



SPC  
Secretariat  
of the Pacific  
Community



# PAPP Inventory Report.

## Part 1. Pacific Agriculture & Forestry Policy Inventory



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## Acronyms

ACP	The African, Caribbean and Pacific group of nations
EU	The European Union
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PACP	Pacific members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group of nations
PAPP	Pacific Agriculture and Policy Program
PICT	Pacific Island Country and Territory
PNG	Papua New Guinea
R&D	Research and Development
RMI	Republic of Marshall Islands
SPC	The Secretariat of the Pacific Community
TOR	Terms of Reference

## Executive Summary

This inventory of Pacific members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group of nations (PACPs) national level agriculture and forestry policies has been prepared as part of the Pacific Agriculture and Policy Program (PAPP). It consists of two separate documents:

### Part 1. Pacific Agriculture & Forestry Policy Inventory Summary

### Part 2: Pacific Agriculture & Forestry Policy Baseline Analysis

This document is Part 1 of the inventory and serves as a summary document of agriculture and forestry policies at present in the PACPs.

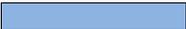
Part 1 serves to provide PAPP staff and PACP stakeholders an inventory list of what types of agriculture and forestry policies exist in the Pacific and what format they take. As each country has developed these policies as national priorities, the resulting documents vary in format, size and content.

The inventory covers the 15 participating PAPP countries being: Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and East Timor.

All Fifteen PACPs were identified as having national level agriculture and forestry policies. Of these fifteen PACPs, six countries were found to have current national agriculture sector policies or strategies. For the other nine countries, national guidance for the agriculture sector is through agriculture agency plans, or the agriculture content of national development strategies:

Cook Islands	Kiribati	Niue	Samoa	Tonga
Fiji	Marshall Islands	Palau	Solomon Islands	Tuvalu
FSM	Nauru	PNG	Timor-Leste	Vanuatu

Legend:

	National Sustainable Development Strategy
	Agriculture agency strategic plan
	National agriculture sector policy

There is no common format for the plans or strategies; each is based on the needs and circumstances of each country. Although the documents differ in character and content across the different countries, there are some common themes and concerns. These will be highlighted in this document. Part 2 of this inventory provides an analysis of the national documentation to identify gaps in knowledge, shared priorities, opportunities and challenges. Part 2 also details the next steps with the development of these documents and what plans are in line for these policies.

## Target Audience

The main target audience for these two documents will be the PAPP staff and for any PACP stakeholders specifically those working in agriculture and forestry. This inventory will provide information to allow PAPP staff to assess which countries need further support and which countries need further policy documents. It will also allow PACPs to monitor their own progress towards achieving policies in line with national and regional targets.

Together these two documents will provide information on:

<b>Part 1 Inventory</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Status of agriculture and forestry plans (i.e. in development, current);</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High priority areas (including commodities and issues) and specific linkages of these priorities, if any to national development plans;</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of common priorities across existing policies;</li> </ul>
<b>Part 2 Analysis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Challenges and opportunities for agricultural industries;</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policies or programs adopted under the plans and frameworks;</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The types of evidence used to develop the plans and frameworks;</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If available, key technical competencies that currently exist within the Ministry of Agriculture</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Processes used to develop the plans and frameworks; and</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plans and responsibilities for implementation.</li> </ul>

The inventory is to provide information to underpin PAPP objectives, and will be made available to all SPC member countries through a website or portal hosted by SPC.

## PAPP Objectives

The Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and the European Union (EU) are working together through the Pacific Agriculture Policy Program (PAPP) to support agriculture objectives in the Pacific Islands region. As part of this project, specific activities will directly support the development of agricultural strategies and the dissemination of these strategies and any linked research. More specifically, two PAPP results areas aim to deliver the following:

### Result 1. Strengthen regional agricultural development strategy

1.1 Support the development and implementation of national and a regional, agricultural sector development policy
1.2 Support the capacity of SPC to provide ongoing support to national authorities to improve their systems for collecting agricultural statistical information

### Result 2. Improve the dissemination and adoption of applied agricultural production research

2.1 Improve the participation of youth in agriculture by supporting the development of participatory extension research, particularly to promote the engagement of youth in agricultural and forestry activities
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2.2 Improve the climate change resilience of smallholder agriculture by supporting the adoption of climate change adapted crop varieties
2.3 Improve the food security of smallholder agriculture by facilitating the adoption of locally produce animal feeds and improved land management techniques by households

**Result 3. Contribute to agricultural enterprise development through improved market linkages**

3.1 Improve the capacity of smallholder farmers to link to markets through Farmer Associations
3.2 Improve the capacity of PACPs to collect and disseminate market information and market intelligence to smallholders and private sector stakeholders
3.3 Facilitate improved food and nutritional security of PACPs

## Content of PACPs Agriculture and Forestry Policies

To complete this inventory, desk based research was conducted to first analyse what policies existed in the Pacific region. The content of all agriculture and forestry plans were analysed at two levels. Firstly, an initial review of national priorities, as defined in the respective national documents, identified four common thematic areas for the Pacific Islands region:

- Food Security
- Economic Development
- Sustainability and resilience
- Effective Institutions

After which, the documents were reviewed in detail to identify sub categories of common interest within these four themes.

Under **Food Security**, the most common issues identified were:

1. Nutrition
2. Reducing dependence on imported food; and,
3. Making use of traditional knowledge and practices

A large proportion of the content of national plans focussed on **Economic Development**. The most common issues identified were:

1. Access to credit/finance;	2. Local markets;
3. Trade;	4. Adding value;
5. Crop and livestock improvement;	6. Infrastructure (processing and transport);
7. Private sector role;	8. Rural livelihoods and the capacity to participate; and
9. Land access and tenure arrangements.	

Under **Sustainability and Resilience**, the review highlighted the following areas:

1. Soil and water;
2. Biosecurity /pests and diseases; and
3. Organic agriculture.

Two key areas were identified under the theme of **Effective Institutions**:

1. Government policy and regulatory frameworks; and
2. Delivery of services, particularly extension services, training, research and development, and agriculture statistics.

The common areas of national interest align strongly with PAPP objectives. There are opportunities for the Project to provide support in the areas of:

- National Policy Development
- Local Markets and Marketing
- Data / Statistics
- Climate Change
- Niche Products, Organics and Certification.

## Developing the Inventory

This inventory was developed according to a terms of reference (TOR) and through a contractor who completed the work in March 2015. The TOR require the inventory to focus on National agriculture sector documents (in the form of policies, plans, strategies, frameworks, or agendas as may be the case) that identify and describe national agriculture sector priorities. Plans, policies or programs that focus on single commodities or specific issues are not the focus of this review.

The inventory was developed over the period November 2014 – February 2015, using documents available at that time. The process involved:

1. The development of a questionnaire on national policies circulated by SPC to PAPP contacts in late November 2014. A copy of the questionnaire is in Part 2 of this inventory.
2. Participation in the PAPP inception meeting held in Nadi, Fiji over 3-4 December 2014. The agenda for this meeting incorporated a presentation on the Inventory, and country presentations from participating countries on national agriculture issues, challenges and plans.
3. Desktop review of national agriculture strategies and associated national planning documents.
4. Draft report, including matrix, provided to SPC for feedback
5. Report finalised March 2015.

## Sources of Information for the Inventory

The inventory is based on the following sources of information:

### National plans and policies

- a) National plans and policies were used as the primary source of information to build the matrix and inform the analysis:
  - i. Current Agriculture Sector or Policies/Plans (including those in near-final version awaiting formal approval);
  - ii. If no current sector plan is available; Current Agriculture agency annual or business plans, or
  - iii. Other relevant policies/plans, such as national development plans that include an agriculture component, or the most recent non-current sector plan available

### Information from country representatives

- b) Information from country representatives was used to supplement the above and provide additional background information to guide the analysis:
  - i. Questionnaires completed by country representatives to assist the inventory (See Part 2 of this inventory.)
  - ii. Country presentations delivered at the PAPP workshop held in Nadi, Fiji 3-4 December 2014
  - iii. Discussions with country representatives during the PAPP workshop held in Nadi, Fiji 3-4 December 2014
  - iv. Follow-up discussions with country representatives via email.

### Basic country information

- c) Other sources were used to provide basic country information (land area, population etc.) as appropriate.

## Limiting Factors in the Development of the Inventory

The aim of the inventory is to present data from a complete set of current national agriculture sector strategies to enable a direct comparison of issues and priorities across the Pacific Islands region. However, there are a number of limiting factors reducing the ability to present complete information and to make direct comparisons.

The first set of factors relates to the status of plans and strategies:

- Not all countries have or have the need for standalone specific agriculture sector strategies and plans.
- The plans reflect the different country needs and circumstances, including capacity limitations, and biophysical environments (land area, soils, climate etc.) as well as the availability of resources and support.

- Where countries have plans, they may be outdated, in the sense that they may have been drafted some time ago, or may have expired (i.e. their nominal term has concluded) but not been replaced.
- In some cases, countries have draft plans in preparation that are not available for wider distribution prior to formal government approval.

The second set of factors relates to the form and content of national planning documents:

- There is no standard form for plans and strategies, and the scope of such plans and level of detail presented varies widely from country to country.
- This is even more the case for documents used for reference in the absence of national sector plans, for example:
  - National sustainable development plans may have agriculture content, but it tends to be limited to high-level aspirations relating to national economic, environmental and social goals.
  - Agency plans tend to focus on issues of organisational detail (often based around business units of the organisation) and do not always include a systematic presentation of national sector-level objectives and priorities

The plans also have different clustering of sectors and sub-sectors; present different combinations of agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, and at times give separate consideration to sub-sectors (horticulture, livestock etc.) or commodities (sugar, vanilla, root crops etc.)

In short, the source documents differ greatly in terms of their level of coverage/detail, their audience and the scope of the sectors under investigation.

## Summary of the Inventory

A summary of the national policy/sector plans and source documents is provided below.

Table 1. PAPP Inventory - Summary of source documents and review timeframes					
Country	Title of Document [type of document]	Type of document	Status	Mid-term review	Terminal review
Cook Islands	Ministry of Agriculture Business Plan 2014/15 <i>Matairangi Parea</i>	Agriculture agency business plan	Current		
Fiji	Fiji 2020 Agriculture Sector Policy Agenda "Modernizing Agriculture"	National agriculture sector policy	Current	Mid-term (2017)	End term (2020)
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia Agriculture Policy 2012 - 2016	National agriculture sector policy	Current		
Kiribati	Agriculture and livestock Division Agriculture Strategic Plan 2013 - 2016	Agriculture agency strategic plan	Current	Mid-term	End term (2016)
Marshall Islands	Agriculture: Ministry of Resources and Development Strategy and Action Plan 2005 – 2010	Agriculture agency strategy	Most recent		
Nauru	National Sustainable Development Strategy 2005- 2025 (as revised 2009)	National Sustainable Development Strategy	Current	2009	End term (2025)
Niue	Niue National Strategic Plan 2009 - 2013 <i>Niue ke monuina, A prosperous Niue</i>	National Sustainable Development Plan	Most recently available		
Palau	Bureau of Agriculture Strategic Plan FY 2014-2019	Agriculture agency strategic plan	Current		End term (2019)
PNG	National Agriculture Development Plan 2007 - 2016: "Growing the economy through agriculture"	Nation Agriculture sector plan	Current		End term (2016)
Samoa	Agriculture Sector Plan 2011 - 2015 "...farming and fishing first..."	National Agriculture sector plan	Current		2014-15

Solomon Islands	National Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2009-2014	National Agriculture sector policy	Most recent		
Timor-Leste	Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan 2011 – 2030	National development plan	Current		
Tonga	Ministry of Agriculture & food, forests and fisheries Corporate plan 2014/15 - 2016/17	Agriculture agency corporate plan	Current		
Tuvalu	<i>Te Kakeega II</i> National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2005 - 2015 including Mid-Term Review: Action Plan 2015	National sustainable development strategy	Current	2009	End term (2015)
Vanuatu	Vanuatu Agriculture Sector Policy 2014 – 2024	National Agriculture sector policy	Awaiting formal approval	2018	2023-24

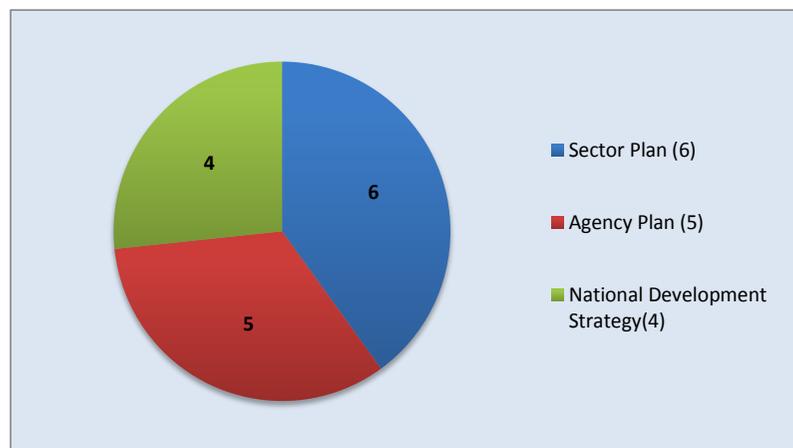


Figure 1: Type of Source Document

## Format and Content of each Policy/Plan

The differing format and content of the plans is described below.

**Sector plans:** Four of the agriculture sector plans (Fiji, FSM, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu) are mid-length documents of 20-50 pages (the Fiji and FSM plans have additional annex material). These have the general pattern of an introductory situation description; discussion of sector issues, and presentation of priorities, strategies or actions. In the main, they are reasonably succinct and focussed documents.

The other two agriculture sector plans (PNG and Samoa) are much longer – approaching 200 pages – and have more extensive background description and narrative.

All the agriculture sector plans have multi-year terms, from four to ten years.

Country	Type of document	Status	Format
Fiji	National agriculture sector policy	Current	20 – 50 Pages with annexes
FSM	National agriculture sector policy	Current	20 – 50 Pages with annexes
PNG	Nation Agriculture sector plan	Current	Up to 200 pages
Samoa	National Agriculture sector plan	Current	Up to 200 pages
Solomon Islands	National Agriculture sector policy	Most recent	20 – 50 Pages
Vanuatu	National Agriculture sector policy	Awaiting formal approval	20 – 50 Pages

**Agency plans:** Two of the agency plans (Cook Islands and Tonga) are corporate or business plans covering one or two financial years. These are heavily weighted towards agency outputs, including resources and corporate service issues. They have relatively little descriptive material about the sector from an overall or strategic perspective.

Three of the agency plans (Kiribati, the Marshall Islands and Palau) are multi-year plans incorporating the word ‘strategy’ or ‘strategic’ in the title. They have some descriptive material (less for Palau) while also incorporating a matrix style presentation of outputs and activities. In this way, they represent a crossover between agency business plans and national sector plans.

Country	Type of document	Status	Format
Cook Islands	Agriculture agency business plan	Current	
Kiribati	Agriculture agency strategic plan	Current	
Marshall Islands	Agriculture agency strategy	Most recent	
Palau	Agriculture agency strategic plan	Current	
Tonga	Agriculture agency corporate plan	Current	

**National Development Plans:** One of the national development plans (Timor-Leste) has separate sections on rural development and agriculture (approximately 30 pages) the content of which is much like a national agriculture sector plan.

The remaining three national development plans (Nauru, Niue and Tuvalu) address agriculture in short general paragraphs and in the content of a matrix of actions. In each case, the total agriculture content is limited to 2-3 pages.

Country	Type of document	Status	Format
Nauru	Agriculture agency business plan	Current	Limited to 2 -3 pages
Niue	Agriculture agency strategic plan	Current	Limited to 2 -3 pages
Timor-Leste	Agriculture agency strategy	Most recent	Limited to 2 -3 pages
Tuvalu	Agriculture agency strategic plan	Current	Limited to 2 -3 pages

The details of the policies and plans are further illustrated in the following tables and graphs.

The first table, Table 2, indicates which department or government ministry is responsible for the implementation of the agriculture and forestry plans. This varies across each country and in some cases as the policy or plan is part of the entire government strategy; it is a government wide responsibility.

The second table, Table 3, summarises the priority areas for the sector plans and strategies. Both RMI and Vanuatu had 11 priority areas indicating the diversity of their plans. Tonga had the fewest number of priorities with a focus on two areas. On average, most countries focused on between four and six different priority areas in their Agriculture and Forestry plans.

In the figure, Figure 2, the graph demonstrates the most common priority areas were across the region. Food security featured in nine out of the 15 different plans and policies as a key focus area. The next most common priority area was economic development. Sustainability, access to funding and investment as well as livestock were also featured as key priority areas for many countries in the region.

Lastly, Table 4, summaries key country data. This is sorted by the percentage of GDP obtained from Agriculture. The Solomon Islands derives the most GDP from Agriculture with 50% of GDP coming from Agriculture and Forestry. Timor-Leste only derives 2.6% of GDP from Agriculture and Forestry whilst the average sits at around 17%. Although Timor-Leste receives such a small proportion of its GDP from Agriculture, over 750,000 people or 64% of its labour force are in Agriculture. This can largely be explained by the high levels of aid received that make up the GDP in Timor-Leste as it is one of the highest labour forces in Agriculture in the region. PNG has the highest numbers of Agricultural labour with over 5.5 million people or 85% engaging in Agriculture.

**Commented [SS1]:** FSM as the lowest could be included here. But the figures look strange. Only 950 people engage in Agriculture to produce 14% of GDP. Would need to double check that before commenting on that.

Table 2. Departments responsible for policy/plan implementation.		
Country	Policy	Department Responsible
<b>Cook Islands</b>	Ministry of Agriculture Business Plan 2014/15 <i>Matairangi Purea</i>	Ministry of Agriculture
<b>Fiji</b>	Fiji 2020 Agriculture Sector Policy Agenda "Modernizing Agriculture"	Ministry of Agriculture
<b>FSM</b>	Federated States of Micronesia Agriculture Policy 2012 - 2016	Department of Resources and Development
<b>Kiribati</b>	Agriculture Strategic Plan 2013 - 2016	Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development
<b>Marshall Islands</b>	Agriculture: Ministry of Resources and Development Strategy and Action Plan 2005 - 2010 Forestry: "State"-Wide Assessment and Resource Strategy 2010-2015+	Ministry of Resources and Development
<b>Nauru</b>	National Sustainable Development Strategy 2005-2025 (as revised 2009)	Department of Agriculture
<b>Niue</b>	Niue National Strategic Plan 2009 - 2013 <i>Niue ke monuina, A prosperous Niue</i>	Government of Niue
<b>Palau</b>	Bureau of Agriculture Strategic Plan FY 2014-2019	Bureau of Agriculture
<b>PNG</b>	National Agriculture Development Plan 2007 - 2016: "Growing the economy through agriculture"	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
<b>Samoa</b>	Agriculture Sector Plan 2011 - 2015 "...farming and fishing first..."	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
<b>Solomon Islands</b>	National Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2009-2014	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
<b>Timor-Leste</b>	Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan 2011 - 2030	Government of Timor-Leste
<b>Tonga</b>	Ministry of Agriculture & food, forests and fisheries Corporate plan 2014/15 - 2016/17	Ministry of Agriculture & Food, Forests and Fisheries
<b>Tuvalu</b>	Te Kakeega II National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2005 – 2015 including Mid-Term Review: Action Plan 2015	Government of Tuvalu
<b>Vanuatu</b>	[Draft]Vanuatu Agriculture Sector Policy 2014 – 2014 National Forestry Policy 2013-2013	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishery and Biosecurity

Table 3. Agriculture priorities identified in agriculture sector plans/strategies															
	Cook Islands	Fiji	FSM	Kiribati	RMI	Nauru	Niue	Palau	PNG	Samoa	Solomon Islands	Timor Leste	Tonga	Tuvalu	Vanuatu
Food Security			X		X	X	X			X	X	X		X	X
Food safety			X		X						X				
Local markets					X			X						X	
Economic development			X		X				X		X		X		X
Integrated system		X			X						X				
Forestry							X					X			X
Livestock	X			X		X		X				X			
Land access								X						X	X
Private sector					X					X					
Access to funding		X			X		X				X				X
Gender and Youth			X						X						X
Trade					X		X								X
Added value					X	X				X					
Sustainability and NRM			X						X	X	X		X		
Biosecurity/quarantine	X			X	X			X							
Climate Change														X	X
Effective Institutions	X	X		X					X						X
Regulatory framework	X	X			X					X					
R&D	X						X								X
Extension and training												X			X

Figure 2. Main priority areas identified from the inventory.

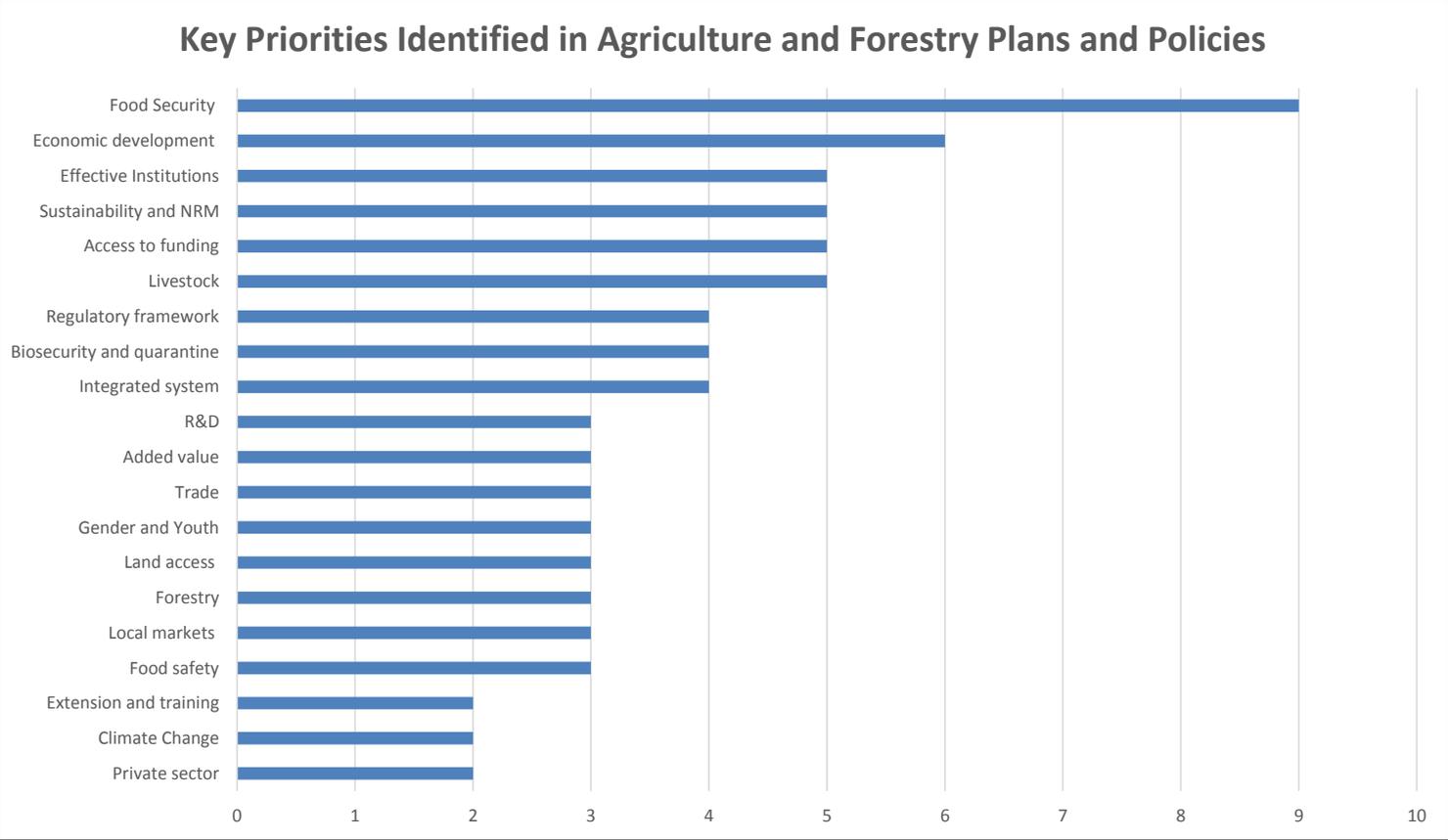


Table 4. Country Data (Sorted by % Agriculture of GDP)						
	Population	Land area (sq. km)	Arable land (%)	Highest Elevation (m)	Agriculture % of GDP	% Labour force in agriculture
Timor-Leste	1,201,542	14,874	10.1	2,963	2.6	64.0
Palau	21,186	459	2.2	242	3.2	20.0
Cook Islands	10,134	236	0.1	652	5.1	29.0
Nauru	9,488	21	0.0	61	6.1	N/A
Samoa	196,628	2,831	2.8	1,857	10.2	65.0
Fiji	903,207	18,274	9.2	1,324	11.7	70.0
FSM	105,681	702	2.9	791	14.0	0.9
Marshall Islands	70,983	181	11.1	10	14.3	11.0
Tuvalu	10,782	26	0.0	5	16.6	N/A
Tonga	106,440	747	21.3	1,033	20.9	31.8
Vanuatu	266,937	12,189	1.6	1,877	22.4	65.0
Niue	1,190	260	3.8	68	23.5	N/A
Kiribati	104,488	811	0.0	81	24.3	2.7
PNG	6,552,730	462,840	0.6	4,509	27.6	85.0
Solomon Islands	609,883	28,896	0.6	2,310	50.0	75.0

Commented [SS2]: Should we use this in the Vanuatu summary document? At the moment 15% is used.

## Summary and Next Steps

The inventory provides a broad scale review of agriculture and forestry issues across the Pacific Islands Region. The analysis shows the emphasis across the region on some key issues for the sector (economic development, food security, markets, trade, and climate change), and some specific areas of focus or demand (access to credit, nutrition, health, climate change etc.)

The issues identified in the inventory matrix and analysis show strong alignment with elements of the PAPP Project. In particular:

### **Result 1. Strengthen regional agricultural development strategy**

**1.1 Support the development and implementation of national and a regional, agricultural sector development policy**

The different styles, formats and types of policies and plans suggest that there is room to support the development and implementation of policies that align to national and regional policies. There is room to improve the structure and goal of these policies and to align them further with national development plans.

### **Result 2. Improve the dissemination and adoption of applied agricultural production research**

**2.1 Improve the climate change resilience of smallholder agriculture by supporting the adoption of climate change adapted crop varieties**

The inventory shows strong interest across the region in both agricultural research, and the need for the sector to employ adaptation measures in the face of climate change.

**2.2 Improve the food security of smallholder agriculture by facilitating the adoption of locally produce animal feeds and improved land management techniques by households**

Food security is confirmed as an issue of very strong regional interest, as is the role of extension services for farming communities.

### **Result 3. Contribute to agricultural enterprise development through improved market linkages**

**3.1 Improve the capacity of smallholder farmers to link to markets through Farmer Associations**

There is strong interest in linking farmers to markets (domestic and international). The analysis shows that Farmers Associations are just one of several means to achieve this. It is also clear that some countries are looking to develop more mechanised, large scale farming practices, which may have implications for small holders and land use in some instances.

The alignment of key themes and sub-categories in the inventory with the PAPP objectives suggests some key areas that could benefit from project support:

## Sector Plans and Strategies

The analysis highlights the role of sector plans and the benefits of a coordinated approach from government to support the sector. Table 1 and Figure 1 show that little more than a third of countries currently have a national agriculture sector plan or strategy.

Two countries (Cook Islands and Tonga) have the development of such a strategy on their program of work for the coming year. One of the agency plans is beyond its nominal term (RMI). Two of the four national development strategies also appear to be scheduled for review.

Further, three of the national sector strategies are beyond their nominal term (Solomon Islands) or coming to the end of their term (Samoa and PNG). One of these (Samoa) has signalled that a review is scheduled for 2015. In addition, there are a number of sub-sector strategies (e.g. forestry, livestock) proposed or in preparation.

This points to a situation where there is an ongoing renewal and revision of plans across the region, for which the PAPP may provide assistance. Taken overall, the documents in the current inventory offer different approaches and examples of use of data, consultative development processes succinct distillation of priorities, and ambition for the sector.

The development of sectors plans offers the opportunity to make a case for government resources to be invested in the sector to address the shortfalls in capacity evident across the region (mainstreaming). Similarly, they provide a vehicle to guide donors/development partners in terms of allocation of development resources (donor streaming).

## Support for Markets

It is clear that the connection between production and markets is important for the aspirations of countries to move towards self-sufficiency. Countries have identified information gaps (knowledge of market needs and pricing) and infrastructure requirements to support expansion of local markets. The issue of marketing brings together the production and sale of local produce with the critical issue of nutrition and non-communicable diseases. The Project may be well placed to assist with information and data systems, as well as working with the health sector to develop joint local and perhaps regional programs linking local food production with positive health/nutrition messages.

## Trade

The interest in niche products and markets could be supported by some generic work on the global market for 'niche' products such as vanilla, so that producers are fully aware of the opportunities and potential risks (e.g. in terms of quality and pricing).

Organic products are seen as a way ahead for many countries. Again, regional support could be delivered through providing market information, and support for certification / branding. There may be opportunities for regional information sharing in partnership with existing sector organisations, and South-South learning.

There may also be scope to support regional approaches to specific agriculture trade issues (e.g. food safety/quality issues.)

### **Agricultural Statistics**

Sound agriculture data can be used to underpin the development of strategies and policies, as well as practical campaigns associated with markets and marketing. The use or lack of, such data has been highlighted in the inventory and stands out as a potential area for Project support.

### **Delivery of Government Support**

The inventory provides examples of government intervention both supporting, and working against, private sector development. PAPP could develop case studies on these and develop regional guidance on delivering support in a way that allows the private sector to develop and thrive.

### **Inventory Matrix**

If the matrix is to be made available publicly, there is a need to gain country agreement as some documents are in draft form or may not be intended for public circulation.

To remain relevant the matrix needs to be maintained and updated as new plans, policies and strategies are expire and are revised. The results of the current analysis are drawn from the matrix in its current state and would need to be revisited as the plans and strategies change.

### **Policy Bank Online**

As part of the PAPP, a policy bank will be developed as part of an online policy bank.

MORE INFO NEEDED ABOUT THE POLICY BANK