

Japan International Cooperation Agency

No. 1

Ministry of Natural Resources
Solomon Islands

BASIC DESIGN STUDY REPORT
ON
THE PROJECT FOR
THE HONIARA FISH MARKET DEVELOPMENT
IN
SOLOMON ISLANDS

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Japan International Cooperation Agency

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BASIC DESIGN STUDY REPORT
ON
THE PROJECT FOR
THE HONIARA FISH MARKET DEVELOPMENT
IN
SOLOMON ISLANDS

JANUARY, 1994

SYSTEM SCIENCE CONSULTANTS INC.

PREFACE

In response to a request from the Government of Solomon Islands, the Government of Japan decided to conduct a basic design study on the Project for the Honiara Fish Market Development and entrusted the study to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

JICA sent to Solomon Islands a study team headed by Mr. Takeru Kato, Chief Engineer, Fishing Port Construction Division, Fishing Port Department, Fisheries Agency and constituted by members of System Science Consultants Inc., from 12 October to 3 November, 1993.

The team held discussions with the officials concerned of the Government of Solomon Islands, and conducted a field study at the study area. After the team returned to Japan, further studies were made, and as a result, the present report was finalized.

I hope that this report will contribute to the promotion of the Project and to the enhancement of friendly relations between our two countries.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the officials concerned of the Government of Solomon Islands for their close cooperation extended to the team.

January 1994



Kensuke Yanagiya

President

Japan International Cooperation Agency

January 1994

Mr. Kensuke Yanagiya,
President
Japan International Cooperation Agency
Tokyo, Japan

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

We are pleased to submit to you the basic design study report on the Project for the Honiara Fish Market Development in Solomon Islands.

This study was conducted by System Science Consultants Inc., under a contract to JICA, during the period of 5 October 1993 to 31 January, 1994. In conducting the study, we have examined the feasibility and rationale of the Project with due consideration to the present situation of Solomon Islands and formulated the most appropriate basic design for the Project under Japan's grant aid scheme.

We wish to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to the officials concerned of JICA, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. We would also like to express our gratitude to the officials concerned of the Ministry of Natural Resources in Solomon Islands for their cooperation and assistance throughout our field survey.

Finally, we hope that this report will contribute to further promotion of the Project.

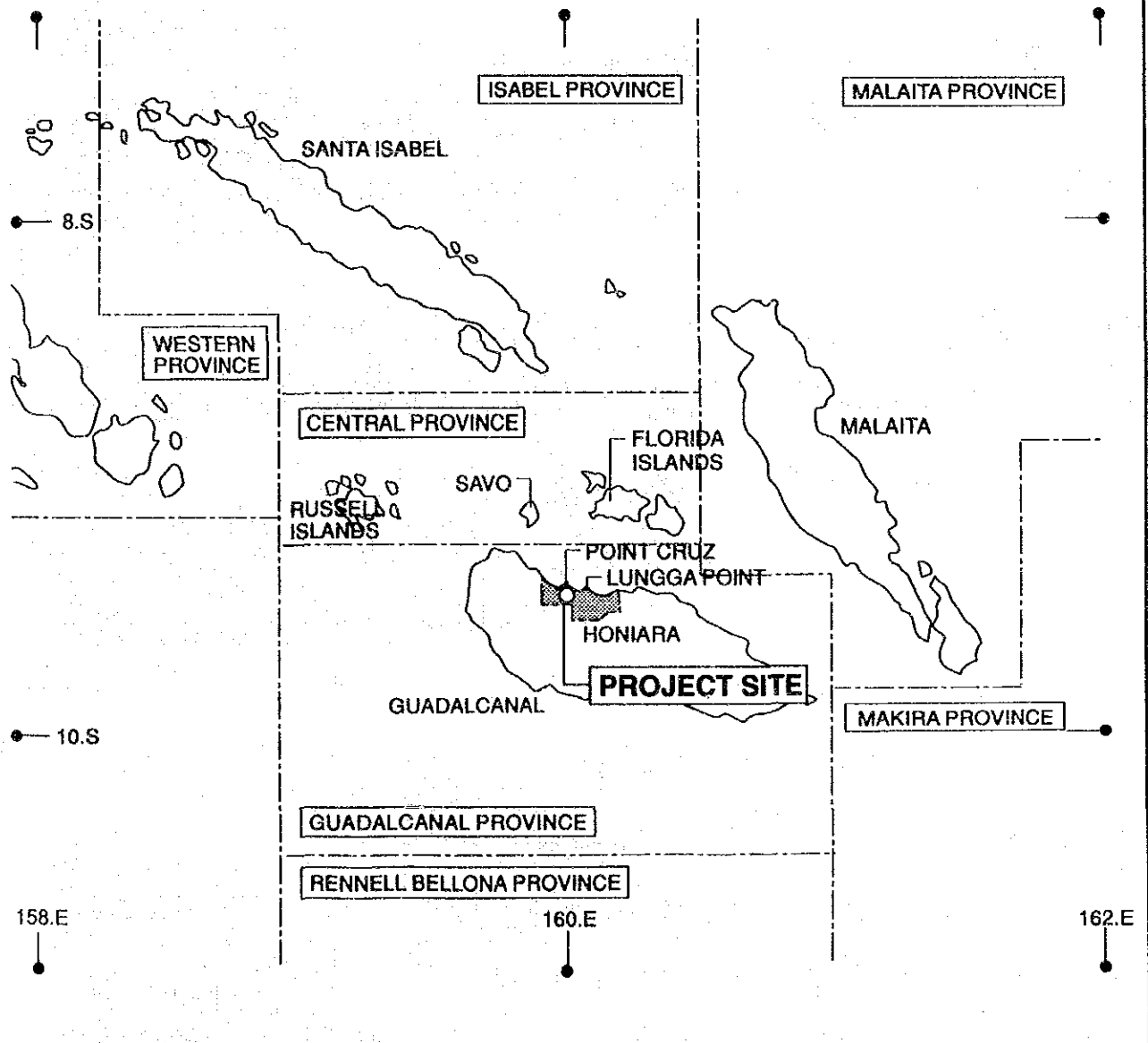
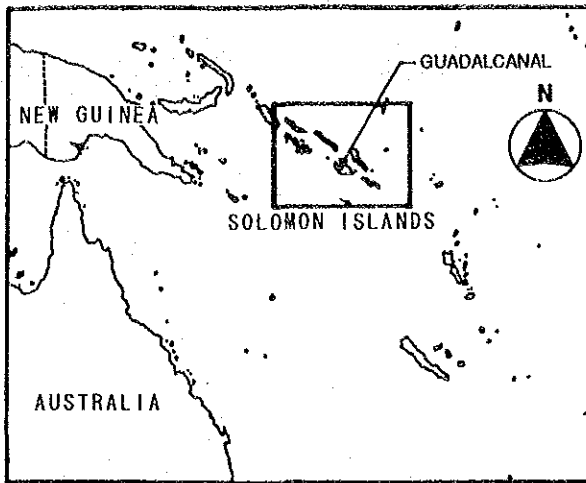
Very truly yours,



Mikio Tanaka

Project manager

Basic design study team on the
Project for the Honiara Fish Market
Development in Solomon Islands
System Science Consultants Inc.



LOCATION MAP

THE PROJECT FOR
THE HONIARA FISH MARKET DEVELOPMENT
IN SOLOMON ISLANDS

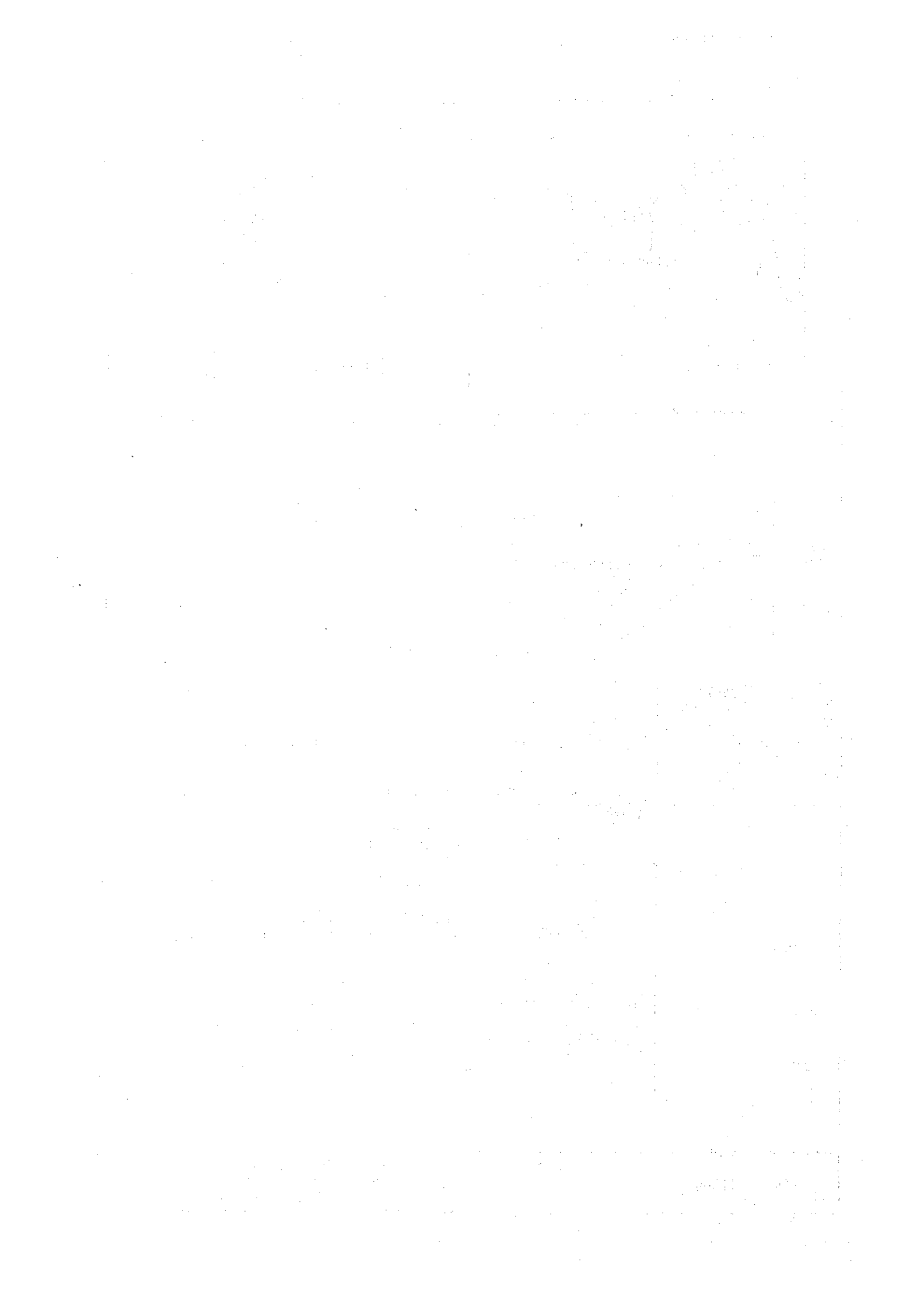
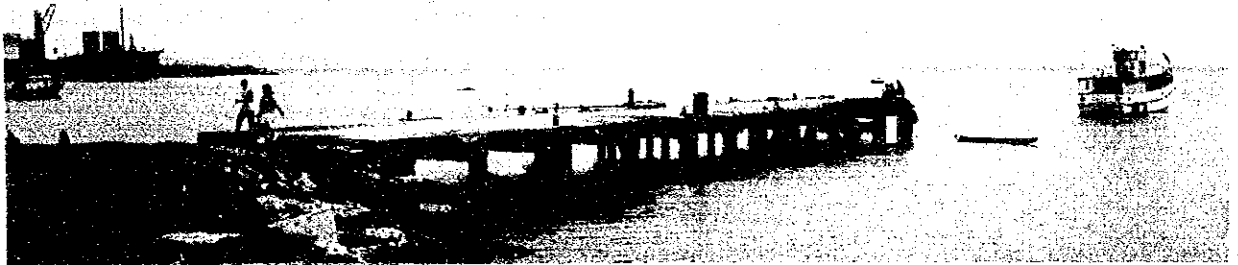
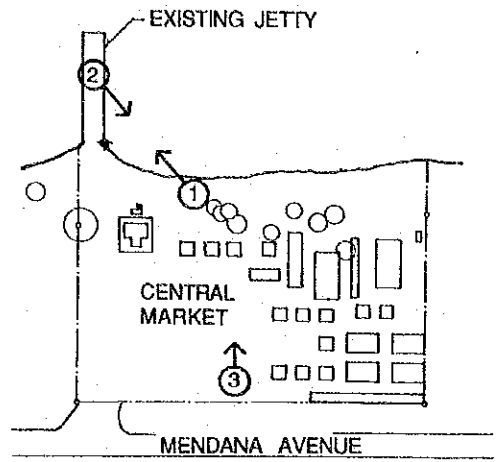
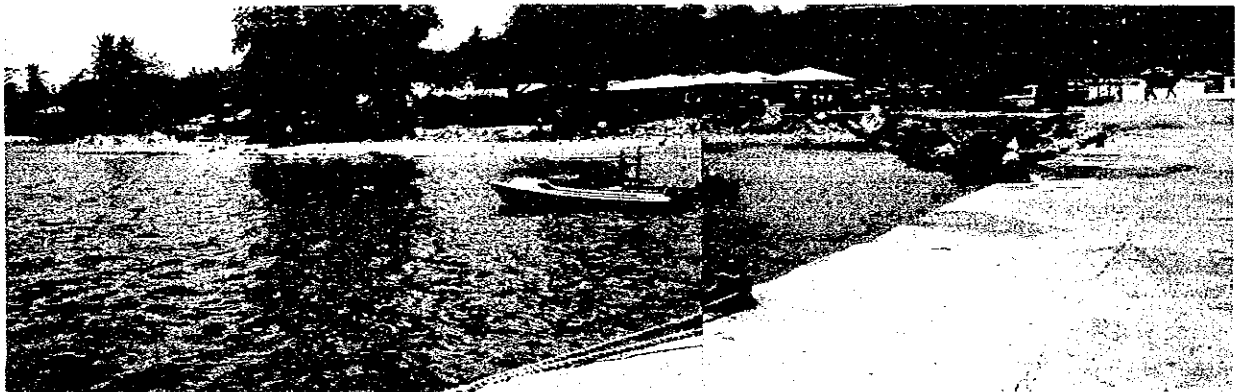


PHOTO OF CENTRAL MARKET



① EXISTING JETTY IN FRONT OF THE CENTRAL MARKET



② PROJECT SITE (MOORING SMALL BOAT)



③ CENTRAL MARKET

SUMMARY

SUMMARY

Solomon Islands are located between 5 and 12 degrees South, 154 and 173 degrees East, with a land area of approximately 29,000. km². It has a population of about 340,000 (estimate in 1992) and nearly 40,000 live in Honiara, the capital of Solomon Islands. The rate of exports of fish products reached 47 percent of total exports in 1992, indicating that fishery has an important position in the national economy. The fisheries in Solomon Islands are categorized into large scale commercial fisheries, artisanal fisheries and small scale commercial fisheries. The large scale fisheries contribute to obtaining foreign currency and the other two fisheries play an important role to supply animal protein to the nation through domestic markets.

The Government of Solomon Islands put a top priority on promotion of fishery sector in the national development plan aiming at increasing cash income through fishery and earnings of foreign currency as well as promotion of self-sufficiency in supply of fish products into domestic market and employment in fishery related industries.

The Central Market acts as the largest distribution terminal of fish products in the vicinity of the town. The volume dealt with in the Central Market comprises about 90 percent of the entire distribution volume in the capital.

At present, the Central Market is used for retail sales of meat, fruits, vegetables, confectioneries as well as fish products. Located in the center of the town, it is crowded with nearly 20,000 people at the weekends. Most of the fresh fish supplied to Honiara are transported by sea by small boats from other islands and sold at the Central Market from large eskies (insulated FRP fish boxes). These eskies are landed at the shore in front of the market or the beach beside the yacht harbor. The fish is sold from the eskies on the shore of the Central Market under the direct sun as there is no built shelter.

The Central Market area of about 0.8ha is too small to properly accommodate the volume handled in the market and the number of people including a fish landing quaywall is therefore very important for establishment of the distribution terminal, upgrade the function and improve sanitation conditions of the Central Market as well as to serve as shore protection structure.

With these objectives in mind, the Government of Solomon Islands formulated an improvement plan of the facilities in the Honiara Fish Market and requested a grant aid to the Government of Japan. The Procoming to the market. It has many problems such as

insufficient display/sales counter, drainage, sanitation and landing facilities. Fresh foods are often displayed on the ground where dirty drain water pools whenever it rains. The insufficient landing facilities on the shore makes loading/ unloading of eskies difficult and risky. The inadequate drainage and sanitation facilities creates a health and safety hazard.

Currently, Honiara has no quaywall nor jetty for small boats, and landing is conducted at the shore in front of the market or several other shores near the market. The absence of landing facilities for small boats coupled with the rubbles littered beach at the market site hinders the Central Market's role as the distribution center linking sea and land transportation. It takes a large amount of time and effort to land and deliver the fish eskies (100kg-200kg) transported by fishermen resulting in low efficiency and safety problems.

Construction of facilities suitable for small boats ject has three stages; (1) construction of fish landing quaywall, (2) renovation of land facilities, and (3) upgrading of the jetty.

In response to the request to implement the first stage of construction of fish landing quaywall, the Government of Japan decided to conduct a basic design study to formurate the best plan, and entrusted the study to the Japan International Cooperation Agency which sent a basic design study team from 12 October to 3 November , 1993 to study the appropriateness and effect of the Project and formulate the content and scale which is necessary and optimum for the implementation.

Scale of the facilities of the wharf and the boat ramp were examined taking account of the results of the survey on features of the small boats currently used, the type of vessels to be introduced in the future, and the surrounding natural conditions. Consequently, the scale of the boat ramp was expanded and protection measures were taken for the water front by constructing a small groin. Minimal related facilities were also included in the design.

Outline of the facilities planned under the Project is shown in the following table.

Table Outline of Project Facilities

Name of Facilities	Scale / Specification
Fish Landing Quaywall	
Wharf	Length 40.0 m
	Crown Height Chart Datum Level (C.D.L.) + 1.0 m
	Structure Concrete Block with 1 set of Stairs
	Apron 16 m x 84 m 1,344 m ²
Revetment	Length 44.0 m (West side 23 m, East side 21 m)
	Crown Height C.D.L. + 1.0m ~ C.D.L. + 1.7 m
	Structure Concrete Block
Boat Ramp	Dimension Width 30.0 m x Length 34.0 m
	Slope 1/10
Small Groin	Length 40.0 m
	Crown Height C.D.L. + 1.0 m ~ C.D.L. + 2.6 m
	Structure Concrete Block
Related Facilities	Hand lift 1 set Water Faucet 1 set
	Mooring Ring 1 set Lamp-post 1 set
	Winch 1 set Fender (Used Tire) 1 set

The Project is to be implemented by Fisheries Division, Ministry of Natural Resources, and the operation and maintenance of fish landing quaywall in front of the Central Market after the completion of the work is to be conducted by Honiara Town Council, Ministry of Home Affairs which is now in charge of the operation and maintenance of the market.

For the implementation stage of the Project, it is necessary for the Government of Solomon Islands to obtain site possession, clear the site of obstructions or explosive matters, relocate the existing drainage, waste water and sewage water pipes in the area, and provide main power and water supplies.

The construction work period is estimated to be ten months. Once completed, the Project will improve efficiency and safety of landing by using a fish landing quaywall specially designed for small boats, and enhance safety of sailing. In future, with the introduction of improved vessels, marine transportation will be more reliable and efficient. The structure will also improve protection of the shore from over topping waves, minimise accumulation of drift sand and scours, as well as improve sanitary and drainage conditions of the market. Furthermore, the project will upgrade the functions of the Central Market as a distribution terminal for the sea and land transport and facilitate

stable supplies of fish products. It is also expected that fisheries in out-lying areas including Florida Islands as a source of fresh fish supply will be promoted through efficient distribution activities of the fishermen using the new facilities of the Project. Therefore, it is considered appropriate to implement the Project under a grant aid.

We would like to recommend that the Government of Solomon Islands take the following measures with regards to the maintenance and operation of the Project to facilitate more efficient use of the facilities.

- (1) It is planned to construct a small groin to prevent drift sand accumulating in front of the facilities. We would recommend that the depth near the facilities and shore line be measured regularly once every two or three years. It may be necessary to allocate a budget to conduct dredging once every four or five years.
- (2) As for the facilities and equipment, it is recommended to conduct proper maintenance such as oiling, removal of rust, painting and other repair work as required as well as daily inspection especially for handlift and winch by an assigned person as they are installed in places which are affected by salty sand and wave splashes.

CONTENTS

PREFACE	
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL	
LOCATION MAP	
PHOTO.	
SUMMARY	i
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER 2 BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT	3
2.1 Background of the Project.....	3
2.1.1 General Description of Solomon Islands	3
2.1.2 Outline of the Fishery and the Distribution of Fish Products	5
2.1.3 Justification with the Other Development Plans	6
2.2 Objective and Goals of the Project	9
2.2.1 Objective of the Project	9
2.2.2 Goals of the Project	10
2.3 Execution and Operation System	11
2.3.1 Executing Agency and Operational Structure	11
2.3.2 Organizations of Executing Agency and Operational Structure	11
CHAPTER 3 OUTLINE OF THE PROJECT	13
3.1 Request and Discussion Results	13
3.1.1 Contents of the Request	13
3.1.2 Discussion Results	13
3.2 Outline of Project Site	14
3.2.1 Location of Project Site and Surrounding Infrastructure Condition	14
3.2.2 Natural Conditions	14
3.3 Basic Policy of the Project	20
3.3.1 Study and Examination on Appropriateness and Necessity of the Project	20
3.3.2 Study and Examination on Relationship and Duplication with Similar Projects and Grant Aids of International Organizations	22
3.3.3 Study and Examination on Components of the Project	22
3.3.4 Study and Examination on Content of Requested Facilities	23
3.3.5 Study and Examination on Necessity of Technical Assistance	24
3.3.6 Basic Policy of Implementation of the Grant Aid	24

3.4 Outline of Executing Agency	24
3.4.1 Executing Agency and Operational Structure	24
3.4.2 Plan of Operation	25
CHAPTER 4 BASIC DESIGN	27
4.1. Design Policy	27
4.2 Study and Examination on Design Criteria	28
4.2.1 Conditions of the Design of the Facilities.....	28
4.2.2 Conditions of the Scale of Facilities	31
4.3 Basic Design	35
4.3.1 Site and Layout Plan	35
4.3.2 Facility Plan	36
4.3.3 Basic Design Drawing	39
4.4 Implementation Plan	45
4.4.1 Implementing Organization	45
4.4.2 Construction Work Policy	45
4.4.3 Construction Conditions and Implementation	46
4.4.4 Construction Supervisory Plan	47
4.4.5 Procurement Plan	47
4.4.6 Implementation Schedule	49
4.4.7 Cost Allotted to Solomon Islands.....	50
4.4.8 Effects on Environment and Measures	51
CHAPTER 5 PROJECT EVALUATION AND CONCLUSION	53
5.1 Project Evaluation	53
5.2 Conclusion and Recommendation	54

[Appendix]

1. Member List of the Study Team	A-1
2. Field Survey Schedule	A-2
3. Member List of Concerned Parties	A-3
4. Minutes of Discussions.....	A-4
5. List of Data	A-11
6. Estimation of Offshore Wave	A-12

[List of Appendix Table and Figures]

Table 1 Wind Frequency Analysis	A-17
Figure 1 Topographical and Bathymetric Plan	A-18
Figure 2 Current Information Plan	A-19
Figure 3 Boring Log	A-21
Figure 4 Particle Size Accumulation Curve	A-22
Figure 5 Bottom Sediment Particle Size Accumulation Curve	A-23
Figure 6 Wave Overtopping Rate for Vertical Sea Dike	A-24

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

Fishery in Solomon Islands is comprised of three types; subsistence artisanal fishery by local fishermen, large scale commercial fishery funded by foreign capital, and small scale commercial fishery which has developed recently. Fish products comprise about 47 percent of major exported products in the country. This shows that fishery is in a significant position to affect the national economy. The subsistence artisanal fishery and small scale commercial fishery play an important role to supply fish through domestic markets. The Government of Solomon Islands puts a top priority on promotion of fishery sector in the national development plan aiming at increasing cash income and foreign currency earnings as well as promotion of self-sufficiency in supply of fish products into domestic market and employment in fishery related industries.

Honiara, capital of Solomon Islands, has a Central Market which contains a fish market. This market provides supplies to meet the demand for fish products in the city. However, the water front adjacent to the site of the market has been left unattended without a coast protective function against disasters, adequate safety features for unloading of fish products, or proper sanitation facilities. This water front area including the market site has consequently not satisfactorily realized its role as a terminal for the sea and land transportation. Under such circumstances, the Government of Solomon Islands requested grant aid from the Government of Japan for the implementation of the project to renovate Honiara Fish Market.

The project is comprised of three phases; (Phase 1) Renovation of Fish Landing Quaywall, (Phase 2) Renovation of land facilities, and (Phase 3) Renovation of jetty. The Government of Solomon Islands made a request for the first phase and in response to this request, the Government of Japan decided to conduct a basic design study to formulate the best plan, and entrusted the study to the Japan International Cooperation Agency which sent a basic design study team headed by Mr. Takeru Kato, Fishing Port Construction Division, Fishing Port Department, Fishery Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries to conduct a field survey from 12 October to 3 November, 1993.

In the field survey the background of the request and the objective of the Project were confirmed, and the grant aid system of the Government of Japan was explained to the officials concerned in the Government of Solomon Islands. The scope of the responsibilities of the two governments was also confirmed, and a survey was conducted on the distribution of fish products and the natural conditions of the site. After the team

returned to Japan, the survey materials were examined and analyzed, and further studies were done regarding the content and appropriateness of the Project. Based on these results, the basic design was formulated for the Project

This report is a summation of the above results. Member list of the study team, field survey schedule, member list of concerned parties, and minutes of discussions are included in the attached Appendix.

CHAPTER 2 BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

CHAPTER 2 BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

2.1 Background of the Project

2.1.1 General Description of Solomon Islands

(1) Natural Environment

Solomon Islands is located between 5 and 12 degrees South, 154 and 173 degrees East with approximately 1,630,000 km² of 200 nautical mile Economic Zone. 950 islands in various sizes make up the island country with 29,000 km² of land area. The major islands are Guadalcanal, Malaita, St. Christobal, St. Isabel, New Georgia and Choiseul. These six islands occupy 80% of the total area. These are volcanic islands with rugged topography, and are covered with tropical rain forest.

The country has a tropical climate with high temperature and humidity, which shows different looks depending on the time of a year like dry and wet seasons. During the dry season from around August to November, the climate is stable with light southeasterly wind or no wind. During the rainy season from around December to March, northwesterly wind blows and the climate is unstable. During this season heavy rain, gusts and cyclones storm the islands. Normal tropical climate continues from April to July when the islands experience northeasterly and southeasterly winds and short squalls.

(2) Social Environment

The population is approximately 330,000 according to the census conducted by the Government of Solomon Islands in 1991. The racial structure consist of 93.4% Melanesian, 4% Polynesian, 1.4% Micronesian, 0.7% European, 0.2% Chinese and 0.3% others. The average life span of male is 59.9 years and female, 61.4 years. The population was a little less than 290,000 in 1986, and has been increasing rapidly. It is estimated that it will reach 370,000 in 1995. The population is evenly distributed over all the islands except in Honiara, north Malaita and Western Province. The population of the capital Honiara, located in the Guadalcanal Province, is estimated to be 39,600 in 1992 has a considerably higher population increase ratio of 4.4% for 1986 to 1992 than any other areas as a result of population migration to this metropolitan area.

(3) Economic Situations

The economy of Solomon Islands is characterized by co-existence of monetary economy in the area centering around the Capital, Honiara, and self-sufficient economy in the rest of the area. One third of salary earners in Honiara and other

major towns are Government servants who comprise a large share of the economy in those areas. In rural areas where non-monetary self-sufficient economy predominates, chances of earning cash are rare and limited to local sales of fruits, fish or copra, or wages for labor at plantations. The economic structure produces a big gap in living standards and cash income between urban and outlying areas.

The major industries in Solomon Islands are farming, forestry and fishery. Farm products include copra, palm oil and cocoa; forestry products, logs and lumber; and fishery products, frozen, canned and smoked fish. The export ratio of the country in 1992 consists mainly of 47% fish products and 24% lumber. The statistics show that fisheries and forestry play an important role in the economy of the country to earn foreign currency. The GDP in Solomon Islands has increased by 37 million Solomon dollars in the past 6 years, and annual growth ratio has also been expanding steadily since 1987. About 50% of this GDP stems from farming, forestry and fishery. However, the primary products (mainly copra, palm oil, lumber, cocoa and marine products) are strongly dependent on overseas demand, and in consequence the GDP is under a strong influence of international market price of those primary products.

The GDP of each sector since 1985 through 1991 is shown below table 2.1.

Table 2.1 GDP

Unit : S\$ million

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
(1) GDP (Monetary Production)	167.1	163.2	166.5	176.3	188.4	191.3	196.8
1. Agriculture	43.5	36.5	34.8	39.4	46.4	49.7	52.5
2. Forestry & Sawmilling	13.5	15.3	11.5	10.9	10.9	15.3	15.1
3. Fishery	15.4	15.2	11.9	14.4	13.2	8.9	7.9
4. Retail & Wholesale trade	22.1	21.1	22.0	20.2	23.6	22.2	22.2
5. Transport & Communication	11.0	11.1	10.1	10.6	12.0	11.3	11.2
6. Finance & Services	45.4	47.1	58.9	63.2	63.1	64.7	68.4
7. Others	16.2	16.9	17.3	17.6	19.2	19.2	19.5
(2) Food (Non-Monetary)	33.7	33.7	35.8	36.9	38.2	39.5	40.8
(3) Construction (Non-Monetary)	2.8	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3
Total GDP (All Production)	203.6	200.2	205.2	216.2	229.7	234.0	240.9
Growth rate (%)		-1.7	2.5	5.4	6.2	1.9	2.9

Source: 1. Statistics Office, MFEP
 2. Pacific Island Economies : Solomon Islands, 1993, World Bank
 3. 1991 (Estimated)

The recent national finance of Solomon Islands indicates that half of the annual expenditure is financed by the revenue generated, with the remainder being met by foreign aids. The Government's operation budget for development projects, despite its efforts, cannot be covered under its ordinary finances. The deficit is thus made up by the aids from Japan, Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

2.1.2 Outline of the Fishery and the Distribution of Fish Products

(1) Types of the Fishery in Solomon Islands

The sea around nearly 950 islands is world renowned for its fishing ground of bonito and tuna; 1,630,000 km² of 200 nautical miles Exclusive Economic Zone provides rich and varied fish resources.

The fishery industry of this country is categorized into export oriented bonito and tuna fishery operated by commercial enterprises, small scale commercial fishery and traditional coastal artisanal fishery. These commercial enterprises contribute to earning of foreign currencies, whereas the small scale fishery for reef and bottom fish as well as traditional coastal artisanal fishery play an important role in supplying the nation with animal protein through its domestic market.

The current fishery types and their characteristics are described below in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Fishery Types and Features

Type	Major fishing ground	Major fishing gear & method	Major types of fish products
Artisanal fishery	Coastal Zone (Shore rock and bank) Reefs	Hook and line Gill-net Dugout canoe	Fresh fish for self-consumption
Small-scale commercial fishery	Off-Shore Rock Sea-Mountain, FAD (Fish Aggregating Device)	Hook and line FRP Out-board engine	Chilled fish for marketing to major consumption area
Large-scale commercial fishery	EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone)	Pole fishing, Purse seine Steel boat	Frozen, chilled and canned fish for export

The objective of this project is the provision of the necessary facilities for small scale commercial fishery dealing with sales from the out-lying areas to Honiara.

(2) **Distribution of Fish Products**

Solomon Islands is an island country surrounded by the ocean where few roads have been constructed so that fish resources, cargo and passengers depend mainly on marine transportation.

Most of the fish products are destined for Honiara which has the Central Market located in the center of the town and two other smaller markets to handle the fish products. As of 1992, the consumption or total incoming volume is 1,700 tons consisting of 369 tons fresh fish, 750 tons frozen fish and 581 tons canned fish (calculated in terms of whole weight equivalent of fish). A majority of products originate from Western Province, and they are mostly frozen and canned fish. The frozen fish brought into Honiara is bonito and tuna harvested by Solomon Taiyo Ltd. and National Fisheries Development Ltd. (NFD) which are too small for export.

The aim of this project is to improve the distribution of fresh fish from the out-lying areas to Honiara. The majority of fresh fish, about 210 tons originate from Florida Islands, Central Province located on the opposite shore of Honiara, are transported by small fishing boats and unloaded on the coast in front of the Central Market or other shores. Shipments from other provinces are mainly through fishery centers run by the Fisheries Division. About 159 tons of fresh fish are transported by cargo-passenger boats from the provinces of Guadalcanal, Malaita, Isabel, Choiseul and Russell Islands. The total volume of fresh fish handled at the Central Market is approximately 336 tons according to the field survey.

The transportation of frozen fish to the Central Market is conducted via land transportation by fishery companies or distributors who own large trucks with freezer and small chest freezers. Most of the incoming frozen fish is handled at the Central Market and its volume amounts to about 750 tons according to the field survey.

2.1.3. Justification with the Other Development Plans

(1) **The National Development Plan**

The Solomon Islands Third Five-Year Plan (1985 to 1989) places high priority on the development of the fisheries sector. The target and measures to promote the fisheries sector are as follows:

1) **Promotion Objective**

- To encourage increase of cash income through fishery industry in each province
- To achieve self-sufficiency in fish products for its domestic market

- To increase employment in fishery sector and the related facilities in each province
- To promote employment at commercial fishing, shipbuilding and transportation relating to fishery
- To earn foreign currency by exporting fish products.

2) Promotion Measures

- To promote artisanal and commercial fishery
- To renovate the system and develop resources
- To develop and train human resources.

(2) Development Plan of Guadalcanal Province (1988 to 1992)

The Development Plan of Guadalcanal Province which includes Honiara emphasises the development of commerce and industries. Development goals and priority items are as follows:

1) Development Objective

- To strengthen the economy and promote labor market through development of mining and logging
- To improve health and welfare of rural inhabitants
- To develop transportation and communication facilities
- To provide infrastructure
- To develop industries

2) Priority Development Items

- To construct commercial and office complexes
- To improve existing markets
- To improve infrastructure (construction of roads between Kombito and Marau, and Lambi and Tangarare, a bridge at Wethercoast)
- To expand the functions of fishery center (supply of collecting boats of fresh fish, construction of wharves and giant clam culture farms)
- To begin new fisheries and processing industry (shark fin, construction of new fishery center, culture of tilapia, smoke fish plant)
- To promote rural lumber industry
- To commence coconuts processing plant and furniture manufacturing

The aim of this project to improve the existing fish market facilities is in keeping with the Development Plan of Guadalcanal Province.

(3) Honiara Development Plan

Honiara is currently revising its zoning plan by reclassifying zones. The population growth in Honiara is estimated to be 5.47% from 1992 to 1995. To cope with this rapidly increasing population, the plan puts a priority on the revision of the zoning classifications and the development of infrastructure to serve the inhabitants.

The outline of the plan is described below:

1) Honiara Zoning Plan

Honiara zoning plan aims at improving land use of existing residential, civic, commercial and industrial zones by zoning as follows. The zoning plan is illustrated in Figure 2.1.

- . Residential Zone
- . Traditional Housing Zone
- . Commercial Zone
- . Industrial Zone
- . Civic Zone
- . Recreational Open Space

2) Priority Development Plans

- . Improvement of land use.
- . Construction of primary schools (6 locations)
- . Construction of hospitals (2 locations)
- . Improvement of Market
- . Renovation of branch roads.
- . Construction of waste disposal treatment facility

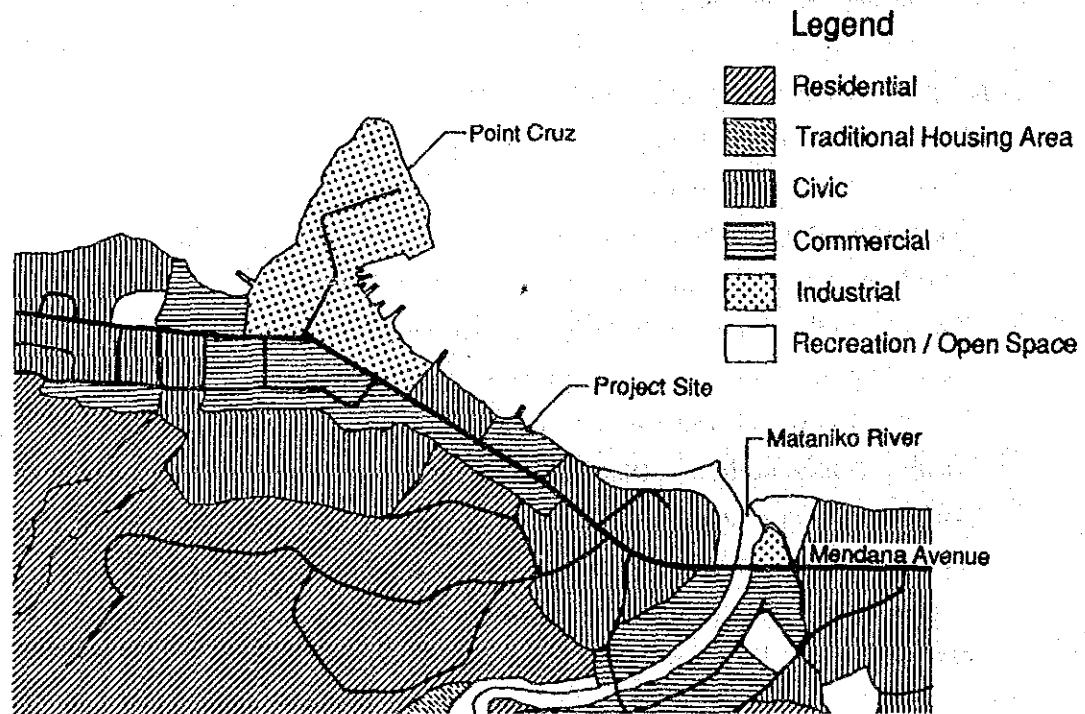


Figure 2.1 Honiara Zoning Plan

The Central Market is located in the commercial zone according to the zoning plan of Honiara. The Honiara Town Council's Programme of Action, Four-year Development Plan (1990-93) mainly targets development of infrastructure in the metropolitan area. Priority is to solve urgent and immediate problems. Included is the project to improve the fishery and vegetables sections and parking facilities of the Central Market to an acceptable level.

(4) Fishery Promotion Plan

The following is an outline of the important policies of fishery promotion plans prepared by the Fisheries Division, Ministry of Natural Resources:

- . To meet the demand of marine products in the country and keep the balance
- . To expand earnings through sale of marine products
- . To promote employment in fishery and the related industries in each province
- . To encourage people to work for commercial fishery and join cooperative unions
- . To elevate the value of Solomon currency in the exchange market.

This project will help achieve the above policies especially in meeting the demand for fish products in the country, keeping the balance, expanding earnings of money with fish products, and indirectly encouraging people to work for commercial fishery and join cooperative unions.

(5) The Development Study on Nationwide Fish Marketing System in Solomon Islands

In the above study currently conducted by the Japan International Cooperation Agency, four model zones within the country have been identified for implementation of development plans. One of the four plans is the improvement of the Central Market in Honiara. A preparatory feasibility study during the planning stage of this study was conducted on all planned coastal and land facilities in this model zone.

2.2 Objective and Goals of the Project

2.2.1 Objective of the Project

Regarding transportation of fish products to Honiara, it is indispensable to improve the transportation of fresh fish which has not been developed sufficiently. The objective of this project is to construct a fish landing quaywall, for use mainly by the fishing boats, at the coast in front of the Central Market which handles most of the fresh fish. The provision of the facility directly linked to the Central Market will thereby improve the efficiency of fish unloading, safety and sanitation.

2.2.2 Goals of the Project

This project has the following three goals:

(1) Unloading of Fresh Fish from Small Fishing Boats

Majority of fresh fish unloaded at the Central Market is currently transported by local fishermen with small boats from Florida Islands, Central Province about 40 km away from Honiara. There are only two sizes of these boats with the capacity to carry one or two eskies. Fresh fish is pack with ice in the eskies for the journey to the Central Market. As it may take two or three days to be sell all the fish, these boats are sometimes moored or pulled up onto the beach close to the yacht harbor in the bay located about 500 meters west from the Central Market.

The main goal of this project is to construct facilities where small boats engaged in small scale commercial fishery could berth at the wharf, unload fish and be pulled up or anchored. In addition, coastal artisanal fishermen, on Guadalcanal close to Honiara, are also active in transporting cargo and passengers with their canoes and small boats. These vessels are also considered in our plan.

(2) The Goal of the Development Study on Improvement of Nationwide Fish Marketing System

As part of the study, a marketing system is currently being formulated for the year of 2000 and 2010. It is estimated that in year 2000, 252 tons of fresh fish will be landed at the Central Market transported from Florida Islands taking into account increased distribution and improved efficiency of transportation. In one case, the present type of small boats is assumed to be used for transporting the fresh fish even in the year 2000. The other case assumes that a dedicated transport vessel will be introduced to carry the bulk of the fresh fish in the future. The facilities of this project has considered both of these cases.

(3) Coast Protective Function

Since the project site is situated at the coast of the Central Market, which is the largest market in Honiara, the planned facilities should serve the function of protecting this coast line from erosion.

Through facilitating the wharf with protective coast functions against over-topping wave and provision of drainage facilities, the Central Market itself will benefit from these infrastructures. The protection of the coast line is imperative for the future improvement of the market because of its location so near the coast.

2.3. Execution and Operation System

2.3.1. Executing Agency and Operational Structure

The executing agency of this project is the Fisheries Division, Ministry of Natural Resources. On completion of facilities, the role will be assumed by the Honiara Town Council which is in charge of the Central Market under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

2.3.2. Organizations of Executing Agency and Operational Structure

(1) Fisheries Division's Organizational Structure and Its Activities

Organization of Fisheries Division, Ministry of Natural Resources is illustrated in Figure 2.2.

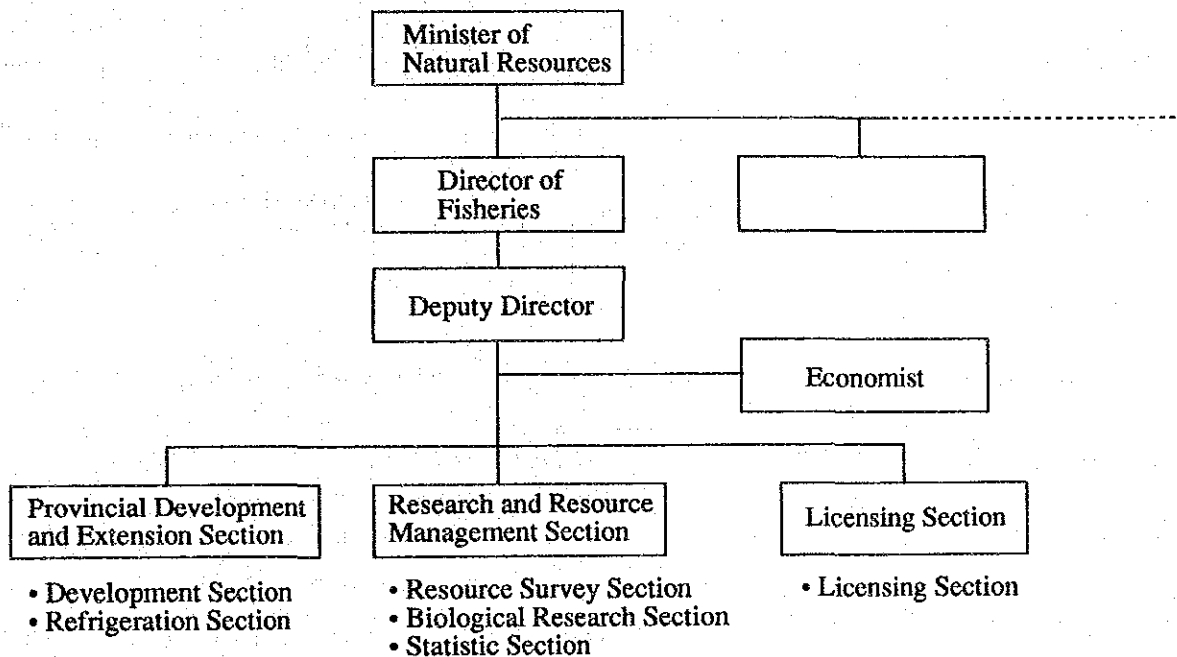


Figure 2.2 Organization of Fisheries Division

The Fisheries Division is in charge of formulation of the fishery policies in the country and its execution, aiming at providing the nation with social and economical benefits by developing and controlling fishery resources.

(2) Organization and Role of Honiara Town Council

Organization of Honiara Town Council, Ministry of Home Affairs is illustrated in Figure 2.3.

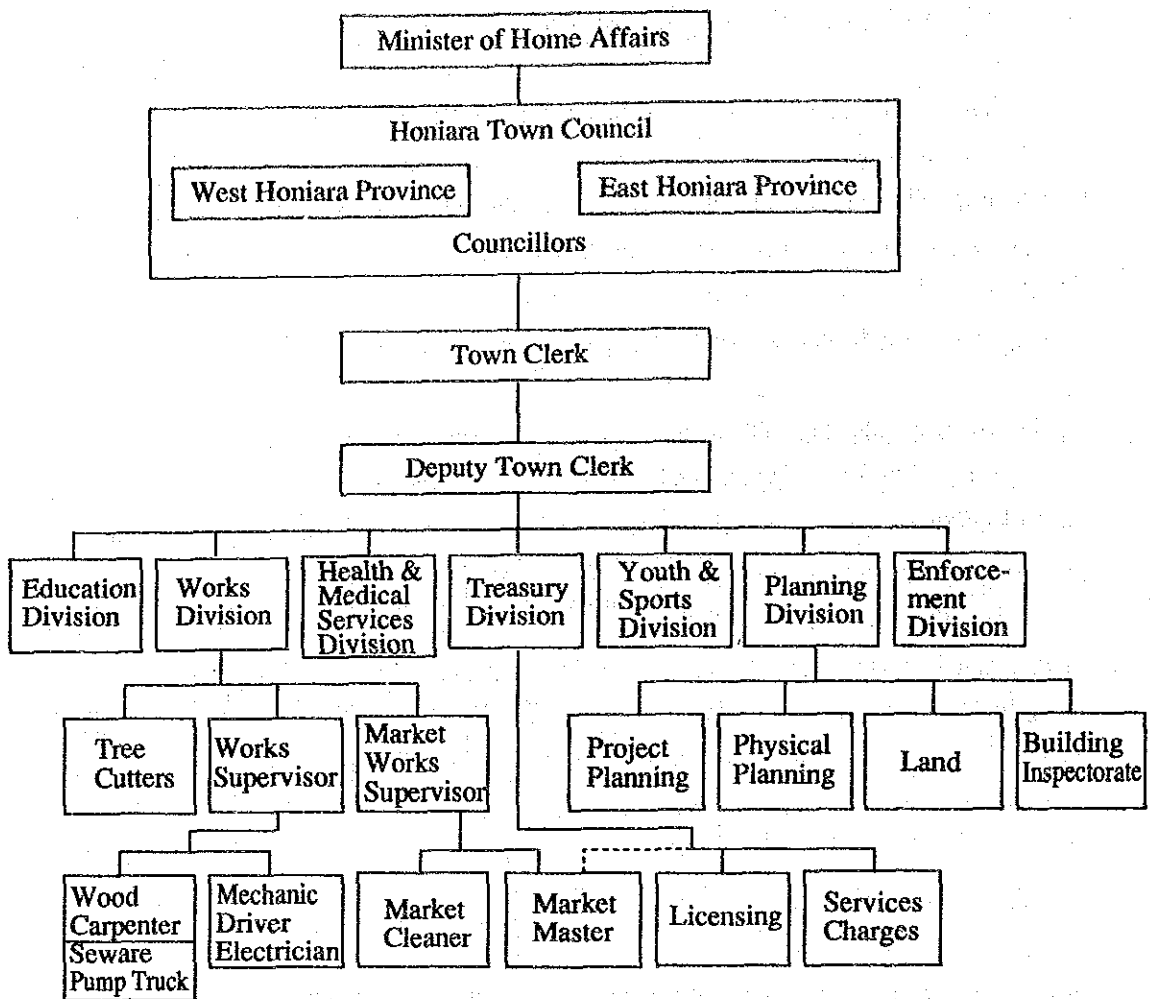


Figure 2.3 Organization of Honiara Town Council

At present, Works Supervisor of Works Division of Honiara Town Council is engaged in operation and maintenance of three markets i.e. Rove and Kukum in addition to the Central Market. Operation and maintenance of the quaywall to be constructed under the Project at the Honiara Central Market will therefore be conducted mainly by Works Supervisor in Works Division of Honiara Town Council. The Planning Division is in charge of approval of construction of buildings and Honiara Zoning plan., and will be involved in the appraisal during the planning stage of the project's basic design and detail design.