



ANNEX 2 - SIFWAP PROJECT OVERVIEW

SIFWaP is a multi-country project that aims to improve the access to sustainable and healthy diets for beneficiary communities across four countries: **Kiribati; Federated States of Micronesia (FSM); Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI); and Tuvalu**. The four target countries are among the smallest, most isolated and fragile of the Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

The goal of SIFWaP is for people living in the beneficiary communities to have access to sustainable and healthy diets. The development objective is to strengthen household resilience to shocks by improving food, nutrition, water security and livelihood opportunities in the small island communities.

The Total project cost is USD 19.29m. The project is financed by:

- GAFSP grant of US\$ 12 million (61% of project costs)
- NZ Supplementary funds of US\$ 3.47 million (18% of project costs);
- Government's in-kind contribution of US\$ 1.83 million (9% of project costs).
- Beneficiaries' in-kind contribution of US\$ 2.34 million (12% of project costs); and

The timeframe for implementation is 6 years.

SIFWaP has **4 main Components** which are closely integrated with each other.

COMPONENT 1: Community Engagement - will be the entry point for Component 2 investments and will focus on equitable and inclusive engagement with beneficiary communities and households. It will initiate community-based awareness raising and participatory/inclusive community development planning, in particular to support nutritious food production and consumption and water supply management with special measures to ensure the meaningful participation of women, youth, PWD and other vulnerable/disadvantaged groups.

COMPONENT 2: Investments in Food, Nutrition and Water Security - will focus on the hard investments for food, nutrition and water security and the introduction of good agricultural practices, with the objective of improving household's resilience. The component will enable private investments as well as community-based public investments. It will promote hard Investments in Food, Nutrition and Water Security through interventions at 2 levels: **a) Community level** with main focus on improvement of markets, transport and infrastructures, water supply systems, crop and fisheries management, food processing, etc., and **b) Private Sector level** with main focus on equipment for composting, nurseries and seeds production, agro-processing, home garden, solar powered, livestock, fishing and aquaculture, storage facilities, furniture making, brick manufacture, tree replantation, etc.

COMPONENT 3: Enabling Policy Framework - will focuses on the enabling environment for food, nutrition and water security, through the development of National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs) for each participating country. The NAIPs will comprise five-year investment programs synchronized with national planning cycles, incorporating SIFWaP but also including other investments required to reach national and sectoral strategic objectives.

COMPONENT 4: Project Coordination and Management - Component 4 will comprise the project coordination and management activities as well as the project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)



and knowledge management. The component will include capacity building and support Government on Establishing a Management Unit of Projects and Programs within their Ministries.

Target group: The project will assist the households in communities who rely heavily on subsistence agriculture selected from among rural communities on outer islands and from semi-rural communities on the main/capital islands. The project will reach around 200 communities, corresponding to about direct 50,000 household member beneficiaries, approximately 17% of the 4 countries population.

The project implementation approach is founded on:

- **A multi-country approach:** common implementation framework, with decentralized decision-making and administrative modalities, with flexibility for countries and communities to determine their own priorities.
- **A strength-based approach:** build on traditional knowledge, organizations and resilience practices, indigenous food systems, and community structures.
- **Community engagement:** build on the successful Kiribati Outer Islands Food and Water Project (KOIFAWP)
- **Partnerships:** with NGOs, CBOs, Farmer Organizations, producer associations, private sector, and build on potential South-South Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) opportunities.
- **Non-prescriptive approach:** to enable communities, households and individual participants to plan and undertake investments in pursuit of improved food, nutrition and water security.
- **Supporting investments:** providing financial support to communities, groups and individuals to implement their priority activities based on an indicative list.

Lead implementing partners:

- **Kiribati:** Ministry of Env., Land and Ag Development (MELAD)
- **FSM:** National Department of Resources and Development (DRD)
- **RMI:** Ministry of Natural Resources and Commerce (MNRC)
- **Tuvalu:** Ministry of Local Government and Agriculture (MLGA)