Implementation	Poor	0		1	Fruits	3	Training & Workshops Value Chain Analysis Agribusiness Development	2	Government Smallholder farmers	1	Village

2.3.3 Potential collaboration between stakeholders based on activity needs in Fiji

Following the same procedures as described in 2.3.2.1, the matches of activity needs for the current number of projects included in DevSAT are obtained (Annex 3; Table A2.1). As an example, the 40 matches for ‘Agriculture general’ that exist are mapped, as shown in Figure 2.8. For the Naitasiri province there are multiple matches between various activities, among them ‘Developing the Food and Nutrition Security Policy for Fiji’ that delivers the needs of three other activities.

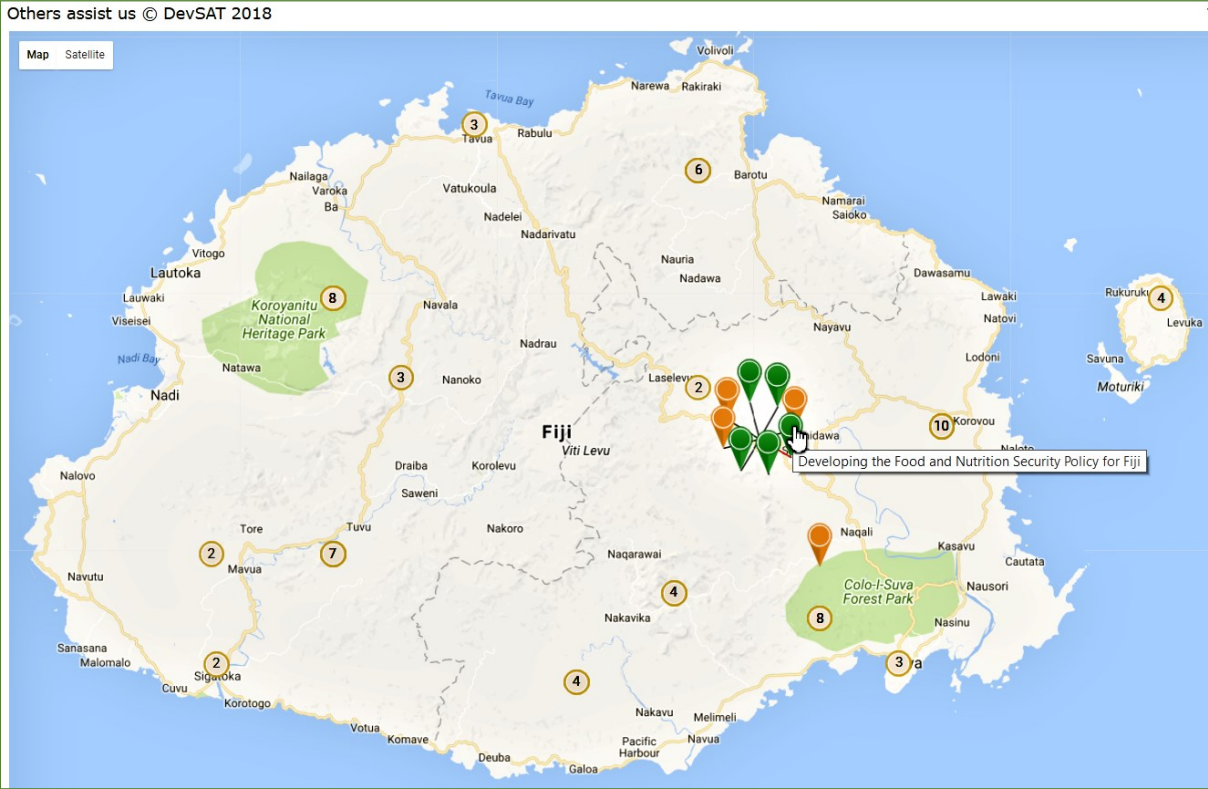


Figure 2.8. Locations of activities of other projects (green marker) that can provide the required inputs ‘Agricultural General’ for another project’s activity (orange marker) for the main island of Fiji.

Based on Table A2.1 the organisations working on agriculture in Fiji that can interact regarding a specific subject (e.g. agribusiness service) are listed in the next stage of the analysis. Table 2.7 shows the lead organisations (funder/promoter) and the implementing organisations (e.g. PIFON, PIPSO, SPC). In some cases, it is observed that the same implementing organisation carries out a number of activities; as such clustering the organisations around “delivering implementers” provides an overview of a relatively small number of stakeholders. This overview is useful for the Innov4AgPacific project to organize an S&A meeting among these parties.

Table 2.7. Overview of subjects (coloured column) that can be the core of a collaboration between the lead and implementing organisations. In bold, the ministries and organisations that occur a number of times within that combination; Table 2.1 lists the corresponding activities and projects.

Requiring Lead	Requiring Implementor	Best Match	Delivering Implementor	Delivering Lead
ACIAR	PHAMA, PIFON, PIPSO, SPC	Agribusiness > Services	CTA (3x), POETComm (2x), MoA, MoF, MoW, ACIAR, FAO, FCLC, FRIENDs Fiji, LRD, PIFON, PIPSO, UNWOMEN, WWF	MoF, MoW, CTA, LRD, PHAMA, POETComm, UNWOMEN
MoEd NFNC	MoED MoH (6x), NFNC (6x)	Agriculture > General	MoA (20x), CTA (10x), FRIENDs Fiji (5x), LRD (5x), PHAMA (5x), PIFON (5x), PIPSO (5x), POETComm (5x), SPC (5x), ACIAR (4x)	MoA (17x), ACIAR (5x), CTA (5x), POETComm (4x), PHAMA (4x)
MoH, CTA	MoH (2x), NFNC (2x), CTA	Fisheries > General	MoA, MoF, ACIAR, LRD, PHAMA, PIFON, PIPSO, SPC, WWF	MoF, MoA, ACIAR, PHAMA,
CTA	CTA, PIPSO	Gender > Cap. building > Gender & Value chain	MoW, CTA, PIPSO, UNWOMEN	MoW, CTA, UNWOMEN
MoH	MoH, NFNC	Animal Husbandry > General	MoA	MoA
MoA (4x), MoH (2x), MoEd, MoF, LRD	MoA (5x), FCLC (2x), NFNC (2x), MoEd, MoH, MoF, CTA, FAO, PIFON, POET- Comm, SPC, WWF	Nutrition > Cap. building > Nutritional value	NFNC (10x), Unknown health promotor (10x)	MoH

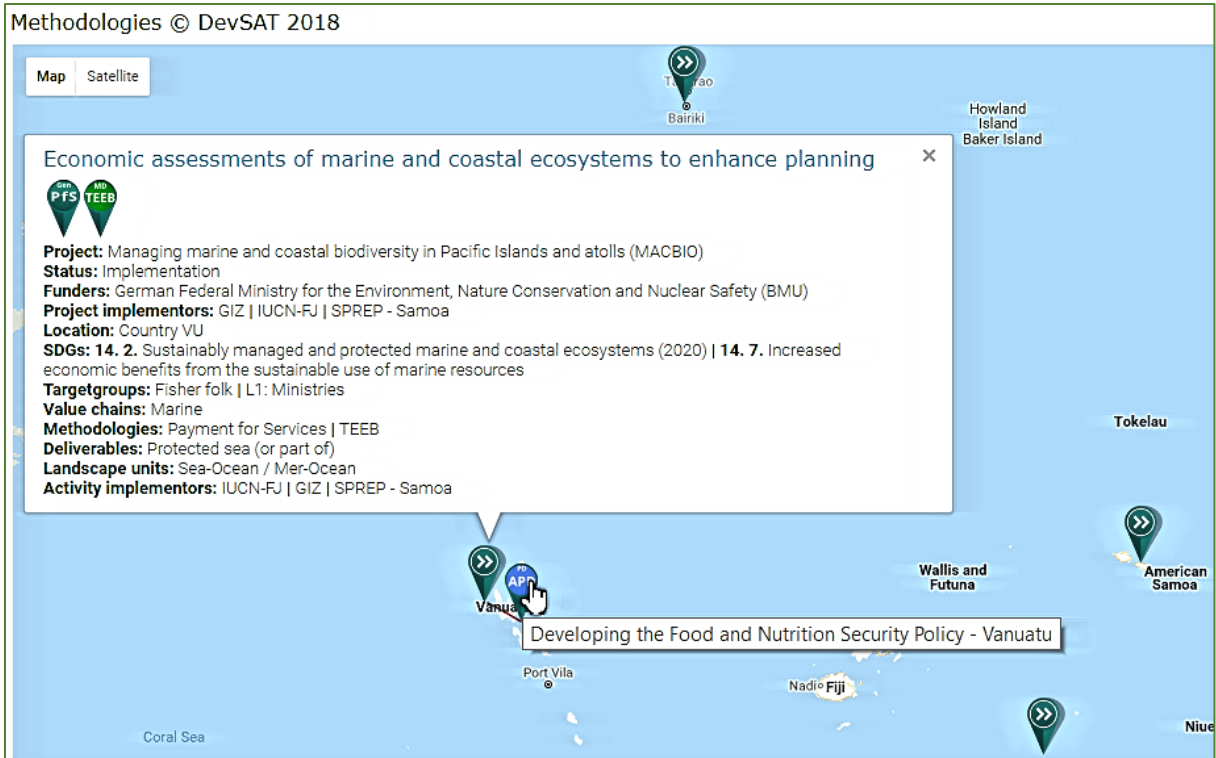
2.3.4 Potential for regional collaboration

Although the DevSAT® pilot mapping of baseline data is focusing on Fiji, it is of relevance for the Innov4AgPacific project to investigate *a)* which projects work in Fiji and in other Pacific Island countries (e.g. the FIRST project), and *b)* which projects (and stakeholders) could offer opportunities for upscaling or other collaboration for increased impact across the region.

For instance, in terms of methodology, the project MACBIO (Figure 2.9) seems interesting regarding their work related to seeking alternative incomes for fishermen while increasing the sustainability and biodiversity of the environment and contributing to improving governmental plans.

Another way is by using the dashboard ‘Searching for deliverables’. For instance, the Innov4AgPacific project can address the issue of disaster risk management through its innovation platform¹¹, by sharing experiences and lessons learned from other projects to avoid pitfalls. In this particular case, a collaboration with the ‘Finance Support’ project in Vanuatu could be an option, as illustrated in Figure 2.10.

¹¹ <https://dgroups.org/cta/innov4agpacific/>



Overview all projects

Export to CSV

Project	Project leads	Status	Implementors	Activity	Sdgs
Food and nutrition security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST)	MoA	Implementation		Developing the Food and Nutrition Security Policy - Vanuatu	1.21 1.22 5.23 8.3 13.2 16.22 17.15
Managing marine and coastal biodiversity in Pacific Islands and atolls (MACBIO)	SPREP - Samoa GIZ IUCN-FJ	Implementation	SPREP - Samoa IUCN-FJ GIZ	Economic assessments of marine and coastal ecosystems to enhance planning	14.2 14.7
Samoa AgriBusiness Support Project (SABS)		Implementation		Finance support process	8.10

Figure 2.9. Location of the MACBIO activities in terms of methodologies. TEEB = The Economic of Ecosystems and Biodiversity.

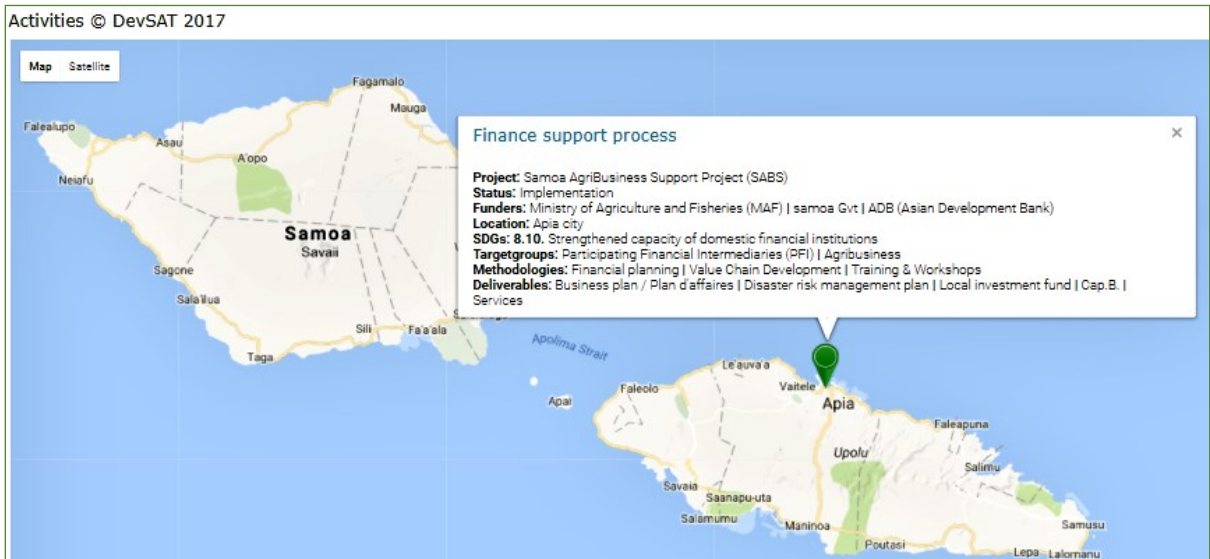


Figure 2.10. Location of a project activity in the region that could be useful to provide valuable information needed by the Innov4AgPacific project.

2.4 Coverage of territorial value chain needs

For planners and project leaders working in a given territory, having a complete overview of all ongoing activities as related to the actual needs of that territory is ideal. This could help to increase efficiencies and avoid duplication of efforts. To demonstrate the potential importance of this type of analysis for Innov4AgPacific, the territorial needs regarding the value chains of Fisheries, Taro and Cassava were included in the analysis. Table 2.8 shows the subject e.g. value chain improvement studies (cells in green) that has a 100% match, and the location e.g. western division, either broader or narrower (in orange). For example, it can be derived that the Crop Capital Projects, the FIRST project and the Innov4AgPacific project match according to subject (e.g. Taro) but less regarding districts/locations, they cover (Table 2.8).

Table 2.8. An example of the matching of needs in the Western Division of Fiji. Green = exact match; Orange = partial match (broader or narrower) in terms of subject and location.

GIF coverage Country FJ > Western Division							
Value chains							
• Agr > Tubers > Cassava / Manioc							
Project	Activity	Match		Subject		Location	
		Subject	Location	Broader	Narrower	Broader	Narrower
Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific)	Value chain improvement studies	*					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country FJ > Western Division > Ba Province Country FJ > Western Division > Nandronga and Navosa Province Country FJ > Western Division > Ra Province
• Agr > Tubers > Cocoyam - Taro							
Project	Activity	Match		Subject		Location	
		Subject	Location	Broader	Narrower	Broader	Narrower
Crop Capital Projects (Ministry of Agriculture)	Sustainable rural livelihoods, food security and Crop VC development	*					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country FJ > Western Division > Ra Province
Food and nutrition security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST)	Home garden project	*					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country FJ > Western Division > Ba Province
Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific)	Value chain improvement studies	*					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country FJ > Western Division > Ba Province Country FJ > Western Division > Nandronga and Navosa Province Country FJ > Western Division > Ra Province
• Fishery							
Project	Activity	Match		Subject		Location	
		Subject	Location	Broader	Narrower	Broader	Narrower
Managing marine and coastal biodiversity in Pacific Islands and atolls (MACBIO)	Economic assessments of marine and coastal ecosystems to enhance planning				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishery > Marine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country FJ 	
Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific)	Value chain improvement studies	*					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country FJ > Western Division > Ba Province Country FJ > Western Division > Nandronga and Navosa Province Country FJ > Western Division > Ra Province

2.5 Capturing lessons learned from projects

The possibility to capture lessons learned has been added as a new feature in DevSAT®. This could be used to capture good practices during the implementation, build the project documentation and provide further insights on the policy, regulatory and institutional constraints and changes. A lesson can be obtained through one or more activities from more than one project and can be linked to a number of activities across different projects (Figure 2.11). As a consequence the lessons learned can also be linked to the specific main dimensions of these activities (and thus be filtered upon). The lessons learned for two projects have been included, as illustrated in Figure 2.12.

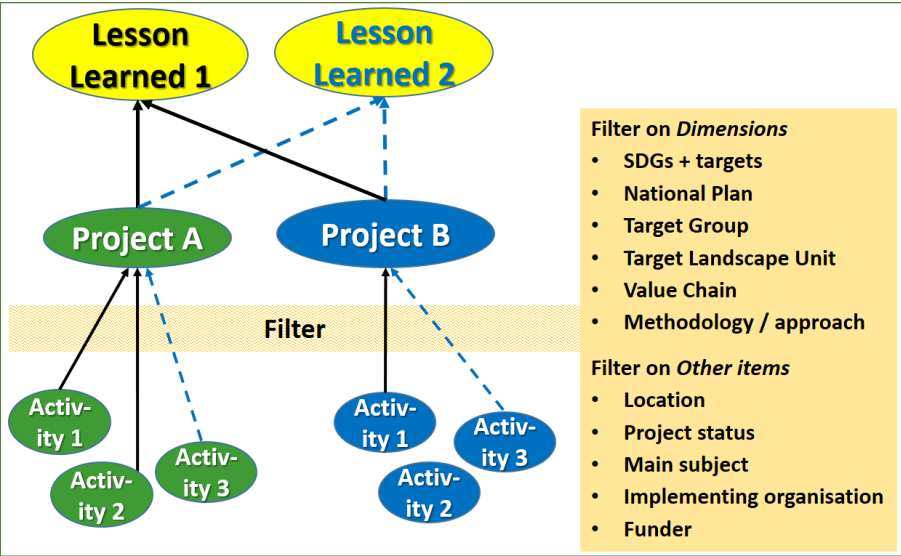
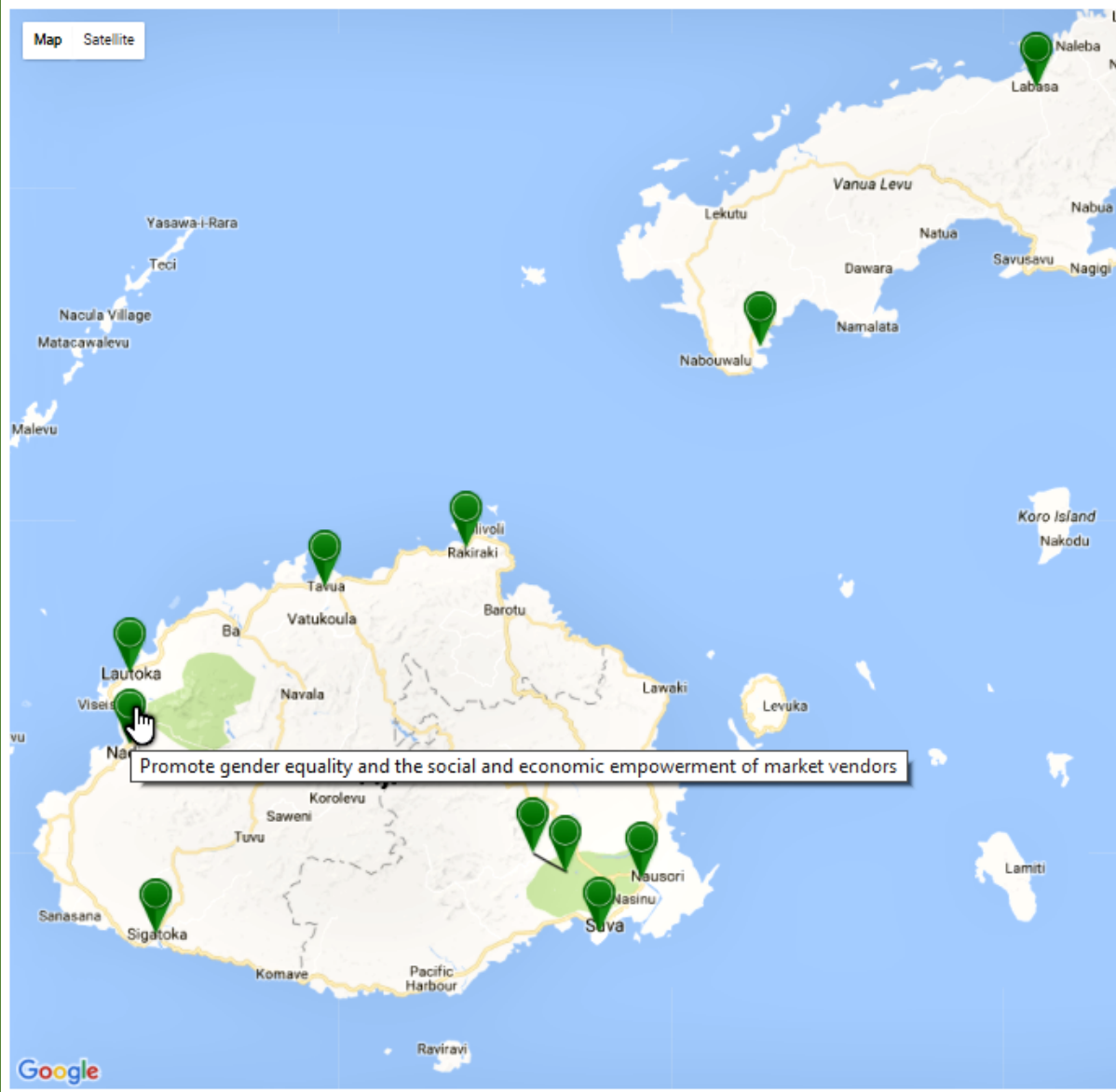


Figure 2.11. The flow of getting the lessons learnt on the basis of the activities of various project as determined by the filter applied.

Locations of lessons learnt © DevSAT 2018



Title	Description	Date	Learnt in projects
Healthy nutrition education most effective and biggest share of population reached through the school system	Schools provide the most effective and efficient way to reach large portions of the population to reduce prevalence overweight and obese among adolescents.	2014-11-30	• Health and Nutrition
Policy planning most effective when all stakeholders are included	Progress has been made in all Pacific Islands countries to improve effective and timely communications between local authorities and market vendors and most councils are now having monthly meetings with the market vendor association executives to address and resolve market vendors' complaints and issues. The inclusion of representatives of the Suva Market Vendors' Association Executive Committee in the monthly meetings of the Suva City Council is an example of best practice in this regard.	2014-11-30	• Markets for change (M4C)

Figure 2.12. Map of the locations of the projects in Fiji where lessons learnt were obtained, as specified in the listing.

2.6 Interactive Theory of Change

In the ideal situation, stakeholders especially project leaders and government planners have an overview of the projects and activities that contribute to the deliverables e.g. action plans developed by the various projects. In reality, a number of development projects exist (at different levels of scale), with their own specific Logical Frameworks and Theories of Changes, but the interaction and opportunities for synergy and alignment between them are not clear. Moreover, in most cases, the results and lessons learned obtained in the field, become available at least half a year after the project has ended. For this pilot an attempt was made to start the Interactive Theory of Change (I-ToC) based on the Theory of Change for the Innov4AgPacific project (Figure 2.13).

The envisioned impact for the Innov4AgPacific project is at the top (Figure 2.14 - upper green box: Increased access to Food). This is to be achieved through three outcomes (orange boxes: Roadmaps & Cooperation; Policy & Regulatory Reforms; Active VC Innovation Platforms) based on outputs (pink boxes: Agreements reached; PPP proposals; Leaders engaged; VC Proposals) with indicators (grey indicators: Guidelines and Inn VC proposals) from activities (light blue circles) of projects (dark blue circles). Figure 2.14 underscores the set up for the desired ToC. New knowledge and skill sets are needed to be able to increase S&A.

By zooming into an outcome, e.g. active VC / innovation platform (Figure 2.15; left orange box), some other key characteristics are revealed, such as indicators that have a target (green box; national investment plan), that uses a variable (Var 1) that has a data-point (yellow circle). This illustrates that for Innov4AgPacific to be successful, the project would need to build effective partnerships with several other partners who would want to share their information - Open Databases on project activities and outputs, and collaborate to avoid duplication of efforts.

From a technical perspective (DevSAT® software), linking is possible, however for the Innov4AgPacific project to deliver on any I-ToC and to capture the complex world of all the projects involving several different stakeholders, strengthening collaboration with ongoing programmes and projects is critical (Figure 2.16). Consequently, creating an I-ToC should be done with a large group of dedicated stakeholders who are willing to align their actions and have the insights to possibilities for building synergies. The DevSAT® tool would therefore be useful in mapping the possibilities and tracking the outcomes.

Impact Pathway Model of the Regional Flagship project Pacific

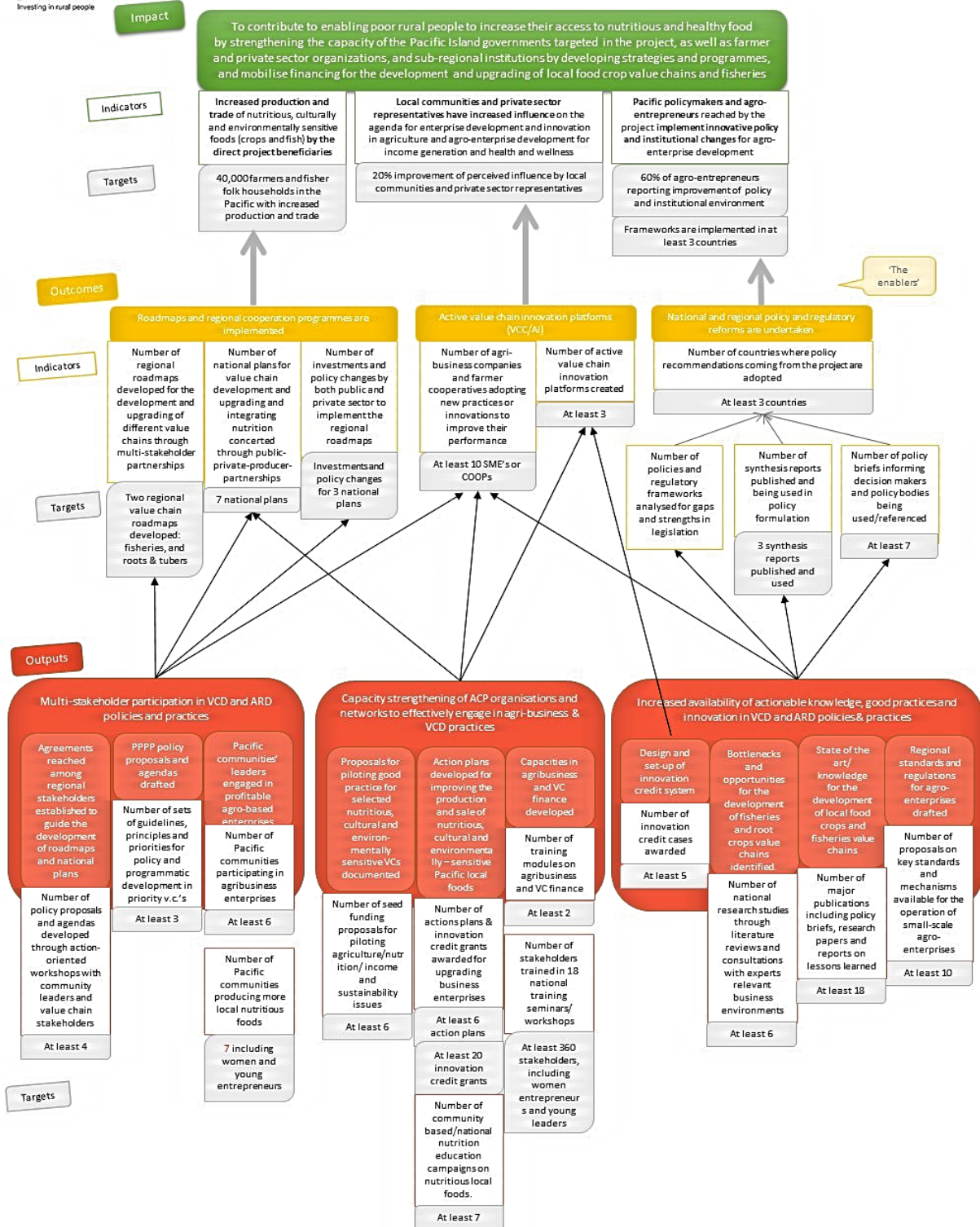


Figure 2.13. The start of the interactive Theory of change with links to DevSAT (i.e. via activities, projects, funders and implementing organizations). # = number of.

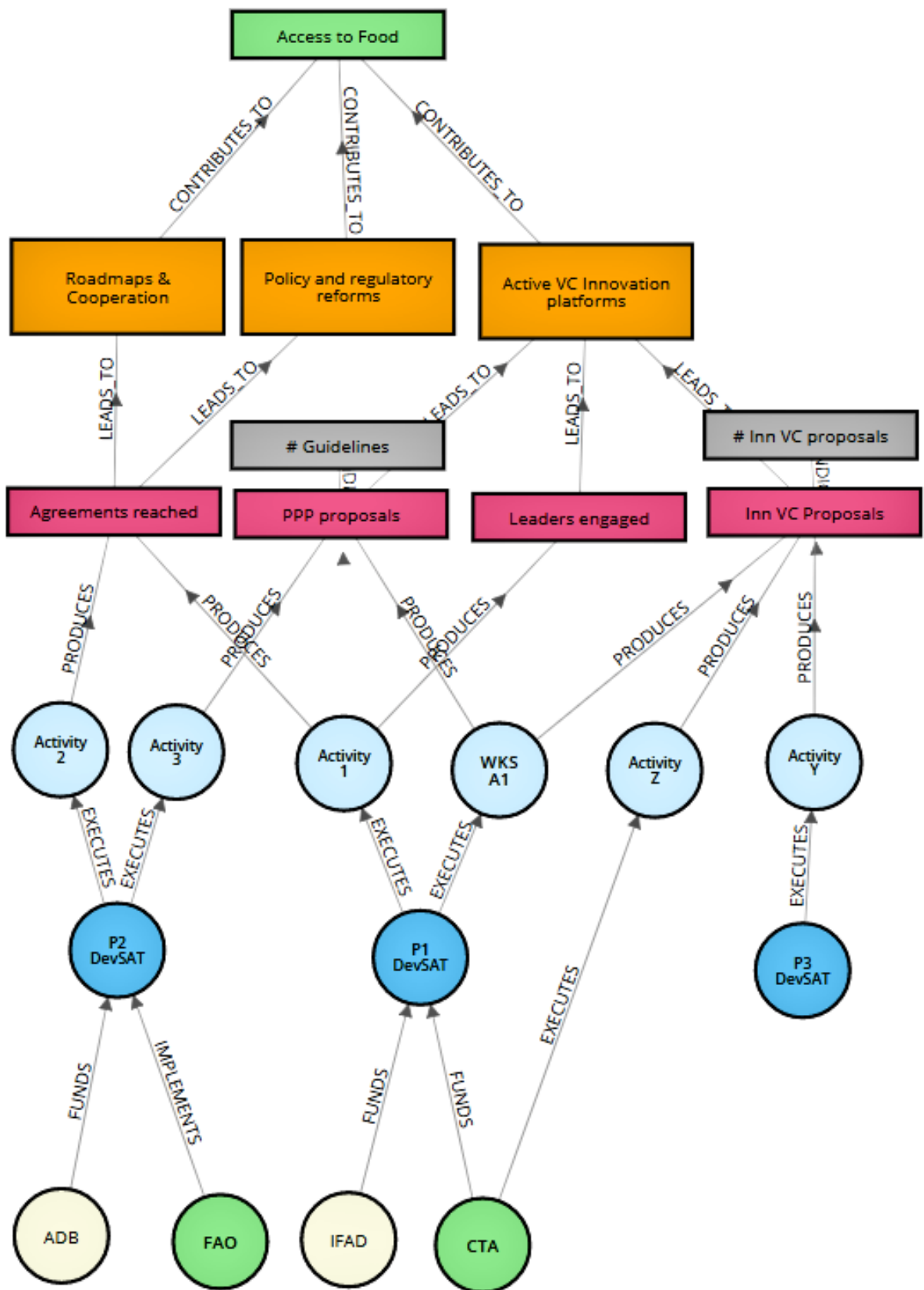


Figure 2.14. The start of the interactive Theory of change with links to DevSAT (i.e. via activities, projects, funders and implementing organizations). # = number of.

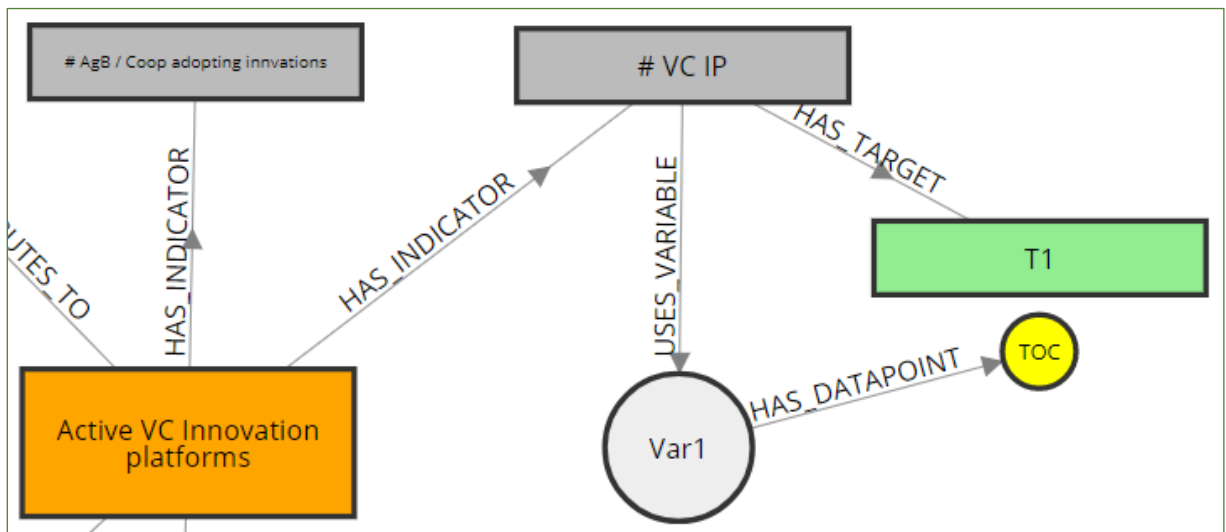


Figure 2.15. The need for accurate (Open) data in an Interactive Theory of Change, being the link to PMR via data-points.

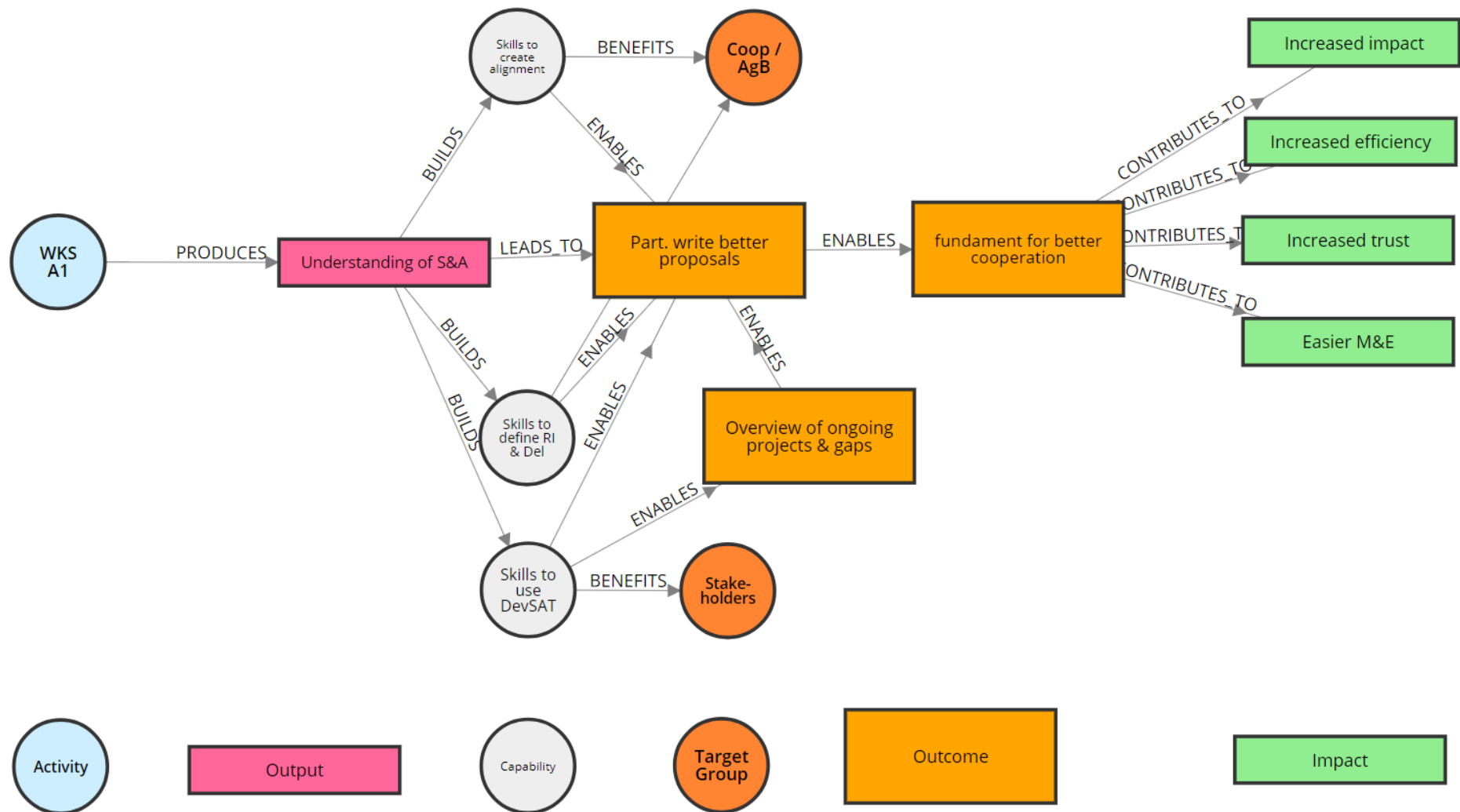


Figure 2.16. A detailed picture of the result chain for a workshop on the importance of synergy and alignment (S&A). RI & Del = Required Inputs and deliverables.

2.7 Quantifying partnerships: The Collaboration Intensity Index

For the Innov4AgPacific Project, another way of presenting the collaboration between the various stakeholders before and after the project would be beneficial. The team developed the ‘Collaboration Intensity Index’ to capture the amount and types of collaborations between the various stakeholders, based on the current situation (baseline). It is expected that differences will be shown in the situation before and after a project intervention that entails also focus on synergy and alignment. In addition, a new dashboard that generates a map of the relations of the stakeholders in light of a common goal (e.g. a project dimension) would serve the Innov4AgPacific project. The idea (‘artist impression’) of the expected result is presented in Figure 2.17. Above (a) is the baseline, showing a number of implementing organisations (yellow coloured circles) that execute at locations (white circles) some activities (light blue coloured circles), but without any or only limited links to other organisations. At the end of the project or programme, in this case Innov4AgPacific, the number of links is expected to have increased, as illustrated in Figure 2.17b, including the links to e.g. Target groups and Value Chains.

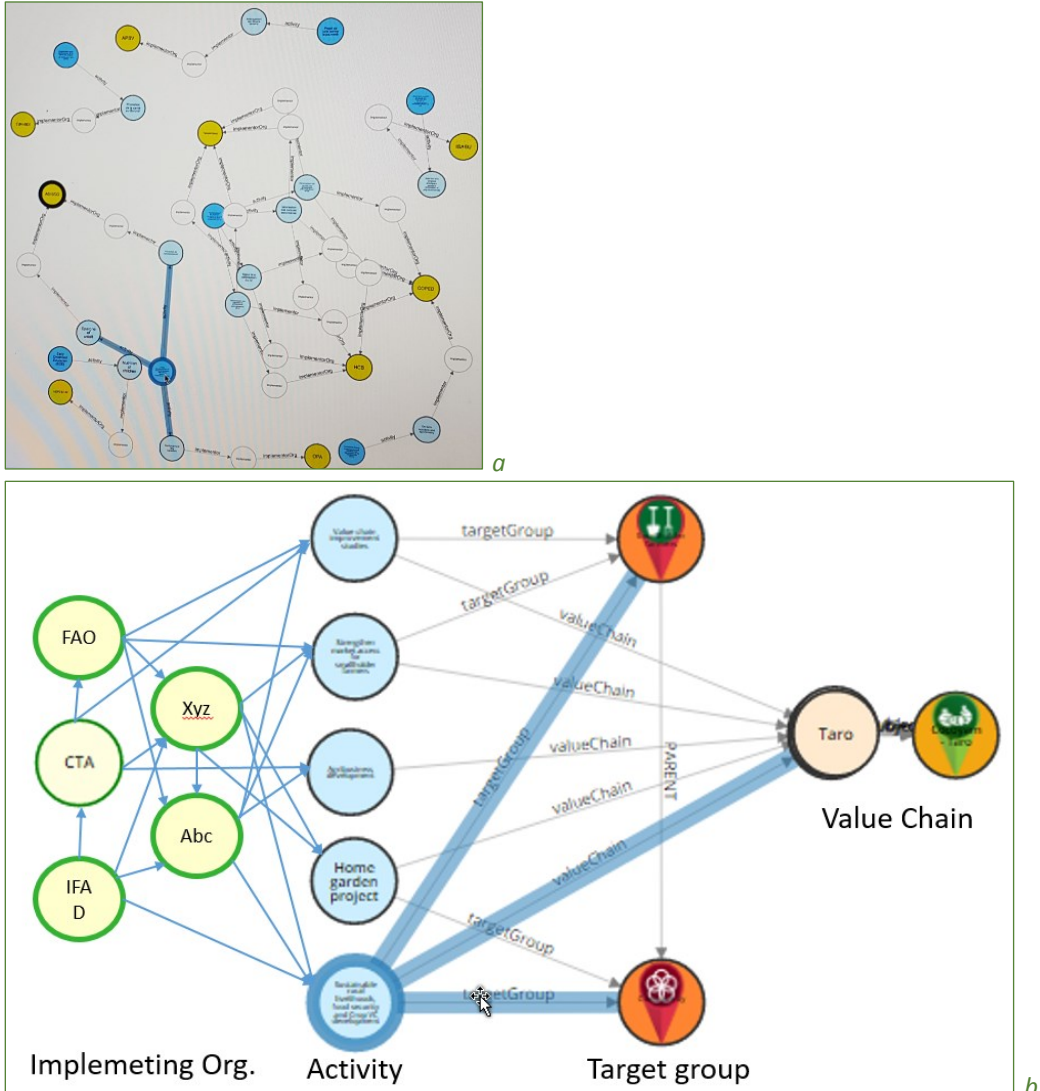


Figure 2.17. Artist impression of capturing collaborations through a new dashboard to be included in DevSAT; a) the baseline showing various separate actors and their project(s) in isolation, b) the more comprehensive collaboration with different activities that contributes to a common goal, e.g. the Taro value chain. Read also the text for a better comprehension.

3. Conclusions & Recommendations

3.1 Conclusions

The pilot assignment in the framework of the Innov4AgPacific project for applying the DevSAT® software to map the baseline data collected from the agriculture-nutrition rapid scan in Fiji has been insightful. Staff were trained to use DevSAT®, which allowed them to perform analyses on 38% of the 34 initiatives and projects identified in the Fiji agriculture-nutrition scan. DevSAT® generated maps illustrate the geographic scale, types of partners and thematic areas and fosters greater understanding through the different dimensions (SDGs, national plans, target group, value chain, target landscape unit, and deliverables) of the various projects and the opportunities for synergy and alignment with partners. The main restriction was limited availability of more detailed information for some projects and development plans. Improvements were also made to DevSAT®; especially the addition of a new feature on 'Lessons Learned' which will be an asset for the Innov4AGPacific project and other future users.

On the basis of the analyses using the restricted number of projects (16 projects implemented in Fiji), DevSAT has demonstrated that there is scope for increased synergy and alignment among the various programmes with associated economies of scale and increased efficiencies. Opportunities exist to strengthen partnerships at national and regional level to develop and implement strategies to expand domestic markets (home consumption, school, tourism/hospitality); increase productivity; improve product and process efficiency; enhance earnings; address the food and nutrition challenges confronting the region; and build on lessons from successful projects including other IFAD projects to achieve the desired impact.

Essentially, this pilot application of DevSAT® supports the Innov4AgPacific project in capturing and presenting baseline data, which can be used to fine tune planned interventions, monitor and evaluate progress and document the relevant changes toward the final attainment of the project goal.

3.2 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made:

- Planners should be involved at the later stages of the Innov4AgPacific project so that the various national and regional action plans to be developed respond to the actual needs. (It would be extremely useful if DevSAT is used towards the end of the project to allow the territorial gap analysis between needs and projects);
- Capture and include more details of relevant activities (e.g. location, deliverables) for other related projects to allow for more in-depth analyses;
- Build an Inter-Active Theory of Change - an overview of plans at levels higher than individual projects should be captured, and within that overview the logical frameworks and Theories of Change and contributions should be made more visible (qualitatively, and preferable quantitatively (e.g. numbers realized against numbers planned));
- A step-by-step approach should be adopted to engage more organisations in sharing data for achieving greater synergy and alignment and impact at scale.

3.3 Using DevSAT

After the launch of DevSAT®, use and further development in Burundi since 2016, the Innov4AGPacific project has allowed it to be applied in another region, which revealed new requirements and expectations from the tool. The first try to make the linkages between DevSAT® and the PMR and I-ToC brought a number of realizations that are not related to the Innov4AGPacific project only. The interaction between the project(s) and higher level planning is not always obvious. Sharing the responsibility of data collection among various partners requires much more attention, and supersedes the level of this project.

However, it is clear from the Innov4AGPacific pilot that DevSAT® offers project leaders the opportunity to develop baselines to track and evaluate the progress in programme implementation for achieving the desired outcomes. The Innov4AGPacific project must build on these lessons and explore opportunities for further integration of DevSAT® in its monitoring and evaluation framework.

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Annex 1. Selected details of the Ufahamu approach

The new and innovative Ufahamu approach of Trimpact is based on the basic principle that one needs first to gain insights into the current situation, the needs, and the expected results in order to be able to steer the development process and obtain the required results and impact. The goals of this approach are: 1) to improve the planning, execution and monitoring of integrated multidisciplinary activities based on synergy and alignment at various levels of scale, 2) to increase efficiencies, and 3) to increase triple impact (People, Planet, Prosperity). Ufahamu in practice is a modular framework of three software tools: a) the Development Synergy and Alignment Tool (DevSAT®), b) the Planning, Monitoring and Reporting module (PMR), and c) the Interactive Theory of Change module (I-ToC).

DevSAT® is designed as a daily interactive development ecosystem platform that stimulates and assists all stakeholders (humanitarian aid, development and research organizations, donors, planners, entrepreneurs, etc.) in three main ways:

- a) through mapping and linking of SDGs and national plans at four levels of scale with ‘*who does what, where, how, when for whom, and their outputs (deliverables) for and their inputs (needs) from third parties*’, and easily contact the selected project by email;
- b) through gap and similarity analyses allowing prioritization and coordination of impact-oriented actions (i.e. new activities that add value to ongoing projects), and identification of possible exchanges of outputs (e.g. capacity building, Open Data, goods) between projects and enterprises, and
- c) by identifying potential upscaling zones using the results of old projects and by defining options for collaboration with enterprises or ongoing similar projects.

The tool facilitates to describe both the needs of governmental institutions (through the GIF, Figure 1.3) and the activities of various organisations (UN, NGO’s, enterprises, etc. through the PIF and BIF) are described in detail, and georeferenced to the lowest administrative unit required to perform with Interactor the synergy and alignment analyses at different level of scale (e.g. country to district). The focus of these analyses is on 7 dimensions: SDGs and their targets, national plans, target groups, value chains, target landscape units, methodologies, and deliverables. For a proper understanding of some maps presented, the following details of three analyses are essential:

- a) Matching of activity’s needs in terms of deliverables (Table 2.5 and Figures 2.5 and 2.6): the matching of deliverables and needs are presented in two ways as options for potential collaboration: (i) others are supporting the activity of the DevSAT user, and (ii) vice versa: the user’s activity supports activities of other projects or enterprises. The match is presented in a table, and subsequently a map showing the locations of the delivering and requiring activities can be made. It is the project leader who can then judge and act accordingly.
- b) Potential upscaling zones (Figure 2.7): To increase the impact of a project such as Innov4AgPacific and using the characteristics of other (past and current) projects, DevSAT provides the potential upscaling zones of that reference project. These zones are determined based on the degree of similarity of 40 Pilot Fiji another project compared to the reference project, and is quantified by the Similarity Index (SI). The higher the value, the higher the chance that results of the reference project can successfully be transferred and up-scaled. To calculate SI, first the total of ‘tags’ of five characteristics of the reference project is counted. Next, DevSAT counts for all other projects the exact matches of these tags, referred to as ‘overlaps’. SI is then the ratio of overlaps/tags, and

ranges thus from 0 to 1. SI exceeding 0.66 is considered a good similarity, SI between 0.33 and 0.66 as medium and inferior to 0.33 as poor.

- c) Matching of territorial needs (Table 2.8): When the needs in terms of the six main dimensions are defined by the various stakeholders (i.e. planners) in the different administrative zones using the GIF, using Interactor a 'need-profile' for a territory is obtained. Subsequently, an overview can be made to what extent these needs are covered by ongoing activities. The match with existing activities is then provided in terms of subject and location as exact, narrower or broader.

For these and other analyses, different dashboards exist for the different users (planners/donors, implementing organizations and enterprises). In addition, activities can be filtered on the basis of e.g. territory, project status, implementing organization, funder, and main subject (i.e. the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) list of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)). For the thematic maps, distinctive markers have been created. The main information of an activity is then summarized in the information box that can be obtained by clicking on the marker, and subsequently an email can be sent to the contact person of that project.

Compared to other tools (e.g. AidData, DevInfo, DPortal, AIDmonitor, and ORS) that are predominantly focussing on reporting results and financial flows, DevSAT is a development planning and execution tool. DevSAT has added values due to the following features: a) being an interactive tool for all stakeholders at different levels of scale, b) mapping of activities of projects and enterprises, and in terms of their six dimensions using three types of geographical information (roads, terrain, and satellite images), c) inclusion of national plans, and the SDGs and their targets, d) linking of national plans to SDGs, e) identification of potential interactions between activities to increase impact, f) identification of potential upscaling zones, g) capturing lessons learned, h) identification of options for alignment of actions, and i) multi-scale gap analysis of planned and ongoing activities for a given territory.

Annex 2. Potential interactions between projects

Table A2.1. Overview of subjects (coloured column per subject) that can be the core of a collaboration between the projects in the first and the last column. Grey coloured lines indicate that the match occurs within a single project. The cells related to the Innov4AgPacific project are highlighted light yellow.

Requiring Project	Requiring Activity	Best Match	Delivering Activity	Delivering Project
Pacific Agribusiness Research in Development Initiative - Phase 2 (PARDI 2)	Agribusiness development	Agribusiness > Services	Agricultural Policy and SME development	Pacific Agriculture Policy Project (SPC-PAPP)
			Fisheries Value Chain development	Sustainable Seafood
			Scope, identify, and motivate youth in agriculture	Farm to Table Project
			Strengthen market access for smallholder farmers	Pacific Horticultural & Agricultural Market Access (PHAMA)
			Policy workshops & action planning	Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific)
			Promote gender equality and the social and economic empowerment of market vendors	Markets for change (M4C)
Health and Nutrition	Address health impact of climate change in Fiji	Agriculture > General	Agribusiness development	Fiji Agricultural Partnerships Project (FAPP)
			Agribusiness development	Pacific Agribusiness Research in Development Initiative - Phase 2 (PARDI 2)
			Developing the Food and Nutrition Security Policy for Fiji	Food and nutrition security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST)
			Home garden project	
			Scope, identify, and motivate youth in agriculture	Farm to Table Project
			Strengthen market access for smallholder farmers	Pacific Horticultural & Agricultural Market Access (PHAMA)
			Sustainable rural livelihoods, food security and Crop VC development	Crop Capital Projects (Ministry of Agriculture)
			Value chain improvement studies	Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific)

Health Promoting School Programme (HPSP)	Transition of schools into more healthy and wholesome environments	Agriculture > General	Agribusiness development	Fiji Agricultural Partnerships Project (FAPP)
			Agribusiness development	Pacific Agribusiness Research in Development Initiative - Phase 2 (PARDI 2)
			Developing the Food and Nutrition Security Policy for Fiji	Food and nutrition security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST)
			Home garden project	
			Scope, identify, and motivate youth in agriculture	Farm to Table Project
			Strengthen market access for smallholder farmers	Pacific Horticultural & Agricultural Market Access (PHAMA)
			Sustainable rural livelihoods, food security and Crop VC development	Crop Capital Projects (Ministry of Agriculture)
			Value chain improvement studies	Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific)
NFNC and MoH programmes	Act Against Anaemia Campaign		Agribusiness development	Fiji Agricultural Partnerships Project (FAPP)
			Agribusiness development	Pacific Agribusiness Research in Development Initiative - Phase 2 (PARDI 2)
			Developing the Food and Nutrition Security Policy for Fiji	Food and nutrition security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST)
			Home garden project	Food and nutrition security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST)
			Scope, identify, and motivate youth in agriculture	Farm to Table Project
			Strengthen market access for smallholder farmers	Pacific Horticultural & Agricultural Market Access (PHAMA)
			Sustainable rural livelihoods, food security and Crop VC development	Crop Capital Projects (Ministry of Agriculture)
		Value chain improvement studies	Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific)	

NFNC and MOH programmes	Household food security programme	Agriculture > General	Agribusiness development	Fiji Agricultural Partnerships Project (FAPP)
			Agribusiness development	Pacific Agribusiness Research in Development Initiative - Phase 2 (PARDI 2)
			Developing the Food and Nutrition Security Policy for Fiji	Food and nutrition security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST)
			Home garden project	Food and nutrition security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST)
			Scope, identify, and motivate youth in agriculture	Farm to Table Project
			Strengthen market access for smallholder farmers	Pacific Horticultural & Agricultural Market Access (PHAMA)
			Sustainable rural livelihoods, food security and Crop VC development	Crop Capital Projects (Ministry of Agriculture)
			Value chain improvement studies	Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific)
	High Fat Sugar Salt Reduction Strategy		Agribusiness development	Pacific Agribusiness Research in Development Initiative - Phase 2 (PARDI 2)
			Agribusiness development	Fiji Agricultural Partnerships Project (FAPP)
			Developing the Food and Nutrition Security Policy for Fiji	Food and nutrition security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST)
			Home garden project	
			Scope, identify, and motivate youth in agriculture	Farm to Table Project
			Strengthen market access for smallholder farmers	Pacific Horticultural & Agricultural Market Access (PHAMA)
			Sustainable rural livelihoods, food security and Crop VC development	Crop Capital Projects (Ministry of Agriculture)
			Value chain improvement studies	Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific)

NFNC and MoH programmes	Act Against Anaemia Campaign	Fisheries > General	Fisheries Value Chain development	Sustainable Seafood
	Household food security programme			
Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific)	Value chain improvement studies		Home garden project	Food and nutrition security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST)
			Strengthen market access for smallholder farmers	Pacific Horticultural & Agricultural Market Access (PHAMA)
		Agribusiness development	Pacific Agribusiness Research in Development Initiative - Phase 2 (PARDI 2)	
Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific)	Policy workshops & action planning	Gender > Capacity building > Gender & Value chain	Capacity development training in Value Chains	Promoting Nutritious Food Systems in the Pacific Islands (Innov4AgPacific)
			Promote gender equality and the social and economic empowerment of market vendors	Markets for change (M4C)
NFNC and MoH programmes	Household food security programme	Animal Husbandry > General	Food security, Livestock and rural development	Livestock Capital Projects -MoA
Crop Capital Projects -MoA	Sustainable rural livelihoods, food security and Crop VC development	Nutrition > Capacity building > Nutritional value	Strengthening of the health systems and health promoting school program	Health and Nutrition
			Address health impact of climate change in Fiji	
Food and nutrition security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability	Developing the Food and Nutrition Security Policy for Fiji		Strengthening of the health systems and health promoting school program	
			Address health impact of climate change in Fiji	

and Transformation (FIRST)	Home garden project	Nutrition > Capacity building > Nutritional value	Address health impact of climate change in Fiji	Health and Nutrition
			Strengthening of the health systems and health promoting school program	
Health and Nutrition	“Best-buy” approaches of addressing the burden of NCDs and their risk factors		Address health impact of climate change in Fiji	
			Strengthening of the health systems and health promoting school program	
Health Promoting School Programme (HPSP)	Transition of schools into more healthy and wholesome environments		Address health impact of climate change in Fiji	
			Strengthening of the health systems and health promoting school program	
Livestock Capital Projects (Ministry of Agriculture)	Food security, Livestock and rural development		Address health impact of climate change in Fiji	
			Strengthening of the health systems and health promoting school program	
NFNC and MOH programmes	High Fat Sugar Salt Reduction Strategy		Address health impact of climate change in Fiji	
			Strengthening of the health systems and health promoting school program	
Pacific Agriculture Policy Project (SPC-PAPP)	Agricultural Policy and SME development	Address health impact of climate change in Fiji		
		Strengthening of the health systems and health promoting school program		
Sustainable Seafood	Fisheries Value Chain development	Address health impact of climate change in Fiji		