



ANNUAL REPORT

2021-2022

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER NUMBER: 34/24

ABOUT THE ANNUAL REPORT

This annual report provides a summary of the Ministry of Agriculture outputs, achievements, and performance from 1st August 2021 to 31st July 2022.

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ACRONYMS

AES	Agriculture Extension Service
AgTrade	Agriculture Trade
AH&P	Animal Health and Production
AO	Agriculture Officer
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BAF	Biosecurity Authority of Fiji
BQA	Bilateral Quarantine Agreement
BTEC	Bovine Tuberculosis and Brucellosis Eradication Campaign
CADP	Commercial Agriculture Development Programme
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CBUL	Committee of Better Land Utilization
CCNASWP	Coordinating Committee for North America and the South West Pacific
CODEX	Codex Alimentarius Commission
COP	Costed Operational Plan
COVID	Corona Virus Disease
DDA	Demand Driven Approach
DIS	Dairy Industry Support
DRS	Dobuilevu Research Station
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EOI	Expression of Interest
EP&S	Economic Planning and Statistics Division
ET	Embryo Transfer
FARS	Fiji Agriculture Rural Statistics
FJD	Fijian Dollar
FNS	Food and Nutrition Security
FNU	Fiji National University
FY	Financial Year
FVPL	Fiji Veterinary Pathological Lab
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMP	Good Management Practice
GTB	Government Tender Board
HQ	Headquarters
HRFI	Human Resource and Finance
HRMIS	Human Resource Management Information System
ICT	Information, Communication, and Technology

ACRONYMS

IT	Information Technology
KG	Kilogram
KM	Kilometer
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
KRS	Koronivia Research Station
LFT	Livestock Feed Technology
LRPD	Land Resource Planning Division
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
NATI	Navuso Agricultural Technical Institute
NDP	National Development Plan
NSC	National Steering Committee
NZ	New Zealand
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OPEX	Operating Expenditure
PIR	Post Implementation Review
PO	Purchase Order
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSA	Permanent Secretary Agriculture
QPPR	Quarterly Project Progress Report
RIE	Request to Incur Expenditure
ROI	Rural Outer Island
SDP	Strategic Development Plan
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SP	Strategic Priority
SPCA	Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
SVDP	Sigatoka Valley Development Programme
TB	Tuberculosis
TC	Tropical Cyclone
TV	Television
TVET	Technical & Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nation
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
USP	The University of the South Pacific
VAT	Value Added Tax
WAN	Wide area network
WBS	Waidradra Bull Station

MINISTER FOREWORD



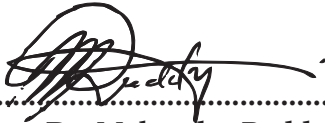
I am pleased to present the Annual Report for the financial year 2021-2022. Despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic and cyclones, the Ministry has persevered and achieved many milestones.

We have continued to provide high-quality services to our farmers and stakeholders and made significant progress in our digital transformation journey.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all our employees for their hard work and dedication. Their commitment to the Ministry has been unwavering, and I am proud to lead such a talented team.

Looking ahead, we have set ambitious goals for the coming year. Our focus will be on delivering exceptional services to our stakeholders while investing in our staff and technology. We are committed to being a responsible corporate citizen and will work towards creating a more sustainable future for all Fijians.

I hope you find this report informative and insightful. I would like to thank our stakeholders for their continued support, and I look forward to working with them in the coming year.


.....
Hon. Dr. Mahendra Reddy
Minister for Agriculture, Waterways and
Environment

ASSISTANT MINISTER STATEMENT



I am pleased to reflect on the achievements and challenges outlined in the Ministry of Agriculture's 2021-2022 Annual Report. As Assistant Minister, I commend the collective efforts demonstrated by our dedicated team in navigating the complexities posed by the global COVID-19 pandemic and Tropical Cyclone Cody.

The impact of these events on our agricultural landscape was substantial, requiring swift and strategic responses. Despite the adversities faced, our commitment to ensuring food security, promoting sustainable agricultural practices, supporting rural livelihood, and promoting commercial agriculture remained unwavering.

The resilience displayed by the Ministry's personnel during and after Tropical Cyclone Cody, showcased their dedication to mitigating the effects on our agricultural infrastructure and providing essential assistance to affected communities. The challenges brought forth by the COVID-19 pandemic necessitated quick adaptations to our operations, ensuring the continued delivery of vital services to farmers and stakeholders.

6 The occurrence of Tropical Cyclone Cody further tested our agility and responsiveness. However, through coordinated efforts, we successfully navigated the challenges, implementing measures to expedite recovery and restore normalcy to the agricultural sector.

As we reflect on the accomplishments detailed in the Annual Report, it is evident that the Ministry has not only overcome formidable challenges but has also strengthened its commitment to sustainable agriculture and rural development. The insights gained from these experiences will undoubtedly inform our future strategies and contribute to the continued growth of the agricultural sector.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Viam Pillay', positioned above a dotted line.

.....
Hon. Viam Pillay
Assistant Minister for Agriculture,
Waterways and Environment

PERMANENT SECRETARY STATEMENT



I am pleased to present the Annual Report for the financial year 2021-2022. Despite the challenges posed by the pandemic, the Ministry of Agriculture has continued to deliver high-quality services to our stakeholders. Our team has worked tirelessly to ensure that our farmers have access to the resources they need to grow and thrive.

This year, we have made significant progress in our efforts to promote sustainable agriculture practices. We have launched several initiatives to reduce the environmental impact of farming and to promote biodiversity. We have also worked closely with our partners to develop new technologies that will help farmers increase their yields and improve the quality of their crops.

Looking ahead, we remain committed to our goal of building a more resilient and sustainable agriculture sector. We will continue to invest in research and development to ensure that our farmers have access to the latest technologies and best practices. We will also work to strengthen our partnerships with other organizations to promote knowledge-sharing and collaboration.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all our employees for their hard work and dedication. Their commitment to our organization has been unwavering, and I am proud to lead such a talented team.

Finally, I would like to thank our stakeholders for their continued support.

We value your feedback and look forward to working with you to build a better future for agriculture in Fiji.

.....
Ritesh Dass
Permanent Secretary for Agriculture

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for providing sustainable, competitive, and resilient agriculture services to ensure that the people of Fiji have access to high-quality, safe, and sustainable food. The Ministry works towards connecting farmers, food manufacturers, tourism industries, exporters, and the government to grow Fiji's economy and protect its natural environment.

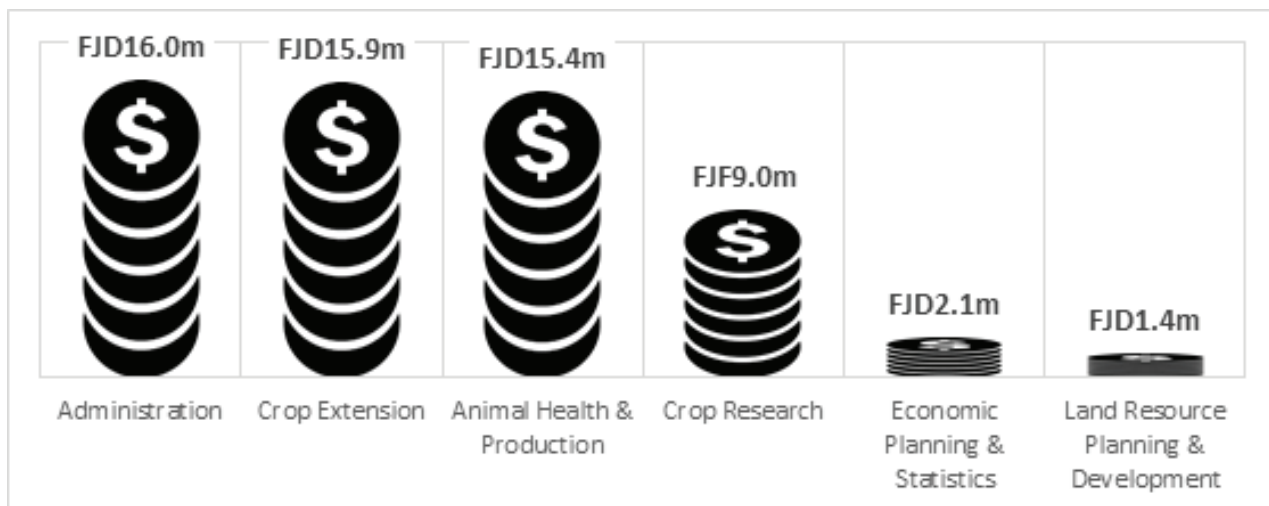
Despite facing challenges such as extreme weather events and the COVID-19 pandemic, the agriculture sector has remained resilient in 2021-2022. It is the backbone of Fiji's rural economy and a major source of income for 70,991 households in the country.

The Ministry has been granted a budget of FJD61.9 million for the current financial year, which is a 5% reduction from the previous year. The budget for 2021-2022 FY includes FJD28.1 million for operating expenses, FJD31.6 million for capital expenses, and VAT of 2.1 million. The six Divisions within the Ministry have received the budget and utilized it for the execution of 77 capital programs (segments 7 – 10).

Development Bank (FDB) partnered to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to promote commercial agriculture expansion and encourage farmers and agro-processors to use banking services. The introduction of the CFEP Programme marked an important milestone in the long-standing partnership between the Ministry and FDB. The CFEP Programme is designed to provide financial assistance to commercial farmers and agro-processors in the form of equity. The package targets producers and processors of agricultural produce that intend to invest and grow their agricultural ventures. In this financial year, nine (9) commercial farmers were assisted through this program and have been paid a 20% equity amounting to FJD219,270.02.

The Ministry has also shown a commitment to strengthen the organic agriculture sector by establishing three organic sites in Koronivia, Legalega, and Seaqaqa Research Stations. Additionally, 24 sites were installed with Bacterium Culture Tanks in the Western, Central, and Northern Divisions.

Figure A. Distribution of Budget Allocations by



MoA Operational Divisions

In the current financial year, 70 capital programs were implemented, out of which five new programs were introduced. These programs are the Commercial Farmers Equity Package (CFEP), Highland Farming Programme, Promotion and Production of Organic Fertilizer, Spice Farming Programme, and Refurbishment of Veterinary Clinics.

The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and the Fiji

Fiji's agricultural products such as Kava, Turmeric, Taro, and Ginger, have a strong international demand. This has led to an increase in the value of domestic exports of agricultural produce by 15.9% in the 2021-2022 financial year, despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic and extreme cyclone events.

To support industry growth and ease rising

input costs, the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) continued to invest in Research, Development, and Extension (RD&E) efforts that promote and underpin a sustainable and resilient sector. These efforts continued to support and encourage farmers to adopt transformative climate-smart strategies and technologies to expand and diversify their farms.

MoA has made significant progress in implementing the actions outlined in the Strategic Development Plan 2019 - 2023. The Ministry is committed to further modernizing the agriculture sector to improve farm productivity and efficiency, as well as contributing to the

overall goal of the National Development Plan (NDP) to ensure the sustainability of Fiji's Agriculture Sector.

The Ministry's achievements in this financial year were made possible by the extraordinary efforts of staff, farmers, and other actors along the food value chain, who are dedicated to supporting a resilient and adaptable sector.

To ensure MoA remains a collaborative, modern, and approachable organization, the Ministry continues to invest in the capability of staff and culture to drive improved performance in a rapidly changing environment.



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE CORPORATE PROFILE

CONSTITUTIONAL/LEGISLATED FUNCTIONS

The Ministry derived its core mandate from the 2013 Constitution and is currently responsible for 23 pieces of Legislations. It is envisaged that all the Acts specified under the Ministerial Assignment will be reviewed and to ensure there is no conflict between policy interpretations of existing Acts.

STATUTORY FUNCTIONS

The Ministry is a regulatory and service organization responsible for the national Agriculture sector through the following functions:

- To promote food security;
- To ensure sustainable development in the non-sugar sector;
- To facilitate private sector development; and
- To accelerate agricultural product diversification.

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.

VALUE

Values are the positive behavior attributes that the Ministry will actively nurture, encourage, and support in all its dealings with stakeholders, including clients, staff, businesses, and other people.

Values guide the development of internal and external relationships.

- Excellence
- Integrity
- Accountability
- Innovation
- Partnership
- Commitment

STAKEHOLDERS

We take pride in serving our customers by implementing the 'Customer Service Charter' which sets out our commitment to providing high-quality standards of services that are beyond customer expectations. Our customers include:

INTERNAL

- Farmers
- MoA Staffs
- Rural Community Leaders
- Exporters
- Importers
- Processors
- MoA Consultants

EXTERNAL

- Ministries and Departments
- Private Sector
- Statutory Bodies
- Non-Governmental Organizations
- Diplomatic Missions
- Unions and Employers
- Resource Owners
- Academic Institutions

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

The Ministry of Agriculture is guided in its daily operations by the following legislations, regulations, policies, plans, and manuals.



Table 2: Ministry of Agriculture Legislation

CURRENT LEGISLATIONS	
1. Agricultural Landlord and Tenant Act 1966	13. Ginger Council of Fiji Act 1996
2. Agricultural Marketing Authority Act 2004	14. Goat (Ear-marks) Act 1955
3. Banana Export and Marketing Act 1960	15. Land Conservation and Improvement Act 1953
4. Birds and Game Protection Act 1923	16. Land Development Act 1961
5. Brand Act 1928	17. Meat Industry Act 1969
6. Coconut Industry Development Act 2010	18. Pesticides Act 1971
7. Co-operative Dairy Companies Act 1974	19. Pound Act 1877
8. Copra Industry Loan Act 1976	20. Protection of Animal Act 1954
9. Dairies Act 1965	21. Stock Improvement Act 1932
10. Dog Act 1968	22. Trespass of Animals Act 1955
11. Fencing Act 1955	23. Veterinary Surgeons Act 1956
12. Fruit Export and Marketing Act 1906	



OVERVIEW OF MOA OPERATIONS, STAFF & FARMERS

Functional Divisions

The Ministry of Agriculture has six (6) divisions; Crop Extension Division, Animal Health & Production Division, Crop Research Division, Economic Planning and Statistics Division, Human Resource & Development Division, and Finance Division. These Divisions are devoted to their functional roles and responsibilities in delivering the annual planned activities for the achievement of the Ministry's Vision.

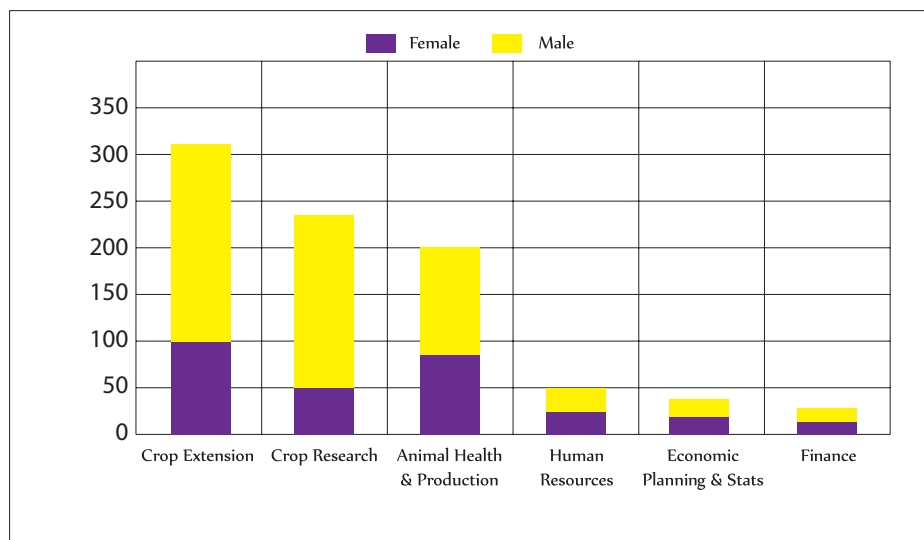


Ministry's Composition

The Ministry employed a total of 891 staff in the fiscal year 2021-2022. Out of these, 64% were male and 36% were female. Additionally, 88% of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) staff were engaged in the operational divisions, which include Crop Extension, Animal Health & Production, and Crop Research. The remaining 12% were involved in the strategic and administrative operations of the Ministry.

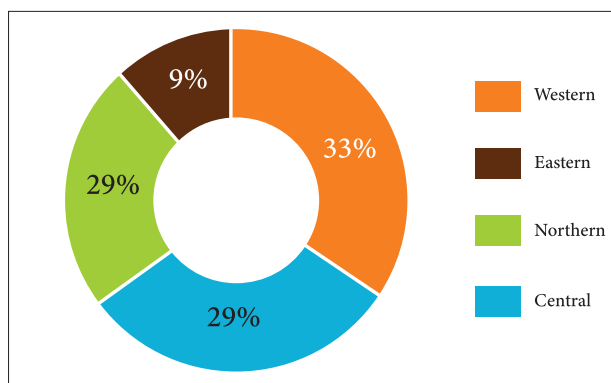


Figure 2: Distribution of Staff by Division/Sex



Number of Farmers

In 2022, MoA had registered 97,855 farmers of which 85,872 (87.8%) were male and 11,983 (12.2%) were female farmers.



EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE



Mr. Ritesh Dass
Permanent Secretary of Agriculture



Dr. Vinesh Kumar
Head of Agriculture Operation
[Crop Extension & Animal Health and
Production Division]

He is responsible for all Agriculture Operations deliverables which include both Crop & Livestock Extension Services.



Mr. Shalendra Prasad
Head of Agriculture Research

He provides Policy advice on Crop research matters to the Permanent Secretary for Agriculture, leads and facilitates the planning, controlling, and coordination of all Research Activities.



Mr. Ben Chand
Head of Human Resource Development and
Services

His role is to provide administrative support, moral support to subordinate staff, formulate human resources policy, and monitor the administrative constraints in the Ministry



Ms. Sera Bose
Chief Economist

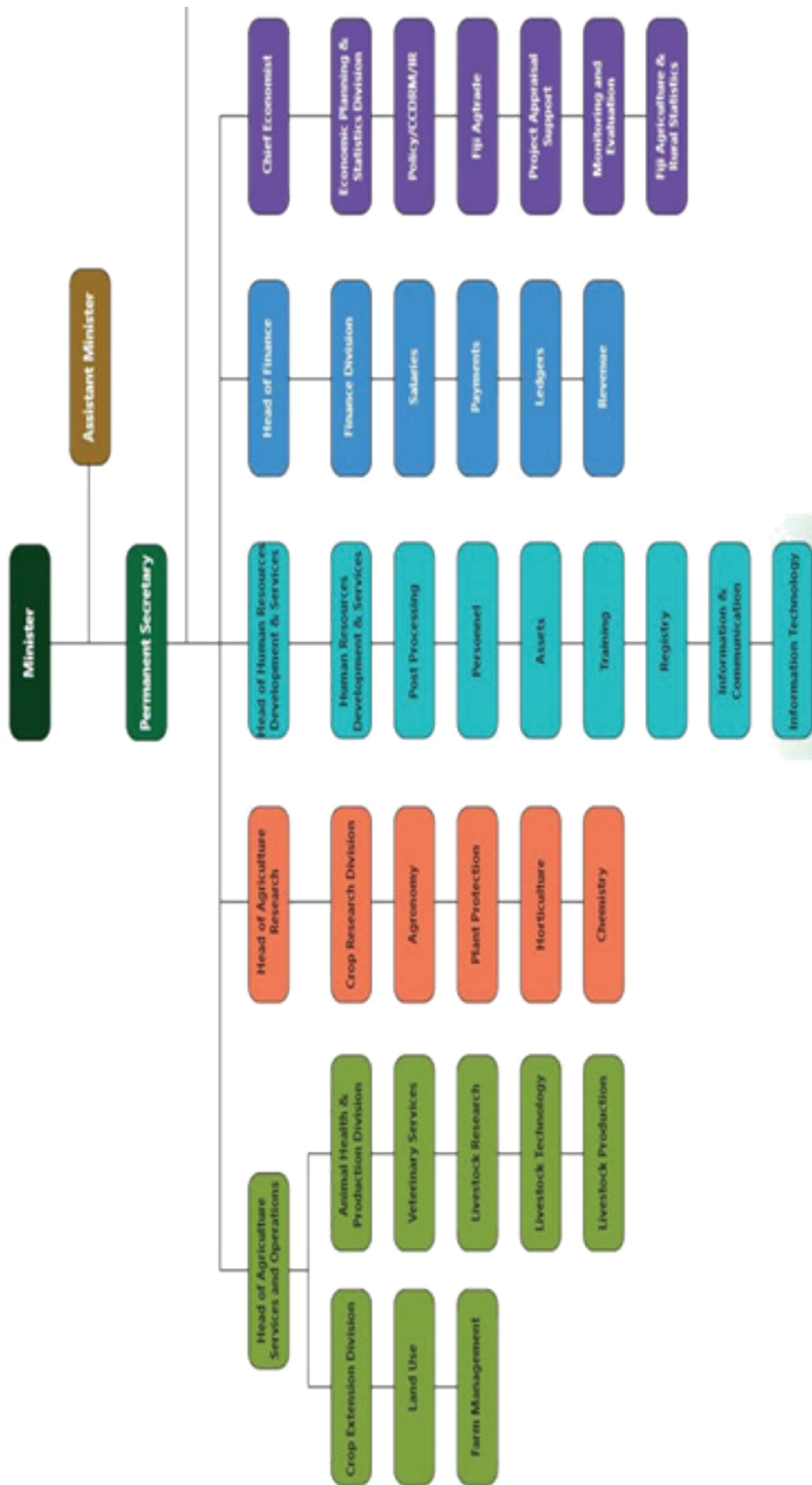
The Division, under her leadership plays an important role in setting the direction and vision of the Ministry through policy formulation, coordination of projects and budgets, facilitation of agriculture trade activities, and collating agriculture statistics



Mr. Ajay Singh
Head of Finance

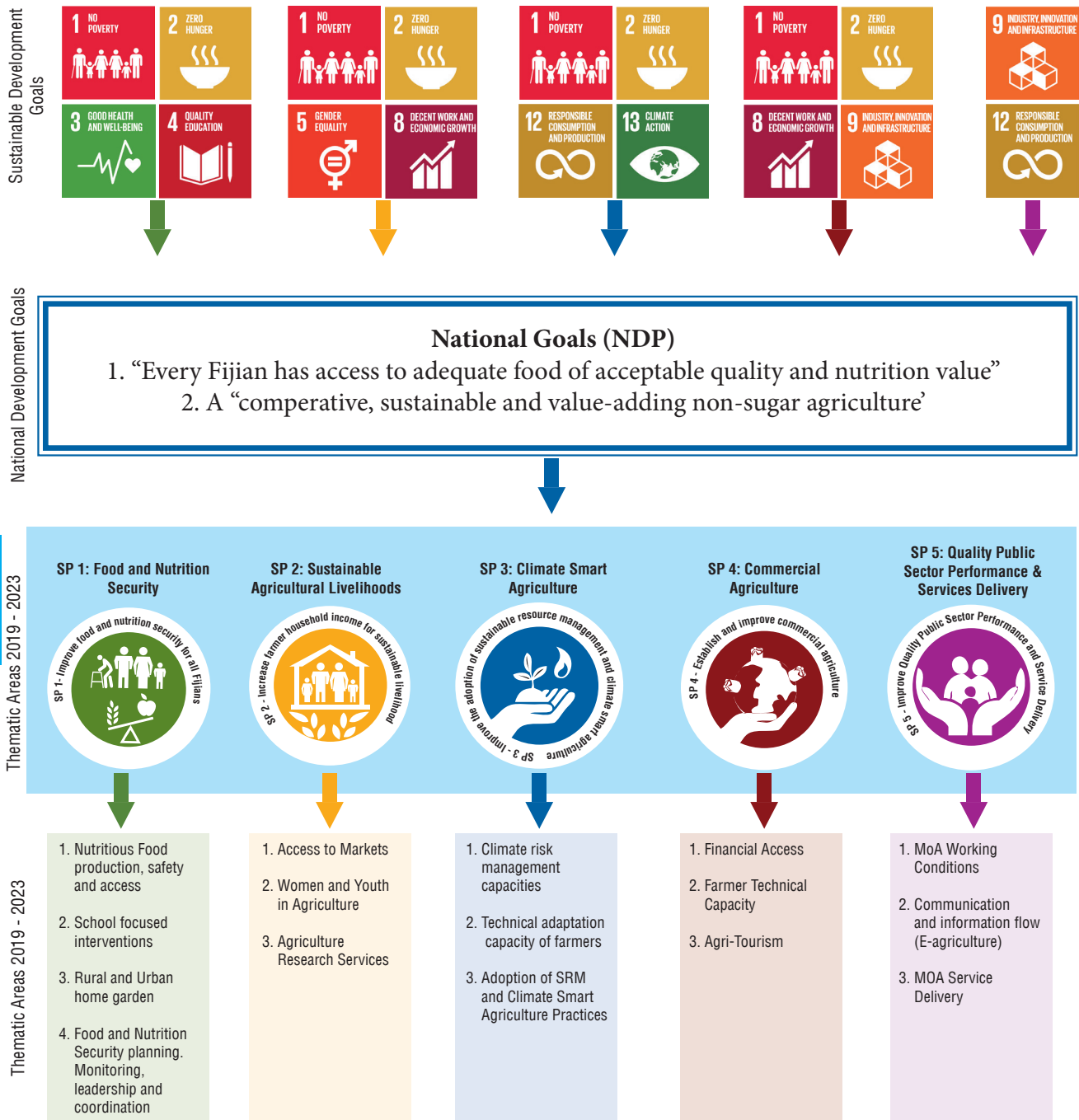
He coordinates and manages all financial activities of the Ministry and ensures that all transactions follow the standard financial process by the Government of Fiji

MoA ORGANISATION STRUCTURE



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE 5 YEARS STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

The MoA 5 Years Strategic Development Plan (SDP) is a planning document that sets the vision and direction of the Ministry towards the development of the Agriculture Sector in Fiji.



LINKAGE OF MOA STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN (SDP), NDP & SDG

The Ministry has 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). To measure performance in 2021-2022FY, the Ministry will refer to the COP Macro Indicators listed in the table below.

Table 4: Ministry's Strategic Priorities, NDP and SDG's

Strategic Priorities (MoA SDP)	NDP Targeted Outcome (Goal/Policy Objective)	COP Macro Indicators	Ministry's Targeted Outcome
1. Improve Food and Nutrition security for all Fijians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased livestock production • Increased number of farmers assisted under FSP program • Reduced in the incidences of animal diseases. • Increased crop production • Increased, understanding of and training in the use of backyard farming technologies such as container farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 % increase in crop and livestock production • 5 % increase in crop production • 2% Growth in Livestock production • 2% increase in the number of commercial farmers 	<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; • Strong multi-sector approach supported by Food and Nutrition Security policy;
2. Increase farmer household income for sustainable livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed tailor-made incentives and financial packages for smallholder farmers and incentivized investment into value-addition • Strengthened role of AMA in supporting the marketing of agro-produce for smallholder farms • Increased participation of skilled women in the crop and livestock agriculture sector • Ensuring Equal Access for Women & Youth in Agriculture Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5% increase in the number of households assisted • 2% increase in the number of registered women and youth groups benefiting from MoA Crop and Livestock programs • Increase contracted farmers registered • 15 crop and livestock programs implemented annually • 2% increase in the number of subsistence farmers elevated to Commercial Farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased farmer participation in existing and new demand-driven markets. • Increased participation of women and youths in the crop and livestock agriculture sector • Strengthened MoA institutional approach, capacity, and engagement with partners and stakeholders that support market-driven production of agriculture commodities and products.

3. Adopt Sustainable Resource Management and Climate Smart Agriculture.

- 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
- Established a digital database and Geographical Information System (GIS) under the Land-use Plan.
- Continued initiatives to improve the use of farm waste for animal feed, organic fertilizer, or bio-gas

- Establish MoA CCDRM standard operating procedure and policy
- Establish a Standard PDNA System
- New resilient crop variety
- 3000kg pulses seeds produced nationally per year.
- 100 farmers to be supported with improved breeds
- A number of farmers registered to adopt Organic Agriculture.

- 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.

4. Establish and Improve Commercial Agriculture

- Established farmer cooperatives and promoted cluster arrangements to raise synergy amongst Farmers.
- Strengthened links and synergy between the agriculture sector and tourism Industry to promote locally grown foods.
- Established and implemented a program to graduate farmers from Subsistence to semi-commercial to full commercial farming.
- Improved Production and productivity through increased Mechanization
- Encouraged the development of Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements.

- 10% increase in fresh and chilled agriculture commodity export
- Reduce Agriculture Imports by 5%
- Updated Commercial database
- Increase the number of Organic Certified farmers
- Increase in the number of farmers assisted through the Export Promotion Program
- Increase the number of Commercial Agriculture Trainings
- Increase in the number of farmers Registered with FNPF

- Increased farmer access to loans, grants, insurance, and basic financial services.
- Increased farmer, youth, and agribusiness participation in producing market-driven commodities.
- Improved commercial agriculture linkage with the tourism industry.
- Enhanced Utilization of data, and research information to ensure the formulation of evidence-based policy, program interventions, and timely dissemination to stakeholders;

5. Improve Quality Public Sector Performance and Service Delivery.

- Strengthened research and development through restructuring of research and extension services
- Developed a modern agriculture statistical database to better support decision-making
- Strengthened delivery of agriculture support services to improve farm productivity and efficiency
- 100% allocated funds utilized within designated time frame throughout the year
- 100% of vacant positions filled
- Improve MoA public building
- Update Standard Operation Procedures
- Increase in the number of staff training
- Increase in the number of Media Release
- Full coverage of govnet connectivity
- A new MoA structure with supportive systems and infrastructure
- Improved information, communication, and technology (ICT) systems in the agriculture sector that include value chain opportunities, financial literacy, business planning, and farm management
- MoA stations and officers are well supported through improved working conditions;
- Enhanced utilization of data, and research information to ensure the formulation of evidence-based policy, program interventions, and timely dissemination to stakeholders.



2021-2022FY NEWLY IMPLEMENTED CAPITAL PROGRAMMES



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE YEAR IN REVIEW

In 2021-2022FY (Aug 2021 – July 2022), 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. Highlighted below are the major contributions of the sector to Fiji’s economy

FJD128 million
Fresh/Chilled Agriculture Produce
Export Value in 2021-2022FY
(Aug 21-July 22)

*Increased by 15.9% in 2021-2022FY
as compared to 2020-2021FY*

17,266.7 tonnes
Fresh/Chilled Agriculture Produce
Export Volume in 2021-2022FY
(Aug 21-July 22) 17, 266.7 tonnes

*Increased by 32.6% in 2021-2022FY
as compared to 2020-2021FY*

FJD425.8 million
Fresh/Chilled Agriculture Produce
Import Value in 2021-2022FY
(Aug 21-July 22)

*Increased by 18.3% in 2021-2022FY
as compared to 2020-2021FY*

217,106 tonnes
Fresh/Chilled Agriculture Produce
Import Volume in 2021-2022FY
(Aug 21-July 22)

*Increased by 9.2% in 2021-2022FY as
compared to 2020-2021FY*

386,632 tonnes
Volume of Agriculture Production
in 2021-2022FY
(Aug 21-July 22)

*Increased by 12.1% in 2021-2022FY
as compared to 2020-2021FY*

334,730 tonnes
Volume of Crop Production in
2021-2022FY (Aug 21-July 22)

*Increased by 15.2% in 2021-2022FY
as compared to 2020-2021FY*

51,902 tonnes
Volume of Livestock Production in
2021 - 2022FY
(Aug 21 - July 22)

*Increased by 15.9% in 2021-2022FY
as compared to 2020-2021FY*

97,855 farmers
Registered with Ministry of
Agriculture in 2022

*Increased by 32.6% in 2021-2022FY
as compared to 2020-2021FY*

11,983
Female farmers are registered with
Ministry of Agriculture in 2022

*This accounts for 12% of Total
Registered Farmers in Fiji*

TRADE HIGHLIGHTS OF MAJOR CROP & LIVESTOCK COMMODITIES IN THE 2021-2022FY

Top 5 Fresh/Chilled Export Commodities



Total Volume of 555.6 tonnes of Kava was exported in 2021-2022FY, which was worth of FJD42.7 million, to major export destinations such as USA, NZ, Vanuatu to name a few.



Total Volume of 6,997.8 tonnes of Dalo was exported in 2021-2022FY, which was worth of FJD33.4million, to major export destinations such as USA, NZ, Australia to name a few.



Total Volume of 2,518.9 tonnes of Turmeric was exported in 2021-2022FY, which was worth of FJD24.6million, to major export destinations such as USA, NZ, Singapore to name a few.



Total Volume of 804.1 tonnes of eggs was exported in 2021-2022FY, which was worth of FJD3.7million, mainly to Pacific Island Countries.



Total Volume of 1,535.2 tonnes of Ginger was exported in 2021-2022FY, which was worth of FJD7.4million, to major export destinations Australia, NZ, to name a few.

Top 5 Imported Commodities



Total Volume of 110,622 tonnes of Wheat was imported in 2021-2022FY, which was worth of FJD135.9 million, from major country of origins such as Australia and NZ



Total Volume of 4,880.8 tonnes of Meat of Sheep was imported in 2021-2022FY, which was worth of FJD55.6 million, from major country of origins such as Australia and NZ.



Total Volume of 38,583.6 tonnes of Rice was imported in 2021-2022FY, which was worth of FJD50.1 million, from major country of origins such as Vietnam, China, Thailand, just to name a few.



Total Volume of 19,951.6 tonnes of potatoes was imported in 2021-2022FY, which was worth of FJD29.4 million, from major country of origins such as New Zealand, China, Australia, just to name a few.



Total Volume of 2,760.7 tonnes of beef was imported in 2021-2022FY, which was worth of FJD22.4 million, mainly from New Zealand and Australia.



2021 - 2022 FINANCIAL YEAR ACHIEVEMENTS



STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: IMPROVE FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY FOR ALL FIJIANS

For the 2021-2022 FY, a total of FJD9.4 million capital budget was allocated for Strategic Priority 1 for the implementation of programs and projects that will ensure the improvement of food and nutrition security for all Fijians.

This Strategic Priority is aligned to four goals in the National Development Plan (NDP); (1) Every Fijian has access to adequate food of acceptable quality and nutritional value. (2) Access to quality health facilities necessary for good health, and health care services, including reproductive health care. (3) Promoting equal opportunities, access to basic services, and building resilient communities (4) Competitive, sustainable, and value-adding agriculture.

The Ministry, in its pursuit to address these multi-dimensional and multi-sector food security issues, planned several number strategic interventions in this financial year. These interventions intend to achieve the following outcomes.

- 1.1 Improved production and access to local, safe, and nutritious food for communities
- 1.2 Increased production of resilient, safe, and nutritious food in rural and urban communities;
- 1.3 Strong multi-sector approach supported by Food and Nutrition Security Policy

A. Capital Programmes Implemented under Strategic Priority 1

The Ministry of Agriculture implemented various capital programs in the 2021-2022FY which were coordinated by the Crop Extension Division, Animal Health & Production Division, Crop Research Division, and Economic Planning & Statistics Division.

Table 1.1: List of Capital Programmes implemented by the Ministry under Strategic Priority 1

Crop Extension Division	Animal Health & Production Division	Crop Research Division	Economic Planning & Statistics Division
Food Security Program Highland Farming Program Rotuma Farming Program Rice Farming Program Agriculture Extension Services SVDP Farm Management Program Women in Agriculture Rural and Outer Island Program Export Promotion Program Yaqona Farming Program Dalo Farming Program Ginger Farming Program SLM Program	Livestock Rehab Beef Breeding Program Beef Extension Program Agriculture Extension Service (Livestock) Poultry Extension Program Piggery Extension Program Goat Extension Program Sheep Research Goat Research Stray Campaign Animal Welfare Program	Development of Seed Materials, Agriculture Research – Tree Crops/ Root Crops/ Horticulture Taveuni Coconut Centre	Review of Acts and Legislations Fiji Agriculture & Rural Statistics

B. Achievements of Strategic Priority 1 Deliverable in 2021-2022FY

In 2021–2022FY, the Ministry through this Strategic Priority with its budgetary allocation ensured that planned outcomes and outputs were achieved.

To improve production and access to local, safe, and nutritious food for communities, the Ministry focused its interventions on the production and distribution of planting materials, raising awareness and capacity building on the production of nutritious food for both farmers and staff, coordinated research activities, formulated related food security policies and conducted stakeholder’s consultations that steered the direction of achieving this outcome.

A total budgetary allocation of FJD9.4 million for Strategic Priority 1, in this financial year was utilized for the benefit of farmers, staff, exporters, and players along the food value chain.

Outcome 1.1: Improved production and access to local, safe, and nutritious food for communities

The Ministry through a budget of FJD204,500, produced a total of 7,370kg of vegetables and tree crops seedlings such as papaya seeds and seedlings, plantlets for pineapple, grafted/marcotted seedlings for fruits such as citrus, breadfruit, mangoes, avocado, and guava; eggplant, red fire chilies, tomato, capsicum, gourd, pumpkin, rosella, okra, curry leaf, maize, and sweet corn. These seedlings and planting materials were distributed to farmers through the Farm Support program under the Crop Extension Division. This activity was initiated to ensure that Fijians and the Tourism industry have access to local nutritious food and to reduce reliance on imported fruits and vegetables. The focus was also on the expansion of Pulse production in Fiji, therefore, crops such as cowpea, pigeon pea, peanut mung, and drumstick were also produced at the Research Station in Legalega Nadi.



Additionally, through the two capital programs; Development of Seed Materials and Agriculture Research on Tree Crops/Root Crops/Horticulture with a total budget of FJD550,000, MoA successfully trialed and

produced 145,000 suckers of Tausala variety for export purposes, 13000kg Yams, 80000 cuttings of Cassava Mix, 100000 Yellow Cassava, 100000 Kumala cuttings, 3000kg Ginger seeds, 4000 Dalo ni Tana suckers and 2000 Bulou Yam cuttings in this financial year. These commodities were trialed and produced from research stations in Dobuilevu, Seaqaqa, Koronivia, and Wainigata which were distributed to farmers for food security and also for rehabilitation purposes after the cyclone.



The Ministry recognizes that the key to implementing sustainable agricultural development and transformation interventions in rural areas depends on building staff and farmer capacity. The capacity building embraces local farmer knowledge; builds local ownership of projects; and strengthens farmers' resilience to improve the sustainability of agricultural development programs. In the 2021-2022FY; Crop Extension, Livestock Extension, and Crop Research Division conducted 4 trainings on Green Initiatives across the 4 geographical divisions, 1 BQA System, and process training for Western BQA staff to ensure that BQA farmers and staff are sensitized on any change in BQA requirements, 10 Basic Bee Keeping Trainings, 6 Basic Piggery Husbandry and Management Trainings, 3 trainings were conducted by Beef extension team on boundary fencing in settlements, 4 Goat Farmers Trainings, 1 Sheep Technical Training, field day and 30 farmers were trained on Dairy Fencing.



Improving access to safety and production of nutritious food requires greater awareness efforts, therefore, the Ministry continued to document, print, and distribute the Agriculture Crop Guide,



capturing successful stories of Women in Agriculture as a means of motivating other women to venture into agriculture. This was done for the Central and Eastern Divisions as targeted for this financial year.

Through the Crop Research Division, the Pest Management Program was implemented and focused on four (4) main projects:

- 1. Mucuna Action Research:** Collaboration trial for 4 months mucuna was established at the British American Tobacco Leaf Growing Division in Votualevu Nadi. Second soil sampling

was conducted and samples were submitted for nematode count and nutrient analysis. First Soil sample results for nematode count and nutrient analysis were shared with BAT. 3.8 Kg of mucuna seeds worth of FJD19 was supplied to clients at a free-of-charge cost. Mucuna adds nitrogen to the soil, maintains soil fertility and draws up phosphorous from the soil making it available for plants.

- 2. Biological Control of Invasive Weed Species:** Surveys were conducted in collaboration with the South Pacific Regional Herbarium at Tavua for the identification of *Sida parvifolia* species for herbarium specimens and propagation in the glasshouse. A new setup was done for broom weed and mile-a-minute cages due to Black ant infestation and growth assistant, replanting of Lantana and Koster's curse plants. Thus, there was no awareness conducted due to COVID-19 restrictions.
- 3. Management of Invasive Plants:** A trial was conducted for three (3) farm eradication programs with farmers in Wainivesi, Baulevu, and Rakiraki.
- 4. Crop Diseases Management:** samples from demo diseased vegetables, disease isolation, sub-culturing, and pathogenicity tests were conducted and sent overseas for identification.

Disease surveillance was carried out in the Central & Western Divisions. For the Sheep Extension program, 1300 animals on 45 selected farms [21 Farms in Northern Division and 24 farms in the Western Division] underwent disease surveillance testing, while Goats in all 12 Multiplications Centers were tested for CLA disease (9 farms in Western Division, 3 Farm in Northern Division)



Under the Stray Animal Campaign Program with a budget of FJD400, 000- a total of seven (7) stray livestock campaigns known as “Operation Vesumanumanu” was conducted (Western Division - 4 and Central Division- 3). A total of 96 stray animals were apprehended (82 in the Western Division and 14 in the Central Division). Additionally, 65 stray dogs were also trapped (Western Division 10, Northern Division 22, and Central Division - 33).

To further control farm damage by livestock, increase the productivity of livestock farms, and improve animal welfare and health that will ensure access to nutritious food, MoA assisted livestock farmers in Navatubalavu Navosa on farm boundary fencing, and beef fencing kits to farmers in Lakeba, Lau.

Outcome 1.2: Increased production of resilient, safe, and nutritious food in rural and urban communities

To increase the production of resilient, safe, and nutritious food in rural and urban communities, MoA, through the Agriculture Operation Services (Crop Extension and AH&P) and the Crop Research Division strengthened backyard garden seed distribution initiatives, increased research on resilient varieties and breeds, provided technical advice and continued with farm visits program.

- Under the Crop Research and Crop Extension Programmes, the Ministry has distributed more than FJD120,000 worth of seed packs to affected families during the COVID-19 lockdown period. For the 2021-2022 FY, a total of 60,000 home garden seed packets were produced and supplied mainly to households in the urban areas across the four geographical divisions. Out of which 10% were female-headed households, 90% male, and 40% youth. This is to ensure that enough supply of vegetables is available for home consumption. This was reflected in the increase in the production of vegetables in this financial year.



- The Village Nutrition Security Program was initiated to revive and increase the production of indigenous and exotic tree crops and fruits in villages. A collaboration work of Crop Extension and Crop Research Division ensured the production and supply of assorted fruit tree seedlings to villagers. Breadfruit seedlings were supplied under the Household Long-Term Food Security Program.



- The Livestock Research Programme conducted its research trials on two cattle breed types including beef breed senepol & and dairy breed on Brown Swiss at the SRS, while the Sheep Breeding Programme continued to support creep feed trials and nutrition improvement

- Despite the challenges of COVID-19 and restrictions of movements, MoA officials reached out to communities for the provision of farm advisory services and were also instrumental in the successful completion of the TC Cody Detail Damage Assessment (DDA).



Outcome 1.3: Strong multi-sector approach supported by Food and Nutrition Security policy.

Considering the multi-dimensional and multi-sector issue of food and nutrition security, MoA focused on having a strong multi-sectorial approach through the development of a Food and Nutrition Security policy. As such, detailed below are the deliverables of this financial year that supported a strong multi-sectorial approach to food and nutrition security.

- The effectiveness of policies, how well informed and well received can be largely correlated with the degree of consultation in the formulation and implementation of the policies — engaging stakeholders and citizens in policymaking enhances the quality, credibility, and legitimacy of such decisions. The Ministry considered the significance of consultations which led to the coordination of six (6) consultation meetings for the formulation of the Food and Nutrition Security Policy. Relevant Government Agencies, Development partners, and Private Sectors were part of a series of consultations in this financial year. This has led to the formulation of a draft Food and Nutrition Security Policy. The 2021-2022 FY has also allowed the Ministry to recruit a consultant to commence the work on the review of 23 pieces of legislation.
- One of the milestone achievements of this financial year was the successful coordination of the UN Food System Summit National Dialogue which was led by the Ministry. The United Nations Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) was convened by UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres in September 2021. Fiji's President HE Major General (Ret'd), Jioji Konousi Konrote was appointed as an Eminent Champion of the UNFSS by UN Secretary-General Guterres. As a result of the summit, MoA submitted the Food System Pathway for Fiji.



- The Ministry conducted 2 FPFNS consultations with the Technical Working Group and 4 FSLC meetings pre-, during, and post-TC Cody.
- MoA continued the work on improving the agriculture statistics systems and processes which led to the development of the farmer's farm diary concept. The Farmers Farm Diary was distributed to all Agriculture Stations for the 14 Provinces of Fiji and distributed to 71,424 male farmers and 11,971 female farmers.



C. Performance Analysis on the Impact of Government Intervention in the Improvement of Food Security and Nutrition to All Fijians

The 2021-2022 FY Ministry's deliverables were measured on three Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to reflect the performance of Strategic Priority 1.

Key Performance Indicator 1: 5% increase in total agriculture production

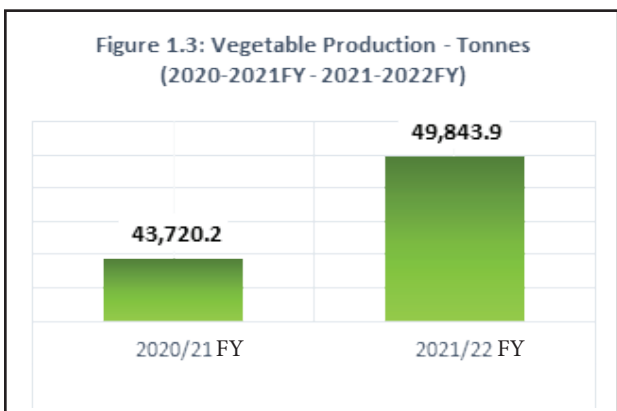
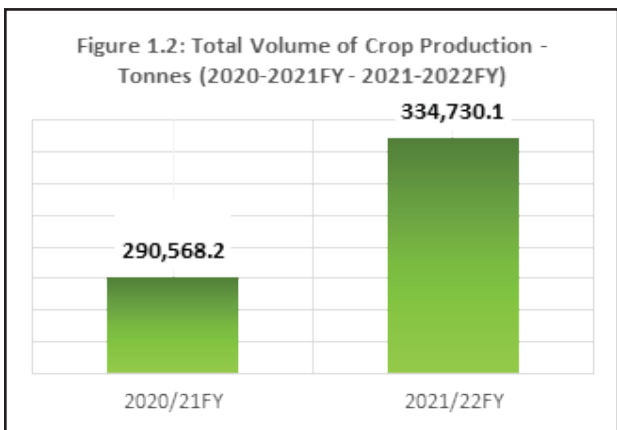
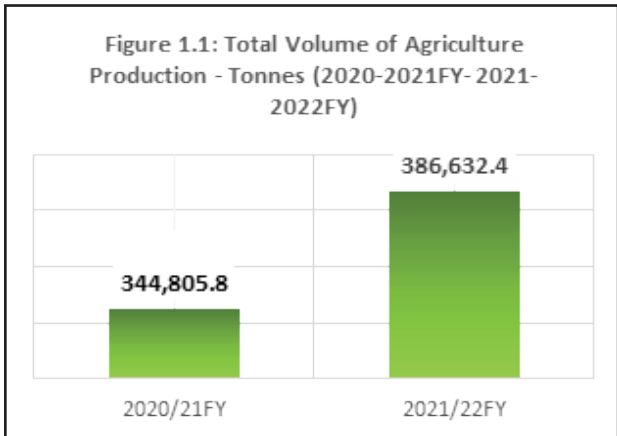
Achievement: In 2021-2022FY, the volume of agriculture production has increased by 12.1%, that is, from 344,805.8 tonnes in 2020-21FY to 386,632.4 tonnes in 2021-2022FY. This has surpassed the 5% growth target for this financial year. The increase in production mainly contributed to growth in major commodities such as dalo, cassava, assorted vegetables, pawpaw, rice, yaqona, beef, goat, and honey to name a few.

Key Performance Indicator 2: 5% increase in crop production

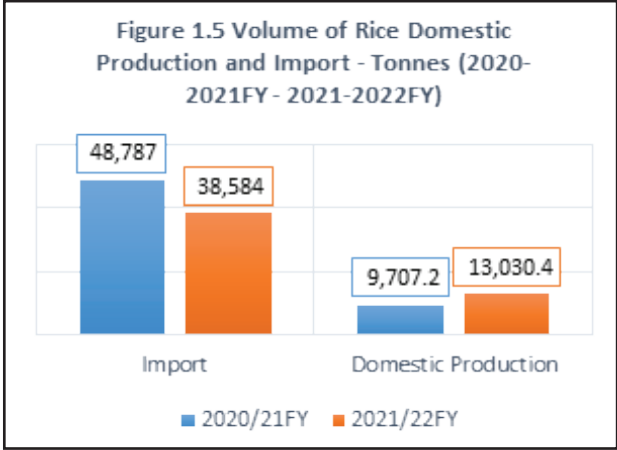
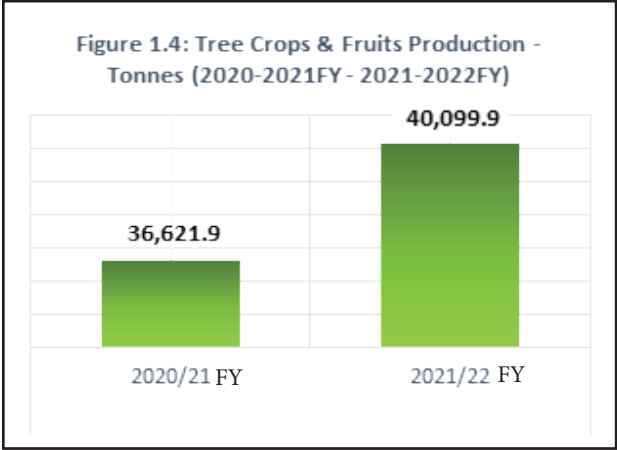
Achievement: The budgetary allocation for crop research, extension, and development under Strategic Priority 1 for this financial year was FJD2.2 million. The budget has directly and indirectly contributed to the increase in crop production by 15.2%, that is, from 290,568 tonnes in 2020-2021FY to 334,730 tonnes in 2021-2022FY. This accounts for 86.6 % of the total agriculture production in Fiji.

Through the provision of vegetable seedlings, root crop planting materials, training, and technical advisory services in this financial year, the agriculture sector recorded an increase in production of vegetables, root crops, and fruit tree crops by 14.5%, 16.9%, and 9.5% respectively in 2021-2022FY as compared to 2020-2021FY. (See Figures 1.3 and 1.4)

For vegetable production, significant increases were noted for Eggplant, Pumpkin, Chillies, and Tomatoes of which production was mainly dominated by the Western Division.

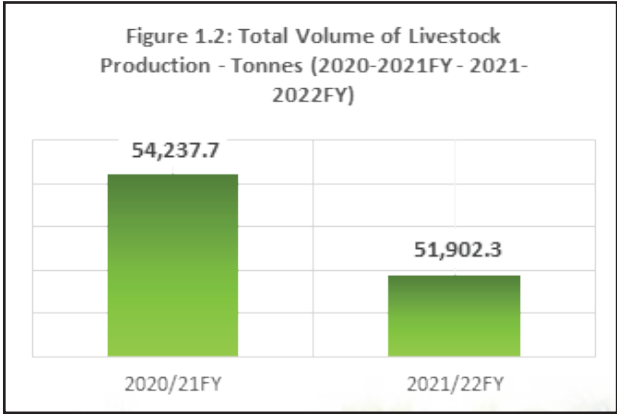


In 2021-2022FY, a positive performance was recorded on both the production and import of rice. Rice production increased from 9,707 tonnes in 2020-2021FY to 13,030 tonnes in 2021-2022FY which reflects a 34.2% growth. A decline in both volume and value of rice imports was observed in this financial year. The import value declined from FJD62 million in 2020-2021FY to FJD50 million in 2021-2022FY, a negative growth rate of 19.1%. (See Figure 1.5). Fiji produced 169,073 tonnes of root crops in this financial year which was an increase of 16.9% as compared to 2020-2021FY.



Key Performance Indicator 3: 2% increase in livestock production

Achievement: In 2021-2022FY, the volume of livestock production recorded a notable decline of 4.3% as compared to the previous financial year. This was mainly contributed by the drop in poultry production by 14.8% due to the closure of some subsistence broiler farms because of high input costs.





STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: INCREASE FARMER HOUSEHOLD INCOME FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

In the 2021-2022FY, a total of FJD5.4 million capital budget was allocated for Strategic Priority 2 with the intention of “creating a strong viable agriculture sector that empowers all Fijians” by targeting subsistence farmers to advance to semi-commercial agriculture resulting in increasing farmer household income for sustainable livelihoods.

This Strategic Priority aligned to three goals in the National Development Plan (NDP); (1) Social Inclusion and Empowerment: A socially inclusive Fiji and empowered Fijians (2) Women in Development: empowering women to reach their full development potential (3) Non-sugar Agriculture: Competitive, sustainable and value-adding agriculture.

Interventions planned under this priority intend to achieve three key strategic outcomes:

- 2.1 Increased farmer participation in existing and new demand-driven market
- 2.2 Increased participation of women and youths in the crop and livestock agriculture sector;
- 2.3 Strengthened MoA institutional approach, capacity, and engagement with partners and stakeholders that support market-driven production of agriculture commodities and products.

A. Capital Programmes Implemented under Strategic Priority 2

The Ministry of Agriculture on work to increase farmer household income for sustainable livelihood, implemented several capital programs in 2021-2022FY. These capital programs were coordinated and implemented by Crop Extension Division, Animal Health & Production Division, Crop Research Division, and Economic Planning & Statistics Division.

Table 2.1: List of Capital Programmes implemented by the Ministry under Strategic Priority 2

Crop Extension Division	Animal Health & Production Division	Crop Research Division	Economic Planning & Statistics Division
Food Security	Dairy Industry Support	Agriculture Research Services-	Fiji AgTrade
Rural Outer Island	Dairy Development	Horticulture	Fiji Agriculture & Rural
Rotuma Development	Sheep Extension	Mushroom Research and	Statistics
Rice Farming	Establishment of Goat Meat	Development	Monitoring & Evaluation
Coconut Farming	Industry	Upgrade of Plant Tissue	Project & Budget
Cocoa Farming	Agriculture Extension Services	Culture Lab	Policy & International
Copra Stabilization	(Livestock)		Relations
Ginger Farming	Rice Research & Development		
Women in Agriculture	Apiculture Farming		
Dalo Farming	Poultry Breeding		
Vanilla Farming	Pig Breeding		
	Goat Breeding		
	Sheep Breeding		
	Livestock Rehab		
	Beef Breeding		
	Establishment of Brucellosis		
	Farm		

B. Achievements of Strategic Priority 2 Deliverables in 2021-2022FY

In the 2021–2022FY, the Ministry through this Strategic Priority with its budgetary allocation ensured that planned outcomes and outputs were achieved.

Outcome 2.1: Increased Farmer Participation in Existing and New Demand-Driven Market.

The key principle for a strong, viable agriculture sector is that farmers need to earn a sustainable income from agriculture. As such, agriculture needs to be viewed as a business that can provide viable returns. There are significant market opportunities for Fiji’s agricultural produce, both locally and abroad. In this financial year, the Ministry implemented a concerted approach to promoting demand-based production and extension systems to increase farmer participation in existing and new demand-driven markets.

The Crop Extension Division managed to deliver the following core crop extension services under Outcome 2.1 in this financial year.

- A total of 400 farmers were associated with commodity clusters in the 4 geographical divisions. It was worth noting that 20% of women farmers and 30% of youths were registered and assigned to relevant commodity cluster groups.
- In collaboration with Fiji Crop and Livestock Council (FCLC), 20 Commodity Associations were formed in this financial year; and this includes: Dalo Farmers Association, Ginger Farmers Association, Yaqona Farmers Association, Cocoa Farmers Association, Fruits & Vegetable Farmers Association, Rice Farmers Association, Grazing & Livestock Farmers Association, Pig Farmers Association, Coconut Growers Association (include By-Products) Beekeepers Association (include Queen Bee & Honey), Cassava Farmers Association, Mushroom Farmers Association, Spice (Vanilla) Growers Association, Uvi Growers Association, Tumeric Growers Association, Banana Growers Association, Masi Growers Association, Organic Farmers Association, Agri-Food Exporters Association (Buyers & Food Processors), and Lovoni Farmers Association.



- Ongoing capacity building and awareness on farm management and best practices on commodities that contribute to the socio-economic livelihoods of farmers was conducted across the four (4) geographical divisions.
- In the effort to revive and expand Cocoa Farming in Fiji, cocoa training was conducted for 30 farmers in the 4 districts of Kadavu Province (Tavuki, Ravitaki, Nakasaleka, and Nabukelevu) of which 27% of the participants were women. Also, two (2) trainings were conducted in the Central Division for Tailevu and Naitasiri Cocoa Farmers.



The Animal Health & Production Division managed to deliver the following core livestock extension services under Outcome 2.1 in this financial year.

- The Dairy Development Program with a budget allocation of FJD1.0 million intends to improve the timely pick up of milk by Milk Carting Contractors of Fiji Cooperative Dairy Company Limited from dairy farms and deliver to the respective chilling centers daily. The program also catered for the continuity of calf rearing program through the supply of Calf Milk Replacers that are imported into the country, supported nutrition for lactating cows to improve milk production, establishing new pastures for the dairy cows through the supply of quality seeds and agriculture lime for the farmers and employ dairy advisory officers. In this financial year, a total of 224 dairy farmers in Fiji were assisted with 19 milk carting routes, 4000 bags of calf grower, 1284 bags of calf milk replacer, and 4,000 bags of dairy mash.
- Through the Dairy Industry Support (DIS) Programme, 70 dairy farmers were assisted with Dairy Packages that have 60 water tanks & and fencings and 10 milking machines with a total cost of FJD75,160.
- The Division carried out a Value Chain Assessment and field surveys on 25 active multiplication farms in the West & North and seven (7) smallholder farms in Central.
- Additionally, 20 youths from Navuso Agriculture Technical Institute were supported and participated in the National Certificate for Dairy Production Course.



The Economic Planning & Statistics Division managed to deliver the following core planning and statistics services under Outcome 2.1 in this financial year.

- Ten markets were surveyed every month throughout the year for monitoring of food prices and supplies. Market vendors continued to be dominated by female vendors as they represent 80% of the total market vendors in Fiji. Detailed market price analysis can be accessed on the Fiji Agriculture Statistics Online Data Library in the MoA website.
- To better facilitate agriculture trade activities, the AgTrade Unit of the Ministry conducted an Exporter Demand Survey to determine the number of exporters that exist in Fiji, update the Exporters Profile Database, collect and update Crop Extension Officers on Exporters' Quota and Requirements, and identify challenges and needs from Exporters. Detailed findings of this survey can be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture.
- The Ministry through the Economic Planning & Statistics Division facilitated 60 support letters to the Fiji Revenue Customs Service for duty exemptions on the importation of agricultural items.

Outcome 2.2: Increased Participation of Women and Youths in the Crop and Livestock Agriculture Sector

Agriculture aspects for women and youth empowerment are central to the five (5) Years MoA Strategic Development Plan (SDP) which is the target of Outcome 2.2. Achieving gender equality in the agriculture sector is an important step towards acknowledging the full rights of both women and men in a sector of the Fijian economy that is a basis for food security, livelihoods, and economic growth, including tourism and trade.

To strengthen Public Financial Management (PFM) and improve gender equality, the Cabinet approved the Financial Management Act (Amendment Bill) 2021 with the inclusion of a Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) for the 2020-2021FY budget.

Moreover, the Ministry was selected as one of the nine (9) piloted Government agencies to use the GRB tool under the Gender Transformative Institutional Capacity Development Initiative, led by the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Women, Children, and Poverty Alleviation. GRB is an effective tool that adequately responds to the different needs of the people, ensuring that gender gaps are addressed and promoted through national and international commitments for gender equality. Therefore, two (2) MoA capital programs were selected for the adoption of GRB and that includes: (1) Poultry Extension Programme; and (2) Vanilla Farming Programme.

The Ministry was recognized as one of the Government agencies that successfully used and achieved the GRB tool for the Poultry Extension Program.

The Crop Extension Division managed to deliver the following core crop extension services under Outcome 2.2 in this financial year.

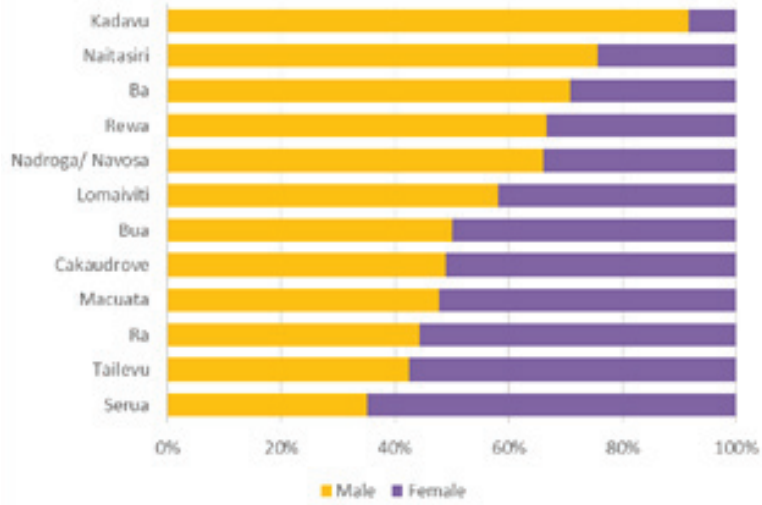
- Women in Agriculture (WIA) is one of the Ministry's 16 initiatives with a budget of FJD300, 000. The program was used to procure nursery materials, voivoi planting materials, masi planting materials, flowers, bags of potting mix, small farm equipment such as brush cutters, wheelbarrows, watering cans, hosepipes, and freight and assisted 500 women.
- Additionally, three (3) trainings were conducted to empower 150 women from Taveuni and Kadavu, Lau, Ovalau, Tailevu, Rewa, and Naitasiri based on flower arrangements under the WIA program.
- For the Vanilla Program, the Ministry conducted seven (7) trainings (five (5) in the Central Division, one (1) in the Eastern Division, and one (1) in the Northern Division) empowering 17 new vanilla farmers. Women who attended the training were supplied with planting materials (vanilla vines) and curing materials.





The Animal Health & Production Division managed to deliver the following core livestock extension services under Outcome 2.2 in this financial year.

- Summarized below are major achievements of the Poultry Extension Program under the GRB Initiative.
 - o At the end of the 2021-2022FY, the Poultry Extension Programme utilized FJD18,981.00 for the provision of Day-Old Chicks to women poultry farmers in Fiji, which was 38% of the total budget utilized for Day Old Chick (DOC) and feed assistance.
 - o 527 women poultry farmers were assisted under this program.
 - o 4,796 DOC were distributed to women poultry farmers
 - o An additional 527 women poultry farmers were registered and added to the list of supervised farms
 - o 143 women of seven (7) women groups were trained in poultry production
 - o The ratio of Male to Female Beneficiaries under the Poultry Extension Programme was 60:40, which was viewed as a significant improvement in the effort towards addressing the gender gap in agriculture.



- Apart from the GRB initiative, 38 women were assisted with livestock projects including beekeeping materials (three (3) from the Western Division and two (2) from the Central Division) with a total cost of FJD44,036.80. Additionally, two (2) sets of Copra driers were given to women’s groups in Vuinakodi Women’s Group in Udu and Namukalau Village.

The Economic Planning & Statistics Division managed to deliver the following major work under Outcome 2.2 in this financial year.

- Effectively drafted the Gender in Agriculture Policy in collaboration with UNFAO and the Ministry of Women, Children, and Poverty Alleviation.
- Through the work of the M&E unit, a total of four (4) successful stories of Women in Agriculture were produced and published on the Ministry’s website and Facebook page.



Outcome 2.3: Strengthened MoA Institutional Approach, Capacity, and Engagement with Partners and Stakeholders that Support Market-Driven Production of Agriculture Commodities and Products

Focusing on strengthening the MoA institutional approach, capacity building, and engagement with partners and stakeholders supporting market-driven production of agriculture commodities and products, the Ministry through its Research Division, effectively undertook the following crop and livestock research activities:

- Engaged as a consultant for a sheep and goat breeding program and conducted research trials at sheep and goat multiplication centers.
- A feed formulation template was developed for ruminants whilst a nutritional guideline was developed for small ruminants.
- A farmer training was conducted and six (6) information sheets were printed for livestock rehabilitation.
- Management of best farming Practices and Farm Bio-security were carried out at Research Stations to improve calf rearing and husbandry management of calf herds
- The Embryo Transfer (ET) lab was established in Sigatoka Research Station and two (2) breeding plans were established for Dairy that include: breeding plan-Embryo transfer and Natural mating through Artificial Insemination
- Horticulture, Root Crops, and Tree Crops were major components of research focusing on crop improvement, farming systems, climate change, plant genetic conservation, and technology transfer.
- The Rice Research Program focused on the rice sector by enhancing genetic improvement work, developing appropriate rice cultural management practices, and improving production technologies to raise yield potential, supply quality foundation seeds to farmers, and reduce the cost of production. The aim is to reduce rice imports and increase local production over the years. The project covered all the rice-growing areas of the Northern, Central Division, and Western Divisions of Fiji.

C. Performance Analysis of the Impact of Government Intervention on Increasing Farmer Household Income for Sustainable Livelihood

Major Commodities that were targeted under Strategic Priority 2 to increase farmer's income and socio-economic status were Dairy Milk, Poultry, Apiculture, Yaqona, Pig, Goat, Sheep, Ginger, Vanilla, Floriculture, Voivoi and Cocoa.

The production performance of these major commodities in 2021-2022FY as compared to 2020-2021FY are tabulated below.

Table 2.2: Production Achievement and Performance of Major Crop and Livestock Commodities that supported the socio-economic livelihood of farmers in Fiji

Sub-sector	Crop Commodities	Unit	2020-2021FY	2021-2022FY	Growth
Crop	Cocoa	Tonne	21.0	126.7	503.3%
	Coconut	Tonne	16,252.3	17,476.3	7.5%
	Floriculture	Tonne	5,399.4	6,357.5	17.7%
	Ginger	Tonne	12,136.3	14,160.6	16.7%
	Other Vegetable Spices	Tonne	632.9	851.0	34.4%
	Vanilla	Tonne	0.9	2.3	162.9%
	Voivoi	Tonne	907.5	1,699.1	87.2%
	Yaqona	Tonne	10,909.9	12,557.7	15.1%
	Masi	Tonne	71.7	111.3	55.2%
Livestock	Dairy	Tonne	11,345.1	11,399.4	0.5%
	Eggs	Tonne	8,056.5	8,900.7	10.5%
	Goat	Tonne	159.1	186.2	17.0%
	Honey	Tonne	177.5	284.7	60.4%
	Pig	Tonne	1,129.3	1,167.2	3.4%
	Sheep	Tonne	134.9	146.4	8.6%

Source: MoA Annual Production Report

Regarding Table 2.2, a significant increase (more than 50% positive growth rate) was noted for cocoa, vanilla, voivoi, honey, and masi. The top commodities produced were coconut, ginger, yaqona, dairy milk, and eggs.

Growth in vanilla, voivoi, masi, floriculture, and poultry production reflects the increased number of women involved in the agriculture sector and how they rely on these commodities for their socio-economic livelihood. The increase in production of targeted commodities is also contributed by the re-opening of hotels in which women were engaged for flower supplies and arrangements, and harvested voivoi and masi for the production of art and crafts products to meet tourism demand.

The increase in the number of trainings on the production of coconut and cocoa value-added products has also positively contributed to the growth of coconut and cocoa production in 2021-2022FY.





STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: IMPROVE THE ADOPTION OF SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE

In the 2021-2022 FY, a total of FJD1.9 million capital budget was allocated for Strategic Priority 3 to improve the adoption of Sustainable Resource Management and Climate Smart Agriculture.

This Strategic Priority is aligned with the National Development Plan (NDP) goal of Non-sugar Agriculture: Competitive, sustainable, and value-adding agriculture.

Interventions planned under this priority intend to achieve three key strategic outcomes:

- 3.1 Improved MoA Institutional, Technical, and Scientific Capacity and Partnerships for Evidence-Based Planning, Targeted Research Agenda
- 3.2 Increased Access to Resilient Crop Varieties, Livestock Breeds and Social Safety Nets and Market Products that Mitigate Risks for Farmers;
- 3.3 Increased Awareness and Adoption by Farmers of Sustainable Resource Management and Climate Smart Agriculture Practices

A. Capital Programmes Implemented under Strategic Priority 3

The Ministry of Agriculture in the action to improve the adoption of sustainable resource management and climate-smart agriculture implemented several capital programmes in 2021-2022FY. These capital programmes were coordinated and implemented by Crop Extension Division, Animal Health & Production Division, Crop Research Division, and Economic Planning & Statistics Division.

Table 3.1: List of Capital Programmes implemented by the Ministry under Strategic Priority 3

Crop Extension Division	Animal Health & Production Division	Crop Research Division	Economic Planning & Statistics Division
Sustainable Land Management	Apiculture/Goat Extension Livestock Research Goat Industry Agriculture Extension Services Waste Management Rural Outer Island Beef Extension Dairy Industry Support	Agriculture Research Services – Horticulture/Root Crops and Tree Crops Sustainable Land Management Upgrade of Plant Tissue Culture Lab	Disaster Response Management

B. Achievements of Strategic Priority 3 Deliverables in 2021-2022FY

In 2021-2022FY, the Ministry through this Strategic Priority with its budgetary allocation ensured that planned outcomes and outputs were achieved.

Outcome 3.1: Improved MoA Institutional, Technical, and Scientific Capacity and Partnerships for Evidence-Based Planning and Targeted Research Agenda. In improving institutional, technical, and scientific capacity and partnership for evidence-based planning, targeted research area agenda, MoA through the functions of operation Divisions, successfully achieved the following major outputs.

The Crop Extension Division managed to deliver the following core crop extension services under Outcome 3.1 in this financial year.

- The Land Resource Planning and Development Team coordinated nine (9) farm management training in Kadavu Province (Niudua, Natumua, Nasau, and Tawava), one (1) in Tailevu and Naitasiri Province (Naimasimasi, Natusasa, Serea), three (3) in Western Division and three (3) in Northern Division with a total of more than 350 farmers. A total of 18 successful farm management practices stories from Eastern Division (Koro Island and Kadavu) and Northern Division were documented and published in the Fiji Sun and MoA Facebook Page.
- The 2014 Farm Management Manual was also updated in this financial year through consultation with the Ministry of Fisheries, the Ministry of Forestry, and the Crop Research and Livestock Division.

The Animal Health & Production Division managed to deliver the following core livestock extension services under Outcome 3.1 in this financial year.

- Installed Portable Bio-gas digesters to 20 farms (Northern-two (2), Western- eight (8), Central – ten (10)), 22 on small scale and four (4) on semi-commercial level farms with a total cost of FJD46,000. In addition to this, the Ministry also received Biogas digesters from the Government of Israel.
- TOT's Staff Training on small ruminants for good husbandry practices was conducted by the Sheep and Goat Consultant and 1 Field Day was conducted on 24th of February 2022 for the Release of Goats to farmers.
- Farmer trainings were conducted on the following topics
 - o Silage processing and Urea Molasses Block making - Ba (19 farmers), Lautoka (16 farmers), Nadi (18 farmers)
 - o Pasture development - 44 farmers in Nayavu
 - o Calf rearing and Good Management Practice on Dairy and Pig Husbandry practice - two (2) trainings were conducted for farmers in Western and Central Division (Naitasiri and Rewa Province).
- In addition, 20 farms were assisted with piggery shed materials, goat shed materials, feeds, weaners, water tanks, polyethylene pipes, goat fences, pine posts, bee hives materials, hive stands, drinking nipples, farming tools, fencing materials, roofing iron, nails, and stockyard materials with a cost of around FJD28,940.

The Economic Planning & Statistics Division managed to deliver the following major work under Outcome 3.1 in this financial year.

- In preparation for the cyclone period (Nov 2021- April 2022), three (3) pre-disaster workshops were conducted across the four (4) geographical divisions and one (1) post-disaster workshop on lessons learned was facilitated.
- The Disaster Risk Management (DRM) SOP, MoA Organizational Risk Management Framework Policy, and the OHS Policy were developed;
- Awareness was live streamed on the Ministry Facebook platforms, this involved the launching of the National Disaster Media Awareness Campaign, International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), and the release of the 2021-2022 Cyclone Seasonal Outlook.

Outcome 3.2: Increased Access to Resilient Crop Varieties, Livestock Breeds, and Social Safety Nets and Markets Products that Mitigate Risks for Farmers.

To increase access to resilient crop varieties, livestock breeds, social safety nets, and market products that mitigate risks for farmers, the Ministry through the functioning responsibilities of the Crop Extension

Division, Animal Health & Production, and Crop Research Division achieved the following:

- Distributed 72,500 yaqona cuttings with a value of FJD29,000 and 63,500 with a value of FJD31,750 dalo suckers to farmers affected by TC Cody
- Selected farms supported with 10 sows (small scale), 510 piglets supplied to potential farmers in Central, Western, and Maritime zones, and 250-day-old chicks supplied to 250 farmers at the four (4) geographical divisions
- 24 field Gene banks were maintained where 95 veimama varieties were on the initiation stage and initiated three (3) taro varieties (tarova vula, tarova loa, and tarova damu) with 10 suckers.
- Prepared 40 liters of Sterile Distil water, 8L 70% ethanol, 5L 30% bleach, 5l 20% bleach, 6L 80% ethanol, 7L Kocide, Banana media, banana multiplication media, BH stock A and C solution and daily sterilization of lab.
- The Plant Tissue Culture lab produced five (5) crops hardened in the nursery and supplied for field evaluation. The crops include; breadfruit, sweet potato, pineapple, banana, sweet potato (Peru), and cassava.
- Four (4) commodities were released to farmers; cassava (Columbia variety), rice, kumala, and pineapple

Outcome 3.3: Increased Awareness and Adoption by Farmers of Sustainable Resource Management and Climate Smart Agriculture Practices.

To ensure adoption of sustainable resource management and climate-smart agriculture practices is effective, the Ministry through the functioning responsibilities of the Crop Extension Division and Crop Research Division undertook the following:

- Established 13 conservation farms using hedge rows, agroforestry, and windbreakers: Central – six (6), Western - three (3), and North - three (3).
- Established eight (8) Agroforestry plots which include planting hedgerow pineapple with vertiver and incorporated with fruit trees: Central - two (2), West - three (3), North - three (3).
- Trained 569 farmers to adopt SLM knowledge;
- 6,500 vertiver seedlings were potted and supplied to farmers as per request and some used vertiver hedgerow on our soil conservation farms;
- 2,000 Calliandra was potted;
- 352 baseline maps produced on farmers' request to acquire Agriculture lease – Central - 169, Western - 105, and Northern - 78;
- Five (5) improved tools used for GIS work - two (2) monitors, one (1) Drone, one (1) Laptop, one (1) Terabyte data Storage, two (2) staff train for drone Pilot;
- Attended and conducted two (2) UNCCD meetings and secretarial support consultation;
- Coordinated a UNCCD Day awareness which was advertised through Media-Newspapers and TV.
- MoA has also established three main composting



sites for Bacterium Culture at Koronivia, Seaqaqa, and Legalega Research Stations to trial and formulate compost for farmers.

- To increase the production of subsistence and semi-commercial farmers, a total of 11,000 liters of bacterium culture was distributed to farmers. Hence the Ministry assisted 10 clusters at Nakorotubu district in Ra with 200 liter drums.

C. Performance Analysis of the Achievement of Strategic Priority 3 against the Planned Key Performance Indicators

- The 2021-2022 MoA Costed Operational Plan (COP) identified six (6) Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to measure the performance of Strategic Priority 3 on the Adoption of Sustainable Resource Management and Climate Smart Agriculture.

1. Key Performance Indicator 1: Establish MoA CCDRM standard operating procedure and policy

- Achievement:** One Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) was developed through assistance provided by UNFAO. The SOP was successfully used in TC Yasa, Ana, and Cody which contributed to the effective operation (pre and post-disaster), assessment, and formulation of a rehabilitation plan for the Ministry.

2. Key Performance Indicator 2: Establish Standard PDNA System

- Achievement:** In this financial year, the Ministry trialed and effectively adopted the PDNA System in the form of the Initial Damage Assessment Form and Detail Damage Assessment Form. The system was established through technical assistance provided by FAO. With this improved PDNA system, the Ministry was the first to submit 72-hour assessment reports after TC Yasa, Ana, and Cody and a detailed Quantitative and Qualitative Detail Damage Assessment Report that has concrete data.

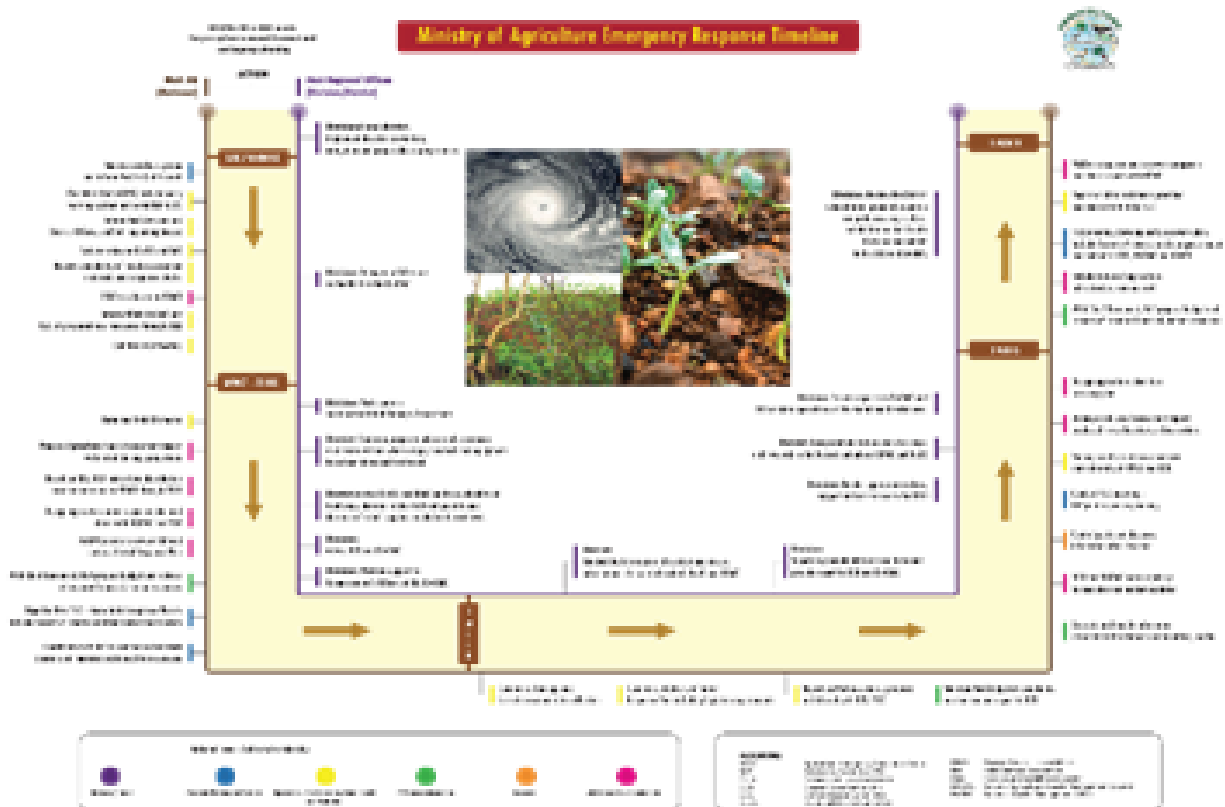


Figure 3.2: Established IDA and DDA Process

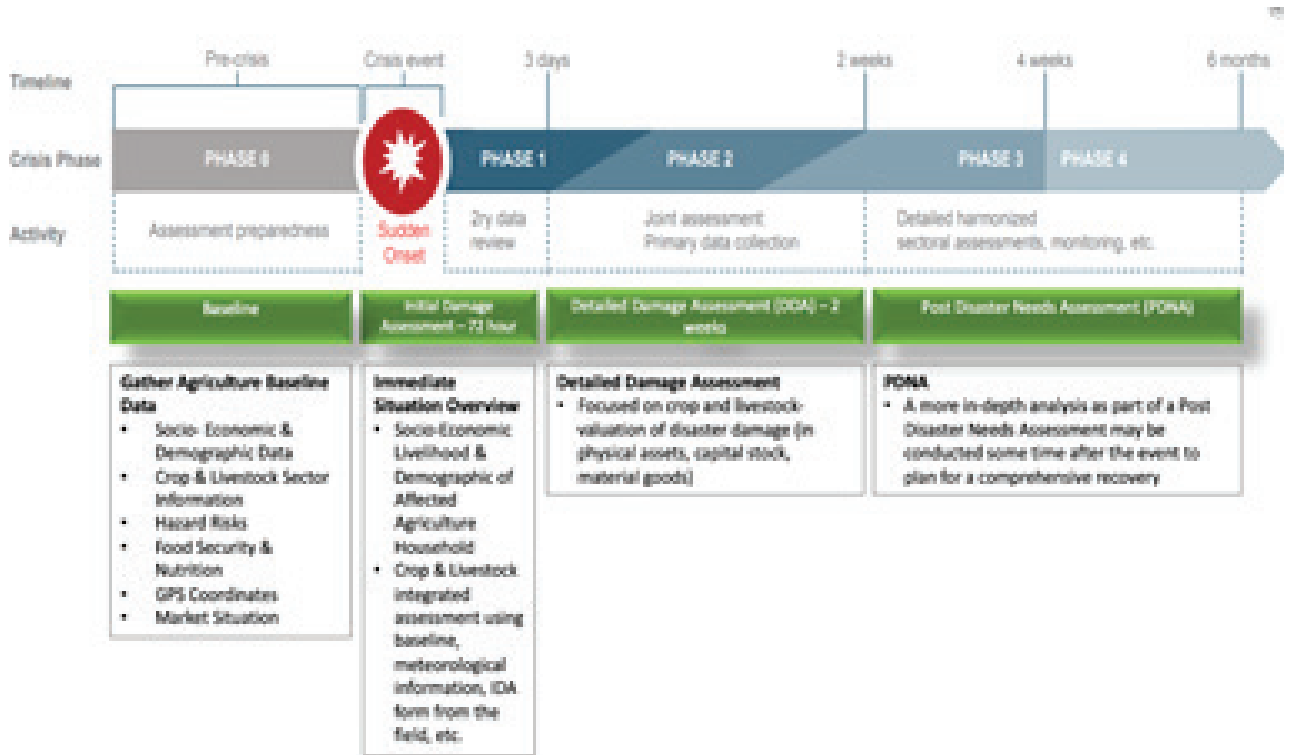
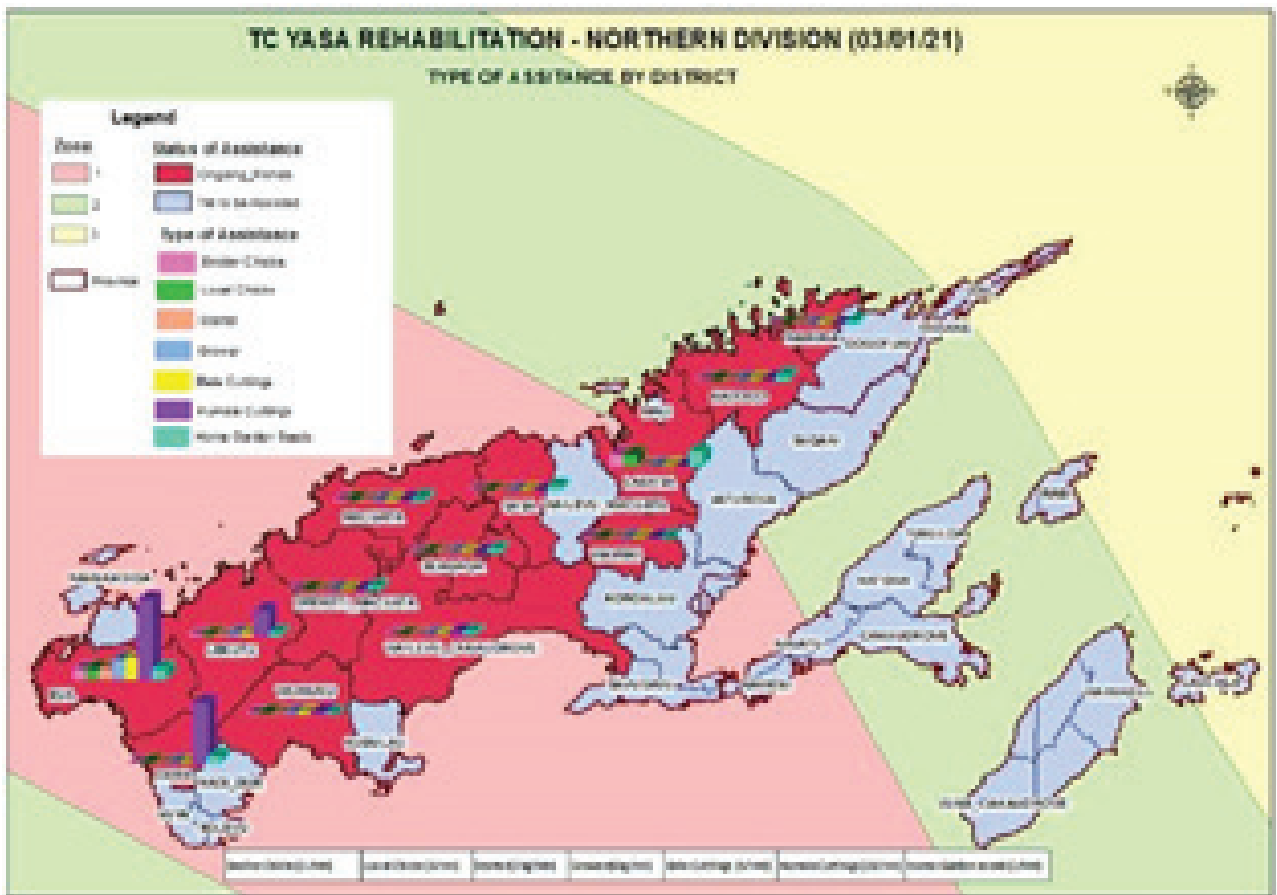


Figure 3.3: Established Rehab Implementation Update



3. Key Performance Indicator 3 - 5: New Resilient Crop Variety and 100 farmers to be supported with improved breeds

Achievement: A new resilient pigeon pea was released where 38kg seeds were given to 144 farmers from the Ra to Nadi corridor and a farmer seed block on pigeon pea (Jaagrity) in Ra was maintained. 24 field Gene banks were maintained where 95 veimama varieties were in the initiation stage and initiated three (3) taro varieties (tarova vula, tarova loa, and tarova damu) with ten (10) suckers. 21 accessions of sweet potato and four (4) accessions of Banana are hardened and ready for field planting. Four (4) accessions of cassava and eight (8) accessions of Banana were maintained well in the Tissue Culture Nursery. Four (4) commodities were released to farmers; Kava, Veimama Banana, Pineapple, Breadfruit, and Plantain.





STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4: ESTABLISH AND INCREASE COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE

In the 2021-2022 FY, a total of FJD3.1 million capital budget was allocated for Strategic Priority 4 to accelerate the process of transitioning smallholder farmers to a commercial level. This Strategic Priority is aligned with the National Development Plan (NDP) goal of Promoting equal opportunities, access to basic services, and building resilient communities and Non-sugar Agriculture: Competitive, sustainable, and value-adding agriculture.

Interventions planned under this priority intend to achieve four key strategic outcomes:

- 4.1 Increased farmer access to loans, grants, insurance, and basic financial services;
- 4.2 Increased farmer, youth, and agribusiness participation in producing market-driven commodities;
- 4.3 Improved value chain opportunities, financial literacy, business planning, and farm management; and
- 4.4 Improved commercial agriculture linkage with the tourism industry

A. Capital Programmes Implemented under Strategic Priority 4

The Ministry of Agriculture in its efforts to accelerate the process for transitioning smallholder farmers to commercial level, implemented several capital programmes in 2019-2020 financial year. These capital programmes were coordinated and implemented by Crop Extension Division, Animal Health & Production Division, Crop Research Division and Economic Planning & Statistics Division.

Table 4.1: List of Capital Programmes implemented by the Ministry under Strategic Priority 4

Crop Extension Division	Animal Health & Production Division	Crop Research Division	Economic Planning & Statistics Division
Export Promotion Program (CADP)	Partnership to Establish Goat Meat Industry	Agriculture Research Services Organic Research	Commercial Farmers Equity Package
Ginger Farming	Goat Extension	Mushroom Research & Development	Monitoring & Evaluation
Dalo Farming	Poultry Extension	Rice Research and Development	AgTrade
Yaqona Farming	Upgrade of Nasinu & Vuda Abattoir		Fiji Agriculture & Rural Statistics
Bilateral Quarantine Agreement (BQA)			
Farm Mechanization			

B. Achievements of Strategic Priority 4 Deliverables in 2021-2022FY

In 2021-2022FY, the Ministry through this Strategic Priority with its budgetary allocation ensured that planned outcomes and outputs were achieved.

Outcome 4.1: Increased Farmer Access to Loans, Grants, Insurance, and Basic Financial Services.

- Financing is a challenge for many farmers. In this financial year, MoA undertook a collaborative approach with banks such as the Fiji Development Bank (FDB) to implement the Commercial Farmers Equity Package (CFEP) Programme whereby farmers, producers, and processors were encouraged to seek commercial agriculture funding.

- Under the CFEP program, nine (9) categories of packages were designed whereby the Ministry of Agriculture paid an equity contribution, estimated at 20%, towards the loan package from FDB. The minimum equity contribution would be FJD2,500 by the Ministry, to a maximum of FJD50,000. This simply means a minimum loan/ liability on farmers of FJD10000, to a maximum of FJD200,000 per recipient through the financial institution. In this financial year, nine commercial farmers were assisted by FDB and have been paid a 20% equity amounting to FJD219,270.02.



- In 2021-2022FY through the development of the Goat industry through Partnership to the Establishment of Goat Meat Industry allocated a budget total of FJD730,000 (Goat breeding FJD130,000 & Partnership to establish goat meat FJD600,000). The purpose of the program is; (1) to strengthen the linkage between the farmers and formal market sector clustering and capacity building, (2) to ensure there is sufficient genetic potential in our national herd for sustainable long-term growth of these industries (3) to increase local formal production of chevon from 7tons to 15 tons per quarter through breed, nutrition and infrastructural improvement), (4) Prevention and control of diseases to enhance farm production.
- In 2021-2022FY, a total of 61 pairs of F1 Sheep breeds were handed over to sheep farmers as part of ongoing efforts to improve the genetic makeup on sheep farms in the country, the F1 pairs were handed over at the Nawaicoba Quarantine Station in Nadi in which 122 animals were released



Outcome 4.2: Increased Youth and Agribusiness Participation Producing Market Driven Commodities.

- The Farm Mechanization Program focuses on improving the efficiency and effectiveness of Agricultural Farm Mechanization for all categories of farmers through the provision of necessary farm machines, equipment, tools, and resources to increase agricultural production and reduce cost. Such intervention supports the policy intention of the government through the Ministry of Agriculture in Modernizing Agriculture, hence, making it more reliable and sustainable in coping with the changes in the business environment now and in the coming future. It further embraces the sector with new technology/innovation on mechanized farming systems that will surely impact farm productivity positively.



- MoA's current machine fleet records 17 heavy mobile machines (14 diggers, 1 grader, 1 bulldozer, 1 loader), 60 tractors, and eight (8) trucks apart from the 14 combined rice harvesters and small machines & implements under the Rice Program with 43 filled operators positions and six (6) mechanics. The machine record includes those 15 diggers and tractors that had been handed over to the Ministry of Agriculture through Japanese Aid.



- For the Pig and Poultry Extension Programme, with a budget of FJD200,000, 296 farmers were trained in basic pig and poultry management of which 49% were women participants.

- Establishment of the beef cluster for ease in the provision of training, awareness, consultations with reputable financial, governmental, and non-governmental institutions, and market alignment. The cluster includes men, women, and youth irrespective of religion and race -Northern Division -19 and Western Division - one (1)



- For Fiji Meat Industry Board (FMIB), MoA granted FJD400,000 for the upgrade of two (2) abattoirs -Nasinu and Vuda abattoirs. The works include changing roofs, and claddings, rendering roofs, and claddings, repairing concrete floors, goat & sheep buildings, amenities block, installing chiller doors for both pork and beef, purchasing new pork dehaired, and Vuda Abattoir roof changed.



- With the effort to facilitate agriculture trade, MoA through the responsibility of the Fiji AgTrade Unit organized and delivered the following achievements;
 - o A discussion with the Australian embassy was successfully conducted which saw the launch of the Commercial Kava Pilot Program. This is a two (2)-years pilot program which consisted of two phases:
- Phase 1 - Increased the amount of kava that incoming passengers (18 years or over) are allowed to bring

into Australia in their accompanied baggage from 2kg to 4kg. Phase 1 commenced in December 2019.

- Phase 2 - Allowing the commercial importation of kava: this phase of the pilot allows for the commercial importation of kava into Australia for use as food. This phase commenced on 1 December 2021.
 - o As of April 2022, approximately 46 tonnes of kava in dry powdered form had been imported by Australia. It was worth noting that 193 exporters and suppliers under the pilot program were from the following countries, largely from Fiji (141), Tonga (13), Vanuatu (19), and New Zealand (17).
 - o Since the launch of the Commercial Kava Pilot Program, it has been estimated that these 141 registered kava exporters have supplied a total of 22,539.72kg volume of kava to the Australian market.
 - o Conducted Discussion with the UK High Commission was focused on 'Re-exporting of Kava to the UK market'. The Fiji AgTrade team had to seek the Food Safety Association (FSA) Director Global for his advice and streamlining FSA recommendations.
 - o Fiji AgTrade unit facilitated a discussion with the New Zealand Trade Commission to understand and explore more opportunities for Turmeric in the NZ market.
 - o In this financial year, the Ministry successfully launched the three (3) years Agriculture Investment Guide
 - o The unit had completed two Commodity industry papers; Kava and Rice.

In this financial year, the Crop Research Division successfully achieved the following outputs; Under the Post-Harvest Loss Program, training was provided to various women's groups, youth groups, village communities, and commercial food companies through the development of the following value-added products:

- Waxing of Avocados
- Pineapple Ginger Juice
- Tumeric beverage
- Canned Moca
- Vacuum-packed Moca – Shelf life studies ongoing for the next 6 months.

The Research Division also focused on training and development, therefore training was conducted at Home of Hope, ADRA Training at Koro Island, and Wholenut Coconut Training, in Nailaga, Ba.



In addition, under the Mushroom Development Program, a total budget of FJD230,000.00 was allocated to boost mushroom research, development, and training on best farming practices for the 2020-2021 FY. This funding has enabled the training of 199 farmers/stakeholders on how to grow mushrooms for food security and quick income

The Ministry also launched its mushroom supply chain at Votualevu Technical College on 21st April 2022 and also provided training (Western Division - two (2), Central Division - one (1) & Northern Division - 1). Further to this, the Crop Extension Division identified ten (10) smallholder farmers who have adopted mushroom commercial farming practices.

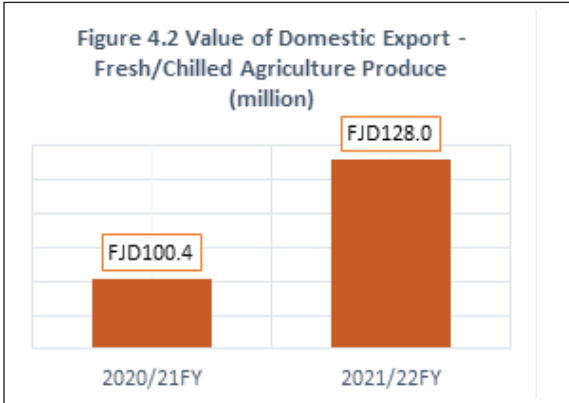
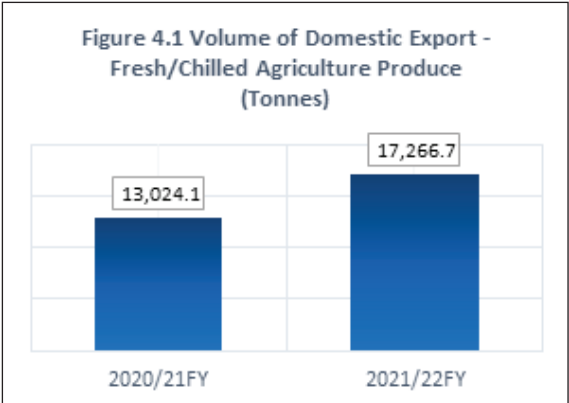


C. Performance Analysis of the Achievement of Strategic Priority 4 against the Planned Key Performance Indicators

The 2021-2022 MoA Costed Operational Plan (COP) identified six Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that measured the performance of Strategic Priority 4 on Establishing and Improving Commercial Agriculture

1. Key Performance Indicator 1: 10% increase in fresh and chilled agriculture commodity export

Achievement: In the 2021-2022FY (Aug 2021- July 2022), both the export volume and value of fresh/chilled agriculture produce recorded a significant increase by 32.6% and 15.9% respectively as compared to the same period of the last financial year (2020-2021). This reflected positive trade performance as per the targeted growth rate. The increase was mainly contributed by growth in the export volume of major commodities such as kava, dalo, turmeric, egg, ginger, and vegetables to main export destinations like Australia, New Zealand, USA, and other Pacific Island Countries.



Source: Fiji Bureau of Statistics/Fiji Agriculture & Rural Statistics Unit

It is worth noting the export performance of major commodities in the 2021-2022FY as compared to 2020-2021FY.

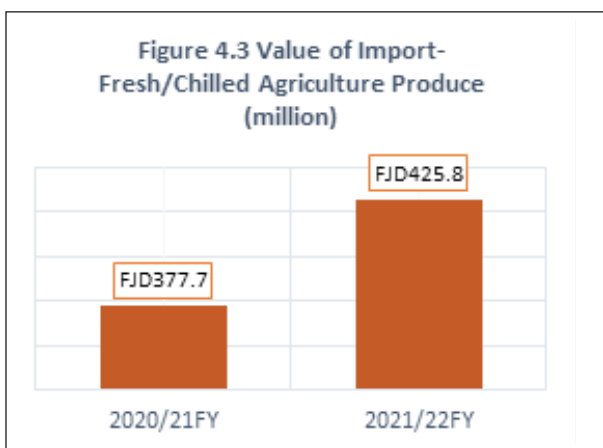
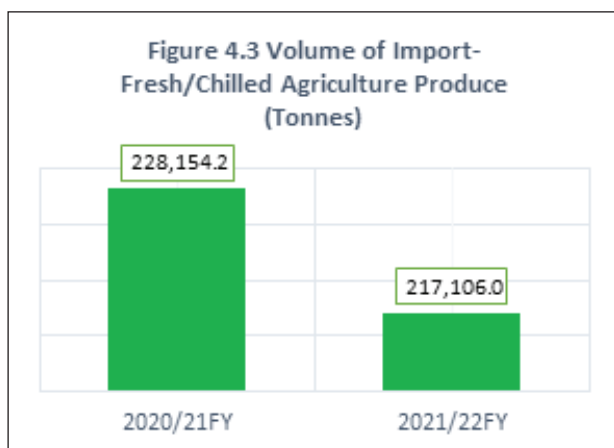
Table 4.1 Top 10 Exported Fresh/Chilled Agriculture Produce

Major Export Commodities	2020-21FY (FJDm)	2021-22FY (FJDm)	Growth (%)
Kava	\$ 41.62	\$ 42.68	2.5
Taro	\$ 28.46	\$ 33.36	17.2
Tumeric	\$ 17.79	\$ 24.62	38.3
Eggs	\$ 2.10	\$ 3.67	74.8
Ginger	\$ 5.43	\$ 7.39	36.2
Other Vegetables, Fresh or Chilled	\$ 2.90	\$ 4.31	49.0
Meat of Chicken	\$ 2.23	\$ 2.03	-8.9
Cassava	\$ 1.99	\$ 1.87	-6.0
Mixtures of Spices	\$ 2.72	\$ 2.13	-21.7
Eggplants	\$ 1.74	\$ 1.61	-7.0

Source: Fiji Bureau of Statistics/Fiji Agriculture & Rural Statistics Unit

2. Key Performance Indicator 2: Reduce Agriculture Import by 5%

Achievement: In the 2021-2022FY (Aug 2021- July 2022), the import volume of fresh/chilled agriculture produce had declined by 4.8%, however, due to an increase in import price, the import value has therefore increased by 12.7% as compared to the same period of last financial year (2020-2021).



Source: Fiji Bureau of Statistics/Fiji Agriculture & Rural Statistics Unit

The summary of the performance of major imported agricultural produce is tabulated below.

Table 4.2 Top 10 Imported Fresh/Chilled Agriculture Produce

Major Import Commodities	2020-21FY (FJDm)	2021-22FY (FJDm)	Growth (%)
Wheat	\$108.5	\$135.9	25.3
Meat of sheep	\$42.9	\$55.6	29.4
Milk	\$59.3	\$67.1	13.0
Rice	\$61.9	\$50.1	-19.1
Potatoes	\$27.7	\$29.4	6.1
Beef	\$15.8	\$22.4	42.2
Meat of Chicken	\$12.1	\$15.7	29.6
Onions	\$11.7	\$15.3	31.3
Garlic	\$7.7	\$8.9	15.3
Carrots	\$5.5	\$6.9	26.2

Source: Fiji Bureau of Statistics/Fiji Agriculture & Rural Statistics Unit

3. Key Performance Indicator 3: Updated Commercial Database

Achievement: The Farmers Database was updated in this financial year since the 2020 Fiji Agriculture Census through the information compiled from the Farmers Diary, more than 97,000 farmers are now registered in the Ministry Database.

4. Key Performance Indicator 4: Increase in Number of Organic Farms

Achievement: MoA needed to strengthen the organic agriculture sector comes with concerted efforts to have organic fertilizers, insecticides, weed control methods, a package of practices, and value chain analysis. Therefore, the Ministry is working in collaboration with existing organic bodies and farmers. The establishment of organic composting sites in the Central, Western, and Northern parts of Fiji ensures organic waste is processed or composted, packed, and supplied to farmers.

The overall achievement in this financial year was the establishment of three (3) organic sites in Koronivia, Legalega, and Seaqaqa Research Stations. A total of 24 sites were installed with Bacterium Culture Tanks in the Western, Central, and Northern Divisions. A total of 8,020 Liters of ready-to-use Bacterium Culture were distributed to farmers making the total amount delivered to 11,020 liters. A total of 100 tons of processed compost was distributed to 33 villagers in Viti Levu.



5. Key Performance Indicator 5: Increase in the Number of Farmers Assisted through the Export Promotion Program

Achievement: In this financial year, the Commercial Agriculture Development Programme (CADP) was developed which encompasses components of the existing Demand Driven Approach (DDA) program; Food Security Programme(FSP), Export Promotion Programme(EPP), Dairy Industry Support (DIS), Rural & Outer Island (ROI) and Sigatoka Valley Development Programme(SVDP). The program is designed to specifically address targeted outcomes of MoA SDP Strategic Priority 4 – Establish and Improve Commercial Agriculture.

A total of 508 farmers were assisted in the 2021-2022FY, of which 90% were male recipients and 10% female. It was also noted that 14% of the recipients were youths in the age group of 18 -35yrs and the remaining 86% were farmers above the age of 35 years. The assistance package was on a 1/3rd and 2/3rd basis payment. The breakdown of assisted farmers by Initiatives is as follows:

- **Fencing Kit - Beef:** A total of 150 farmers were assisted (142 Male and 8 Female) with a cost of FJD2,000 per farmer;
- **Fencing Kit - Goat:** A total of 79 farmers assisted (69 Male and 10 Female) with a cost of FJD2,900 per applicant;
- **Fencing Kit - Sheep:** A total of 109 farmers assisted (102 Male and 7 Female) with a cost of FJD2,000 per farmer;
- **Hydroponic System:** A total of 20 farmers assisted (15 Male and 5 Female) with a cost of FJD6,500
- **Irrigation Kit:** A total of 50 farmers assisted (43 Male and 7 Female) with a cost of FJD2,000 per farmer;
- **Protected Agriculture:** A total of 18 farmers assisted (14 Male and 4 Female) with a cost of FJD9,500 per farmer and
- **Small Farming Equipment:** A total of 82 farmers assisted (70 Male and 12 Female) with a total cost of FJD18,000 per farmer.

6. Key Performance Indicator 6: Increase in Number of Commercial Agriculture trainings

Achievement: 10 commercial farmers were assisted through capacity building and 200 subsistence and semi-commercial farmers were capacitated on agriculture assistance packages, commodity industry development, export requirements, and related technical information.





STRATEGIC PRIORITY 5: QUALITY PUBLIC SECTOR PERFORMANCE & SERVICE DELIVERY

In the 2021-2022 FY, a total of FJD3.4 million capital budget was allocated for Strategic Priority 5 to deliver the best agriculture services for all Fijians. Interventions planned under this priority intend to achieve five key strategic outcomes:

- 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

A. Capital Programmes Implemented under Strategic Priority 5

The Ministry of Agriculture implemented several capital programmes in 2021-2022FY which were coordinated by Crop Extension Division, Animal Health & Production Division, Crop Research Division, Economic Planning & Statistics Division, and Human Resources and Development Division.



Table 5.1: List of Capital Programmes implemented by the Ministry under Strategic Priority 5

Crop Extension Division	Animal Health & Production Division	Crop Research Division	Economic Planning & Statistics Division	Human Resource & Finance Division
Agriculture Extension Services (Crops) BQA Farm Management Coconut Farming Ginger Farming Cocoa Farming, Highland Farming Farm Mechanization Rice Farming Farm Access, Sustainable Land Management (SLM)	Stray Animal Control Campaign Program Livestock Feed Tech Poultry Breeding Goat Breeding Goat Extension Dairy Industry Support Pig Breeding Livestock Rehab BTEC Sheep Breeding Sheep Extension Establishment of TB-Free Farms Beef Breeding Agriculture Extension Services (Livestock) Apiculture Farming Construction of Vet Lab	Infrastructure Improvement of Research Stations Upgrade of Agricultural Chemistry Lab Veterinary Clinical Equipment Upgrade and Clinic Renovations Rice Research and Development Purchase of Equipment Chemistry Lab Agriculture Research Services – Horticulture Mushroom Research & Development Development of Seed & Planting Material	Fiji Agriculture & Rural Statistics Program	Restructure Program Repairs & Maintenance of Office Training Program Information Technology/ Information Communication IT Operational Support Agriculture Show

B. Achievements of Strategic Priority 5 Deliverables in 2021-2022FY

In 2021–2022FY, the Ministry through this Strategic Priority with its budgetary allocation ensured that planned outcomes and outputs were achieved.

Outcome 5.1: A New MoA Structure with Supportive Systems and Infrastructure.

To deliver the best agriculture services, the Ministry of Agriculture through the functional Divisions coordinated various training programs and initiatives for the staff.

- Crop Extension Division conducted three (3) extension staff training. The training was attended by 90 agriculture officers from geo divisions such as Central, Western, North, and Eastern.
- Animal Health & Production Division through the Sheep/ Goat/Pig and Poultry Programme conducted one (1) sheep TOT training for Central staff, one (1) Sheep Husbandry Training at Wainibuka, 3 staff awareness (two (2) west, one (1) central), one (1) farmer consultation and awareness (one (1) Navua).
- To ensure that the Ministry has an improved support structure and system and that working conditions are safe, the HRFI & Crop Research Division in this financial year effectively achieved the following outputs.
 - o Launched a new seed processing and storage unit that was funded by Pacific Seeds for Life and coordinated by SPC.
 - o Launched the state-of-the-art nursery based at Koronivia through the support of the Canadian government.
 - o Installed security lights at Research Stations
 - o Constructed Machinery Shed

Outcome 5.2: Improved Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) System in the Agriculture Sector that includes Value Chain Opportunities, Financial Literacy, Business Planning, and Farm Management.

In this financial year, an Online Agriculture Statistics Data Library was launched and is embedded in the Ministry website. This Project was funded by the World Food Program. The library is open for public use and users can download agriculture data of their choice in Excel, CSV, PPT, and PDF file format. This is the first in the Pacific in the area of Agriculture Statistics.

The MoA website has been upgraded from the old platform to a more user-friendly interface.

Outcome 5.3: MoA Stations and Officers Are Well Supported Through Improved Working Conditions.

To ensure that the officers have a safe working environment,

- Animal Health & Production Division procured and distributed OHS PPE items to all Livestock Officials which were funded under the respective commodity breeding and extension programs.
- Under the Goat Breeding Program, Quad Bikes were repaired considering their usefulness in the core extension work.
- Maintenance of vehicles is crucial as it greatly impacts officers' work performance and ensures work is completed within the agreed timeframe. The Division through the following programs ensures vehicles are in perfect condition for ease of transportation to officers.
- The HRFI Division ensures that all Ministry officers have access to updated information technology. This financial year, the Division continues to upgrade the government network to four (4) stations with the network being easily accessed by all the staff in four (4) stations. In addition, this financial year, five (5) Agriculture Stations were installed with Biometric Time Machines.

Outcome 5.4: Enhanced Utilization of Data, Research Information to Ensure Formulation of Evidence-Based Policy, Program Interventions, and Timely Dissemination to Stakeholders.

Service delivery is crucial for the Ministry and to ensure efficient service delivery, the Ministry through the work of functional Divisions published, tested, and produced the following:

- Ministry through the Project and Budget Unit of Economic Planning & Statistic Division submitted the 2021-2022FY Budget, Costed Operation Plan, Capital Programs Cash flows, Procurement plan, QPPR, and Demand Driven Approach monitoring report.



- For Crop Research, the Pesticide Act was reviewed, whereby 25 numbers of pesticides (insecticides and weedicides) were registered. Through this, the Ministry also conducted two (2) surveys per quarter and awareness for the Central, Northern, and Western Divisions with continuous monitoring of all chemical retailers.
- The Annual Agriculture Statistics Reports were also produced and disseminated by Fiji Agriculture & Rural Statistics Unit; 2022 Annual Production Report, 2022 Annual Crop & Livestock Trade Report, 12 Monthly Market Situation Reports.
- For Awareness purposes, three (3) Divisional Agriculture Shows were coordinated;

- Total of 6,894 press releases, features, vernacular radio programs, talk back shows, documentaries, short videos, news clips, social media uploads and responses, and help desk responses;
- Published 790 media publications which include Sotavi, Weekly Issue, E-Newsletters, Brochures, leaflets, Posters, etc. All these publications are information-centric publications for public knowledge.



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Outcome 5.5: Updated Legislative Frameworks and Continuous Capacity Building Program.

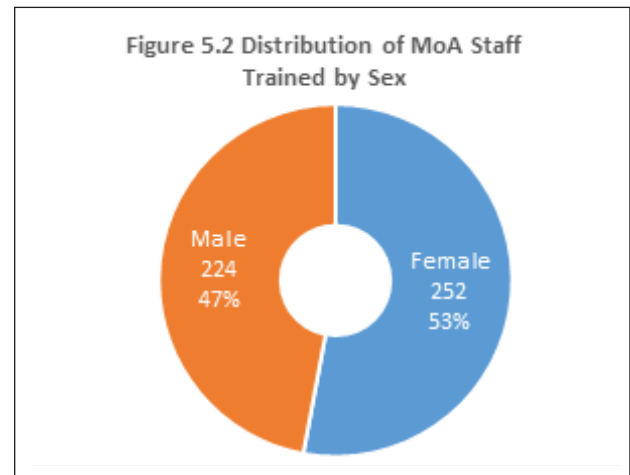
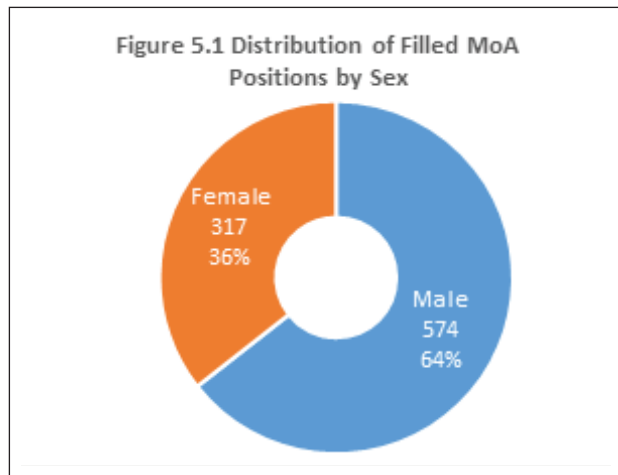
Coordination of monitoring of capital programmes and projects is vital as it determines the progress and challenges faced. In addition, policies and cabinet papers need to be updated to address the current issues. In the 2021-2022FY, the Economic Planning & Statistics Division achieved the following outputs;

- Submitted three Cabinet Papers that included the Review of the Demand Driven Approach (DDA) Programme Framework and Renaming to Commercial Agriculture Development Programme, SIDS Solutions Forum, and Declaration of 22.9.21 as Coconut Day;
- Conducted various consultations on the National Food and Nutrition Policy, Gender in Agriculture Policy, and Youth in Agriculture Policy;
- Coordinated the submission or tabulation of the Annual Report to Parliament – 2015-2016 AR, 2016-2017AR, and 2017-2018AR and
- The Ministry developed and delivered 25 local agreements and two (2) bilateral agreements with the Government of India and Japan.

C. Performance Analysis of the Impact of TC CODY on the Agriculture Sector in 2021-2022FY

In the 2021-2022 FY, the Ministry utilized 82% of the allocated budget and filled 73% of the MoA vacant positions.

A total of 476 MoA staff were trained in this financial year of which 81% were trained locally and 19% had the opportunity of attending overseas training. It was worth noting that 53% of staff trained were female officers and 47% were male officers.



With the effort towards improving the MoA public building, the following stations and buildings were upgraded, constructed, and developed.

- o Upgrading of Research Station Driveways;
- o Installed security lights at Research Stations
- o Upgraded Nursery Site
- o Constructed Machinery Shed
- o Two (2) agriculture stations and 17 quarters were repaired and maintenance work was completed;

This financial year, the Ministry had four (4) agriculture stations upgraded with the govnet network and were accessed by all the staff in four (4) stations.



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE FINANCIAL STATEMENT YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

Promoting Public Sector Accountability and Sustainability through our Audits



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Suva, Fiji



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File: 351

25 April 2023

The Honourable Vatimi Rayalu
Minister for Agriculture
Hugh Robinson Complex
Grantham Road
RAIWAQA

Dear Honourable Rayalu

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

The audited financial statements for the Ministry of Agriculture for the year ended 31 July 2022 together with my audit report on them are enclosed.

Particulars of the errors and omission arising from the audit have been forwarded to the management of the Ministry for necessary action.

Yours sincerely

Sairusi Dukuno
ACTING AUDITOR-GENERAL

cc: Mr. Vinesh Kumar, The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture.

Encl.

⑥ PSA,
Are there issues
to discuss with me?
MOT.
16/04

② PSA/Minister
already discussed.
16/5



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Ministry of Agriculture

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

I have audited the financial statements of the Ministry of Agriculture, which comprise the Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, Appropriation Statement, Consolidated Activity Trading Account, Consolidated Trading Activity Profit and Loss Account, Consolidated Trading Activity Balance Sheet and Statement of Losses for the financial year ended 31 July 2022, and the notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Financial Management Act 2004, the Finance Instructions 2010 and Finance (Amendment) Instructions 2016.

Basis for Opinion

I have conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA). My responsibilities under those standards are described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Ministry in accordance with the International Ethics Standard Commission for Accountant's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in Fiji and I have fulfilled my other responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Management of the Ministry are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the Financial Management Act 2004, Finance Instructions 2010 and Finance (Amendment) Instructions 2016, and for such internal control as the Management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud and error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISA, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (con't)

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Ministry of Agriculture's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and related disclosures made by the Ministry of Agriculture.

I communicate with the Ministry of Agriculture regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.



Salrusi Dukuno
ACTING AUDITOR-GENERAL



Suva, Fiji
25 April 2023

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

We certify that these financial statements:

- a) fairly reflect the financial operations and performance of the Ministry of Agriculture for the year ended 31 July 2022; and
- b) Have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Financial Management Act 2004, Finance Instructions 2010 and the Finance (Amendment) Instructions 2016.



Dr. Vinesh Kumar
Permanent Secretary for Agriculture

Date: 5/04/23



Sikeli Baleisuva
Head of Finance

Date: 5th/04/2023

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

	Notes	2022 (\$)	2021 (\$)
RECEIPTS			
<u>Operating Revenue</u>			
Agricultural produce & Inspection Fees		106,891	100,753
License		34,965	35,875
Meat inspection		32,862	17,183
Veterinary and animal quarantine		20,985	18,386
Sale of sheep and wool		330	6,010
Rest house		939	1,504
Rental for quarters		58,969	65,240
Registration		4,365	9,915
Commission		12,962	12,567
Sale of farm produce		49,702	50,529
Miscellaneous revenue		2,879	627
Overpayment recoveries		1,447	1,409
Agro input farmers contribution		6,210	45,926
Pound keeping		34,656	20,950
Land Preparation Farmers Contribution		50,951	12,670
Sale of animals by auction		1,468	2,741
Water charges		1,380	13
Sales of Livestock		16,569	15,255
Plant & Equipment Farmer 1/3 contribution		5,911	12,141
Reimbursement		14,198	59,401
Total Operating Revenue		458,639	489,095
Investment revenue – sale of fixed assets		-	2,627
Total Revenue		458,639	491,722
EXPENDITURE			
Established staff		11,398,729	11,708,851
Government wage earners		3,438,688	3,641,951
Travel and communication		669,538	691,649
Maintenance & operations		1,651,301	1,662,210
Purchase of goods and services	3 (a)	433,363	357,259
Operating grants and transfers	3 (b)	2,839,592	3,968,735
Special expenditures	3 (c)	4,852,090	1,795,843
Total Operating Expenditure		25,283,301	23,826,498

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
 STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE (Continued...)
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

	Notes	2022 (\$)	2021 (\$)
Capital construction		11,826,998	11,371,264
Capital purchase	3 (d)	1,122,628	947,252
Capital grants and transfers	3 (e)	11,105,934	9,033,314
Total Capital Expenditure		24,055,560	21,351,830
Value Added Tax		1,516,624	1,463,053
Total Expenditure		50,855,485	46,641,382

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

SEG	Item	Budget Estimate \$	Appropriate Changes (Note 4) \$	Revised Budget \$	Actual Expenditure \$	Carry-Over \$	Lapsed Appropriation (Note 5) \$
	Operating Expenditure						
1	Established Staff	12,603,207	-	12,603,207	11,398,729	-	1,204,478
2	Government Wage Earners	3,771,862	-	3,771,862	3,438,688	-	333,174
3	Travel & Communications	583,000	90,998	673,998	669,538	-	4,460
4	Maintenance & Operations	1,678,400	(505)	1,677,895	1,651,301	-	26,594
5	Purchase Of Goods & Services	515,903	(76,713)	439,190	433,363	-	5,827
6	Operating Grants & Transfers	2,980,524	(24,730)	2,955,794	2,839,592	-	116,202
7	Special Expenditure	7,102,706	10,950	7,113,656	4,852,090	-	2,261,566
	Total Operating Expenditure	29,235,602	-	29,235,602	25,283,301	-	3,952,301
	Capital Expenditure						
8	Capital Construction	15,376,653	-	15,376,653	11,826,998	-	3,549,655
9	Capital Purchase	1,277,045	-	1,277,045	1,122,628	-	154,417
10	Capital Grants & Transfer	12,770,000	-	12,770,000	11,105,934	-	1,664,066
	Total Capital Expenditure	29,423,698	-	29,423,698	24,055,560	-	5,368,138
13	Value Added Tax	2,388,034	-	2,388,034	1,516,624	-	871,410
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	61,047,334	-	61,047,334	50,855,485	-	10,191,849

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

CONSOLIDATED TRADING ACCOUNT - COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKING
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

	2022	2021
TRADING ACCOUNT	(\$)	(\$)
Sales	705,633	729,126
Opening stock	536,365	463,985
Add: Purchases	450,735	316,992
	<u>987,100</u>	<u>780,997</u>
Less: Closing stock	(463,150)	(536,365)
Cost of finished goods sold	<u>523,950</u>	<u>244,612</u>
Gross Profit	<u>181,683</u>	<u>484,514</u>

(Refer to note 6 for details on TMA commercial activities)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT - COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKING
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

	2022	2021
INCOME	(\$)	(\$)
Gross Profit transferred from Trading A/C	181,683	484,514
Total Income	181,683	484,514
EXPENSE		
Travelling & Communication	8,927	8,003
Maintenance & Operation	102,931	239,456
Purchase of goods & Services	13,736	25,994
Total Expense	125,594	273,453
Net Profit	56,089	211,061

(Refer to note 6 for details on TMA commercial activities)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET - COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKING
AS AT 31 JULY 2022

	2022	2021
	(\$)	(\$)
EQUITY		
TMA Surplus		
Opening balance	(889,010)	(889,010)
Remittance	-	-
Closing Balance	<u>(889,010)</u>	<u>(889,010)</u>
TMA Accumulated Surplus		
Opening balance	1,585,073	1,374,012
Net Profit	56,089	211,061
Closing Balance	<u>1,641,162</u>	<u>1,585,073</u>
Total Equity	<u>752,152</u>	<u>696,063</u>
Total Liability and Equities	<u>752,152</u>	<u>696,063</u>
ASSETS		
Cash	288,263	158,959
Accounts receivable	739	739
Finished goods	463,150	536,365
Total Assets	<u>752,152</u>	<u>696,063</u>

(Refer to note 6 for details on TMA commercial activities)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

STATEMENT OF LOSSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

Loss of Money

There was no loss of money recorded for the year ended 31 July 2022.

Loss of Revenue

There was no loss of revenue for the year ended 31 July 2022.

Loss of Assets

There was no reported loss (other than money) recorded for the year ended 31 July 2022.

However, an annual board of survey was conducted by the Ministry and the following items valued at \$111,975 was approved by the Permanent Secretary of Economy to be written off.

Description	31 July 2022 (\$)	31 July 2021 (\$)
Computers	5,885	2,299
Office equipment	27,630	8,210
Furniture and fittings	25,968	18,549
Veterinary equipment	3,390	-
Vehicles	12,000	508,116
Machinery & farm implements	37,102	194,984
Total	111,975	732,158

Loss of Assets (Livestock)

There was loss of livestock resulting from death of sheep, goat and chicken for the year ended 31 July 2022.

Description	31 July 2022 (\$)	31 July 2021 (\$)
Sheep	40,335	99,909
Goat	2,828	5,722
Poultry	4,480	5,025
Total	47,643	110,656

Loss of Assets (TMA Livestock)

There was loss of TMA livestock resulted from death of pigs and cattle for the year ended 31 July 2022.

Description	31 July 2022 (\$)	31 July 2021 (\$)
Pigs	3,467	6,825
Cattle	1,296	2,365
Total	4,763	9,190

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

NOTE 1: REPORTING ENTITY

The Ministry of Agriculture will ensure food and income security and sustainable livelihood for all Fijians, focusing on building community resilience. The emphasis will be towards growing the sector through enhancement of Commercial Agriculture whilst achieving sustainable food security through extensive agriculture services.

NOTE 2: STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of Accounting / Presentation

In accordance with Government accounting policies, the financial statements of the Ministry of Agriculture is prepared on cash basis of accounting. All payments related to purchases of fixed assets have been expensed.

The financial statements are presented in accordance with the Financial Management Act and the requirements of Section 71 (1) of the Finance Instruction 2010. The preparation and presentation of a Statement of Assets and Liabilities is not required under the current Government policies, except for that of the Trade and Manufacturing Accounts.

b) Accounting for Value Added Tax (VAT)

All income is inclusive of VAT while the expenses are VAT exclusive. The Ministry on a monthly basis takes out VAT output on total money budgeted for their expenditure. VAT input on the other hand is claimed on payments made to the suppliers and sub-contractors for expenses incurred.

The VAT payment as per the Statement of financial operation relates to the VAT input claimed on payments made to the suppliers and sub-contractors for expenses incurred and VAT payments to Fiji Revenue and Customs Services. Actual amount paid to Fiji Revenue and Customs Services during the year represents the difference between VAT Output and VAT Input.

c) Comparative Figures

The financial year end for Government was changed from 31 December to 31 July in accordance with the Financial Management (Amendment) Act 2016.

The financial statements for both financial years are for 12 months' period.

d) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when the actual cash is received by the Ministry. The major sources of revenue for the Ministry of Agriculture are agricultural produce & inspections fees, license, rental for quarters, sale of farm produce, pound keeping, land preparation farmers' contribution, meat inspection and veterinary & animal quarantine.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued...) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

NOTE 3: SIGNIFICANT VARIATIONS

- a) Purchase of goods and services expenditure increased by \$76,104 or 21% in 2022 compared to 2021. The increase is mainly attributed to the significant increase in trainings conducted during the year which subsequently gives rise in training expenditure incurred.
- b) Operating grants & transfers expenditure decreased by \$1,129,143 or 28% in 2022 compared to 2021. The decrease is a direct result of the non-payment of operating grants & transfers to Agriculture Marketing Authority (AMA), Navuso Agriculture School, Dairy Industry Support and Centre/Alleviation of Poverty Sustainable Agriculture during the year.
- c) Special expenditure increased by \$3,056,247 or 170% in 2022 compared to 2021. The increase is mainly attributed to the payment of cash for farmers' initiative during the year to provide assistance to farmers' who were recovering from the COVID 19 pandemic and those that were affected by floods.
- d) Capital purchase increased by \$175,376 or 19% in 2022 compared to 2021. The increase is mainly attributed to the increase in procurement of farm mechanization and expenses incurred for stray animal campaign initiative during the year.
- e) Capital grants & transfers increased by \$2,072,620 or 23% in 2022 compared to 2021. The increase is a direct result of the payment of capital grants and transfers to dairy development program, Agriculture Marketing Authority (AMA) and Fiji Development Bank (FDB) for commercial farmers' equity package initiative during the year.

NOTE 4: DETAILS OF APPROPRIATION CHANGES

The following virements were approved by the Permanent Secretary.

Virement No.	From	To	Amount (\$)
MOA 01/21 - 22	SEG 1, 2	8	2,300,000
MOA 02/21 - 22	SEG 6,7	7	700,000
MOA 03/21 - 22	SEG 8,9,10,13	7, 13	4,577,300
MOA 04/21 - 22	SEG 3,4,5	SEG 3	100,936
MOA 05/21 - 22	SEG 8	SEG 8	166,337
MOA 06/21 - 22	SEG 3,4,5,6	SEG 4	35,311
MOA 07/21 - 22	SEG 4,5	SEG 3	1,700
MOA 08/21 - 22	SEG 8	SEG 8	37,800
MOA 09/21 - 22	SEG 5,6,7	SEG 3,4,5,7	28,100

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued...) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

NOTE 5: SIGNIFICANT SAVINGS

Significant savings for the financial year 31 July 2022 are as follows:

No.	Expenditure	Revised Budget (\$)	Actual Expenditure (\$)	Savings (\$)	Percentage Savings (%)
(1)	Established Staff	12,603,207	11,398,729	1,204,478	10%
(2)	Special expenditure	7,113,656	4,852,090	2,261,566	32%
(3)	Capital construction	15,376,653	11,826,998	3,549,655	23%
(4)	Capital purchase	1,277,045	1,122,628	154,417	12%
(5)	Capital grants and transfers	12,770,000	11,105,934	1,664,066	13%

- (a) The savings in payroll expenditure is attributed to the high staff turnover during the year and the delay in the filling of the vacant positions by the Ministry.
- (b) The savings in special and capital expenditures is attributed to the delay in implementation of programs which arises from the delay in the supply of raw materials from suppliers.

NOTE 6: TRADING AND MANUFACTURING ACCOUNT – COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKING

The Trading and Manufacturing account (TMA) records all transaction relating to livestock, fuel and oil. The services of the TMA are provided through livestock extension offices, veterinary clinics, research stations and fuel and oil are provided through the crop extension offices.

The services include provision of recommended livestock genetic material, fencing material, tools, provision of veterinary services and advice to livestock stakeholders. It is also being utilized in emergency situations to destock and relocate animals to address animal welfare concerns during and after disasters. Farmers can rent government-owned machines such as tractors, diggers, and rice harvesters for \$28/hour through the Crop Extension Division's machinery hire program.

The Trade and Manufacturing Account is a revolving fund with a yearly cap of \$200,000 (\$120,000 for livestock operations and \$80,000 for crop extension fuel and oil).



ANNUAL REPORT

2021-2022



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