



2009 - 2012

PACIFIC REGION ORGANIC STRATEGIC PLAN



Prepared for the Regional
Organic Task Force 2008

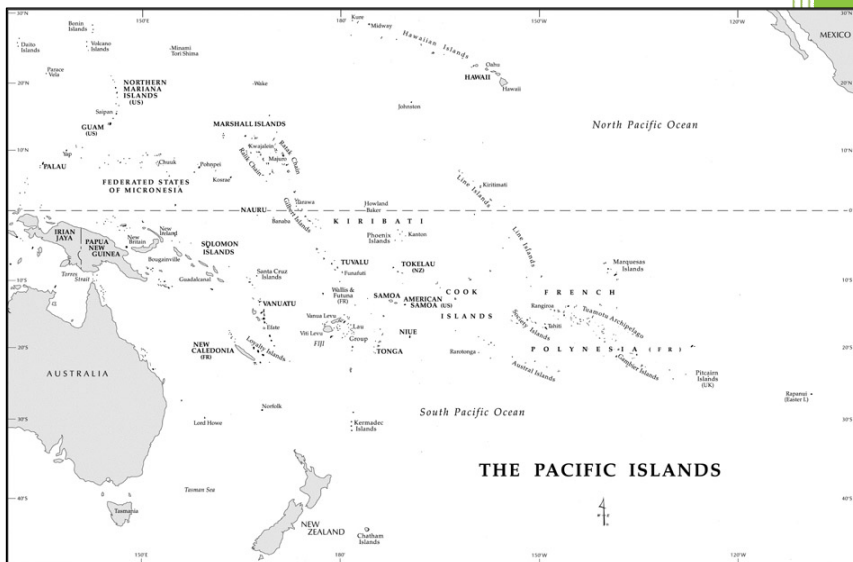


Secretariat of
the Pacific
Community



2009-2012

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Development of the Pacific Organic Development Strategy was the task of the regional organic task force (ROTF), and complements the Pacific Organic Standard launched at the heads of agriculture meeting in Apia in 2008.

Traditional farming systems are closely aligned with organic production systems and the implementation of the strategy will further develop organics in the Pacific. Successful implementation of the strategy will help improve food security both at the local and regional level, human health with better access to wholesome nutritious foods, and the environment by encouraging the use of environmentally friendly management practices. It will also prepare Pacific producers to access niche organic export markets.

The Pacific Organic Development Strategy is the result of the collaborative efforts of many, including members of the regional organic task force, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM), and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community.

Regional Organic Task Force:

- * Bio Fenua, French Polynesia
- * Department of Agriculture and Food, Tonga
- * Equilibres – sustainable development consultancy, New Caledonia
- * Fiji Organic Association, Fiji
- * Kastom Gaden Association, Solomon Islands
- * Land Resources Division, SPC
- * Ministry for Agriculture, Vanuatu
- * Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Samoa
- * Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development, Kiribati
- * Niue Organic Farmers Association, Niue
- * PNG Coffee Growers Federation, Papua New Guinea
- * School of Agriculture, The University of the South Pacific
- * Titikaveka Growers Association, Cook Islands
- * Tonga National Youth Congress, Tonga
- * Women in Business Development Inc., Samoa
- * National Agricultural Research Institute, PNG

IFOAM consultants:

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Funding and implementing partners:

- * IFAD
- * IFOAM
- * SPC

Ad hoc advisers:

- * National Association for Sustainable Agriculture Australia (NASAA)
- * Staff of SPC
- * Pacific High Level Organics Group

1.0 BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Organic farming has the potential to play a huge role in addressing many of the issues facing Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs). To facilitate its development in the region the Regional Organic Task Force (ROTF) supported by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), co-ordinated the development of this Pacific Organic Development Strategy. It is anticipated that implementation of this strategy will assist in the development of organics in the Pacific and contribute to improvements in:

- local and regional food security;
- farmer livelihoods, by enabling farmers to trade, with access to both domestic and export markets, and by reducing their dependence on expensive, imported production inputs;
- human health, by providing better access to high-quality, clean and nutritious food;
- the environment, by encouraging the use of environmentally friendly management practices;
- the well-being of people and communities, by promoting the adoption of ethical labour and social justice principles.

Organics in the Pacific — current situation

A detailed definition of Pacific organic production is provided in the recently launched Pacific Organic Standard. This identifies the strong links between traditional Pacific farming practices and organic approaches.

Markets

Generally the domestic markets for organic certified products are not very developed and in some cases are nonexistent. Organic products are commonly sold at conventional prices. There is very little trade of organic products between PICTs due to the undeveloped character of local markets. Exports of organic products have been relatively small until recently, though there have been examples of significant growth such as:

- Nonu — large exports of nonu juice have occurred from a number of countries. As an example, Nonu juice makes up approx 10 per cent of the exports from Samoa — an average of approximately USD 100,000 per month. It should be noted however that not all of this is certified organic.
- Beef from Vanuatu — exports of organic beef have been in the range of 1,700–2,000 tonnes per year. At a conservative value of USD 2.5/kg this is equivalent to USD 4.25–5 million per year.
- Coconut oil from Samoa — the Women in Business Development Incorporated (WIBDI) has established markets, including selling coconut oil to the Body Shop. In the last year over 10 tonnes has been sold, and there is strong demand for up to 30 tonnes per year. Farmers get USD 2.5 per kg — which suggests a total of between USD 25,000 and USD 75,000 per year.

Production

Certified organic production in the Pacific is a relatively recent development, with some countries having quickly established a relatively large number of certified producers. In other countries, e.g. Tonga and Solomon Islands, there used to be certified organic production; however, due to internal issues and a lack of resources these have ceased.

Summary — Pacific organic production

Country	Total no. of farms ¹	No. of certified producers		Area in organic production	Main organic products exported
		Group	Individual		
Cook Islands	1,750	198	unknown	688 ha	Taro, papaya
Fiji islands	95,000		8	unknown	Vanilla, spices, coconut oil, nonu, fruit
Kiribati	1,200	None	0		Kiribati
New Caledonia	5,574	0	0	0	-
Niue	450	38	2	200 ha est.	Vanilla, nonu
Papua New Guinea	580,000	Unknown		Unknown	Coffee, bananas, Cocoa
Samoa	14,000	205	12	6,000 ha	Coconut oil, nonu, cocoa, fruit
Solomon Islands	5,000	0	0	0	Coconut oil
French Polynesia	6,217	50	3	unknown	Nonu, vanilla, tamanu oil
Tonga	10,328	0	0	0	
Vanuatu	22,000	500	6	10,000 ha	Beef, vanilla, cocoa
Total (estimated)	741,519	991	31	16,888	

Source: An Overview of Organic Agriculture in the Pacific. M Maccari, K Mapusua. IFOAM, 2007 — desk survey 2007- with updates.

¹United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reports — obtained from the latest published data.

Certification

Group certification programmes currently operate in Samoa, Niue, Vanuatu and possibly in other PICTs. The scale of these programmes varies, e.g. Samoa has 205 producers and Niue has approximately 38. Internal control systems are generally operated by local non-governmental organisations (NGOs), e.g. WIBDI in Samoa, Niue Island Organic Farmers Association (NIOFA) in Niue, and Vanuatu Farmers Association in Vanuatu. There are only a small number of enterprises — typically larger ones — that have individual certification. Certification services are principally provided by Australian and New Zealand certifiers: National Association for Sustainable Agriculture, Australia (NASAA); Biological Farmers of Australia (BFA); and BioGro.

Organics in the Pacific — potential

There is significant potential for the increase in the number of growers and in production area for PICTs, especially with small farmers, many of whom follow traditional management practices that are aligned closely with organic production standards. The potential scale for organic production in the Pacific is suggested from the total number of farms in the various countries. It is not suggested that all of these would become organic, however even if only 5–10 per cent do, this is a

substantial number of farmers, production area and levels of organic production. Organic production is acknowledged as having the potential to contribute strongly to the economic and human advancement of the Pacific region.

It is hoped that the benefits associated with the development of organics in the Pacific will be recognised by government and development agencies that are asked to support the implementation of this strategy.

1.2 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

This situational analysis was prepared by ROTF and provides an outline of the strengths and weaknesses for organics in the Pacific. It also identifies external opportunities that could be targeted and possible threats that need to be planned for. This analysis assisted with the development of the strategic plan.

STRENGTHS

Pacific production systems

- Indigenous knowledge — and systems — close to organic
- Diverse range of crops and production systems
- Availability of knowledge/inputs

Pacific people

- Established networks — political, academic, social structure
- Local champions
- Local organic success stories
- Pacific people and communities are resilient and resourceful

Pacific natural advantages

- Isolation, e.g. from wider pollution and contamination
- Extensive marine resources
- Wide range of soil types and fertility

Other

- Organic approaches assist in mitigating climate change and provide strategies for adapting to the impacts of climate change
- Nutritional value and quality of organic products
- Organic production solves some environmental problems

WEAKNESS/BARRIERS

Institutional capacity and interest

- Government/agency — lack of policies in this area, inconsistent implementation
- Agriculture development is a low priority in many PICTs

Resources

- Lack of:
 - money;
 - technical resources and information;
 - solutions to organic management issues;
 - supporting infrastructure; and
 - labour on some islands
- High current organic certification costs

Location

- Isolation from large markets
- High relative communication and transportation costs

Production issues

- Small-scale operations with often inconsistent supply
- Limited post harvest handling facilities
- Comparatively low yields and/or quality
- Lack of training

Market

- Low local consumer awareness
- Limited knowledge of organic export market demands

OPPORTUNITIES

Markets

- Increasing international demand for organic products
- Local and tourist market for organic products could be developed
- Organics provide a pathway to access high-value markets
- Linking fair trade and organic could increase the attributes offered to consumers
- French connection through France's Pacific territories — link to the European Union and the large markets and knowledge available there
- Developing common branding for Pacific organic products
- Possible new products/services, e.g. organic agriculture provides potential solutions to address climate change

Knowledge and systems

- Opportunities to share successful local models and establish best management practices
- Indigenous systems can be supported and enhanced these as they align with and link with organics principles

Resources

- Increase the use of local resources rather than expensive imported production inputs
- Create awareness and interest in organic production through input into school curriculum

Broader benefits of organics

- Enhanced income for farmers and assistance in alleviating poverty
- They provide health benefits and could assist in addressing some health issues and risks
- Environmental benefits, e.g. less risk of environmental contamination of soil and water
- Improved food security

THREATS

Negative/inconsistent attitudes

- Variable levels of support from government agencies
- Some potential growers have a negative image of what organic is and what it can do
- Extension officers may be too aligned to conventional management approaches and not support organic approaches
- Organic sector may not share information
- Big companies, e.g. those marketing production inputs, may try to block organic development

Inputs

- Increasing organic certification costs and systems complexity
- Limited availability or high price of production inputs for organic production
- Lack of training/awareness

Production issues

- Low quality and inconsistency of supply
- Increasing costs of production and low yields may result in uneconomic production
- New pests/disease may arrive that could create problems
- Food miles (the distance food travels before it is consumed — with respect to impact on the environment)
- Climate change

Competition

- Decrease in market demand or development of an issue, e.g. food miles, that could act as a barrier to trade in organic products
- Competition from other cheaper production countries in both internal and export markets

Failure to meet stakeholder expectations

- Organics may not deliver the price, farmer returns or the anticipated social and environmental benefits

1.3 KEY STRATEGIC ISSUES

The results of the situational analysis were used to identify the key strategic issues that the Pacific Organic Development Strategy will focus on.

Key Area	Issues
Infrastructure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Lack of national policies on organics and inconsistent implementation2. Lack of national and regional organic organisations to coordinate development3. Access to, complexity and cost of certification
Marketing	<ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Lack of knowledge of markets for some crops5. Poorly developed local and export markets.6. Limited linkage of fair trade and organic
Production	<ol style="list-style-type: none">7. Inadequate knowledge about organic production systems on the part of farmers8. Poor quality and inconsistent crop yields for some organic crops9. Poor availability/cost of inputs10. Inconsistent supply of products, suppliers lack scale to service markets

2.0 STRATEGY VISION AND VALUES

2.1 VISION FOR THE FUTURE

Vision

Pacific organics — the key contributor to sustaining our cultures and improving farmer livelihoods, communities, people's health and the environment in the Pacific

2.2 STATEMENT OF VALUES

A statement of values determines the culture of strategies and actions undertaken by the organisation/group having governance over the strategy.

- Be guided by an understanding of Pacific approaches to decision-making and take into account Pacific values, traditions and cultures.
- Ensure equality of access, e.g. by people of different genders and ages and from different countries and sub-regions — as well as the principles of fairness, justice and partnership.
- Recognise the need to support and enhance the quality of people's life — with an emphasis on those who work on the land and future generations as well as respect for the land and broader environment.
- Reflect a commitment to networking/positive engagement and communication and the development of increasing self-reliance.
- Reflect a commitment to the principles of organic agriculture and the holistic approaches it encompasses.
- Reflect a commitment to building a more inclusive Pacific community — working together, supported by past traditions and connections with the land — to support the strategy's vision.

3.0 GOALS AND STRATEGIES

3.1 GOALS

The following strategy goals were developed by the ROTF.

	Issue	Goals
1.0 Infrastructure		
1.1	Lack of national policies on organics and inconsistent implementation	By 2013 organic agriculture will be mainstreamed into national strategic development plans of all PICTs.
1.2	Lack of national and regional organic organisations to co-ordinate development	By 2010 a regional organic organisation will have been established and resourced and all participating countries will have an established organic lead organisation.
1.3	Access to, complexity and cost of certification	By 2010 the co-ordinated Pacific certification option will have been implemented.
2.0 Marketing		
2.1	Lack of knowledge of markets for some crops	By 2010 local, regional and international market opportunities will be established for all organic Pacific products.
2.2	Poorly developed local and export markets	By 2012 at least one entrepreneur or one organisation from every PICT will be producing and marketing under a Pacific brand.
2.3	Limited linkage of fair trade and organic	By 2013 one commodity will be developed for fair-trade and organic markets, e.g. coconut oil.
3.0 Production		
3.1	Inadequate knowledge about organic production systems on the part of farmers	By 2012 50 per cent of the PIC farmers will have adequate knowledge of organic farming.
3.2	Poor quality and inconsistent crop yields for some organic crops	By 2013 the Pacific region will be producing high-quality and consistent yields, equal to or higher than those produced by conventional methods, for key crops identified by each PICT.
3.3	Poor availability/cost of inputs	By 2013 a wide range of inputs will be available to any farmer at affordable prices.
3.4	Inconsistent supply of products, suppliers lack scale to service markets-	By 2011 one organic crop production initiative will have been established in each participating PICT.

3.2 STRATEGIES

Goal	Strategy	Actions	By who	By when
1.0 INFRASTRUCTURE				
1.1 Policy development	1.1.1 Organic agriculture included in regional strategic development plans	<p>1.1.1.1 Support — continue the Pacific High Level Organics Group (PHLOG) to guide and promote organics at the highest level. Obtain recognition and support for this strategy from the Pacific Forum and Heads of Agriculture and Forestry Services (HOAFS).</p> <p>1.1.1.2 Regional Linkage — develop a greater awareness and level of support from other regional initiatives to ensure that these address organic issues and the intent of this strategy, e.g. SPC joint country strategies.</p> <p>1.1.1.3 Resourcing — establish linkages with regional development programmes including: international agencies (FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development [IFAD]); an NGO (Oxfam); and assistance funds (the New Zealand Agency for International Development [NZAid], the Australian Agency for International Development [AusAid]) via promotion of this Pacific Region Organic Strategic Plan and its proposed impacts.</p> <p>1.1.1.4 Advocacy, promotion, monitoring and evaluation —develop a regional communications strategy, and associated information resources to promote and advocate organics throughout the region. Undertake regular reviews of Pacific organic initiatives and the various contributions and benefits they provide. This is reported in an annual report. Common promotional resources that describe key aspects of organic production — their implementation and benefits — will be prepared and provided to local organisations to support their promotional activities.</p>	PHLOG	Underway
	1.1.2 Organic agriculture included in national strategic development plans	<p>1.1.2.1 National engagement — promote national organic strategic plans (see 1.2.2.2) to government and other agencies with the potential contributions organics can provide to support national development plans and other initiatives highlighted. Where possible the inclusion of organic development strategies in national development plans is advocated.</p> <p>1.1.2.2 Recognition — ensure national organic agencies obtain recognition from government agencies as stakeholder representatives for organics and the broader progressive interests organics represent.</p>	SPC, ROTF SPC, ROTF	Underway 2009
			ROTF, SPC, PHLOG	2009
				2010
			Lead organic bodies, ROTF, SPC, PHLOG	2010
			Lead organic bodies, ROTF, SPC, PHLOG	

Goal	Strategy	Actions	By who	By when
1.0 INFRASTRUCTURE (Cont.)				
1.2 Organisational development	<p>1.2.1 A regional organic agency is established</p> <p>1.2.2 National organic associations are established or strengthened</p>	<p>1.2.1.1 ROTF mandate — establish the mandate for ROTF to act as the governance agency for organics regionally. Define ROTF policies and operating procedures.</p> <p>1.2.1.2 ROTF development — conduct broad consultation to investigate the possible expectations for and roles and requirements for the establishment and operation of a regional organic support agency. Implement findings.</p> <p>1.2.2.1 Organisational development — undertake, where existing organic lead bodies are established, an analysis of organizational needs and performance to establish strengthening requirements and provide these with regional coordination where appropriate. Linkages with the Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (PIANGO) and other regional support initiatives will be encouraged. Where no organic lead body is present, workshop(s) will be held with stakeholders who are possibly interested to provide background information on organics and facilitate the development of a local group.</p> <p>1.2.2.2 National planning — ensure individual national organic strategic plans are developed following analysis of local issues and opportunities in consultation with government, NGO and industry (including farmer) stakeholders. –National strategies should be aligned with this regional strategy. Organic strategies should define contributions organics can provide to support national development plans and other initiatives such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Forum Secretariat initiatives — http://www.forumsec.org.fi/pages.cfm/sustainable-development/ o Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) education programmes — http://www.sidsnet.org/pacific/sprep/index.html o FAO — http://www.fao.org/organica/en/ o SPC Facilitating Agricultural Commodity Trade (FACT) project — http://www.spc.int/corp/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=269&Itemid=1 	<p>ROTF, SPC</p> <p>ROTF, SPC</p> <p>ROTF members, SPC</p> <p>Lead organic bodies, ROTF, SPC</p>	<p>2009</p> <p>2010</p> <p>2009</p> <p>2010</p>
	1.2.3 Business capability and capacity building	1.2.3.1 Supporting stakeholders — establish mentoring and business development support programme for organic businesses; see following for possible resources: http://www.adb.org/Documents/Books/Business_Reference_Guides/Directory/ (also see international and regional initiatives in section 1.2.2.2 above).	ROTF, lead organic bodies, SPC	2010

Goal	Strategy	Actions	By who	By when
1.0 INFRASTRUCTURE (Cont.)				
1.3 Certification	1.3.1 Develop robust, self-sustaining, cost effective organic certification programmes for Pacific organic products	<p>1.3.1.1 Pacific organic agency (POA) establishment — implement the ROTF decision following the certification options review — the coordinated Pacific certification option. This involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Certification services for the Pacific being coordinated by POA (link to 1.2.1) ○ POA investigating contracting with one lead external certification agency to undertake all (or most) of the organic certification services in the Pacific. ○ POA supporting the establishment and operation of group certification schemes and internal control systems in the various PICTs. Individual certification can be continued as an option, especially for larger operations. <p>Also see stage 2 IFAD project.</p>	ROTF, SPC	2010

Goal	Strategy	Actions	By who	By when
2.0 MARKETING				
2.1 Market information	2.1.1 Determine organic market trends, issues and opportunities	2.1.1.1 Market analysis — link with the FACT and the IFOAM Growing Organic programmes, marketing and other market analysis resources, e.g. UN International Trade Center (UNITC) to identify opportunities for Pacific organic products. 2.1.1.2 Supply chain analysis — review organic supply chains for fresh and processed products; establish the current situation and what is required to satisfy the identified markets. Identify risks and issues, e.g. biosecurity barriers. 2.1.1.3 Communication — communicate market signals to farmers. Clarify market pathways, identify buyers, and develop market champions.	SPC, ROTF	2009
2.2 Market development	2.2.1 Develop local markets 2.2.2 Develop export markets	2.2.1.1 Develop appropriate certification — establish cost effective participatory guarantee scheme certification programmes (link with 1.3 and 1.2.2). 2.2.1.2 Consumer awareness — undertake local market promotion of the benefits of organic food consumption and production. Link where appropriate with other agencies, e.g. health organizations, and share resources throughout region, e.g. Samoa TV advertisements. Investigate regional promotional events. 2.2.1.3 Market development — identify and develop markets for organic products, e.g. import substitution (hotels and restaurants), local food markets, school canteens, organic shelves in stores, and facilitate supply of organic products to service these. 2.2.2.1 Market development — based on information from 2.1.1, establish links between those interested or active in exporting organic products (at least one initiative per country) with export development support programmes and initiatives, e.g. the Pacific Islands Trade & Investment Commission (PITIC), OXFAM trade fairs, BIOFACH (an annual organic trade fair), International Trade Centre (ITC), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), to develop individualised export market development strategies and implement them. 2.2.2.2 Website — create a Pacific organic website for the promotion of production systems, people and organic products/companies in the region. 2.2.2.3 Supporting systems — develop appropriate systems to enable market access, e.g. Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) (informed from 2.1.1) and pesticide residue testing (see http://www.fao.org/tc/tcp/pacific_island_en.asp). 2.2.2.4 Uniform standards — Coordinate promotion of the use of uniform standards to describe organic products from the Pacific, e.g. Pacific Organic Standard, and product quality specifications, e.g. Codex.	ROTF, lead organic bodies ROTF, lead organic bodies, individual operators. ROTF, lead organic bodies, individual operators ROTF, lead organic bodies ROTF, SPC, lead organic bodies ROTF, SPC, University of the South Pacific (USP) ROTF, SPC	2009 2010 2010 2010 2011

2.2 Market development (cont.)	2.2.3 Establish a Pacific organic brand	2.3.1.1 Brand consultation — conduct national and sub-regional consultation on establishment of a Pacific organic brand; get feedback and establish levels of support. 2.3.1.2 Brand development — based on the above, establish the ‘Pacific Brand’, intellectual property protection and protocols for its use. 2.3.1.3 Brand operation — develop appropriate institutional infrastructure to manage brand, e.g. regional organic agency (see 1.2.1). 2.3.1.4 Brand implementation — ensure each participating PICT establishes branding of at least one product that complies with the branding protocols. 2.3.1.3 Brand promotion — conduct international awareness campaign for consumers/retailers on what the ‘Pacific Brand’ is and what it means. Pursue involvement with Pacific regional and national events, e.g. Pacific Festival, Pacific Forum, SPC.	ROTF, lead organic bodies, SPC ROTF ROTF ROTF, lead organic bodies ROTF, lead organic bodies PHLOG	2009 2009 2010 2012 2012
	2.3 Linkage of fair trade and organic			
	2.3.1 Establish organic/organic value package	3.3.1.1 Feasibility analysis — review the potential to link organic certification with the various types of fair trade programmes. 3.3.1.2 Regional and national consultation — identify and agree on the approach to be used for the organic/fair trade programme and the commodity for it to focus on. 3.3.1.3 Certification process — establish the appropriate certification process to enable the organic/fair trade certification. 3.3.1.4 Implementation — implement the production of and certification of the selected commodity in the participating PICTs.	ROTF and SPC ROTF, lead organic bodies ROTF, lead organic bodies ROTF, lead organic bodies, product champion	2009 2009 2009 2010

Goal	Strategy	Actions	By who	By when
2.0 MARKETING				
Goal	Strategy	Actions	By who	By when
3.0 PRODUCTION				
3.1 Farmer knowledge	3.1.1 Awareness raising (linked to 2.1)	3.1.1.1 Mass media promotion — develop and release TV/radio stories sharing national and regional organic success stories. 3.1.1.2 Advocacy to mainstream farmers — establish links with young farmers groups and existing farmer organisations to promote organic approaches and opportunities. 3.1.1.3 Next generation awareness — promote the addition of organics into school curricula as well as the establishment of practical initiatives such as organic gardens in schools.	ROTF, lead organic bodies ROTF, lead organic bodies Lead organic bodies	2011 2011 2012
	3.1.2 Establish effective information pathways	3.1.2.1 Extension/communication capacity development — in association with established support agencies and programmes, develop and deliver extension/communication training programmes for those involved with communicating with organic farmers. 3.1.2.2 National and Pacific networking — develop a 'basket' of organic technologies/experience/best practice and facilitate the exchange of information. This will include traditional/organic production models for the main crops/enterprises. 3.1.2.3 Extension implementation — undertake extension activities, e.g. field days, newsletters, posters, leaflets, farmer field schools, and audiovisual material. 3.1.2.4 Demonstration farms — establish a regional network of organic demonstration and training farms.	ROTF, SPC, USP, lead organic bodies ROTF, SPC, USP, lead organic bodies ROTF, SPC, USP, lead organic bodies ROTF, SPC, USP, lead organic bodies	2010 2010 2011
3.2 Crop yields and quality	3.2.1 Research	3.2.1.1 Identification of constraints/issues/opportunities — these are identified and prioritized at a regional and national level (some identified from 2.1.1). A systematic review of possible solutions is undertaken through research of formal and traditional knowledge sources. 3.2.1.2 Research project development — If solutions are not available, develop a research proposal in close collaboration with relevant stakeholders, e.g. farmers and researchers. Establish linkages with 3.1.2 and where appropriate support farmer-led trials — train farmers/organic agencies on the operation of on farm trials. 3.2.1.3 Trial implementation — implement research, e.g. measure variables, extension of results, link to 3.1.2.	ROTF, USP/national research agencies, e.g. Papua New Guinea's National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI) USP/SPC, lead organic bodies	2009 2009

Goal	Strategy	Actions	By Who	By When
3.0 PRODUCTION Continued				
3.2 Crop yields and quality (Cont.)	3.2.3 Post-farm quality	<p>3.2.3.1 Issue identification — identify and prioritise issues related to the post-harvest processing/storage/packaging and phytosanitary factors for organic products.</p> <p>3.2.3.2 Solution development — liaise with relevant government agencies to address issue with regional coordination where required. Conduct research into development of solutions.</p>	<p>ROTF, USP/SPC, lead organic bodies</p> <p>USP/SPC, lead organic bodies</p>	<p>2009</p> <p>2010</p>
3.3 Cost and availability of inputs	3.3.1 Locally produced inputs	<p>Covers both crop and livestock inputs, e.g. bio pesticides, fertilisers, water, planting materials/seeds, carbohydrates, fish waste, algae.</p> <p>3.3.1.1 Resource stock-taking — identify organic input resources that are available by country/region and clarify what the input requirements are; review previous research.</p> <p>3.3.1.2 Knowledge exchange — establish a Pacific exchange for knowledge, e.g. identification of ingredients, recipes, processing and appropriate affordable technology; link with 3.1.2.</p> <p>3.3.1.3 Promotion — encourage the production and trade of locally produced organic inputs/ingredients; link with 3.1.</p> <p>3.3.1.4 Refinement of inputs — work with universities, science institutions and government agencies to develop and test inputs; develop some on farm options and some for commercial local business development, e.g. compost commercialisation in Cook Islands, biopesticides; link with 3.2.</p>	<p>ROTF, Lead organic bodies. SPC, USP</p> <p>ROTF. SPC, USP</p> <p>ROTF, USP, SPC</p> <p>ROTF, USP, SPC and national research agencies</p>	<p>2009</p> <p>2010</p> <p>2011</p> <p>2011</p>
	3.3.2 Imported inputs	<p>3.3.2.1 Advocacy — based on the results of 2.3.1.1, identify those imported inputs required for organic production. Advocate to enable for cost effective access where 3.3.1 not possible, e.g. lobby governments for duty exemption on organic inputs; obtain incentives to establish organic import business.</p>	<p>ROTF, lead organic bodies, SPC, USP</p>	<p>2010</p>
3.4 Consistency of supply	3.4.1 Selection of enterprise	<p>3.4.1.1 Optimal crops and enterprises — identify the most suitable crops to grow organically based on market demand, knowledge of crop production requirements and local production capacity. This is to incorporate both a regional and national level of analysis.</p>	<p>SPC, USP, ROTF, lead organic bodies</p>	<p>2009</p>
	3.4.2 Supply management	<p>3.4.1.2 Production establishment — establish at least one organic crop production initiative for each participating PICT based on information from 3.4.1.1.</p> <p>3.4.2.1 Trading models — investigate models for establishing equitable relationships between farmers and markets that effectively service market demand, e.g. fairtrade, long-term supply contracts, transparent pricing models, collective and cooperative marketing.</p> <p>3.4.2.2 Promotion and piloting — pilot and promote supply relationship models identified in 3.4.2.1 with appropriate support provided where possible.</p>	<p>ROTF, lead organic bodies</p> <p>USP, USP, project team</p> <p>ROTF, SPC, lead organic bodies</p>	<p>2010</p> <p>2009</p> <p>2010</p>

