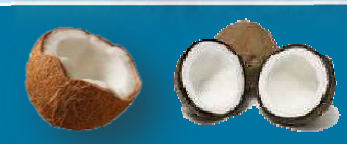
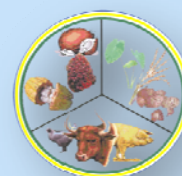


# MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

## Annual Report 2008

### SOLOMON ISLANDS GOVERNMENT



## Chapter 1: FUNCTION OF MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Similar to many Developing Island Countries around the world, agriculture is the major driving sector for the Solomon Islands economic development and growth. According to Fleming (2005), agriculture sector in the country continues to play as the major employer of labor, provider of food, and is a significant contributor to export revenue in Cocoa, Coconut and Palm Oil. According to the Central Bank of Solomon Islands' 2007 Annual Report, Copra and Coconut oil exports had increased by 138% (SBD\$33.5M in 2007) compared to 2006 (SBD\$14.1M). As shown in the report, Oil Palm and Cocoa exports had also shows dramatic increase in the same period.

In Solomon Islands, most people live in the rural areas (85% of the total population) and thus depend solely on agricultural activities for their livelihood, survival and daily living (Reddy, 2007). The country is rich in land (28,000 km<sup>2</sup>) for agricultural production; however one of the major hindrances to agriculture growth is the scatteredness of islands over vast oceans and the isolation of farmers from the main urban centers where economic activity is active. Limited access of most agricultural products to international markets due to low quality standards and quarantine requirements further suppresses agriculture export sector of the country. Combined with poor infrastructures and slow economic growth, spread of developments throughout the country may be slow. As such, there is a need for the country to be self-sufficient in food production for import substitution.

The agriculture productivity's primary importance to the country is to achieve higher yields, better quality farm products and higher income for farmers and thus it has various cultural important reasons. Apart from providing more food, increasing the productivity of farms in the country has the prospect for growth. An increase in a country's agricultural productivity implies more efficient distribution of scarce resources. However, few studies done (*using Malmquist DEA Index and Stochastic Frontier Analysis*) in the past in the South Pacific have shown that Solomon Islands Agriculture Productivity has been declining (Okekini, 2009; Reddy, 2007; Fleming, 2007) over the study periods of 1961 – 2005; and 1970 - 2002.

The agricultural sector in Solomon Islands has been the main contributor to the total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of about 44-54% (United Nations Statistics Division, 2009) in 1970 – 2006 and in 2007 it has accounted for 30% (National Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2009-2014). Traditionally the sector is the major source of foreign exchange through exports of commodities. In its small scale production compared to the rest of the world, export is mainly Coconut products, Cocoa and Palm Oil. Despite its high contribution to the total GDP, foreign aid flowing into the country has shown no significant impact in the rural economy of the country (Feeny, 2007; Hughes, 2002) where agriculture is the main activity.

Solomon Islands rural population is composed mainly of smallholder farmers that are predominantly involved in cultivating certain land area under some form of agricultural production of root crops, vegetables, cash crops and various livestock. As an industry, agriculture and livestock sector continues to contribute to the economy of more than SBD\$75.3M (2004/5, MAL Annual Report) earned through the few subsistence and commercial farms employing 11,859 workers in the industry throughout the rural and urban centers. Agricultural products represent 24.2% of the national exports and creates employment composition of one in five jobs in the entire economy and as such, agriculture in the

country remains vital to the country's socio-economic prosperity and health of all citizens. The country's agriculture sector is also composed of diverse groups of clients that contribute directly or indirectly in all means to the country's growth. Its agribusiness management process extends beyond farmers who produce food from farms, to the processors and distributors, the inputs and through the marketing channels. Through these functions, the government has put together agricultural policies anticipating positive socio-economic impacts on the rural and wider communities through the team efforts of all the Divisions within MAL.

## **1.2 POLICY CONTEXT: NATIONAL POLICY**

The Solomon Islands Coalition of National Unity and Rural Advancement (CNURA) Government's objectives for MAL are to provide extension, education, regulatory, research and development, and associated activities to improve the agriculture and livestock sector's contribution towards increased food production, food security, socio-economic recovery and rigid economic growth and development. According to the MAL Corporate Plan 2008 – 2010, the national policy for the agriculture sector covers all areas from agriculture production for food sovereignty, research and development with processing and marketing. Major concern is also given for having a conducive environment for private sector participation, rural agriculture development, restructuring for effective work outputs and balance regional socio-economic development within the country. The policy also gives resource owners rights to actively participate in agriculture and rural development. Further efforts in the policy also cover promoting of support schemes for Cocoa, Coconut, Oil Palm and exotic potential crops. Priority is also placed for research into farming techniques, pest and disease control/eradication and providing of relevant information to farmers.

## **1.3 AGRICULTURE CORPORATE PLAN: AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

Within the policy context and objectives of the CNURA Government, the MAL strategies are aligned into the 2008 – 2010 Corporate Plan, aims and objectives to achieve the government and the Ministry's 2008 work plans. These aims and objectives guide the 2008 – 2010 work plan's achievements and accomplishments. They set a measuring yard stick and basis for the outputs to be achieved within a specified time frame. Depending on the level of attainments, the aims and objectives may be achieved over a number of years.

## **1.4 THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK STRATEGIES**

The MAL has the following strategies in achieving its aims and objectives which is shown in detail in the 2008 Corporate Plan. They include, enhancing food security and alleviating rural poverty, developing and reinforcing policy and regulatory framework for food production, creating an environment conducive for trade in agricultural commodities, supporting the conservation, improvement and sustainable use of natural resources for food and agriculture, improving decision making through the provision of information, promoting large scale development of traditional agricultural export commodities, ensuring qualified and adequate manpower is available and ensuring adequate capabilities to deal with climate change and pandemic diseases.

## Chapter 2: ORGANIZATION AND STAFFING

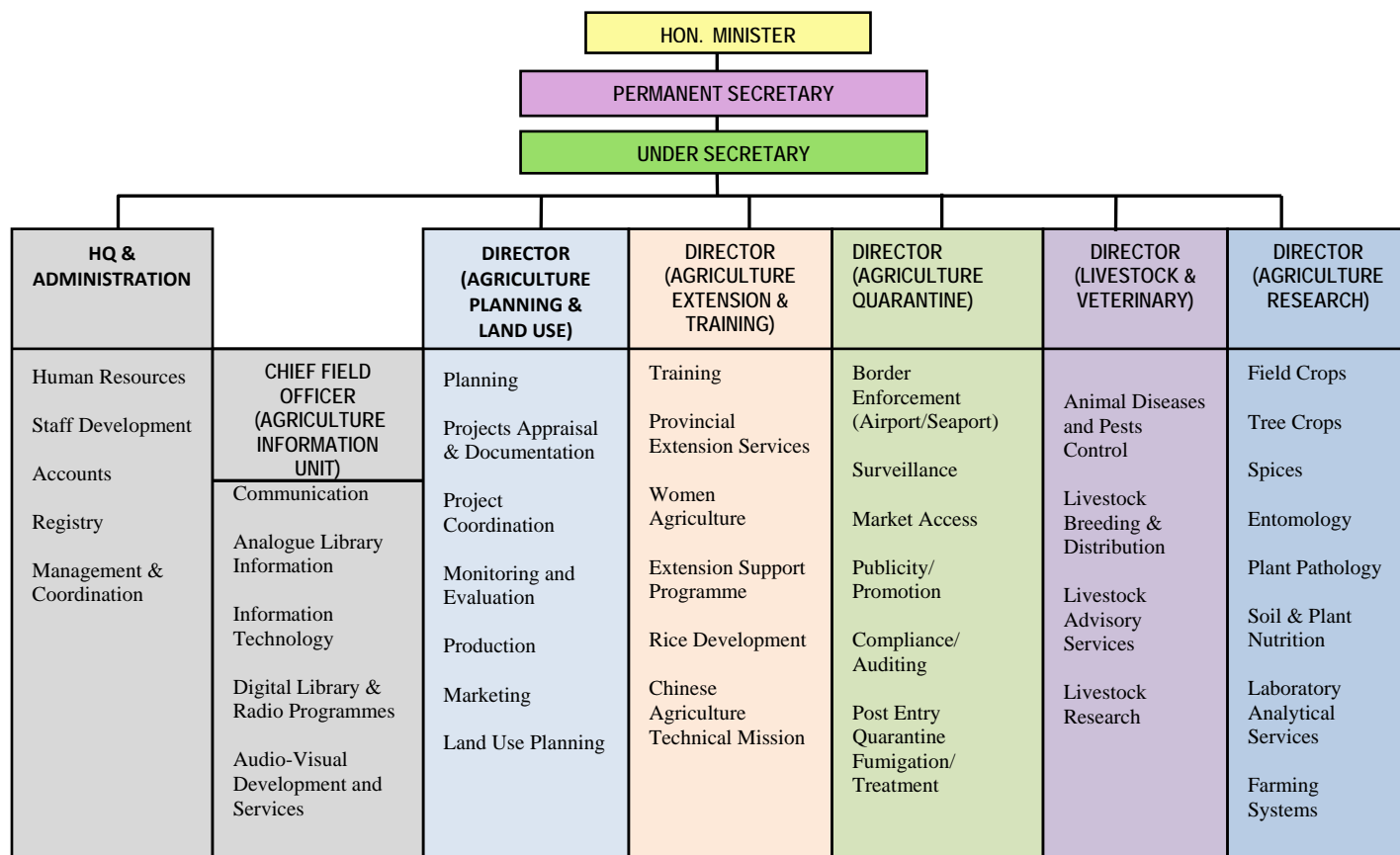
The organization of MAL (*Refer to Section 2.1 on Organizational Structure*) is established as an instrument or means for achieving the defined strategies, goals, objectives and activities. It is aimed at meeting the goals of Agriculture and Livestock Sector and Rural Development. Its design specifies how goals are subdivided and reflected in subdivisions of the organization.

The organization with its divisions, positions and tasks make up this work structure. Therefore, this formal organization is expected to behave in a two way process in regard to the relationships with the clients or with its members in achieving their aims. Combined with the vibrant functions of each division within the organization's structure, work plans will be implemented to its fullest. It is this bureaucratic structure that forms the basis for the appointment of heads of administrative subdivisions in the organization and endows them with the authority attached to their position.

This chapter however summarizes staff positions within MAL, staff grade and establishment, staff movement within the Ministry, staff overseas travels and, staff short and long-term trainings.

### 2.1 THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock has five Technical Divisions, HQ & Administration Division, and the Agriculture Information Unit (AIU) with the following structure and areas of responsibility.



## 2.2 SUMMARY OF STAFFING IN THE ORGANIZATION

### 2.2.1 Staffing by Divisions/Unit as of 31 December, 2008

The MAL has six divisions and one unit (Agriculture Information Unit). As of 31<sup>st</sup> December 2008, there were a total of 253 established posts of which 247 posts were filled. MAL is mostly dominated with male officers (190) compared to female officers (57) and most officers are found in the Extension and Training Division. A total of six posts were vacant with a total of 40 non-established full time staff.

DIVISIONS/UNIT	ESTABLISHED POSTS (No.)	FILLED POSTS			VACANT POSTS (No.)	NON-ESTABLISHED POSTS (No.)
		MALE (No.)	FEMALE (No.)	TOTAL (No.)		
HQ & ADMINISTRATION	14	7	5	12	2	0
AGRICULTURE PLANNING & LAND USE	10	9	1	10	0	0
AGRICULTURE INFORMATION UNIT	5	2	2	4	1	0
AGRICULTURE EXTENSION & TRAINING	138	112	24	136	2	25
AGRICULTURE QUARANTINE	39	26	14	40	-1	2
LIVESTOCK & VETERINARY	17	13	3	16	1	0
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH	28	19	8	27	1	13
SUPERNUMERARY	2	2	0	2	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>40</b>

### 2.2.2 Staffing by Scale/Grade as of 31 December, 2008

According to the salary scale or grade, the higher the scale, the higher the enumeration (e.g. a L4/5 officer has a lower enumeration compared to a L12/13 or SS1 officer). The higher positions on the scale are normally filled with less number of officers with vast experience in the field and higher qualification, on the other hand lower scale levels are filled by more officers. Negatives that appear in the vacant posts refer to over-allocation to that level.

SCALE/ GRADE	ESTABLISHED POSTS (No.)	FILLED POSTS			VACANT POSTS (No.)	NON-ESTABLISHED POSTS (No.)
		MALE (No.)	FEMALE (No.)	TOTAL (No.)		
SS4	1	1	0	1	0	
SS1	1	0	0	0	0	
L 12/13	6	1	0	1	5	
L11/12	2	3	1	4	-2	
L10/11	23	8	0	8	15	
L9/10	0	6	1	7	-7	
L8/9	31	13	4	17	13	
L7/8	47	37	2	39	8	
L6/7	47	33	1	34	12	
L5/6	42	20	5	25	15	
L4/5	51	57	33	90	-39	
L3/4	2	11	5	16	-14	
L2						40
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>40</b>

### 2.2.3 Staffing movement by Divisions/Unit

The table below summarizes staff movement within the Divisions/Unit of the MAL during the year, 2008. Staff movements can either be on trainings, new or cross recruitments, redundancies, retirements, resignations and terminations. Most staff movements were due to trainings, and recruitments and the other four categories were not affected.

DIVISIONS	TRAININGS (No.)	RECRUITMENT (No.)	REDUNDANCY (No.)	RETIREMENT (No.)	RESIGN (No.)	TERMINATION (No.)
HQ & ADMINISTRATION	0	2	0	0	0	0
AGRICULTURE PLANNING & LAND USE	1	3	0	0	0	0
AGRICULTURE EXTENSION AND TRAINING	13	51	0	0	0	0
AGRICULTURE QUARANTINE	2	2	0	0	0	0
LIVESTOCK AND VETINARY	5	4	0	0	0	0
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH	2	3	0	0	0	0
AGRICULTURE INFORMATION UNIT	0	3	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### 2.2.4 Overseas Travels undertaken by Divisions/Unit

Overseas travel occurs when an officer in the MAL leaves the country for the purpose of attending workshops, conferences and other important meetings abroad. The attendance to a particular type depends on the officer's area of expertise, work/duties, upgrading of new knowledge and or acquiring technological change. Comparing divisional overseas travel, the Head Quarter & Administration, and Agriculture Extension & Training Divisions had their officer(s) attended most regional workshops and conferences.

DIVISIONS	OFFICERS & FUNDINGS	COUNTRY/LOCATION	PURPOSE
HEAD QUARTER: ADMINISTRATION DIVISION	U S: Alfred Maesulia <i>Funding: SPC</i>	Fiji	Strategic Plan
	U S: Alfred Maesulia <i>Funding: EU</i>	Samoa	Regional Consultative: Agricultural Commodities Programme (ACP)
	U S: Alfred Maesulia <i>Funding: FAO/UNDP</i>	South Africa	IAASTD Plenary
	U S: Alfred Maesulia <i>Funding: SPC</i>	Samoa	Heads of Agriculture & Forestry Services
	U S: Alfred Maesulia <i>Funding: FAO</i>	New Zealand	3 <sup>rd</sup> Round Table Meeting on WTO
	U S: Alfred Maesulia <i>Funding: FAO</i>	Fiji	FAO Donor Meeting
	U S: Alfred Maesulia <i>Funding: UNDP</i>	Indonesia	High Level meeting on food and energy
AGRICULTURE PLANNING AND LAND USE	Titus Sura <i>Funding: FAO/SPC</i>	Kingdom of Tonga	Training workshop on Agriculture Policies and Planning
	Titus Sura <i>Funding: USP/CTA</i>	USP, Alafua campus, Samoa	TOT, ASTI systems
AGRICULTURE EXTENSION & TRAINING	Hon. Selwyn Riumana Henry Pika (PS) John Harunari (DOE) Michael Ho'ota (NRRDP – Coordinator) Dr. R. C. Joshi (Senior Advisor - Agriculture Development, MAL)	Philippines	Investigation, Site observation, Develop Technical Bilateral Agreement Visit to International Rice Research Institute (IRRI); Philippine Rice Research Institute (PhilRice), University of the Philippines at Los

	<i>Funding: SIG</i>		Baños and Various Institutes at Muñoz Science City
	Victor Kaihou <i>Funding: JICA</i>	Japan	World Conference in Agriculture Information
	Michael Ho'ota <i>Funding: FAO</i>	Pakistan	29 <sup>th</sup> FAO Regional Conference for Asia/Pacific Region
	John Harunari <i>Funding: ICDF</i>	Taiwan	Strategic Development of Policy Implications on Rural Development
	John Harunari <i>Funding: SPC</i>	Fiji	Assessing Impact on Agriculture Development
AGRICULTURE QUARANTINE	Francis Tsatsia <i>Funding: FAO</i>	Samoa	Workshop – Monitoring & Evaluation Training
LIVESTOCK AND VETINARY	Simon Iro <i>Funding: SIG</i>	Honiara	Workshop – IPAM
	Simon Iro <i>Funding: FAO</i>	Samoa	Monitoring and Evaluation Training
	Boginald Toremana <i>Funding: SPC/Air New Guinea</i>	PNG	Handling of dangerous cargo
	Hearly A Aleve <i>Funding: SPC</i>	Nadi- Suva	Workshop – Avian Influenza Preparedness Programmes
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH	Jimi Saelea <i>Funding: FAO</i>	Samoa	Tripartite meeting for Food Security programme in Samoa
	Mary Afuna <i>Funding: SPC</i>	Australia - Cairns	Workshop – Banana Characterization
	Ellen Iramu <i>Funding: SPC</i>	Fiji	PAPGREN Meeting
AGRICULTURE INFORMATION UNIT	Nil	Nil	Nil

## 2.2.5 Long-Term and Short-Term Overseas & In-country Trainings by Divisions

Training of MAL staff is very important for acquiring new skills, knowledge and technology to assist them work effectively in their various Divisions. Trainings range from short-term to long-term programmes attended at the various local and international institutions. Depending on the training needs, each division needs to identify potential officers and recommend them for training through the Human Resources Manager, Training Officer and the Public Service Office.

DIVISIONS	OFFICER(S)/FUNDINGS	LOCATION	TRAINING UNDERTAKEN
AGRICULTURE PLANNING	Moses Garo; <i>Funding – JICA</i>	Japan	Planning & Policies (4 Weeks)
AGRICULTURE EXTENSION & TRAINING	Joe Dino; <i>Funding – SIG</i>	SICHE	Diploma in Tropical Agriculture
	Mathew Simana; <i>Funding - SIG</i>	“	“
	Francis Abana; <i>Funding - SIG</i>	“	“
	Gordon Napinau; <i>Funding - SIG</i>	“	“
	Kemuel Kapu; <i>Funding - SIG</i> James Meplur; <i>Funding – SIG</i>	“	“
AGRICULTURE QUARANTINE	Lionel Laore; <i>Funding – SIG</i>	SICHE	Diploma in Tropical Agriculture
LIVESTOCK AND VETERINARY	Rickson Wate; <i>Funding - SIG</i>	Samoa	Bachelor of Agriculture
	Barnabas Keqa; <i>Funding - ACIAR</i>	Australia	Master of Animal Science
	Samson Viulu; <i>Funding - JICA</i>	Japan	Master of Science
	Salome Ete; <i>Funding - SIG</i>	Honiara (USP) DFL	Bachelor of Agriculture
	Petra Urahora; <i>Funding - SIG</i> Reginald Toremana; <i>Funding – SIG</i>	Honiara (USP) DFL Honiara (USP) DFL	Bachelor of Agriculture Bachelor of Agriculture
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH	Ellen Iramu; <i>Funding – ACIAR</i>	Australia	Ph.D.
	Maclean Vagalo; <i>Funding - ACIAR</i>	Australia	Ph.D.
	Peter Fa'alimae; <i>Funding - SIG</i>	SICHE	Diploma in Tropical Agriculture
	Harold Kwaisulia; <i>Funding - SIG</i>	SICHE	Diploma in Tropical Agriculture
	Jeffrey Oli'ou'ou; <i>Funding – SIG</i>	SICHE	Diploma in Tropical Agriculture

## Chapter 3: DIVISIONAL ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

This chapter provides an overview of each divisional activities and achievements based on the work programmes within MAL during the period of 2008. The achievements of the activities were measured against the 2008 divisional work programmes and performance measuring indicators are presented in the tables summarized under each divisional report.

### 3.1 ADMINISTRATION

#### 3.1.1 Introduction

Generally, the roles and functions of the Administration Division is vital to the whole Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, as it guides the administration and the human resources for efficient and effective implementation of its plans and activities. These functions include policy development, personnel development, divisional management, accounts, registry and records. Based on these roles and functions, the division had accomplished its annual work programmes for 2008.

#### 3.1.2 Activities and Achievements

The achievements to each of the activities stated are based and assessed with the 2008 work programme.

ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	COMMENTS/ REMARKS
Staff Recruitments	We have recruited 74 applicants. The overlap is the vacancies for 2007 which is 60. Out of 14 vacancies for 2008, 6 posts are yet to be filled.	HRM to work closely with Directors on further recruitment exercise.
Staff Promotions	The numbers of officers promoted this year are 55. Others yet to receive their up-to-date appropriate forms (PS Form 17) from their supervisors.	Most posts substantively filled. Directors to work with CFO in the Provinces to submit Forms to HQ.
Confirmation Appointments	107 officers were confirmed. Still work on other submissions for officers yet to be confirmed from their probationary/trial appointments.	HRM to work more closely with the CFO/Directors HQ.
Redundancies	Current staff performances & requirements need to be reviewed with regards to further retrenchment & work efficiency.	HODs need to review current staff capacity, performance & future requirements.
Terminations	No terminations	HODs to monitor & assess their staff performance.
Resignations	No resignations	So far no resignation.
Suspensions	No suspensions	No suspension.
Fixed -Term Appointment	2 Officers on contract basis (Rice). The officer's contracts were for eight months duration until included in the January 2009 establishment.  One AFO Western Province, Two AFO Isabel Province.	Both officers have now paid by NRRDP.  2 years contract.



Staff Retirement	10 Non-Established at L2 have been identified for retirement. Currently also working on the 5 established officers, total of 15. The submissions are with PSO since October 2007.	HODs to look at the technical requirements of each post affected and prepare for replacements.
Staff Training – Local (SICHE) IPAM - PSO	There were 50 officers from MAL attended various courses that were available from IPAM. SICHE = 13 Officers - Extension, Quarantine and Research Division attended Diploma in Tropical Agriculture.  Two weeks Induction Course was conducted by IPAM for 60 newly recruited officers from all the divisions.	The Directors need to complete the Staff Development Plan for their Divisions. Overseas Training and The HRM/CFO Training of MAL needs proper co-ordination with the Director of IPAM in 2009.
Staff Overseas Trainings	Six (6) officers were undergoing Overseas Training in Australia, Japan and USP (Alafua Campus).  The draft HRDP needed to be reviewed.	HODs need to work with Training Officer & HRM/DOP to finalize the draft HRDP document immediately.
Scheme of Service	SOS First Draft document had been completed. The Draft SOS document needs to be reviewed and finalized with PSO.	Wait for editing and Cabinet's blessing.
Review of Charge Allowance	Officers Charge Allowances have been reviewed biannually. The review of the CA must come from HOD.	Review tasks depend on number of officers still in charge of duties.
Office Renovation & Repairs	The Admin and Accounts Office renovation was completed. The receptionist room needs completion if funds are available.	HODs to submit their office maintenance & renovation requirements to HRM/CA if needed provided that it is budgeted for.
2009 Manpower Establishment & Budgeting.	Budgets completed. Critically analyzing of the current manpower strength for 2008 in comparison to the activities for 2009.	The 2009 Manpower, Establishment and Budgeting were completed.
Records & Management	Review of filing & assets registration systems need to be done early in 2009. This work is still outstanding and need to be Outsourced.	HODs need to work closely with HRM/PAO & CA on this matter.
Coordination of Integrated Planning & Budgeting Processes	2007 – 2010 Corporate Plan to be reviewed annually. 2007 Annual Report had been submitted to Agriculture Planning for compilation. 2008 Ministerial Annual Report is due in January 2009.	HODs to submit Divisional annual Work Programmes & Reports to Contact Officer & Admin for compilation & Ministry submission.
Management	Implemented Quarterly Reports & HODs Meetings	HODs need to improve on meetings.

Rural Development Touring Programme	The MAL Delegation comprises of the following officers: US – A. Maesulia, DOET- J. Harunari, DOAR- J. Saelea, DOAQ- D. Wagatora, HRM- J. Qaloboe, PAO – H. Nonita, Advisor RDP Component 2. M. Johnson The delegation had been touring Choiseul, Western, Malaita and Temotu.	The Management Team is consisting of PS/MAL, a National Coordinator, Divisional Heads and CFO in the Provinces.
HRM Tours	RDP had four tours to Choiseul Province, Western Province, Malaita Province and Temotu Province.	

### 3.1.3 Analysis/Issues

- Despite the achievements of the many activities, few tasks are still outstanding and will be accomplished in 2009.

### 3.1.4 Constraints/Challenges

- The division needs to purchase two more filling cabinets for the Registry Section and two for the Salary Section for custodian of General /Personnel files.
- Punctuality is getting slack at the time when the high cost of bus fares was introduced by Bus Owners Association.
- Inadequate office space to accommodate all MAL Officers.
- We need one more Security Officer for shift duties to avoid excessive over time claims.

### 3.1.5 Suggestions/Recommendations

- The above constraints and issues must be considered seriously and addressed accordingly in order for the Administrative Division to efficiently fulfill the requirement of the Ministry's work and effectively carried-out.

## 3.2 AGRICULTURE PLANNING AND LAND USE DIVISION

### 3.2.1 Introduction

This Division has important roles to play within MAL with the focus to develop and improve the whole Agriculture Sector in the country in a more holistic approach. The Division major functions include: Develop and design the corporate plan and coordinate the plan and formalize farmers' organization regulations. With agricultural projects, the Division is mandated to prepare budgets for projects, coordinate and monitor projects, appraise and facilitate projects, compile the MAL annual reports, review land purchase co-operatives, plan and manage sustainable land use and collection, and store data for decision making. Based on these roles and functions, the division had carried out the following activities in 2008.

### 3.2.2 Activities and Achievements

Activities and achievements are based on the 2008 work programme.

ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
Corporate Plan & Annual Work Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 2008 -2010 Corporate Plan was compiled.</li> <li>• The 2008 work plan was completed.</li> <li>• HODs had submitted their divisional 2008 quarterly reports and compilation completed.</li> </ul>
Cocoa and Coconut Rehabilitation Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project format and selection criteria were reviewed.</li> <li>• Project forms were distributed to farmers in provinces and started to receive applicants.</li> <li>• Project appraisal processed and facilitated for screening.</li> <li>• Projects approved for funding after screening.</li> <li>• Projects actually funded: Coconut Projects and Cocoa Projects (<i>Refer to Chapter 4 for details on Page 23</i>).</li> </ul>
<p>Land Use Planning</p> <p><i>Touring</i></p> <p>Visit to Vangunu</p> <p>Legislation/Policy Framework</p>	<p>A high level team representing Women’s Encounters, Environment, Youths, Engineers, Land Use and Forestry went on tour to Malaita Oil Palm Project. Objectives of this tour were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Familiarization visits.</li> <li>• Assess likely impacts affecting marine and the environment in the area.</li> <li>• Preliminary infrastructure/marine development sitting, up-grading and realignments as recommended for the area.</li> <li>• Preliminary land use overview as study case by transects across the land for current land use observations against available references.</li> <li>• Information finding for immediate tasks planning for sectoral field work/activities.</li> </ul> <p>Pre-determined components were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C1 Awareness amongst all stakeholders.</li> <li>• C2 Resource owners enabling activities.</li> <li>• C3 Land Use, Environment &amp; Social Impacts Assessment.</li> <li>• C4 Infrastructure Requirement &amp; Development.</li> <li>• C5 Stakeholders negotiation &amp; company incorporation.</li> <li>• C6 Feasibility study of Oil Palm Development.</li> <li>• C7 Project management support.</li> </ul> <p>A similar visit was taken to Vangunu Oil Palm Project by Consultant and LUP Officer, Jimmy Walton.</p> <p>A need exists to integrate climate change into the overall LUP of MAL.</p>
<p>Planning</p> <p>Projects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The translation of sectoral economic policy goals of CNURA Government was developed by Agriculture Planning and Ministry sector work programmes on Oil Palm development projects for GPPOL, Auluta, Waisisi, Vangunu, and Cocoa &amp; Coconut Rehabilitation Programme.</li> <li>• Reviewed and improved the project field based manual for project</li> </ul>

	<p>monitoring and evaluation to guide field officers dealing with project administration, implementation and management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reviewed the Cocoa and Copra project format.</li> <li>• Assisted farmers in project planning, management &amp; answering enquiries.</li> <li>• Maintained follow-up on project payments to recipients in provinces and continued dialogue with Minister as to the suspension of Cocoa and Copra rehabilitation programme.</li> </ul>
<p>Production &amp; Management</p> <p><i>Training Manuals Production</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PFO: Produced report on Cocoa and Copra grant scheme for 2007 to audit section for checking.</li> <li>• A visit to Yandina Seed Gardens to have an up-to-date data on genetic materials available on the ground.</li> <li>• Normal acquiring of logistics and supplies.</li> <li>• Preparation of supplementary budget to cover approved projects in 2007 still waiting funding.</li> <li>• Reproduced handbooks: Cocoa, Coconut, Kava, Coffee and Vanilla, and placed an order for printing of 500 copies each.</li> <li>• Preparation and implementation of work on the 30<sup>th</sup> Independence Day Trade Show.</li> </ul>

### 3.2.3 Analysis/Issues

- Agriculture Planning has been trying its best to complete the compilation of the MAL, 2008 Annual Report.
- Work on monitoring and evaluation of Cocoa and Coconut funded projects were not done during the year due to lack of funds and budget allocation was not fully used in the Cocoa and Coconut rehabilitation projects. (*Refer to Chapter 4 on Cocoa & Coconut Projects, Page 23*).

### 3.2.4 Constraints/Challenges

- Lack of funding to carry-out evaluation and assessment of on-going projects.
- Overdue payments to last year's 2007 projects due to funding and Coconut and Cocoa projects rolled over to the 2008 financial year.
- Most challenges are mentioned under the Cocoa and Coconut rehabilitation projects. (*Refer to Chapter 4 on Page 23*).

### 3.2.5 Suggestions/Recommendations

- Government support in deploying funds and manpower to get started as scheduled in the framework document against deadlines.
- Properly equip the land use planning unit with necessary tools and facilities.
- There must be appropriate training for current field staff on the latest technical equipment usage to aid surveys and Land Use Planning.
- Initial identification of 77 tribal lands to be completed (47 for nucleus and 30 for out-growers).
- LUD work to be contracted out to individuals/groups and the Ministry will only facilitate and monitor their work with other stakeholders involved.
- The need for Soil Laboratory and logistic support for the field staff should be available at all times.

### 3.3 AGRICULTURE EXTENSION AND TRAINING DIVISION

#### 3.3.1 Introduction

As an important Division that directly links farmers (rural population) with other divisions within MAL and other stakeholders in the agribusiness process, it has important roles to play to meet its aims and objectives. In achieving the national goals, the division's roles include providing Agriculture Extension Services and Training in the provinces, facilitating of the Rice development programmes and collaborating with the Chinese Agricultural Technical Mission's activities. Other roles include outsourcing of services, facilitation and implementation of development projects in the rural areas and facilitation of short-term and long-term training to officers. These divisional roles had set the basis to guide the activities implemented in 2008, as summarized below.

#### 3.3.2 Activities and Achievements

The activities and achievements found under this Division highlights 2008 work programme.

ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
SIG small grant assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance provided to small farming individuals or communities [Malaita, Makira, RenBel, West and Isabel Provinces] tools and materials were provided to piggery farmers, Cocoa and Copra driers and to date, a total of 17 farmers received support.</li> </ul>
DSAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For DSAP report – (<i>Refer to Chapter 5, Section 5.2 on Page 41</i>)</li> </ul>
Field Trials/Demonstrations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Done under IPPSI (<i>Refer to Chapter 5, Section 5.3 on Page 43</i>)</li> </ul>
Agriculture extension technical supports & advisory services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On-going dissemination of technical information and practical skills to the rural farmers with technical supports to the construction of Copra driers under AusAID CPRF programme.</li> <li>Established smallholder projects under EU Micro project activities: 15 piggery, 15 poultry, 12 Honey bee, 3 Vegetable and 4 marketing centers projects.</li> <li>Established 4,239,612 Kava plants under smallholders' development in Isabel Province and provided technical support on the processing of 10.589 tons of Kava product.</li> </ul>
Extension core team at Head Quarter provincial visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visits were done to Makira, Malaita, Choiseul, Temotu, Western and Guadalcanal provinces concerning the Rice development (National Rural Rice Development Project) (<i>Refer to Chapter 4, Section 4.2 on Page 26</i>).</li> </ul>
Staffing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total of 138 established and 26 non-established posts approved for Extension in 2007 and the process of filling these vacant positions continued in the first half of 2008.</li> <li>35 vacancies will be filled with a total strength of manpower available on the ground to carry out the programmes of the CNURA Government policies.</li> </ul>

		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Provinces</th> <th>Approved posts, 2008</th> <th>2008 Recruitments</th> <th>2008 Promotions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Choiseul</td> <td>13</td> <td>6</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Western</td> <td>23</td> <td>9</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Isabel</td> <td>14</td> <td>5</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Central</td> <td>12</td> <td>5</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Malaita</td> <td>22</td> <td>5</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Guadalcanal</td> <td>18</td> <td>5</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Makira</td> <td>14</td> <td>6</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Temotu</td> <td>11</td> <td>6</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RenBel</td> <td>5</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Head Office</td> <td>6</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>138</b></td> <td><b>51</b></td> <td><b>35</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Provinces	Approved posts, 2008	2008 Recruitments	2008 Promotions	Choiseul	13	6	3	Western	23	9	2	Isabel	14	5	3	Central	12	5	4	Malaita	22	5	8	Guadalcanal	18	5	3	Makira	14	6	4	Temotu	11	6	4	RenBel	5	0	1	Head Office	6	3	3	<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>35</b>	
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Provincial Repairs and Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Repairs and maintenance to agriculture office and staff houses in Gizo and Munda completed and minor repairs to be completed soon.</li> <li>Other repairs in other provinces require support note from the Works Officer in the province before any activity can be finalized.</li> </ul>																																																		
Trainings/Workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under the Division, eleven staff were on training [local] at SICHE during the year.</li> </ul>																																																		
Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Twenty six pre-service students are also being approved for assistance from the MAL budget for 2008.</li> <li>Pre-service student attachments continued in the MAL Divisions, total of eight students from SNR / CTA and Rural Training Center students were attached to various Divisions.</li> <li>Five officers have attended various courses in Japan under JICA Training programmes during year, 2008.</li> <li>The DOET provincial tour to the provinces to implement the RDP funded by the World Bank, European Union and the AusAID for 2008. The delegation visited Malaita, Choiseul, Western, and Temotu Provinces. During the provincial tours, workshops were also held with respective provinces mentioned with good participation.</li> <li>The Extension Division and MAL staff participated in the 2008 Trade and Agriculture Show and proved to be very successful. The Ministry won the 1<sup>st</sup> prize for the Float.</li> </ul>																																																		

### 3.3.3 Analysis/Issues

- Food security: MAL is working closely with the Chinese Agricultural Technical Mission to address the production of Rice and Vegetables, as well as fruits and piggery, and other related issues.
- The Extension Division had taken the leading roles in facilitating the “Out-Growers Schemes” associated with smallholder farmers venturing into Oil Palm, Rice development and other major development in the provinces.
- Despite the fact that there was no specific allocation for two Commercial Rice Project Development, the Division will consult with potential resource owners to start these commercial Rice projects before the end of 2008 (*Refer to Chapter 4 on NRRDP , Page 26*).
- Development budgets under the Extension Division were not included in 2008; however, it was further submitted for 2008 supplementary budgets.

- Two extra positions under Urban City areas were created. Officers were responsible for food security in Honiara, and requests were made for office spaces to be catered for by the City Council.
- Comparative Advantage: Each province needs to develop a development programme for their province based on this idea (exposed in 2007). The Division is working on a concept paper to be presented to the upcoming Senior Staff Conference.
- 30<sup>th</sup> Day Independence Anniversary: MAL displayed different agricultural products from rural farmers of Guadalcanal, Malaita, Isabel and Makira Provinces. The NRRDP was launched with high level dignitaries present during the day (10<sup>th</sup> July 2008).
- Agriculture Extension in Temotu province to host the agriculture mini show. The event had encouraged Temotu farmers in show casing their products during the Provincial Premiers held in September 2008.
- The Extension Team at Head Office prepared to host a Senior Staff Meeting.

### 3.3.4 Constraints/Challenges

- The concern for the Extension Division is with the recruitment of field staff to carry out programmes in the provinces, living conditions for the field staff need to be addressed to ensure that field staff are well catered for.
- Most of the provinces have no road access and therefore, it is a challenge for the Division as cost of fuel is increasing.

### 3.3.5 Suggestions/Recommendations

- Additional accommodation needed to house provincial staff.
- With the vast spread of extension services throughout the country, there is a need for further adequate coordination between provincial extension services and other Divisions within MAL for agriculture development in the country.

## 3.4 AGRICULTURE QUARANTINE DIVISION

### 3.4.1 Introduction

The Agriculture Quarantine Division has major roles to play within MAL in protecting the Solomon Islands from intrusions of plant and animal pests and facilitating the trade with other countries. The division's roles and objectives include:

- To protect the flora and fauna of the Solomon Islands from the invasion of exotic pests and diseases.
- To provide a surveillance and monitor system for pest and disease intrusions.
- Eradicate/containment of exotic pests and diseases and invasive species that have invaded the Solomon Islands.
- To provide an inspection and certification services for export and import of agricultural produce and products.
- To facilitate trade in compliance with WTO protocols and other international trade agreements that the Solomon Islands is a signatory to.
- Negotiate and facilitate bilateral quarantine agreements between WTO and non-WTO countries.
- Administer and enforce the Agriculture Quarantine Act 1982, its amendment orders and subsequent regulations along with other Solomon Islands biosecurity related legislations.

- Facilitate human resource development and public participation in quarantine/biosecurity activities.

### 3.4.2 Activities ad Achievements

These activities are based and are linked to the 2008 work programme.

ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
Review Biosecurity Bill (BSB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liaising with SPC. Currently awaiting Cabinet approval. Consultation should begin thereafter depending on availability of funds.</li> </ul>
Review Quarantine fees/charges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gazetted and implemented in December 2008.</li> </ul>
Giant African Snail (GAS) containment programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The containment programme is ongoing in Honiara where GAS infestation is known to occur.</li> </ul>
Yellow Crazy Ant containment programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is an ongoing programme on trying to control and contain the ant in locations around the country.</li> </ul>

### 3.4.3 Analysis/Issues

- Most of the Division's tasks were on-going and routine throughout the year that continued into 2009 despite added new tasks in controlling the GAS pest.

### 3.4.4 Constraints/Challenges

- The outbreak of GAS had stretched the division staff in its effort to try and contain the pest.
- Inadequate funds available for carrying out the tasks, limited the division to fully implement its work programme.

### 3.4.5 Suggestions/Recommendations

- Additional staff required.
- Increase funding for effective implementation of the work plan.

## 3.5 LIVESTOCK AND VETERINARY DIVISION

### 3.5.1 Introduction

As stipulated in the master plan, the Division has the following roles and functions as a guiding principle in achieving the activities set out to be accomplished in 2008.

- Policy & regulation on Livestock and Veterinary services.
- Livestock development & extension services in all the provinces.
- Breeding and distribution of livestock and dissemination of information.
- Monitor/surveillance on National Animal Health.
- Regulatory (Food Act, Slaughtering).
- Conduct research and provide farmer based animal health and production problems.
- Conduct research for use/domestication of indigenous animal species.




The Livestock and Veterinary Division had gone through shortage of human resource personnel. A sudden change of responsibilities in the establishment of its organizational structure had caused some drawbacks in advance with work plans and procedures as officers needed to get use to the system. Most of the officers were also on long-term training during the 2007 and 2008, and as such, it had a setback in the division's work output.

### 3.5.2 Activities and Achievements

Based on the activities and achievements listed below, the division had worked so hard to meet their 2008 work programme.

ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENTS																								
Preparation of the RDP work plan for the Division in 2008.	RDP programmes were implemented in Temotu, Malaita, Choiseul, and Western Provinces (2008 -2010). Depending on the success and sustainability of the 1 <sup>st</sup> phase, more funds will be secured for similar programmes to all the other provinces.																								
<p>Preparation of the Division work plan reflected by the Recurrent budget and the Development budget in 2008.</p> <p><i>Re-submission of proposal for Cattle Development Programme worth \$22M.</i></p>	<p>The cattle rehabilitation programme in 2007 had approximately SBD\$7M being unspent and was expected to roll on in 2008. Funds not available for immediate implementation hence, a new submission was forwarded and finally awarded as below.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="602 932 1463 1356"> <thead> <tr> <th>Project Forwarded</th> <th>Amount Asked for (SBD\$)</th> <th>Amount Awarded (SBD\$)</th> <th>Remarks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cattle Rehabilitation Project</td> <td>22M</td> <td>11.4M</td> <td>Not enough for cattle import</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FAO funded Slaughter house-Provincial Slaughter house</td> <td>650,800.00</td> <td>Nil</td> <td>Not approved</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Small livestock development projects.</td> <td>1.5M</td> <td>Nil</td> <td>Not approved</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Honey Development</td> <td>10M</td> <td>nil</td> <td>Not Approved</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>633,949.00</td> <td>633,949.00</td> <td>Approved – continue until 2010</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>A need to secure extra funds to balance the current SBD\$8M to meet the total import of 1,260 breeding heads of Cattle with estimated cost of SBD\$19M.</p>	Project Forwarded	Amount Asked for (SBD\$)	Amount Awarded (SBD\$)	Remarks	Cattle Rehabilitation Project	22M	11.4M	Not enough for cattle import	FAO funded Slaughter house-Provincial Slaughter house	650,800.00	Nil	Not approved	Small livestock development projects.	1.5M	Nil	Not approved	National Honey Development	10M	nil	Not Approved		633,949.00	633,949.00	Approved – continue until 2010
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Re-submission of FAO slaughter house facilities at Lunga	Not approved.																								
Recruitment of new graduates to fill in the vacant posts.	While five officers were on training, seven officers including support staff were recruited during the year.																								
<p>Submission of small livestock development project proposal.</p> <p>Small Livestock Development</p>	<p>Possible financial assistance in establishing and developing small livestock projects in pigs and poultry. Submission for this project was not approved for 2008 development budget but appear under recurrent.</p> <p>A total of 21 GSLS projects were funded at a total amount of</p>																								

Projects (Government Small Livestock Support - GSLS).	SBD\$182,459.00 to various provinces. ( <i>Refer Chapter 4; Section 4.5 on Pages 37 – 39 for details</i> ).
Redeveloping the division structure.	In liaison with the HR division the division structure was completed.
Preparation and submission of the Division's Corporate Plan.	The 2008 – 2010 Corporate Plan was completed with other colleague divisions.
Work programmes as reflected of the recurrent budget.	A work programme for the division was completed and followed for the entire year. Some work programmes lack funding and could not be completed.
National Honeybee Surveillance ( <i>Refer to Chapter 4, Section 4.5.2 for detail on Page 38</i> )  ACIAR Research Trial	Honey bee survey conducted: Malaita – 52 farmers with 100 hives and Western: 22 farmers with 105 hives.  Continue research on Asian Bees and Varoa Mite in parts of Solomon Islands. The ACIAR Research Programme will continue for three (3) years. The project will be completed in May 2010.
Preparation and submission of the division scheme of services.	The division's scheme of service came under the MAL scheme of service and had been submitted for further analysis.
Ground breaking ceremony and signing of MOU with landowners for the national cattle project.	The ground breaking ceremony and the actual signing of the MOU with the landowners of Tenavatu land who were part of the Cattle Rehabilitation Project were completed.
Continue work on the Tenavatu cattle farm.	Tenavatu work is continuing on re-erecting of Cattle fences and grazing paddocks.
Facilitation on import protocols on live cattle.	Work on the quarantine and Cattle holding grounds at Tenavatu is progressing well, while preparation of import protocol is being implemented, and identification of overseas supplier and agent.
Workshops on Avian Influenza.	Animal Health, Quarantine and Extension staff involved in the 4 days workshop on the Avian Influenza which was organized and funded by SPC.  The workshop covered “response plans” in case of a disease outbreak, case studies on various scenarios and practical sessions on surveillance diseases monitoring.
Feeding Village Chicken Trials; Donor-Funded Project by ACIAR	Joseph Waha had carried out Village Chicken Trials at SICHE and new trials were established in Mile six –Gizo and Kirakira. The programme concludes at the end of 2008.

<p>Launching of the Avian Influenza Awareness Programme</p>	<p>Agriculture Day -<i>Avian Influenza (Bird Flu) Awareness Programme.</i></p>  <p><i>Launching of Bird Flu –Awareness Programme.</i></p>
<p>The 30<sup>th</sup> Independence Day Anniversary Celebration</p>	<p>Participated well in the Trade and Agricultural show during the 30<sup>th</sup> Independence Day Anniversary. Main jobs during the show include: a stall with AHP awareness programmes, livestock show, animal health activities, float show, and Bird Flu awareness.</p>
<p>Official Visitors and Protocol</p>	<p>A SPC Team visited the country on responsibilities in terms of capacity building programmes in animal health, technical advices, financial assistance to certain extent, protocols, legislations and regulatory matters &amp; other issues in the (SPC) regional level. The team consisted of:</p> <p>Dr. David Thompson – Sub Regional Animal Health Specialist.  Dr. Elva Borja – Animal Health Laboratory Specialist.  Ms. Lusyanne Viliame – Legal Advisor.  Ms. Elizabeth Wrench – Procurement &amp; Logistics Officer.</p>

### 3.5.3 Analysis/Issues

- The Division had achieved most of the activities listed in the 2008 work programmes however; the major National Cattle Development Project is yet to be implemented.

### 3.5.4 Constraints/Challenges

- Major set-back on the National Cattle Rehabilitation Project was due to funds that were not available to meet the implementation of the project.

### 3.5.5 Suggestions/Recommendations

- Development projects should be given priority to boost the rural production of animals to cut costs on animal imports.

## 3.6 AGRICULTURE RESEARCH DIVISION

### 3.6.1 Introduction

The Agriculture Research Division's roles and functions in the Corporate Plan 2008 – 2010 set the basis for the carrying out programmes and activities in 2008. The functions include:

- Carry out research and development of appropriate new crops/plants, techniques of farming.
- Continue to operate Field Experimental Stations (FES) in the four provinces.
- The re-establishment of the National Research Center (NRC).
- Develop participatory research work.
- Dissemination of research results through MAL Information System and Technologies to staff and farmers.

Based on the 2008 work programme and the above key functions, the table below summarizes the activities carried out in 2008 with its major achievements.

### 3.6.2 Activities and Achievements

Activities and achievements and measured against the 2008 work programme.

ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
Field Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bulking of Sweet Potato planting materials, Cassava, Taro and Bananas at the Chinese Agriculture Technical Mission at King George VI Farm. Banana materials were relocated from ROC Farm to Don Bosco Rural Training Centre at Tetere. Some of these bananas had already been given to farmers.</li> <li>• Implementation of the ACIAR/AVRDC funded “Integrated Crop Management Package for Sustainable Smallholder Gardens in the Solomon Islands” was launched in March. Activities are being carried out on-farms on Guadalcanal Plains (Okea) and Malaita (Dala and Anoasa). Vegetable trials were going at these sites (<i>Refer to Chapter 5, Section 5.8 on Page 46</i>).</li> <li>• Implementation of the ACIAR/CIP funded “Sustainable Sweet Potato Production”, the establishment and coordinating office was SIDT manned by a Coordinator and Assistant (Lawrence Atu and Turi McFarlene) – <i>will be available in 2009 Annual Report</i>.</li> <li>• Some activities were done with Kastom Gaden Association (KGA) and Don Bosco RTC on Sweet Potato Production, and more than 1,000 farmers and agriculture field staff attended various trainings on Vanilla growing around the country.</li> <li>• Established two private companies Cocoa nurseries.</li> <li>• Facilitating the distribution of the 70,000 Cocoa seedlings to farmers.</li> <li>• Formulated &amp; submitted a project document for expansion of Cocoa seedling nursery.</li> </ul>
Tree Crops (Tours)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Martin Jaiki (PRO) and Rex Sebala (ARO) visited Ringi Field Experiment Station in Kolombangara to assess the fruit trees germplasm collection and stake out a site for the establishment of the</li> </ul>

	<p>rootstock nursery for the AusAID funded Fruit and Nut Trees Project under DSAP. Site for a provincial Coconut and Cocoa seed garden was also scoped out.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SRO (G. Boe) visited Isabel to assess the Coffee and Kava development identified areas where support is needed including pest and disease survey for Kava as well as processing equipment for both.</li> </ul>
Spices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vanilla growers in Central/West Kwara'ae were provided with some basic management training from Alex Maoma (SRO, Malaita). Flower induction, pollination and Vanilla processing training were lacking however ongoing visits and advices were provided to 20 farmers.</li> </ul>
Crop Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The IPPSI (Improved Plant Protection in Solomon Islands) project was extended for another 18 months following stakeholder consultation. (<i>Refer to Chapter 5, Section 5.3 on Page 43</i>)</li> </ul>
Entomology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of Trainers workshop on Plant Protection was held and those attended were mainly IPPSI stakeholders.</li> <li>• Clyde Zoti – (ARO) visited Belona to assess report on pest outbreak especially of Coconut, and also food gardens.</li> </ul>
Plant Pathology	Equipment was received from SPC under the IPPSI project. A laminar flow cabinet and microscopes have been received.
Pesticides	Eleven applications for importation of pesticides received from private sector
Systems Management	On-farm soil fertility improvement activities at Busurata (Central Kwara'ae) was ongoing and developing a farming system that addresses improvement of over-used soils using a cover crop ( <i>Velvet bean – Mucuna</i> ) was also completed. Results from trials were encouraging and up-scaling and transfer of this work to other sites is envisaged for the foreseeable future under the RDP.
Sustainable Land Management	Development of the National Action Programme (NAP) under the UNCCD started with a workshop. Land degradation is to be addressed under this programme with SLM programmes.
Food Processing	The FAO/Italian Government funded food crops processing facility should be completed in the third quarter depending on additional funds to procure materials and contractor to do the work.
Postharvest	A meeting was held between potential taro exporters and MAL staff to get to know each other and the areas of help they can provide in the taro export business.
Soil & Plant Nutrition	Oil Palm development and expansion of Cocoa development in the country is increasing and it is essential that a soils and plant nutrition analytical facility be established. Soil analysis equipment and machines are not locally available.
Research Extension	Assessment of the four field experiment stations was started following the passing of the budget in April. The FES repair of houses and offices project yet to be given the green light by MDPAC.
Field Experiment Stations	
On-farm Research	The RDP on-farm activities are yet to be implemented, therefore any on-farm research collaborative work are yet to be realized. Nevertheless, on-farm work for other projects is going as reported above under field crops.

Research Administration Establishment	The total Agriculture Research Division manpower is 28 established and 13 non-established workers. The 2008 vacancies were filled except one still outstanding.
Budgets	The 2008 budgetary allocation for other charges was exhausted in relation to the level of recruitment and activities planned. A request for additional funds was submitted under supplementary budget.
Office Space	Lack of office space is still a constraint as more staff has been recruited, let alone laboratory space to do diagnostics for pest and diseases, and soil nutrition.

### 3.6.3 Analysis/Issues

- Funds were not enough to fully implement the division's work programmes.
- Most of the researches were field based trials done with farmers in few selected locations in the country. Most of these works were funded under various donor agencies.
- Soil laboratory facilities are not in the country so a facility as such to exist will be of great benefit to farmers.

### 3.6.4 Constraints/Challenges

- Finding a space to convert into a pathology laboratory is still a challenge because the equipment are already at MAL HQ.
- The need to do soil analysis for determination of soil suitability for crops development is hampered by lack of facilities and equipment to undergo such work. Again the need for a diagnostic laboratory is hereby highlighted.

### 3.6.5 Suggestions/Recommendations

- Great need for office space, trial plots, laboratory, etc.
- Training of officers to acquire specialized areas within the Research Division.

## 3.7 AGRICULTURE INFORMATION UNIT

### 3.7.1 Introduction

The Agriculture Information Unit has the following roles and functions to accomplish in the 2008 – 2010 corporate plan which include;

- Public relations arm of the MAL.
- Provides educational environment for farmers nation-wide through radio and other media.
  - Provides agricultural advisory service using mass media and provides information on farming techniques through radio.
- Provides information on farming techniques through print media, and provides on-line library service for students, researchers, teachers and the public.
- Making sure marketing information is available to farmers, planners and exporters.

Due to lack of funds, the unit was unable to achieve most of its programmes in year, 2008. There was little financial assistance received and the unit was able to achieve some of its planned activities for the year as summarized below.

### 3.7.2 Activities and Achievements

Activities and achievements are based on the 2008 work programme.

Activities	Achievements
Farmers' Corner Radio Programme	The on-going Farmers' Corner Radio Programme broadcasts twice a week through S.I.B.C. throughout the year.
Library Service	Opens to public to serve students, teachers and staff, as well as the use of online library.
Market Information	On-going local and overseas market radio broadcasts.
Staffing	Four officers are at post and one is yet to be recruited.
Provincial Tours	Two provinces had been visited namely; Makira/ Ulawa and RenBel.
IT Monitoring and Maintenance	All MAL IT requirements were all attended to by the IT Officer.
IT Management and Up-grading	IT management is on-going with upgrading of the server and internet connections.
Publication Screening Committee	One meeting was held to screen the 1 <sup>st</sup> drafts of Farmers' Fact Sheets for printing and to be used by farmers in the Solomon Islands.

### 3.7.3 Analysis/Issues

- Most activities listed in the 2008 work programme were not implemented especially with writing newsletter articles, books and pamphlets.

### 3.7.4 Constraints/Challenges

- Resources implemented in 2008 work programme were hindered by lack of funds. Major tasks of writing and publishing of articles, books and newsletters were not possible due to machines and other equipment for such work not available.

### 3.7.5 Suggestions/Recommendations

- In order to fully implement the tasks in providing and circulating agriculture information, funds should be made available to carry-out the expected work to its fullest. Special training for officers and recruitment of specialists to this unit will be of paramount importance.

## CHAPTER 4: SOLOMON ISLANDS AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME AND PROJECTS

This chapter summarizes the development projects that were allocated and implemented under the designated divisions within MAL. Each division had been designated with specific development projects directly related to their work and tasks that were administered and managed within the division, and were implemented independently. These development projects are designed with the focus to achieve an outcome aimed at improving farmers' socio-economic standards in the rural areas of the country. The projects were selected, implemented, evaluated and monitored by the designated division. The following development projects come under the SIG development budget for 2008.

Responsible Division	Development Project Types
Agriculture Planning & Land Use	Copra and Cocoa Rehabilitation Projects
Agriculture Research	Oil Palm Development Project
Agriculture Extensions & Training	National Rural Rice Development Programme
Livestock and Veterinary	National Cattle Development Project
Livestock and Veterinary	Small Livestock Development Projects

### 4.1 COCOA AND COCONUT REHABILITATION PROJECT (CCRP)

The Cocoa and Coconut Rehabilitation Project was designated to the Agriculture Planning and Land Use Division to administer its affairs. The task involved drawing-up budgets for the rehabilitation programme of the two commodities, selecting and allocating funds for the projects throughout all the provinces.

Table 4.1: Summary of Approved Projects, 2008 – 2009.

PROVINCE	NO. OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED		TOTAL APPROVED		TOTAL PAYMENT		TOTAL COMMITTED		UNDER PROCESING	
	No.	Value (SBD\$)	No.	Value (SBD\$)	No.	Value (SBD\$)	No.	Value (SBD\$)	No.	Value (SBD\$)
Guadalcanal	50		38	1,098,348.20	11	496,143.00	4		23	
Malaita	45		34	1,421,788.70	5	297,025.45	7		22	
Makira	28		18	949,996.80	4	230,263.72	3		11	
Isabel	30		20	764,164.94	2	227,200.00	1		17	
Western	24		15	598,917.15	5	220,973.40	2		8	
Choiseul	18		13	603,617.00	2	15,470.00	6		5	
Central	22		8	389,404.00	2	79,447.54	3		3	
Temotu	2		1	180,000.00	1	180,000.00	0		0	
Renbel	1		1	100,000.00	1	100,000.00	1		1	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>11,172,013.00</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>6,625,853.79</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1,846,423.11</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1,900,000.00</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>4,777,530.66</b>



In 2008, a total of 220 project applications were received amounting to SBD\$11,172,013.00. Out of the projects applications received, 147 projects were approved with the amount of SBD\$6,625,853.79. With the 147 projects approved, only 33 projects were funded with SBD\$1,846,423.11 instead of 27 projects committed with SBD\$1,900,000.00. This means that six additional projects were funded to reach the total of 33 projects and funding amount was reduced to SBD\$1,846,423.11. Ninety projects amounting to SBD\$4,777,530.00 are still under processing and waiting approval for payments.

#### 4.1.1 2008 Approved Budget & Breakdown

Total budget under the 2008 Cocoa & Coconut development provision was SBD\$5 million only despite its initial total approval of SBD\$6 million. This means that the Division had made a commitment but has not been achieved according to plan.

Under guiding provisions, the Agriculture Planning & Land Use Division had established the Provincial distributions of Coconut and Cocoa Projects as follows;

Table 4.2: Budget Allocation and Approval per Province (*Refer to Appendix 3 on Page 59 - 61 presenting the list of Funded Project for 2008/2009*).

PROVINCES	PROPORTION %	BUDGET ALLOCATION (SBD\$)	TOAL APPROVAL (SBD\$)
Malaita	14	700,000	1,098,348.20
Guadalcanal	14	700,000	1,421,788.70
Makira/Ulawa	14	700,000	949,996.80
Isabel	14	700,000	764,164.94
Western	14	700,000	598,917.15
Choiseul	14	700,000	603,617.00
Central	5	250,000	389,404.00
Temotu	5	250,000	180,000.00
Renbel	0	0	100,000.00
Monitoring	6	300,000	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>6,625,853.79</b>

#### 4.1.2 Compliance to Budgetary Allocations

- Due to poor cash flow problem, some of the approved projects could not be funded according to the budgetary allocations.
- Projects were approved and selected on approved standards, criteria and guidelines.
- With high inflows of project applications during the year, many projects have to be moved to 2009 financial year.
- Attendance and participation by Divisional Heads in the screening process are done by a screening panel.
- Administration of project payments has to be consistent to approved amount aligned with approved award. Double checking to ensure proper provincial endorsements must be relevant to vetting coordination.

### 4.1.3 Key Constraints

- Late submission and assessment of projects for early processing and payments prior to December 2008.
- None or late payment of all projects committed under the 2008 Cocoa and Coconut Rehabilitation Project.
- Low Government revenue collection experienced since late 2008 continued to have adverse effects on non-payments to approved projects.
- Cabinet/Treasury Directive to suspend further project payments until further notice.
- Project budget allocations not consistent, realistic or committed to payments done.

### 4.1.4 Suggestions and Recommendations

- All project payment processing and facilitation needs to be independently administered by the MAL Accounts Division.
- Due endorsement and vetting by the Provincial Chief Field Officers and MAL Permanent Secretary should in the absence of screening be considered adequate to warrant approval for payment processing. This should apply only to projects not formally registered by the Projects Office, Agriculture Planning and Land Use Division or the Screening Committee.
- MAL Chief Accountant should ensure projects fully satisfied all project assessment criterions. Relevant endorsements done during screening must be complied through proper assessments of the originality of application and attached documents.
- All project applications must be formally registered and recorded by the Project Office prior to appraisals and screening.
- Project Coordination Office should be the legitimate administrator of all Cocoa & Coconut project applications through the MAL – PS and Director of Agriculture Planning & Land Use Division to ensure proper accounting and reporting of project matters and statistics are consistent.
- Establish a Cocoa & Coconut Project Office to administer and coordinate implementation of project development activities with independence, transparency and accountability similar to that of Rice and Oil Palm Development Projects.

## 4.2 NATIONAL RURAL RICE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (NRRDP)

### 4.2.1 Introduction:

Rice has recently become one of the major staple foods for a large majority of Solomon Islanders, and statistics have shown that Rice consumption will continue to increase every year. Climate change and the increasing demand for energy and fuel prices have caused a reduction in the production in the major Rice producers in the world.

The NRRDP started in 2006 and 2007 with 15 farming communities in six provinces of which they had already benefited from their produce. The NRRDP under the Agriculture Extension and Training Division had again been able to secure SBD\$2.6 million in the SIG Development Budget for 2008 to start with the Rice development programme.

### 4.2.2 Project Procedures and Guidelines

#### Appraisal Procedures

- Letter of intent from interested groups to CFO or PS – MAL.
- Extension services to carry out field assessment.
  - ✓ Land availability (free of disputes)
  - ✓ Manpower availability
  - ✓ Availability of water source
- Extension to draw up project proposal.
- Endorsement from CFO Provinces.
- Signing of MOU and Land Use Agreement.
- Sent to Head Quarter for final project approval.

#### Rice Cropping Calendar

January – April (*first crop*), May – August (*second crop*), September – December (*crop rotation*)

#### Duration of Project Assistance

- Year 1: Full Assistance
- Year 2: Completion of any outstanding support, Technical and mechanical support
- Year 3: Technical support only

#### Labor Subsidy Payment

- Land Clearance: *Virgin forest areas: SBD \$10,000.00 per ha, Secondary bush: SBD\$5,000.00 per ha and Grass lands: SBD\$3,000.00 per ha.*
- Planting: Contract (25 x 50 m) SBD\$300.00
- Weeding: Contract (25 x 50 m) SBD\$300.00
- Harvesting: Contract (25x 50 m) SBD\$400.00

### 4.2.3 Activities of 2008

- Procurement of equipment and materials for the existing 15 projects and Provincial monitoring tours.
- Work involved in the National Trade Show in July, and the Temotu Trade show in September.
- Government approved SBD\$25M as supplementary for the National Rural Rice Development Programme and work started. Agriculture extension services aggressively went into intensive efforts to try and implement the programme before December 2008.
- With the resources accrued from the supplementary budget; an urgent workshop was organized for all Chief Field Officers and Provincial Rice Coordinators.
- The extension services with coordination from the NRRDP were able to identify 43 projects both ongoing and newly interested projects into the Rice programme.
- The National Rice Workshop - A total of 120 participants attended the workshop except for Choiseul and Temotu provinces due to transport difficulties.
- The NRRDP had contributed to the livelihood of an estimated 3,000 people (Men, Women and Children).
- In 2008 a total of SBD\$1.975M went directly to the farming communities in the form of labour, subsidy payments and materials (accounted for 24 % of the SBD\$8,141,364.27) expended during the year.

### 4.2.4 Expenditure of Rice Funds

With four months to implement the Rice programme in 2008, all funds approved in the budget were committed, however only 29% of the approved funds were used. All the Payment Vouchers (PV) for the outstanding payments were returned to MAL to roll into the 2009 (January) budget.

Table 4.3: Budget and Expenditure of NRRDP 2008 Funds.

FUNDS	AMOUNT (SBD\$)	COMMITTED (SBD\$)	RECEIVED (SBD\$)
January - April	800,000.00	800,000.00	927,333.42
2008 Budget Allocation	2,600,000.00	2,600,000.00	2,439,231.95
Supplementary	25,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	4,774,798.90
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28,400,000.00</b>	<b>28,400,000.00</b>	<b>8,141,364.27</b>

Table 4.4: Summary of Cost Breakdown for the SBD\$25M.

ITEMS	% TO BUDGET	TOTAL COSTS (SBD\$)
Machineries	41	10,244,271.20
Farming Tools	2	453,062.00
Insecticides	2	441,230.40
Fertilizer	1	282,765.60
Petrol, Oil & Lubricant (P.O.L.)	4	1,047,860.40
Labour	6	1,575,000.00
Farm Infrastructure	4	1,100,000.00
Extension Support	3	690,000.00
Project Support	24	6,081,963.84
Total	-	21,916,153.44
Contingencies @ 14% Total	13	3,083,848.25
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25,000,001.69</b>

The actual for logistics and support under NRRDP budget and expenditure was SBD\$8,141,364.27 as shown in Table 4.3. Details can be referred to in the 2008 NRRDP report.

#### 4.2.5 Rice Importation

Table 4.5: Monthly Rice Importation from Foreign Countries.

DATE	IMPORTER	QTY (TONS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
February	Solrice	2.3	New South Wales
	Solrice	176	Papua New Guinea
	Solrice	0.35	Papua New Guinea
April	Solrice	2,092	Papua New Guinea
May	Solrice	135.2	Papua New Guinea
June	Solrice	5.4	Papua New Guinea
	Solrice	835	Papua New Guinea
	Solrice	874.4	Papua New Guinea
August	Solrice	1,209.2	Papua New Guinea
	Solrice	1,972.8	Papua New Guinea
September	Solrice	0.44	Papua New Guinea
October	AusPac	1.7	Hong Kong
	Solrice	0.95	Papua New Guinea
	Solrice	1,459.36	Papua New Guinea
November	Sol Ltd.	1,511.92	Papua New Guinea
	Harvest Pacific	220.9	VietNam
	Sol Ltd.	1,644.4	Papua New Guinea
December	Beauty Yuk	0.75	China
	QQQ Holdings	78	Papua New Guinea
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>11,011.87</b>	

#### 4.2.6 Man Power

Seventeen officers were directly involved with the National Rural Rice Development Programme;

Head Quarters: 8 Officers, Provinces: 9 Officers.

#### 4.2.7 Project Allocations and Sites

Details on Smallholders, Semi-Commercial and Commercial Rice Farms; refer to Appendix 2 on Pages 56 and 57. Further details on project sites (maps) can be accessed from the National Rural Rice Development Programme; Annual Report 2008 at the NRRDP Office.

Table 4.6: Assistance Received and Allocations.

PROVINCE	PROJECT STATUS	TYPES OF ASSISTANCE	BUDGET ALLOCATION (SBD\$)
Malaita (9 farms)	All Former Semi-commercial & Existing commercial in 120ha.	Labour Subsidy, Seeds, Tools, Machinery, Fuel, Building materials	3,044,781.96
Guadalcanal (7 farms)	Existing Smallholder, Former small holder, New, Existing commercial	Labour Subsidy, Seeds, Tools, Machinery, Fuel, Building materials	1,984,845.24
Central (3 farms)	New, Existing Smallholder	Labour Subsidy, Seeds	1,517,788.04
Choiseul (2 farms)	All new	Labour Subsidy, Seeds	1,410,522.96
Temotu (4 farms)	Semi-commercial, Existing commercial	Labour Subsidy, Seeds, Tools, Machinery, Fuel, Building materials	2,069,725.76
Isabel (12 farms)	Semi-commercial, New, Existing commercial	Labour Subsidy, Seeds, Tools, Machinery, Fuel, Building materials	4,890,771.68
Western (3 farms)	New, Existing commercial	Labour Subsidy, Seeds Tools, Machinery, Fuel, Building material	1,364,464.28
Makira (4 farms)	New & Existing commercial	Labour Subsidy, Seeds, Tools, Machinery, Fuel, Building material	2,481,136.24
RenBel (1 farm)	New	Labour Subsidy, Seeds, Tools, Machinery, Fuel	406,263.28
Project Support	Logistic Support, Heavy Plant Machinery, Processing and Marketing & Central Coordination		6,235,963.84
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>25,406,263.28</b>

#### 4.2.8 Progress on Field Development by Province

Within four months of the project implementation, the following Projects listed in Table 4.7 has been achieved.

Table 4.7: Project Implementation by Numbers and Area.

PROVINCES	NO. OF PROJECTS	TARGET AREA (ha)	LAND CLEARED (ha)	PLANTED (ha)	HARVESTED (ha)
Malaita	9	90	30	3.1	1
Guadalcanal	7	70	50	32	12.5
Makira	4	40	10	2	0
Western	3	30	30	15	5
Isabel	12	120	60	30	10
Choiseul	2	20	5	0.2	0
Central	3	20	6	0.2	0.1
Temotu	4	40	20	5	3
Renbel	1	10	5	0	0
Honiara City	1	10	5	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>31.6</b>

#### 4.2.9 Highlights of Important Activities in 2008.



*Rice Harvesting Ceremony at Don Bosco RTC, Tetere.*



*Irrigated Field Land Preparation Training, Folo, Isabel Province.*



*Paradise Project Rice Fields, Western Province.*



*Rice Planting at Tenaru Rice Project.*



*St. Martin's Rice Project, Guadalcanal Province.*



*Sape Rice Project, Guadalcanal Province.*



*Takila Rice Project, Temotu Province.*



*Rice Drying Takila Rice Project, Temotu Province.*

#### 4.2.10 Major Constraints Affecting the NRRDP

- Bureaucracies in the financial aspect of the programme.
- Land disputes in the customary lands.
- Lack of technical back-up in terms of an irrigation/ civil engineer.
- Lack of adequate post harvest and processing infrastructure and expertise.
- Limited availability of Rice germplasm.
- Lack of up-to-date information on the current trends in Rice production internationally.
- In adequate readily available supply and stock of Rice farming materials and equipments within the country.

### 4.3 NATIONAL OIL PALM DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

#### 4.3.1 Introduction

There are five (5) Oil Palm projects that are currently under the National Oil Palm Development Projects for Solomon Islands namely:

- Auluta Oil Palm
- Vangunu Oil Palm
- Choiseul Oil Palm
- Waisisi Oil Palm



- GPPOL – Out Growers

This section covers the activities undertaken during 2008 in regards to the implementation of the East Fataleka/Auluta Basin, the Waisisi, Vangunu and Choiseul Oil Palm Projects. Discussions include the development of Au Oil Palm Project in the Shortland Islands.

### 4.3.2 Activities and Achievements

The main activities carried out throughout the year.

ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENTS/REMARKS
National Agriculture Trade Show	Display of the Auluta Oil Palm Project, awareness programmes requested in the Project Design.
Design document	The document was designed for the project implementation.
Establishment of National Coordination Office	The office was opened and headed by George Boe as the National Coordinator and Margaret Paikai was transferred from Auki office as the Secretary. Advertisement of Project Managers for Waisisi, Choiseul and Shortland Oil Palm Projects.
Ordering of nursery equipment	Nursery equipment was ordered from Australia and arrived very late in the year for the establishment of Oil Palm nurseries.
Uninformed tour: Auluta Resource Owners Association	A group led by the President of the Association; Gabriel Tome came to Honiara to enquire about the progress of the Oil Palm project. Meeting was held with the MAL Officials.
Candidates for the post of Project Managers	Twelve candidates expressed interest for the post of Project Managers for Auluta, Choiseul and Vangunu Oil Palm Projects. Interviews were conducted and, Mr. Hugo Takabio was selected for the Auluta Project and Mr. Kemuel Satu for Vangunu Project.
Land case	Kwasa land was on dispute by Fau and Ro'ole tribes. The land issue was not resolved and expenses in the matter were not budgeted for under the project development. <i>The issue is outside the projects mandate and such assistance should not be entertained.</i>
Orientation tour to Auki	An orientation visit to the project. A number of areas were also identified for Oil Palm nursery during the visit and identified four areas through mapping on the potential sites.
Community work	Fera'abu community started with land clearing and tools for the work was arranged with LKP Hardware in Auki.
Shortlands Oil Palm Project	A group of Shortland: Famoia Trust Board had approached the National Coordination Office to engage someone to do a project design and feasibility studies on the Oil Palm Project. Daniel Fa'alimae had been engaged for that task.
Auluta new Project Manager	Induction and orientation for the new Project Manager of Auluta Oil Palm Project.

Project Managers document submission	Arrangement for Auluta and Vangunu Oil Palm Project Managers to provide their logistic supports for submission to the National Coordination Office.
Auluta Oil Palm Project ground breaking ceremony	The ground breaking ceremony of the Auluta Oil Palm Project was postponed to early February 2009 due to the first proposed date for 2008 was not possible.
Auluta land registration	The following lands were surveyed and completed by the end of December 2008. Auluta Basin - Ten lands were registered and five will be surveyed and registered in 2009.

Summary reports were also done on each of the Oil Palm Projects by the project managers in year 2008 based on their quarterly reports submitted.

#### **4.3.3 The East Fataleka/Auluta Basin Oil Palm Project.**

Auluta Oil Palm Development Project is in Malaita Province, covering the Auluta Basin in East Kwara'ae and most part of East Fataleka. At the transition of a new government (CNURA) in December 2007, the project was on halt in early 2008 while waiting for policy statement direction by the CNURA government on Oil Palm projects. In its Policy Statement, the Government has placed priority on developing the Auluta Oil Palm Project and halted other Oil Palm projects in other provinces to later dates.

One of the constraints to this project was the lack of project design document to guide the implementation. Government had also appointed a local consultant: KTC Consulting Limited to work on designing the document to guide the project in fast tracking the implementation process. This task was completed in four weeks. After comments on the document, it was later presented to the Cabinet and was endorsed but its implementation went slow.

Whilst continuing with the document design, surveying of the lands where the project is situated was also progressing well. There were 23 tribal lands that were already demarcated and surveying work was finally completed six months later.

#### **4.3.4 Problems Encountered**

- Dispute over land boundary: Fau and Gwalafu lands.
- Unauthorized trips by land owners to Honiara and no proper line of communication from the land owners to the MAL.
- Millions of dollars had been spend over the past three years on this project; however, implementation and progress had been slow with problems associated with land tenure issues and other logistics.

#### 4.3.5 Choiseul Oil Palm Project

This project is located in Choiseul Province. Progress on the project during the year was generally slow. The following has been done during the year:

- Mapping work showing the target areas
- Drawings of the earmarked development site
- Steps to bring the project to operational status
- Supporting documentation that shows
  - Memorandum of understanding signed by the 42 land owning tribes
  - Progress report and notes from New Britain Palm Oil Meeting
  - Research notes for the project
- Consolidation with land owners – several meetings were held with the land owning tribes to the project.
- Endorsement of the project: there has to be a simultaneous action in planning, strategizing administrative and surveying requirements needed to be done.
- Administrative back-up: make provisions for clearing of trees, processing of logs and marketing of timber.

#### 4.3.6 Vangunu Oil Palm Project

This project is located in the Western Province and three reports were received during the year on the Out Growers Scheme. Based on the 2008 report, the following had been highlighted.

##### (a) Investor and ownership: Sylvania Plantation Products Ltd. (SPPL)

- Merusu Host Estate (lot 14 & 16) for the Oil Palm Development, Infrastructures and Township: Identified for this purpose with the economic activities that are going on in the area. Houses and infrastructures were at a deteriorating condition and workers were waiting to be paid their redundancy packages.
- Merusu SPPL Oil Palm Development: SPPL Oil Palm development was seen as a failure due to lack of commitment by the investor, however out growers had been working very hard in maintaining good maintenance and field planting.
- Oil Palm Infrastructures: Has an office and incomplete staff houses. Other infrastructures were yet to be implemented such as; ports and industrial area, commercial area, housing estate, telecommunication, Oil Palm mill and road networks.
- Capital Oil Palm Investment: Since year 2000, 100% duty remission was granted to SPPL by the Government for importation of machines, equipment and tools, however, no such equipment and machines were at stock. Oil Palm Mill machines; according to the investor, they will be delivered in the first quarter of 2009 and installation in the second quarter of the same year. Processing and oil production should start immediately.
- Oil Palm Nursery: Irrigation is a real problem. Nursery seedlings: totaling 471,358 seedlings altogether.

### (b) Oil Palm Out Growers' Scheme.

Marovo Development Limited (MDL).

- MDL is supposed to be established and registered by the Vangunu indigenous land owners with their land been logged / unlogged by SPL purposely for the Oil Palm out grower's scheme.
- MDL is now seen by the land owners as another subsidiary arm of SPPL controlling their rights, benefits and the development of their land.

Merusu Out Growers' Scheme

- The out growers are enthusiastic to implement the scheme despite setback by SPPL and National Government little support.
- Constraints include: lack of tools and machineries, lack of financial support, lack of other equipment and infrastructures, non availability of chemicals, lack of transport and communication.
- Development has been progressing well.

Table 4.1: Out Growers

OUT GROWERS NAMES	LOT NO.	TOTAL AREA (ha)	AREA PLANTED (ha)	TO BE PLANTED (ha)
V.G Community	18	400	60	340
Wesley Community	9	200	20	180
Misa Community	19	10	10	0
Mokuana Community	3	100	10	90
Kataleana	Customary	100	0	100
Sumbolo	Customary	500	70	730
Soloso (North N. Georgia)	Customary	-	200	?
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>810</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>1,140</b>

#### 4.3.7 Sumbolo Out Growers Scheme

- 500 ha offered for Oil Palm development, 120 ha already cleared and 70 ha were already planted. Seedlings were obtained from Merusu main nurseries.
- Field work and planting had ceased since the laying off of two agriculturists by SPPL. Work was slow but continued and needs financial support.
- No proper road access to ease harvesting and other operations.

#### 4.3.8 National Government Support

- Vangunu Oil Palm Project and Out Growers progress were slow however; Government support will further improve the progress to a level that should boost the production in the near future.

#### 4.3.9 Recommendations/Suggestions

- The topography of the Vangunu land is undulating thus it needs huge investment capital from a developer. SPPL was not fully committed to the project for the past nine years added with low level of capacity to fully implement the project. A new investor is suggested to take on implementing the project with high capital investment capacity added with sound background experience in this sector.

- The incorporation of MDL is seen by land owners as a company same as SPPL since the land owners are not from Vangunu and such operations should be de-registered otherwise.
- Out growers were having problems with obtaining machines and other equipment and tools to help out in the clearing, terracing, road networks, land and seaport, communication and chemicals. It is suggested that the government should step in to assist the out growers.
- Transfer of seedlings from Merusu to Soloso Out Growers seemed impractical to implement. As such, it was suggested that nurseries be established at the appropriate sites. MAL Research plot was set-up at Sumbolo for fertilizers and pest control trials.
- The Vangunu Oil Palm Project had some achievements over the years due to little investor commitment. It is suggested that the government should also take some role in implementing the project.

For further details, consult the *2008 Annual Report on the Oil Palm Development Projects* at the National Coordination Office.

#### 4.3.10 Waisisi Oil Palm Project

The project is located on West A're A're, Malaita Province.

- Little progress in appointing acquisition officers to handle land matters.
- Visits had been made to the project.
- Land mobilization is at hold until the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey appoints officers to carry out the task.

#### 4.3.11 GPPOL (Out Growers)

Work with the out growers project involved maintenance of immature palms and new plantings. Project proposals were also submitted by farmers, appraised and paid. Payments were made to 22 out growers to help with their work. Monitoring and evaluation of farmers' achievements were ongoing during the year.

#### 4.3.12 National Oil Palm Project - Development Budget 2008

PROJECTS	2008 ESTIMATE (SBD\$)	EXPENDED (SBD\$)
Auluta Oil Palm Project	5,000,000	4,196,593
Vangunu Oil Palm Project	1,030,000	1,073,002
Waisisi Oil Palm Project	Waisisi, Choiseul and GPPOL Outgrowers shared SBD\$1M	1,958,454
Choiseul Oil Palm Project		
GPPOL-Out growers		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7,228,049</b>

## 4.4 NATIONAL CATTLE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

This is a National Project aimed at achieving the CNURA Government Rural Policy of improving the socio-economic activities and improved standard of living in the rural areas. In coordinating the National Project, the Livestock and Veterinary Division was mandated to administer the Project.

The progress on the National Cattle Development Project had been very slow and no implementation had been done so far. A total of SBD\$22M was requested to implement the project, however, SBD\$11.4M was awarded but the amount was not enough to implement the project. The Division concerned was still waiting for the outstanding amount of SBD\$10.4M to be approved from the National Government before work can start. The idea was to import cattle from Australia for breeding purposes by the Livestock and Veterinary Division before herds can be given to the interested farmers.

## 4.5 SMALL LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

There were enquiries by farmers for financial assistance from the Division which was made possible for the establishment and development of small livestock projects (pigs and poultry). The Honey Bee Development Project was however approved, and procured and released through the Agriculture Planning & Land Use Division.

Government Small Livestock Support Projects were funded under the Division's recurrent budget but funds were not enough for the total projects submitted. Selection was based on the criterion outlined below of the approved and implemented projects:

- Should be an existing farmer has at least 30% input into the project.
- Assessment report of the project by the officers.
- Endorsement from Chief Field Officer, Livestock Officers from the provinces.

### 4.5.1 Government Small Livestock Support Funds Spending.

Table 4.3: Government Livestock Support.

NO.; PROJECT TYPE/TITLES	PROJECT LOCATION	MATERIALS	AMOUNT SPEND (SBD\$)
2 Piggery Project	Guadalcanal	Feeds	24,160.00
7 Poultry Project	Guadalcanal	Feeds & D.O.C	42,833.00
3 Poultry Project	Honiara – Peri-Urban	Materials & Feeds	20,887.50
2 Piggery Project	Honiara – Peri-Urban	Materials & Feeds	15,832.00
1 Piggery Project	Rennel (RenBel)	Materials & Stocks	30,548.50
2 Poultry Project	Bellona (RenBel)	Feeds & D.O.C	15,892.00
1. Poultry Project	Western Province	Feeds & Materials/stock	9,129.00
1. Hugo Zoti Piggery Project	Isabel Province	Material & Feeds	11,611.00
1. Sebelea Piggery Project	Central Province	Materials	2,513.00
1. Jeff Piggery Project	Malaita	Feeds & Medication	9,500.00
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>182,459.00</b>

#### 4.5.2. Honey Development Programme

The Honey Bee Development Programme had implemented some of its activities that were important with the aims and objectives of the years Livestock Corporate Plan. The funding of SBD\$230,527.00 was made available and a three month programme was allocated and started with assisting projects in some parts of the country. The Honeybee Development Projects were also selected on the criteria of locations free of bee parasites or sites seriously infected with the Asian Honey Bee pest.

#### 4.5.3 National Honey Bee Surveillance

Honeybee Survey was conducted in the Western and Malaita Provinces during 2008. This was to re-establish an up-to-date record on beehives and bee farmers in the country. The importance of the survey was to establish the adverse effects of the serious pests and disease outbreak in the country (mainly caused by Asian Bees).

Table 4.4: Honey Bee Survey Details.

PROVINCE	NO. FARMERS	TOTAL NO. OF HIVES
Western	22	105
Malaita	52	100

#### 4.5.4 Honey Project Assistances.

Honey as a product is seen to be a profitable commodity in the rural areas for income generation. There is provision for honey production in the rural and urban market outlets but the positive impact is yet to be experienced by the struggling farmers. Funds available were allocated to the existing bee farmers for improvement and further expansion of their beehives and also the supply of Honey Bee stock to other organization and interested individuals.

Table 4.5: Projects Submitted by Provinces.

NAME OF PROVINCE	NO. OF APPLICATIONS
Isabel	2
Malaita	5
Makira	1
Temotu	2
RenBel	1
Western Province	2
Choiseul	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>

#### 4.5.5 Funds and Expenses

Table 4.6: Expenses Incurred in October to December 2008.

DETAILS	AMOUNT (SBD\$)
Survey	29,900.00
Training	61,255.00
Allowances	4,200.00

Stationeries	4665.00
Bee Materials	38,300.00
Publication	14,000.00
Office Equipment	11,900.00
Reimbursement	3,355.00
Bee Equipment	54,550.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>222,125.00</b>

#### 4.5.6 Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research (ACIAR) Research Trial

The ACIAR Research Programme will continue for three years and the project will be completed in May 2010. Since the establishment of this project in 2007, most of the tasks involved have been on sugar syrup application to attract feral colonies (Asian Bees) and establish new colonies to new hives. In 2008, the honeybee team traveled to Western and around Guadalcanal Provinces to collect samples of feral (Asian Bees) colonies and mite, *Varroa jacobsonii*. The samples were collected and further diagnosed and analyzed at the CSIRO Laboratory in Australia. At the end of 2008, chemical *Fipronil* was applied on samples to kill the feral bees. The effect of *Fipronil* on the trial was successful and monitoring is still continuing. All funding of the research programme comes from ACIAR.

#### 4.5.7 Suggestion/Recommendations

The Honeybee Development Project had provided significant assistance towards the rebuilding of the Honeybee industry. The implementation of this project started quite late but some activities were successfully completed in two provinces. Distribution of bee materials and equipment will be dispersed to Provinces as soon as the materials are received. The programme is expected to support other important honeybee development, especially in:

- Continuing to conduct artificial insemination to improve bee strains in the country for improved bee production.
- Continuation with trainings for Bee Keepers.
- Continuation of bee surveillance and registration of Bee Keepers.
- Provision of distributing bee materials and equipment to Bee Farmers.

#### 4.5.5 Farm visits

Apart from the normal extension work programme from Provincial Livestock Officers, there are number of visits done to the livestock farms in and around Honiara town. Visits were mainly with relation to pig and poultry farmers who were advised on basic husbandry and management aspects so as to improve production and animal health.



Layer –Poultry Farm at Tasahe.



Local Pig owned by a farmer.



## CHAPTER 5: DONOR/AGENCIES FUNDED DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

This chapter summarizes the various development projects that were funded by donor agencies under various Divisional work programmes, activities and the successes achieved in 2008. Some of the programmes that were funded under the donor agencies were designated to the various divisions within MAL.

DONOR	DIVISIONS	PROJECT TYPE/S
1. Rural Development Programme (RDP) EU, AusAID & World Bank	All Departments	Enhancement of Service Delivery through Logistics, Training, On-farm trials, M & E and Biodiversity
2. FAO Projects/FAO Telefood/ Regional Food Security	Agriculture Extension & Training, Agriculture Research	Food Security, Productions and Trials
3. Improving Plant Protection Services in Solomon Islands (IPPSI)	Agriculture Extension & Training	Training of Farmers
4. Food and Agriculture Organizations (FAO) & Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)	Agriculture Quarantine, Agriculture Research	Development of Sustainable Agriculture in the Pacific (DSAP) Plant Protection Research, PRA workshops
5. United Nations Development Programmes (UNDP)	Agriculture Research	Sustainable Land Management Systems
6. The World Vegetable Center (AVRDC)	Agriculture Research	Vegetable Research Trials
7. Potato International Center (Centro Internaciol de la Papa – [CIP])	Agriculture Research	Sweet Potato Trials

### 5.1 RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (RDP)

The amalgamation of the Rural Development Programme (RDP) into MAL was planned and approved in 2006 and since then preparation for the implementation including training for field staff on Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) continued until December 2008. The programme is currently fully supporting four provinces namely Temotu, Malaita, Western and Choiseul. It is envisaged that the full implementation of the programme will commence in 2009.

The purpose of RDP is to improve agricultural services to smallholders. These services have been unsuccessful because of insufficient resources for R&D, staff development, operating costs and logistical support at the provincial level. The result has been disappointing for both agricultural service staff and villagers who mostly had nowhere else to find assistance. The aim of RDP is to reverse this situation and create one that will make smallholders have access to up-to-date technical and market information services, provincial staff have satisfactory careers, so that MAL can fulfill its obligations to Government and the people in partnership with churches, NGOs, private sector, and overseas partners. The RDP will bring about SBD\$50M in budgetary and various technical support to agricultural services over 5 years. The funding does not support production sector (crops, livestock) or any geographical focus but focuses on providing services to smallholders. For this reason, 56% of funds are reserved for expenditures in the provinces with the balance to be used to upgrade and support the provincial programmes. While 46% of the expenditures will be used for investment items, 54% will be earmarked for operating costs to ensure their full use is made. This will be the first part of a longer programme until the rebuilding process is substantially complete. This funding will finance capacity building and service delivery.

- Capacity building consists of provision of office accommodation and housing in remote areas, vehicles, boats, office support and other physical goods needed to do the work. It also includes training and other professional development as well as technical assistance in crop R&D, livestock husbandry, quarantine protection, crop and market information, supervision of field work, and management of all these.
- Service delivery consists of bringing these services to the community at all levels. The component will provide budget for salaries, travel costs and allowances, office O&M, fuel and maintenance for vehicles and equipment, and for field implementation of on-farm research, participatory extension, livestock activities, plant protection, agricultural and market information and related activities.

## **5.2 DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE IN THE PACIFIC (DSAP)**

### **5.2.1 Introduction**

The DSAP project in 2008 was administered by the Research Division of MAL. The programme is funded under the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and The Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) which aims at carrying out research projects on site with identified farmers in the Solomon Islands.

The summary below highlights the tasks carried out from January 2008 to mid July 2008. It also highlights activities that were carried out to address issues that were identified in Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) workshops conducted on selected sites, namely Guadalcanal, Makira, Simbo and Malaita.

### **5.2.2 Makira and Simbo Sites**

There was very little work carried out on Makira and Simbo sites during the period.

### **5.2.3 Guadalcanal Site**

#### ***Water Melon Fruit Fly Trials***

Water melon was selected as a sample crop to try and address problems identified in the PRA conducted in the Guadalcanal plains. Problems identified by the farmers were mainly on marketing, financial management and pests especially fruit flies. First field trials in 2007 were on melon fruit fly and melon crop management. This was carried out with five farmer groups with each group managing a replicate of four treatments on each site. Heavy rains at the end of the year have destroyed this crop and no produce was marketed.

The difficulty in getting farmers to participate in the trials and flash floods led to the reduction in the number of farmer groups. One hectare of land was planted with water melon trial and the crop was due for harvesting at the end of July.

#### ***Water Melon Varietal and Management Plots***

Farmers in the Guadalcanal plains lack water melon good management practices. Melon crops were observed to be planted at very close spacing, and were left to grow without pruning and proper

management. This led to very small fruits, waste of seeds and high infestation by fruit flies and other pests, and diseases. An activity was aimed at introducing new management practices to water melon growers. Four farmer groups were collaborated with the project in water melon management and varietal observation. The water melon varieties planted were China Baby and Frontier.



*DSAP NC and Assistant GREA pruning melon fruit fly trials while participating farmer looks on. (Photo: D. Wagatora, DSAP GREA).*

#### 5.2.4 Malaita Sites

Work continues to progress on soil improvement programmes on the Busurata and Dala sites. The Dala site was administered by the extension officers in collaboration with farmers, while the Busurata site was managed by a leading farmer, Mr. Lionel Liumae. Concentrations on both sites are on soil improvement through the use of *Mucuna*, a leguminous creeping plant. Farmers in the Busurata area had seen improvement brought about by *Mucuna* and alley cropping in improving soil fertility, as such the number of farmers adopting the programme increased.

The project participated in the National Trade and Agriculture Show with the help of staff and farmers from Malaita DSAP site. The group with the assistance of the Extension Division Officers showed products and work that were carried out on degraded lands at Busurata in the Central Highlands of Malaita. Products from these farmers were displayed in the Extension Division stall and farmers were able to emphasize the need for good soil management. *Mucuna* was highlighted in the programme as a legume that could be used to rejuvenate used soils and examples on the ability of this legume to enrich the soil was displayed. Their participation was a highlight during the agriculture day.



*DSAP participating farmer Lionel Liumae (with hat) displaying Products from the soil improvement programme at Busurata at the National Trade and Agriculture Show.*

## 5.2.5 Collaborative Activities with Other Regional Organizations

- **Regional Visits**

A team of three Technical Officers, Bernadette Masianini, Librarian and DSAP Information Technologist visited the Solomon Islands from May 19 – 26, 2008. During their visit they trained new recruits for the agriculture library and the resource centre on Malaita on library management and cataloguing. They also assisted in setting-up the MAL library and trained some of the staff on brochure and poster production.

- **Final GREA Workshop Nandi**

The project held its final Graduate Research Extension Assistant (GREA) meeting at Tanoa Hotel in Nandi from April 9 – 11, 2008. The workshop brought together GREAs from sixteen countries throughout the region to work together in:

- Presenting progress report on respective countries.
- Developing an exit strategy for the project.
- Developing a handbook based on GREA experiences through the region.

- **Country Report**

Solomon Islands GREAs presented a country paper during the meeting. The paper highlighted the progress of the project and problems faced in executing DSAP project in Solomon Islands. It also highlighted areas of stakeholder participation.

- **Exit Strategy**

The workshop also worked on developing exit strategy for individual countries since the project is about to finish. Countries that have entered in the first phase of the programme will exit at the end of 2008 while countries that have entered on the second phase of the programme will exit in 2009.

- **Participatory Handbook**

GREAs also work together on developing a handbook on participation based on experiences of DSAP GREAs throughout the region. This handbook when developed would be a useful asset to participatory development workers in the region as most books on participatory development are based on African and Asian experiences.

## 5.3 IMPROVED PLANT PROTECTION IN SOLOMON ISLANDS (IPPSI)

Improved Plant Protection in Solomon Islands [IPPSI] is a programme funded under ACIAR and coordinated by SPC and is implemented by MAL. It has established field trials on Guadalcanal, Malaita and hopefully will spread out to other provinces later in the year, 2008. Most trials were conducted on crop protection and trainings on pest controls were conducted to farmers. There was progressive work since its existence.

## 5.4 SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

### 5.4.1 Project Tour: Sustainable Land Management

There was a high level delegation that toured Malaita Province (Auki & Manaoba community). The visit was to familiarize officers, stakeholders and the Provincial authorities on Land Management Systems used.

Tasks during the tour include:

- Awareness workshops for the two communities.
- Identification of problems & solutions which includes PRA.
- Women's participation and cultural interaction.

Conclusions

- The Provincial Governments accept responsibilities and give its support for the project especially the Agriculture Division.
- The Provincial Agricultural personnel have displayed high enthusiastic participation with interests and wish to pursue continuity of the project to alternative land use management.
- The communities have realistically realized the problems they already encountered with their land and have expressed potential for taking ownership of the project.
- The community already has an existing working committee in partnership with other working associated projects (KGA, Nutrition Programme).

### 5.4.2 Project Title: Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management (CBSLM) in the Solomon Islands

UNDP appointed a Project Manager and a Project Assistant in mid September 2008 for the Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management Project.

- The CBSLM project is now fully established in MAL, an office space with stationeries and office equipment installed.
- A cordial working relationship is established between SLM project staff and MAL staff especially within the research department directly responsible for the SLM project.
- Establishment of SLM project contacts are in three provinces, Malaita in Auki and Malu'u, Guadalcanal at GP Office and Guadalcanal Plains, and Western Province in Gizo, Ringi and Munda.

Table 5.1: Progress of the working activities toward intended outputs.

INTENDED OUTPUTS:	
Activities	Specific Actions
Recruitment of Project Manager & Project Assistant	UNDP recruited C. Kelly (PM) & F. Kwakwala (PA)
Establishment of SLM Office at MAL	Establishment with MAL
Develop SLM Awareness and Promotion Flyer	Developed and Pre-tested during the SLM awareness trip to Gizo / Ringi/ Kolombangara/ Munda/ Noro

<b>INTENDED OUTPUTS:</b>	
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Specific Actions</b>
Recruitment of Project Manager & Project Assistant	UNDP recruited C. Kelly (PM) & F. Kwakwala (PA)
Establishment of SLM Office at MAL	Establishment with MAL
Appointment and Contract of Local Consultant, Dr. M.Wairiu	Appointment of Dr. Morgan Wairiu to review the SLM Project document programme activities, SLM project staff, Ministry of Agriculture for input and discussion
Development of SLM News Letter	Write-up of the Newsletter with input from MAL & UNDP and Release newsletter to all stake holders of SLM associates and schools
Development of SLM Awareness and Promotion	Develop 2009 SLM Calendar and submitted to comment from UNDP & MAL and Seeking Quotations
Community Consultation meeting (Auki & Malu'u)	Promotion and Awareness of NAP/SLM project and meet with Agriculture personnel in Auki and Malu'u to establish contacts for SLM in Auki & Malu'u and conduct two awareness workshops in Auki and Malu'u
Community Consultation Meeting (Gizo & Ringi) (KFPL) an ongoing logging operation	Promotion and Awareness of NAP/SLM project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-tested and distribution of SLM Flyer</li> <li>• Establish contacts for SLM, Gizo and Ringi</li> <li>• Conduct a one day Awareness workshop with Ilitona Community in Kolombangara</li> </ul>
Community on Guadalcanal Plains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish contacts with Agriculture personnel</li> <li>• Promotion and Awareness for NAP/SLM</li> <li>• Conduct one day Awareness workshop for Dova Community</li> </ul>
SLM /MAL travel to Vangunu & Chubikopi area intended for Palm Oil development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture personnel conducted one awareness workshop for Vangunu and Chubikopi community</li> </ul>

Other activities include awareness on raising materials and social marketing:

- Production of SLM general brochure
- Pre tested & distributed Gizo, Ringi, Munda, Seghe, Vangunu, Chubikopi and SLM Office
- Production of first copy SLM Newsletter
- Production of SLM 2009 Calendar (in draft)
- Press release of SLM Project Activities (National Express News Paper (October 2008))

Awareness training activities were organized for local communities, the public, government agencies and schools in Malaita, Guadalcanal and Western Province. They had also conducted six Community Awareness Workshops. The workshop is part of MAL's progressive activities on National Action Plan (NAP).

## **5.5 FAO PROJECTS/TELEFOOD PROJECTS**

The FAO projects in the South Pacific Region; including Solomon Islands, cover crop production (vegetable and tropical fruit production), food processing (fruit and food processing & value added trainings), fisheries & aquaculture and livestock (livestock production). These projects amount to a total of USD\$3.675M. Other areas of support from FAO includes policy support, research & development, livestock improvement and land use.

The following projects were approved and funded.

- Biti Lapa Poultry Free Ranging Project – USD\$7,313.00

- Aluta Honey Project – USD\$3,516.00
- Southern Hill poultry project – USD\$8,825.00

Further assessments on these projects are yet to be done.

**Other programmes that could be utilized during the year were;**

- Input supply to vulnerable populations under the initiative on soaring food prices
- Formulation of a National Agricultural Development Policy
- Technical Assistance in support of Regional Programme for Food Security

Further new areas for assistance includes: Cattle Breeding, Agriculture Surveillance & Monitoring, Additional Support for Food Processing Facility, Capacity building for Land Use Development, Fresh Water Aquaculture Development, Capacity building for research and development including on-farm trials, Livestock feed meals, Expansion of Food Laboratory and Training, and Slaughter House facilities.

## **5.6 REGIONAL FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMME**

Under the FAO Technical Cooperation Programme in Supporting the Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood Programme for the Pacific Islands of USD\$270,780.00, USD\$200,000.00 was given towards the Flood Victims of North West Guadalcanal to assist them in Food and other relief supplies. The supplies include; Tools, Equipment, Seeds, Materials and Technical Assistance.

Under the same programme the following can be done for Solomon Islands.

- Pacific Regional Crops Improvement Programme
- Support to the regional programme for food security in the Pacific Islands countries
- Food processing development

## **5.7 VILLAGE CHICKEN FEED TRIAL**

The Village Chicken Feed Trial was undertaken under the supervision of the Livestock and Veterinary Division. The Project was completed and ceased in early 2008.

## **5.8 AVRDC – THE WORLD VEGETABLE CENTER**

### **5.8.1 Project Title: Integrated Crop Management Package for Sustainable Smallholder Gardens in the Solomon Islands**

This project was funded by the Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research (ACIAR). The World Vegetable Center (AVRDC) was the commissioner organisation and the Agriculture Research Division within MAL is the main collaborator/implementer.

This technical report is the result of activities carried out by MAL on Guadalcanal, Malaita and Makira provinces. Three major activities were carried out by the MAL: (1) Participating in workshops organized by AVRDC (The World Vegetable Center); (2) Distributing vegetable seed varieties, and (3) Establishing varietal evaluation trials.

MAL is the main distributor of vegetable seeds to selected farmers and stakeholders.

Field trials were established on the Agriculture Training Centers (On-Station) and on Farmers' Fields (On-Farm) on Guadalcanal, Malaita and Makira Provinces.

### Establishing Varietal Evaluation Trials on Vegetables

ACTIVITIES	Province	Vegetable Type	Variety Name	ACHIEVEMENTS
Establishing Varietal Evaluation trials	Malaita	Choy sum	1. BC07 2. BC04 3. BC49 4. Check	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The germination rate was very high for all the varieties. The seedlings were very healthy</li> <li>All the introduced varieties perform better than the local check variety</li> </ul>
		Packchoi	1. BP05 2. BP07 3. BP31 4. White stem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduced varieties perform better than white stem, even though in Dala Agriculture Training Center soils have low fertility</li> </ul>
	Makira	Onion	1. AC319 2. TA377 3. AC726	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only two varieties (AC319 and TA377) germinated</li> <li>Germination rate is good</li> </ul>
	Guadalcanal	Packchoi	1. Green stem 2. Kwan moon 3. BP07 4. BP31 5. BP32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seeds were sown in the nursery</li> </ul>
			2. Choy sum	1. Check 2. BC09 3. BC47 4. BC07
		3. Tomato	1. CLN 2777H 2. CH154	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seeds were sowed in the nursery</li> </ul>
		4. Eggplant	1. 6272 2. Extra long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seeds were sowed in the nursery</li> </ul>



*Onion seedlings for evaluation trials.*



*Choy sum plants used in the evaluation trials.*

#### 5.8.2 Seed Distribution



Seeds of Yard long bean, Pumpkin, Sweet Pepper, Hot Pepper, Tomato, Eggplant, Squash, Bitter gourd, Ivy gourd, Pakchoi, Choy sum and Chinese cabbage were distributed to farmers and other collaborator of this project in Malaita, Makira and Guadalcanal. The following are the farmers and stakeholders MAL distributed seeds to:

- Farmers: Lionel Liiumae, Jimi Misuga, Mathew Mese and Dala farmers
- Stakeholders: Don Bosco Rural Training Centre (Tetere), Vois Blong Mere Solomons, and Kastom Gaden Association

### 5.8.3 Workshops organized

Two workshops were held. The first was on statistics and experimental design and second was on Integrated Crop, Soil and Pest Management. Six staff from MAL attended the first workshop and each of the participants received a Certificate, a copy of the Training Guide, Experimental Design, Analysis of Variance, Cropstat and a copy of Cropstat software on CD. The second workshop was attended by six staff also from MAL and each participant received a Certificate with handouts and notes on Integrated Crop, Soil and Pest Management.



*Workshop participants on Integrated Crop, Soil and Pest Management.*



*Seed packaging for distribution.*

### Future Work

- Establishing bulking plots for seed production
- Prepare leaflets for vegetables that are grown in Solomon Islands
- Repeat unsuccessful trials
- Continue with the remaining AVRDC project activities

## 5.9 International Potato Center (Centro Internaciol de la Papa – [CIP])

Twenty top local varieties were selected from the survey and trials done by Kastom Gaden Association, and were send to Queensland, Australia in 2007. These varieties were again requested and send to Australia in August 2008. Using these popular varieties, trials have been conducted through controlled varieties using ten local varieties.

Three large screen houses were constructed and used by the main partners of CIP in the Solomon Islands. The materials were brought in from Australia and six other smaller nets were used in the trial by MAL and Don Bosco Rural Training Center, Tetere. Nineteen SPC varieties of Sweet Potato were used after completion of the three large screen houses build at MAL, KGA and Don Bosco Rural Training Center, Tetere. The tissue cultured Pathogen Tested (PT) plants were raised at MAL Quarantine shade before sourced to the Partners for plant material multiplication. The numbers of trials were conducted in Malaita, Guadalcanal and other provinces in collaboration with KGA.

The initial trainings were convened in 2008; known as PT Scheme of Sweet Potato Production Training. The collaborators that attended the trainings were stakeholders and key Sweet Potato Farmers on the Guadalcanal Plains. Other activities include; preparation for the Farmer Field School (FFS) training in 2009, while Stakeholders and Extension Department of MAL Staff also attended the initial implementation of the Curriculum and Training Scheme Programme.

## CHAPTER 6: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>st</sup> DECEMBER 2008.

#### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

This report gives an outline of the actual income and expenditure for the year ended 31 December 2008. The report is divided into four sections; section one looks at aggregate expenditure per category of expenditure; the second on personal emoluments; third on utilities and other expenditures and the fourth on income.

#### 6.2 OVERVIEW OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE REPORT

The Parliament approved SBD\$17,724,206.00 as the 2008 Recurrent Expenditure Budget. This comprised of SBD\$7,738,592.00 in Personal Emoluments, SBD\$2,268,680.00 in utilities and SBD\$7,716,934.00 in other Recurrent Expenditure. The total expenditure for Personal Emolument (PE), Utilities and Other Recurrent Expenditure (ORE) is SBD\$8,128,229.00, SBD\$1,698,233.00 and SBD\$7,184,823.00 respectively for the financial year. On the other hand, Parliament had also approved an income of SBD\$1,092,534.00 anticipated on Quarantine. However, the actual income total on Quarantine is SBD\$1,076,099.00 for the financial year. In general, there were no major variances between annual provision and actual income, and expenditure figures. This is because internal control was strengthened and implemented accordingly to Financial Instruction, Regulations, Procedures and Orders.

Table 6.1: 2008 Summary of Expenditure against the Approved Provisions of Personal Emolument, Utilities and Other Recurrent Expenditures.

EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	ANNUAL PROVISION (SBD\$)	TOTAL EXPENDITURE (SBD\$)	VARIANCE (SBD\$)	TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE AS % OF ANNUAL PROVISION
Personal Emolument	7,738,592	8,128,229	(389,629)	105
Utilities	2,268,680	1,698,233	570,447	75
Other Recurrent	7,716,934	7,184,823	532,114	93
<b>TOTAL RECURRENT BUDGET</b>	<b>17,724,206</b>	<b>17,011,185</b>	<b>712,932</b>	<b>96</b>

#### 6.3 PERSONAL EMOLUMENT (PE)

The overall expenditure on wages and salaries for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2008 was SBD\$8,128,299.00. This is 105% of annual Personal Emolument provision. The annual provision of Personal Emolument is lower than actual Personal Emolument because MAL had new recruitments, certain promotions and increments and overtimes due to high volume of work commitments. Further, MAL had not adequately provided for Personal Emolument in the budget. It is therefore important to provide adequate funds for PE in the forthcoming budget. This trend also calls for policy reviews on human resource as clearly wages and salaries for the MAL are very high.

Table 6.2: Personal Emolument.

DIVISIONS	ANNUAL PROVISIONS (SBD\$)	TOTAL EXPENDITURE (SBD\$)	VARIANCE (SBD\$)
Head Quarter	2,765,687	2,379,669	386,018
Livestock	308,508	696,820	(388,317)
Research	698,571	810,711	(112,140)
Quarantine	978,804	1,100,667	(121,863)
Information	-	-	-
Planning	42,223	288,961	246,730
Extension	2,944,804	2,851,401	93,403
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,738,592</b>	<b>8,128,229</b>	<b>(389,629)</b>

## 6.4 EXPENDITURES

### 6.4.1 Expenditure on Utilities

The expenditure on utilities has been well contained during the year. The annual provision for utilities is SBD\$2,268,680.00 and expenditure for the year is SBD\$1,698,233.00 representing 75% utilization. The reason for the well containment on utilities is MAL had adequately provided for utilities in the budget and improves on internal controls.

Table 6.3: Utilities Utilization Rate.

EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	ANNUAL PROVISION (SBD\$)	TOTAL EXPENDITURE (SBD\$)	VARIANCE (SBD\$)
Electricity & Gas	1,968,327	588,867	1,379,460
Telephone & Faxes	224,328	1,040,531	(816,203)
Water	76,025	68,835	7,190
<b>TOTAL UTILITIES</b>	<b>2,268,680</b>	<b>1,698,233</b>	<b>570,447</b>

### 6.4.2 Other Recurrent Expenditure (ORE)

The Other Recurrent Expenditure annual provision for the year compares favorably with actual spending. The total expenditure on Other Recurrent Expenditure is 93% of the funding. The reason for the lower ORE is because internal controls were strengthened and implemented accordingly to Financial Instructions, Regulations, Procedures and Orders.

Table 6.4: Other Recurrent Expenditure.

DIVISION	ANNUAL PROVISION (SBD\$)	TOTAL EXPENDITURE (SBD\$)	VARIANCE (SBD\$)
HQ & Administration	2,300,109	2,224,112	75,998
Livestock	867,051	760,700	106,351
Research	309,866	259,739	50,127
Quarantine	1,083,996	1,056,657	27,324
Information	-	-	-
Planning	342,618	309,305	33,313
Extension	2,813,294	2,574,310	238,985
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,716,934</b>	<b>7,184,823</b>	<b>532,114</b>

### 6.4.3 Summary of Recurrent and Development Budget Spending

Table 6.7: Recurrent Budget Spending by Division.

DIVISIONS	BUDGET (SBD\$)	EXPENDED (SBD\$)	AVAILABLE (SBD\$)
HQ & Administration	8,290,977.00	7,151,797.00	1,139,181.00
Agriculture Information Unit			
Agriculture Planning and Land Use	566,000.00	740,931.00	-174,931.00
Agriculture Extension and Training	5,601,003.00	6,502,990.00	-901,987.00
Agriculture Quarantine	2,172,519.00	2,602,448.00	-429,929.00
Livestock and Veterinary	1,262,963.00	1,708,905.00	-445,942.00
Agriculture Research	1,338,770.00	1,302,151.00	36,619.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,232,232.00</b>	<b>20,009,222.00</b>	<b>-776,990.00</b>

Table 6.8: Development Budget Spending by Division.

DIVISIONS	BUDGET (SBD\$)	EXPENDED (SBD\$)	AVAILABLE (SBD\$)
Cocoa & Coconut Projects	5,000,000.00	1,405,615.00	3594,385.00
Rice Projects (NRRDP)	27,678,000.00	8,038,147.00	19,639,853.00
National Cattle Development Project	11,465,000.00	1,067,629.00	10,397,371.00
Small Livestock Projects	230,527.00	157,100.00	73,427.00
Oil Palm Projects	7,030,000.00	7,228,049.00	- 198,049.00
Field Experimentation Stations	1,200,000.00	857,109.00	342,891.00
National Coffee Production	0	522,190.00	-522,190.00
GAS & Repair to Fumigation	800,000.00	532,559.00	267,441.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>53,403,527.00</b>	<b>19,808,398.00</b>	<b>33,595,129.00</b>

## 6.5 INCOME

The total income collected has been forthcoming as anticipated in the annual projection for the year. The Total Income collected is 98% of the annual provision. This is because MAL had improved and pursues further internal controls on revenue collection to account for better service delivery to the people.

Table 6.5: Income Statement.

INCOME CATEGORY	ANNUAL PROVISION (SBD\$)	TOTAL INCOME (SBD\$)	VARIANCE (SBD\$)	TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME AS % OF A/PROVISION
Fees and Charges	11,300	1,225	10,076	11
Quarantine/Fumigation	1,080,000	1,074,434	5,566	99
Pesticide Registration	1,234	440	794	64
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>1,092,534</b>	<b>1,076,099</b>	<b>16,436</b>	<b>98</b>

Table 6.6: Budget Performance 2008.

DIVISION	REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	Final Budget (SBD\$)	Actual (SBD\$)	Final Budget (SBD\$)	Actual (SBD\$)
Headquarters and Administration	0	0	2,441,333	4,956,364
Agriculture Planning	0	0	0	2,151
Extension & Training	0	0	2,549,943	207,770
Quarantine	520,000	584,418	841,056	519,559
Veterinary & Livestock	3,000	0	1,003,333	249,071
Research	27,000	100	705,844	1,287,954
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>547,000</b>	<b>584,518</b>	<b>7,541,509</b>	<b>7,222,869</b>

## 6.6 SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall expenditures on recurrent budget have been 96% in the year; however, budget process is incomplete without monitoring and evaluation. It is therefore recommended that a programme should be in place to strengthen monitoring and internal controls.

Personal Emolument - PE annual provision is lower than actual Personal Emolument, it is recommended to improve not only compliance but also to provide data in timely manner for reconciliation and to provide adequate funds in the forthcoming budget. The actual income total is 98% of the annual projection, however, it is recommended that MAL needs to pursue further options to increase and improve revenue collection to account for better service delivery.

## 6.7 CONCLUSION

The overall expenditure for the year is 96% of its annual provision, at this rate of expenditure, Annual Expenditure targets is mostly met. However, there is need to comprehensively assess and reconcile the Personal Emolument budget for the year. The revenue collected have been forthcoming as anticipated and therefore MAL needs to pursue further options to increase and improve revenue collection for the government to account for better service delivery to its people.

## CHAPTER 7: CONCLUDING REMARKS

The Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock Annual Report shows the key activities and achievements of the Government's Agriculture Policies, Objectives and Strategies aimed at improving rural livelihood and socio-economic development. The achievements of the 2008 work plans were based on the 2008 – 2010 Corporate Plan of MAL, therefore this plan should guide all targeted tasks that will be achieved over the three year period.

MAL Organizational structure sets the foundation for proper lines of communication, authority, commands and power. It links various tasks and how they are administered through the structure and implementation by officers. The structure also guides other administrative duties and signals if there is a need for recruitments, confirmations and promotions. Also with monitoring and training, there is always an up-to-date data on staff movement, training and attendance to overseas conferences.

Divisional work plans are of paramount importance in implementing the activities to achieve the outcomes expected out of MAL. Analysis of work done, identifying constraints to activities and suggesting of recommendations by each Division is important for future improvements of MAL's yearly work programmes. Such undertakings should show how best work outcomes can be achieved throughout the year. These activities also aimed at meeting the food sovereignty and food security of the country.

Solomon Islands has five major development project programmes and projects. These include; the Cocoa and Coconut Development Project, the National Rural Rice Development Programme, the National Oil Palm Project, the National Cattle Development Project and Small Livestock Development Projects. These projects as such are aimed at improving the socio-economic development and growth of the rural areas.

Donor agencies and development partners of Solomon Islands have contributed enormously to the country's food security and rural socio-economic development. Most of the assistances were in the areas of research & development, sustainable agricultural management and rural development. Despite a lot work been done in the past years, there is still a need to re-organize donor programmes and activities and how their funding can be fully utilized and benefited for the Solomon Islands rural population.

Being a service oriented organization; income generation from MAL is incomparable to other Government Ministries. Subsequently, MAL's officers deal more with providing and delivering agricultural services (crops and livestock) to farmers throughout the country. The assistances rendered are in the form of technical advice and information sharing but it is often costly when trying to mobilize officers to the rural areas.

The Agriculture and Livestock Sector on the whole with its stakeholders and donor partners have over the years participated overwhelmingly in trying to maintain its activities and thus it aims at continuing to provide its necessary services despite constraints it often encounters. MAL as such, appreciates all work that has been done throughout the challenging years.

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**Appendix 1****MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK: VISION, MISSION, AND VALUES****VISION**

Enhance and promote a sustainable agriculture and rural development in the Solomon Islands for economic stability, food sovereignty and improve rural livelihood.

**MISSION**

To promote, improve and lead agriculture development in Solomon Islands to a profitable and environmentally sustainable future by being the premier provider of information, research, extension, education, regulatory and other services to improve the agriculture sector.

**VALUES**

In the development and delivery of practical solutions to the national, provincial governments, tribal communities, resource holding groups, youth, non-state actors, church groups and the future leaders of the Solomon Islands, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock is committed to providing information, technical advice, transfer of practical skills and knowledge through:

- Consultative, cooperative and partnership development;
- The development and application of innovative yet rigorous scientific techniques;
- The engagement of an active participatory approach to an effective delivery of extension service;
- The recognition of the invaluable role women play in agriculture;
- The facilitation and involvement of private sector in agriculture trade and commodity development;
- The principle of empowerment of resource owners; and a fair, equitable and a timely enforcement of regulatory measures.

## Appendix 2

### A. RICE FARMS: SMALLHOLDER, SEMI-COMMERCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

PROVINCE	PROJECTS	PROJECT STATUS	TOTAL AREA (ha)	ALLOCATION (SBD\$)
Malaita	Waisurione	Former Semi-commercial	10	705,261.48
	Rufoki	Former Semi-commercial	10	705,261.48
	Siua Rice Project	Existing commercial	20	326,851.80
	Gwaunaruu Rice Project	Existing commercial	20	326,851.80
	Marou Masike Rice Project	Existing commercial	20	326,851.80
	Lagefasu Rice Project	Existing commercial	20	326,851.80
	Ramatarau Rice Project	Existing commercial	20	326,851.80
Guadalcanal	Rere Reform Association	Existing Small holder	5	406,263.28
	Babani	Former small holder	5	406,263.28
	Sape	New	5	406,263.28
	SNR- SICHE	Existing commercial	10	255,351.80
	Don- Bosco Rice Project	Existing commercial	20	255,351.80
	Tenaru Rice Project	Existing commercial	20	255,351.80
Central	Tinaidari	New	10	705,261.48
	Ragovula	Existing Small holder	5	406,263.28
	Hakama	New	5	406,263.28
Choiseul	Kole Community Project	New	10	705,261.48
	Poroporo Community Project	New	10	705,261.48
Temotu	Taipe	Semi-commercial	10	705,261.48
	Luesalo TC	Semi-commercial	10	705,261.48
	Takila Rice Project	Existing commercial	10	293,851.00
	Nida Rice Project	Existing commercial	10	365,351.80
Isabel	Kolotubi Community	Semi-commercial	10	705,261.48
	Garanga RTC	Semi-commercial	10	705,261.48
	Gozoruru Commercial	New	10	705,261.48
	Kava Community	Semi-commercial	10	705,261.48
	Biluro Community	New	10	705,261.48
	Folo Rice Project	Existing commercial	20	293,851.00
	Pau Rice Project	Existing commercial	20	365,351.80
	Kololako	New	10	705,261.48
Western	Paradise	New	10	705,261.48
	Sipo Rice Project	Existing commercial	10	293,851.00
	Epata Creek Rice Project	Existing commercial	20	365,351.80
Makira	Waimapuru Nss	New	10	705,261.48
	Kaonasughu PSP.	New	10	705,261.48
	Stuyenberg RTC	New	10	705,261.48
	Borooni Rice Project	Existing commercial	20	365,351.80
Renbel	Magaegau	New	5	406,263.28
Project Support	Logistic Support	Project Support		1,894,640.00
	Heavy Plant Machinery	Project Support		2,284,926.60
	Processing and Marketing	Project Support		935,000.00
	Central Coordination	Project Support		1,121,397.24
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>455</b>	<b>25,000,000.00</b>

## Appendix 3

## Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock 2008 Establishment

HQ - Administration		Agriculture Extension & Training		AFO	Marietta Olisia	FO	Kemuel Gapu
Posts	Names	Posts	Names	AF	Vanita Pelomo	FO	Joseph Watomarau
Permanent Secretary	Henry Pika	DOET	John Harunari	AF	Edward Bosali	FO	Joseph Foe
Under Secretary	Alfred Maesulia	CFO (Rice)	Michael Ho'ota			AFO	Jacob Ofasia
		CFO (Training)	Willy Tuita			AFO	Joe M. Masuguria
Supporting Services, HQ - Administration		PFO (Women & Ext)	Lilly Wane			AFO	Regina Bilo
Posts	Names	PFO (Rice)	Thompson Galo	Central Province		FA	Norris Tako
HRM	Jacqueline Qaloboe	SFO	Koli Valusa	CFO	Andrew Kamoto	FA	Florence Kwai
PAO	Vovose Edwin	Procurement Officer	David Bua	PFO	Frank Omelanga		
AO (Salary)	Louisa Baekalia			SFO	George Suhara	Western Province	
AAO (Registry)	Vato Hollis	Urban City - Honiara		SFO	Francis Abana	CFO	Belden Taki
EPS	Haylinter Tosai Kabol	PFO	Allen Ramolelea	FO	Joshua Mogoiana	PFO	Leslie Kiadapitu
APS	Margaret Haso	SFO	George Siuru	FO	Robinson Lobu	PFO	Allan Takanunu
CO (Registry)	Agnes Hopa			FO	Joseph Marlende	SFO	Roy Timothy
C. Assistant (Registry)	Tonna Roy Patovaki	Guadalcanal Province		AFO	Jelry Pabulu	SFO	Michael Teirara
		CFO	Maria Gharuka	AFO	Gabriel Lagaile	SFO	George Vudere
Finance & Accounts Services		PFO	Lawrence Kaora	FA	Margaret Tuita	SFO	James Tahopa
Posts	Names	PFO	Nathaniel Ha'amarasi	FA	Beverly Toasikii	FO	J. Kepas Agolo
CA	Billy Toate'e	SFO	James S. Bako	FA	Pattson Sulu	FO	Stanley Mckenzie
PA	Hendrick Nonita	SFO	Cornelius Bubuatu			FO	Sione Baenasi
		SFO	Gordon Napinau	Isabel Province		FO	Matthew Sakiri
Agriculture Planning & Land Use		SFO	Chanel Weletofea	CFO	Jacob Pitu	FO	Nelson Bela
Posts	Names	FO	Daniela Zae	PFO	Hezekiaiah Vahimana	AFO	Allan Boy Miller
DOPL	Frank maeaba	FO	Reginald Visutominu	SFO	Luke Manavetula	AFO	Junena I. Talasasa
CFO (Provinces)	Titus Sura	FO	Mason Ini	SFO	Charles Simana	AFO	Billy Mulesae
PFO (Projects)	Moses Garu	FO	Mary Ridau	SFO	Henry Au	AFO	Lorrimah Bela
PFO (LUD)	Joseph Lowe	FO	Edward Bosali	FO	Margaret Kiko	FA	Edmond Roba
PFO (LUD)	Jimmy Walton	AFO	Tova Chris	FO	Wilfred Revision	FA	Annie Eddie
SPO (Auki)	Labu Toito'ona	AFO	Eddie Wainoni	FO	Wilfred H. Tugumana	FA	Fredson B. Joseph
SPO (Kirakira)	Andrew D. Banumogi	AFO	Michael Tohuna	AFO	Michael Halutavoa	FA	Tanya Collen Henry
SPO (G. Province)	Jean Eroa	FA1	Philip Etepia	AFO	Adrian Havimana	FA	Benneth Palyda
SPO (Tulagi/Yandina)	Francis Manengelea	FA1	Wendy Losana	AFO	Patricia Wale	FA	Natasha Kilo
SPO (Buala)	Anderson S. Tigapada		Francis Manegelea	AFO	Cecil Sigiani	FA	Richard Bulehite
				FA	Gregson Havime		
Agriculture Information unit		Temotu Province		FA	Walter R. Tukuavi	Malaita Province	
Posts	Names	CFO	James Akomane			CFO	Victor Kaihou
CFO (Infor)	Frank Manioli	PFO	Andrew Menanolu	Makira Province		PFO	Mary Fa'alimae (Mrs)
PFO (Marketing Agric)	Noel Roposi	SFO	Titus Nume	CFO	Robert Makoi	PFO	John Faleka
AFO (Infor)	Rose Mary Alabae	SFO	Selwyn Meplu	PFO	Alphonus Punia	SFO	Peter Falimae
AFO	Helina Baraso	FO	James Mwaplir	PFO	Jeffrey E'eniara	SFO	Ellison Toramo
		FO	Polycarp Menivi	SFO	Samson Carlos	SFO	Patrick Fiasi
		FO	Armstrong G. Malu	SFO	Peter Suniabu	SFO	Eddie Saokwai
		AFO	Mary Waletasu	SFO	Paul Riuta	FO	Vincent Iromea

<b>Malaita Province (Continue)</b>		QI	Leon Pitu Boso	SRO	Rex Filia	F. Assistant II	John Matea
FO	Ledley Diudi	QI	Catherine Hathera	SRO	Borz Bero	F. Assistant II	Alfred Daiwo
FO	Louis Wale	QI	Tensley Sanau	SRO	Alex Maoma	<b>Isabel Province</b>	
FO	Robert Houmai	QI	Lovely Foli	SRO	George Boe Palmer	Field worker	Vacant
FO	Augustine Tiuti	QI	Jemimah Vagi	SRO	Silas Pae	Driver mechanic	Isaac Havo
AFO	Ata Dolaiasi	QI	Lovelyn Yunus	RO	Freda Mudu	<b>Makira Province</b>	
AFO	Lawrence Sukamae	QI	Jenny Nagu	RO	Benjamin Tambe	Field worker II	Robert Ramo
AFO	Jason Damarii Liimae	QI	Helena Vonda	RO	Jean Ruriti	<b>Choiseul Province</b>	
AFO	Jude Sinahanue	QI	Milfred Sau	RO	Vacant	E. Assistants	Pius Wate
AFO	John Baptist Tarihao	QI	Narety Levata	RO	Armstem Lotani	E. Assistants	Denis Jojoranga
AFO	Timothy Samani	QI	Gidion Suda	RO	Roy Vaketo	E. Assistants	Ne'emias Teoteai
FA	Harry Tina	QI	Trevor Loloito	RO	Wratten Hilda Itou	<b>Malaita Province</b>	
FA	Ennie Nare Tako	QI	Goldie Taolo	ARO	Linda Lai	Junior typist	Catherine Raomae
FA	Josephine Horoasi	QI	Norman Mae	ARO	Clyde Zoti	F. Workers II	William Kukutee
FA	Miriam Nanau Laipuro	QI	Samuel Hone	ARO	Afuna Mary	F. Workers II	Lawrence Wauki
FA	Betty Luisa	P. OFFICER	Kauli Samson	ARO	Getrude Varuia	E. Assistants	Pathros Masua
		Q. Assistant	Julian Mary Mose	ARO	Rex Sabala	E. Assistants	Billy Uti
<b>RenBel Province</b>				RA	Edwin Valenga	E. Assistants	Peter Kwairamo
PFO	Wilson Ninivae	<b>Livestock &amp; Veterinary Services</b>		RA	Geoffery Oliouou	E. Assistants	Zehanaia Anisi
SFO	Benjamin Sanau	DOLV	Hearly Atupule	RA	Andrew Solo	E. Assistants	Vacant
AFO	Aron Taupongi	CLO	Iro Sefa			<b>Central Province</b>	
AFO	Kendrick Tangooha	CVO	vacant	<b>Supernumerary</b>		F. Worker II	Faelen Suiga
		PLO	Francis Tulo Kolopala	CFO	Barnabas Keqa	F. Worker II	Benjamin Kikika
<b>Agriculture Quarantine</b>		PLO	Rex Ramolau	LO	Samson Viulu	E. Assistants	Steward Rongona
DOAQ	Daniel Wagatora	PLO	Simon Baete	<b>Non Established</b>		<b>Research</b>	
DDAQ	Patteson Akipu	SLO	Salome Ete	<b>Extension</b>		F. Workers	Brown Raunabua
CQO (Technical)	Francis Tsatsia	SLO	Mateaki Nomolo Baete	Orderly Messenger	Julia Waleronoa	F. Workers	Paul Labua
CQO (WTO)	Irene Nanau (Mrs)	SLO	Rickson Wate	Office Cleaner (HQ)	Hilda Mudu	F. Workers	Lionel Olita
CQO (Operations)	Jack Koti	SLO	Christopher Sunata	Security	Aloysios Kwaireroibeu	F. Workers	John Larukwaena
CQO (Regulations)		SLO	Nelson Bofelo	Gardener	Augustine Asilaua	F. Workers	Wilfred Richardson
PQO	Max Kolubalona	LO	Attaban Zama	Cleaner (Makira)	Betty Aubata	F. Workers	Timothy Kura
PQO	Ruben Alepio	LO	Simo Pitavoga	Driver	Lawrence Malefodonga	F. Workers (Avuavu)	Frank Niuta
PQO	Crispus Fanai	LO	Martin Menaga	<b>Quarantine</b>		F. Workers (Avuavu)	Barnabas Loli
SQO	John Pupulu	LO	Boigenald Toremana	Incinerator operator	Jack Ifuga	F. Workers (G-Plain)	John Monede
SQO	Lionel Laore	ALO	Donald Narakana	Security	Brendon Sekamuna	F. Workers (G-Plain)	George Tala
QO	Ishmae Bresamana	ALO	Petra Urahora	<b>Honiara</b>		F. Workers	Michael Gevu
QO	Reigeen Sasa			Farm Supervisor	Lusman Alaikona	F. Workers	Francis Siuromea
QO	Mark Moala	<b>Agriculture Research</b>				F. Workers	Suzzy Pataerau
QO	vacant	DOAR	Jimi Saelea	<b>Temotu Extension</b>			
AQO	Steward Teoga	DDR	Macline Vagalo	Farm Supervisor	Robinson Meabir		
AQO	Sabina Pelomo	CRO	Ellen Iramu	Farm Supervisor	Paul Mekimo		
AQO	Luke Divine Kiriau	CRO	Hellen Tsatsia	Ext. Assistant	Mathias Tika		
QI	Lois Daiwo	CRO	Jean Galo	Ext. Assistant	Harold Bok		
P. OFFICER	Moana Kelly	PRO	John Bosco	Ext. Assistant	Ben Leinga		
QI	Nester Lauesi	PRO	Martin Jaiki	F. Assistant II	George Kolia		
QI	Sosimo Raraha	SRO	Harold Kwaisulia	F. Assistant II	Sam Manoni		

### Appendix 4

#### 2008/2009- RECIPIENTS OF COCOA/COCONUT REHABILITATION PROJECT FUNDING

NO.	PROJECT TITLE	CONSTITUENCY	WARD	VILLAGE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TYPE	CATEGORY	AMOUNT (SBD\$)
<b>GUADALCANAL PROVINCE</b>								
1	Sirioga cocoa buying	N/Guadalcanal	20	Sirioga	Sukulu Sam	Cocoa trading	Family	\$42,272.00
2	PV Copra trading	W/Guadalcanal	3	Naro	Vegorau P.	Copra trading	"	20,000.00
3	Vousaka copra project	N/W Guad.	2	Ngautu	Patrick	Copra storage	"	56,407.00
4	Isunavitu Church copra	W/Guadalcanal	4	Isunavitu	Reisavi J	Coipra storage	Group	20,000.00
5	Wanderer Bay Church	"	5	Pasana	Tuani	Copra trading	"	20,000.00
6	Tamakula Dev. Ent.	"	4	Marubo	Lagui F.	Copra drier	Family	50,000.00
7	Evina Produce Marketing	"	5	Marasa	Mazini G.	Cocoa trading	"	60,000.00
8	Nununa Family Project	"	4	Monaa	Patrick	Fermentry	"	25,253.00
9	Sala Enterprises	C/Guad	21	Kapicha	Sala K	Trading capital	"	45,000.00
10	J2R Agric. Products	N/Guadalcanal	20	Omba	Alexander J.	Fermentry/Storage	"	75,500.00
11	Vai Family Cocoa	W/Guadalcanal	5	Vai	Donald	"	"	20,897.00
12	Maome Cocoa Project	N/Guadalcanal	1	Mt Austen	Uguni C	Fermentry/tools	"	42,559.00
13	South Guadalcanal Copra	S/Guadalcanal	Const.	Const.	CDO/MP	Copra Driers	Community	82,464.00
14	Metapona Cocvoa rehb	N/Guadalcanal	"	"	"	"	"	100,000.00
<b>MALAITA PROVINCE</b>								
1	Kelawane Brothers Cocoa	Lau/Baelelea	7	Suama		Drier/trading	Family	40,160.00
2	A.D. Cocoa Project	Baegu/Asifoloa	3	Sulufou	Do'oro Atkin	"	"	47,000.00
3	Tohala Cocoa trading	"	3	Adagege	Maoma Kaua	"	"	47,772.00
4	Ngaligwari cocoa project	Lau/Baelelea	10	Aifa		Drier/tools	"	42,294.00
5	Ruebenson Suinao Project.	Small Malaita	23	Mahulio	Suinao R.	Tools	"	15,600.00
6	Ontong Java Akaha	Moi	31	Luaniuia	Kamaika G	Trading Capital	"	100,000.00
7	Thomson Anifou Cocoa	Aoke/Langalanga	30	Suliole	Anifou T.	"	"	35,000.00
8	Aoke/Langalanga driers	"	Const.	const.	CDO/MP	Driers	community	100,000.00
9	East Fataleka fermentries	East Fataleka	"	"	CDO/MP	Fermentries	"	100,000.00
10	East Kwaio driers	East Kwaio	"	"	"	Driers	"	127,000.00

11	East Kwaraae driers	East Kwara'ae	"	"	"	"	"	124,711.00
12	Malaita outer islands	Moi	"	"	"	"	"	78,600.00
13	Aleu Cocoa rehabilitation	Small Malaita	23		Aleu	drier mtce.	Family	25,326.00
<b>WESTERN PROVINCE</b>								
1	Koroukasi Coconut rehab.	N/Vella	Const.	const.	CDO/MP	Storage	community	100,000.00
2	Oiguma Ang Coconut	Shortland	12			Tools	Family	14,340.00
3	Siru Coconut rehab.	"	"		Siru M	Tools/Capital	"	\$29,110.00
4	Soe Family Project	"	2		Soe Tim.	Tools/Equipts.	"	69,876.00
5	Niusaru Copra Trading	"	1	karika	Niusaru F.	"	"	79,997.00
<b>CHOISEUL PROVINCE</b>								
1	Matasa Family Copra	N/W Choi	7	Molevaka	Manavakana	Drier tools	Family	48,000.00
2	W.D. Copra buying	S/Choi.	5	Sasamuga	Pitisopa D.	Tools/Capt	"	60,000.00
<b>CENTRAL PROVINCE</b>								
1	VTG Copra trading	Ngella		Toa	Wale John	Trading	Family	50,000.00
2	Davidson Arofa proj.	Savo/Russell		Pepesala	Arofa D.	"	"	50,000.00
3	James family proj.	Ngella	9	Kuila	Kakava J.	"	"	20,000.00
4	DES Copra project	Savo/Russell	13	Marulaon	Suri Hilda	Capital	"	56,636.00
5	Ngella Copra Rehab.	Ngella	Const.	Const.	CDO/MP	Tools/drier	Comm.	100,000.00
<b>MAKIRA PROVINCE</b>								
1	Mouraha Copra trading	C/Makira	11	Mouraha		Tools/Equipt.	Family	25,000.00
2	Hautamauri Copra drier	Ulawa/Ugi	3	Suena	Rarumae D.	Copra drier	"	48,000.00
3	Acoma Copra drier	W/Makira	5	Tawaraha		"	"	92,396.00
4	Narame Comm. Copra	E/Makira	12	Narame		"	"	11,037.00
5	Murisia Cocoa drier	W/Makira	6	Hada		Drier/Storage	"	87,800.00
6	Malusia Advance Copra	Ulawa/Ugi	4	Suena	Urangi C.	"	"	75,804.00
<b>YSABEL PROVINCE</b>								
1	Gathokokoi Family copra	Hograno/Kia		Susubona	Kahamana M.	Copra trading	"	127,200.00
2	Katova Peoples Ass.	"		Const.	Const.	drier reah.	"	100,000.00
3	Luisa Vevelanga	"			Katova	Vevelaga Luisa	"	59,032.00
<b>RENNELL/BELLONA</b>								

	PROVINCE							
1	Tegano Organic Farm Proj.	E/Renell	1	Huttuna	Tamika M.	Machinery	group	100,000.00
TEMOTU PROVINCE								
1	Pele Copra Market	Const.	Const.		CDO/MP	Drier	community	180,000.00
				<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>\$3,128,043.00</b>