

**THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES FORUM AT IFAD  
PACIFIC REGIONAL CONSULTATION WORKSHOP 2020  
OCTOBER 14<sup>TH</sup> – 16<sup>TH</sup> NADI, FIJI  
THEME: INDIGENOUS PEOPLE'S FOOD SYSTEMS AND LIVELIHOOD IN THE CONTEXT COVID-19**



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## **WORKSHOP REPORT**



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## **Introduction**

The Pacific Regional Indigenous Peoples Consultation Workshop was held the Radisson Blu Resort in Nadi from the 14th – 16th of October in Nadi, Fiji in preparation for the fifth global meeting planned for November of this year. The workshop was co-organized by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) and the Partners in Community Development Fiji (PCDF).

The workshop brought together indigenous people's representatives from Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, Kiribati and the Marshal Islands. Representatives outside of Fiji joined in through virtual (zoom) sessions given the current context of the COVID 19 crisis. IFAD was represented by local member of the IPF's steering committee Mr Ulai Baya and IFAD Fiji Country Manager Mr Sakiusa Tubuna. Representatives of IFAD in Rome and the Philippines also joined in via virtual (zoom) sessions.

With the theme *"The value of indigenous food systems: resilience in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic"*, the workshop's objectives were to;

- Exchange experiences and good practices on the main theme of the Forum;
- Identify the challenges that indigenous peoples and their livelihoods face during COVID- 19;
- Identify opportunities for strengthening good practices as sustainable solutions, and the corresponding elements for regional strategies to enhance IFAD's support to them;
- Analyse and formulate action-oriented recommendations on the theme of the Forum and draft regional action plans that will guide negotiations between indigenous peoples and development partners and donors (including IFAD staff) during the Forum; and
- Discuss and agreed upon possible contributions from indigenous peoples to the UN Food Systems Summit.

The agenda of the workshop included a series of presentations and discussions on good practices and challenges of promoting indigenous people's livelihood and food systems in the context of COVID 19 and how this can be integrated into program or project work followed by discussions on key recommendations to IFAD and governments. The final day of the workshop saw field visits to three local farmer entrepreneurs' for sharing of local experiences and knowledge.

The workshop's activities were interactive and participants openly engaged in discussions, dialogue and shared experiences in relation to food systems and livelihood in the context of COVID 19.

## **Background**

The Indigenous Peoples' Forum was established at IFAD in 2011. The Forum is a permanent process of consultation and dialogue between representatives from indigenous peoples' institutions and organizations, IFAD and governments.

The global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum convenes every other year in conjunction with IFAD's Governing Council, IFAD's main decision-making body. In preparation for each global meeting, regional consultation meetings are organized to ensure that the Forum reflects the diversity of perspectives and recommendations gathered from indigenous peoples in the various regions where IFAD operates; the regional consultations also track the progress made on past agreements.

The focus of the fifth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD – on indigenous peoples' livelihoods and food systems – is an opportunity for indigenous peoples and IFAD staff to capitalize on their experiences and further strengthen their collaboration for IFAD to be able to better address the increased hardships faced by indigenous peoples in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

## **Day One**

### **Opening ceremony**

The workshop was officially opened by Mr Ulai Baya, a member of the steering committee of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD, and Mr Sakiusa Tubuna, IFAD representative with opening remarks. Mr Baya in his opening remarks briefly outlined the purpose of the workshop that delved into indigenous people's livelihood and food systems in the context of COVID 19. He welcomed all participants (physical and virtual) and urged that all actively deliberate and dialogue on the purpose of the workshop from their perspective and experiences to be presented to the global forum.

Mr Sakiusa Tubuna in his opening remarks outlined the role of IFAD in addressing poverty and food security in rural areas and in the establishment of the forum to reflect the views and input of indigenous people. Mr Tubuna talked about the history of the forums, with this being the fifth one, outlining its purpose and objectives. He urged all participants to share their traditional knowledge and experiences in the context of the theme; voice their concerns; share ideas and concrete solutions to be actioned. This will be tabulated and presented as recommendations at the global forum.

Following the opening address participants introduced themselves with a brief of the communities and number of farmers they were representing at this workshop.

### **Workshop sessions:**

#### **Introduction to IFAD Indigenous Peoples Forum**

First up on the workshop sessions was the presentation by Mr Baya on the Indigenous Forum Conference Report 2019 in Rome that included recommendations made at the forum, followed by a video showing the significance of the 2019 meeting. The report concluded that "the forum is not merely a biennial event, but the basis for an ongoing dialogue that is regular and effective as possible".

#### **Introduction to Indigenous Peoples Forum Theme**

The second session was an introduction to the indigenous people's theme 'Indigenous Peoples Livelihood, Food Systems in the context of COVID 19 by Mr Tubuna. The presentation also looked at IFAD's portfolio in the Pacific; the development context; how IFAD's programmes are helping Pacific countries respond to COVID 19 and the projects pipelined for the Pacific region.

Following the introductory sessions, participants gave presentations and were able to dialogue and offer insights to the indigenous food systems they represented. The presentations and experiences shared are summarized below.

#### **Assessing the impact of COVID 19 on Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition in Fiji- PIFON**

PIFON's Kyle Stice presented findings from a case study prepared by PIFON on the impact COVID 19 has had on the agriculture sector in Fiji.

The study looked at the impact of the pandemic on 'actors' of various agricultural value chains including: farmers and food producers; nurseries and farm input suppliers; market vendors and fresh produce traders; fresh produce exporters; and agro processors.

Highlights from the study saw that the biggest impact of the pandemic on;  
*Agriculture;*

- The sectors that depend on air-freight (fresh produce export industries) and products that depend on tourist buyers for their market.
- Domestic food markets that saw a fall in demand as a result of job losses, reduced income and absence of tourists- there is lesser buying power.

- Fiji's ability to produce food and agricultural products though not directly when compared to other countries. Some of the negative (indirect) impacts highlighted include increased theft; land disputes; and adoption of unsustainable farming practices.

*Food security and nutrition;*

- Loss of income and the decreased ability to purchase nutritious food is the biggest impact.
- Inadequate quantities of locally produced food were being consumed.
- Imported food (often more convenient and cheaper) consumed generally has higher levels of sugar, salt and fats - a major cause of the high and increasing rates of NCDs (diabetes).
- The policy response of reducing the duty on imported food aimed at reducing food costs will negatively impact on the demand for locally grown food.
- On a positive note there is an increase in road side sellers; a resurgence in bartering and, the emergence of micro food and cottage industry processing.

With the above findings the report offered the following recommendations;

- A 'reset' of public sector policy to support the expansion of horticultural exports.
- More public sector investment in appropriate and sustainable agriculture.
- More public sector investment in appropriate industry-led research and extension.
- Development of appropriate policies to encourage increased consumption of local foods.
- Support for the development of value-added processing for locally grown food.
- Development of appropriate measures to contain agricultural theft'
- Support for community outreach network and initiatives on agriculture and food security.

**Good practices and challenges on promoting Indigenous Peoples Livelihood, Food Systems in the Context of COVID-19.** *(Shared knowledge and experiences from the participants)*

**Semi Lotawa, Rise Beyond the Reef**

*Reflection of Rise Beyond the Reef work in rural and remote communities in Fiji*

Rise Beyond the Reef was set up to bridge the gap between the indigenous community and the government sector and the private sector. The main focus was to address education, women and children. Their work was piloted in 2013 in Yakete, Ba after a Bose Vanua in the district of Yakete where clan leaders (Turaga ni Yavusa, Turaga ni Mataqali) highlighted the issues they were facing, from low income, poverty, without figuring out a way to address the issues that the vanua was facing. Mr Lotawa was then elected the chairman for the development committee for the vanua. With support from Rise Beyond the Reef, the first phase of work began, which was to conduct a baseline survey. It was a comprehensive survey, and the idea was to listen to the community and understand how they articulate their issues.

Mr Lotawa shared that oftentimes, as in past experiences, the private sector would come in with their framework and development strategies, with funding associated with this to engage the community to push through those outside frameworks, none of which have been sustainable. Which begs the question, why are millions of dollars pumped into the Pacific, under the lens of climate change and others whilst efforts to address and alleviate the issues communities face have not delved into. Hence, Rise Beyond the Reef employed the radical listening process, to sit in and listen to the community articulate their needs.

Rise Beyond the Reef was able to introduce the development committee into the Bose Vanua structure that sits in between the Bose Vanua and the community. This, taking into account inclusivity, gender equality, representation from youth or women irrespective of whether one is an indigenous member or married into the clan, one can have the space to articulate their needs.

Rise Beyond the Reef is guided by the belief that remote regions have valuable cultural and environmental resources that ought to be protected. The majority of land featuring unlogged mountain forests and water catchment systems in Fiji is owned by remote indigenous communities. Cultures and traditional knowledge are well intact in the communities because of the limited exposure to the outside world. Remote isolation preserves this knowledge but would require intentional protection and valuing in the development process so it is not lost, especially in trying to introduce an outside framework to guide the work.

The baseline survey conducted in 2013 on household and gender-based violence identified seven (7) core findings;

1. Food security. Families need more resources and training to grow more food.
2. Access to health care. Poor roads, high transportation costs, lack of awareness and trust in modern medicine prevent remote communities from accessing health care.
3. Continuing education for all ages. Limited access to education in remote communities fuels the cycle of poverty.
4. Protecting the rights of women and children.
5. Sustainable income generating mechanisms. From the district to the household level, there were no sustainable income generating mechanisms (with the exception of Tabataba (clan) land leases).
6. Transportation and road access. Communities need greater infrastructure investment to thrive.
7. Coping with natural disasters in isolation. Communities need to follow through from the government and aid agencies to cope with natural disasters.

**RBTR's 3-point program strategy;**

*Voice and identity*- belief that investing in people and their ability to articulate, advocate for, and solve their own problems is the key to sustainable development

*Opportunity* – work with existing strengths

*Ownership* – “nothing about us without us”. Support new leadership and involvement of women as leader is key.

Mr Lotawa emphasised that there should be people from the communities leading, with the government and private sectors as agents of change supporting them with their initiatives.

**Soane Patolo, Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust (MORDI Tonga)**

*Tonga Rural Innovation Project II - Impact of COVID 19 on Tonga*

Soane presented on the IFAD funded Tonga Rural Innovation Project II that is being implemented in Tonga. The goal of the 5-year project is to contribute to improved resilient livelihoods for Tonga's rural population and the objective being that communities are enabled to plan and manage resilient infrastructure and livelihood activities. The two main components of the project are community development and sustainable economic livelihood. The project targets 122 communities throughout Tonga with a total of 7,300 households and 39,300 direct beneficiaries.

An important component of this project is that IFAD, the government, Ministry of Agriculture and the private sector had put together the first agriculture sector plan for Tonga. The sector plan has four

main programmes, two of which is covered by MORDI Tonga- programme 1; climate resilient environment and programme 3; sustainable livelihoods and healthy foods.

The impact of COVID 19 in Tonga;

- Declaration of State of Emergency;
- COVID-19 economic forecasts and sources of revenue;
- Diminished economic activity- seriously impacted the development outcome of Tonga
- Need to stimulate production in nutritious local food systems;
- COVID-19 pandemic has potentially had unbearable implications for the local supply of food;
- Need to review the current situation to inform and prepare for similar future events that may occur again;

A COVID 19 Impact Study on Food Access in Tonga was conducted with the overall aim to identify the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the supply, distribution and purchasing of fresh fruit and vegetables in Tonga, as experienced by the supply-chain stake holders (i.e. farmers, vendors & consumers) of product.

TRIP II interventions (on the ground) involve;

- Improve practise of tax allotment i.e. training of farmers, technical advice, land preparations, planting materials to name a few with more focus on men
- Improve practise of home gardens focuses more on women and children with similar concept to improving tax allotments.
- Seedling nursery- supply of seedlings (vegetables, fruit tress and high value trees)
- Seedling bank, a partnership with large scale farmers
- Seed processing and making composts
- Value adding and processing of breadfruit, kava, dried fruits, etc. This is to help create markets for smallholder farmers that are supported in trying to improve practise of tax allotment.
- Nutrition- partnering with communities, local restaurants to promote cooking classes, recipe development, food nutritional value and promotion of eating local foods for communities and within the factory as well. COVID 19 has presented the opportunity to practise and promote eating our local foods.
- Climate resilience cultivars and research- a partnership with SPC, where cultivars and multiplied and rolled out at community level to farmers. A research is also being conducted in trying to improve feed for livestock using maze and on fruit trees (imported citrus) to see which is best for the climate.

### **Lafaele Enoka, Agriculturist, Samoa**

#### *The Effects of COVID 19 on Agriculture in Samoa: The Value of Indigenous Food Systems*

Lafaele's presentation was based on an assessment on the impact of COVID 19 on Agriculture in Samoa. His presentation also outlined what happened during lockdown period, the government's response to agriculture and the impact it had on farmers (individual and commercial farmers).

The overall context of Samoa's economy during COVID 19. Samoa's economy had a projected growth for the 2019- 2020 financial year boosted by hosting the Pacific Games in July 2019. This declined due to the outbreak of measles in October which also saw the country in lockdown. COVID 19 outbreak this year eventually saw the economic growth decline by a 3.3 per cent despite the country not having any case of COVID-19. Projections for the coming year will see a decline to negative 7.7 percent.



In terms of food security, Samoa had ample supply of food during the measles outbreak in late 2019. Import and domestic food supply chains remained open and operating at full capacity during the six-week State of Emergence (SOE), thus maintaining a robust level of food supply heading into 2020. The impact of COVID 19 however has changed this outlook.

- The Government of Samoa's Immediate Response Package was released on the 7<sup>th</sup> April 2020 with the agriculture sector receiving 5 per cent (\$0.97million SAT) of the total funding to support the stimulus package for farmers. **Short term**- Seeds and planting material, livestock feed, veterinary medicine, animal health support services, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for frontline staff and including an awareness program to encourage the general public to grow and consume local nutritious food, made up the main elements of the stimulus package. For the fishing industry, a waiver of the 2020 license fees for all domestic fishing boats was put in place to ease pressure on fishers. **Medium to long term**- The 2020/2021 national budget was announced on the 26<sup>th</sup> May 2020 and support programmes to cushion the impact of the pandemic and aid the recovery were the main features of the budget.
- Interruption to food supply chain- minor food shortage of imported food items i.e. sugar, rice and agricultural input supplies i.e. vegetable seeds. Stable Food Prices- overall food availability was sufficient and average prices stable
- Declining incomes and job losses
- Country vulnerability – highly dependent on food imports
- Demand for planting materials
- Supply of staple food crops

#### *Key Take-away messages*

1. Sustainable supply of quality seeds and planting material to increase production over the short term – highlights an opportunity to strengthen seed security, in particular vegetables
2. A large part of the food supply is still dependent on imported foods and it shows how integrated Samoa's food supply has become to the global food supply chain.
3. Traditional farming systems, have provided resilience against external shocks and helped to maintain food security. This is demonstrated by the adequate supply of domestic food staples at relatively steady prices during the lockdown
4. The strengthening of the food production system for local, nutritious food staples has become even more critical.

#### **Cema Bolabola, Fiji Council of Social Services**

##### *Indigenous Highland Farmers: Central Viti Levu, Fiji*

Cema's presentation focused on the topic of discussion in the context of COVID 19 and on a review of an IFAD funded project in the highlands of Fiji. Ms Cema highlighted the plights of farmers in the highlands especially in terms of services, accessibility, transportation and markets for produce. She also provided an outlook of farmers roles and responsibilities and the norms associated to living in an I-Taukei rural community. For example, it is tradition in the highlands that all married women maintain a food garden. Farmers in the highlands had organised and set up a Highland Farmers Association to give them agency and voice.

Traditional food system in the highlands equally involves both men and women in food production from planting, crop management to harvest and distribution. High cultivation and production of traditional food crops is continued and food production is for both subsistence and sale. There is however the issue of transportation between the village, farm and market, and traditional food processing methods for preservation is unknown.

Women farmers are exclusive retail market vendors at municipal markets while male farmers sell (bulk) to middlemen. Traditional food crops can be cultivated throughout the year, while wild fruits and root crops are seasonally harvested as that of introduced food crops that target off- season markets.

The overall impact of COVID 19 included Fiji border closure, collapse of the tourism industry, lockdown for 3 urban municipalities and curfews and restrictions of movement.

The impact on the traditional food system and livelihood was that;

- Farmers' livelihood rather than their food security threatened
- Livelihood of indigenous highland farmers initially affected with low prices and low sales at municipal markets
- A survey of 2000 highland indigenous farmers revealed that 98% initially had problems with accessing municipal markets when the municipality went into lockdown
- 92% of farmers stated that their weekly sales were affected
- 53% farmers faced difficulty in accessing middlemen at municipal markets
- Farmers noticed relatives who lost employment in the tourism industry returned to the village, some with their families and some males returned alone.
- Village resident farmers assisted returnees through *solesolevaki* (social cohesion) relationship to support returnees to start up farms and provision of planting material
- Positive note- restricted movement farmers observed that parents spent more time at home and on their farms

#### *Recommendations*

- Insufficient information and knowledge about traditional food systems of highland indigenous farmers and their communities
- Need to collect, record, publish and preserve knowledge and practices on traditional food system of highland farmers to include calendar of wild growing foods
- Support the call by The Pacific Community for *the* documentation of traditional indigenous food systems and traditional agriculture as more introduced crops are increasingly introduced and cultivated for the subsistence and the market
- Resource an indigenous NGO to strengthen the Highland Farmers Association and collaborate to document traditional highland food systems, traditional agricultural practices, calendar of traditional foods and traditional relationship that contribute to strengthen traditional food systems in the highlands. *"Nothing about us without us"*

#### **Vilimone Mateiwai, representative of Nakoro Farmer Association, Fiji**

Vilimone is a representative of the Nakoro Farmers Association in the highlands of Navosa that comprises 10 villages. The land belongs to the clan and farmers need only to come with their farming equipment to start their farms. Vilimone highlighted the issue of transportation from their village where there is no public transport. A trip to the nearest town would cost \$25, \$50 return. There is also the issue of communications. Yaqona farmers have felt the brunt of COVID 19 in the sale of their kava. What used to be sold at \$150 is now sold at \$60, a huge loss for the farmers. Vilimone pleaded with representatives present and for government to arrange buyers for the farmers with reasonable prices.

Another issue raised by Vilimone was the need for educational assistance to students from their district as observed in the grades' students are receiving. With the issue of lack of services-communications, transportation, network, students are not able to access any other mode of learning other than that of the classroom.

Vilimone was a direct beneficiary of the IFAD funded Fiji Agricultural Partnerships Project that was implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and PCDF.

**Penisoni Tokaimalo, representative of Nadarivatu Farmers Association, Fiji**

Nadarivatu is a vast area in the highlands of Viti Levu and where parts of three provinces of Fiji- Ba, Naitasiri and Nadroga/ Navosa culminate. Penisoni is representing 24 villages and 5 settlements. Similar to the plight's highlighted in the two previous presentations, Penisoni and other farmers in Nadarivatu face accessibility, communication and transportation issues. The long winding poorly maintained roads and the lack of public transport, takes its toll on the produce. Besides having to pay \$25/ individual one way via truck carriers or \$250 (one way) for hiring of a vehicle, the produce are usually ruined, losing its quality and value by the time it reaches the main road for transportations to markets, middle man etc.

Penisoni emphasised the importance of social cohesion in their area, a traditional practise that stands to date. It is how the communities get by through this pandemic despite the impact Fiji's economy is facing due to this. Food security is not threatened as there is abundance in agricultural produce up in the highlands. The only impact felt is on the prices and sale of produce which has drastically dropped. COVID 19 has seen municipality markets flooded with agricultural produce, and because of these many families have resorted to consuming these farm fresh produce – an increase in consumption of local grown food. He acknowledged IFAD and PCDF for the initiative that paid focus on the lives of indigenous, rural based remote and isolated farmers that has assisted many of the highland farmers.

Penisoni was a direct beneficiary of the IFAD funded Fiji Agricultural Partnerships Project that was implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and PCDF.

**Susana Yalikanacea, Selavo Organic Farmers, Cicia, Fiji**

Susana's presentation was on the promotion of organic foods and produce, traditional foods and having to rely on natural resources. She is the President of the Cicia Women's Association and is also the President of the committee that looks after the organic programme in Cicia. Susana promotes her work through social media platforms which she finds powerful and effective. She has had women's groups and individuals from around the country seeking her advice and expertise which she provides in the form of trainings. Her organic produce and training include; soap making, virgin coconut oil, salt making, charcoals and jewellery and accessories from natural resources (seeds, coconut tree fibres, etc). They have also hosted foreign visitors who are intrigued about the organic island. She says, Fijians are sitting on a wealth of untapped resources that could be beneficial to them if they are effectively utilise these.

Susana shared concerns on the loss of some of the traditional knowledge and practises in Fiji, something she is working on reviving in Cicia. It begins with the sharing of knowledge and practises through forms of hands on training. In Cicia, Susana is working with her community to revive the art of making bures (traditional house), magimagi (coconut fibre rope), canoes which are all acquired from natural resources abundant in the island and are environmentally friendly practises. IFAD and IPAF is supporting Selavo organic farmers in the building of traditional bures that will host traditional training schools on reviving some of these lost art. She is also working on encouraging and empowering people on making use of natural resources and traditional food systems and discourage reliance on processed foods and goods.

Susana read out poems (*annex 1*) she wrote that talked about the organic drive in Cicia and the benefit of relying on natural resources in the context of COVID 19 lockdown period. "Our land, our resources, our identity", Susana Yalikanacea.

### **Ratu Orisi Kubunadakai, Navatusila Farming Community, Fiji**

Ratu Orisi is a district representative of Navatusila that has four villages and four settlements with a total population of 600. He was a direct beneficiary of the IFAD funded Fiji Agricultural Partnerships Project that was implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and PCDF. Ratu Orisi highlighted the importance of the integration of new methods of farming with old traditional practises that farmers in the highlands are benefiting from. It was through the support of IFAD that farming communities in the highlands had the opportunity to undergo trainings on new farming and agricultural practises and other relevant trainings. It has helped improve yield and quality of agricultural produce.

He also shared his concern on the closure of the Fiji Agricultural Partnerships Project in the highlands that many farmers had hope in for their livelihood.

The impact of COVID-19 had both positive and negative impact on the Navatusila farming community. Some of the positive impacts were;

- Drive for more farming
- Produce more of traditional foods
- Consumption of farm fresh produce.

Negative impacts include;

- Sale of produce- municipal markets are flooded right now with agricultural produce, supply is abundant while the demand and buying power is low.
- Because prices and sale are impacted, transportation costs and means of collecting the crops are quite exorbitant.
- Poor network connections affect communication with middle men for the sale of their produce.

Ratu Orisi pleaded with the forum and IFAD to do their best to bring back the program that will assist highland (indigenous) farmers and their livelihood.

### **Duri Buadromo, Mavana Farmers, Lau, Fiji**

Mavana is small island in the Lau groups with a population of 178 and there are more women than men. Observation during a visit to the island saw that they are rich in resources, they lead a much better lifestyle compared to those in the urban areas, they are eating well, they live in good homes and are stress free. Farming in Mavana is generally done by men of traditional food crops like yams, kumara, cassava, dalo and mainly for subsistence as there is very little commercial activities. Some families are still involved in drying copra, copra prices have increased.

The marine life is vibrant, in a way isolation is a blessing as it enhances the marine life and environment. The ocean waters are pristine and the coast is lively and abundant. There are practises still of marine tabu (protected areas) that protects and sustains marine life. This is something that should be encouraged and preserved.

The concern is with the government's response to COVID 19 that would introduce the 'blue lane' initiative, established for yachts and pleasure craft to enter Fiji and assist in the recovery of the tourism industry. There have been presences of these yachts in Vanua Balavu which is a cause for concern as too much of such activity would impact on the environment especially marine life.

### **Isireli Koyamaibole, Udu Farmers Association, Vanua Levu, Fiji**

Isireli shared his daily routine as a farmer in the village. Most part of his days and that of other farmers in the village are spent in the farms, so much so that it has become a daily routine for farmers in Udu. The evenings around the tanoa (grog basin) are spent with the women, assisting them in the processing of voivoi (pandanus leaves) to be ready for weaving.

Udu faces the issue of land constraints, thus through traditional means of borrowing went to Cakaudrove to ask for land for farming. The men in Udu have thus farmed yaqona (as prices inflated) in the borrowed land. Young men with minimal obligations camp out at the farms and follow the same routine as in the village, having to spend most of their day in the farm. The communal way of solesolevaki (social cohesion) is an asset, a strength that should be kept in our indigenous communities.

The COVID 19 pandemic was a blessing in disguise for Udu, as villagers and families spent more time together, concentrated on their farms and work and limited unnecessary travel. The limitation in the number of people at gatherings allowed people to stay put and pay emphasis to relevant areas of their lives and for many it was returning to their land and natural resources.

### **Kiniviliame Salabogi, Ra Farmers Association, Fiji**

Kiniviliame resigned from the government and returned to the village in 2010. In his attempt to equal what he earned while being employed, he ventured into selling bananas by crates. His target was to sell 100 crates at \$30 each. It was then that Kiniviliame set a theme for himself, *'Smart sustainable farming plans leads to sustainable food security and sustainable agribusiness'*. Through this theme, passion and drive, relevant government departments and stakeholders recognised his work and farming practises. He is now one of the main suppliers of bananas and cassava in Viti Levu and makes \$23, 000 in monthly revenue.

Kiniviliame emphasised to farmers at the forum to have passion for the work they do and to plan their work properly whether it be for their farms or agriculture business. He added that there is a need to revisit crop calendars and relook at seasonal and off seasonal crops that will yield more in short span of time should be the outlook now and to not just focus on kava farms alone. Farming of a variety of seasonal crops can bridge the gaps of long-term crops.

For Kiniviliame's business, COVID 19 has been a blessing in disguise as his business has expanded to areas that have lacked in some of the agricultural food supplies. passion for what you do is essential for your work to be sustainable and successful.

### **Ateca Waqavolau, PIFON Intern**

Ateca is a teacher by profession and she shared how COVID 19 has impacted students of her school. She shared since COVID 19 had impacted the country, some students were coming to school with a piece of garlic and cassava for lunch, which is all their parents could provide. The agriculture department hence started the school farm to provide students with produce for proper meals.

### **Identifying common themes, good practises and lessons from presentations**

#### **Good practises/ lessons**

- Land issues- need a clear demarcation of landship. An issue highlighted in the report by PIFON is on the urban to rural drift that has led to land disputes and issues.

- Documentation. There is a need to revive and preserve traditional knowledge and practices of traditional food system, food calendar and knowledge.
- Applied research and application of traditional scented oils (value add, investment in agribusiness)
- Identify high level commodities per province and applied research/ extension to value add. Community based organization and indigenous agribusinesses to be supported.
- Need to translate mitigation measures to boost traditional food systems. This is an opportunity to strengthen traditional ties and systems.

## **Day Two**

### **Identifying common themes, good practises and lessons from presentations**

From the good practises/ lessons identified in day one, the participants divided into two groups to further discuss on these. The presentations are summarised below.

#### **Group 1**

1. Identify measures to strengthen traditional/ indigenous food systems. This includes documentation, revival and, preservation of traditional knowledge and practices and to conduct applied research on high value commodities such as dilo, sikeci, etc. This needs to be made accessible and disseminated to farmers.
2. Land issues- will require clear demarcation of ownership and registration, district land use plans and have these available and accessible. to access to information. Redress mechanisms for land disputes.
3. Strengthening community-based organizations such as farmer associations and indigenous agribusinesses.

#### **Discussions following the presentation:**

Fiji currently does not have a national land use plan. The move would be to begin at district level for land use departments to sit with districts and map out the relevant areas in the district as well as its relevance to types of crops. While there are various land use maps being circulated but they have not been integrated into a national plan. There needs to be a search for secondary data that already exists to be consolidated, validated and made available and accessible to everyone. Need to look at the ownership of such data and data policy of what can be done with the information as some can be very protective (intellectual property) of information they have in their systems.

In Fiji, everyone has information and are working in their own confines. Nothing has been done yet to consolidate this information into a national level data or reference, which is the same across all sectors. There is a need to consolidate all these and a need for policy level that demands the corporation of all this sectors especially lands, department of forestry, extractive industries and agriculture.

#### **Group 2**

1. Institutional and policy constraints. What can the government and other stakeholders do? In regards to land and policy, look into paperwork into leasing lands and access to finance from financial firms such as the Fiji Development Bank.
2. Community capacity building on planning, knowledge and managements.

- There lies the need for documentation of traditional knowledge, traditional way of life, traditional ties (to also be strengthened) and traditional farming methods (traditional seasons, crop calendar, traditional area of planting)
- Traditional crops (seed and planting material) to be value added with traditional value chain training, facilitation and implementation (skills and art with implementation for skills learnt on the ground level)

#### **Discussions following the presentation:**

There has been a lot of emphasis on trainings, money being invested into trainings, but not much into helping farmers practise what they have been trained to do, to produce, promote and market their own products. Why not look into untapped riches and utilising natural resources rather than just train them. Step up from production to cottage industry and agribusinesses.

#### **Mattia Prayer Galletti, IFAD Rome**

Mattia joined the session via zoom and shared about the significance of this meeting and gave perspective of IFAD. The regional meeting in the Pacific is one of the series of meetings that IFAD is conducting in preparation for the global meeting that will take place in February 2021. It is important that the differences are captured from every region that IFAD is committed to. The UN Secretary General has also called the Food System Summit which will be a golden opportunity to showcase the importance of indigenous food systems.

Mattia raised an important issue that has been discussed in this forum and that is the role of traditional knowledge. Very often this traditional knowledge is not considered scientific knowledge, sometimes is considered a backboard knowledge. This is what such forums need to fight because traditional knowledge should be put together with the scientific knowledge. This is the value of the indigenous food systems. In addition, the value of food, again, should be highlighted because food is not only what we eat, food is key to our life. And our lives may have a meaning when they are based on economics of relations, economics where the community play an important role. Mattia encouraged the participants to take opportunity in your deliberations to come up with recommendations that will be useful in the Global meeting and to be able to advocate even more about what indigenous peoples can offer.

#### **Discussions following the presentation:**

When to expect the next Pacific call? IFAD makes calls for proposals every 3 years. The current cycle is to end next year, the next call will be in 2022. Current cycle had been extended due to COVID 19.

Traditional food systems against scientific/ modern food systems- in terms of indigenous population in the world, the food systems they have and the production capability, would indigenous populations be able to sustain themselves?

COVID 19 has proven that current modern food system is fragile. On the contrary indigenous food systems in different parts of the world despite all the challenges they are facing, one of the biggest challenges is related to access and control of land and natural resources. Despite these challenges, it is evident that indigenous food systems are not only sustainable but has the comparative advantage in terms of nutritional value. It not only the quantity of food that is important. In all paradigm there is the need to be increase in production, not to produce more but produce better. Climate change is also giving new challenges, food systems are demanding too much energy and too much water. Food

sovereignty vs food security. Indigenous food systems have a tremendous value and can lead the remaining work to reconsider development models which needs to be reformulated.

Another question posed to Mattia was whether IFAD can dissipate funds directly to applicants rather than through regional offices or local governance. Response was that for small funds may be directed to indigenous organisations however government needs to be involved for negotiations.

**Ruby Espanola, Tebtebba, Philippines**

*Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF)*

Ruby briefly shared the IPAF project which provides funding support to small indigenous peoples' organisations in Asia, the Pacific and Latin America. In the Pacific the IPAF supports an organisation in Fiji (that Susana represents) and in Vanuatu. The IPAF supports small indigenous peoples' organisations to address development challenges in their communities. Four areas of IPAF's work are on land territories and resources; food security and nutrition; access to markets and climate change, mitigation and adaptation. In the last call, only four proposals came from the Pacific, two of which were approved. Ruby encouraged the participants to write proposals that would support development initiatives of small indigenous organisations. Funding cycle will end in 2021 and there will be new calls for proposals and hope to see more submissions from the Pacific.

**What can the Pacific expect from the global meeting of the IPs Forum at IFAD in February 2021?**

Mr Baya presented on what the region can expect from the global forum of the indigenous peoples' forum at IFAD;

- The new IFAD Strategic Framework 2016-2025, in line with the 2030 Agenda, reaffirms IFAD's commitment to indigenous peoples' self-driven development and to proactively supporting indigenous peoples, as part of its target group, in developing their skills and assets to benefit from emerging economic opportunities, while respecting and enhancing their traditional livelihoods and knowledge
- With regard to climate change, the IFAD Policy states that the Fund will support indigenous peoples in enhancing the resilience of the ecosystems in which they live and in developing innovative adaptation measures.
- Promote and facilitate knowledge-sharing among indigenous peoples, particularly indigenous women and youth, with a special focus on the intergenerational transfer of indigenous peoples' knowledge and good practices for addressing climate change and building or strengthening community resilience; through the "learning route" methodology, foster collaboration and knowledge-sharing between IFAD and indigenous peoples' communities and organizations.



- Support the documentation of indigenous peoples' knowledge, customary laws and innovations related to climate change adaptation and mitigation as a direct contribution to the work of local communities and the Indigenous Peoples Platform on Traditional Knowledge, focusing on the roles and contributions of indigenous women and youth.
- Increase investments, including through grants, to support capacity-building initiatives of indigenous organizations, institutions and communities, with a focus on youth and women, that build on their knowledge and innovations, to strengthen their climate resilience and self-determined development
- Replicate and scale up successful experiences and good practices within projects funded by IFAD and the Indigenous Peoples' Assistance Facility based on indicators defined by indigenous peoples.
- Prioritize support to indigenous peoples in securing their lands, territories and resources through demarcation, mapping, legal security, respect for indigenous governance systems and registration of customary land as collectively owned, including the right to land by indigenous women and youth; likewise, support the protection of the defenders of land and the environment.
- In line with the principle of "leaving no one behind", include specific targets and activities in the country strategic opportunities programmes and investment projects focusing on indigenous peoples to address the gaps in achieving the SDG targets for indigenous peoples under categories such as reducing poverty and hunger, access to renewable energy, women's empowerment, forest and biodiversity conservation, equality and non-discrimination, among others
- Facilitate policy processes and dialogues at the national and regional levels between indigenous peoples, governments and the United Nations system to develop action plans or other measures that ensure the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples, in accordance with the IFAD Policy of Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, International Labour Organization Convention No. 169, and the Outcome 3 Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples.
- In line with the IFAD Policy of Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, including the principle of free, prior and informed consent, guarantee the full, systematic and effective engagement and participation of indigenous peoples in the design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of IFAD-funded projects and strategies, including through;
  1. the creation of a directory of indigenous experts to be hired within IFAD-supported initiatives at the country level.
  2. The establishment of consultative bodies or participatory mechanisms for indigenous peoples in each country as part of IFAD's decentralization process
  3. Participatory monitoring and evaluation
  4. Access to grievance/complaint mechanisms
  5. Data disaggregation for indigenous peoples in line with the revised Results and Impact Management System policy, and the inclusion of monitoring indicators on social, economic, cultural and institutional aspects, including the identity and well-being of indigenous peoples
  6. The promotion and funding of internships for indigenous professionals and youth in IFAD; and
  7. The organization of an annual regional interface meeting between indigenous peoples and IFAD during regional portfolio review workshops

What we expect IFAD to do for us will largely be an outcome of the recommendations that we will present from these discussions.

#### **Discussion on redress mechanisms**

Part of a project that is looking into designing Feedback Grievance Redress Mechanisms (FGRM). Fiji does not have a satisfactory feedback grievance redress mechanism. Part of recommendations could be to ask IFAD fund the design and implementation of FGRM regarding land access and development in Fiji particularly as Fiji has one of the very unique land systems in the world. Fiji had the customary

and western concept that could be hybridised which could resolve a lot of the issues that we currently face in terms of land issues here in Fiji.

There is a push by the World Bank to individualise, privatise and commoditise western and customary land tenure systems in Fiji. The Pacific is fortunate enough that customary is king and the history of land tenure system in Fiji has been premised on leasing. The need is to find leverage and find balance in dealing with our land so that it can accommodate development and at the same time respect the ownership of resources. FGRM will address issues of who has control, membership majority not being reached, lease money and royalties not distributed evenly. FGRM must be transparent, have a time factor and accountable.

While the Native Land Commission is the platform for redress mechanism in Fiji's landowning units it has genealogical records of landowning units

### **Key recommendations on Indigenous Food Systems – Action Plan**

<b>Issue</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Funding/Stakeholders</b>
Institutional and political Constraints affecting indigenous food systems	Identify what constraints/stocktake on what is affecting our survival  1. Cultural/traditional  2. Economic/Finance – financial literacy  3. Religious (community and religious organisation with NGO)	1. Community, Itaukei affairs  2. Donors, commercial banks (easier access)  Access to rural banking  Targeted intervention that will be Voice of indigenous people to commercial banks (Community leaders, Provincial level in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture)	1. 2 years (2020 – 2022)  2. 2 years (2020 – 2022)  3. 2 years (2020 – 2022)	1. Government, NGO and international partners  2. Domestic and International donors  3. Religious and Government
Community Capacity Building	1. Establish community plans for targeted community  2. Identifying the needs of the community  3. Targeted initiative to address the needs of the community	NGO's  2. Community & NGO  3. Community & NGO	1. 3 years (2020 – 2023)  2. 3 years (2020 – 2023)  3. 3 years (2020 – 2023)	International and Domestic donors

Documentation and Storage of Information	1. Mapping of indigenous cultures, language, artifacts, indigenous historical site	NGO, Government, Itaukei affairs Universities, Private sectors	3 years (2021 – 2023)	International and domestic donors  International and domestic donors
	2. Revival of traditional practice like food preservation	NGO, Government, Itaukei affairs Donors	(2021-2025)	
	3. Applied research on high value commodities (e.g. dilo, sikeci)		3 years (2021 – 2023)	
	4. Dissemination/sharing of lessons learned (farming).		(2021-2025)	
Breakdown of social structure	Enhancing social structure and traditional relationship	Community, NGO, Itaukei affairs	3 years 2020 -2022	Government International and domestic donors
Endanger of traditional food system	Enhancing and documentation of Scientific proof of nutritional value of the traditional food	Community, NGO, government (MOH)	3 years (2020 – 2022)	Government International and domestic donors
Land Issues	Ownership/registration  District land plans –to be available to the public  Redress Mechanisms - feedback grievance redress mechanisms.	NLC, Gov, NGOs, Universities, Indigenous communities, Private sector,  Donors (UN Agencies like IFAD, UNDI, Bilateral, Multilateral	(2020-2026)	
Poor nutrition among students	Kana Initiative  1. Use of traditional fruits and food in schools (e.g. Year 1 – instead of milk and cereal use banana, coconuts, mangoes etc.	MOH  NGO  Community  MOA  Government	3 years (2020 -2022)	International and domestic donors

Strengthen Community based Organisations	1. Farmers Associations  2. Indigenous agribusiness	Indigenous Farmers Associations & Agribusiness  Donors (UN Agencies like IFAD, UNDI, Bilateral, Multilateral	3 years  (2021 -2023)	F\$0.3m
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**Pacific region representatives to the global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD in Rome In February 2021**

The last activity for the day was the selection of representatives of the group to the Indigenous People's Forum at IFAD in February 2021. The representatives will be joining the forum virtually given the current context of COVID 19.

The participants nominated three names from Fiji, Tevita Ravumaidama, Duri Buadromo and Aqela Waqavou. The representatives will be finalised after consultations with the other regional participants. There were no nominees from the other Pacific region as there were issues with connectivity via zoom.

### **Day Three: Field Visit**

On the final day of the workshop the group of participants were taken on a field trip to South Sea Orchids, Bula Agro Enterprises and Rise Beyond the Reef.

#### **South Sea Orchids**



*Tour at the South Sea Orchids a 9-acre homestead owned by the Burness family who are renown horticulturists, pioneers to the flourishing horticulture industry in Fiji. For years they have been welcoming visitors to their homes and surrounding nurseries, sharing the history of their ancestors through the wonderful memorabilia in their home, a family museum which imparts so much history to all who visit. Their commercial enterprise of offering tours started in Suva in the 1960s, and this has been maintained over the years, even with their move to Nasau over 15 years ago.*



## **Bula Agro Marketing**



*Mr Sant Kumar takes the group of participants on a tour around his nursery in Nadi. Sant is the founder of Bula Agro Enterprises that focuses on seedling and nursery management.*

## **Rise Beyond the Reef**



*Briefing at the Rise Beyond the Reef in Sabeto, Nadi. Rise Beyond the Reef was set up to bridge the gap between the indigenous community and the government sector and the private sector. The main focus was to address education, women and children.*

## **Conclusion**

The workshop was a success given that all objectives of the workshop were met. The participants used the platform to effectively voice their experiences, their stories and issues and dialogue on new ideas and ways forward for their respective agricultural work in the context of COVID 19. The participants agreed that while the impact of COVID 19 was drastic to the economy, many felt it to be a blessing in disguise in having to resort to agriculture and traditional food systems and practises to get by. Participants have been able to learn from each and the stories, experiences and discussions shared have helped shape the regions recommendations to IFAD and the government for the future of agricultural development in the Pacific.

## **Annexes**

### **Annex 1**

#### **Poem: Organic culture by Susana Yalikanacea**

*People ask me what is your advice  
What is in your mind in regard to this organic drive  
I say go back to the land  
Establish yourself on the land  
Listen to the land  
Respect the land  
The land is the people  
The land is the soil  
Hear their voices when they toil  
Do not live to compete  
Live to learn and observe  
Extract the best  
To extend your health and your wealth*

#### **Poem: The benefit on relying on our natural resources, the land and the sea: 14 days of COVID-19 lockdown on the island of Cicia**

*We used virgin coconut oil for cooking  
We made our own bathing and laundry soap  
We used seawater as a substitute for salt  
We cooked with firewood  
We gathered food from the land and sea for free  
A good opportunity for people to realise  
That going back to the land is the best solution to counter the new normal situation*



## Annex 2: Workshop Agenda

Day 1: Wednesday 14th October, 2020	
Time	Activity
8.00- 8.30 am	Participants registration
8.30- 9.30	<b>Opening Ceremony</b> Opening Prayer  Opening remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ulai Baya (Member of the steering committee of Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD)</li> <li>• Dr Hannah McGlade (UNE Pacific Permanente Représentative on Indigenous Issues)</li> <li>• Sakiusa Tubuna (IFAD representative)</li> <li>• Chief guest: Ministry of iTaukei Affairs</li> </ul>
9.30 – 9.45	<b>Introductions</b>  Introduction of participants Overview presentation of workshop
9.45 – 10.15	<b>Session 1: Introduction to IFAD Indigenous Peoples Forum</b> Presentation - Indigenous Forum Conference Report 2019 - Ulai Baya  <i>Video Showing of IFAD Indigenous Forum Rome</i>
10.15 – 10.45	<b>Official Photo Break</b>
10.45 - 11.15	<b>Session 2: Introduction to IPs theme</b> 'Indigenous Peoples Livelihood, Food Systems in the Context of Covid 19' - Sakiusa Tubuna  Assessing the impact of Covid 19 on Fiji's Agriculture Sector- Kyle Styce- PIFON  <i>Question &amp; Answer</i>
11.15-12.30pm	<b>Session 3: Good practices and challenges on promoting Indigenous Peoples Livelihood, Food Systems in the Context of Covid 19</b>  10-minute presentation from participants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr Semi Lotawa, Rise Beyond the Reef</li> <li>• Mr Soane Patolo, Tonga Rural Innovation Project (TRIP)</li> <li>• Cema Bolabola, Fiji Council of Social Services</li> <li>• Lafaele Enoka, Samoa Farmers</li> <li>• Danietta Apisai, Kiribati Outer Island Food and Water Project</li> <li>• Susana Yalikanacea, Selavo Organic Farmers</li> </ul>
12.30 – 1.30 pm	<b>Lunch</b>
1.30 – 3.30	<b>Session 3 (continued): Good practices and challenges on promoting Indigenous Peoples Livelihood, Food Systems in the Context of Covid 19</b>  15-minute presentation from participants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vilimone Mateiwai , Nakoro Farmer Fiji</li> <li>• Duri Buadromo, Mavana Farmers</li> <li>• Ratu Orisi Kubunadakai, Nabutautau Farming Community, Fiji</li> <li>• Penisoni Tokaimalo, Nadarivatu Farmers</li> <li>• Kiniviliame Salabogi, Ra Farmers Association</li> <li>• Isireli Koyamaibole, Udu Farmers Association</li> </ul>
3.30 – 4.00	<b>Break</b>
4.00 – 5.00pm	<b>Session 4: Group activity</b>  Groups to identify common themes, good practices, and lessons from presentations
5.00pm	<b>End of Day 1</b>

Day 2: Thursday 15th October, 2020	
Time	Activity
8.30 – 9.30am	<b>Feedback from group activity</b>  Reflections on common themes, good practices, and lessons from presentations
9.30 – 10.30	<b>Session 5: Talanoa Session - Good practices and challenges on promoting Indigenous Peoples Livelihood, Food Systems in the Context of Covid 19</b>  <b>Talanoa guests</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IFAD representative</li> <li>• Ministry of iTaukei Affairs representative</li> <li>• Farmer Organisation representative</li> <li>• UN Pacific Permanent Representative on Indigenous Issues</li> <li>• Steering Committee member for IPF</li> </ul>
10.30 – 11.00	<b>Break</b>
11.00 – 12.30 pm	<b>Session 6: Group activity and individual brainstorming</b>  Putting ideas into actions – How will we better integrate Good practices and challenges on promoting Indigenous Peoples Livelihood, Food Systems in the Context of Covid 19 into program/project work  <i>Preliminary feedback on individual 'Action Plans'</i>
12.30 – 1.30pm	<b>Lunch</b>
1.30 – 3.30 pm	<b>Session 7: Preparation for the IPs Forum at IFAD</b>  <b>Introductory presentation - Ulaiasi Baya</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What did the Pacific achieve from the global meeting of the IPs Forum at IFAD in 2019?</li> <li>• What can the Pacific expect from the global meeting of the IPs Forum at IFAD?</li> </ul> <b>Plenary discussion</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion on key points to be raised at IPS forum</li> <li>• Discussion on Pacific Statement for IPs forum</li> <li>• Discussion on Pacific representation at IPS forum</li> </ul>
3.30 – 4.30pm	<b>Session 7 (continued): Preparation for the IPs Forum at IFAD</b>  IPF Pacific committee to draft Pacific Statement and summarize discussions  Preparation of individual 'Action Plans'
4.30pm	<b>Official closing of workshop</b>
5:00 pm	<b>End of Day 2</b>
6.30pm	<b>Dinner at South Sea Orchids</b>

Day 3: Friday 16th October, 2020	
Time	Activity
8.00 – 9.00am	Check-out from Radisson Blu Resort
9.00 – 12.30pm	<b>Session 8: Field Visits - Learning from local experience</b>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South Sea Orchids</li> <li>• Rise Beyond the Reef</li> <li>• Sant Kumar Enterprise</li> </ul> <p>Debriefing</p>
1:00 – 2.00pm	Lunch
2.00pm	End of 3-day workshop Disperse

### Annex 3: Attendance Register

THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES FORUM AT IFAD  
PACIFIC REGIONAL CONSULTATION WORKSHOP 2020  
OCTOBER 14<sup>TH</sup> – 16<sup>TH</sup> NADI, FIJI

THEME: INDIGENOUS PEOPLE'S FOOD SYSTEMS AND LIVELIHOOD IN THE  
CONTEXT COVID-19



PROMOTING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES KNOWLEDGE + INNOVATIONS  
FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE + SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

#### Daily Attendance Register

Day 1: 14/ 10/2020

#	NAME	ORGANISATION	COUNTRY	SIGNATURE
1	DENI NAGATA	Farmer - Lomani		
2	VILIMONI MATAWATI	FARMER - NAKORU		
3	SUSANA YALIKAVACEA	SEZAVU		
4	Viliani QIDOKA	Savath Farmers Association		
5	ISIRELI KOTAMABUCE			
6	Samison Parek	LB media	Fiji	
7	Kini Galabogi		Fiji	
8	Perisone T. Nabitu	Farmer		
9	Cema Bolaisle	PCDF	Fiji	
10	Sulia Goba	Native Women	Fiji	
11	Dani Budromp	Mayana Farming	Fiji	
12	Lavinia Kawmaitobu	PIKON	Fiji	
13	Chrisi Kubunadaka	Highland Farmer Network	Fiji	
14	Alice Wanaoku	PIKON	Fiji	
15	Zenn Litany	KRTK	Fiji	
16	Kyle Shice	PIKON	Fiji	
17	Grace Fox	PCDF	✓	
18	Feke Serau	PCDF	✓	
19	Kenneth Gatz	PCDF	✓	
20	Tevita Ravunaidama	PCDF	✓	
21	Ulai Baya	IFAD	✓	
22	Sakusa Tubuna	IFAD	Fiji	
23				
24				

THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES FORUM AT IFAD  
PACIFIC REGIONAL CONSULTATION WORKSHOP 2020  
OCTOBER 14<sup>TH</sup> – 16<sup>TH</sup> NADI, FIJI

THEME: INDIGENOUS PEOPLE'S FOOD SYSTEMS AND LIVELIHOOD IN THE  
CONTEXT COVID-19



PROMOTING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES KNOWLEDGE + INNOVATIONS  
FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE + SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Daily Attendance Register

Day 2: 15/ 10/2020

#	NAME	ORGANISATION	COUNTRY	SIGNATURE
1	Atece Waganolau	PIFON	FIJI	Atece Waganolau
2	Kim Salabogi	RA Farmers	✓	Kim Salabogi
3	Isireli Koyamaibole	UDU Farmers	✓	Isireli Koyamaibole
4	Penisoni Tokaimalo	Nadarivatu Farmers	✓	Penisoni Tokaimalo
5	Peni Nagata	Lewa Farmers	✓	Peni Nagata
6	Viliame Qikata	Savatu Farmers Association	✓	Viliame Qikata
7	Vilimone Matewai	Nakoro Farmers	✓	Vilimone Matewai
8	Orisi Kubunadakai	Highland Farmers Group	✓	Orisi Kubunadakai
9	Lavinia Kaumaitotoya	PIFON	✓	Lavinia Kaumaitotoya
10	Sakiusa Tubuna	IFAD	✓	Sakiusa Tubuna
11	Sulia Golea	Nadala Womens	✓	Sulia Golea
12	Susana Yalikanacea	Selavo Organic	✓	Susana Yalikanacea
13	Samisoni Pareti	IB Media	✓	Samisoni Pareti
14	Cema Bolabola	FCSS	✓	Cema Bolabola
15	Duri Buadromo	Macuata Farmer	✓	Duri Buadromo
16	Tevita Ravumaidama	PCDF	✓	Tevita Ravumaidama
17	Ulai Baya	IFAD	✓	Ulai Baya
18	Sekarasa Kavanua Kennethi Giti	PCDF	✓	Sekarasa Kavanua Kennethi Giti
19	Feke Seran	PCDF	✓	Feke Seran
20	Grace Fox	PCDF	✓	Grace Fox
21	Cema Bolabola	FCO		Cema Bolabola
22				

Participants List

	Name	Country	Organisation
1	Mrs Cema Bolabola	Fiji	Pacific Islands Coalition of NGO
2	Mrs Susana Yalikanacea	Fiji	Selavo Organic Island
3	Mr Ulaiasi Baya	Fiji	Macuata Province
4	Mr Tevita Ravumaidama	Fiji	PCDF
5	Vilimone Matewai	Fiji	Nakoro Kava Farmers Association
6	Duri Buadromo	Fiji	Farmers
7	Viliame Qikata	Fiji	Savatu Farmers Association
8	Sulia Golea	Fiji	Nadala Womens Association
9	Rt Orisi Kubunadakai	Fiji	Fiji Highland Farmers Association
10	Penisoni Tokaimalo	Fiji	Nadarivatu Farmers Association
11	Peni Nagata	Fiji	Lewa Farmers Association
12	Kiniviliame Salabogi	Fiji	Ra Farmers Association
13	Samisoni Pareti	Fiji	Island Business Magazine
14	Isireli Koyamaibole	Fiji	Nabouono Farmers Group, Udu
15	Lavinia Kaumaitotoya	Fiji	PIFON
16	Mr Sakiusa Tubuna	Fiji (Sub-regional)	IFAD
17	Semi Lotawa	Fiji	Rise Beyond the Reef

Virtual participants			
18	Ms Danietta Apisai	Kiribati	Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific
19	Mr Soane Patolo	Tonga	Tonga Rural Innovations Project (TRIP)
20	Mr Karness Kusto	Marshall Islands	RMI Organic Association
21	Mr Lafaele Enoka	Samoa	
22	Ms Ellen Lekka	Samoa	UNESCO
23	Lorenzo del Castillo	Rome	IFAD
24	Mattia Prayer Galletti	Rome	IFAD
25	Ruby Espanola	Phillipines	Tebtebba