

## Minutes

### Third meeting of the Action Coordination Committee of the Western Pacific NARI EU-ARD project

30 April 2013, Lae, PNG

Venue: Head Office of the national Agricultural Research Institute (NARI)

#### Present on the meeting were:

1. Dr Raghunath Ghodake, NARI, chairperson (for Opening and on Agenda item 1)
2. Dr. Sergie Bang, NARI, Chairperson for all but the first agenda items
3. Dr. Norah Omot, NARI, leader of socio-economics component of the project, member
4. Dr. Birte Komolong, NARI, leader of crop improvement component of the project, member
5. Dr. Peter Gendua, NARI, leader of the crop diversification component, member
6. Dr. Dominik Ruffeis, BOKU-NARI, water systems expert, member
7. Mr. Johannes Pakatul, NARI, soil moisture and conservation expert, Member
8. Mr. Jimi Saelea, MAL, project senior scientist, SI, member
9. Mr. Jules Damutalau, MAL, acting project sub-coordinator for SI, member
10. Mr. Peter Iesul, DARD, project sub-coordinator for VU, member
11. Dr. Roger Malapa, VARTC, project senior scientist for VU, member
12. Dr. Workneh Ayalew, NARI, action coordinator & leader of the livestock comp., member
13. Dr. Laurie Fooks, NARI, component leader for information exchange and networking, member

#### Apologies:

1. Mr. Joshua Ryan, NARI, M&E expert, member, on study leave in Australia.

Meeting called to order at 9:15am.

#### Agenda

The following agenda items were tabled and approved for deliberation:

1. Follow up of outstanding matters from the last meeting
2. Year 2 project technical report submitted to the European Union
3. Overall progress of the project:
  - 3.1. Brief on the needs assessment process that led to the site plans
  - 3.2. Update on implementation of site plans and activity coordination
  - 3.3. Brief update from Solomon Islands
  - 3.4. Brief update from Vanuatu

4. Technical matters that require guidance from the Committee
  - 4.1. Approval of the revised list of activities and site plans
  - 4.2. Update on cross-cutting issues (gender, HIV/AIDS, conflict resolution)
  - 4.3. World Vision –Vanuatu not actively participating
5. Year 2 project expenditure verification report
6. AOB

With no additional agenda items suggested for inclusion, and the tabled agenda items approved without modification, the meeting went ahead with deliberations.

**Agenda 1: Follow up of outstanding administrative matters from the last meeting:**

**Briefing:**

Four outstanding matters were identified for follow up at the last meeting:

1. Request to BOKU to continue to encourage student assignments within the water component: this was reported as done. BOKU is currently considering candidate students who can be assigned to work in irrigation related matters of the soil moisture management work of the project under the supervision of Dr. Dominik Ruffeis.
2. Managing raised expectations of communities: the extended needs assessment exercises had inevitably raised expectations of target communities, sometimes in subject areas outside scope of the project. This matter was reported as work in progress. Research teams will continue to handle this subject with caution.
3. Continue to observe cross-cutting issues: these are gender, HIV/AIDS, conflict resolution and communication & visibility. These are also reported as work in progress, requiring continual checking through implementation of various project activities. The meeting also emphasised the need for continual awareness on gender as well as HIV/AIDS throughout project implementation in all the sites. Suggestion was made to recognise and provide special support to women for their exemplary efforts. The meeting also recognised the challenge in dealing with cultural and traditional setbacks in trying to discuss HIV/AIDS related matters. The project should seek support and guidance from NGOs like World Vision that have experience working in these areas.
4. Seek approval of EU for recommended Travel Allowance rate changes: the action coordinator contacted the Contracting Authority and secured official approval of the recommended changes. The changes were therefore made effective from 27 July 2013 (Annex 1).

**Resolution:**

Acknowledged completion of outstanding matters and noted that there are no pending or arising matters.

## Agenda 2: Year 2 project technical report submitted to the European Union

### Briefing:

- Report was prepared and submitted in the format provided by European Union.
- Overall project performance remained per plan and timeframe. No major departures from plan. Interim progress assessment report gave an overall score of B (very good) (Annex 2).
- Site plans finalised and implementation started (Annex 3); project consultation scheduled for 13-14 May 2013 to discuss implementation modalities.
- Delayed activity:
  - this third meeting of the Committee was postponed from its original set date during the second week of February due to the inconvenience in relation to the New Year holiday season across the three project countries.
  - Signing of sub-contracts: two were signed in March 2013, one with Kastom Gaden Association (KGA) of Solomon Islands and the other with the Vanuatu Agricultural and Technical Centre (VARTC). The third one is pending due to the targeted institution (World Vision Vanuatu) being unable to assign technical staff that can handle agreed tasks at the key project site (Middlebush) in Vanuatu. The project team is exploring opportunities with another associate institution, World Vision – PNG. The sub-contract will be finalised as soon as agreement is reached between the two parties.
- Major constraint during Year 2 was the delayed transfer of budget from EU:
  - This was caused by: 1) the much longer time than expected it took the nominated auditor to submit the Year 1 expenditure verification report; and 2) the pre-condition of at least 70% of Year 1 budget expenditure for the release of the second pre-financing instalment. Both have subsequently been resolved and the Year 2 budget was eventually credited to the project account on 05 December 2012, during Q3 of Year 2. A few major procurements had to be held back when the account balance was too low; to allow essential project activities continue unabated, NARI advanced PGK200,000 in October 2012.
  - Another constraint was the perceived security uncertainty during the general election period in PNG in June and July 2012. Some planned community level engagements had to be delayed by a few months, and attempts were made to make up for lost time by running tight field level actions during the third quarter of Year 2.
- All partner institutions have been actively involved during Year 2:
  - BOKU: during Year 2 BOKU has fully met its partnership commitments under this project. The post-doc scientist, Dr. Dominik Ruffeis, has been on duty since December 2011. Prof. Willibald Loiskandl also paid visit to PNG and Vanuatu at the end of Year 2. Mr. Roland Treitler also visited PNG from 19 to 29 October 2012. BOKU further offered to assign more graduate students to work on project research sites. No operational constraints

encountered. But the long delay in transfer of budget to pay for Dr. Ruffeis's time was cause of concern on both sides; the transfer was eventually made in December 2012 after project budget was credited into the project account. To avoid further inconvenience, the Year 3 payment due to BOKU was transferred in February 2013.

- MAL: it met its commitments in full. Mr. Jules Damutalau was promptly assigned as replacement project sub-coordinator when Mr. John Bosco Sulifoa left his position early in Year 2. Mr. Jimi Saelea, Under-Secretary Technical, was assigned as the senior project scientist when Mr. Maclean Vaqalo moved on, but the replacement took some time. Rehabilitation of the MAL tissue culture laboratory took much longer than expected. No major constraints encountered.
- DARD: the team remained actively involved in all planned activities, and no constraints have been encountered. When the project sub-coordinator in Vanuatu (Mr. Ruben Markward) left his position in DARD, Mr. Peter Iesul was immediately assigned to replace him. Similarly, when the senior project scientist (Mr. James Wasi) was seconded full-time to another project, Dr. Roger Malapa of VARTC, an associate institution to the project, was assigned to replace him. Limited human capacity in the conduct of substantive research at project sites remained a challenge in Vanuatu. VARTC, the mandated government agricultural research institution in Vanuatu, continued to serve the project very well. At the end of Year 2, VARTC signed the planned sub-contract to undertake specific R&D activities.
- Except World Vision – Vanuatu, all recognized associate institutions have been involved in implementation of the project across the three project countries. These are (see Annex 2 for details):
  - Department of Agriculture and Livestock (DAL) of PNG:
  - National Weather Service (NWS) of PNG
  - Solomon Islands Meteorological Service
  - Kastom Gaden Association (KGA) of Solomon Islands
  - World Vision (WV) Pacific Development Group: During Year 2, this international NGO underwent re-structuring and the country offices became more independent in their operations. As a result, the planned sub-contracting of this associate institution for activities across three countries could not materialise. Given the planned project activities that relate to activities in water and sanitation, especially in Vanuatu and PNG, technical staffs of WV in these countries have been actively engaged in the stakeholder consultations. Lately the Vanuatu branch of WV informed the project of its inability to assign a member of their staff to work with us at the project site on Tanna Island (Middlebush). The project will consider other available options.

- Ministry of Mines and Energy – Water Resources Management Division of Solomon islands
- Vanuatu Meteorological Service
- Department of Geology, Mines and Water Resources of Vanuatu
- Vanuatu Agricultural Research and Technical Centre (VARTC)
- Other third parties involved during year 2: a number of institutions not mentioned in the project design document, have been involved in the project across the three countries (see Annex 2 for details):

**PNG:**

- Fresh Produce Development Agency (FPDA)
- The Highland Piggery and Farmers and Association: this is a strong CVO active in the highlands of PNG. Their members are actively involved in the project at the Tambul site.
- The Papua New Guinea Women in Agriculture Association (PNGWiA).

**Solomon Islands:**

- Vois Blong Meri Solomons
- Quality Hatchery Ltd.

**Vanuatu:**

- Department of Livestock & Quarantine
- SPC-GIZ project on Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Islands Region by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
- Farm Support Association (FSA)
- Live and Learn.

- Project communication and visibility activities: these continued throughout Year 2 in the form of :
  - Acknowledgement of budget support from EU and partners on all official functions
  - Publicity articles on local newspapers, newsletters, website
  - Project website: <http://ard.nari.org.pg/activities/index/>
  - Office signboards, asset stickers
  - Project site signboards
  - Formal communication using the project letterhead.

**Resolution:**

- The meeting recognised good progress made during Year 2 in project implementation and decided to leave technical details with respect to revised list of activities and the logframe to the planned project consultation workshop in PNG at NARI on 13 and 14 May 2013.

- The committee stressed the need for local ownership of the project by relevant stakeholders to improve chances for success and sustainability. Care should be taken not to make redundant efforts in the same location. When cases of activity overlap emerge, local teams should consider relocating target sites with the view to canvassing more beneficiary communities. Equity issues might arise when multiple projects operate at the same location compete especially for limited human resources

### **Agenda 3: Overall progress of the project:**

#### **Briefing:**

- Dr. Norah Omot made a brief presentation on the subject, especially tasks undertaken during year 2, namely:
  - Data analysis of the baseline survey was completed in 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter of Year 2
  - Results presented to relevant provincial, district and site-level stakeholders for further discussion and refinement before reporting them back to the communities.
  - Results presented back to the communities in reporting back workshops to verify information and their interests. Information sessions (booth sessions) were organized to present key messages and issues identified by components (crops, livestock, soil/water/, socioeconomics) from the survey data;
  - The key issues were then prioritized through voting separately by male and female farmers. This process was found to be revealing. There was a case of one blind woman farmer who managed to vote on her preferred activities by seeking assistance from peers.
  - Detailed discussions were held on the top priority issues identified and potential solutions; this was followed by identification of interested lead farmers on specific activities.
  - Community reporting back workshops in all sites were completed in mid July 2012. This was followed by participatory development of site plans, which were completed in December 2012.
- Dr. Birte Komolong provided a brief on development of the site plans and indicated that a meeting in PNG of component leaders, site coordinators/managers is planned for 13/15 May to refine implementation plans and discuss issues affecting PNG site implementation. The meeting will discuss communication and reporting modalities and M&E arrangements.
- Mr. Jules Damutalau provided a brief update on activities in Solomon Islands. He indicated that further country level discussions on site plans will be organised after the project team consultation in PNG.
- Mr. Peter Iesul presented a brief update on activities in Vanuatu. He reported that the first country level consultation on site plans was held earlier this year, and further discussions will be held in a planned second meeting. He mentioned three on-going projects in Vanuatu that are complementary to this project – The World Bank

financed Rural Development Project, the FAO financed Vegetable Promotion project and the UNDP Climate Change Adaptation project. These involve the same a set of experts in the country and provide opportunities for collaboration.

**Resolution:**

- The Committee underlined the need to integrate and coordinate various project activities at site and country levels; so long as local institutions take lead in implementation of preferred activities, attempt should be made to streamline these activities within regular service delivery.
- It also urged MAL to fast-track the pending rehabilitation work at the MAL tissue culture laboratory in Honiara to allow starting dependent planned activities.
- Opportunities for using locally available technological options should not be missed, especially when target communities have expressed need for technical assistance and limited staff time is available to cater for these needs.
- Project team encouraged facilitating country level refinement of site level plans for SI and VU like the one planned for PNG on 13 and 14 May to better coordinate activities and enhance effective implementation of these plans without necessarily relying on outcomes of related activities in PNG.

**Agenda 4: Technical matters that require guidance from the Committee:**

**Briefing:**

- Update on cross-cutting issues (gender, HIV/AIDS, conflict resolution): nothing substantive emerged that require attention of the Committee. These are very much work in progress, requiring continual checking through project implementation. Mention was also made of the emphasis that this meeting placed earlier on the need for continual awareness on gender as well as HIV/AIDS throughout project implementation in all the sites, despite the challenge in dealing with cultural and traditional setbacks in trying to discuss HIV/AIDS related matters. Attempt will be made to recognise and provide special support to women for their exemplary efforts. The project will seek support and guidance from NGOs like World Vision that have experience working in these areas.
- Environmental degradation issues, especially those related to soil erosion, are being taken up by the team working on soil moisture management and conservation.
- Approval of the revised list of site level outputs and activities was sought from the Committee as these constitute a level of variation of the list of activities included in the project document. This list is presented in Annex 3.
- In view of the expressed inability of World Vision –Vanuatu to assign one of their experts to actively participate in implementation of planned water supply related activities at Middlebush, Vanuatu, approval is sought from the Committee to explore alternative arrangements. Dr. Dominik Ruffeis has engaged World Vision – PNG to see whether they can deliver the technical assistance needed, in particular facilitating community level processes in the establishment and management of hygienic rural

water supply services at village level. Local institutional support will still be needed to facilitate especially training and supervision of related activities at Middlebush.

**Resolution:**

- The project team should continue to monitor the cross-cutting issues through implementation of all activities while also recognizing cultural and traditional challenges in openly discussing sensitive HIV/AIDS and gender issues. Focus should be on raising awareness at every available opportunity.
- The Committee acknowledges that the main focus of the project with respect to these cross-cutting issues is on upholding equity and sustainability principles in the implementation of project activities, especially gender and HIV/AIDS.
- The revised list of site level outputs and activities is approved in principle without reservation. It was pointed out that project teams should seriously consider the methods applied in the implementation of site plans. For instance, the two methods now being tested are model farmers and Farmer Field Schools, the theoretical underpinnings of which need to be reviewed and understood for effective implementation. It is also important that all activities at each site be integrated and coordinated not only within the project team but also with those of other stakeholders.
- The Committee noted the unfortunate situation with respect to inability of World Vision – Vanuatu to continue to be involved in project activities. The project team is encouraged to explore alternative arrangements and consider sub-contracting such institutions to handle the pending tasks.

**Agenda 5: Year 2 project expenditure verification report:****Briefing:**

- Project office finalised the required interim annual report in March 2013 and submitted to the auditor (PwC), and allowed them to evaluate project books. Their query on bank reconciliation took a month to sort out. But they are yet to finalise their expenditure verification report to be delivered to EU Delegation Office in Port Moresby.
- Due to late (Dec 2012) release of budget, overall expenditure remained lower than projected.
- What was regarded as “overpayment” last year was recovered in full during Year 2.
- Overall project expenditure by budget category so far is on average about a third of the allocation (Table 1). Other than the rather late transfer of Year 2 budget, no major constraints related to budget have been experienced.

Table 1: Summary of Year 2 expenditure (in Euro) by category

Categories	Total budget (€)	Year 1 costs (€)	Year 2 costs (€)	Total (€) (%)
Human resources	1,741,674	331,943	305,382	637,325 (36.6)
Travel	451,005	49,069	106,023	155,092 (34.4)
Equipment & supplies	798,350	10,682	246,063	256,745 (32.2)
Local office costs	94,657	12,946	20,537	33,482 (35.4)
Audit, visibility	65,000	6,482	12,916	19,398 (29.8)
Workshops, re-granting	107,000	9,718	39,244	48,962 (45.8)
Total	3,660,011	420,839	820,341	1,241,180 (33.9)

**Resolution:**

- The project office should consider up-to-date budget balance to component leaders at least on budget lines that are clearly dedicated to specific components.
- The pending decision on whether and how many rain-out shelters to build for purposes of the project should be expedited so as to make sure the planned activities are implemented and allocated budget is put to good use. This matter be taken up by the expert teams in the crop improvement, crop diversification and soil moisture management, reach a final decision and communicate the same to the project office.

After having covered all agenda items, without leaving pending matters, the meeting was adjourned at 3:45pm, after having received official dinner invitation from the Director General of NARI.

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## Annex 1: Official communication on revision of Travel Allowance rates of the project from 27 July 2013



Generation of a Agricultural technologies to mitigate climate change imposed risks to food security in smallholder farming communities in Western Pacific Countries

In Partnership with Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Solomon Islands, The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Ministry of Agriculture, Quarantine, Forestry and Fisheries of Vanuatu, and The University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences, Vienna, Austria



### Revision of the Travel Allowance (Per Diem) rates of Western Pacific EU ARD project (27 July 2012)

The project Steering Committee (Action Coordination Committee), in its second regular meeting, reviewed current allowances for local and international travel. Background considerations that necessitated this review were the following:

- The unfavourable currency exchange rates of Euro to PNG Kina: The PNG Kina has appreciated against the EURO by as much as 33%, effectively reducing the PNG Kina equivalent of total budget received from EU by the same amount.
- Up to 40% of the project budget is allocated and being used to cover travel expenses. With the eleven project sites spread out across the three countries, and numerous staff of partner and associate institutions being involved in field activities of the project, the local and international travel expenses of the project will remain high.
- The project per diem rates are different from official government rates of partner institutions across the three countries. The project rates were determined in the design document based on average expected hotel accommodation and living expenses of the respective countries. Local travel expense allowances were set to be the same across the three countries, despite differences in living expenses. It is desirable that project local travel expenses are aligned with those of partner institutions in order not to create unnecessary concerns.
- International travel allowances are very divergent - €109 in Solomon Islands, €135 in PNG and €214 in Vanuatu. These are also different from the official government rates in the three countries. The average hotel accommodation rates considered in setting international travel per diems have now increased in all the three countries. However, invariably travellers choose to stay at other cheaper and decent accommodation options.

These were taken into account for the Steering Committee to endorse the following more realistic local and international per diem rates (Table 1). The Contracting Authority has provided its approval so long as these changes do not entail over 15% escalation in the respective total travel budget.

Table 1: Current per diem rates as specified in project document and new rates approved by the project steering Committee

Category	Current rate	New approver rate	Remark
Expatriate resource person in PNG	€135.00	Same	Reasonable
Expatriate resource person in SI	€109.00	Same	Reasonable
Expatriate resource person in Vu	€214.00	€ 64	More realistic
Local per diem rate in PNG	€70.00	PGK 90 + accomm.	NARI official rate
Local per diem rate in SI	€70.00	SBD300 + accomm	MAL official rate
Local per diem rate in Vu	€70.00	Vatu 10,000	DARD official rate
Day trip lunch allowance in PNG		PGK40 (€13)	NARI official rate
Day trip lunch allowance in SI		SBD200 (€20)	MAL approved rate
Day trip lunch allowance in Vu		Vatu2000 (€20)	DARD approved rates

#### Contact Offices

Project coordination office. National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI), Momase Regional Centre, Labu, P O Box 1639, Lae, 411. Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea, Telephone: (675) 475 1066/475 1232, Facsimile: (675) 475 1248, Web site: [http://nariweb.nari.org.pg/eu\\_ard/index.html](http://nariweb.nari.org.pg/eu_ard/index.html) Contact: Dr. Workneh Ayalew; Email: [workneh.ayalew@nari.org.pg](mailto:workneh.ayalew@nari.org.pg)

Project office in Solomon Islands: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL), P. O. Box G13, Honiara, Solomon Islands, Telephone: (677) 28925/22143, Facsimile: (677) 28385. Contact: Mr. John Bosco Sulifoa; Email: [j.sulifoa@yahoo.com](mailto:j.sulifoa@yahoo.com)

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**Annex 2: Interim progress assessment report**

**Annex 3: Site-level prioritised outputs and activities**

PNG	Hisiu & Yule Island (Hisiu), Central Province, PNG	Hisiu & Yule Island (Yule) , Central Province, PNG	Kopafo, Eastern Highlands Province, PNG	Murukanam, Madang Province, PNG
Priority	Improved crop production practices used by selected farmers (Banana, Cassava, Yam)	Greater diversity of crops species and varieties maintain by selected farmers in the community (cassava, SP, banana, rice, mung/soy beans, breadfruit)	Greater number of farmers practicing value addition for staple crops through livestock feeding	Increased number of selected farmers practicing integrated farming of inland fish, ducks and chicken
Priority	Greater diversity of crops species and varieties maintained by selected farmers in the community (cassava, SP, banana, rice, mung/soy beans, breadfruit)	Improved production practices used by selected farmers (Banana, Cassava, Yam)	Improved management and use of available water sources for domestic use	Improved crop production practices used by selected farmers (Banana, yam, taro and others)
Priority	Improved pig management (feeding systems) practices used by selected farmers  Improved chicken management (feeding systems) practices used by selected farmers	Greater diversity of livestock species successfully maintained by selected farmers in the community (chicken, ducks & fish, goats)	Improved crop production practices used by selected farmers (SP, and other staples)  Greater diversity of crops species and varieties maintain by selected farmers in the community	Greater diversity of crops species and varieties maintain by selected farmers in the community (rice, cabbage, tomato)
Priority	Greater diversity of livestock species successfully maintained by selected farmers in the community (chicken, ducks& fish, goats)	Greater number of farmers practicing value addition for staple crops through livestock feeding		Improved management and use of available water sources for domestic use
Priority	Supplementary irrigation technology available to the communities			
Activities				
1.	Staple crop improvement	Crop diversification	Value addition to staple crops	Livestock diversification
2.	Crop Diversification	Staple crop improvement	Improved management of water sources	Staple crop improvement
3.	Livestock diversification	Livestock diversification	Staple crop improvement	Crop diversification

**Annex 3: Continued**

PNG	Tambul – Kiripia, Western Highlands Province, PNG	Tambul – Alkena, , Western Highlands Province, PNG	Derin, Madang Province, PNG
Priority	Greater diversity of crops species and varieties maintain by selected farmers in the community (wheat,corn,taro kongkong, taro tru, rice)	Improved pig management practices (incl. feeding practices using SP) used by selected farmers using SP and cassava	Improved management and use of available ground water sources for domestic use
Priority	Improved pig management practices (incl. feeding practices using local feed sources) used by selected farmers using SP and cassava  Improved chicken management practices (including feeding practices using local feed sources) used by selected farmers using SP and cassava	Improved chicken management practices (including feeding practices using SP) used by selected farmers using SP and cassava	Greater number of farmers practicing improved management and feeding of pigs (and chicken)
Priority	Improved sweet potato production practices used by selected farmers	Greater diversity of crops species and varieties maintain by selected farmers in the community (wheat,corn,taro kongkong, taro tru, rice)	Improved sweetpotato and taro production practices used by selected farmers
Priority		Increased number of selected farmers practicing integrated farming of inland fish and ducks	Increased number of farmers using improved soil fertility practices (was not discussed in reporting back workshop)
Activities 1. 2. 3.	Crop diversification Livestock improvement Staple crop improvement	Livestock improvement Crop diversification Integrated crop-livestock farming	Improved management of water sources Pig improvement Staple crop improvement

**Annex 3: Continued**

Solomon Islands	Aruligho, Guadalcanal Province, Solomon islands	Hunda & Kena, Western Province, Solomon Islands	Buma, Malaita Province, Solomon islands
Priority	Improved sweet potato and cassava production practices used by selected farmers	Greater number of farmers are using soil fertility management practices	Farmers use improved practices to manage soil salinity and fertility and water logging
Priority	Greater number of farmers practicing improved feeding system of pigs and chicken	Improved sweet potato and cassava production practices used by selected farmers	Greater number of farmers practicing improved feeding system of pigs and chicken
Priority	Improved soil water management practices used by selected farmers in times of soil water deficit	Greater number of farmers practicing improved feeding system of pigs and chicken	Greater diversity of livestock species successfully maintained by selected farmers in the community (pigs, chicken, ducks, goats)
Priority		Greater diversity of crops species and varieties maintain by selected farmers in the community (D. rotundata, taro, mung bean, island cabbage)	Greater diversity of crops species and varieties maintain by selected farmers in the community (sago, yams, SP, taro, cassava, breadfruit)
Priority		Greater diversity of livestock species successfully maintained by selected farmers in the community (chicken, ducks, pigs)	
Activities 1. 2. 3.	Staple crop improvement Livestock improvement Soil water management	Improved management of soil fertility Staple crop improvement Livestock improvement	Improved management of soil fertility and salinity Livestock improvement Crop diversification

**Annex 3: Continued**

Vanuatu	Middlebush, Tanna, Tafea Province, Vanuatu	Esema, Shefa Province, Vanuatu	Siviri, Shefa Province, Vanuatu
Priority	Supplementary irrigation technology available to the communities  Or is this better?  Improved management and use of available water sources for domestic use	Improved pig production practices used by selected farmers in the community  Improved poultry (ducks and chicken) production used practices by selected farmers in the community	Improved pig production practices used by selected farmers in the community  Improved poultry (ducks and chicken) production used practices by selected farmers in the community
Priority	Greater number of farmers practicing value addition for staple crops for food and feed	Greater diversity of crops species and varieties maintain by selected farmers in the community (SP, Yam, manioc, banana, Taro, rice, peanuts)	Improved crop production practices used by selected farmers (Banana, Cassava, Fiji Taro)  Sustained production through improved soil water management practices in times of soil water deficit
Priority	Greater number of farmers using improved management practices for chicken and duck (meat and egg production)	Improved banana, yam and cassava production practices used by selected farmers	Greater diversity of crops species and varieties maintain by selected farmers in the community (yams, SP, taro, cassava, banana, corn, bean)
Priority	Greater number of farmers practicing integrated crop and livestock farming	Improved management of soil water practiced by selected farmers to reduce effects of water logging	
Activities 1. 2. 3.	Improved management of water resources Value addition to staple crops Livestock improvement	Livestock improvement Crop diversification Staple crop improvement	Livestock improvement Staple crop improvement Improved management of water sources