

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

TARGETS	INDICATORS
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size
	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities
	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction
2.A Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	2.A.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures
	2.A.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector
2.B Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in	2.B.1 Producer Support Estimate

accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.B.2 Agricultural export subsidies
2.C Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	2.C.1 Indicator of food price anomalies

SDG 3 in the Fiji National Development Plan

Food and Nutrition Security

- Food and nutrition security will be improved by ensuring increased local production, raising farm efficiency and developing more effective distribution systems.
- Agriculture and fisheries will be enhanced and local produce will be made available to all Fijians.
- New technology, mechanisation and better and larger-scale production practices will be adopted and market linkages will be improved.
- Organic farming and the production of traditional crops will be promoted.
- The provision of good, nutritious food is very important to overcome the risks posed by NCDs.

Climate change

- Climate change poses a very real risk to island nations, particularly in terms of agriculture with farmland lost through saltwater intrusion and varying rainfall disrupting crop patterns.
- Production will be made more sustainable and climate resilient.
- Training will also evolve to ensure that farming practices can adapt to climate change.

Definitions:

What is cluster farming?

Cluster farming helps to increase profits and productivity by merging several small farms together. This enables these farmers to share crops and machines and collectively shoulder any burdens along with benefits.

What is subsistence level farming?

A system of farming that provides all or almost all the food required by the farm family but without any significant surplus to be sold.

SOURCE: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/subsistence%20farming>

READING: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/subsistence-farming>

What are Non-Communicable Diseases?

Non-communicable diseases, often referred to as NCDs are a group of chronic diseases that are not communicable meaning they cannot be passed from person to person. They often have a long duration and are the result of genetic, physiological, environmental and behavioural factors. NCDs include: cardiovascular diseases, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes.

NCDs disproportionately affect people in low and middle-income countries where more than three quarters (32 million) of global NCD deaths occur. These diseases are often associated with older age groups with most deaths due to NCDs occurring between the ages of 30 and 69 years of age.

SOURCE: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/noncommunicable-diseases>

READING: https://www.who.int/health-topics/noncommunicable-diseases#tab=tab_1

What is food security?

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation uses this definition: “Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.”

There are 4 key components of food security: food availability, food access, food utilisation, stability.

SOURCE: <https://www.foodsource.org.uk/building-blocks/what-food-security#FSBB2>

READING: <https://www.foodsource.org.uk/building-blocks/what-food-security#FSBB2>

<https://www.foodsecurity.ac.uk/challenge/>

Fiji National Development Plan Target 3.1.4 – Food and Nutrition Security

The government aims to create a situation where “every Fijian has access to adequate food of acceptable quality and nutritional value”

- Access to adequate food is a constitutional right in Fiji.
- The development of agriculture and fisheries is critical in order to supply access to nutritious food.
- An overarching framework will be created in order to assess the current capacity of food production.

- Over the next 5 years the government will ensure increased food production and find ways to limit the effects natural hazards and climate change have on agriculture and fisheries.
- Large commercial agriculture and fisheries will be supported to achieve economies of scale.
- Cluster farming will be encouraged along with small subsistence level farming.
- The adoption of mechanization will help to improve production efficiencies.
- The government will conduct more research to improve farm productivity.
- The consumption of locally produced fresh food will be encouraged and it will be ensured that these products are easily available.
- Focus will be placed on expanding the supply of traditional food such as Cassava as they are sustainable in the local climate.
- Strategies will be promoted in order to mitigate the effects of climate change on the food sector.
- It is recognized that some products will need to continue being imported in order to meet food requirements.



Figure 1: Cassava farming



Figure 2: Fiji's fisheries

Fijian National Development Plan Target 3.1.6 – Health and Medical Services

Plans for improvement include:

- A multi-sectoral approach looking at better health education, supply of fruit and vegetables, and awareness around this issue.
- This will help to promote a healthy diet and reduce the incidences of NCDs.
- Partnerships with the private sector, NGOs and development partners.

Fijian National Development Plan Target 3.2.11 – Sugar

The government aims to create “A sustainable sugar industry”

- The sugar industry supports the livelihood of 200,000 Fijians and reforms have been undertaken to depoliticise the industry, improve milling efficiency and increase cane production.
- The Fiji Sugar Corporation (FSC) 5-year Strategic Action Plan is to increase production from 1.6million tonnes to 3.9million tonnes to match the crushing capacity of the mills which is estimated at 4.2million tonnes. Replanting has been negatively affected by natural disasters and adverse climate conditions.
- The government plans to invest in improving farm drainage infrastructure and irrigation to control water run-off and saltwater intrusion. The Sugar Research Institute of Fiji (SRIF) will also enable the FSC to develop improved cane varieties suitable to deal with climate change.

- Within 5 years the government will support FSC and farmers to raise cane production to 3 million tonnes each year. Investment into farm access roads, cane replanting and fertiliser subsidy will continue and the FSC will establish its own farms with greater focus on machinery involved in the farming of sugar cane.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Fiji Sugar Corporation 5 year plan

- The plan lays out the goals and targets of the Fijian Sugar industry between 2018 and 2023.
- It is hoped that 480,000 tonnes of sugar will be produced, leading to pre-tax earnings of \$80million.
- The strategy includes the improvement of sugarcane production recovery, newly acquired land, sugar mills capabilities and transportation.

READING:

<https://fijisun.com.fj/2017/09/16/mohan-outlines-plans-for-sugar-industry-for-2018-2023/>

Fijian National Development Plan Target 3.2.12 – Non-Sugar Agriculture

The government aims to create a “Competitive, sustainable and value adding agricultural system”

- The government is focused on promoting self-sufficiency in the production and export of agricultural products in which Fiji has a competitive advantage.
- Within 5 years there will be action to increase production of certain commodities under bilateral quarantine agreements (eggplant, okra, pawpaw, chillies, and breadfruit), as well as rice, taro, cassava, fruits and vegetables, kava, organic products, livestock and dairy products, with plans of how to best develop each product.
- The government will support initiatives for crop replanting, supplying agriculture inputs, extension services and training for young farmers, relevant crop-oriented research, provision of high-yielding and climate-resilient seeds and crop varieties, and better land-use planning.
- New machinery and technology will be adopted including hydroponics, livestock and dairy, organic farming, and processing of agricultural products (ginger, rice, fresh fruits, and vegetables) and fruit drinks.
- The processes outlined will improve large scale production as well as, increase knowledge, and help small farmers graduate to semi-commercial status.
- The Agricultural Marketing Authority (AMA) will be strengthened to provide effective marketing support to farmers in the rural and outer islands, while avoiding crowding out private sector participation.
- Trade with Australia, New Zealand, the US, Europe, Canada, China and neighbouring Pacific Island countries will continue to be used to develop exports.

SDG 2 in Figures

3.7% = prevalence of under nourishment (2016-2018)

84% = number of deaths in Fiji due to NCDs (2016)

There are many gaps in the available data in Fiji in order to determine the country's progress with regards to SDG 2.

SDG 2019 Review

- Every Fijian has the Constitutional Right to have access to food of acceptable quality and nutritional value.
- To achieve food security, greater emphasis is being placed on domestic agriculture and fisheries.

Climate Change

- Climate change is the greatest threat to food security in Fiji.
- 2001 – 2017 cyclones and floods resulted in a total of \$791 million in damages to the agriculture sector.
- An investment of \$34million is required to strengthen the resilience of the agriculture and fisheries sectors in the next 10 years.

Government investment

DATE	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
National budget for food security	\$50.8 million	\$117.9 million	\$124.5 million

DATE	2000	2016
Amount of official development assistance for agriculture	\$2.06 million	\$17.1 million

Undernourishment

- The Fijian undernourished population is very small.
- There has been a general decrease in the proportion of malnourished children.
- Undernourishment cases decreased from 5.2% in 1997 to 4.2% in 2006 but have increased slightly to 4.6% in 2016.
- In order to improve, the Fijian Government is investing resources in research and development in agriculture, fisheries and food security.

Overweight and Obesity

- Although undernutrition continues, the prevalence of overweight and obese Fijians is increasing and, as a result, NCDs are a nationwide epidemic.
- In 2016 84% of deaths in Fiji were due to NCDs.

- Therefore, Fiji needs to re-evaluate how malnutrition and obesity are addressed through planning and implementation.
 - Agriculture, health, education, trade and other sectors all play key roles in this.

Local produce

- Fiji is increasing its efforts to promote local, Fijian-made and Fijian-grown produce.
- There is a need to improve efficiency at the farm level and improve market arrangements for primary agriculture and fisheries produce.
- Industries such as aquaculture are being developed in maritime communities.

Collaboration

- The development of a national food and nutrition security policy is underway. It will allow for joint periodic agriculture and fisheries censuses and will strengthen data collection and statistics.
- Mechanisation and new technologies will be adopted through government support and private sector partnerships.
- To increase food security in the fisheries sector, the Fijian Government plans to address existing development challenges such as falling fish stocks among others.
- The National Fisheries Policy will guide the management and development of offshore, inshore/coastal and aquaculture activities, with a long-term focus on sustainable management.