



STANDING COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Consolidated Review Report of the Ministry of Agriculture Annual Reports for 2019 – 2020, 2020 – 2021, and 2021 - 2022



PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FIJI
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Chair's Foreword



I am honoured and privileged to present the Standing Committee's consolidated review of the Ministry of Agriculture's Annual Reports for the financial years 2019–2020, 2020–2021, and 2021–2022.

The Standing Committee on Natural Resources, under Standing Order 38(2), is mandated by Parliament to scrutinize the ministry's performance over the three reporting periods. This review process included an in-depth analysis of the ministry's annual reports, gathering of relevant data and information from Stakeholders, validations of annual reports facts and figures, and supplementary information provided by the Research Unit of Parliament.

Also included in its oversight function, the committee undertook a 9 nine-day site visit to the northern and western regions of Fiji, from Monday, 7th April to Thursday, 17th April 2025. This field mission was instrumental in providing firsthand insights into the implementation and impact of the ministry's programmes. Through engagements with farmers, locality officials, and project implementers, the committee noted both progress and persisting challenges in agricultural service delivery, infrastructure development, and support mechanisms for rural communities.

The committee acknowledges the Statutory Function of the ministry which included promotion of food security, ensuring sustainable development in the non-sugar sector, facilitation of the private sector development and the acceleration of agricultural product diversification.

Key thematic areas that were notable during the committee's review included promotion of food security, adoption of climate-resilient agriculture, strengthening of the extension services, and enhance access to markets for smallholder farmers and the development of support services to the development of the agriculture sector.

The committee wishes to commend the Ministry of Agriculture for the overall performance and achievements despite the challenges faced during COVID19. In addition to the achievements for the review period. An outstanding highlight of the ministry was that it maintained its unqualified account by the Auditor General for its last two financial reports from the Auditor General.

While the committee acknowledges the commendable strides made by the ministry, particularly in policy development and strategic planning, it also identified areas requiring urgent attention

The committee is confident that the findings and recommendations presented in this report will support the Ministry in addressing these challenges and reinforcing its commitment to sustainable and inclusive agricultural development.

On behalf of the committee, I extend my sincere appreciation to the Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways and his ministry, stakeholders, farmers, and development partners who contributed to this review process, especially those who participated during the site visits. Their insights were invaluable in enriching the Committee's understanding and guiding its recommendations.

I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to all the members of the Standing Committee on Natural Resources – Hon. Kalaveti Ravu, Deputy Chairperson, Hon. Joseph Nand, Hon. Vijay Nath and Hon. Taito Rokomatu for their invaluable contributions throughout the review process. Your dedication, hard work, and thoughtful insights have been instrumental in ensuring a comprehensive examination.

I would also like to acknowledge the exceptional support provided by the Secretariat team, whose dedication and teamwork have been crucial in facilitating our efforts. The time, effort, and expertise brought by both the committee members and the secretariat have been key in upholding the principles of transparency and accountability.

I commend this Report to Parliament.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'emgem' followed by a stylized flourish.

.....
Hon. Tomasi Tunabuna
Chairperson

ACRONYMS

CFEP	Commercial Farmers Equity Package
NDP	National Development Plan
SDG	Strategic Development Plan
SDP	Sustainable Development Plan
SO	Standing Order

Overall Recommendation

The Standing Committee on Natural Resources has reviewed the Ministry of Agriculture's 2019 – 2020, 2020– 2021, and 2021 – 2022 Annual Reports and recommends that Parliament take note of its recommendations as stated in the report.

1.0 Introduction

The 2019–2020, 2020–2021, and 2021–2022 Annual Reports of the Ministry of Agriculture were referred to the Standing Committee on Natural Resources by Parliament on Thursday 12th July 2024 in accordance with Standing Order 38(2).

The roles and responsibilities of the Standing Committee on Natural Resources are outlined in the following Standing Orders of Parliament.

- **SO109 (c)** that the mandate of the Committee is to investigate matters that relate to agriculture, forests, fisheries, land, minerals, environment, water, and marine services.
- **SO110 (1) (c)** further authorizes the Standing Committee to scrutinize the government departments with responsibility within the committee's subject area, including by investigating, inquiring into, and making recommendations relating to any aspect of such a department's administration, legislation or proposed legislative, program, rationalization, restructuring functioning, organization structure, and policy formulation.

The Standing Committee on Natural Resources was tasked, under Standing Order 38(2), to review the Ministry of Agriculture's Annual Reports for the financial years 2019–2020, 2020–2021, and 2021–2022 and provide a report to parliament on its findings. This review aimed to assess the ministry's performance in delivering its core responsibilities against its set targets and policies in advancing the development of the agriculture sector.

The committee examined the ministry's strategic objectives, key programmes, and financial performance across the three reporting periods.

The committee noted the ministry's strategic focus on increasing agricultural income, promoting gender and youth involvement, and adopting climate-smart agriculture has yielded positive outcomes. Further by focusing on commercializing agriculture and providing quality public sector service, the ministry holistically ensured a sustainable, competitive and resilient agriculture sector.

To complement its desk-based review, the committee conducted a nine-day site visit to the northern and western divisions from Monday, 07th April to Thursday, 17th April 2025. These visits provided valuable on-the-ground insights into the ministry's operations and the real-world impact of its programmes.

This report outlines the committee's key findings and offers recommendations to support improvements in policy implementation, service delivery, and overall sector performance.

2.0 Background

The Ministry of Agriculture plays a central role in promoting sustainable agricultural development, enhancing food and nutrition security, supporting rural livelihoods, and contributing to economic growth in Fiji. Its mandate includes the formulation and implementation of policies, programmes, and strategies aimed at increasing agricultural productivity, ensuring environmental sustainability, and improving resilience to climate-related and socio-economic challenges.

In alignment with its oversight role under Standing Order 38(2), the Standing Committee on Natural Resources was assigned by Parliament to review the ministry's annual reports for the financial years 2019–2020, 2020–2021, and 2021–2022. These reports outline the ministry's progress against its strategic priorities, key performance indicators, budget execution, and challenges encountered during the reporting periods.

The committee's review focused on assessing how effectively the ministry has implemented its programmes, utilised allocated resources, and responded to emerging issues affecting the agriculture sector including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, climate vulnerabilities, market disruptions and other factors. In addition to analysing the reports, the committee also conducted a nine-day site visit to the Northern and Western Divisions from Monday, 7th April to Thursday, 17th April 2025, to gain firsthand insights into the practical implementation of the ministry's operations and the impact of its programs.

2.1 Committee Remit and Composition

2.1.1 Committee Remit

Under Standing Order 109 (c) of the Parliament of Fiji, the Standing Committee on Natural Resources is mandated to perform the following functions:

Scrutinize government departments and agencies, review annual reports, examine policies and legislations, monitor resource management programs, conduct public consultations, investigate

issues and challenges, review budget allocations, and report to parliament its findings and recommendations for improvements.

2.1.2 Committee Composition



Hon. Tomasi Tunabuna
Chairperson
Government MP



Hon. Kalaveti Ravu
Deputy Chairperson
Government MP



Hon. Taito Rokomatu
Government MP



Hon. Joseph Nand
Opposition MP



Hon. Vijay Nath
Opposition MP

2.2 Procedure and Program

The Standing Committee on Natural Resources was referred the Ministry of Agriculture's Annual Reports for the financial years 2019–2020, 2020–2021, and 2021–2022 on Thursday 12th July 2024 by parliament, under Standing Order 38(2). To fulfill its mandate, the committee followed a clear and collaborative approach to ensure a thorough review process.

During the planning stage, the committee defined the scope of the review, established timelines, and obtained analytical support from the parliamentary Research Unit in one of its meetings.

The committee members agreed to a nine-day visit (7th–17th April 2025) to the Northern and Western Divisions to observe agricultural projects and evaluate their impact on local communities.

The committee thoroughly read through the three reports and formulated questions and inquiries to the Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways. Questions were forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture and the Permanent Secretary to provide written responses and also attended the live submission to the committee.

The site visit had a tight schedule however, the committee was able to visit a lot of the production areas where they had opportunities to interview and communicate with a very wide range of stakeholders including rural farmers, food processors, importers, exporters, commercial farmers, staff and researchers of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Subsequent to the site visit, the committee had a live submission with the ministry officials on Tuesday, 22nd April 2025, to discuss more on the report and program outcomes. All information gathered was thoroughly analyzed and evaluated upon.

The committee is glad to submit to parliament its findings and recommendations which will help address the gaps that had been identified. This will help the ministry to effectively carry out the roles required in their Strategic Priorities.

3.0 Deliberations and Analysis.

Following the site visits and consultations, the committee conducted thorough deliberations and analysis on the Ministry of Agriculture's Annual Reports for the financial years 2019–2020, 2020–2021, and 2021–2022. The key outcomes of these deliberations are outlined in the committee findings below.

The ministry identified five (5) strategic priorities and 17 outcomes in its Strategic Development Plan (SDP). The SDP is in line with the requirements of the National Development Plan (NDP) and global commitments to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

3.1 Findings

Based on its review of the Ministry of Agriculture's Annual Reports (2019–2020, 2020–2021, and 2021–2022), stakeholder consultations, and field visits, the committee identified several overarching challenges affecting the consistency and effectiveness of programme delivery across the sector.

The committee noted that the ministry continued to increase the value of its services, helping boost the economic and environmental performance of Fiji's crop and livestock sub-sectors.

Through the work of the ministry, the sector was seen to be positively contributing to the growth of Fiji's economy through exports of agricultural products, generation of employment in the rural communities, addressing the need for healthy food and assisting the other sector to grow.

The committee also noted that there were addressing issues that the ministry had been working on but had been restricted due to old legislations, impacts of climate change, external pressures, government policies and institutional responsibilities.

3.1.1 Regional Disparities in Programme Delivery

The committee noted the significant growth in the agriculture non sugar sector, however, during its visits to the regional stations, the committee was concerned with the inconsistencies in the implementation of some agricultural programmes in some divisions, primarily due to quality and uneven distribution of human resources, insufficient logistical support, and insufficient resource allocation.

3.1.2. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

The committee noted with appreciation the reported achievements against their Annual Costed Operational Plans, however, the committee identified that the lack of robust monitoring and data management systems remains to be the biggest hindrance to the ministry's ability to assess the effectiveness and impact of its programmes and policies.

3.1.3. Sustainability of Government-Funded Projects

The ministry continued to fund projects in different facet of the agriculture sector including projects on agriculture development, agro-processing, value addition, market development, purchasing of machinery, human resource development, infrastructure development, etc.

The committee was concerned with the upkeep, maintenance, and long-term sustainability of projects, especially on shared farming equipment provided under government schemes.

3.1.4. Farmer Engagement and Communication

Most assistance to farm development projects are communicated through digital platforms, however when the committee visited the Western and Northern divisions, they received concerns that some farmers reported that their main constraint is limited access to timely and accurate information about available programmes, funding opportunities and technical support.

The committee also noted that communications to farmers on market information, weather updated government policies and industry development was not done effectively.

3.1.5. Risk and Threat Monitoring in the Agriculture Sector

The committee noted a broader issue of limited data collection and inadequate reporting on external threats affecting agriculture development, such the effects of stray animal on livestock population and crop damages other bio-security concerns. This lack of information impedes timely response and development of policy for sustainable agriculture production.

3.1.6. Support Mechanisms for Commercial Agriculture

While the committee acknowledged efforts to promote commercial agriculture through support initiatives such as the Commercial Farmers Equity Package (CFEP), adult training programmes, improved breeds development programmes and industry development support services. The committee noted that programme outcomes were not consistently and adequately monitored and evaluated to ascertain the impact for future progress and for development to be Industry Driven.

3.1.7. Vulnerability to Costs and External Factors

The committee noted that the agriculture sector remains highly vulnerable to the different pressures affecting agricultural production including the rising cost of imported inputs, high cost of farming implements, high transport costs, changing weather pattern, competition in global markets, degradation/reduction of farming land and which directly affects production costs and profitability for local farmers.

3.1.8 Old Legislation and Policies

The committee noted that the ministry in the last few annual reports had highlighted the need to change the different pieces of legislation and policies under them. Most of the legislations are very old and have loopholes to address the current needs aspiration.

Some of the policies, programmes and commitments needs to be reviewed and realign to meet current needs and challenges.

3.1.9 Old Infrastructure

The committee acknowledges developments of new modern infrastructures for advance technologies in some of its Research Stations, however, there is also a much greater need for the renovations and upgrading of critical infrastructure required. Advancement and innovations are the solutions to modernizing the agriculture sector which can only be achieved through construction of proper facilities to research into new scientifically approved technologies. Decent housing and workplaces is key to strengthening work moral for ministry staff.

3.1.10 Collaboration with the Sugar Sector

The committee noted that the contribution from Agriculture Sector (Sugar and Non-Sugar) continued to increase, however, the sugar cane production had been declining in the last few decades. The committee also noted that three had been concerns with the underutilized land under sugar cane leases

that can be effectively use for non-sugar crops and maximize returns to area of land. The over reliance on imported fertilizers had been noted with the sugarcane farmers even though where there are great opportunities for crop rotation using pulses that provide nutritious diet and also for soil improvement purposes.

3.1.11 Impact of Gender-Sensitive Initiatives – SDG 5

The committee noted the positive impact of gender-sensitive initiatives, like the Women in Agriculture Programme, in empowering women. However, these efforts have not been consistently expanded or adequately documented to demonstrate their broader impact in the reports.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings, the committee discussed practical recommendations aimed at improving the ministry's policies, resource allocation, and programme delivery.

RECOMMENDATION 1

The committee recommends that the ministry should review and develop a plan that will provide a staff structure that fairly distribute human resources, ensures building regional capacities, improves logistical support and ensuring adequate financing of agricultural programmes across all divisions.

The ministry should also have a 'Human Development Plan' that will guarantee adequate capacity building for specific specialized training that leads to specialization.

RECOMMENDATION 2

The committee is concerned with the quality and quantity of the data collected therefore, the committee recommends that the ministry improve its Monitoring, Evaluation and Data Management Systems using digitization and other tools to effectively track performance. The committee suggests continuous upskilling of officers in data collection and analysis for more effective planning.

RECOMMENDATION 3

The committee recommends that the ministry create clear rules and guidelines for using and maintaining shared equipment. The committee further recommends that the ministry conducts specialized training including communities that will ensure proper use and long-term sustainability of the projects.

RECOMMENDATION 4

The committee recommends that the ministry should explore to use all available and modern telecommunication means to be able to maximize the reach to the rural communities. In addition, the ministry should encourage training programmes with rural communities that will enhance communication with extension services and the use of different telecommunication means to

communicate important information such as market information, weather updated government policies and industry development.

The committee further recommends that the ministry should maintain a set up feedback systems to support two-way communication with farmers.

RECOMMENDATION 5

The committee recommends that the ministry should strengthen their data collection and analysis of the risks in the agriculture sector and to provide necessary information for effective risk assessment and monitoring.

Further, the committee recommends the formation of a well-coordinated effort with all interested parties including government, local authorities, Biosecurity Authority, animal welfare advocates, farmers and communities to set up integrated data management systems, national database, national stray animal population control, disease/pests invasions, etc., to effectively manage agricultural threats and guide response efforts.

RECOMMENDATION 6

The committee recommends that the ministry improve their oversight on commercial agriculture schemes by ensuring clear selection criteria, regular impact assessments, and broader access to undeserved regions. A national strategy for expanding commercial farming should be well consulted and should include the revitalization of high valued commodities including tree-crops, pulses indigenous species.

The committee also recommends that the Livestock Breed Improvement project should be reviewed to realize the impacts of the programme and include the distribution of the breeding stock to farmers. In addition, the committee also recommends for review of the Fiji Crop and Livestock Council's role to ensure strengthening support for Industry Driven growth.

RECOMMENDATION 7

The committee recommends that the ministry should focus on innovations to address over-reliance on imported inputs. This includes supporting local production of agricultural inputs like fertilizers, pesticides, feed ingredients, innovations on small machines, establishment of new export markets and securing lasting commitments between farmers and the hotel industries and reducing import dependence.

The committee further recommends that the ministry's future policies should include investments in establishment of reliable seed suppliers, maintaining certified organic fertiliser, quality assurance on value added products, and subsidies on priority areas like transport of agricultural products, veterinary drugs, and agricultural machineries.

RECOMMENDATION 8

The committee recommends that the ministry should consolidate its effort in prioritizing the review of the legislation which could benefit the growth of the agriculture sector. The committee further

recommends that the ministry should be assisted funding and deployment of a legal advisor to assist in the preparatory work on review of legislation.

RECOMMENDATION 9

The committee recommends that the ministry be supported for funding of construction of new modern infrastructures suitable for research and development of the agriculture sector. Funding should also address the need for renovations and upgrading workplace and residents for the officers.

RECOMMENDATION 10

The committee recommends that the Ministry of Agriculture initiate discussions with the Ministry of Sugar on policies that can enable them to coordinate their work to maximize the return to farming land. Encouraging sustainable farming practices and land management systems is an important role the sugar and the non-sugar sector should be actively addressing in collaboration. Effective resource sharing and understanding the contributions of the two subsectors are key. The committee also recommends over reliance on imported fertilizers for sugarcane farmer had to be addressed through crop rotation using pulses that provide nutritious diet and also for soil improvement purposes.

RECOMMENDATION 11

The committee recommends that the ministry strengthen its SDG reporting by setting measurable targets, improving data management systems, and ensuring more transparent reporting on progress against relevant SDG targets.

5.0 Gender Analysis

SO 110 (2) states that *“Where a Committee conducts an activity listed in clause (1) the Committee shall ensure that full consideration will be given to the principle of gender equality to ensure all matters are considered with regard to the impact and benefit on both men and women equally”.*

The committee acknowledges the ministry for taking positive steps towards gender inclusivity in agriculture. In March 2022, the Committee noted that the ministry launched the Gender in Agriculture Policy (2022–2027), aiming to address gender disparities in the sector. This policy focuses on promoting equal access for women and men to resources, information, technology, training, decision-making, and mainstreaming gender perspectives in all agricultural programs

Additionally, the ministry has implemented programs such as the Women in Agriculture Program, which has supported over 1,000 women farmers since 2016. These initiatives aim to enhance women's participation and leadership in agriculture.

While these efforts are commendable, the committee noted that the absence of a detailed gender analysis in the annual reports suggests a need for more comprehensive and transparent reporting on gender-related outcomes and alignment with SDG 5. Integrating gender analysis into future reports would provide clearer insights into the effectiveness of these initiatives and support the ministry's commitment to gender equality in agriculture.

6.0 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)

The committee observed that while the ministry of Agriculture undertook several initiatives aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including efforts to enhance food security, promote climate-resilient farming, and support smallholder farmers, the integration of SDG targets and indicators into planning, implementation, and reporting processes remains limited.

In particular, the committee noted a need for clearer alignment with **SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)** and **SDG 5 (Gender Equality)**, as reporting on outcomes related to nutrition, gender empowerment, and inclusive economic growth was either generalised or lacking in disaggregated data.

7.0 Conclusion

The committee acknowledges the Ministry of Agriculture's efforts over the three reporting years in advancing key priorities such as food security, rural development, commercial agriculture, and resilience to climate change. The implementation of various support programmes and policy initiatives reflects a commitment to strengthening the agriculture sector.

However, the committee also identified areas requiring improvement, including inconsistent programme delivery across regions, limited gender mainstreaming, gaps in data and performance monitoring, and challenges in stakeholder communication and coordination.

Overall, the committee concludes that while progress has been made, greater strategic focus, enhanced institutional capacity, and more inclusive and data-driven approaches are needed to ensure the ministry's programmes are effective, equitable, and aligned with national development goals and international commitments.

Member's Signatures:



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Hon. Tomasi Tunabuna,
Chairperson



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Hon. Kalaveti Ravu
Deputy Chairperson
Government MP



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Hon. Taito Rokomatu
Government MP



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Hon. Joseph Nand
Opposition MP



.....
Hon. Vijay Nath
Opposition MP

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Written Submission

Appendix 2 – Research Papers

Appendix 3 – Additional Information

Appendix 4 – Submission Photos

Appendix 5 – Site Visit Photos

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Written Submission by the
Ministry of Agriculture 2019 –
2020, 2020-2021 and 2021-2022
Annual Reports



Dr. Andrew S. Tukana

Permanent Secretary for Agriculture and Waterways

Response to Parliamentary Standing Committee on Natural Resources

Big Committee Room 2

Parliament Complex

22nd April, 2025.

Ministry of Agriculture 2019– 2020 Annual Review Report

Formulated questions

QUESTION #	ANNUAL REPORT PAGE REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
1.	12	<p>1. The Committee noted that the Ministry of Agriculture's legislations are based on outdated Acts.</p> <p>a) Has the Ministry undertaken any revision of these legislations? If so, can the Ministry provide an update on the status of these revisions?</p>	<p>The Ministry has prioritized the legislation to be reviewed annually in 5 years. The selection of priority legislations is based on the direction of development in the agriculture sector, key challenges, situation analysis, and other internal and external factors.</p> <p>A Technical Working Group (TWG) has been developed in the Ministry, and a number of meetings have been conducted with the SG's Office.</p> <p>UNFAO has approved Technical Assistance and funding for reviewing the list of outdated (archaic) legislation.</p> <p>Eight legislation out of 26 are currently under review in collaboration with UNFAO and the SG's Office. The list with its status is as follows: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Pesticide Act 1997</u> – Public consultations are completed, and the act is currently reviewed for resubmission to the Drafting Team at the SG's Office. 2. <u>Veterinary Surgeons Act 1956</u> – legislation currently with the Drafting Team. 3. <u>Drainage Act 1961</u> – currently under review with the Technical Assistance of UNFAO. 4. <u>Brands Act 1928</u> - currently under review with the Technical Assistance of UNFAO. 5. <u>Dogs Act 1968</u> - currently under review with the Technical Assistance of UNFAO. 6. <u>Pounds Act 1877</u> - currently under review with the Technical Assistance of UNFAO. 7. <u>Land Conservation and Improvement Act 1953</u> - currently under review with the Technical Assistance of UNFAO.

			8. <u>Agricultural Landlord and Tenant Act 1966</u> - currently under review with the Technical Assistance of UNFAO.
		b. Does this outdated legislation align with the current practices and challenges faced by the Ministry?	<p>Some of the provisions in the current outdated legislation are limitations to the transformation and development of the agriculture sector, thus, the need for the review.</p> <p>For example, in the context of pesticide regulation, there are challenges related to the enforcement, resource allocation, and the alignment of both global and local standards. The current structure of the Act has been found insufficient for effective monitoring, highlighting the necessity for an expansion of the legislation.</p>
		c. Can the Ministry provide an overview of the outdated legislative frameworks and ongoing capacity-building programs?	<p>The agricultural legislative framework in Fiji is overseen by the Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways to ensure sustainable development, food security, poverty alleviation, and the resilience of rural communities.</p> <p>The framework is guided by the 26 Legislations and regulations, including the Agricultural Marketing Authority Act, Land Conservation and Improvement Act, and the Biosecurity Act of 2008, to name a few.</p> <p>The framework also includes the 5-Year Strategic Development Plan that outlines the government's vision for the sector, the 10-Year Agriculture Policy, the Gender in Agriculture Policy, the Youth in Agriculture Policy, the Biosecurity Authority of Fiji, and the National Development Plan.</p>
2.	14	Can the Ministry clarify the status of the Fiji Cooperative Dairy Company Ltd?	The Fiji Cooperative Dairy Company Ltd (FCDCL) is actively working towards achieving self-sufficiency in the dairy industry by 2027.

		Is it a private entity or a government entity?	<p>Fiji currently produces approximately 6.077 million litres of milk annually. The focus remains on expanding the number of milking cows and promoting dairy farming as a viable business.</p> <p>Additionally, the company encourages farmers to lease idle land through proposals submitted to the iTaukei Land Trust Board (TLTB). These efforts align with the broader vision of strengthening agriculture as a key economic sector in Fiji.</p> <p>The Ministry of Agriculture has been actively involved in supporting the FCDCL through various initiatives aimed at strengthening the dairy industry. The Ministry has collaborated with FCDCL on programs such as the Dairy Extension Program, which has facilitated infrastructure improvements for dairy farmers, including road upgrades to enhance milk transportation.</p> <p>Additionally, the Ministry has worked alongside the Fiji Development Bank (FDB) to introduce a Dairy Farming Loan under the Agriculture Value Chain Financing model, providing financial assistance to dairy farmers to improve production. These efforts reflect the government's commitment to ensuring the sustainability and growth of the dairy sector in Fiji.</p> <p>Fiji Cooperative Dairy Company Ltd (FCDCL) is a private entity, a Cooperative.</p>
3.	17	<p>Note 5 & Note 6 on the Major Commodities - Cassava and Poultry.</p> <p>a. Can the Ministry clarify the reasons behind the negative growth in these commodities?</p>	<p>The decline in the growth of cassava and poultry was mainly due to the impact of Tropical Cyclone Harold and Tropical Yasa.</p> <p><u>Poultry:</u> -</p> <p>Major poultry producers had reduced the production of broiler birds due to the emergence of COVID-19, which impacted the tourism industry with limited visitor arrivals and reduced meat (mainly poultry) consumption in hotels and restaurants.</p>

			<p><u>Cassava</u>: -</p> <p>The negative growth in cassava was contributed to the effect of TC Sarai and TC Harold that hit the country in December, 2019 and April, 2020 respectively.</p>
		<p>b. What steps can the Ministry take to enhance the growth of these two products?</p>	<p><u>Poultry</u>: -</p> <p>The Ministry can work with contracted growers to expand their shed, also find new export markets and value addition.</p> <p><u>Cassava</u>: -</p> <p>Support is provided to farmers in terms of planting materials and land preparation.</p>
		<p>c. Can the Ministry explain the work carried out by AMA?</p>	<p>The Agricultural Marketing Authority (AMA), operating under the Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways, plays a crucial role in supporting farmers and enhancing Fiji's agricultural sector.</p> <p>AMA was established to: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the purchase, sale, and exportation of agro and aqua produce; and • Connecting rural and maritime farmers to markets, ensuring their products reach both local and international consumers. • Assist in improving farmer's livelihoods through employment and income generation. <p>The authority has been instrumental in increasing sustainable market linkages, improving commercial agriculture footprints, and diversifying agricultural and aquaculture products.</p>

			<p>Additionally, AMA actively promotes wealth creation among farmers, invests in modern value-adding practices, and empowers youth and women in agribusiness.</p> <p>Through strategic initiatives, such as the 2024-2026 Strategic Development Plan, AMA continues to strengthen Fiji's agricultural industry while fostering economic resilience.</p>																														
4.	19	Can the Ministry provide a detailed breakdown of the \$85,000.00 assistance allocated to each district in a table format?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• \$22,345.36 shared amongst Tailevu, Rewa, Serua/Namosi and Naitasiri in the Central division,• \$22,783.52 shared amongst Ba, Ra & Nadroga/Navosa in the Western division,• \$22,345.36 shared amongst Cakaudrove, Bua & Macuata in the Northern division, and• \$17,525.77 shared amongst Lau, Lomaiviti and Kadavu in the Eastern division.																														
5.	21	What is the success rate of the embryo transfer program, and how are the offspring allocated to farmers or breeding centres?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Embryo Transfer program had a success rate of 40% on calving.• The offspring obtained from the Embryo Transfer program were allocated to the farmers based on their scale of production – example, commercial farmers should have more than 30 heads of cows.• The farmers who purchase these cattle were identified by the Agricultural Officer - Beef commodity.• Pilot program on 40 farms to test Semen produced at the breeding centre. <p>Bulls supplied from the Sigatoka Research Station: -</p> <table><tr><th colspan="5">Sold From Sigatoka Research Station</th></tr><tr><th>Name of Farmer</th><th>Location</th><th>No. of Animals</th><th>Breed</th><th>Year</th></tr><tr><td>Jalal Khan</td><td>Waidina</td><td>2</td><td>Senepol</td><td>2022</td></tr><tr><td>Nizamul Shah</td><td>Waimaro</td><td>1</td><td>Senepol</td><td>2022</td></tr><tr><td>Nizamul Shah</td><td>Waimaro</td><td>1</td><td>F1</td><td>2022</td></tr><tr><td>Samisoni Manewa</td><td>Tavua</td><td>1</td><td>Senepol</td><td>2022</td></tr></table>	Sold From Sigatoka Research Station					Name of Farmer	Location	No. of Animals	Breed	Year	Jalal Khan	Waidina	2	Senepol	2022	Nizamul Shah	Waimaro	1	Senepol	2022	Nizamul Shah	Waimaro	1	F1	2022	Samisoni Manewa	Tavua	1	Senepol	2022
Sold From Sigatoka Research Station																																	
Name of Farmer	Location	No. of Animals	Breed	Year																													
Jalal Khan	Waidina	2	Senepol	2022																													
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6.	22	<p>The Committee noted that there were movement restrictions for animals from infected areas.</p> <p>a. Does the Ministry have a control mechanism in place?</p>	<p>The movement restrictions for animals from infected areas is controlled by the Biosecurity Authority of Fiji (BAF).</p> <p>The Biosecurity Authority of Fiji (BAF) has established stringent control mechanisms to regulate the movement of animals from infected areas, ensuring the protection of Fiji's biodiversity and agricultural sector.</p> <p>Under the Biosecurity Act 2008, the Biosecurity Authority of Fiji (BAF) enforces strict quarantine measures, surveillance programs, and movement restrictions to prevent the</p>																																																																																										

			<p>spread of animal diseases. These measures include mandatory health certificates, inspections, and designated containment zones to isolate infected animals.</p> <p>Additionally, the Biosecurity Authority of Fiji (BAF) collaborates with international biosecurity agencies to enhance disease monitoring and response strategies. By implementing these protocols, Fiji aims to safeguard its livestock, environment, and public health from potential biosecurity threats.</p> <p>The Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways, in collaboration with the Biosecurity Authority of Fiji (BAF), has implemented strict control mechanisms to regulate the movement of animals from infected areas, ensuring the prevention of disease spread.</p> <p>These measures include surveillance programs, such as 3-Clear Tuberculosis and Brucellosis test by the BTEC Officers of the Ministry, quarantine protocols, and biosecurity checkpoints where animals undergo health assessments before transportation. Additionally, public awareness campaigns and farmer education initiatives are conducted to promote compliance with movement restrictions.</p> <p>Through coordinated efforts, both agencies work together to enforce biosecurity regulations, safeguard animal health, and protect Fiji's agricultural sector from potential outbreaks.</p>
		<p>b. What penalties are imposed on individuals found moving their animals without the required approval from the Ministry of Agriculture or Biosecurity?</p>	<p>The penalties are imposed by the Biosecurity Authority of Fiji (BAF) for any illegal movement of animals from infected farms without the required approval from the BAF.</p> <p>Individuals found moving their animals without the required approval from the Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways or the Biosecurity Authority of Fiji (BAF) may face legal penalties under the Biosecurity Act 2008.</p> <p>These penalties include fines, confiscation of the animals, and other legal actions to prevent the unauthorized movement of livestock. The regulations are in place to protect</p>

			<p>Fiji's biosecurity, ensuring that diseases and pests are not introduced or spread within the country.</p> <p>Additionally, the Pound Act outlines consequences for animals trespassing or wandering in public places, which may also apply in cases of unauthorized movement.</p> <p>It is crucial for individuals to obtain the necessary permits and follow biosecurity guidelines to avoid penalties and contribute to the protection of Fiji's agricultural and environmental health.</p>
7.	32	<p>Page 32 of the Ministry of Agriculture's 2020-2021 Annual Report: -</p> <p>a. Why was there no mention of the beef commodity?</p>	<p>The Beef Extension or commodity program was not under priority 2 or outcome 2.</p>
		<p>b. Can the Ministry please explain?</p>	<p>The Beef Extension program was under priority 1 and 4.</p>
		<p>c. Could the Ministry kindly provide a report or update on the programs and projects implemented for farmers in their locality?</p>	<p>A total of 193 farmers [North – 184, West – 7, Central – 2] were assisted during the year 2019-2020 [126 – Commercial Agriculture Development Program (CADP), 18 Goat partnership. 1 Rural Outer Island (ROI) program, 7 FSP, 39 sheep extension program].</p> <p>All the projects were implemented and have been completed.</p>

8.	32	Can the Ministry provide an update on the mushroom farm and specify which farmers have received assistance from the Ministry?	<p>Four mushroom training sessions were conducted in 2019: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Western Training (May 17) at LRS, attended by 40 participants from the Lautoka and Nadi corridor. 2. Central Training (May 19) at Lakena Agriculture Station, with 46 participants from Naitasiri, Rewa, Suva, and Tailevu corridor. 3. Second Central Training at Namasimasi Village, Tailevu Station, hosting 43 participants from Tailevu. 4. Second Western Training (June 9) at Rakiraki Agriculture Station, attended by 38 participants from Rakiraki. <p>Eight smallholder mushroom setups were identified: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vitila Vuniwaqa – Sabeto 2. Rakiraki Agriculture 3. Bula Mushroom – Continuing as Votualevu College 4. Lakena Agriculture 5. Naimasimasi Village 6. LRS Training 7. Tui 8. FBC CEO <p>Additional Activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Modification of a 20ft container completed for Mr. Apisai Ucuboi b. Project Launch held on April 21, 2019, at Votualevu Agriculture Technical College featuring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 milling machine • 1 bagging machine • 1 mixing machine • 1 shredding machine
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- c. Mushroom Day at Navuso Agriculture Technical Institution in progress, including:
- d. 2 acres of land planted with 72 lines.

13 Farmers have been assisted with 24,670 substrates. The breakdown for each farmer assisted is in the table below. From the training given not all farmers are able to uptake the technology, however due to the new commodity the interest by our local farmers remains high. Some farmers are with us from the time of project commencement. Reason - high cost of investment, land ownership, electrical source.

No	Name	Amount of Substrate Supplied	Location	Division
1	Ashniel Chand	6,270	Lautoka	Western
2	Fanny Fiteli	2,700	Lautoka	Western
3	Votulevu Technical Instution	2,600	Nadi	Western
4	Tadra Flower Estate	1,600	Nadi	Western
5	Lilly & Rejieli Powell	200	Lautoka	Western
6	Mushroom Lover	1,400	Lautoka	Western
7	Naitasiri Dairy women's group	4,400	Naitasiri	Central
8	Rewa VulnerableGroup	1,800	Rewa	Central
9	Peni Motoya	100	Vuci south	Central
10	Roneel Chetty	1,500	Hacific Harbour	Central
11	Viginia Kwong	1,900	Hacific Harbour	Central
12	Sera Matakibau	100	Naitasiri	Central

			13	Waisiki	100	Tailevu	Central
9.		Can the Ministry explain the potential consequences of not treating item, especially the risks related to the transmission of bacteria and germs?	<p>The Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways in Fiji plays a crucial role in ensuring public health and environmental safety.</p> <p>Neglecting to treat items, whether they are agricultural products, water resources, or everyday surfaces, can have serious consequences. Without proper treatment, bacteria and germs can spread rapidly, leading to food contamination, waterborne diseases, and other health risks that could impact communities and ecosystems.</p> <p>Failure to treat agricultural items, such as produce and livestock, increases the likelihood of disease outbreaks affecting both humans and animals. In water management, untreated water sources can become breeding grounds for harmful pathogens, posing risks to drinking water supplies and agricultural irrigation systems.</p> <p>To mitigate these dangers, it is essential to follow proper sanitation protocols, implement effective water treatment measures, and adhere to agricultural hygiene standards. By doing so, Fiji can safeguard its food security, protect public health, and promote sustainable environmental practices.</p>				
10.		Can the Ministry clarify the consequences of not treating items, particularly the risks associated with the spread of bacteria and germs?	This question is similar to Question 9, both asking for the same answer.				



Dr. Andrew S. Tukana

Permanent Secretary for Agriculture and Waterways

Response to Parliamentary Standing Committee on Natural Resources

Big Committee Room 2

Parliament Complex

22nd April, 2025.

Ministry of Agriculture 2020 – 2021 Annual Review Report

Formulated questions

QUESTION #	ANNUAL REPORT PAGE REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
1.		<p>The report highlighted 11,971 female livestock farmers under the Ministry promoting gender diversity in agriculture.</p> <p>Can the Ministry please provide the following?</p> <p>a. What is the actual number of female farmers the Ministry supported in livestock production?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Correction to the question</u> – 11, 971 female farmers were enumerated from the 2020 Fiji Agriculture Census and not 11, 971 female livestock farmers under the Ministry promoting gender diversity in agriculture. <p>a. 40 female farmers were assisted under the Livestock program in the year 2020 – 2021.</p>
		<p>b. How successful have these female farmers been?</p>	<p>b. The 40 female farmers are doing well.</p>
2.	20 - 25	<p>Yaqona Commodity:</p> <p>a. What preventative measures will the</p>	<p><u>Yaqona:</u> -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry has created awareness amongst Yaqona farmers on the need to cultivate disease free clean planting materials in their farms.

		<p>Ministry implement to address the disease affecting yaqona, as well as other commodities like dalo, ginger, and turmeric?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry also purchase clean planting materials after certification from the research division for distribution to Yaqona farmers. <p><u>Dalo</u>: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dalo farmers are advised not to bring in planting materials from Taro Beetle infected areas. • Regular awareness programs are undertaken to make farmers aware of the risks involved. • The Ministry of Agriculture regularly conducts surveys to establish the presence of Taro Beetles in different geographical locations. • The Ministry has also released three new dalo varieties which are tolerant to Taro Leaf Blight. Even though this disease is not present in the country the Ministry has taken a proactive approach to protect Fiji's dalo industry. <p><u>Ginger</u>: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The major pest for Ginger is the presence of nematodes which can also be distributed through planting materials. • The Ministry undertakes treatment of ginger planting materials before they are distributed for commercial production. <p><u>Turmeric</u>: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turmeric currently does not have any pest and disease risks however the Ministry is maintaining vigilance and producing seeds at its research stations.
		<p>b. Can the Ministry clarify how self-</p>	<p>Fiji recorded an estimated 19% self-sufficiency rate of the Dalo, ginger, and turmeric, respectively.</p>

		sufficient these commodities are?	
3.		Imported Commodities: a. Can the Ministry please explain whether they have strategies in place to ban the importation of certain commodities?	<p>The idea of implementing high tariffs on imported goods that could be produced domestically was reviewed by the International Monetary Fund Tax Review Committee, led by the Ministry of Finance.</p> <p>The Ministry is committed to establishing the necessary governance, including legislation, policies, systems, and infrastructure, to facilitate increased production before these strategies are put into action. This approach aims to ensure sustainability.</p> <p>A comprehensive analysis is required, along with the development of an agricultural tax policy to back the strategy.</p>
		b. Can the Ministry provide the Committee with information on how much land and resources will be allocated to accommodate the different livestock breeds?	<p>For cattle breeds, the Ministry will only maintain nucleus herd. This will be elite stock of about 60 animals of 4 different breeds and will be used for breeding.</p> <p>The current land available at Sigatoka Research Station, Koronivia Research Station, Waidradra, Dobuilevu, and NQS would be enough to carry these stock which is about 500 acres.</p> <p>Also, semi-intensive feeding for better stocks would be deployed in near future which means more animals per acre.</p>

4.	21	<p>New Initiatives, Food Security & Agriculture Growth and Expansion Strategy:</p> <p>a. What are the Ministry's plans to revive the coconut and banana industries? Please provide further details.</p>	<p>Coconut and banana commodities are part of the long-term Food Security package and fruit orchard initiatives.</p> <p><u>Banana:</u> -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In terms of reviving the Banana Industry, the Ministry, through its Research Division has established a commercial Tissue Culture Lab in collaboration with its development partners to mass propagate clean planting materials for supply to farmers. • Expansion of Banana planting is also supported through the provision of planting materials and the collaboration with the Taiwan Technical Mission. Plans have been made to supply tissue-cultured planting materials. • There is a target to produce & supply 5,000 seedlings to Banana farmers in Tailevu Province before the end of this year. <p><u>Coconut:</u> -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the Coconut Development Program, new planting and replacement of senile plants are supported through the establishment of nurseries at strategic locations and the provision of seedlings to farmers. • The Ministry, through its Research Division, has released a new hybrid coconut variety named Mua Hybrid to enhance Copra production. • Seed nuts and coconut seedlings are distributed free of charge to interested farmers around the country. • Efforts are also made to train maritime farmers to identify good quality mother plants and establish seed gardens within their Islands as a source of planting material to rehabilitate senile palms.
		<p>b. Does the Ministry have any plans to</p>	<p>Mango is part of the Bilateral Quarantine Arrangement commodities, with the export pathway already in place for the New Zealand market.</p>

		develop the mango industry?	<p>Plans to develop the mango industry are supported through the provision of planting materials for the fruit orchard program to expand planting, and also with support for value addition.</p> <p>Seedlings of hybrid mango varieties are produced and sold at subsidized rates to the farmers.</p> <p>The Ministry is currently in discussion with its development partners to introduce new genetic materials which are high-yielding & perform better under our tropical climatic conditions.</p> <p>More effort will be undertaken in the next financial year to encourage farmers to plant mangoes.</p>																																				
5.	26	<p>Legalega Research Station in Nadi:</p> <p>a. Could the Ministry provide a list of farmers who received assistance in the distribution of seeds?</p>	<p>LRS Seed production 2020-2021</p> <p>Seed production remains as one of the main activity for marginal soils in the Western Division. The station had the objective of producing and supplying pulse seeds.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Crop</th><th>Target</th><th>Produced (Aug- July)</th><th>Supply (Aug- July)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>cowpea</td><td>1500kg</td><td>1159.2kg</td><td>1000kg</td></tr> <tr> <td>Pigeon pea</td><td>1000kg</td><td>576 kg</td><td>100kg</td></tr> <tr> <td>peanut</td><td>1000kg</td><td>1150 kg</td><td>500kg</td></tr> <tr> <td>urd</td><td>200kg</td><td>200 kg</td><td>40kg</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mung</td><td>200kg</td><td>220 kg</td><td>40kg</td></tr> <tr> <td>Extension</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>cowpea</td><td></td><td></td><td>240kg</td></tr> <tr> <td>Pigeon pea</td><td></td><td></td><td>50kg</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Crop	Target	Produced (Aug- July)	Supply (Aug- July)	cowpea	1500kg	1159.2kg	1000kg	Pigeon pea	1000kg	576 kg	100kg	peanut	1000kg	1150 kg	500kg	urd	200kg	200 kg	40kg	Mung	200kg	220 kg	40kg	Extension				cowpea			240kg	Pigeon pea			50kg
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 drumstick supplied to Kiran Kumar (Nadi) on 13/10/20 • 1235 drumstick seedlings supplied to Central on 6/11 and 9/11 • 20 drumsticks seedlings supplied to Spices Fiji on 6/11/20 • 700 drumstick seedlings taken by west Team (150- Ra, 150 Nadi, NN-200, Lautoka-50, Ba-100 and Tavua-50) • 3rd batch (2744) seedling distribution(Lautoka-300, Ba-500, Tavua-300, HoAR Nursery – 25 NN, 29 Nadi, NN- 1170, Rakiraki- 150, Nadi- 270 • 195 seedlings picked up by Nadi Extension from LRS on 2/2/21 • 48 seedlings picked up by PAOs North office from SQRS. • 471 drumsticks picked up by Lakena team on 10/2/21 • 300 seeds given to AO Unaisi (Central) for 1 farmer. 	
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Fruit seedlings Annual Highlights 2020 – 2021

Crop	Target	Produced (Aug- July)	Supply (Aug- July)
Citrus	600	620	225
Breadfruit	100	120	100
Indigenous/Exotic fruits	2000	2482	1361
Avocado	500	850	270

Initiatives

Crop	Supplied (2943)
Fruit seedlings for Village Nutrition Security Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 395 seedlings supplied to villages
Breadfruit for Household Long Term Food Security Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 plants supplied to 2 farmers in Ba • 50 plants supplied to KRS

b. How successful have these farmers been?

The production figures (tonnes) increased in 2020 and 2021 for pulses. These are open pollinated pulse seeds sold at a government subsidised prices. Farmers were able to take this benefit during the COVID19 outbreak thus increasing our export figures for cowpea.

Pulse production Volume (tonnes)

Year	Total Production Volume (Tonnes)				Total Production	Average Production
	East	Central	Northern	Western		
2016	95.15	338.83	38.87	1224.74	1697.09	424.27
2017	235.2	639.56	26.54	880.64	1781.94	445.49
2018	102.64	472.39	185.86	1054.41	1815.3	435.82
2019	139.83	119.15	212.18	1775.01	2246.17	561.54
2020	6.49	186.94	295.76	2226.97	2716.16	679.04
2021	17.3	154.8	222.5	1415.6	1810.3	452.57
2022	8.78	391.45	314.56	1180.32	1895.11	473.78

Source(FARS)

The farmers mostly use these seeds supplied from Legalega Research Station to plant for home consumption.

			<p>These seeds mostly include pulse crops such as Pigeon pea, Cowpea, Mung Bean, Black Gram and Peanuts.</p> <p>While Cowpea and Peanuts are produced for sale especially to export markets other pulse crops are used for home consumption.</p>
		c. Does the Ministry have any plans to implement zoning for farmers for commercial purposes?	<p>The Ministry will be working closely with rural communities in capacity building of farmers and youth on training and awareness of pulses in the 2025.2026 budget. Farmers will be taught crop management in order to get quality pods. The target areas would be marginalised sugar cane areas where pulses could be grown as mono crop or as inter crops to improve soil health and improve livelihoods of our rural communities. This would be linked with export market especially with cowpea. Other pulse are minor crops and mainly grown for food security.</p> <p>The station will continue to support farmers supplying quality fruit seedlings from the station.</p>
6.	38	Performance Analysis of the Achievement of Strategic Priority 3 against the Planned Key Performance Indicators: <p>a. Did the Ministry meet its KPIs for the review period?</p>	<p>The Ministry successfully met both key performance indicators (KPIs). These achievements include the establishment of the MoAW CCDRM Standard Operating Procedure and the development of a standardized system, which encompasses the Initial Damage Assessment (IDA) and Detailed Damage Assessment (DDA) forms.</p>

		<p>b. How effective were the Ministry's SOPs during Tropical Cyclone Yasa and Tropical Cyclone Cody?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) have significantly enhanced the efficiency of the disaster risk management (DRM) process throughout all phases: pre-disaster, during, and post-disaster. As a result of these improvements, the Ministry achieved several key outcomes during Tropical Cyclone Yasa: • The Disaster Operation Centre was activated promptly, ensuring a swift response. • The submission of the Initial Damage Assessment (IDA) report was compiled within 72 hours of TC Yasa, demonstrating quick action. • A Comprehensive Detailed Damage Assessment (DDA) was conducted utilizing an Online Data Collection Tool, streamlining data gathering efforts. • A detailed DDA report was produced and shared with the Food Security & Livelihood Cluster within the designated timeframe, facilitating timely decision-making. • The Ministry successfully secured funding from development partners and NGOs, focusing on targeted rehabilitation efforts. • Notably, the Ministry was recognized as one of the first to submit a Detailed Damage Assessment Report, showcasing its commitment to effective disaster management. • These achievements reflect the Ministry's dedication to continuous improvement in DRM practices and its proactive approach to disaster response and recovery.
7.	40	<p>Strategic Priority 4: Establish and Increase Commercial Agriculture:</p> <p>a. How successful was the Ministry in achieving SP4?</p>	<p>The Ministry successfully achieved a remarkable 16% increase in the export of fresh and frozen agricultural produce, surpassing the targeted growth rate of 10%. This significant enhancement in the export figures was reflected in the overall volume of goods shipped, which rose from 11,894.3 tonnes in the 2019/20 fiscal year to an impressive 13,024 tonnes in the 2020/2021 fiscal year. The growth can be attributed to a combination of strategic initiatives and enhanced market access for local producers. Additionally, it is noteworthy that over 90% of the planned activities were completed, indicating a high level of efficiency and commitment within the Ministry's operational framework. This achievement not only boosts the local economy but also strengthens the country's position in international markets for agricultural products.</p>

			<p>Through the Commercial Agriculture Development Program, a total of 428 farmers were assisted.</p> <p>They were assisted through the following initiatives: hydroponic, irrigation kit, protected agriculture, small farming equipment, fencing kit beef, fencing kit goat, and fencing kit sheep</p>
		b. What criteria did the Ministry use to allocate funds for assistance?	<p>The criteria for capital programmes vary according to their specific nature. In the case of the Commercial Agriculture Development Programme, several key requirements are established. These include secure land ownership, a consistent production record spanning 2 to 3 years, secured market and the ability to contribute one-third of the programme costs. Additionally, applicants must present a 2 or 3-year farm plan and demonstrate involvement of women and youth in their operations. Furthermore, it is essential for applicants to have been actively farming for at least the past 3 years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The advertisement was done through Expression of interest (EOI) –online application. • Long listing and Short listing for potential farmers was done. • Field verification was carried out by the locality officers, once the application is closed • Potential farmers were selected for assistance. • Selected farmers applications request was table through the National Steering Committee for approval.
		c. What percentage of the funds was allocated to the youth?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For fencing kit beef -3.3% • For fencing kit goat – 1.3% • For fencing kit sheep -1%

		<p>d. Was there a monitoring system in place for the distribution of financial assistance to farmers?</p>	<p>The Ministry operates a Monitoring and Evaluation Unit dedicated to overseeing and assessing agricultural assistance programs for farmers.</p> <p>In addition, it has implemented a National Farmers Repository Database System, which effectively documents all farmers' activities, ensuring comprehensive recording and data management.</p>
8.	41	<p>Increased Farmer, Youth, and Agribusiness Participation Producing Market-Driven Commodities:</p> <p>a. Can the Ministry please specify how many yaqona farmers were assisted under this program?</p>	<p>A total of 204 farmers were assisted under the Yaqona program.</p>
		<p>The Committee noted a restriction on movement in Naitasiri affecting the mushroom farm.</p> <p>Has the research team developed a solution?</p>	<p>The restriction in movement in 2020 & 2021 was due to COVID-19, which has now been resolved.</p> <p>The research team from Legalega Research Station supplied 6,500 mushroom substrates to Naitasiri Womens group in 2020. There were no major restrictions for the province of</p>

			<p>Naitasiri. The team has continued their support in Naitasiri expanding with more farmers like Sera Matakibau and Waisiki.</p> <p>The central farmers include, Rewa Disable group, Navuso Agriculture Technical Institute, Tawake from Vutia, Peni Moto from Lakena and Force Training Group (FTG) in Nasinu.</p>																																																							
		<p>Has the Ministry piloted the mushroom project that involves women?</p>	<p>Women's Groups are always at the forefront of our Mushroom Program.</p> <p>40% of the participants in all mushroom trainings are usually women.</p> <p>The project encourages women, youth and vulnerable groups' participation. The interest is mainly shown by the women's group. The table below shows our active farmers comprising of women.</p> <table><tr><th>No.</th><th>Name</th><th>Number of Tubers</th><th>Location</th><th>Division</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Fanny Fiteli</td><td>4,360</td><td>Lautoka</td><td>Western</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Vitila Vuniwaqa</td><td>450</td><td>Nadi</td><td>Western</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Carina Biers</td><td>550</td><td>Lautoka</td><td>Western</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Lilly and Rachicle Powell</td><td>900</td><td>Lautoka</td><td>Western</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Subhashi Lal</td><td>155</td><td>Ba</td><td>Western</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>Naitasiri Dairy women's group</td><td>10,900</td><td>Naitasiri</td><td>Central</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>Rewa Vulnerable Group</td><td>3300</td><td>Rewa</td><td>Central</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>Viginia K</td><td>2800</td><td>Hacific Harbour</td><td>Central</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>Sera Matakibau</td><td>350</td><td>Naitasiri</td><td>Central</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>Ravodrau Cluster</td><td>500</td><td>Pacific Harbour</td><td>Central</td></tr></table>	No.	Name	Number of Tubers	Location	Division	1	Fanny Fiteli	4,360	Lautoka	Western	2	Vitila Vuniwaqa	450	Nadi	Western	3	Carina Biers	550	Lautoka	Western	4	Lilly and Rachicle Powell	900	Lautoka	Western	5	Subhashi Lal	155	Ba	Western	6	Naitasiri Dairy women's group	10,900	Naitasiri	Central	7	Rewa Vulnerable Group	3300	Rewa	Central	8	Viginia K	2800	Hacific Harbour	Central	9	Sera Matakibau	350	Naitasiri	Central	10	Ravodrau Cluster	500	Pacific Harbour	Central
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			11 Matainiyavu Womens Association 500 Tailevu Central Note the table shows data from 2019-2023.
9.	44	<p>On bar graph shown:</p> <p>Can the Ministry provide an insight on the trends in the volume of domestic exports of fresh/chilled agriculture produce over the past year, what measures are being taken to increase the export volumes in the coming year?</p>	<p>Fiji's fresh and chilled agriculture produce exports reached a total of FJD110.4 million in the 2020-2021 fiscal year, marking a significant increase of 16.3% compared to the previous fiscal year, 2019-2020. The exported volume also saw positive growth, rising from 11,894.3 tonnes in 2019-2020 to 13,024 tonnes in 2020-2021. This increase can be attributed to the additional support provided to farmers through various development programs that targets exported commodities, including the Dalo Development Program, Ginger Development Program, Yaqona Development Program, and the Coconut Program, among others.</p> <p>Moreover, ongoing assistance to exporters and agro-processors, facilitated by the Agro-Processors Industry Support Program and the Cold Storage Facility Program, has significantly enhanced the capacity for fresh and chilled exports during this fiscal year compared to 2019-2020.</p> <p>The Ministry remains committed to collaborating with exporters and food processors to improve infrastructure, thereby accommodating the increase in supply while also scaling up commercial production to ensure a consistent supply of agricultural produce.</p>
10.	44	<p>Strategic Priority 5: Quality Public Sector Performance and Service Delivery</p> <p>a. Can the Ministry provide an update on the initiatives and outcomes related to</p>	<p>In the 2020- 2021 FY, the Ministry had utilized 94% of the allocated budget and filled around 65% of the MoA vacant positions. A total of 400 MoA staff were trained during this financial year for both local and overseas training, in which 82% were trained locally and 18% had the opportunity of attending overseas training. It was worth noting that 53% of the MoA staff trained were female officers and 47% were male officers.</p> <p>In terms of Strategic Priorities 5 on Quality Public Sector Performance & Service Delivery, the Ministry received a budget of \$3.4M to deliver the best agriculture services for all Fijians with an intention to achieve 5 key strategic outcomes as follows:</p>

Strategic Priority 5, specifically regarding improvements in public sector performance and service delivery during the 2020 – 2021 period?

- 5.1 A New MoA Structure with supportive systems and infrastructure
- 5.2 Improved Information, Communication, and Technology (ICT) Systems in the Agriculture Sector that include Value Chain Opportunities, Financial Literacy, Business Planning, and Farm Management;
- 5.3 MoA stations and officers are well supported through improved working conditions
- 5.4 Enhanced utilization of data, and research information to ensure formulation of evidence-based policy, program interventions, and timely dissemination to stakeholders
- 5.5 Updated legislative frameworks and continuous capacity building programs

During the 2020–2021 financial year, Fiji's agriculture sector played a pivotal role in sustaining the national economy amid the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. The sector not only provided essential food security but also contributed significantly to export revenues.

Key Developments

1. Agriculture Census –

In February 2020 (from the 10th to the 29th), Fiji conducted its fifth Agriculture Census, covering all rural and selected peri-urban areas. This comprehensive exercise gathered detailed data on farms, households, and agricultural activities, forming a strong foundation for evidence-based policymaking and sector development.

2. Strategic Development Plan Implementation –

			<p>The Ministry continued to implement its 2019–2023 Strategic Development Plan, with a focus on modernizing and commercializing the agriculture sector. Key efforts included promoting import substitution—such as increased domestic rice production—through seed distribution and support for communal farming initiatives.</p> <p>3. Infrastructure Development –</p> <p>A total of \$1 million was allocated for infrastructure projects, which included the establishment of a new seed processing and storage unit, a modern nursery at the Koronivia Research Station, installation of security lighting at research stations, and the construction of a machinery shed. However, due to the country’s gradual recovery from the pandemic, maintenance and repair activities were limited.</p> <p>4. Human Resources Management Information System (HRMIS) –</p> <p>The Ministry introduced the Human Resources Management Information System (HRMIS), initially piloted in three divisions—Human Resources, Executive Personnel & Support (EP&S), and Finance—and gradually rolled out to other divisions. Implementation is ongoing.</p> <p>5. IT Improvements</p> <p>Progress in IT infrastructure was slow due to limited staffing—only two officers were assigned to the unit. Despite this, the team maintained essential communication and information flow across various geographic levels. Key initiatives included hosting Zoom sessions, purchasing Wi-Fi and recharge cards, and upgrading the Ministry’s website to improve public communication.</p> <p>6. Learning and Development</p>
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			<p>Despite pandemic-related restrictions on movement and gatherings, virtual training and development activities continued within the divisions. A total of 34 training sessions were recorded during the year.</p> <p>7. Impact of Tropical Cyclone Harold</p> <p>In April 2020, Tropical Cyclone Harold caused severe damage to agricultural infrastructure, particularly in the Eastern Division. The total estimated damage to the agriculture and education sectors was FJ\$35.5 million, underlining the sector's vulnerability to natural disasters.</p> <p>8. Sector Resilience and Recovery</p> <p>Amid the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic and natural disasters, Fiji's agriculture sector demonstrated strong resilience and adaptability. Strategic initiatives, infrastructure investments, and a renewed focus on export growth helped maintain food security and supported the country's economic recovery during the 2020–2021 financial year. Simultaneously, the Ministry improved internal systems and processes, ensuring strict compliance with COVID-19 safety protocols to safeguard staff and enhance productivity.</p>
		<p>b. What are in place to ensure continued progress in this area?</p>	<p>Following the pandemic, several challenges emerged, but they also presented opportunities to enhance and strengthen service delivery across the Ministry. Key initiatives and developments included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Launch of the 5-Year Strategic Development Plan (2024–2028) in December 2023, providing a roadmap for the Ministry's future direction; ii. Implementation of the Ministerial Realignment on 03.01.2023, aimed at improving efficiency and aligning functions with national priorities;

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Review of all job descriptions to ensure compliance with the Open Merit Recruitment and Selection Guideline and alignment with job evaluations conducted in partnership with the Ministry of Civil Service; iv. Filling of all vacant Director positions, to ensure strong leadership and direction across divisions; v. Recruitment of field-based staff to improve visibility and service delivery on the ground; vi. Re-establishment of the Land Resources Planning & Development Division, which had previously been downsized to a section within the Crop Extension Division. This Division now plays a key role in land use planning, sustainable resource management, farmer capacity building, and climate-smart agriculture initiatives; vii. Identification of new positions to address both current gaps and future needs of the Ministry and the agriculture sector; viii. Regularization of project-based positions, integrating them into the Ministry's permanent staffing structure; ix. Increased training and awareness programs for staff to build a deeper understanding of the sector's evolving needs; x. Centralization and strengthening of the Ministry's capacity-building programs, to ensure consistency and effectiveness in staff development; xi. Expansion of the IT Unit, including the creation of a Principal IT Officer and two Systems Technician positions, to enhance connectivity, digital access, and technological advancement within the Ministry; xii. Expansion of the Asset Management Unit within the HR Division, with a dedicated focus on asset management, quarters, and office building enhancements, land lease oversight, and board of survey activities. This included the creation of a Principal Assistant Secretary position and
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			<p>realignment of roles within HR to manage increased workload and organizational needs.</p> <p>Ongoing Training and Awareness of Staff, improving infrastructure, and provision of essential office equipment that will support the work of staff.</p>
11	44	<p>Capital Programme Implemented under Strategic Priority 5:</p> <p>a. Given the FJD 6.4 million allocated for SP 5 in the 2020 – 2021 financial year, could the Ministry provide a detailed update on the outcomes of the capital programmes implemented under this priority, particularly in terms of improving MoA structure, ICT systems, officer support, data utilisation, and capacity building?</p>	<p>Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, not much work was carried out during the financial year. Additionally, two major tropical cyclones—Cyclone Yasa in December 2020 and Cyclone Ana in January 2021—caused widespread damage. These storms affected 93,000 Fijians and destroyed over 4,200 homes. The agricultural sector faced losses estimated at \$147 million. As the sector was in recovery, Cyclone Ana further worsened the situation, especially in the Western Division.</p> <p>The lockdowns and movement restrictions, along with curfews, created additional challenges. Despite this, the Ministry explored alternative strategies to address food security, economic opportunities, and development. Civil servants were actively involved in supporting the discipline forces with contact tracing, worked less hours due to lockdowns, enforcing COVID-19 protocols, and distributing food parcels to vulnerable communities. Some staff remained in the Ministry to maintain food production and supply chains, ensuring continued food security during the lockdowns. Improvement efforts focused on upgrading Koronivia Research Station, along with repairs and maintenance to two agriculture stations and 17 staff quarters through securing building contractors.</p> <p>Despite these challenges, Fiji's agriculture sector displayed remarkable resilience and adaptability, significantly contributing to the nation's economic stability and recovery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop Research Division allocated FJD2.6million for the upgrade of infrastructure and building within the Research stations. Koronivia Research Station was upgraded

			<p>(driveway, installation of security lights, upgrading of the nursery sites and construction of Machinery shed).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two (2) Regional Managers appointed for the Central and Western Division. Other two Division had to be re-advertised as interviewees did not meet the benchmark; • HRMIS System was established, and Finance, Economic and Human Resource were pilot divisions to apply online, two (2) agriculture stations and 17 quarters are repaired and maintenance work completed; 3 trainings were conducted where 93 agriculture officers attended since most parts of Fiji were severely impacted by Covid19 restrictions. • Technical officers were equipped with Wi-Fi and recharge cards • The Online Agriculture Statistics Data Library commenced setting up and a trial run before it was launched. • 34 trainings based on training needs by Divisions were conducted for staff, and 28 training reports were submitted. • The MoA website has been upgraded from the old platform to a more user friendly and also providing more information on the website which is publicly available. • To improve working conditions, the Ministry accomplished the following: • Four (4) geo-stations (Central, West, Eastern, and North) were upgraded with the installation of Govnet network facilities, ensuring accessibility. Biometric Time Machine was installed for 12 stations, including HQ, and a total of 690 staff are captured in the biometric machine. In addition, technical officers were supplied with PPE and OHS equipment. • Furthermore, vehicles were repaired, quad bikes were purchased, offices maintained, and stations, stockyards, fence line, milk pump, buildings, chain saws, brush cutters, and generators were repaired and maintained. • Office stationery and equipment were also purchased, resulting in a better and efficient work environment for technical officers.
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics unit under the Economic Planning Division produced 150 2020 - 2021FY Monthly Market Situation Reports (20 copies per month); the Budget unit prepared Cash flows, Annual Procurement plan, Quarterly reports, and produced a Demand Driven Approach monitoring report. The Human Resource Division launched an online 1523 Help line, coordinated three (3) agriculture shows; published a total of 3,489 press releases, features, broadcasted vernacular radio programs, arranged talk back shows, produced documentaries, short videos, news clips, posted social media uploads and responses and help desk responses; in addition published 626 publications. All Publications produced include Sotavi platform, Weekly Issues, E-Newsletters, Brochures, Leaflets, Posters, etc. All these publications are information-centric publications for public knowledge. Our target audience is farmers, interested stakeholders, and the general public.
		<p>b. How have these initiatives impacted service delivery and the overall performance of the Ministry?</p>	<p>The Ministry is tasked with ensuring food security, sustainable agriculture, economic growth, and resilience to climate change through strategic planning, efficient service delivery, and strong support for the farming community.</p> <p>While it has implemented commendable initiatives, progress during the financial year was significantly hindered by the COVID-19 pandemic and the impact of two tropical cyclones, which limited the Ministry's ability to operate at full capacity.</p> <p>Looking ahead, the Ministry has identified the need to adopt new approaches, including greater investment in technological advancements. This will help streamline operations and enhance connectivity to ensure continuity of services in the event of future disasters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved turnaround time for requesting information.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness of the services. • Improved quality services.
12	45	<p>Achievements of Strategic Priority 5 Deliverable in 2020 – 2021 FY:</p> <p>a. Can the Ministry provide specific details on how the achievements of SP5 in the 2020 – 2021 FY were built upon in the 2021 – 2022 FY?</p>	<p>The challenges brought on by the pandemic were significant, but the Ministry turned these obstacles into opportunities to strengthen both the agriculture sector and its internal operations. Several key developments were undertaken, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced focus on Information and Communication Technology (ICT), particularly through the implementation of the Fiji Agriculture & Rural Statistics Program, aimed at improving data collection and analysis; • Identification of additional staff quarters and office spaces for repairs and maintenance, to improve working conditions and infrastructure; • With the reopening of international borders, the Ministry was able to re-engage in overseas training opportunities and allowing staff to up skill and gain new knowledge to support the sector's development. • With the recruited staff, should help the Ministry in addressing the staff to farmer ratio, thus improve efficiency in delivery. • With an established database system, Ministry should be able to improve monitoring of farmers assistance. • With improved infrastructure, quality services should be delivered.
		<p>b. How the allocated budget helped in ensuring the successful attainment of the</p>	<p>Fiji continues to recover from the impacts of the pandemic and recent tropical cyclones. Despite these setbacks, the Ministry remained proactive—refining its processes, identifying new initiatives through its technical divisions, and implementing strategies to boost agricultural production, especially as many who were previously unemployed returned to</p>

		planned outcomes and outputs?	<p>the workforce. Full-time farmers and key stakeholders were also supported and further developed.</p> <p>The allocated budget played a vital role in restoring what was lost during the three disasters (pandemic and 2 TCs), helping to ensure sustainability in areas such as food security, nutrition, and overall agricultural resilience. Budget support was essential in enabling the successful implementation of on-ground activities. It also allowed the Ministry to address projects that had been delayed during the pandemic, particularly in areas of infrastructure development, upgrades, and improving coordination within the Divisions.</p> <p>Budget was sufficient in achieving the targeted outputs as development partners also provided fundings.</p>
13	46	Performance Analysis of 2020 – 2021 FY: a. Can the Ministry provide detailed performance analysis for the 2020 – 2021 FY highlighting the key successes, challenges, and lessons learned?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous increase in export of fresh/chilled produce is one of the key macro performance highlight or success. • Increase in number of farmers. • Challenges: Climate Change, Staff turnover, Lengthy Processes, etc.
		b. How did these performance outcomes align with the Ministry's strategic goals?	The performances was well aligned to the SDP targets therefore linking to the outcomes



Dr. Andrew S. Tukana

Permanent Secretary for Agriculture and Waterways

Response to Parliamentary Standing Committee on Natural Resources

Big Committee Room 2

Parliament Complex

22nd April, 2025.

Ministry of Agriculture 2021 – 2022 Annual Review Report

Formulated questions

QUESTION #	ANNUAL REPORT PAGE REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
1.		Can the Ministry of Agriculture provide an update to the Committee on the signing of the MOU with FDB and explain how they are implementing this program?	<p>The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) has forged a powerful partnership with the Fiji Development Bank (FDB) through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), aiming to drive the expansion of commercial agriculture and empower farmers and agro-processors to leverage essential banking services.</p> <p>The launch of the Commercial Farmer Equity Programme (CFEP) marks a significant milestone in this enduring partnership between the MoA and FDB. This innovative program is specifically crafted to deliver crucial financial assistance to commercial farmers and agro-processors in the form of equity investments. It targets dedicated producers and processors seeking to enhance and expand their agricultural enterprises. In the 2021/22 financial year alone, nine outstanding commercial farmers benefited from this initiative, receiving a remarkable 20% equity investment totalling FJD219, 270.02.</p> <p>This support not only underscores our commitment to agricultural advancement but also unlocks new opportunities for growth and innovation in the sector.</p>
2.		Can the Ministry highlight the different training sessions they have attended, the data they have provided, and the outcomes of the training delivered?	<p><u>Human Resource Division:</u> -</p> <p>The Ministry, as a technical institution, is also tasked with providing both technical and soft skills training. This is aimed at upskilling and reskilling staff and farmers to support their professional growth, enhance performance, and improve talent retention within the Ministry.</p> <p>This is intended to align with the 5 strategic priorities outlined below: -</p> <p>SP 1: - Improve food and nutrition security for all Fijians; SP 2: - Increase farmer household income for sustainable livelihood;</p>

SP 3: - Improve the adoption of sustainable resource management and climate smart agriculture;
 SP 4: - Establish and improve Commercial Agriculture; and
 SP 5: - Improve Quality Public Sector Performance and Service Delivery.

All Divisions within the Ministry are responsible for delivering relevant training programs to ensure that key strategic priorities are achieved within the business calendar year.

By mid-2021, Fiji had remained COVID-free for over a year; however, the situation changed significantly with the emergence of the Delta variant. On November 1, 2021, the government eased restrictions, allowing fully vaccinated Fijians to travel to Vanua Levu by boat, air, or other COVID-19 compliant transport.

During this time, the Ministry gradually resumed and supported training and development initiatives for both staff and farmers, while also managing the challenges posed by ongoing COVID-19 outbreaks, restrictions on social gatherings, and the persistent risks associated with the pandemic.

In terms of the training sessions offered by the Ministry, the report outlined that a total of 476 staff were trained, of which 47% were Male and 53% were female.

Some of the training attended by the staff are as follows: -

Technical	Administrative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Induction Training (in-house) - Green Initiatives - Bilateral Quarantine Agreement Systems and Processes - Basic Bee Keeping - Basic Piggery Husbandry and Management - Training of Trainers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Staff (Small Ruminants for Good husbandry practices) ii. Staff development - Beef Extension on Boundary Fencing - Goat Farmers Training - Sheep Technical Training 	Ministry of Civil Service Training: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Open Merit Recruitment & Selection (OMRS); - Performance Management; - Discipline Guideline; - Individual Work Plans; - Business Process Improvements; - Learning and Development; - Leadership and Supervisory Development; and - Job Evaluation Training.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Field Day for Farmers on Dairy Fencing- Cocoa Training- Flower Arrangements (Women in Agriculture)- Vanilla Program- Farmer Training on livestock rehabilitation- Coconut and Cocoa value – added products- Farm Management Training- Calf Rearing and Good Management Practice on Dairy and Pig Husbandry practice- Beef Cluster Awareness- Post- harvest loss program (Waxing of Avocados Pineapple Ginger Juice Tumeric beverage Canned Moca Vacuum-packed Moca – Shelf life studies ongoing for the next 6 months)- Best Farming Practices (boost mushroom research and development) & supply chain	Ministry of Finance Training: - <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Procurement;- Finance; and- Audit.						
			<p>Due to staffing changes through resignations across the Divisions and the transition between financial years, exact data on the number of farmers trained has not been collated. However, we are confident that for any technical training conducted by the Ministry in the field, over 30 participating individuals are farmers actively engaged in these learning and development activities.</p> <p>The training that was planned and implemented was aligned with the outcomes outlined in the Strategic Development Plan (2019–2023) as follows:</p> <table><tr><th>Strategic Priorities</th><th>NDP Target</th><th>Outcomes</th></tr><tr><td>SP 1: Improve Food and Nutrition security for all Fijians.</td><td>Increased, understanding of and training in the use of backyard farming technologies such as container farming.</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improved production and access to local, safe, and nutritious food for communities;• Increased production of resilient, safe, and nutritious food in rural and urban communities;</td></tr></table>		Strategic Priorities	NDP Target	Outcomes	SP 1: Improve Food and Nutrition security for all Fijians.	Increased, understanding of and training in the use of backyard farming technologies such as container farming.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improved production and access to local, safe, and nutritious food for communities;• Increased production of resilient, safe, and nutritious food in rural and urban communities;
Strategic Priorities	NDP Target	Outcomes								
SP 1: Improve Food and Nutrition security for all Fijians.	Increased, understanding of and training in the use of backyard farming technologies such as container farming.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improved production and access to local, safe, and nutritious food for communities;• Increased production of resilient, safe, and nutritious food in rural and urban communities;								

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong multi-sector approach supported by Food and Nutrition Security policy.
			SP 3: Adopt Sustainable Resource Management and Climate Smart Agriculture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborated with community-based partners to provide training in the proper approach to climate change and disaster risk management Farmer Field School training to include proper land use practices and risk management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved MoA institutional, technical, and scientific capacity and partnerships for evidence-based planning, and targeted research agenda; Increased awareness and adoption by farmers of sustainable resource management and climate-smart agriculture practices.
			SP 4: Establish and Improve Commercial Agriculture	Established and implemented a program to graduate farmers from Subsistence to semi commercial to full commercial farming.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the number of Commercial Agriculture Trainings.
			SP 5: Improve Quality Public Sector Performance and Service Delivery	Strengthened delivery of agriculture support services to improve farm productivity and efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in the number of staff training.
			<p>In conclusion, the Ministry is pleased to highlight the various training sessions conducted and attended during the 2021–2022 financial year. Despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ministry remained committed to capacity building and professional development. A range of technical and soft skills training programs were delivered across divisions, focusing on enhancing staff competencies and supporting farmer development.</p> <p>While exact figures may vary due to staffing transitions and data collection limitations, each technical training session engaged over 30 farmers on average, contributing significantly to knowledge sharing and skills enhancement in the agricultural sector. The outcomes of these trainings have been positive, with</p>		

improved field performance, greater farmer engagement, and stronger alignment with the Ministry's Strategic Development Plan (2019–2023) objectives.

Moving forward, the Ministry is aligning its efforts to centralize all capacity-building trainings—both technical and administrative—under the Human Resources Division. This approach aims to improve data collection, enhance coordination, and ensure more effective planning of learning and development programs. By leveraging information provided by each Division on their training needs and comparing it with identified skills gaps, the Ministry can strategically address priority areas. Additionally, this centralized system will help foster greater collaboration with development partners and donors to support specialized training initiatives that are not currently available locally.

Research Division: -

No	Training Sessions Attended	Duration	Outcomes
1	CABI Online course	February 2021	The knowledge acquired from this course was used during the Plant Protection Training and Plant Health Clinic. Weeds Unit also contributed to the online database of the Pacific Pest, Pathogens and Weeds App coordinated by Dr. Graham Jackson. The Research outcomes on the weed biology, ecology, and different weed management options were included.
2	SB 56 mid-sessions on Climate Change in Bonn, Germany	06 th to 16 th June 2022	No agreement between the parties. A draft text was prepared by the parties that was supposed to be discussed in COP27 in Egypt. A report was submitted to PSAW and the Training unit in HQ.
3	M&E Training held at SRS	23/10/21	3 Staff attended – STA Pulse, STA Pulse, STA Fruits
4	Vegetable Production	22 nd November to	1 Staff member from SqRS attended the training

				Techniques Training in Israel	12 th December 2022	
			5	Training held at LRS with Friend Fiji (Asexual method of Propagation)	14/12/21	3 staff (SRO CD, STA Mushroom, STA Pulse) and 1 GWE attended
			6	Field Day on Guava Orchard at Buabua Lautoka.	16/12/21	1 staff (TOII LRS) & 1 GWE attended
			7	Seed processing and storage unit opening at SRS	20/12/21	2 Staff (STA Pulse, STA Pulse) and 3 GWE attended
			8	Launching of the Policy for Gender in Agriculture.	8/03/2022	3 staff (SRO CD, STA Mushroom, STA Pulse) and 1 GWE attended
			9	Induction training	10th - 11th March 2022	2 staffs (STA Mushroom, Project Staff Mushroom) and 2 GWEs attended
			10	Protected Cropping training	10th - 11th March 2022	Attended by 1 staff (STA Pulse)
			11	Fiji Seeds Forum	March 22 nd to March 26 th 2022	Attended by 1 staff, SRO Crop Diversification
			12	Export draft plan meeting on Citrus	April 4 th to April 8 th . 2022	Attended by 1 staff, SRO Crop Diversification
			13	Pre-schedule training at SRS	17 th May 2022	2 staffs (STA Pulses, STA Fruits) attended

3.	11	<p>External Stakeholders:</p> <p>Can the MOA highlight the necessary support provided by the stakeholders such as stakeholders and statutory bodies non-governmental organisations, etc, and how does the Ministry view the stakeholders' support?</p>	<p>The MOA recognizes the vital role that stakeholders, including statutory bodies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and private sector partners, play in supporting the agricultural sector. These stakeholders contribute through various initiatives such as funding, providing technical experts, research collaboration, and capacity building programs aimed at enhancing good security, sustainable farming practices, and climate resilience.</p> <p>The Ministry views this support as essential in achieving its strategic goals, fostering innovation, and ensuring the long-term sustainability of agriculture in Fiji. By working closely with stakeholders, the Ministry strengthens service delivery, promotes commercial agriculture, and enhances livelihoods for farmers across the country.</p>
4.	17	<p>Linkage of the MOA Strategic Development Plan (SDP), NDP, and SDG:</p> <p>The Committee noted with appreciation the linkages of its Strategic Development Plan</p>	

		(SDP) is line with its SDGs, the National Development Plan and its Goals to measure its performance in the period under reviewed.																									
5.	20	<p>2021 – 2022 Newly Implemented Capital Programmes:</p> <p>a. Can the Ministry provide a snapshot of the figures on imported feed and the volume of fertilizer imported? Could the Ministry provide a list of farmers who received assistance in</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Import</th><th>Unit</th><th>2020</th><th>2021</th><th>2022[r]</th><th>2023[p]</th><th>2024[p][r]</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Fertilizer</td><td>FJD Millions</td><td>18.4</td><td>19.6</td><td>51.2</td><td>24.1</td><td>18.7</td></tr> <tr> <td>Animal feed</td><td>FJD Millions</td><td>20.2</td><td>23.2</td><td>33.3</td><td>36.4</td><td>39.1</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: FBOS</p>				Import	Unit	2020	2021	2022[r]	2023[p]	2024[p][r]	Fertilizer	FJD Millions	18.4	19.6	51.2	24.1	18.7	Animal feed	FJD Millions	20.2	23.2	33.3	36.4	39.1
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		the distribution of seeds?																																																	
		b. Can the Ministry highlight and provide data on the full list of all the imports, including specific details on the types and quantities of these items?	The link below provides access to the public online agriculture data library, on which list of imports and other needed trade datasets can be downloaded. https://analytics.wfp.org/t/Public/views/FijiAgricultureStatisticsOnlineDataLibrary/Trade_Data																																																
6.	21	Can the Ministry provide the value in monetary terms or production figures for the year 2022?	<table><tr><th>Grouping</th><th>Commodity</th><th>2022 Production (Tonne)</th><th>(Price/ Tonne)</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="8">Root Crops</td><td>Cassava</td><td>93,837.00</td><td>\$750.00</td></tr><tr><td>Dalo</td><td>65,573.30</td><td>\$2,700.00</td></tr><tr><td>Kumala</td><td>10,771.40</td><td>\$2,000.00</td></tr><tr><td>Yams</td><td>4,832.40</td><td>\$2,000.00</td></tr><tr><td>Dalo ni Tana</td><td>4,258.20</td><td>\$1,630.00</td></tr><tr><td>Tivoli</td><td>1,249.60</td><td>\$1,000.00</td></tr><tr><td>Kawai</td><td>1,037.90</td><td>\$1,500.00</td></tr><tr><td>Via</td><td>113.2</td><td>\$1,000.00</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="5">Vegetable</td><td>Assorted Vegetables</td><td>39,360.40</td><td>\$4,500.00</td></tr><tr><td>Rice</td><td>13,356.00</td><td>\$800.00</td></tr><tr><td>Eggplant</td><td>7,128.30</td><td>\$1,830.00</td></tr><tr><td>Tomatoes</td><td>2,366.90</td><td>\$2,850.00</td></tr><tr><td>Pulses</td><td>1,895.10</td><td>\$3,000.00</td></tr></table>				Grouping	Commodity	2022 Production (Tonne)	(Price/ Tonne)	Root Crops	Cassava	93,837.00	\$750.00	Dalo	65,573.30	\$2,700.00	Kumala	10,771.40	\$2,000.00	Yams	4,832.40	\$2,000.00	Dalo ni Tana	4,258.20	\$1,630.00	Tivoli	1,249.60	\$1,000.00	Kawai	1,037.90	\$1,500.00	Via	113.2	\$1,000.00	Vegetable	Assorted Vegetables	39,360.40	\$4,500.00	Rice	13,356.00	\$800.00	Eggplant	7,128.30	\$1,830.00	Tomatoes	2,366.90	\$2,850.00	Pulses	1,895.10	\$3,000.00
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				Pumpkin	1,819.40	\$1,660.00	
				Maize	1,685.20	\$2,000.00	
				Duruka	655.2	\$5,000.00	
				Capsicum	616.3	\$10,000.00	
				Rosella	271.4	\$1,500.00	
				Rockmelon	49.8	\$3,000.00	
			Fruit	Banana	10,097.30	\$1,600.00	
				Pineapple	7,392.50	\$2,250.00	
				Watermelon	6,220.80	\$2,000.00	
				Pawpaw	5,209.90	\$1,600.00	
				Citrus	2,328.00	\$2,000.00	
				Mango	538.2	\$2,500.00	
				Soursop	290.1	\$1,000.00	
				Wi	169.7	\$1,000.00	
				Passionfruit	119.4	\$2,000.00	
				Kavika	77.4	\$1,000.00	
				Guava	76.6	\$8,000.00	
				Tarawau	10.6	\$1,000.00	
				Vutu	5.4	\$1,500.00	
			Spices	Ginger	14,290.10	\$1,730.00	
				Chillies	1,609.60	\$4,000.00	
				Tumeric	1,439.80	\$1,000.00	
				O/Vegs Spices	900	\$6,250.00	
				Vanilla	3	\$100,000.00	
			Tree Crops	Coconut	18,675.50	\$2,000.00	
				Vudi	10,132.50	\$1,000.00	
				Breadfruit	2,727.70	\$1,500.00	
				Avocado	262.9	\$2,500.00	
				Kura	169.3	\$2,000.00	
				Cocoa	131.3	\$5,000.00	
				Jackfruit	5.6	\$2,000.00	

			<table><tr><td rowspan="7">Others</td><td>Yaqona</td><td>12,855.40</td><td>\$70,000.00</td></tr><tr><td>Floriculture</td><td>6,406.40</td><td>\$7,500.00</td></tr><tr><td>Copra</td><td>3,139.50</td><td>\$1,000.00</td></tr><tr><td>Voivoi</td><td>1,790.70</td><td>\$25,000.00</td></tr><tr><td>Peanut</td><td>137.8</td><td>\$5,500.00</td></tr><tr><td>Masi</td><td>121.7</td><td>\$1,900.00</td></tr><tr><td>Coffee</td><td>9.3</td><td>\$1,500.00</td></tr></table>	Others	Yaqona	12,855.40	\$70,000.00	Floriculture	6,406.40	\$7,500.00	Copra	3,139.50	\$1,000.00	Voivoi	1,790.70	\$25,000.00	Peanut	137.8	\$5,500.00	Masi	121.7	\$1,900.00	Coffee	9.3	\$1,500.00																														
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7.	27	<p>Achievements of Strategic Priority 1 Deliverable in 2021 – 2022 FY:</p> <p>Can the Ministry provide an explanation on the impact or analysis of the nematode situation?</p>	<p>Nematodes are parasitic organisms often found in the soil with the ability to cause economic crop loss if not properly managed.</p> <p>The Ministry currently lacks expertise and does not have qualified Nematologist to work in this area. However, with the limited short-term trainings & collaborative research work with stakeholders the Ministry’s Plant Pathologists are currently working on evaluating nematicides for control of nematodes in Solanaceous crops. Work is also being undertaken to monitor nematode populations in the Ginger growing areas to support export of Nematode free Ginger to Australia.</p> <p>Recently with the assistance from our stakeholders, nematodes have also been found affecting Kava plantations and the Ministry has requested budget in the next financial year to work with experts to further enhance our research on management of nematodes in Kava farms.</p>																																																				
8.	33	<p>Achievements of Strategic Priority 2 Deliverable in 2021 – 2022 FY:</p> <p>Can the Ministry provide details on the membership of</p>	<table><tr><th colspan="8">DATA RECORDED AS OF AUGUST 2021 - JULY 2022</th></tr><tr><th rowspan="2">No.</th><th rowspan="2">Name of associations</th><th rowspan="2">Date of registration</th><th rowspan="2">Total Members</th><th colspan="4">Division %</th></tr><tr><th>Central</th><th>western</th><th>Northern</th><th>Eastern</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Fiji Bee Keepers</td><td>31st December 2021</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Fiji Cocoa Farmers</td><td>11th March 2016</td><td>11</td><td>75%</td><td>25%</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Fiji Dalo Farmers</td><td>3rd June 2020</td><td>642</td><td>80%</td><td>5%</td><td>10%</td><td>5%</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Fiji Coconut Farmers</td><td>15th October 2019</td><td>125</td><td>3%</td><td>5%</td><td>92%</td><td>-</td></tr></table>	DATA RECORDED AS OF AUGUST 2021 - JULY 2022								No.	Name of associations	Date of registration	Total Members	Division %				Central	western	Northern	Eastern	1	Fiji Bee Keepers	31st December 2021						2	Fiji Cocoa Farmers	11th March 2016	11	75%	25%	-	-	3	Fiji Dalo Farmers	3rd June 2020	642	80%	5%	10%	5%	4	Fiji Coconut Farmers	15th October 2019	125	3%	5%	92%	-
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<div>the Fiji Crop and Livestock Council (FCLC) including the 20 Commodity Association, their distribution list and locations?</div> <div>Additionally, could the Ministry present the membership of all the commodities in a table format?</div>	5	Fiji Exporters	11th April 2016	10	100%		-	-	
	6	Fiji Fruits & Vegetable Farmers	7th February 2017	63	4%	96%		-	
	7	Fiji Ginger farmers	3rd June2020	78	98%		2%	-	
	8	Fiji Grazing & Livestock	7th July 2020	172	4%	4%	96%	-	
	9	Fiji Niu By Products farmers	31st July 2020	11	100%		-	-	
	10	Fiji Mushroom farmers	25th May 2020	116	98%	2%	-	-	
	11	Fiji Organic farmers	January 2015	5	2%	98%	-	-	
	12	Fiji Piggery Farmers	5th November 2015	32	94%	6%	-	-	
	13	Fiji Queen Bee Farmers	31st December 2021						
	14	Viti Rice farmers	15th February 2023						
	15	Fiji Spice farmers	25th May 2020	18	98%	2%	-	-	
	16	Fiji Tavioka Farmers	27th December 2023						
	17	Viti Uvi farmers	28th Feb 2022	33	4%	90%	6%	-	
	18	Fiji Yaqona farmers	26th October 2016	65	40%	5%	55%	-	
	19	Fiji Tumeric farmers	30th January 2024						
	20	Fiji Duruka Farmers	14th February 2024						
			TOTAL FARMERS REGISTERED	1,381.00					
	Key								
		Formed and registered in 2023							

9.	34	<p>The Animal Health & Production Division managed to deliver the following core livestock extension services under Outcome 2.1 in this Financial Year:</p> <p>Can the Ministry provide Data on the Dairy input (livestock) dairy, feed supplement, and import both volume and value in dollars/monetary terms?</p>	<table><tr><th colspan="9">Dairy Import Dataset by Destination - 2020 - 2023</th></tr><tr><th rowspan="2">Trade</th><th rowspan="2">Country</th><th colspan="2">2020</th><th colspan="2">2021</th><th colspan="2">2022</th><th>2023</th></tr><tr><th>Volume (Kg)</th><th>Value (FJD\$)</th><th>Volume (Kg)</th><th>Value (FJD\$)</th><th>Volume (Kg)</th><th>Value (FJD\$)</th><th>Volume (Kg)</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="16">Import</td><td>Australia</td><td>1,022,141.2</td><td>2,599,616</td><td>1,576,432.4</td><td>3,753,106</td><td>842,143.4</td><td>2,634,880</td><td>552,593.1</td></tr><tr><td>China</td><td>813.0</td><td>616</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>France</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>516.0</td><td>2,235</td><td>1,000.0</td><td>3,805</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Indonesia</td><td>18,072.0</td><td>54,601</td><td>38,152.0</td><td>111,639</td><td>22,088.0</td><td>72,766</td><td>44,078.4</td></tr><tr><td>Korea, Republic of</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1.0</td></tr><tr><td>Malaysia</td><td>130,899.6</td><td>267,877</td><td>318,235.8</td><td>750,948</td><td>297,363.0</td><td>906,690</td><td>172,242.9</td></tr><tr><td>Namibia</td><td>80.0</td><td>1,689</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Netherlands</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>79,832.2</td></tr><tr><td>New Zealand</td><td>7,037,777.3</td><td>42,841,985</td><td>7,176,107.0</td><td>47,782,927</td><td>12,448,870.7</td><td>63,215,232</td><td>14,887,477.1</td></tr><tr><td>Philippines</td><td>153,464.9</td><td>2,654,284</td><td>135,664.0</td><td>2,491,683</td><td>145,404.5</td><td>2,670,917</td><td>138,582.0</td></tr><tr><td>Saint Helena</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>17,952.0</td></tr><tr><td>Singapore</td><td>452,098.0</td><td>7,917,737</td><td>490,229.8</td><td>8,905,994</td><td>602,879.0</td><td>11,800,270</td><td>371,880.8</td></tr><tr><td>Spain</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>21,138.0</td></tr><tr><td>Taiwan, Province of China</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>38.6</td></tr><tr><td>United Kingdom</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>123.7</td></tr><tr><td>United States</td><td>2,551.4</td><td>47,851</td><td>1,330.1</td><td>31,037</td><td>12,618.0</td><td>166,261</td><td>2,779.1</td></tr></table> <p>Source: FBoS/FARS Unit</p> <p>16,288,718.9</p>	Dairy Import Dataset by Destination - 2020 - 2023									Trade	Country	2020		2021		2022		2023	Volume (Kg)	Value (FJD\$)	Volume (Kg)	Value (FJD\$)	Volume (Kg)	Value (FJD\$)	Volume (Kg)	Import	Australia	1,022,141.2	2,599,616	1,576,432.4	3,753,106	842,143.4	2,634,880	552,593.1	China	813.0	616	-	-	-	-	-	France	-	-	516.0	2,235	1,000.0	3,805	-	Indonesia	18,072.0	54,601	38,152.0	111,639	22,088.0	72,766	44,078.4	Korea, Republic of	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	Malaysia	130,899.6	267,877	318,235.8	750,948	297,363.0	906,690	172,242.9	Namibia	80.0	1,689	-	-	-	-	-	Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,832.2	New Zealand	7,037,777.3	42,841,985	7,176,107.0	47,782,927	12,448,870.7	63,215,232	14,887,477.1	Philippines	153,464.9	2,654,284	135,664.0	2,491,683	145,404.5	2,670,917	138,582.0	Saint Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,952.0	Singapore	452,098.0	7,917,737	490,229.8	8,905,994	602,879.0	11,800,270	371,880.8	Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,138.0	Taiwan, Province of China	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.6	United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	123.7	United States	2,551.4	47,851	1,330.1	31,037	12,618.0	166,261	2,779.1
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10.	35 and 36	<p>The Animal Health & Production Division managed to deliver the following core livestock extension services under Outcome 2.1 in this Financial Year:</p> <p>Can the Ministry provide a breakdown</p>	<p><u>Tutu Rural Training centre: -</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Budget-\$614,051.00, <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Kevin Young Farmer I - \$94,020,Kevin Young Farmers II - \$140,409,Married Couples - \$126,284, Block Course - \$91,398,Village Course - \$35,160,Young Women Course - \$80,780General Overhead - \$46,000.																																																																																																																																																										

		<p>of the costs, activities, targets, and achievements for both: -</p> <p>a. Tutu Vocational; and</p> <p>b. Navuso Agriculture program?</p>	<p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To provide the quality non – formal education in farming to empower youth to be successfully self - employment utilizing their own resources. ➤ To establish effective and efficient support services required to implement the course program delivered at Tutu Rural Training Centre. <p>Achievements:</p> <p>Government funding to support TRTC's courses resulted in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Significant number of youth from the Northern Division being remuneratively self- employed in agriculture utilizing their own resources and reducing in the incentive to migrate to urban areas. Some of the specific outcome of the training provided by the TRTC include: ➤ Over 1,000 young people have learnt to become self- employed farmers. Without this training these youth would have remained unemployed or under employed in their villages or migrated to urban areas. ➤ A total of 10 Young Farmers Course have been completed since 1983, with most of the graduates (over250) returning to farm their own land. It is estimated these graduates contribute over \$4million per annum of the Fijian economy. ➤ Over 300 young women have learnt to become self - employed income earning adults in their home villages. ➤ Over 500Married Farming Couples have learnt to become remunerative self- employed farmers and leaders in their home villages – where they can contribute significantly to the economy of their village, province and nation. ➤ Most Tutu graduates contribute to their villages in terms of modelling the skills they have learned, providing leadership and knowledge.
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Approximately 25,000 have taken part in short courses provided in their village. ➤ The promotion of more environmentally sustainable commercial agricultural practices is now a central theme of Tutu courses. These practices are now adopted by other farmers in Cakaudrove and beyond. The Tutu course graduates has demonstrated to rural youth to that remunerative income can be generated by adopting the sustainable and climate resilient cropping practices taught by the TRTC. This has now become particularly important with the number of youth returning to their village due to the COVID pandemic and increasing importance of agriculture in Fiji's economic recovery. ➤ In 2015 Tutu began establishing breadfruit orchards and has begun manufacturing gluten free flour from breadfruit. ➤ Agroforestry has been introduced along with experimental planting of various fruit trees and vegetable production. ➤ January 2019 Tutu received registration Fiji Higher Education Commission as a Non Formal Adult Education and Training Centre. <p><u>Navuso Agriculture Technical Institute: -</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget - \$715,270 <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a new Multi-Purpose hall - \$80,000, • Farm Infrastructure Improvement - \$10,000, • Livestock production (Dairy feeds, Pig feeds, Poultry feeds, Aquaculture feeds) - \$60,000, • Crop Production (fertilizers, Agro Chemicals, Vegetable seeds, Planting Materials) - \$20,000, • Farm Equipment's & Materials (fencing line, Pine Post, Spike harrow Spike, Rotor Tiller Blades) - \$20,000,
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuel & Maintenance (repair of small tractor, repair of 4x4 vehicle, Procurement of disc line ridge, repair for machines, fuel & Oil) -\$25,270, • Administration & Finance - \$350,000, Commercial Farmer Initiative (Offer Letter from ITITB (Lease to graduates), • Initial Development Cost to graduates, Administration cost) - \$150,000. <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide quality non-formal education in agri-business entrepreneurs to young men and women. • To establish effective and efficient support services to implement the course program delivered at Navuso Agricultural Institute • Provide graduates with the required capacity to lift the agriculture sector through commercial farming • To Operate the NATI farm as a suitable practical ground for students and at the same time ensure viability in the different farming enterprises operated. <p>Achievement:</p> <p>The provision of education to students is a costly exercise with limited momentary return. But the return on investments can be and will be realized once the students gets into the farming environment and rural communities where he/she is expected to actively participate in activities that can drive young men and women in utilizing their own resources as an income generating activity.</p> <p>The target groups are secondary school drop outs (Forms 5 to 7) that are aimlessly drifting and roving our villages and settlements without engaging in economic and social activity. The 2019/2020 intake focused on youths in high Yaqona producing areas, where they lack financial management despite the high return received after the sales of produce. They also focused on youths in areas that had been identified as Marijuana producing areas. The introduction of alternative crops by our graduates can have a positive implication to these</p>
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			<p>unstoppable social challenges. These were the major reasons why NATI had to increase intake annually. For 2021/2022 they had enrolled 110 students for the 2 years program.</p> <p>The sustainability of the Institution can only be realized given another three (3) years when all our farming enterprise are fully viable and giving the required return on investment. The different farming enterprise, which includes Dairy, Poultry, and Piggery, Aquaculture, root crops and vegetables has structures that is ruined down which needs immediate repairs/maintenance. The level of investment for different enterprises will be determined by the return in can provide. After a quick analysis, Poultry, Piggery, Aquaculture and root crops is an area where full investment will be directed to allow maximum return in a very short time. Dairy will take a little longer (2 yrs.) because of the time it takes for calves to reach first conception and milking.</p> <p>The Institution is mindful of its operating to capital allocation ratio. They had reduced their operating cost from the MOA grant down to 50% in 2020 and will continue to reduce further in 2021.</p> <p>Previously (from 2018 back) all workers were paid from MOA Grant totalling \$370,221 annually salaries. In the 2019/2020 budget we had transferred 14 people paid from MOA Grant to be paid from our Farm Account totalling \$167,506 and freed up the wages in MOA Grant for capital development works.</p>
11	37	The Crop Extension Division managed to deliver the following core crop extension services under Outcome 2.2 in this Financial Year.	

12	45	<p>Could the Ministry please elaborate on the initiatives undertaken by the GRB?</p>	<p>MoAW is one of the selected Ministries for piloting Gender Responsive Budgeting. Through this, 2 programmes were selected in 2021/22. The processes were followed and adopted which resulted in the formation of Moa Gender Mainstreaming Action Group (GMAG) and successful implementation of the 2 selected programmes achieving equal distribution of assistance to farmers.</p> <p>Selected GRB Programmes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2021/22 financial year – Poultry Extension Programme & Vanilla Farming Programme <p>The GMAG Committee meets every Quarter for review of Workplan and monitoring update of the implemented programmes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end of the 2021/22 financial year, Poultry extension programme utilised \$18,981 for provision of Day Old Chicks to women poultry farmers in Fiji, which is 38% of the total budget utilised for Day Old Chick (DOC) and feed assistance. • 527 women poultry farmers were assisted under this programme in the last financial year (2021/22) • 4,796 DOC was distributed to women poultry farmers under this programme in the last financial year • An additional of 527 women poultry farmers was registered and added to the list of supervised farms • 143 women of 7 women groups were trained on poultry production in the last financial year under this programme <p>The total number of women assisted with Day Old Chicks as of 2021/22FY has increased by 28.7% as compared to the target of 5% growth rate. A total of 75 women (5 percent of baseline) was targeted to be assisted in 2021/22FY but the Ministry manage to assist 527 women poultry farmers which is 39 percent of the total number of beneficiaries of DOC's.</p> <p>Out of the total of \$50,529.32 project value on provision of Day Old Chicks and Feed under the Poultry Extension Programme, 38 percent (\$18,981) was utilized for the development of women</p>
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			poultry farmers. Northern Division had the highest percentage of female assisted as compared to male beneficiaries.
13	38	Can the Ministry explain why the distribution of poultry was lower compared to the distribution of the beekeeping program?	<p>The beekeeping program had more budget than the poultry program since the poultry and pig program came with a single budget and activities for both commodities had to be considered.</p> <p>Whereas Bees had a funding of F\$200,000 hence more empty hives [3 - 4boxes] were given to the farmers.</p>
14	40	Table 2.2: Production Achievement and Performance of Major Crop and Livestock Commodities that supported the socio-economic livelihood of farmers in Fiji.	
15		Can the Ministry elaborate on table 2.2 of the report and provide the number and value of Crop commodities on pig?	

16	43	<p>a. Can the Ministry of Agriculture clarify on Page 43 bullet point 2 on the distribution of chicks to farmers, i.e., 500 piglet supply from KRS? If so, is the maximum piglet produce per year?</p>	<p>The piglets from the Koronivia Research Station – Animal Health and Production Unit were supplied to 191 farmers in the 4 Divisions. The majority was supplied in the Central division due to the huge demand.</p> <p>The total number of piglets born in a year is 523.</p>
		<p>b. Day-old chicks 250 to 250 farmers (250 per female). Can the Ministry of Agriculture explain?</p>	<p>A total of 501 chicks were supplied to 150 farmers.</p>
17	47	Commercial Farmers Equity Package (CFEP):	

		Can the Ministry provide a breakdown on the Equity contribution?	<table><tr><th>Category</th><th>Equity Contribution per farmer</th><th>Borrowing Entitlement</th></tr><tr><td>Category 1</td><td>\$1,600 - \$2,500</td><td>\$8,000 - \$12,500</td></tr><tr><td>Category 2</td><td>\$2,500 - \$5,000</td><td>\$12,501 - \$25,000</td></tr><tr><td>Category 3</td><td>\$5,000 - \$10,000</td><td>\$25,001 - \$50,000</td></tr><tr><td>Category 4</td><td>\$10,000 - \$15,000</td><td>\$50,001 - \$75,000</td></tr><tr><td>Category 5</td><td>\$15,000 - \$20,000</td><td>\$75,001 - \$100,000</td></tr><tr><td>Category 6</td><td>\$20,000 - \$25,000</td><td>\$100,001 - \$125,000</td></tr><tr><td>Category 7</td><td>\$25,000 - \$30,000</td><td>\$125,001 - \$150,000</td></tr><tr><td>Category 8</td><td>\$30,000 - \$40,000</td><td>\$150,001 - \$200,000</td></tr><tr><td>Category 9</td><td>\$40,000 - \$50,000</td><td>\$200,001 - \$250,000</td></tr></table>	Category	Equity Contribution per farmer	Borrowing Entitlement	Category 1	\$1,600 - \$2,500	\$8,000 - \$12,500	Category 2	\$2,500 - \$5,000	\$12,501 - \$25,000	Category 3	\$5,000 - \$10,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	Category 4	\$10,000 - \$15,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	Category 5	\$15,000 - \$20,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Category 6	\$20,000 - \$25,000	\$100,001 - \$125,000	Category 7	\$25,000 - \$30,000	\$125,001 - \$150,000	Category 8	\$30,000 - \$40,000	\$150,001 - \$200,000	Category 9	\$40,000 - \$50,000	\$200,001 - \$250,000	
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18	48	a. Can the Ministry explain how many farmers benefited on the \$600,000.00 to establish the Goat Meat?	The funding was concentrated in the Northern division where a total of 18 farmers from the Northern division were assisted with this funding.																															

	<p>b. Can the Ministry justify on why the need to distribute pairs of sheep (Bullet point 3 on page 48).</p>	<p>This initiative was launched by the than Minister of Agriculture to expedite the multiplication process in the field; however, the outcomes did not achieve the intended objectives.</p> <p>A total of 31 recipients received the pair sheep. Till to date 98% of the farmers do not have either a male or a female animal. Others may have lost one due to death, stolen or others.</p>																																																																																																									
	<p>c. Please provide the names of those farmers who benefited from this program in Nawaicoba, Nadi.</p>	<table><tr><th>S/N</th><th>Farmers name</th><th>Phone contact</th><th>City/ttown</th><th>Province</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Dhan Latchmi</td><td>2109080</td><td>Lautoka</td><td>Ba</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Dhiraj Nair</td><td>9669717</td><td>Tavua</td><td>Ba</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Faizal Khan</td><td>7403542</td><td>Sovi Bay</td><td>Nadroga/Navosa</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Jalesi Vuki</td><td>9080361</td><td>Nadrala</td><td>Nadroga</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Parvati</td><td>8617230</td><td>Nawai</td><td>Nadi</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>Joeli Vatunitu</td><td>9068316</td><td>Yasawa</td><td>Ba</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>Raiyan Ali</td><td>9853105</td><td>Yaloku</td><td>Navosa</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>Josaia Vatulolo</td><td>9877703/9541094</td><td>Tagitagi</td><td>Nadroga/Navosa</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>Josiua Batitamata</td><td>9604892</td><td>Sigatoka</td><td>Nadroga/Navosa</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>Mohammed Shohab</td><td>8750330</td><td>Nadi</td><td>Nadi</td></tr><tr><td>11</td><td>Parmal Reddy</td><td>9824488</td><td>Nadrala</td><td>Nadroga/Navosa</td></tr><tr><td>12</td><td>Molly Murphy</td><td>9906280</td><td>Vatuqoro</td><td>Ra</td></tr><tr><td>13</td><td>Iliaseri Ikaciri</td><td>9441094</td><td>Nadroga</td><td>Nadroga/Navosa</td></tr><tr><td>14</td><td>Vimal Singh</td><td>9755582</td><td>Nawaicoba</td><td>Nadi</td></tr><tr><td>15</td><td>Rajendar</td><td>9588157</td><td>Benai, Ba</td><td>Ba</td></tr><tr><td>16</td><td>Ravnil Sharma</td><td>9919394</td><td>Rarawai,</td><td>Ba</td></tr><tr><td>17</td><td>Log Nadan</td><td>9316675</td><td>Nadrala</td><td>Nadroga</td></tr><tr><td>18</td><td>Raymound Ceazer</td><td>7372641</td><td>Waimalika, Nadi</td><td>Ba</td></tr><tr><td>19</td><td>Subhashni</td><td>9738023</td><td>Vatusuia</td><td>Ba</td></tr><tr><td>20</td><td>Faryaz Ali</td><td>9873438</td><td>Waya</td><td>Navosa</td></tr></table>	S/N	Farmers name	Phone contact	City/ttown	Province	1	Dhan Latchmi	2109080	Lautoka	Ba	2	Dhiraj Nair	9669717	Tavua	Ba	3	Faizal Khan	7403542	Sovi Bay	Nadroga/Navosa	4	Jalesi Vuki	9080361	Nadrala	Nadroga	5	Parvati	8617230	Nawai	Nadi	6	Joeli Vatunitu	9068316	Yasawa	Ba	7	Raiyan Ali	9853105	Yaloku	Navosa	8	Josaia Vatulolo	9877703/9541094	Tagitagi	Nadroga/Navosa	9	Josiua Batitamata	9604892	Sigatoka	Nadroga/Navosa	10	Mohammed Shohab	8750330	Nadi	Nadi	11	Parmal Reddy	9824488	Nadrala	Nadroga/Navosa	12	Molly Murphy	9906280	Vatuqoro	Ra	13	Iliaseri Ikaciri	9441094	Nadroga	Nadroga/Navosa	14	Vimal Singh	9755582	Nawaicoba	Nadi	15	Rajendar	9588157	Benai, Ba	Ba	16	Ravnil Sharma	9919394	Rarawai,	Ba	17	Log Nadan	9316675	Nadrala	Nadroga	18	Raymound Ceazer	7372641	Waimalika, Nadi	Ba	19	Subhashni	9738023	Vatusuia	Ba	20	Faryaz Ali	9873438	Waya	Navosa
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19	49	<p>Bullet Point 3 on Pig and Poultry Extension Programme:</p> <p>a. Can the Ministry explain why was there a need for a budget of FJ\$200,000.00 and did the farmers undertake the relevant program and if</p>	<p>8 trainings was conducted in the 2021/2022 FY.</p> <p><u>Pig Extension –</u></p> <p>The need for \$100,000 budget was because in the previous Financial Year there was only 4000 supervised piggery farmers of which 0.9% (37) assisted with infrastructures, 3.75% (150) assisted with improve breeds and 0.5% (19) assisted with portable digesters.</p> <p>Pork meat produced locally is only 90.3% self-sufficient. To attain full self-sufficient the \$100,000 was spend on reducing pre-weaner mortality by assisting farmers with farrowing crates and to increase production improved pig breeds was introduced to improve local herd genetics.</p> <p><u>Poultry Extension –</u></p> <p>The requirement for \$100,000 in the Financial Year arose because only 87% of meat production was self-sufficient.</p>																																																							

		so, how many were provided with the training?	To achieve self-sufficiency a rural slaughter was under construction and to enhance the diet of the community, day old chicks were provided to households that were still recovering from Covid–19.
		b. Can the Ministry provide an update of the construction of the two abattoirs in Nasinu and Vuda?	<p>Report on the Vuda and Nasinu abattoir upgrade of facilities amounting to FJD400,000 was done.</p> <p>This included: -</p> <p><u>Nasinu abattoir</u>: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change of ceiling, roof, the beam, boiler head, water tank, and chemical room upgrade; and • Purchase of 2 new refrigeration truck. <p><u>Vuda abattoir</u>: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change 4 chiller doors & curtains and magiti cold room; • Purchase 2 halving saw and hoist; • Plastering slaughter floors; and • Changing boiler tubes and upgrading refrigeration.
20	50	Can the Ministry provide an update on the number of registered kava exporters?	Yes.

21		What is the linkage of Fiji AG trade to the National investments Fiji?	<p>The Fiji AgTrade Unit plays a vital role in supporting agricultural trade within the Ministry. It is responsible for providing updated information on agricultural trade to extension officers and farmers, as well as coordinating with the operations division to ensure that market requirements and needs are integrated into the production process. Additionally, the unit offers agricultural trade advice to management and researches major export destinations to stay informed about the status of agricultural products in export markets.</p> <p>Moreover, the AgTrade Unit collaborates with Investment Fiji by providing insights on potential investment opportunities in the agriculture sector. It also assists Investment Fiji in engaging with exporters to promote Fiji's agricultural products for future investment initiatives.</p> <p>The unit's activities contribute to the MoAW's mission of fostering a resilient, inclusive, and innovative agricultural sector. The unit is key to promoting Fiji's agricultural trade.</p>
22	52	The Committee noted with great concern the high cost of imported product, and can the Ministry provide an insight on the mitigating factor and how can it be controlled?	<p>It is to be understood that Fiji imports most of the agricultural food products that it either cannot produce locally, products that have high production costs, or those that are fairly uncompetitive to produce locally due to cheaper imported prices. The Ministry has been undertaking several measures to reduce reliance on imported fresh produce.</p> <p>Programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce rice imports, the Ministry continues to invest in the Rice Industry through the Rice Farming Programme, Rice Research Programme, Farm Mechanization, and Small Farm Equipment. Rice farmers are assisted by providing machines, equipment, agro-inputs, and other essential items. • To reduce imports of livestock products, the Ministry has invested in capital programs such as the Beef Extension/ Research Programme, Sheep Extension Programme, Goat Extension Programme, and Dairy Development Programs, to name a few.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiji imports diverse fresh fruits such as grapes, oranges, apples, pears, and kiwifruit annually. These are again not locally produced; hence they contribute to the aggregate import of agricultural products. However, the Ministry also has a Fruit orchard Development program for fruits such as guava, mango, avocado, oranges, mandarins, dragon fruit, and other native varieties in hotels and supermarkets. • Commercial Agriculture Development Programme (CADP): • The CADP programs is targeted at elevating subsistence level to business (commercial) level. The programme supports import substitution commodities such as fruits and dairy in nurseries, hydroponic kit systems, fencing materials, milking sheds and materials and facilitates training at school and community levels. • Highland Farming Programme facilitates the expansion of high-value vegetable commodities in the highlands of Viti Levu, interior of Ba, Navosa, and Ra. • There are a number of capital programs developed by the Ministry aimed at ensuring food security and also to reduce the importation of food.
23		<p>On Biological Control of Invasive weed species:</p> <p>Why was there no awareness conducted by the Ministry on the above control of invasive weed</p>	<p>During the Covid-19 Period, there was no movement allowed for staff to conduct collection, mass rearing & release of Bio-control agents in the fields.</p> <p>After Covid-19 restrictions were lifted, efforts to raise awareness concerning the biological control of invasive weed species were undertaken. This information was integrated into the Plant Protection Training and Plant Health Clinic Training, conducted at Nailaga, in Ba MOWW&E Training Centre from the 12th to 16th April, 2021 and at the Koronivia Research Station from the 14th to 18th March 2022.</p>

		<p>species when the Covid restrictions were lifted?</p>	<p>Under the guidance of Natural Enemies and Natural Solutions at Whenua Landcare Research, the team studied and familiarized themselves with existing invasive species and biological control agents in the country. As a result, they established a nursery dedicated to weed biocontrol, which was set up between the 5th and 30th of March 2021.</p> <p>Further research enabled the team to confidently conduct surveys and map the presence of biocontrol agents (BCA) in Fiji, including <i>Puccinia spegazzinii</i>, <i>Calligrapha pantherina</i>, <i>Liothrips urichi</i>, and <i>Uroplata girardi</i>.</p>
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Appendix 2

Research Brief



Annual Report Summary – Standing Committee on Natural Resources

Ministry of Agriculture 2019-2020, 2020-2021, and 2021-2022 Annual Report

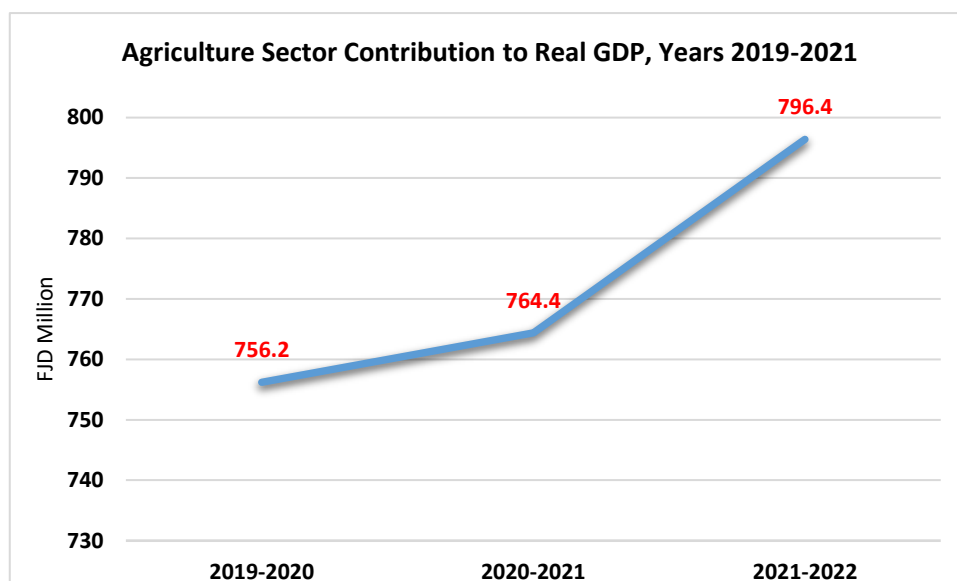
1.0 Introduction

This brief is provided to the Standing Committee on Natural Resources (“SC-NR” or “Committee”) as requested through its Secretariat. This comparative analysis is a summary of some of the key issues in the Ministry of Agriculture Annual Reports (“AR”) for the financial years 2019-2020, 2020-2021, and 2021-2022. The summary is designed to assist Honourable Members of the Committee to undertake comparative and related analysis of the Ministry’s performance as discussed in the three ARs. The narrative provided here is only intended to assist the Committee with its appraisal of the reports and does not aim to provide in-depth oversight on the Ministry’s performance.

2.0 Review of Ministry of Agriculture Annual Report

Review of Ministry of Agriculture Annual Report				
Activities	Ministry of Agriculture 2019-2020 – 2021-2022 Annual Report Summary			
Vision	A sustainable, competitive, and resilient agriculture sector.			
Mission	To create an enabling environment that accelerates sustainability, economic opportunities, climatic viability, and food and nutrition security for all Fijians.			
Values	<p>Excellence → We are passionate, dedicated and committed to deliver the best agricultural services for all Fijians.</p> <p>Integrity → We are committed to the highest ethical standards – honesty, transparency and trustworthiness.</p> <p>Accountability → We are responsible for our actions and decisions, committed to delivering the best for all Fijians.</p> <p>Innovation → We nurture creative and new ideas and constantly adapt to the ever-changing needs of our environment.</p> <p>Partnership → We demonstrate full commitment to relationships with our business partners. We are fair in our approach and ensure that we maintain long-term business relationships.</p> <p>Commitment → We are committed to deliver and reflect on all our values in our daily work.</p>			
Ministry’s Background	<p>The Agriculture Sector remains the backbone of Fiji’s economy since independence. Hence, its impacts cuts across all sectors and individuals in our developing nation.</p> <p>The overall mandate of the Ministry of Agriculture is to provide food and nutrition security, income and employment through a modernized and resilient agriculture sector.</p> <p>Its services are demarcated and driven by the five implementing divisions with service delivery offered via the Crop Extension Division, Crop Research Division, Animal Health & Production Division (AH&P), Human Resources, Finance and Information Division (HRF&I), and Economic Planning & Statistics Division (EP&S).</p>			
Highlights - Key Performance Indicators				
GDP	Table 1: Agriculture Sector Contributions to Fiji’s GDP			
	Agriculture GDP	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
	FJ \$ Million	756.2	764.4	796.4

Graph 1: Agriculture Sector Contributions to Fiji's Real GDP Trend



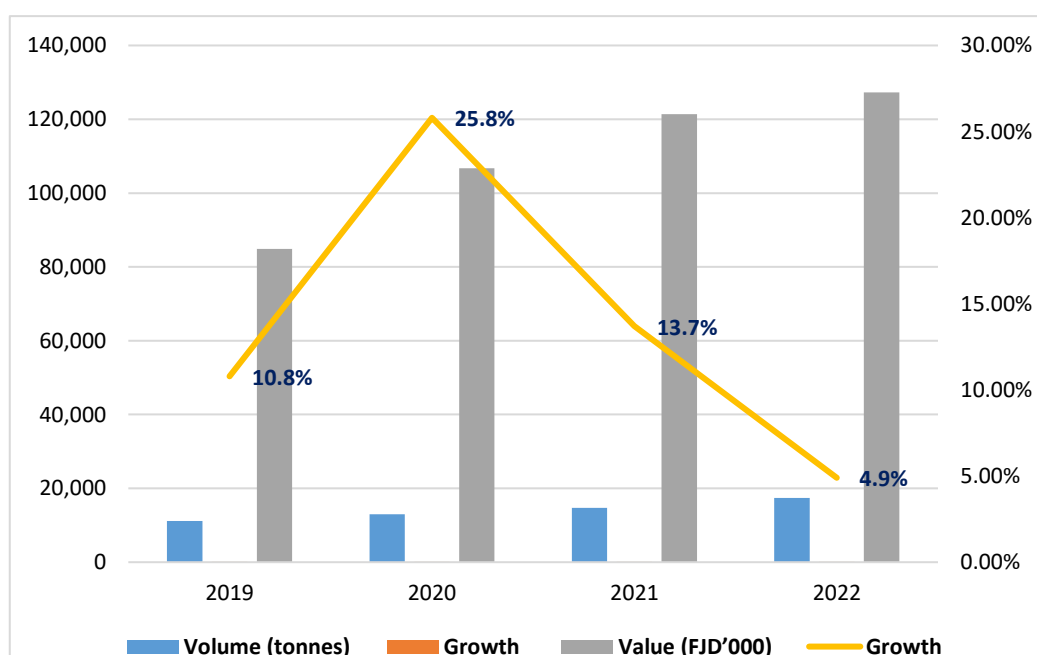
The sector is a key driver to Fiji's GDP and has contributed positively to the expansion of Fiji's economy. In FY 2019-2020, the real GDP value in Agriculture (inclusive of growing of sugarcane) accounted for 8.6% (FJD756.2 million) of the GDP. In FY 2020-2021, the real GDP value in Agriculture amounted to FJD764.4 million, and FY 2021-2022 increased to FJD796.4 million.

Export

Table 2: Volume of Fresh/Chilled Export for the last four years, 2019-2022

Year	Volume (tonnes)	Growth	Value (FJD'000)	Growth
2019	11,158	3.1%	84,836.3	10.8%
2020	12,980	16.3%	106,702.4	25.8%
2021	14,726	13.5%	121,349.4	13.7%
2022	17,415	18.3%	127,272.3	4.9%

Graph 2: Volume of Fresh/Chilled Export Trend in the last four years, 2019-2022





Financial Statement				
	Table 3: Agriculture Appropriation Statement for the years ended 2020, 2021, and 2022			
	FJD Million	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
	Total Operating	27.9	29.4	29.3
	Total Capital	31.4	33.7	29.4
	Total Expenditure	61.8	65.2	61.0
Budget	Table 4: Total Agriculture Budget Allocations for the FY 2019-20, 2020-21, and 2021-22			
	FJD Million	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
	Estimate	78,715.9	65,289.4	61,887.1
	Actual	61,686.1	46,641.4	50,855.5
	Variance	17,029.8	18,648	11,031.6

3.0 Sources

1. Ministry of Agriculture 2019-2020 – 2021-2022 Annual Reports
2. Ministry of Agriculture, Statistics: <https://www.agriculture.gov.fj/statistics.php>
3. Reserve Bank of Fiji (RBF), Quarterly Review March 2024: <https://www.rbf.gov.fj/quarterly-review-march-2024/>
4. Budget estimates 2019-2020: [2019-2020-Budget-Estimates-As-Approved-by-Parliament.pdf](#)
5. Budget estimates 2020-2021: [Budget-Estimates-2020-2021_1.pdf](#)
6. Budget estimates 2021-2022: [BUDGET ESTIMATES 2021-2022 Web.pdf](#)
7. Budget estimates 2022-2023: [2022-2023 Budget Estimates - As Approved by Parliament.pdf](#)
8. Budget estimates 2023-2024: [budget-2023.pdf](#)

20 August 2024 [As Amended 23 October 2024]

Disclaimer

This Annual Report Summary was prepared to assist the Standing Committee on **Natural Resources** in its review of the **Ministry of Agriculture 2019-2020 – 2021-2022** Annual Report. This summary should not be relied on as a substitute for specific advice. Other sources and information should be consulted. Whilst every effort has been made to ensure that the information is accurate, the Parliament of the Republic of Fiji will not accept any liability for any loss or damage which may be incurred by any person acting in reliance upon the information. The Parliament of the Republic of Fiji accepts no responsibility for any references or links to, or the content of, information maintained by third parties. For further information please email: Siteri Gaunalomani on email siteri.gaunalomani@parliament.gov.fj or siteri.gaunalomani@legislature.gov.fj

Appendix 3

Additional Information



WELCOME TO KORONUBU HOUSE

Parliament Standing Committee Natural Resources

16th April 2025



Overview of MOAW Programs

Crop Extension Services



Outline of Presentation

- Brief Introduction of non sugar sector in the Ba Province
- Main Capital Programs
- Main Highlights of MOAW Programs





Overall Leadership & Administration

- **PAO West** – Headed and overall administer for the whole Crop Extension Division and other Division in the Ministry of Agriculture and Water ways

Senior Officers:

- **SAO Ba** – In charge of all Crop Extension Services Ba Province
- **SAO AH&P W** – In charge of all livestock Extension Services in the Division
- **SRO Land use** – In charge of Land use Department in the Division
- **AO Farm Manager** – Farm Management, Infrastructure & Utilities
- **STA WW** – In charge of all Water ways relate developments in the Division

Main Capital Programs

Crop Extension Services

- Land Clearing [LPF]
- Women in Agriculture
- Farm Mechanisation
- Dalo Program
- Agriculture Extension Services
- Land Preparation Facility
- Highland Program
- Cocoa/Coffee Program
- Spices Program
- Coconut Program
- Yaqona Program
- Vanilla Program
- Rice Program

(Provincial Programs Ba)



LAND DEMOGRAPHIC

Province	Arable Land (ha)	Non-Arable Land (ha)	Total Land Area (ha)
Ba Province	50,553.46	198,699.87	249,253.33
Ba Total	30.64%	69.36%	100%

Source: Landuse Section



FARMERS PROFILE

Province	No.of District	No.of Villages	No.of Settlements	Farmers			Total Farmers
				Subsist	Semi - Commer	Comm	
Ba	25	130	300	10,616	3,129	109	13,854



Source: MOAW Census Report

CURRENT EXPORT COMMODITIES

FRUIT FLY HOST COMMODITIES

- Eggplant
- Chillies
- Papaya
- Mango
- Breadfruit



MAJOR NON FRUIT FLY HOST COMMODITIES

- Okra
- Long Bean
- Amaranthus
- Cluster Bean
- Cowpeas
- Pigeon Pea
- Rosella
- Taro Leaves



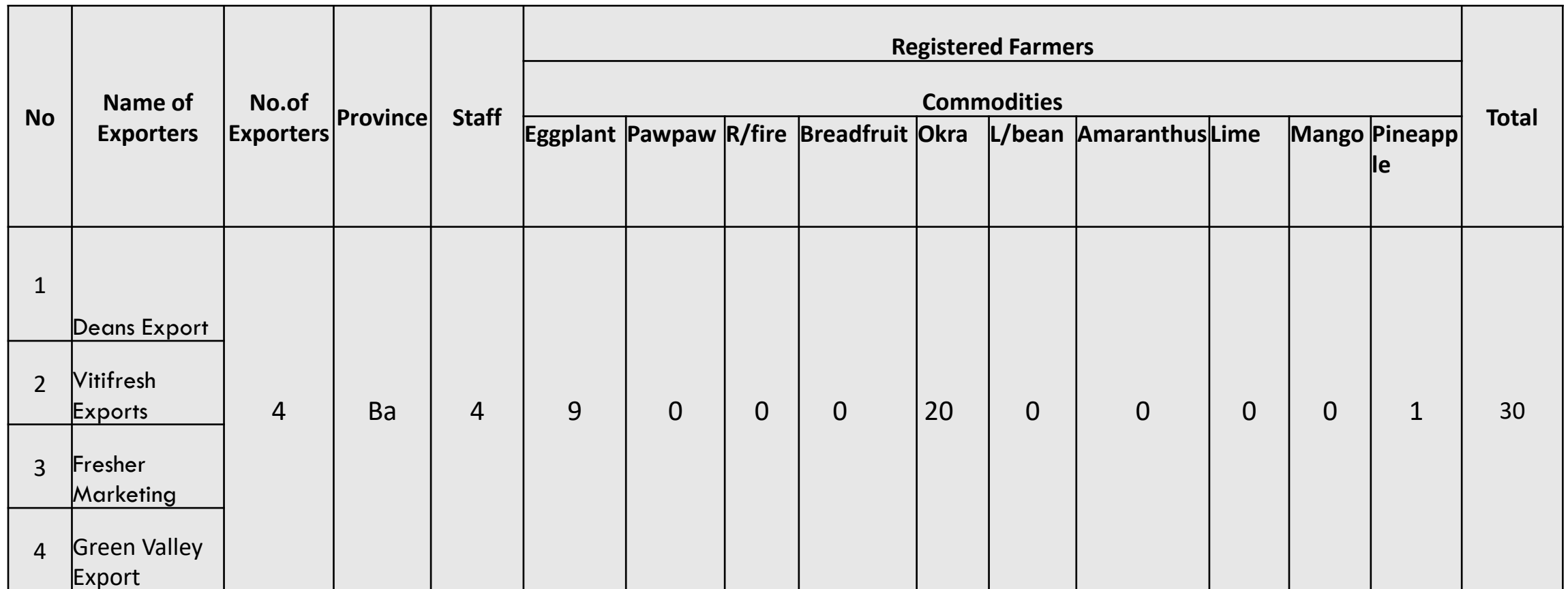


EXPORT PROFILE SUMMARY



EXPORT 2024/2025

Locality	No.of Staffs	Export Farmers	No.of Exporter	Production	
				Weight (kg)	Value (F\$)
Ba Province	4	30	4	171,330.45	\$844,796.32
GRAND TOTAL	4	30	4	171,330.45	\$844,796.32



LIST OF PROCESSORS AND POTENTIAL COMMERCIAL MARKETS

- Healthy Food Manufactures Fiji Ltd- supporting value addition at the village/farmer level
- Fiji Water – sourcing local agricultural produce and supporting rural communities
- Nature's Way Cooperative – involved in fruit treatment and export readiness
- Fresh Flow Farms – Sabeto
- Farm Boy – Nadi
- Elanoa Daunivalu - Sabeto
- Local supermarkets [Eg RB Patel, New World, Extra] for direct supply
- Local boutique hotels & eco tourism lodges



CONSTRAINTS

- Limited resources, staff [needs 8 technical staff – Bukuya Station, Yasawa Station] & vehicle [3]
- Quarters needs to be upgraded & renovated
- Limited funding for capital development Provision - 0.0072 % of the total provision (\$464,980.68 [VEP] to 13,854 farmers = \$33.56/farmer)
- Outdated crop compensation rate



VINAKA VAKALEVU



CAKAUDROVE BEEF STOCK BREAKDOWN

No	Farmer	Location	District	No. of Cows	Heifer		
1	Ruaqoli trust	Kuladrusi	Savusavu	15	5	2	2
2	Elder Edward	Naqere	Savusavu		2	1	
3	Emasi	Naidi	Savusavu	4		1	1
4	Gerald Barrack	Oneva Estate	Savusavu	7	1	2	2
5	HARMAN ARTHUR	LESIYACEVA	Savusavu	5	2	3	4
6	Jim Manuel	Korovesi	Savusavu	1	2	1	
7	Kolinio Tuqero	Savudrodoro	Savusavu	1		1	1
8	Len Haynes	Wina Estate	Savusavu	35	6	10	15
9	Manuel	Korovesi	Savusavu	2		1	1
10	Marieta	Nukubalavu	Savusavu	1			
11	Mike Crofoot	Tobunicemo Estate	Savusavu	10	1	1	2
12	Mosese Luvunameke	Yaroi	Savusavu	6			
13	Garry Simpson	Ruaqoli Estate	Savusavu	5	1	2	2
14	Petero Ratudri	Naidi	Savusavu				
15	Vesi Simpson	Kuladrusi	Savusavu	7	2	1	
16	Clarence Leper	Nukutoso Estate	Savusavu	30	5	3	10
17	Garry Simson	Qorovaga estate	Savusavu	5	4	5	6
18	Graham Haynes	Maravu Estate	Savusavu	56	15	20	13
19	Vivili village	Vivili village	Savusavu	12	8		
20	Waivuni village	Waivuni village	Savusavu	8	5	6	14
21	Mosese Nalico	Savudrodoro	Savusavu	9	3	1	2
22	Vilimoni Tuawaqa	Waimamaca stlmnt	Savusavu	3			
23	Albert Simson	Waibalabala Estate	Wailevu	2			
24	Amena	Tuvurara	Wailevu	1	2		
25	Anare	Sarava settlmnt	Wailevu	9	1	2	2
26	Asik Hussin	Tuvurara	Wailevu	1	2	1	1
27	Beni Tuivavalagi	Valeni	Wailevu	1	2		
28	Biabia village	Naviavia	Wailevu	6			
29	Elia Bureilobau	Waisali village	Wailevu				
30	Epeli Ganilau	Valeni	Wailevu	2	1		
31	Esala Qalo	Nakasa	Wailevu	2			
32	Fahim Mohammed	Tuvurara	Wailevu	14	1	2	3
33	Hassan	Tuvurara	wailevu	2	1	1	
34	Ilaitia Veramu	Levuka village	Wailevu	1			
35	Ilisoni	Vunivesi	Wailevu	1			
36	Inoke Bolakania	Waisali village	Wailevu	1			
37	Ioane	Vakativa	Wailevu	5		4	
38	Isikeli	Vunivesi	Wailevu	3			
39	Jese Ulacake	Bagata village	Wailevu	4			

40	Jese Ulacake	Bagata village	Wailevu	1			
41	Jona	Waisali village	Wailevu	3			3
42	Jone Dauwa	Naviavia village	Wailevu	1			1
43	Josaia	Naloaloa	Wailevu	1			
44	Joseph Wise	Naviavia village	Wailevu	7	2		
45	Kinijoji Maimalili	Wailevu	Wailevu	3			
46	Lagi Wati	Valeni	Wailevu	2	1		
47	Lekima Movere	Levuka village	Wailevu	3			
48	Lino Seru	Vakativa	Wailevu	2			
49	Lorima Badrau	Vunivesi	Wailevu	2		2	
50	Manasa	Levuka	Wailevu	1			
51	Manasa Matakibau	Valeni	Wailevu	2	4	3	2
52	Meli Qoya	Vunivesi	Wailevu	1			
53	Minati	Vunivesi	Wailevu	2			
54	Mohd Fahim Riyaz	Tuvurara	Wailevu	2	4	1	3
55	Mohd Fazil	Tuvurara	Wailevu	1	2		
56	Mohd Jabibullah	Tuvurara	Wailevu	1	2		
57	Mohd Khan	Tuvurara	Wailevu			4	
58	Mohd Shafiullah	Tuvurara	Wailevu	2	2		
59	Montfort Technical Institute	Balaga	Wailevu	15	8	5	3
60	Mubarak	Tuvurara	wailevu	1	1		
61	Nacanieli	Vunisoni sttlmnt	Wailevu	1			
62	Nacanieli Soderberg	Dawara village	Wailevu	4			
63	Nasrula	Tuvurara	Wailevu	1	1	1	1
64	Navitalai Seru	Natibitibi Sttlmnt	Wailevu	2			
65	Nemani Nayase	Valeni	Wailevu	1			
66	Ocami siaki	Laucala village	Wailevu	2	2		
67	Paula Vale	Vunivesi	Wailevu	9			
68	Repeka Alailea	Naloaloa	Wailevu	2			
69	Riyaz	Tuvurara	Wailevu	1	1		
70	Samuela	Nakasa	Wailevu	2			
71	Saratagane	Vunivesi	Wailevu	1			
72	Semesa	Valeni	Wailevu	1			
73	Seruloni Bobone	Nacodreudreu	Wailevu	3			
74	Suliano Kula	Bagata village	Wailevu				
75	Teniame	Vunivesi	Wailevu	7	1		
76	Atrul Nisha	Tuvurara	Wailevu	2	5		1
77	Kiri Simmons	Tuvurara	Wailevu	2			
78	Mohammed Nuashaad	Tuvurara	Wailevu		2	1	
79	Akuila Tamani	Laucala	Wailevu	1			
80	Sitiveni Aiwet	Laucala	Wailevu	1	2		
81	Samu Toga	Naviyaviya village	Wailevu	1	4		
82	Lagi Lata	Valeni village	Wailevu	3			
83	Navunicibi	Vanuavou	Wailevu	2			

84	Meli Uludrau	Vunivesi	Wailevu	2	1		
85	Iliesa Vonu	Vunivesi village	Wailevu	5	4		
86	Ilisoni Vaniqi	Vunivesi village	Wailevu	1	2		
87	Isimeli Vakacegu	Vunivesi village	Wailevu	4	2		
88	Aisake Vunidra	Vugalei sett	Wailevu	2	2		
89	Edward Emberson	BELEGO ESTATE	Wailevu	2			
90	Tafazul	Tuvurara	Wailevu	2			
91	Anare Lovobalavu	Sarava settlmn	Wailevu	2	3		
92	Pradepp Kumar	Vunivesi	Wailevu	2	2		
93	Jabibullal	Tuvurara	Wailevu	2			
94	Simione Suwar	Vunidamoli	Wailevu	1		2	
95	Ocami Sialei	Valeni	Wailevu	1	1		
96	Ligairi	Nabalebale	Wailevu	1			
97	Ropate	Nabalebale	Wailevu		1		
98	Nemani V	Nabalebale	Wailevu				
99	Nemani	Nabalebale	Wailevu		1		
100	Suliasi	Nabalebale	Wailevu				
101	Josefa	Nabalebale	Wailevu	2			
102	Vosayaco	Nabalebale	Wailevu	1	1		
103	Akilio	Nabalebale	Wailevu	2	1		
104	Samuela	Nabalebale	Wailevu	2	4		
105	Taniel	Nabalebale	Wailevu				
106	Atonio	Nabalebale	Wailevu				
107	Batavatava	Nabalebale	Wailevu		3		
108	Ralogaivau	Nabalebale	Wailevu	2			
109	Semi	Nakasa	Wailevu	5	1		
110	Timilai	Nakasa	Wailevu	4			
111	Toga Adidranica	Waisali village	Wailevu	2			
112	Tuqeta Finau	Naloaloa	Wailevu	1			
113	Valeni cluster	Valeni village	wailevu	2	4	1	1
114	Vaniqi Musuvale	Vunivesi	Wailevu	2			
115	Vasiti Bukatoga	vunivesi	Wailevu	1			
116	Sakeo Matakuru	Vunivesi	Wailevu	1	1	1	
117	Vasulevu Rakula	Levuka village	Wailevu				
118	Viliame	Nakasa	Wailevu	5			
119	Viliame	Vakativa	Wailevu	1			
120	Viliame	Vakativa	Wailevu	1			
121	Waisea Duwai	Vunivesi	Wailevu			1	
122	Waisea Volavola	Vatudredre	Wailevu				
123	Bruce Cornish	Waiwai Estate	Wailevu	20	2	4	3
124	Dr. Wolfgang	Malota Estate	Wailevu	7	1	2	2
125	Eroni Drodrolagi	Laucala	Wailevu	3	1	1	1
126	Jay Pal	Doguru Estate	Wailevu	20	8	9	4
127	Samu toga	Naviyaviya village	wailevu	2	3		

128	Sitiveni Aiweti 2	Laucala village	Wailevu	1			
129	Simione Svarua	Vunidamoli	Wailevu	2			
130	Pradeep Kumar	Vunivesi	Wailevu	2			
131	Zafulla Khan	Tuvurara	Wailevu	2			
132	Anare	Sarava settlmn	Wailevu	2		2	5
133	Isimeli Vakacegu	Vunivesi village	wailevu	1	2	1	
134	Anare	Nabaci village	Wailevu	2			
135	Ilai	Nabaci village	Wailevu				
136	Mereisi	Nabaci village	Wailevu				
137	Senivalati	Nabaci village	Wailevu				
138	Jemesa	Nabaci village	Wailevu				
139	Tiko	Nabaci village	Wailevu	2			
140	Joni	Nabaci village	Wailevu		2		
141	Tomasi	Nabaci village	Wailevu	1			
142	Kristine Newton	Belego Estate	Wailevu	5	3	5	7
143	George	Waibalabala Estate	wailevu	2	5		
144	Mr. Albert	Waibalabala Estate	Wailevu	5	1	1	2
145	Natua beef cluster	Natua village	WAILEVU	5	2	2	3
146	Sangram Singh	Doguru Estate	Wailevu	19	2	3	4
147	Wailevu village	Wailevu village	Wailevu				
148	Aminiasi Katonivuali	Vanuavou	Vaturova	3			
149	Beni	Wavu Village	Vaturova	6			
150	Esira	Vanuavou	Vaturova	22			
151	Gabriel Vetaukula	Kororerega	Vaturova				
153	Jone Rauqueqe	Vatukuca	Vaturova	1			
154	Kitione Mulo	Vatukuca	Vaturova	1	1		
155	Korokoli Cluster	Korokoli	Vaturova	12	4	4	5
156	Manu Ttuisavatu	Vatukuca	Vaturova			2	
157	Onisivoro Nalawa	Vatukuca Village	Vaturova	3	1		2
158	Sirino	Vatukuca Village	Vaturova	3			
159	Sisilio Tuiwalase	Vatukuca Village	Vaturova	1	2		
160	Tevita Baleigasau	Vatukuca Village	Vaturova	2			
161	Vanuavou Village	Vanuavou Village	Vaturova	15	4	3	2
162	Ider Jones	Waimotu Estate	Vaturova	10	1	2	2
163	Nubunicibi Settlement	Nubunicimbi	Vaturova	1			
164	Abele	Korotasere Village	Vaturova	4			
165	Waisale Turagabeci	Vatukuca Village	Vaturova	8	2	2	
166	Epi	Navetau Village	Saqani	3			
167	Epi Naulu	Malake	Saqani	12			
168	Esala Roko	Naboutini	Saqani	2			
169	Esala Rokocavi	Naboutini	Saqani	2			
170	Etika Wainiqolo	Navetau Village	Saqani	4			
171	Fereti Rayland	vatukarua	Saqani	5	1		
172	Iliesa Tuikenatabua	Lekeba	Saqani		2		

173	Iliuta Nacanalevu	Tawake	Saqani	1	5	3	1
174	Inoke Rokorere	Navetau Village	Saqani	1			
175	Jone	Malake	Saqani	2			
176	Jone Wala	Navetau Village	Saqani	4			
177	Joshua	Malake	Saqani	5		2	
178	Joshua Dimisi	Navetau Village	Saqani				
179	Kulavere	Vuniwai Village	Saqani	2			
180	Laisiana Toga	Vuniwai Village	Saqani	2			
181	Litea Lovoni	Naqa Settlement	Saqani	1	1		
182	Luke Malaude	aranileaba Settlement	Saqani	1	1		
183	Marika Tucika	Navetau Village	Saqani	6	3	4	6
184	Mataqali	Naboutini Village	Saqani	9	1		
185	Mataqali Vatukili	Naboutini Village	Saqani	5	3	2	1
186	Misi Peni	Navetau Village	Saqani	2			
187	Mosese	Navetau Village	Saqani	1			
188	Nakuku Project	Nakuku Settlement	Saqani	5	4	5	2
189	Netani Vuda	Lakeba Village	Saqani	5			
190	Peni Dalanaca	Malake Village	Saqani	5			
191	Peni Ravulo	Sese Village	Saqani				
192	Peni Ravulolo	Vanuauni Settlement	Saqani	3			
193	Rasoki Gavuso	Malake Village	Saqani	3			
194	Rusiate Nakuta 2	Yasawa Village 1	Saqani	5	2		
195	Jone Vakaboro	Vuniwai Village	Saqani	4	1		
196	Semi	Navetau Village	Saqani	1			
197	Setanaia Jale	Waivula Settlement	Saqani	2			
198	Sisitino	Navetau Village	Saqani	1			
199	Taitusi Quata	Nakawaga Village	Saqani	1			
200	Tuiletai	Biaugunu Village	Saqani	4			3
201	Ulaiasi Radoke	Navetau Village	Saqani	5			
202	Anare Vakulolo	Vuniwai Village	Saqani	9	4	1	
203	Verenika	Navetau Village	Saqani	11			
204	Vereti	Navetau Village	Saqani	3			
205	Vilikesa	Navetau Village	Saqani	1			
206	Pita	Yasawa Balavuriki	Saqani	4			
207	Peni Boleaneivalu	Yasawa Balavuriki	Saqani	2			2
208	Jone	Vatu Balavuriki	Saqani	1	1		
209	Aisake	Biaugunu Village	Saqani	1			
210	Anasa Drigita	Lakeba Village	Saqani	3			
211	Malakai Maiqili Tab	Lakeba Village	Saqani	1			
212	Etuate Tubuka	Lakeba Village	Saqani	2			
213	Mataiasi Tuitoga	Lakeba Village	Saqani	2			
214	Netani Vuda	Lakeba Village	Saqani	3		1	
215	Maciu Waqaira	Lakeba Village	Saqani	2			
216	Rasoni Navuso	Malake Village	Saqani	2		3	

217	Matau Navusa	Malake Village	Saqani	3			
218	Jone Rasuka	Malake Village	Saqani	4			
219	Isimeli Rokotuibau	Baleyaganiga Village	Saqani	2			
220	Jovesa Vudidra	Korolevu Village	Koroalau	8			
221	Lisa Nawaqamaira	Nakawaga Village	Koroalau	2			
222	Laisenia	Nakawaga Village	Koroalau	6			
223	Macu	Nakawaga Village	Koroalau	2		1	
224	Manasa Tui	Nakawaga Village	Koroalau	1			
225	Manoa Rokotovito	Vunidogoloa	Koroalau	3	1	1	
226	Marika Sade	Nakawaga Village	Koroalau	2		1	
227	Meli Gonebale	Vunidogoloa	Koroalau	2		1	
228	Nakama	Nakama Settlement	Koroalau	11	1		
229	Natoa Settlement	Natoa Settlement	Koroalau	2	1	4	
230	Nemani	Nakawaga Village	Koroalau	1		2	
231	Nemani Bikana	Nakawaga Village	Koroalau		3		
232	Nemani K	Korolevu Village	Koroalau	5			
233	Nukubolu Village	Nukubolu Village	Koroalau	9	2	1	
234	Osea	Nakawaga Village	Koroalau	2			
235	Osea Mara	Vunidogoloa	Koroalau	2		1	
236	Samuela Baivau	Vunidogoloa	Koroalau		1		
237	Paula Senileba	Vunidogoloa	Koroalau			1	
238	Peceli	Nakawaga Village	Koroalau	3			
239	Peni	Nakawaga Village	Koroalau	1			
240	Pita	Nakawaga Village	Koroalau	4			
241	Sailosi Seruvatu	Vunidogoloa	Koroalau	1			
242	Sakaraia Tikoitoga	Nakawaga Village	Koroalau	1	1		
243	Sakiusa	Nakawaga Village	Koroalau	1			
244	Salaciel Koroi	Nakawaga Village	Koroalau	1			
245	Atama Sanabusa	Vunidogoloa	Koroalau	1			1
246	Deo Chand	Warikaba	Koroalau	5			1
247	Epi	Nakawaga Village	Koroalau	3			4
248	Etuwate seru	Nakawaga Village	Koroalau	1	1		
249	Gani	Nakawaga Village	Koroalau	4			
250	Hari Chand	Warikaba	Koroalau	1		1	
251	Ilisoni	Nakawaga Village	Koroalau	1			
252	Jinet Kumar	Warikaba	Koroalau	2			
253	Jona Lolo	Nakawaga Village	Koroalau	1			
254	Veresa	Nakawaga Village	Koroalau	1		1	1
255	Vunidogoloa	Vunidogoloa	Koroalau	6			
256	Wanikesa	Nakawaga Village	Koroalau	1			
257	Jameqa	Vuinadi Village	Koroalau	1			
258	Sakaia	Vuinadi Village	Koroalau				5
259	Rayasi	Vuinadi Village	Koroalau	1			
260	Koa	Vuinadi Village	Koroalau	1			

261	Daveta	Vuinadi Village	Koroalau	1			
262	Mosese	Vuinadi Village	Koroalau	1			
263	Nakawaga Village	Nakawaga Village	Koroalau	11	5		
264	Nabua Village	Nabua Village	Koroalau	12	4		
265	Bucalevu Village	Bucalevu Village	Koroalau	5		1	
266	Timoci Keresi	Nukubolu Village	Koroalau	2		1	
267	Joeli Kalaugata	Nabua	Koroalau	8		1	
268	Manoa Racobo Maqanatangene	Nabua	Koroalau	23	3	4	1
269	Eroni	Wainika	Tawake	12		3	2
270	Samisoni Tadravakasi	Tawake Village	Tawake	2			
271	Penianai	Tawake Village	Tawake	2			
272	Korosi Vocea	Nagasauva Village	Tawake	2		1	
273	Tui Cuku	Wainika Village	Tawake	5		3	
274	Osea Taukula	Nabua	Navatu	4			
275	Sairusi Ravulo	Drekeniwai	Navatu	2		1	
276	Ruveni Beka	Drekeniwai	Navatu	1			
277	Deve	Drekeniwai	Navatu	1			
278	Saimone T	Drekeniwai	Navatu	2			
279	Mitieli	Drekeniwai	Navatu	2		1	
280	Simeli Cerelala	Drekeniwai	Navatu		1		
281	Nerami Tubalili	Tubalili	Navatu	1			
282	Samuela Tawake	Kubuna Village	Navatu	1			
283	iSimeli Cerelala	Drekeniwai	Navatu	2		1	
284	Waisea Nabuka	Kubuna Village	Navatu	9	1	1	2
285	Solomone Loanadakai	Kubuna Village	Navatu	2		1	1
286	Tuaneno	Korolevu village	Navatu	5			
287	Ilaitialement Waqalevu	Vugalei Set	Navatu	2			1
288	Valavala Estate	valavala est	Navatu	2	1	0	
289	Ratu Lalama	Drano village	Navatu	4		1	
290	Nani	Drano village	Navatu	3			
291	Lasenia	Drano village	Navatu	4			
292	Mataqali Korolevu	Drano village	Navatu	7	2	2	1
293	Jopoli	Drano village	Navatu	2			
294	Kitione Matai	Drano village	Navatu	2			
295	Waivula settlement	Drano village	Navatu	3		1	
296	Ita	Drano village	Navatu	1			
297	Moses Joti	Navakaka village	Navatu	4			
298	Josua Nayau	Navakaka village	Navatu	3	1	1	
299	Apenisa Raululu	Navakaka village	Navatu	7		3	
300	Josai Vakadrano	Navakaka village	Navatu	8			
301	Sitiveni Laso	Navakaka village	Navatu	4			
302	Makalesi	Navakaka village	Navatu	2			
303	Saimone	Navakaka village	Navatu	7		2	2
304	Apisalome Loganimasi	Navakaka village	Navatu	2			1

305	Solo Matiavi	Navakaka village	Navatu	2			
306	Joshua	Navakaka village	Navatu	7			
307	Eliki Kamuru	Navakaka village	Navatu	1		1	
308	Ilieasa M	Tabia village	Navatu	1			
309	Kitione B	Tabia village	Navatu	2			
310	Nemani T	Tabia village	Navatu	4			
311	Seci M	Tabia village	Navatu	3			
312	AnareB	Tabia village	Navatu	2			
313	Osea M	Tabia village	Navatu	3			
314	Sikeli Lati	Tabia village	Navatu	2		1	
315	Saiyasi	Tabia village	Navatu	4		2	
316	Tonio Rabici	Tabia village	Navatu	3	1	1	
317	Joeli Baca	Tabia village	Navatu	6		2	2
318	Siviroci Balicau	Tabia village	Navatu	3		1	
319	Iliasa R	Tabia village	Navatu	3			
320	Anasa	Tabia village	Navatu	2			1
321	Seci Waqavatu	Tabia village	Navatu	1			
322	Latu	Tabia village	Navatu	3			
323	Jone Radike	Tabia village	Navatu	10			
324	Marika	Tabia village	Navatu	1		1	
325	Etuate Dredudua	Koronatoga Village	Navatu	2		1	
326	Jeke Sakarai	Koronatoga Village	Navatu	2			1
327	Manasa Yagi	Koronatoga Village	Navatu	1	1	1	2
328	Sekope	Koronatoga Village	Navatu	8		1	
329	Inosi	Koronatoga Village	Navatu	4		1	
330	Joseva Raqiqi	Koronatoga Village	Navatu	2	1		
331	Saiyasi Manukawa	Koronatoga village	Navatu				
332	Jekope Bikai	Koronatoga Village	Navatu			1	
333	Waisale Turaga	Koronatoga village	Navatu	1			
334	Ponopate Nakelo	Koronatoga Village	Navatu	2			
335	Emosi Naidumu	Koronatoga Village	Navatu	1			
336	Isoa Vatutaqiri	Koronatoga Village	Navatu	1			
337	Vereimi Tukoli	Koronatoga Village	Navatu	1		1	
338	Posiano Atunaisa	Koronatoga Village	Navatu	1			
339	Isei Wasabalavu	Koronatoga Village	Navatu	2			
340	Titilia	Koronatoga Village	Navatu	1			
341	Emosi Veidre	Koronatoga Village	Navatu	1			
342	Inoke Kisi	Koronatoga Village	Navatu	1			
343	Manasa Bulisovasova	Koronatoga Village	Navatu	2			
344	Ilai Salalivaliva	Koronatoga Village	Navatu	1			1
345	Emosi Veidre	Koronatoga village		2			
346	Mikaele M	Koronatoga village	Navatu	9			
347	Simione Tumate	Koronatoga Village	Navatu	1			
348	BRIJA BUTTRU	DAWANA ESTATE	Navatu	1	2	0	0

349	Sekope	Nasinu village	Navatu	12			
350	Eliki Veitebe	Nasinu village	Navatu	2			
351	Esala Yabaki	Nasinu village	Navatu				4
352	Kitione V	Korosi Village	Navatu	1			
353	Kampta Prasad	Tabia	Navatu	1			
354	Josefa T	Korosi Village	Navatu	6			
355	Ana Finau	Viani Village	Navatu	6			
356	Yabakidrau Turaga	Nasinu village	Navatu	10			
357	Elena Wainibu	Nasinu village	Navatu	8		2	2
358	Voreqe Tuisuva	Nasinu Village	Navatu	2			
359	Gaunatalei	Viani Village	Navatu	2	9		
360	Samuela Tawake	Nasinu village	Navatu	2	1	1	2
361	Ponipate S	Nasinu village	Navatu	1			
362	Keresi Diwaqa	Nasinu village	Navatu	2			
363	Anaseini Dirawa	Nasinu village	Navatu	5			
364	Peniana Batibila	Viani Village	Navatu	5			
365	Sakaraia G	Viani Village	Navatu	1			
366	Laisania Kaluvere	Nakawaqa	Navatu	8			
367	Margret Brown	Navarau Estate	Navatu	3			
368	Samu Silio	Drekeniwai	Navatu	4	2	1	3
369	Aniutini Samuela	Nasinu Village	Navatu	7	1	1	1
370	Eliki Veitebe	Nasinu Village	Navatu	5	1	1	1
371	Vureqa Frasiko	Nasinu Village	Navatu	2	2	3	1
372	Jovesa Velo	Nasinu Village	Navatu	7			
373	Apimeleki T	Nasinu Village	Navatu	2	2		
374	Vilikesa Pio	Nasinu Village	Navatu	3			
375	Semi Tiuri Semi	Nasinu Village	Navatu	2		2	
376	Lote	Nasinu Village	Navatu	2	1	1	1
377	Sevanaia	Nasinu Village	Navatu	2			
378	Lino Waqa	Nasinu Village	Navatu	2	2		
379	Apenisa Mara	Nasinu Village	Navatu	2	1	2	
380	Sitiveni Vesikula	Nasinu Village	Navatu	1	1		
381	Lote Turaga	Nasinu Village	Navatu				
382	Apenisa Mara	Nasinu Village	Navatu	2			
383	Eva Mere Nailevi	Nasinu Village	Navatu	2	1		
384	Sekope Tuiseka	Nasinu Village	Navatu	2	2		
385	Valelaca 1	Nasinu Village	Navatu	1	2	5	2
386	Valelaca 2	Nasinu Village	Navatu	2			
387	Viliame Raikivi	Nasinu Village	Navatu	3			
388	Maleli Turiva	Nasinu Village	Navatu	1	1	1	1
389	Filipo Kawa	Nasinu Village	Navatu	2	2		
390	Etuwini Kamakama	Nasinu Village	Navatu	2	2		
391	Jone Tuizogo	Nasinu Village	Navatu	1	2	2	1
392	Samuela Baravilala	Nasinu Village	Navatu	1	2	2	

393	Viliame Luke	Nasinu Village	Navatu	3	2		
394	Lowane Viliame	Nasinu Village	Navatu	1			
395	Josefa Ravuto	Nasinu Village	Navatu	2	2		
396	Poate Nairabe	Nasinu Village	Navatu	1	1		
397	Pita Nairabe	Nasinu Village	Navatu	2	2		
398	Ligaviu Naciqu	Nasinu Village	Navatu	2	1		
399	Saimone Naciqi	Nasinu Village	Navatu	2	2		
400	Nacanieli Sivisivi	Nasinu Village	Navatu	2	1	1	
401	Esala Yabaki	Nasinu Village	Navatu	1	1		
402	Solomone Loanadakai	Nasinu Village	Navatu	6	2		
403	Joape	Nasinu Village	Navatu	2	3	1	
404	Tavite Samuela	Nasinu Village	Navatu	2			
405	Isikeli	Nasinu Village	Navatu	2			
406	Joapete	Nasinu Village	Navatu	2			
407	Kitione Matei	Drano village	Navatu	2	5		
408	Mosese Sanice	Drano village	Navatu	2	5	3	2
409	Senabu Kalitiana	Drano village	Navatu	2			
410	Elenani Marama	Drano village	Navatu	2	3		
411	Josaia Vakadrano	Drano village	Navatu	2	2	2	2
412	Lemeki Waqadrau	Drano village	Navatu	2			
413	Jone Lati	Drano village	Navatu	2			
414	Korolevu Mataqali	Drano village	Navatu	2	5	3	2
415	Ratu Lalama	Drano village	Navatu	2			3
416	Nemani Koroilagi	Drano village	Navatu	1	5	3	1
417	Apolosi Tanoa	korosi village	Navatu	2			
418	Savcuuuusi	korosi village	Navatu	10			
419	Anare B	korosi village	Navatu	2		3	
420	Ratu Sale	korosi village	Navatu	2	3		
421	Koila	korosi village	Navatu	1		3	2
422	Kenasi	korosi village	Navatu	6			
423	Apisai	korosi village	Navatu	6			
424	Eminioni N	korosi village	Navatu	6			
425	waisea Kaimuei	Korosi Village	Navatu	1			
426	Racula	korosi village	Navatu	6			
427	Samu Sisilio	Drekeniwai	Navatu	2			
428	Petro Davui	Bdrekeniwai	Navatu	5			
429	Paula Loganivou	Bucalevu village	Navatu	2	2		
430	Semesa Ratu	Bucalevu village	Navatu	10			
431	Valeme Koloniviti	Bucalevu village	Navatu		2	1	
432	LaiseniaVele	Bucalevu village	Navatu	3			
433	Manasa Lesuma	Botoireketi sett	Navatu	2			
434	Romanu			12	1		
435	Pecei Vusniceva	iukini sett, Drekeniwai	Navatu	1	1		2
436	Mosese Duriya	Drekeniwai	Navatu	1			

437	Anasa Cakaubalavu	Drekeniwai	Navatu	1			1
438	Ruveni Vau	kunuku sett, Drekeni	Navatu	1			
439	Emosi Rabalera	Drekeniwai	Navatu	3	2		
440	petro	Drekeniwai	Navatu	2			1
441	Taniela Naitini	Drekeniwai	Navatu				
442	Maika Milio Nacau	Drekeniwai	Navatu	1			
443	Malio Nacau	Drekeniwai	Navatu	3	1		
444	Sairusi Ravulo	Drekeniwai	Navatu	2		1	
445	Jo Ravulo	Vugalei Set	Navatu	2			
446	Tevita Verebasiga	Nasinu village	Navatu	3			
447	Rusiate Nakuta 2	Natewa	Natewa	1			
448	Isoa	Buca	Natewa	3			
449	Ilivasi Bunuve	Buca	Natewa	2			
450	Sevasi Namakula	Buca	Natewa	3			
451	Smisoni Dramu	Buca	Natewa		2	1	
452	Sawani Lesibobo	Buca	Natewa	1			
453	Aselani Kalau	BUCA	Natewa				
454	Mesake Delai	Buca	Natewa	6			
455	Sereima Talei	Buca	NATEWA				
456	Filomena M	Buca	Natewa				
457	Malakai Saladromo	buca	Natewa	2		1	
458	Kilimo Wailena	Buca	Natewa	2			
459	Eroni k	Buca	Natewa	3			
460	Apolosi V	Buca	Natewa	1			
461	Apenisa Veitoyaki	Buca	Natewa	4			
462	Misini Tawake	Buca	Natewa	2			
463	Jese V	Buca	Natewa	1			
464	Tevita Kau	Buca	Natewa	1			
465	Esala Surumi	Buca	Natewa				
466	Samisoni Drauna	Buca	Natewa			1	
467	Kitione Kali	Buca	Natewa			1	
468	Suliasi Dreinatewa	Buca	Natewa	1			
469	Epeli Laba	Buca	Natewa				
470	Seruwaia Rasila	Buca	Natewa	1			
471	Jale Senimoli	Buca	Natewa			1	
472	Paulini R	Buca	Natewa	1			
473	Waisele Wainiqolo	Buca	Natewa	2			
474	Sirino Vakaranu	Buca	Natewa	4	1	1	
475	Pio Rauwa	Marekaba sett	Natewa	1			
476	Waisea Vesikula	Marekaba sett	NATEWA	8			
477	Penaia Ose	Marekaba sett	Natewa	3			
478	Mitchi	Marekaba sett	Natewa	1			
479	Emosi	Buca	Natewa	1		2	
480	Katoni	Buca	Natewa	2			

481	Alusio Malake	Marekaba sett	Natewa	1			
482	Sikeli Tubuwale	Marekaba sett	Natewa	2			
483	Isimeli Wainiqolo	Marekaba sett	Natewa	6	1	1	
484	Ilaitia vana	Marekaba sett	Natewa	6			
485	William Laqanikoro	Marekaba sett	Natewa	9	2	4	1
486	Eveli Wainiqolo	Marekaba sett	natewa	6			
487	Filimoni Waqa	Vusasivo	Natewa	13	2		0
488	Aesake Lequa	Tukavesi	Natewa	5		2	1
489	Misaele	Vusasivo village	Natewa	8			
490	Timoci Divuniwainiwala	Vusasivo village	Natewa	1			
491	Usaia	Vusasivo village	Natewa	5			
492	Diseini	Vusasivo village	Natewa	3	1		
493	Senimili	Vusasivo village	Natewa	5			
494	Mesa	Vusasivo village	Natewa	2			
495	Jale	Vusasivo village	Natewa	2			
496	Nuve	Vusasivo village	Natewa	2			
497	Rokaci Waqa	Vusasivo village	Natewa	1			
498	Rusa	Vusasivo village	Natewa	1			
499	Soko	Vusasivo village	Natewa	3			
500	Sunia Drauna	Natewa village	Natewa	3	1		
501	Saele Celua	Vusaratu	Natewa	1		1	
502	Timoci	Vusaratu	Natewa	1			
503	Biraki Vetaia	Vusaratu	Natewa	1			
504	Isoa Vakadula	Vusaratu	Natewa	1			1
505	Mataqali Muana	Natewa village	Natewa	4	1		3
506	Ilisoni Sitobi	Salia village	Natewa	3			
507	Nemani Rayawa	Salia village	Natewa	2	0	0	0
508	Atonio Radica	Salia village	Natewa	2			
509	Suli	Navidi	Natewa	1			
510	Wane	Navidi	Natewa	1			
511	Saele	Navidi	Natewa	2			
512	Ilisoni Lasaga	Navidi	Natewa	1			
513	Jo Sagarara	Navetau	Natewa	2			
514	Mataqali Tunoa	Muana	Natewa	1	1		
515	Mateo Tusega	Naweni	Naweni	13	0	1	1
516	Karl Smith	Benau Estate	Naweni	15	5	2	
517	Laisiana Toga	Vuniwi village	Naweni	1			
518	Kulavere	Vuniwi village	Naweni	1			
519	Cama Kalawa	Tacilevu village	Naweni	1			
520	Daniela	Naweni village	Naweni	3			
521	Sam Newton	Vatudamu setlmn	Naweni	1			
522	Simeli	Vatudamu setlmn	Naweni	3			
523	Joana Vakaloloma	Vatudamu setlmnt	Naweni				
524	Peni Noaduadua	Domoninuku village	Naweni			2	1

525	Sulio Rataku	Naweni vllage	Naweni				
526	Iowane Sekawa	Naweni village	Naweni	1			
527	Josefa Celea	Naweni village	Naweni	1			
528	Thomas Andrews	Naweni village	Naweni	1		1	1
529	Wame Baravilala	Navava Estate	Naweni	47	10	10	9
530	Salaseini Yavukama	Levuka lailai	Naweni		9		
531	Nemani Buliruarua	Vunilagi	Naweni	1	2		3
532	Iliesa Bio	Nasinu village	Naweni	2	2	1	
533	Sanaila Sunabua Yavala	Waisere	Naweni	1	1		
534	Sima Naivalu	Waisere	Naweni	1	1		
535	Robert Lepper	Matakunea	Naweni	8	1		
536	Albert	Nanuca	Naweni	3	1	2	
537	John Fongman	Naqaravutu	Tunuloa	3			
538	Petero	Koroivonu	Tunuloa	2		1	
539	Selesitino Baniusa	Nadavaci	Tunuloa	8	1	2	1
540	Joji	Nadavaci	Tunuloa	1			
541	Mika Ting	Tunuloa	Tunuloa	2			
542	David Simpson	Tuvamilla Estate	Tunuloa	15		4	
543	DANIELE WAQALEVU	KAROKO	Tunuloa	2			
544	Joji	Nadavaci	Tunuloa	1			
545	Nemesia Seretubuna	Koroivonu	Tunuloa	1			
546	Kalisitio Maika	Koroivonu	Tunuloa	5			
547	Seterano Seru	Koroivonu vullage	Tunuloa	5	2	3	5
548	Vilimoni Tuawaqa	Waimamaca stlmnt	Tunuloa	3			
549	Iowane Paulo	Valecia	tunuloa	1	1		
550	Jese Midralawa(family)	Buca	tunuloa	9			
551	Samuela Kelekeivesi	Karoko	Tunuloa	9			
552	Jack Andrew	Kasavu estate	kaudrove Vanua	5	2	3	4
553	Lindon Pickering	Naqalaka	Cakaudrove Vanua	7	1	1	2
554	Atunaisa Laqeretabua	Vunikura	kaudrove Vanua	8	3	2	2
555	Nawi Village	Nawi	kaudrove Vanua	13	1	1	2
556	Philip Andrews	Levukalailai Estate	kaudrove Vanua	2	2	3	4
557	Henry Shute	Nanuca village	kaudrove Vanua	8			
558	Iowani Cawaru	Kasavu estate	kaudrove Vanua	1	1		
559	Ritesh Autar			3	1		
560	Sakeo Viriri	Vunilagi		3	1		1
561	Charli Wainiqolo	Marekaba	kaudrove Vanua	7	2	1	
562	Kolinio Vasuilagi	Navonu	kaudrove Vanua	3			
TOTAL				1879	413	317	260

OWN

Heifer Calf	Bull Calf	Steer			B/ Bull	W/ Bull	Total
1	1	4	2	1	1		34
							3
2	1	1		1			11
3	3	2	1	0	1		22
5	5	4	2	1	1		32
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Appendix 4

Submission Photos



Appendix 5

Site Visit Photos



