

FIJI, SAMOA, (SOLOMON ISLANDS) / PACIFIC COMMUNITY



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

GLOBAL
PROGRAMMING
CONFERENCE

Project title	Enhancing resilience of agriculture and food security in the Pacific Island Countries through managing climate induced transboundary plant, animal pests and invasive exotic aquatic species threats.			
Result areas	Sector	Total financing, USD	GCF financing, USD	Financial instrument
Most vulnerable people and communities Health and well being, food and water security Ecosystem and ecosystem services	Public	41,700,000	34,000,000	Grant
Description of specific climate change problem and how the project will address it	<p>Climate change is altering the distribution, incidence and intensity of animal and plant pests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fruit Flies: As a result of changes in temperature, fruit fly host crops have the tendency to be fruiting more, resulting in a build-up of fruit fly populations that infect host crops and affect a wide range of stakeholders. • Livestock : Extreme climatic conditions cause heat stress in animals affecting both production and reproduction and increasing disease susceptibility. Uncontrolled disposal of pig waste from infected pig farms into the frequent flooded streams/rivers during heavy rain-falls, cyclones or tropical storms inevitably spreads leptospirosis organisms to livestock and human populations downstream. • Likelihood of TLB spreading with CC to locations currently free of the disease, such as Cook Islands, Fiji, Tonga and Vanuatu <p>Although biosecurity has long been a challenge for Pacific Island Countries, and would still be a challenge in a “without CC scenario”, incremental risks to biosecurity associated with CC (e.g) would push the countries past a tipping point, whereby they can no longer cope without strengthening the required bio-security systems.</p>			
Alignment with key country priorities and stakeholders engaged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contribute to the countries’ NDCs and also to relevant national sector and CC policies and plans • countries prioritise agriculture (crops, livestock and fisheries) for food security. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Fiji, agriculture policy recognises that agriculture already faces huge constraints including : poor quality and availability of planting material; a lack of efficient pest control and monitoring programmes; high post-harvest losses and increasing risks on animal health and high cost of purchased feed. • In Samoa, key Outcome 2 of the Strategy for Development of Samoa aims to increase productivity, highlighting the need to increase food, nutrition and income security. • Solomon Islands’ MAF vision is “<i>self-sufficiency in food and increased income generating opportunities in farming</i>”. NAPA identifies agriculture and food security as main vulnerable sector. Currently dealing with an acute incursion of the Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle rapidly spreading within the country and to neighbouring countries 			

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Activities

- Surveys of pest & disease/vector surveys under various CC scenarios to enhance assessment of biosecurity risks
- Strengthen mechanisms and national capacity for surveillance, early warning, testing and analysis of main Pacific and foreign plant and animal pests, including human capacity building at all levels
- Strengthen regional biosecurity mechanisms as cross-boundary cooperation in surveillance, diagnostics, epidemiology and containment and regional co-ordination and alliances for more effective risk assessment, prevention, monitoring and control
- Support Farmer Field Schools (FFSs) to train cohorts of climate resilience users and demonstrate potentials of more resilient cropping / livestock / fisheries systems which can reduce vulnerability to the impacts of CC-related transboundary pests
- Support public awareness raising initiatives, highlighting how transboundary threats can adversely impact agriculture and food security, and implementation of national and community level early warning and emergency response plans.

Expected outcomes

- 1) Improved adaptive capacity of national and regional biosecurity operations to deal with climate change
- 2) Strengthened national and regional resilient biosecurity systems
- 3) Resilient Food systems to the climate change induced threats from transboundary pests and exotic species

Paradigm shift potential

- The food security and value chain approach will promote climate resilient and low-emission sustainable and integrated production systems that will stimulate growth & market access and that is more adaptable to CC.
- reduction in risks of programme countries' agricultural systems being devastated by transboundary pests / diseases (e.g. taro leaf blight which devastated agriculture in Samoa in the early 1990's), through the improvement of more productive and resilient agricultural systems and the increased opportunities for intra-pacific trade.