



**EDUCATIONAL QUALITY AND  
ASSESSMENT PROGRAMME**



*Scoring  
Rubric  
2023*

**South Pacific  
Form Seven  
Certificate**

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| Q   | Skill Level | Evidence   | Extended abstract | Relational | Multi-structural,  | Uni-structural   | Pre-structural      |
|-----|-------------|--|-------------------|------------|--|--|---------------------|
| 1.1 | 1           | Site Selection For Crops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Well drained soil</li> <li>- Fertile land</li> <li>- Protected from strong winds</li> <li>- Reliable water source</li> <li>- Exposure to sunlight</li> <li>- Free from pests and diseases</li> <li>- Flat land</li> </ul> Site Selection For Livestock <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Flat land for poultry, dairy and pigs</li> <li>- Sloppy or hilly for beef, goats and sheep</li> <li>- Away from dwellings</li> <li>- Near to a water source</li> </ul> |                   |            |  | One correct idea expressed on any site selection criteria. (depending on choice whether it be crop or livestock)       | Incorrect response. |
| 1.2 | 1           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Staking</li> <li>- Trellising</li> <li>- Support</li> </ul>   |                   |            |  | One correct idea   | Incorrect response. |
| 1.3 | 2           | <p><b><i>Process of raising seedlings can be raised in a cool environment, seedtray or seedbed. The land is prepared. Soil is broken down and plant roots removed. Seeds are sown in rows or broadcasted on top of the seedbed, watered and covered with shade. Once seeds emerged they are thinned and hardened off. (two or more ideas are described but disconnected)</i></b></p>   |                   |            | Two or more correct ideas describing the establishment process in preparing seedlings. <b><i>(two or more ideas are stated but disconnected)</i></b> | One correct ideas stating the establishment process in preparing seedlings. <b><i>(one correct idea expressed)</i></b> | Incorrect response  |
| 1.4 | 2           | Land is a natural resource and is owned by the family, clan or government. Land is also given as lease. Types of land are freehold, native lease and crown land. Farmers can obtain land through:  |                   |            | Two or more correct ideas listed on methods of obtaining land for farmers. <b><i>(two or more</i></b>  | One correct idea stated on methods of obtaining land for   | Incorrect response  |

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|---|-------------|---|-------------------|------------|---|---|----------------|
|   |             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lease</li> <li>- Government subsidies to purchase land</li> <li>- Government loans to purchase land or lease land</li> </ul> <p>(two or more ideas are listed but disconnected)</p> <p>Here are some of the methods of acquiring land for farming that are commonly used in the South Pacific:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Leasehold: One common method of acquiring land for farming in the South Pacific is through leasehold arrangements. This involves leasing land from a landowner for a fixed period, typically ranging from a few years to several decades. Leasehold arrangements are often governed by specific legal frameworks that vary by country and may include provisions for rent payments, renewal options, and other terms.</li> <li>2. Customary land tenure: In many South Pacific countries, land is held under customary land tenure systems, which means that the land is owned collectively by the community. In some cases, landowners may be willing to lease or sell their land for farming purposes. However, navigating customary land tenure systems can be complex and may require engaging with community leaders and other stakeholders.</li> <li>3. Government programs: Many South Pacific countries offer government programs that provide financial support to farmers looking to acquire land for farming. These programs may include subsidies, grants, and low-interest loans, among other forms of support.</li> <li>4. Inheritance: In some South Pacific cultures, land is passed down from generation to generation through inheritance. This can provide an opportunity for farmers to acquire land for farming, but it also requires navigating complex family relationships and cultural norms.</li> </ol> |                   |            | <i>ideas are listed but disconnected)</i> | farmers ( <b>one correct idea expressed</b> ) |                |

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|-----|-------------|--|-------------------|------------|--|---|--------------------|
|     |             | 5. Purchase: While less common due to limited availability of land, farmers may also acquire land through direct purchase. This typically involves identifying a piece of land that is suitable for farming and negotiating a purchase agreement with the landowner.   |                   |            |  |   |                    |
| 1.5 | 2           | The post-harvest technique illustrated in the diagram is packaging. Packaging is used for products to be preserved or prolong shelf life of primary products e.g. milk, juice, tomatoes, mangoes, citrus and many more. It also adds value to products. The type of material used, and processes involved in packaging is important as it determines how the secondary product is presented. The system is such that conveyer belts are used and all the processes are taken care by the machines. Milk is packed in packages and sealed and the whole processes moves in conveyer belts. (two or more ideas are stated but disconnected)  |                   |            | Two or more correct ideas are listed on the packaging process. <i>(two or more ideas are stated but disconnected)</i>                | One correct idea is listed on the packaging process. <b>(one correct idea expressed)</b>                | Incorrect response |
| 1.6 | 2           | <p>Selection Criteria for Livestock</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Physical body confirmation: four udders, active eyes</li> <li>- Healthy: free from sickness</li> <li>- True to its breed type: e.g. Friesian produces more milk, Large white produces 12-14 piglets</li> <li>- Production Records: Good quality and quantity</li> <li>- Pedigree Records: ancestral production records <b><i>(two or more ideas are stated but disconnected)</i></b></li> </ul> <p>Additional answers</p> <p>Adaptability: The breed should be able to thrive in the local climate and environment and be resistant to local diseases and parasites.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Growth rate: If the farmer is raising animals for meat, they may look for breeds that have a fast growth rate and good meat yield.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Milk yield: If the farmer is raising dairy animals, they may look for breeds that have a high milk yield and good milk quality.</p> |                   |            | Two or more correct ideas are listed on the selection criteria for livestock. <i>(two or more ideas are stated but disconnected)</i> | One correct idea is stated on the selection criteria for livestock. <b>(one correct idea expressed)</b> | Incorrect response |

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|-----|-------------|---|-------------------|---|--|--|------------------|
|     |             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Feed efficiency: The breed should be able to convert feed into meat or milk efficiently, without requiring too much feed per unit of output.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Temperament: The breed should have a good temperament and be easy to handle, which can reduce stress for both the animals and the farmer.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Reproductive performance: The breed should have a good fertility rate and be able to produce healthy offspring with minimal intervention.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Longevity: The breed should have a relatively long lifespan, which can reduce the need for frequent replacement and increase the overall productivity of the herd or flock.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Market demand: The breed should be in high demand in the local or regional market, which can help ensure a good price for the farmer's products.</li> </ul>  |                   |   |  |  |                  |
| 1.7 | 3           | <p><b>Management Practice for crops</b><br/>Some of the management practice for crops are hardening off, transplanting, and fertilising, weeding, staking, application of pesticides, hilling, mulching and many more. Different crops require different management practices. Timing is very important in carrying out these processes. For example, crops that need to be transplanted will only be transplanted when seedlings have reached 3 to 4 leaf stage. Fertilizer application is not done when it is raining as this will allow the fertilizers to be leached out into rivers and this would not be effective thus causing loss to the farmer. 3-4 leaf stage and transplanting are only done late in the evening, Pesticides and weedicides are also applied at the right time and not during rainy days or hot days as the chemicals would evaporate into the atmosphere.</p> <p><b>Management Practice for Livestock</b><br/>Management practices for livestock are colostrum feeding, identification, castration, feeding, drenching, tooth docking, declawing, iron injection, pail feeding. These management practices are to be done when it is</p> |                   | Two or more ideas with reasons on the importance of timing in carrying out management practices for any primary product selected. Ideas are integrated and linked to each other with examples. <i>(three or more ideas are linked and integrated)</i> | Two or more ideas on the importance of timing in carrying out management practices for any primary product selected. But ideas not connected. <i>(2 or more ideas are stated but disconnected)</i> | Able to identify only one bit of information. <i>(only one bit of information mentioned)</i> | Incorrect answer |

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|   |             | <p>due to be done to allow effectiveness of the operation and also for productivity. For example, Colostrum feeding is done as soon as after calving or parturition so the young one can be immune to diseases. Iron injection is done few days after birth, Artificial insemination is carried out when the animal is on heat for successful impregnation of the animal.</p> <p><i>(three or more ideas are linked and integrated)</i></p> <p><b>Possible answers that can be added to the above answer.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Optimal Growth and Development: Different crops and livestock have specific timeframes for growth and development. Proper timing of management practices such as planting, irrigation, fertilization, pruning, and pest control can ensure that the crops or animals receive the necessary inputs at the right time, which can promote optimal growth and development.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Disease and Pest Control: Timely management practices can help prevent or control the spread of diseases and pests, which can significantly affect crop and animal productivity. For example, early detection and treatment of diseases or pests can prevent their spread and minimize their impact on yield and quality.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Resource Management: Timely management practices can help ensure efficient use of resources such as water, fertilizer, and labour. For example, irrigating crops at the right time can reduce water use and fertilizer application, while also increasing crop yields.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Harvest Timing: Proper timing of harvesting practices can maximize crop yields and quality, and minimize losses due to over-ripening or under-ripening. For livestock, timing of slaughter or sale can impact the quality of meat, milk, or eggs produced.</li> </ul> |                   |            |                   |                |                |

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|------|-------------|---|-------------------|--|---|--|-------------------------|
| 1..8 | 3           | <p>Plants can be propagated sexually and asexually. They can be propagated sexually by using seeds and also asexually by using vegetative parts like shoots, suckers, roots, bulbs, cutting, buds and many more. Some crops cannot be propagated by seeds but can be propagated using vegetative parts.</p> <p><b>Asexual reproduction</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-involves one parent only.</li> <li>- Gametes are not produced.</li> <li>-offspring are genetically identical to the parent.</li> <li>-cell division is. Only mitotic.</li> <li>- A large number of plants are produced in a very short time.</li> </ul> <p><b>Sexual reproduction</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-involves two organisms</li> <li>-gametes are produced by the organisms.</li> <li>-offspring show genetic variation.</li> <li>-gametes are produced by the organisms.</li> <li>-comparatively, the number produced is less.</li> </ul> <p><b>Recommendations to the farmer is to use asexual propagation or reproduction as it takes less time to mature and there are large number of plants produced.</b></p> <p><i>(three or more ideas are linked and integrated)</i></p> <p><b>Can consider this answer as well:</b></p> <p>As a horticulturalist, I can provide some advice to the farmer in the community who is considering adopting vegetative methods of plant propagation. Firstly, it is important to understand the differences between sexual and asexual reproduction. Sexual reproduction involves the fusion of male and female gametes to form a zygote, which eventually develops into a new plant. This method of reproduction results in offspring that are genetically diverse, allowing for adaptation to changing environments. Asexual reproduction, on the other hand, does not involve the fusion of gametes and instead produces offspring that are genetically identical to the parent plant. This</p> |                   | <p>Two or more ideas stated on the differences between sexual and asexual propagation with reasoning, and recommendations suggested...</p> <p><i>(three or more ideas are linked and integrated)</i></p> | <p>Two or more ideas stated on the differences between sexual and asexual propagation and/or recommendations suggested...</p> <p>But ideas are not connected.</p> <p><i>(2 or more ideas are stated but disconnected)</i></p> | <p>Able to identify only one bit of information.</p> <p><i>(only one bit of information mentioned)</i></p> | <p>Incorrect answer</p> |

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|     |             | <p>method of reproduction is often used for vegetative propagation of desirable traits, but does not produce genetic diversity.</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b></p> <p>In terms of which method would be most suitable for the farmer, it would depend on the specific crops being grown and the farmer's goals.</p> <p><b>If the farmer is looking to maintain specific desirable traits in the crop and is not concerned about genetic diversity, asexual reproduction through vegetative propagation may be the best method.</b></p> <p><b>However, if the farmer is looking to adapt to changing environmental conditions and ensure genetic diversity in the crop population, sexual reproduction through seed production may be more suitable.</b></p> <p>It is also important to consider the challenges and potential risks associated with each method. <b>Asexual reproduction through vegetative propagation can be faster and easier to achieve, but it may also be more prone to disease or pest outbreaks due to the lack of genetic diversity. <u>Sexual reproduction through seed production can be more challenging and time-consuming, but it also offers the potential for greater genetic diversity and adaptation to changing conditions.</u></b></p> <p>Overall, my advice would be to carefully consider the specific crops being grown and the farmer's goals before deciding on a method of plant propagation. It may also be helpful to consult with other horticultural experts or local agricultural extension services to ensure that the chosen method is appropriate for the farmer's specific needs and circumstances.</p> |                   |  |   |   |                  |
| 1.9 | 3           | Planting material refers to seeds, seedlings, corms, or stem cuttings. Planting material should be free from diseases and pests and readily available. Farmers face challenges when there is no planting material. No planting material due to natural disasters or other   |                   | Two or more ideas were stated on the importance of the availability of the planting material with its impacts. | Two or more ideas were stated on the importance of available planting material. But ideas were not connected. | Able to identify only one bit of information. | Incorrect answer |



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|      |             | <p>factors. When there is no planting material there will be no crops produced or harvested. This would also affect the activities on the schedule of operations and disturbs the farmers' operations and goals. It is important to have readily available planting material.</p> <p><i>(three or more ideas are linked and integrated to each other)</i></p>  |  | <i>(three or more ideas are linked and integrated)</i>  | <i>(2 or more ideas are stated but disconnected)</i>  | <i>(only one bit of information mentioned)</i>   |                  |
| 1.10 | 4           | <p>Post-harvest management are activities that are carried out after harvesting. It begins from handling, storage, sorting, packing, cooling, preservation, processing and transportation.</p> <p>The diagram illustrates harvesting of cassava and left in the hot sun to be packed into bags ready for marketing. Some of the cassava have mechanical injuries of due to poor harvesting techniques and this could lead to rotting or entry point for pathogens. This deteriorates the products and causes losses to the farmer. To improve on this, it is advisable for the farmer to be cautious in the harvesting process so as not to damage the products and also if products could be left in the shade properly packed. This would avoid wastage and loss to the farmer. <b>three or more ideas are linked and integrated</b></p> <p>Examples and recommendations.</p> <p>Answers based on the revised question.</p> <p>Storage<br/>Critique:</p> <p>Storage method: In the image, cassava is being stored in an open-air location, exposed to the sun and rain. This method of storage may lead to spoilage, insect infestation, and loss of quality and quantity of cassava production.</p> <p>Recommendations:<br/>Use appropriate storage facilities: To avoid negative impacts on the quality and quantity of cassava production during storage, farmers should consider</p> | <p>Three or more ideas were discussed on ways of improving post-harvest techniques in order to maintain long-term production. Some examples and recommendations are given.</p> <p><b>(three or more ideas are linked and integrated)</b></p> | <p>Three or more ideas were discussed on ways of improving post-harvest techniques in order to maintain long-term production.</p> <p><b>(three or more ideas are linked and integrated)</b></p> | <p>Two or more ideas were stated on ways of improving post-harvest techniques in order to maintain long-term production. But ideas are not connected.</p> <p><b>(2 or more ideas are stated but disconnected)</b></p> | <p>Able to identify only one bit of information.</p> <p><b>(only one bit of information mentioned)</b></p> | Incorrect answer |

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|   |             | <p>using appropriate storage facilities, such as a ventilated, clean, and dry warehouse. The warehouse should be well-ventilated to prevent moisture buildup, which can lead to rotting or mold growth. Additionally, the warehouse should be kept clean and free of debris, insects, and rodents to prevent contamination.</p> <p>Implement good storage practices: To further minimize negative impacts during storage, cassava should be handled and stored properly. Cassava roots should be sorted and graded before storage, and only healthy and matured ones should be stored. They should be stored in clean, ventilated, and sturdy containers, such as crates or sacks, which can protect them from physical damage, insects, and other external factors. The containers should be arranged in a way that allows for easy inspection and access to individual cassava roots.</p> <p>Monitor storage conditions: To ensure that cassava is stored under optimal conditions, farmers should monitor storage conditions, such as temperature and humidity levels, on a regular basis. They should also check the quality of stored cassava periodically and remove any damaged or spoilt roots to prevent the spread of decay.</p> <p>In summary, the storage aspect of the post-harvest technique is crucial in ensuring the quality and quantity of cassava production. Farmers can improve storage by using appropriate storage facilities, implementing good storage practices, and monitoring storage conditions regularly. By implementing these recommendations, farmers can minimize negative impacts on production and increase the competitiveness and sustainability of cassava production...</p> |                   |            |                   |                |                |

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|   |             | <p>Aspect: Transportation</p> <p>Critique:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mode of transportation: From the image, it is unclear what mode of transportation is being used to transport the harvested cassava to the market. Depending on the mode of transportation, the cassava can be exposed to excessive heat, physical damage, or other external factors, leading to negative impacts on the quality and quantity of production.</li> <li>2. Handling: The harvested cassava appears to be loosely piled up, with no protective covering. This mode of handling can lead to bruising or physical damage, which can reduce the quality and quantity of production.</li> </ol> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use appropriate mode of transportation: To avoid negative impacts on the quality and quantity of cassava production during transportation, farmers should use appropriate modes of transportation that are suited for the distance and road conditions. For example, if the distance is short, a farmer may use a cart or bicycle. If the distance is long, a farmer may use a truck or a van. Additionally, the mode of transportation should have protective covering or cushioning to protect the cassava from physical damage and excessive heat.</li> <li>2. Implement good handling practices: To further minimize negative impacts during transportation, cassava should be handled and transported properly. Cassava roots should be sorted and graded before transportation, and only the healthy and matured ones should be transported. They should be carefully loaded into the</li> </ol> |                   |            |                   |                |                |

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|     |             | <p>transportation vehicle, with protective covering or cushioning to prevent physical damage or bruising. The transportation vehicle should be driven carefully to avoid excessive shaking or jostling, which can also lead to physical damage.</p> <p>3. Monitor transportation conditions: To ensure that cassava is transported under optimal conditions, farmers should monitor transportation conditions, such as temperature and humidity levels, on a regular basis. They should also check the quality of transported cassava periodically and remove any damaged or spoilt roots to prevent the spread of decay.</p> <p>In summary, the transportation aspect of the post-harvest technique is crucial in ensuring the quality and quantity of cassava production. Farmers can improve transportation by using appropriate modes of transportation, implementing good handling practices, and monitoring transportation conditions regularly. By implementing these recommendations, farmers can minimize negative impacts on production and increase the competitiveness and sustainability of cassava production.</p> |   |   |  |   |                         |
| 1.1 | 4           | <p>Farmers would like to follow their own traditional knowledge and skills in farming. They are reluctant to adopt new ideas and technology due to their level of education. The introduction of technology and information can assist farmers in many ways. The technical expertise is trained on new farming initiatives and they could provide their services to farmers. These are advanced farming methods or technologies that can boost their production, saves their time, improve on the quality of products and have a ready market for their produce. Examples are biogas digesters, artificial insemination, embryo transfer and traceability of products which are advanced methods of farming. Technical expertise can share this information and train farmers on these</p>   | <p>Two or more related ideas are recommended to farmers on the benefits of technical information and skills in improving and maintaining long-term production. Some examples and recommendations are given.<br/><i>(two or more ideas are linked and integrated)</i><br/><b>Examples and recommendations.</b></p> | <p>Two or more related ideas are recommended to farmers on the benefits of technical information and skills in improving and maintaining long-term production.<br/><i>(two or more ideas are linked and integrated)</i></p> | <p>Two or more ideas are recommended to farmers on the benefits of technical information and skills in improving and maintaining long-term production.</p> <p>But ideas not connected.</p> <p><i>(2 or more ideas are stated but disconnected)</i></p> | <p>Able to identify only one bit of information.<br/><i>(only one bit of information mentioned)</i></p> | <p>Incorrect answer</p> |

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|   |             | <p>initiatives. <i>three or more ideas are linked and integrated</i>) Examples and recommendations.</p> <p>Answers to the revised question</p> <p>Technical expertise can provide several benefits for farmers at different stages of their operational schedules. For instance, at the planning stage, technical knowledge can help farmers in choosing the best crop varieties or livestock breeds, selecting the right inputs, estimating yield potential, and predicting market demand. During the planting or animal husbandry stage, technical knowledge can assist farmers in optimizing planting density, crop spacing, fertilization, irrigation, and animal feeding. In the harvesting and post-harvesting stage, technical expertise can help farmers in determining the right timing of harvest, proper handling and storage, and transportation to market.</p> <p>Some specific examples of how technical expertise can benefit farmers include the use of precision farming techniques such as GPS-guided tractors, drones, and sensors to improve crop and livestock management practices. Other examples include the use of integrated pest management (IPM) approaches that rely on technical knowledge to control pests and diseases without relying on excessive use of chemical pesticides, which can be harmful to the environment and human health.</p> <p>Furthermore, technical expertise can help farmers to adopt sustainable farming practices that reduce the negative impacts of agriculture on the environment and natural resources. For example, technical knowledge can assist farmers in implementing conservation agriculture practices that minimize soil</p> |                   |            |                   |                |                |

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|     |             | <p>disturbance, enhance soil health, and reduce soil erosion. Technical expertise can also help farmers in using renewable energy sources, such as solar or wind power, to power their farms and reduce their reliance on fossil fuels.</p> <p>Overall, technical expertise plays a crucial role in enhancing the efficiency, productivity, and sustainability of farming operations, and provides several benefits to farmers at different stages of their operational schedule.</p>   |                   |            |  |   |                     |
| 2.1 | 1           | Solar farming   |                   |            |  | Solar farming   | Incorrect response. |
| 2.2 | 1           | <b>Crop rotation</b>  |                   |            |  | Crop rotation   | Incorrect response. |
| 2.3 | 2           | <p>Livestock waste on the farm is manage by the farmer as it is reuse as manure or organic manure. This avoids bad smell and diseases. Livestock wastes are animal bedding, waste matter like poultry, cow dung, pig waste, duck waste and other animal wastes found on the farm.</p> <p>The wastes matter on the farm are used on the farm as solid manure or liquid manure and some are used in composting ingredients and also for the production of methane gas like pig waste.</p> |                   |            | Two or more correct ideas stated on how a farmer manages his livestock waste on the farm.<br><i>(two or more ideas are stated but disconnected)</i>        | One correct idea stated on how a farmer manages his livestock waste on the farm.<br><b>(one correct idea expressed)</b>           | Incorrect response  |
| 2.4 | 2           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diseases are caused by pathogens. Pathogens love to thrive in unhygienic places. It is important to maintain cleanliness on the farm.</li> <li>• Avoid unnecessary visitors and have a foot bath for visitors.</li> <li>• It should be housed on flat land with proper drainage, beddings to be dry and change when it is wet.</li> <li>• The pens need to be washed often and proper aeration in the shed.</li> </ul>                         |                   |            | Two or more correct ideas stated on how a farmer ensures proper hygiene is carried out on the farm. <i>(two or more ideas are stated but disconnected)</i> | One correct idea stated on how a farmer ensures proper hygiene is carried out on the farm.<br><b>(one correct idea expressed)</b> | Incorrect response  |

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|     |             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean food and water should also be given.</li> <li>• Teats of animals are to be washed before milking.</li> <li>• Milking equipment is to be washed and dried after milking.</li> <li>• Animals are to be vaccinated.</li> </ul>   |                   |            |   |  |                |
| 2.5 | 2           | <p>Organic husbandry is the use of farming methods that do not involve the use of chemicals. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• using organic manure,</li> <li>• integrated weed,</li> <li>• pest and disease management.</li> <li>• zero tillage,</li> <li>• using renewable energy as source of energy.</li> </ul> <p>Some additional answers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use of organic fertilizers such as compost, manure, and cover crops to maintain soil health and fertility</li> <li>2. Crop rotation and intercropping to promote natural pest control and reduce soil erosion</li> <li>3. Use of natural pest control methods such as biological controls, crop rotation, and intercropping</li> <li>4. Avoidance of synthetic pesticides and fertilizers</li> <li>5. Emphasis on animal welfare and natural feeding practices for livestock</li> <li>6. Use of renewable energy sources, such as solar on a smaller scale in the school garden</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Crop rotation: alternating the type of crops grown in a particular field from season to season to promote soil health and fertility.</li> <li>2. Composting: using decomposed organic matter to fertilize crops and improve soil structure.</li> <li>3. Natural pest management: using natural predators, such as ladybugs or praying mantises, to control pests rather than chemical pesticides.</li> </ol> |                   |            | 2 or more examples of organic husbandry. <i>(2 or more ideas are stated but disconnected)</i> | 1 example of organic husbandry. <i>(only one bit of information mentioned)</i> | Irrelevant     |

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|-----|-------------|---|-------------------|---|---|---|-------------------------|
|     |             | <p>4. Cover crops: planting crops like clover or rye during fallow periods to prevent soil erosion and improve soil health.</p> <p>5. Reduced tillage: minimizing the amount of soil disturbance during planting and harvest to promote soil health and reduce erosion.</p> <p>Compared to conventional farming techniques, organic farming practices tend to place a greater emphasis on maintaining soil health and fertility, using natural inputs for fertilizer and pest control, and minimizing soil disturbance. While organic farming practices may require more labor and may not result in the same yields as conventional methods, they can lead to more sustainable farming practices and may have positive environmental and health impacts.</p> |                   |   |   |   |                         |
| 2.6 | 3           | <p>Sandy loam Soil</p> <p>Sandy loam soil contains loam and sand. Sandy soil - the particles are far apart and large particles thus water drains out quickly. Because of the sandy component of the soil, the water drains quickly thus the soil becomes dry making the vegetables wilt.</p> <p>The advice to be given to the farmer is to improve the texture of the soil. Adding clay soil or organic manure to improve the structure of the soil. Organic matter will bind the particles of sand together.</p> <p>Another advice is to apply water management techniques. Application of irrigation to the farm to supply moisture for plant growth.</p> <p>The best method would be drip irrigation.</p>  |                   | <p>Two or more ideas analysed on the problems faced by the farmer and the recommendations to solve the problem.</p> <p><i>(three or more ideas are linked and integrated)</i></p> | <p>Two or more ideas stated on the problems faced by the farmer and/or the recommendations to solve the problem. But ideas not connected.</p> <p><i>(2 or more ideas are stated but disconnected)</i></p> | <p>One idea/cause stated.</p> <p><i>(only one bit of information mentioned)</i></p> | <p>Incorrect answer</p> |



| Q   | Skill Level | Evidence  | Extended abstract | Relational  | Multi-structural,  | Uni-structural   | Pre-structural   |
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|     |             | <p>Additional answers</p> <p>In order to provide sustainable solutions to maintain crop production, the farmer can consider the following water management practices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mulching - Applying a layer of organic matter on top of the soil to reduce water loss through evaporation.</li> <li>2. Drip Irrigation - A method of irrigation that delivers water directly to the roots of plants, minimizing water loss due to evaporation and runoff.</li> <li>3. Crop Rotation - Growing different crops in the same field in sequence to prevent soil exhaustion and reduce the risk of pests and diseases, which can be more prevalent in drought-stressed plants.</li> <li>4. Soil Moisture Monitoring - Using tools like soil moisture sensors to measure the amount of moisture in the soil, which can help the farmer determine the optimal time to irrigate the crops.</li> </ol> <p>By implementing these sustainable water management practices, the farmer can help ensure the continued growth and productivity of their crops, even in the face of drought conditions.</p> |                   |   |  |  |                  |
| 2.7 | 3           | <p>Genetic resource conservation influences sustainable primary production by maintaining the diversity of the full range of genetic variation within a particular species and ensuring the future adaptability of cultivars and wild populations; to preserve data and traits that ensure sustainable agriculture; to promote the use of genetic resources in commerce and biotechnology; to conserve genetic diversity for cultural reasons.</p> <p>Genetic resources or germplasm are conserved and well managed to avoid extinction and loss of breeds and varieties of primary products. They are lost due</p>   |                   | <p>Two or more ideas explained on ways of managing genetic resources to maintain long-term production.<br/><i>(two or more ideas are linked and integrated)</i></p> | <p>Two or more ideas described on ways of managing genetic resources in order to maintain long term production.<br/>But ideas not connected.<br/><br/><i>(2 or more ideas are stated but disconnected)</i></p> | <p>One idea stated on managing genetic resources in order to maintain long term production.<br/><i>(only one bit of information mentioned)</i></p> | Incorrect answer |

| Q   | Skill Level | Evidence   | Extended abstract | Relational   | Multi-structural,  | Uni-structural   | Pre-structural   |
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|     |             | <p>to over-exploitation and natural disasters. To manage genetic resources government should impose rules that they should not be harvested during breeding times, certain sizes to be harvested, gene banks to be created and well managed and introduction of tissue culture and other advance techniques of breeding like artificial insemination and storing of the frozen embryo. Storage of seeds to be kept in seed banks. Farmers can preserve seeds by drying them and stored in air-tight containers. With these procedures and activities farmers should not have difficulties in obtaining germplasm as it is readily available.</p> <p>Additional answers<br/>The Ministry of Agriculture in your country can advise farmers on managing genetic resources in several ways after a natural disaster. Firstly, the ministry can provide training on identifying and conserving genetic resources, such as storing seeds or propagating plants. Secondly, the ministry can help farmers to assess their genetic resources after the disaster and determine which varieties are most suited to the local conditions. Thirdly, the ministry can assist farmers in establishing community-based seed banks to maintain a diverse range of genetic resources. By taking these steps, farmers can help to ensure the long-term sustainability of their agricultural production and preserve valuable genetic resources for future generations.</p> |                   |  |  |  |                  |
| 2.8 | 3           | <p>The answer will depend on the selected crop or livestock with its pest.<br/>Pests affect crops in many ways. They chew the</p>  |                   | Two or more ideas explained on the suitability of the pest control | Two or more ideas described on the suitability of the pest | Able to identify only one bit of information on the suitability of | Incorrect answer |

| Q   | Skill Level | Evidence  | Extended abstract  | Relational  | Multi-structural,   | Uni-structural  | Pre-structural   |
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|     |             | <p>plants or crops, they suck the plant sap, tunnel and burrow in crops, cut plant stalks and stems, and they roll crop leaves thus disturbing the functions and metabolism of plants. They damage plants using their different mode of feeding and mouthparts. With the damage done, they reduce production on the farm. In livestock, they cause internal damage and external damage. E.g. are internal and external parasites. Pests in plants can be controlled physically, chemically, culturally, biologically and also using integrated pest management. E.g. of cultural control is using traditional methods of farming, physical control is pulling and burying, chemical control is using of chemicals and biological control is the introduction of a host to control the pest. The same also applies to livestock. All in and all out policy, drenching or deworming to be done, isolation and other methods of control.</p> |  | <p>mechanism for a selected primary product.<br/><i>(two or more ideas are linked and integrated)</i></p>   | <p>control mechanism for a selected primary product. But ideas are not connected.<br/><br/><i>(2 or more ideas are stated but disconnected)</i></p>   | <p>the pest control mechanism.<br/><i>(only one bit of information mentioned)</i></p>                   |                  |
| 2.9 | 3           | <p><b>Types of green jobs</b><br/>Green job is a decent job that contributes to preserving or restoring the environment, by improving energy and raw materials efficiency, limiting greenhouse gas emissions, minimizing waste and pollution, protecting and restoring ecosystems and supporting the adaptation to the effects of climate change.</p> <p><b>JOBS THAT HELP THE ENVIRONMENT (EXAMPLES OF GREEN JOBS)</b><br/>Solar panel installer. They install, maintain and repair solar panels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recycling plant technician. ...</li> <li>- Sustainability supervisor. ...</li> <li>- Drone engineer. ...</li> <li>- Electric vehicle engineer. ...</li> </ul>   | <p>Two or more ideas evaluated on types of green jobs and their importance in the community in relation to climate change adaptation. <i>(two or more ideas are linked and integrated)</i><br/>Some examples and/or recommendations given.</p> | <p>Two or more ideas were explained on types of green jobs and their importance in the community in relation to climate change adaptation.<br/><i>(two or more ideas are linked and integrated)</i></p> | <p>Two or more ideas described on types of green jobs and their importance in the community in relation to climate change adaptation.<br/><br/>But ideas not connected.<br/><br/><i>(2 or more ideas are stated but disconnected)</i></p> | <p>Able to identify only one bit of information.<br/><i>(only one bit of information mentioned)</i></p> | Incorrect answer |

| Q | Skill Level | Evidence   | Extended abstract | Relational | Multi-structural, | Uni-structural | Pre-structural |
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|   |             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environmental science. ...</li> <li>- Nature monitor. ...</li> <li>- Biomass boiler installer.</li> <li>- Environmentalist</li> </ul> <p>Green jobs reduce the environmental impact of enterprises and economic sectors, ultimately to sustainable levels.</p> <p><b>They do this by:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improving energy and raw materials efficiency.</li> <li>- Minimising <u>waste</u> and pollution.</li> <li>- Limiting greenhouse gas emissions.</li> <li>- Protecting and restoring ecosystems.</li> <li>- Supporting adaptation to the effects of climate change</li> <li>- Possible Answer</li> </ul> <p>As an environmentalist, I believe that green jobs in agriculture can play a vital role in reducing the impacts of climate change. Agriculture is a significant contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, but it also has the potential to mitigate them. Green jobs in agriculture aim to reduce emissions and promote sustainable practices, such as soil conservation and organic farming.</p> <p>The types of green jobs available in agriculture include <b>organic farmers, agroforestry specialists, and sustainable livestock managers</b>. These jobs focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, increasing carbon sequestration, and promoting sustainable land use practices.</p> <p>The significance of green jobs in agriculture lies in their potential to reduce emissions and promote sustainable food systems. Sustainable agriculture can reduce greenhouse gas emissions by reducing the use of chemical fertilizers, conserving soil, and promoting biodiversity. Additionally, sustainable agriculture can</p> |                   |            |                   |                |                |

| Q    | Skill Level | Evidence  | Extended abstract   | Relational   | Multi-structural,   | Uni-structural   | Pre-structural   |
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|      |             | <p>improve soil health, increase resilience to climate change, and improve food security.</p> <p>To neighbouring communities, my recommendation would be to <b>encourage the development of green jobs in agriculture</b>. They could work with local farmers and organizations to identify opportunities for green job creation, such as supporting organic farming or promoting agroforestry practices. They could also provide training and education to their communities to prepare them for these new opportunities.</p> <p>It's crucial to promote the importance of green jobs in agriculture in mitigating climate change and creating a sustainable food system. By working together, we can create a better future for ourselves and for future generations.</p>   |   |  |   |  |                  |
| 2.10 | 4           | <p>Issues with Seeds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seed dormancy</li> <li>- Seed longevity</li> <li>- Seed viability</li> <li>- Seed availability</li> <li>- Impure line of seeds</li> <li>- Diseased seeds</li> </ul> <p>Seed dormancy is the ability of the seeds to delay germination. They protect the seeds with its hard cover. Dormancy have to be broken before seeds can germinate.</p> <p>Seed longevity is the period of time the seed can remain viable. They are coated in chemicals to prolong their shelf life and protect them from pests and diseases. Seed viability is the ability of the seed to germinate or is viable. Before seeds are planted, they are tested for their viability. Sometimes seeds do not grow because the embryo have died, or seeds are infested with pests or diseases.</p> <p>In some cases, seeds are old and have been kept for a long time.</p> <p>In order to solve these issues the government could</p> | <p>Two or more ideas/issues related to the long-term use of seeds are stated and recommendations on how to solve these issues given. Uses examples for justification.</p> <p><i>(two or more ideas are linked and integrated)</i></p> | <p>Two or more ideas/issues related to long term use of seeds are stated and recommendations on how to solve these issues given.</p> <p><i>(two or more ideas are linked and integrated)</i></p> | <p>Two or more ideas/issues related to long term use of seeds are stated and/or recommendations on how to solve these issues given.</p> <p>But ideas not connected.</p> <p><i>(2 or more ideas are stated but disconnected)</i></p> | <p>One issue related to long term use of seeds stated.</p> <p><i>(only one bit of information mentioned)</i></p> | Incorrect answer |

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|   |             | <p>assist in providing viable seeds to farmers or raise seedlings for farmers. Farmers to be trained on breeding their own crops for seed production. Farmers could also practise asexual propagation like cuttings, bulbs, shoots, marcotting, budding and grafting. Storage of seeds in air tight containers help to prolong their viability. It is important to ensure that they are not moist.</p> <p>The long-term usage of seeds is an essential aspect of agriculture, and there are several issues that farmers face related to the availability and quality of seeds. These issues can impact long-term production and sustainability of agriculture. Some of the most common issues related to the long-term usage of seeds include:</p> <p>Loss of genetic diversity: Many farmers rely on a limited number of commercially available seed varieties, which can lead to a loss of genetic diversity in crops. This can make crops more susceptible to pests, diseases, and environmental changes.</p> <p>Degradation of seed quality: Seeds can degrade over time due to poor storage conditions, and the use of low-quality seeds can result in poor germination rates and lower yields.</p> <p>Dependence on commercial seed companies: Farmers can become reliant on commercial seed companies, which can be expensive and may not always provide suitable seeds for local conditions.</p> <p>To address these issues and ensure long-term production, several strategies can be implemented:</p> <p>Encouraging the use of local seed varieties: Farmers can be encouraged to use locally adapted seed varieties, which are often better suited to local growing conditions and more resilient to pests and diseases.</p> <p>Promoting seed saving: Farmers can be trained in seed-saving techniques, which can help to preserve</p> |                   |            |                   |                |                |

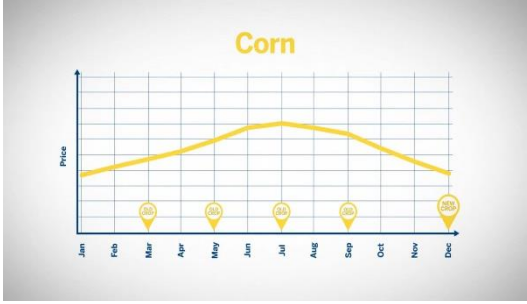
| Q    | Skill Level | Evidence  | Extended abstract  | Relational   | Multi-structural,  | Uni-structural  | Pre-structural   |
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|      |             | <p>genetic diversity and ensure the availability of high-quality seeds.</p> <p>Supporting community seed banks: Community seed banks can be established to provide farmers with access to a wide variety of seed types, ensuring that they are not reliant on a single commercial seed source.</p> <p>Improving seed storage conditions: Proper storage conditions can help to maintain seed quality and ensure high germination rates, which can improve crop yields.</p> <p>Research and development: Research and development can be focused on developing new seed varieties that are more resilient to environmental changes and better suited to local growing conditions.</p> <p>In summary, addressing issues related to the long-term usage of seeds requires a multi-faceted approach that involves promoting genetic diversity, improving seed quality and storage, reducing dependence on commercial seed sources, supporting community seed banks, and investing in research and development. By adopting these strategies, farmers can ensure long-term production and sustainability of agriculture.</p> |  |  |  |   |                  |
| 2.11 | 4           | <p>Pollution comes in many ways.</p> <p>Land pollution<br/>Water pollution<br/>Human pollution<br/>Animal pollution<br/>Farm pollution<br/>Noise pollution</p> <p>Pollution comes in many ways. Pollution is mostly caused by man. Factory pollution in terms of water wastage, fossil fuels, and residues. Water pollution is through leaching on farms and animal waste. Land pollution is through soil erosion. Human pollution is through rubbish disposal.</p>   | <p>Three or more ideas evaluated on the types of pollution in the locality and recommendations on cost effective control mechanisms for these types of pollution. Uses examples for justification.</p> <p><i>(two or more ideas are linked and integrated)</i></p> | <p>Two or more ideas explained/analysed on the types of pollution in the locality and recommendations on cost effective control mechanisms for these types of pollution.</p> <p><i>(two or more ideas are linked and integrated)</i></p> | <p>Two or more ideas described on the types of pollution in the locality and/or recommendations on cost effective control mechanisms for these types of pollution.</p> <p>But ideas not connected.</p> <p><i>(2 or more ideas are stated but disconnected)</i></p> | <p>Either one type of pollution or recommendation stated.</p> <p><i>(only one bit of information mentioned)</i></p> | Incorrect answer |

| Q | Skill Level | Evidence  | Extended abstract | Relational | Multi-structural, | Uni-structural | Pre-structural |
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|   |             | <p>Specific means of pollution control might include refuse disposal systems such as sanitary landfills, emission control systems for automobiles, sedimentation tanks in sewerage systems, the electrostatic precipitation of impurities from industrial gas, or the practice of recycling.</p> <p>Biotic pollution in farming can occur through the use of pesticides and herbicides, which can have negative impacts on non-target organisms such as pollinators and beneficial insects. Invasive species can also lead to biotic pollution, as they can outcompete native species and disrupt ecosystems. Abiotic pollution can occur through the use of fertilizers and other chemicals, which can leach into groundwater and surface water sources, leading to eutrophication and other negative impacts on aquatic ecosystems. Soil erosion and land degradation are also forms of abiotic pollution that can result from unsustainable farming practices. Here are some control mechanisms that can be used to address these types of agricultural pollution:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Integrated Pest Management (IPM): This approach involves the use of a combination of biological, cultural, and chemical control methods to manage pests while minimizing the use of pesticides. For example, farmers can encourage natural predators of pests and use crop rotation to reduce pest populations.</li> <li>2. Precision agriculture: This approach involves the use of technology such as GPS and sensors to optimize farming practices, such as applying fertilizers and pesticides only where they are needed. This can reduce the amount of chemicals used and minimize the impact on the environment.</li> <li>3. Sustainable farming practices: Practices such as conservation tillage, cover cropping, and agroforestry can help to reduce soil erosion, improve soil health, and protect water quality.</li> <li>4. Organic farming: This involves the use of natural methods to control pests and fertilize crops, such as</li> </ol> |                   |            |                   |                |                |



| Q   | Skill Level | Evidence   | Extended abstract | Relational | Multi-structural, | Uni-structural  | Pre-structural   |
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|     |             | <p>composting and crop rotation. Organic farming can help to reduce the use of chemicals and promote biodiversity.</p> <p>5. Wetlands restoration: Wetlands are natural systems that can help to absorb excess nutrients and chemicals from agricultural runoff. Restoring wetlands in agricultural areas can help to mitigate the negative impacts of agricultural pollution.</p> <p>6. Green infrastructure: Planting vegetative buffers, like trees and grasses, near waterways can help to trap and filter out pollutants from runoff before it enters the water.</p> <p>Overall, the most cost-effective control mechanism will depend on the specific types of agricultural pollution in your locality and the resources available. A combination of the above-mentioned methods could be employed to address the pollution problems in a sustainable way, ensuring that agricultural practices continue to support food production while minimizing negative environmental impacts.</p> |                   |            |                   |   |                  |
| 3.1 | 1           | <p>International marketing is the marketing of products or services outside of your brand's domestic audience. The role of international marketing is to sell goods outside of the original or local marketing.</p> <p>It markets the local brands to other countries meaning creating awareness of local brands.</p> <p>It showcases social and cultural exchange of different countries.</p> <p>It maintains bilateral agreement between countries and strengthen country relationships.</p>   |                   |            |                   | <p>One correct idea/role stated.<br/><i>(only one bit of information mentioned)</i></p> | Incorrect answer |

| Q   | Skill Level | Evidence   | Extended abstract | Relational  | Multi-structural,   | Uni-structural  | Pre-structural   |
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|     |             | <p>Additional answers</p> <p>The role of international marketing in agriculture in your country is</p> <p>1.to promote your country's agricultural products to the global market,</p> <p>2.attract foreign investment, and</p> <p>3. develop partnerships with international stakeholders in the agriculture sector.</p>   |                   |   |   |   |                  |
| 3.2 | 1           | <p>Fishers of Funafuti Association (FOFA)</p> <p>Tuvalu Family Health Association (TUFHA)</p>  |                   |   |   | Correct organisation named  | Incorrect answer |
| 3.3 | 2           | <p>Supply will be determined by factors such as price, the number of suppliers, the state of technology, government subsidies, weather conditions, the availability of workers to produce the good, Capital, and Money or Finance.</p>   |                   |   | <p>2 or more ideas/factors that affect supply are listed.</p> <p><i>(2 or more ideas are stated but disconnected)</i></p>   | <p>1 idea/factor that affect supply is listed.</p> <p><i>(only one bit of information mentioned)</i></p>  | Irrelevant       |
| 3.4 | 3           | <p>When it is seasonal the supply is more, and the price is low and when it's not the season the supply is less the price will be more. For example, there is always a season of pineapples, watermelon and mangoes which floods the market with a lower price. If it's not the season for the crop there will be less supply and the price will be more.</p> <p>Demand seasonality is generally associated with a boost in sales that occur at specific times of the year. For e.g. Festive season like Christmas and also back-to-school or religious activities that allow business people to make money increasing prices.</p> <p><b>(Graph)</b></p> |                   | <p>Two or more ideas explained on how seasonality affects the supply and price of the selected product.</p> <p><i>(two or more ideas are linked and integrated)</i></p> | <p>2 or more ideas described on how seasonality affects the supply and price of the selected product.</p> <p><i>(2 or more ideas are stated but disconnected)</i></p> | <p>1 idea stated on how seasonality affects the supply or price of the selected product</p> <p><i>(only one bit of information mentioned)</i></p> | Irrelevant       |

| Q   | Skill Level | Evidence  | Extended abstract | Relational  | Multi-structural,   | Uni-structural  | Pre-structural |
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| 3.5 | 3           | <p><b>Answers to import competition question</b></p> <p>The impact of imported agricultural products on primary production in developing countries can be significant. Local farmers often face intense competition from imported products that are cheaper and more easily available to consumers. This can lead to reduced demand for locally produced goods, resulting in lower prices and reduced income for farmers. It can also lead to a shift in production towards crops that are more profitable but not necessarily suited to local conditions or consumer preferences.</p> <p>To compete in this market, farmers in developing countries can adopt various strategies. One option is to focus on producing high-quality, niche products that cannot be easily replicated by imported goods. For example, farmers could focus on producing organic or specialty crops that command a higher price in the market.</p> <p>Another strategy is to improve the efficiency and productivity of their operations. This can involve investing in new technologies and equipment to streamline production and reduce costs. Farmers could also work together through cooperatives to</p> |                   | <p>Two or more ideas explained on the impact of imported agricultural products on primary production and proposes strategies that farmers can use to compete in the market.</p> <p><i>(two or more ideas are linked and integrated)</i></p> | <p>2 or more ideas listed or described on the impact of imported agricultural products on primary production and/or strategies that farmers can use to compete in the market.</p> <p><i>(2 or more ideas are stated but disconnected)</i></p> | <p><b>One idea stated on:</b> Either the impact of imported agricultural products on primary production, or strategies that farmers can use to compete in the market.</p> <p><i>(only one bit of information mentioned)</i></p> | Irrelevant     |

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|     |             | <p>collectively market their products and negotiate better prices with buyers.</p> <p>In addition, governments in developing countries can play a role in supporting local farmers. This could involve providing subsidies or other incentives to encourage the production of certain crops or investing in infrastructure such as roads and irrigation systems to improve access to markets.</p> <p>Finally, there is also a need to address the structural inequalities and power imbalances that can contribute to the disadvantage of local farmers in the global market. This could involve advocating for fairer trade policies and regulations that take into account the needs and interests of small-scale farmers in developing countries.</p>   |   |  |  |   |                  |
| 3.6 | 4           | <p>Market access refers to the ability of an entrepreneur or country to sell goods and services locally and across borders. Market access can be used to refer to domestic trade as well as international trade. Better access to domestic and international markets allows small producers to reliably sell more produce, with better quality and at higher prices. The 4A of marketing accessibility are Acceptability, Affordability, Accessibility, and Awareness. International trade involves complex negotiations between two or more governments. Throughout these negotiations, participants typically push for market access that favours their particular export industries while also attempting to limit market access to import products that could potentially compete with sensitive or politically strategic domestic industries.</p> <p>New answers from the revised question recommended strategies:<br/>There are several strategies that farmers can use to manage and improve market access for their primary products. One effective strategy is to <b>participate in</b></p> | <p>Two or more ideas/ strategies stated on how to manage market accessibility, with the benefits for each strategy. Provides examples or justification to support argument.<br/><i>(two or more ideas are linked and integrated; uses examples &amp; justification)</i></p> | <p>Two or more ideas/ strategies stated on how to manage market accessibility, with the benefits for each strategy.<br/><i>(two or more ideas are linked and integrated)</i></p> | <p>Two or more ideas/ strategies stated on how to manage market accessibility. But ideas not connected.<br/><i>(2 or more ideas are stated but disconnected)</i></p> | <p>One idea/strategy stated.<br/><i>(only one bit of information mentioned)</i></p> | Incorrect answer |

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|   |             | <p><b>local and regional markets.</b> Farmers can work with local market managers to identify new market opportunities, such as farmers' markets or farm-to-school programs, which can help to increase demand for their products.</p> <p>Another strategy is <b>to establish relationships with buyers and distributors.</b> Farmers can reach out to local restaurants, grocery stores, and other businesses to form partnerships and supply agreements. This can help to increase the visibility and value of their products, while also building a network of loyal customers.</p> <p><b>Improving product quality</b> is also important for managing market access. Farmers can invest in improving their production methods, such as adopting sustainable farming practices or implementing quality control measures, to ensure that their products meet market demands.</p> <p>Finally, it is essential for farmers to <b>stay informed about market trends and changes.</b> They can work with agriculture extension officers or other experts to access market data and identify emerging opportunities. This can help them to adjust their production plans and improve their market access over the long term.</p> <p>In evaluating the effectiveness of each strategy, it is important to consider the specific needs and resources of each farmer. However, participating in local and regional markets and building relationships with buyers and distributors are generally effective strategies for improving market access.</p> <p>Or can use this answer as well.</p> <p>1. Conduct market research to identify the types of goods that are in demand and the availability of markets. 2. Encourage farmers to form farmer</p> |                   |            |                   |                |                |

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|   |             | <p>cooperatives or associations to negotiate better prices and share resources. 3. Provide training to farmers on how to package, label and market their products to increase their appeal to buyers. 4. Facilitate linkages between farmers and market actors such as processors, traders, and exporters to enable farmers to access larger markets. 5. Use technology to connect farmers to buyers and to provide them with up-to-date market information, prices, and trends." These strategies can help farmers manage and improve market access for their primary products, leading to increased income and improved livelihoods.</p> |                   |            |                   |                |                |