

EU-STREIT PNG Programme: Accelerating digital transformation

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Structure of the presentation

- Key facts about the EU-STREIT PNG Programme:
 - Introduction
 - Key achievements as of June 2023
- Digital transformation: ITU-FAO collaboration
 - Policy-level support
 - Digital services for farmers and agrifood MSMEs
 - E-learning management systems, resources centres and digital literacy
- Lessons learned on digital inclusion
 - Challenges
 - Best practices





Project overview

Basic information

Full name: Support to Rural Entrepreneurship,

Investment and Trade in Papua New

Guinea

Funded: European Union

Duration: 2020 – 2024

Implementation: UN Joint Programme under the

leadership of **FAO**, partnering with

ILO, ITU, UNCDF and UNDP and in

close collaboration with

the **Government** and **local**

partners inc. local agripreneurs.

Objective

To improve the lives of the people by increasing sustainable and inclusive economic development of rural Sepik, through:

- Improving economic returns and opportunities from cocoa, vanilla and fishery value chains.
- Strengthening and improving the efficiency of value chain enablers, including the business environment (ICT and financial services), climate-proof transport and alternative energy solutions.

Key achievements as of June 2023



Reached out

435 000

Individuals



Benefited

72 600

Families



Supported

730

Groups



Trained

23 300

Farmers (F/M)

Renewable Energy

Installed solar systems at public facilities

ICT Services

Developed



e-agri strategies

4 digital r. centres

Cocoa

~~~ Upgraded 520 nurseries and budwood gardens

**Planted** 1 100 000 **CPB-tolerant** seedlings

#### Vanilla

Provided 111 700 healthy vanilla vines

Supported 2 000 vanilla 🗃 💣 HHs with planting & harvesting tools

#### **Fisheries**

Distributed 40 000 healthy fingerlings

Procured 90 fishing dingies, canoe, and freezers

#### Transport Infrastructure

Maintained 185 KM of farm-to-market roads

Contracted 11 rural roads rehabilitation projects (170 KM)

#### Access to **Financial Services**

Opened 93 500 new bank accounts

Established \$ 204 new financial access points







# Threefold approach to fostering digital inclusion



Upgraded policy frameworks



Digital agricultural services



Digital connectivity and skills



# Policy support to digital inclusion

- Enhancing the roll-out of the national e-agriculture strategy and developed provincial-level e-agriculture strategies for East and West Sepik.
- In close collaboration with the National Information and Communication Technology Authority (NICTA), conducted Network Coverage Assessment & developed Telecommunication Quality of Service (QoS) rules and regulations.
- Ongoing assessment on enhancing access, speed and affordability of network coverage.

[ITU-led activities]

### Provision of tailored digital agricultural services

- Digital advisory services and e-marketplaces targeting farmers and local MSMEs in the Programme area:
  - Introduced the Agricultural Meteorological Advisory Monitoring and Services
    (AMAMAS) system in the Sepik region for informed decision-making using digital
    weather and climate forecasts and advisories specific to crops of interest.
  - Ongoing development of tailored e-marketplace.
  - Enhanced access to digital financial services to rural communities, leading to digitalized payment flows in the value chains.
  - Ongoing development of digitally-enabled Management Information System (MIS/FIS) and Learning Management System (LMS) for cocoa, vanilla and fisheries.

[ITU-led/ITU-FAO collaboration]

### Digital literacy and digital resource centres

- Establishment of 10 digitally-enabled resource centres in East and West Sepik Provinces: 4 already established and 6 underway. These centres of excellence offer farmers access to internet connection and ICT facilities where community training and information acquisition take place digitally.
- Build the digital and financial skills of over 500 master trainers, who in turn are becoming digital champions that train farmers in the targeted areas, ushering a new era of digital empowerment for local farmers and agripreneurs.

[ITU-FAO-UNCDF collaboration]





# Challenges faced by farmers and MSMEs to go digital

The Programme baseline showed a striking digital gap:







 To address these gaps, the Programme is implementing a holistic approach that needs: closed coordination (UN agencies, PNG Government, telecommunication companies, beneficiaries, etc.) over several years, and a solid exit strategy.

# Best practices for digital inclusion in agrifood systems

- Importance of having a clear baseline and targets.
- Understanding that different agrifood chains, and actors within them, adopt digital technologies and business models at varying speeds and so require tailored digitalization strategies to leave no one behind.
- Efforts to expand connectivity in rural areas must be accompanied by skills training in digital- and business-related topics such as e-commerce and financial literacy, financial support and the development of productive infrastructure required for e-commerce, and complementary initiatives that specifically target vulnerable farming communities.
- Design of exit strategy to ensure long-term sustainability of digital support.

### Best practices for digital inclusion in agrifood systems

- Accelerating the digital inclusion of farmers and agrifood MSMEs requires building synergies among:
  - UN Agencies (Joint Programme) and other interventions in targeted area.
  - Government:
    - The digital resource centres are located in public secondary schools and are linked with GoP's line departments.
    - The Programme's digital skill trainings are closely linked with PNG Out Digital Transformation Centre in PNG.
    - The Programme's Government to Citizen (G2C) component is aligned with PNG Digital Government and GovStack.
  - Private sector: e.g. public-private partnerships linking telecommunications and banking service providers, and e-commerce platforms.
  - Research and academia institutions: e.g. support to digital resource centres.





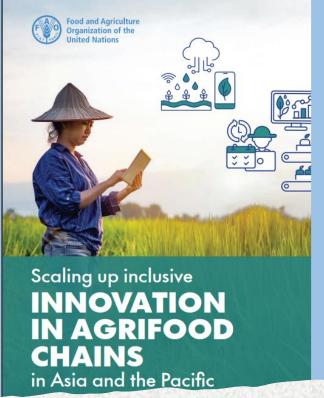
#### **IMPLEMENTED DELIVERIES**



- Supported 3,000+ beneficiaries with provision of 149 vanilla solar dryers.
- On-boarded 97 new vanilla farmer groups for capacity building and material support. Established 5 budwood gardens supporting 8,000 cocoa farmers.
- Provided 105,000 cocoa CPB-tolerant seedlings to 2,000+ farming households. Cummulative
- seedlings provided stand at 1,200,000. . Built the capacity of 995 cocoa farmers in Bud Grafting, Cocoa Block Management, and Climate
- Smart Practices.
- . Upskilled 285 fishers in Inland Aquaculture, and 260 fishers in Riverine Capture Fisheries. Prepared 20 skippers and boat operators for Engine Boat Operation and Maintenance.
- Supported 100+ fishers with provision and installation of a solar-powered freezer.
- · Distributed 1,000 fish fingerlings to the fish farmers. Expected results:

- . Ensuring quality and quantity of vanilla, cocoa and fish productions. . Adopting more efficient and improved practices by local farmers.
- Implementation area:
- · Angoram and Maprik districts, East Sepik Province
- . Aitape-Lumi and Vanimo-Green districts. West Sepik Province







#### MAIN TOPICS

- Digital innovations at the farm level

#### KEY MESSAGES

- Digital transformation occurs at all stages of the agrifood chain: from production to consumption. In Asia and the Pacific, the ongoing food e-commerce revolution is happening at the same time that mobile-based business models are emerging to provide advisory, marketing and financial services at scale to smallholder farmers in the region. A parallel digital revolution is taking agro-industries to new levels of efficiency.
- O Different agrifood chains, and actors within them, adopt digital technologies and business models at varying speeds and so require tailored digitalization strategies to leave no one behind.
- O The COVID-19 pandemic has pushed the digital transformation agenda ahead, helping agrifood entrepreneurs to weather the crisis and opening new opportunities to build solutions for more resilient agrifond chains
- Despite having great potential for improving the efficiency and sustainability of agrifood chains. there are several risks associated with digitalization from potential job losses to environmental degradation and data governance concerns.
- O Policymakers in the region need to facilitate the scaling up of digital innovations in an inclusive and sustainable manner to future-proof agrifood chains and contribute to COVID-19 recovery.



# Thank you!

Further information available at: www.fao.org/in-action/eu-streit-png/en Eva.GalvezNogales@fao.org