- (3) 水産局は公社設立の前後のあらゆる期間にわたり、公社の設立及び運営が滞らないように法制度・組織の整備を行う。
- 7.4 水産物流通改善プログラムのアクション・プラン
- (1) 法制度の整備

「水産物流通公社法」を制定し、新公社を設立する。

(2) 公社及び州政府による事業の範囲

2000年までに、各モデル地域の運営母体となる公社及び州政府が事業として取り込むべき範囲は以下に示す通りである(図IV.7.3, 7.4, 7.5参照)。

- 1) HFMA: ゾーン1及び2を直接運営の対象地域とし、このゾーン外の各水産センターに関しては買い付けを通じて間接的支援業務を行う。漁獲段階は漁民の自主的運営に任せ、公社は産地での水産物集荷、産地からホニアラまでの輸送およびホニアラ市場での水産物販売を促進する。この他に市場での社会的・文化的行事について協力する。
- 2) WPFMA: ゾーン3全域を対象とし、漁民に対する漁獲及び品質管理技術移転を行い、品質の良い水産物の集荷およびノロへの輸送を行う。ECが関与する産地に対しては、水産物集荷を通じて協力体制を確立する。
- 3) レンネル・ベロナ州政府: ゾーン4全域を対象とし、離島地域総合開発の観点から、海上には物流拠点整備のための桟橋、バージ、陸上施設としては水産物流通システム整備及び漁村社会の生活改善のためのコミュニテイー 開発を行う。このモデルでは水産物流通の全ての段階及び住民生活全般にわたり、水産局の支援を受けて州政府が運営の責任を持つ。

(3) 組織体制の整備

2,000 年を目標とし、天然資源省水産局、公社及び州政府による当該プログラムの運営 体制は図IV.7.6の通りである。

- 1) 水産物流通・輸送改善協議会:構成員はMNR、関係各省、州政府、既存公社(DBSI, CEMA, SIBA 等)輸出加工業者、輸送業者、漁民代表者等からなる。
- 2) 水産物流通公社:理事会の構成は水産物流通・輸送改善協議会と同じとする。
- 3) 当面の人員配置
 - a. HFMA:幹部として、現有勢力1名の再教育と1名の採用を行う。
 - b. WPFMA:幹部については現有勢力の再教育を行い、残り1名を新規に採用する。 一般職員は基本的には水産センターに配置されている人材の再配置により確保する。
 - c. レンネル・ベロナ州政府:プロジェクト全体の運営責任者は州政府で確保するもの とし各サイトの幹部職員4名は、事業の進展に伴い徐々に増員していく。幹部職員の

うち一部は現有の要員を当て、残りは州政府または民間人から新規に採用し、教育訓練を行い責任を遂行させる。

(4) 段階的整備計画

公社機能の変化は下表に示す通り、第1段階(2000年まで)、第2段階(2000-2010年まで)、第3段階(2010年以降)に分け徐々に民営化を進める(表IV.7.1参照)。

1) HFMA

第1段階:公社が漁民の同意を得て、水産物集荷・輸送・販売を支援する。ただし、 この事業を推進する過程で、水産物流通業者の育成指導を行う。

第2段階:ホニアラでは公社水産物小売り業務の一部を民営化し、ツラギ支所では公 社の運営の一部を州政府に移管する。

第3段階:ホニアラでは公社が水産物の卸売り機能の一部及び施設の維持管理のみを 担当し、卸売り機能及び小売り機能は原則的に民間業者に移管する。

2) WPFMA

第1段階:現在水産センターの運営は州政府の管轄下にあるが、公社設立後は州政府 から公社へ運営を移管する。

第2段階:水産物の集荷・輸送は公社が全面的に行い、漁獲及び産地での集荷は漁民 自身の手に委ねる。

第3段階:公社は引き続き水産物の集荷・輸送業務を行う。

3) レンネル・ベロナ州

第1段階:水産局の支援を受けて州政府が直轄するが、州政府が発足したばかりで、 その運営・維持管理能力が不足している。この状況を勘案して、施設につ いては維持・管理の簡易なインフラ及び関連施設のみを整備する。

第2・第3段階:必要な施設を全て整備し、州政府が独自に運営する。

(5) 外国からの技術援助

新公社設立準備段階から設立後その運営が軌道に乗るまで、外国から派遣される専門家 グループによる技術援助と将来事業の中核となるべき職員の外国での研修を行う。技術移 転対象分野は、水産流通、漁業及び設備・機械である。

1) 水産局内の組織

中央政府要員として政府本部に籍を置き、必要に応じて巡回指導を行い、発生した問題について適切な措置をとる(図IV.7.7参照)。

ソロモン側人員配置:水産流通担当責任者、スタッフ(漁業及び設備・機械担当) 技術援助要員配置: フロシェクト・マネーシャー(水産流通)、漁業、設備・機械の専門家

2) 各ゾーン別組織支援体制:中央政府からの派遣要員であるが、適宣本部と連絡をとれ

る体制とする。

ソロモン側人員配置:外国での研修を終えたスタッフ技術援助要員配置:若手専門家またはボランティア

3) 外国からの技術援助は公社設立準備段階から専門家の派遣、海外での研修及び援助プロジェクトの運転資金確保等をパッケージ化したシステムが適当である。

(6) 財務的措置

HFMA運営開始後1年間について、当初3ヶ月程度の運転資金が確保されれば財務的に成り立つことが判明した(表IV.7.2参照)。

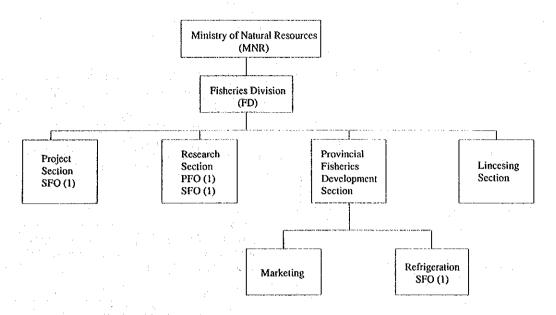
1) 扱い量:フロリダ諸島及びその他の地域からの水産物入荷量の50%とする。但し、 国内消費者向けのみとし輸出向けは含まない。

2) 決済方式:運営開始後の最初の3ヶ月は入金が販売額の50%にとどまるとした。但し、 漁民への支払いは即金による。

3) 人件費 : 固定費としては、幹部2名のみとし、一般職員の採用は変動費として、水 産物販売による粗利から捻出した。

4) 償却費 : 積み立てて施設更新費に当てる。

5) 融 資 : 運転資金の不足はDBSIから融資に依存することとし、返済猶予期間は 3ヶ月、返済期間は9ヶ月間、金利は10%とする。

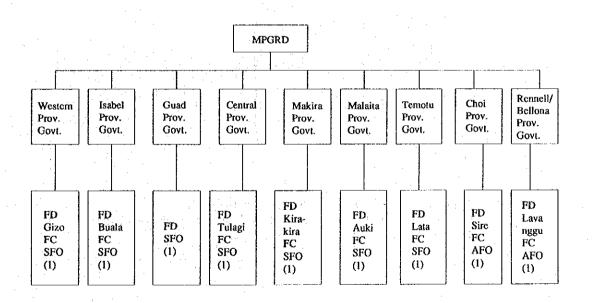


Remarks: 1) PFO; Principal Fisheries Officer

2) SFO; Senior Fisheries Officer

3) As of Feb 1994, MNR has been changed to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

図IV. 7.1 天然資源省水産局の組織図



Remarks: 1) PG; Provincial government

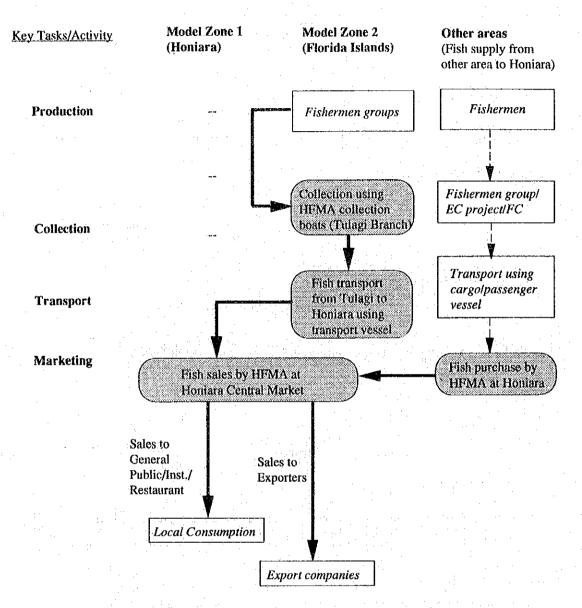
2) SFO; Senior Fisheries Officer

3) AFO; Assistant Fisheries Officer

4) MPGRD; Min. of Prov. Govt. and Regional Development

5) Figures in parentheses show the existing number of staff.

図IV. 7.2 州政府水産部と水産センター組織図

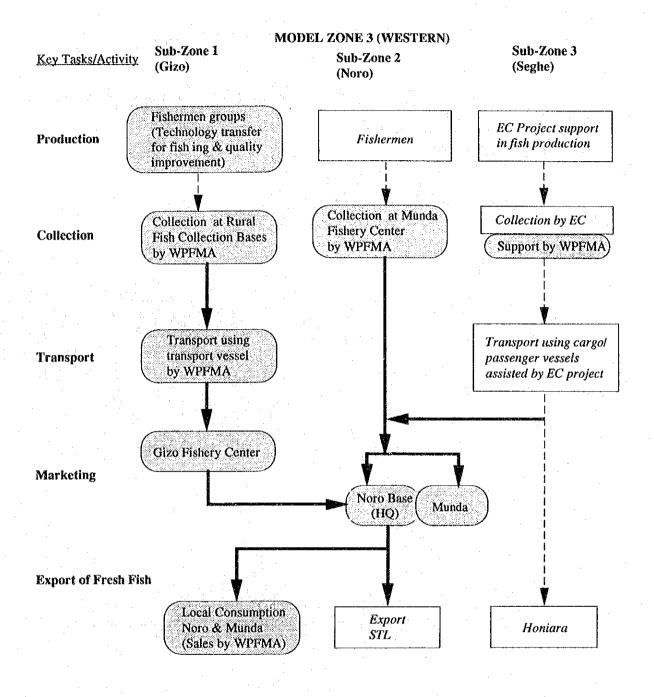


Remarks: 1) Shaded area and bold lines indicate activity by HFMA.

2) HFMA will support in social/cultural events at Honiara Market Market.

3) HFMA; Honiara Fish Marketing Authority

図IV. 7.3 モデル・ゾーン1及び2におけるホニアラ水産物流通公社の役割と事業内容

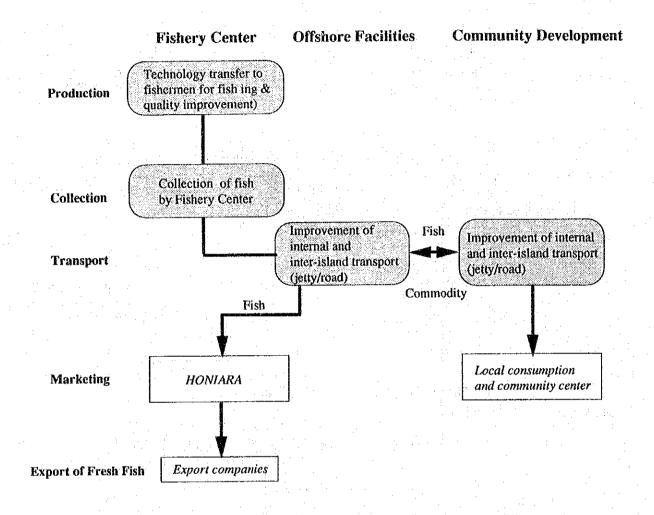


Remarks: 1) Shaded area and bold lines indicate activity by WPFMA.

- 2) HFMA will support in social/cultural events at Honiara Market Market.
- 3) WPFMA; Western Province Fish Marketing Authority

図IV. 7.4 モデル・ゾーン3におけるウエスタン州水産物流通公社の役割と事業内容

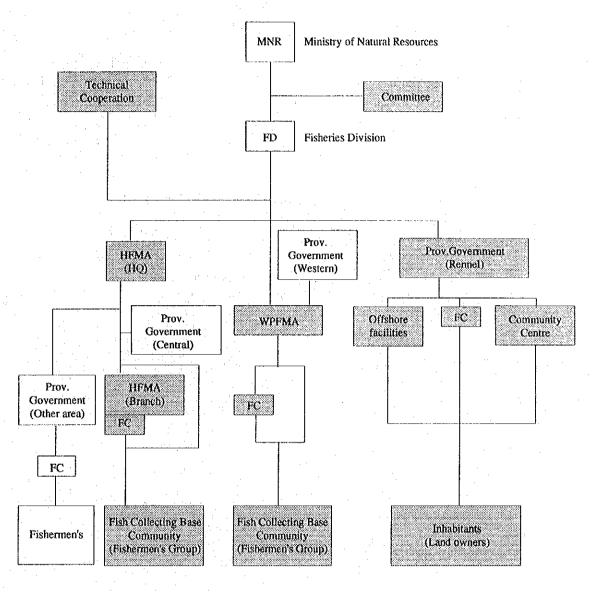
MODEL ZONE 4 (RENNELL ISLAND)



Remarks: 1) Shaded area and bold lines indicate the role of provincial government.

2) Improvement of internal & inter-island transport is expected to promote tourism, and to offer accessibility to flow of fish to Honiara.

図IV. 7.5 モデル・ゾーン4におけるレンネル州政府の役割と事業内容



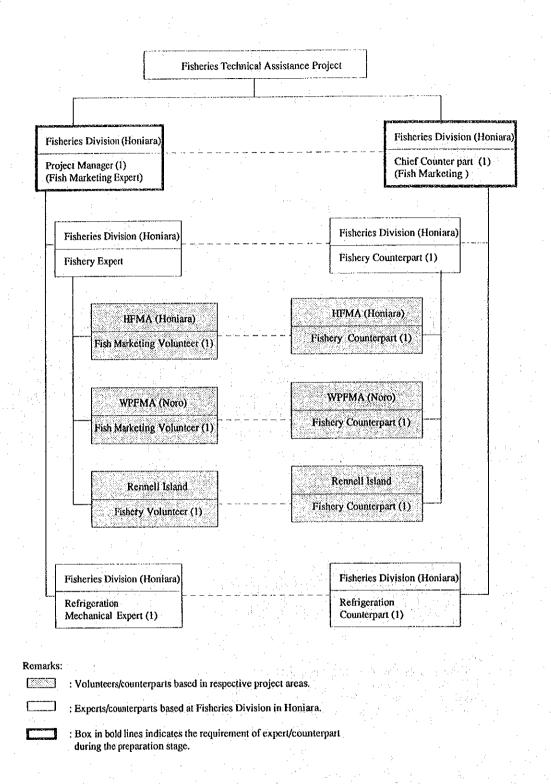
Remarks

(1) HFMA: Honiara Fish Marketing Authority
(2) WPFMA: Western province Fish Marketing Authority

(3) FC : Fisheries Center

(4) Shaded : Shaded areas are proposed organization for the project.

水産物流通改善計画における公社と州政府の組織案 図IV. 7.6



図IV. 7.7 技術協力におけるソロモン諸島と協力国との間の体制・組織図

表IV. 7.1 組織制度の段階的整備案

	1	1st Stage	2nd Stage	Final Stage
	1995	2	000	2010
Model Zone 1&2				
(1) Honiara Central Market	0	Honiara Town Council	HTC	HTC
Fisheries Related Facilities (HFMA - HQ)	М	FD and/or HFMA (Wholesaler & Retailer)	HFMA (Retailing) (wholesaler) Retailer	HFMA Retailer Wholesaler
2)Tulagi Base	О	FD/HFMA	Prov. Govt.	Prov. Govt.
(HFMA branch)	M	HFMA	HFMA Prov. Govi	Prov. Govt.
3)Fish Collection Base	O	FD/HFMA	FD/HFMA	FD/HFMA
(HFMA Satellite)	М	(Community) Fishermen	(Community) Fishermen	(Community) Fishermen
	0:0	wnership M: Management		
		1st Stage	2nd Stage	Final Stage
Model Zone 3				
	0	FD	Prov. Govt.	Prov. Govt.
Sub-Zone 2 (Noro) (WPFMA-HQ)	М	Prov. Govi. and for WPFMA	WPFMA	WPFMA
6.1. B 170%	0	FD	Prov. Govt.	Prov. Govt.
Sub-Zone 1 (Gizo) (WPFMA-Branch)	м	Prov. GoyL and J or WPFMA	WPFMA	WPFMA
Sub-Zone 3 (Seghe)	0	FD	Prov. Govt.	Prov. Govt.
(WPFMA-Branch)	М	Prov. Govt. and J or WPFMA	BEC-FC	FC.
Sub-Zone 1 Fish	О	Prov. Govt. and/or WPFMA	Prov. Govt. and/or WPFM	
Collection Base (WPFMA Satellite)	М	(Community) Fishermen	(Community) Fishermen	(Community) Fishermen
	0:0	wnership M : Management		
Model Zone 4		1st Stage	2nd Stage	Final Stage
18	0	Prov. Govt.	Prov. Govt.	Prov. Govt.
(1)Off-shore facilities	м	Prov. Gov. Supported by FD/Port Authority	Prov. Gov. Supported by FD/Port Authority	Prov. Gov. Supported by FD/Port Authority
	0	Prov. Govt.	Prov. Govt.	Prov. Govt.
(2) Fisheries Development	М	Supported by FD	Supported by FD	Supported by FD
	0	Prov. Govt.	Prov. Govt.	Prov. Govt.
(3)Community Development	м	Prov. Gov. / Community (Inhabitants Coop)	Prov. Gov. / Community (Inhabitants Coop)	Prov. Gov. / Community (Inhabitants Coop)

O: Ownership M : Management

Remarks: 1) HFMA; Honiara Fish Marketing Authority, 2) WPFMA; Western Province Fish Marketing Authority; 3) FD; Fisheries Division (MNR); 4) HTC; Honiara Town Council 5) Fish marketing is related only to fresh fish.

ホニアラ水産物流通公社の事業開始初年度における 四半期毎の収支及び資金調達 表IV. 7.2

	四半规	間の収文及	ひ 貧金調達			Unit: SI\$
		Q'ty	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Ī.	Income Statement	(MT)	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter
	A. Revenue		\$343,119	\$1,029,357	\$686,238	\$686,238
	1) Fish sales	90	\$342,000	\$684,000	\$684,000	\$684,000
	2) Ice		\$1,119	\$2,238	\$2,238	\$2,238
	3) Revenue from 1st	Quarter		\$343,119		
	B. Expense		\$530,664	\$530,664	\$530,664	\$530,664
	Fixed					
	1) Utility	4 j	\$12,720	\$12,720	\$12,720	\$12,720
	2) Maintenance		\$14,655	\$14,655	\$14,655	\$14,655
	3) Salary/wages		\$6,600	\$6,600	\$6,600	\$6,600
	4) Gen. expense (209	%)	\$1,320	\$1,320	\$1,320	\$1,320
	Variable					
	1) Salary/wages	•	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000
	2) Fish purchase cos	st	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000
	Depreciation		\$39,369	\$39,369	\$39,369	\$39,369
	er Tapia, a come	Property of the second	r vija delijija	The second second		
	C. Income before D	& I	(\$148,176)	\$538,062	\$194,943	\$194,943
	D. Net Income		(\$187,545)	\$498,693	\$155,574	\$155,574
II.	A. Sources of Funds		\$39,369	\$538,062	\$194,943	\$194,943
	1) Loan		\$187,545	\$0	\$0	\$0
	2) Depreciation		\$39,369	\$39,369	\$39,369	\$39,369
	3) Net income		(\$187,545)	\$498,693	\$155,574	\$155,574
			44.000	ACC 100	\$CC 100	PCF 120

\$65,138

\$65,138

\$129,805

\$65,138

\$65,138

\$129,805

\$34,699 C. Net cash flow Remarks: 1) Assumption that revenue is about 50 percent of total sales in the first quarter and thereafter total revenue is collected.

\$4,670

\$4,670

\$65,138

\$65,138

\$472,924

2) Interest is 10 percent.

B. Uses of Funds

Repayment incl. interest

- 3) Loan to be repaid in in 9 months with 3 months grace period.
- 4) Purchase price of fresh fish from fishermen is SI\$5.00/kg in Honiara.
- 5) Sale price of grade-A is SI\$8.00/kg and grade-B is SI\$7.50/kg.

8. 結論と提言

- (1) 水産物流通システムの現況
 - 1) ソロモン諸島における水産物流通システムに関しては、民間の流通業者が殆ど育っていないため、漁民が直接漁獲物を輸送するか、民間に代わって水産局及び諸外国援助機関が直接及び間接的に流通に関与している。
 - 2) 水産物流通の地方の主要水揚げ拠点に多くの水産センターが設置されてきたが、産地 と消費地間を結ぶ水産物流通・輸送・情報ネットワークの整備が遅れているため、各セ ンターの機能が十分に生かされていない。
 - 3) 水産物流通・輸送分野の運営にたずさわる組織について見ると、人材面・資金面のみならず運営能力が不足しており、充分な機能を発揮できない状態にある。
- (2) 水産物流通システム改善計画実施上の留意点 今後、水産物流通網整備にあたって、以下の点を配慮をすることが望ましい。
 - 1) 開発の進め方
 - a. 計画の実施にあたっては、漁民及び関係者との意志疎通を図り開発を進める。
 - b. 経済成長に見合った無理のない計画とし、民間活力を段階的に導入し、持続的な運営を目指す。
 - c. 既存の水産物流通施設、関連インフラ及び海上輸送システムを最大限有効に利用する。
 - d. ソロモン諸島の離島においては、住民の要求水準に見合った離島振興モデルを開発 する。
 - 2) 法制度・組織の整備

天然資源省の下に「水産物流通・輸送協議会」を編成し、施設の完成前に以下に示す 事項を推進すべきである。

- a. 法・制度の整備
- b. 公社の設立
- 3) 援助方式の改善

プロジェクトの運営が軌道に乗るまで、外国から専門家グループを招請し、かつ将来 プロジェクトの運営の中核となるべきスタッフの研修を外国で行うべきである。技術移 転対象は、水産流通、漁撈および設備機械の各分野である。外国からの援助は単なる技 術移転ではなく組織・制度面の改善も含まれるため、プロジェクト専門家派遣、研修員 の受け入れおよびプロジェクト運営に必要な資機材のパッケージ化を検討する必要があるう。

4) 水産資源管理調査

当該調査は、水産物流通システム改善のための調査であり、沿岸海域における水産資

源および生産環境改善に関する調査を行っていない。ただし、一部魚種については、明らかに水産資源管理の必要性があり、水産資源管理システムの整備に向けた調査を実施することが望ましい。

(3) モデル地域の計画実施段階の補足調査

本調査はプレフィージビリティ調査であり、実施に先だって規模設定、コスト積算等に関しては、さらに精度を高める調査が必要である。今後のモデル地域の計画実施に向けて、以下の点について詳細な調査・作業を行うべきである。

- 1) モデル・ゾーン1(首都ホニアラ)
 - a. 市場調査:今回調査手法に従い、中央市場、ククム、ロベ市場の全体を対象として、 特に、流通量の多い青果物の動きについて、年間を通じた動向把握のための調査が必 要である。
 - b. 市場運営管理システム調査:ホニアラ市当局及び関連機関を含め、中央市場の総合 的運営体制について煮詰める必要がある。
 - c. 自然条件調査:海岸部の地質調査は既に実施されているが、陸上部の市場用地に関しては、数カ所程度のボーリング調査が必要である。
- 2) モデル・ゾーン2(フロリダ諸島)
 - a. 試験操業:水産局所属ダウラ号による試験的集荷・輸送を実施し、その結果を確認の上新船導入の検討に入るべきである。
 - b. 自然条件調査: ツラギの前面海域は比較的穏やかであるが、計画実施前に気象、海 象及び地質調査が必要である。
- 3) モデル・ゾーン3 (ウエスタン州)

試験操業:州所属のクアラオ号による試験的集荷・輸送の実施及び市場開拓を行い、 その結果を確認の上計画実施に移るべきである。

4) モデル・ゾーン4(レンネル州)

特に、カンガバ湾荷揚げ機能施設整備に関して、以下の調査が必要である。

- a. カンガバ湾で漁業を営む住民とのコンセンサスを得ることが必要である。
- b.自然条件調査
 - ・ラバングの一般海象の詳細調査は必要ない。ただし、荒天時の状況把握のための詳細調査と検討が必要である。
 - ・珊瑚礁の状況調査は詳細に行う必要がある。
 - ・ボーリング調査による支持地盤の確認が必要である。
 - c. 資材輸送・調達調査

資材輸送が容易でないため、運搬方法に関しては詳細調査を行う必要がある。

付 属 資 料

付属資料-1 調査関係者

(A) Government of Japan

(1) Advisory Committee Members

1) Chairman	Michimasa OGUSHI	Director, Cooperation Promotion Department, Overseas Fishery Cooperation Foundation
2) Member	Tsunero KOKUBU	Deputy, Section Chief, International Cooperation Dept. Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
3) Member	Toru KUMATANI	Deputy, Section Chief, International Cooperation Dept. Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
4) Member	Yasushi NAKAZATO	Section Chief, International Affairs Division, Oceanic Fishery Department, Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

(2) Study Team Members

1) Team Leader	Tateo KUSANO (System Science Consultants Inc.)
2) Deputy Team Leader	Teruo YABANA (System Science Consultants Inc.)
3) Fish Marketing	I. ALLAHPICHAY (System Science Consultants Inc.)
4) Fish Production	Tamio AKAOKA (System Science Consultants Inc.)
5) Fishing Community	Takashi MORIMOTO (System Science Consultants Inc.)
6) Project Economy	John M. FLOYD (Development Alternatives Inc., USA)
7) Facilities/Infrastructure	Mikio TANAKA (System Science Consultants Inc.)
8) Architectural Planning	Masahiko WATANABE (System Science Consultants Inc.)
9) Environment	Eng Guan TAN (System Science Consultants Inc.)
10) Liaison	Hideto YASUI (System Science Consultants Inc.)

(B) Government of Solomon Islands

1) Mostyn Habu	Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Natural Resources
2) James Saliga	Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Natural Resources
3) Alberta Wata	Director of Fisheries	Fisheries Division (MNR)
4) George Poape	Principal Fisheries Officer	Fisheries Division (MNR)
4) Kitchener Collinson	Senior Fisheries Officer	Fisheries Division (MNR)
5) Fred Fakarii	Chief of Asian Section	Minstry of Foreign Affairs

SCOPE OF WORK

FOR

THE DEVELOPMENT STUDY

ON

IMPROVEMENT OF NATIONWIDE FISH MARKETING SYSTEM

IN

SOLOMON ISLANDS

AGREED UPON BETWEEN

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

AND

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

Honiara, February 8, 1993

Mr. MOSTYN HABU

PERMANENT SECRETARY,

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. XAZUO NAGA

LEADER,

PREPARATORY STUDY TEAM,

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL

COOPERATION AGENCY.

T. INTRODUCTION

In response to the request of the Government of Solomon Islands, the Government of Japan has decided to conduct the Development Study on Improvement of Nationwide Fish Marketing System (hereinafter referred to as "the Study"), in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations in force in Japan.

Accordingly, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), the official agency responsible for the implementation of the technical cooperation programmes of the Government of Japan, will undertake the Study in close cooperation with the authorities concerned of Solomon Islands.

The present document sets forth the scope of work with regard to the Study.

II. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the Study are to provide alternative plans for achieving an efficient Fish Marketing System and thereby upgrading returns to small scale fishermen and stabilizing fish supply to urban areas, and to conduct pre-feasibility studies on the selected projects.

III.STUDY AREA

The study area shall cover the whole of Solomon Islands.

IV. OUTLINE OF THE STUDY

- 1. The Study consists of the following two (2) phases.
 - (Phase I) Comprehensive study on socio-economic conditions, current fisheries, previous projects on fish marketing and the existing Fish Marketing System will be conducted in the study area and a nationwide fish marketing development master plan will be prepared.

(Phase II) Based on the results of Phase I, pre-feasibility

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study will be conducted for some priority projects.

2. The detailed scope of the work at the respective phases are itemized as follows:

(1) Phase I

- 1) Collection of data and information on:
 - a. Socio-economic conditions,
 - Existing policy and regulations concerned with the Study,
 - Socio-economic development plan
 - Environmental regulations
 - Others
 - c. Present fisheries,
 - Artesanal fisheries
 - Industrial fisheries
- d. Local and domestic demand and supply of fishes,
- e. Existing fish marketing system,
 - Fish marketing in Honiara
 - Provincial fisheries centers and sub-centers
 - Others
- f. Past projects and studies related to fish marketing system,
- g. Existing inter-island transportation system.
- 2) Field survey on the items mentioned in 1).
- 3) Preparation of a nationwide fish marketing development master plan including:
 - a. Review of fish marketing system,
 - b. Strategy for improving fish marketing system,
 - c. Alternative plans to improve fish marketing system,
 - d. Others.
 - 4) Listing of the candidate projects for pre-feasibility study.
- (2) Phase II

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- 1) Determination of the priority projects.
- 2) Supplemental survey on the items mentioned in (1)-1).
- 3) Formulation of the priority projects including:
 - a. Improvement and/or development plan for fish marketing infrastructure and facilities,
 - b. Preliminary design of major infrastructures and facilities,
 - c. Basic plan of the organization and the institution,
 - d. Operation, maintenance and management plan of the project,
 - e. Others.
- 4) Estimation of cost and benefit of projects,
- 5) Initial environmental examination (IEE),
- 6) Project evaluation,
- 7) Recommendations.

V. STUDY SCHEDULE

The Study will be carried out in accordance with the attached tentative work schedule.

VI. REPORTS

JICA shall prepare and submit the following reports in English to the Government of Solomon Islands.

- (1) Inception Report Twenty (20) copies at the commencement of Phase I Study.
- (2) Interim Report

 Twenty (20) copies at the commencement of Phase II

 Study.
- (3) Draft Final Report

 Twenty (20) copies at the end of works in Japan of

Phase II.

The Government of Solomon Islands provides JICA with its comments on the Draft Final Report through the Embassy of Japan within one (1) month after receipt of the Draft Final Report.

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(4) Final Report

Fifty (50) copies within two (2) months after the receipt of the comments from the Government of Solomon Islands on the Draft Final Report.

VII. UNDERTAKING OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOLOMON ISLANDS

- 1. To facilitate smooth conduct of the Study, the Government of Solomon Islands shall take necessary measures;
- (1) to secure the safety of the Study team,
- (2) to permit the members of the Study team to enter, leave and sojourn in Solomon Islands for the duration of their assignment therein, and exempt them from foreign registration requirements and consular fees,
- (3) to exempt the members of the Study team from taxes, duties and other charges on equipment, machinery and other materials brought into Solomon Islands for the conduct of the Study,
- (4) to exempt the members of the Study team from income tax and charges of any kind imposed on or in connection with any emoluments or allowances paid to the members of the Study team for their services in connection with the implementation of the Study,
- (5) to provide necessary facilities to the Study Team for remittance as well as utilization of the funds introduced into Solomon Islands from Japan in connection with the implementation of the Study,
- (6) to secure permission for entry into private properties or restricted areas for the implementation of the Study,
- (7) to secure permission for the Study team to take all data and documents (including maps, photographs) related to the Study out of Solomon Islands to Japan,
- (8) to provide medical services as needed. Its expenses will be chargeable on members of the Study team.
- 2. The Government of Solomon Islands shall bear claims, if any arises, against the members of the Study team resulting

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from, occuring in the course of, or otherwise connected with, the discharge of their duties in the implementation of the Study, except when such claims arise from gross negligence or willful misconduct on the part of the members of the Study team.

- 3. Ministry of Natural Resources (hereinafter referred to as "MNR") shall act as counterpart agency to the Study team and also as coordinating body in relation with other governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned for the smooth implementation of the Study.
- 4. MNR shall, at its own expense, provide the Study team with the following, in cooperation with other organizations concerned;
- (1) available data and information related to the Study,
- (2) counterpart personnel,
- (3) suitable office space with necessary equipment in Honiara.
- (4) credentials or identification cards,
- (5) adequate means of local transport for official travel.

VIII UNDERTAKING OF JICA

For the implementation of the Study, JICA shall take the following measures;

- (1) to dispatch, at its own expense, study teams to Solomon Islands,
- (2) to pursue technology transfer to the Solomon Islands counterpart personnel in the course of the Study.

TX. CONSULTATION

JICA and MNR shall consult with each other in respect of any matter that may arise from or in connection with the Study.

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ANNEX

TENTATIVE STUDY SCHEDULE

Description										-					
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IC/R: Inception Report DF/R: Draft Final Repor

Note:

IT/R:Interim Report F/R:Final Report

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MINUTES OF MEETING

ON

SCOPE OF WORK

FOR

THE DEVELOPMENT STUDY

ON

IMPROVEMENT OF NATIONWIDE FISH MARKETING SYSTEM

IN

SOLOMON ISLANDS

AGREED UPON

BETWEEN

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

AND

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

The Japanese Preparatory Study Team, headed by Mr Kazuo Nagai, visited Solomon Islands for the purpose of discussing the Scope of Work for the Development Study on Improvement of Nationwide Fish Marketing System from January 27 to February 9, 1993.

The team had a series of discussions with MNR to exchange views and opinions on the Study, and conducted field surveys in Solomon Islands.

Following the discussions, both sides have agreed on the following points, in addition to the Agreement on the Scope of Work.

- 1. As the coordinating body of the study, MNR will facilitate exchange of views and discussions with other donor agencies (governments) implementing similar or related assistance with the Study as necessary.
- 2. MNR stressed the difficulty in assigning a counterpart for each member of the Study team due to limitation in the number of personnel in the Fisheries Division.

MNR shall undertake its best efforts to assign counterparts to the Study team where possible, including fisheries officers in the Provinces.

- 3. To facilitate the entry of the Study team and to carry out its work in Solomon Islands, JICA undertakes to provide to MNR the necessary information regarding team members, for clearnace with the relevant Government authorities in Solomon Islands. The information shall include the biodata and the passport numbers of each person and any equipment brought into Solomon Islands to carry out their work.
- 4. MNR clarified to JICA that there is no need for credential or identification cards for the Study team members while they are in Solomon Islands as their passports will serve that purpose.
- 5. Regarding the provision of a means of transport for the Study team in Solomon Islands, MNR expressed difficulty in providing vehicles due to limitations in the number of vehicles available to the Fisheries Division. MNR shall make arrangements with Provincial Fisheries Divisions to provide boats for the Study team but fuel shall be met by the Study team.
- 6. The Fisheries Division shall provide an office space for the Study team but charges for overseas telephone calls, facsimile and telexes shall be met by the Study team.
- 7. JICA is requested to accept local counterparts to the Study for training in Japan under JICA's Trainee Acceptance Programme.

Honiara, February 8 1993

MR MOSTYN HABU

Permanent Secretary

Ministry of Natural Resources

Solomon Islands Government

MP KAZUO NAGA

Ceader

Preparatory Study Team

JICA

MINUTES OF THE MEETING ON THE INCEPTION REPORT OF THE DEVELOPMENT STUDY ON IMPROVEMENT OF NATIONWIDE FISH MARKETING SYSTEM IN SOLOMON ISLANDS

In pursuance to the objective of the Implementing Arrangement between Ministry of Natural Resources (hereinafter referred to as "MNR") and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") for the Development Study on Improvement of Nationwide Fish Marketing System in Solomon Islands (hereinafter referred to as "the Study") signed on February 8, 1993, JICA dispatched the Study Team headed by Mr. Tateo KUSANO and the Advisory Team headed by Mr. Toru KUMATANI from April 10, 1993 to May 15, 1993 and from April 10, 1993 to April 19, 1993, respectively.

The JICA Study Team submitted 20 copies of the Inception Report to Solomon Islands side and held a series of discussions with the Solomon Islands authorities and counterparts headed by Mr. Mostyn Habu, Permanent Secretary, MNR.

The salient results of the discussions are as follows:

- Solomon Islands side has agreed in principle upon the contents of the Inception Report, and that of the notes of discussions which is hereto attached.
- Both sides agreed to cooperate with each other for the efficient conduct of the study so that its objectives would be attained as described in the Inception Report.

Honiara, April 16, 1993

Mr. Mostyn HABU Permanent Secretary

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MNR

Mr. Tateo KUSANO Leader of Study Team

JICA

Witnessed by

Mr. Toru KUMATANI Leader of Advisory Team

JICA

ATTACHMENT TO THE MINUTES OF MEETING ON THE INCEPTION REPORT OF THE DEVELOPMENT STUDY ON IMPROVEMENT OF NATIONWIDE FISH MARKETING SYSTEM IN SOLOMON ISLANDS

- 1. The Solomon Islands side agreed to allow the Study Team to use the Fisheries Division Office in the MNR in order to implement the Study smoothly.
- 2. The Solomon Islands side agreed to secure permission for entry into private properties or restricted area for the implementation of the Study.
- 3. The Solomon Islands side agreed to secure permission for the Study Team to take all data and documents (including maps, photographs) related to the Study out of Solomon Islands to Japan.
- 4. The Solomon Islands side agreed to exempt the members of the Study Team from taxes, duties and other charges on equipment, machinery and other materials brought into Solomon Islands for the conduct of the Study.
- 5. The Solomon Islands side has agreed to make arrangements with Provincial Fisheries Divisions to provide boats for the Study Team but the cost of fuel shall be met by the Study Team.
- The Study Team has requested MNR to make necessary arrangement of visa for members of the Study Team.

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MINUTES OF THE MEETING ON THE INTERIM REPORT OF THE DEVELOPMENT STUDY ON IMPROVEMENT OF NATIONWIDE FISH MARKETING SYSTEM IN SOLOMON ISLANDS

In pursuance to the Interim Report of the Development Study on Improvement of Nationwide Fish Marketing System in Solomon Islands (hereinafter referred to as "the Study"), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") dispatched the Study Team headed by Mr. Tateo KUSANO and the Advisory Team headed by Mr. Michimasa OGUSHI from Sept. 18-25, 1993.

The JICA Study Team submitted 20 copies of the Interim Report to Solomon Islands side and held a series of discussions with the Solomon Islands authorities and counterparts headed by Mr. Albert WATA, Director of Fisheries, Fisheries Division, Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR).

The salient results of the discussions are as follows:

- Solomon Islands side has agreed in principle upon the contents of the Interim Report.
- 2. Both sides agreed to cooperate with each other for the efficient conduct of Phase II of the study so that its objectives would be attained as described in the Inception Report.

Rt. Hon. Ezekiel ALEBUA

Minister MNR

Honiara, Sept. 21, 1993/

Mr. Tateo KUSANO Leader of Study Team

JICA

Witnessed by

Mr. Michimasa OGUSHI

Leader of Advisory Team

JICA.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING ON THE DRAFT FINAL REPORT OF THE DEVELOPMENT STUDY ON IMPROVEMENT OF NATIONWIDE FISH MARKETING SYSTEM IN SOLOMON ISLANDS

In pursuance to the Draft Final Report of the Development Study on Improvement of Nationwide Fish Marketing System in Solomon Islands (hereinafter referred to as "the Study"), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") dispatched the Study Team headed by Mr. Tateo KUSANO and the Advisory Team headed by Mr. Yasushi NAKAZATO from Jan. 26 - Feb.5, 1994.

The JICA Study Team submitted 20 copies of the Draft Final Report to Solomon Islands side and held a series of discussions with the Solomon Islands authorities and counterparts headed by Mr. Albert WATA, Director of Fisheries, Fisheries Division, Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR).

The salient results of the discussions are as follows:

- Solomon Islands side has agreed in principle upon the contents of the 1. Draft Final report, and that the recommendations are acceptable.
- The Government of Solomon Islands will convey to the Study Team 2. its comments on the Draft Final Report by March 3, 1994. Fifty (50) copies of the Final report within two (2) months after receiving the comments on the Draft Final Report will be submitted to the Government of Solomon Islands

Honiara, Feb. 3, 1994

Mr. James SALIGA Permanent Secretary

MNR

Mr. Tateo KUSANO Leader of Study Team

JICA

Witnessed by

Mr. Yasushi NAKAZA Leader of Advisory Team

JICA

付属資料-7 消費/市場調査

1. Objective

The objectives of this survey were to grasp the socio-economic profile, the current consumption pattern in fish products, frequency of fish consumption, money spent on fish purchase, and condition of fish marketing/distribution, etc.

2. Study Approach

(1) Sampling method and survey period

Sampling method and number of samples is given in Table A-7.1. The survey period covered about 20 days including the training of chief coordinator and enumerators in Honiara and respective provinces. The enumerators were locally recruited and have had previous experience in this type of survey.

(2) Questionnaires

Three sets of questionnaire were prepared covering (a) fish consumption survey, (b) market survey of Honiara Central Market, Rove Market and Kukum Market, (c) institutional survey (hospital, hostels, school dormitory, prison, hotels), and (d) market survey of Honiara Central Market for agricultural produce. Some of the major items in the questionnaire are listed below.

(A) Fish consumption survey

- Household characteristics
- Monthly income
- Monthly expenditure on food
- Food preference
- Frequency of fish consumption by type
- Quantity purchase each time
- Fish quality

(B) Market survey

- Number of esky and quanity (fish)
- Origin of esky
- Quantity of sold
- Type of agricultural produce
- Quanity of produce traded (weekday and weekend)
- Origin of produce

- 3. Analysis
- 3.1 Fish Consumption Survey
- (1) Socio-economic Aspects

The number of households, according to the population census in 1986, were 4765 in Honiara, 590 in Gizo, 487 in Auki, 333 in Buala and 385 in Kirakira. The total number of households covered in the consumption survey were three percent (185) of the total 6,560 households. Some 125 households (3 percent) in Honiara, 20 households each in Auki (Malaita) and Gizo (Western), and 10 households each in Kirakira (Makira) and Buala (Isabel) were covered.

(2) Household size

The distribution of households, according to different size classification is shown in Table A-7.2. Households with 4-6 members are 26 percent in Honiara, 52 percent in Gizo, 36 percent in Auki, 20 percent in Kirakira and 40 percent in Buala; while the proportion with six or more members was 67 percent in Honiara, 36percent in Gizo, 48 percent in Auki, 50 percent in Kirakira and 40 percent in Buala. The average size of all households in Solomon Islands, according to the Population Census in 1986, was estimated at 6.5 members per household.

(3) Occupation of household head and number of income earners in household

In Honiara 40percent of the respondents were government employee, 29percent private company employees, 18 percent self employed, and 7 percent professionals; while in the provincial capitals, government employee were 52 percent in Gizo, 84 percent in Auki, 78 percent in Buala and 12 percent in Kirakira (Table A-7.3).

Income earner refers to a working member of the household. In Honiara (Table A-7.4), of 125 households surveyed, 30 percent indicated one income earning member, 46 percent two income earning members and 14 percent three income earning members, and the rest had 4 or 5 income earners. In Gizo 48 percent had one-income earner, 36 percent two-income earners and the rest had three or five income earners in the house. In Auki, Kirakira and Buala 76-80 percent had one income earning member, and the rest were two income earners. Most of regular working members in the provincial urban areas are government servants and in Honiara, there are both government servants and private company employees.

(4) Monthly household income and expenditure on food

An examination of the household monthly income is shown in Table A-7.5. In Honiara, 19 percent earn less than SISI\$750 a month, 18 percent earn between SI\$750-1000, 22 percent earned SI\$1000-1500, 16 percent earned SI\$1500-2000 and 17 percent earned SI\$2000-4000; while about 9 percent earn more than SI\$4000 a month. In the provinces incomes of less than SI\$750 were 36 percent in Gizo, 52 percent in Auki and 40 percent in Kirakira and Buala. Those earning between SI\$750-1000 were 50 percent in Buala, 32 percent in Gizo, 24 percent in Auki and 10 percent in Kirakira. There were no respondents earning more than SISI\$4000.

With regard to monthly food expenditure (Table A-7.6), 55 percent of the respondents in Honiara spent SI\$100-300 a month, 52 percent in Gizo, 64 percent in Auki, 30 percent in Kirakira and 70 percent in Buala. Monthly expenditure in the category of SI\$300-450 were 16 percent in Honiara, 12 percent in Gizo, 16 percent in Auki, 40 percent in Kirakira and 10 percent in Buala. In Honiara and Gizo, 25-28 percent of spent more than SI\$450, and none in the other areas.

(5) Fish consumption

1) Preference

Most of the respondents in the survey preferred fish than chicken/meat (Table A-7.7). In Honiara 83 percent prefer fish, 88 percent in Gizo, 96 percent in Auki, and 100percent in Kirakira and Buala. Those responded fish as a second preference were mainly in Honiara and Gizo. The reasons for preferring fish is shown in Table A-7.8. In the case of fresh fish, the reasons for first preference were "cheaper in price than chicken/meat", "like the taste" and "good for health". Some 32 percent in Honiara indicated "cheaper than chicken/meat", 22 percent "like the taste", 22 percent "good for health", 19 percent "quality is good" and "always available" by 5 percent. With regard to frozen fish which available only in Honiara, the main reason for preference was "always available" as shown by 45 percent of respondents, 28 percent "cheaper than fresh fish and chicken/meat". In case of canned fish, all the respondents indicated the consumption of canned fish. In Honiara 54 percent reported "can afford", 33 percent "always available", 10 percent "not messy when cooking" and the rest is due to taste. Some 90 percent in Gizo and Auki indicated availability as the reason for consumption, and 40 percent in Kirakira and Buala gave similar reasons.

The reasons for not preferring fish as first cited by respondents (Table A-7.9) who gave more than one reason, high price (33%), poor quality (27%), dislike

taste (20%) in case of fresh fish. With regard to frozen fish, all of the above respondents gave similar reasons.

Frequency of fish consumption in Honiara

The frequency of fish consumption by type, area and monthly income is shown in Tables A-7.10-a and A-7.10-b).

a) Fresh fish

Frequency of fresh fish consumption in relation to monthly income is shown in Table A-7.10-b. Some 41 percent consume fish twice a week, 32 percent once week and daily is about 5 percent. In relation to monthly income, some 35-40 percent in each category of income consume fresh fish once or twice a week.

b) Frozen fresh

With regard to frozen fish about 68 percent consume once week and about 18 percent indicated dislike for frozen fresh (Table A-7.10-b). In relation to income, 65-90 percent in each category consume frozen fish once a week.

c) Canned fish

Some 54 percent indicated daily consumption of canned fish, followed by 22 percent three/four times a week, 10 percent five or six times a week (Table A-7.10-a). High percentage of daily consumption are noticed in all the income groups ranging from 45-65 percent.

3) Frequency of fish consumption in the provinces

The frequency of fish consumption by type, area and monthly income is shown in Tables A-7.10-a for the provinces.

a) Fresh fish

In Gizo 40 percent consumed fresh fish three/four times a week followed 36 percent daily consumption. In Auki 56 percent consume three/four times a week and twice a week was 32 percent, and in Kirakira and Buala it was 70 percent consuming three/four times a week.

b) Canned fish

In terms of canned fish, the shares fluctuates according to places, in Gizo canned fish consumed three/four times were 40 percent, once a week was 28 percent and daily and twice a week was 16 percent each. Once a week and twice a week were high in Auki and Kirakira, 50-33 percent in Auki and 40-30

percent in Kirakira. In Buala daily consumption was 40 percent and consumption five/six times a week was 20 percent.

4) Money spent and quantity purchased each time

The money spent and quantity of fish purchase each time by the number of respondents in Honiara and in the provincial town areas are shown in Tables A-7.11-a/b to A-7.15-a/b.

a) Honiara

In Honiara more than 60 percent of the respondents indicated spending SISI\$12-20 for fish purchase each time. In terms of monthly income, those in the high income category tend to spend more money for fish purchase (Table A-7.11-b). In terms of quantity of fish purchased, the money spent was converted to fish weight equivalent using a retail price of about SISI\$6.00/kg. The quantity of fish consumed per meal per person increases with income, 340 g in an income category of less than SISI\$750 income to 414 g in more than SISI\$4000 income.

b) Provincial towns

In Gizo (Table A.6-12-a) 40 percent indicated SI\$5-10 for fish purchase and 48percent spent SI\$10-12. The quantity of fish in a meal of one person (Table 1A-7.2-b) is about 200 g in SI\$750 income level and 275 g in higher income levels (SI\$2000-4000). In Auki about 64 percent (Table A-7.13-a) indicated a spending of SI\$5-10 and those spending SI\$10-12 were about 20 percent. The quantity of fish in a meal (Table 13-b) was 195 g in lower income levels and 232 g in high income levels (SI\$1500-2000). In Buala (Table A-7.14-a), 70 percent spend SI\$5-12 for fish purchase, and the quantity of fish consumed in a meal ranges from about 240 g to 350 g (Table A-6.14-b). In Kirakira (Table A-7.15-a), about 50 percent spend SI\$5-12 for fish and another 50 percent spends SI\$12-18. The amount of fish in their meal ranges from about 230 g to 450 g with income.

5) Purchase of canned fish

a) Honiara

In Honiara the response to the number of canned fish purchase by income category is shown in Table A-7.16. About 52 percent indicated a purchase two cans each time and about 20 percent indicated purchasing three or four cans. Those purchasing two cans at a time are relatively higher in all income

levels, and this reflects that higher income is not necessarily purchasing more number of cans.

b) Provincial towns

In Gizo (Table A-7.17), those purchasing two to three cans are about 88 percent, and in terms of income level the number of cans purchased increases with income level. In Auki (Table A-7.18) about 68percent indicated purchasing two cans at a time, while in Buala (Table A-7.19), 70 percent indicated purchasing one can, and those purchasing two cans were 20 percent. In Kirakira (Table A-7.20), the percentage varies from 20 percent to 30 percent in relation to the number of cans purchased.

(6) Fish quality

The responses to the degree of fresh and frozen fish quality is shown in Table A-7.22. In Honiara, 66 percent indicated that fresh fish purchase is of good quality and 20 percent indicated excellent. In the provincial towns, 88 percent in Gizo, 68 percent in Auki, 30 percent in Kirakira and 40 percent in Buala indicated good quality. In terms of excellent quality 8 percent in Gizo, 24 percent in Auki, 30 percent in Kirakira and 50 percent in Buala. On the whole the quality of fresh fish available to consumers is good. In terms of frozen fish, which are only available to consumers in Honiara, 54 percent indicated fair quality and 29 percent good, and 16 percent poor quality.

3.2 Market survey

Market survey-1 of Honiara Central Market, and Rove Market was conducted using enumerators for about 20 days from June 21 to July 12, 1993 (Tables A-7.23 & A-7.24). The purpose of this survey was to count the number of eskies, particularly for fresh fish (reef and pelagic), and its origin as well as to estimate the quantity of fresh fish. The market was visited in the morning and evening. The weather during the survey was not good; it was rainy and the seas were rough. As a result, the landings or the number of eskies brought to Honiara were less than expected. Market survey-2 was conducted during phase 2 for 30 days from September 27 to October 30, 1993.

(1) Central Market

The Honiara Central Market is normally closed on Sundays and national holidays. During the Market survey-1, the Honiara Central market was opened for only 19 days, and the eskies of fresh fish were seen only for 16 days. During these 16 days, 65 eskies were noted with an estimated quantity of 3,690 kg of fish. Of these 65 eskies, 49 eskies

(75percent) were from Florida Islands (Gela), 7 eskies (11%) from Isabel, and the remaining 9 eskies (14%) were from Central (Russels), Guadacanal (Marau and Lambi). On an average, there were 4 eskies a day with an estimate of 230 kg of fresh fish, besides the eskies of frozen fish, on an average about 25 eskies. During market survey-2, the weather was fairly good and there were a considerable number of eskies daily. A total of 466 eskies of fresh fish were counted at the Honiara Central Market. The total quantity of fresh fish traded during the 30-day period was 36.2 MT which amounted to an average of 1.2 MT a day. By way of origin about 77 percent was from Central Province (mainly Florida Islands), 12 percent from Isabel, 8 percent from Guadacanal and 3 percent from Malaita provinces.

(2) Rove market

The Rove market is normally open on Sundays except on national holidays. During the survey period, eskies of fresh fish were seen only 12 days, and 26 eskies were recorded with an estimate of 1,540 kg of fish. Of these 26 eskies, 11 eskies (42 percent) were from Russels (Central Province), 10 eskies (38 percent) from Florida Islands (Central Province), and the remaining 5 eskies (20 percent) from Malu'u (Malaita Province), Lambi (Guadacanal Province). On an average there were 2 eskies a day with 128 kg of fish, in addition 2 or 3 eskies of frozen fish. During market survey-2, there were no eskies of fresh fish at Rove market.

Table A-7.1 Fish Consumption Survey in Honiara and Provincial Urban

Unit: Households

	Honiara	Gizo	Auki	Buala	Kirakira	Total
Households	4,765	590	487	333	385	6560
Sampled HH	125	20	20	10	10	185
% sample	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%	(3%)

Source: 1) Solomon Islands Statistical Bulletin No. 16/92

2) Population Census, MOP, 1986

Table A-7.2 Distribution of Household Size

			Honiara	Gizo	Auki	Kirakira	Buala
1-3 members	1,		 6 (5%)	3 (12%)	4 (16%)	3 (30%)	2 (20%)
4-6 members	1		36 (29%)	13 (52%)	9 (36%)	2 (20%)	4 (40%)
> 6 members			83 (66%)	9 (36%)	12 (48%)	5 (50%)	4 (40%)
			125	25	25	10	10

Source: Survey of Phase 1 (The Dev. Study on Improvement of NFMS in Solomon Islands, 1993)

Table A-7.3 Occupation of Household Head

	Hon	iara	Gize	3	Auk	i	Kira	кіта		Bua	ıla
Professional (Doctor, Lawyer, etc.)	. 9	(7%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	2	(20%)		0	(0%)
Self-employed	22	(18%)	3	(12%)	1	(4%)	0	(0%)	13	0	(0%)
Service (Waiter, etc.)	2	(2%)	, 0	(0%)	0.	(0%)	. • 1	(4%)	12	0	(0%)
Merchant	0	(0%)	2	(8%)	0	(0%)	1	(4%)	:	0	(0%)
Private company employee	36	(29%)	2	(8%)	1	(4%)	1	(4%)		0	(0%)
Govt. employee	50	(40%)	. 13	(52%)	21	(84%)	3	(12%)		7	(70%)
Retired	2	(2%)	0	(0%)	1	(4%)	0	(0%)	1.1	0	(0%)
Labourer	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	1. 1	(4%)	1	(4%)		0	(0%)
Others	4	(3%)	5	(20%)	0	(0%)	1	(4%)		3	(30%)
The state of the second section is a second	125		25		25		10			10	

Source: Survey of Phase 1 (The Dev. Study on Improvement of NFMS in Solomon Islands, 1993)

Table A-7.4 Number of Income Earning Members in the House.

4.5	Honiara	Gizo Auki	Kirakira	Buala
1 member	37 (30%)	12 (48%) 19 (76%)	8 (80%)	8 (80%)
2 members	58 (46%)	9 (36%) 5 (20%)	2 (20%)	1 (10%)
3 members	18 (14%)	2 (8%) 1 (4%)	0 (0%)	1 (10%)
4 members	7 (6%)	0 (0%) 0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
5 members	5 (4%)	2 (8%) 0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
	125	25 25	10	10

Source: Survey of Phase 1 (The Dev. Study on Improvement of NFMS in Solomon Islands, 1993)

Table A-7.5 Montly Houshold Income

				Hor	niara	Giz	0	Auk	i	Kira	kira	Bua	ıla
< \$750				23	(18%)	9	(36%)	13	(52%)	4	(40%)	4	(40%)
\$751-1000				22	(18%)	8	(32%)	6	(24%)	1	(10%)	5	(50%)
\$1001-1500			٠	28	(22%)	1	(4%)	4	(16%)	3	(30%)	1:	(10%)
\$1501-2000				20	(16%)	. 5	(20%)	2	(8%)	1	(10%)	0	(0%)
\$2000-4000				21	(17%)	2	(8%)	0	(0%)	1	(10%)	0	(0%)
>\$4000		-		11	(9%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)
			: .	125		25		25	1.11	10		10	† j. j.

Table A-7.6 Monthly Expenditure on Food

			Hor	nara	Giz	0	Auk	i	Kira	kira	Bua	ala
<\$100		 	6	(5%)	2	(8%)	5	(20%)	3	(30%)	2	(20%)
\$101-200		:	28	(22%)	6	(24%)	7	(28%)	2	(20%)	4	(40%)
\$201-300		:	40	(32%)	.7	(28%)	9	(36%)	i	(10%)	3	(30%)
\$301-400			20	(16%)	3	(12%)	4	(16%)	4	(40%)	1	(10%
>\$400	11		31	(25%)	7	(28%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)
			.125		25		25		10		10	

Table A-7.7 Preference of Fish or Meat/Chicken

	Но	niara	Giz	0	Auk	i	Kirakira	Buala
First Preference (Fish)	104	(83%)	22	(88%)	24	(96%)	10 (100%)	10 (100%)
Second Preference (Meat/Chiken)	21	(17%)	.3	(12%)	1	(4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	125		25		25		10	10
First Preference (Meat/Chicken)	21	(17%)	3	(12%)	1	(4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Second Preference (Fish)	104	(83%)	- 22	(88%)	23	(96%)	10 (100%)	10 (100%)
	125		25	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. : 24		10	10

Source: Survey of Phase 1 (The Dev. Study on Improvement of NFMS in Solomon Islands, 1993)

Table A-7.8 Reasons for preferring fish as first preference

	Hor	niara	Giz	0	Aul	ci	Кіга	kira	Bu	ala .
Fresh Fish										
Like the taste/better than frozen fish	27	(22%)	1	(4%)	3	(12%)	6	(38%)	3	(30%)
Quality is good	24	(19%)	1	(4%)	4	(16%)	1	(6%)	. 0	(0%)
Always available	6	(5%)	3	(12%)	2	(8%)	. 5	(31%)	4	(40%)
Cheaper than meat/chicken	40	(32%)	.20	(80%)	12	(48%)	3	(19%)	3	(30%)
Good for health	- 28	(22%)	.0	(0%)	4	(16%)	1	(6%)	0	(0%)
	125		25		25		16		10	
Frozen Fish	:									
Like the taste/better than Fresh fish	2	(2%)	0							
Quality is good	9	(9%)	0	÷						
Cheaper than Fresh fish	17	(17%)	0							
Cheaper than Fresh fish & meat/chicken	28	(28%)	. 0							•
Always available	45	(45%)	0							
	101		0		0		0		0	
Canned Fish										
Can afford	60	(54%)	0		1	(4%)	5	(50%)	1	(10%)
Not messy when cooking	11	(10%)	0		. 1	(4%)	0.	(0%)	5	(50%)
Like the taste/better than frozen fish	3	(3%)	0	•	1	(4%)	. 0	(0%)	0	(0%)
Like the taste/better than fresh fish	1	(1%)	0		. 0	(0%)	. 1	(10%)	0	(0%)
Always available	. 37	(33%)	0		22	(88%)	4	(40%)	4	(40%)
	112		0	:	- 25		1,0	:	10	_

Table A-7.9 Reasons for not preferring fish as first preference

	-	Honiara	Gizo	Auki	Kirakira	Buala
Fresh Fish	1 11					
Don't like the taste	1 1 5 5 5 5	10 (20%)	1 (33%)	1 (25%)	0	0 ' : '
Poor quality		14 (27%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0	0
High price	1	17 (33%)	2 (67%)	3 (75%)	0	0
Not always available		10 (20%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0	0
	· ·	51	3	4	0	0
Frozen Fish	17 10 10 10 10					
Don't like the taste	4	17 (33%)	0	0	0	0
Poor quality	:	17 (33%)	0	. 0	0	0
High price		17 (33%)	0	0	0	0
Not always available	100		0	0	0	0
		51	0	0	0	0

Table A-7.10-a Frequency of fish consumption

		Hon	iara	Gize)	Auk	i	Kirakira	Buala
Fresh Fish							1 41 .		
Daily		6	(5%)	9	(36%)	0	(0%)	0 (0%)	1 (10%)
Once/week		40	(32%)	2	(8%)	2	(8%)	1 (10%)	1 (10%)
Twice/week		. 51	(41%)	2	(8%)	8	(32%)	2 (20%)	1 (10%)
3-4 times/week		25	(20%)	10	(40%)	14	(56%)	7 (70%)	7 (70%)
5-6 times/week		3	(2%)	. 2	(8%)	1	(4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
		125		25		25		10	10
Frozen Fish							7. "		
Daily	** *	3	(2%)	0		0		0	0
Once/week		68	(54%)	0		0.		0	0
Twice/week		24	(19%)	0	lago do Alexandron	0		0	0
3-4 times/week		. 7	(6%)	0		0	:	0	0
5-6 times/week	4			0		0		0	0
Do not eat		23	(18%)	0		0.		0	0
		125		0		.0		0	0
Canned Fish									
Daily	1	67	(54%)	4	(16%)	0.	(0%)	2 (20%)	4 (40%)
Once/week		10	(8%)	7	(28%)	3	(50%)	4 (40%)	1 (10%)
Twice/week		9	(7%)	4	(16%)	2	(33%)	3 (30%)	2 (20%)
3-4 times/week	1 2	27	(22%)	. 10	(40%)	1	(17%)	1 (10%)	1 (10%)
5-6 times/week		12	(10%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0 (0%)	2 (20%)
	1 : -	125		25		6.		10	10

Table A-7.10-b Frequency of fish consumption in Honiara

rresh fish						
Monthly	Responses		Fresh Fish	(Reef/Pelag	gic)	
Income		Daily	1/week	2/week	3-4/week	5-6/week
<\$750	23 (18%)	1	6	9	5	2
		4%	26%	39%	22%	9%
\$750-1000	22 (18%)	1	8	8	5	0
		5%	36%	36%	23%	0%
\$1000-1500	27 (22%)	0	7	12	7	1
		0%	26%	44%	26%	4%
\$1500-2000	20 (16%)	1 .	8 .	8	3	0
1 1	<u>.</u>	5%	40%	40%	15%	0%
\$2000-4000	22 (18%)	2	9	: 7	4	0
	•	9%	41%	32%	18%	0%
>\$4000	11 (9%)	1	2	. 7	1	0
		9%	18%	64%	9%	0%
	125	6	40	.51	25	3
		5%	32%	41%	20%	2%

Frozen fish			· ·				
Monthly	Responses		Frozen Fish	ı (STL)			Did not
Income	<u> </u>	Daily	1/week	2/week	3-4/week	5-6/week	indicate
<\$750	21 (21%)	0 :	19	2	0	0	
		0%	90%	10%	0%	0%	
\$750-1000	17 (17%)	1	10	4	2	0	
		6%	59%	24%	12%	0%	
\$1000-1500	26 (25%)	0	17	6	3	0	
		0%	65%	23%	12%	0%	
\$1500-2000	14 (14%)	0	7	5	. 2	. 0	
		0%	50%	36%	14%	0%	
\$2000-4000	17 (17%)	1	. 11	4	1	. 0	
		6%	65%	24%	6%	0%	
>\$4000	7 (7%)	. 0	5	2	0	0	
		0%	71%	29%	0%	0%	
						·	23
	102	2	69	23	8	0	
7	75.00	2%	68%	23%	8%	0%	_

Canned fish						
Monthly	Responses	(Canned Fish			
Income		Daily	1/week	2/week	3-4/week	5-6/week
<\$750	23 (18%)	15	1	3	3	1
		65%	4%	13%	13%	4%
\$750-1000	22 (18%)	13	1	- 3	3	- 2
		59%	5%	14%	14%	9%
\$1000-1500	27 (22%)	11	1	1	10	4
	, ,	41%	4%	4%	37%	15%
\$1500-2000	20 (16%)	11	4	0	5	0
		55%	20%	0%	25%	0%
\$2000-4000	22 (18%)	10	2	0	5	5
		45%	9%	0%	23%	23%
>\$4000	11 (9%)	: 7	1	2	1	. 0
		64%	9%	18%	9%	0%
	125	67	10	9	27	12
		54%	8%	7%	22%	10%

Table A-7.11-a Responses to Money Spend Each Time for Purchase of Fish in relation to Monthly Income

Honiara										
Monthly Inc l	Responses	.1 14 1	Mone	y Spend for	Fish Purc	hase Each T	ime			
Income			<\$5	\$5-10	\$10-12	\$12-18	>\$20			
			Converted Fish Weight Equivalent							
			<1 kg	0.8-1.6 kg	1.6-2.0 kg	, 2.0-3.0 kg	>3.0kg			
		• .								
<\$750	23 (18%)		0	3	8	7	5			
			0%.	13%	35%	30%	22%			
\$750-1000	22 (18%)		0	2	2	11	7			
		200	0%	9%	9%	50%	32%			
\$1000-1500	27 (22%)		0	2	6	8	11			
*****			0%	7%	22%	30%	41%			
\$1500-2000	20 (16%)	•	1	1	12	9	: 7			
		•	5%	5%	10%	45%	35%			
\$2000-4000	22 (18%)	•	0	0	2	11	9			
			0%	0%	9%	50%	41%			
>\$4000	11 (9%)		0	1	1	1	8			
			0%	9%	9%	9%	73%			
	125 (100%)		1	9	21	47	47			

Remarks: Retail fish price of \$6.00/kg is considered.

Table A-7.11-b Number of Responses to Quantity of Fish Purchased Each Time in relation to Monthly Income

Monthly Income	Responses		verted Fish 0.8-1.6 kg		quivalent g 2.5-3.0 kg	>3.0kg	Total C (kg)	'ty of fish//person per meal (kg)
<\$750	23 (18%)	0	3.9	14.4	17.5	15	50.8	0.340
\$750-1000	22 (18%)	0	2.6	3.6	27.5	21	54.7	0.383
\$1000-1500	27 (22%)	0	2.6	10.8	20	33	66.4	0.378
\$1500-2000	20 (15%)	0.8	1.3	3.6	22.5	21	49.2	0.378
\$2000-4000	22 (18%)	0	0	3.6	27.5	27	58.1	0.406
>\$4000	11 (9%)	0	1.3	1.8	2.5	24	29.6	0.414
	125 (100%)		10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			<u> </u>	308.8	

Source: Survey of Phase 1 (The Dev. Study on Improvement of NFMS in Solomon Islands, 1993)

Table A-7.12-a Responses to Money Spend Each Time for Purchase of Fish in relation to Monthly Income Gizo

Monthly Inc R	esponses		Mone	y Spend for	Fish Purc	hase Each T	ime					
Income			<\$5	\$5-10		\$12-18	>\$20					
		_	Converted Fish Weight Equivalent									
			<1 kg	0.8-1.6 kg	1.6-2.0 kg	2.0-3.0 kg	>3.0kg					
<\$750	9 (36%)		1	6	2	0	0					
		9	11%	67%	22%	0%	0%					
\$750-1000	8 (32%)		1	2	. 4	0	Ö					
	` .		13%	25%	50%	0%	0%					
\$1000-1500	1 (4%):		0	0	1	0	0					
		<u>,</u> 5.	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%					
\$1500-2000	5 (20%)		0	1	4	0	0					
			0%	20%	80%	0%	0%					
\$2000-4000	2 (8%)	* **	0	1	0	. 1	0					
	4	1, 1	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%					
>\$4000	0 (0%)		0	0 .	0	0	0					
	25 (100%)	44.4	2	10	12	1	0					

Table A-7.12-b Responses to Quantity of Fish Purchased Each Time in relation to Monthly Income

Monthly Res	sponses			Weight Equ 1.6-2.5 kg 2		>3.0kg	Total (kg)	Q'ty of fish//persor per meal (kg)
<\$750	9 (36%)	0.85	8.1	3.8	0	0	12.75	0.202
\$750-1000	8 (32%)	0.85	2.7	7.6	0	0	11.15	0.199
\$1000-1500	1 (4%)	0	0	1.9	0	0	1.9	0.271
\$1500-2000	5 (20%)	0	1.35	7.6	0	0	8.95	0.256
\$2000-4000	2 (8%)	0	1.35	0	2.5	0	3.85	0.275
>\$4000	0 (0%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
	25 (100%)		: . 				38.6	<u>. </u>

Source: Survey of Phase 1 (The Dev. Study on Improvement of NFMS in Solomon Islands, 1993)

Table A-7.13-a Responses to Money Spend Each Time for Purchase of Fish in relation to Monthly Income

Auki

Monthly Inc R	Responses	- 1 - 1 1	Mone <\$5	y Spend for \$5-10	and the second s	hase Each T \$12-18	ime >\$20				
		-	Converted Fish Weight Equivalent								
			<1 kg	0.8-1.6 kg	1.6-2.0 kg	2.0-3.0 kg	>3.0kg				
<\$750	13 (52%)		3	8	1	1	0				
	• •		23%	62%	8%	8%	0%				
\$750-1000	6 (24%)		0	4	2	0	0				
*	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		0%	67%	33%	0%	0%				
\$1000-1500	4 (16%)	. :	0, ,	3	1	. 0	0				
•			0%	75%	25%	0%	0%				
\$1500-2000	2 (8%)		0 :	1	1	. 0	0.				
•			0%	50%	50%	0%	0%				
\$2000-4000	0 (0%)		0	0	0	0	0				
•			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%				
>\$4000	0 (0%)		0 :	0	0	0 .	0				
	25 (100%)	<u></u>	3	16	5	1	0				

Table A-7.13-b Responses to Money Spend Each Time for Purchase of Fish in relation to Monthly Income

Monthly Re Income	esponses			Veight Equi .6-2.5 kg 2.		>3.0kg	•	of fish//person er meal (kg)
<\$750	13 (52%)	2.55	10.8	1.9	2.5	0	17.75	0.195
\$750-1000	6 (24%)	0	5.4	3.8	0	0	9.2	0.219
\$1000-1500	4 (16%)	0	4.05	1.9	0	0 , 2	5.95	0.213
\$1500-2000	2 (8%)	0	1.35	1.9	0	0	3.25	0.232
\$2000-4000	0 (0%)	0	0	0	.0	0	0.	0.000
>\$4000	0 (0%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
	25 (100%)						36.15	

Source: Survey of Phase 1 (The Dev. Study on Improvement of NFMS in Solomon Islands, 1993)

Table A-7.14-a Responses to Money Spend Each Time for Purchase of Fish in relation to Monthly Income
Buala

Monthly	Responses (HH)	Mone	y Spend for	Fish Purch	nase Each T	ime				
Income		<\$5	\$5-10	\$10-12	\$12-18	>\$20				
	· :	Converted Fish Weight Equivalent								
		<1 kg	0.8-1.6 kg	1.6-2.0 kg	2.0-3.0 kg	>3.0kg				
<\$750	4 (40%)	1	3	0	0	0				
		25%	75%	0%	0%	0%				
\$750-1000	5 (50%)	0	1	3	1.	. 0				
4		0%	20%	60%	20%	0%				
\$1000-1500	1 (10%)	0	0	0	1	0				
,		0%	0%	0%	100%	0%				
\$1500-2000	0 (0%)	0	0	-0	0	0				
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%				
\$2000-4000	0 (0%)	0	0	0	0	0				
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%				
>\$4000	0 (0%)	0	0 :-	. 0	0	. 0				
	10 (40%)	1	4	3	2	0				

Table A-7.14-b Responses to Money Spend Each Time for Purchase of Fish in relation to Monthly Income

Monthly R Income	esponses (HH			n Weight Ed į 1.6-2.5 kg	-	>3.0kg	Total (kg)	Q'ty of fish//person per meal (kg)
<\$750	4 (16%)	0.85	4.05	. 0	0	0	4.9	0.175
\$750-1000	5 (20%)	0	1.35	5.7	2.5	0	9.55	0.273
\$1000-1500	1 (4%)	0	0	0	2.5	0	2.5	0.357
\$1500-2000	0 (0%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
\$2000-4000	0 (0%)	0	0 .	0	0	0	0	0.000
>\$4000	0 (0%)	0	.0	0	· 0	0	0	0.000
	10 (40%)		· · ·	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	16.95	. <u> </u>

Source: Survey of Phase 1 (The Dev. Study on Improvement of NFMS in Solomon Islands, 1993)

Table A-6.15-a Responses to Money Spend Each Time for Purchase of Fish in relation to Monthly Income Kirakira

Monthly	Responses (HH)		Mone	y Spend for	Fish Purch	ase Each T	ime				
Income	,		<\$5	\$5-10		\$12-18	.>\$20				
		Converted Fish Weight Equivalent									
		: ·	<1 kg	0.8-1.6 kg	1.6-2.0 kg	2.0-3.0 kg	>3.0kg				
							:				
<\$750	4 (40%)		0	3	0	1,	0				
		٠.	0%	75%	0%	25%	0%				
\$750-1000	1 (10%)		0	0	1	0.	0				
			0%	0%	100%	0%	0%				
\$1000-1500	3 (30%)		0	0	0	1	. 2				
\$1000 1500	D (00.0)	* * :	0%	0%	0%	33%	67%				
\$1500-2000	1 (10%)		0	0	0	1	0 %				
ψ1500 2 000	- (:	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%				
\$2000-4000	1 (10%)		0	0	1	0	0				
W2000 1000	1 (10.0)		0%	0%	100%	0%	0%				
>\$4000	0 (0%)		0	0	0	0	0				
	10 (100%)		0	3	2	3	2				

Table A-7.15-b Responses to Money Spend Each Time for Purchase of Fish in relation to Monthly Income

Monthly Responses (HH Income			erted Fish W 0.8-1.6 k _i 1.	0kg	Total Q'ty of fish//person (kg) per meal (kg)			
<\$750	4 (16%)	0	4.05	0	2.5) ' ;	6.55	0.234
\$750-1000	1 (4%)	0	0	1.9	0 () :	1.9	0.271
\$1000-1500	3 (12%)	. 0	0	0	2.5	7	9.5	0.452
\$1500-2000	1 (4%)	0	0 :	0	2.5)	2.5	0.000
\$2000-4000	1 (4%)	0	0	1.9	0) :	1.9	0.000
>\$4000	0 (0%)	0	0	0	0)	0	0.000
	10 (40%)						22.35	4 4

Source: Survey of Phase 1 (The Dev. Study on Improvement of NFMS in Solomon Islands, 1993)

Table A-7.16 Number of Responses in Relation to Number of Canned Fish Purchased Each Time by Income in Honiara

Monthly	e e como de la como de				Canne	d Fish					Sub-total
Income			1 car)	2 can	S	3 cans		4 cans	1	
<\$750	Section 1		2	(9%)	14	(61%)	4	(17%)	3	(13%) 23 (100%)
\$750-1000			2	(10%)	14	(70%)	0	(0%)	4	(20%)) 20 (100%)
\$1000-1500			3	(10%)	18	(62%)	4	(14%)	4	(14%)) 29 (100%)
\$1500-2000			.0	(0%)	10	(56%)	3	(17%)	5	(28%) 18 (100%)
\$2000-4000		-	2	(9%)	6	(26%)	12	(52%)	3	#REF	?! 23 (100%)
>\$4000	•		, (. 1 .	(8%)	3	(25%)	3	(25%)	5	(42%) 12 (100%)
			.10	(8%)	65	(52%)	26	(21%)	24	(19%) 125

Table A-7.17 Number of Responses in Relation to Number of Canned Fish Purchased Each Time by Income in Gizo

Monthly			: .			Cann	ed Fish					Sub-total
Income				 1 ca	n :	2 car	าร	3 car	ıs	4 car	าร	
<\$750				1	(11%)	6	(67%)	2	(22%)	0	(0%)	9 (100%)
\$750-1000				-1	(13%)	. 3	(38%)	4	(50%)	0	(0%)	8 (100%)
\$1000-1500	1	Ċ		0	(0%)	0	(0%)	2	(100%)	0	(0%)	2 (100%)
\$1500-2000		:		0	(0%)	1	(25%)	3	(75%)	0	(0%)	4 (100%)
\$2000-4000				0	(0%)	1	(50%)	0	(0%)	1	(50%)	2 (100%)
>\$4000				0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0.	(0%)	0	(0%)	0 (0%)
		 		2	(8%)	11	(44%)	11	(44%)	1	(4%)	25

Table A-7.18 Number of Responses in Relation to Number of Canned Fish Purchased Each Time by Income in Auki

Monthly				,,		: C	ann	ed Fish					Sub-total
Income		6 J. S.	·	1 ca	n	2	can	S	3 can	S	4 can	ıs	The state of the s
<\$750		•		3	(23%)	: -	8	(62%)	1	(8%)	, 1	(8%)	13 (100%)
\$750-1000	٠.			0	(0%)		4	(100%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	4 (100%)
\$1000-1500				0	(0%)		4	(67%)	2	(33%)	0	(0%)	6 (100%)
\$1500-2000				0	(0%)		1	(50%)	1	(50%)	0	(0%)	2 (100%)
\$2000-4000				0	(0%)	11	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0.0	(0%)	0 (0%)
>\$4000				0	(0%)		0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0 (0%)
		7		3	(12%)		17	(68%)	. 4	(16%)	. 1	(4%)	25

Table A-7.19 Number of Responses in Relation to Number of Canned Fish Purchased Each Time by Income in Buala

Monthly	:		Cann	ed Fish			į.		Sub-total
Income	1 can	1	2 can	S	3 can	S	4 can	3	
<\$750	3	(75%)	0	(0%)	1	(25%)	0	(0%)	4 (100%)
\$750-1000	4 .	(80%)	1	(20%)	. 0	(0%)	0	(0%)	5 (100%)
\$1000-1500	0	(0%)	1	(100%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	1 (100%)
\$1500-2000	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0 (0%)
\$2000-4000	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0 (0%)
>\$4000	. 0	(0%)	0	(0%)	. 0		0		0 (0%)
	7	(70%)	. 2	(20%)	1	(10%)	0.0	(0%)	10

Table A-7.20 No of Responses in Relation to Number of Canned Fish Purchased Each Time by Income in Kirakira

Monthly			Canne	d Fish				: 1	Sub-total
Income	 1 can		2 can	S	3 can	S	4 can	S	·
<\$750	1	(25%)	1	(25%)	2	(50%)	0	(0%)	4 (100%)
\$750-1000	1	(100%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	1 (100%)
\$1000-1500	0	(0%)	1	(33%)	0	(0%)	2	(67%)	3 (100%)
\$1500-2000	1	(100%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	1 (100%)
\$2000-4000	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	1	(100%)	1 (100%)
>\$4000	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0 (0%)
	3	(30%)	. 2	(20%)	2	(20%)	3	(30%)	10

Table A-7.21 Money spend each time buy fish

` 		Honi	ara Giz	0	Auki	Kirakira	Buala
<\$5		1	(1%) 2	(8%)	3 (12%)	0 (0%)	1 (10%)
\$5-10	 	9	(7%) 11	(44%)	17 (68%)	3 (30%)	3 (30%)
\$10-15		21	(17%) 11	(44%)	4 (16%)	2 (20%)	4 (40%)
\$15-20		47	(38%) 1	(4%)	1 (4%)	3 (30%)	2 (20%)
>\$20		47	(38%) 0	(0%)	0 (0%)	2 (20%)	0 (0%)
~		125	25		25	10	.10

Source: Survey of Phase 1 (The Dev. Study on Improvement of NFMS in Solomon Islands, 1993)

Table A-7.22 Degree of quality of fresh/frozen fish

	Hor	піага	Giz	0	Auk	i	Kira	kira	Bua	ala
Fresh fish										
Excellent	25	(20%)	2	(8%)	6	(24%)	3	(30%)	5	(50%)
Good	82	(66%)	22	(88%)	17	(68%)	3	(30%)	4	(40%)
Fair	16	(13%)	1	(4%)	2	(8%)	4	(40%)	1	(10%)
Poor	2	(2%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	. 0	(0%)
Very bad	. 0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)
	125		25		25		10		10	
Frozen fish										
Excellent	1	(1%)	0		0		0		0	
Good	36	(29%)	0		0		0		0	
Fair	68	(54%)	0		0		0		0	
Poor	20	(16%)	0	44	0		0		0	
Very bad	0	(0%)	0		0		0		0	
	125		0		0		0		0	

Table A-7.23 Estimated Quantity of Fresh Fish Traded in Central Market (June21-July10, 1993)

Date	Day	Q'ty				Number	of Eskies	by Origin			Total
		(kg)	Fl. Is.	Russel Is	Isabel	Lambi	Ramos Is	Malu'u	Fishing Vil.	Maraù	
21-Jun	Mon	270	5								5
22-Jun		165	: 3		200	:		-			3
23-Jun		185	3 -								3
24-Jun	Thu			-	1	A Comment					0
25-Jun	Fri	115	2						1		3
26-Jun	Sat										0
27-Jun											0
28-Jun		270	3						1		. 4
29-Jun		290	4					•			4
30-Jun		260	6								6
1-Jul		180	3	1			**		•	•	4
2-Jul		275	1		3					•	4
3-Jul		100			- 3			:-			- 3
4-Jul								•	• 1		Ó
5-Jul		120	2		and the second						2
6-Jul	4 4	160	3		•	-					3
7-Jul											0
8-Jul		270	2	1						1	- 4
9-Jul		380	5							2	. 7
10-Jul		240	4					1 2 -	100		4
11-Jul								1.4	**		0
12-Jul		410	3	1275	1	1	gradia di k			1	6
	7 101	3,690	49	2	7	1	0	0	2	4	65
		-	75%	3%	11%	2%	0%	0%	3%	6%	

Table A-7.24 Estimated Quantity of Fresh Fish Traded in Rove Market (June 21-July 10, 1993)

Date	Day	Q'ty				Numbe	r of Eskies	by Origi	n	·· · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>	Total
		(kg)	Fl. Is.	Russel Is	Isabel	Lambi	Ramos Is	Malu'ı	Fis	hing Vil.	Marau	
21-Jur	i Mon											0
22-Jur	1 Tues						:					0
23-Jur	1 Wed											0
24-Մու	ı Thu	300	4	· 1				100	. 11 .	And the		5
25-Jur	ı Fri	50		. 1								1 ,
26-Jur	Sat	100	1	1								2
27-Jur	Sun	80	1	1								2
28-Jur	ı Mon	100			1.1							0 .
29-Jur		Arriva (0
30-Jur	Wed .	70		. 1								. 1
1-Ju	1 Thu	110		. 1				1				2
2-Ju												0
3-Ju	l Sat											0
4-Ju	l Sun	310	2			1	1	1				5
5-Ju	l Mon	30	1							200		1
6-Ju	l Tues	. 1	,				1 .					0
7-Ju	Wed	170		2			19-29-20-2					2
8-Ju	l Thu	80		2						. 1. 1	:	2
9-Ju	l Fri	. 70				1		1				1
10-Jul	l Sat											0
11-Jul	l Sun											0
12-Jul	l Mon	170	1	1								2
		1,540	10	11	0	2	1	2		0	0	26
			38%	42%		8%	4%	8%	1,5		1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	.,

Table A-7.25 Results of Market Survey in Honiara (Sept. 27 - Oct.30, 1993) (1/3)

							·						
Date	Day	Origin	Sandfly	Buena Vista	Big Gela	Small Gela	Lambi	Marau	Isabel	Russel	Malaita	Others	Total
27-Sep	Mon	No. of eskys Kg No. of boats	4 400 4	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\200\\2\end{array}$	2 200 2			4 400	4 300				16 1,500 8
28-Sep	Tue	No. of eskys Kg No. of boats	700	300 3	5 500 5			1 :	2				22 1,500 15
29-Sep	Wed	No. of eskys Kg No. of boats	- 550		200 2	100 1			7 700	1 100	100	100	23 1,850 9
30-Sep	Thu	No. of eskys Kg No. of boats	400	4 400 4	100 1	1 100 1	:	2 200		. 1	5 100		24 1,300 10
1-Oct	Fтi	No. of eskys Kg No. of boats	300	1 100 1					7 400		200 200		15 1,000 4
2-Oct	Sat	No. of eskys Kg No. of boats	500				2 200	· ·					700 700 5
Weekly Sub-tota		No. of eskys Kg No. of boats	2,850		12 1,000 10	2 200 2	200			2 100			108 7,950 51
4-Oct	Mon	No. of eskys Kg No. of boats	400	100		:			2 200				700
5-Oct	Tue	No. of eskys Kg No. of boats	de la companya de la		1 100 1				1 100	1 100			300 1
6-Oct	Wed	No. of eskys Kg No. of boats	1 :	1 100 1	3 300 3				3 300	1 100		÷	800 2
7-Oct	Thu	No. of eskys Kg No. of boats	200			1 100 1		. · .) .	· .				400
8-Oct	Fri	No. of eskys Kg No. of boats	400	i	4 300 3)		1 100					1,000
9-Oct	Sat	No. of esky: Kg No. of boats	300	į.	2 200 2	100) 100		1 100	•			800
Weekly Sub-tot	al	No. of esky: Kg No. of boats yey of Phase 2	1,300 s 13	200	900 9	200) 200 2) 100		300) (0 (

Table A-7.25 Results of Market Survey in Honiara (Sept. 27 - Oct.30, 1993) (2/3)

Date	Day	Origin	Sandfly	Buena Vista	Big Gela	Small Gela	Lambi	Marau	Isabel	Russel	Malaita	Others	Total
11-Oct	Mon	No. of eskys Kg No. of boats	6 600 6	7.4	1 100 1	4 400 4		100				1 100	14 1,300 11
12-Oct	Tue	No. of eskys Kg No. of boats	2	4 400 4	:					3 300	n tu den un un den den un den den den den den den den den den de	1 100	10 800 4
13-Oct	Wed	No. of eskys Kg No. of boats	7 700 7	200 2	3 300 3					. 1	e Englisher	1 100	14 1,300 12
14-Oct	Thu	No. of eskys Kg No. of boats Sold	8 800 8 700	100	4 100 1 200	2 200 2 100							16 1,100 11
15-Oct	Fri	No. of eskys Kg No. of boats	6 400 4	1 100 1	5 400 4	6 400 4	•		9 9 0 0		3 300	1 100	31 2,600 13
16-Oct	Sat	No. of eskys Kg No. of boats	2		3 100 1	2			6		3 200		16 300 1
Weekly Sub-tota	1	No. of eskys Kg No. of boats	31 2,500 25	9 700 7	16 1,000 10	14 1,000 10	0	2 100	15 900	4 300	6 500	4 400	101 7,400 52
18-Oct	Mon	No. of eskys Kg No. of boats	2 200 2	1 100 1	4 400 4	100 1						e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	8 800 8
19-Oct	Tue	No. of eskys Kg No. of boats	4 200 2	4 400 4	3	2 200 2				3 300			16 1,100 8
20-Oct	Wed	No. of eskys Kg No. of boats	2 200 2	6 400 4	2 200 2	100 1							12 900 9
21-Oct	Thu	No. of eskys Kg No. of boats	4 200 2	3 200 2	200 2	3 300 3						2 200	14 1,100 9
22-Oct	Fri	No. of eskys Kg No. of boats	2 200 2	:	7 500 5	4 400 4	1 100					1 100	15 1,300 11
23-Oct	Sat	No. of eskys Kg No. of boats	6 600 6	1 100 1	200 2	3 300 3	2 200						16 1,400 12
Weekly Sub-tota		No. of eskys Kg No. of boats	20 1,600 16	15 1,200 12	22 1,500 15	15 1,400 14	3 300	0	0 0	3 300	0 0	3 300	81 6,600 57

Table A-7.25 Results of Market Survey in Honiara (Sept. 27 - Oct.30, 1993) (3/3)

Date	Day		Sandfly	Buena Vista	Big Gela	Small Gela	Lambi	Marau	Isabel	Russel	Malaita	Others	Total
25. Oct	Mon	No. of eskys	4	1	7	3	-						15
20-001	MOH	Kg Cr Cakya	200	100	600	300							1,200
	:	No. of boats	200	1	6	3							1,200
	:			1 -									***
26-Oct	Tue	No. of eskys	4	1	. 8	1	1			5		1	21
		Kg	200		500	100	50		•	500		100	1,450
		No. of boats	2		5	. 1							. 8
													÷
27-Oct	Wed	No. of eskys	9	3	7	1				4			24
		Kg	900	200	400	100		•		400			2,000
		No. of boats	9	2	4	1							16
28-Oct	Thu	No. of eskys	6		4	. 6		,	13	2		1	32
20 000		Kg	200		400	600			1,300			100	2,800
	٠.	No. of boats	2		4	6	(4)		.,			100	12
4			•										
29-Oct	Fri	No. of eskys	3	1	3	1	1		9	1	2	1	22
		Kg	300	100	300	100	100				200	100	1,200
		No. of boats	3	1	3	1							8
:										•			
30-Oct	Sat	No. of eskys	6	3	4	1	2		•				. 16
		Kg	600	300	400	100	200						1,600
	*	No. of boats	6	3	4	1							14
Weekly		No. of eskys	32	9	33	13	4	0	22	12	2	3	130
Sub-total	1	Kg	2,400	700		1,300	350	Ö		1,100	200		10,250
oso total		No. of boats	24	7	26	13		·	2,500		200	,500	70

Date	Day		Sandfly	Buena Vista	Big Gela	Small Gela	Lambi	Marau	Isabel	Russel	Malaita	Others	Total
Monthly	y total				1, 1								
-		No. of eskys	134	47	94	46	. 11	10	71	24	. 17	12	466
		Kg	10,650	3,800	7,000	4,100	1,050	800	4,400	2,100	1,100	1,200	36,200
•		No. of boats	107	38	70	41	. 0	0	. 0	0	. 0	0	256

付属資料-8 インフラストラクチャー

(A) Electricity

(1) Operational ratio and profitability of the power stations

A cost breakdown and the expenditures and revenues of the small diesel power station in Kirakira and the Malu'u hydro power station are shown in Table A-8.1.

1) Operation ratio of the power stations

Presently, the operation ratio of the power stations averages a low 54 percent. The effect of an improved operation ratio on the balance of expenditures and revenues of the power stations at Kirakira and Malu'u are shown below.

It was assumed that during periods of peak demand, the power stations were in operation to maximum capacity. Peak demand was established at 80kw (Kirakira) and 10kw (Malu'u), in accordance with 1991 records.

2) Maximum capacity operation

		Capacity/peak demand	Amount Sold
Kirakira	•	170 kw / 80 kw = 2.1	\$28,385 x2.1=\$59,609
Malu'u	<i>:</i> *	30 kw / 10 kw = 3.0	\$3,209 x 3.0= \$9,627

3) Fuel Costs

The fuel costs of the Kirakira power station has increased in comparison to the operational load of its generator; and calculations were made accordingly as shown below.

Fuel consumption ratio = 2kwh/liter (actual figure of Kirakira, 2.04kwh/liter)*1
Fuel costs = 85.16 cents/liter (Kirakira figures from April to June '93)*2
0.8516\$/liter x 53,000kwh/2kwh/liter x 2.1 = \$47,392
Initial fuel costs = \$0.8516 x 53,000kwh/2kwh/liter = \$22,567
Increased costs = \$47,392 - \$22,567 = \$24,825

When the actual figures given above are calculated during full operation, the following breakdown is achieved.

Item	Kirakira		M	falu'u
A. Energy sold	111,300 Kwh		21,0	00 Kwh
B. Sales amount	\$59,609	(\$0.54/Kwh)	\$9,627	(\$0.46/Kwh)
C. Cost	\$121,867	(\$1.10/Kwh)	\$21,247	(\$1.01/Kwh)
D. Deficit (C-B)	\$62,258		\$11,620	
E. Deficit per Kwh(D/A)	\$0.56/Kwh		\$0.55/Kwh	

In studying the ratio of shortages in terms of the actual sales amount, the following breakdown is achieved.

Operation	Kirakira	Malu'u
Actual Operation	S1\$68,657/SI\$28,385=242% S1\$1.30/Kwh (0.47)	SI\$18,038/SI\$3,209=562% SI\$2.58/Kwh (0.33)
Full Operation	SI\$62,258/SI\$59,609=104% SI\$0.56/Kwh (1.0)	SI\$11,620/SI\$9,627=121% SI\$0.55/Kwh (1.0)

(2) Fuel consumption ratio

Based on the actual operation figures of 1992, the relation between the scope of power facilities and the efficiency of fuel consumption is shown in Table A-8.2. The graduation of the KW value, showing the scope of facilities on the horizontal axis, indicates the square root.

The fuel consumption ratio rapidly decreases when the scope becomes larger than 1,000Kw, as shown in the figure above, then gradually falls, and finally levels off when the scope surpasses 2,000Kw.

The unit cost of diesel oil from April to June 1993 was 85.76 cents/liter in Kirakira in comparison to Honiara which was 18 percent cheaper at 70.16 cents/liter.

Costs incurred by the Honiara power station such as the fuel consumption ratio and the unit cost of fuel was less than the costs incurred by the Kirakira power station. Based on these factors, the profitability of the Honiara power station was studied and the results are given in Table A-8.1.

(3) Profitability of power stations

According to Table A-8.1, annual profits of the Honiara power station is about SI\$5 million under the current system of electricity charges. This is equivalent to 16.96 cents/Kwh. A comparison of this figure to the deficits incurred by the small power stations is shown below.

The total volume of electricity produced by 7 small power stations (1991) = 2,721,019Kwh

Estimated deficit (deficit ratio of Kirakira station is roughly SI\$1.30/Kwh) = 3,537,325Kwh

Profit of Honiara station minus the deficit of seven stations = SI\$4,989,462-SI\$3,537,325= SI\$1,452,137

The profits of the Honiara power station offset the deficits of the small, local power stations and it is still left with a surplus. Although the capacity of the Noro power station is large at 3,000Kw, its fuel consumption costs are 0.26 liters/Kwh (1992) which is lower than Honiara's 0.28 liters/Kwh, indicating an efficiency comparable to that of the Honiara station. Subsequently, its expenditures and revenues were set at + 0.

Based on the aforementioned analytical findings, it was concluded that the profitability of all nine power stations nationwide was in the black. Furthermore, it was concluded that the differences in expenditure and revenue produced by increased facilities and expanded capacities of small power stations planned in this project, will be sufficiently offset on a nationwide scale.

In order to reduce the shortages in expenditure and revenue of small, local power stations, the overall balance in expenditures and revenue of electricity must be improved. One example of this is the aforementioned case where a cable will be laid from the Noro power station to offset the growing demands of the Munda power station. After the cable has been installed, the Munda power station will also become a supplementary station in times of emergency and the deficits of both power stations will be eliminated. The deficit of the Noro power station according to SIEA calculations are shown in Table A-8.3.

According to this table, it is projected that the annual deficit will be reduced from SI\$82,344 to SI\$5,603, a decrease of about SI\$77,000. Although installation costs of the cable are estimated at SI\$1,998,400, the following benefits listed are anticipated.

 A stable supply of electricity will be available for hospitals, schools, water supply facilities, and the Munda airport (to allow use at night).

- 2) A restricted supply of electricity will no longer impede the development of new businesses, factories, and other infrastructure.
- 3) The operation ratio of the Noro power station will improve.

(B) Transportation

A comparatve analysis of transport according to time and cost was analysed and the cost of actual transport time in each area was compared.

1) Actual transport time

	Sectio	n	Distance	Time	Speed	Transport mode
Road	Noro	~ Munda	17 Km	0.7	24.4 K/hr	Truck
	Auki	~ Malu'u	82	2.5	33.0	Truck
	Malu'u	~ Takuwa	20	0.8	25.0	Truck
	Honiara	~ Lambi	72	1.7	42.0	Truck
Sea	Buala	~ Tatamba	50	2.0 ~ 2.5	20 ~ 25	Boat
	Honiara	~ Tulagi	40	1.8	23.0	Boat

2) Road and ocean route conditions

Road and ocean route conditions were categorized and the speed of road and sea traffic was estimated.

Medium	Estimated speed	Transport mode
Sales Road (2 way)	60 Km/hr	Truck
Gravel Road (2 way)	30	Truck
Gravel 4 ~ 5 m Wide Road (1 way)	24	Truck
Under 4 m Wide Road (1 way)	15	Truck
Sea Located among Islands	25	Boat
Open Sea	22 ·	Boat

3) Required travel time

Sea or Land	Section	Distance	Speed	Time	Methodogy
Land	Noro ~ Munda	17 K	m 30 Km/hr	0,6 hr	Truck
Sea	Noro ~ Munda	24 K	m 25 Km/hr	1.0 hr	Boat
Land	Auki ~ Malu'u	82 K	m 30 Km/hr	2.7 hr	Truck
Land	Malu'u ~ Takuwa	20 K	m 24 km/hr	0.8 hr	Truck
Sea	Auki ~ Malu'u	75 k	m 22 Km/hr	3.4 hr	Boat
Sea	Malu'u ~ Takuwa	32 K	m 25 Km/hr	1.3 hr	Boat
Land	Honiara ~ Mangakiki	57 K	m 60 Km/hr	1.0 hr	Truck
Land	Mangakiki ~ Lambi	15 K	m 15 Km/hr	1.0 hr	Truck
Sea	Honiara ~ Lambi	72 K	m 22 Km/hr	3.3 hr	Boat
Land	Honiara ~ Aola	(50 K	m 60 Km/hr	0.8 hr	
:		75 Km (25 K	m 30 Km/hr	0.8 hr	Truck
Sea	Aoloa ~ Marau	58 K	m 25 Km/hr	2.3 hr	Boat
Sea	Honiara ~ Marau	133 K	Cm 25 Km/hr	5.3 hr	Boat

Remarks: The speed of truck or boat shown here is estimated average speed considering bad weather condition.

Analytical findings on required travel time

Noro - Munda

Land: 0.6 hours

Ocean: 1.0 hour

Auki - Takuwa

Land: 3.5 hours

Ocean: 4.7 hours

Honiara - Lambi

Land: 2.0 hours

Ocean: 3.3 hours

Honiara - Marau

Land and ocean travel (no roads): 3.9 hours (excluding transfer time)

Ocean travel only: 5.3 hours

- a) Land travel requires less time than ocean travel in all the aforementioned areas, within the scope of the actual estimated speed. (The areas given above have comparatively good roads.)
- b) In some areas where there are no roads, the transfer time between land and ocean travel has not been included.
- c)The road conditions were categorized into four stages. The roads other than the sealed road, have inadequate bridge facilities, where the width and height require renovation.

4) Transport costs

The estimated ocean and land transport costs of major routes were calculated based on the actual transport cost below.

a) Actual transport cost of esky

Section	Distance	Full Esky	Empty Esky	Person	Transport Mode
Auki ~ Malu'u/Takuwa	82/102 Km	\$50/Esky	\$25/Esky		Truck
Honiara ~ Auki	98	25	10	25	Ship
Honiara ~ Buala/Tatamba	155/105	20	10	25 ~ 30	Ship
Honiara ~ Kirakira	233	22	12	45 ~ 45	Ship

b) Estimated Transport cost of Esky

Section	Distance	Full Esky	Empty Esky	Person	Transport Mode
Honiara ~ Gizo*	383 Km	\$42/Esky	\$21/Esky	50 ~ 60	Ship
Honiara ~ Tulagi	40	15	8	10	Boat
Honiara ~ Lambi	72	20	10	20	Boat
Honiara ~ Choiseul Bay	465	50	25	65	Ship
Honiara ~ Lata*	620	60	30	70	Sip
Honiara ~ Lavanggu*	340	40	20	50	

Remarks: * Actual Transport Cost, 1993

The actual transport time, costs, etc. of major areas were combined with the factors found in other routes and were calculated accordingly.

Table A-8.1 Revenue and Operating Cost at Kirakira, Malu'u (from Jan. to March in 1993) and Honiara (1992) power stations

ltems	Kirakira		Malu'u		Honiara		
	(1) (2) Budget Actual	(3) Achieve- ment Ratio ((2)/(1)x100)	(1) (2 Budget Actua			(2) Actual	(3) Achieve- ment Ratio ((2)/(1)x100)
		((2)/(1)///00)		((=)/(1)	· '		((2),(1),(100)
1. Energy Source	Oil (Die	sel)	Mini I	lydro		Oil (Diesel)	
2. Continuous Output (kw)	170		30)		12,280	
3. Year of Installation	1) 2 units : 1986 2) 1 unit : 1984	:	1 unit	s : 1986			
4. Total Energy sold (kwh)	60,000 53,00	O 88	7,000 7	,000 10	xo -	29,416,683	-
5. Electricity Sales (SI\$)			* .				
Domestic	- 5,03	7 -		974 -		2,259,765	
Government	- 11,85		· - 1	,358 -	_	1,450,522	
Commercial	- 3,21		· _	225 -		6.038,030	
Industrial	3		· •		_	1,843,360	
Others	- 8		-	53 -	_	294,965	
Minimum Charge	- 69		. <u>.</u>	187		233,424	-
Service Charge	- 1,28	0 -	. -	412		•	
Fuel Adjustments	- 6,18		2 -	. = -	-	3,235,835	
Total Revenue	33,153 28,38	5 86	3,303 3	,209 9	7 -	15,355,901	-
6. Cost (SI\$)							
Power Generation	•					1	
Costs	- 75,52	9	- 5	,209 -		-	
Distribution	* .						
Costs	12.36	6 -	- 14	,003 -		-	-
Overhead Admin	- 9,14		- 2	.035	<u>-</u>		-
Total Costs	77,771 97,04			,247 15	5 -	10,366,439	+
7. Benefit	-44,618 68,65	7 -	-10,373 -18	,038 -		4,989,462	_

Source: (1) SIEA System Guide, Brief Description, Feb. 1993, SIEA

(2) Data 1993, SIEA
(3) Prefeasibility Studies of Hydro-power Projects in SI., Jul.1986, UNIDO.

Table A-8.2 Fuel Consumption Versus Capacity (1992)

Locati Town	on Province	Capacity (Kw)	Fuel Consumption Per Unit Electricity Generated (I/Kwh)
1. Buala	Isabel	60	0.37
2. Lata	Temotu	108	0.51
3. Munda	Western	135	0.41
4. Kirakira	Makira	170	0.38
5. Auki	Malaita	600	0.29
6. Gizo	Western	600	0.28
7. Noro	Western	3,000	0,26
9. Honiara	Guadacanal	12,280	0.28

Source

SIEA System Guide, Brief Description, 1993, SIEA

Table A-8.3 Benefit of Supplying Electricity to Munda from Noro Power Station

Unit: SI\$

		Supply from	
Item	Munda (1990)	Nого (Estimated)	
Generation Costs	97,963	61,550	
Distribution Costs	44,528	4,200	
Overhead & Admin Costs	19,550	19,550	
Total Operating Costs	162,041	85,300	
Revenue Derived from Sales	79,697	79,697	
Benefit	-82,344	-5,603	

Source: SIEA Project Document Revision B, Nov.1992, SIEA,

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The details on project components and its cost, and the asumptions considered in the economic and financial evaluation are listed the following pages.

Table A-9.1 Physical Life of Building and Equipment of HFMA Project (Model zones 1 & 2)

Τ.	lesie :	616

	Financial Cost	Physical Year	Depreciation	Main.
(A) Satelite	\$1,116,700		\$72,147	\$18,544
Building-1	\$450,000	25	\$18,000	\$9,000
Building-2	\$110,000	25	\$4,400	\$2,200
Ice storage-1	\$129,500	15	\$8,633	\$2,590
Ice storage-2	\$48,200	15	\$3,213	\$964
Water tank		the state of		-
600 gal.	\$14,400	10	\$1,440	\$144
Radio	\$324,600	10	\$32,460	\$3,246
Esky	\$40,000	10	\$4,000	\$400

(B) Tulagi Base	\$2,205,800		\$122,887	\$36,821
Shore work/jetty	\$990,000	25	\$39,600	\$9,900
Building	\$630,000	25	\$25,200	\$12,600
Cold/Ice storage	\$328,300	15	\$21,887	\$6,566
Truck crane Carrier boat	\$87,500	5	\$17,500	\$4,375
Huli	\$75,000	15	\$5,000	\$750
Engine	\$42,000	5	\$8,400	\$2,100
Water tank				
2000 gal.	\$6,000	10	\$600	\$60
Radio	\$27,000	10	\$2,700	\$270
Esky	\$20,000	10	\$2,000	\$200
(C) YI Page	\$3,718,600	***************************************	\$198,913	\$64,568
(C) Honiara Base	\$618,000	25	\$24,720	\$6,180
Fish market	\$1,785,250	25 25	\$71,410	\$17,853
Building (service)	\$304,000	15	\$20,267	\$17,833
Cold storage Ice making/storage	\$282,000	15	\$18,800	\$14,100
Hand lifter	\$10,800	10	\$1,080	\$540
Pellet	\$3,000	3	\$1,000	\$300
Truck	\$81,000	5	\$16,200	\$4,050
Esky	\$40,000	10	\$4,000	\$400
Radio	\$54,000	10	\$5,400	\$540
Transport boat	\$540,550	15	\$36,037	\$5,406
Total (A+B+C)	\$7,041,100	***	\$393,947	\$119,933

Remarks: HCM leases building/facilities to HFMA.

Table A-9.2 Financial and Economic Cost of HFMA Project (Model Zones 1 & 2)

Unit: SI\$

		·	Unit: SI\$
:	Financial Cost	Economic Cost	
	<u> 1967 - Erstein Arganis (ö. p. 18</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
:			
(A) Satelite	\$1,116,700	\$949,195	
Building-1	\$450,000	\$382,500	1. Vil. 1
Building-2	\$110,000	\$93,500	
Ice storage-1	\$129,500	\$110,075	
Ice storage-2	\$48,200	\$40,970	:
Water tank			
600 gal.	\$14,400	\$12,240	
Radio	\$324,600	\$275,910	
Esky	\$40,000	\$34,000	
	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	113	
(B) Tulagi Base	\$2,205,800	\$1,874,930	
Shore work/jetty	\$990,000	\$841,500	
Building	\$630,000	\$535,500	
Cold/Ice storage	\$328,300	\$279,055	
Truck crane	\$87,500	\$74,375	
Carrier boat			
Hull	\$75,000	\$63,750	
Engine	\$42,000	\$35,700	
Water tank	Ψ+2,000	433,700	
2000 gal.	\$6,000	\$5,100	
Radio	\$27,000	\$22,950	
	\$20,000	\$17,000	
Esky	\$20,000	\$17,000	
(C) Honiara Base	\$3,718,600	\$3,160,810	•
Fish market	\$618,000	\$525,300	
Building (service)	\$1,785,250	\$1,517,463	
Cold storage	\$304,000	\$258,400	n de la companya de La companya de la co
Ice making/storage	\$282,000	\$239,700	
	\$10,800	\$239,700 \$9,180	
Hand lifter	\$3,000	\$2,550	
Pellet	\$81,000	\$68,850	
Truck		\$34,000	
Esky	\$40,000 \$54,000	\$45,900 \$45,900	
Radio	\$54,000	\$459,468	
Transport boat	\$540,550	\$459,468 \$5,984,935	
Total (A+B+C)	\$7,041,100	\$3,984,935 \$1,196,987	<u> </u>
Contingency (20%)	\$1,408,220		1 1 111
Wharf (1/3)	\$2,000,000	\$1,700,000	
Total	\$10,449,320	\$8,881,922	

Remarks: 1) One third of wharf construction cost (SI\$6 million) included.

²⁾ Conversion factor of 0.85 is applied for economic cost, and this factor this factor is generally used by international agencies for the South Pacific Countries.

Table A-9.3 Re-investment cost & O/M cost of HFMA (Model Zones 1 & 2)

.*		•	•	3.1.34		•	Unit: SI\$
	Re-investment	Salary/wages	Utilities	Fuel	Main	Others	Total (O/M)
1995		\$182,880	\$71,380	\$48,238	\$119,933	\$36,576	\$459,007
1996	A Company	\$182,880	\$71,380	\$48,238	\$119,933	\$36,576	\$459,007
1997	\$3,000	\$182,880	\$71,380	\$48,238	\$119,933	\$36,576	\$459,007
1998	\$0	\$182,880	\$71,380	\$48,238	\$119,933	\$36,576	\$459,007
1999	\$210,500	\$182,880	\$71,380	\$48,238	\$119,933	\$36,576	\$459,007
2000	\$3,000	\$182,880	\$71,380	\$48,238	\$119,933	\$36,576	\$459,007
2001	\$0	\$182,880	\$71,380	\$48,238	\$119,933	\$36,576	\$459,007
2002	\$0	\$182,880	\$71,380	\$48,238	\$119,933	\$36,576	\$459,007
2003	\$3,000	\$182,880	\$71,380	\$48,238	\$119,933	\$36,576	\$459,007
2004	\$747,300	\$182,880	\$71,380	\$48,238	\$119,933	\$36,576	\$459,007
2005	\$0	\$182,880	\$71,380	\$48,238	\$119,933	\$36,576	\$459,007
2006	\$3,000	\$182,880	\$71,380	\$48,238	\$119,933	\$36,576	\$459,007
2007	\$0	\$182,880	\$71,380	\$48,238	\$119,933	\$36,576	\$459,007
2008	\$0	\$182,880	\$71,380	\$48,238	\$119,933	\$36,576	\$459,007
2009	\$1,921,050	\$182,880	\$71,380	\$48,238	\$119,933	\$36,576	\$459,007
2010	\$0	\$182,880	\$71,380	\$48,238	\$119,933	\$36,576	\$459,007
2011	\$0	\$182,880	\$71,380	\$48,238	\$119,933	\$36,576	\$459,007
2012	\$3,000	\$182,880	\$71,380	\$48,238	\$119,933	\$36,576	\$459,007
2013	\$0	\$182,880	\$71,380	\$48,238	\$119,933	\$36,576	\$459,007
2014	\$747,300	\$182,880	\$71,380	\$48,238	\$119,933	\$36,576	\$459,007
2015	\$3,000	\$182,880	\$71,380	\$48,238	\$119,933	\$36,576	\$459,007
2016	\$0	\$182,880	\$71,380	\$48,238	\$119,933	\$36,576	\$459,007
2017	\$ 0	\$182,880	\$71,380	\$48,238	\$119,933	\$36,576	\$459,007
2018	\$3,000	\$182,880	\$71,380	\$48,238	\$119,933	\$36,576	\$459,007
2019	\$0	\$182,880	\$71,380	\$48,238	\$119,933	\$36,576	\$459,007
							·

Salvage value of SI\$837,583 included.

Table A-9.4 Economic Evaluation of HFMA Project (Model Zones 1 & 2)

Unit: SI\$

				Unit: SI\$
Year	Investment Cost	O/M Cost	Benefit	Net Benefit
1994	8,881,922		0	(8,881,922)
1995		441,000	1,047,893	606,893
1996		441,000	1,085,904	644,904
1997	2,550	441,000	1,123,915	680,365
1998		441,000	1,161,927	720,927
1999	178,925	441,000	1,199,938	580,013
2000	2,550	441,000	1,237,949	794,399
2001	•	441,000	1,328,179	887,179
2002		441,000	1,418,408	977,408
2003	2,550	441,000	1,508,638	1,065,088
2004	635,205	441,000	1,598,867	522,662
2005		441,000	1,689,097	1,248,097
2006	2,550	441,000	1,779,327	1,335,777
2007		441,000	1,869,556	1,428,556
2008		441,000	1,959,786	1,518,786
2009	1,632,893	441,000	2,050,015	(23,878)
2010	•	441,000	2,140,245	1,699,245
2011		441,000	2,140,245	1,699,245
2012	2,550	441,000	2,140,245	1,696,695
2013		441,000	2,140,245	1,699,245
2014	635,205	441,000	2,140,245	1,064,040
2015	2,550	441,000	2,140,245	1,696,695
2016		441,000	2,140,245	1,699,245
2017		441,000	2,140,245	1,699,245
2018	2,550	441,000	2,140,245	1,696,695
2019		441,000	2,852,191	2,411,191

Remarks: 1) Approximately one third of the wharf construction cost is included.

2) Salvage value is included in the benefit at the end of year 25.

EIRR= 9.67%

Table A-9.5 Physical Life of Building and Equipment of HCM (Model Zone 1 Unit: SI\$

	<u></u>		Unit. Dis	
	Financial Cost	Physical Year	Depreciation	
Market hall				
Building	\$4,750,000	25	\$190,000	
Service facilities	\$1,785,250	25	\$71,410	
Market service facilities	\$1,890,000	25	\$75,600	
External work	\$2,300,000	25	\$92,000	
M & E work				
Freshwater supply	\$100,000	15	\$6,667	
Rainwater discharge	\$150,000	15	\$10,000	
Waste water treat.	\$75,000	15	\$5,000	
Seawater intake	\$70,000	15	\$4,667	
Fire Exinguishers	\$10,000	5	\$2,000	
Sub-total	\$11,130,250		\$457,343	
Honiara Base (Leased to HI				
Fish market	\$618,000	25	\$24,720	
Building (service)	\$1,785,250	25	\$71,410	
Cold storage	\$304,000	15	\$20,267	
Ice making/storage	\$282,000	15	\$18,800	
Hand lifter	\$10,800	10	\$1,080	
Pellet	\$3,000	3	\$1,000	
Truck	\$81,000	5	\$16,200	
Esky	\$40,000	10	\$4,000	
Radio	\$54,000	10	\$5,400	
Transport vessel	\$540,550	15	\$36,037	
Sub-total	\$3,178,050		\$162,877	
Total	\$14,308,300	154.	\$620,220	

Remarks: 1) Total cost excludes the cost of transportvessel.

2) Transport vessel will be owned and operated by HFMA.

Table A-9.6 Financial and Economic Cost of HCM (Model Zone 1)

		Namada ana	Unit; SI\$
a dwa ili ya ili ili ili ili ili ili ili ili ili il	Financial Cost		Economic Cost
Market hall			and the second
Building	\$4,750,000		\$4,037,500
Service facilities	\$1,785,250		\$1,517,463
Market service facilities	\$1,890,000		\$1,606,500
External work	\$2,300,000		\$1,955,000
M & E work			
Freshwater supply	\$100,000		\$85,000
Rainwater discharge	\$150,000		\$127,500
Waste water treat.	\$75,000	•	\$63,750
Seawater intake	\$70,000		\$59,500
Fire Exinguishers	\$10,000	12 + 1	\$8,500
Sub-total	\$11,130,250		\$9,460,713
Honiara Base (Leased to HF	MA)		100
Fish market	\$618,000	17.	\$525,300
Building (service)	\$1,785,250		\$1,517,463
Cold storage	\$304,000		\$258,400
Ice making/storage	\$282,000		\$239,700
Hand lifter	\$10,800		\$9,180
Pellet	\$3,000		\$2,550
Truck	\$81,000		\$68,850
Esky	\$40,000		\$34,000
Radio	\$54,000		\$45,900
Transport boat	\$540,550		\$459,468
Sub-total	\$3,178,050		\$2,701,343
Total	\$14,308,300		\$12,162,055
Contingency (20%)	\$2,861,660		\$2,432,411
Wharf	\$6,000,000		\$5,100,000
Grand Total	\$23,169,960	3.42	\$19,694,466

Remarks: 1) Total cost excludes the cost of transport boat.

2) Conversion factor of 0.85 is applied for economic cost, and this facthris factor is generally used by international agencies for the Sour Pacific Countries.

Source: Economic factor provided by MOF.

Table A-9.7 Reinvestment cost & O/M cost of HCM

Unit: SI\$

			and the second second		Omit. Ord
Year	Re-investment S	alary/wages	Utilities	Maintenance	Total (O/M)
1995		\$25,000	\$49,500	\$239,502	\$314,002
1996		\$25,000	\$49,500	\$239,502	\$314,002
1997	\$2,550	\$25,000	\$49,500	\$239,502	\$314,002
1998	\$0	\$25,000	\$49,500	\$239,502	\$314,002
1999	\$77,350	\$25,000	\$49,500	\$239,502	\$314,002
2000	\$2,550	\$25,000	\$49,500	\$239,502	\$314,002
2001	\$0	\$25,000	\$49,500	\$239,502	\$314,002
2002	\$0	\$25,000	\$49,500	\$239,502	\$314,002
2003	\$2,550	\$25,000	\$49,500	\$239,502	\$314,002
2004	\$166,430	\$25,000	\$49,500	\$239,502	\$314,002
2005	\$0	\$25,000	\$49,500	\$239,502	\$314,002
2006	\$2,550	\$25,000	\$49,500	\$239,502	\$314,002
2007	\$0	\$25,000	\$49,500	\$239,502	\$314,002
2008	\$0	\$25,000	\$49,500	\$239,502	\$314,002
2009	\$913,750	\$25,000	\$49,500	\$239,502	\$314,002
2010	\$0	\$25,000	\$49,500	\$239,502	\$314,002
2011	\$0	\$25,000	\$49,500	\$239,502	\$314,002
2012	\$2,550	\$25,000	\$49,500	\$239,502	\$314,002
2013	\$0	\$25,000	\$49,500	\$239,502	\$314,002
2014	\$166,430	\$25,000	\$49,500	\$239,502	\$314,002
2015	\$2,550	\$25,000	\$49,500	\$239,502	\$314,002
2016	\$0	\$25,000	\$49,500	\$239,502	\$314,002
2017	\$0	\$25,000	\$49,500	\$239,502	\$314,002
2018	\$2,550	\$25,000	\$49,500	\$239,502	\$314,002
2019	\$0	\$25,000	\$49,500	\$239,502	\$314,002

Salvage value SI\$2,872,490 is included.

Table A-9.8 Economic Evaluation of HCM Project

Hair SIS

·				Unit: SI\$
Year	Investment Cost	O/M Cost	Benefit	Net Benefit
1994	19,694,466		0	(19,694,466)
1995		314,000	1,218,616	904,616
1996		314,000	1,272,695	958,695
1997	2,550	314,000	1,326,774	1,010,224
1998		314,000	1,380,854	1,066,854
1999	77,350	314,000	1,434,933	1,043,583
2000	2,550	314,000	1,489,012	1,172,462
2001		314,000	1,586,781	1,272,781
2002	The second second	314,000	1,684,365	1,370,365
2003	2,550	314,000	1,781,950	1,465,400
2004	166,430	314,000	1,879,534	1,399,104
2005		314,000	1,977,118	1,663,118
2006	2,550	314,000	2,074,703	1,758,153
2007		314,000	2,172,287	1,858,287
2008		314,000	2,269,871	1,955,871
2009	913,750	314,000	2,367,456	1,139,706
2010		314,000	2,464,855	2,150,855
2011		314,000	2,464,855	2,150,855
2012	2,550	314,000	2,464,855	2,148,305
2013		314,000	2,464,855	2,150,855
2014	166,430	314,000	2,464,855	1,984,425
2015	2,550	314,000	2,464,855	2,148,305
2016	rain de jiran ili s	314,000	2,464,855	2,150,855
2017		314,000	2,464,855	2,150,855
2018	2,550	314,000	2,464,855	2,148,305
2019	<u> Maragana ang at </u>	314,000	5,337,345	5,023,345

Remarks: 1) The wharf construction cost is included.

²⁾ Salvage value of SI\$2,872,490 is included.

Table A-9.9 Physical Life of Building and Equipment of WPFMA Project (Model Zone 3)

1 - 4+ Li			·		Unit: SI\$
	Financial Cost		Physical	Depreciation	Main.
	Unit cost	Total	Year		
(A) Satelites					en grand
Buildings	\$83,200	\$499,200	25	\$19,968	\$9,984
Ice storage	\$18,100	\$108,600	15	\$7,240	\$2,172
Water tank		4			4.6
600 gal.	\$2,400	\$14,400	10	\$1,440	\$144
Radio	\$27,000	\$108,000	10	\$10,800	\$1,080
Esky	\$1,100	\$110,000	10	\$11,000	\$1,100
Sub-total		\$840,200		\$50,448	\$14,480
(B) Noro Base			***************************************	***************************************	
Building	\$377,055	\$377,055	25	\$15,082	\$7,541
Cold/ice storage	\$350,000	\$350,000	15	\$23,333	\$7,000
Truck crane	\$87,500	\$87,500	5	\$17,500	\$4,375
Truck	\$85,000	\$85,000	5	\$17,000	\$4,250
Water tank		17.8 多 · 数	10.41.45		4 10 10 10
2000 gal.	\$6,000	\$6,000	10	\$600	\$60
Radio	\$27,000	\$27,000	10	\$2,700	\$270
Esky	\$1,050	\$157,500	10	\$15,750	\$1,575
Sub-total		\$1,090,055		\$91,966	\$25,071
Contingecy (10%)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	\$193,026	Th. A. 1	t in Nymania	40 (17.7)
Total	Harte Library	\$2,123,281		\$142,414	\$39,551
Transport boat	\$540,550	\$1,081,100	15	\$72,073	\$10,811
TOTAL		\$3,204,381		\$214,487	\$50,362

Remarks: 1) Transport boats will be introduced in the year 2000.

2) Buildings and equipment will be introduced in 1998.

3) Initial operation will commence with existing transport vessel (Kurao).

Table A-9.10 Reinvestment cost & O/M cost of WPFMA (Model Zone 3)

			<u> </u>		14 1 1 14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Unit: SI\$
	Re-investment	Salary/wages	Utilities	Maintenance	Others	Total (O/M)
1995		\$66,000	\$21,312	\$15,000	\$19,578	\$121,890
: 1996		\$66,000	\$21,312	\$15,000	\$19,578	\$121,890
1997	***	\$66,000	\$21,312	\$15,000	\$19,578	\$121,890
1998	\$1,804,788	\$66,000	\$21,312	\$33,618	\$19,578	\$140,508
1999	Part will	\$66,000	\$21,312	\$33,618	\$19,578	\$140,508
2000	\$918,935	\$66,000	\$21,312	\$42,808	\$19,578	\$149,698
2001		\$66,000	\$21,312	\$42,808	\$20,600	\$150,720
2002	\$146,625	\$66,000	\$21,312	\$42,808	\$21,622	\$151,742
2003		\$66,000	\$21,312	\$42,808	\$22,644	\$152,764
2004		\$66,000	\$21,312	\$42,808	\$23,666	\$153,786
2005		\$66,000	\$21,312	\$42,808	\$24,688	\$154,808
2006		\$66,000	\$21,312	\$42,808	\$25,710	\$155,830
2007	\$506,090	\$66,000	\$21,312	\$42,808	\$26,732	\$156,852
2008		\$66,000	\$21,312	\$42,808	\$27,754	\$157,874
2009		\$66,000	\$21,312	\$42,808	\$28,776	\$158,896
2010		\$66,000	\$21,312	\$42,808	\$29,798	\$159,918
2011		\$66,000	\$21,312	\$42,808	\$29,798	\$159,918
2012	\$1,363,060	\$66,000	\$21,312	\$42,808	\$29,798	\$159,918
2013	11. Att. A	\$66,000	\$21,312	\$42,808	\$29,798	\$159,918
2014		\$66,000	\$21,312	\$42,808	\$29,798	\$159,918
2015	\$918,935	\$66,000	\$21,312	\$42,808	\$29,798	\$159,918
2016		\$66,000	\$21,312	\$42,808	\$29,798	\$159,918
2017	\$506,090	\$66,000	\$21,312	\$42,808	\$29,798	\$159,918
2018		\$66,000	\$21,312	\$42,808	\$29,798	\$159,918
2019	10 TO 10 TO	\$66,000	\$21,312	\$42,808	\$29,798	\$159,918
2020	Company of the State of the Sta	\$66,000	\$21,312	\$42,808	\$29,798	\$159,918
2021		\$66,000	\$21,312	\$42,808	\$29,798	\$159,918

Table A-9.11 Economic Evaluation of WPFMA Project (Model Zone 3)

Year Investment Cost O/M Cost Benefit Net Benefit 1994 0 0 0 1995 \$128,490 \$121,900 (\$6,590) 1996 \$135,741 \$141,584 \$5,843 1997 \$142,992 \$161,268 \$18,276 1998 \$1,640,717 \$150,243 \$180,952 (\$1,610,008) 1999 \$157,494 \$200,636 \$43,142 2000 \$164,745 \$220,320 \$55,575 2001 \$918,935 \$166,364 \$239,505 (\$845,794) 2002 \$167,983 \$258,690 \$90,707 2003 \$172,500 \$169,602 \$277,875 (\$64,227) 2004 \$171,221 \$297,060 \$125,839 2005 \$172,840 \$316,245 \$143,405 2006 \$174,459 \$335,430 \$160,971 2007 \$176,078 \$354,615 \$178,537 2008 \$595,400 \$177,697 \$373,800 (\$399,297)					Unit: SI\$
\$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	Year	Investment Cost	O/M Cost	Benefit	Net Benefit
1996 \$135,741 \$141,584 \$5,843 1997 \$142,992 \$161,268 \$18,276 1998 \$1,640,717 \$150,243 \$180,952 (\$1,610,008) 1999 \$157,494 \$200,636 \$43,142 2000 \$164,745 \$220,320 \$55,575 2001 \$918,935 \$166,364 \$239,505 (\$845,794) 2002 \$167,983 \$258,690 \$90,707 2003 \$172,500 \$169,602 \$277,875 (\$64,227) 2004 \$171,221 \$297,060 \$125,839 2005 \$172,840 \$316,245 \$143,405 2006 \$174,459 \$335,430 \$160,971 2007 \$176,078 \$354,615 \$178,537 2008 \$595,400 \$177,697 \$373,800 (\$399,297) 2009 \$179,316 \$392,985 \$213,669 2010 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2011 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2012	1994			0	0
1997 \$142,992 \$161,268 \$18,276 1998 \$1,640,717 \$150,243 \$180,952 (\$1,610,008) 1999 \$157,494 \$200,636 \$43,142 2000 \$164,745 \$220,320 \$55,575 2001 \$918,935 \$166,364 \$239,505 (\$845,794) 2002 \$167,983 \$258,690 \$90,707 2003 \$172,500 \$169,602 \$277,875 (\$64,227) 2004 \$171,221 \$297,060 \$125,839 2005 \$172,840 \$316,245 \$143,405 2006 \$174,459 \$335,430 \$160,971 2007 \$176,078 \$354,615 \$178,537 2008 \$595,400 \$177,697 \$373,800 (\$399,297) 2009 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2011 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2012 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2013 \$172,500 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235	1995	6	\$128,490	\$121,900	(\$6,590)
1998 \$1,640,717 \$150,243 \$180,952 (\$1,610,008) 1999 \$157,494 \$200,636 \$43,142 2000 \$164,745 \$220,320 \$55,575 2001 \$918,935 \$166,364 \$239,505 (\$845,794) 2002 \$167,983 \$258,690 \$90,707 2003 \$172,500 \$169,602 \$277,875 (\$64,227) 2004 \$171,221 \$297,060 \$125,839 2005 \$172,840 \$316,245 \$143,405 2006 \$174,459 \$335,430 \$160,971 2007 \$176,078 \$354,615 \$178,537 2008 \$595,400 \$177,697 \$373,800 (\$399,297) 2009 \$179,316 \$392,985 \$213,669 2010 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2011 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2012 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2013 \$172,500 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235	1996		\$135,741	\$141,584	\$5,843
\$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	1997	4,	\$142,992	\$161,268	\$18,276
2000 \$164,745 \$220,320 \$55,575 2001 \$918,935 \$166,364 \$239,505 (\$845,794) 2002 \$167,983 \$258,690 \$90,707 2003 \$172,500 \$169,602 \$277,875 (\$64,227) 2004 \$171,221 \$297,060 \$125,839 2005 \$172,840 \$316,245 \$143,405 2006 \$174,459 \$335,430 \$160,971 2007 \$176,078 \$354,615 \$178,537 2008 \$595,400 \$177,697 \$373,800 (\$399,297) 2009 \$179,316 \$392,985 \$213,669 2010 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2011 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2012 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2013 \$172,500 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2014 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2015 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2016	1998	\$1,640,717	\$150,243	\$180,952	(\$1,610,008)
2001 \$918,935 \$166,364 \$239,505 (\$845,794) 2002 \$167,983 \$258,690 \$90,707 2003 \$172,500 \$169,602 \$277,875 (\$64,227) 2004 \$171,221 \$297,060 \$125,839 2005 \$172,840 \$316,245 \$143,405 2006 \$174,459 \$335,430 \$160,971 2007 \$176,078 \$354,615 \$178,537 2008 \$595,400 \$177,697 \$373,800 (\$399,297) 2009 \$179,316 \$392,985 \$213,669 2010 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2011 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2012 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2013 \$172,500 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2014 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2015 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2016 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2017	1999		\$157,494	\$200,636	\$43,142
2002 \$167,983 \$258,690 \$90,707 2003 \$172,500 \$169,602 \$277,875 (\$64,227) 2004 \$171,221 \$297,060 \$125,839 2005 \$172,840 \$316,245 \$143,405 2006 \$174,459 \$335,430 \$160,971 2007 \$176,078 \$354,615 \$178,537 2008 \$595,400 \$177,697 \$373,800 (\$399,297) 2009 \$179,316 \$392,985 \$213,669 2010 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2011 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2012 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2013 \$172,500 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2014 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2015 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2016 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2017 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2018 \$595,400 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2020 \$180,935 </td <td>2000</td> <td></td> <td>\$164,745</td> <td>\$220,320</td> <td>\$55,575</td>	2000		\$164,745	\$220,320	\$55,575
2002 \$167,983 \$258,690 \$90,707 2003 \$172,500 \$169,602 \$277,875 (\$64,227) 2004 \$171,221 \$297,060 \$125,839 2005 \$172,840 \$316,245 \$143,405 2006 \$174,459 \$335,430 \$160,971 2007 \$176,078 \$354,615 \$178,537 2008 \$595,400 \$177,697 \$373,800 (\$399,297) 2009 \$179,316 \$392,985 \$213,669 2010 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2011 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2012 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2013 \$172,500 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2014 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2015 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2016 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2017 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2018 \$595,400 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2020 \$180,935 </td <td>2001</td> <td>\$918,935</td> <td>\$166,364</td> <td>\$239,505</td> <td>(\$845,794)</td>	2001	\$918,935	\$166,364	\$239,505	(\$845,794)
2003 \$172,500 \$169,602 \$277,875 (\$64,227) 2004 \$171,221 \$297,060 \$125,839 2005 \$172,840 \$316,245 \$143,405 2006 \$174,459 \$335,430 \$160,971 2007 \$176,078 \$354,615 \$178,537 2008 \$595,400 \$177,697 \$373,800 (\$399,297) 2009 \$179,316 \$392,985 \$213,669 2010 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2011 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2012 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2013 \$172,500 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2014 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2015 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2016 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2017 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2018 \$595,400 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2020	2002		\$167,983	\$258,690	
2004 \$171,221 \$297,060 \$125,839 2005 \$172,840 \$316,245 \$143,405 2006 \$174,459 \$335,430 \$160,971 2007 \$176,078 \$354,615 \$178,537 2008 \$595,400 \$177,697 \$373,800 (\$399,297) 2009 \$179,316 \$392,985 \$213,669 2010 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2011 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2012 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2013 \$172,500 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2014 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2015 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2016 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2017 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2018 \$595,400 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2020 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2020 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2021 \$180,935 \$412,170 </td <td>4 4 4</td> <td>\$172,500</td> <td>\$169,602</td> <td>\$277,875</td> <td></td>	4 4 4	\$172,500	\$169,602	\$277,875	
2005 \$172,840 \$316,245 \$143,405 2006 \$174,459 \$335,430 \$160,971 2007 \$176,078 \$354,615 \$178,537 2008 \$595,400 \$177,697 \$373,800 \$399,297) 2009 \$179,316 \$392,985 \$213,669 2010 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2011 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2012 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2013 \$172,500 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$58,735 2014 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2015 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2016 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2017 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2018 \$595,400 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2020 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2020 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2021 \$180,935			\$171,221	\$297,060	
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2007 \$176,078 \$354,615 \$178,537 2008 \$595,400 \$177,697 \$373,800 (\$399,297) 2009 \$179,316 \$392,985 \$213,669 2010 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2011 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2012 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2013 \$172,500 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$58,735 2014 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2015 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2016 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2017 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2018 \$595,400 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2019 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2020 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2021 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235	2006	* *	\$174,459		
2008 \$595,400 \$177,697 \$373,800 (\$399,297) 2009 \$179,316 \$392,985 \$213,669 2010 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2011 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2012 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2013 \$172,500 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$58,735 2014 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2015 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2016 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2017 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2018 \$595,400 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2019 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2020 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2021 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235			\$176,078	\$354,615	\$178,537
2009 \$179,316 \$392,985 \$213,669 2010 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2011 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2012 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2013 \$172,500 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$58,735 2014 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2015 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2016 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2017 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2018 \$595,400 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2019 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2020 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2021 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235		\$595,400	the state of the s	\$373,800	
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2012 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2013 \$172,500 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$58,735 2014 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2015 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2016 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2017 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2018 \$595,400 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$364,165) 2019 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2020 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2021 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235	2010		\$180,935	\$412,170	\$231,235
2013 \$172,500 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$58,735 2014 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2015 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2016 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2017 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2018 \$595,400 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$364,165) 2019 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2020 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2021 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235	2011		\$180,935	\$412,170	\$231,235
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2015 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2016 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2017 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2018 \$595,400 \$180,935 \$412,170 (\$364,165) 2019 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2020 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2021 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235	2013	\$172,500			\$58,735
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2019 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2020 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2021 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235	2017	•		\$412,170	\$231,235
2020 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235 2021 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235	2018	\$595,400	\$180,935	\$412,170	(\$364,165)
2021 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235	2019	• • •	\$180,935	\$412,170	\$231,235
	2020	,	\$180,935	\$412,170	\$231,235
2022 \$180,935 \$412,170 \$231,235	2021		\$180,935	\$412,170	\$231,235
	2022		\$180,935	\$412,170	\$231,235

Salvage value of SI\$1,014,047 is included.

EIRR= 0.95%

Table A-9.12 Maintainence Cost of Facilities in Rennell Development Project

			Unit: SI\$
	Financial Cost	%	Main.
Constant California (Carlos Carlos Ca		e	
Fisheries Development Plan			
Road improvement	\$1,215,000	1	\$12,150
Unloading barge station	\$981,837	1	\$9,818
Plumbing work	\$48,600	3	\$1,458
Equipment	\$334,120	5	\$16,706
Freshwater intake system	\$270,000	5	\$13,500
Training equipment	\$89,000	5	\$4,450
Solar powered equipment	\$162,000	. 10	\$16,200
Community Assistance Plan			
MCAC Building	\$1,347,600	1	\$13,476
MCAC Solar Powered facilities	\$649,540	. 10	\$64,954
Water intake system & tank	\$438,150	5	\$21,908
Equipment	\$297,300	5	\$14,865
Trailer tractor	\$415,200	5	\$20,760
Total	\$6,248,347	•••••••	\$210,245

Table A-9.13 Summary of Estimated Economic Benefits

HFMA project (Model Zones 1 & 2)

			Unit: SI\$
	1995	2000	2010
Time cost saving			
- Increase catch	\$780,000	\$904,000	\$1,560,000
- Consumer	\$56,908	\$83,688	\$108,203
Fuel saving			
- Collection/transport	\$73,022	\$90,411	\$195,774
- Storage/transport	\$2,189	\$2,530	\$4,378
Value added	\$135,774	\$157,320	\$271,890
	\$1,047,893	\$1,237,949	\$2,140,245

HCM project (Model Zone 1)

			Unit: SI\$
	1995	2000	2010
Time cost saving			
- Increase catch	\$780,000	\$904,000	\$1,560,000
- Consumer (Fish)	\$56,908	\$83,688	\$108,203
- Consumer (General)	\$170,723	\$251,063	\$324,610
Fuel saving			and the supplier
- Collection/transport	\$73,022	\$90,411	\$195,774
- Storage/transport	\$2,189	\$2,530	\$4,378
Value added	\$135,774	\$157,320	\$271,890
		And a second	
	\$1,218,616	\$1,489,012	\$2,464,855

Table A-9.14 Increase of Catch And Benefits Through Time Saving

	Time saved by 2 persons per boat Number of boat trip in a week trips per week (man-days)		Increase fis	Increase fish catch (MT)	
	trips per week	(man days)	Week	Annual	
1995	25	200	3	156	\$780,000
2000	29	232	3	181	\$904,800
2010	50 1	400	6	312	\$1,560,000

Remarks: 1) Time saving of two persons per boat trip refers to 4 days of saving per week with the fish collection and transport by HFMA to Honiara.

- 2) Normally two persons a boat travel to Honiara to sell fish.
- 3) Average fish catch per trip/person is 15 kg.

Table A-9.15 Time Saving by Fresh Fish Purchasers at HCM

-		Number of Households in Honiara	Weekly Visits to HCM for General Purchase (2 times a week)	Annual vicus	Time saved (man-days)	Benefit (SI\$)
	1995	5,253	10,506	546,312	5,691	\$56,908
	2000	7,725	15,450	803,400	8,369	\$83,688
	2010	9,988	19,976	1,038,752	10,820	\$108,203

Remarks: 1) Number of household estimated based on estimated Honiara population of 1992, 2000 and 2010 and household size of 6.5 person/house.

- 2) It is assumed that a member of the household visits at least two times a week for general purchase.
- 3) A consumer visiting market to purchase fresh fish experience time loss in terms of moving, sorting and selecting from one esky to another due to congestion of access ways caused by haphazard and unsystematic manner of arrangement of eskies.
- 4) With project, the consumer is assumed to save at least 5 minutes per visit to purchase fresh fish,
- 5) Salary/wages of SI\$10/man-day was applied.

Table A-9.16 Time Saving by General Consumers of HCM

	Number of Households in Honiara	Weekly Visits to HCM for General Purchase (3 times a week)		Time saved (man-days)	Benefit (SI\$)
1995	5,253	15,759	819,468	17,072	\$170,723
2000	7,725	23,175	1,205,100	25,106	\$251,063
2010	9,988	29,964	1,558,128	32,461	\$324,610

Remarks: 1) Number of household estimated based on estimated Honiara population of 1992, 2000 and 2010 and household size of 6.5 person/house.

- 2) It is assumed that a member of the household visits at least three times a week for general purchase.
- 3) A consumer spends at least 30 minutes in the market and experience time loss in terms of moving haphazardly and unsystematic manner due to congestion of access ways.
- 4) With project, the consumer is assumed to save at least 10 minutes per visit by using the planned access ways for vehicles and people.
- 5) Salary/wages of SI\$10/man-day was applied.

Table A-9.17 Estimated Fuel Consumption (Model Zones 1 & 2)

a) Without Proj Fuel consumed on a round trip from Village to Honiara

	Round Trip (miles)	Fuel consumption Per Round Trip (liters)
Oleu> Hon> Tul ->Olue.	75	57
Soso -> Hon> Tul -> Soso	84	63
Vura -> Hon> Tul -> Vura	102	77
Humba -> Hon> Tul -> Humba	66	50
Peula -> Hon> Tul -> Peula	80	60
Tul -> Hon -> Tul	52	40

Remarks: 1) Boat engine; 25 HP with speed of 12 knots.
2) Fuel consumption (diesel); 9 liters/hour

b) With Project Fuel consumed using carrier boats by HFMA

	Round Trip (miles)	Fuel consumption Per Round Trip (liters)		
Oleu. <-> Tul	34	36		
Soso <-> Tul	40	21		
Vura <-> Tul	52	28:		
Humba <-> Tul	24	13		
Peula <-> Tul	40	21		
Tul <-> Hon (Transport vessel)	52	68		

Remarks: 1) Boat engine; 42 HP with speed of 10 knots.
1) Transport vessel (Tul <-> Hon): Boat engine; 42 HP & speed 10 knots.
Fuel consumption (diesel); 13 liters/hour
2) Carrier boats: Boat engine; 25 HP & speed 12 knots.
Fuel consumption; 9 liters/hour

c) Estimated Number of Trips in 1995, 2000 & 2010

	Number of	Boat Trips/	Week	Number of Bo	at Trips/Year	
	1995	2000	2010	1995	200Ô	2010
Oleu> Hon> Tul ->Olue,	18	20	38	936	1040	1976
Soso -> Hon> Tul -> Soso	4	5	9	208	260	468
Vura -> Hon> Tul -> Vura	2	3	5	104	156	260
Humba -> Hon> Tul -> Humba	3	4	7	156	208	364
Peula -> Hon> Tul -> Peula Tul -> Hon -> Tul	2 5	2 5	3 10	104 260	104 260	156 520

		Number o	Number of Boat Trips/Week			Number of Boat Trips/Year		
		1995	2000	2010	1995	2000	2010	
Oleu. <-> Tul		2	2	2	104	104	104	
Soso <-> Tul		- 2	2	2	104	104	104	
Vura <-> Tul	g de la com	2	2	2	104	104	104	
Humba <-> Tul	100	2	2	2	104	104	104	
Peula <-> Tul	The state of the s	2	2	2	104	104	104	

d) Estimated Fuel Consumption in 1995, 2000 & 2010

	Without P	roject		With Pro	ect	
en de la composition de la composition La composition de la	Annual Fuel C 1995	Consumption (2000	liters) 2010	Annual Fuel C 1995	onsumption (2000	iters) 2010
Oleu> Hon> Tul ->Olue.	53,352	59,280	112,632	3,744	3,744	3,744
Soso -> Hon> Tul -> Soso	13,104	16,380	29,484	1,248	1,248	1,248
Vura -> Hon> Tul -> Vura	8,008	12,012	20,020	2,912	2,912	2,912
Humba -> Hon> Tul -> Humba	7,800	10,400	18,200	1,352	1,352	1,352
Peula -> Hon> Tul -> Peula	6,240	6,240	9,360	2,184	2,184	2,184
Tul -> Hon -> Tul	10,400	10,400	20,800	21,080	21,080	21,080
Total	98,904	114,712	210,496	32,520	32,520	32,520
Fuel saved with project (liters) Fuel cost (SI\$) at SI\$1.10/liter				66,384 \$73,022	82,192 \$90,411	177,976 \$195,774

Table A-9.18 Estimated Total Flow of Fresh Fish to Honiara (1995, 2000 & 2010)

	Choiseul	Western	Central	Isabel	Malaita	Guadacanal	Total
1995	38	2 :	258	82	12	43	435
2000	44	4	299	95	14	48	504
2010	66	4	560	144	23	64	861

Table A-9.19 Fuel Saving Through Use of Storage at HCM

		Handling	Storage			
	Fresh Fish	Volume of	Volume of			
	Volume Flow to	Fresh Fish at	Fresh Fish	No. of Eskie	s Fuel Saved	Total benefit
	Honiara (mt)	HCM (mt)	(mt)	Stored	(liters)	(SI\$)
1995	435	397	199	1990	1990	\$2,189
2000	504	460	230	2300	2300	\$2,530
2010	861	795	398	3980	3980	\$4,378

Remarks: 1) Handling volume at HCM excludes fresh fish from Choiseul as VDA does the marketing.

- 2) Approximately 50 percent of eskies with unsold fresh fish are transported on an average of 3 km away from HCM for storage at friend's or relative's house. A distance of 6 km is covered per esky/trip using taxi or van,
- 3) Fuel consumption for a distance of 6 km is about one liter.
- 4) With project, eskies with unsold fresh fish can be stored in the storage provided at HCM.
- 5) Price of gasoline is SI\$1.10/liter.

Table A-9.20 Value Added From Export of Fresh Fish

	Fresh Fish Volume Flow to		Product Weight	Exportable	Increase benefit	Total benefit
	Honiara (mt)	HCM (mt)	(mt)	Volume (mt)	(SI\$/kg)	(SI\$)
1995	435	397	357	36	\$3.80	\$135,774
2000	504	460	414	41	\$3.80	\$157,320
2010	861	795	716	72	\$3.80	\$271,890

- Remarks: 1) Handling volume excludes fresh fish from Choiseul as VDA does the marketing.
 - 2) Product weight (90 percent of whole weight) excludes guts and gill.
 - 3) Exportable quantity of fresh fish is estimated at 10 percent of product weight.
 - 4) Increase benefit is cif price minus sales price to exporter (SI\$9.80-SI\$6.00 = SI\$3.80)
 - 5) Calculation of Cif price (SI\$/kg):

Market price (Brisbane) SI\$13.20/kg Deduct Freight SI\$2.40/kg Deduct processing/packing SI\$1.00/kg SI\$9.80/kg Cif price

- 6) Sales price to exporters is SI\$6.00/kg.
- 7) Market price of whole fresh fish in Brisbane is A\$6.00/kg (SI13.20/g).

Table A-9.21 Revenue and Expenditure of HFMA Project by Cases (1/4)

Case-1

Case-1		4.4	•		1 P. P. M. 1
					Unit: SI
		i		2000	2010
Fish purchase (mt)				414	716
Florida Is.				227	423
Other source		:		187	293
Ice sales (mt)				64	64
Revenue				\$3,127,745	\$5,400,245
1) Fish Marketing		:		\$3,118,500	\$5,391,000
Local sales		•			
Grade-A				\$637,500	\$1,096,500
Grade-B				\$2,235,000	\$3,862,500
Exporters				\$246,000	\$432,000
2) Ice				\$9,245	\$9,245
1	4 1 2				
	Honiara	Tulagi	Satelite		
Expenditure	\$216,643	\$0	\$0	\$2,286,643	\$3,796,643
Fixed	\$216,643	\$0	\$0	\$216,643	\$216,643
1) Salary/wages	\$89,280	\$0	\$0	\$89,280	\$89,280
2) Utility	\$50,880	\$0	\$0	\$50,880	\$50,880
3) Maintenance	\$58,623	\$0	\$0	\$58,623	\$58,623
4) General expense	\$17,860	\$0	\$0	\$17,860	\$17,860
	and the second of			\$0	\$0
Variable	\$0	\$ 0	\$0	\$2,070,000	\$3,580,000
1) Fish purchase				\$2,070,000	\$3,580,000
2) Fuel	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
					A1 (00 (00
Profit/Loss Bef. Dept	reciation	an Table		\$841,102	\$1,603,602
Depreciation	\$157,477	\$0	\$0	\$157,477	\$157,477
Profit/Loss Aft. Dept				\$683,625	\$1,446,125

Remarks: 1) Fishermen transport fish to Honiara using own FRP boats (Case-1)
2) HFMA purchase the fish from fishermen at SI\$5.00/kg at Honiara.

³⁾ Transport vessel not introduced yet.

⁴⁾ Tulagi base not introduced.

⁵⁾ Ice sales at \$6.50 per tray (45kg).

Table A-9.21 Revenue and Expenditure of HFMA Project by Cases (2/4)

Case-2

	and the second	*			Unit: SI\$
				2000	2010
Fish purchase (mt)				414	716
Florida Is.		•		227	423
Other source				187	293
Ice sales (mt)				64	64
Revenue				\$3,127,745	\$5,400,245
1) Fish Marketing				\$3,118,500	\$5,391,000
Local sales	and the second		ė	•	
Grade-A				\$637,500	\$1,096,500
Grade-B				\$2,235,000	\$3,862,500
Exporters	:	•		\$246,000	\$432,000
2) Ice		and the state of t		\$9,245	\$9,245
	The second second				
:	Honiara	Tulagi	Satelite		
Expenditure	\$216,643	\$0	\$3,570	\$2,290,213	\$3,800,213
Fixed	\$216,643	\$0	\$3,570	\$220,213	\$220,213
i) Salary/wages	\$89,280	\$0	\$0	\$89,280	\$89,280
2) Utility	\$50,880	\$0	\$0	\$50,880	\$50,880
3) Maintenance	\$58,623	\$0	\$3,570	\$62,193	\$62,193
4) General expense	\$17,860	\$0	\$0	\$17,860	\$17,860
			and the second	\$0	\$0
Variable	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,070,000	\$3,580,000
1) Fish purchase				\$2,070,000	\$3,580,000
2) Fuel	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		:	3/	ı.*	
Profit/Loss Bef. De	preciation			\$837,532	\$1,600,032
5) Depreciation	\$157,477	\$0	\$16,040	\$173,517	\$173,517
Profit/Loss Aft. De	preciation		÷	\$664,015	\$1,426,515
					:

Remarks: 1) Fishermen transport fish to Honiara using own Agency's leased boats (Case-2).

²⁾ HFMA purchase the fish from fishermen at SI\$5.00/kg at Honiara.

³⁾ Transport vessel not introduced yet.

⁴⁾ Tulagi base not introduced.

⁵⁾ Ice sales at \$6.50 per tray (45kg).

Table A-9.21 Revenue and Expenditure of HFMA Project by Cases (3/4)

Case-3

	•				Unit: SIS
				2000	2010
Fish purchase (mt)				414	710
Florida Is.				227	423
Other source			:	187	293
Ice sales (mt)				64	64
Passengers				313	313
Cargo (mt)				157	15
Revenue				\$3,171,565	\$5,444,065
1) Fish Marketing				\$3,118,500	\$5,391,000
Local sales	1 12				
Grade-A			*	\$637,500	\$1,096,500
Grade-B	1.1		•	\$2,235,000	\$3,862,500
Exporters	• •			\$246,000	\$432,000
2) Ice		· · · . 1		\$9,245	\$9,245
3) Passengers				\$31,300	\$31,300
4) Cargo				\$12,520	\$12,520
	14, 11, 1, 1	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1 2 2		
	Honiara	Tulagi	Satelite		
Expenditure	\$270,188	\$124,677	\$3,570	\$2,218,735	\$3,513,135
Fixed	\$241,988	\$124,677	\$3,570	\$370,235	\$370,235
1) Salary/wages	\$103,680	\$57,600	\$0	\$161,280	\$161,280
2) Utility	\$50,880	\$20,500	\$0	\$71,380	\$71,380
3) Maintenance	\$66,728	\$35,057	\$3,570	\$105,355	\$105,355
4) General expense	\$20,700	\$11,520	\$0	\$32,220	\$32,220
Variable	\$28,200	\$ 0	\$0	\$1,848,500	\$3,142,900
1) Fish purchase			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	\$1,820,300	\$3,114,700
2) Fuel	\$28,200	\$0	\$0	\$28,200	\$28,200
	100				
Profit/Loss Bef. Dep	reciation	4		\$952,830	\$1,930,930
5) Depreciation	\$198,913	\$109,487	\$16,040	\$324,440	\$324,440
				\$628,390	\$1,606,490

Remarks: 1) Fishermen transport fish to Tulagi Base using own Agency's leased boats (Case-3).

²⁾ HFMA purchase the fish from fishermen at SI\$3.90/kg at Tulagi Base and SI5.00/kg at Honiara.

³⁾ Transport vessel transports esky from Tulagi to Honiara.

⁴⁾ Ice sales at SI\$6.50 per tray (45kg).

⁵⁾ Five passengers one way trip at SI\$10 a person.

⁶⁾ About 0.5 mt of cargo from Honiara to Tulagi at SI\$80/mt.

Table A-9.21 Revenue and Expenditure of HFMA Project by Cases (4/4)

C_{9}	Se-	4

					Unit: SI\$
				2000	2010
Fish purchase (mt)				414	716
Florida Is.				227	423
Other source	, · .			187	293
Ice sales (mt)				64	64
Passengers				313	313
Cargo (mt)	•			157	157
Revenue				\$3,171,565	\$5,444,065
1) Fish Marketing				\$3,118,500	\$5,391,000
Local sales					
Grade-A	en e			\$637,500	\$1,096,500
Grade-B				\$2,235,000	\$3,862,500
Exporters		Section 1		\$246,000	\$432,000
2) Ice				\$9,245	\$9,245
2) Passengers				\$31,300	\$31,300
3) Cargo			·	\$12,520	\$12,520
	47				
	Honiara	Tulagi	Satelite		
Expenditure	\$270,188	\$195,541	\$31,528	\$1,987,357	\$3,007,357
Fixed	\$241,988	\$153,441	\$31,528	\$426,957	\$426,957
1) Salary/wages	\$103,680	\$79,200	\$0	\$182,880	\$182,880
2) Utility	\$50,880	\$20,500	\$0	\$71,380	\$71,380
3) Maintenance	\$66,728	\$37,901	\$31,528	\$136,157	\$136,157
4) General expense	\$20,700	\$15,840	\$0	\$36,540	\$36,540
Variable	\$28,200	\$42,100	\$0	\$1,560,400	\$2,580,400
1) Fish purchase				\$1,502,500	\$2,522,500
2) Fuel	\$28,200	\$29,700	\$0	\$57,900	\$57,900

Remarks: 1) Agency purchase fish at satelites using carrier vessels and stores at Tulagi base (Case-4).

\$72,147

\$1,184,208

\$393,947

\$790,261

\$2,436,708

\$393,947

\$2,042,761

\$122,887

\$198,913

Profit/Loss Bef. Depreciation

Profit/Loss Aft. Depreciation

5) Depreciation

²⁾ HFMA purchase the fish from fishermen at SI\$2.50/kg at Satellite and SI5.00/kg at Honiara.

³⁾ Transport vessel transportsthe collected fish from Tulagi to Honiara.

⁴⁾ Ice sales at SI\$6.50 per tray (45kg).

⁵⁾ Five passengers one way trip at SI\$10 a person.

⁶⁾ About 0.5 mt of cargo from Honiara to Tulagi at SI\$80/mt.

Table A-9.22 Revenue and Expenditure Under Full and Partial Purchase (2000 & 2010)

Unit: SI\$ 2010 2000 80% Purchase Full Purchase Full Purchase 80% Purchase \$2,547,865 \$5,444,065 \$4,020,265 \$3,171,565 Revenue \$2,494,800 \$5,391,000 \$3,967,200 \$3,118,500 1) Fish Marketing Local sales \$510,000 \$1,096,500 \$877,200 \$637,500 Grade-A \$1,788,000 \$3,862,500 \$3,090,000 \$2,235,000 Grade-B \$432,000 \$345,600 \$246,000 \$196.800 Exporters \$9,245 \$9,245 \$9,245 \$9,245 2) Ice \$31,300 \$31,300 \$31,300 \$31,300 3) Passengers \$12,520 \$12,520 \$12,520 \$12,520 4) Cargo \$1,987,357 \$1,686,857 \$3,007,357 \$2,502,857 Expenditure \$426,957 \$426,957 \$426,957 \$426,957 Fixed \$182,880 \$182,880 \$182,880 \$182,880 1) Salary/wages \$79,200 \$79,200 Tulagi Base \$79,200 \$79,200 \$103,680 \$103,680 \$103,680 \$103,680 Honiara Base \$71,380 \$71,380 \$71,380 \$71,380 2) Utility \$20,500 \$20,500 \$20,500 \$20,500 Tulagi Base \$50,880 \$50,880 \$50,880 \$50,880 Honiara Base \$136,157 \$136,157 \$136,157 \$136,157 3) Maintenance \$37,901 \$37,901 \$37,901 \$37,901 Tulagi Base \$66,728 \$66,728 \$66,728 \$66,728 Honiara Base \$31,528 \$31,528 \$31,528 \$31,528 Satellite Base 4) General expense \$36,540 \$36,540 \$36,540 \$36,540 \$15,840 \$15,840 \$15,840 Tulagi Base \$15,840 \$20,700 \$20,700 \$20,700 \$20,700 Honiara Base \$2,580,400 \$2,075,900 \$1,560,400 \$1,259,900 Variable \$57,900 \$57,900 \$57,900 \$57,900 1) Fuel \$29,700 \$29,700 \$29,700 Tulagi Base \$29,700 Honiara Base \$28,200 \$28,200 \$28,200 \$28,200 \$1,502,500 \$1,202,000 \$2,522,500 \$2,018,000 2) Fish Purchase \$2,436,708 \$1,517,408 \$1,184,208 \$861,008 Profit/Loss Bef. Depreciation \$393,947 \$393,947 \$393,947 \$393,947 5) Depreciation \$122,887 \$122,887 \$122,887 \$122,887 Tulagi Base \$198,913 \$198,913 \$198,913 \$198,913 Honiara Base \$72,147 \$72,147 \$72,147 \$72,147 Satellite Base \$2,042,761 \$1,123,461 Profit/Loss Aft. Depreciation \$790,261 \$467,061

Remarks: 1) Full purchase indicates purchase of planned volume of fish of 414 mt in 2000 and 716 mt in 2010 2) 80% purchase refers HFMA purchases 80 percent of the planned volume and the rest marketed by the fishermer

Table A-9.23 Revenue and Expenditure of WPFMA Project (model Zone 3)

			Unit: SI\$
	1995	2000	2010
Revenue	\$196,446	\$442,266	\$833,106
1) Fish Marketing			
Local	\$192,000	\$348,000	\$660,000
Export	\$0	\$89,820	\$164,670
2) Passengers	\$2,496	\$2,496	\$4,736
3) Cargo	\$1,950	\$1,950	\$3,700
			A
Expenditure	\$193,770	\$292,922	\$414,502
Fixed	\$108,912	\$155,024	\$160,304
1) Salary/wages	\$66,000	\$66,000	\$70,800
2) Utility	\$21,312	\$21,312	\$21,312
3) Maintenance	\$15,000	\$61,112	\$61,112
4) General expense	\$6,600	\$6,600	\$7,080
	A Section		
Variable	\$84,858	\$137,898	\$254,198
1) Fuel	\$19,578	\$19,578	\$29,798
2) Fish Purchase	\$65,280	\$118,320	\$224,400
L) I Isli I di chaso	8.0	•	
		A	
Profit/Loss Bef. Depreciation	\$2,676	\$149,344	\$418,604
Tongboss Bor, Depression			
<u></u>			
Depreciation	\$0	\$214,487	\$214,487
Profit/Loss Aft. Depreciation	\$2,676	(\$65,143)	\$204,117

Remarks: 1) In 1995, there will no new facilities and Kualao will be used.

²⁾ In 2000, two new boats will be introduced and new facilities will be constructed.

³⁾ In 2000, WPFMA will export grade A fish.

Table A-9.24 Estimated Revenue From Fresh Fish Sales by HFMA (Model Zones 1 & 2)

1000					
1995		2000)	2010	
Q'ty (mt)	Value (SI\$)	Q'ty (mt)	Value (SI\$)	Q'ty (mt)	Value (SI\$)
					10 g
195	\$487,500	227	\$567,500	423	\$1,057,500
162	\$810,000	187	\$935,000	293	\$1,465,000
357	\$1,297,500	414	\$1,502,500	716	\$2,522,500
				ar Line of the	
** **					14°
321		373			
64	\$545,700	75	\$634,100	129	\$1,094,800
257	\$1,926,000	298	\$2,238,000	515	\$3,864,000
36	\$216,000	41	\$246,000	72	\$432,000
357	\$2,687,700	414	\$3,118,100	716	\$5,390,800
	\$1,300,200		\$1,615,600		\$2,868,300
	Q'ty (mt) 195 162 357 321 64 257 36	Q'ty (mt) Value (SI\$) 195 \$487,500 162 \$810,000 357 \$1,297,500 321 64 \$545,700 257 \$1,926,000 36 \$216,000	Q'ty (mt) Value (SI\$) Q'ty (mt) 195 \$487,500 227 162 \$810,000 187 357 \$1,297,500 414 321 373 64 \$545,700 75 257 \$1,926,000 298 36 \$216,000 41 357 \$2,687,700 414	Q'ty (mt) Value (SI\$) Q'ty (mt) Value (SI\$) 195 \$487,500 227 \$567,500 162 \$810,000 187 \$935,000 357 \$1,297,500 414 \$1,502,500 321 373 64 \$545,700 75 \$634,100 257 \$1,926,000 298 \$2,238,000 36 \$216,000 41 \$246,000 357 \$2,687,700 414 \$3,118,100	Q'ty (mt) Value (SI\$) Q'ty (mt) Value (SI\$) Q'ty (mt) 195 \$487,500 227 \$567,500 423 162 \$810,000 187 \$935,000 293 357 \$1,297,500 414 \$1,502,500 716 321 373 644 64 \$545,700 75 \$634,100 129 257 \$1,926,000 298 \$2,238,000 515 36 \$216,000 41 \$246,000 72 357 \$2,687,700 414 \$3,118,100 716

Remarks: 1) Quantity refer to product weight.

- 2) Sales of exportable quantity to exporters is estimated at 10 percent of fish handled by HFMA.
- 3) Purchase price of SI\$2.50/kg was applied for fish purchased purchased at the satellites.
- 4) Purchase price of SI\$5.00/kg was applied for fish from other sources in Honiara.
- 5) Sale prices of SI\$8.50/kg for Grade-A and SI\$7.50/kg for Grade-B were applied for local sale
- 6) Sale prices of SI\$6.00/kg for exporters was applied.

Table A-9.25 Total Revenue Earning by HFMA (Model Zones 1 & 2)

			Unit: SI\$
	1995	2000	2010
Fish sales	\$1,390,200	\$1,615,600	\$2,868,300
Passengers	\$31,300	\$31,300	\$31,300
Cargo	\$12,520	\$12,520	\$12,520
Ice sales	\$9,245	\$9,245	\$9,245
	\$1,443,265	\$1,668,665	\$2,921,365

- Remarks: 1) Revenue from passengers based on 10 persons/round trip on transport boat between Honiara and Tulagi, for 313 trips a year at SI\$10.00/person/one way.
 - 2) Revenue from cargo based on allowable cargo of 0.5 MT per return trip from Honiara to Tulagi for 313 trips a year at SI\$80/MT.
 - 3) Revenue from ice based on loca sales of about 64 MT (1422 trays at 45kg/tray) of ice at SI\$6.50 per tray.

Table A-9.26 Income Statement and Cash Flow of the HFMA Project (1/2)

													Unit: SIS
	0		. 14	m	4	'n	9	7	∞	5	10	11	12
I. Income Statement	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
A. Revenue		2,740,765	2,826,845	2,912,925	2,999,005	3,171,165	3,398,435	3,625,705	3,852,975	4,080,245	4,307,515	4,534,785	4,762,055
Basic Facilities													
1) Fish sales		2,687,700 2,773,780	2,773,780	2,859,860	2,945,940	3,118,100	3,345,370	3,572,640	3,799,910	4,027,180	4,254,450	4,481,720	4,708,990
2) Ice	٠	9,245	9,245	9,245	9,245	9,245	9,245	9,245	9,245	9,245	9,245	9,245	9,245
3) Passengers		31,300	31,300	31,300	31,300	31,300	31,300	31,300	31,300	31,300	31,300	31,300	31,300
4) Cargo		12,520	12,520	12,520	12,520	12,520	12,520	12,520	12,520	12,520	12,520	12,520	12,520
5) Salvage value				,									:
										:			. :
B. Expense		2,150,447	2,191,447	2,232,447	2,273,447	2,355,447	2,457,447	2,559,447	2,661,447	2,763,447	2,865,447	2,967,447	3,069,447
1) O/M		459,000	459,000	459,000	459,000	459,000	459,000	459,000	459,000	459,000	459,000	459,000	459,000
2) Fish purchase		1,297,500	1,338,500	1,379,500	1,420,500	1,502,500	1,604,500	1,706,500	1,808,500	1,910,500	2,012,500	2,114,500	2,216,500
3) Depreciation		393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947
C. Income before Depre.	0	984,265	1,029,345	1,074,425	1,119,505	1,209,665	1,334,935	1,460,205	1,585,475 1,710,745	1,710,745	1,836,015	1,961,285	2,086,555
D. Net Income	0	590,318	635,398	680,478	725,558	815,718	940,988	1,066,258	1,191,528	1,316,798	1,442,068	1,567,338	1,692,608
							4						
II. A. Sources of Funds	10,449,320	984,265	1,029,345	1,074,425	1,119,505	1,209,665	1,334,935	1,460,205	1,585,475	1,710,745	1,836,015	1,961,285	2,086,555
1) Govt.	10,449,320			. !									
2) Depreciation	-	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947
3) Net income	0	590,318	635,398	680,478	725,558	815,718	940,988	1,066,258	1,191,528	1,316,798	1,442,068	1,567,338	1,692,608
B. Uses of Funds	10,449,320	0	0	3,000	0	210,500	3,000	0	0	3,000	747,300	0	3,000
1) Construction	10,449,320					·	:			•			:
Wharf	2,000,000	•	٠.		٠.								
Market/others	8,449,320	:											
2) Reinvestment	:			3,000		210,500	3,000			3,000	747,300		3,000
C. Net cash flow	0	984,265	1,029,345	1,071,425	1,119,505	999,165	1,331,935	1,460,205	1,585,475	1,707,745	1,088,715	1,961,285	2,083,555

Remarks: Assumption HFMA owns the fishenes related facilities in the Honiara Central Market.

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Table A-9.26 Income Statement and Cash Flow of the HFMA Project (2/2)

													Unit: SIS
	. 13	14	15	16	17	18	. 61	8	21	22	23	24	25
I. Income Statement	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
A. Revenue	4,989,325	4,989,325 5,216,595 5,443,865	5,443,865	5,443,865	5,443,865	5,443,865	5,443,865	5,443,865	5,443,865	5,443,865	5,443,865	5,443,865	6,281,448
Basic Facilities													
1) Fish sales	4,936,260	4,936,260 5,163,530 5,390,800	5,390,800	5,390,800	5,390,800	5,390,800	5,390,800	5,390,800	5,390,800	5,390,800	5,390,800	5,390,800	5,390,800
2) Ice	9,245	9,245	9,245	9,245	9,245	9,245	9,245	9,245	9,245	9,245	9,245	9245	9,245
3) Passengers	31,300	31,300	31,300	31,300	31,300	31,300	31,300	31,300	31,300	31,300	31,300	31,300	31,300
4) Cargo	12,520	12,520	12,520	12,520	12,520	12,520	12,520	12,520	12,520	12,520	12,520	12.520	12.520
5) Salvage value												. !	837,583
B. Expense	3,171,447	3,273,447	3,375,447	3,375,447	3,375,447	3,375,447	3,375,447	3,375,447	3,375,447	3,375,447	3,375,447	3,375,447	3,375,447
1) O/M	459,000	459,000	459,000	459,000	459,000	459,000	459,000	459,000	459,000	459,000	459,000	459,000	459,000
2) Fish purchase	2,318,500	2,420,500	2,522,500	2,522,500	2,522,500	2,522,500	2,522,500	2,522,500	2,522,500	2,522,500	2,522,500	2,522,500	2,522,500
3) Depreciation	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 100													
C. Income before Depre.	2,211,825	2,337,095	2,462,365	2,462,365	2,462,365	2,462,365	2,462,365	2,462,365	2,462,365	2,462,365	2,462,365	2,462,365	3,299,948
D. Net Income	1,817,878	1,817,878 1,943,148 2,068,418	2,068,418	2,068,418	2,068,418	2,068,418	2,068,418	2,068,418	2,068,418	2,068,418	2,068,418	2,068,418	2,906,001
II. A. Sources of Funds	2,211,825	2,337,095 2,462,365	2,462,365	2,462,365	2,462,365	2,462,365	2,462,365	2,462,365	2,462,365	2,462,365	2,462,365	2,462,365	3,299,948
1) Govt.													
2) Depreciation	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947	393,947
3) Net income	1,817,878	1,943,148 2,068,418	2,068,418	2,068,418	2,068,418	2,068,418	2,068,418	2,068,418	2,068,418	2,068,418	2,068,418	2,068,418	2,906,001
B. Uses of Funds	0	0	1,921,050	0	0	3,000	0	747,300	3,000	0	0	3,000	0
1) Construction													
Wharf												;	
Market/others							4			٠.			
2) Reinvestment			1,921,050			3,000		747,300	3,000		:	3,000	
C. Net cash flow	2,211,825	2,337,095	541,315	2,462,365	2,462,365	2,459,365	2,462,365	1,715,065	2,459,365	2,462,365	2,462,365	2,459,365	3,299,948

Remarks: Assumption HFMA

Table A-9.27 Financial Evaluation of the HFMA Project

Unit: SI\$ Income before Net Benefit Investment Re-invest Depreation 0 -10,449,320 1995 10,449,320 1996 0 984,265 984,265 0 1,029,345 1,029,345 1997 3,000 1998 1,074,425 1,071,425 1999 0 1,119,505 1,119,505 210,500 999,165 2000 1,209,665 2001 3,000 1,334,935 1,331,935 2002 0 1,460,205 1,460,205 2003 0 1,585,475 1,585,475 2004 3,000 1,710,745 1,707,745 747,300 1,088,715 2005 1,836,015 2006 0 1,961,285 1,961,285 3,000 2,086,555 2,083,555 2007 2008 0 2,211,825 2,211,825 0 2,337,095 2,337,095 2009 1,921,050 2010 2,462,365 541,315 2011 0 2,462,365 2,462,365 2012 0 2,462,365 2,462,365 2013 3,000 2,462,365 2,459,365 2014 2,462,365 2,462,365 2015 747,300 2,462,365 1,715,065 3,000 2,459,365 2016 2,462,365 2017 0 2,462,365 2,462,365 0 2018 2,462,365 2,462,365 2019 3,000 2,462,365 2,459,365 2020 3,299,948 3,299,948

FIRR= 13.01%