

Project Design Matrix

Project Title: The Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Forestry and Research

Target Group: Staff of Hqs. of MOFR, Staff of MOFR provincial offices, and stakeholders concerned including Pilot Sites communities

Period of Project: September 2017 - August 2022


Version 1.14

Dated 27, July, 2022

Project Site: Honiara and the Pilot Sites

Pilot (Model) Site: Komuniboli Community (Guadalcanal), Falake Community (Malaita)

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption
Overall Goal			
Sustainable forest resource management is promoted from a comprehensive perspective.	1.1 A long-term SFRM policy is formulated by MOFR. 1.2 Both logging and milling concessions are registered with, managed and monitored through, the forest information tool developed by the Project. 1.3 SFRM activities (e.g. rehabilitation works, community-based forest management) are conducted by MOFR.	1.1 Long-term SFRM policy 1.2 Concession data registered in the forest information tool 1.3 MOFR documents and interviews	
Project Purpose			
Capacity of MOFR to implement SFRM is enhanced.	1.1 Activities contributing to SFRM corresponding to Corporate Plan are implemented. 1.2 SFRM good practices contributing to the capacity development of MOFR's staffs, acknowledged and/or supported by MOFR, are approved by JCC and used as a reference in policy making. 1.3 Majority of Pilot Site residents participated in the Pilot Activities are satisfied with MOFR's support / facilitation for Pilot Activities of SFRM. 1.4 The forest information tools are endorsed by MOFR.	1.1 MOFR documents 1.2 MOFR documents and / or Project documents 1.3 Project documents and surveys with the Pilot Sites communities 1.4 MOFR's endorsement letter and Interviews with MOFR staffs.	None
Outputs			
1. Capacity of MOFR to develop policies to promote SFRM is increased. 2. Coordination and collaboration for SFRM among MOFR and other stakeholders are enhanced through related activities by MOFR. 3. SFRM Pilot Activities, initiated by the communities and supported/ facilitated by MOFR, are implemented.	1.1 Corporate Plan incorporates the knowledge of the forest information and the lessons from the performance in previous years. 1.2 Corporate Plan 2020 - 2022 (2019 - 2022) is approved. 1.3 A long-term SFRM policy planning is commenced. 1.4 Forest information tools are developed. 2.1 Policies and positions of MOFR on SFRM are shared with and understood by governmental institutions and other stakeholders. 2.2 SFRM activities by the communities, NGOs, and other organizations are listed and analyzed. 2.3 Coordination and collaboration among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders are in practice, such as regular meetings of MOFR and other stakeholders. 3.1 The implementation plans of Pilot Activities are prepared. 3.2 Final reports of the Pilot Activities are prepared. 3.3 Lessons learned from the Pilot Activities are analyzed and compiled for further utilization in MOFR.	1.1 MOFR documents including Corporate Plan 2020 - 2022 (2019 - 2022) 1.2 Approved Corporate Plan 2020 - 2022 (2019 - 2022) 1.3 MOFR documents 1.4 Interviews with MOFR staffs 2.1.1 Interviews with relevant stakeholders 2.1.2 Discussion records among MOFR and relevant stakeholders 2.2 Project records 2.3.1 Project records including meeting records 2.3.2 Interviews with relevant stakeholders 3.1 Implementation plan(s) in each Pilot Site 3.2 Pilot Activities final report(s) 3.3 Project report(s)	* Promotion/implementation of SFRM by MOFR is not interfered by external parties. * There is no drastic change in international markets of log/timber and of other forest products. * There is no drastic change in the socio-economic conditions in SI, including those of the Pilot Sites.

Activities	Inputs		Pre-Conditions
	The Japanese Side	The Solomon Islands Side	
1.1 Review Corporate Plan 2015-2018 and its implementation from the viewpoint of SFRM. 1.2 Identify issues to be resolved/ improved with regard to SFRM in Corporate Plan 2015-2018. 1.3 Based on the results of Activities 1.1 and 1.2, formulate the Corporate Plan 2019-2022 which promotes SFRM. 1.4 Facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022. 1.5 Develop forest information tool(s). 1.6 Reflect the forest information provided through Activity 1.5 and the lessons learned from the Pilot Activities (Activity 3.6) into planning of Corporate Plan 2023-2027. 1.7 Develop a framework for a long-term SFRM policy utilizing the experiences obtained through Activities 1.3, 1.5, and 3.6. 2.1 Identify relevant governmental institutions and other stakeholders with which MOFR would collaborate in promoting SFRM and hold discussions for potential collaboration. 2.2 Identify communities, NGOs, and other organizations which conduct activities contributing to, and which have potential to contribute to, SFRM and learn from their experiences. 2.3 Facilitate coordination / collaboration within MOFR and among MOFR and other relevant 3.1 Select the Pilot Sites in accordance with the Pilot Sites selection criteria. 3.2 Conduct community profiling in collaboration with the community people and socio-economic analysis in/around the Pilot Sites. 3.3 Support and facilitate the Pilot Sites communities to develop Pilot Activities implementation plans. 3.4 Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities. 3.5 Monitor and evaluate the Pilot Activities from the viewpoint of their contribution to SFRM. 3.6 Analyze and compile lessons learned from the Pilot Activities.	Experts a. Chief Advisor/Forest Policy b. Project Coordinator/Community-based Forest Management c. Experts in the relevant fields such as: * Socio-economic Analysis/Gender * Agro-forestry * Forest Information * Value-chain Analysis Training of counterpart personnel in Japan and/or in the 3rd country Machinery and equipment * Vehicle(s) * Motor Boat(s) * Others (including PC(s) and software(s) as needed)	Counterpart personnel - Project Director - Project Manager - Technical counterpart personnel in Hqs of MOFR - Technical counterpart personnel in relevant MOFR provincial office(s) - Administrative personnel Facilities and Equipment - Equipment and machinery necessary for implementation of the Project other than those are provided by JICA - Suitable office spaces with necessary equipment - Other facility/equipment mutually agreed upon as necessary Budgetary Arrangement - Running expenses	* There is no unpredicted conflict caused by insufficient communication among the communities in/around the Pilot Sites that hampers the implementation of the Pilot Activities. * Serious natural disasters and/or drastic climatic problems do/does not occur in/around the Pilot Sites. * In MOFR, it is clearly and commonly understood that SFRM is one of the highest priority issues in the forestry sector of SI.
			 <Issues and countermeasures>

Terms of Reference (TOR)

Term of Reference for Production of Promotional Video

1. Background

The forest ratio of the Solomon Islands, a Pacific Island State in Oceania, was as much as 78.1% in 2015, one of highest national ratios in the world. It is one of the world's biodiversity hot spots (part of the East Melanesian Islands). However, due to the rapid increase in timber exports, deforestation and forest degradation are expanding rapidly. The average annual log export volume from 2006 to 2011 was about 1.45 million m³, which is estimated to have been almost six times the sustainable yield. The country relies for almost half of its exports on forest products, but the sustainability of economic activity is being threatened by the decrease in natural forest resources. Under these circumstances, it is an urgent task to realize the sustainable management of Solomon Islands' forest resources and to nurture and revitalize alternative industries.

Based on these circumstances, the National Development Strategy (2016 - 2035), which Solomon Islands Government (hereafter SIG) is currently implementing, points out problems with the non-sustainability of timber exports, as well as with deforestation and forest degradation, and urgently calls for national forest resource conservation. The Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands (hereafter the Project), a technical cooperation project funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is hence highly relevant and necessary from the viewpoint of Solomon Islands' national development strategy. The Project focuses on the capacity development of the Ministry of Forestry and Research (MOFR), so that MOFR shall be better and readily equipped with skills and strategies to plan, implement and promote sustainable forest resource management (hereafter SFRM) in the country.

2. Objective

The objective of this work is to create an awareness-raising promotional video on activities that balance sustainable forest management and livelihood enhancement. Purpose of this video clip is to make community people interest in (to be familiar with) Sustainable forest management and Life improvement (therefore the videos should be easy to watch.)

3. Main Concept

It will not be documentary video but as short story (soap-opera or comedy style) as possible. Eg) community members that have implemented a of "Sustainable forest management and Life improvement" will have a stable community in the future and everyone will live happily, whereas villages that have not implemented "Sustainable forest management and Life improvement" will have community members who leave in the future and everyone will have a terrible life... The story shall be based on the JICA project. The Project has the 2 pilot sites in Komuniboli (Guadalcanal) and Falake (Malaita).

4. Work Items

- (1) Pre - production planning research getting together ideas, collecting materials from the Project
- (2) Filming usage of equipment, interviews and filming activities
- (3) Editing, Reflect feedbacks from client, subtitling, final deliverables.

5. Target Audience

Community people who are contemplating deforestation of community forest

6. Key word and its structure

- (1) Solomon Islands Natural Resources, Sea, Mountain, River, especially Forest
- (2) Life of Pilot site (maybe in both site) eg) children in Falake
- (3) Forest management (Felling Milling Planting)
- (4) Agroforestry Activity
- (5) Other Life improvement activity
- (6) Timber market
- (7) Interview (Community) *Interview are inserted onto the several parts
- (8) Interview (MOFR) *Interview are inserted onto the several parts

7. Shooting Location (Key location)

The Project Pilot site, MOFR office, Plantation site, Logging site, Milling site, Timber market, Timber Shipping

8. Type of Video

Normal shooting video, drone movie (existing materials can be used), Interview with community members (supposed in Falake, Malaita), Their life style, Interview with MOFR officers, Sustainable Forest Management, etc.

9. Period

The work will be conducted during the period from 15 February 2021 to 30 April 2021

10. Deliverables

- (1) 3-5 minutes video clip, with English Subtitle and Background music, Full HD quality
- (2) Information document of used software and equipment for this

The Contractor determines video format with agreement with the Client.

It should be noted that the timely and proper submission of the deliverables above shall be a condition for the remuneration payment.

11. Where to post

- (1) The Project's Youtube site
- (2) The Project's Website (MOFR Website)
- (3) The Project's Facebook site

The video clip shall be uploaded by the project's officer.

12. Caution

Please be aware of portrait rights when making your video.

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4th Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) Meeting

Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resources Management in Solomon Islands

Date & Time: Wednesday, 23rd January 2019, AM 9:00 ~
Venue: Solomon Kitano Mendana Hotel, Honiara

Agenda:

8:45 – 9:00	Registration
9:00 – 9:05	Opening Prayer
9:05 – 9:20	Opening Remark by Chairperson (Dr. Vaeno Vigulu)
9:20 – 9:30	Introduction of JCC Members and Observers
9:30 – 10:30	Work Plan of Short-term Expert Team
10:30 – 10:45	Q&A Session and JCC Approval
10:45 – 11:00	Coffee Break & Group Photo
11:00 – 11:30	Possible Amendments on Project Design Matrix
11:30 – 11:40	Q&A Session and JCC Approval
11:40 – 12:00	Revised Plan of Operation & Annual work plan 2019
12:00 – 12:15	Q&A Session and JCC Approval
12:15 – 12:30	Summarize by Chairperson (Dr. Vaeno Vigulu)
12:30 – 12:40	Closing Remark by Co-Chairperson (Mr. Motoyuki Uegaki)
12:40 – 12:45	Closing and Meal Prayer
12:45 – 13:45	Lunch

The Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resources Management in Solomon Islands

- Overview of Work Plan (Draft) -

23 January 2019

JICA Project Team

Masamichi HARAGUCHI (Forest Information Management 1)

Shimako NARAHARA (Socio-Economic Analysis / Community Development/ Organisational Enhancement 2)

Hirokazu TAKAHASHI (Remote Sensing 2 / Drone Analysis & GIS 2 / Team Coordinator)



Project Outline

Outline of the Presentation

- Project Outline
 - Project Overview
- Implementation Policies (of the Short-Term Experts Team)
 - Technical Policies
 - Management Policies
- Implementation Methods
 - Project Work Flow
 - Proposed Pilot Activities
 - Planned Activities(excerpt)
- Personnel Plan / Team Composition
- Training Plan (draft)



Recent News

<https://redd.usdrc.org/2018/05/01/solomon-islands/>

REDD+

SI submitted Forest Reference Level to UNFCCC Second in Pacific Islands Countries (after PNG)

Area of Annual Forest Degradation 2005-2017 (Ha)

Emission from forest degradation is increasing drastically

Sustainable Forest Resource Management is getting more important and necessary

Degradation activities going into high altitude and steep slope area

Forest still remained (~90%) but degraded largely

Project Outline

Project Overview

Overall Goal
Sustainable forest resource management is promoted from a comprehensive perspective

Project Purpose
Capacity of MOFR to implement SFRM is enhanced

Outcomes

- Outcome 1:** Capacity of MOFR to develop policies to improve SFRM is increased.
 - 1-1 Review Corporate Plan 2015-2018 and its implementation from the viewpoint of SFRM.
 - 1-2 Identify issues to be resolved/improved with regard to SFRM in Corporate Plan 2015-2018.
 - 1-3 Based on the results of Activities 1.1 and 1.2, formulate the Corporate Plan 2019-2022 which promotes SFRM.
 - 1-4 Facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.
 - 1-5 Develop forest information tool(s).
 - 1-6 Reflect the forest information provided through Activity 1.5 and the lessons learned from the Pilot Activities (Activity 3.4) into planning of Corporate Plan 2019-2022.
 - 1-7 Develop a framework for a long-term SFRM analysis utilizing the experience obtained through Activities 1.4, 1.5, and 1.6.
- Outcome 2:** Local authorities and communities (SFRM) using MOFR and other stakeholders' support (through various activities) is enhanced.
 - 2-1 Identify relevant governmental institutions and other stakeholders with which MOFR would collaborate in promoting SFRM and hold discussions for potential collaboration.
 - 2-2 Identify communities, NGOs, and other organizations which conduct activities contributing to, and which have potential to contribute to, SFRM and learn from their experiences.
 - 2-3 Facilitate coordination / collaboration within MOFR and among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders.
- Outcome 3:** SFRM Pilot activities, initiated by the communities and supported / facilitated by MOFR, are implemented.
 - 3-1 Select the Pilot Sites in accordance with the Pilot Sites selection criteria.
 - 3-2 Conduct community profiling in collaboration with the community people and socio-economic analysis in/around the Pilot sites.
 - 3-3 Support and facilitate the Pilot Sites communities to develop Pilot Activities implementation plans.
 - 3-4 Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities.
 - 3-5 Monitor and evaluate the Pilot Activities from the viewpoint of their contribution to SFRM.
 - 3-6 Analyze and compile lessons learned from the Pilot Activities.

Ministry of Forestry & Research
JICA

Project Outline

Relationships between Current Issues and Implementation Policies

Issues & Challenges	Technical Policies	Management Policies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing tools create and utilize forest information Preparing required forest information Strategically involving communities Contribution both to livelihood and SFRM Afforestation and production raising marketability Technical development of MOFR & communities Promotion of cooperation among MOFR, communities & companies Strengthening capacity and system for manage forest information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical Policy 1: Development of Forest Information Tool using Similar Work Experiences in PNG Technical Policy 2: Preparation and Provision of Forest Information with Consideration of Exit-Strategies Technical Policy 3: Pilot Activities with Careful Consideration of Solomon-specific Community Characteristics. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3-0 Maximum Incorporation of Community Initiative and Ownership, Reflection of Socio-Economic Diversity, and Careful Consideration of Gender Issues 3-1 Extracting "Lessons Learned" Approach, Not Model-case Approach 3-2 Balancing Community Livelihood Development and Sustainable Forest Resource Management 3-3 Balancing Production Technology and Marketing 3-4 Organizational Management Open for Community and for MOFR Technical Policy 4: Community-based participatory forest monitoring utilizing drone and GPS etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management Policy 1: Effective role sharing and cooperation with long-term experts Management Policy 2: Promotion and publicity of outcomes taking advantage of participation in meetings Management Policy 3: Collaboration with other stakeholders, such as other donors, aiming to expand and develop results Management Policy 4: Flexible revision and management of project plan and management Management Policy 5: Center-and users' identity and ownership of C/P Management Policy 6: Integrated operation of members and utilization of local resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training in Japan/Solomon/PNG Training in Japan and PNG Forest monitoring using drone Community-based participatory forest monitoring/monitoring Collaboration with PNG project Experience JICA group training Field experience in Solomon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link Training No. 1: Facilitation/Support/MP/PA/Community/Map No. 2: Monitoring pilot activity/Community level/operation/GPS/Drone

Implementation Policies

Technical Policy 1: Development of Forest Information Tool using Similar Work Experiences in PNG

Development of Forest Information Tool utilizing similar experience of PNG (Visualization / Planning / Management / Monitoring)

Improve Solomon Islands' capacity for sustainable forest (information) management

Plan/implement based on Solomon Islands' national circumstance & capacity

Where and what information is present	Mapping/boundary planning method	Usage situation in drone mapping
Internet environment/connection speed	Number of RS/GIS engineers in work	Office's liaison organization & capacity
Data storage / equipment management	Presence/amount of analysis software	Confirming issues/orienting as task

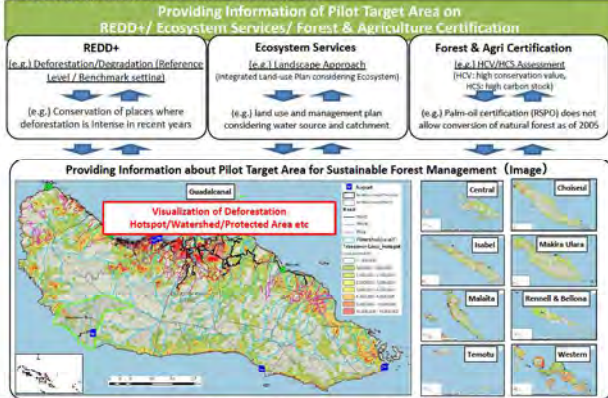
Visualization and Utilization of Forest Resource Information

Updating Forest Cover Map/Carbon stock + Planning/Application

Drone/GPS utilizing Forest Monitoring

Experience of Project for Improvement of Operational Capacity of Forest Resource Information Management System in Neighboring PNG

Technical Policy 2: Preparation and Provision of Forest Information with Consideration of Exit-Strategies



Technical Policy 3: Pilot Activities with Careful Considerations of Solomon-specific Community Characteristics

- Objective 1** To collect and analyze findings and Lessons Learned through the planning and implementation of the Pilot Activities, which are to be utilized in development of Forest Resource Management Policies and Planning.
- Objective 2** To serve as On-the-Job (OJT) training opportunities for MOFR officers in which they develop their capacity to plan and implement SFRM schemes and activities in cooperation with communities.
- Objective 3** To provide contentment to a majority of the population that has participated in the Pilot Activities, from the standpoint of the control of deforestation/forest degradation and/or income generated through the Pilot Activities*.

* The index point(s) in terms of the people's contentment may be subject to change in accordance with the actual content(s) of the Pilot Activities.



Technical Sub-Policy 3-0: Maximum Incorporation of Community Initiative and Ownership, Reflection of Socio-Economic Diversity, and Careful Consideration of Gender Issues

Encouraging/Nurturing Community Initiative and Ownership



Effective Dealings in Terms of Socio-economic Diversity and Gender Considerations



Technical Sub-Policy 3-1: Extracting "Lessons Learned" Approach, not Model-case Approach

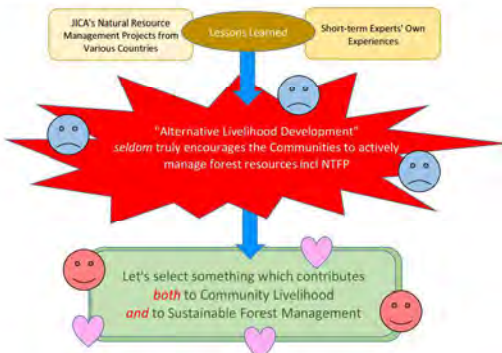
Typical "Model-case" Approach and its Prospective Future



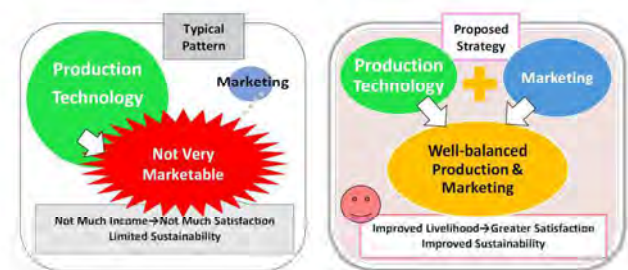
Extraction of "Lessons Learned" Approach and its Prospective Future



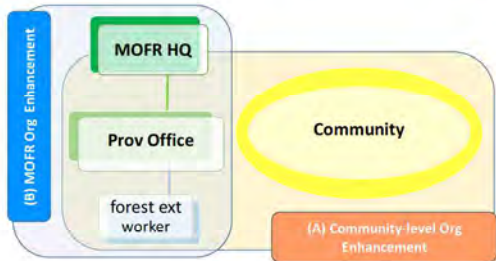
Technical Sub-Policy 3-2: Balancing Community Livelihood Development and Sustainable Forest Resource Management



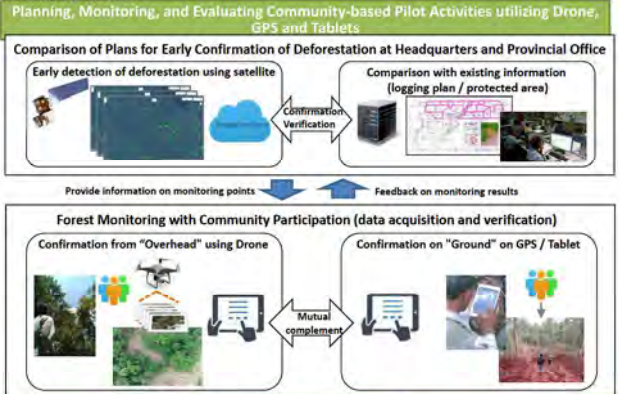
Technical Sub-Policy 3-3: Balancing Production Technology and Marketing



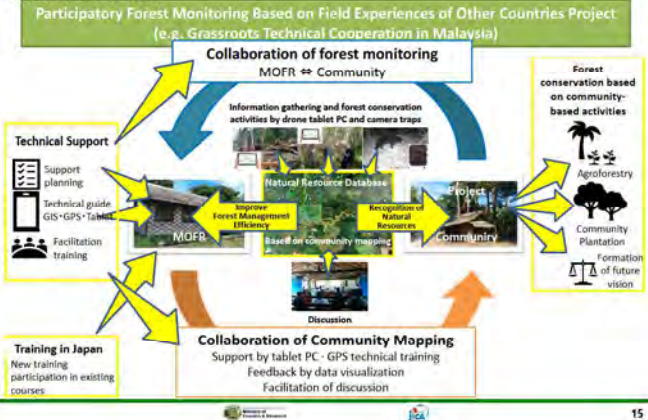
Technical Sub-Policy 3-4: Organisational Enhancement both for Community and for MOFR



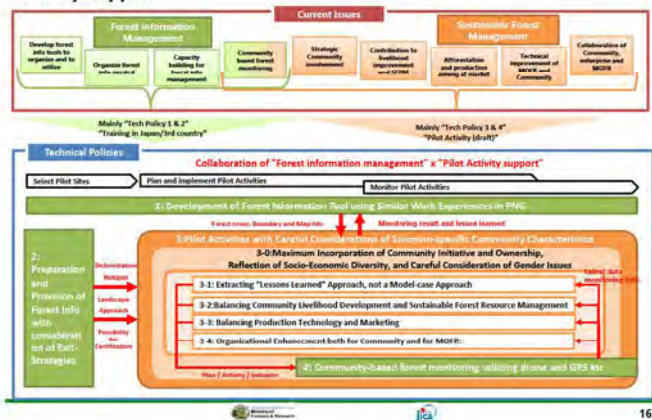
Technical Policy 4: Community-Based Forest Monitoring Utilizing Drones, GPS, etc.



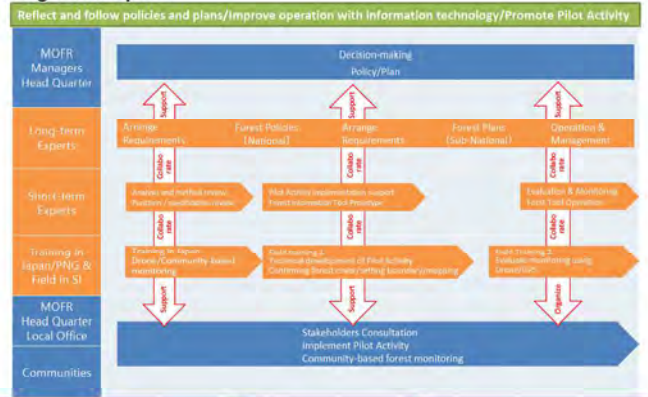
Technical Policy 4: Community-Based Forest Monitoring Utilizing Drones, GPS, etc.



Collaboration between Forest Information Management and Pilots Activity Support



Management Policy 1: Effective Role Sharing and Cooperation with Long-Term Experts

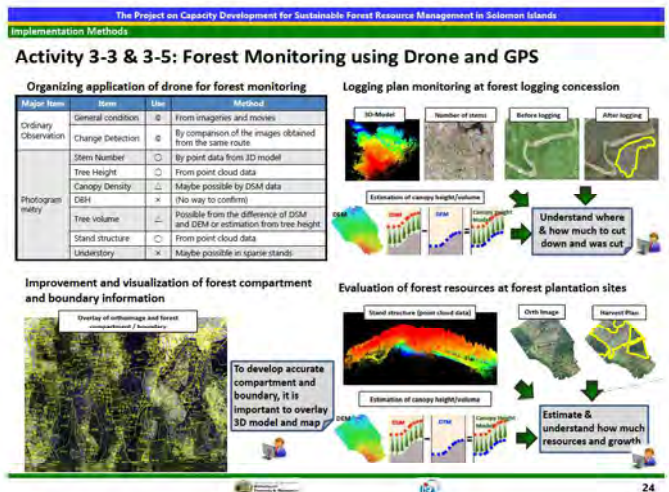
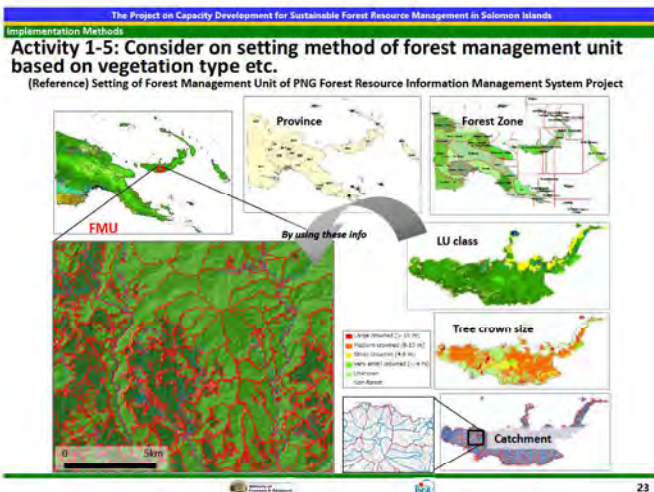
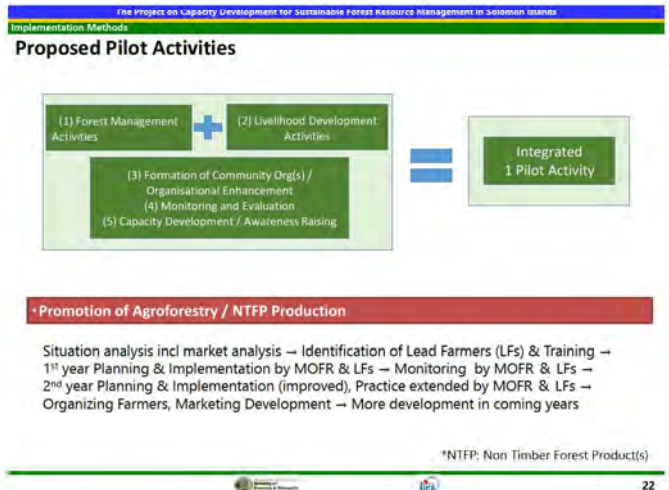
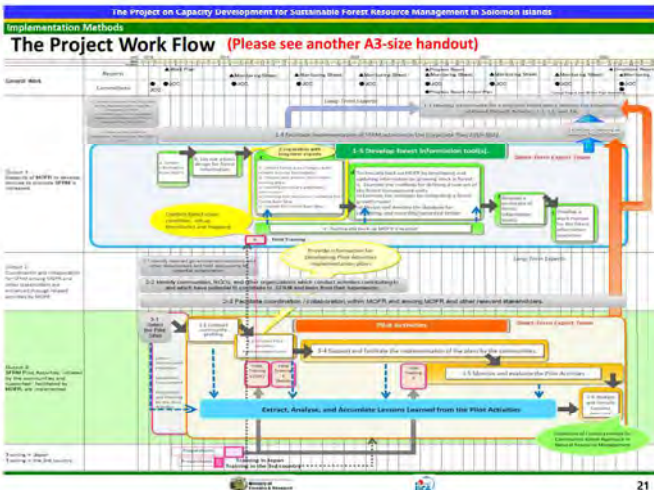
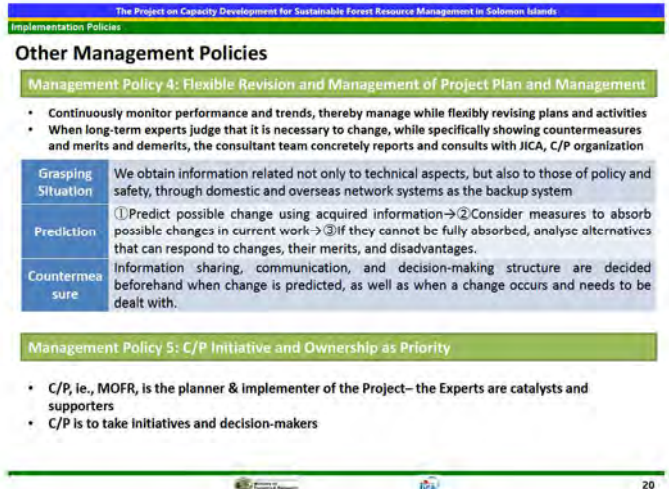
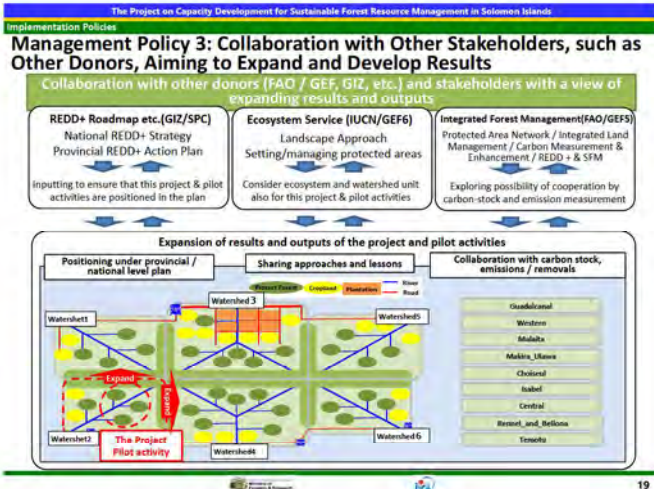


Management Policy 2: Promotion and Publicity of Outcomes Taking Advantage of Participation in Meetings



e.g. Participation in Forest Sector Technical Working Group





The Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands

Personnel Plan / Team Composition

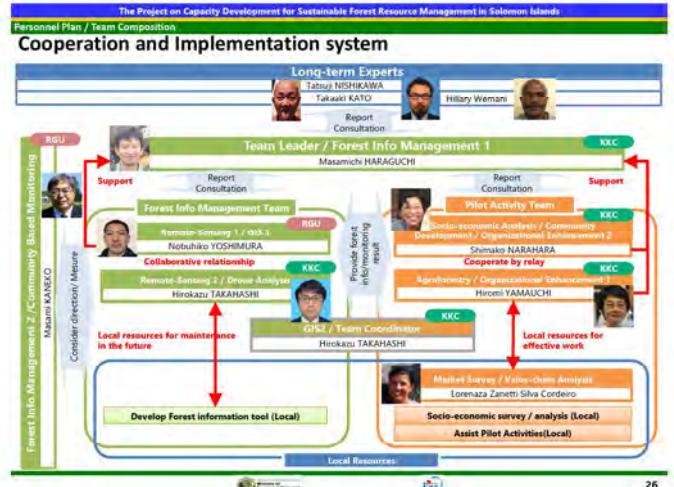
Experts Team Members

Long-term Experts				Short-term Experts Team					
Responsibility	Name	Responsibility	Name	Affiliation		Responsibility	Name	Affiliation	
Chief Advisor/Forest Policy	Tetsuji NISHIKAWA	Team Leader / Forest Information Management 1	Masamichi HARAGUCHI	KKC		Forest Information Management 2 / Community-Based Monitoring	Masami KANEKO	RGU	
Project Coordinator / Community-based Forest Management	Takaaki KATO	Remote Sensing 1/ GIS1	Nobuhiko YOSHIMURA	RGU		Remote Sensing 2 / Drone Analysis & GIS 2 / Team Coordinator	Hirokazu TAKAHASHI	KKC	
Local Coordinator / Driver	Hilary Wemana	Socio-Economic Analysis / Community Development / Organisational Enhancement 2	Shimako NARAHARA	KKC		Agroforestry / Organisational Enhancement 1	Hiromi YAMAUCHI	KKC	
		Market Survey / Value-chain analysis	Lorenza Zanetti Silva Cordero						

K K C (Kokusai Kagyo Co., Ltd)
 Experience gained from ICA technical cooperation projects
 Capacity Development Project for the operationalization of PNG forest resource information management system
 Related pilot activities survey for a 5000 project through the involvement of Sustainable Development of Solomon Islands

R G U (Rakuno Gakuen University)
 Experience gained from ICA group training forest remote sensing
 Community-based approach in environmental planning
 Community-based approach in environmental planning
 Community-based approach in environmental planning
 Consultant in Kuala Lumpur (then based in Sabah, Sarawak, Malaysia)

25



The Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands

Training Plan (draft)

Training in 3rd country (PNG)

Overall goal: To learn the outcomes produced and issues faced of by the PNG forest resource information management system and examine Solomon's forest information tool development and management plan

Participation in the seminar at the end of "Capacity Development Project for the Operationalization of the PNG Forest Resource Information Management System for Addressing Climate Change" (Probable dates: June or July 2019)

Theme/Topic	Contents	Hours
Expansion and enhancement of forest resource information management system (PNG-FRIMS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of forest base map (disturbance information, deterioration driver, commercial wood volume, etc.) Present and past forest cover maps/prediction of future land changes and issues Other information (basin/catchment, restricted areas, logging roads, logging plan/results) 	2.5
Contribution to National Forest Plan/State Forest Plan/Management and Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution to national forest plan/state forest plan Develop the estimation function of Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) Strengthen forest management plan and monitoring system (LCoP) Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management utilizing PNG-FRIMS Training for management monitoring using GPS/GIS/ drone 	2.5
Provide forest information to be used for climate change assessment/REDD (Study on utilization of FRIMS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise the potential contribution to REDD + policy - measures (PaMs) Trial preparation of map-based reference level (FRL) Collaboration with the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) Cooperation with timber legality verification system (TLVS/DSS) 	2.5
Note	There will be opportunities to discuss matters with the PNG Forestry Authority and JICA project members the day after the seminar is held	

27

The Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands

Training Plan (draft)

Training in Japan

Overall goal: To learn the monitoring technology as the core of the project and connect local activities

Name	Forest Monitoring Using Drones (draft)	Community-Based Forest Management / Monitoring Using RS - GIS (draft)
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand forest monitoring methods using drones Learn the drone operation needed for forest monitoring Think about the feasibility of domestic implementation of forest monitoring using drones Be capable to teach forest monitoring using drones in their own country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Get basic knowledge and technology about remote sensing - GIS Understand the maintenance plan, monitoring method and evaluation method using remote sensing - GIS Understand how to investigate the current scientific status and usage of natural resources from the viewpoint of ecology Understand the methods for leading consensus formation and collaboration with community and NGOs Be capable of proposing methods of sustainable use of natural resources, community-based methods, policies, etc. in their own country
Period	Mid-July 2019, about 5 days	Late July 2019 to mid-August, about 20 days
Targets	About 5 people from Solomon MOFFR	
Place	Drone Pictures and Creators Association (DPCA) in Kyoto	NPO (Nishinomiya Conservation Office in Hokkaido and Yamantashi)
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview of Forest Monitoring Method by Drone Safety standards Drone structure and how to handle it Flight simulation of drone maneuvering, basic maneuvering and application thereof (manual flight and automatic flight) Analysis of data obtained by drone (SD analysis) Presentation of action plan in their own country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiatives and Measures for Natural Environment Conservation in Japan Basic knowledge and analysis method of remote sensing - GIS Design maintenance plan and data processing using GIS Field survey method and monitoring method Consensus formation with residents - technology for environmental education - dissemination and awareness Trip to Biodiversity Center Presentation of action plan in their own country
Training style	Lecture, practical training, presentation by trainees	Lecture, center visit, presentation by trainees

28

Tagio Tumas



5th Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) Meeting

JICA Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resources Management
in Solomon Islands

Date: AM8:45~ 24th July (Wed), 2019
Venue: Heritage Park Hotel, Gallery 2, Honiara
Moderator: Mr. Samuel Pitakaka Vazu

Agenda:

<Joint Coordinating Committee>

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 8:45 – 9:00 | Registration |
| 9:00 – 9:05 | Opening Prayer |
| 9:05 – 9:20 | Opening Remark by Chairperson (Dr. Vaeno Vigulu) |
| 9:20 – 9:35 | Greeting by Co-Chairperson (Mr. Motoyuki Uegaki) |
| 9:35 – 9:45 | Introduction of JCC Members |
| 9:45 – 10:05 | Overall Progress of the Project (Mr. Reeves Moveni) |
| 10:05 – 10:25 | Supplementary Explanation of Output 1 (Dr. Tatsuji Nishikawa) |
| 10:25 – 10:45 | Supplementary Explanation of Output 3 (Mr. Takaaki Kato) |
| 10:45 – 10:55 | Question & Answer |
| 10:55 – 11:10 | Coffee Break & Group Photo |
| 11:10 – 11:30 | Project Design Matrix, Plan of Operation & Annual work plan 2019
(Mr. Reeves Moveni) |
| 11:30 – 11:40 | Question & Answer |
| 11:40 – 11:45 | JCC Resolution for Consideration and Approval |
| 11:45 – 11:55 | Summarize by Chairperson (Dr. Vaeno Vigulu) |
| <JICA Training Report> | |
| 11:55 – 12:15 | Report of Counterpart Training in Papua New Guinea
(Mr. Wilfred Arnon Atomea) |
| 12:15 – 12:25 | Question & Answer |
| 12:25 – 12:35 | Closing Remark by Chairperson (Dr. Vaeno Vigulu) |
| 12:35 – 12:40 | Closing Prayer |
| 12:40 – | Lunch |

Annual Working Plan 2019 - 2020

5th JCC

24th July 2019



Plan of Operation(PO) and Project Design Matrix(PDM)

PO and PDM are distributed by paper base.

Annual Working Plan (AWP) 2019 - 2020

AWP 2019 - 2020 was made from the PO which is distributed by paper base.

Summary of the AWP 2019 - 2020 will be presented following this session.



Table of Content

1. Activities of AWP
2. Training of AWP



1. Activities of AWP

1) Activity 1.4 Facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.

Duration: January 2019 – February 2022

Detailed activities

1.4.2 Monitoring and analyzing on the implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.

Duration: December 2019 and June 2020

1.4.3 Facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.

Duration: July 2019 - May 2020



1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

2) Activity 1.5 Develop forest information tool(s).

Duration: January 2019 – January 2022

Detailed activities

1.5.3 Technical backup and work support of MOFR which will be conducted on how to arrange and update the forest information.

Duration: July 2019 – June 2020

1.5.4 Produce trial forest information tool.

Duration: June – December 2019

1.5.5 Create an operation manual of the forest information tool.

Duration: November 2019 – February 2020

1.5.6 Technical training for the operation and management of forest information.

Duration: January 2019 – June 2020



1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

3) Activity 2.2 Identify communities, NGOs, and other organizations which conduct activities contributing to, and which have potential to contribute to, SFRM and learn from their experiences.

Duration: July 2018 – May 2020

Detailed activities

2.2.1 Contact potential communities, NGOs, and other organizations which conduct activities contributing to, and which have potential to contribute to, SFRM.

Duration: July 2019 – January 2020

2.2.2 Identify communities, NGOs, and other organizations which conduct activities contributing to, and which have potential to contribute to, SFRM

Duration: January – May 2020



1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

4) Activity 2.3 Facilitate coordination / collaboration within MOFR and among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders.

Duration: November 2018 - July 2022

Detailed activities

2.3.1 Facilitate coordination / collaboration within MOFR and among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders.

Duration: July 2019 - June 2020



1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

5) Activity 3.2 Conduct community profiling in collaboration with the community people and socio-economic analysis in/around the Pilot Sites.

Duration: March – September 2019

Detailed activities

3.2.2 Conduct community profiling in collaboration with community people, in accordance with the Survey Plan.

Duration: July 2019

3.2.4 Conduct the survey for socio-economic analysis in/around the Pilot Sites.

Duration: July - August 2019

3.2.5 Analyze the outputs of the surveys, and develop strategies to support community people to develop Pilot Activity Implementation Plan.

Duration: August - September 2019



1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

6) Activity 3.3 Support and facilitate the Pilot Sites communities to develop Pilot Activities implementation plans.

Duration: April - December 2019

Detailed activities

3.3.2 Design and conduct marketing surveys for value chain analysis on agroforestry/NTFP/wood products.

Duration: July - September 2019

3.3.3 Analyze the outputs of the surveys for activity planning.

Duration: September - October 2019

3.3.4 Conduct participatory planning activities for Land Use Plan and Community-based SFRM Activities (Pilot Activities) Implementation Plan.

Duration: September - November 2019



1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

3.3.5 Obtain community's endorsement for Land Use Plan and SFRM Activity Implementation Plan.

Duration: December 2019

3.3.6 Facilitate formation and enhancement of community organization.

Duration: July - December 2019



1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

7) Activity 3.4 Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities.

Duration: January 2020 - December 2021

Detailed activities

3.4.1 Provide technical guidance and training for strengthening the management of the community organization.

Duration: January - June 2020

3.4.2 Provide technical guidance and training for forest management.

Duration: January - June 2020

3.4.3 Provide technical guidance and training for agro-forestry.

Duration: January - June 2020

3.4.4 Provide technical guidance and training for wood product and NTFP.

Duration: January - June 2020



1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

3.4.5 Provide technical guidance and training for other livelihood activities.

Duration: January - June 2020



2. Training of AWP

1) Counterpart Training in Japan

Mr. Terence Titiulu, Mr. Eric Maesu Kwaria, Mr. Gusgrandy Kua, Mr. Kelvina Luse and Ms. Cathy Unga have been participating the training in Japan on “Solomon Community-Based Forest Management / Monitoring Training utilizing Remote Sensing & GIS” until 23rd August.

2) Counterpart Training in Papua New Guinea

Dr. Vaeno Vigulu, Mr. Samuel Pita Vazu, Mr. Wilfred Arnon Atomea and Mr. Stanly Lesinenea participated the training in PNG on “Solomon Community-Based Forest Management / Monitoring Training utilizing Remote Sensing & GIS” between 17th and 21st July.



2. Training of AWP (cont.)

3) JICA Training in Japan (out of the project's scope)

- Sustainable forest/natural resources management based on market mechanism

Scheduled in August – September 2019 (Mr. Arnold Titiulu)

- Sustainable Forestry management with Community Participation

Scheduled in September – November 2019 (Mr. Johnson P.)

- Proceeding Ability of Policy Making for Sustainable Forest Management

Scheduled in August – September 2019 (Mr. Gideon Solo)



Thank you



Joint Coordinating Committee

Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resources Management in Solomon Islands
Ministry of Forest and Research (MOFR) &
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)



Progress of the Project First Half of Year 2019

5th Joint Coordinate Committee
24th July 2019



Table of Contents

1. Project Activities
2. Training
3. Another Input



1. Activities

Activity 1.1: Review “Corporate Plan 2015-2018” and its implementation from the viewpoint of SFRM was terminated at May 2018.

Activity 1.2: Identify issues to be resolved/ improved with regard to SFRM in Corporate Plan 2015-2018 was terminated at September 2018.

Activity 1.3: Based on the results of Activities 1.1 and 1.2, formulate the Corporate Plan 2019-2022 which promotes SFRM was terminated at December 2018.



1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 1.4: Identify issues to be resolved / improved with regard to SFRM in Corporate Plan 2015–2018

Scheduled : January 2019 – February 2022

The SFRM implementation Timetable (: SFRMIT) was drafted based on Corporate Plan 2019- 2022 in January.

Project meeting was held on February and the draft SFRMIT was finalized.

Organized 1st Corporate Plan 2019 -2022 Joint Monitoring on June based on the SFRMIT.



1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 1.5: Develop forest information tool(s)

Scheduled : January 2019 – January 2022

Renovation of the GIS room was completed.

Short term experts provided technical guidance to GIS staffs.

Conducted a consultation meeting for development of Forest Information Tool(s) on June. Facilitated divisional consultation to identify needs for Forest Information System as well as database at each division.



1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 2.1: Identify relevant governmental institutions and other stakeholders with which MOFR would collaborate in promoting SFRM and hold discussions for potential collaboration was terminated at December 2019.

1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 2.2: Identify communities, NGOs, and other organizations which conduct activities contributing to, and which have potential to contribute to, SFRM and learn from their experiences.

Scheduled : June 2018 – May 2020

The project has been continually contacted with Falake community in Malaita Province and Komniboli community in Guadalcanal Province. The project contacted Ministry of Fishery and Marine Resource CBRM section, Forest Stewardship Council, IOM, PHAMA Plus etc. for potential to contribute to SFRM.



1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 2.3: Facilitate coordination / collaboration within MOFR and other relevant stakeholders

Scheduled : November 2018 – July 2022

MOFR executives visited Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency for learning Vessel Monitoring System.

The 4th Forest Sector Technical Working Group was held and exchanged opinion on April.

MOFR pilot Activity Technical Support Committee meeting were 7 times in 2019. During the meeting, officer's experiences were shared and several lessons learned were identified.



1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.1: Select the Pilot Sites in accordance with the Pilot Sites selection criteria was terminated.

1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.2: Conduct community profiling in collaboration with the community people and socio-economic analysis in/around the Pilot Sites

Scheduled : March – September 2019

As a part of Community Profiling, designed GPS Transect Walk (: GPSTW) to check locations of available resources and culturally important spots inside the demarcated area for SFRM Pilot Activity. In order to carry out GPSTW, carried out at Komuniboli community on June and at Falake community on July.



1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.3: Support and facilitate the Pilot Sites communities to develop Pilot Activities implementation plans

Scheduled : February – December 2019

TSC members carried out boundary surveys on March. As the result of survey, Falake allocated 300ha and Komuniboli allocated 355ha. Drone surveys were conducted at Komuniboli in May and Falake in June. Market Survey / Value-chain analysis was conducted current production at pilot sites in June and July.



2. Training

1) Counterpart Personnel Training of Japan in 2019 “Solomon Community-Based Forest Management / Monitoring Training utilizing Remote Sensing & GIS”

Participants: Mr. Terence Titiulu, Mr. Eric Maesu Kwaria, Mr. Gusgrandy Kua, Mr. Kelvina Luse and Ms. Cathy Unga
Scheduled date: 22nd July – 23rd August 2019

2) Counterpart Personnel Training of Papua New Guinea in 2019 “Solomon Community-Based Forest Management / Monitoring Tour utilizing Remote Sensing & GIS”

Participants: Dr. Vaeno Vigulu, Mr. Samuel Pita Vazu, Mr. Wilfred Arnon Atomea and Mr. Stanly Lesinenea
Scheduled date: 17th – 21st July 2019

2. Training (cont.)

3) Preparation for “Proceeding Ability of Policy Making for Sustainable Forest Management” (out of project’s scope)

Nominated participant: Mr. Gideon Solo
Scheduled date: 19th August – 20th September 2019

4) Preparation for “Sustainable Forest/Natural Resources Management Based on Market Mechanism” (out of project’s scope)

Nominated participant: Mr. Arnold Titiulu
Scheduled date: 26th August – 11th October 2019

5) Preparation for “Sustainable Forest Management with Community Participation” (out of project’s scope)

Nominated participant: Mr. Johnson Palmer
Scheduled date: 16th September – 15th November 2019

2. Training (cont.)

6) Internal training for GPS

Participants: MOFR Pilot Activity Technical Support Committee (TSC) members
Duration: 27th February 2019

7) Internal training for GIS / Mapping

Participants: GIS Mapping staffs of MOFR
Duration: 13th – 14th March 2019

8) Internal training for Drone

Participants: MOFR TSC members
Duration: 6th May 2019

2. Training (cont.)

9) Internal training for Transect Walk (Tablet and software)

Participants: MOFR TSC members
Duration: 17th June 2019

10) Internal training for National Forest Inventory

Participants: Staffs of MOFR and SINU students
Duration: 9th July 2019



3. Another Input

The Project funded renovation of GIS mapping room in MOFR headquarter, which created more space at GIS mapping room and GIS officers have become possible to respond appropriately to work.

JICA Project team was given official Project office and the office has been renovated.



3. Another Input (out of project’s scope)

MOFR requested JICA the dispatch 3 JICA volunteers (JOCV) to the Botanical Garden, Munda office and MOFR headquarter.



Thank you



MOFR/JICA



Supplementary Explanation of Output 1

5th JCC

24th July 2019



The Project's Output1: "Capacity of MOFR to develop policies to promote SFRM is increased"

Objectively Verifiable Indicators:

- 1.1 Corporate Plan incorporates the knowledge of the forest information and the lessons from the performance in previous years.
- 1.2 Corporate Plan 2019 - 2022 is approved.
- 1.3 A long-term SFRM policy planning is commenced.
- 1.4 Forest information tool(s) is / are developed and utilized.



The Project's Output1: "Capacity of MOFR to develop policies to promote SFRM is increased"

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- 1.4 Forest information tool(s) is / are developed and utilized.



Activities of Output 1:

- 1.1 Review Corporate Plan 2015-2018 and its implementation from the viewpoint of SFRM.
- 1.2 Identify issues to be resolved/ improved with regard to SFRM in Corporate Plan 2015-2018.
- 1.3 Based on the results of Activities 1.1 and 1.2, formulate the Corporate Plan 2019-2022 which promotes SFRM."
- 1.4 Facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022."
- 1.5 Develop forest information tool(s).
- 1.6 Reflect the forest information provided through Activity 1.5 and the lessons learned from the Pilot Activities (Activity 3.6) into planning of Corporate Plan 2023-2027.
- 1.7 Develop a framework for a long-term SFRM policy utilizing the experiences obtained through Activities 1.3, 1.5, and 3.6.



Activities of Output 1:

- 1.1 Review Corporate Plan 2015-2018 and its implementation from the viewpoint of SFRM.
 - 1.2 Identify issues to be resolved/ improved with regard to SFRM in Corporate Plan 2015-2018.
 - 1.3 Based on the results of Activities 1.1 and 1.2, formulate the Corporate Plan 2019-2022 which promotes SFRM."
 - 1.4 Facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022."
 - 1.5 Develop forest information tool(s).
 - 1.6 Reflect the forest information provided through Activity 1.5 and the lessons learned from the Pilot Activities (Activity 3.6) into planning of Corporate Plan 2023-2027.
 - 1.7 Develop a framework for a long-term SFRM policy utilizing the experiences obtained through Activities 1.3, 1.5, and 3.6.
- 1.5-1.7 is different on the focal point from 1.1-1.4, talk later...



Meanwhile, MOFR in the past two years...

- **The National Forest Policy** was drafted on November 2018 and the staffs of MOFR reviewed the draft policy. Then the policy was submitted cabinet.
- Sufficiently discussed **Forest Act** was also submitted new cabinet.
- **Sustainable Forest Logging Committee** was established within the MOFR officers and the Committee published annual report of 2018.

Therefore, for the purpose of firmly controlling the enforcement of the developed policy, the Project will promote the Activity 1.4.



... As such, MOFR has policy development capabilities.

And moreover, **3 MOFR staffs** took JICA's "**Proceeding Ability of Policy Making for Sustainable Forest Management**" training in 2017 and 2018 for regarding the capacity development on policy making. And, one staff will participate the same training in 2019. (The training is out of the Project scope.)

Therefore, MOFR will easily clear Output1 at the terminate the Project.

Let's go back to Activity 1.4...

The **SFRM Implementation Timetable** was drafted based on Corporate Plan 2019- 2022 in January 2019. Project meeting was held on 13th February and the draft SFRM implementation Timetable was finalized.

Finalized SFRM implementation Timetable



Project meeting

Activity	Responsible Unit	Start Date	End Date	Status			
				Planned	Actual	Completed	Not Started
Finalize SFRM Implementation Timetable	MOFR	Jan 2019	Jan 2019	Completed			
Conduct Project Meeting	MOFR	Feb 2019	Feb 2019	Completed			
Draft SFRM Implementation Timetable	MOFR	Jan 2019	Jan 2019	Completed			
Finalize SFRM Implementation Timetable	MOFR	Jan 2019	Jan 2019	Completed			

Based on the SFRM implementation of each corporate activities of the MOFR has been promoted for 4 months.

Organized 1st **Corporate Plan 2019 -2022 Joint Monitoring** on 5th June, inviting representatives from all divisions. Based on the progress as well as challenges shared from each division, version 1.2 of the SFRM implementation Timetable was compiled and feedback to all divisions.



Joint Monitoring

Version 1.2 of SFRM implementation Timetable

Activity	Responsible Unit	Start Date	End Date	Status			
				Planned	Actual	Completed	Not Started
Finalize SFRM Implementation Timetable	MOFR	Jan 2019	Jan 2019	Completed			
Conduct Project Meeting	MOFR	Feb 2019	Feb 2019	Completed			
Draft SFRM Implementation Timetable	MOFR	Jan 2019	Jan 2019	Completed			
Finalize SFRM Implementation Timetable	MOFR	Jan 2019	Jan 2019	Completed			

Activity 1.5 Develop forest information tool(s):

Renovation of the GIS room was completed, and short term experts (Remote Sensing1, 2 / GIS1, 2 / Drone Analysis) provided **technical guidance** to GIS staffs.



New GIS mapping room

Activity 1.5 Develop forest information tool(s):

Results of **pilot sites' boundary survey** were shown on the Google Maps, and the maps were showed with stake holders. And, Remote Sensing2 / GIS2 / Drone expert Analysis **surveyed on the pilot sites' forest by drone** with training technical drone session to TSC members on 6th May. And, completed drone survey at pilot sites and its data analysis is under way.



Drone technical training

Activity 1.5 Develop forest information tool(s):

Conducted a **consultation meeting** for development of FIT on 21st June. Basic concept of the design of FIT as well as detail functions of PNG's Forest Information System were introduced by short term expert Team Leader / Forest Information Management1. And, together with the Planning Division, facilitated divisional consultation to identify needs for Forest Information System as well as database at each division.



Consultation meeting



Meeting Minutes

**Back to the Project's Output1:
"Capacity of MOFR to develop policies to promote
SFRM is increased"**

Objectively Verifiable Indicators:

- 1.1 Corporate Plan incorporates the knowledge of the forest information and the lessons from the performance in previous years.
- 1.2 Corporate Plan 2019 - 2022 is approved.
- 1.3 A long-term SFRM policy planning is commenced.
- 1.4 Forest information tool(s) is / are developed and utilized.

**The Project's Output1:
"Capacity of MOFR to develop policies to promote
SFRM is increased"**

Objectively Verifiable Indicators:

- 1.1 Corporate Plan incorporates the knowledge of the forest information and the lessons from the performance in previous years.
- 1.2 Corporate Plan 2019 - 2022 is approved.
- 1.3 A long-term SFRM policy planning is commenced.
- 1.4 Forest information tool(s) is / are developed and utilized.

Thank you



6th Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) Meeting

JICA Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resources Management
in Solomon Islands

Date: AM8:45~ 30th January (Thu), 2020
Venue: TBD
Moderator: Mr. Samuel Pitakaka Vazu

Agenda:

<Joint Coordinating Committee>

- | | |
|---|---|
| 8:45 – 9:00 | Registration |
| 9:00 – 9:05 | Opening Prayer |
| 9:05 – 9:20 | Opening Remark by Chairperson (Dr. Vaeno Vigulu) |
| 9:20 – 9:35 | Greeting by Co-Chairperson (Mr. Motoyuki Uegaki) |
| 9:35 – 9:45 | Introduction of JCC Members |
| 9:45 – 10:05 | Overall Progress of the Project (Mr. Reeves Moveni) |
| 10:05 – 10:35 | Supplementary Explanation of Output 1 (& 3) (Mr. Masamichi Haraguchi) |
| 10:35 – 10:45 | Question & Answer |
| 10:45 – 11:00 | Coffee Break & Group Photo |
| 11:00 – 11:15 | Project Design Matrix, Plan of Operation & Annual work plan 2020
(Mr. Reeves Moveni) |
| 11:15 – 11:25 | Question & Answer |
| 11:25 – 11:30 | JCC Resolution for Consideration and Approval |
| 11:30 – 11:40 | Summarize by Chairperson (Dr. Vaeno Vigulu) |
| <Report of Counterpart Training / JICA Training> | |
| 11:40 – 12:00 | Counterpart Training in Japan
(Mr. Terence Titiulu & Ms. Cathy Unga) |
| 12:00 – 12:15 | Proceeding Ability of Policy Making for Sustainable Forest Management
(Mr. Gideon Solo) |
| 12:15 – 12:30 | Sustainable Forest/Natural Resources Management Based on Market Mechanism
(Mr. Arnold Titiulu) |
| 12:30 – 12:45 | Sustainable Forestry Management with Community Participation
(Mr. Johnson Palmer) |
| 12:45 – 12:55 | Closing Remark by Chairperson (Dr. Vaeno Vigulu) |
| 12:55 – 13:00 | Closing Prayer |
| 13:00 – | Lunch |

Annual Working Plan 2020

6th JCC

30th January 2019

Table of Content

1. Activities of AWP
2. Training of AWP

1. Activities of AWP

1) Activity 1.3 Based on the results of Activities 1.1 and 1.2, formulate the Corporate Plan 2019-2022 which promotes SFRM.

Duration: February 2020 – April 2022

Detailed activities

1.3.3 Re-drafting the Corporate Plan 2019-2022 including DCGA.

Duration: February - March 2020

1.3.4 Review the Corporate Plan 2019-2022 (including DCGA version).

Duration: March - April 2020

1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

2) Activity 1.4 Facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.

Duration: January 2019 – February 2022

Detailed activities

1.4.2 Monitoring and analyzing on the implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.

Duration: June 2020 and December 2020

1.4.3 Facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.

Duration: January 2020 - November 2020

1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

3) Activity 1.5 Develop forest information tool(s).

Duration: January 2019 – January 2022

Detailed activities

1.5.3 Develop forest information platform.

Duration: January – June, Sep. and Dec. 2020

1.5.4 Develop / update forest cover map.

Duration: January – September 2020

1.5.5 Develop / update forest carbon stock.

Duration: October – December 2020

1.5.6 Technical backup and work support of MOFR which will be conducted on how to arrange and update the forest information.

Duration: January – December 2020

1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

3) Activity 1.5 Develop forest information tool(s).

Duration: January 2019 – January 2022

Detailed activities

1.5.8 Create an operation manual of the forest information tool.

Duration: January – February 2020

1.5.9 Technical training for the operation and management of forest information.

Duration: January – December 2020

1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

4) Activity 1.7 Develop a framework for a long-term SFRM policy utilizing the experiences obtained through Activities 1.3, 1.5, and 3.6.

Duration: September 2020 – August 2022

Detailed activities

1.7.1 Gather members and constitute long-term SFRM committee in MOFR.

Duration: September – December 2020

1.7.2 Research the long-term SFRM utilizing the experiences obtained through Activities 1.3, 1.5, and 3.6.

Duration: November – December 2020

1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

5) Activity 2.2 Identify communities, NGOs, and other organizations which conduct activities contributing to, and which have potential to contribute to, SFRM and learn from their experiences.

Duration: July 2018 – May 2020

Detailed activities

2.2.1 Contact potential communities, NGOs, and other organizations which conduct activities contributing to, and which have potential to contribute to, SFRM.

Duration: January 2020

2.2.2 Identify communities, NGOs, and other organizations which conduct activities contributing to, and which have potential to contribute to, SFRM.

Duration: January – May 2020

1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

6) Activity 2.3 Facilitate coordination / collaboration within MOFR and among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders.

Duration: November 2018 - July 2022

Detailed activities

2.3.1 Facilitate coordination / collaboration within MOFR and among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders.

Duration: January - December 2020

1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

7) Activity 3.2 Conduct community profiling in collaboration with the community people and socio-economic analysis in/around the Pilot Sites.

Duration: March – September 2019 → March 2020

Detailed activities

3.2.5 Analyze the outputs of the surveys, and develop strategies to support community people to develop Pilot Activity Implementation Plan.

Duration: Aug. – Sep. 2019 → February – March 2020

1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

8) Activity 3.3 Support and facilitate the Pilot Sites communities to develop Pilot Activities implementation plans.

Duration: April - December 2019 → March 2020

Detailed activities

3.3.4 Conduct participatory planning activities for Land Use Plan and Community-based SFRM Activities (Pilot Activities) Implementation Plan.

Duration: September - Nov. 2019 → March 2020

3.3.5 Obtain community's endorsement for Land Use Plan and SFRM Activity Implementation Plan.

Duration: December 2019 → March 2020

3.3.6 Facilitate formation and enhancement of community organization.

Duration: July - December 2019 → March 2020

1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

9) Activity 3.4 Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities.

Duration: April 2020 - December 2021

Detailed activities

3.4.1 Provide technical guidance and training for strengthening the management of the community organization.

Duration: April - December 2020

3.4.2 Provide technical guidance and training for forest management.

Duration: April - December 2020

3.4.3 Provide technical guidance and training for agro-forestry.

Duration: April - December 2020

3.4.4 Provide technical guidance and training for wood product and NTFP.

Duration: April - December 2020

1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

9) Activity 3.4 Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities.

Duration: April 2020 - December 2021

Detailed activities

3.4.5 Provide technical guidance and training for other livelihood activities.

Duration: March - December 2020

2. Training of AWP

1) Counterpart Training

- “Sustainable Forest Resource Management Training” in Japan on Sep. 2020. (Five participants).
- “Non Timber Forest Products Training” in Fiji / Samoa on Aug. / Sep. 2020. (Four participants).

2) JICA Training in Japan (out of the project's scope)

- Planning and Management of Eco-Tourism in Tropical and Subtropical Areas (One participant)
- Ecosystem-Based Solutions for Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR) (One participant)
- Remote Sensing of Forest Resources (Two participants)

Thank you

6th Joint Coordinating Committee

Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resources Management in Solomon Islands
Ministry of Forest & Research (MOFR) and
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Progress of the Project Latter Half of Year 2019

6th Joint Coordinate Committee
30th January 2020

Table of Contents

1. Project Activities
2. Training
3. Another Input

1. Activities

Activity 1.1: Review “Corporate Plan 2015-2018” and its implementation from the viewpoint of SFRM was terminated at May 2018. ✓

Activity 1.2: Identify issues to be resolved/ improved with regard to SFRM in Corporate Plan 2015-2018 was terminated at September 2018. ✓

Activity 1.3: Based on the results of Activities 1.1 and 1.2, formulate the Corporate Plan 2019-2022 which promotes SFRM was terminated at December 2018. ✓ In response to add policy of "Democratic Coalition Government for Advancement (DCGA)" to the Corporate Plan 2019 - 2022, activities 1.3.3 and 1.3.4 were added (⇒ April 2020).

1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 1.4: Identify issues to be resolved / improved with regard to SFRM in Corporate Plan 2015–2018

Scheduled : January 2019 – February 2022

The SFRM implementation Timetable (: SFRMIT) was drafted based on Corporate Plan 2019- 2022 in January 2019. ✓

The 2nd Corporate Plan 2019 -2022 Monitoring was conducted in November 2019. After the 2nd Monitoring, version 1.3 of SFRMIT was compiled and feedback to all divisions. ✓

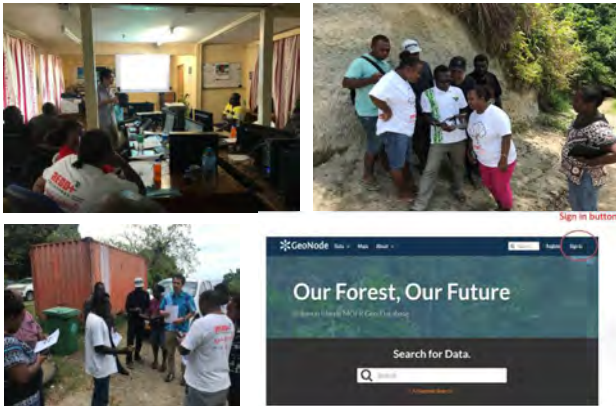
1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 1.5: Develop forest information tool(s)

Scheduled : January 2019 – January 2022

Executive Staffs participated the third country counterpart training in PNG in July. Five officers participated in the counterpart training in Japan in July and August. And then, the short-term experts followed up on the counterpart land use training in September, GIS and database management training in October, and analysis training in November.

For Forest Information Tool, a demonstration version of the Forest Information Tool was on the intranet environment of the MOFR, its information was shared with the officials of the MOFR, and the staffs of the FRMTSD prepared a draft user manual in November. Additionally, the 2nd consultation meeting was held on November as following up the 1st consultation meeting held in June. ✓



1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 2.1: Identify relevant governmental institutions and other stakeholders with which MOFR would collaborate in promoting SFRM and hold discussions for potential collaboration was terminated at December 2019. ✓

1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 2.2: Identify communities, NGOs, and other organizations which conduct activities contributing to, and which have potential to contribute to, SFRM and learn from their experiences.

Scheduled : June 2018 – May 2020

The project has been continually contacted with Falake community in Malaita Province and Komuniboli community in Guadalcanal Province. Participated to the National REDD + Pilot Inception Workshop, and meeting on Community-based Resource Management (CBRM) on October. The agroforestry expert has continually contacted Kastam Garden and received useful materials for Agroforestry on November 2019. ✓

1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 2.3: Facilitate coordination / collaboration within MOFR and other relevant stakeholders

Scheduled : November 2018 – July 2022

The 5th Forest Sector Technical Working Group (: FS-TWG) meeting was held with 41 participants on September. The Terms of Reference (: TOR) proposed at the previous FS-TWG meeting was reviewed with the MOFR staffs in June and summarized on August. The final draft of TOR of the FS-TWG was compiled and approved on November. Together with GIZ, MOFR, SINU and MOA, the capacity development training for Forest Inventory was conducted in Komuniboli pilot site on July and Falake pilot site on September. Organized regular meetings and workshop for Pilot Activity Technical Support Committee. The short-term experts held mapping and agroforestry seminars for the members of the TSC ✓



1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.1: Select the Pilot Sites in accordance with the Pilot Sites selection criteria was terminated. ✓

1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.2: Conduct community profiling in collaboration with the community people and socio-economic analysis in/around the Pilot Sites

Scheduled : March – September 2019 (⇒ March 2020)

As a part of Socio-Economic Analysis in the Pilot Sites, even though Community Needs Assessment is planned to identify community needs and gaps to be addressed, the initial plan and schedule for pilot activity planning was that completing Land Use Planning by the beginning of November and developing Detailed Pilot Activity Plan by the end of November. However, the expert of Socioeconomics Analysis / Community Development / Organizational Enhancement 2 had to cancel to visit to Solomon Islands due to sickness, socio-economic analysis is postponed. ✓

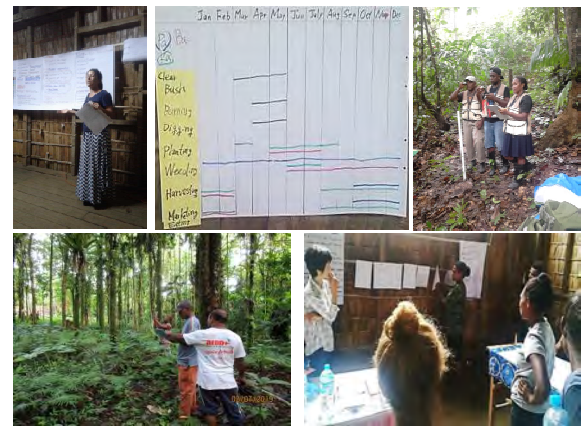


1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.3: Support and facilitate the Pilot Sites communities to develop Pilot Activities implementation plans

Scheduled : February – December 2019 (⇒ March 2020)

As the result of boundary survey, Falake Community allocated 305ha and, Komuniboli community allocated 355ha. Various research activities such as the Drone Survey, Forest Inventory, Socio-economic Survey, Value-chain Survey / Analysis, GIS Planning and Agroforestry Survey on the both communities were conducted by the TSC members and project's experts. Activities 3.3.4, 3.3.5 and 3.3.6 delayed due to the expert's sickness. ✓



2. Training

1) Counterpart Personnel Training of Japan in 2019 "Solomon Community-Based Forest Management / Monitoring Training utilizing Remote Sensing & GIS"
Participants: Mr. Terence Titiulu, Mr. Eric Maesu Kwaria, Mr. Gusgrandy Kua, Mr. Kelvina Luse and Ms. Cathy Unga
Duration: 22nd July – 23rd August 2019

2) Counterpart Personnel Training of Papua New Guinea in 2019 "Solomon Community-Based Forest Management / Monitoring Tour utilizing Remote Sensing & GIS"
Participants: Dr. Vaeno Vigulu, Mr. Samuel Pita Vazu, Mr. Wilfred Arnon Atomea and Mr. Stanly Lesineea
Duration: 17th – 21st July 2019



2. Training (cont.) (out of project's scope)

3) Preparation for "Proceeding Ability of Policy Making for Sustainable Forest Management"

Participant: Mr. Gideon Solo

Duration: 19th August – 20th September 2019

4) Preparation for "Sustainable Forest/Natural Resources Management Based on Market Mechanism"

Participant: Mr. Arnold Titulu

Duration: 26th August – 11th October 2019

5) Preparation for "Sustainable Forest Management with Community Participation"

Participant: Mr. Johnson Palmer

Duration: 16th September – 15th November 2019

2. Training (cont.)

6) Forest Inventory training Participants: Staffs of MOFR and SINU students (total 45)

Duration: Between July and October 2019

7) Follow up (counterpart training) Land Use Planning Training

Participants: Counterpart training trainees & MOFR TSC members

Duration: 18th September 2019

8) Agro-forestry Training

Participants: Counterpart training trainees & MOFR TSC members

Duration: 18th September 2019

9) Follow up (counterpart training) RS/GIS training

Participants: Counterpart training trainees & MOFR TSC members

Duration: 30th October ~ 1st November 2019



2. Training (cont.)

10) Follow up (counterpart training) Drone Analysis Training
Participants: Counterpart training trainees & MOFR TSC members

Duration: 4th ~ 7th November 2019

11) Land Use / Analysis (Communication and Facilitation Skill Dev.)

Participants: For community people with MOFR TSC members

Duration: August and October

12) Marketing Value Chain Training

Participants: For community people with MOFR TSC members

Duration: September

13) Agro-forestry training

Participants: For community people with MOFR TSC members

Duration: November



3. Another Input

The short-term expert team contracted with consultants, who began to create the Forest Information Tool.

New expert (Project Coordinator / Community-based Forest Management) was dispatched.

(out of project's scope)

MOFR requested JICA the dispatch some JICA volunteers (JOCV) to the Botanical Garden, Munda office and MOFR headquarter.

Thank you



MOFR/JICA



6th Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) Meeting

Supplementary Explanation of Output 1 & 3

30 January, 2020

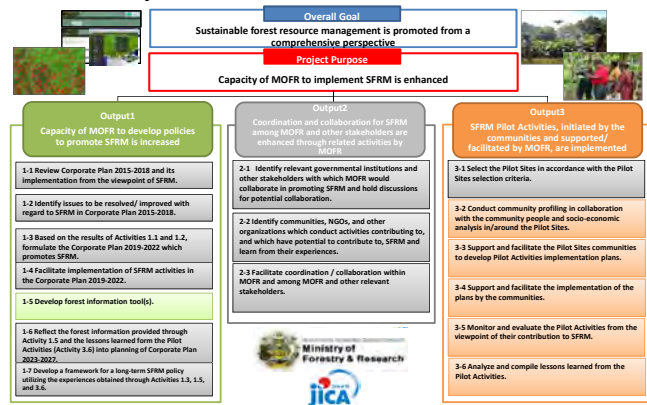
Masamichi HARAGUCHI
Forest Information Management 1

Table of Contents

- Overview of Project/Team/Schedule
- Overview of Progress and Outputs
 - Output1/Activity1.5: Forest Information Tool
 - Demo of Forest Information Tool
 - Indicative Workflow on Forest Info.
 - GPS/Tablet & GIS, Drone Training
 - Draft Deliverables (Docs/Manuals)
 - Output3/Activity3.2: SFRM Pilot Activities
 - Participatory Land Use Planning
 - Socio Economic Survey/Analysis
 - Market Survey / Value-chain Analysis
 - Agroforestry Planning (Indicative)
 - Draft Deliverables (Analysis Reports)
- Way-Forward (based on Outputs)
- Discussion and Decision in JCC6
 - Official Name of Forest Information Tool

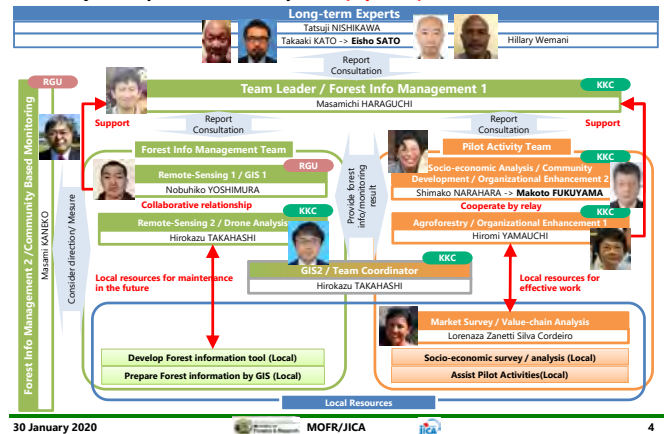
Overview of Project/Team/Schedule

MOFR-JICA Project Overview



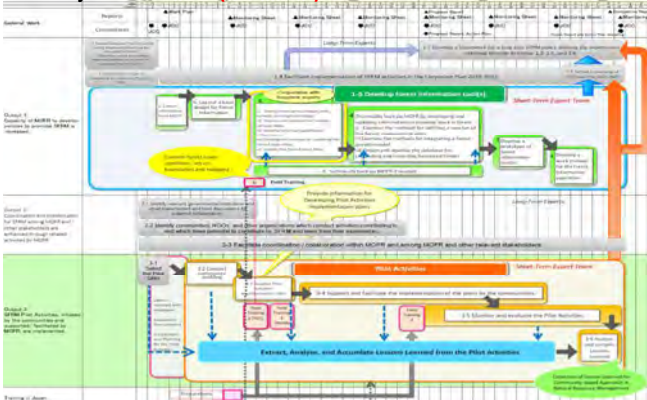
Overview of Project/Team/Schedule

The Project Implementation System (Update)



Overview of Project/Team/Schedule

The Project Work Flow (Indicative)



Overview of Project/Team/Schedule

Overview of Progress and Outputs

- Output1/Activity1.5: Forest Information Tool
 - Current status survey → Consultation 1 (image sharing) → Training in PNG/Japan (practical exercise) → On-site training 1 (practice/follow-up) → Consultation 2 (tool demo ver. and detailed activity plan)
 - Demo version of the Forest Information Tool/System under the local network in Ministry of Forestry and Research (GeoNode, official name to be decided in JCC)
 - Training of GPS/Tablet and Drone as monitoring tools, manual creation, and workflow development
 - Setting up local consultants team (pending for the time being) for ICT support (2 persons) and GIS data creation (1 person)
- Output3/Activity3.2: SFRM Pilot Activities
 - Draft version of participatory land use plan was prepared and will be finalized (based on Mr. Sato's view and confirmation)
 - Draft report on socio-economic survey and market survey / value-chain analysis as basis for detail planning pilot activities
 - On parallel, survey / planning on agroforestry and implementation of on-site training → detail planning of pilot activities

Draft Deliverables (Docs/Manuals)

Deliverables	Main User
User Manual on Forest Information Tool	All divisions
GeoNode Administrator Manual	Forest Resource Management and Technical Service Division
Forest Information Tool Basic Screen Design	Forest Resource Management and Technical Service Division



Draft Deliverables (Docs/Manuals)

Deliverables	Main User
Drone General Information and Safe Administration	All divisions, Local officers administration
Drone Operation Manual	All divisions, Local officers



Participatory Land Use(LU) Planning

Komuniboli

Goal/Objective of Komuniboli

- Sustainable Forest Resource Utilization and Conservation
- Conservation of Forest Ecosystem Services incl. Biodiversity
- Enhancing Food Security and Income generation

Discussion for setting the objective of Sustainable Forest Management on their lands

Falake

- Enhancing food security and increasing self-reliance through income generation
- Improvement of healthy living (incl. clean water, sanitation, houses etc.)
- Rule-based Sustainable Resource Management

The images above are taken in Komuniboli case.15

Participatory Land Use(LU) Planning

Brainstorming

- Selecting target LU types which is related with Forest Management (including agroforestry and community's capacity building)
- Brainstorming and listing possible activities on each target LU type

Training

- Arranging listed activities in chronological order
- Training to create a breakdown of detail activities on one LU type

Breakdown

- Making the breakdowns of detail activities on all target LU types
- Reviewing the breakdowns together with MOFR officers and Project Experts

Detail Planning

- Developing detail activity implementation schedules
- Compiling the objectives, LU-wise activity breakdowns and schedules etc. as Detail Pilot Activity Implementation Plan

A senior community member presented their breakdown to other community members for consensus building

Participatory Land Use(LU) Planning

Possible Scope of Pilot Activity

KOMUNIBOLI Community

- Sustainable Timber Harvesting
- Forest Conservation
- Agroforestry Trial Plot
- Small-scale Tree Plantation Management
- Swamp Forest Management
- Nursery Establishment and Seedling Production
- Timber Processing and Value Addition
- Wood Product Marketing
- Capacity Development (wide-range)
- Community Organization Management
- Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation

Participatory Land Use(LU) Planning

Possible Scope of Pilot Activity

FALAKE Community

**Above land use plan was modified recently.

- Tree Plantation Management
- Small-scale Sustainable Harvesting
- Forest Conservation
- Forest Restoration / Rehabilitation
- Agroforestry at Tree Plantations
- Nursery Expansion and Seedling Production
- Timber Processing and Value Addition
- Wood Product Marketing
- Capacity Development (wide-range)
- Community Organization Management
- Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation

Socio Economic Survey/Analysis (1) Basic information

1) Target community:	Komuniboli Falake
2) Field survey schedule:	11-13 Sep 2019 (Komuniboli) 2-4 Sep 2019 (Falake)
3) Methodology:	Focus group interview
4) Surveyors:	Komuniboli: Mr Eric Kwaria, Ms Verity Halinge, Ms Shimako Narahara Falake: Mr Ronnie Aiwewe, Ms Angela Gwao, Ms Shimako Narahara
5) Contents:	Social aspects: <u>Leadership/decision making process, land ownership and usage, gender situations</u> Economic aspects: <u>Income, expenditure</u> (expected, unexpected, others)

Socio Economic Survey/Analysis (2) Summary of results

1) Komuniboli	2) Falake
- Social aspects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision making is not done by the community chief but by chief-elders discussion and consultation. No formal/registered organization exists in the community. The re-shuffled community committee could be a decision-making and management body of the Project activities. Although the community is a matrilineal society, the practical leadership is dominantly assumed by males. Females are isolated not only from leadership/initiatives but also from information. - Economic aspects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major livelihood activity is farming and the conditions are very diverse. There is hardly any 'typical' or 'average' type/scale of agricultural and other activities. 	- Social aspects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 clans were identified in the community. Elders of the clans are the leaders of the community and they own decision-making authority. The final decision-making is done through consultation and mutual agreement with other tribal members of the other communities (incl. Dala and Honiara). Inter-relationships of the clans are complicated. - Economic aspects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major livelihood activity is farming and the conditions are very diverse. Some have skills with which they can earn cash outside the community. There is hardly any 'typical' or 'average' type/scale of agricultural and other activities.

Socio Economic Survey/Analysis (3) Lessons learned and suggestions

1) Social aspects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is important to fully understand the decision-making process in each community. Be careful with community-related terms; e.g. chief, elder, tribe, sub-tribe, clan, community, etc. and clarify the definitions of those terms. MOFR and the Project should consider means to efficiently and effectively involve women more, and to encourage their initiatives and actions. In order not to widen information divide inside the community, the basic information about the Project should be periodically reminded to the community members. It is advisable to use langus, but neither English nor Pidgin, particularly at meetings in the community. Capacity building of the existing organization (ADO in Falake) and Community Committees as well as women's groups is required. Contact person(s) of each community should be clarified.
2) Economic aspects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More diverse livelihoods may exist in the communities as the peoples' livelihoods outside the community could not be understood well. MOFR and the Project should discuss practical interventions which would contribute to different types of livelihood means and varied levels of income generation and fund management skills of the community members.

Socio Economic Survey/Analysis (4) Ways forward

1) Report preparation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the outcomes of both community profiles and socio-economic survey/analysis Collect further baseline data/information (particularly in economic aspects; e.g. income, etc.)
2) Development of monitoring system (for livelihood related activities)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss the following items: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criteria and indicators (C&Is) Monitoring method Monitoring formats (responsible staff, timing, cost, etc.) Finalize monitoring formats and reporting format(s)

Market Survey / Value-chain Analysis

The study was conducted from July to September 2019.

Two phases:

- Phase 1: objective to gather information of the community profile and their major production systems to support the selection of a maximum of 2 commodities: **Falake: Timber and Cocoa; Komuniboli: Timber**
- Phase 2: objective to assess the domestic market of the selected commodities and analyzes the value chain for each community in the pilot areas.

Market Survey – Timber: interviews with 13 companies indicated by the MOFR and SICCI:10 in Honiara and 3 in Auki.

Market Survey – Cocoa: interviews with 3 companies in Malaita and data from analytical studies "Market System Analysis and Sector Strategy" and the "Investment Options for Value Added Cocoa Products in the Solomon Islands" developed by Australian Aid.

Value Chain: both communities (Falake and Komuniboli), engaging around 70 participants.



Market Survey - Timber

Table 1: Supply of logs and timber

Species	% of companies interest
Vitex/ Vasa (Vitex cofassus)	100%
Akwa/ Taun (Pometia pinnata)	92%
Rosewood (Pterocarpus indicus)	69%
Kwila (Intsia bijuga)	69%
Calophyllum/ Baula (Calophyllum spp.)	31%
Dillenia/Mudu (Dillenia spp.)	15%
White beech (Gmelina moluccana)	8%

- No one were interested in the supply of exotic species (as teak and mahogany) due a lack of market for those species.

End market:

- 2 companies trade only 5% to 10% of their timber in the domestic market;
- 4 trade around 50% to 75% in the domestic market;
- 6 depend 100% on the domestic market (obs: 1 is part of a group of companies, providing timber exclusively to the corporation).

The main challenges that the companies face in the domestic market are:

- Competition with illegal wood or freelance (temporary)
- Low sales prices due too many competitors
- Timber substitute
- Low product diversification
- Low purchasing power of the domestic market
- Difficulty to employ and to keep skilled labor

Table 2: Timber and average minimal and maximum purchase's price on the domestic market

Timber	S\$B min.	S\$B max.
Akwa	500	2600
Calophyllum	-	-
Kwila	2000	4000
Rosewood	3000	5500
Vitex	1800	3400

Source: Lorenzo Corbero (2019)

The results show that VATA has been offering the best market price for timber, followed by Hatanga and Lagoon Eco-timber.

- Difficulties to maintain the timber flow due to high competition between industries.
- For Vitex specifically it was stated as a difficulty to be able to obtain the required volumes.

The construction sector is the main end market, followed by direct sales to the final consumer, without involving retailers.

Furniture: 1 company produces furniture in Malaita; 4 industries (among the interviewed) in Honiara.

Market Survey - Cocoa

- **Supply:** 20-25000 smallholder farmers are engaged in cocoa production.
 - **End Market:** Export markets are still the main markets for cocoa beans as very little value-adding processing takes place in Solomon Islands.
- 7 are agents for Holland Commodities; with 78% of export in 2018; Commodity Exports (C-Corps), with 20%.
PHAMA Program has introduced 3 new players : Island Cacao (UK), Pump Street Chocolate (UK) and Zokoko (Australia). All of them are chocolate makers looking for **high quality** of cocoa beans and **increased supply**.

18 registered exporters agents looking for High quality (boutique cocoa) and ordinary cocoa ('low quality'; bulk cocoa).

Total of 5 coca exporter agents in Malaita; 3 were interviewed:

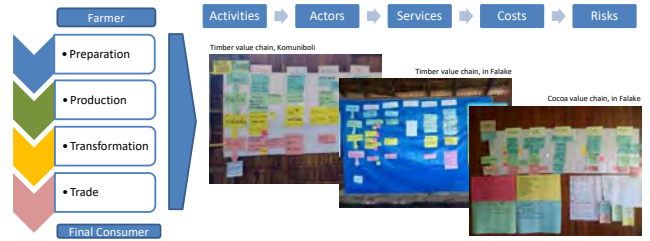
Agent/Company	Wet beans	Dry beans
C-Corp agent	SBD 3,00/kg	SBD 10,50/kg
ST Exporter	-	SBD 11,00/kg
Aralia	-	SBD 11,00/ kg

Source: Lorenz Giesbers (2018)

- The main challenges of cocoa supply and market:**
- **Price:** The price is controlled by few players on the international market.
 - **Quality:** Lack of infrastructure and lack of good practices;
 - **Cocoa farm management:** Lack in the management of cocoa plantation plots.
 - **Land ownership and production system:** Many smallholders that produce different varieties, management systems, small quantities, high costs and sell individually.

- **Added Value:** local processing (cocoa Nibs and chocolate drinking), however will depend on a market and a consumer awareness campaign to establish enough demand.
- **Boutique Cocoa:** maintaining consistent quality and in establishing strong relationship and trade systems directly with the chocolate makers and/or their agents.

Value chain analysis



- Business Enabling Environment:**
- Cultural norms and customs
 - Land access and benefit sharing
 - Laws, Regulations, Licensing, policies
 - Trade agreements
 - Community Infrastructure
 - Public infrastructure

SWOT:

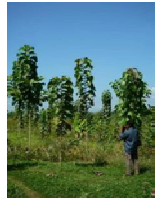
	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
INTERNAL	Strengths	Weaknesses
	Things that you have some control over and can change.	Things that you have some control over and can change.
EXTERNAL	Opportunities	Threats
	Things that you can't control	Things that you can't control



Agroforestry Planning

Review policies and past experience

- **Definition of Agroforestry (AF) in SI**
Agroforestry (AF) is a collective name for land-use systems and technologies where woody perennials are deliberately used on the same land-management units as agricultural crops and/or animals, in some form of spatial arrangement or temporal sequence.
- **Policies by MoFR**
 - National Development Strategies 2016-2035: The productive and resource sectors including AF need reinvigorating to increase value added and export earning to achieve sustained growth.
 - Diversification of products from forests and enhancement of nutrient cycling in the ground are main aims of AF in SI.
- **Past & Current AF Experiences in SI**
 - Experimental plots supported by donor agencies => However, results of the experiments have not been shared widely in SI.
 - Some AF practices by individual farmers were observed.



AF practiced by an individual farmer in Guadalcanal



Experimental plot by ACIAR with RTC & JOCV in Munda

Agroforestry Planning

Komuniboli

- Current practices, perception & interest in AF**
- Both men and women are interested in AF, however, they don't understand properly what AF is.
 - They are interested in planting timber tree species both for domestic use and commercial purposes.
 - Some households plant fruit trees and crops together on their gardens.
 - They are worrying that yield may reduce if trees and crops are planted together.
 - A strategy of improving agriculture is to expand agriculture land and increase planted areas.
 - They had an experience to establish and manage a flower garden as a collective activity, but, it failed.

- Direction of AF pilot Activity**
- Establish an AF training plot in the pilot site.
 - Manage the AF training plot by whole community.
 - Learn technical skills of tree and crop planting and tending, as well as record keeping and financial management.
 - Expect community members put it into practice on their own gardens what they learn in the training plot.
 - Develop capacity of the community as well as MoFR officers through management of the AF training plot and the training.

Agroforestry Planning

Falake

- Current practice, perception & interest in AF**
- Mixed planting of horticulture/fruit trees and crops was observed in the plot site.
 - Some tree plantations such as teak and mahogany ones are established just next to gardens in the pilot site. These plots were identified as AF on a map.
 - Community members are worried about decrease in crop yields if it is planted together with trees.
 - Some people want to plant crops in tree plantations after thinning.
 - Some people want to plant trees such as mahogany on their gardens.

- Direction of AF Pilot Activity**
- AF will be practiced by planting crops in some teak plantations in the pilot site after thinning.
 - AF will also be practiced by planting trees on some gardens in the pilot site.
 - Not only community members who manage teak plantations or gardens but also other community members will take part in AF pilot activities and learn technical skills on tree and crop planting and tending as well as record keeping and financial management.
 - Develop MoFR officers' capacity to support communities on planning and conducting AF through the pilot activities.

Agroforestry Planning

AF workshop (in Falake)



Practice of sketching current AF practice



Betel nut & Potato & Papaya



Sketch prepared by community member



Share AF sketches



Practice of baseline survey on AF

Draft Deliverables (Analysis Report)

Deliverables

- Socio-Economic Survey and Analysis Report (Draft)
- Market and Value Chain Analysis Final Report (Part1)
- Market and Value Chain Analysis Final Report (Part2)



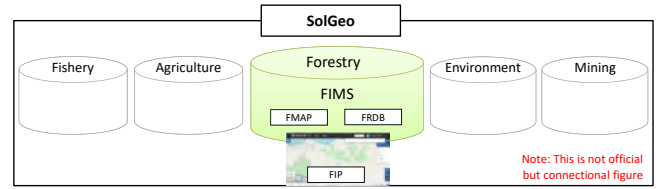
Way-Forward (based on Outputs)

- Output1.5: Forest Information Tool
 - Enhance the contents of Forest Information Tools
 - Preparation for migration to governmental ICT system environment (SolGeo)
 - Defining works of utilizing forest information as official ministry ordinary tasks
 - Creation of forest cover / boundary map in on-site training (cooperate with FAO)
 - Forest Management Unit (FMU), Regrowth Model, Annual Allowable Cut (AAC)
- Output3: SFRM Pilot Activities
 - Show-up Land Use Plan (as products that can be published and disseminated)
 - Detailed plan of pilot activities in communities (mainly agroforestry-related livelihood improvement activities: mission from late February to mid March)
 - Community participatory forest monitoring (arrangement of landing points and development of an implementation system are necessary with limited input and implementation system)
 - Land-use/forest management plan: verification of proper work implementation (refer to examples of Malaysia, Vietnam and Lao PDR)
 - Monitoring effects of livelihood improvement activities: Investigation of indicators and practical means by stakeholders after the activities are confirmed

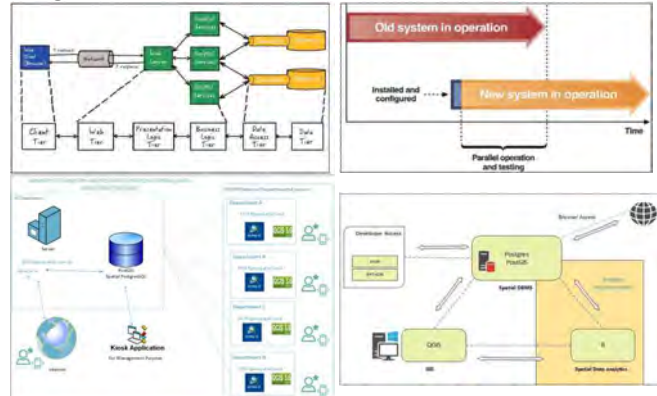
Discussion and Decision in JCC6 - Official Name of Forest Information Tool -

Final Candidates of Forest Information Tools' Name

<p>Idea 1 <Overall System> Sol-FIMS (Solomon Islands: Forest Information Management System)</p> <p><Sub-System/Contents></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sol-FIP (Forest Information Platform) Sol-FMAP (Forest cover Map) Sol-FRDB (Forest Resource Database) 	<p>Idea 2 <Overall System> MoFR-FIMS (Ministry of Forest and Research: Forest Information Management System)</p> <p><Sub-System/Contents></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoFR-FIP (Forest Information Platform) MoFR-FRDB (Forest Resource Database) MoFR-FMAP (Forest cover Map)
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Progress of MoFR Web Update & FIT to SolGeo





7th Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) Meeting

JICA Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resources Management
in Solomon Islands

Date: AM10:30~ (Solomon Islands Time) 22nd April (Thu), 2021
Venue: SIG ICTU Meeting Room (Online: Google Meet)
meet.google.com/djw-vdbg-xep
Moderator: Mr. Reeves Moveni, the Project Manager (Commissioner of Forest&Research)

Agenda:

<Joint Coordinating Committee>

10:00 – 10:30 Registration
10:30 – 10:35 Opening Prayer
10:35 – 10:50 Opening Remark by Chairperson (Dr. Vaeno Vigulu)
10:50 – 11:00 Introduction of JCC Members

11:00 – 11:15 Overall Progress of the Project (Mr. Tatsuji Nishikawa)
11:15 – 11:30 Supplementary Explanation of Output 1 (& 3) (Mr. Masamichi Haraguchi)
11:30 – 11:35 Question & Answer

11:35 – 11:45 Break & Group Photo

11:45 – 12:05 Project Design Matrix, Plan of Operation & Annual work plan 2020
(Mr. Tatsuji Nishikawa)

12:05 – 12:10 Question & Answer
12:10 – 12:20 JCC Resolution for Consideration/Approval and Closing Remark by
Co-Chairperson (Mr. Motoyuki Uegaki/Mr. Hiroki Tazawa)

<Mid-term Report of Data Collection Survey Related to an Analysis of the Forestry Sector in Solomon Islands>

12:30 – 12:45 General Description of the Survey by the Survey Team Leader
(Mr. Masamichi Haraguchi)
12:45 – 13:05 Interim Report by Survey Team Leader (Mr. Masamichi Haraguchi)
13:05 – 13:15 Question & Answer
13:15 – 13:20 Closing Prayer

13:20 – Lunch

Annual Working Plan 2021

7th JCC

April 2021

Table of Content

1. Activities of AWP
2. Training of AWP

1. Activities of AWP

1) Activity 1.4 Facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.

Duration: April 2021 – February 2022

Detailed activities

1.4.2 Monitoring and analyzing on the implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.

Duration: April, June and December 2021

1.4.3 Facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.

Duration: April - November 2021

1.4.4 Make report of facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.

Duration: January - February 2022

1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

2) Activity 1.5 Develop forest information tool(s).

Duration: April 2021 – January 2022

Detailed activities

1.5.3 Develop forest information platform.

Duration: June, Sep. and Dec. 2021

1.5.5 Develop / update forest carbon stock.

Duration: April – December 2021

1.5.6 Technical backup and work support of MOFR which will be conducted on how to arrange and update the forest information.

Duration: April 2021 – January 2022

1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

2) Activity 1.5 Develop forest information tool(s).

Duration: January 2019 – January 2022

Detailed activities

1.5.8 Create an operation manual of the forest information tool.

Duration: October 2021 – January 2022

1.5.9 Technical training for the operation and management of forest information.

Duration: April 2021 – January 2022

1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

3) Activity 1.6 Reflect the forest information provided through Activity 1.5 and the lessons learned from the Pilot Activities (Activity 3.6) into planning of Corporate Plan

Duration: January 2022 – March 2022

Detailed activities

1.6.1 Summarize the knowledge of result from Activity 1.5 and Activity 3.6.

Duration: January – February 2022

1.6.2 Drafting the Corporate Plan 2023-2027.

Duration: March 2022

1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

4) Activity 1.7 Develop a framework for a long-term SFRM policy utilizing the experiences obtained through Activities 1.3, 1.5, and 3.6.

Duration: April 2021 – March 2022

Detailed activities

1.7.1 Gather members and constitute long-term SFRM committee in MOFR.

Duration: April 2021

1.7.2 Research the long-term SFRM utilizing the experiences obtained through Activities 1.3, 1.5, and 3.6.

Duration: April – June 2021

1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

4) Activity 1.7 Develop a framework for a long-term SFRM policy utilizing the experiences obtained through Activities 1.3, 1.5, and 3.6.

Duration: September 2020 – August 2022

Detailed activities

1.7.3 Drafting a framework for a long-term SFRM policy.

Duration: July – December 2021

1.7.4 Make a report of long-term SFRM in SI.

Duration: July – December 2021

1.7.5 Review the framework for a long-term SFRM policy.

Duration: January – March 2022

1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

5) Activity 2.3 Facilitate coordination / collaboration within MOFR and among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders.

Duration: April 2021 - July 2022

Detailed activities

2.3.1 Facilitate coordination / collaboration within MOFR and among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders.

Duration: April 2012 – March 2022

1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

6) Activity 3.2 Conduct community profiling in collaboration with the community people and socio-economic analysis in/around the Pilot Sites.

Duration: – March 2020 → June 2021

Detailed activities

3.2.5 Analyze the outputs of the surveys, and develop strategies to support community people to develop Pilot Activity Implementation Plan.

Duration: – March 2020 → June 2021

1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

7) Activity 3.3 Support and facilitate the Pilot Sites communities to develop Pilot Activities implementation plans.

Duration: April – December 2021

Detailed activities

3.3.6 Facilitate formation and enhancement of community organization.

Duration: April – December 2021

1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

8) Activity 3.4 Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities.

Duration: April 2021 - December 2021

Detailed activities

3.4.1 Provide technical guidance and training for strengthening the management of the community organization.

Duration: April - December 2021

3.4.2 Provide technical guidance and training for forest management.

Duration: April - December 2021

3.4.3 Provide technical guidance and training for agro-forestry.

Duration: April - December 2021

3.4.4 Provide technical guidance and training for wood product and NTFP.

Duration: April - December 2021

1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

8) Activity 3.4 Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities.

Duration: April 2020 - December 2021

Detailed activities

3.4.5 Provide technical guidance and training for other livelihood activities.

Duration: April - December 2021

1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

9) Activity 3.5 Monitor and evaluate the Pilot Activities from the viewpoint of their contribution to SFRM.

Duration: January 2021 → April 2021 – March 2022

Detailed activities

3.5.1 Develop a M&E Implementation Plan for monitoring and evaluation of pilot activities.

Duration: April – June 2021

3.5.2 Support periodic monitoring and evaluation of MOFR.

Duration: May, Aug, Nov 2021 and Feb & Mar 2022

3.5.3 Analyze the results of monitoring and evaluation.

Duration: June, September and December 2021

3.5.4 Report the results of monitoring / evaluation to MOFR and community.

Duration: July, October 2021 and January 2022

2. Training of AWP

All JICA training plans are yet to be determined.

Thank you

7th Joint Coordinating Committee

Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resources Management in Solomon Islands
Ministry of Forest & Research (MOFR) and
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Progress of the Project Year April 2020 – March 2021

7th Joint Coordinate Committee
April 2021

Table of Contents

1. Project Activities
2. Training

1. Activities

Activity 1.1: Review “Corporate Plan 2015-2018” and its implementation from the viewpoint of SFRM was terminated at May 2018. ✓

Activity 1.2: Identify issues to be resolved/ improved with regard to SFRM in Corporate Plan 2015-2018 was terminated at September 2018. ✓

Activity 1.3: Based on the results of Activities 1.1 and 1.2, formulate the Corporate Plan 2019-2022 which promotes SFRM was terminated at December 2018. ✓ On April 2020, finalized "Corporate Plan 2020-2022 (DCGA version)" was printed and handed over to the MOFR. MOFR officially launched the Corporate Plan 2020-2022 on September 18, 2020.

1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 1.4: Identify issues to be resolved / improved with regard to SFRM in Corporate Plan 2015–2018

Scheduled : January 2019 – February 2022

The SFRM implementation Timetable (: SFRMIT) has been revised to version 2.0 at April 2020. ✓

1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 1.5: Develop forest information tool(s)

Scheduled : January 2019 – January 2022

The demo version of SolGeo-FIMS was migrated to the SI Government server, and SolGeo-FIMS was officially released in July 2020. Following this, online training on Forest Information Tools and FMU-based Forest Management, Zoning based on Forest Functional Classification and Sediment Runoff were conducted in August 2020, online training on Website Management was conducted in September, and online training on Utilization of Forest Survey Data and Participatory Forest Management & Facilitation were conducted in October. In addition, a set of the Project Social Networking Tools were built between October 2020 and January 2021. ✓

1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 2.1: Identify relevant governmental institutions and other stakeholders with which MOFR would collaborate in promoting SFRM and hold discussions for potential collaboration was terminated at December 2019. ✓

1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 2.2: Identify communities, NGOs, and other organizations which conduct activities contributing to, and which have potential to contribute to, SFRM and learn from their experiences.

Scheduled : June 2018 – May 2020

Reflecting the comment by the executives of MOFR on the first version of the "Community Based SFRM Experience and Lesson Learn" for the MOFR was finalized in May 2020 and the Activity 2.2 was terminated. ✓

1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 2.3: Facilitate coordination / collaboration within MOFR and other relevant stakeholders

Scheduled : November 2018 – July 2022

The activity "Facilitate coordination / collaboration among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders" such as the Forest Sector Technical Working Group (FS-TWG) meeting has been suspended from January 2020 due to difficulties even in organizing it online. "Facilitated coordination / collaboration within MOFR" such as the Pilot Activity Technical Support Committee (: TSC) regular meeting on June 24, July 22, September 3 & 24, October 16 & 29, November 12, December 9, 2020 and February 8, 2021 were held by the Project staffs. ✓

1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.1: Select the Pilot Sites in accordance with the Pilot Sites selection criteria was terminated. ✓

1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.2: Conduct community profiling in collaboration with the community people and socio-economic analysis in/around the Pilot Sites

Scheduled : March – September 2019 (⇒ March 2020)

The Project team made final confirmation of the land use plan and formulated Forest Management Plan at both communities on February 2020. And then, finalized the Forest Management Plan on May 2020.

On November 2020, Gender Survey has conducted on both communities. ✓

1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.3: Support and facilitate the Pilot Sites communities to develop Pilot Activities implementation plans

Scheduled : February 2019 - March 2020

The Detailed Activity Plan (second edition) was completed, and concluded Activities 3.3.4 and 3.3.5 with the current Land Use Plan and SFRM Activity Implementation Plan agreed with the community on May 2020 however Activity 3.3.6 was decided to continue during the future activities on the pilot sites. For facilitate formation and enhancement of community organization, Leadership training was conducted at both pilot site communities in October 2020 as a community structure guidance. ✓

1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.4: Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities

Scheduled : April 2020 - December 2021

The Project studied the training to be implemented at both pilot sites between May and August 2020. As the forest management and wood product, trainings on Logging and Sawing Technique were conducted in October and November at both pilot sites. As Agroforestry, trainings on Agroforestry Record Keeping and Effects of Burning for Land Preparation were conducted for MOFR staffs. For the pilot site, training on Logging and Effects of Burning were conducted. As livelihood improve activity, TSC members and both communities agreed to give priority to pig farming and the Pig Farming trainings were conducted at both pilot sites in November and December. For NTFP, five High Value-Added NTFPs were selected, and research on these products was conducted. ✓

2. Training

1) Counterpart Personnel Training of Japan in 2020 “Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resources Management in Solomon Islands”

Result: Cancel the training in 2020

2) JICA Training “Policy Planning Skills for Implementation of REDD+ (for Government Executives)”

Result: Cancel the training in 2020

3) JICA Training “Remote Sensing of Forest Resources”

Result: Cancel the training in 2020

4) Preparation for “Sustainable Forest Management with Community Participation”

Result: Implemented by on-line, impossible to participated

Thank you

7th Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) Meeting

The Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands

Supplementary Explanation of Output 1 & 3

22 April, 2020

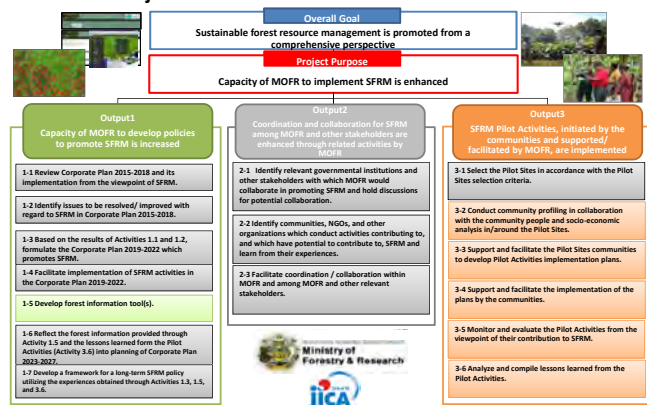
Masamichi HARAGUCHI
Forest Information Management 1

Table of Contents

- Overview of Project/Schedule/Team
- Overview of Progress and Outputs
 - Output1/Activity1.5: Forest Information Tool
 - Online Training
 - Field Survey Tool
 - Publicity: SNS Tool
 - Output3/Activity3.2: SFRM Pilot Activities
 - Participatory Land Use Planning
 - Socio Economic Survey/Analysis
 - Agroforestry
 - Other Livelihood Improvement
 - Logging and Lumbering Training
 - High Value-Added Forest Products Survey
 - Gender Analysis
- Summary and Way-Forward

Overview of Project/Team/Schedule

MOFR-JICA Project Overview



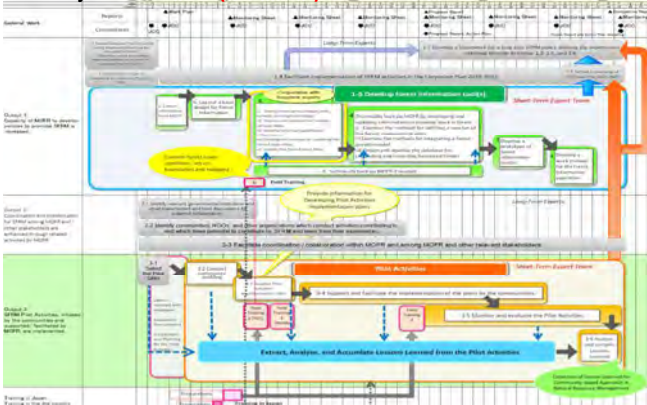
Overview of Project/Team/Schedule

The Project Implementation System (Update)



Overview of Project/Team/Schedule

The Project Work Flow (Indicative)



Overview of Project/Team/Schedule

Overview of Progress and Outputs

- Output1/Activity1.5: Forest / Information Tools
 - Official release of **SolGeo-FIMS** and **Map Creation** for forest management
 - **Online Trainings** on GIS/Remote Sensing for Forest Monitoring
 - System Administrators Training
 - Summarizing **participatory mapping method**
 - Customization of a **field survey app** (ODK)
 - **SNS Tools** (Own Web, YouTube, Facebook, Twitter)
- Output3/Activity3.2: SFRM Pilot Activities
 - Livelihood Improvement Detailed Activity Implementation plans (AF & Other LH Activity) were developed.
 - AF: Site preparation and planting trees and crops were done
 - OL: Selection of activities, pig-farming training and planning
 - GA: Reviewed Education, health, economic, political, and GBV/VAW

Onsite Training on GIS/Remote Sensing for Monitoring (Feb)

(i). To learn techniques to **efficiently monitor** forest conditions using equipment such as GPS confirming locations and collecting data using **GPS and tablets on-site**
 (ii). To understand how to generate boundary, and **mapping of Pilot Sites** in terms of forest information management



W/UP-UP TRAINING
POSSIBLE GIL, GPS AND DRONE UTILIZATION TO FIELD MONITORING

DATA SHARING (GEONODE)

Our Forest Our Future

FINDINGS- WAY FORWARD

- Procurement (tablets, software)
- Access training
- Acquire more equipment (e.g. GPS, PC)
- Establish more centres
- Increase collaboration
- Through budget
- More opportunities for on-site training

WAY FORWARD.... But

Online Training on GIS/Remote Sensing

The **continuous trainings** will contribute to sustainable forest management utilizing forest information tools even under the current travel restrictions, and the following online training will be conducted

- 1st : FMU and Zoning (Aug)
- 2nd : Inventory and GPS transect walk (Oct)
- 3rd : Monitoring and its tools (Mar)

Training materials and training video on online storage

Screen image

Tutorial for self study

Map Creation on SolGeo-FIMS for Forest Management

After several discussions at the **SolGeo-FIMS task force** by online meeting, the following **Map** have been created and organized on **SolGeo-FIMS**

Forest Management Unit

HCV probability maps

Specification Documents

Contour Line

Forest Type Map

System Administrator Training

To acquire the **practical skills** to maintain **Sol-FIMS and MOFR web-site** for sustainable management of information resources

SolGeo-FIMS administrator training (Sep)

Web-site administrator training (Sep)

Draft Deliverables (Docs/Manuals)

Deliverables	Main User
Forest Management Unit Specification and Management Manual	All divisions
High Conservation Value Area Specification and Management Manual	All divisions
SolGeo-FIMS Administration Manual	SolGeo-FIMS Working Group
Web-site Administration Manual	Web-site Working Group



Summarizing participatory mapping method

Participatory mapping method was one of the **keys** to getting the community involved in land use planning.

↓

Made a **summary** of the method based on the participatory mapping activities on pilot sites.

Resource mapping with community people's perception

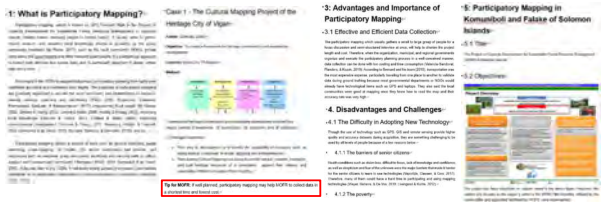
Precise resource mapping with GPS and tablets

Referring the resource maps, Current and future LU maps were drawn on the big writable satellite image.

Table of contents of the summary

1. What is Participatory Mapping?
2. Case Studies
Useful 11 cases are summarized. Small tips for MOFR from the cases are provided.
3. Advantages and Importance of Participatory Mapping
Effective and Efficient Data Collection, Identify the Real Needs of People, Ensure Project Sustainability etc.
4. Disadvantages and Challenges
The Difficulty in Adopting New Technology, The Differences in the Facilitators' Capability etc.
5. Participatory Mapping in Komuniboli and Falake of Solomon Island
This chapter is the guidance for the next participatory mapping based on the pilot activities on Falake and Komuniboli.
6. References

Participatory mapping methods can be contributed not only to the land use planning but also land monitoring with some forest information tools.



Customizing the field survey tools(Open data kit)

Open Data Kit (ODK) is a free, open-source suite of tools that allows data collection using Android mobile devices and data submission to an online server, even without an Internet connection or mobile carrier service at the time of data collection. Streamline the data collection process with ODK Collect by replacing traditional paper forms with electronic forms that allow text, numeric data, GPS, photo, video, barcodes, and audio uploads to an online server.

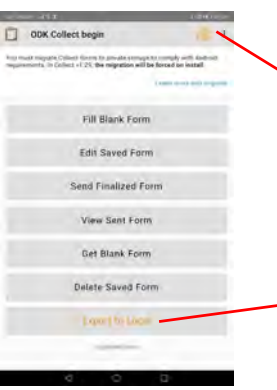
Source: Google Earth Outreach
https://www.google.com/earth/outreach/odk/collect-and-google-drive-integration-to-store-and-manage-your-data/Make-your-form-for-data-collection-submissions/0



The application is useful and cost effective. But it does not have navigation function and easy cable data transfer function to check the result.

Those are necessary for forestry especially for local officer.

Result of customization



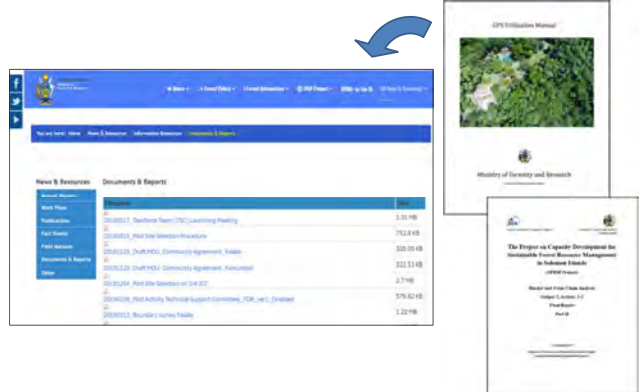
Google map, Google satellite, Open street map can be shown in the navigation map before the survey, you need to download them with internet. And you can make your own map for the navigation by QGIS.

You can download collected data using USB cable and visualize your data by Google earth or QGIS etc. And you can see the tables by excel. Good for offline environment!

SNS Tools (Own Web, YouTube, Facebook, Twitter)



Document management on the MOFR website



Socio Economic Survey/Analysis (1) Wealth ranking

Collected further baseline data/information in socio-economic aspects in order to consolidate the outcomes of Socio-economic Survey

Wealth ranking in Komuniboli

Criteria	Indicators		
	Rich / Wealthy	Fair	Below average (Poor)
1) Machinery/Equipment	Have		None
2) Cash/ Saving	Meet necessary needs in time	Borrow money but repay later	Have debts, always postpone repayment
3) Housing	- Permanent - Large - with water tank	- Semi-permanent	- Bush materials - Small
4) Transport business	Have		None
5) Plantation	> 1 plot	1 plot	None
6) Poultry	Broiler and local variety	Local variety	None
7) Pigs	> 10 locals	< 10 locals	None
8) Education	Literate		Illiterate
9) Schooling of children	Tertiary school	Secondary school	Primary / None
10) Furniture	Mattress		
RESULTS (# OF HHS)	1	11	12

(2) Report preparation

A report was prepared by integration of the outcomes from three surveys/tools:

- Community profiling
- Socio-economic survey
- Wealth ranking



Progress of Agroforestry

Selection of AF Plot

Implementation Plan

- Vision & Objectives
- Species selection & Layout
- Work plan (annual & 10 yrs)
- Inputs (materials & labor)
- Management structure
- Risk management
- Benefit sharing



Implementation

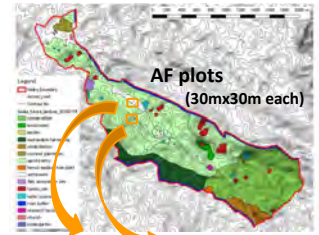
- Site preparation
- Planting trees & crops
- Tending & harvest
- Record keeping

Selection of AF Plots

Falake



Select AF plots based on Future Land Use Plan Map



AF Plot 1 (garden)

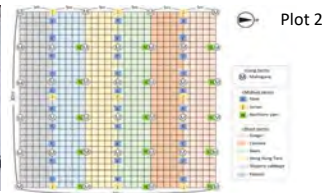
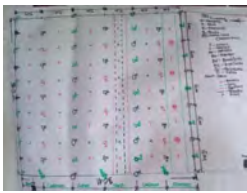


AF Plot 2 (Mahogany plantation)

Implementation Plan

Falake

- <Objectives>
- Try an alternative way to slash-and-burn
 - Produce timber without pressure on natural forest
 - Obtain short, medium, and long-term benefits etc.



Plot 2

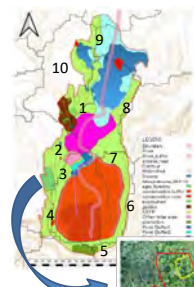
- Tree: mahogany, akwa, rosewood, baula
- Fruit tree: avocado, five corner, rambutan
- Horticultural tree & Crop: sandalwood, gliricidia, vanilla, kava, banana, cacao

- Long-term benefit: mahogany
- Medium-term benefit: kava, yam, jurian
- Short-term benefit: ginger, bean, hongkong taro, slippery cabbage
- Nitrogen fixation: bean, peanut

Komuniboli

<Objectives>

- Generate income
- Improve food security
- Improve knowledge and skills on agroforestry
- Learn and practice effective land use to maximize benefits



AF training plot (50 m x 50 m)

- Tree: Pencil cedar, Mahogany, Teak (6 m by 6 m)
- Fruit tree: Guava, Lolley tree, Tangerine
- Crops: Sweet potato, Pineapple, Pana, Taro, Cucumba, Banana, Maize, Peanut, Beans



Implementation

Plot	Progress of Field Activity	Challenge
 Komuniboli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing 13 valuable timber species were harvested in Nov. 2020 during the site preparation • Trees and crops have been planted from Nov.2020 to Jan. 2021 • Beans were harvested and sold. • Community members made furniture by using the trees harvested and sold by SBD 1,400 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sever damages by African Giant Snail to crops and fruit trees • Harsh weather for some plants • Incomplete record keeping
 Falake Plot 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site preparation and planting trees and crops were conducted in Oct, 2020 • Corn was harvested and sold • Beating up was conducted in Apr. 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many plants died due to site conditions, poor seedlings and poor management • Record keeping is unclear
 Falake Plot 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thinning was conducted in Nov.2020. 	

Other livelihood improvement

(1) Planning (for activity selection)

A series of discussions with communities for planning including:

- Review of past processes
 - > Confirmation of objectives of Pilot Activities and the Land Use Plan
 - > Confirmation of project policies and principles
 - > Market and value chain analysis
- Collection of ideas from the community (brainstorming on activities) (long-list)
- Rapid assessment of potential activities (short-list)
- Pilot Activity Profile (overall planning)
- Prioritisation

Komuniboli	Falake
1. Water supply and sanitation improvement	1. Housing improvement (Housing scheme)
2. Pig farming	2. Road improvement
3. Improvement of Women Saving Group activities	3. Sewing
4. Kava farming	4. Pig farming
5. Fish farming	5. Hydropower development
6. Tourism development	6. Kava farming
7. Butterfly farming	7. First aid post development
	8. Cacao farming
	9. Tourism development
	10. Floral farming
	11. Coconut farming

(2) Selection of pilot activity

Reasons why 'Pig farming' was selected as the first activity:

- Highly prioritised both in Komuniboli (2nd) and Falake (4th)
- Almost all households are expected to join
- Low level of inputs (both from participants and Project)
- Quick cash (profit) (6 - 9 months) (leads to empowerment)
- High technical adaptability (most HHs experienced)
- No worry about market (home consumption, sales)
- Linkage with another component (Agroforestry Sub-com.)
- **Institutional development** (co-ordination with outside orgs., training, interest group organisation, revolving fund, material procurement, follow-ups/ farmer-to-farmer extension, marketing, monitoring and review, etc.)

(3) Implementation (Pig farming)

- Technical training
 - Period: 5 days (Nov – Dec 2020)
 - Trainers: Officers of Livestock Production and Veterinary Services Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock



Lecture on various modules



Practice on feeding techniques



Practice on vaccination



Practice on slaughtering

(3) Implementation (Pig farming) (Jan 2021 –)

- Participant identification
- Interest group (IG) organisation
- Revolving fund establishment
- Identification of materials and cost estimation
- Preparation of agreement on management among stakeholders

(4) Way forward (Pig farming) (May 2021 –)

- Conclusion of agreement on management
- Establishment of monitoring and review system
- Material procurement for pig stall construction
- Pig stall construction (by IG members)
- Piglet procurement and provision
- Day-to-day pig farming (by IG members)
- Regular monitoring (monthly) and review (bi-annual)

(5) Way forward (new activity) (July 2021 –)

- Planning

Logging and Lumbering Technology Training (Oct, Nov)

To improve logging and milling techniques to add value to the timber



Organization strengthening and in preparation for full-scale Pilot Activities

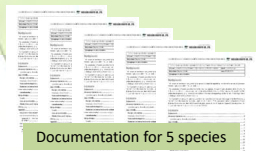
Leadership Training(Oct)

High value-added forest products Survey and Training

High value-added no timber forest products (NTFP) are common in the surrounding countries of the Solomon Islands, but in the Solomon Islands there is few information about species with potential to provide those products and, there are few initiatives for processing and commercialization.



Desktop survey and Training

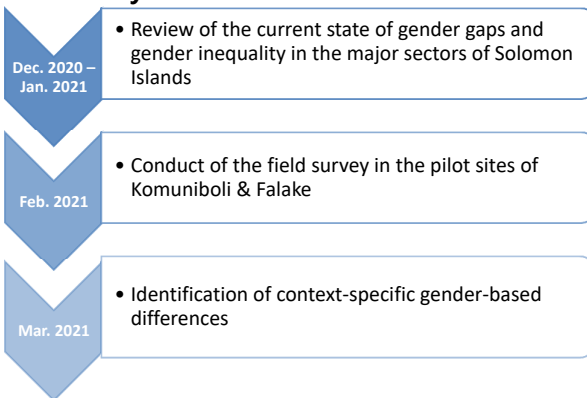


Documentation for 5 species



Field survey in Pilot sites

Gender Analysis: What have been done since Dec. '20



1. Review of Gender Gaps and Gender Inequality

Methodology:

desk review of the existing data and documents

Major sectors Reviewed:

1) education; 2) health; 3) economic activities (agriculture/forestry); 4) political participation; and 5) GBV/VAW

Other Items Reviewed:

- relevant laws & policies
- government structure to promote gender equality and mainstream gender into all line-ministries

2. Conduct of the Field Survey

Survey Site	Schedule	Type & # of Interviews	Participants
Komniboli	Feb. 9 & 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 key informant interviews • 6 focus groups interviews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief and 3 female leaders • 4 to 5 women in a group X3 • 4 to 5 men in a group X3
Falake	Feb. 22 to 24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 key informant interviews • 6 focus groups interviews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elderly man and 3 female leaders • 4 to 5 women in a group X3 • 4 to 5 men in a group X3

3. Identification of Context-specific Gender Differences

Summary of the Survey Items Covered in the Interviews

Survey Item	Details
Socio-economic background	Population, number of households, number of tribes/clans, main source of household income, average household income, average educational level, etc.
Community decision-making structure/s	Types of existing structures, main role of each structure, membership of each structure, etc.
Natural resources	Changes in the availability of natural resources, including forest resources, water, and soil over time
Gender-based differences in:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roles in forestry, agriculture, animal husbandry, housework • Access to/control over natural resources and decision-making power • Access to training opportunities and financial services • Networking with NGOs and other organizations

Gender Analysis: What will be done in April and May 2021

- To analyze if any critical gap between gender needs for promoting women's participation in decision-making and the approach/procedures applied for undertaking pilot activities in the sites
- To analyze an effective approach/procedures to promote women's participation in decision-making and their empowerment within the SFRM-SI
- To write a report on the gender analysis survey, consisting of: 1) the review of gender gaps in the major sectors; 2) key findings from the field survey; and 3) recommendations for an effective approach/procedures

Way-Forward (based on Outputs)

- Output1.5: Forest Information Tool
 - Enhance the contents of SolGeo-FIMS by each division
 - Establish **Data Maintenance System**
 - Upgrade of Server side application (GeoNode)
 - Update and correct **Concession Maps** Attribute and Overlapping
 - Forest Management Unit (FMU), **Volume estimation** and **Regrowth Model, Annual Allowable Cut (AAC)**
 - Establish **Forest Monitoring System** with Forest Information Tools
- Output3: SFRM Pilot Activities
 - AF: Address damage by pest & wild animal
 - AF: Follow up record keeping, Monitoring
 - OL: Support initiation of pig farming by communities
 - OL: Discuss the next activity
 - GA: Analyze critical gaps and effective approaches
 - GA: Report including key findings and recommendations



7th Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) Meeting

Data Collection Survey Related to an Analysis of the Forestry Sector in Solomon Islands

- Progress Report -

22 April, 2020

Masamichi HARAGUCHI
Team-Leader/Forest Resource Management 2



Table of Contents

- Overview of Survey/Team/Schedule
- Identified Issues and Recommendations
 - Forest Information Management
 - Forest Resource Management 1
 - Forest Act & Policy
 - FRM by Public Sector
 - FRM by Private Sector
 - Forest Resource Management 2
 - Commercial Logging and Reforestation
 - Forest Industry and Plantation Forestry
 - Forest Conservation / Community Development
 - Environmental Education
 - Impact of Other Sectors / Climate Actions
- Summary and Way-Forward

22 April 2021



2

Survey Schedule

Year	2020		2021					
Month	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
Reports Meeting	▲Inception Report	▲Work Plan			▲Meeting			▲Final Report
Contents	1. Preparation of Work Plan		2. Survey and Collect of information in Japan Identification of items to be surveyed Identification of lessons learned and challenges			3. Survey in SI Interviews with relevant stakeholders and field survey		3. Sort out the results Sort out survey outcomes, integrate the key findings and make recommendations

22 April 2021



3

Survey Team

Survey/Activity	Personnel	Contents of the survey and main items						
		2020 Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	2021 April	May	June
Forest Resource Management 1	Hiroimi Yamauchi	Survey in Japan			Survey in SI	Survey in Japan		
Forest Resource Management 2	Masamichi Haraguchi	-> FS-TWG						
Socioeconomic Analysis /Community Development	Makoto Fukuyama	1) Basic information about the tribe/clan/community 2) Land ownership, land use and customary land decision-making flow 3) Money economy in the region, production and sales of goods, etc. 4) The status of the residents' efforts for forest conservation activities						
Environmental Education / Public Relations Effect Analysis	Rutsuko Onizuka	1) Policy on environmental education 2) Collection of existing materials on environmental education 3) Cooperation and coordination of related organizations						

22 April 2021



4

Forest Information Management

1. Transparency of concessions
2. Identification of degraded forest
3. Monitoring and Surveillance of logging prohibited areas
4. National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) Action Plan
5. National Forest Inventory (NFI) implementation plan
6. Management of plantation area
7. Logging information and forest resource volume



Challenges in forest policy formulation using forest information

22 April 2021



5

Forest Information Management

1. Transparency of concessions

Challenges and issue

- Concession boundary and felling licensing are **managed by GIS dataset**.
- But the actual **harvestable area** would be **different** from them. (Merchantable Forest)
- And the concession itself looks to have some **overlapped areas and inconsistency**.

Concession boundary map (Western province)



Recommendation

- Open **updated** concession information every year to stakeholders to improve its transparency, and play as deterrence at the same time.
- It is required to **improve of the data quality** firstly, and establish the data maintenance policy in the ministry.

22 April 2021



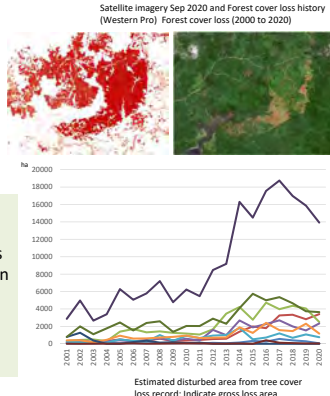
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Forest Information Management

2. Identification of degraded forest

Status and challenge

- The **national level forest degradation** could be confirmed with global dataset. **Logging road** which **spread** like spider web can be confirmed.
- A network of logging roads reached to 12,613km(Global witness),



Recommendation and Perspective

- The establishment of system with Global dataset to **record** these outputs into **FMU(Forest Management Unit)** on **SolGeo-FIMS** shall be necessary,
- The **continuous management** of these key information by MOFR leads to better governance.

22 April 2021

MOFR/JICA



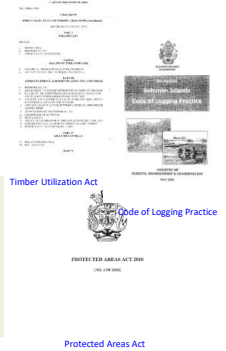
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Forest Information Management

3. Monitoring and Surveillance of logging prohibited areas

Challenge and issue

- FRTUA and the CoLP** are the main regulations for logging operation. They indicate detailed rules to be respected.
- Monitoring** to ensure that compliance with **them** and **Harvesting Plan** is essential. However, it is still unclear that its **compliance and audits** are carried out regularly by logging companies and MOFR.



Recommendation and Perspective

- It is important to **carry out the audit** for FRTUA and the Code **regularly** by local officers.
- During the audit, **simple plot survey** shall necessary as a part of the audit, which can be utilized for inspection of the original harvesting plan, and to **update forest resource volume information**

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8

Forest Information Management

4. National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) Action Plan and Challenges

5. National Forest Inventory (NFI) implementation plan and issues

Challenge and issue

- Major Forest inventory for key information was undertaken in 1992-1995, but **original data** and system is **unavailable**
- Originally these information need to be renewed by **continuous plot survey**. But it hasn't done.



Forest Type Map (The past forest inventory)



Forest Management Unit (MOFR/JICA)

Recommendation and Perspective

- Forest Management Unit (FMU)** has created for monitoring unit by MOFR/JICA project, and a updated **land use map creation is scheduled** by FAO/IFM.
- The **new inventory** becomes a key information to effective national forest monitoring and planning. **NFI sampling method** has been designed by GIZ.

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9

Forest Information Management

6. Management of plantation area

Status and Challenge

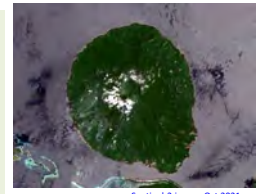
- Some provinces have **large scale** plantation sites by private sector, and considerable **small scale** plantations exist.
- There is not legislation in Solomon Islands to regulate large scale plantation, and these plantation **maps don't exist** in the ministry for registered data.
- The **existing information isn't utilized** systematically to update or create inventory by the ministry,



Source: Vigulu, 2012

Recommendation and Perspective

- MOFR intends to develop a new legislation to address plantation sector.
- The current **intensive pressure to logging** may direct us **plantation**.
- MOFR needs to collect necessary **plantation information** from main actors, and organize plantation inventory, **firstly**



Sentinel-2 image, Oct 2021

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10

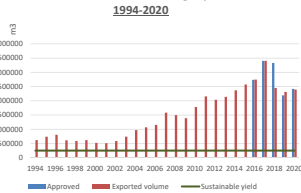
Forest Information Management

7. Logging information and forest resource volume

Challenge and issue

- The sustainable log yield is estimated at **250,000m³/yr**, and approved volume reached about **14 times** more than sustainable yield in **2017**. But the data **doesn't show actual timber volumes** to be harvested
- It seems to be **difficult** to grant a adequate **timber supply quota** based on the existing information.

Solomon Islands Total Annual Log Export Volume



Recommendation and Perspective

- Ask the **logging company** submit "Harvesting **record** to grasp forest resource
- Ongoing MOFR/JICA project is supposed to create or **renew forest resource volume information** at FMU. And the **sustainable yield** should be **revised** by MOFR

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11

Forest Resource Management 1

■ Scope & Points of Study

- Forest Act & Policy
 - Directions of FRM and highlighted areas indicated in newly developed policies
- Forest Resource Management by Public Sector
 - MOFR's support for communities in FRM
 - Current & potential roles of local governments in FRM
- Forest Resource Management by Private Sector (except logging companies)
 - Current practices and challenges of FRM by communities
 - Support by NGOs and other private sector for communities in FRM

■ Methodology

- Literature review & Web search
- Data & Information collection from MoFR
- Interview with organizations/individuals concerned including MoFR, VATA, Honiara City Council, Live & Learn, villagers in Guadalcanal Prv & Malaita Prv
- Data and information analysis

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12

Forest Resource Management 1 Forest Law & Policy (1)

Findings & Challenges

- Forest Resource and Timber Utilization Act 1969 provides a legal foundation on forest management. The act and relevant regulations focus on timber utilization. The regulations have been developed for proper logging operations, but the enforcement is weak due to constraints of human resources and finance, as well as insufficient accountability and transparency.
- National Forestry Policy 2020 covers not only a forest resource management aspect but ecosystem management one.
- Sustainable Logging Policy 2018 stresses the necessity of improvement of custom, immigration, and banking and exchange control measures in terms of timber export, as well as forestry regulatory measures.
- Concrete guidelines are needed to move forward since the policies indicate conceptual directions without any priority.
- Forest data collection skills of MoFR has been being developed by SFRM. However, it has not fully used for policy making or planning yet.

22 April 2021



13

Forest Resource Management 1 Forest Law & Policy (2)

Recommendation

- Determine the priority of goals and/or recommendations indicated in National Forest Policy 2020, Sustainable Logging Policy 2018 among others and draw up concrete guidelines to take actions taking feasibility into consideration.
- Strengthen capacity of MoFR and other ministries in enforcement of current regulations to ensure compliance by logging companies.
- Move forward to the next step to strengthen capacity of MoFR in policy making and planning by using and analyzing forestry data prepared.

22 April 2021



14

Forest Resource Management 1 Forest Resource Management by Public Sector

Findings & Challenges

- Main roles of MOFR are to conduct law enforcement to ensure compliance of logging companies and support communities in planting trees as well as processing and marketing as 86 % of the land in SI is customary land, most forest operations are conducted by private sector including communities.
- MoFR has provided technical training, tools, and seeds/seedlings to communities. But, they have not been sufficient due to financial and technical constraints.
- The results of experiments conducted by MoFR in collaboration with partners are not fully shared with stakeholders and reflected in field practices.
- Provincial governments play roles such as issuing a business license and holding Timber Right Hearing. MECDM also plays roles for FRM by requiring logging companies to conduct environmental impact assessment and issuing Development Consent.

Recommendation

- Enhance capacity of MoFR and other relevant organizations for law enforcement in logging and timber exporting.
- Enhance capacity of MoFR for supporting communities in terms of facilitation skill, implementation of tending, extension of experiments' results, etc.

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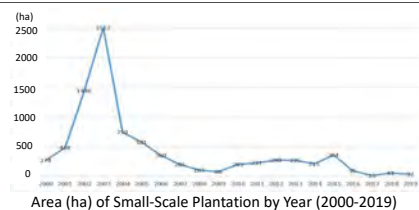


15

Forest Resource Management 1 Forest Resource Management by Private Sector (1)

Findings & Challenges

- The area of small-scale plantation established per year is only 178 ha on average and its accumulation is 8,579 ha in the last two decades from 2000 to 2019.
- Major tree species planted are teak, mahogany, and eucalyptus. Those plantations have been hardly maintained and marketing of those species has been challenging.
- Communities plant trees not only for producing timber for commercial purposes but also rehabilitating forest land for future generation.



22 April 2021



16

Forest Resource Management 1 Forest Resource Management by Private Sector (1)

Findings & Challenges (cont')

- VATA supports communities in exporting their timber. About 57 containers were exported in 2019. Among 300 members, more than 250 are inactive due to lack of access to sawing machine/chainsaw.
- Furniture making may have potential as an option of valued added products to maximize economic benefit for communities.
- Some NGOs and donor agencies have supported communities to promote tree planting and obtain FSC. In 2020, a carbon financed community forest project was launched aiming to conserve forest and bring economic benefits to communities.

Recommendation

- Draw up a concrete roadmap with feasible measures and time frame to reduce the volume of annual timber harvest.
- Enhance support for communities in processing and marketing, including furniture making.
- Study potential and feasibility of carbon financed community forest projects.

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17

Forest Resource Management 2-1: Commercial Logging & Reforestation

Summary of the logging license process and main documents

Provinces	No. of (VALID) logging licenses in a year of expiry						No. of companies with valid felling licence	
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Foreign	Local
Central	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
Choiseul	46	37	29	16	6	1	1	2
Gosolobatal	31	19	13	7	2	0	16	20
Isabel	41	29	19	12	4	0	7	22
Makira	26	18	13	9	2	0	15	13
Malaita	56	44	27	15	6	0	2	18
Island Bofoma	4	1	0	0	0	0	4	49
Temotu	5	2	1	1	1	0	1	2
Western	60	43	25	11	5	0	1	3
Total valid licenses	272	195	128	72	27	1	64	156

How the information is recorded and managed?

Opportunities for Improvement

The data storage and management is not integrated. There is a lack of information exchange, as consequence, the licence information is fragmented throughout the different sections and becomes inconsistent and outdated.

What is the predicted volume?

The annual quota (in m³) states at the licence is not calculated from reliable data, generally based on inflated and unsustainable yield estimations.

The logging companies do not provide forest inventory data and neither results tables that demonstrate predicted timber yields.

Who are they?

FA does not disclose any information online, phone number does not exist, nor was their office encountered at the indicated location.

ACTIVE felling licence (2021)

While at the present time 272 felling licences are valid, only 138 of them are currently active. (means that 138 licensees had successfully submitted Annual Harvest Plans to the MOFR in Nov 2020, thus keeping the felling licences active).

Current area under valid felling licenses totals approximately **941,937,00 ha** or **1/3 of SI land area**.

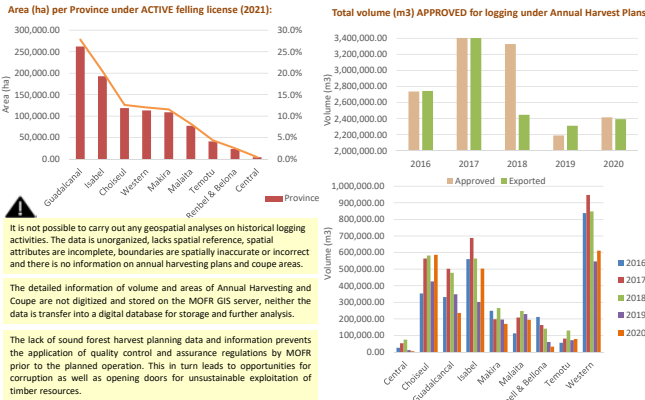
The licensed area cannot be used as a basis for forest resources analyses because they do not correspond with the actual impacted area under harvesting. It includes significant areas that may never be harvested (eg. protected areas above 400 m elevation, gardens, villages, community conservation areas, non-forest or unproductive areas, and tombu sites). The data not accurately follow customary land boundaries of the tribes that granted their timber rights. Boundaries between licensed areas often overlap and are not accurately mapped in the field.

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18

Forest Resource Management 2-1: Commercial Logging & Reforestation



Forest Resource Management 2-1: Commercial Logging & Reforestation

Monitoring of Logging Operations and Logged-over Areas

! Absence of monitoring activities in 2020 and the non-existence of monitoring records or data. Moreover, when monitoring occurs, the collected field information is not transferred to a digital database.

The monitoring activities are not being carried out properly or at all due mainly to financial/logistical issues that include: Lack of funds, limited staff, poor infrastructure in the provincial offices and lack of transport (boat and car).

Reforestation of Logged-over Areas

! The reforestation regulations are currently mostly ignored by all involved, which are: MOFR, companies and landowners. This neglect delays the process of forest recovery from logging activities and further aggravates the process of forest resources depletion.

The MOFR Operations Section and Reforestation Section are not monitoring the reforestation activities and no actions for their enforcement are being carried out.

Royalties

! The responsibilities for overseeing the royalty payments are unclear.

Form 4 formulates that the Company shall issue a detailed monthly statement to the landowner representatives showing production and sales figures, area of origin, species, grades, volumes, and FOB prices with a copy to the Commissioner of Forests. The statement shall include details of royalty calculations and payments made during the month.

However, no section of the MOFR monitors, records and analyses these statements.

Forest Resource Management 2-1: Commercial Logging & Reforestation

Forest Plantation

	Total area (ha)	Area of production forest (ha)	Natural Forest-Conservation purposes (ha)
KFPL	39,346.50	14,555.10	24,791.40
Eagon	25,015.00	13,192.00	11,823.00
Total	64,361.50	27,747.10	36,614.40

	Annual allowable cut (m ³ /a)	Actual Annual Cut (m ³ /a)
✓	Short term: 90-100,000m ³	✓ Annual production in 2019: 60,631 m ³
✓	Medium term: 120,000 m ³	✓ Annual production in 2020: 36,450 m ³
✓	Long term: 200,000 m ³	✓ Annual production predicted for 2021: 120,000m ³

	Annual allowable cut (cu.m.yr)	Actual Annual Cut (cu.m.yr)
✓	2013: 120,000m ³	✓ In 2013: 33,687.52m ³
✓	2021: information not available	✓ Annual production in 2020: information not available
✓	2021: information not available	✓ Annual production predicted for 2021: information not available

! Despite the forest plantation has been considered an important strategy for the sustainable of the forest sector the companies need to deal with many barriers, eg: the to access new areas to expand the plantation and to maintain the actual land base.

The lack of regulation for the plantation sector precludes the dynamic of the business management.

The high costs to operate in remoted areas and to meet the tax also have been discouraging the scale up of forest plantations business.

Forest Resource Management 2-1: Commercial Logging & Reforestation

Opportunities for Improvement 1

1. Development of a digital forest information system (FIS) to allow for the integrated and systematic storage of licencing information, spatial data, harvesting/coupe plans, monitoring information and log exports. This will allow the MOFR to have permanent and easy access to and control over all crucial data and information regarding forest operations in the country.
2. Development of a FIS link between MOFR, Provincial Governments and MEDCM to ingrate currently fragmented Sections of the licencing process and improve data and information sharing.
3. Development of community forest governance platform (for instance at provincial level) to facilitate the community's access to logging information and strengthen the transparency of timber rights decisions and benefit sharing.
4. Review the issuance of the Timber Rights Approval Certificate to include information about previous logging activities to inhibit the early re-entry.
5. Review the felling licence process to issue the certificate only after the approval of the Annual Harvesting plan and Environment Impact Statement.
6. Update the felling licence forms to include ground-based forest inventory analyses and spatial data (boundaries, buffer zones, road network, log ponds etc.) in digital format.

Forest Resource Management 2-1: Commercial Logging & Reforestation

Opportunities for Improvement 2

7. Establish a methodology to determine a sustainable annual allowable cut per felling licence to restrict over-harvesting.
8. Establish a geospatial database that contains complete and accurate data regarding current and historical logging licenses.
9. Include in the MOFR webpage the Solomon Forest Association contact information and the list of members.
10. Develop a forest monitoring system based on remote sensing technology capable of near-real time monitoring of logging operations.
11. Establish a financial system (linked to the licence or an independent fund) to be used to carry out the monitoring of logging activities.
12. Strengthen the MOFR offices at provincial level by expanding their roles to cover a range of services and demands by the MOFR.
13. Develop a monitoring and enforcement task force to verify the implementation of post-logging reforestation activities. The implementation of the reforestation activities could be made a requirement to allow the companies to obtain the export permit.
14. Promote the development of carbon financed forest conservation and restoration projects on customary and alienated land.
15. Analyse the feasibility to expand forest plantations and build partnerships to connect plantation owners to the forest industries.

Forest Resource Management 2-2: Forest Industry

A. Plantation Forestry Overview

- Large scale forest plantations:
 - ☐ Kolombangara Forest Products Limited (KFPL)
 - o Estate covers 39,000ha of 18,000 suitable for forest plantation
 - o 14,000 ha of available land have been planted
 - o Employs 200 direct employees & 1,200 contractors
 - ☐ Eagon Pacific Plantation Limited (EPPL)
 - o Estate covers 25,000ha of 20,000 suitable for forest plantation
 - o 12,000 ha of available land have been planted
 - o Employs 500 direct employees & 400 contractors
- Smallholder (Community Outgrowers) forest plantations.
 - ☐ Government driven initiative in 2000
 - ☐ Approx. 9,000ha planting of various species, mainly teak, mahogany and eucalyptus

Species	Area (ha)	Proportion
Tectona grandis	6,030	67%
Saccharum spontaneum	1,080	12%
Eucalyptus deglupta	990	11%
Gmelina arborea	810	9%
Other	90	1%
	9,000	100%

Forest Resource Management 2-2: Plantation Forestry

B. Downstream Processing & Value Addition Overview

- **Timber Milling:**
 - ❑ Community Sawmilling
 - A number of community small scale milling exist
 - Milling is mainly on restricted species, e.g. Vitex, Rosewood, Instia (Kwila)
 - ❑ Sawn Timber Export
 - A number of Exporters exist – some form into associations, e.g. VATA and SITPEA
 - Purchase timbers from rural people
 - Buy logs from logging companies / landholding groups (note: under law 8% of volume of logs extracted must be processed (milled).
- **Furniture Making:**
 - ❑ A number of furniture making private companies exist (including GoodWood, Top Timbers, Hataga and HT Investment)
 - ❑ Most furniture makers sale locally
- **Veneer Production:**
 - ❑ Only two companies produce veneer (Eagon and Bulakan)
 - ❑ Eagon produce about 2,300m³ per 24 hours.

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25

Forest Resource Management 2-2: Plantation Forestry

Challenges / Issues / Recommendations

- **Large scale forest plantation:**
 - ❑ **Main Challenges / Issues**
 - SIG support, especially during COVID-19, e.g. tax exemption, payment of equity (in the case of KFPL).
 - High labour turnover, especially with the contractors
 - ❑ **Key recommendations**
 - SIG consider putting together an incentive package for KFPL / EPPL
 - SIG support for KFPL to invest into downstream processing
 - KFPL / EPPL consider improving Terms & Conditions of their contractors
 - SIG support trainings for KFPL / EPPL for management and technical staff
- **Smallholder (Community Outgrowers) forest plantations**
 - ❑ **Main Challenges / Issues**
 - Market for plantation logs / timbers
 - Infrastructures, e.g. access roads, logs transportation (barge)
 - Lack of SIG support during COVID-19
 - Inadequate / lack of planting materials (seeds / seedlings)
 - ❑ **Key recommendations**
 - SIG consider putting together a value chain driven financial / technical support package
 - Strengthen Forest Survey at Munda, especially on seed production and on-going species evaluation for superior trees to support plantation forestry

22 April 2021

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26

Forest Resource Management 2-2: Plantation Forestry

Challenges / Issues / Recommendations

- **Timber Milling**
 - ❑ **Main Challenges / Issues**
 - Inconsistency of supply of logs / timbers
 - Infrastructures, e.g. access roads, logs transportation (barge)
 - Negative impact of COVID-19 on workforce and market
 - ❑ **Key recommendations**
 - SIG consider putting together a value chain driven financial / technical support package
 - Strengthen monitoring of 8% milling of logs from commercial logging
 - Empower and support landowners to mill logs from the 8% quota
 - Strengthen link between landowners and timber exporters
- **Furniture Making**
 - ❑ **Main Challenges / Issues**
 - Inconsistency of supply
 - Market – domestic market is
 - ❑ **Key recommendations**
 - SIG consider putting together a value chain driven financial / technical support package
- **Veneer Production**
 - ❑ **Main Challenges / Issues**
 - SIG support on-going support is lacking
 - Negative impact of COVID-19 on workforce and market
 - ❑ **Key recommendations**
 - SIG consider putting together an on-going support for companies undertaking downstream processing & value addition

22 April 2021

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27

Forest Conservation and Community Development

■ Scope of Survey

1. Review of policies related to forest conservation
2. Status of forest conservation by communities and forest conservation with activities for community development
3. Status of donors' efforts regarding the above

■ Methodology

1. Literature collection and review
2. Interviews with relevant governmental staff of MoFR and Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM)
3. Interviews with organizations that support forest conservation by communities
4. Visit and interviews with communities that engage in forest conservation
5. Data and information analysis

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28

Forest Conservation and Community Development

1) Review of Policies related to Forest Conservation

Findings/ Challenges/ Issues

- Forest conservation related detailed plans are not well addressed in the Corporate Plan 2020-2022 despite the fact that 'Forest conservation' is listed as the first strategy of the Forest Policy;
- No legal basis for forest conservation in privately-owned forests, making MoFR lacks budget, division and staff that deal with forest conservation;
- There is no clear demarcation of work and responsibilities between MoFR and MECDM.

Recommendations

- Redefinition of forest conservation in integrated approach with forest utilization, forest management, and livelihood improvement;
- Review the policies, plans and relevant division's roles and responsibilities regarding forest conservation and consider developing an act that affirms forest conservation by communities;
- Allocate proper budget and staff to the responsible division(s);
- Enhance communication and share work and responsibilities between MoFR and MECDM.

22 April 2021

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29

Forest Conservation and Community Development

2) Status of Forest Conservation by Communities and Forest Conservation with Activities for Community Development

Findings/ Challenges/ Issues

- There has been limited support to communities in forest conservation as well as community development by MoFR and other governmental offices;
- Many communities face depopulation (particularly youth) and this brings dilemma to the communities; e.g. lack of manpower, decline in forest conservation initiatives, lack of income generating opportunities, depopulation.

Recommendations

- Enhance capacity of MoFR for supporting communities in terms of institutional development, implementation of forest conservation and community development;
- Enhance capacity of communities in strengthening various aspects including leadership structure with providing relevant training;
- Provide communities with necessary support in implementing actual activities; e.g. equipment and materials.

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30

Forest Conservation and Community Development

3) Status of Donor's Efforts

Findings/ Challenges/ Issues

- Some donor agencies such as international NGOs support communities in forest conservation but their linkage with MoFR is rather weak, making MoFR difficult to follow up the communities and activities, particularly when those projects are terminated.

Recommendations

- Further improve a system of MoFR in collecting information of all the institutions that engage in forestry sector, particularly in forest conservation and community development;
- Encourage all the institutions to participate in the existing platform (TWG, etc.) in order to provide the stakeholders with opportunities to share information and seek collaboration in forest conservation and community development.

Environmental Education

Overview

Identify lessons learned and issues related to environmental education in Solomon Islands from the viewpoint of policy, coordination and cooperation system of related institutions, etc.

Methodology

Visit and Survey these organizations conducting Environmental Education to interview and collect materials

Status of Environmental Education

Natural Resources

1. MOFR (Botanical Garden)

- Promote conservation and host information of Solomon Islands biodiversity in terms of herbarium specimens.
- Provide materials and information on plants to promote conservation for MECDM.
- Under the LEAF project; Built a training center to teach teachers and students around Honiara on the environment.
- Under SPREP project; Planning a new landscape master plan.
- JICA volunteer; Conducted environmental education at the school.



Natural Resources

2. Reforestation initiative (Solomon Airline, GPPOL)

- Solomon Airline discussion on reforestation initiative with GPPOL (still in its initial stage).

3. Certificate in Forest Plantation Programme (SINU, KFPL)

- Previously, the Programme was offered at Poitete (inside KFPL compound) campus.
- The programme was moved back to Honiara (Kukum campus) due to the Ethnic Tension.

General

1. MECDM

- Under the Environmental Conservation Division: Directly deal with Environmental Education activities from doing awareness and disseminating small grants for the conservation purposes.

2. SINU

- Under the Department of Environment, they are offering two programs: Certificate of Environmental Studies and Diploma of environmental studies.
- FAO IMF project (ongoing) : Focus on development of the Bachelor programme both for Forestry and Environment which is yet to complete.

3. LEAF (JICA) Project (Honiara City Council, SINU, Botanical Garden)

- Established the land fill learning Centre(distributed to HCC), the Compost Learning Centre(distributed to SINU),and the Environment Learning Centre (distributed to Botanical garden) by the project.

Waste

1. J-Prism Project (Honiara City Council, SPREP/JICA)

- Conducted a collaboratively between HCC and MECDM.
- Two phase has its own outputs such as Promotion of 3R's for waste management.

2. GO GREEN Day initiative (GPPOL)

- Once a month employees get to segregate their wastes.

3. HCC school

- Education Authority involved the HCC school as a pilot sites for the UNDP waste management Project.
- Inform students on the Plastic wastes by implementing the 3R's.

Challenges and Issues

- There exit several environmental education activities, but it seems to focus on waste problem rather than conservation of natural resources.
- In case of Botanical Garden, legislation is one of the important challenges. Currently the relevant policies are either non-existent or still drafting.
- Lack of human resources who can implement environmental education
- Information is less accessible due to the environment of the islands (remote location)
- Limited Budget for promotion and publicity, and more.

Environmental Education

Recommendations

Cooperation between MOFR and SINU

- SINU commented 'Any partnership that will boost the schools capacity is more that welcome'.
- Botanical Garden wish the policy to address environmental education.
- The MOFR/JICA project has the potential to collaborate with SINU for human resource development, etc.
- It could be a option that Rakuno Gakuen University, a member of the SFRM project for would collaborate with them, even if it is remote challenges by online.

MOFR/SINU/HCC school/Private Sector

- MOFR could utilize the reforestation activities which private sector consider and plan as a place where students or citizen participate in.
- The collaboration plan between Solomon airline/GPPOL would be a good opportunity for the environmental activities. MOFR can assist them.
- SINU is planning to conduct the Certificate Program in Poitete(inside KFPL compound), where it used to be in the past, but the lack of infrastructure for the campus is a problem.

Impact of Other Sectors and Climate Actions on the Forestry Sector

Survey Plan

1. Impact of Other Sectors

- Impact on Forest Resources
- Recommended Policies in other industries (Centralized management of land uses)
- Recommended Policies in other industries (Environmentally sounds practice in each sector)

2. Impact of Climate Actions

- Expected Impact on Forest Resources
- Recommended Policies in the Forestry Sector

1. Impact of Other Sectors: Impact on Forest Resources

Impact on Forestry	Evaluation
General causes of pressure on natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fast pop growth (2.7% per year) and GDP growth (3.7% per year) Low "ease of doing business" index (163th / 190 countries) Main GDP contributors: Agriculture, Energy, Mining, Fisheries... Bad practices due to informal, smallholding and low institutional support
Forest cover loss / climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -0.4%/year; DEF: 10% / DEG 90% (inc. logging) 15MtCO₂e/year in 2017
National and world biodiversity erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5% of depletion in timber sp (presumed similar rate for other species) Montane, lowland & coastal forests richest ecosystems first impacted
Impoverishment of forest services	Forest cover loss is accompanied with a loss of provisioning, regulating and cultural services of forests, affecting rural development and national economy
Economic assets and incomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deforestation = 30 MUSD/year (inc. logging); Threat on coastal ecosystems: 120 000 USD/km²/year (inc. corals) Timber vol. and area depletion: 6.2 Mm³ -> 4.6Mm³ (2010-11)
Reduced access to good quality water and forest products to pop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food and livelihood (85% of the population use forest products) House material (90% of the population use wood) logging royalties (85% of the population earn royalties)
Positive impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timber coming from forest clearing for agriculture Business environment improved from road and infrastructure development

22 April 2021



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37

1. Impact of Other Sectors: Recommended Policies in Other Industries

- Centralized management of land uses -

Sectors	Challenges in policy implementation	Recommended policies
Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding of DD drivers Global vision and directions for limiting impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study of DD drivers: consultations, socio-economic survey National REDD+ Strategy to propose common strategy
Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LUP long and multi-sector Land administration capacities Technical capacities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Land Use Planning development Strengthen Min. of Lands to take lead Ad Hoc TWG with key stakeholders Capacity building on Database, GIS, design management Experiment LUP as suggested in Ridge-to-Reef approach
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulations common to all land sectors Guidelines old or not found Utilization of guidelines by PS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional support to Global Environmental Commitment: Review GEC standards based on current issues Training MoE on GIS and field analysis
Economy	Estimation of global gain/loss ratio and utilization in each sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop studies on the opportunity costs through: High level consultations on government sector priorities Gather economic info from land sectors Make projection models to use data

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38

1. Impact of Other Sectors: Recommended Policies in Other Industries

Environmentally sound practices in each sector

Sectors	Challenges in policy implementation	Recommended policies
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilization of EIA guidelines Adoption of agroforestry Capacities of local authorities and communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen institutional capacities and partnerships for certification (RSPO, commodity labels...) Promote agroforestry systems in smallholding and large-scale plantations (using cacao, coffee, coco) Train extensionists within Agri and Forestry authorities
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fuelwood 1st source of fuel Knowledge of fuelwood impact Adoption of woodlots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote alt. energies: solar, hydro (JICA FS 2010) Develop fuelwood plantations through socio-economic survey and technical capacity development of authorities to support communities
Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid increase affecting mangroves Few concertation with Forestry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning at province level with local authority supports Collaboration with REDD+ Training for impact monitoring & forest regeneration
Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk on environment and forests Guidelines and control system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen review of operation plans EIA guidelines; Training on practices (auth & companies)
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecotourism absent of policies Capacities in terms of SNRM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation with Forestry and Environment Support planning in forestland and Protected areas
Aviation	No GHG target neither Offset plans	Promote aviation offset reforestation programs

22 April 2021



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39

2. Impact of Climate Actions: Expected Impact on Forest 1/2

MOFR programs aligned with climate	Expected impact on forest resources
P1: review forestry Act & develop national policy	CC mitigation by reducing forest degradation from logging through smart utilization of forest resources including timber and agroforestry outside of forest
P2: downstream processing program	CC mitigation by 1. adding value to forest products 2. promoting certification (FSC)
P3: forest rehabilitation programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CC Adaptation: Ecosystem-Based Adaptation, watershed management (ESRAM) Ecosystem services: horticulture, eco-tourism cultural preservation, biodiversity CC Mitigation through af/reforestation and assisted natural regeneration CC mitigation by increasing carbon stocks, and reducing forest degradation NC2 (2017): "by 2018 most of the merchantable forests would have been logged and there now needs to be urgent and accelerated actions by the government to establish plantations and rehabilitate natural forest area"
P4: develop forestry plantations	
P7: develop forest database and monitoring	CC Mitigation and Adaptation through increase the knowledge on forest information and monitoring with FRL useful for developing RBP

22 April 2021



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40

2. Impact of Climate Actions: Expected Impact on Forest 2/2

MOFR programs aligned with climate	Expected impact on forest resources
P8: carbon storage and valuation through REDD+	CC mitigation through the <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of monitoring capacities (NFMS, NFI, FRL) Pilot activities Pilot payments such as PES, RBP supported by EIA for palm and logging projects
P9: promote NTFP Survey, production and commercial schemes	CC mitigation by reducing forest degradation through improvement of timber extraction and value chain, thanks to supports to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legality verification (ex.: sell to New Zealand) Timber quality through improved processing efficiency Industry diversification from NTFPs
P10: protect natural forest areas	CC adaptation through the preservation of forest services including biodiversity, watershed protection, soil, etc.
P11: small-scale logging	CC mitigation by switching logging systems from intensive export to extensive domestic market targets

22 April 2021



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41

2. Impact of Climate Actions: Recommended Policies in the Forestry Sector 1/2

Challenges	Recommended policies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consistency in national planning (many islands) Coordination between forest-relevant sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Forest Plan by supporting the set up of a suitable AAC level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support estimation of harvested and regenerated volumes Record government willingness and production potential from log companies Provincial Forest Plans (PFP) update or design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review PFP design system, lead consultations, select pilot province(s) Capacity building of Remote Sensing and GIS analyses (prod./protection areas)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on plantation not enough to provide reliable data to FRL Alleviate pressure on natural forests Few areas available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plantation monitoring/planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training to MOFR on RS/GIS to estimate existing national plantation areas Training to MOFR & companies on drone application to delimit project boundaries Plantation multi-purpose <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support new plantation development and adjust coupes (production obj.) Train local authorities and companies to monitoring carbon (climate obj.) Socio-economic survey to set out grower schemes (social obj.) Analyze opportunity costs comparing Carbon/Timber revenues (economic obj.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of forest services difficult Utilization for Adaptation still low 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest service monitoring capacities for soils, hydrological cycles, etc. Institutional support to develop collaboration with technical and financial partners Project development through FS on EbA/DRR (Mangrove and watersheds priority)

22 April 2021



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42

2. Impact of Climate Actions: Recommended Policies in the Forestry Sector 2/2

Challenges	Recommended policies
Remaining efforts on commercial and legal means to control logging practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop standards attesting legality and traceability through additional lessons from EU/FAO regulations (TLS, FLEGT) to input Asia-Pacific markets • Promote good practices such as Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) through support monitoring of logging impact and training of operators on good practices
Estimation of opportunity costs associated with switching from commercial logging to more sustainable options	<p>Develop large opportunity cost study:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revenues from timber sold on international market (taxes, incomes, etc.) 2. Revenues from timber sold on local markets 3. Revenues from environmental services (ex.: PES framework) 4. Revenues from carbon (ex.: VCS or REDD+ frameworks) 5. Improvement in environmental conditions and economic equivalent
Lacking integrated approach for holistic and coordinated consideration of issues	<p>Design of an integrated programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SI is a priority target (SIDS, LDC, Importance of both Adaptation and Mitigation) - Steps: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop NRS and RFIP from MOFR (optional but recommended) 2. Lead consultations 3. Identify priority areas and activities according to population/economy 4. Identify support organizations such as UNDP, JICA, etc. 5. Inform GCF board of SI intention through project document

Summary and Way-Forward

- **Overall Survey**
 - Organize / integrate key findings and recommendations and analyze interrelationships throughout the survey and across areas (including consultation at FS-TWG)
- **Forest Information Management**
 - Analyze the collected information and find out the correlation of them
 - Finalize the recommendation from the analyzed information
- **Forest Resource Management**
 - Integrate the key findings of each area and analyze interrelationship of them.
 - Prioritise recommendations taking feasibility and timeframe into consideration
 - Commercial logging & reforestation: coordinate and validate the results with other surveys
 - Forest Industry: Complete the survey in Malaita and finalizing the report
- **Forest Conservation / Community Development**
 - Complete interviews with relevant organizations and communities
 - Sort out survey outcomes, integrate the key findings and make recommendations
- **Environmental Education**
 - Complete a survey of other organizations and finalizing the report.
 - Recommend cooperative organizations and methods for MOFR to implement environmental education.
- **Other Sectors / Climate Actions**
 - Analyze and update the summary of projects in forestry sector before TWG (esp. US support: SCALE & MCC)
 - Get feedback for the draft summary (esp. recommendations) and finalize report (after FS-TWG on 7 May)





8th Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) Meeting

JICA Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resources Management
in Solomon Islands

Date: AM9:30~ (Solomon Islands Time) 24th August (Fri), 2021
Venue: Conference room, Heritage Park Hotel, Honiara (Online: Zoom below adder.)
<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/86885053141?pwd=RXR2L20rbnQ3UG1aZ2dWVTdyYVBMZz09>
Moderator: Mr. Reeves Moveni, the Project Manager (Commissioner of MoFR)

Agenda:

<Joint Coordinating Committee>

9:00 – 9:30	Registration
9:30 – 9:35	Opening Prayer
9:35 – 9:45	Opening Remark by Chairperson (Dr. Vaeno Vigulu)
9:45 – 9:55	Introduction of JCC Members
9:55 – 10:15	Overall Progress of the Project (Mr. Reeves Moveni)
10:15 – 10:20	Question & Answer
10:20 – 10:40	Break & Group Photo
10:40 – 11:05	Project Design Matrix, Plan of Operation & Annual work plan 2020-2021 (Mr. Tatsuji Nishikawa)
11:05 – 11:15	Question & Answer
11:15 – 11:30	Providing Supplemental Information from Short-Term Expert Team (Mr. Masamichi Haraguchi)
11:30 – 11:45	Team of Data Collection Survey Related to an Analysis of the Forestry Sector in Solomon Islands (Mr. Masamichi Haraguchi)
11:45 – 11:55	JCC Resolution for Consideration / Approval and Closing Remark by Co-Chairperson (Mr. Motoyuki Uegaki)
11:55 – 12:00	Closing Prayer
12:00 –	Lunch

Annual Working Plan 2021-2022

8th JCC

September 2021

Table of Content

1. Activities of Annual Working Plan (AWP)
2. Training of AWP

Annual Working Plan 2021-2022									
The Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands									
Activity	Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Object 1: Capacity of MOFR to develop policies to promote SFRM is increased.									
1.4 Facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.									
1.4.1 Facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.									
1.4.2 Monitoring and analyzing on the implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.									
1.4.3 Facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.									
1.4.4 Make report of facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.									
1.5 Develop forest information tool(s).									
1.5.1 Develop / update forest carbon stock.									
1.5.2 Technical backup and work support of MOFR which will be conducted on how to arrange and update the forest information.									
1.5.3 Create an operation manual of the forest information tool.									
1.5.4 Technical training for the operation and management of forest information.									
1.5.5 Technical assistance for utilization of forest information.									
1.6 Reflect the forest information provided through Activity 1.5 and the lessons learned from the Pilot Activities (Activity 3.6) into planning of Corporate Plan 2023-2027.									
1.6.1 Summarize the knowledge of result from Activity 1.5 and Activity 3.6.									
1.6.2 Drafting the Corporate Plan 2023-2027.									
1.7 Develop a framework for a long-term SFRM policy reflecting the experiences obtained through Activities 1.3, 1.4, and 1.5.									

1. Activities of AWP

1) Activity 1.4 Facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.

Duration: April 2021 – February 2022

Detailed activities

1.4.2 Monitoring and analyzing on the implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.

Duration: December 2021

1.4.3 Facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.

Duration: - November 2021

1.4.4 Make report of facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.

Duration: January - February 2022

1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

2) Activity 1.5 Develop forest information tool(s).

Duration: October 2021 – April 2022

Detailed activities

1.5.5 Develop / update forest carbon stock.

Duration: – December 2021

1.5.6 Technical backup and work support of MOFR which will be conducted on how to arrange and update the forest information.

Duration: October 2021 – Jan. → April 2022

1.5.8 Create an operation manual of the forest information tool.

Duration: October 2021 – Jan. → April 2022

1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

2) Activity 1.5 Develop forest information tool(s).

Duration: January 2019 – January 2022

Detailed activities

1.5.9 Technical training for the operation and management of forest information.

Duration: October 2021 – Jan. → April 2022

1.5.10 Technical assistance for utilization of forest information. (additional activity)

Duration: October – December 2021



1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

3) Activity 1.6 Reflect the forest information provided through Activity 1.5 and the lessons learned from the Pilot Activities (Activity 3.6) into planning of Corporate Plan 2023-2027

Duration: January 2022 – August 2022

Detailed activities

1.6.1 Summarize the knowledge of result from Activity 1.5 and Activity 3.6.

Duration: January – February 2022

1.6.2 Drafting the Corporate Plan 2023-2027.

Duration: March – April 2022

1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

3) Activity 1.6 Reflect the forest information provided through Activity 1.5 and the lessons learned from the Pilot Activities (Activity 3.6) into planning of Corporate Plan 2023-2027

Duration: January 2022 – August 2022

Detailed activities

1.6.3 Review the draft Corporate Plan 2023-2027 by executive officers of MOFR.

Duration: April – August 2022

1.6.4 Make the final draft Corporate Plan 2023-2027 to approve.

Duration: August 2022

1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

4) Activity 1.7 Develop a framework for a long-term SFRM policy utilizing the experiences obtained through Activities 1.3, 1.5, and 3.6.

Duration: September 2020 – August 2022

Detailed activities

1.7.3 Drafting a framework for a long-term SFRM policy.

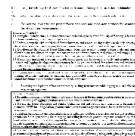
Duration: October – December 2021

1.7.4 Make a report of long-term SFRM in SI.

Duration: October – December 2021

1.7.5 Review the framework for a long-term SFRM policy.

Duration: January – August 2022



1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

5) Activity 2.3 Facilitate coordination / collaboration within MOFR and among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders.

Duration: October 2021 - July 2022

Detailed activities

2.3.1 Facilitate coordination / collaboration within MOFR and among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders.

Duration: October 2021 – July 2022



1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

6) Activity 3.3 Support and facilitate the Pilot Sites communities to develop Pilot Activities implementation plans.

Duration: October – December 2021

Detailed activities

3.3.6 Facilitate formation and enhancement of community organization.

Duration: October – December 2021



1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

7) Activity 3.4 Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities.

Duration: April 2021 - December 2021

Detailed activities

3.4.1 Provide technical guidance and training for strengthening the management of the community organization.

Duration: April - December 2021

3.4.2 Provide technical guidance and training for forest management.

Duration: April - December 2021

1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

7) Activity 3.4 Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities.

Duration: April 2020 - December 2021

Detailed activities

3.4.3 Provide technical guidance and training for agro-forestry.

Duration: April - December 2021

3.4.4 Provide technical guidance and training for wood product and NTFP.

Duration: April - December 2021

3.4.5 Provide technical guidance and training for other livelihood activities.

Duration: April – December 2021 → – May 2022

1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

8) Activity 3.5 Monitor and evaluate the Pilot Activities from the viewpoint of their contribution to SFRM.

Duration: October 2021 – July 2022

Detailed activities

3.5.2 Support periodic monitoring and evaluation of MOFR.

Duration: Nov. 2021 and Feb. - May 2022

3.5.3 Analyze the results of monitoring and evaluation.

Duration: Dec. 2021 and Apr. - **May → July** 2022

3.5.4 Report the results of monitoring / evaluation to MOFR and community.

Duration: October 2021, January 2022 and April - **May → July** 2022

1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

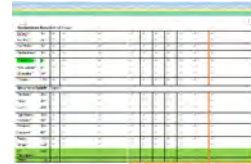
9) Activity 3.6 Analyze and compile lessons learned from the Pilot Activities.

Duration: April – July 2022

Detailed activities

3.6.1 Analyze and compile lessons learned from the Pilot Activities.

Duration: April – **June → July** 2022



2. Training of AWP

JICA online training

A. Ecosystem-Based Solutions for Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR)

November 9 - December 1, 2021

B. Capacity Development for the Improvement of Access to Climate Finance

January 17 – February 8, 2022



Thank you

8th Joint Coordinating Committee

Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resources Management in Solomon Islands
Ministry of Forest & Research (MOFR) and
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Progress of the Project October 2020 – September 2021

8th Joint Coordinate Committee
September 2021

Table of Contents

1. Project Activities
2. Training
3. Equipment

1. Activities

Activity 1.1: Review “Corporate Plan 2015-2018” and its implementation from the viewpoint of SFRM was terminated at May 2018. ✓

Activity 1.2: Identify issues to be resolved/ improved with regard to SFRM in Corporate Plan 2015-2018 was terminated at September 2018. ✓

Activity 1.3: Based on the results of Activities 1.1 and 1.2, formulate the Corporate Plan 2019-2022 which promotes SFRM was terminated at September 2020. ✓

1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 1.4: Facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022

Scheduled : January 2019 – February 2022

The 4 & 5th Corporate Plan 2020 -2022 Monitoring were conducted in April and June 2021. After the 5th Monitoring, new version of the SFRM Implementation Timetable (: SFRMIT) was compiled and feedbacked to all divisions. ✓



1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 1.5: Develop forest information tool(s)

Scheduled : January 2019 – January 2022

Online training on Utilization of Forest Survey Data and Participatory Forest Management & Facilitation were conducted in October 2020. For Forest Information Tool, a set of the Project Social Networking Tools were built between October 2020 and January 2021. ✓ In addition, the Project staffs are developing and/or updating forest carbon stock. And, the short-term experts are back-upping technically and supporting MOFR which will be conducted on how to arrange and update the forest information.



1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 1.7: Develop a framework for a long-term SFRM policy utilizing the experiences obtained through Activities 1.3, 1.5, and 3.6.

Scheduled : March 2021 – August 2022

Long-term SFRM committee in FOMR was gathered members and constituted in Mar 2021, and the long-term SFRM utilizing the experiences obtained through Activities 1.3, 1.5 and 3.6 were researched between March and June 2021. ✓ Drafting a framework for a long-term SFRM policy and making a report of long-term SFRM in Solomon Islands have been commenced from July 2021. The short term expert implemented MOFR Capacity Development Workshop on August 2021.

1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 2.1: Identify relevant governmental institutions and other stakeholders with which MOFR would collaborate in promoting SFRM and hold discussions for potential collaboration was terminated at December 2019. ✓

Activity 2.2: Identify communities, NGOs, and other organizations which conduct activities contributing to, and which have potential to contribute to, SFRM and learn from their experiences was terminated at May 2020. ✓

1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 2.3: Facilitate coordination / collaboration within MOFR and other relevant stakeholders

Scheduled : November 2018 – July 2022

The 7th Forest Sector Technical Working Group (: FS-TWG) meeting was held with 40 participants on May 2021, and the 8th FS-TWG meeting was held with 30 participants on August 2021. ✓ Organized regular meetings for SFRM Technical Support Committee monthly.



1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.1: Select the Pilot Sites in accordance with the Pilot Sites selection criteria was terminated at December 2020. ✓

Activity 3.2: Conduct community profiling in collaboration with the community people and socio-economic analysis in/around the Pilot Sites. In order to add a gender perspective to the socioeconomic, a gender analyze was added to Activity 3.2.4 "Conduct the survey for socio-economic analysis is/around the Pilot Sites", and the survey was finalized September 2021. And then, the Activity 3.2 was terminated at September 2021. ✓



1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.3: Support and facilitate the Pilot Sites communities to develop Pilot Activities implementation plans

Scheduled : February 2019 - December 2021

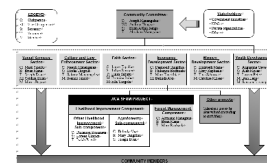
Activity 3.3.6 "Facilitate formation and enhancement of community organization" was decided to continue during the activities on the pilot sites. Leadership training was conducted at both pilot site communities in October 2020 as a community structure guidance. A draft of the revised organization, the roles & responsibilities of each committee were discussed in Komuniboli community between January and March 2021. And the Komuniboli community's organization enhancement report was revised on August 2021. ✓

1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.4: Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities

Scheduled : April 2020 - December 2021

For strengthening the management of communities (Activity 3.4.1), a draft of the revised organization, the roles & responsibilities were discussed in Komuniboli community between January and March 2021.



1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.4: Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities

Scheduled : April 2020 - December 2021

For forest management (Activity 3.4.2), trainings on Logging and Milling Technique were conducted in October and November 2020 at both pilot sites. Selective cutting and milling began in April 2021 at Komuniboli with removal cutting beginning in June 2021, and selective cutting began at Falake community in May 2021.



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1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.4: Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities

Scheduled : April 2020 - December 2021

For agro-forestry (Activity 3.4.3), trainings on Agroforestry Record Keeping and Effects of Burning for Land Preparation were conducted for MOFR staffs October 2020. For the both pilot sites, training on Post-planting, Record Keeping Logging and Effects of Burning were conducted between January and May 2021. Pest control trainings were held at Komuniboli pilot site on April and at Falake pilot site on May 2021. Pruning and Grafting training was held at Komuniboli pilot site on September 2021.



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1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.4: Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities

Scheduled : April 2020 - December 2021

For wood product and NTFP (Activity 3.4.4), a Value-Added NTFP training for TSC members was held on January 2021, followed by five High Value-Added NTFPs were selected, a survey & analysis of the results at both pilot sites in February, and the research was compiled in March 2021. And then, a joint seminar with the Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce & Industry was held in April 2021. Wood working tools have been provided to both pilot communities, and furniture making trainings were conducted in both pilot sites between July and August 2021.



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1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.4: Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities

Scheduled : April 2020 - December 2021

For piggery as livelihood (Activity 3.4.5), TSC members and both communities agreed to give priority to pig farming for their livelihood activity and the Pig Farming trainings were conducted at both pilot sites in November and December 2020. The project discussed and finalized the future support policy, the community's specific proposals, and the project's support & the community's management between January and May 2021. In the Falake community, the construction of the pig house started in June and the pig farming started August 2021. In the Komuniboli community, the pig house construction started in September 2021.

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1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.5: Monitor and evaluate the Pilot Activities from the viewpoint of their contribution to SFRM

Scheduled : April 2021 - July 2022

The final version of the monitoring application software and manual for the field survey information aggregation tool for forest monitoring was developed in March 2021, and the online training session was held in April 2021. Method of livelihood monitoring & evaluation was shared with TSC members on Aug.2021.

Area	Indicator	Measurement Method	Responsible Party
Site selection	Location, Accessibility, etc.	Field observation	Monitoring team
Forest condition	Species, number of trees, canopy cover, etc.	Field observation	Monitoring team
Forest plan	Activities, timing, etc.	Record checking	Monitoring team
Input	Training materials, etc.	Record checking	Monitoring team
Management	Management practices, etc.	Discussion	Monitoring team
Result sharing	Feedback, status, stage of activity, etc.	Record checking	Monitoring team

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2. Training

JICA Training

- 1) JICA Online Training "Remote Sensing of Forest Resources (September 1 – October 28)" :Ms. Florence Claire and Mr. Eric Kwaria
- 2) JICA Online Training "Policy Planning Skills for Implementation of REDD+ (for Government Executives) (September 27 – October 8)" :Ms. Cathy Bule, Mr. Chris Wagatora and Mr. Arnold Augwaroa



MOFR/JICA JICA

2. Training (cont.)

For MOFR staffs

- 1) Online training on "Utilization of Forest Survey Data, and Participatory Forest Management & Facilitation": October 2020.
- 2) Online training on "Effects of Burning in Agroforestry Site Preparation": December 2020.
- 3) Local training on "Value-added NTFP": January 2021.
- 4) Online training on "Tablet-based Field Survey Information Aggregation Tool": March 2021.
- 5) Local training on "Drone Review": March 2021.
- 6) Online training on "Institutional Analyze": August 2021.
- 7) Online training on "Sol-FIMS": September 2021.

2. Training (cont.)

For Pilot Site Communities

- 1) Training on "Logging and Milling Technique": October / November 2020 and March / April 2021.
- 2) Training on "Agroforestry": October 2020.
- 3) Training on "Record Keeping and Effects of Burning": October / December 2020.
- 4) Training on "Leadership": October 2020.
- 5) Training on "Pig Farming": November / December 2020.
- 6) Training on "Value-added NTFP": February 2021.
- 7) Training on "Pest Control": April / May 2021.
- 8) Training on "Woodworking": July 2021.
- 9) Exchange Training: August 2021.
- 10) Training on "Pruning & Grafting": September 2021.

3. Equipment

Only large equipment

- 1) New Project Car allocated to Auki forest office.
- 2) Two Portable Sawmills allocated to new communities through MOFR.



Thank you

8th Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) Meeting

The Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands

- Supplementary Explanation of Output 1 & 3 -

24 September 2021

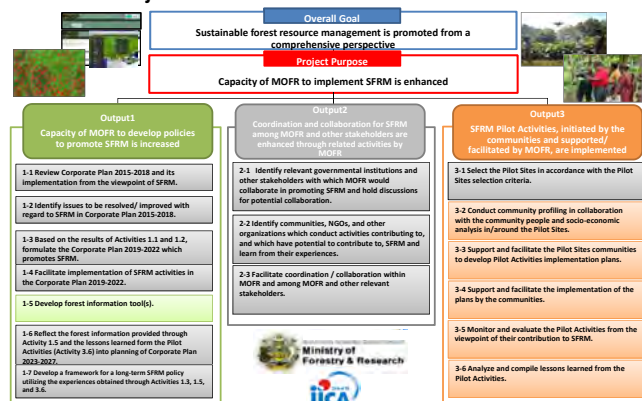
Masamichi HARAGUCHI
Forest Information Management 1

Table of Contents

- Overview of Project and Schedule
- Overview of Progress and Outputs
 - Note: 6 months since last JCC7 in April
 - Output1/Activity1.5: Forest Information Tool
 - Output3/Activity3.2: SFRM Pilot Activities
- Summary and Way-Forward

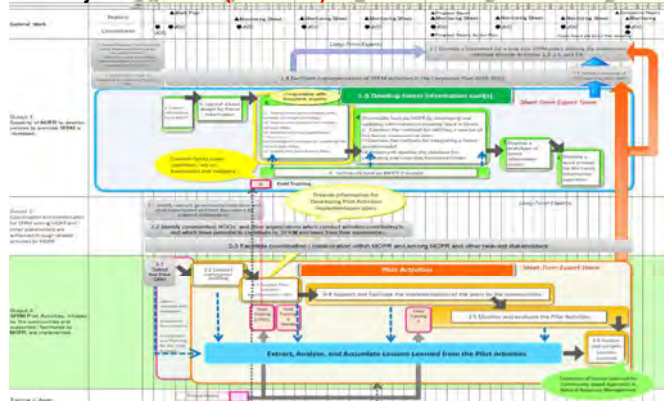
Overview of Project/Team/Schedule

MOFR-JICA Project Overview



Overview of Project/Team/Schedule

The Project Work Flow (Indicative)



Overview of Project/Team/Schedule

Overview of Progress and Outputs

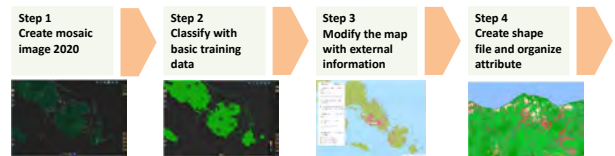
- Output1/Activity1.5: Forest Information Tools
 - Land Cover Map Development
 - Carbon Stock Estimation
- Output3/Activity3.2: SFRM Pilot Activities
 - Agroforestry
 - Other Livelihood
 - Gender Analysis
- Monitoring & Evaluation (Plan)

Output1/Activity1.5: Forest Information Tool

Concept of Land Cover Map Development in Solomon Islands

1. Work step to create land cover map using SEPAL (FAO supported Cloud Processing System)

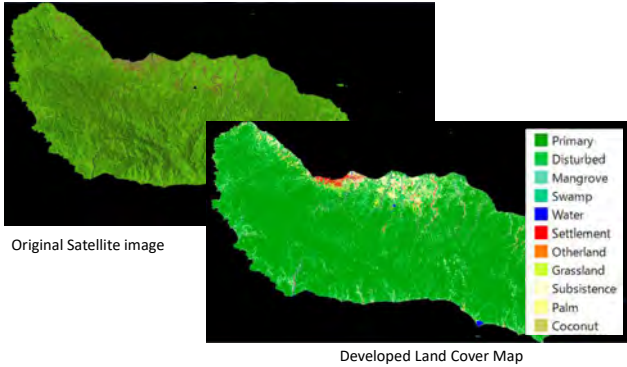
SEPAL allows users to harness cloud-based supercomputers and modern geospatial data infrastructures (e.g., Google Earth Engine). Collect Earth sampling point made for FRL report shall be used as the basic training data



2. Class definition

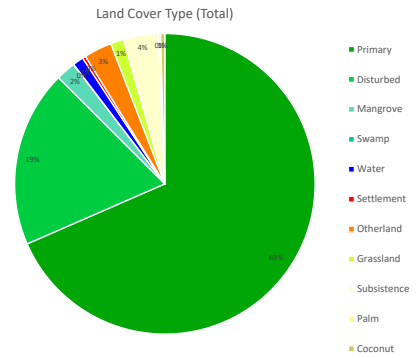
cd	td	discription	Remark
11	Primary	Dense Forest	ref. Hansen
12	Disturbed	Disturbed Forest	ref. segmentation stats
13	Mangrove	Mangrove	
14	Swamp	Freshwater swamp	
20	Water	Water body	
30	Settlement	Settlements	Building, Road(paved)
40	Otherland	Bare Soil	Field, Road
50	Grassland	Young Vegetation	inc. Shrub / Woodland, Cropland
61	Subsistence	Gardening	Subsistence agriculture
62	Palm	Oil Palm plantation	
63	Coconut	Coconut plantation	

Land Cover Map and Used Satellite image (draft version) Classification2020, Guadalcanal



Assessment Result

Table shows the distribution of classification



Assessment Result

Table shows the result of the classification map with the SEPAL

Class	Central	Choiseul	Guadalcanal	Isabel	Makira	Malaita	Renbel	Temotu	Western	%
Primary	62.87%	74.23%	68.98%	75.85%	48.05%	63.45%	81.68%	51.10%	73.13%	67.81%
Disturbed	19.42%	16.24%	21.49%	11.39%	40.36%	12.98%	11.47%	34.63%	16.90%	19.47%
Mangrove	5.44%	2.49%	0.25%	2.78%	0.17%	5.04%	0.00%	3.34%	1.68%	2.10%
Forest total	87.72%	92.96%	90.73%	90.02%	88.58%	81.47%	93.15%	89.07%	91.72%	89.38%
Non-forest	12.28%	7.04%	9.27%	9.98%	11.42%	18.53%	6.85%	10.93%	8.28%	10.62%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Table shows the comparison of the classification 2020 with classification 2017 by FAO activity

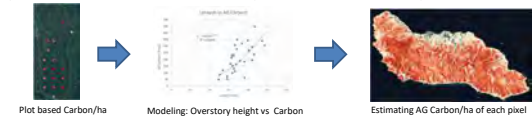
2020	ha	%	2017	ha	%
Primary			Forest	2,519,801.75	89.94%
Disturbed	2,570,404.23	89.38%			
Mangrove					
Swamp	34,281.99	1.19%	Wetlands	26,800.49	0.96%
Water					
Settlement	10,041.93	0.35%	Settlement	19,615.94	0.70%
Otherland			Other Land	5,822.65	
Grassland			Grassland	6,945.93	
Subsistence	261,166.77	9.08%			
Palm			Cropland	222,575.23	8.40%
Coconut					
Total	2,875,894.92	100.00%	Total	2,801,561.99	100.00%

Overstory Height Method with (Satellite) LiDAR Data

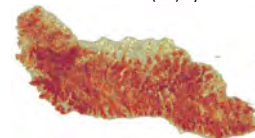
Step 1. Prepare GEDI Global Height data

GEDI Global Forest Canopy Height, 2019
30-m spatial resolution global forest canopy height map was developed through the integration of the Global Ecosystem Dynamics Investigation (GEDI) lidar forest structure measurements and Landsat analysis-ready data time-series.
<https://glad.umd.edu/dataset/gedi>

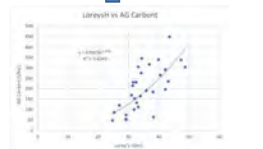
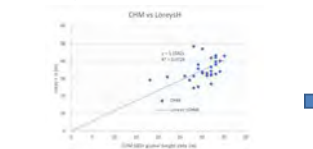
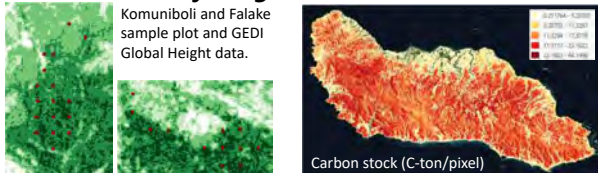
Step 2. Estimation carbon stock of GEDI points based on inventory data



Step 3. Calculate Carbon stock(C-t) by FMU

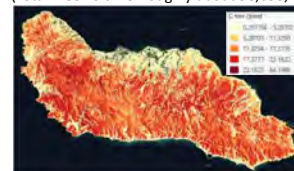


Result of Overstory Height Method



Result of Carbon Mapping of Guadalcanal.

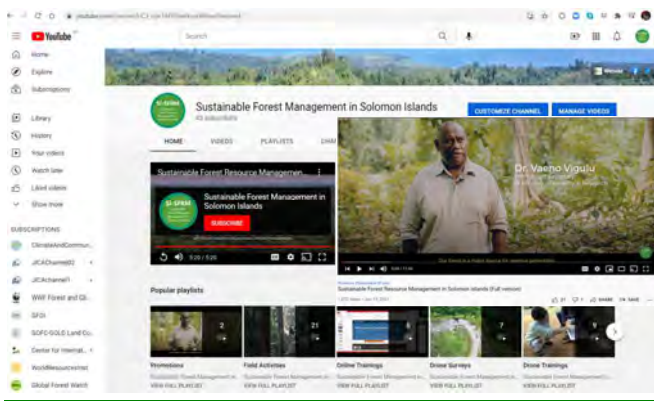
Total carbon: 78,855,798 C-ton
(Total Tree volume: roughly about 98,693,114 m3 (Wood density: 0.5))



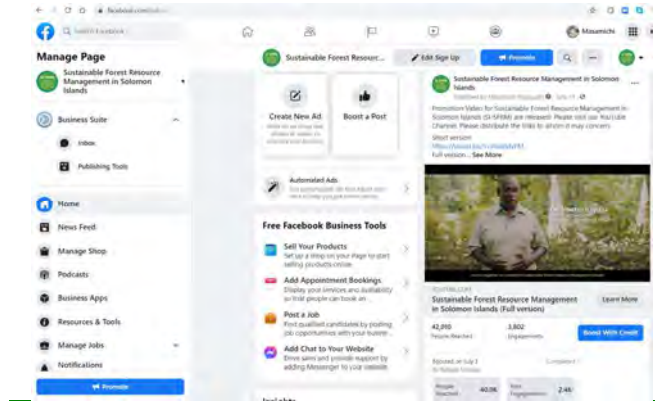
FMU based Carbon map



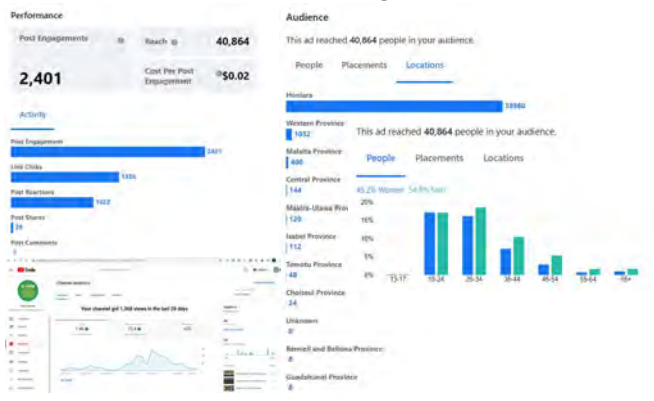
SFRM Promotion Video on YouTube



SFRM Promotion in Facebook



SFRM Promotion: Trial Boosting



Strengthening management of community organization

- Facilitation during the socio-economic analysis survey (Sep 2019)
- Leadership training (Oct 2020)
- A series of discussions with communities (Nov 2020 – Mar 2021)
 - Organizational structure
 - Roles and responsibilities of leaders
- Preparation of the **Progress Report** (Komuniboli: Aug 2021)
- **[Further commitment shall be continued.]**



Progress of Agroforestry

Falake

Progress & Field Situations

- [Plot 1]
- Some crops such as corn and cassava were harvested in June.
 - Some trees and fruit trees including mahogany and avocado were re-planted in June onward.
 - Some crops including taro, cabbage, corn, and banana were damaged by pest and diseases.
 - Temporary fence was made to prevent damage from human being and animals



AF Plot 1

- [Plot 2]
- Trees, fruit trees, and crops were planted mostly according to the plan.
 - Maintenance activities such as weeding were conducted.



AF Plot 2

Falake (cont)

Challenges & Countermeasures

Challenges	Countermeasures
Lack of organization and concern for AF plots	Review AF sub-committee members
Low participation in field activities	Divide plot into blocks and assign to groups consisted by some HHs
Poor record keeping	Revise the format
Unclear financial status	Report by the accountant of AF sub-committee
Damage on plot 1 by human being and animals	Make temporary fence



Progress of Agroforestry

■ Komuniboli

➤ Progress & Field Situations

- Some crops were planted in 2nd time.
- Some crops including peanut and cucumber were replaced.
- All activities are recorded although the recording formats are needed to be standardized.



Healthy growing Teak (5 months old)



Pineapple is left after harvesting potato



Peanut replanted in May

24 September 2021



19

■ Komuniboli (cont)

➤ Challenges & Countermeasures

Challenges	Countermeasures
Damage on crops and young by pests (GAS, grass hopper, caterpillar) and wild animal (wild pig)	Replace with resistant species to GAS and unfavorable species to wild pig
Low participation of community members, especially young ones, in field activities	Schedule of field activities would be shared by AF sub-committee
Some community members had an idea of harvesting crops without informing AF sub-committee	Request community members to respect for and understand of AF pilot activities

➤ Future Plan

- Pruning & Grafting training will be conducted in collaboration with MoAL since guava trees planted in the AF plot need pruning.
- Establishment of the second plot will be discussed.



Guava trees planted in AF plot

24 September 2021



20

Other livelihood improvement

(1) Progress (Pig farming)

- Technical training (Nov – Dec 2020)
- Participant identification (Jan 2021 –)
- Interest group (IG) organisation
- Discussion on revolving fund establishment
- Identification of materials and cost estimation
- Discussion on agreement on management among stakeholders
- Establishment of monitoring and review/evaluation system
- Material procurement for pig stall construction (Falake only)
- Pig stall/house construction (by IG members)
- Procurement and provision of piglets and feed (Falake only)
- Day-to-day pig farming (by IG members) (Falake only)
- Monthly monitoring (Falake only)

24 September 2021



21

(1) Progress (Pig farming) (cont.)



Pig house (Falake)



Pig house under construction (Komuniboli)



Procurement of piglets from piggery in Honiara (for Falake)



Uploading of pig feed to boat at Honiara Wharf (for Falake)

24 September 2021



22

(1) Progress (Pig farming) (cont.)



Day-to-day pig raising (Falake)



Storage of pig feed (Falake)



Feeding management (Falake)



1st monthly monitoring (body measurement) (Falake)

24 September 2021



23

(2) Way forward (Pig farming) (May 2021 –)

- Identification of materials and cost estimation (Komuniboli)
- Material procurement for pig stall construction (Komuniboli)
- Pig stall/house construction (by IG members) (Komuniboli)
- Procurement and provision of piglets and feed (Komuniboli)
- Day-to-day pig farming (by IG members)
- Monthly monitoring and review/evaluation (Monitoring with MoAL staff also planned bi-monthly)

(3) Way forward (new activity)

- Planning (Nov 2021 –)

24 September 2021



24

M&E Plan

- A draft M&E Plan for Livelihood Activities was prepared in June and discussed with MoFR in July.
- The draft Plan was shared with Komuniboli community in September. After being accepted by Falake community, it will be finalized.

AF: Monitoring Item

Item	Data	Means/Tool	Remarks
Site selection	Location, Boundary	• Drone • GPS	Conducted in FM monitoring
Layout (AF plot establishment)	Species, Number of each species, Survival, Growing conditions	• Field observation	Monitoring Form-1
Work plan	Activities, Timing	• Discussion • Record checking	Monitoring Form-2
Input	Planting materials, Labor	• Record checking	Monitoring Form-4
Management	Management structure, Management rules	• Discussion	Monitoring Form-3
Benefit sharing	Harvest, Sales, Usage of benefit, Ratio of benefit sharing	• Record checking • Discussion	Monitoring Form-4

AF: Evaluation Form

Criteria	Evaluation Question	Description	Evaluation*
Relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent have the objectives of AF training plot indicated in the AF Implementation Plan achieved? To what extent may AF contribute to realization of SFRM? 		
Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does input and output balance in terms of cost, time, and labor? Comparing with garden/tree plantation, does AF require much input in terms of cost, time, and labor? 		
Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparing with garden/tree plantation, what kind of strength and weakness does AF have in terms of land use, product, productivity, pest problems, etc.? 		
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What kind of positive impact has AF brought? What kind of negative impact has AF brought? 		
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do you want to expand the AF plot or develop a new AF plot? Do you have any plan to apply AF practice on your garden or forest plantation? 		

*Evaluation: (A) Very high/much, (B) High/Much, (C) Relatively low/less, (D) Low/Least

Pig farming: Monitoring item

Item	Data	Mean/Tool	Remarks
No. of pigs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current number Numbers that changed by reason (gain, eat, give, sale, death, missing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observation Interview 	Monitoring Form-2.
Growth conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Body size (length) Body size (heart girth) 	• Measurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring Form-1. Monitoring Form-2. The data are used to estimate the body weight
Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of meat (consumed, given to others, sold) (kg) Income gained by sale 	• Interview	Monitoring Form-2.
Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feed Medication Others 	• Interview	Monitoring Form-2.
Problems / challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problems Challenges Remarks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interview Discussion 	Monitoring Form-2.

Review / Evaluation format

Criterion for assessment	Question	Level			Description/ Explanation
		A	B	C	
1 Objectives	What were the original/ primary objectives of this activity?		NA		
	Are the primary objectives still appropriate? Are there other objectives?				
	What do you expect by participating in this activity?		NA		
	What should the future objectives be?				
2 Relevance	Is the activity appropriate to achieve the objectives?				
	If not, what are the alternative options?		NA		
3 Performance	Are the time allocation and schedule for the activity efficient?				
	Are the methods (tools, approaches, etc.) applied for implementation of the activity appropriate?				
	Is the activity carried out according to principles of good practices (equity, culture, gender, etc.) in the community?				
	To what extent have the information sharing/ exchanges been made amongst the local participants, and between the IG members and other villagers?				
	What problems/ constraints have arisen?		NA		
	How were the problems/ constraints dealt with/ overcome?		NA		
	What improvements should be made to the performance of the activity in the future?		NA		

Review / Evaluation format (cont.)

4 Effectiveness	To what extent have expected outputs been achieved? If there is no output achieved, what are the reasons?				
	How satisfactory was the training for the stakeholders?				
5 Cost-effectiveness	Is there any more training necessary for the participants to make the activity more effective? If yes, what kind of training areas?		NA		
	Was the cost of the activity reasonable for what it achieved?				
	Would it be possible to achieve the same outputs at less cost? If yes, what should be done?		NA		
6 External factors	How realistic would it be to replicate the work, incorporate it in government projects/ programs or make it self-financing?		NA		
	Are there government/ or policy changes?		NA		
	Are there economic and social changes?		NA		
	Are there changes in the policy and practice of the donor (JICA)?		NA		

Note: Level A: high/outstanding, B: intermediate, C: low/abysmal

Key Findings from Field Research (1)

Division of Labor and Products

	Farming crops	plantation	livestock	forestry	Collecting firewood	Fetching water	Household & care work
Women	✓	partly	Partly		✓	✓	✓
men	partly	✓	✓	✓	partly		

- Men tend to take care of high value products, such as kava, betel nuts, coconuts, and timber, which shapes a critical gender gap in access to cash money and unequal power relations.

Land Tenure System/Control over Land

- Falake (patrilineal): "Funubua" men collectively own and manage land.
- Komuniboli (matrilineal): "Chaobata" eldest daughter inherits land from her mother, but mother's brothers/sons make decisions and control over the land.

Decision-making Power

- Daily-based shopping of food and living goods are done by women.
- A big decision, such as starting business, is made by men.

Key Findings from Field Research (2)

Process/ Stage	The way of Facilitation by National Staff	Reaction of/ Impacts on women and men
Entry point	Asked the chief to gather all villagers, specifically women, for the first meeting.	Women were very happy to attend the meeting and learn about SI-SFRM Project.
Community Mobilization	Strongly emphasized equal participation of villagers in the project's activities.	Some women still hesitated because of a lack of self-confidence.
Organizing Committees	Encouraged villagers to select women and youth as members for committees.	Some women were willingly to take up a membership, while others did not due to a lack of self-confidence or busy duties.
Decision-making	Divided participants in meeting/workshops into small groups so that women/youth could easily speak up.	In small groups, women were able to talk about their opinions, and men listened women's opinions to some extent.
Set-up of workshops & training	Usually asked villagers about more convenient time for workshops/training	If announcement is given in advance, even day time is okay for women.
Contents of Training	Instructed by officers of MoFR, MoAL, and experts/staff of SI-SFRM Project	Contents of training were too difficult for women to understand, so they need explanation with simple words, videos, story-telling, etc.

Gender Needs

Practical Gender Needs:

Problems faced by women	Measures to meet Practical Gender Needs
Illiterate/less educated High cost for going and selling vegetables at the market	To provide literacy and financial literacy class/training To provide business training To encourage women to work on any products which they can sell at the village
Decline in productivity of agricultural products due to soil erosion and giant snails	To provide technical training

Strategic Gender Needs:

Problems faced by women	Measures to Strategic Gender Needs
Women's lack of self-confidence	To provide women with communication and leadership training
Women's not being able to participate in activities due to 'time-poverty'	To conduct gender sensitization workshop and also encourage men to share women's reproductive role
Division of products Unequal profit-sharing and control over income and benefits	To encourage women to work on high value products To develop women's bargaining power through training To make the regulation of equitable profit-sharing and establish a recording/ monitoring system for equitable benefit sharing

Recommendations for Gender Mainstreaming

Policy Level

- to make National Forest Policy more gender-responsive
- to hire more women and promote them to decision-making positions
- to train officers to be more gender-responsive
- to establish a system of gender-disaggregated data collection
- to allocate some budget for promoting women's empowerment

Project Level

- to conduct gender analysis and incorporate the results of the analysis into planning
- to hire women as manager and technical experts
- to provide counterpart staff with training on the way of facilitation for social inclusion
- to make gender-responsive operational guidelines and implement the project accordingly
- to collect gender-disaggregated data
- to establish a knowledge management system to share good practices/lessons learnt

Way-Forward (based on Outputs)

- Output1.5: Forest Information Tool
 - Finalize Land Cover Map and Forest Management Unit
 - Finalize **Volume estimation** and **Regrowth Model, Annual Allowable Cut (AAC)**
 - Establish **Forest Monitoring System** with Forest Information Tools
- Output3: SFRM Pilot Activities
 - Agroforestry
 - Pruning & Grafting training will be conducted in collaboration with MoAL since guava trees planted in the AF plot need pruning.
 - Establishment of the second plot will be discussed.
 - Other Livelihood
 - Day-to-day pig farming (by IG members)
 - Monthly monitoring and review/evaluation
 - (Monitoring with MoAL staff also planned bi-monthly)
 - Planning new activity (Nov 2021 -)
 - Gender Analysis
 - Finalize and Submit Final Report (in English version)
 - Gender Training at communities (next year 2022)
- Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)



Tagio Tumas

Masamichi HARAGUCHI
Forest Information Management 1

8th Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) Meeting

Data Collection Survey Related to an Analysis of the Forestry Sector in Solomon Islands

- Brief of Final Report -

24 September, 2021

Masamichi HARAGUCHI
Team-Leader/Forest Resource Management 2



Table of Contents

- Overview of Survey/Team/Schedule
- Identified Issues and Recommendations
 - Forest Information Management
 - Forest Resource Management 1
 - Forest Act & Policy
 - FRM by Public Sector
 - FRM by Private Sector
 - Forest Resource Management 2
 - Commercial Logging and Reforestation
 - Forest Industry and Plantation Forestry
 - Forest Conservation / Community Development
 - Environmental Education
 - Impact of Other Sectors / Climate Actions
- Summary and Way-Forward

24 September 2021



2

Survey Schedule

Year	2020		2021					
Month	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
Reports Meeting	▲Inception Report	▲Work Plan			▲Meeting		▲Presentation of the results	
Contents	1. Preparation of Work Plan		2. Survey and Collect of information in Japan Identification of items to be surveyed Identification of lessons learned and challenges			3. Survey in SI Interviews with relevant stakeholders and field survey		3. Sort out the results Sort out survey outcomes, integrate the key findings and make recommendations

24 September 2021



3

Survey Team

Survey/Activity	Personnel	Contents of the survey and main items	2021								
			Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June		
Forest Resource Management 1	Hiromi Yamauchi	1) Status and issues of forest resource management by the Public Sector (Central and Local Governments) 2) Status and challenges of forest resource management by the private sector		Survey in Japan			Survey in SI	Survey in Japan			
Forest Resource Management 2	Masamichi Haraguchi	1) Current situation and issues in commercial logging and afforestation 2) Current status and issues in the forestry industry 3) Survey (support) on climate change measures and other sectors									
Socioeconomic Analysis /Community Development	Makoto Fukuyama	1) Basic information about the tribe/clan/community 2) Land ownership, land use and customary land decision-making flow 3) Money economy in the region, production and sales of goods, etc. 4) The status of the residents' efforts for forest conservation activities									
Environmental Education / Public Relations Effect Analysis	Rutsuko Onizuka	1) Policy on environmental education 2) Collection of existing materials on environmental education 3) Cooperation and coordination of related organizations									

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4

Completion Report: Link to JICA Library in MOFR Web

The screenshot shows the MOFR web portal with a sidebar menu on the left and a main content area. The 'Documents & Reports' section is expanded, and a link titled 'Data collection survey related to an analysis of the forestry sector in Solomon Islands - Final report' is highlighted with a red box at the bottom of the list.

24 September 2021



5

<https://libopac.jica.go.jp/images/report/12358792.pdf>

The image shows the cover page and Table of Contents of the final report. The cover page is titled 'Data Collection Survey Related to an Analysis of the Forestry Sector in Solomon Islands Final Report' and is dated June 2021. The Table of Contents lists 11 chapters, including 'Outline of the Survey', 'Overview of Solomon Islands', 'Forest Resource Sector Current Status and Challenges', 'Threat Support Trends for the Forest Sector', 'Socioeconomic Situation', 'Policy on Environmental Education, Coordination and Collaboration among Relevant Institutions', and 'Challenges and Recommendations for the Comprehensive Promotion of Forest Resource Management'.

24 September 2021



6

Forest Information Management

Recommendations 1/2

1. Transparency of concessions

- Open **updated** concession information every year to stakeholders to improve its transparency, and play as deterrence at the same time.
- It is required to **improve of the data quality** firstly, and establish the data maintenance policy in the ministry.

2. Identification of degraded forest

- The establishment of system with Global dataset to **record** these outputs into **FMU(Forest Management Unit)** on **SolGeo-FIMS** shall be necessary,
- The **continuous management** of these key information by MOFR leads to better governance.

3. Monitoring and Surveillance of logging prohibited areas

- It is important to **carry out the audit** for FRTUA and the Code **regularly** by local officers.
- During the audit, **simple plot survey** shall necessary as a part of the audit, which can be utilized for inspection of the original harvesting plan, and to **update forest resource volume information**

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7

Forest Information Management

Recommendations 2/2

4. National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) Action Plan and Challenges

5. National Forest Inventory (NFI) implementation plan and issues

- **Forest Management Unit (FMU)** has created for monitoring unit by MOFR/JICA project, and a **updated land use map creation is scheduled** by FAO/IFM.
- The **new inventory** becomes a key information to effective national forest monitoring and planning. **NFI sampling method** has been designed by GIZ.

6. Management of plantation area

- MOFR intends to develop a new legislation to address plantation sector.
- The current **intensive pressure to logging** may direct us **plantation**.
- MOFR needs to collect necessary **plantation information** from main actors, and organize plantation inventory, **firstly**

7. Logging information and forest resource volume

- Ask the **logging company** submit "Harvesting **record** to grasp forest resource
- Ongoing MOFR/JICA project is supposed to create or **renew forest resource volume information** at FMU. And the **sustainable yield** should be **revised** by MOFR

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8

Forest Resource Management 1

Recommendations

Forest Law & Policy

- Determine the priority of goals and/or recommendations indicated in National Forest Policy 2020, Sustainable Logging Policy 2018 among others and draw up concrete guidelines to take actions taking feasibility into consideration.
- Strengthen capacity of MoFR and other ministries in enforcement of current regulations to ensure compliance by logging companies.
- Move forward to the next step for strengthen capacity of MoFR in policy making and planning by using and analyzing forestry data prepared.

Forest Resource Management by Public Sector & Private Sector

- Enhance capacity of MoFR and other relevant organizations for low enforcement in logging and timber exporting.
- Enhance capacity of MoFR for supporting communities in terms of facilitation skill, implementation of tending, extension of experiments' results, etc.
- Draw up a concrete roadmap with feasible measures and time frame to reduce the volume of annual timber harvest.
- Enhance support for communities in processing and marketing, including furniture making.
- Study potential and feasibility of carbon financed community forest projects.

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9

Forest Resource Management 2-1: Commercial Logging & Reforestation

Recommendations 1/2

1. Development of a digital forest information system (FIS) to allow for the integrated and systematic storage of licencing information, spatial data, harvesting/coupe plans, monitoring information and log exports. This will allow the MOFR to have permanent and easy access to and control over all crucial data and information regarding forest operations in the country.
2. Development of a FIS link between MOFR, Provincial Governments and MEDCM to ingrate currently fragmented Sections of the licencing process and improve data and information sharing.
3. Development of community forest governance platform (for instance at provincial level) to facilitate the community's access to logging information and strengthen the transparency of timber rights decisions and benefit sharing.
4. Review the issuance of the Timber Rights Approval Certificate to include information about previous logging activities to inhibit the early re-entry.
5. Review the felling licence process to issue the certificate only after the approval of the Annual Harvesting plan and Environment Impact Statement.
6. Update the felling licence forms to include ground-based forest inventory analyses and spatial data (boundaries, buffer zones, road network, log ponds etc.) in digital format.

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10

Forest Resource Management 2-1: Commercial Logging & Reforestation

Recommendations 2/2

7. Establish a methodology to determine a sustainable annual allowable cut per felling licence to restrict over-harvesting.
8. Establish a geospatial database that contains complete and accurate data regarding current and historical logging licenses.
9. Include in the MOFR webpage the Solomon Forest Association contact information and the list of members.
10. Develop a forest monitoring system based on remote sensing technology capable of near-real time monitoring of logging operations.
11. Establish a financial system (linked to the licence or an independent fund) to be used to carry out the monitoring of logging activities.
12. Strengthen the MOFR offices at provincial level by expanding their roles to cover a range of services and demands by the MOFR.
13. Develop a monitoring and enforcement task force to verify the implementation of post-logging reforestation activities. The implementation of the reforestation activities could be made a requirement to allow the companies to obtain the export permit.
14. Promote the development of carbon financed forest conservation and restoration projects on customary and alienated land.
15. Analyse the feasibility to expand forest plantations and build partnerships to connect plantation owners to the forest industries.

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11

Forest Resource Management 2-2: Forest Industry

Recommendations

- **Large scale forest plantation:**
 - SIG consider putting together an incentive package for KFPL / EPPL
 - SIG support for KFPL to invest into downstream processing
 - KFPL / EPPL consider improving Terms & Conditions of their contractors
 - SIG support trainings for KFPL / EPPL for management and technical staff
- **Smallholder (Community Outgrowers) forest plantations**
 - SIG consider putting together a value chain driven financial/technical support package
 - Strengthen Forest Research at Munda, especially on seed production and on-going species evaluation for superior trees to support plantation forestry
- **Timber Milling**
 - SIG consider putting together a value chain driven financial/technical support package
 - Strengthen monitoring of 8% milling of logs from commercial logging
 - Empower and support landowners to mill logs from the 8% quota
 - Strengthen link between landowners and timber exporters
- **Furniture Making**
 - SIG consider putting together a value chain driven financial / technical support package for furniture makers
- **Veneer Production**
 - SIG consider putting together an on-going support for companies undertaking downstream processing & value addition

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12

Forest Conservation and Community Development

Recommendations

1) Review of Policies related to Forest Conservation

- Redefinition of forest conservation in integrated approach with forest utilization, forest management, and livelihood improvement;
- Review the policies, plans and relevant division's roles and responsibilities regarding forest conservation and consider developing an act that affirms forest conservation by communities;
- Allocate proper budget and staff to the responsible division(s);
- Enhance communication and share work and responsibilities between MoFR and MECDM.

2) Forest Conservation with Activities for Community Development

- Enhance capacity of MoFR for supporting communities in terms of institutional development, implementation of forest conservation and community development;
- Enhance capacity of communities in strengthening various aspects including leadership structure with providing relevant training;
- Provide communities with necessary support in implementing actual activities; e.g. equipment and materials.

3) Status of Donor's Efforts

- Further improve a system of MoFR in collecting information of all the institutions that engage in forestry sector, particularly in forest conservation and community development;
- Encourage all the institutions to participate in the existing platform (TWG, etc.) in order to provide the stakeholders with opportunities to share information and seek collaboration in forest conservation and community development.

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13

Environmental Education

Recommendations

☐ Cooperation between MOFR and SINU

- SINU commented 'Any partnership that will boost the schools capacity is more that welcome'.
- Botanical Garden wish the policy to address environmental education.
- The MOFR/JICA project has the potential to collaborate with SINU for human resource development, etc.
- It could be an option that Rakuno Gakuen University, a member of the SFRM project for would collaborate with them, even if it is remote challenges by online.

☐ MOFR/SINU/HCC school/Private Sector

- MOFR could utilize the reforestation activities which private sector consider and plan as a place where students or citizen participate in.
- The collaboration plan between Solomon airline/GPPOL would be a good opportunity for the environmental activities. MOFR can assist them.
- SINU is planning to conduct the Certificate Program in Poitete(inside KFPL compound), where it used to be in the past, but the lack of infrastructure for the campus is a problem.

24 September 2021



MOFR/JICA



14

Impact of Other Sectors

Recommendations 1/2 Centralized management of land uses

Sectors	Challenges in policy implementation	Recommended policies
Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding of DD drivers • Global vision and directions for limiting impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study of DD drivers: consultations, socio-economic survey • National REDD+ Strategy to propose common strategy
Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LUP long and multi-sector • Land administration capacities • Technical capacities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Land Use Planning development • Strengthen Min. of Lands to take lead • Ad Hoc TWG with key stakeholders • Capacity building on Database, GIS, design management • Experiment LUP as suggested in Ridge-to-Reef approach
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulations common to all land sectors • Guidelines old or not found • Utilization of guidelines by PS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional support to Global Environmental Commitment: • Review GEC standards based on current issues • Training MoE on GIS and field analysis
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimation of global gain/loss ratio and utilization in each sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop studies on the opportunity costs through: • High level consultations on government sector priorities • Gather economic info from land sectors • Make projection models to use data

24 September 2021



MOFR/JICA



15

Impact of Other Sectors

Recommendations 2/2 Environmentally sound practices in each sector

Sectors	Challenges in policy implementation	Recommended policies
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilization of EIA guidelines • Adoption of agroforestry • Capacities of local authorities and communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen institutional capacities and partnerships for certification (RSPO, commodity labels...) • Promote agroforestry systems in smallholding and large-scale plantations (using cacao, coffee, coco) • Train extensionists within Agri and Forestry authorities
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuelwood 1st source of fuel • Knowledge of fuelwood impact • Adoption of woodlots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote alt. energies: solar, hydro (JICA FS 2010) • Develop fuelwood plantations through socio-economic survey and technical capacity development of authorities to support communities
Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid increase affecting mangroves • Few concertation with Forestry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning at province level with local authority supports • Collaboration with REDD+ • Training for impact monitoring & forest regeneration
Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk on environment and forests • Guidelines and control system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen review of operation plans • EIA guidelines; Training on practices (auth & companies)
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecotourism absent of policies • Capacities in terms of SNRM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation with Forestry and Environment • Support planning in forestland and Protected areas
Aviation	No GHG target neither Offset plans	Promote aviation offset reforestation programs

24 September 2021



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16

Impact of Climate Actions

Recommendations 1/2

Challenges	Recommended policies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistency in national planning (many islands) • Coordination between forest-relevant sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Forest Plan by supporting the set up of a suitable AAC level - Support estimation of harvested and regenerated volumes - Record government willingness and production potential from log companies • Provincial Forest Plans (PFP) update or design - Review PFP design system, lead consultations, select pilot province(s) - Capacity building of Remote Sensing and GIS analyses (prod./protection areas)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on plantation not enough to provide reliable data to FRL • Alleviate pressure on natural forests • Few areas available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plantation monitoring/planning - Training to MOFR on RS/GIS to estimate existing national plantation areas - Training to MOFR & companies on drone application to delimit project boundaries • Plantation multi-purpose - Support new plantation development and adjust coupes (production obj.) - Train local authorities and companies to monitoring carbon (climate obj.) - Socio-economic survey to set out grower schemes (social obj.) - Analyze opportunity costs comparing Carbon/Timber revenues (economic obj.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of forest services difficult • Utilization for Adaptation still low 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest service monitoring capacities for soils, hydrological cycles, etc. • Institutional support to develop collaboration with technical and financial partners • Project development through FS on EbA/DRR (Mangrove and watersheds priority)

24 September 2021



MOFR/JICA



17

Impact of Climate Actions

Recommendations 2/2

Challenges	Recommended policies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remaining efforts on commercial and legal means to control logging practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop standards attesting legality and traceability through additional lessons from EU/FAO regulations (TLS, FLEGT) to input Asia-Pacific markets • Promote good practices such as Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) through support monitoring of logging impact and training of operators on good practices
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimation of opportunity costs associated with switching from commercial logging to more sustainable options 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop large opportunity cost study: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revenues from timber sold on international market (taxes, incomes, etc.) 2. Revenues from timber sold on local markets 3. Revenues from environmental services (ex.: PES framework) 4. Revenues from carbon (ex.: VCS or REDD+ frameworks) 5. Improvement in environmental conditions and economic equivalent
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lacking integrated approach for holistic and coordinated consideration of issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design of an integrated programme: - SI is a priority target (SIDS, LDC, Importance of both Adaptation and Mitigation) - Steps: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop NRS and RFP from MOFR (optional but recommended) 2. Lead consultations 3. Identify priority areas and activities according to population/economy 4. Identify support organizations such as UNDP, JICA, etc. 5. Inform GCF board of SI intention through project document

24 September 2021

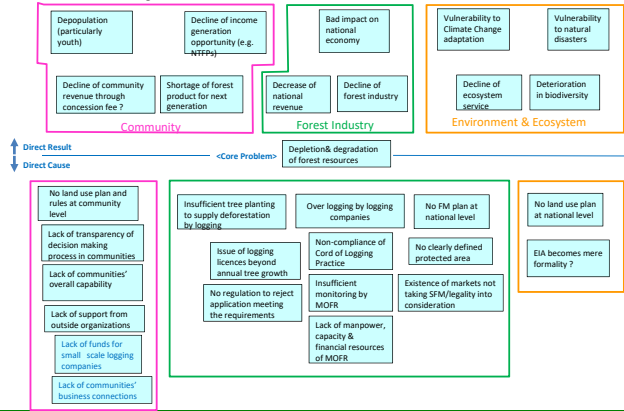


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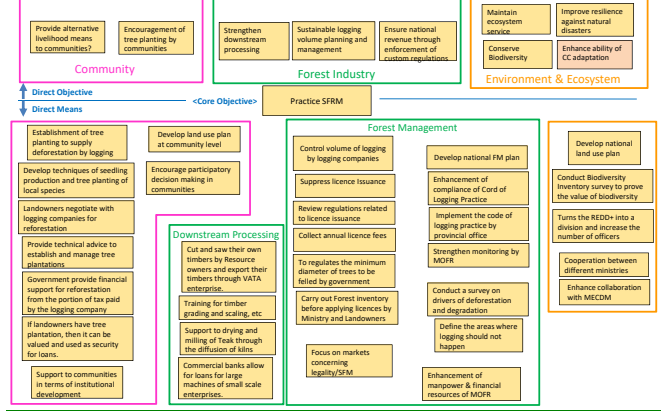


18

Problem Analysis on the Forest Sector



Objective Analysis on the Forest Sector



FS-TWG Discussion: Challenges & Directions (Forest Management)

Discussion Points	Key Questions
<p>1 Control of Logging/Felling licenses</p> <p>Over logging by logging companies is a major cause of depletion of forest resources. In order to mitigate this situation, the number of felling licenses issued should be curbed so that the volume of logging does not exceed the volume of forest growth.</p> <p>Under the current regulations, MoFR cannot reject an application for logging license that meets the requirement. For example, the Logging Sustainable Policy 2018 shows concrete figures of logging volume in a certain year, like 1,000,000 m³ in 2021 and 700,000 m³ in 2023.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do you have good idea how we can control issuing a felling license? How can we change such situations?
<p>2 Compliance of Code of Logging Practice</p> <p>We understand that Compliance of Code of Logging Practice is not fully implemented in SI. Also, tree plantation is insufficient after commercial logging.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the main challenges and obstacles to implement the Code of Logging Practice?
<p>3 Forest Policies and Actions</p> <p>In recent years, forest related policies, such as the National Forest Policy 2020 and the Logging Sustainable Policy 2018, were developed. Those policies show goals, strategy, and/or concrete recommendations covering a broad range of areas related to forest management. Now we need to move ahead.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What kind of actions we need to take to realize the policies?
<p>4 Forest Plan (National/Provincial/Community)</p> <p>In order to control logging, a forest management plan or land use plan at the national or provincial or community level may be useful. National Forest Policy 2020 indicates integrated landscape planning as one of the goals in National Forest Policy 2020.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do you have good idea to develop such kind of plans? What is your image about an integrated landscape plan? How shall we make the integrated landscape plan?

FS-TWG Discussion: Challenges & Directions (Community Livelihood)

Discussion Points	Key Questions
<p>1 Development of land use plans and rules at community level</p> <p>Since nearly 90% of the national land falls in customary land, most forests need to be managed by communities. However, in reality, most of communities are facing depletion and degradation of forest resources, and lack of transparency of decision making processes is considered as one of the causes of this.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To cope with these circumstances, it is advisable for communities to have their own land use plans and rules but the question is how we can help them develop the land use plans and rules at community level?
<p>2 Promotion of tree planting by communities</p> <p>As with the previous case, rural communities are also struggling with shortage of forest products for future generations. Although some communities are trying to overcome the circumstances, the dilemma over lack of techniques, manpower (particularly youth) and income generating opportunities remains serious.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under these circumstances, how can we promote tree planting by communities?
<p>3 Capacity development of MoFR for promoting sustainable forest resource management by communities and institutional development of communities</p> <p>In relation to the above two issues, it is judged that enhancing overall capacity of MoFR staff and institutional capacity of communities are very essential and urgent.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How effectively can we achieve both capacity development of MoFR and institutional development of communities?

FS-TWG Discussion: Challenges & Directions (Environment & Ecosystem)

Discussion Points	Key Questions
<p>1 REDD+</p> <p>Several countries are moving from REDD+ readiness to implementation (and results-based payment). Regarding SI, Forest Reference Level (FRL) was submitted in 2019 and some progress on National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) but National REDD+ Strategy (NRS) and Safeguard Information System (SIS) are not completed.</p> <p>In Solomon Islands, there is only one REDD+ pilot project (Nakau). This project then wears a particular interest for SI resources and for the government since it introduces substantive rewards for conservation efforts. So, the feasibility, benefits and challenges of this project are key information for the government of SI for replicability.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the main challenges and obstacles to develop the NRS and SIS in SI and how we should address them? What are the main challenges and lessons-learns from Nakau project and how we should address them? How can we expand/replicate the outcomes of Nakau project to other areas?
<p>2 Adaptation</p> <p>Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) is generally high costs. Large investments are required for covering high costs and necessary large-scale approach (landscape, watershed level at least, and both urban and rural) in order to have significant change (paradigm shift)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the main challenges and lessons-learns from past projects (such as SPREP, Ridge to Reef Approaches, GEF/FAO, etc.) and how we should address them?
<p>3 Biodiversity</p> <p>One of priority in adaptation policies is the protection of biodiversity. DCGA (2019) and NBSAP (2016) propose to address issues related to protected areas and biodiversity. There are initiatives such as the "National ecosystem protection" project (GEF-5). Protected Area Act (2011) proposed the possibility to declare as protected area any area including unique resources, habitats, heritage such as in forests.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are the biodiversity priority areas or conservation needs assessment areas et al identified? If not, what are the main challenges and obstacles to identify them?

FS-TWG Discussion: Challenges & Directions (Downstream Processing)

Discussion Points	Key Questions
<p>5 Timber Production from Communities</p> <p>Communities have been encouraged to manage their forests by themselves and expected to become suppliers of timber for domestic market as well as international market. Currently the volume of timber produced by communities and/or small-scale enterprises is quite limited comparing with that by large-scale logging companies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How should we balance logging by communities and/or small-scale enterprises with that by large-scale logging companies under the situation that needs to reduce total volume of logging across the country?
<p>6 Value-add Wood Processing System</p> <p>Adding value to local products is regarded as one of the key actions to increase/sustain the revenue from forest industry and to keep/reduce the timber extraction and on promoting good logging practice. This is also expected to have direct impact on Climate Change mitigation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to the supports for infrastructure development (factory, access and market etc), are there technical challenges and needs? In case of PNG, the authority system is adapted (PNG Forest Authority: PNGFA). Do you think the authority system helps SI to promote forest industry?

FS-TWG Discussion: Challenges & Directions (Cross Cutting Issues)

Discussion Points	Key Questions
<p>1 Other sectors and industries</p> <p>The government is engaged in developing a green growth by a series of political orientations to minimize the impact of land sectors on natural resources and industries relying on notably the timber business. Nevertheless, forest conservation is not yet completely mainstreamed in industrial activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What challenges to address in priority and what should future development plans include or further support?



9th Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) Meeting

JICA Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resources Management
in Solomon Islands

Date: PM13:30~ (Solomon Islands Time) 28th February (Mon), 2022
Online: Zoom below address
<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/81945848174?pwd=SmMvRWIXUnFKdFhkMit1VXFZbzRMZz09>
Moderator: Mr. Tatsuji Nishikawa, the Chief Advisor

Agenda:

<Joint Coordinating Committee>

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 13:30 – 13:40 | Opening Remark by Chairperson (Dr. Vaeno Vigulu) |
| 13:40 – 14:00 | Overall Progress of the Project by the Project Design Matrix and Plan of Operation (Mr. Reeves Moveni) |
| 14:00 – 14:25 | Providing Supplemental Information from Short-Term Expert Team
(Mr. Masamichi Haraguchi) |
| 14:25 – 14:35 | Question & Answer |
| 14:35 – 15:05 | Plan of Operation & Annual work plan in 2022
&
Proposed PDM Amendment (Mr. Tatsuji Nishikawa) |
| 15:05 – 15:20 | Consideration / Approval / Question & Answer / AOB |
| 15:20 – 15:30 | Closing Remark by Co-Chairperson (Mr. Motoyuki Uegaki) |

Annual Working Plan 2022

9th JCC

January 2022

Table of Content

1. Activities of Annual Working Plan (AWP)
2. Project Monitoring Plan

Annual Working Plan 2022		2022											
Activities	Plan												
Sub-Activities	Actual	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Output 1: Capacity of MOFR to develop policies to promote SFRM is increased.													
1.4 Facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.													
1.4.4 Make report of facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.													
1.5 Develop forest information tool(s).													
1.5.6 Technical backup and work support of MOFR which will be conducted on how to arrange and update the forest information.													
1.5.8 Create an operation manual of the forest information tool.													
1.5.9 Technical training for the operation and management of forest information.													
1.6 Reflect the forest information provided through Activity 1.5 and the lessons learned from the Pilot Activities (Activity 3.6) into planning of Corporate Plan 2023-2027.													
1.6.1 Summarize the knowledge of result from Activity 1.5 and Activity 3.6.													
1.6.2 Drafting the Corporate Plan 2023-2027.													
1.6.3 Review the draft Corporate Plan 2023-2027 by executive officers of MOFR.													
1.6.4 Make the final draft Corporate Plan 2023-2027 to approve.													
1.7 Develop a framework for a long-term SFRM policy utilizing the experiences obtained through Activities 1.3, 1.5, and 3.6.													

1. Activities of AWP

1) Activity 1.4 Facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.

Duration: April 2021 – February 2022

Detailed activities

1.4.4 Make report of facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.

Duration: January - February 2022

1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

2) Activity 1.5 Develop forest information tool(s).

Duration: October 2021 – April 2022

Detailed activities

1.5.6 Technical backup and work support of MOFR which will be conducted on how to arrange and update the forest information.

Duration: October 2021 – April 2022

1.5.8 Create an operation manual of the forest information tool.

Duration: October 2021 – April 2022

1.5.9 Technical training for the operation and management of forest information.

Duration: October 2021 – April 2022



1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

3) Activity 1.6 Reflect the forest information provided through Activity 1.5 and the lessons learned from the Pilot Activities (Activity 3.6) into planning of Corporate Plan 2023-2027

Duration: January 2022 – August 2022

Detailed activities

1.6.1 Summarize the knowledge of result from Activity 1.5 and Activity 3.6.

Duration: January – February 2022

1.6.2 Drafting the Corporate Plan 2023-2027.

Duration: March – April 2022

1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

3) Activity 1.6 Reflect the forest information provided through Activity 1.5 and the lessons learned from the Pilot Activities (Activity 3.6) into planning of Corporate Plan 2023-2027

Duration: January 2022 – August 2022

Detailed activities

1.6.3 Review the draft Corporate Plan 2023-2027 by executive officers of MOFR.

Duration: April – August 2022

1.6.4 Make the final draft Corporate Plan 2023-2027 to approve.

Duration: August 2022

1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

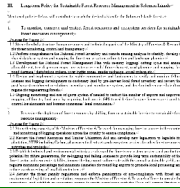
4) Activity 1.7 Develop a framework for a long-term SFRM policy utilizing the experiences obtained through Activities 1.3, 1.5, and 3.6.

Duration: September 2020 – August 2022

Detailed activities

1.7.5 Review the framework for a long-term SFRM policy.

Duration: January – August 2022



1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

5) Activity 2.3 Facilitate coordination / collaboration within MOFR and among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders.

Duration: October 2021 - July 2022

Detailed activities

2.3.1 Facilitate coordination / collaboration within MOFR and among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders.

Duration: October 2021 – July 2022



1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

6) Activity 3.4 Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities.

Duration: April 2021 - July 2022

Detailed activities

3.4.1 Provide technical guidance and training for strengthening the management of the community organization.

Duration: June - July 2022

3.4.5 Provide technical guidance and training for other livelihood activities.

Duration: April 2021 - May 2022

1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

7) Activity 3.5 Monitor and evaluate the Pilot Activities from the viewpoint of their contribution to SFRM.

Duration: October 2021 – July 2022

Detailed activities

3.5.2 Support periodic monitoring and evaluation of MOFR.

Duration: February 2021 - May 2022

3.5.3 Analyze the results of monitoring and evaluation.

Duration: April - July 2022

3.5.4 Report the results of monitoring / evaluation to MOFR and community.

Duration: January 2022 and April – July 2022

1. Activities of AWP (Cont.)

8) Activity 3.6 Analyze and compile lessons learned from the Pilot Activities.

Duration: April – July 2022

Detailed activities

3.6.1 Analyze and compile lessons learned from the Pilot Activities.

Duration: April – July 2022



2. Project Monitoring Plan

1) Monitoring

Joint Coordination Committee: June 2022

Submission of Monitoring Sheet: June 2022

Joint Monitoring: June 2022

2) Reports/Documents

Project Completion Report: August 2022

Thank you



MOFR/JICA



9th Joint Coordinating Committee

Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resources Management in Solomon Islands
Ministry of Forest & Research (MOFR) and
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Progress of the Project June – December 2021

9th Joint Coordinate Committee
January 2022

Table of Contents

1. Project Activities
2. Training
3. Equipment/Facility Improvement

1. Activities

Activity 1.1: Review “Corporate Plan 2015-2018” and its implementation from the viewpoint of SFRM was terminated at May 2018. ✓

Activity 1.2: Identify issues to be resolved/ improved with regard to SFRM in Corporate Plan 2015-2018 was terminated at September 2018. ✓

Activity 1.3: Based on the results of Activities 1.1 and 1.2, formulate the Corporate Plan 2019-2022 which promotes SFRM was terminated at September 2020. ✓

1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 1.4: Facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022

Scheduled : January 2019 – February 2022

The final monitoring was conducted in November 2021, and the results were summarized in "SFRM Implementation Timetable" version 2.2. Also, the report of facilitate implementation activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022 was done in December. ✓



1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 1.5: Develop forest information tool(s)

Scheduled : January 2019 – January 2022

Activity 1.5.10 "Technical assistance for utilization of forest information" was added and activities 1.5.6, 1.5.8 and 1.5.9 were extended for three months in order to facilitate the use of SolGeo-FIMS within the MOFR. Since October, online trainings on SolGeo-FIMS have been conducted every month, and additional map data has been added and maintained. ✓



1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 1.7: Develop a framework for a long-term SFRM policy utilizing the experiences obtained through Activities 1.3, 1.5, and 3.6.

Scheduled : March 2021 – August 2022

The long-term Sustainable Forest Resource Management - Technical Support Committee (: SFRM-TSC) members reviewed and recognized its important what activities SFRM-TSC meetings were held on every month to discuss “Framework for Long-Term Sustainable Forest Resource Management” and “Institutional Analysis and Development for Strengthening the Organizational Capacity of the MOFR”. And then, the report of “Framework for the Long-Term Sustainable Forest Resource Management Policy” was completed. ✓

1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 1.7: Develop... (cont.)



1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 2.1: Identify relevant governmental institutions and other stakeholders with which MOFR would collaborate in promoting SFRM and hold discussions for potential collaboration was terminated at December 2019. ✓

Activity 2.2: Identify communities, NGOs, and other organizations which conduct activities contributing to, and which have potential to contribute to, SFRM and learn from their experiences was terminated at May 2020. ✓

1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 2.3: Facilitate coordination / collaboration within MOFR and other relevant stakeholders

Scheduled : November 2018 – July 2022

The 8th Forest Sector Technical Working Group (: FS-TWG) meeting was held with 35 participants on 27th August 2021. The regular meetings of the SFRM-TSC on 7th June, 9th July, 12th August, 21st September, 29th October and 3rd December were held. ✓



1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.1: Select the Pilot Sites in accordance with the Pilot Sites selection criteria was terminated at December 2020. ✓

Activity 3.2: Conduct community profiling in collaboration with the community people and socio-economic analysis in/around the Pilot Sites was terminated at October 2021. ✓

1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.3: Support and facilitate the Pilot Sites communities to develop Pilot Activities implementation plans

Scheduled : February 2019 - December 2021

Activity 3.3.6 “Facilitate formation and enhancement of community organization” was decided to continue during the activities on the pilot sites for facilitate formation and enhancement of community organization. Community Development/Organizational Enhancement expert provided guidance on organizational strengthening at pilot sites in November and December 2021, and Activity 3.3 was terminated at December 2021. ✓



1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.4: Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities

Scheduled : April 2020 - February 2022

For strengthening the management of communities (Activity 3.4.1). In order to strengthen the management of the community organization, since 2020 various activities have sporadically been implemented in both pilot communities and the review was conducted in November 2021. ✓



MOFR/JICA

1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.4: Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities

Scheduled : April 2020 - December 2021

For forest management (Activity 3.4.2), selective/removal cutting and milling were carried out in Komuniboli, and selective/clear cutting and milling were also successfully carried out in the Falake community. ✓



MOFR/JICA

1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.4: Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities

Scheduled : April 2020 - December 2021

For agro-forestry (Activity 3.4.3), activities have been steadily cultivated and harvested in several areas of both pilot sites from June to December, and monitoring of these activities has begun. Pruning and grafting training was taken in Komuniboli community on 19-22 October. ✓



MOFR/JICA

1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.4: Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities

Scheduled : April 2020 - December 2021

For wood product and NTFP (Activity 3.4.4), trainings on furniture making were conducted at both pilot sites in July, and produced furniture are on display at exhibition corner of MOFR. ✓



MOFR/JICA

1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.4: Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities

Scheduled : April 2020 - December 2021

For piggery as livelihood (Activity 3.4.5), pig houses were constructed in both communities from July to October 2021, and actual pig farming activities, monitoring and follow-up training have been conducted. ✓



MOFR/JICA

1. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.5: Monitor and evaluate the Pilot Activities from the viewpoint of their contribution to SFRM

Scheduled : April 2021 - July 2022

Monitoring sheets have been prepared for each pilot activities, and the pilot activities have been monitored. And, forest monitoring using GPS/tablet/drone have been continually carried out in both communities. For the Livelihood Improvement Component, an M&E Plan was developed in September 2021 and the actual monitoring on agroforestry and pig farming has been implemented in both communities August 2021. ✓



MOFR/JICA

2. Training

JICA Online Training

- 1) "Remote Sensing of Forest Resources (September 1 – October 28)" :Ms. Florence Claire and Mr. Eric Kwaria
- 2) "Policy Planning Skills for Implementation of REDD+ (for Government Executives) (September 27 – October 8)" :Ms. Cathy Bule, Mr. Chris Wagatora and Mr. Arnold Augwaroa
- 3) "Ecosystem-Based Solutions for Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR) (November 9 – December 1)" :Ms. Minnie Fahu and Ms. Christina Gabuvai
- 4) "Sustainable Forestry Management with Community Participation (November 29 – January 31)" :Mr. Ben Konley

2. Training (cont.)

For MOFR staffs

- 1) Online training on "MOFR System Analysis and Development Workshop": August 2021.
- 2) Online training on "Solomon Islands Geographic-Forest Information Management System (: SolGeo-FIMS) mapping to promote utilizing the forest information management system": September, October and November 2021.

2. Training (cont.)

For Pilot Site Communities

- 1) Training on "Woodworking": July 2021.
- 2) Exchange Training: August & September 2021.
- 3) Training on "Pruning and Grafting" October 2021.
- 4) Training on "Pig Farming": December 2021.

3. Equipment/Facility Improvement

Large equipment

- 1) New Project Car was allocated to Auki forest office.
- 2) Two Portable Sawmills and Chainsaws are allocated to new target communities through MOFR.



Facility Improvement

- 1) Exhibition Corner was established in MOFR



Thank you

9th Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) Meeting

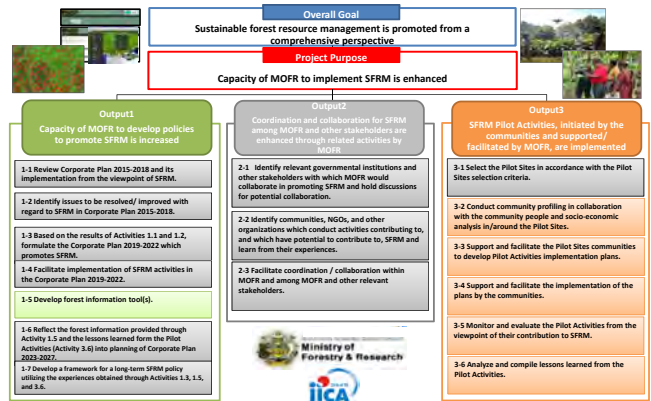
The Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands

- Providing Supplemental Information from Short-Term Expert Team -

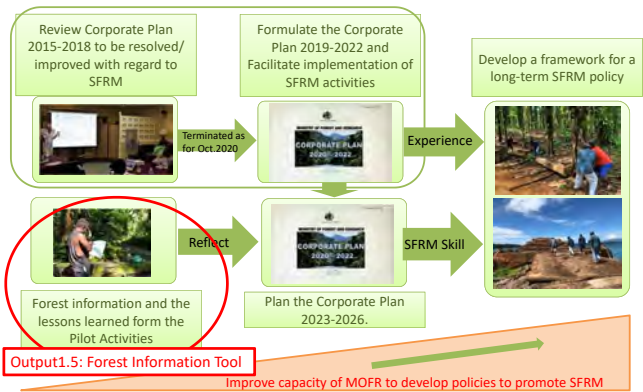
28 February 2022

Masamichi HARAGUCHI
Forest Information Management 1

MOFR-JICA Project Overview



Output 1: Capacity of MOFR to develop policies to promote SFRM is increased.



Output 3: SFRM Pilot Activities, initiated by the communities and supported/facilitated by MOFR, are implemented.

This Output 3 indicates the implementation of activities including natural forest management, planted forest management, **Agroforestry** and **Other Livelihood** improvement activities such as pig farming, in Komuniboli and Falake as Pilot Activities for SFRM.

Expected plan for Komuniboli is as follows: **Output3: SFRM Pilot Activities**

Natural forest management (50% selective cutting) should be implemented in Sub-Compartment 1 in 2021, in Sub-Compartment 2 in 2022, in Sub-Compartment 3 in 2023, and so on, as shown in the table below.

Rotational age: 10 years. Harvesting age: 20 years.

Objective species: *Vitex cofassus*, *Pometia pinata*, etc.

Planted forest management should be implemented in the Plantation Zone: [] (which is located near Sub-Compartment 5). Harvesting age: 20 or 30 years.

Objective species: mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*), etc.

Agroforestry should be implemented in the Agroforestry Zone: [] (which is located near Sub-Compartment 3). Timber trees are pencil cedar, teak, etc. Fruit trees are rambutan, guava, etc. Crops are sweet potato, pana, taro, cucumber, etc.



Output 3: SFRM Pilot Activities, initiated by the communities and supported/facilitated by MOFR, are implemented.

This Output 3 indicates the implementation of activities including natural forest management, planted forest management, **Agroforestry** and **Other Livelihood** improvement activities such as pig farming, in Komuniboli and Falake as Pilot Activities for SFRM.

Expected plan for Falake is as follows: **Output3: SFRM Pilot Activities**

Natural forest management (25% selective cutting) should be implemented in Sub-Compartment 5 in 2021 and 2026, in Sub-Compartment 4 in 2022 and 2027, in Sub-Compartment 3 in 2023 and 2028, and so on, as shown in the table below.

Rotational age: 5 years. Harvesting age: 20 years. Objective species: *Vitex cofassus*, *Pometia pinata*, etc.

Planted forest management should be implemented in the Rehabilitation Zone: [] (as with as Sub-Compartment 6). Harvesting age: 20 to 30 years. Objective species: mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*), *Eucalyptus deglupta*, etc.

Agroforestry should be implemented in some areas within the Agroforestry Zone: [] Timber trees are mahogany, rosewood, etc. Fruit trees are avocado, rambutan, etc. Crops are banana, kava, corn, eggplant, etc.



Output1/Activity1.5: Forest Information Tools

SolGeo-FIMS (Forest Information Management System)

MOFR Web-site

SNS Tools

System is operational

Output1/Activity1.5: Forest Information Tools

FMU (Forest Management Unit) HCV (High Conservation Value) Forest/Land-Cover Map (LCM) Carbon/Biomass/Timber Volume

Contents are fulfilled

The Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands (SI-SFRM)

Output1/Activity1.5: Forest Information Tool

Technical Policy 1: Development of Forest Information Tool using Similar Work Experiences in PNG

Development of Forest Information Tool utilizing similar experience of PNG (Visualization / Planning / Management / Monitoring)

Improve Solomon Islands' capacity for sustainable forest (information) management

Plan/implement based on Solomon Islands' national circumstance & capacity

Where and what information is present	Mapping/boundary planning method	Usage situation in drone mapping
Internet environment/connection speed	Number of RS/GIS engineers in work	Office's liaison organization & capacity
Data storage / equipment management	Presence/amount of analysis software	Confirming issues/orienting as task

Visualization and Utilization of Forest Resource Information

Updating Forest Cover Map/Carbon stock + Planning/Application

Drone/GPS utilizing Forest Monitoring

Experience of Project for Improvement of Operational Capacity of Forest Resource Information Management System in Neighboring PNG

28 February 2022 MOFR/JICA 7

The Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands (SI-SFRM)

Output1/Activity1.5: Forest Information Tool

Technical Policy 2: Preparation and Provision of Forest Information with Consideration of Exit-Strategies

Providing information about Pilot Target Area on REDD+/ Ecosystem Services/ Forest & Agriculture Certification

REDD+ (e.g.) Deforestation/Degradation (Reference Level / Benchmark setting)
(e.g.) Conservation of places where deforestation is intense in recent years

Ecosystem Services (e.g.) Landscape Approach (Integrated Land-use Plan considering Ecosystem)
(e.g.) land use and management plan considering water source and catchment

Forest & Agri Certification (e.g.) HCV/HCS Assessment (HCV: high conservation value, HCS: high carbon stock)
(e.g.) Palm-oil certification (RSPO) does not allow conversion of natural forest as of 2005

Providing Information about Pilot Target Area for Sustainable Forest Management (Image)

Visualization of Deforestation Hotspot/Watershed/Protected Area etc

28 February 2022 MOFR/JICA 8

The Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands (SI-SFRM)

Output1/Activity1.5: Forest Information Tool

Land Cover Map Development in Solomon Islands

1. Work step to create land cover map using SEPAL (FAO supported Cloud Processing System)

SEPAL allows users to harness cloud-based supercomputers and modern geospatial data infrastructures (e.g., Google Earth Engine). Collect Earth sampling point made for FRL report shall be used as the basic training data

Step 1 Create mosaic image 2020

Step 2 Classify with basic training data

Step 3 Modify the map with external information

Step 4 Create shape file and organize attribute

2. Class definition for Sepal Classification

cd	td	discription	Remark
11	Primary	Dense Forest	ref. hansen
12	Disturbed	Disturbed Forest	ref. segmentation stats
13	Mangrove	Mangrove	
14	Swamp	Freshwater swamp	
20	Water	Water body	
30	Settlement	Settlements	Building, Road(paved)
40	Otherland	Bare Soil	Field, Road
50	Grassland	Young Vegetation	inc. Shrub / Woodland, Cropland
61	Subsistence	Gardening	Subsistence agriculture
62	Palm	Oil Palm plantation	
63	Coconut	Coconut plantation	

28 February 2022 MOFR/JICA 9

The Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands (SI-SFRM)

Output1/Activity1.5: Forest Information Tool

Stratification of Class Definition with External Information

1. Stratify the class specification with Forest type information with SRTM30

Code	LU	Land Cover Map	Disturbance	Description
111	Lp	Lowland Forest	Primary	Forest on level or nearly level land below 200 m.a.s.l.
112	Ld		Degraded	
121	Hp	Hill Forest	Primary	Forest between 200-600 m.a.s.l.
122	Hd		Degraded	
131	Up	Montane Forest	Primary	Forest on at higher altitude ridge tops, generally above 600 m.a.s.l.
132	Ud		Degraded	
140	M	Mangrove Forest	-	Forest on land subjected to tidal influences such as estuaries and foreshores
150	S	Freshwater Swamp and Riverine Forest	-	Forest on land with little relief and impeded drainage
160	P	Forest Plantation	-	
200	W	Water	-	
300	S	Settlement	-	
400	O	Otherland	-	
500	G	Grassland	-	
610	Cs	Cropland	Subsistence	
620	Cp		Palm	
630	Cc		Coconut	

28 February 2022 MOFR/JICA 10

The Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands (SI-SFRM)

Output1/Activity1.5: Forest Information Tool

Land Cover Map 2020

Stratified Land Cover Map with external global dataset

L8 mosaic image created with Sepal

Land Cover Map 2020

28 February 2022 MOFR/JICA 11

The Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands (SI-SFRM)

Output1/Activity1.5: Forest Information Tool

Assessment

Table shows the result of the classification map which is modified with external dataset after classified with Sepal

Land Cover Type (Total)

28 February 2022 MOFR/JICA 12

Carbon/Biomass/Volume estimation of Solomon Islands

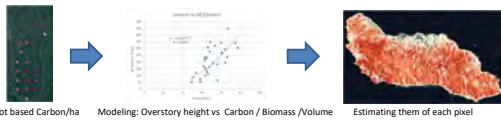
Overstory Height Method with (Satellite) LiDAR Data

Step 1. Prepare GEDI Global Height data

GEDI Global Forest Canopy Height, 2019
30-m spatial resolution global forest canopy height map was developed through the integration of the Global Ecosystem Dynamics Investigation (GEDI) lidar forest structure measurements and Landsat analysis-ready data time-series.
<https://glad.umd.edu/dataset/gedi>



Step 2. Estimation carbon/Biomass/volume of GEDI points based on inventory data

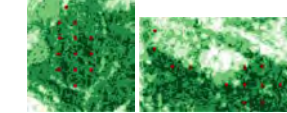


Step 3. Calculate Carbon stock(C-t) by FMU

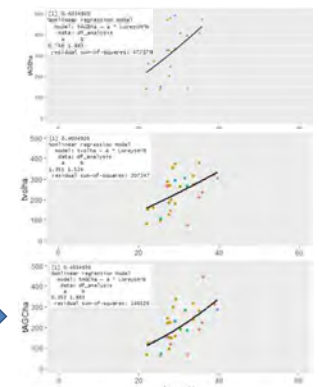


The models for Carbon/Biomass/Volume

Komoniboli and Falake sample plot and GEDI Global Height data.



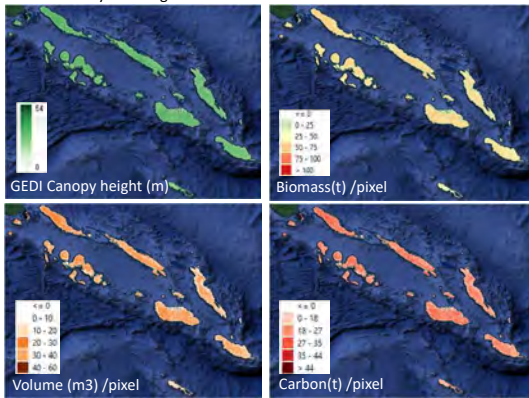
Estimation of Lorey's Height from GEDI Global Height



Estimation models of carbon/biomass/ Volume/Ha from Lorey's Height
The accuracy is limited because of the small number of plot data.

Result of Carbon/Biomass/Volume mapping of Solomon islands.

These data have already been registered to SolGeofims



Road data 2021 of Solomon Islands

- Input data**
 - Planet monthly mosaic imagery under NICFI Satellite Data Program was used. (<https://www.planet.com/nicfi/>)
 - Road data of Ministry of land (MOL)
- Cloud-free images by Google Earth Engine**
The cloud-free mosaic image of Solomon islands was created using Jan. - Oct. of the above monthly mosaic images. You can see the code in the reference.
- Digitizing the road based on the cloud-free images**
The road is digitized using cloud-free images with manual interpretation. And the road data is combined with the road data of MOL.



Forest Monitoring using drone at Pilot site

Captured Aerial images were processed for using on GIS software. They were used to verify the boundaries and confirm the site condition for the next



Online Training for Utilization of Forest Information Tools

the workflow which indicates how to utilize the SolGeo-FIMS in the actual work will be shown. It is intended that participants understand the workflows for the Logging concessions and Monitoring, and practice utilizing SolGeo-FIMS with them during the training



SolGeo-FIMS can be utilized without any additional license/fee

Awareness & Training for MOFR managers is under planning

The Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands (SI-SFRM)
Output1/Activity1.5: Forest Information Tool

Forest Information integration by SolGeo-FIMS and FMU

Base Map Information/Watercourse /Concession boundary

Tree Volume/Carbon stock

Forest Management Unit

Forest Management Unit/Watershed

High Conservation Value /Forest Loss etc.

Land Cover Map 2020 /Satellite image

Forest Loss area by Global Forest Watch

SolGeo-FIMS can integrate information available in MOFR

28 February 2022 MOFR/JICA JICA 19

The Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands (SI-SFRM)
Output1/Activity1.5: Forest Information Tool

Concession/Plantation boundary and Forest Management Unit(FMU)

Forest Management Unit (FMU) contains multiple forest information to plan and monitor logging activity, which offers necessary information to verify suitability of logging application and its plan

Forest Loss rate

Tree Volume/ha

Slope

Elevation

SolGeo-FIMS can improve developing concession/plantation planning

28 February 2022 MOFR/JICA JICA 20

The Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands (SI-SFRM)
Output3/Activity3.2-3.4: SFRM Pilot Activities

Output3/Activity3.2-3.4: SFRM Pilot Activities

28 February 2022 MOFR/JICA JICA 21

The Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands (SI-SFRM)
Output3/Activity3.2-3.4: SFRM Pilot Activities

Strengthening management of community organization

- Facilitation during the socio-economic analysis survey (Sep 2019)
- Leadership training (Oct 2020)
- A series of discussions with communities (Nov 2020 – Mar 2021)
 - Organisational structure
 - Roles and responsibilities of leaders
- Preparation of the **Progress Report** (Komuniboli: Aug 2021)
- Preparation of the **Progress Report** (Falake: Sep 2021)
- Review of activities (revisit community organisational structure; identify impacts and challenges; find solutions (Nov – Dec 2021)

28 February 2022 MOFR/JICA JICA 22

The Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands (SI-SFRM)
Output3/Activity3.2-3.4: SFRM Pilot Activities: Agroforestry

Agroforestry

Factsheet Vo.6 (Draft to review)

<https://www.mofr.gov.sb/en/component/edocman/jica-factsheet/si-sfrm-factsheet-6-agroforestry-v1-2022>

28 February 2022 MOFR/JICA JICA 23

The Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands (SI-SFRM)
Output3/Activity3.2-3.4: SFRM Pilot Activities: Agroforestry

(1) Progress

■ Falake

- Plot 1**
 - Planting crops has entered in third rotation as of Nov. 2021.
 - The yield of crops such as peanut, taro, cassava, and slippery cabbage have been mostly sold within the community.
- Plot 2**
 - Generally AF Plot 2 has been well maintained and short term crops are growing healthy.
 - Mahogany are growing and providing shade for crops.
- Impact**
 - One of the community members has begun AF practice on his own plots and planted mahogany, eucalyptus, avocado, mango, taro, kava, etc.

Overview of AF Plot 1

Area of slippery cabbage in AF Plot 2

Peanut planted between rows of mahogany in AF Plot 2

28 February 2022 MOFR/JICA JICA 24

■ Komuniboli

- **Plot 1**
 - Overall the AF plot has been maintained well and several crops were sold in the community as well as the central market in Honiara.
- **Plot 2**
 - The second plot has been being developed by the community's initiative adjacent to the first plot.
 - The plot is approximately 50 m x 50 m and layout has been developed with mahogany, teak, guava, soursoy, banana, taro, eggplant, pumpkin, etc.
- **Pruning & Grafting Training**
 - Pruning & Grafting Training was conducted in October 2021 in collaboration with MoAL.
- **Development of Canteen**
 - A canteen has been set up by using the sales of crops harvested from the AF plot.



Mahogany tree in Plot 1



Guava fruiting after pruning



(2) Way forward

- **Falake**
 - Maintenance of plot 1 and plot 2 will be continued.
 - Mahogany trees need pruning to reduce shade for crops.
 - Monitoring and Evaluation will be conducted.
 - Lessons learned shall be abstracted and compiled.
- **Komuniboli**
 - Maintenance of plot 1 will be continued.
 - Trees and crops will be planted according to the layout on plot 2.
 - Practice of financial record keeping shall be improved.
 - A new method of benefit sharing through the canteen shall be clarified.
 - Monitoring and Evaluation will be conducted.
 - Lessons learned shall be abstracted and compiled.



Mahogany trees need pruning in plot 2



Canteen set up by using sales of AF crops

Other Livelihood Improvement

Factsheet Vol.5 (Draft to review)
<https://www.mofr.gov.sb/en/component/edoc/man/jica-factsheet/factsheet-vol-7-pig-farming>



Other Livelihood Improvement Activities

1. Pig farming (1) Progress

- Technical training (Nov – Dec 2020)
- Participant identification (Jan 2021 –)
- Interest group (IG) organisation
- Discussion on revolving fund establishment
- Identification of materials and cost estimation
- Discussion on agreement on management among stakeholders
- Establishment of monitoring and review/evaluation system
- Material procurement for pig stall construction (Jun – Oct 2021)
- Pig house construction (Jun – Nov 2021)
- Procurement and provision of piglets and feed (Aug and Oct 2021)
- Day-to-day pig raising (Aug 2021 –)
- Monthly monitoring (Sep 2021 –)
- Follow-up training (Sep and Dec 2021)
- Review of management / marketing plans and revolving fund system (Nov – Dec 2021)

(1) Progress (Pig farming) (cont.)



Day-to-day pig raising (Falake)



Follow-up training (Falake)



Feeding schedule by IG members (Komuniboli)



Group discussion for business / marketing plan review (Komuniboli)

(2) Challenges & Countermeasures

Challenges	Countermeasures
Death of piglets due to suspected food poisoning (Falake)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Plan and implement measures to prevent recurrence; e.g. security enhancement during night time, build a firm fence, etc. ● Establish relation with local (district) livestock office for emergency response
Pig waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Information gathering for solutions through study trips, etc. ● Apply measures such as application of compost and biogas production unit

(3) Way forward (Feb 2022 –)

- Day-to-day pig raising
- Monthly monitoring and review
- Discussion on management / marketing plans and revolving fund system
- Marketing and start-up of revolving fund

2. New activities

(1) Progress

- Review of needs assessment and selection of activities (Komuniboli) (Dec 2021)
 - Chicken farming
 - Furniture making (training only)
- Information gathering (Dec 2021 –)
 - Furniture making: Don Bosco Rural Training Centre (Tetere), Don Bosco Technical Institute (Henderson), etc.

(2) Way forward (Feb 2022 –)

- Planning
- Training
- Material procurement and provision
- Implementation
- Monitoring

[Note: The above plans are subject to change due to restrictions caused by the spike in COVID-19 cases.]

Gender Analysis: Recommendations for Mainstreaming

Policy Level

- to make National Forest Policy more gender-responsive
- to hire more women and promote them to decision-making positions
- to train officers to be more gender-responsive
- to establish a system of gender-disaggregated data collection
- to allocate some budget for promoting women's empowerment

Project Level

- to conduct gender analysis and incorporate the results of the analysis into planning
- to hire women as manager and technical experts
- to provide counterpart staff with training on the way of facilitation for social inclusion
- to make gender-responsive operational guidelines and implement the project accordingly
- to collect gender-disaggregated data
- to establish a knowledge management system to share good practices/lessons learnt



Factsheet Vo.11 (Draft to review)
<https://www.mofr.gov.sb/en/component/docman/jica-factsheet/factsheet-vol-12-ca>
 Full Report is available upon request

Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Plan

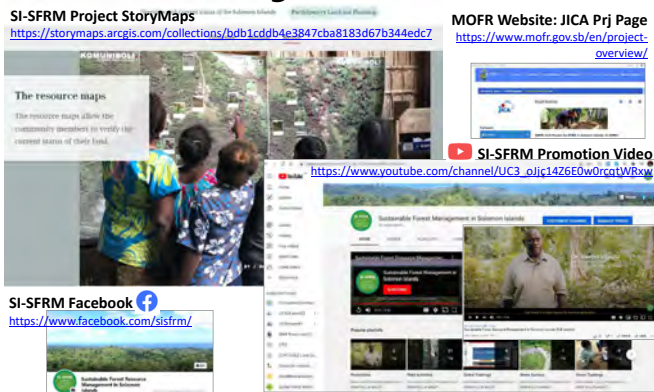
- M&E Plan for Livelihood Activities was prepared and discussed with MoFR.
- M&E Plans was shared with Komuniboli and Falake communities and under implementation



Way-Forward (based on Outputs)

- Output1.5: Forest Information Tool
 - Finalize Regrowth Model, Annual Allowable Cut (AAC)
 - Utilization of SolGeo-FIMS and other monitoring tools for Forest Monitoring
- Output3: SFRM Pilot Activities
 - Agroforestry
 - Maintenance of plot1 (Falake) and Plot1&2 (Komuniboli) will be continued.
 - Mahogany trees need pruning to reduce shade for crops (Falake).
 - Trees and crops will be planted according to the layout on plot 2 (Komuniboli).
 - Practice of financial record keeping shall be improved (Komuniboli).
 - Monitoring and Evaluation will be conducted (Both).
 - Lessons learned shall be abstracted and compiled (Both).
 - Other Livelihood
 - Day-to-day pig raising
 - Monthly monitoring and review
 - Discussion on management / marketing plans and revolving fund system
 - Marketing and start-up of revolving fund
- Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)

Tagio Tumas



AF: Monitoring Item

Item	Data	Means/Tool	Remarks
Site selection	Location, Boundary	• Drone • GPS	Conducted in FM monitoring
Layout (AF plot establishment)	Species, Number of each species, Survival, Growing conditions	• Field observation	Monitoring Form-1
Work plan	Activities, Timing	• Discussion • Record checking	Monitoring Form-2
Input	Planting materials, Labor	• Record checking	Monitoring Form-4
Management	Management structure, Management rules	• Discussion	Monitoring Form-3
Benefit sharing	Harvest, Sales, Usage of benefit, Ratio of benefit sharing	• Record checking • Discussion	Monitoring Form-4

AF: Evaluation Form

Criteria	Evaluation Question	Description	Evaluation*
Relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent have the objectives of AF training plot indicated in the AF Implementation Plan achieved? To what extent may AF contribute to realization of SFRM? 		
Efficiency	Does input and out put balance in terms of cost, time, and labor?		
	Comparing with garden/tree plantation, does AF require much input in terms of cost, time, and labor?		
Effectiveness	Comparing with garden/tree plantation, what kind of strengthen and weakness does AF have in terms of land use, product, productivity, pest problems, etc.?		
Impact	What kind of positive impact has AF brought?		
	What kind of negative impact has AF brought?		
Sustainability	Do you want to expand the AF plot or develop a new AF plot?		
	Do you have any plan to apply AF practice on your garden or forest plantation?		

*Evaluation: (A) Very high/much, (B) High/Much, (C) Relatively low/less, (D) Low/Least

Pig farming: Monitoring item

Item	Data	Mean/Tool	Remarks
No. of pigs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current number Numbers that changed by reason (gain, eat, give, sale, death, missing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observation Interview 	Monitoring Form-2.
Growth conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Body size (length) Body size (heart girth) 	Measurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring Form-1. Monitoring Form-2. The data are used to estimate the body weight
Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of meat (consumed, given to others, sold) (kg) Income gained by sale 	Interview	Monitoring Form-2.
Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feed Medication Others 	Interview	Monitoring Form-2.
Problems / challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problems Challenges Remarks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interview Discussion 	Monitoring Form-2.

Review / Evaluation format

Criterion for assessment	Question	Level			Description/ Explanation
		A	B	C	
1 Objectives	What were the original/ primary objectives of this activity?		NA		
	Are the primary objectives still appropriate? Are there other objectives?				
	What do you expect by participating in this activity?		NA		
2 Relevance	What should the future objectives be?				
	Is the activity appropriate to achieve the objectives? If not, what are the alternative options?		NA		
3 Performance	Are the time allocation and schedule for the activity efficient?				
	Are the methods (tools, approaches, etc.) applied for implementation of the activity appropriate?				
	Is the activity carried out according to principles of good practices (equity, culture, gender, etc.) in the community?				
	To what extent have the information sharing/ exchanges been made amongst the local participants, and between the IG members and other villagers?				
	What problems/ constraints have arisen?		NA		
	How were the problems/ constraints dealt with/ overcome?		NA		
	What improvements should be made to the performance of the activity in the future?		NA		

Review / Evaluation format (cont.)

4 Effectiveness	To what extent have expected outputs been achieved? If there is no output achieved, what are the reasons?				
	How satisfactory was the training for the stakeholders?				
5 Cost-effectiveness	Is there any more training necessary for the participants to make the activity more effective? If yes, what kind of training areas?		NA		
	Was the cost of the activity reasonable for what it achieved?				
	Would it be possible to achieve the same outputs at less cost? If yes, what should be done?		NA		
6 External factors	How realistic would it be to replicate the work, incorporate it in government projects/ programs or make it self-financing?		NA		
	Are there government/ or policy changes?		NA		
	Are there economic and social changes?		NA		
	Are there changes in the policy and practice of the donor (JICA)?		NA		

Note: Level A: high/outstanding, B: intermediate, C: low/abysmal



Joint Monitoring Meeting

JICA Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resources Management
in Solomon Islands

Date: PM13:30~ (Solomon Islands Time) 27th July (Wed), 2022
Venue: Heritage Park Hotel
Online: Zoom below address
<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/82768653969?pwd=SVVNMmhXWmdWcHhzU2ZrVjh6MTk3QT09>
(Passcode: 658047)
Moderator: Mr. Reeves Moveni, Project Manager

Agenda:

<Joint Monitoring>

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 13:30 – 13:40 | Opening Remark by Chairperson (Dr. Vaeno Vigulu) |
| 13:40 – 14:25 | Overall Achievements of the Project by the Project Completion Report (1)
Focusing on the results of activities
(Mr. Nishikawa Tatsuji) |
| 14:25 – 14:35 | Question & Answer / Short Break |
| 14:35 – 15:20 | Overall Achievements of the Project by the Project Completion Report (2)
Focusing on suggestions
(Mr. Nishikawa Tatsuji) |
| 15:20 – 15:30 | Question & Answer / Approval / AOB |
| 15:30 – 15:40 | Closing Remark by Co-Chairperson (Mr. Kengo Hoshina) |



Joint Monitoring of MOFR-JICA SFRM Project

Focusing on the Results of Activities

27th July 2022

2022/9/16



This presentation is based on the Project Completion Report. The Plan of Operation and Project Design Matrix are distributed separately from this presentation (Project Completion Report).

Project Overview

Project Title:	Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resources Management in Solomon Islands
Type of Project	Technical Cooperation Project
Project Purpose:	To enhance the capacities of Ministry of Forestry and Research (:MOFR) to implement Sustainable Forest Resource Management (:SFRM) in Solomon Islands
Implementation Agency	Ministry of Forestry and Research (HQ and Provincial Offices)
Project Period	5 years (Sep. 2017 – Aug. 2022)

2022/9/16



Project Concept

Overall Goal: Sustainable forest resource management is promoted

Project Purpose: Capacity of MOFR to implement SFRM is enhanced.

Output 1:

Development of MOFR's capacities to formulate policy to promote SFRM

(incl. GIS tool development)

Output 2:

Enhancement of coordination and collaboration among MOFR and other stakeholders

Output 3:

Implementation of Community-based SFRM activities at pilot sites

(through collaboration among communities, reliable organization (NGO / Community-based Organization etc., and MOFR)

2022/9/16



Results of the Project

1 Input by the Japanese side

(1) Total input amount

(Planned): 481.5 million yen → (Actual): 465 million yen

(2) Experts Dispatch

(Planned): 7 experts 168M/M → (Actual): 14 experts 175.49M/M

- a. Long-term expert: Chief Advisor/Forest Policy
- b. Long-term expert: Project Coordinator/Community-based Forest Manage
- c. Short Term Expert Team: * Team Leader / Forest Information Management 1 * Forest Information Management 2 / Community Participation Monitoring * Remote-Sensing 1 / GIS 1 * Remote-Sensing 2 / Drone Analysis / GIS 2 / Team Coordinator * Socioeconomics Analysis / Community Development / Organizational Enhancement2 * Agro-forestry / Organizational Enhancement 1 * Gender Analysis * Market Survey / Value-chain * Team Coordinate Supporter

2022/9/16



Results of the Project

(3) Receipt of Training Participants: Total 24 participants for 7 trainings

- a. Counterpart Trainings in Japan: 8 participants (2 counterpart trainings in Japan, in 2018 and 2019).
- b. The Third-Country Trainings: 10 participants (2 third-country trainings in Papua New Guinea in 2018 and 2019).
- c. Additional Allocation for KCCP (JICA's theme specific trainings), 6 participants (3 JICA trainings in 2017, 2018 and 2021).
- d. (Not countable) Training in Japan (project related/supported JICA training however out of project's budget), 19 participants in 14 times of the JICA training at 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021 and 2022.
- e. (Not countable) Project Internal Training, 1,596 participants (347 participants of MOFR & 1,231 participants of pilot communities) in 97 times between 2018 and 2022.

2022/9/16



Results of the Project

(4) Equipment Provision

(Planned): 7.9 Million Japanese Yen → (Actual): 23.15 Million Japanese Yen

- a. Vehicle:
- b. Boat with Outboard Engines
- c. Portable Sawmill etc.

(5) Overseas Activities Cost

(Planned): 46.3 Million Japanese Yen → (Actual): 28.4 Million Japanese Yen

2022/9/16



Results of the Project

2 Input by the **Solomon Islands side**

(Planned): Counterpart personnel, Facilities/Equipment and Budgetary Arrange

(Actual): **Counterpart personnel: 42 Persons**

Facilities and Equipment:

- Project office and office equipment as internet server and internet equipment / accessories.
- Project vehicle and project boat parking location, garage, and boat house.

Budgetary Arrangement: 63.34 Million Japanese Yen

- Obligation budget for MOFR staffs' project activities (it is included the other costs for the project): Actual Uses 54.66 Million Japanese Yen

2022/9/16



Achievements of the Project (Output)

Output	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Achievement	Degree of Achieve
Capacity of MOFR to develop policies to promote SFRM is increased.	1.1 Corporate Plan incorporates the knowledge of the forest information and the lessons from the performance in previous years.	The Corporate Plan 2015-2018 was reviewed by MOFR and the project. Corporate Plan 2020-2022 was compiled with 15 new programmes, which were developed based on the knowledge generated from the Forest Information as well as the lessons learned from the MOFR's performance in previous years.	100% achieved, result is High
	1.2 Corporate Plan 2020 - 2022 (2019 - 2022) is approved.	The Corporate Plan 2019-2022 was approved at 3rd JCC on December 2018; however, in response to MOFR's request to incorporate the policy of "Democratic Coalition Government for Advancement (DCGA)", Corporate Plan 2019-2022 was replaced by new "Corporate Plan 2020-2022", which adopts several new SFRM activities, and officially approved by executives of MOFR on March, and launched on September 2020.	100% achieved, result is High

2022/9/16



Achievements of the Project (Output)

Output	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Achievement	Degree of Achieve
Capacity of MOFR to develop policies to promote SFRM is increased.	1.3 A long-term SFRM policy planning is commenced.	The Long-term SFRM Policy was drafted and finalized by the Technical Support Committee (TSC) as well as TSC created plan. The Long-term SFRM Policy is based on the National Forest Policy and describes what the MOFR should address for forest resources, particularly in the long term.	100% achieved, result is High
	1.4 Forest information tool(s) is/are developed and utilized.	In February 2022, this Objectively Verifiable Indicators were amended to "Forest information tool(s) is/are developed and utilized". SolGeo-FIMS was developed as Forest Information Tools (FITs) for the forest information management and formally introduced in the ministry. The system stores maps and documents for forest management such as tree volume/carbon, forest loss, topography, road network, concession boundary, landcover, document of regulation and policy etc. All MOFR officers can access to the information based on their access right, especially the maps. They can use GIS functions to understand the forest resources and environment well for the sustainable forest management. Interview results of MOFR officers were very positive.	100% achieved, result is High

2022/9/16



Achievements of the Project (Output)

Output	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Achievement	Degree of Achieve
Coordination and collaboration for SFRM among MOFR and other stakeholders are enhanced through related activities by MOFR.	2.1 Policies and positions of MOFR on SFRM are shared with and understood by governmental institutions and other stakeholders.	Although it was 'Interviews', the 'Interviews' changed to 'questionnaire'. The results of the questionnaire revealed the following. MOFR's policies have been widely shared and known well-understood by the relevant institutions and stakeholders such as New Zealand High Commission, Value Added Timber Association, Kolombangara Forest Plantation Limited, FAO / GEF Integrated Forest Management Programme, Solomon Islands National University etc. Policies and positions of the MOFR were explained by the MOFR in the Forest Sector Technical Working Group (FS-TWG), and these discussions are compiled in the minutes.	100% achieved, result is High
			100% achieved, result is High

2022/9/16



Achievements of the Project (Output)

Output	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Achievement	Degree of Achieve
Coordination and collaboration for SFRM among MOFR and other stakeholders are enhanced through related activities by MOFR.	2.2 SFRM activities by the communities, NGOs, and other organizations are listed and analyzed.	The SFRM activities (led by NGOs and communities/community-based organization such as ARFA in Falake) have been summarized and analyzed in project documents, namely "Community Based SFRM Experience and Lesson Learn", "Relationship between the Main Focal Points of Forest Sector in DCGA and Stakeholder's Programmes", and "Pilot Activity final report". The FS-TWG meetings have been held three times a year and the TSC meetings have been held monthly. The FS-TWG meetings & TSC meetings are in practice coordinate and collaborate among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders. The minutes and agendas of all FS-TWG meetings & TSC meetings so far are kept on file in Project.	100% achieved, result is High
	2.3 Coordination and collaboration among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders are in practice, such as regular meetings of MOFR and other stakeholders.		100% achieved, result is High

2022/9/16



Achievements of the Project (Output)

Output	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Achievement	Degree of Achieve
SFRM Pilot Activities, initiated by the communities and supported/facilitated by MOFR, are implemented.	3.1 The implementation plans of Pilot Activities are prepared.	The Forest Management Plan was completed in February 2020, but livelihood enhancement activities were not finalized until July 2021 due to the absence of Experts under COVID-19. In the meantime, activities such as timber production training, piggy training, agroforestry training etc. were carried out in accordance with the plan. With these activities, the development of a Comprehensive Sustainable Forest Management Plan for the pilot communities has been completed.	100% achieved, result is High
	3.2 Final reports of the Pilot Activities are prepared.	Project has compiled the final reports of these pilot activities.	100% achieved, result is High
	3.3 Lessons learned from the Pilot Activities are analyzed and compiled for further utilization in MOFR.	"Community Based SFRM Experience and Lesson Learn" for further utilization of MOFR was compiled based on lessons learned from pilot activities analysis.	100% achieved, result is High

2022/9/16



Achievements of the Project (Project Purpose)

Project Purpose	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Achievement	Degree of Achieve
Capacity of MOFR to implement SFRM is enhanced.	1.1 Activities contributing to SFRM corresponding to Corporate Plan are implemented.	According to the Corporate Plan Monitoring Report, about two-thirds of the activities (between 2019 and 2021) contributing to SFRM have been conducted. The main factor that the remaining ones have not been implemented was insufficient allocation of the development budget, which caused MOFR under-staffed.	100% achieved, result is High
	1.2 SFRM good practices contributing to the capacity development of MOFR's staff acknowledged and/or supported by MOFR are approved by JCC and used as a reference in policy making.	Framework for The Long-term SFRM Policy was drafted based on the "Corporate Plan Monitoring Report", and it had been discussed on the Sustainable Forest Resource Management Technical Support Committee (SFRM-TSC) meetings. And, the SFRM good practices identified from Community-Based Forest Resource Management and Forest Information Technology Utilization related to the Project activities were shared with MOFR staffs through trainings organized by the Project. In total, more than participants from MOFR took part in such trainings (including online trainings) SFRM and improved their capacities to implement SFRM in the Solomon Islands. These good practices as well as trainings have been unambiguously approved by the JCC as part of Project's activities.	100% achieved, result is High

2022/9/16



Achievements of the Project (Project Purpose)

Project Purpose	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Achievement	Degree of Achieve
Capacity of MOFR to implement SFRM is enhanced.	1.3 Majority of Pilot Site residents participated in the Pilot Activities are satisfied with MOFR's support / facilitation for Pilot Activities of SFRM.	84 per cent of pilot site community residents are satisfied with MOFR and project's support and facilitation for Pilot Activities of SFRM.	85% achieved, result is High
	1.4 The forest information tools are endorsed by MOFR.	The endorsement letter for the FITs developed by the Project was issued by the Permanent Secretary of MOFR, acknowledging FITs as official ministry's system and tools. Approximately, 55 per cent of MOFR officers well recognized the FITs as very necessary tool for better forest information management and information sharing. Although 45% were not aware of the system when the survey was conducted, awareness of the system has increased within the ministry through subsequent trainings and other activities, and there is a high level of interest in making use of the system. And, they think the FITs are useful for mapping on concession and licensing.	100% achieved, result is High

2022/9/16



Thank you

2022/9/16



Joint Monitoring of MOFR-JICA SFRM Project Focusing on Suggestions

27th July 2022



Prospects to achieve Overall Goal

The Overall Goal: **sustainable forest resource management is promoted from a comprehensive perspective**, will be partially achieved in next three years. Achieving all of this goal in the shortage of a social movement towards sustainable forest resource management due to the deteriorating finances of Solomon Islands, also severely affected by COVID-19, will require the **entire Solomon Islands government to work together**.

(1) **"Objectively Verifiable Indicators" of the Project's "Overall Goal" as the "Sustainable forest resource management is promoted from a comprehensive perspective" is "A long-term SFRM policy is formulated by MOFR"**. As MOFR is currently conducting review of the draft long-term SFRM policy, **this "A long-term SFRM policy is formulated by MOFR" is likely to be achieved**. The MOFR has launched the National Forest Policy and Sustainable Logging Policy during the Project period and both policies were formulated with a will of the enactment of the new Forest Act from the current Timber Utilization Act.



Prospects to achieve Overall Goal

The National Forest Policy is a short-medium-term policy developed in line with Solomon Islands Government policy in 2019, when the current government begins, and includes policies outside the purview of the MOFR. The Sustainable Logging Policy is a medium-long-term policy but is specific to logging conventions and logging tax. In such a case, a medium-long-term policy encompassing the whole of forest resource management in Solomon Islands would be required. **The Project which is promoting SFRM, has considered important for establishing the long-term SFRM policy, and has been working on its formulation and review**. Thus, because the long-term SFRM policy is under the review of the MOFR, **it is necessary to conduct another review of the necessity of the policy from the completion of the project to three years after the project is required to achieve its Overall Goal**.



Prospects to achieve Overall Goal

(2) **"Objectively Verifiable Indicators" of the Project's "Overall Goal" includes the registration of the concession data in SolGeo-FIMS. The forest information tools developed in the Project, in particular SolGeo-FIMS, is necessary forest information management and data sharing tool in the ministry**. Originally, logging concession information, one of important information, was managed as GIS dataset. However, due to the lack of information sharing in the ministry, limited officers could reach this dataset. The introduction of SolGeo-FIMS enabled every officer to access this dataset easily. Additionally, forest resource information such as timber volume with forest management unit was organized as a content of SolGeo-FIMS. So, the logging concession dataset can hold quote information, although it was recognized as missing information due to lack of base information. **The information is very useful tool for sustainable forest resource planning**.



Prospects to achieve Overall Goal

The project has continuously encouraged the MOFR to actively utilize the SolGeo-FIMS. As a result, a senior official as the Permanent Secretary, Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners of the MOFR has issued an endorsement letter for the SolGeo-FIMS. **This considering that the second objectively verifiable Indicators of the Project's overall goal would be also achievable**. C/Ps in charge of data management show the willingness and engage in this management or improvement. However, the forest information system requires continuous updates, and there is concern that the MOFR staff will update the data of the system on their own. **It is preferable to support C/Ps trial continuously from technical aspect**.



Prospects to achieve Overall Goal

(3) **Objectively verifiable Indicators of the Project's overall goal is "SFRM activities (e.g., rehabilitation works, community-based forest management) are conducted by MOFR"**. **The pilot activities promoted by the Project suggested that it may be feasible for MOFR staff to implement SFRM activities**. In the pilot activities of the Project, procedures have been followed to implement precise activities, such as signed MOU with the MOFR, conducting boundary survey, studying the resources in the territory of community, making plan, strengthening community organizations, conducting economic activities etc. **It was a solid dissemination model, and feasible to do all these pilot activities in the other communities as well**.



Prospects to achieve Overall Goal

From the perspective of the all over Solomon Islands, there is an increasing demand on land for population growth and the need for job creation in rural areas rapidly. There is also a growing number of people questioning the previous chiefdoms because some chiefs miss leading their communities on concession logging especially the how to use their royalties, and **SFRM policies of the Ministry of Forestry & Research which might be considered the fair benefit sharing, are gradually realizing. As the SFRM does not dare to match infrastructure development because portable saw milling does not required the infrastructure and many communities easily can start the portable saw milling, the momentum for a movement of SFRM is gradually growing.** Other donors have similar initiatives with the Project and conservation initiatives therefore **the potential for achievement of Overall Goal 1.3 'SFRM activities (e.g. rehabilitation works, community-based forest management) are conducted by MOFR' is high,**



Prospects to achieve Overall Goal

but **there is a need for extension and dissemination of the initiatives/models for SFRM implemented in the Project at the community level.** However, it would be difficult to disseminate SFRM activities or to providing support on SFRM to the other communities just now because there is no division/section in the Ministry of Forestry & Research that takes the lead in promoting SFRM, MOFR human resource including provincial offices, and portable milling machine, chain saw etc. milling equipment are shortage, and no budget has been allocated for the SFRM activities. In addressing these issues, **it is necessary to work on the development of dissemination initiatives/models, for which continued support is needed.**



Plan of Operation and Implementation Structure of the Solomon Islands side to achieve Overall Goal

There are prospects that the first "Objectively Verifiable Indicators" as the "A long-term SFRM policy is formulated by MOFR" will be achieved, and the second indicator as "Both logging and milling concessions are registered with, managed and monitored through, the forest information tool developed by the Project" also will be achieved. The important point is how the third Indicator as "SFRM activities are conducted by MOFR" is implemented. Its implementation plan might be a programme on the "Encourage and Support Local Entrepreneurs to Participate in the Forestry and Industry / (Community Based) Sustainable Forest Resource Management" in the "Corporate Plan 2020-2022" but the implementing this program would be monitored for future.



Plan of Operation and Implementation Structure of the Solomon Islands side to achieve Overall Goal

This programme is in the policy of DCGA of Solomon Islands, policy No.9 "Encourage and support local entrepreneurs to participate in the forestry and timber industry" and the government institutes have to conduct on a priority basis. **In Solomon Islands, only the MOFR is capable of implemented this plan, now.** But, the MOFR has the five technical divisions (Forest Resource Management and Technical Services Division, Forest Industries Division, Timber Utilization and Processing Division, Forest Plantation Development and Reforestation Division, and National Herbarium and Botanical Gardens Division) and Corporative Service Division, and only any-one each division is not suitable for implementing of this big program. Therefore, in the Corporate Plan is mentioned that the program should be implemented cross-divisionally of the MOFR.



Plan of Operation and Implementation Structure of the Solomon Islands side to achieve Overall Goal

In the Project, **a Technical Support Committee has been set up across division of the MOFR, and an Obligation Budget which allocated to the Technical Support Committee for carried out the Project's activities** because the MOFR did not have not only SFRM promoting division but also its cross-division's system, structure, budget, and human resource. The Project had the Technical Support Committee endorsed by the MOFR as an official committee of the MOFR. The Technical Support Committee members were given letters of appointment by the Permanent Secretary of the MOFR. The MOFR applied to the Ministry of Finance for a new budget as an Obligation Budget, for activities of the Technical Support Committee. To ensure the implementation of the Obligation Budget, Project made a three-month Project activity plan and disseminated to the Technical Support Committee members.



Plan of Operation and Implementation Structure of the Solomon Islands side to achieve Overall Goal

The MOFR has already been decided that the Technical Support Committee and Obrogation Budget will continue even after the Project terminated for at least next three years. Activities of the Technical Support Committee and allocation of the Obligation Budget will be continually monitored by the Project before the Project terminated for "SFRM activities are conducted by MOFR".



Recommendations for the Solomon Islands side

(1) Launching the Long-Term Sustainable Forest Resource Management Policy and Corporate Plan 2023-2026

Launching of the Long-Term Sustainable Forest Resource Management Policy and Corporate Plan 2023-2026, developed after consultation and review by MOFR staff and Project staff within the Project activities, and attributed to the forest administration after the Project completion.

(2) Data updates and system improvements to information tools

Data updates are mandatory for SolGeo-FIMS, the MOFR website and MOFR SNS. Especially for forest management data such as concession map, the volume of forest resource based on forest management unit should be updated continuously. To improve the current forest management operations in the ministry, the relevant divisions shall follow next five items.



Recommendations for the Solomon Islands side

1. There are some missing information such as the license period in the concession dataset on SolGeo-FIMS.

These information should be properly provided to the Technical Service Section (Mapping Unit) by the Licensing Section for proper information sharing as concession management on SolGeo-FIMS. Inactive concessions/licenses could be those that cease to operate before their 5-years license term ends due to smaller concession areas or other reasons. This information would be updated on the SolGeo-FIMS when detected. The updated concession map and its attribute by the Mapping Unit also need to be shared appropriately with the relevant divisions.

2. The input of quota volume has been suspended due to discrepancies between existing volume information and the current status, but the new forest resource volume information has been developed, so this could be resumed. The input of quota timber volume will be calculated using Concession Maps and Forest Management Units (FMU).



Recommendations for the Solomon Islands side

In addition, the amount of felling in each concession is subtracted from the estimated commercial volume in the FMU each year in order to maintain the appropriate timber volume information on the FMU by the Technical Service Section (Mapping Unit). Hence, Log Export data from each concession is necessary to be provided to the Technical Service Section (Mapping Unit) by the Marketing Section.

3. Where a new concession boundary overlaps with an existing valid concession, the overlapping area shall be eliminated in order to be approved (This task is undergoing). Appropriate records are also necessary to be kept when the overlap is eliminated on the data by the Technical Service Section (Mapping Unit).



Recommendations for the Solomon Islands side

4. It is important that plantation companies submit forest stock information for further appropriate forest management in Solomon Islands. The Forest Plantation Development and Reforestation Division (FPDRD) is recommended to negotiate with the main plantation companies for the submission every year.

5. SolGeo-FIMS also needs to upgrade the system as necessary because concession logging areas, logging roads, agriculture areas etc. change daily. The Ministry of Forestry & Research can update and upgrade the system on the ministry own, but the staffs of the mapping section have to do many daily works. Staffs of the other section also busy for their jobs. For the one of the solutions of the update, the system data upgrade tasks can also be outsourced.



Recommendations for the Solomon Islands side

(3) Transfer of the Project staff to Ministry of Forestry and Research staff

While the Project is confident that the Project activities have definitely developed the capacity of the MOFR staff, it has been difficult to improve facilitation skills, which are not often required in forest administration. The Project staff with good facilitation skills should be employed to the MOFR. The continued employment of Project staffs with extensive experience and facilitation skills for MOFR is essential, especially for the widespread extent of SFRM.



Recommendations for the Solomon Islands side

(4) Strengthening the implementation system for the cross-division programme / creation of SFRM Divisions

Monitoring of the Corporate Plan showed that the programme implementation performances of the cross-division programme were not well. Because not only the Solomon Islands recurrent budget but also the development budget is executed on a division-by-division basis. However, in the Project, a TSC has been set up across division of the MOFR, and an Obligation Budget which allocated to the TSC for carried out the Project's activities because the MOFR did not have not only SFRM promoting division but also its cross-division's system, structure, budget, and human resource. The MOFR has already been decided that the TSC and Obrogation Budget will continue even after the Project terminated. Therefore, it can be said that this cross-device system in MOFR needs to be made robust in order to promote SFRM. On the other hand, the MOFR has not yet created a Research Division so far and it would be difficult to create a new division. The project recommends that the "Timber Utilization and Processing Division", which is closer to the activities of SFRM, be renamed the "Sustainable Forest Resource Utilization and Management Division".



Recommendations for the Solomon Islands side

(5) Extension of SFRM pilot activity model

As one of the outcomes of the project implementation, a synergistic effect of the SFRM pilot activity model, which is the combination of forest management and livelihood improvement activities, is gradually evolving. The livelihood improvement activities such as agroforestry, pig farming and chicken farming particularly have contributed to raise and keep the community's concern for SFRM in a way to generate short-term income as well as to enhance community's organizational capacity. Thus, it is recommended to consider a system to extend this model into communities where SFRM initiatives are required. The MOFR is required to continue to support pilot activities/communities and be toward to attempt the SFRM model case.



Recommendations for the Solomon Islands side

(6) Dissemination of community-based agroforestry model

A community-based agroforestry implementation model, in which a community itself developed an agroforestry implementation plan including an agroforestry layout based on the natural and social conditions and revised it upon necessity, was developed through the Project. It required little material and financial support from the government and donor agencies. Thus, it would be highly applicable and feasible, as well as sustainable, for communities across the country. It is recommended that the model should be disseminated as one of sustainable forest management systems by being clearly incorporated in the Corporate Plan of MOFR. Upon the promotion of community-based agroforestry, findings and lessons obtained through the practices conducted by communities should be accumulated by MOFR and shared with other stakeholders.

(7) Enhancement of facilitation skills of MOFR

In order to disseminate the community-based agroforestry model, it is essential to strengthen facilitation skills of MOFR officials. The Project has tried to improve them by the OJT through the implementation of the pilot activities, but there is still much room to improve them. This implies that further support focusing on improvement of facilitation skills of MOFR officials, for example, facilitation capacity building training is needed.



Recommendations for the Solomon Islands side

(8) Dissemination of livelihood improvement activities as well as new community structure as a measure for community's organizational capacity development

It is suggested that the models developed under the Sub-component of the Other Livelihood Activities such as pig farming and chicken farming should be disseminated to communities which are also keen to SFRM as a tool of organizational capacity development.

Therefore, activities that will be supported should not necessarily be limited to pig farming or chicken farming but other activities for which the pilot activity's experiences and know-hows; e.g., interest group organization, arrangements for technical training events, equipment and material procurement for implementation, day-to-day activity management, monitoring/review, marketing, etc., can be utilized. Not only these, but it is also necessary to reconsider an organizational structure for communities' people to broaden the decision-making process, which until now has been carried out by chiefs and elders alone.

Furthermore, it is ideal if a community-to-community extension system could be introduced as part of the dissemination so that the processes can be conducted in a more practical and effective manner.



Recommendations for the Solomon Islands side

(9) Effective use of worthless timber and sawdust from sawmilling activities.

Records of sawmilling activities indicate that the yield from logs to timbers was approximate 60%. The remaining 40% is worthless timber and sawdust. The Project recommended that furniture be manufactured from the worthless timber, and sawdust be used in chicken farming activities. Otherwise, they can be used for firewood and kindling. Considering that portable sawmilling will takes many places within Solomon Islands, MOFR should recommend advocating for the effective use of the worthless timber and sawdust.



Recommendations for the Solomon Islands side

(10) Collaboration with other organizations for promoting SFRM pilot

In terms of effective and efficient use of local resources, collaboration with relevant institutions should be given more focus particularly when promoting livelihood improvement activities. In fact, the project has collaborated with several organizations during the pilot activity implementation; i.e. the Agriculture Research and Development Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) for agroforestry, and the Livestock Production and Veterinary Services Department of MAL for pig farming and chicken farming. Meanwhile, it is also a fact that the project contributed to provide those institutions of opportunities to deliver their services to the citizens, which is part of their missions. Therefore, the way of collaboration with the other institutions can be regarded as the creation of win-win relationships amongst the different institutions.



Thank you



MOFR-JICA Technical Cooperation Project
The Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands
(SI-SFRM)

Final Workshop to Share Achievements/Lessons-Learns of MOFR-JICA SFRM Project

- Concept Note –

(Final as of 25 July)

Date: 27 July 2022; Time: 8:30 – 12:30 (Lunch 12:30-13:30)

Venue: Heritage Park Hotel

Online: <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/82768653969?pwd=SVVNMmhXWmdWcHhzU2ZrVjh6MTk3QT09> (Passcode: 658047)

1. Background

The Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands had been started in middle of 2017 by the Ministry of Forest and Research (MoFR) as a technical cooperation of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The project has three outputs; Output1: Capacity of MOFR to develop policies to promote SFRM is increased, Output2: Coordination and collaboration for SFRM among MOFR and other stakeholders are enhanced through related activities by MOFR, Output3: SFRM Pilot Activities, initiated by the communities and supported/ facilitated by MOFR, are implemented.

Although COVID-19 gave hard challenges to implement the project activities (absence of Japanese experts and restriction to traveling of short-term experts to Solomon Islands), thanks to (a) tremendous efforts of the MOFR project counterparts, pilot communities people and stakeholders, project’s national staff, (b) continuous coordination of long-term experts, and good collaboration with other developing partners and projects, and (c) communications with technical guidance from short-term experts, the project could implement all the planned activities and produced the achievement with lessons learns.

This final workshop is organized to share achievements and lessons-learns of MOFR-JICA SFRM project with stakeholders in forestry and relevant sectors to continue, promote and enhance SFRM in Solomon Islands after the project ends in August 2022.

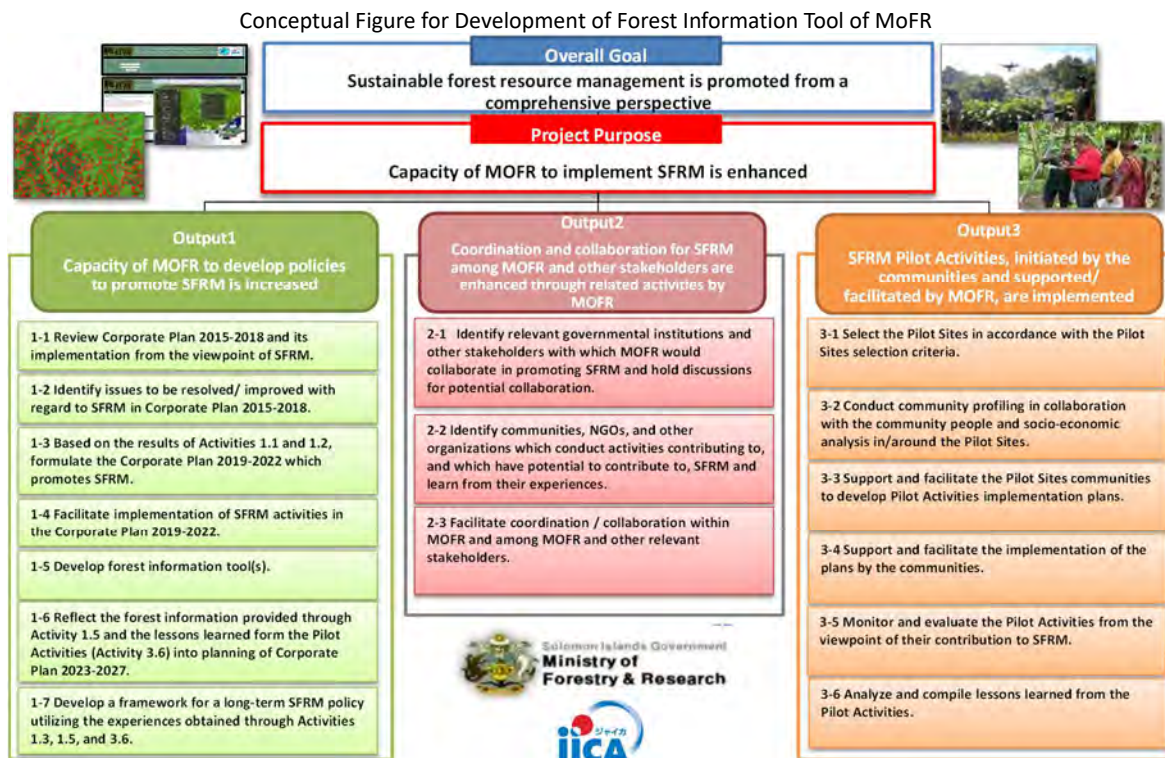


Figure 1: Overview of MOFR-JICA SFRM Project (Overall Goal, Project Purpose, Outputs and Activities)



MOFR-JICA Technical Cooperation Project
The Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands
(SI-SFRM)

2. Objectives

The objectives of the final workshop of MOFR-JICA SFRM project are defined as follows.

- (1) To share achievements and lessons learned of MOFR-JICA SFRM Project with stakeholders
- (2) To discuss sustainable forest resource management in Solomon Islands with stakeholders
- (3) To hand over some equipment related to Forest Information Tools (A0 size Maps) to MOFR

3. Expected Participants

The expected participants of the final workshop of MOFR-JICA project are planned as follows (at venue 42 people, through online 10 people, in total 52 people). The official invitation will be sent by the MOFR.

Venue (Heritage)

Organization	Space Allocations	Category/Delegation
MOFR – Ministry of Forestry	10 (including PS, COFR, US/A)	Technical/Admin
MECDM – Ministry of Environment	1	Technical
MAL – Ministry of Agriculture	2	Technical
SINU-SNR – SI National University	2	Technical
SIG-ICT–SI Government ICT Team	1	Technical
MLHS – Ministry of Lands	1	Technical
MMERE – Ministry of Mines	1	Technical
MFMR – Ministry of Fisheries	1	Technical
MDPAC – Ministry of Planning	1	Admin Finance SIG
MOFT – Ministry of Finance	1	Admin Finance SIG
Prime Minister Office	1	Admin. Province
NAKAU (NGO)	1	NGO/Technical
NRDF (NGO)	1	NGO/Technical
SIDT (NGO)	1	NGO/Technical
IUCN	1	IGO/Technical
MFAT – NZ Aid	1	Dev. Partner/Financial
DFAT – AUS Aid	1	Dev. Partner/Financial
SCALE/USAID	1	Dev. Partner/Financial
FAO/IFM	1	Dev. Partner/Technical
JICA/Office	2	Dev. Partner/Technical
JICA/SFRM	10	Dev. Partner/Technical
TOTAL	42 Participants	

Online (Zoom)

Organization	Space Allocations	Category/Delegation
JICA/HQ	5	Dev. Partner/Technical
JICA/SFRM	5	Dev. Partner/Technical
TOTAL	10 Participants	



MOFR-JICA Technical Cooperation Project
The Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands
(SI-SFRM)

Final Workshop to Share Achievements of MOFR-JICA SFRM Project

- Agenda -

Date: 27 July 2022; **Time:** 8:30 – 12:30 (Lunch 12:30-13:30)

Venue: Heritage Park Hotel

Online: <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/82768653969?pwd=SVVNMmhXWmdWcHhzU2ZrVjh6MTk3QT09> (Passcode: 658047)

Facilitator: Gideon Solo (MOFR), **Reporter:** Lloyd Tigulu (SI-SFRM)

Time	Topic	Presenter
08:30 09:00	Registration	
09:00 09:05	Opening Prayer	
09:05 - 09:10	Opening Remarks	Dr. Vaeno Vigulu <i>PS of Ministry of Forestry & Research (MOFR)</i>
09:10 - 09:25	Review/Overview of MOFR-JICA SFRM Project	Dr. Tatsuji Nishikawa <i>Chief Technical Adviser of JICA SFRM Project</i>
09:25 - 09:35	Achievements/Lessons-Learns of Output 1: Capacity of MOFR to develop policies to promote SFRM is increased	Mr. Gidion Solo <i>Director of FRMTSD, MOFR (Forest Resource Management & Technical Services Division)</i>
09:35 - 10:00	Achievements/Lessons-Learns of Activity 1-5: Develop Forest Information Tool(s): SolGeo-FIMS (Forest Information Management System)	Mr. Terence Titulu <i>Deputy Commissioner of MOFR</i>
10:00 - 10:10	Achievements/Lessons-Learns of Output 2: Coordination and collaboration for SFRM among MOFR and other stakeholders are enhanced through related activities by MOFR	Dr. Tatsuji Nishikawa <i>Chief Technical Adviser of JICA SFRM Project</i>
10:10 10:20	Questions and Answers / Discussion	
10:20 10:50	Photo Session and Coffee/Tea Break	
10:50 - 11:05	Achievements/Lessons-Learns of Output 3: SFRM Pilot Activities: Forest Management	Mr. Johnson Palmer <i>Chief Forester of Forest Industry Division, MOFR</i>
11:05 - 11:20	Achievements/Lessons-Learns of Output 3: SFRM Pilot Activities: Agroforestry	Ms. Ruvie Pitavoqa <i>Chief Forester of National Herbarium and Botanical Garden MOFR</i>
11:20 - 11:35	Achievements/Lessons-Learns of Output 3: SFRM Pilot Activities: Other Livelihood	Mr. McJessey Beu <i>Pilot Activities Team, including: Other Livelihood, SI-SFRM</i>
11:35 - 11:45	Achievements/Lessons-Learns of Output 3: SFRM Pilot Activities: Gender Analysis	Ms. Gaylyn Puai <i>Gender Analysis Survey Team, SI-SFRM</i>
11:35 11:45	Questions and Answers / Discussion	
11:45 - 12:00	Recommendations to continue/promote/enhance SFRM	Mr. Masamichi Haraguchi <i>Team Leader of Short-term Experts: Forest Information Management 1</i>
12:00 12:15	Discussions and Way-Forward	
12:15 - 12:25	Hand-over Ceremony of Equipment and Map	Mr. Masamichi Haraguchi <i>Team Leader of Short-term Experts: Forest Information Management 1</i>
12:25 - 12:30	Closing Remarks	Mr. Reeves Moveni <i>Commissioner of Ministry of Forestry & Research (MOFR)</i>
12:30 13:30	Lunch	



Final Workshop to Share Achievements of MOFR-JICA SFRM Project

Review/Overview of MOFR-JICA SFRM Project

27th July 2022



Project Overview

Project Title:	Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resources Management in Solomon Islands
Type of Project	Technical Cooperation Project
Project Purpose:	To enhance the capacities of Ministry of Forestry and Research (:MOFR) to implement Sustainable Forest Resource Management (:SFRM) in Solomon Islands
Implementation Agency	Ministry of Forestry and Research (HQ and Provincial Offices)
Project Period	5 years (Sep. 2017 – Aug. 2022)
Major Inputs from JICA	Long-Term Experts: 1) Chief Advisor – Forest Policy 2) Project Coordinator/Community-based SFRM Short-Term Experts: 1) GIS Development Expert, 2) Socio-Economic Analysis Expert 3) Value-Chain Development Expert etc.



Project Concept

Overall Goal: Sustainable forest resource management is promoted

Project Purpose: Capacity of MOFR to implement SFRM is enhanced.

Pillar 1:

Development of MOFR's capacities to formulate policy to promote SFRM

(incl. GIS tool development)

Pillar 2:

Enhancement of coordination and collaboration among MOFR and other stakeholders

Pillar 3:

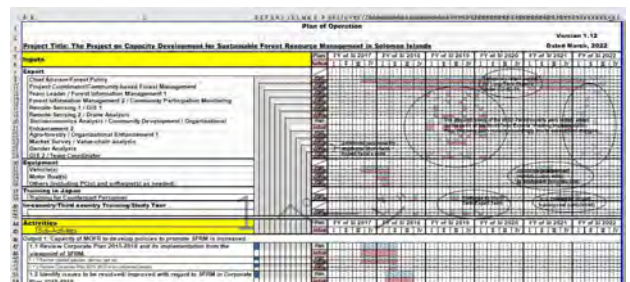
Implementation of Community-based SFRM activities at pilot sites

(through collaboration among communities, reliable organization (NGO / Community-based Organization etc.), and MOFR)



Plan of Operation(PO)

Project made PO based on the Output and has implemented project activities following its plan.



Key Achievement

Pillar 1:

Development of MOFR's capacities to formulate policy to promote SFRM

(incl. GIS tool development)

- Corporate Plan 2020-2022 was initiated based on forest information and identified lessons and finalized by Heads of Divisions and the project.
- The Long Term SFRM Policy was finalized by the Technical Support Committee(TSC) and the project.
- Corporate Plan 2023-2026 was finalized by the TSC and the project.
- SolGeo-FIMS was developed as Forest Information Tools for the forest information management and formally introduced in the ministry.



Key Achievement

Pillar 2:

Enhancement of coordination and collaboration among MOFR and other stakeholders

- In 2018, the project established Forest Sector Technical Working Group (FS-TWG) and became the secretariat of the FS-TWG. FS-TWG meetings had been held 9 times during the project period.
- In 2018, the project established Technical Support Committee (TSC), and TSC meetings had been held 35 times during the project period.



Key Achievement

Pillar 3:

Implementation of Community-based SFRM activities at pilot sites
(through collaboration among communities, reliable organization (NGO / Community-based Organization etc.), and MOFR)

- The project has selected two pilot sites (in Guadalcanal and Malaita) and has worked with TSC members on forest management and livelihood activities including agroforestry in the pilot sites and capacity building of TSC members and pilot site communities has been achieved.
- The project selected two more pilot sites (in Malaita).



Detail Achievement

1 Input by the Japanese side

(1) Total input amount

465 million yen

(2) Experts Dispatch

14 experts 175.49M/M

a. Long-term expert: Chief Advisor/Forest Policy

b. Long-term expert: Project Coordinator/Community-based Forest Manage

- c. Short Term Expert Team: * Team Leader / Forest Information Management 1 * Forest Information Management 2 / Community Participation Monitoring * Remote-Sensing 1 / GIS 1 * Remote-Sensing 2 / Drone Analysis / GIS 2 / Team Coordinator * Socioeconomics Analysis / Community Development / Organizational Enhancement2 * Agro-forestry / Organizational Enhancement 1 * Gender Analysis * Market Survey / Value-chain * Team Coordinate Supporter



Detail Achievement

(3) Receipt of Training Participants: Total 24 participants for 7 trainings

- a. Counterpart Trainings in Japan: 8 participants (2 counterpart trainings in Japan, in 2018 and 2019).
- b. The Third-Country Trainings: 10 participants (2 third-country trainings in Papua New Guinea in 2018 and 2019).
- c. Additional Allocation for KCCP (JICA's theme specific trainings), 6 participants (3 JICA trainings in 2017, 2018 and 2021).
- d. (Not countable) Training in Japan (project related/supported JICA training however out of project's budget), 19 participants in 14 times of the JICA training at 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021 and 2022.
- e. (Not countable) Project Internal Training, 1,596 participants (347 participants of MOFR & 1,231 participants of pilot communities) in 97 times between 2018 and 2022.



Detail Achievement

(4) Equipment Provision

23.15 Million Japanese Yen

a. Vehicle:

b. Boat with Outboard Engines

c. Portable Sawmill etc.

(5) Overseas Activities Cost

28.4 Million Japanese Yen



Detail Achievement

2 Input by the Solomon Islands side

Counterpart personnel: 42 Persons

Facilities and Equipment:

- a. Project office and office equipment as internet server and internet equipment / accessories.
- b. Project vehicle and project boat parking location, garage, and boat house.

Budgetary Arrangement: 63.34 Million Japanese Yen

- a. Obligation budget for MOFR staffs' project activities (it is included the other costs for the project): Actual Uses 54.66 Million Japanese Yen



One Final Words

From next month, highly qualified project offices can work in your organization. If you are interested, Please contact the Project Officers directly and they will be happy to assist you!



Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest
Resources Management in Solomon Islands
Ministry of Forest and Research (MOFR) &
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)



Thank you



Final Workshop to Share Achievements of MOFR-JICA SFRM Project

Achievements & Lessons-Learnt on Output 1

27th July 2022



Overall Goal: Sustainable forest resource management is promoted

Project Purpose: Capacity of MOFR to implement SFRM is enhanced.

Pillar 1:
Development of MOFR's capacities to formulate policy to promote SFRM
(incl. GIS tool development)

Pillar 2:
Enhancement of coordination and collaboration among MOFR and other stakeholders

Pillar 3:
Implementation of Community-based SFRM activities at pilot sites
(through collaboration among communities, reliable organization (NGO / Community-based Organization etc.), and MOFR)



Key Achievement

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Details on Achievements

Output	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Achievement	Degree of Achieve
1	Capacity of MOFR to develop policies to promote SFRM is increased.	1.1 Corporate Plan incorporates the knowledge of the forest information and the lessons from the performance in previous years. 1.2 Corporate Plan 2020 - 2022 (2019 - 2022) is approved.	1.1 MOFR documents including Corporate Plan 2020 - 2022 (2019 - 2022) The Corporate Plan 2015-2018 was reviewed by MOFR and the project. Then, the knowledge of the forest information and the lessons from the performance in previous years were incorporated as 15 redefined and new programs into Corporate Plan 2020-2022 which were initiated based on forest information and identified lessons. Corporate Plan 2019-2022 was once approved at 3rd JCC on December 2018; however, in response to MOFR's request to incorporate the policy of "Democratic Coalition Government for Advancement (DCGA)", Corporate Plan 2019-2022 was replaced by new "Corporate Plan 2020-2022", which adopts several new SFRM activities, and officially approved by executives of MOFR on	100% achieved, result is High 100% achieved, result is High



Details on Achievements

Output	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Achievement	Degree of Achieve
1	Capacity of MOFR to develop policies to promote SFRM is increased. 1.3 A long-term SFRM policy planning is commenced.	1.3 MOFR documents	The Long Term SFRM Policy was drafted and finalized by the Technical Support Committee (TSC) as well as TSC created plan. The Long Term SFRM Policy is based on the National Forest Policy and describes what the MOFR should address for forest resources, particularly in the long term.	100% achieved, result is High



Details on Achievements

Output	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Achievement	Degree of Achieve
1	Capacity of MOFR to develop policies to promote SFRM is increased. 1.4 Forest information tool(s) is/are developed and utilized.	1.4 Interviews with MOFR staffs	In February 2022, this Objectively Verifiable Indicators was amended to Forest information tool(s) is/are developed and utilized. SolGeo-FIMS was developed as Forest Information Tools (FITs) for the forest information management and formally introduced in the ministry. The system stores maps and documents for forest management such as volume/carbon, forest loss, topography, road network, concession boundary, landcover, documents on regulations and policy etc. All MOFR officers can access to the information based on their access right. Especially for the maps, they can use GIS functions to understand the forest resources and environment well for the sustainable forest management. Interview results of MOFR officers were very positive.	100% achieved, result is High



Lessons-Learns

According to the Corporate Plan (2020-2022) Monitoring Report, about two-thirds of the activities (between 2019 and 2021) contributing to SFRM have been conducted. The main causes of delay in progressing activities contributing to SFRM corresponding to the Corporate Plan was mainly to do with limited development budget allocations (SIG Obligation DB) - that includes support to officers' participation, logistics support and hiring of local expert trainers.

Framework for the Long-Term Sustainable Forest Resource Management Policy" was drafted based on the "Corporate Plan Monitoring Report", and it had been discussed on the Sustainable Forest Resource Management Technical Support Committee (SFRM-TSC) meetings.

The good practice on Community-Based Forest Resource Management and Forest Information Technology related to the Project activities and trainings: More than **300 (counts of)** MOFR officers, counterparts and work placement trainees were trained within the Project activities and participated in several trainings (and/or online trainings) organized by the Project, related to the Community-Based Forest Resource Management and Forest Information Technology as SFRM good practices to improve capacity of the MOFR staffs. These trainings have been unambiguously approved by the JCC as part of Project's activities.

More News, Clips and Pictures - Can be Found on SNS Tools

A. MoFR/JICA (SFRM) Website:

1. <https://www.mofr.gov.sb/en/>

B. MoFR/JICA (SFRM) SNS Tools:

1. Facebook Page (Public to disseminate information):
<https://www.facebook.com/sisfrm/>
2. Facebook Group (Private to exchange information):
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/sisfrm>
3. Twitter (to spread the news such as event, release):
<https://twitter.com/sisfrm>
4. YouTube Channel (Video to promote SFRM):
https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC3_ojic14Z6E0w0rcqtWRxw



Thank you

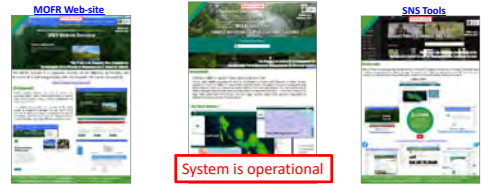
Output1

Activity1.5: Forest Information Tools Achievements and Lessons Learned

27 July 2022
Forest Information Team
MOFR/FRMTSD

Output1/Activity1.5: Forest Information Tool

SolGeo-FIMS [Forest Information Management System]



Output1/Activity1.5: Forest Information Tools



Output1/Activity1.5: Forest Information Tool

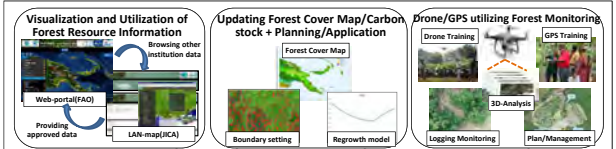
Technical Policy 1: Development of Forest Information Tool using Similar Work Experiences in PNG

Development of Forest Information Tool utilizing similar experience of PNG
(Visualization / Planning / Management / Monitoring)

Improve Solomon Islands' capacity for sustainable forest (information) management

Plan/implement based on Solomon Islands' national circumstance & capacity

Where and what information is present	Mapping/boundary planning method	Usage situation in drone mapping
Internet environment/connection speed	Number of RS/GIS engineers in work	Office's liaison organization & capacity
Data storage / equipment management	Presence/amount of analysis software	Confirming issues /orienting as task

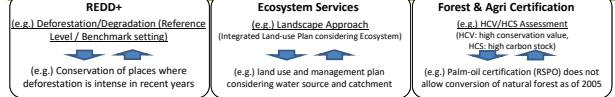


Experience of Project for Improvement of Operational Capacity of Forest Resource Information Management System in Neighboring PNG

Output1/Activity1.5: Forest Information Tool

Technical Policy 2: Preparation and Provision of Forest Information with Consideration of Exit-Strategies

Providing Information about Pilot Target Area on REDD+ / Ecosystem Services/ Forest & Agriculture Certification



Providing Information about Pilot Target Area for Sustainable Forest Management (Image)



Output1/Activity1.5: Forest Information Tool

Result of activity1.5 Forest information system

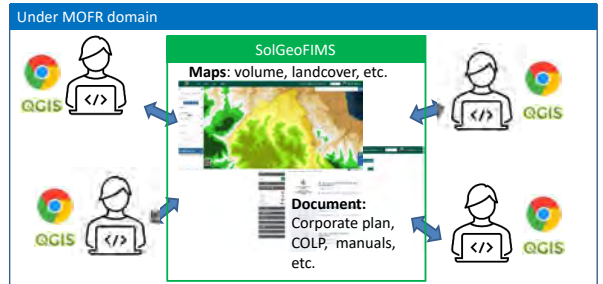
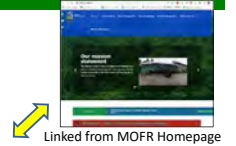
- SolGeoFIMS** as a Forest information sharing platform in MOFR
 - SolGeoFIMS overview and function
 - Registered the data
 - An example of the application
The use of timber right acquisition
- Update/Developed data by
- Forest Information integration by SolGeo-FIMS and FMU
- Forest monitoring tools
- Lesson learned from the activity (Way forward)

Output1/Activity1.5: Forest Information Tool

1-1. About SolGeoFIMS: Overview

The objective

Information sharing is essential for sustainable forest management such as forest volume. But we did not have a system. So, to share the necessary information efficiently, we developed the system: SolGeoFIMS.



1-1. About SolGeoFIMS: Function

Top page

Document sharing

Map layers sharing

Dashboard to see a summary of the forest

Providing Thematic maps: to check COLP etc.

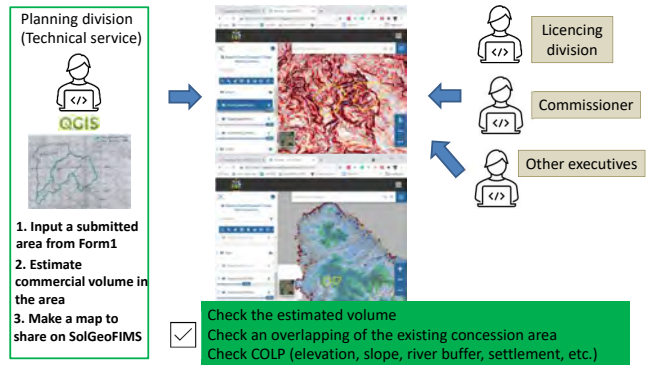
1-2. Registered data: Maps

Category	Title	Source	Type
Basemap	Topographic map(1/50000)	MLHS	tif/shp
	Settlement, education, Admin boundaries (Wards, constituencies, coastline)	MLHS	shp
	Elevation 30m grid	NASA	tif
Topography	Contour(10,20m)	shp	shp
	Slope 30m grid	shp	shp
	Hillshade 30m grid	shp	shp
Land cover/use	Land Cover Map	shp	shp
	Collect Earth point	shp	shp
Water	Watershed (5,100,5000ha)	shp	shp
	River line/region	MLHS	shp
Coservation	HCV	shp	shp
	Intact forest landscape Protected area	WDPA	shp
Forest	Forest TYPES	shp	shp
	Concessions	shp	shp
	Logging road network 2021	shp	shp
	Plantation(Palm, forest)	shp	shp
	Carbon stock	shp	shp
	Biomass stock	shp	shp
	Tree volume	shp	shp
	Canopy height	shp	shp
	Hansen tree cover loss v18 2020	shp	shp
	Freshwater swamp forest	shp	shp
Forest Management Unit (FMU)	shp	shp	

1-2. Registered data: Document

ID	Title	Source	Type
1	Corporate Plan (2020-2023)	MOFR	pdf
2	Solomon Islands National Forest Reference Level	MOFR	pdf
3	National Forest Policy	MOFR	pdf
4	Annual Report	MOFR	pdf
5	Work Plans	MOFR	pdf
6	Fact Sheets	MOFR	pdf
7	Field manual	MOFR	pdf
8	Other Reports and Manual (Project Report etc.)	MOFR	pdf
9	The Logging Sustainability Committee, Report Background Information	MOFR	pdf
10	Forest Resources and Timber Utilisation Act	MOFR	pdf
11	Licence procedure_flow chart1	MOFR	Word
12	Logging_Code_E-VERSION_FINAL.compressed	SPREP, MOFR	pdf
13	TIMBER RIGHTS BRIEFING reference materials	MOFR	pdf
14	PROTECTED AREAS ACT 2010	MECDM	pdf
15	Form 1 (APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL FOR NEGOTIATION TO ACQUIRE TIMBER RIGHTS)	MOFR	Word
16	Form 2 (CERTIFICATE OF CUSTOMARY OWNERSHIP)	MOFR	Word
17	Form 3 (CERTIFICATE APPROVING TIMBER RIGHTS AGREEMENT NEGOTIATION)	MOFR	Word
18	Form 4 (STANDARD LOGGING AGREEMENT CUSTOMARY LAND, FORM OF AGREEMENT FOR TIMBER RIGHTS)	MOFR	Word
19	Form A (APPLICATION FOR GRANT OF FELLING LICENCE)	MOFR	Word
20	Form B (FELLING LICENCE)	MOFR	Word
20	Form (APPLICATION FOR A MILL LICENCE)	MOFR	Word
21	Form (APPLICATION FOR Woodlots)	MOFR	Word
22	Manuals for SolGeoFIMS. Data etc.		

1-3. SolGeoFIMS Application Example Timber right acquisition



2. Updated/developed data by the project 2-1. Land Cover Map Development in Solomon Islands -

SEPAL (FAO supported Cloud Processing System) allows users to harness cloud-based supercomputers and modern geospatial data infrastructures (e.g., Google Earth Engine) Collect Earth sampling point made for FRL report shall be used as the basic training data

Step 1 Create mosaic image 2020

Step 2 1st Classification by SEPAL

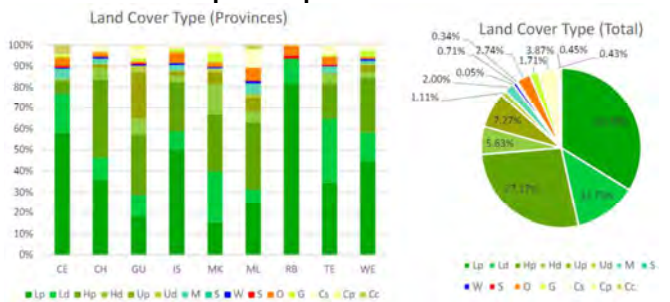
Step 3 2nd Stratification of the class

Step 4 Finalize the classification with manual modification

Code	WU	Land Cover Map	Disturbance	Description
111	Lp	Lowland Forest	Primary	Forest on level or nearly level land below 200 m a.s.l.
112	Ld	Lowland Forest	Disturbed	
121	Hp	High Forest	Primary	Forest between 200-600 m a.s.l.
122	Hd	High Forest	Disturbed	
131	Up	Mountain Forest	Primary	Forest on at higher altitudes ridge tops, generally above 600 m a.s.l.
132	Ud	Mountain Forest	Disturbed	
140	M	Mangrove Forest		Forest on land subject to tidal influences such as estuaries and floodplains. Forest on sand with either aerial and/or brackish drainage.
200	W	Wetland		
300	S	Savanna		
400	O	Open		
500	G	Grassland		
610	Cs	Shrubland		
630	Cc	Shrubland		
650	Cs	Shrubland		
650	Cc	Shrubland		
650	Cs	Shrubland		
650	Cc	Shrubland		

Stratified by forest type using elevation

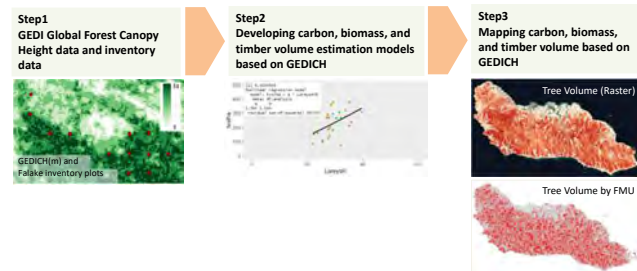
2. Updated/developed data by the project 2-1. Land Cover Map Development in Solomon Islands -



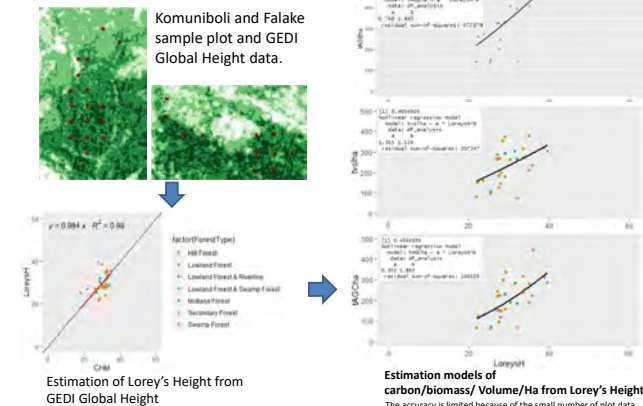
2. Updated/developed data by the project

2-2. Tree volume, biomass volume, carbon stock -

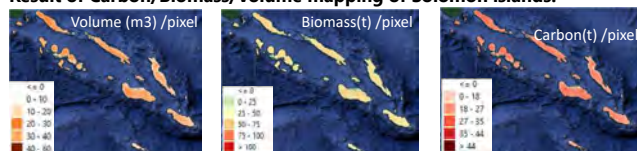
These are estimated using satellite lidar data (Global Ecosystem Dynamics Investigation(GEDI) <https://gedi.umd.edu/>) and inventory data on the pilot sites: Komuniboli and Falake. The data set covers the entire Solomon Islands and is uploaded to SolGeo-FIMS. In this fact sheet, the detail of this data set is explained.



The models for Carbon/Biomass/Volume



Result of Carbon/Biomass/Volume mapping of Solomon islands.



Summary of Volume mapping of Solomon islands.

Name	All area			Forest area mt Em Height							
	Area(ha)	Volume (m3)	Com volume (m3)	Area (ha)	Volume (m3)	Com volume (m3)	Area(ha)	% of total forest area	Volume (m3)	Com volume (m3)	
Central	64,292	53,062	8,513,951	1,791	131,848	198,224	51,381	0%	8,182,563	8,315,727	
Choiseul	131,882	118,413	71,884,385	38,812	13,218,889	8,698,433	257,802	82%	38,197,219	29,893,670	
Guadalcanal	1,974,718	1,712,835	102,782,271	51,961,138	158,964	19,878,312	79,939,598	129,771	48	42,884,295	71,442,020
Isabel	1,411,899	1,096,892	34,018,949	10,893,812	8,834,818	11,208,989	5,884,452	394,914	87%	19,242,142	26,075,972
Malaita	421,802	361,684	98,823,512	29,311,756	107,547	22,287,936	11,149,898	133,888	64	36,725,777	18,362,889
Makira	421,812	328,444	98,895,406	34,277,703	109,988	22,487,951	11,133,376	248,848	84	46,997,455	21,643,738
Rennell and Bellona	87,145	43,272	11,699,382	5,544,681	739	115,822	37,811	62,616	69	10,979,588	5,489,798
Terrace	88,881	72,295	9,877,960	4,338,950	6,180	717,744	968,872	66,108	81	8,340,236	4,170,070
Western	559,770	504,909	103,080,534	11,540,817	71,954	14,145,539	8,091,770	232,849	95	45,899,985	42,448,488
Total	2,814,909	2,519,280	518,034,197	219,327,094	499,277	149,363,233	71,279,612	2,875,983	371,100,954	186,068,482	
Percentage					26.83				73.87		

Limitation

We used the inventory data on two of the pilot sites to build the models. Therefore, the sample is considered biased concerning forest type. And due to the lack of lower over-story plots in the inventory data, the developed models still have spaces to improve their accuracy. You need to keep this in mind when interpreting them.

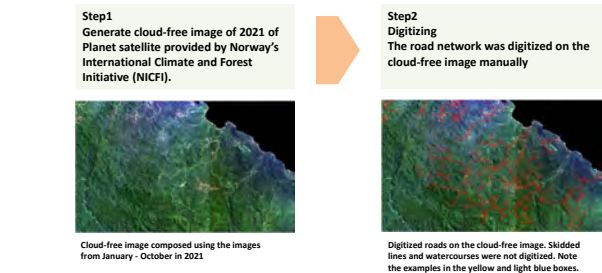
However, such essential forest information was missing for Solomon Islands' forest management.

Therefore, the information can be good reference to discuss the sustainable use of forest resources with communities, logging companies, etc., especially for the distribution of the resources. The dataset has been uploaded on SolGeo-FIMS. You can access and check them easily on it. You can use the raster dataset to know the distribution of Carbon, Biomass, and Volume. Summarized information by FMU contributes to making forest management works efficient and effective. The improvement of the sample is required for the next step.

2. Updated/developed data by the project

2-3. Road network -

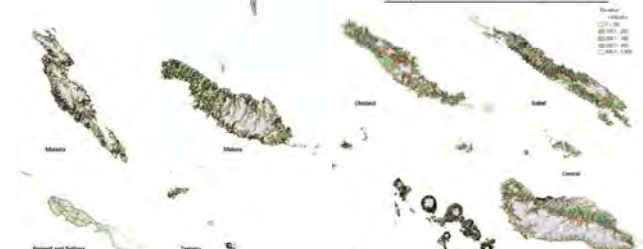
Commercial logging operations, for instance, have been one of the major causes of deforestation. Furthermore, as the population increases, it also demands more forest resource consumption as well. The road network in forest areas strongly reflects logging activities. Therefore, this data is essential for forest monitoring; it shows the road network in 2021.



Result of road network

The total length of roads in Solomon Islands was 19,950.4 km. The average length by island was 2176.7 km. The longest road length was that of Western Island (5,619.8). The second and third longest were those of Isabel Island (3,470.3) and Guadalcanal Island (2,948.7), respectively. The average density was 0.67 km/km². As with length, density was highest on Western Island (1.02). The second and third densest were those of Central Island (0.90) and Isabel Island (0.82), respectively.

Name	Area (km2)	Road network	
		Length (km)	Density (km2)
Central	642.2	577.6	0.90
Choiseul	132.9	178.8	0.53
Guadalcanal	1,974.9	2,948.7	0.89
Isabel	4,218.1	14,919.3	0.82
Makira	421.9	2,954.4	0.94
Malaita	421.3	2,707.4	0.96
Rennell and Bellona	87.1	209.9	0.46
Terrace	88.9	308.4	0.57
Western	5,619.8	16,618.9	1.02
Total	22,916.1	73,916.1	
Average		2,176.7	0.67



Limitation

This data shows the recognized roads in the cloud-free image of 2021. However, it is not enough to understand the time-series change in road development. Furthermore, the current version does not include management status, such as manager or owner. These kinds of information are necessary for managing activities for the sustainable use of forest resources. The monthly or yearly update of the road network based on the data and satellite imagery such as Planet or Sentinel2 contributes to the monitoring of logging activities.



You can see the data at the exhibition room in MOFR

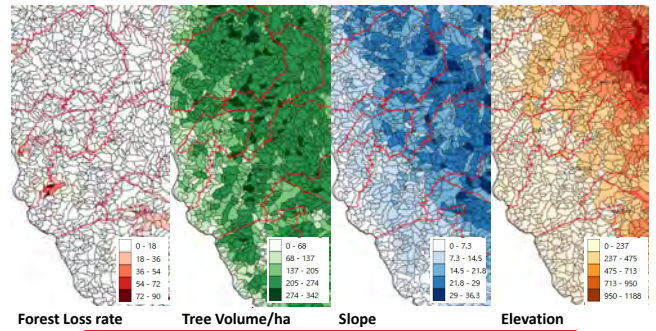
Note
 * PlanetScope, operated by Planet, is a constellation of approximately 130 satellites, able to image the entire land surface of the Earth every day (a daily collection capacity of 200 million km²/day). PlanetScope images are approximately 3 meters per pixel resolution. PlanetScope: <https://developers.planet.com/docs/data/planetscope/>; <https://planet.com/docs/data/planetscope/>
 ** Imagery © 2021 Planet Labs Inc. https://assets.planet.com/docs/Planet_ParticipantLicenseAgreement_NICFI.pdf

3. Forest Information integration by SolGeo-FIMS and FMU

Province	Sub-province	Area (km ²)	Volume (Mm ³)	Carbon (Mtonnes)
Malaita	Malaita	10,000	100,000	10,000
Malaita	Malaita	10,000	100,000	10,000
Malaita	Malaita	10,000	100,000	10,000
Malaita	Malaita	10,000	100,000	10,000
Malaita	Malaita	10,000	100,000	10,000
Malaita	Malaita	10,000	100,000	10,000
Malaita	Malaita	10,000	100,000	10,000
Malaita	Malaita	10,000	100,000	10,000
Malaita	Malaita	10,000	100,000	10,000
Malaita	Malaita	10,000	100,000	10,000

Concession/Plantation boundary and Forest Management Unit(FMU)

Forest Management Unit (FMU) contains multiple forest information to plan and monitor logging activity, which offers necessary information to verify suitability of logging application and its plan



SolGeo-FIMS can improve developing concession/plantation planning

Example FMU based volume management

Harvest volume estimation considering COLP

Update existing volume after logging
 The harvested volume will be updated considering COLP etc.

4. Forest monitoring with the tools

in the pilot sites

Drone
 GPS
 Aerial photographs were taken in a timely manner by drone and GPS was used to record the boundary.

Tablet
 Resource mapping using tablet with Camera and GPS function

May 2019, Oct 2021
 Agroforestry Plot, Selective Logging

Data integration by SolGeoFIMS

4. Forest monitoring with the tools

Customized Tablet APP(surveyOpen Data Kit-base) for field survey

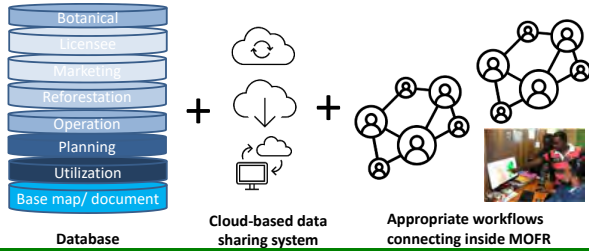
An example of offline navigation map at Komumbili.

You can download collected data using USB cable and visualize your data by Google earth or QGIS etc. And you can see the tables by excel.

Data integration by SolGeoFIMS

5. Lesson learned

- Rich database supports clear/transparent decision → Should be updated/maintained data
- Timely data sharing makes our decision quick and accurate → Need Appropriate workflow
- Appropriate workflows connecting inside MOFR are necessary for effective management → Discussion of the data sharing
- Cloud-based data sharing system helps to improve efficiency



5. Lesson learned

- A drone and a field survey app on a tablet (with GPS/Camera) are very useful to record the “current” situation of a target site such as an agroforestry plot or forest compartment.



- MOFR needs to improve the capacity of field data collection to improve the database
 - The field survey app(ODK) can be used for any purpose. And it should be useful to improve MOFR's data collection. Such as log export data collection etc.
 - The app can help MOFR to collaborate with people who have an android smartphone for data collection. For example, community people expecting the improvement of the cellular network.

Arigato gozaimasu
 Thank you all





Final Workshop to Share Achievements of MOFR-JICA SFRM Project

Achievements/Lessons-Learns of Output 2

27th July 2022



Project Concept

Overall Goal: Sustainable forest resource management is promoted

Project Purpose: Capacity of MOFR to implement SFRM is enhanced.

Pillar 1:
Development of MOFR's capacities to formulate policy to promote SFRM
(incl. GIS tool development)

Pillar 2:
Enhancement of coordination and collaboration among MOFR and other stakeholders

Pillar 3:
Implementation of Community-based SFRM activities at pilot sites
(through collaboration among communities, reliable organization (NGO / Community-based Organization etc.), and MOFR)



Key Achievement

Pillar 2:
Enhancement of coordination and collaboration among MOFR and other stakeholders

- In 2018, the project established Forest Sector Technical Working Group (FS-TWG) and became the secretariat of the FS-TWG. FS-TWG meetings had been held 9 times during the project period.
- In 2018, the project established Technical Support Committee (TSC), and TSC meetings had been held 35 times during the project period.



Detail Achievement

Output	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Achievement	Degree of Achieve
2 Coordination and collaboration for SFRM among MOFR and other stakeholders are enhanced through related activities by MOFR.	2.1 Policies and positions of MOFR on SFRM are shared with and understood by governmental institutions and other stakeholders.	2.1.1 Interviews with relevant stakeholders	Although it was 'interviews', the 'interviews' changed to 'questionnaire'. The results of the questionnaire revealed the following: MOFR's policies have been widely shared and known well-understood by the relevant institutions and stakeholders such as New Zealand High Commission, Value Added Timber Association, Kolombangara Forest Plantation Limited, FAO / GEF Integrated Forest Management Programme, Solomon Islands National University etc.	100% achieved, result is High
		2.1.2 Discussion records among MOFR and relevant stakeholders	Policies and positions of the MOFR were explained by the MOFR in the Forest Sector Technical Working Group (FS-TWG), and these discussions are compiled in the minutes.	100% achieved, result is High



Detail Achievement

Output	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Achievement	Degree of Achieve
2 Coordination and collaboration for SFRM among MOFR and other stakeholders are enhanced through related activities by MOFR.	2.2 SFRM activities by the communities, NGOs, and other organizations are listed and analyzed.	2.2 Project records	The SFRM activities (led by NGOs and communities/community-based organization such as ARFA in Falake) have been summarized and analyzed in project documents, namely "Community Based SFRM Experience and Lesson Learn", "Relationship between the Main Focal Points of Forest Sector in DCGA and Stakeholder's Programmes", and "Pilot Activity final report".	100% achieved, result is High



Detail Achievement

Output	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Achievement	Degree of Achieve
2 Coordination and collaboration for SFRM among MOFR and other stakeholders are enhanced through related activities by MOFR.	2.3 Coordination and collaboration among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders are in practice, such as regular meetings of MOFR and other stakeholders.	2.3.1 Project records including meeting records	The FS-TWG meetings have been held three times a year and the TSC meetings have been held monthly. The FS-TWG meetings & TSC meetings are in practice coordinate and collaborate among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders. The minutes and agendas of all FS-TWG meetings & TSC meetings so far are kept on file in Project. Although it was 'interviews', the 'interviews' changed to 'questionnaire'. The results of the questionnaire revealed the following. All relevant stakeholders of both FS-TWG and TSC considered that FS-TWG and TSC are well coordinated and collaborated.	100% achieved, result is High
		2.3.2 Interviews with relevant stakeholders		100% achieved, result is High





Lessons-Learns

1. In March 2022, interviews with governmental institutions, other stakeholders, and offices of MOFR, they have well known policies and positions of MOFR on SFRM. Because of the need for quantity results, questionnaires were sent to governmental institutions, other stakeholders, and offices of MOFR, and 41 people were answered. **26 people (approximately 60 per cent) understood policies and positions of MOFR on SFRM. However, many of respondents answered that the problem is how MOFR to penetrate and implement the SFRM's policies to the public.**



Lessons-Learns

2. The FS-TWG conducted the questionnaire survey in March 2022 because the interview is difficult to work. 14 organizations as stakeholders of FS-TWG were answered. **All organizations have felt that FS-TWG meeting and mailing list are well coordinate and collaborate.** TSC also conducted the questionnaire survey in March 2022 because the interview is also difficult to work. **8 TSC members were answered. The 8 members have felt that TSC meeting is well coordinate and collaborate.**



Thank you

Output 3: Pilot Activities Forest Management Achievement and Lessons Learned

27 July, 2022
Forest Management Team
SI-SFRM

Contents

1. Outline of the Forest Management Activities
2. Technical Training for Regenerating Forest
3. Technical Training for Utilizing Forest
4. Monitoring and Evaluation; Lessons Learned

1. Outline of the Forest Management Activities

Regeneration cutting

- 1) Clear cutting: Harvesting 100 % of objective species.
 - 2) Selective cutting: Harvesting 25 or 50 % of objective species.
- Thinning is carried out at the same time.

Objective species are usually Pomelia (Akwa), Vitex cofassus, Tectona grandis (Teak), Swietenia macrophylla (Mahogany), etc.

Non-regeneration cutting

- 3) Weeding: Removing weeds.
- 4) Removal cutting: Removing non-objective species.
- 5) Thinning: Removing low-quality-objective species.

How should we deal with a leaning-over-tree?

By using hoist, pull the leaning-over-tree to the direction to 90 degrees of the leaning force.



Source: Forestry and Timber Manufacturing Safety & Health Association, Japan/Safety Navi for Chainsaw Operation

2. Technical Training for Regenerating Forest

- Regenerating forest consists
 - 1) natural regeneration
 - 2) planted regeneration
- Technical trainings for regeneration:
 - 1) facilitating natural regeneration
 - 2) nursery bed making.

How to facilitate regeneration?

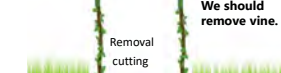
Start weeding around newly germinated seedlings.



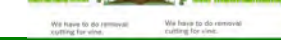
Continue weeding around newly germinated seedlings.



We should remove vine.



We have to do removal cutting for vine.



We have to do removal cutting for vine.

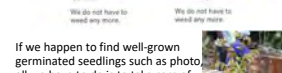
Continue weeding around newly germinated seedlings.



We can stop weeding when newly germinated seedlings grow 50 cm higher than the height of the grasses.



We do not have to weed any more.



We do not have to weed any more.



If we happen to find well-grown germinated seedlings such as photo, all we have to do is to take care of the seedlings. (Weeding might not be needed.)

2. Technical Training for Regenerating Forest

Cross section of germination bed

Objective species: Teak, Mahogany
For germination bed, shading is not needed.
1 kg of teak/mahogany can be sown in 1 m by 1 m.
1 or 2 inch(es) width

6 inches height	Sterile black river sand	6 inches
	Fertile top soil	4 inches
	Gravel	2 inches

Cross section of stand-out bed

Objective species: Teak, Mahogany
For stand-out bed, shading with net/coconut leaves is needed.
1 or 2 inch(es) width

6 inches height	Fertile top soil	6 inches
	Fertile top soil	6 inches
	Gravel	2 inches



Front bed is germination bed. Back bed is stand-out bed.

3. Technical Training for Utilizing Forest

- Forest management activities consist of nursery, natural regeneration/planting, weeding, removal cutting, thinning, felling/harvesting, milling, wood processing (such as furniture making), and marketing.
- MOFR-JICA Project provides not only trainings of nursery and regeneration, but also trainings of felling/milling and furniture making.



Logging and Lumbering Technology Training

To improve logging and milling techniques to add value to the timber



4. Monitoring and Evaluation; Lessons Learned

- The activities of forest management were commenced since April 2021 and would be continued until April 2022 as stated in the table below.
- About 60 specific items (such as Effective Measures to Bring Timbers Out From Forest, Institutionalize Eco Forestry Initiatives, etc.) related with community based sustainable forest management have been monitored and evaluated, and about 60's of Lessons Learned have been extracted.
- Among 60's of Lessons Learned, the most important Lessons Learned would be to provide mobile mill (Lucas Mill) would be common in Solomon Islands) to local communities to let them manage forest by themselves.
- Generally speaking, local community does not own tractor to take felled trees to road side. Only way for local community to utilize forest was to sell logging concession right to logging company who owns tractor.
- Selling concession right is not sustainable way to utilize forest. In order to let local people manage forest in a sustainable way, MOFR-JICA project decided to provide Lucas Mill to Komuniboli and to Falake.
- Community people can bring Lucas Mill near a felled tree and can make the felled tree into sawn timber by using Lucas mill in-side in forest.
- Then local people can easily pull out sawn timber from in-side in forest to road-side in forest by using manpower.
- Once sawn timber is piled in road-side, local people can sell sawn timber to the market by themselves.

4. Monitoring and Evaluation; Lessons Learned

No	Specific Topic	Lessons learned as of Activity 3.6
3	Effective Measures to Bring Timbers Out From Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LUCAS Mill would be recommended so that sawn timber produced by LUCAS Mill can easily be moved from inside of the forest to road-side by manpower. LUCAS Mill would be the most effective tool to realize community forestry. Providing LUCAS MILL mill to the community enabled the community people to mill the log in the forest, to take out sawn timber to road-side, and to sell the sawn timber to the market by themselves Community people were able to sell sawn timber to the market by themselves and could enjoy the most profitable benefit component.
6	Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to keep sustainability, continuous profitable activity not only related with forestry activity but also related with agricultural and livestock activity should be prepared.
9	Capacity Building Trainings for Downstream Processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road side training with on-site exercise about felling and milling should be carried out not with one-time but with a couple of times.
17	Community Forestry Approach at Customary Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community forestry approach at customary land would be made through trainings of: forest management, product marketing, leadership, product quality improvement, networking with buyers, participatory monitoring and evaluation, and exit strategy planning.
18	Exit Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exit strategy would be marketing of wood products. Wood product would be consumed in the community, sold to local market, or sold to international market through wood product marketing association.
19	Institutionalize Eco Forestry Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutionalizing Community Forestry would be realized by stipulating community-based sustainable forest resource management in national strategy plan. Providing LUCAS Mills in communities would be recommended in the national strategy plan. Providing LUCAS Mill would be the most effective system to realize Community Forestry. It is also important to manage LUCAS Mill in the community with fair and transparent manner.

Tangio Tumas!
Thank you very much !

Factsheet Vo.13
<https://www.mofr.gov.sb/en/component/edoc/man/jica-factsheet/factsheet-vo1-13-fm>



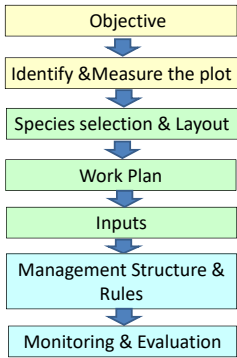
Output 3: Pilot Activities Agroforestry Achievement and Lessons Learned

27 June 2022
Agroforestry Team
SI-SFRM

Contents

1. Outline of the Agroforestry (AF) Pilot Activity
 - 1.1 Development of AF Implementation Plan
 - 1.2 Implementation of AF Practice
 - 1.3 Monitoring & Evaluation
2. Achievement
3. Lessons Learned

1. Outline of the Agroforestry Pilot Activity 1.1 Development of AF Implementation Plan

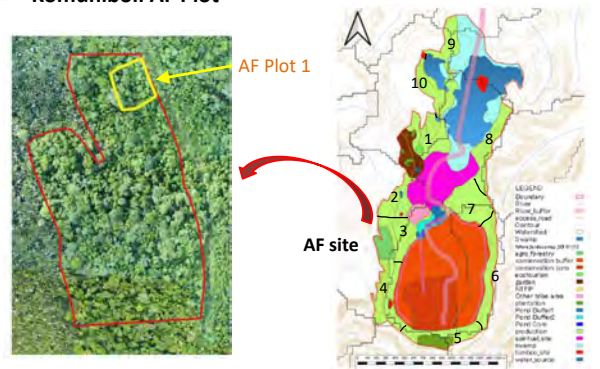


- AF Implementation Plan was developed by community members with support from MoFR and the Project.



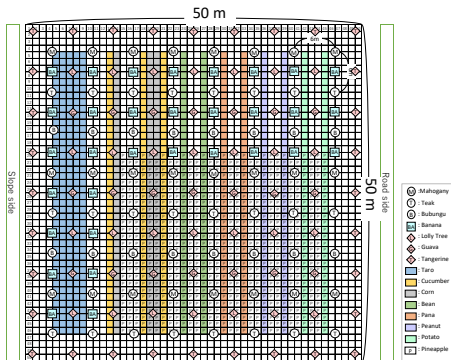
Identify and measure AF plot

Komuniboli AF Plot

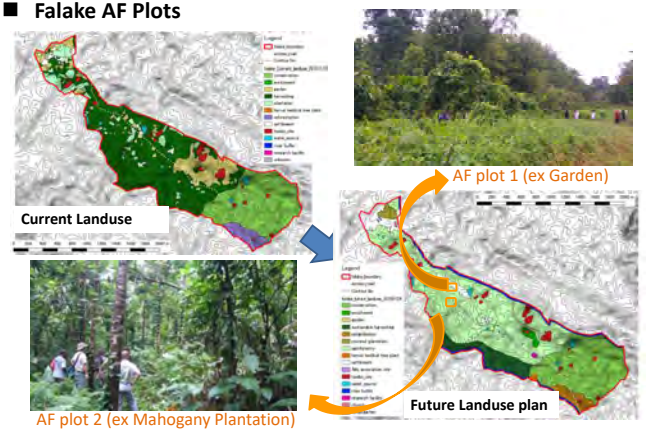


Komuniboli AF Layout (initial one)

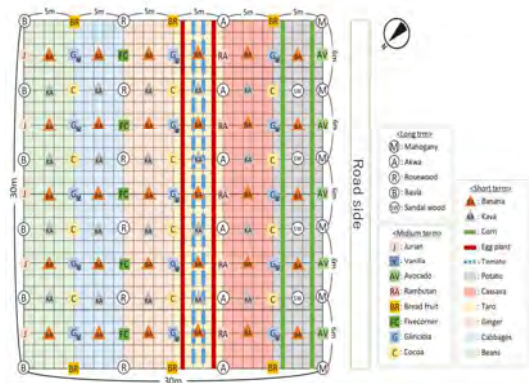
- <Long-term crop>
 - Mahogany, Teak, Pencil cedar
 - Planted 6m by 6m
- <Medium-term crop>
 - Guava, Rolley tree, Tangerine
- <Short-term crop>
 - Banana, Egg plant, Corn, Pineapple, Bean, Pana, Peanut, Potato



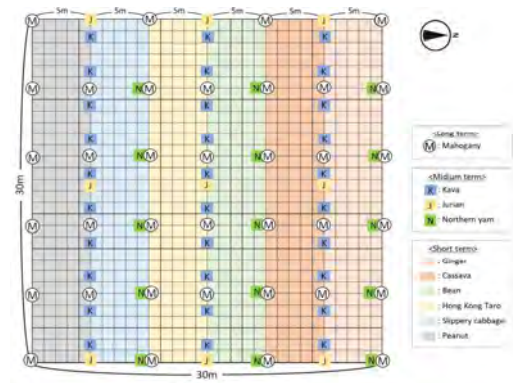
Falake AF Plots



Falake AF Plot 1



Falake AF Layout Plot 2



1.2 Implementation of AF Practice

Komuniboli AF Plot



Falake AF Plot 1

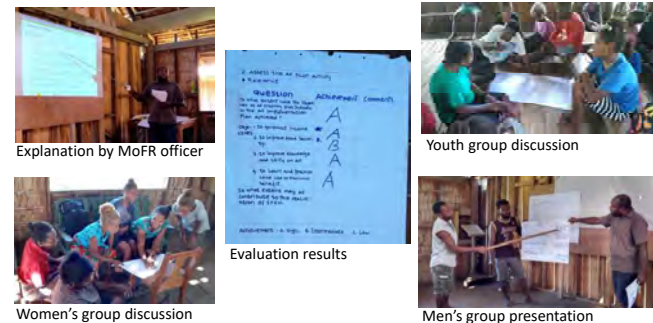


Falake AF Plot 2



1.3 Monitoring & Evaluation

- M&E has been conducted by community members with support by MoFR based on the M&E Plan.



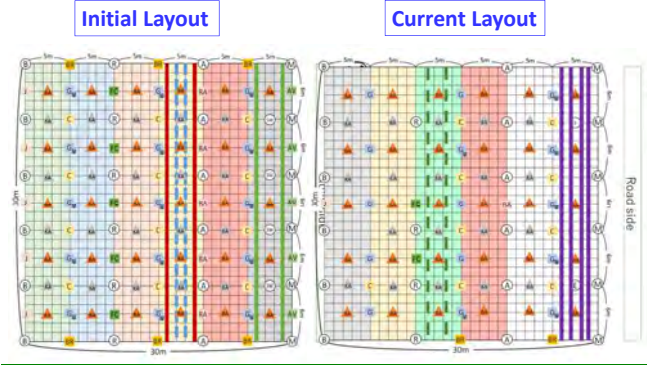
Change of Site Conditions

Falake AF Plot 1



Change of AF Layout

Falake AF Plot 1



Cost & Benefit

Komuniboli

Monitoring Period: 9/8/2020 – 6/4/2022

Cash In		Cash Out	
Sales of timber	500.00	Labour cost	965.50
Sales of crops	3,244.00	Material cost	400.00
Other revenue	437.00	Tool and fuel	941.00
Borrowed fund	1,937.00	Transportation & Ticket	330.00
Total	6,118.00	Tenth	150.50
		Other cost for AF related	320.00
		Other expenditure (not cost for AF)	1,500.00
		Total	4,607.00

- The balance was SBD 1,511.
- In addition to the above financial benefits, the community also enjoyed material benefit (crops) which was equivalent to SBD 875 in total from August 2020 to April 2022 according to the records kept by the community.

Falake

Monitoring period: Dec.2020 – May 2022

Cash In		Cash Out	
Crop	Cash In	Item	Cash Out
Corn	202.00	Petrol	60.00
S/Cabbage	250.00	Peanut (planting materials)	70.00
Taro	280.00	Lunch (for workers)	49.00
Banana	105.00	Total	179.00
Bean	30.00		
Ginger	50.00		
Peanut	20.00		
Cassava	110.00		
Potato?	70.00		
Total	1,117.00		

- Taro, slippery cabbage, and corn were the biggest three income earners.
- The balance was SBD 938 as of May 2022.
- In addition to the financial benefit, the community enjoyed material benefit (crops) which was equivalent to SBD 130.

3. Achievement

Komuniboli

- AF Plot in Komuniboli has been very well established and managed.
- Trees and fruit trees existed as planned and most of them grew well except tangerine. Mahogany and teak reached to around 6 m height and 5-6 cm DBH.
- Pertaining the short-term crops, items and areas to be planted have been changed in accordance with conditions of plants.
- Although the community has faced with various challenges, including attack by GAS and procurement of planting materials, during the implementation of the AF pilot activity, it has managed to address to them by itself with support from the Project and MoAL.
- Crops harvested from the AF Plot have been sold within the community and at the central market in Honiara. Financial benefits were distributed once to each household in accordance with work load. The sales of AF products were also used for establishment of a canteen.
- Some crops were also used for community events and offering to religious events.

3. Achievement

Falake

- Both AF Plots in Falake have been well established and managed though the number of trees and fruits trees surviving was less than that in the AF implementation plan.
- In AF Plot 1, around 80% of trees and 60% of fruit trees survived. Mahogany, akwa, rosewood, and eucalyptus grew up around 5 – 7 m height. All sandalwood and avocado trees died due to water logging. On the other hand, all gliricidia, cacao, five corner trees survived.
- In AF Plot 2, about 72% of mahogany trees were thinned and only 1 jurian out of 9 survived.
- In both plots, types and planted areas of short-term crops have been changed in accordance with conditions on the ground. As a result, the layout of short-term crops became simple.
- The community has faced with various natural and social challenges, such as water logging and stony areas, but they overcame. They learned lessons from their experience and reflected them on making a plan for AF Plot 3.
- The community generated revenue through sale of crops harvested from the plots. In addition, they cooked and/or shared some crops among the members.

3. Achievement

- Overall
 - A good practice of "Community-based Agroforestry" in which a community makes an implementation plan including AF layout and carries out AF activities by themselves with support by MoFR has been establishing.
 - The "Community-based Agroforestry" is sustainable and applicable in Solomon Islands since it requires little financial and materials supports from the government and donor agencies.
 - It was suggested that agroforestry contribute to realization of sustainable forest resource management because it produces valuable timber tree species, including indigenous ones, while reducing pressure on natural forests.
 - Agroforestry was recognized as an alternative land use method to slash and burn which enables community members to produce crops continuously on the same unit of land without moving from place to place.
 - The agroforestry pilot activity provided an entry point for women to participate in decision making on forest management at the community level.
 - The cost and benefit analysis provided a new insight to the community members in terms of importance of financial management and transparency of community collective work.

4. Lessons Learned

- Lessons related to AF plot establishment and maintenance
 - An AF plot should be selected and decided by not only discussing on the land use map, but also checking ground conditions.
 - AF layout should be developed by community members by themselves taking into consideration natural and social conditions in and surrounding the community.
 - Tree species should be selected taking into consideration availability of planting materials and marketing.
 - AF layout, especially types and planting area of short-term crops should be modified in accordance with conditions.

4. Lessons Learned

- Lessons related to management of AF activity (as collective work)
 - Transparency and accountability should be ensured by keeping financial records and sharing them among community members.
 - Skills and practice of record keeping should be improved while the recording system should be simplified as much as possible. In addition, digitalization of record keeping should be examined.
 - AF activity should be carried out with consensus of community members.

4. Lessons Learned

- Lessons related to promotion of AF in future
 - Knowledge and lessons acquired through filed practice should be accumulated from communities and disseminated to stakeholders including other communities interesting in AF and MoAL.
 - A long-term management methods should be developed.
 - Importance of AF in terms of food security should be clarified and aware.

Tangio Tumas!
Thank you very much !

Factsheet Vo.6
<https://www.mofr.gov.sb/en/component/edocman/jica-factsheet/si-sfrm-factsheet-6-agroforestry>



Output 3: Pilot Activities Other Livelihood Improvement Activities – Achievements and Lessons Learnt –

27 July 2022
Other Livelihood Team
SI-SFRM

CONTENTS

- 1 Outline of Activities
 - 1.1 Planning
 - 1.2 Implementation
 - 1.3 Monitoring and Review (Evaluation)
- 2 Achievements
- 3 Lessons Learned

1 Outline of Activities 1.1 Planning

Planning processes

- Review of past processes
- Collection of ideas from the community (**brainstorming** on potential activities) (**long-list**)
- **Rapid assessment** of potential activities (**short-list**)
- **Pilot Activity Profile** (overall planning)
- **Prioritisation** (see Table below)
- **Detailed Activity Implementation Plan** (see right Figure)

Komuniboli	Falake
1. Water supply and sanitation improvement	1. Housing improvement
2. Pig farming	2. Road improvement
3. Improvement of Women Saving Group activities	3. Sewing
4. Kava farming	4. Pig farming
5. Fish farming	5. Hydropower development
6. Tourism development	6. Kava farming
7. Butterfly farming	7. First aid post development
	8. Cacao farming
	9. Tourism development
	10. Floral farming
	11. Coconut farming



1 Outline of Activities 1.2 Implementation

Implementation processes

- Activity selection [**pig farming, chicken farming**]
- Technical **training**
- Participant identification
- Agreement on managerial arrangement
- **Facility construction (pig house, chicken house)**
- **Material procurement** (facility construction, animals, feed)
- **Day-to-day management**
- Record keeping
- Development of **Management Rules and Regulations**

● Technical training (pig farming)



● Facility construction



● **Material procurement and provision**



Uploading of pig feed to boat at Honiara Wharf (for Falake)



Storage of pig feed (Falake)



Procurement of piglets from piggery in Honiara (for Falake)



Materials handed over for chicken farming (Komuniboli)

● **Day-to-day management**



Day-to-day pig raising (Falake)



Day-to-day pig raising (Falake)



Feeding management (Falake)



Tending schedule by IG members (Komuniboli)

● **Development of Management Rules and Regulations**

Contents

- Background
- Management structure
- New membership for IG members
- Day-to-day management
- Business plan
- Sales
- Revolving fund
- Monitoring and IG meetings
- Modification of rules and regulations
- Termination of pig farming



Group discussion on business plan (Komuniboli)



1 Outline of Activities
1.3 Monitoring and Review (Evaluation)



Monthly monitoring (body size measurement) (Falake)



Monitoring cum follow-up training by MOAL staffer (Komuniboli)

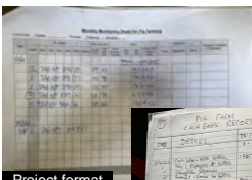


Monitoring cum follow-up training by MOAL staffer (Komuniboli)

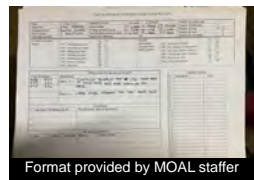


Monthly monitoring (weight measurement) (Komuniboli)

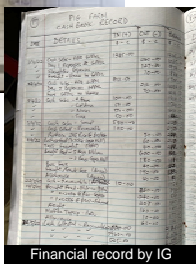
1 Outline of Activities
1.3 Monitoring and Review (Evaluation) (cont'd)



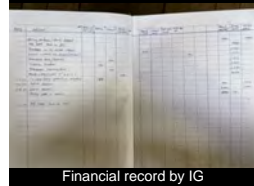
Project format



Format provided by MOAL staffer



Financial record by IG



Financial record by IG

1 Outline of Activities
1.3 Monitoring and Review (Evaluation) (cont'd)

Review Criteria

- 1) Objectives
- 2) Relevance
- 3) Performance
- 4) Effectiveness
- 5) Cost-effectiveness
- 6) External factors



Review workshop

Criteria for assessment	Question	Level			Description/Explanation
		A	B	C	
1 Objectives	Were the original primary objectives of this activity achieved?	NA			
	Are the primary objectives and appropriate? Are there other objectives?				
2 Relevance	Are the primary objectives and appropriate? Are there other objectives?	NA			
	How do you assess by participating in this activity?				
3 Performance	How do you assess the performance of the activity?	NA			
	How do you assess the performance of the activity?				
4 Effectiveness	How do you assess the performance of the activity?	NA			
	How do you assess the performance of the activity?				
5 Cost-effectiveness	How do you assess the performance of the activity?	NA			
	How do you assess the performance of the activity?				
6 External factors	How do you assess the performance of the activity?	NA			
	How do you assess the performance of the activity?				

2 Achievements

	Komuniboli	Falake
IG formulation and management structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An interest group (IG) was formulated with all the community's households (HHs) (25). So far, the committee members of the Other Livelihood Improvement Sub-component have been in charge of management. In June 2022, it was determined to form the Pig Farming IG Committee to revitalize the activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An IG was formulated with all the community's HHs (48). The committee members of the Other Livelihood Improvement Sub-component have been in charge of management.
Material procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project provided the IG with materials for pig house construction (other than timber) and water supply system, and piglets and feed, etc. from June to October 2021. Timber was procured from the forests managed by the Forest Management Component in each pilot site. 	
Raising and management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint management by all IG members / HHs on a daily basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint management by all IG members / HHs on a daily basis. A supervisor is appointed weekly to supervise the work of the IG member / HH.
Growth situation / raising and management situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One pig died in February 2022 due to suspected illness. The first pregnancy of 4 sows has recently been confirmed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six died in December 2021 due to an incident which was suspected with a high possibility of food poisoning. The first pregnancy of 2 sows has recently been confirmed.

2 Achievements (cont'd)

	Komuniboli	Falake
Income and expenditure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> So far, 3 pigs have been sold for meat. Receivables were generated for SBD 6,485 due to the credit sale but there is no apparent loss due to the processing by compensating for the loss from the community fund (Forest Management Component). Income: SBD 9,842 Expenditure: SBD 4,753 Balance: SBD 5,089 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> So far, 2 pigs have been sold for meat. Income: SBD 6,010 Expenditure: SBD 3,180 Balance: SBD 2,830
Balance outlook	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sales of 70% of the new-born piglets. By the end of this year (2022), the balance will be SBD 20,390. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sales of all the new-born piglets. By the end of this year (2022), the balance will reach SBD 28,400.
Management rules and regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on past experience, it is clearly stated that credit sales are prohibited in any case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enjoy the benefits of IG members / households, an article clarified that if pork is sold in the community, IG members / households can purchase by paying 10% of the pork fee as a deposit and the balance will be settled within one week.

3 Lessons Learnt

Lessons related to approaches

- Approaches to enhance community's **self-help efforts** and **ownership** should be applied throughout the project management cycle; i.e. planning, implementation, monitoring and review (evaluation).
- Appropriate number and/or quantity of activities for support** should be carefully considered so that the target communities can properly manage all of them.

Lessons related to activity management

- Joint management** of activities by community members is possible only when **measure(s) to solve problems on their own without external support** is/are vested; e.g. **management rules and regulations**.
- Management rules and regulations** can be promising tool to help communities carry on activities in a sustainable manner.

3 Lessons Learnt (cont'd)

Lessons related to organisational capacity development

- Selection of activities (particularly the first activity) should be assessed with a **criterion that can contribute to enhance community's organisational capacity development**; e.g. pig farming, etc.
- Support for establishing the community's overall organisational structure** can give positive impact to the activities which a project / programme assist.



Vege garden developed by Women Development Sector (Falake)



Workshop being built by Women Development Sector (Falake)

Tangio Tumas!
Thank you very much !

Factsheet Vol.7
<https://www.mofr.gov.sb/en/component/edocman/jica-factsheet/factsheet-vol-7-pig-farming>

Pig Farming

The Project on Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands

Background
The World Bank funded the "Project" supported the development of the Livelihood Improvement (market activity) implementation plans of the pilot sites, which consist of two sub-components: Agriculture and Other Livelihood Improvement Activities. The implementation plan for each sub-component was developed separately.

For the Other Livelihood Improvement Activities, a number of activities were identified as general activities for each pilot site. Pig farming was selected as the first activity for both pilot sites, noting because it can contribute to enhancing the community's organisational capability through various inputs such as training, stressor group registration, material procurement, seedling forest management, marketing, financing, and more.

Implementation
The implementation process for pig farming on both pilot sites has major activities: 1) training, 2) construction of pig houses, 3) procurement of piglets and pig feed, 4) site-to-site pig raising, and 5) discussion of a business plan. During the course of the implementation process, some inputs were received and addressed with each farmer.

23) Training
For the preparation of the pig farming training, two staff members from the Livelihood Facilitation and Veterinary Service Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MOAL), were contracted to be trainers. The training content was developed with consultation from the trainers. The actual training events were undertaken at each pilot site for 10 days in November and December 2021. The target area comprised the participation of 1000 households (500 households in each pilot site). The main objectives of the training were to provide basic knowledge and skills on pig raising, and to provide basic knowledge and skills on pig raising, and to provide basic knowledge and skills on pig raising.

After the training events, an interest group (IG), consisting of households who wish to participate in the pig farming was prepared in each pilot site to lead pig farming activities.

Output 3: Pilot Activities Gender Analysis Achievement and Lessons Learned

27 July, 2022
Gender Analysis Team
SI-SFRM

Contents

1. Outline of the Gender Analysis
2. Key Findings from Desk Review
3. Key Findings from Field Survey
4. Gender Needs
5. Recommendations for Gender Mainstreaming

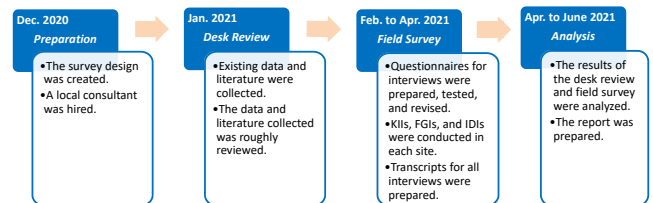
Detail Information of Gender Analysis can be found in the Factsheet Vol.12
<https://www.mofr.gov.sb/en/component/edocman/jica-factsheet/factsheet-vol-12-ga>

1. Outline of the Gender Analysis

- **Objectives:**
 - To identify the current status of gender inequality and dynamics, specifically in the forestry sector
 - To analyze effective approaches and interventions for promoting women's active participation in decision-making processes, leadership, and economic empowerment
- **Methodology:**
 - 1) Desk review of existing data and literature;
 - 2) Conduct of a field survey, including key informant, focus groups, and in-depth interviews
 - 3) Analysis of the results of the desk review and field survey

1. Outline of the Gender Analysis

- **Procedure & Schedule:**



2. Key Findings from Desk Review (1)

- Current Status of Gender Inequality and Disparities:**
- Women are exclusively disadvantaged in most of aspects.
 - still critical gender & rural/urban gaps in literacy rate and enrollment rates
 - limited access to health/medical care services and high MMR
 - vulnerable status of employment – mostly unpaid family-owned business work or unstable work in informal sector
 - very limited political participation
 - very high rate of violence against women/domestic violence
 - **Why?**
 - Male-dominant idea and gender norms are deeply rooted in society: e.g. “decision-making is a men’s role,” “women should not speak up in a public place, but sit behind men,” etc.
 - The custom of bride price puts women in a weaker/subordinate position.
 - based on not only SI’s customs, but also Christian patriarchal idea of male dominance.

2. Key Findings from Desk Review (2)

- **Achievements of the Government:**
 - ratified CEDAW in 2002, and agreed on Pacific Platform for Action for Gender Equality & Women’s Human Rights (2018-2030)
 - Established the organizational structure of national machinery
 - formulated National Gender Equality and Women’s Development Policy (NGEDWP), as well as Family Protection Act (2014)
- **Challenges faced by the Government**
 - Gender mainstreaming has not been proceeded due to MWYCFAs lack of human resources, technical capacity, budgets, and cooperation with other ministries.
 - NDS (2016-35) and Sector policies, including National Forestry Policy (2020), are not gender-responsive – A gender perspective is not fully integrated.
 - The system of focal points appointed in each Ministry are not functioning.

3. Key Findings from Field Survey (1)

Division of Labor and Products

	Farming crops	plantation	livestock	forestry	Collecting firewood	Fetching water	Household & care work
Women	✓	partly	Partly		✓	✓	✓
men	partly	✓	✓	✓	partly		

- Men tend to take care of high value products, such as kava, betel nuts, coconuts, and timber, which shapes a critical gender gap in access to cash money and unequal power relations.

Land Tenure System/Control over Land

- Falake (patrilineal): “Funubua” men collectively own and manage land.
- Komuniboli (matrilineal): “Chaobata” eldest daughter inherits land from her mother, but mother’s brothers/sons make decisions and control over the land.

Decision-making Power

- Daily-based shopping of food and living goods are done by women.
- A big decision, such as starting business, is made by men.

3. Key Findings from Field Survey (2)

Impacts of Interventions by SI-SFRM Project

Process/ Stage	The way of Facilitation by National Staff	Reaction of/ Impacts on women and men
Entry point	Asked the chief to gather all villagers, specifically women, for the first meeting.	Women were very happy to attend the meeting and learn about SI-SFRM Project.
Community Mobilization	Strongly emphasized equal participation of villagers in the project’s activities.	Some women still hesitated because of a lack of self-confidence.
Organizing Committees	Encouraged villagers to select women and youth as members for committees.	Some women were willingly to take up a membership, while others did not due to a lack of self-confidence or busy duties.
Decision-making	Divided participants in meeting/workshops into small groups so that women/youth could easily speak up.	In small groups, women were able to talk about their opinions, and men listened women’s opinions to some extent.
Set-up of workshops & training	Usually asked villagers about more convenient time for workshops/training	If announcement is given in advance, even day time is okay for women.
Contents of Training	Instructed by officers of MoFR, MoAL, and experts/staff of SI-SFRM Project	Contents of training were too difficult for women to understand, so they need explanation with simple words, videos, story-telling, etc.

4. Gender Needs

Practical Gender Needs:

Problems faced by women	Measures to meet Practical Gender Needs
Illiterate/less educated High cost for going and selling vegetables at the market	To provide literacy and financial literacy class/training To provide business training To encourage women to work on any products which they can sell at the village
Decline in productivity of agricultural products due to soil erosion and giant snails	To provide technical training

Strategic Gender Needs:

Problems faced by women	Measures to Strategic Gender Needs
Women’s lack of self-confidence	To provide women with communication and leadership training
Women’s not being able to participate in activities due to ‘time-poverty’	To conduct gender sensitization workshop and also encourage men to share women’s reproductive role
Division of products Unequal profit-sharing and control over income and benefits	To encourage women to work on high value products To develop women’s bargaining power through training To make the regulation of equitable profit-sharing and establish a recording/ monitoring system for equitable benefit sharing

5. Recommendations for Gender Mainstreaming

1) Policy Level

- to make National Forest Policy more gender-responsive
- to hire more women and promote them to decision-making positions
- to train officers to be more gender-responsive
- to establish a system of gender-disaggregated data collection
- to allocate some budget for promoting women’s empowerment

2) Project Level

- to conduct gender analysis and incorporate the results of the analysis into planning
- to hire women as manager and technical experts
- to provide counterpart staff with training on the way of facilitation for social inclusion
- to make gender-responsive operational guidelines and implement the project accordingly
- to collect gender-disaggregated data
- to establish a knowledge management system to share good practices/lessons learnt

Tangio Tumas!
Thank you very much !

Factsheet Vol.12

<https://www.mofr.gov.sb/en/component/edocman/jica-factsheet/factsheet-vol-12-ja>



Recommendations to continue/promote/enhance SFRM (Sustainable Forest Resource Management)

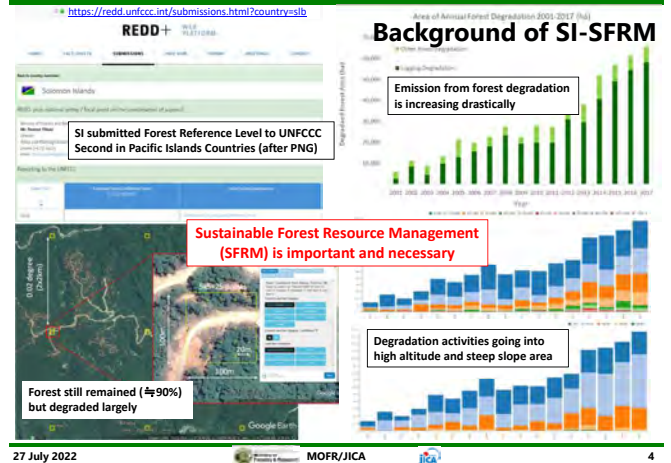
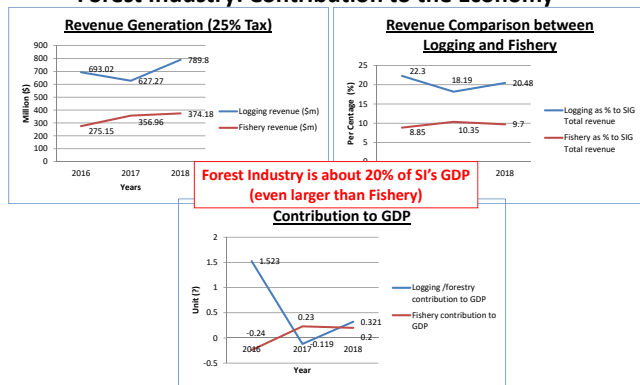
27 July, 2022

Masamichi Haraguchi
Team Leader of Short-term Experts:
Forest Information Management 1

Contents

- Background of SI-SFRM
 - Recommendations in Project Completion Report
- ### Objectives
- Review/share the importance of SI-SFRM
 - Provide outline of recommendations (as well as reviewing project initial implementation policies)

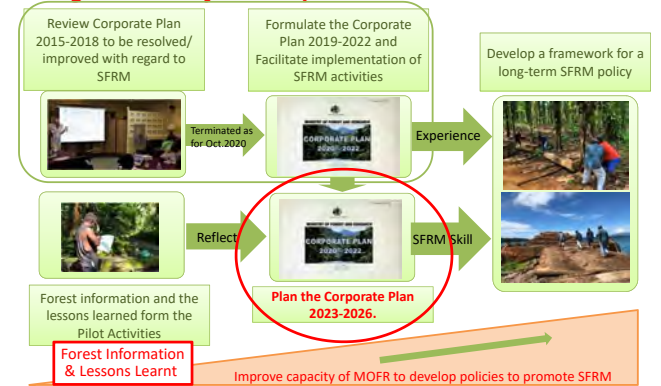
Background of SI-SFRM Forest Industry: Contribution to the Economy



Recommendations in Project Completion Report

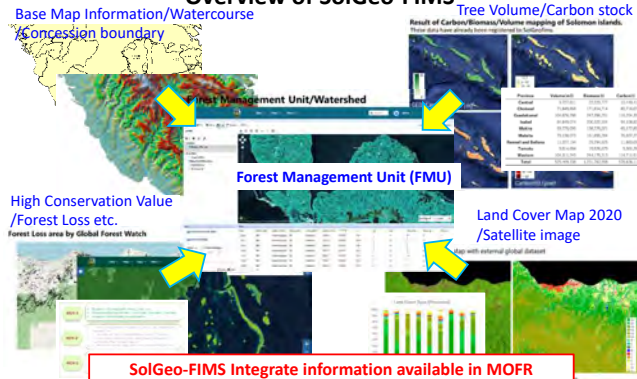
- 1) Launching the **Long-Term Sustainable Forest Resource Management Policy** and **Corporate Plan 2023-2026**
- 2) **Data updates** and **system improvements** to information tools
- 3) **Transfer of the Project staff** to Ministry of Forestry and Research staff
- 4) Strengthening the implementation system for **the cross-division programme** / creation of **SFRM Divisions**
- 5) **Extension of SFRM pilot** activity model
- 6) Dissemination of **community-based agroforestry model**
- 7) Enhancement of **facilitation skills of MOFR**
- 8) Dissemination of **livelihood improvement activities** as well as new community structure as a measure for community's organizational capacity development
- 9) Effective use of **worthless timber and sawdust** from **sawmilling** activities
- 10) **Collaboration with other organizations** for promoting SFRM pilot

1) Launching the Long-Term Sustainable Forest Resource Management Policy and Corporate Plan 2023-2026



2) Data updates and system improvements to information tools

Overview of SolGeo-FIMS



2) Data updates and system improvements to information tools

Update **SolGeo-FIMS, MOFR Website & SI-SFRM SNS**

1. Update missing info (e.g. license period in concession dataset) by **improving info sharing** between Licensing Section and Technical Service Section (Mapping Unit)
2. Resume to input **quota timber volume** based on new forest resource volume using Concession Maps and Forest Management Units (**FMU**) in **SolGeo-FIMS**
3. **Eliminate overlaps** of existing valid concession boundaries with **keeping the records of updates** by Technical Service Section (Mapping Unit)
4. Negotiate with **Plantation companies** to submit **forest stock** info by Forest Plantation Development and Reforestation Division (FPDRD)
5. Consider **outsourcing the system and data update & upgrade** tasks (there are available national capacity)

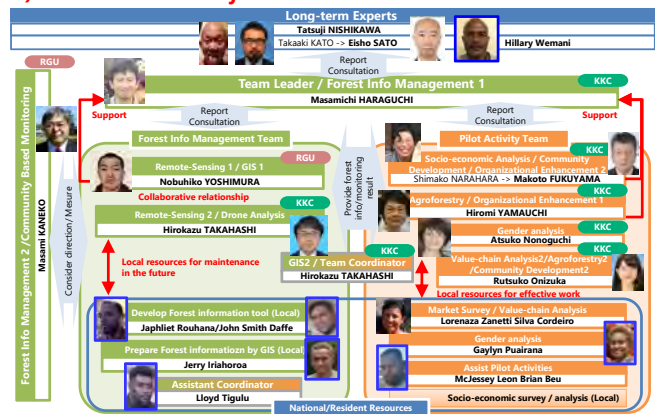
2) Data updates and system improvements to information tools

Maintain **SolGeo-FIMS, MOFR Website & SI-SFRM SNS**



SolGeo-FIMS	MOFR Website	SI-SFRM SNS
http://solgeofims.mofr.gov.sb/ (accessible only under SIG-Net)	https://www.mofr.gov.sb/ (accessible in public internet)	YouTube: t_co/oPMqW7KWRv Facebook: facebook.com/sisfrfm Twitter: twitter.com/sisfrfm
Hosted at SIG-ICT	Hosted at Telekom (local IT)	Utilize existing service
No cost (even large data storage)	A few annual cost (e.g. SBD200)	YouTube Channel: Free Facebook Page/Group: Free Twitter: Free
Restrictions of SIG-ICT Rule	Flexibility for web service	Access control under SIG-ICT
Utilize NAS (Network Attached Storage) for temp/workspace	Secure annual budget by MOFR (not expensive)	Get approvals from SIG-ICT for administrative officers

3) Transfer of the Project staff to MOFR staff



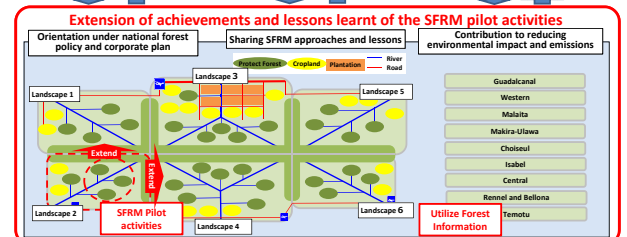
4) Strengthening the implementation system for the cross-division programme / creation of SFRM Divisions

- Monitoring of the Corporate Plan showed that the program implementation performances of the cross-division program were not well
 - Because not only the Solomon Islands recurrent budget but also the development budget is executed on a division-by-division basis.
- However, in the Project, a **TSC has been set up across division of the MOFR**, and an Obligation Budget which allocated to the TSC for carried out the Project's activities
 - Because the MOFR did not have not only SFRM promoting division but also its cross-division's system, structure, budget, and human resource.
- The MOFR has already been decided that the **TSC and Obligation Budget will continue** even after the Project terminated.
- Therefore, it can be said that this **cross-division system** in MOFR needs to be made robust in order to promote SFRM.
- On the other hand, the MOFR has not yet created a Research Division so far and it would be **difficult to create a new division**.

The project recommends that the "Timber Utilization and Processing Division", which is closer to the activities of SFRM, be renamed the "Sustainable Forest Resource Utilization and Management Division".

5) Extension of SFRM pilot activity model

Conceptual figure of extension and potentials of pilot activities



6) Dissemination of **community-based agroforestry model**

- A **community-based agroforestry implementation model**, in which a community itself developed an agroforestry implementation plan including an agroforestry layout based on the natural and social conditions and revised it upon necessity, was developed through the Project.
- It required **little material and financial support** from the government and donor agencies. Thus, it would be highly **applicable** and **feasible**, as well as **sustainable**, for communities **across the country**.
- It is recommended that the **model should be disseminated** as one of sustainable forest management systems by being clearly **incorporated in the Corporate Plan** of MOFR.
- Upon the promotion of community-based agroforestry, **findings and lessons** obtained through the practices conducted by communities **should be accumulated by MOFR and shared** with other stakeholders.

7) Enhancement of **facilitation skills of MOFR**

- In order to disseminate the community-based agroforestry model, it is essential to **strengthen facilitation skills of MOFR officials**.
- The Project has tried to improve them by the OJT through the implementation of the pilot activities, but there is **still much room to improve** them.
- This implies that further support focusing on improvement of facilitation skills of MOFR officials, for example, **facilitation capacity building training** is needed.

8) Dissemination of **livelihood improvement activities**

- It is suggested that the models developed under the Sub-component of the **Other Livelihood Activities** such as **pig farming** and **chicken farming** should be **disseminated to communities** which are also keen to SFRM as a tool of organizational capacity development.
- Therefore, activities that will be supported should **not necessarily be limited to pig farming or chicken farming** but other activities for which the pilot activity's **experiences and know-hows**;
- e.g., interest group organization, arrangements for technical training events, equipment and material procurement for implementation, day-to-day activity management, monitoring/review, marketing, etc., can be utilized.
- Not only these, but it is also necessary to reconsider an **organizational structure** for communities' people to broaden the decision-making process, which until now has been carried out by chiefs and elders alone.
- Furthermore, it is ideal if a **community-to-community extension system** could be introduced as part of the dissemination so that the processes can be conducted in a more practical and effective manner.

9) Effective use of **worthless timber and sawdust from sawmilling activities**

- Records of sawmilling activities indicate that the yield **from logs to timbers** was **approximate 60%**.
- The **remaining 40%** is **worthless timber and sawdust**.
- The project recommended that **furniture be manufactured** from the worthless timber, and sawdust be **used in chicken farming activities**.
- Otherwise, they can be used for **firewood and kindling**.
- Considering that portable sawmilling will take many places within SI, MOFR should recommend advocating for the **effective use** of the **worthless timber and sawdust**



10) **Collaboration with other organizations for promoting SFRM pilot**

- In terms of effective and efficient use of local resources, **collaboration with relevant institutions** should be given more focus particularly when promoting **livelihood improvement activities**.
- In fact, the project has collaborated with several organizations during the pilot activity implementation; i.e. the **Agriculture Research and Development Department** of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) for **agroforestry**, and the **Livestock Production and Veterinary Services Department** of MAL for **pig farming and chicken farming**.
- Meanwhile, it is also a fact that the project contributed to provide those institutions of **opportunities to deliver their services** to the citizens, which is part of their missions.
- Therefore, the way of collaboration with the other institutions can be regarded as the creation of **win-win relationships among the different institutions**.

Recommendations for Gender Mainstreaming

- 1) Policy Level**
 - > to make National Forest Policy more gender-responsive
 - > to hire more women and promote them to decision-making positions
 - > to train officers to be more gender-responsive
 - > to establish a system of gender-disaggregated data collection
 - > to allocate some budget for promoting women's empowerment
- 2) Project Level**
 - > to conduct gender analysis and incorporate the results of the analysis into planning
 - > to hire women as manager and technical experts
 - > to provide counterpart staff with training on the way of facilitation for social inclusion
 - > to make gender-responsive operational guidelines and implement the project accordingly
 - > to collect gender-disaggregated data
 - > to establish a knowledge management system to share good practices/lessons learnt



Gender mainstreaming is important to increase financial support potentials

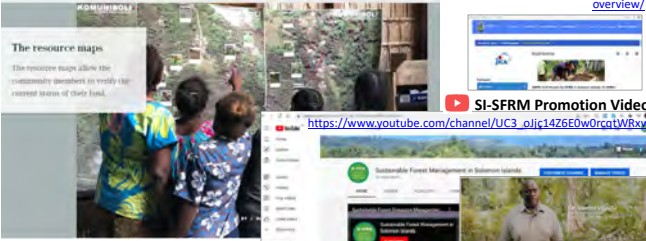
Tagio Tumas

SI-SFRM Project StoryMaps

<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/collections/bdb1cddb4e3847c8a8183d67b344edc7>

MOFR Website: JICA Prj Page

<https://www.mofr.gov.sb/en/project-overview/>

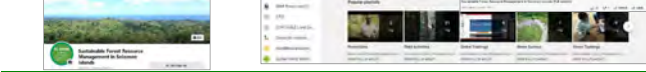


SI-SFRM Promotion Video

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC3_oj1c4z6E0w0rcntVRxw

SI-SFRM Facebook

<https://www.facebook.com/sisfrm/>



6th Solomon Islands Forest Sector Technical Working Group Meeting



**Solomon Islands
Government**

Ministry of
Forestry & Research



P.O Box G24,
Honiara,
Solomon Islands.



Fax:
(677) 24660

Phone:
(677) 24215 / 22263 / 22250



mofr.gov.sb

Solomon Is.

Date: Tuesday, 28th January 2020

Venue: TBD

Meeting Agenda

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 8:30 – 9:00 | Registration |
| 9:00 – 9:05 | Opening Prayer |
| 9:05 – 9:15 | Opening remarks by Chairperson (Permanent Secretary of MOFR) |
| | Session 1: Update Sharing Session* |
| | ① Ministry of Forestry and Research |
| | ② Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology |
| | ③ Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination |
| | ④ Solomon Islands National University |
| | ⑤ Community Forest Conservation Pilot Project (MFAT, Live and Learn and Ekos) |
| | ⑥ Integrated Forest Management Project (GEF / FAO) |
| | ⑦ UNDP and GEF Small Grant Programme |
| | ⑧ JICA Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management |
| 9:15 – 12:30 | <10:45 – 11:00 Group Photo & Tea Break> |
| | ⑨ Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) |
| | ⑩ Pacific Horticulture and Agricultural Market Access (PHAMA Plus) |
| | ⑪ Solomon Islands Timber Processor and Exporters Association / VATA |
| | ⑫ Solomon Islands Sustainable Project Management Association |
| | ⑬ Forest Conservation in Pacific Island Countries - REDD+ II (SPC / GIZ) |
| | ⑭ Solomon Islands Forest Association |
| | ⑮ Eagon |
| | ⑯ KFPL |
| | ⑰ Millennium Challenge Corporation |
| 12:30 – 13:30 | Lunch Break |
| 13:30 – 14:30 | Session 2: Summary and Analyze of Forest Inventory Training |
| 14:30 – 14:45 | Tea Break |
| 14:45 – 15:15 | Session 3: Proposed Terms of Reference for FS-TWG |
| 15:15 – 15:30 | Closing Remarks by Chairperson |
| 15:30 – | Closing Prayer |

**Sharing updates session, the representatives of ongoing programmes or entities (incl. private companies) in Forest Sector will be kindly requested to give a short presentation about your programme/business and latest updates. Also please prepare handouts of your presentation to participants (30sets would be enough. If you hardly prepare handouts, please ask for assistance to the Secretariat of FS-TWG by email @ SI.Forest.techworkinggroup@gmail.com).*



Solomon Islands Forest Sector Technical Working
Group Terms of Reference (DRAFT)

6th Forest Sector Technical Working Group Meeting
Secretariat of the FS-TWG
28th January 2020



Terms of Reference
Solomon Islands Forest Sector Technical Working
Group

Name:
Solomon Islands Forest Sector Technical Working Group
("Forest Sector Technical Working Group, FS-TWG")

Objective:
Provide advice and support to the Solomon Islands forest
sector to improve forest governance towards economically,
socially and environmentally responsible, sustainable forest
management and conservation in the Solomon Islands.



Functions:

- ✓ Serve as a platform for stakeholders' engagement and facilitate discussions regarding the forest sector related issues among stakeholders, led by Ministry of Forestry and Research ("MOFR").
- ✓ Promote exchange of information and knowledge on activities, achievements, challenges and lessons learned among stakeholders.
- ✓ Facilitate collaboration and cooperation opportunities among stakeholders to channel assistance, investment and resources for the benefit of people of the Solomon Islands.
- ✓ Provide technical advice as well as support to any multisectoral committees in the Solomon Islands, on topics specifically related to the forest sector.



Eligible Organizations:

Any stakeholder engaged in the forest sector can participate in the Technical Working Group meetings. Following are eligible organizations;

- 1) Solomon Islands Government Agencies,
- 2) Development Partners,
- 3) Non-governmental Organizations and Non-profit Organizations,
- 4) Community-based Organizations,
- 5) Private Companies and Associations, and
- 6) Academic Institutes



Roles and Responsibilities:

The Permanent Secretary of MOFR holds the chair of FS-TWG and following are his/her roles and responsibilities;

- ✓ Convene meetings,
- ✓ Approve meeting agendas,
- ✓ Lead the meeting or appoint a moderator,
- ✓ Ensure meetings are properly conducted,
- ✓ Represent FS-TWG to the public,
- ✓ Approve the minutes of the meeting, and
- ✓ Secure annual budget allocation from Solomon Islands Government to hold the meetings.



Roles and Responsibilities:

The Secretariat of FS-TWG ("the Secretariat") is appointed by the Chairperson with a 2-year term (extendable and renewable) and following are its roles and responsibilities;

- ✓ Organize logistical arrangements for the meeting,
- ✓ Draft meeting agenda,
- ✓ Invite the members to the meetings,
- ✓ Take notes of the meeting and prepare minutes,
- ✓ Manage the mailing group of FS-TWG,
- ✓ Moderate communications amongst members, and
- ✓ Serve as a communication focal point of FS-TWG.



Roles of FS-TWG Members:

- ✓ Attend FS-TWG meetings and participate in discussions,
- ✓ Present and exchange work-related information and knowledge,
- ✓ Communicate with the Secretariat to update the registry, named “the Forest Sector Stakeholder’s Programme Spreadsheet”,
- ✓ Contribute technical expertise and innovative recommendations and ideas to forest sector related developments, and
- ✓ Upon request, review and validate forest sector related programmes.



Rules of Procedure:

Meeting Frequency:

- ✓ Regular meetings should be held 3 times a year and those schedules are arranged by MOFR and the Secretariat,
- ✓ Extraordinary meetings can be held by request from any FS-TWG member and are subject to approval by the Chairperson,

Seating Allowance:

- ✓ No seating allowance will be disbursed for participation,
- ✓ If the Chairperson can not attend to the meeting, co-chair shall be appointed in advance,



Rules of Procedure: (Continue)

Quorum and Voting process:

- ✓ A quorum constitutes no less than 10% of invited FS -TWG members in attendance,
- ✓ Decisions and recommendations are made by simple majority vote of the members in attendance. In the case of a tied vote, the Chairperson or co-chairperson shall be entitled to a second or casting vote,

Mailing Group:

- ✓ All members of FS-TWG are encouraged to register their email addresses with the Secretariat for participating in mailing list of FS-TWG (“mailing group”),



Rules of Procedure (Continue):

Mailing Group (Continue):

- ✓ In case that any registered participant wishes to withdraw from mailing group, he/she should notify the Secretariat to remove his/her email address from the group,

Distribution of Meeting Agenda:

- ✓ Meeting agenda is drafted by the Secretariat in consultation with MOFR and finalized by the Chairperson after circulating the draft to FS-TWG members via mailing group,
- ✓ In case that any FS-TWG member would like to discuss specific topics, he/she can propose the inclusion of these into the agenda.



Amendment, Modification and Variation:

- ✓ These Terms of Reference may be amended, varied and modified in writing after consultation and agreement at the meeting and endorsement given by the Chairperson.



Thank you

Forest Sector Technical Working Group

Forest Sector Technical Working Group

Progress of 2019 and Plan of 2020

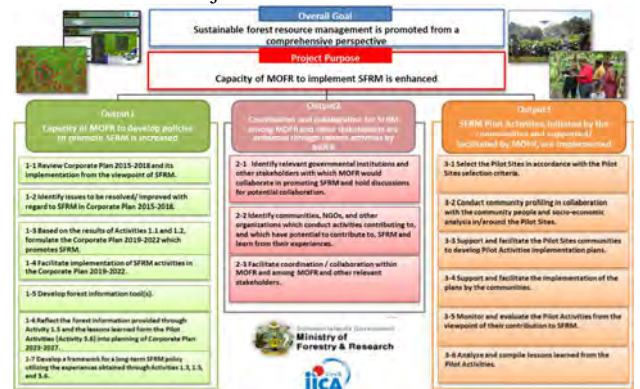
JICA's SFRM Project

Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resources Management in Solomon Islands
Ministry of Forest and Research (MOFR) &
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Table of Contents

1. JICA's SFRM Project Outline
2. Project Activities
3. Training
4. Another Input

1. JICA's SFRM Project Outline



2. Activities

Output 1: Capacity of MOFR to develop policies to promote SFRM is increased.

Activity 1.1 - 1.7 are implemented to realize the output 1.

Output 2: Coordination and collaboration for SFRM among MOFR and other stakeholders are enhanced through related activities by MOFR.

Activity 2.1 - 2.3 are implemented to realize the output 2.

Output 3: SFRM Pilot Activities, initiated by the communities and supported/ facilitated by MOFR, are implemented.

Activity 3.1 - 3.6 are implemented to realize the output 3.

2. Activities (cont.)

Activity 1.4: Identify issues to be resolved / improved with regard to SFRM in Corporate Plan 2019–2022 (Jan. 2019 – Feb. 2022)

The 2nd Corporate Plan 2019 -2022 Monitoring was conducted in November 2019. After the 2nd Monitoring, version 1.3 of The SFRM implementation Timetable (: SFRMIT) was compiled and feedback to all divisions. ✓

Plan

- Monitoring and analyzing on the implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022. (June and Dec.2020)

- Facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022. (Jan. - May and July – Nov. 2020)

2. Activities (cont.)

Activity 1.5: Develop forest information tool (Jan. 2019 – Jan. 2022)

For Forest Information Tool, a demonstration version of the Forest Information Tool was on the intranet environment of the MOFR, its information was shared with the officials of the MOFR, and the staffs of the MOFR prepared a draft user manual in November 2019. ✓

Plan

- Develop forest information platform. (June, Sep. & Dec. 2020)
- Develop / update forest cover map. (- Sep. 2020)
- Develop / update forest carbon stock. (- Dec. 2020)
- Technical backup and work support of MOFR which will be conducted on how to arrange and update the forest information. (- Dec. 2020)
- Create an operation manual of the forest information tool. (- Feb. 2020)
- Technical training for the operation and management of forest information. (- Dec. 2020)



2. Activities (Cont.)

Activity 1.7: Develop a framework for a long-term SFRM policy utilizing the experiences obtained through Activities 1.3, 1.5, and 3.6. (Sep. 2020 - Aug. 2022)

Plan

- Gather members and constitute long-term SFRM committee in MOFR. (Sep. - Dec. 2020)
- Research the long-term SFRM utilizing the experiences obtained through Activities 1.3, 1.5, and 3.6. (Nov. - Dec. 2020)

2. Activities (cont.)

Activity 2.2: Identify communities, NGOs, and other organizations which conduct activities contributing to, and which have potential to contribute to, SFRM and learn from their experiences. (- May 2020)

The project has been continually contacted with Falake in Malaita and Komuniboli in Guadalcanal. Participated to the National REDD +, Community-based Resource Management (CBRM) meeting etc. ✓

Plan

- Contact potential communities, NGOs, and other organizations which conduct activities contributing to, and which have potential to contribute to, SFRM. (- Jan. 2020)
- Identify communities, NGOs, and other organizations which conduct activities contributing to, and which have potential to contribute to, SFRM (- May 2020)



2. Activities (cont.)

Activity 2.3: Facilitate coordination / collaboration within MOFR and other relevant stakeholders. (- July 2022)

The 5th Forest Sector Technical Working Group (: FS-TWG) meeting was held with 41 participants on September 2019. Together with GIZ, MOFR, SINU and MOA, the capacity development training for Forest Inventory was conducted in Komuniboli on July 2019 and Falake on September 2019. Organized regular meetings and workshop for Pilot Activity Technical Support Committee. ✓

Plan

- Facilitate coordination / collaboration within MOFR and among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders. (- Dec. 2020)



2. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.2: Conduct community profiling in collaboration with the community people and socio-economic analysis in/around the Pilot Sites. (- March 2020)

As a part of Socio-Economic Analysis in the Pilot Sites, even though Community Needs Assessment is planned to identify community needs and gaps to be addressed, the initial plan and schedule for pilot activity planning was that completing Land Use Planning by the beginning of November 2019. ✓

Plan

Analyze the outputs of the surveys, and develop strategies to support community people to develop Pilot Activity Implementation Plan. (- March 2020)



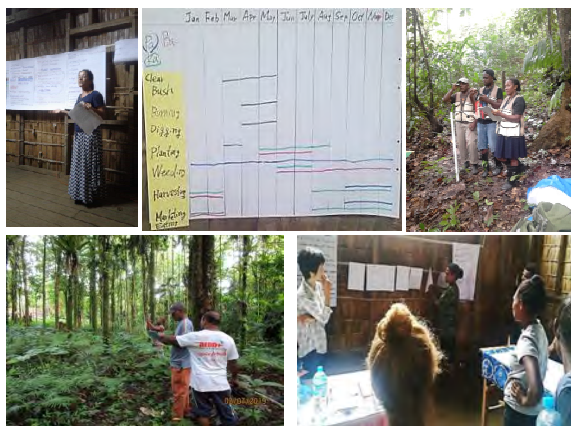
2. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.3: Support and facilitate the Pilot Sites communities to develop Pilot Activities implementation plans. (- March 2020)

Various research activities such as the Drone Survey, Forest Inventory, Socio-economic Survey, Value-chain Survey / Analysis, GIS Planning and Agroforestry Survey on the both communities were conducted by the TSC members and project's experts. ✓

Plan

- Conduct participatory planning activities for Land Use Plan and Community-based SFRM Activities (Pilot Activities) Implementation Plan. (- March 2020)
- Obtain community's endorsement for Land Use Plan and SFRM Activity Implementation Plan. (March 2020)
- Facilitate formation and enhancement of community organization. (- March 2020)



2. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.4: Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities. (Apr. 2020 – Dec. 2021)

Plan

- Provide technical guidance and training for strengthening the management of the community organization. (Apr. - Dec. 2020)
- Provide technical guidance and training for forest management. (Apr. – Dec. 2020)
- Provide technical guidance and training for agro-forestry. (Apr. – Dec. 2020)
- Provide technical guidance and training for wood product and NTFP. (Apr. – Dec. 2020)
- Provide technical guidance and training for other livelihood activities. (Mar. – Dec. 2020)

3. Training

1) Counterpart Personnel Training of Japan in 2019 "Solomon Community-Based Forest Management / Monitoring Training utilizing Remote Sensing & GIS"

Participants: Mr. Terence Titiulu, Mr. Eric Maesu Kwaria, Mr. Gusgrandy Kua, Mr. Kelvina Luse and Ms. Cathy Unga

Duration: 22nd July - 23rd Aug. 2019

2) Counterpart Personnel Training of Papua New Guinea in 2019 "Solomon Community-Based Forest Management / Monitoring Tour utilizing Remote Sensing & GIS"

Participants: Dr. Vaeno Vigulu, Mr. Samuel Pita Vazu, Mr. Wilfred Arnon Atomea and Mr. Stanly Lesinenea

Duration: 17th - 21st July 2019



3. Training (cont.)

3) Preparation for "Proceeding Ability of Policy Making for Sustainable Forest Management" (out of project's scope)

Participant: Mr. Gideon Solo

Duration: 19th Aug. - 20th Sep. 2019

4) Preparation for "Sustainable Forest/Natural Resources Management Based on Market Mechanism" (out of project's scope)

Participant: Mr. Arnold Titiulu

Duration: 26th Aug. - 11th Oct. 2019

5) Preparation for "Sustainable Forest Management with Community Participation" (out of project's scope)

Participant: Mr. Johnson Palmer

Duration: 16th Sep. - 15th Nov. 2019

3. Training (cont.)

6) Forest Inventory training Participants: Staffs of MOFR and SINU students (total 45)

Duration: Between July and Oct. 2019

7) Follow up (counterpart training) Land Use Planning Training

Participants: Counterpart training trainees & MOFR TSC members

Duration: 18th Sep. 2019

8) Agro-forestry Training

Participants: Counterpart training trainees & MOFR TSC members

Duration: 18th Sep. 2019

9) Follow up (counterpart training) RS/GIS training

Participants: Counterpart training trainees & MOFR TSC members

Duration: 30th Oct. ~ 1st Nov. 2019



3. Training (cont.)

10) Follow up (counterpart training) Drone Analysis Training

Participants: Counterpart training trainees & MOFR TSC members

Duration: 4th ~ 7th Nov. 2019

11) Land Use / Analysis (Communication and Facilitation Skill Dev.)

Participants: For community people with MOFR TSC members

Duration: Aug. and Oct. 2019

12) Marketing Value Chain Training

Participants: For community people with MOFR TSC members

Duration: Sep. 2019

13) Agro-forestry training

Participants: For community people with MOFR TSC members

Duration: Nov. 2019



3. Training (cont.)

Plan

- 1) Counterpart Training in Fiji/Samoa
“Non-Timber Forest Products Training” in Aug./Sep./Oct. 2020
(Four participants).
- 2) JICA Training in Japan (out of the project's scope)
 - Planning and Management of Eco-Tourism in Tropical and Subtropical Areas (One participant)
 - Ecosystem-Based Solutions for Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR) (One participant)
 - Remote Sensing of Forest Resources (Two participants)

4. Another Input

New expert (Project Coordinator / Community-based Forest Management) was dispatched.
The short-term expert team contracted with consultants, who began to create the Forest Information Tool.

(Out of project's scope)

MOFR requested JICA the dispatch some JICA volunteers (JOCV) to the Botanical Garden, Munda office and MOFR headquarter.

Thank you

VALUE ADDED TIMBER ASSOCIATION (VATA)



MISSION STATEMENT

TO FURTHER DEVELOP A STRONG EXPORT SECTOR IN VALUE ADDED PRODUCTS BASED ON HIGH QUALITY NATURAL AND PLANTATION SPECIES GROWN IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

OBJECTIVES

- ❖ TO BRING TOGETHER THOSE INVOLVED IN ROUGH SAWN TIMBERS, WORKING WITH TIMBER TO PRODUCE OTHER HIGH VALUED TIMBER PRODUCTS, HEREIN AFTER REFERED TO AS THE VALUE ADDED INDUSTRY.
- ❖ FACILITATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE VALUE ADDED TIMBER INDUSTRY IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.
- ❖ TO REPRESENT THE INTERESTS OF THE VALUE ADDED TIMBER INDUSTRY BOTH LOCALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY.

BACKGROUND

- ❖ ESTABLISHED IN FEBRUARY 2005 BY THE FOREST MANAGEMENT PROJECT
- ❖ CONSTITUTION WAS ADOPTED NOVEMBER 2005.
- ❖ REGISTERED AS A CHARITABLE ORGANISATION 6TH JUNE 2006.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IS ELECTED EVERY TWO YEARS IN MAY/JUNE AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.
- CURRENT EXECUTIVE ARE:

HARRY KUMA	-PRESIDENT
CHARLES LEVO	-V/PRESIDENT
NOELYN ALLY	-SECRETARY
BEKERY ZONGA	-TREASURER
MOFFAT BAEGA	-MEMBER
AUGUSTINE ROSE	-MEMBER
ERIC TEMA	-MEMBER
JULIUS HOURIA	-TECHNICAL ADVISOR

MEMBERSHIP

- ❖ MEMBERSHIP IS OPEN TO EVERY SOLOMON ISLANDERS.
- ❖ MEMBERSHIP FEE FOR INDIVIDUALS IS \$100 AND ASSOCIATION & COMPANIES \$300 PER YEAR.
- ❖ CURRENTLY WE HAVE 55 REGISTERED MEMBERS.

MEMEBERSHIP BENEFITS

- ❖ FREE TECHNICAL ADVICE.
- ❖ ACCESS TO MARKETING INFORMATION.
- ❖ TECHNICAL TRAINING IN TIMBER GRADING, DRYING & EXPORTING PROCEDURES
- ❖ CoC CERTIFICATION & TRAINING.
- ❖ FREIGHT SUBSIDY FOR PRODUCERS
- ❖ EXPORTING SAWN TIMBERS FOR MEMBER.
- ❖ BENCH MARK PRICES FOR SAWN TIMBERS

MINISTRY OF FORESTRY ASSISTANCE

- Timber Yard purchased, graveled and fenced.
- Office complex and Timber shed build.
- VATA started using Timber Yard in 2013
- VATA START UP CAPITAL
- Continued Freight subsidy assistance every year under the Downstream Processing Project.

VATA ENTERPRISES

- Commercial arm of VATA registered 2012 known as VATA ENTERPRISES
- Exports 4 container of timbers per month

STAFF

- EMPLOYS A VATA ENTERPRISES MANAGER
- TIMBER YARDS SUPERVISOR
- COMPLIANCE OFFICER
- ACCOUNTS CLERK
- TIMBER GRADER
- 2 YARD EMPLOYES
- 2 SECURITY GUARDS

TRAINING

- ❖ On the job training for members available everyday. These trainings are practical orientated.
- ❖ Timber grading
- ❖ Timber Tallying
- ❖ Timber drying
- ❖ Container Packing
- ❖ Log and timber volume calculations
- ❖ Timber exporting procedures
- ❖ INFORMATION NEEDED FOR COMPLIANCE TO CoC IS GIVEN TO ALL TIMBER SUPPLIERS BY OUR COMPLIANCE OFFICER
- ❖ MoFR Utilization Division has been conducting SFM training for our members over the years.

TIMER EXPORTS

- 2018 - 928.961 m3 valued @ \$5,921,404.96
- 2019 - 891.800 m3 Valued @ \$4,877,145.39



TIMBERS IN YARD FOR GRADING AND EXPORT



TIMBERS READY FOR GRADING



TIBERS GRADED AND READY FOR LOADING IN CONTAINER

FUTURE PLANS

- ❖ Continue with Export of rough sawn timbers.
- ❖ Install a bandsaw.
- ❖ Involve in Value Adding of our timber products. JICA may be able to assist in the start up of making furniture's for low and medium income earners.
- ❖ Sending one of our personnel to study Wood Processing and Value Adding @ FNU.
- ❖ Achieving CoC for VATA and its Members.

CONCLUSION

VATA IS THE WAY FORWARD IN MAXIMISING REVENUE FROM OUR FOREST RESOURCES AT THE SAME TIME DOING AN ENVIRONMENT FRIENDLY OPERATION UNDER CoC CERTIFICATION.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

- VATA Executive would like to acknowledge the continuous support given by the Ministry of Forestry in all areas including providing the infrastructure used by the Association.
- The Ministry is directly assisting the resource owners which are the stakeholders.
- **BIG, BIG THANKYOU MINISTRY OF FORESTRY AND RESEACH.**
- **YOU ARE LEADING THE WAY SHOWING OTHER MINISTRIES ON HOW THEY SHOULD BE ASSISTING THEIR STAKEHOLDERS TO MAXIMISE BENEFITS FROM THEIR RESOURCES AND PRODUCTS.**

CONTACT DETAILS

STEPHANIE RIKOI
DIRECTOR UTILIZATION (AG)
MINISTRY OF FORESTS & RESEARCH
P.O. BOX G24
HONIARA
PHONE (677)24205
FAX 24660
VISIT OUR WEBSITE:-
<http://www.solomontimbers.com.sb>

THANK YOU
▶ **AND BIG THANK YOU FOR NOT ASKING ANY QUESTIONS**

SOLOMON ISLANDS TIMBER PROCESSORS AND EXPORTERS ASSOCIATION (SITPEA)

WELCOME



MEMBERSHIP

- ◊ ALL FOUNDING MEMBERS OF SITPEA
- ◊ MEMBERSHIP IS OPEN TO EVERY SOLOMON ISLANDS CITIZENS OR COMPANIES INVOLVED IN TIMBER PROCESSING AND TIMBER EXPORTS OF THE RESTRICTED SPP OF VITEX, KWILA, ROSEWOOD AND WHITE BEECH.
- ◊ SOLOMON ISLANDS COMPANIES ARE THOSE WHICH HAS SOLOMON ISLANDERS MAJORITY SHARES AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
- ◊ NO MEMBER OF SFA CAN BE A SITPEA MEMBER.
- ◊ MEMBERSHIP FEE IS \$1000 PER YEAR OR \$100 PER MONTH.
- ◊ US\$10/m³ FOR TIMBERS EXPORTED TO NEW ZEALAND PAID BY NZITTG.



MEMBERS

- ▶ LAST YEAR WE HAVE 14 MEMBERS
- ▶ ONLY 8 COMPANIES UNDERTOOK ALL CoC TRAININGS
- OTHERS ???????????



2019 ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ WORKSHOP ON PROCESSING, TIMBER GRADING AND SEASONING CARRIED OUT.
- ▶ WORKSHOP ON SEA CONTAINER HYGIENE
- ▶ TOP TIMBERS, VATA, PACIFIC ALLIANCE, LAGOON ECO, GOODWOOD SOLOMONS, HOMELAND TIMBERS, HATANGA & SOL PACIFIC TIMBERS ATTENDED THE 3 CoC TRAINING WORKSHOPS.
- ▶ OF THE ABOVE ONLY 5 COMPANIES COMPLETED THEIR PAPER WORK FOR CoC AUDIT.
- ▶ PACIFIC ALLIANCE, LAGOON ECO & SOL PACIFIC TIMBERS HAVE YET TO SUBMIT THEIR PAPER WORK.



CHAIN OF CUSTODY (CoC)

- ▶ IS ABOUT TRACERBILITY AND COMPLIANCE TO ALL LAWS OF THE COUNTRY FORM OPERATORS – SUPPLIER – TRANSPORTER – EXPORTER (SITPEA)



CoC TO BE ACHIVED

CoC TO BE ACHIVED DEPENDS ON COOPERATION OF ALL STAKEHOLDERS. MoFR, LOGGING COMPANIES, SAWMILLERS, TRANSPORT PROVIDERS AND SITPEA.



MOFR

- ▶ HAVE ALL PAPER WORK RELATING TO TIMBER RIGHTS ACQUISITION READILY AVAILABLE FOR CoC AUDIT
- ▶ REPORTS ON LOGGING COMPANIES COMPLIANCE TO ANNUAL HARVESTING/COUPE PLANS AND COMPLIANCE TO CODE OF LOGGING PRACTICE.



LOGGING COMPANIES

- ▶ COMPLIANCE TO ANNUAL/COUPE PLANS AND THE CODE OF LOGGING PRACTICE.
- ▶ PAYMENT OF PROVINCIAL BUSINESS LICENCE.
- ▶ PROVIDE OF SAFETY CLOTHING.
- ▶ NO UNDER AGE EMPLOYED
- ▶ PAYMENT OF NPF
- ▶ MINIMUM WAGE PAYMENT TO EMPLOYEES



SAWMILLERS/SUPPLIERS

- ▶ PAYMENT OF SAWMILL LICENCE
- ▶ PAYMENT OF PROVINCIAL BUSINESS LICENCE.
- ▶ PROVIDE OF SAFETY CLOTHING.
- ▶ NO UNDER AGE EMPLOYED
- ▶ PAYMENT OF NPF
- ▶ MINIMUM WAGE PAYMENT TO EMPLOYEES
- ▶ GENDER EQUALITY EMPLOYMENT



TRANSPORTATION

- ▶ CARGOES TO BE CLEARLY MARKED SO THAT THERE IS NO MIXING OF TIMBERS DURING SHIPPING AND VEHICLE TRANSPORTATION
- ▶ COMPLIANCE TO OTHER STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS.



SITPEA

- ▶ PAYMENT OF SITPEA MEMBERSHIP FEE
- ▶ PAYMENT OF BUSINESS LICENCE
 - ▣ HONIARA CITY \$11,200
 - ▣ GUADALCANAL PROVINCE \$60,000
- ▶ PROVIDE SAFETY EQUIPMENT
- ▶ SEGREGATION OF TIMBERS AND CLEARLY MARKING AND RECORDING OF TIMBERS RECEIVED AND EXPORTED.
- ▶ TALKING TO SUPPLIERS ABOUT CoC REQUIREMENTS AND LICENCES
- ▶ COMPLETING ALL CoC PAPER WORK
- ▶ ADDRESSING RISKS AND MITIGATIONS



PROBLEMS

- ▶ SUPPLIERS ARE SCATTERED AND NOT POSSIBLE TO VISIT DUE TO FUNDING
- ▶ LOGGING COMPANIES INFORMATION ON TIMBER RIGHTS ACQUISITION ARE CONFIDENTIAL AND ONLY AVAILABLE TO FORESTRY INCLUDING COMPLIANCE REPORTS.
- ▶ UNDERSTANDING OF CoC REQUIREMENTS BY CERTIFICATION OFFICERS.
- ▶ COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH CoC.



2020 FIRST QUARTER PLANS

- ▶ COMPLETION OF ALL CoC PAPER WORK BY SITPEA MEMBERS AND CERTIFICATION MANAGER.
- ▶ ENSURING COMPLIANCE BY SITPEA MEMBERS OF PAYMENT OF SITPEA MEMBERSHIP AND BUSINESS LICENCES.
- ▶ SITPEA MEMBERS PROVIDING OF SAFETY CLOTHING TO ALL EMPLOYEES.
- ▶ FIRST AID TRAINING AND TALK ON SAFETY BY MINISTRY OF LABOUR.
- ▶ VISIT TO SUPPLIERS
- ▶ MOCK AUDIT OF SITPEA AND STAKEHOLDERS BY CERTIFICATION MANAGER
- ▶ NEED UTILIZATION OFFICER APPOINTED COMMITTED FULL TIME TO CoC.



CONCLUSION

DESPITE THE MANY PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH CoC, WE BELIEVE CoC IS ACHIEVEABLE WITH THE COOPERATION OF ALL STAKEHOLDERS.

SITPEA IS DOING ITS BEST TO ENSURE ITS MEMBERS ACHIEVE CoC AGGREGATION BY SECOND QUARTER 2020.



THANK YOU

**THANK YOU FOR NOT ASKING
ANY QUESTIONS**



7th Solomon Islands Forest Sector Technical Working Group Meeting



**Solomon Islands
Government**

Ministry of
Forestry & Research



P.O Box G24,
Honiara,
Solomon Islands.



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(677) 24660
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(677) 24215 / 22263 / 22250



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Date: Friday, 7th May 2021
Venue: Heritage Park Hotel (Room: AHARA)
Online: <https://zoom.us/j/96809545328?pwd=amRQYjA4eXI0eFJCdG42U3hRcG16UT09>

Meeting Agenda

9:00 – 10:00 Registration
10:00 – 10:05 Declaration of FS-TWG resumption by Secretariat (JICA-SFRM Project)
10:05 – 10:10 Opening Prayer
10:10 – 10:25 Opening remarks as the Forest Sector Initiatives by Chairperson (Permanent Secretary of MOFR)

Session 1: Update Sharing Session*

- ① Ministry of Forestry and Research
- ② JICA Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management (by KKC)
- ③ Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology
- ④ Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination
- ⑤ Solomon Islands National University

<11:00 – 11:15 Group Photo & Tea Break>

- ⑥ Community Forest Conservation Pilot Project (MFAT, Live and Learn and Ekos)
- ⑦ Integrated Forest Management Project (GEF / FAO)
- ⑧ Millennium Challenge Corporation
- ⑨ SCALE Project (USAID / Winrock)
- ⑩ Pacific Community (SPC)
- ⑪ Forest Conservation in Pacific Island Countries - REDD+ II (GIZ)
- ⑫ Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
- ⑬ Pacific Horticulture and Agricultural Market Access (PHAMA Plus)
- ⑭ Solomon Islands Timber Processor and Exporters Association / VATA
- ⑮ UNDP and GEF Small Grant Programme
- ⑯ Eagon
- ⑰ KFPL
- ⑱ Solomon Forest Association

13:00 – 14:00 Lunch Break

Session 2: Panel Discussion: Challenges and Directions for the Forest Sector.

14:00 – 15:15 Commentator: Dr. Vaeno Vigulu,
Moderator: Mr. Nishikawa Tatsuji

Topic 1 for Forest Management
Main Panelist: Mr. Samuel Pitakata Vasu, SINU Lecture

7th Solomon Islands Forest Sector Technical Working Group Meeting



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Topic 2 for Downstream Processing

Main Panelist: Mr. Julius Houria, VATA Technical Advisor

Topic 3 for Community Livelihood

Main Panelist: Mr. Bill Apusae, Live & Learn Solimon Islands Project
Manager

Topic 4 for Environment & Ecosystem

Main Panelist: Mr. Manuel Haas, GIZ REDD+ Expert

15:15 – 15:30 Closing Remarks by Chairperson

15:30 – Closing Prayer

**Sharing updates session, the representatives of ongoing programmes or entities (incl. private companies) in Forest Sector will be kindly requested to give a short presentation about your programme/business and latest updates. Also please prepare handouts of your presentation to participants (30sets would be enough. If you hardly prepare handouts, please ask for assistance to the Secretariat of FS-TWG by email @ SI.Forest.techworkinggroup@gmail.com).*



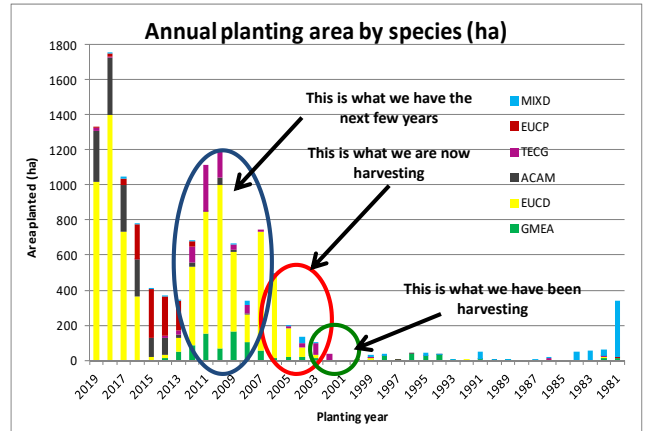
Forestry Technical Working Group

Dan Raymond (GM) Pendrine Napthalai (FM)

7/5/2021

KFPL is a Forest Stewardship Council™ (FSC) certified, well managed plantation company, established in 1989. In 2015 KFPL was re-certified for a further 5 year period until 19th June 2021

Entering the era of profitability



Plantation Management

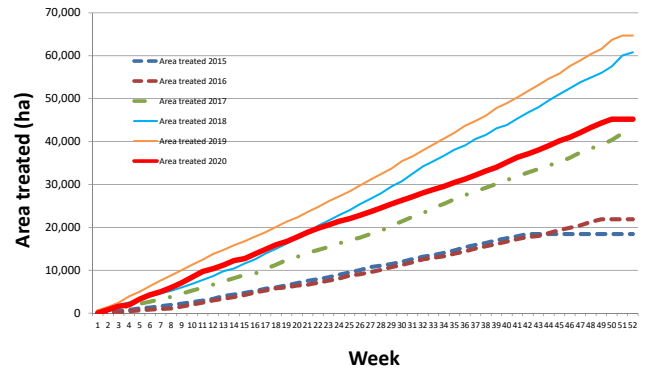
Year	Total planted area (ha)	Balsa area (ha)	Effective area (ha)
2014	633	186	447
2015	528	82	446
2016	902	23	879
2017	1,174	0	1,174
2018	1,797	0	1,797
2019*	1,331	0	1,331
2020	803	0	725

*Planting of EUCD was stopped in September 2019 as a response to the borer attack which resulted in planting reducing by about 400 ha on target area.

**Target for 2020 was 1,200ha but was cut to reduce expenditure. Final area will be around 800 ha.

- Huge drop in planting in 2020 due to financial constraints
- This is unfortunate as it hurts the business longterm
- Despite finances existing plantations were well maintained

Area treated by week 2015-2020



FSC

- Should have had a full certification audit in 2020
- Was delayed to 2021
- The surveillance audit done remotely and passed
- FSC standards have moved up another level
- Significant work ongoing to ensure compliance with new standards

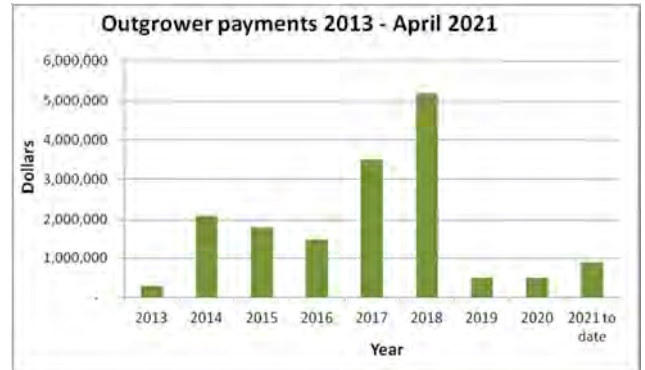
Biomass plant – About size of GPPOL



Outgrower Program

- KFPL started buying trees from outgrowers on Kolombangara, around the ring road, in 2013
- On average KFPL has paid about \$500 per m3 to growers
- Natural forest companies are paying at best \$180 per m3
- Stories of landowners being paid \$20 per tree are common
- We have already sold 2,600m3 in 2020
- The catch is that all this wood has come from outgrowers on the ring road
- KFPL doesn't have the equipment to go beyond our road network
- The Strongim business funding will allow us to:-
 - Quantify the resource
 - Trial methods of harvesting/sales for areas beyond the ring road
 - Determine costs around these operations for future planning
- There is enormous community support for this program

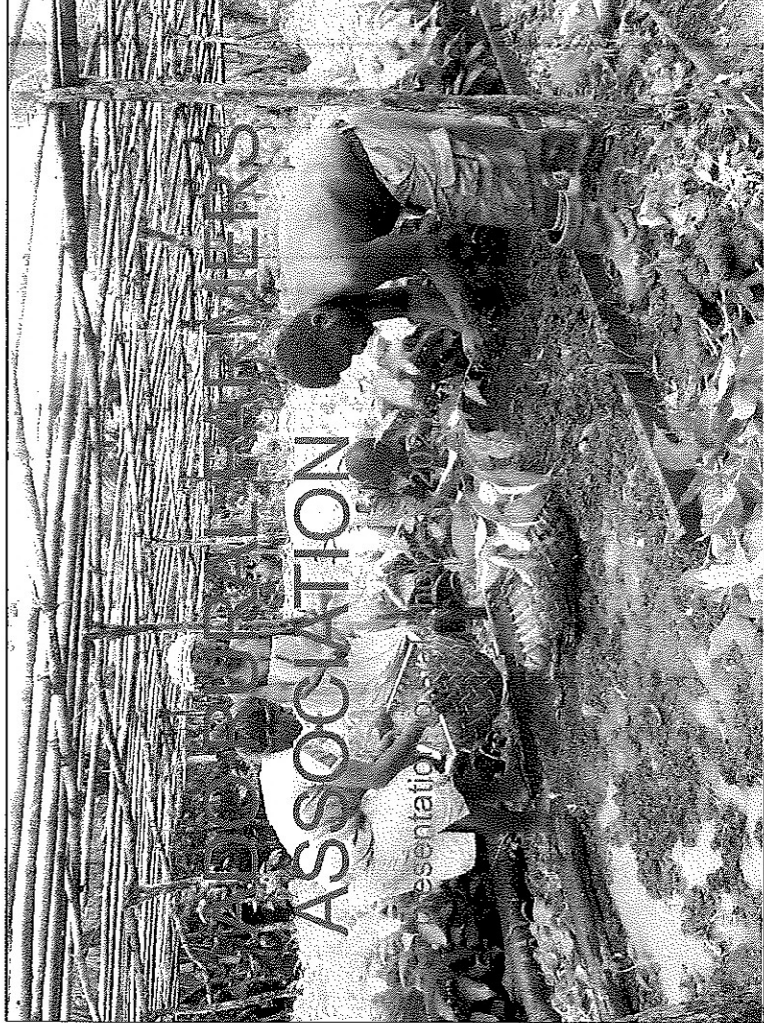
Outgrower payments



Outgrower expansion



Thankyou for listening

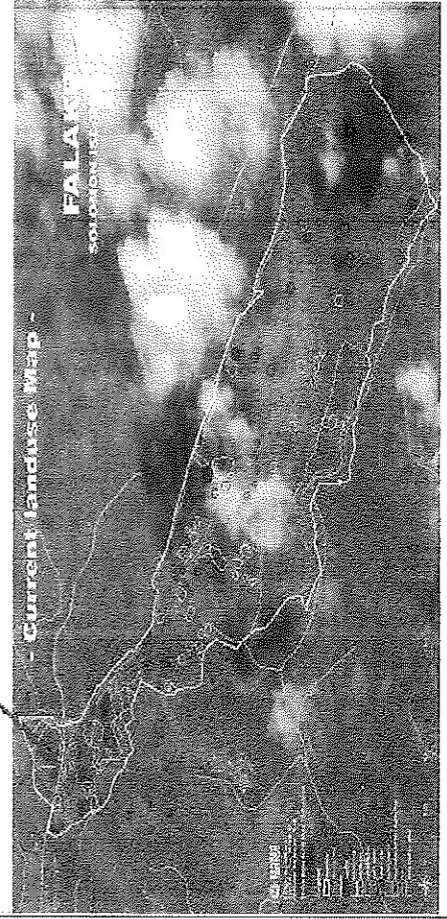


HISTORY OF ADO.

- ARFA –ADO Association is formally registered in the Kampani haus as a charitable organisation in July 2013.
- Underlying Principle: United to sustain ourselves and Develop.
- Why venture into Forest management? Forest key to sustaining lives and Development. Ensure people develop the mindset to use their forest sustainably
- Initial establishment of tree plantation started in 2002. Initial members belong to the O'oro/Funibua tribe, and the activities are established in the customary tribal land
- Individual Members owned the forest plantations, ADO association established a 40m x 60m nursery and distribute to members to expand their forest plantations.
- Current membership consist of villagers from Tiuni, Dala and Bubitolo communities.
- Membership comprised of: youths, Women, elders, tribal chiefs and tribal/community members

Geographical location of ADO Association.

Falake Community (Project Site)

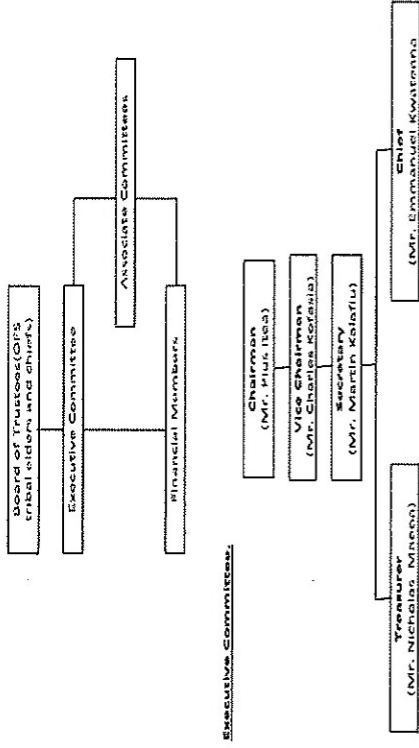


Geographical Location.

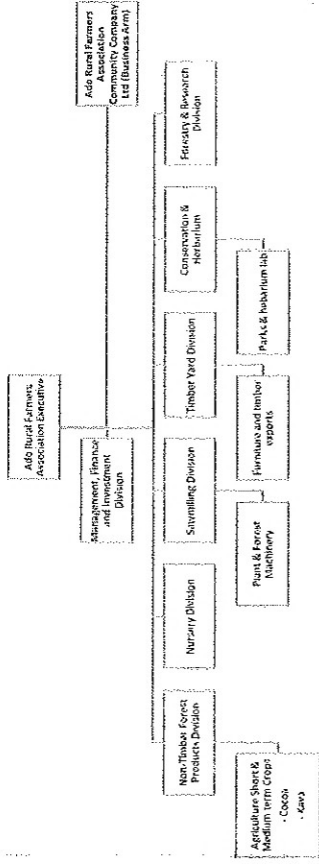
- Situated in Ward 4, West Kwara'ae, Malaita Province.
- Administration is located in Falake village.
- In the area between West and East Kwara'ae and surrounded by about 8 communities namely; Fote, Bubitolo, Kwaisuliniu, Dala, Kakara, Abolo, Tiuni, Ferakui(Dala farm).
- Forest(Logging) Activities started in the early 1980's. First Forest company is Taisol--, Kayuken-Malaysian Co., Mega-Malaysian, Woodland industries- Malaysian.

ADO Association and Management structure

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



ARFA STRUCTURE



LESSONS LEARNT.

- Volunteer work diminished as program continue.
- Annual subscription stops and member involvement in planned activities diminished.
- Other tribal members resort to logging rather than conservation due to lack of short term benefits from program
- other tribal members have other personal interest in the use of forest resources.

Lesson Learnt continues;

- Lack of capacity and skilled manpower
- inconsistent supply of seedlings and plant materials..
- Timely execution of Annual work plan is lacking due to financial and technical constraints.
- Lack Adequate equipment and machinery for efficiently rehabilitate deforested areas.

RESOLUTION.

- Employ members/community members on casual basis to achieve work plan activities.
- Establish market outlet to purchase produces from the communities
- Set up conference and admin area to encourage training/proper administration.
- Arrange with MoFR for member to do certified workshop.
- Involvement of tribal elder/chief in decision making and planning of Ado programs.

Resolution continue.

- Produce reports and feedback to MoFR.
- Collaborate with MoFR Reforestation office in terms of sharing materials and skills.
- Establish corporate plan and Annual work plan.
- Set up seed bank from members plantation.
- Raise Revenue to finance and purchase machinery to implement forest rehabilitation

ADO'S FUTURE AND VISION

- ADO to become a Rural agent for the Govt. to implement policies on Sustainable Forest management.
- Self sustaining Association and develop a Forest management model that is effective in a rural setting.
- A model institution that other Associations can learn from whereby communities live in harmony and peacefully with their environment
- Ado to set up training facility where youths and children learn about the importance of sustainably managing forest.
- MOU with established institutions, whereby ARFAs training facility can be used for academic and Scientific research purposes.
- Provide employment and contribute meaningfully to the Economy of Solomon Islands.
- A model for sustainable use of Resources that address the needs of the present and future generation of Resource owners.

OTHER ACTIVITIES TO SUSTAIN DEVELOPMENT INTO THE FUTURE

- Develop and increase capacity of the timber yard to provide market for milling and export of timber from forest plantations
- Establish facilities that can be used for Agro-Forestry Scientific Research.
- Develop Agro-Forestry Activities targeting rehabilitation of log over areas. Provide food Security and employment.
- Establish Equipment and Machinery Division- to be used for rehabilitation of forest and logged over areas.
- Increase the capacity of Nursery to cater for both native and commercial forest species, including herbarium and plants for medicinal purposes.
- Work with both National Govt and Provincial Govt. to legislate provision that ARFA (and others) can be the agent to rehabilitate logged areas.
- Establish an investment division that assist member to invest income received from their resources.

Conclusion.

Guiding Principles.

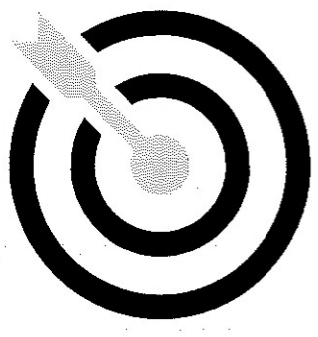
- The Ado Farmers Association in order to develop proper management of resources and its forests has adopted the following guidelines that will help in its Administration, Finance, Management and Planning of programs and activities as well as environmental Management.
- (i) Respect for the human dignity of each financial members and their right of access to the Association's benefits.
- (ii) Establish a family oriented sense of solidarity among members and therefore a broad base for moral, social and economical support.
- (iii) Promote Self-reliance and self-help projects and activities in a manner that is economically meaningful and sustainable for the benefit of its members and the community.
- (iv) As certain partnership between other associations at the local level, and liaise with other Government and Non-Government organizations and donor agencies both at the national and international levels.
- (v) Enhance equal and equitable participation among the Executive Committee members (role they play) and the members (their role) in the planning decision making and implementation of programs and activities. (extract from ARFA constitution)

• LEA' LIU.

Integrated Forest Management Project In the Solomon Island

Raushan Kumar – Technical Adviser
 Douglas Yee – National Project Coordinator
 FAO of the United Nations, Solomon Islands

Project Goal

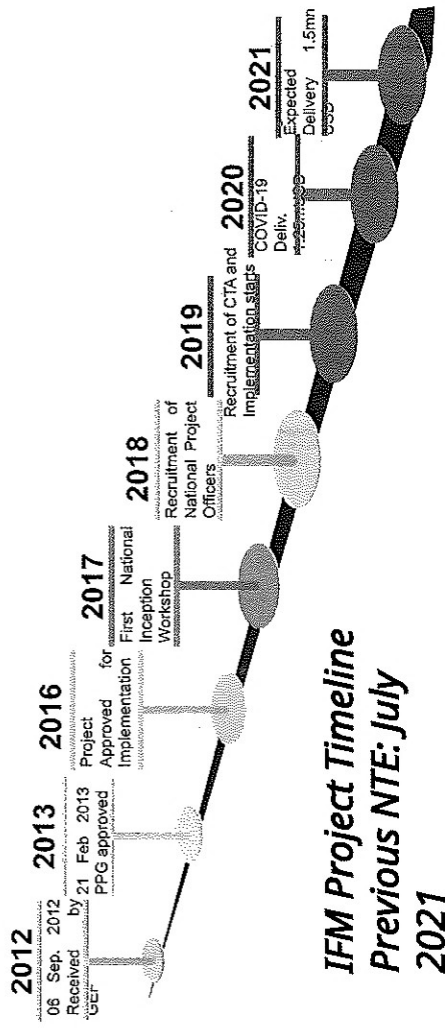


- To assist the Government of the Solomon Islands
- to implement integrated management of protected
 - productive forest landscapes for sustainable
 - community development and
 - multiple environmental benefits

The project is developed to strengthen and complement ongoing efforts by the government of the Solomon Islands and its partners in order to promote new approaches to sustainable forest management that is socially viable, economically feasible, and environmentally sound.

Project Objectives

- 1) Development of the terrestrial protected area network (143,000 ha)
- 2) Integrated land management (103,300 ha in the protected area 'buffer zones')
- 3) Capacity building for the management of forest carbon
- 4) Restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in forests
- 5) Capacity building for biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and sustainable forest management



Project Sites and Area in ha

PRIORITY	PROTECTION AREA (ha)	MIXED LAND-USE AREA (ha)	REFORESTATION (ha)	TOTAL (ha) =A+B+C
MANGROVE	20,000	28,800		48,800
WATERBODIES	63,000	37,000		100,000
GRASSLAND	22,500	2,500	80,000	25,000
WETLANDS	15,000	15,000		30,000
CROPS	22,500	20,000		42,500
Total	143,000		80,000	246,300

Progress on Outputs

Component 1: Development of the terrestrial protected area network	Output 1.1.1: Community agreements to designate new protected areas	Output 1.2: Improved management effectiveness of new and existing terrestrial protected areas	Output 1.3: Sustainability of protected area management improved through sustainable financing and local income generating activities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NRPF and ESN – implementing partner NRPF completed 4 PA area in Choiseul Remaining areas are in progress This activity will run till end of project due to complex nature of implementation, especially land tenure. First PAAC meeting on 30 April 2021 Subsequently coordination committee will be established and project will support at least 2 meetings per year Inter-sectoral coordination committee establishment – in process Covered in output 1.1.1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output 1.2.1 Effective inter-sectoral coordination for PA management Output 1.2.2 Current weaknesses in protected area management identified and rectified through the establishment and implementation of conservation agreements with communities and management plans Output 1.3.1 National Level PA financing strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion with Ministry of Finance and Treasury TOR prepared Process underway to recruit national and international consultant to undertake study and establish suitable TM model. Discussion with PA management committee is expected to generate ideas on suitable options There is view for this to be taken up through ministerial efforts such as MAL and MOPR

Progress on Outputs

Component 2: Integrated land management	Output 2.1.1: Assessment of impacts of current land-use practices on biodiversity, land degradation and the provision of other ecosystem services (ecosystem valuation) and identification of potential areas for improvement.	Output 2.1.2 Policy, legal and regulatory frameworks for land-use change reviewed and revised as necessary.	Output 2.1.3 Mechanism for policy coordination between sectors (i.e. government ministries and agencies)	Output 2.2: Improved land use practices promoted
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparatory work on LU impact assessment started Expected to start in July 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated Land Management Committee established First ILMC meeting held on 29th April 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated Land Management Committee established First ILMC meeting held on 29th April 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output 2.2.1 Sustainable land and forest management techniques applied in protected area buffer zone Output 2.2.2 Training Programme on SLM

Progress on Outputs

Component 3: Capacity building for the management of forest carbon	Output 3.1: National carbon monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems for forests in the Solomon Islands	Output 3.1.2 National capacity to control deforestation, forest degradation and carbon measuring and monitoring	Output 3.1.3 National forest carbon assessment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FRL prepared and submitted Mapping, change assessment, monitoring method and implementation plan prepared Solomon Islands forest cover maps of year 2000 and 2020, land use land cover map, forest cover change map, land use land cover change map prepared and training imparted to national stakeholders NFMS design proposal and list of data prepared, collected and harmonised Support provided to web-portal preparation and launching MRV data preparation training will happen in April 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity gap assessment was conducted and plan prepared. Training facilities (Hardware and Software, Human Resources) in MFOR and MECOM Activities to continue in 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Carbon assessment was prepared in FRL report NFMS portal will be available with further improved time series activity data after June 2021 To enhance monitoring capacity

Progress on Outputs

Component 4: Restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in forests

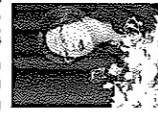
Outcome 4.1: Restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing Activity.
Output 4.1.1: Forest cover increased through agro-forestry, small-scale tree planting and assisted natural regeneration	

Progress on Outputs

Component 5: Knowledge sharing for BD conservation, SLM and SFM

Outcome 5.1: Increased local capacity to monitor, evaluate and manage biodiversity, land-use change and sustainable forest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output 5.1.1: baseline surveys of local flora and fauna, invasive species threats, genetic conservation, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity Need Assessment workshop was conducted and a report prepared containing detail of capacity needs. LOA with ESF will enable conducting and updating of biodiversity surveys and baseline information
Outcome 5.2: Community-based forest management (including tree planting) strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output 5.2.1: Training on SFM techniques trained in SFM techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations underway to organize training workshops SFM priority areas identified with MOFR FAOHQ and FACRAP are providing support for timber legality standard roadmap development.
Outcome 5.3: Policymakers and the general public are better informed about biodiversity conservation, climate change, SLM/relevant Government Ministries and NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output 5.3.1: Training, awareness and educational materials produced and disseminated through SINU, RTC's and relevant Government Ministries and NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing engagement with SINU Bachelor degree programme in Forestry and Environmental Studies are being established along with all laboratory facilities (Computer, science laboratory, forestry laboratory, herbarium etc.) Some more initiatives are under discussion like shifting of forestry certificate programme to Paetez in Kolombangara, Master degree programme and training to lecturers and professors.

Meet the Team



Cathy
NPO



Alexander
Malaita
Field Coordinator



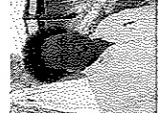
Alick H
Guadalcanal
Field Coordinator



Fred T
Choiseul
Field Coordinator



Raushan
CTA



Douglas
NPC



Martha
Makira, Ulawa
Field Coordinator



Bryce
Kolombangara
Field Coordinator



Raushan
CTA



Douglas
NPC



Raushan
CTA



Douglas
NPC



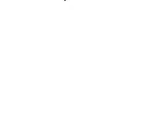
Raushan
CTA



Douglas
NPC



Raushan
CTA



Douglas
NPC



Raushan
CTA

Thank you
Tagio Tumas

Raushan.Kumar@fao.org
Douglas.Yee@fao.org



WELCOME TO PRESENTATION
from
DEPARTMENT
of
FORESTRY
for
7th FS-TWG Meeting
2021

AN OVERVIEW

SNR was established purposely:

- To meet in-country Training needs in the **Natural Resources Area.**

➤ **Development of courses includes;**

- Forestry - 1986
- Agriculture - 1991
- Laboratory Technician Training - 1987
- Physical Planning - 1987
- Environment - 2010
- Fisheries - 2018

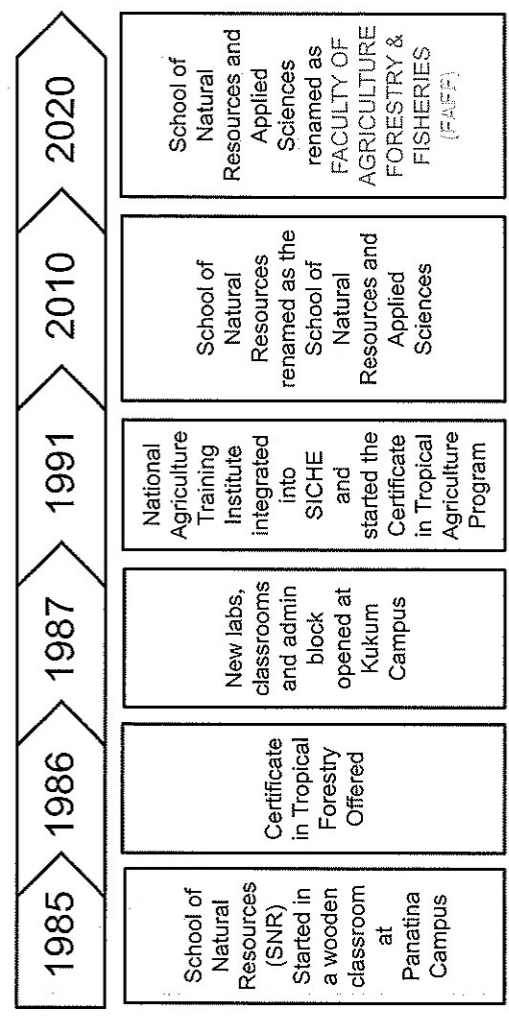
AN OVERVIEW

In 1985 - Established as a Unit, Forestry Training Institute (FTI) was merged with the National Institute of Forestry (NIF) to form the National Agriculture Training Institute (NATI).

The Merging of all Institution into one to become the Solomon Islands College of Higher Education (SICHE);

1. Ranadi Marine Training School
 - Ranadi Campus
2. Solomon Islands Teachers Training College (SITTC)
 - Panatina Campus
3. SI Nursing Training School
 - No 9 - Hospital
4. Honiara Technical Institute (HTI or Tex)
 - Kukum Campus
5. The fifth newly established School is the School of Natural Resources (SNR)
 - to provide for Forestry Training and later Agriculture integrated in.....1991.

AN OVERVIEW



AN OVERVIEW

SINU Department of Forestry understand that;

- 1st Forestry Training in Solomon Islands began in 1976 - 1977 at Poitete Forestry Camp conducted by New Zealand Forestry Service (NZFS) Forestry Instructors.
- the aim was to build the capacity of Forestry Workers working for the Government Forestry Divisions to become Forest Rangers to supervise the Divisions Reforestation Programs.

AN OVERVIEW

Summazation;

1986

- 1st in-service Forestry Bridging course delivered (12 weeks)

1986 - 1988

- 1st intake - Certificate in Tropical Forestry Course offered (3 years course with 1 year - field attachment).

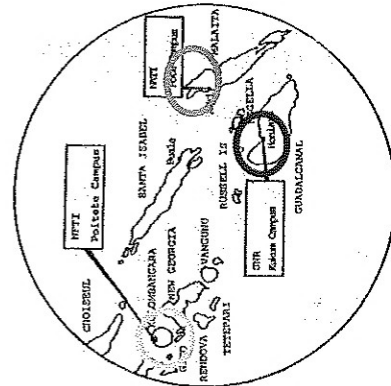
Some years later

1991

- NATI gradually integrated into SICHE as an Institute Started to offer Certificate in Tropical Agriculture

AN OVERVIEW

Location Map of Campuses



Location of the 3 Campuses

Back then, three Campuses;

- KUKUM Campus
 - Laboratory/Classroom/Office block
- FOTE NATI Campus - Malaita
 - National Agriculture Training Institute
 - NATI gradually integrated into SICHE in 1991.
- POITETE NFTI - Campus (Kolombangara - Western Province)
 - National Forestry Training Institute
 - Officially opened with class resumption in 1988



Construction of Poitete Campus - 1987

AN OVERVIEW



UNDER CURRENT SINU


ESTABLISHED IN 2013 UNDER SINU 2012 ACT.

2020 FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHERIES (FAFF)


FAFF Department of Forestry Snapshot

Programs offered	Total students enrolled since 1986 - 2020	Total current staff in the programme
Certificate in Tropical Forestry	735	6 Full time
Diploma in Tropical Forestry	50	1 Part time
Initial Course Proposal for Bachelors of Forestry Science	Yet to deliver	Current in the developing stage to be offered in 2022


CURRENT STAFF IN THE PROGRAMS




Dr. David Lopez Cornejo
Senior Lecturer




Peter Muthoo
Lecturer



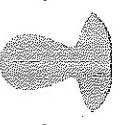
Henry Kubura
Lecturer



Lerron Schmidt
Assistant Lecturer



Claire Orr
Head of Department



Carlos Hino
Visiting Lecturer on Biochemistry

Mr. Samuel Pitakaka Vazu – Part Time (current)

COURSE DEVELOPMENT

2012

- A 2 weeks with a 3 men team went over to PNG & Fiji scouting for Diploma of Forestry Curriculum to;

➤ FNU (Fiji National University) College of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries

2017 - Semester 2

- Diploma of Tropical Forestry finally delivered (after 4 years)
- 2022 - Reviewed of the Diploma Program again (after 4 years deliverance)
 - By current Program Advisory Committee Members

Our Priority Areas for 2022

- Work towards the Degree Program Course to be delivered by 2022.
- Renovation work to be carried out on Poitete Campus for the relocation of the Certificate Program by 2022/2023.
- Follow suit of the Diploma and Degree

DIPLOMA STUDENTS PRACTICUM

2019

- Practical Attachment with KFPL - 4 Students
- Practical Attachment with EPPL - 4 Students
- Ministry of Forestry & Research - 5 Students

2020

- Practical Attachment with KFPL - 11 Students
- Ministry of Forestry & Research - 8 Students

2021

- Practical Attachment with KFPL - 18 Students

SINU Faculty of Agriculture & Forestry
Department of Forestry

PROGRAM ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

SELECTED INTERNAL MEMBERS

1. Dr Vaeno Vigulu - MoFR
2. Mr Myknee Qusa Sirikolo - MoFR
3. Mr Terence Titulu - MoFR
4. Dr Shane Tutua - Soil Scientist - Private Consultant
5. Dr Richard Pauku - Maragoto Holdings - Private Consultant
6. Mr Douglas Yee - FAO IFMP
7. Mr Fred Patison Siho - SPREP

SELECTED EXTERNAL MEMBERS:

8. Claire Oiiire - Lecturer (Forestry)
9. Dr David Lopez - Lecturer (Forestry)
10. Mr Peter Mahoa - Lecturer (Forestry)

Our Priority Areas for 2022

- Program Advisory Committee Members Meeting held on 28th April 2021.
- Look at the Proposed Initial Course Program Bachelors of Forestry Science for deliverance in Semester 1 2022.

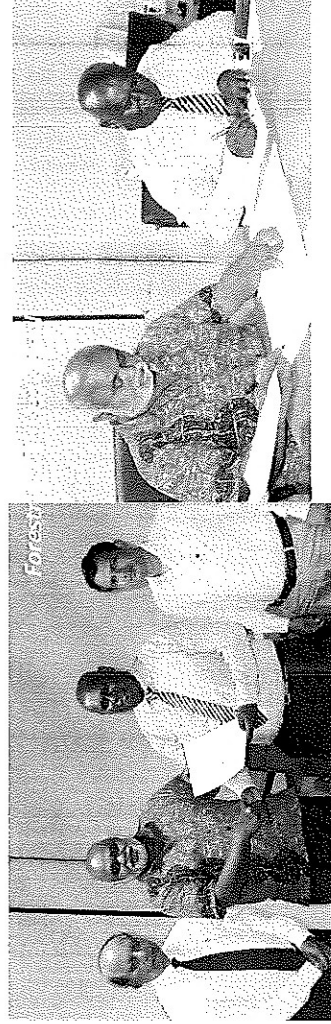
Program Advisory Committee Members Meeting
29th April 2021 - SINU Research & Science Complex



MOU

MOU Between SINU & MOFR signed on 18th day of September 2019.

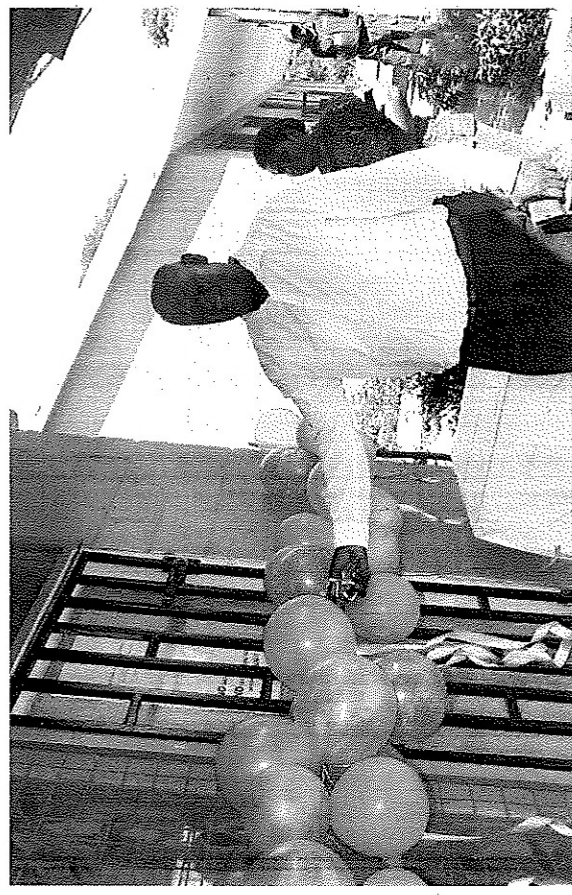
- On behalf of MOFR PS Dr. Vaeno Vigulu
- On behalf of SINU VC Dr. Ganesh Ghand



ASSISTANCE

FAO IFMP - Funded Computer Lab

Cutting of Ribbon Opening by PS of MOFR- 4th May 2021.



Inside the Computer Lab

L-R: FAO Mr. Raushan, PS Dr. Vaeno, IFMP Coordinator & FAFF Dean (Ag) - 4th May 2021.



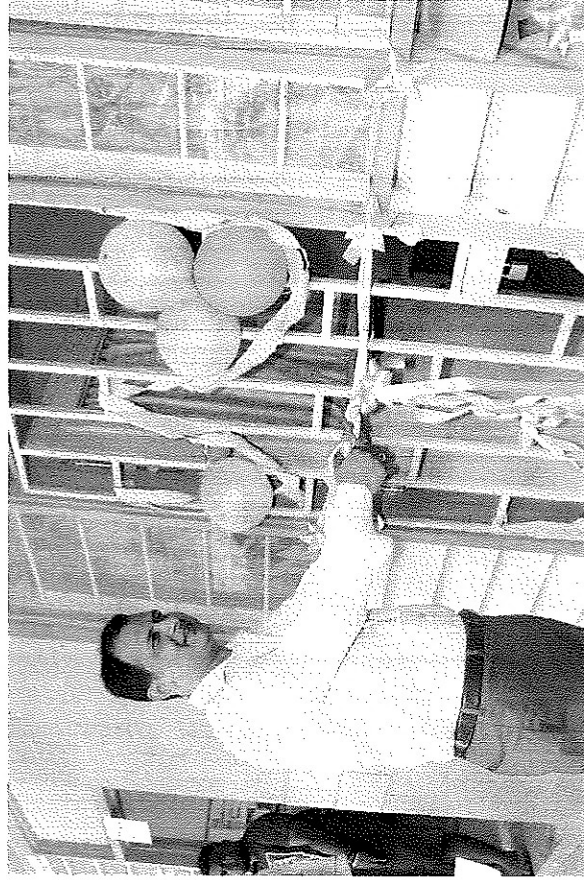
A Test on one of the Computer in the Lab - 60 Computers

Inside the Computer Lab

There are 60 Computers (covered) inside the Lab



FAO IFMP - Funded Herbarium
Cutting of Ribbon by FAO Chief Technical Advisor
Mr. Raushan - 4th May 2021.



Inside the Herbarium



Collaboration with Stakeholders

Meeting with SITPEA and PHAMA

- 13th August 2020
- SINU Training (Certification)
- SINU to look into offering short courses in the field of value adding/Timber industry
 - Downstream processing
 - Timber grading
 - Saw doctoring
 - Timber marketing

Deliverance of Courses

- 1 - 3 months courses/training
- Kiln drying machine to be provided to support such training by PHAMA

Thank You

8th Solomon Islands Forest Sector Technical Working Group Meeting



**Solomon Islands
Government**

Ministry of
Forestry & Research



P.O Box G24,
Honiara,
Solomon Islands.



Fax:
(677) 24660
Phone:
(677) 24215 / 22263 / 22250



mofr.gov.sb

Solomon Is.

Date: Friday, 27th August 2021
Venue: Heritage Park Hotel (GALLERY 2)
Online: <https://mfat.zoom.us/j/81951713280?pwd=b3ByNmwwYzVJZHRkd0UxcUpSUzllZz09>

Meeting Agenda

9:00 – 9:30 Registration
9:30 – 9:35 Opening short statement by Secretariat (JICA-SFRM Project)
9:35 – 9:40 Opening Prayer
9:40 – 9:50 Opening remarks as the Forest Sector Initiatives by Chairperson (Permanent Secretary of MOFR)

Session 1: Update Sharing Session

Sharing updates session, the representatives of ongoing programmes or entities (incl. private companies) in Forest Sector will be kindly requested to give a short presentation about your programme/business and latest updates.

- ① Ministry of Forestry and Research
 - ② Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology
 - ③ Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination
 - ④ Solomon Islands National University
 - ⑤ Millennium Challenge Corporation
 - ⑥ United States, Forest Service
 - ⑦ SCALE Project (USAID / Winrock)
- <11:00 – 11:15 Group Photo & Tea Break>**
- ⑧ Chinese Forest Organization
 - ⑨ Community Forest Conservation Pilot Project (MFAT, Live and Learn and Ekos)
 - ⑩ Integrated Forest Management Project (GEF / FAO)
 - ⑪ JICA SFRM Project
 - ⑫ SPREP
 - ⑬ PHAMA Plus
 - ⑭ SITPEA / VATA
 - ⑮ UNDP and GEF Small Grant Programme
 - ⑯ Eagon
 - ⑰ KFPL
 - ⑱ Solomon Forest Association

12:30 – 13:30 Lunch Break

Session 2: Free Discussion, Moderator: Secretariat

- 13:30 – 15:00
- 1) Impact of COVID-19 on Forest Management
 - 2) Vision of Down-streaming Processing

15:00 – 15:10 Closing Remarks by Chairperson
15:10 – Closing Prayer

Forest Sector Technical Working Group

Forest Sector Technical Working Group

Progress of 2021 and Plan of 2022

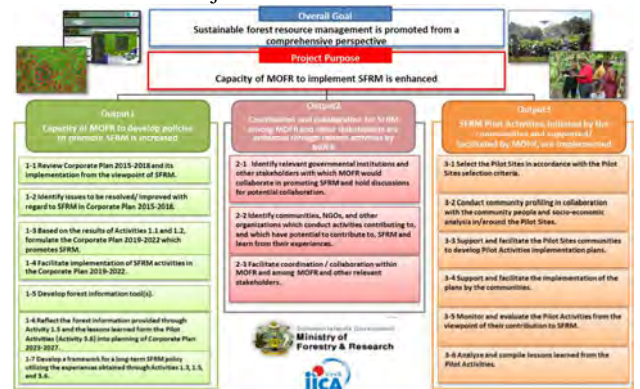
JICA's SFRM Project

Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resources Management in Solomon Islands
Ministry of Forest and Research (MOFR) &
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Table of Contents

1. JICA's SFRM Project Outline
2. Project Activities
3. Training
4. Another Input

1. JICA's SFRM Project Outline



2. Activities

Output 1: Capacity of MOFR to develop policies to promote SFRM is increased.

Activity 1.1 - 1.7 are implemented to realize the output 1.

Output 2: Coordination and collaboration for SFRM among MOFR and other stakeholders are enhanced through related activities by MOFR.

Activity 2.1 - 2.3 are implemented to realize the output 2.

Output 3: SFRM Pilot Activities, initiated by the communities and supported/ facilitated by MOFR, are implemented.

Activity 3.1 - 3.6 are implemented to realize the output 3.

2. Activities (cont.)

Activity 1.4: Identify issues to be resolved / improved with regard to SFRM in Corporate Plan 2020–2022 (Jan. 2019 – Feb. 2022)

The 4 & 5th Corporate Plan 2020 -2022 Monitoring were conducted in April and June 2021. After the 5th Monitoring, version the SFRM implementation Timetable (: SFRMIT) was compiled and feedback to all divisions. ✓

Plan

- Monitoring and analyzing on the implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2020-2022. (Dec.2021)
- Facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2020-2022. (- Nov. 2021)
- Make report of facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2020-2022. (Jan. & Feb. 2022)

2. Activities (cont.)

Activity 1.5: Develop forest information tool (Jan. 2019 – Jan. 2022)

For Forest Information Tool, a demonstration version of the Forest Information Tool was on the intranet environment of the MOFR, its information was shared with the officials of the MOFR, and the staffs of the MOFR prepared a draft user manual in November 2019. ✓

Plan

- Develop / update forest carbon stock. (- Dec. 2020)
- Technical backup and work support of MOFR which will be conducted on how to arrange and update the forest information. (- Jan. 2021)
- Create an operation manual of the forest information tool. (Oct. - Jan. 2021)
- Technical training for the operation and management of forest information. (- Dec. 2020)

2. Activities (cont.)

Activity 1.6: Reflect the forest information provided through Activity 1.5 and the lessons learned from the Pilot Activities (Activity 3.6) into planning of Corporate Plan 2023-2027.

Plan

- Summarize the knowledge of result from Activity 1.5 and Activity 3.6. (Jan. & Feb. 2022)
- Drafting the Corporate Plan 2023-2027 (Feb. & Mar. 2022)
- Review the draft Corporate Plan 2023-2027 by executive officers of MOFR. (Mar. - Aug. 2022)
- Make the final draft Corporate Plan 2023-2027 to approve. (Aug. 2022)

2. Activities (cont.)

Activity 1.7: Develop a framework for a long-term SFRM policy utilizing the experiences obtained through Activities 1.3, 1.5, and 3.6. (Sep. 2020 - Aug. 2022)

Long-term SFRM committee in FOMR was gathered members and constituted in Mar 2021, and the long-term SFRM utilizing the experiences obtained through Activities 1.3, 1.5 and 3.6 were researched between Mar. and June 2021. Drafting a frame for a long-term SFRM policy and making a report of long-term SFRM in Solomon Islands have been commenced from July 2021. ✓

Plan

- Review the framework for a long-term SFRM policy. (Jan. - Aug. 2022)

2. Activities (cont.)

Activity 2.3: Facilitate coordination / collaboration within MOFR and other relevant stakeholders. (- July 2022)

The 7th Forest Sector Technical Working Group (: FS-TWG) meeting was held with 40 participants on May 2021. Organized regular meetings for SFRM Technical Support Committee. ✓

Plan

- Facilitate coordination / collaboration within MOFR and among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders. (- July 2022)

2. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.2: Conduct community profiling in collaboration with the community people and socio-economic analysis in/around the Pilot Sites. (- Sep. 2021)

In order to add a gender perspective to the socioeconomic, a gender analyze was added to Activity 3.2.4 “Conduct the survey for socioeconomic analysis is/around the Pilot Sites”, and the survey was conducted from December 2020. ✓



2. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.3: Support and facilitate the Pilot Sites communities to develop Pilot Activities implementation plans. (- Dec. 2021)

A draft of the revised organization, the roles & responsibilities of each committee were discussed and elected in Komuniboli community between January and March 2021.

Plan

- Facilitate formation and enhancement of community organization: the activity has not taken place at Falake community. (- Dec. 2020)



2. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.4: Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities. (Apr. 2020 – Dec. 2021)

For strengthening the management of communities, a draft of the revised organization, the roles & responsibilities of each committee were discussed and elected in Komuniboli between January and March 2021.

For forest management activity, selective cutting and milling began in April 2021 at Komunibori with removal cutting beginning in June 2021, and selective cutting began at Falake community in May 2021.

For agro-forestry activity, the status of post-planting and record keeping and the implementation of supplementary planting of trees & crops have been checked at both sites between January and May 2021. Pest control trainings were held at Komunibori on 15 April and at Falake on 5 May.



2. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.4: Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities. (Apr. 2020 – Dec. 2021)

For livelihood activity, the project discussed and finalized the future support policy, the community's specific proposals, and the project's support & the community's management between January and May 2021. The actual construction of the piggery house started in June 2021.

For Value-added NTFP, a training for TSC was held on 27-28 January, followed by a survey and analysis of the results at both pilot sites in February 2021 and the research was compiled in March 2021. And, a joint seminar with the Chamber of Commerce was held in April 2021.

For wood working, wood working tools have been provided to both pilot community and furniture making trainings were conducted in July and Aug. 2021.



2. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.4: Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities. (Apr. 2020 – Dec. 2021)

Plan

- Provide technical guidance and training for strengthening the management of the community organization. (- Dec. 2020)
- Provide technical guidance and training for forest management. (- Dec. 2020)
- Provide technical guidance and training for agro-forestry. (- Dec. 2020)
- Provide technical guidance and training for wood product and NTFP. (- Dec. 2020)
- Provide technical guidance and training for other livelihood activities. (- Dec. 2020)



2. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.5: Monitor and evaluate the Pilot Activities from the viewpoint of their contribution to SFRM (Apr. 2021 - May 2022)

The final version of the application software and manual for the field survey information aggregation tool for forest monitoring was developed in March 2021, and the third online training session was held. Method of livelihood monitoring & evaluation was shared with TSC members on Aug.2021. ✓

Plan

- Support periodic monitoring and evaluation of MOFR. (- May 2022)
- Analyze the results of monitoring and evaluation. (- May 2021)
- Report the results of monitoring/evaluation to MOFR and community. (- May 2022)



2. Activities (cont.)

Activity 3.6: Analyze and compile lessons learned from the Pilot Activities (Apr. - Jun. 2022)

Plan

- Analyze and compile lessons learned from the Pilot Activities (Apr. - Jun. 2022)



3. Training

For MOFR staffs

- 1) Online training on “Forest Information Tools & FMU-based Forest Management, Zoning based on Forest Functional Classification & Sediment Runoff”: August 2020.
- 2) Online training on “Agroforestry Record Keeping”: August 2020.
- 3) Online training on “Website Management”: September 2020.
- 4) Online training on “Utilization of Forest Survey Data, and Participatory Forest Management & Facilitation”: October 2020.
- 5) Online training on “Effects of Burning in Agroforestry Site Preparation”: December 2020.
- 6) Local training on “Value-added NTFP”: January 2021.
- 7) Online training on “Tablet-based Field Survey Information Aggregation Tool”: March 2021.
- 8) Local training on “Drone Review”: March 2021.



3. Training (cont.)

For the both Pilot Sites

- 1) Training on “Logging and Sawing Technique” as the forest management and timber product: October / November 2020 and March / April 2021.
- 2) Training on “Agroforestry” based on the Pilot Site Detailed Activity Plan: October 2020.
- 3) Training on “Record Keeping and Effects of Burning”: October / December 2020.
- 4) Training on “Pig Farming”: November / December 2020.
- 5) Training on “Leadership” for facilitate formation and enhancement of community organization: October 2020.
- 6) Training on “Value-added NTFP”: February 2021.
- 7) Training on “Pest Control”: April / May 2021.
- 8) Training on “Woodworking”: July 2021.



3. Training (cont.)

Plan

- 1) JICA Online Training “Policy Planning Skills for Implementation of REDD+ (for Government Executives)” Ms. Cathy Bule, Mr. Chris Wagatora and Mr. Arnold Augwaroa are nominated.
- 2) JICA Online Training “Remote Sensing of Forest Resources” Ms. Florence Claire and Mr. Eric Kwaria are nominated.

4. Another Input

New Project Car will be allocated to Auki forest office.
Two portable sawmill will be allocated MOFR.

(Applied)

MOFR requested some JICA volunteers (JOCV).
MOFR requested next JICA technical cooperation project.

Thank you



MOFR/JICA





Session 2: Free Discussion

8th Forest Sector Technical Working Group Meeting
Secretariat of the FS-TWG
27th August 2021



Session 2: Free Discussion

- 1) Impact of COVID-19 on forest management
- 2) Vision of Down-streaming Processing



Impact of COVID-19 on forest management:

- ✓ The progress and staff-dispatching of projects related to the forest sector have been delayed.
- ✓ Because of the deteriorating financial situation, the Solomon Islands Government (especially the Ministry of Forestry & Research) is not able to carry out the corporates planned for 2020-2022 due to their development budgets shortage.
- ✓ Although the global log prices have become unstable, the global timber prices have stable and remained low.
- ✓ The quarantine period for log carrying ships has been extended, which has increased the cost of log export.



Impact of COVID-19 on forest management:

- ✓ The progress and staff-dispatching of projects related to the forest sector have been delayed.
- For the JICA SFMR project, experts temporarily returned to Japan, and the main activity during that period was training at the pilot site.
- The GIZ expert also had to go back to Germany for a while, so the period of work was delayed.
- The GEF/FAO IFMP expert also had to return to India for a while, so the period of work was delayed and the training in India was suspended.
- For the USAID/Winrock Scale Project, the project manager has not been able to come into Solomon Islands.
- The staff of the Ministry of Forest Research remains without any overseas training but online meetings and trainings have increased.



Impact of COVID-19 on forest management:

- ✓ Because of the deteriorating financial situation, the Solomon Islands Government (especially the Ministry of Forestry & Research) is not able to carry out the corporates planned for 2020-2022 due to their development budgets shortage.
- The 2020's Development Budget was cut off midway through the year and very little Development Budget was allocated for 2021.
- In 2021, only the construction of a fence at the National Herbarium & Botanical Garden has been implemented in the Corporate Plan 2020-2022, but other business plans have been suspended.
- The total budget of Solomon Islands Government for 2022 will be also expected to be very tight.



Impact of COVID-19 on forest management:

- ✓ Although the global log prices have become unstable, the global timber prices have stable and remained low.
- Since the beginning of 2021, the trading price of logs has skyrocketed worldwide, and many traders have suffered losses.
- Since June 2021 or so on, the trading price of logs has started to calm down and return to previous (beginning of 2021) levels however if the number of housing construction will restart in the US and China increases, the trading price of logs will rise again.
- Although the trading price of logs has risen for a while in 2021, the trading price of timbers has not changed much throughout the year in Solomon Islands.



Forest Sector Technical Working Group in Solomon Islands
Ministry of Forest and Research (MOFR) & Stakeholders

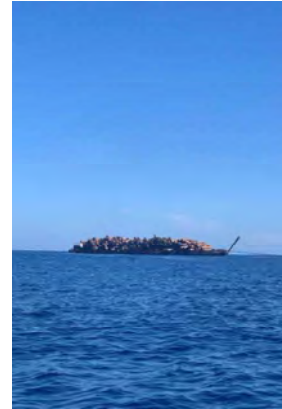
Impact of COVID-19 on forest management:

✓ The quarantine period for log carrying ships has been extended, which has increased the cost of log export.

- Since several infected people were identified from the log carrying ships, the status of the crew for three weeks after the log carrying ship docked has to have been investigated the crews health condition on the ships.
- In exporting logs, the length of time as three weeks a anchored log carrying ship makes a significant loss of its cost. Who will suffer the loss?



Forest Sector Technical Working Group in Solomon Islands
Ministry of Forest and Research (MOFR) & Stakeholders



Forest Sector Technical Working Group in Solomon Islands
Ministry of Forest and Research (MOFR) & Stake holders

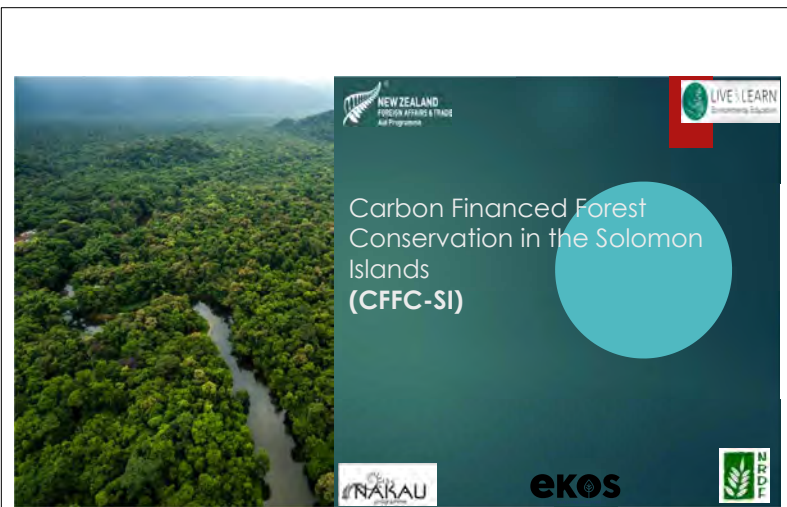
Vision of Down-streaming Processing:

✓ In this session, Mr. Julius from SITPEA will take the stage and talk about the future outlook of Down-streaming...



Forest Sector Technical Working Group in Solomon Islands
Ministry of Forest and Research (MOFR) & Stake holders

Thank you



Overview

- Goals and Outcomes
- Project Phases
- Partners
- Pilot Sites
- Community Engagement
- Key Activities
- Challenges

Project Partners

- Live & Learn International | Live and Learn Solomon Islands
- National Resources Development Foundation (NRDF)
- Ekos
- The Nakau Programme
- New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade (MFAT)
- Solomon Islands Government

Goal

The Activity seeks to develop and implement a 3-year community forest carbon trading pilot in three partner communities in Solomon Islands. These pilots will use carbon credits to protect indigenous forests and to provide alternative sources of income for local communities, 70% of which will be re-invested into community-led sustainable development projects.

- ## Project aims
- Provide landowners with an opportunity to generate income through conservation activities (as an alternative to logging income)
 - Apply the regional *Nakau Programme* to produce carbon credits
 - Market and sell the carbon credits on international voluntary carbon offset markets
 - Income generated from conservation is designed to cover the 'opportunity cost' of not being able to log

Outcomes

- Alternate viable revenue stream
- Economic, Social and Environmental development
- Climate change resilience
- Increased awareness of deforestation issues

Project Phases

Inception Phase

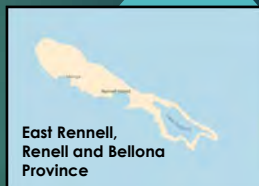
- Phase 1 Scoping
- Phase 2 Development
- Phase 3 Implementation



Pilot sites



3 Pilot Project sites



Community Development Approach

- Live & Learn and NRDF experience

The central principles and approaches are:

- Adaptive management
- Strengths-based emphasis
- Collaborative stakeholder participations
- Analytical assessment
- Coordination
- Risk Assessment and Mitigation
- Lessons learned from experience in community-based forest carbon initiatives.

Key activities for forest carbon

- The project needs to establish a Protected Area under the PA Act (or apply a similar instrument for legal protection)
- The project requires a Conservation Management Plan
- A protected area management committee must be appointed

Other key activities within a forest carbon project

- Develop the capacity of a landowner legal entity (a new or existing entity) to govern and manage the project
- Develop a transparent, disciplined and fair benefit sharing plan
- Reinvest income from carbon finance into other community development priorities and livelihood activities

Activities Updates

Output 1: Governance

- 1.1: Governance Support Readiness
 - Planning workshop conducted with key partners (LLI, EKOS, Nakau, NRDF, The Connectivity MECDM, MoFR and Communities stakeholders)
 - Project Governance group meetings
 - Local Staff recruitment

1.2: Facilitate establishment of project formation group or land management committee

- Community Engagement (Rennell) - Field Trip (workshop)
- Community Engagement (Zaira) - Field Trip (Workshop)

1.3: Facilitate legal entity establishment/upgrade

- Consult SICCIP and SIG (MECDM) to get updates on PA applications for Zaira



Babatana Rainforest Conservation Project

UPDATES BABATANA FOREST CONSERVATION PROJECT (CHOISEUL)

- PADEZAKA TRIBE PA SUBMISSION ENDORSED BY MINISTER, AWAITING AG TO PROCESS
- NAKAU READINESS ACTIVITIES STARTED IN PADEZAKA (HOUSE HOLD SURVEYS)
- BIO-DIVERSITY ASSESSMENT PLANNED FOR PADEZAKA IN OCTOBER (BY ESSI/IFMP)
- SIREBE TRIBE HAS PAST AUDIT AND READY TO SELL VERIFIED CARBON CREDITS
- SIPORAE TRIBE IN PROCESS FOR VERIFICATION AUDIT
- RANGER TRAINING IN TREE IDENTIFICATION BY MOF (HERBARIUM) PLANNED FOR OCTOBER
- EXCHANGE VISIT RANGERS FROM "MASINA GREEN BELT" TO CHOISEUL PLANNED IN SEPTEMBER

Program Operations

Governance Group Meeting

Direct support to Project Coordinators

- Weekly Updates and PCC Meetings

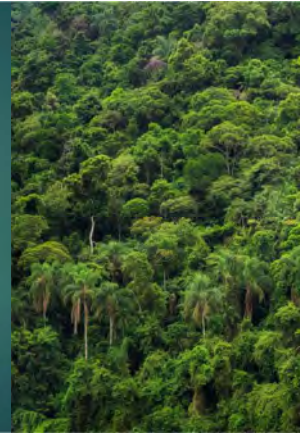
Regular team meetings

- Weekly Catchup meeting – implementing teams update
- Monthly Catchup meeting with Key donor partner (MFAT/Honiara Office)

NRDF and Live & Learn Solomon Islands - main contact

How do we know this works?

- Two existing Nakau projects operate on customary land (Vanuatu & Fiji)
- These projects have been producing and selling carbon credits for four years
- Every quarter the landowner associations produce a land management report and financial report, and receive a 'performance-based payment'
- The income and development support has built the capacity of communities to undertake other alternative livelihood activities (e.g. beekeeping in Drawa, Fiji)



Challenges

- Community Governance & politics
- Logging threat
- Identifying Project formation group
- No proper understanding of PA (Protected Area Act).
- Legislations, Regulations and Approval processes.



SCALE Program & Partners


Project	Project Components	Implementing Agencies/Contractor	Focus Area
Strengthening Competitiveness, Livelihoods and Environment (SCALE)	Component 1: Market Systems Partnership (SCALE - MSP)	Development Alternatives International (DAI)	Expansion and Development of the Agri-business sector
	Component 2: Architecture and Engineering support (SCALE-A&E)	Green Power Tech (GP Tech)	1. Design and construction of infrastructure to support agri-business sector 2. Sourcing and design of priority infrastructure projects for further funding (NTC)
	Component 3: Small Scale Constructors (SCALE-SSC)	Social Solutions International (SSI)	Pacific American Fund (PAF) to support infrastructure
	Component 4: Trade and Investment (SCALE-T&I)	Nathan and Associates	Enabling environment for Trade and Investment
	Component 5: Forests, Agriculture & Investment (SCALE-FAI)	Winrock International	Natural Resource Management

SCALE Summary and Objectives

The primary objective of SCALE is to advance the Solomon Islands' economic competitiveness and inclusiveness with specific emphasis on the development of the agribusiness sector and improved management of the forestry sector, carried out through three sub-objectives:

1. Improve the enabling environment for increased trade and investment;
2. Promote the expansion and further development of the agribusiness sector;
3. Improve governance of the forestry sector.


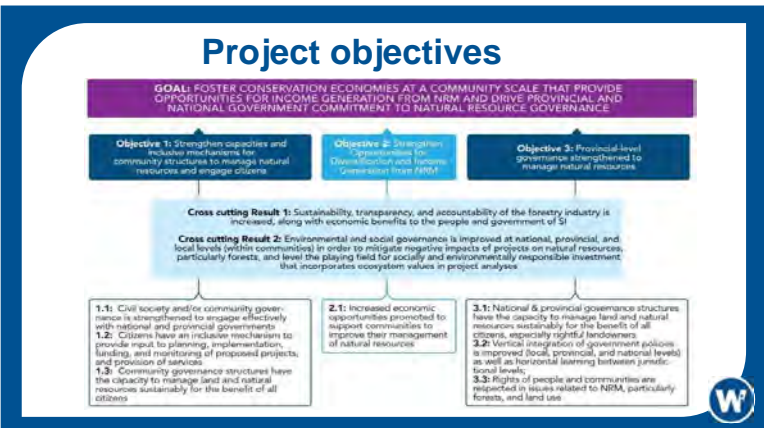
Winrock's work is focused on Sub-Objective 3.



SCALE NRM Goal

The goal of SCALE-NRM is to strengthen forest governance

- with a focus on Malaita Province
- learning from and expanding lessons learned to other provinces
- collaborating with the national level to facilitate provision of support for provincial initiatives

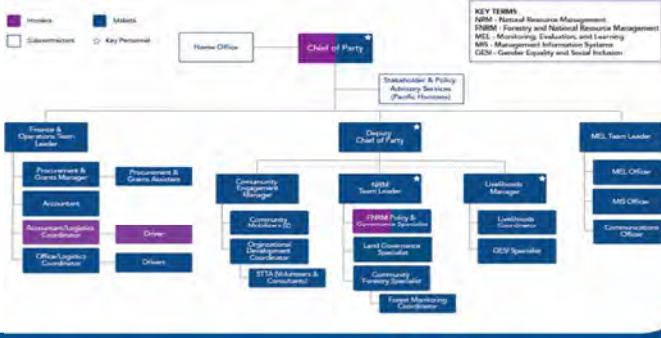



Project details

- SCALE-NRM will be implemented over a five-year period, from October 2020 to September 2025.
- The main office for the project will be in Auki, Malaita.
- There will also be a small office in Honiara to facilitate coordination with national government ministries, national non-government organizations, USAID and other donor projects.
- The project is led by a Chief of Party, Michael McGrath and Deputy Chief of Party Dr Morgan Wairiu. We anticipate having approximately 25 staff.

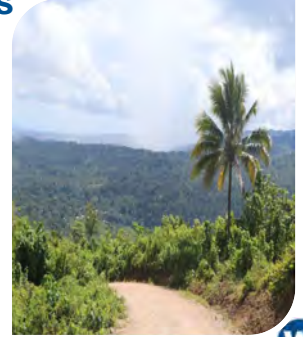


Organizational Structure



Fundamental principles

- Learn from experience of past efforts
- Seek to have long-term, sustainable impact
- Initiatives should not require long-term external support
- Accept that change takes time
- Learn from those who know the situation on the ground
- Collaborate with others
- Track the impact of project interventions
- Be transparent



Progress

- Office set-up**
- Auki & Honiara Offices
 - Recruitment – 15 staff recruited (Only 6 positions are yet to be filled)
- Community Engagement**
- Awareness activities already covered all 33 wards of Malaita
- NRM**
- Forest Policy and Governance
 - PES
 - Small Scale Forest plantation & Sawmilling
- Livelihoods**
- META analysis
 - Kava Assessment & Livestock
- M&E**
- Baseline study, development of monitoring tools and other ongoing support to the program teams including management of data and project visibility



winrock.org

- [/winrockinternational](https://www.facebook.com/winrockinternational)
- [@WinrockIntl](https://twitter.com/WinrockIntl)
- [/company/Winrock-International](https://www.linkedin.com/company/Winrock-International)
- [winrock_international](https://www.instagram.com/winrock_international)

SOLOMON ISLAND NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

PRESENTATION

BEFORE

SOLOMON ISLANDS FOREST SECTOR TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP (SIFSTWG)
27 AUGUST 2021

The purpose of this presentation is

- to create awareness to our stakeholders and development partners
- to improve the quality & discipline of the forestry training
- to emphasize the need to relocate forestry training to Poitete campus
- to strengthened relationship with key stakeholders

Linking our stakeholders & partners to assist in Forestry Training

- Aligning training with current stakeholder and industry practice
- Develop a quality practical oriented program
 - Still continue to refine course content for CTF, DTF,
 - Propose Bachelor Program 2022 academic year (Refinement & Final Units for the curriculum) * We need to think about the traditional forestry subjects & the Cross cutting issues – not to cramp Units (to be given more time) – (students to reflect and absorb what they have learnt)
- Funding (Scholarship for students, training equipment)
- Provide avenue for student internship

Current Situation

- Low enrollment. Why is there a low intake in this program? Tuition fees, CTF (SBD 11,400 & DTF SBD 13,200) Is it because of low employment opportunities in the forestry sector, Curriculum, Venue or are there any other reasons?
- Quality of training. What happen to the Quality of Forestry Training in Solomon Islands, SINU? How can we improve Quality & Discipline in Forestry training?
- Course review.
 - Propose for review 2022 for CTF and DTF (4 years)
- Work Base Learning (FOR512) – 3 months
 - Ministry of Forest & Research
 - Kolombangara Forest Product Limited (KFPL) – Cadet program ongoing
 - Eagon Pacific Plantation Limited (EPPL)

Brief history

- Forestry Training – 1988 (Poitete Campus)
- Second batch came in 1989 till 1999
- We have International presence at the Poitete Campus (Ni-Vanuatu – 4 (2 x female & male)
- Due to the tension – no budgetary support to run the Institute –
- Stabex 98
- In 2007, the certificate program was shifted to kukum Campus – the title of the course (Certificate in Plantation Forestry) – 1 year – AusAid Forest Management Project 2 – sponsored all students tuition fees (most of them now employed in the Ministry of Forest & Research)
- In 2019 the title of the course is being changed to Certificate in Tropical Forestry (units are just the same) (the no. of units reduce from 6 to 5 – merged)

- SICHE – SINU in 2013
 - 2007 – 2021 (14 years – CTF)
 - 2017 – 2021 (4 years – DTF)
- From the inside (SINU) & maybe outside the quality of the forestry training is being question, maybe at risk
 - Limited practical field trip (theoretical oriented)
 - Forester & a Plantation Manager) because of the limited or no access to both scenario
 - We do not want to train foresters to become plantation manager (we need the mix) (Natural Tropical Rainforest & Well managed forest plantation) –We are unable to really expose both groups to the reality (we do not access that mix here in Honiara city)
- The Diploma & Certificate program were made to train foresters as technicians or be able to do establishment operations or any necessary field practices and also to understand conservation or forest protection and sustainability of resources – Cross-cutting issues of climate change
- “What is taught is less important to how and where it is taught”

Reasons for relocation

- Governments in developing countries are starting to realize that the forest is capable to contributing to the over all economic growth thus a forester has to approach his/her job in a "Development Oriented Manner"
- Thus further emphasize that the theoretical and practical components of the program are equally important
- No longer a tree tender but a forest mobilizer (extension agent – natural resources, water catchment, environment (Conservation & Protected areas), mangrove ecosystem, mining, climate change, REDD+, Community Based Forest Activities e.g NFTP, Down stream processing & utilization, Inventory)
- Our students need to be expose to all the field operations, be able to recognize a natural or plantation – the more they are expose the better they learn and understand concept
- Forest Ecology is perhaps the most important course as it forms the basis of other forestry knowledge
- The Forestry Program needs to be shifted to the Poitete Campus – it has the natural & man-made laboratories (Natural Forest & Forest Plantations)
- We need to enhance forestry training so that our students are train in the right forestry environment where nature has all the answers to our question.

People who have visited Poitete

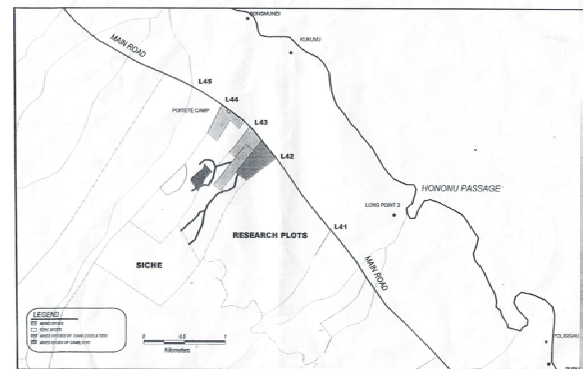
- Vice Chancellor
- FAFFE (Dean Acting), HOS & other senior officials visited Poitete Campus.
- Integrated Forest Management Project (IFMP)
- VC Statement – "certificate to be shifted first then the two programs to follow"
- The Plan move to Poitete was mention very briefly to the MP for Kolobangara & Gizo at the grand opening of the FAFF Science Lab Complex
- A lot of people in this room might have visited Kolobangara Island & Poitete

What the students can contribute if program relocated to Poitete Campus

Revenue Generation Options – The wish List

- (1) Request Ministry of Forestry and KFPL to allocate area between L42/L43 to SINU (Poitete Forestry Campus) to establish plantation as part of student' s practical – 1 hectare per year & sold to KFPL.
- (2) Establish demonstration for sustainable forest management & enrichment planting as part of forest restoration initiatives
- (3) Make arrangement with the Ministry of Forest to partner in the utilization of the Ngali nuts in Forestry Established Plots
- (4) In Partnership with KFPL/Forestry to manage "The Tekolea Trail" or area between L44/46 for forest restoration piloting & protected under the Protected Areas Act 2010 – forest restoration work to be done by student – funding from projects. IFMP (Integrated Forest Management Project) – restore buffer (river –edge of School – following the water supply line in garden areas – Whitmore's Permanent Plots – Tekolea trail)
- (5) Establish a Rainforest Study Centre & accommodation (PhD/Masters Research)

MAP SHOWING SICHE PLOTS
PLOTS FROM L42 - L43



Thank you for your attention!!!

9th Solomon Islands Forest Sector Technical Working Group Meeting



Solomon Islands Government

Ministry of Forestry &
Research



P.O Box G24,
Honiara,
Solomon Islands.



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Phone:
(677) 24215 / 22263 /
22250



mofr.gov.sb
Solomon Is.

Date: Friday, 25th February 2022
Venue: Heritage Park Hotel (GALLERY 2)
Online: <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/81945848174?pwd=SmMvRWlXUnFKdFhkMit1VXFZbzRMZz09>

Meeting Agenda

- 9:00 – 9:30 Registration
9:30 – 9:35 Opening short statement by Secretariat (JICA-SFRM Project)
9:35 – 9:40 Opening Prayer
9:40 – 9:50 Opening remarks as the Forest Sector Initiatives by Chairperson (Permanent Secretary of MOFR)
- Session 1: Update Sharing Session
Sharing updates session, the representatives of ongoing programmes or entities (incl. private companies) in Forest Sector will be kindly requested to give a short presentation about your programme/business and latest updates.
- ① Ministry of Forestry & Research
 - ② Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology
 - ③ Ministry of Development Planning & Aid Coordination
 - ④ Solomon Islands National University
 - ⑤ Millennium Challenge Corporation
 - ⑥ United States, Forest Service
 - ⑦ SCALE Project (USAID / Winrock)
- <11:00 – 11:15 Group Photo & Tea Break>**
- ⑧ Chinese Forest Organization
 - ⑨ Community Forest Conservation Pilot Project (MFAT, Live and Learn and Ekos)
 - ⑩ Integrated Forest Management Project (GEF / FAO)
 - ⑪ SPREP
 - ⑫ PHAMA Plus
 - ⑬ SITPEA / VATA
 - ⑭ UNDP / GEF7 Programme
 - ⑮ Eagon
 - ⑯ KFPL
 - ⑰ Solomon Forest Association
 - ⑱ JICA SFRM Project
- 12:30 – 13:30 Lunch Break
- Session 2:
- 13:30 – 13:45
- 1) Election of new secretariat upon expiration of current secretariat's term. Moderator: Secretariat of FS-TWG
 - 2) Request for Questionnaire from Secretariat
- Session 3:
- 13:45 – 14:45
- 1) Discussion on “Community Sustainable Forest Management and Community Forestry Enterprise Model” Moderator: Winrock
- 14:45 – 15:00 Closing Remarks by Chairperson
15:00 – Closing Prayer

Forest Sector Technical Working Group

Forest Sector Technical Working Group

Session 2: Information upon expiration of current secretariat's term

Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest
Resources Management in Solomon Islands
Ministry of Forest and Research (MOFR) &
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Terms of Reference

Name:

Solomon Islands Forest Sector Technical Working Group (: "FS-TWG")

Objective:

Contribute to revitalize and reform the Solomon Islands Forest Sector and improve forest governance in the Solomon Islands towards economically, socially and environmentally responsible for sustainable forest management.

Function:

- Serve as a platform for stakeholder engagement in the forest sector.
- Promote exchange of information and knowledge on activity process, achievements, challenges and lessons learned among Ministry of Forestry and Research (: "MOFR") and stakeholders.
- Facilitate collaboration and cooperation opportunities, simultaneously avoiding any overlaps of assistances, between stakeholders to channel assistance, investment and resources for the benefit of government and nation of the Solomon Islands.
- Facilitate discussions among stakeholders regarding forest sector related national issues in the Solomon Islands.
- Provide any multisectoral committees, such as the National REDD+ Committee, with technical advice as well as support on topics specifically related with forest sector in the Solomon Islands, such as Sustainable Forest Management and Conservation.

Terms of Reference

Participants and Mailing Group :

- Any concerned stakeholder in forest sector can participate in the Technical Working Group. Following are the current participating organizations and entities;
 - 1) Solomon Islands Government Agencies,
 - 2) Development Partners and Donor-funded Projects,
 - 3) Non-governmental Organizations, Non-profitable Organizations and Community-based Organizations ,
 - 4) Private Companies and Associations, and
 - 5) Academic Institute
- All participants are encouraged to register their email addresses with the Secretariat of FS-TWG (: "the Secretariat") for participating in Google Group Mailing List of FS-TWG (: "mailing group").
- In case that any registered participant wishes to withdraw from mailing group, he/she should notify the Secretariat to remove his/her email address from the group.

Terms of Reference

Roles and Responsibilities

- Permanent Secretary of MOFR is appointed as the Chairperson of FS-TWG and following are the role and responsibility of the Chairperson;
 - Convene meetings,
 - Set meeting agenda,
 - Appoint a moderator and jointly lead the meeting,
 - Ensure meetings are properly conducted,
 - Represent FS-TWG to the public ,
 - Approve the minutes of the meeting, and
 - Secure annual budget allocation from SIG to hold the meetings.
- **The Secretariat is self-nominated and appointed by the Chairperson with a 2-year term (extendable and renewable) and following are the role and responsibility of the Secretariat;**
 - Make necessary logistical arrangements for the meeting,
 - Draft meeting agenda,
 - Confirm attendance of the members,
 - Take notes of the meeting and prepare meeting minutes,
 - Manage the mailing group of FS-TWG,
 - Facilitate smooth communication amongst members,
 - Service as a communication focal point for the FS between stakeholders and MOFR/SIG

Terms of Reference

Roles of FS-TWG Member

- 1) Attend FS-TWG meetings and proactively participate in discussions,
 - 2) Make a presentation to exchange of information and knowledge on activity process, achievements, challenges and lessons learned,
 - 3) Update the spreadsheet of forest sector stakeholder's programme,
 - 4) Contribute innovative suggestions and ideas to achieving MOFR's priority policies, &
 - 5) Upon request from MOFR, jointly review MOFR's policies and programmes.
- #### Rules of Procedure:
- Regular meetings should be held 3 times a year, which are convened by the Secretariat, and those schedules are arranged by MOFR and the Secretariat,
 - Extraordinary meetings can be requested by any member of FS-TWG through the mailing group of FS-TWG, where never the need arises, and will be called if the Chairperson accepts the request,
 - Co-chair shall be appointed by the Chairperson if the chair is not present,
 - Quorum and Voting process will be discussed whenever the need for decision-making arises,
 - No disbursement of seating allowances.

Terms of Reference

Meeting Agenda

- Meeting agenda is drafted by the Secretariat in consultation with MOFR and finalized by the Chairperson after circulating the draft to FS-TWG members via mailing group,
- In case that any FS-TWG member would like to discuss specific topics, he/she can propose the inclusion of these into the agenda to the Secretariat and MOFR, and
- Meeting agenda shall include "update sharing session" for all members attending the meeting to share updates of their project/programme.

Amendment, Modification and Variation

- This Terms of Reference may be amended, varied and modified in writing after consultation and agreement at the meeting and endorsement given by the Chairperson.

Activities of FS-TWG to date

FS-TWG was established in February 2018. The JICASFRM project was appointed as the first Secretariat.

In 2018, FS-TWG meeting were held in March, June and November. An email-group was formulated, and more than 40 members which included with governmental institutions, donor agencies, donor-funded projects, and other stakeholders attended the meeting for making idea of promoting Sustainable Forest Resource Management (: SFRM) and Policies contributing for SFRM. Moreover, overview of the projects / programs implemented stakeholders in forest sector was shared with members of FS-TWG.

In 2019, 4th and 5th FS-TWG meeting were held in April and September 2019. More than 40 members, including governmental institutions, and exchanged ideas for promoting SFRM and MOFR policies. The Terms of Reference (: TOR) proposed at the 4th FS-TWG meeting was reviewed with the MOFR staffs in June, and the opinions were summarized between July and August. On the 5th FS-TWG meeting, the final draft of the TOR of the FS-TWG was compiled and overview and updates of stakeholder's projects / programs in forest sector were shared amongst FS-TWG members.

Activities of FS-TWG to date

In 2020, the 6th FS-TWG meeting was held with 45 participants on January. The terms & conditions (Terms of Reference) was presented participants, and the secretariat was decided to the JICA SFRM Project continually for the next two years. The minutes of the 6th FS-TWG were compiled and discussion on the TOR of FS-TWG has been restarted on email. But, FS-TWG meeting had been suspended between January 2020 and April 2021 due to the COVID19 pandemic situation difficulties even in organizing it online however some information were constantly sent to FS-TWG members using FS-TWG mailing list. And then, FS-TWG meeting, which was suspended in January 2020, was resumed in May 2021.

In 2021, the 7th and 8th FS-TWG meeting were held in May and August and were well attended who to the venue as well as online.

And, we hold the 9th FS-TWG meeting today.

Greetings from the current Secretariat

The JICA SFRM project has served as the FS-TWG Secretariat for two terms as four-years since February 2018. It is with great regret that the JICA SFRM project stepping down from the FS-TWG Secretariat until this month, as the JICASFRM project will terminate in August 2022.

The JICA SFRM project would like to express its sincere gratitude to all of you for your cooperation and the FS-TWG chairperson's guidance during this four years as the FS-TWG Secretariat. The JICA SFRM project believe that FS-TWG is a very important platform in Solomon Islands because forest is main industry of the Solomon Islands. And, the JICA SFRM project sincerely hope that it will continue to have active discussions in the future on the FS-TWG.

As for the successor to the FS-TWG Secretariat, we would welcome and be very happy if any organization/person would be willing to take over. If anyone has any self-recommendation or recommendations for the FS-TWG Secretariat, please do not hesitate to let us know.

Thank you

ソロモン国における
持続的森林資源管理能力強化
プロジェクト

本邦研修
「ソロモン国のための住民参加型森林管理
・モニタリング」
研修業務完了報告書

2019年10月

国際航業株式会社

酪農学園大学

目次

はじめに	1
1 研修概要	1
1-1 カリキュラム	1
1-2 スケジュール	2
1-3 人数	2
2 研修コースに対する所見	2
2-1 DPCA によるドローン研修	2
2-2 国際航業でのドローンデータ解析研修	3
2-3 SATOYAMA イニシアティブの概要と実例	4
2-4 官民パートナーシップ	5
2-5 道志村の水源林保全活動	6
2-6 道志村の森林資源活用	7
2-7 環境省のモニタリングシステム	8
2-8 林木育種	9
2-9 GIS/リモートセンシング技術研修	10
2-10 森林整備公社と北海道庁のデータ共有	14
2-11 北海道の森林計画制度と森林組合の概要	15
2-12 森林組合事業の詳細	16
2-13 技術活用検討と発表	16
2-14 テキスト・機材・施設	17
2-15 研修参加への意欲・受講態度	17
3 研修成果の活用	18
3-1 研修で得られた成果について	18
3-2 最後に	19

添付資料

はじめに

国際航業株式会社および酪農学園大学では、2018年より、ソロモン国の森林研究省の持続的森林資源管理にかかる能力強化を図ることを目的とした「ソロモン国における持続的森林資源管理能力強化プロジェクト」（以後、本プロジェクト）を行っている。その中で、住民参加型森林資源モニタリングに関わる最新のデータ収集手法の把握とデータ処理・管理に係る技術と知見を深めることを目的とした本邦研修「ソロモン国のための住民参加型森林管理・モニタリング（英文 Community-Based Forest Management / Monitoring for Solomon Islands）」（以後、本研修と表記）を行うこととしている。本報告書では、その実施結果について報告する。

1 研修概要

1-1 カリキュラム

本研修は、ドローン実習、森林保全に係る活動のケーススタディの紹介、GIS やリモートセンシング実習の3部で構成し、ソロモン国における先端技術を取り入れた自然資源の持続的利用方法、住民参加手法、政策等の提案能力の向上を目指した。

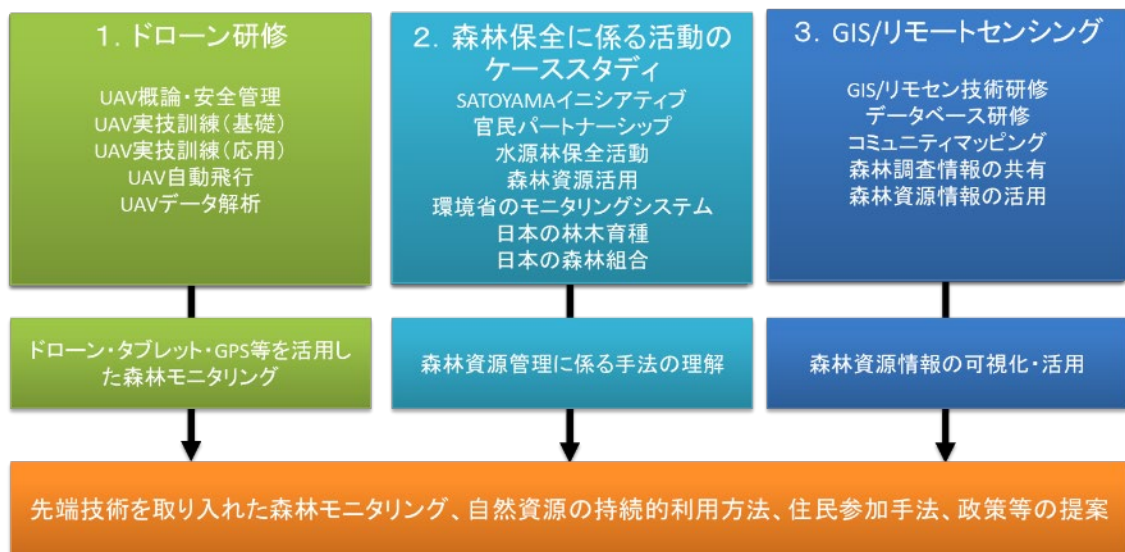


図1 研修のコンセプト

ドローン、GIS/リモートセンシングは、森林資源モニタリング、資源情報管理、政策支援のツールである。本研修では、これらを活用するための基礎知識および操作方法の実習を行った。森林保全に係る活動のケーススタディについては、森林資源管理に関する手法を理解するため、パートナーシップ形成、環境モニタリング手法、育種管理、森林組合制度等の森林資源管理に関する講義や視察を行った。

ドローン研修は、一般社団法人ドローン撮影クリエイターズ協会（以降 DPCA）および国際航業株式会社が担当した。GIS/リモートセンシング研修および森林保全に係る活動のケー

スタディの紹介は、NPO 法人 EnVision 環境保全事務所が担当した。

1-2 スケジュール

研修機関は、2019年7月21日（日）（入国）から8月24日（土）（帰国）までの35日間であった。7月23～26日、29日が、ドローン研修、7月30日～8月2日、8月13（午後）、19日が、森林保全に係る活動のケーススタディの紹介、8月5日～9日、12～16日（13日は午前）が、GIS/リモートセンシングについてであった。8月20、21日は、復習とアクションプランの作成であった。スケジュールの詳細は、添付資料2を参照のこと。

1-3 人数

本研修は、本プロジェクトのC/Pの森林研究省で、森林情報の更新、森林資源管理に関わる職員を対象とした。今回、研修員は、マネジメント、REDD+、地図化、伐採管理、植林管理部門からそれぞれ1名、計5名であった（表1）。

表1 研修員一覧

氏名	部課名および役職
Mr. TITIULU Terence	Deputy Forestry Commissioner, Forest Resource Management and Technical Services
Ms. UNGA Cathy	Chief REDD+ Officer, Forest Resources Management and Technical Division
Mr. MUA Gusgrandy	Senior Forester, Forest Resources Management and Technical Division
Mr. LUSE Kelvina	Senior Forester, Operation Unit
Mr. KWARIA Eric Maesu	Forest Ranger Officer, Forest Development and Reforestation Division

2 研修コースに対する所見

2-1 DPCAによるドローン研修

7月22日（月）から7月26日（木）までは、DPCAによる以下の講義と実習を行った。DPCAによるドローンの研修は、実務での導入に向けた具体的なイメージを持つことを目的とした。研修員が、ドローンを実際に操作し、基本操作を習得する中で、運用時の技術的制限等を学んだ。

- ドローン概要・安全管理講習
- フライトシュミレーター
- マニュアル飛行での基本操作
- 自動飛行の講義・実習

- DJI GS Pro¹での自動航行

ドローン概要・安全管理講習の講義では、ドローンの歴史や基本機能、日本と各国の関連法規と運用のルールを学んだ。また、ドローンを用いた空撮や多様な機能を持ったドローンの紹介を通して、ドローンの活用範囲を学んだ。

フライトシュミレーターでは、コントローラーとアニメーションにより、実際に操縦しているかのような感覚で、ドローンのマニュアル飛行を練習した。実際の機体を使った練習の前に、操作の感覚を習得することができた。

マニュアル飛行での基本操作の実習では、体育館でパイロンとヘリパットを用いて、離陸・着陸、ホバリング、前後左右および斜め移動といった基本操作を練習した。自動飛行の講義では、撮影前のカメラの設定、運航経路や高度の設定などを学んだ後、実際に自分で設定した経路でドローンを自動運航させて撮影を行った。自動航行には、DJI GS Pro¹を使用した。



図 2 ドローン研修の様子

2-2 国際航業でのドローンデータ解析研修

7月29日(月)には、国際航業株式会社において、ドローンの森林モニタリングへの活用手法とデータ解析についての講義と実習を行った。

- 森林モニタリングへの活用手法
- UAV データ解析

ドローンの森林モニタリングへの活用手法については、実際に現地でのデータ取得を想定した使い方について実習を行った。事前に衛星画像や既存の地図を確認しながら GIS 上で撮影区域を設定し、DJI GS pro¹ にインポートした。その後、自動航行プログラムを設定し

¹ iPad を用いてドローンの自動航行を設定することができるアプリケーション。

た。UAV データ解析では、ドローンで取得した空中写真を用いて、写真測量用のソフトウェアである Pix4D (Pix4D 社、<https://www.pix4d.com/>) で、オルソ画像を作成する実習を行った。初めは、ソフトウェアの使用法に戸惑う研修員もいたが、サンプルデータで数回練習を行うことにより確実に使用方法を習得できた。



図3 ドローンデータ解析の様子

2-3 SATOYAMA イニシアティブの概要と実例

7月30日(火)午前は、国連大学で、里山イニシアティブの考え方と事例を学んだ。里山イニシアティブは、日本の里山にみられるような人の適切な関わりによって、自然資源を保全していく考え方である。研修では、静岡県掛川市の掛川茶の事例を通して、里山イニシアティブの概念を学んだ。掛川茶は、茶の栽培地に、敷き草を敷くことで味が良くなると言われている。そのため、茶の生産者によって、その敷き草を取得するための茶草場と呼ばれる草地在保全されている。これは、茶の生産活動が、生物多様性の保全に寄与しているものと言える。その他、事例として、バングラデッシュのマングローブ保全についての戦略作成が紹介された。参加型調査やアンケート、キーパーソンへの聞き取りによって、コミュニティの収入パターンやマングローブエリアの利用形態を整理し、マングローブ林の経済的価値も試算した上で、地域戦略を作成するというものであった。インド (Western Ghats) におけるフルーツ生産の事例も紹介された。認証システムの活用 (FairWild certification) による価格の安定化や樹木のオーナーシップの明確化 (GPS の活用)、サプライチェーンの追跡、長期的な経済効果の認識の向上、女性の活躍等を図ることによって、安定的な収入と環境保全を進めた事例であった。

研修員から、戦略作成の事例はソロモンでも実施したい。それぞれの事例には、それを支えた十分な調査活動があり、そのような研究体制の充実を自分たちも行っていきたいといけないうった受け止めをしていた。



図4 講義の様子（左：講義の様子、右：集合写真）

2-4 官民パートナーシップ

7月30日（火）午後は、コクリデザインの平田氏より、官民パートナーシップについての考え方について学んだ。日本において、市民は、行政に課題の解決を依頼する傾向にあるが、多様化、複合化する問題に対して、金銭的・人的資源の不足から行政だけでは解決できる問題が限られていることを説明し、それを克服する事例を紹介した。木の駅プロジェクト (<http://kinoeki.org/>) は、間伐遅れの森林の間伐を促進する取り組みである。搬出しても商品価値の低い間伐材を、森林近くの搬出場（木の駅）に搬出すると搬出したものは、地域通貨と交換できる。木の駅では、ボランティアによって薪が生産される（地域通貨等が払われることもある）。その薪は、都市部の薪ストーブユーザー等が購入したり、薪ボイラー用に購入される。その購入代金は、地域通貨の原資となる。地域通貨を用いることで、地域の飲食店等で使われることになり、地域経済の活性化にもつながる取り組みである。地域の林業者、行政、都市部の薪ストーブユーザー等、様々なステークホルダー間でWinWinな状態をつくりあげることができる仕組みである。CSRについても説明された。ピジョン株式会社による植林活動は、生産するおむつのユーザー（親と子）に、植林をしてもらうことで、森林に対する意識の向上とピジョンのファンになってもらうことをねらうものである。コスモ石油によるキリバスのマングローブ植林の事例も紹介された。気候変動によって沿岸域の浸食が大きな課題となっている中で、オイルカンパニーの責任を動機とした沿岸浸食の防止活動である。キリバスでは、別途、仙台市との取り組みもあり、ロケットストーブを用いたココナッツの殻のエネルギー利用の取り組みが紹介された。いずれの事例も、官民の上下関係ではなく、それぞれの強みと弱みを補うための水平関係に基づくものであり、この点が協調された。

研修員は、自分たちが現在、上下の関係であることに気づいたとのコメントがあり、金銭的・人的資源の少ない中での取り組み方法として、WinWinの関係づくりやパートナーシップの重要性が認識された。また、ココナッツの殻の利用については、ソロモンでは行っているところがあるといった意見もあり、効率的な資源利用への理解が進んだ。



図5 講義の様子（左：講義の様子、右：集合写真）

2-5 道志村の水源林保全活動

7月31日（水）午前は、山梨県道志村にて、横浜市水道局が実施する水源林保全整備事業について視察および講義を行った。事業の歴史、水道水源保全のための人工林から天然林への転換といった施業方針、環境教育の実施等について説明を受けた。環境教育については、水源の森がある場合とない場合の河川の濁り具合や流出量、流出スピードを、ミニチュアの森と裸地で比較するものであった（図6）。

森林が存在しない場合、地下水にならず表層流によって出水しやすくなること、発生した表層流によって土壌流出が起こりやすいことなどを体感できた。講義を含めすべて水源林内で行われたため、森林の美しさや森林の役割の再認識をすることができた。研修員からは、自国において施業自体をしっかりと行っていない。施業をしっかりとすることで、森の姿が変わっていくことが分かった。自国でも施業について考えたいという意見があった。また、用いられた環境教育の教材について、ぜひ作って、コミュニティへの啓発等に使ってみたいという意見があった。



図6 講義の様子（左：講義の様子、右：環境教育教材（両方の場所にジョウロで水を降らすことでパイプからでる水の様子を観察する））

2-6 道志村の森林資源活用

7月31日（水）午後は、山梨県道志村にて、木の駅の運用も含めた、間伐材を用いたマウンテンバイクコースの作成、その観光収入によるさらなる間伐の促進事例を学んだ。株式会社リトル・トリー代表の大野氏は、地域おこし協力隊の後、本事業をスタートさせた。その背景として、助成金に頼らず、コミュニティで自立した林業を確立するというゴールが説明された。また、日本の森林所有の問題点として、高齢化によって境界線がわからなくなるという点の説明があり、大野氏がGPSと森林所有者から聞き取りをもとに所有界をGISでデータベース化したことも紹介された。所有界が明確になることで、マウンテンバイクコースの造成の許可も得られ、事業が行えたということであった。研修員は、大野氏の森林所有界の確定作業の詳細を訪ねていた。また、マウンテンバイクのコースを実際にマウンテンバイクで走行することで、アクティビティとしてスリルがあり、爽快であることを体験した。

その後、間伐材が道志村の木の駅に運ばれていることの説明があり、実際に木の駅で、薪生産の機材や仕組み等の説明を受けた。研修員は、薪の生産機械に非常に興味を持っていた。その後、薪の主な利用先であるバイオマスボイラーについても見学し、効率や費用等を確認した。道志村の木の駅は、地域通貨が発行されておらず、現金で薪の購入等が行われている。これは、道志村で地域通貨を使う店が殆どないという問題によって変更されたものであるが、1つの失敗例と言え、教訓を得ることができた。研修員は、最後に大野氏の熱意とチャレンジに対して、とても感心したと謝意を述べていた。





図7 研修の様子（左上：間伐林の様子、右上：間伐材を利用したバンク、中左：マウンテンバイクコースの試走、中右：木の駅の薪作成設備、左下：薪ボイラー、右下：研修員からの挨拶）

2-7 環境省のモニタリングシステム

8月1日（木）は、山梨県富士吉田市にある環境省の生物多様性センターにて、日本のモニタリングシステムについて以下の講義及び施設見学を行った

- 生物多様性センターの概要
- 自然環境保全基礎調査
- 鳥類標識調査
- いきものログ
- モニタリングサイト 1000
- 標本庫の見学

生物多様性センターセンター長への表敬の後、生物多様性センターの概要の説明を受けた。センターは、1993年に批准した生物多様性条約に基づいて策定された生物多様性保全国家戦略に基づいて、1998年に設立された旨の説明があった。また、その役割として、データや文献の収集と公開、普及啓発、国際協力があることが説明された。自然環境保全基礎調査等の後述する調査は、この役割に基づいて行われているものである。

自然環境保全基本調査は、面的網羅性を求めた調査であり、モニタリング 1000 は、地点に基づく詳細調査であることの説明があった。これらの調査には、専門家、市民の参加がある。生物多様性センターでは、市民調査の促進も行っており、いきものログは、スマートフォン等を用いた市民による生物調査のプラットフォームである。種の同定等の確認は、参加者同士、センターの専門家によって行われており、調査の質が保たれている。また、国際的なプラットフォームである GBIF のフォーマットでデータを整理しており、国際協力として GBIF へのデータ共有も行っている。鳥類標識調査は、国際的な調査であり、世界各国で調査と調査情報の共有が行われているということが説明され

た。これらの調査データの可視化事例も紹介され、外来種の分布拡大等、データがあることで空間的に明確になり、対策の検討が容易になることが説明された。また、モニタリング 1000 のような長期調査が、気候変動の理解と適応策の検討に活かされていることが説明された。最後に、データがなければ、対策に対して根拠を示せないという大前提について説明があった。

研修員からは、事務局体制や調査方法の質問が活発に行われた。特に、いきものログのシステムには高い関心を示していた。標本庫の見学では、見たことのない昆虫や動物の標本とその保管方法について関心を示していた。



図 8 研修の様子（左上：センター長表敬、右上：講義の様子、左下：標本庫の視察、右下：集合写真）

2-8 林木育種

8月2日（金）は、茨城県日立市にある林野庁の林木育種センターにおいて、日本の林木育種の状況について以下の講義及び施設見学を行った。

- 日本の林木育種の概要（高橋育種部長）
- 日本に林木遺伝資源保全の概要（生方遺伝資源部長）
- 林木育種センターの海外協力について（川島海外協力部長）

- 林木育種センターの施設見学（小林海外協力部主幹）

ソロモン国での林業および育種状況と照らし合わせて、大変興味深く講義を受けていた。ソロモン国の育種がうまくいっていない現状、精鋭樹選抜の際の選抜基準や遺伝資源の保管手法について関心を示していた。海外協力部長の川島氏はソロモン国を訪れており、将来の協力の可能性についても話題が及んだ。テリハボクの植林については、研修員から、プロジェクトをつくりたいという意見があがった。施設見学では、整備された検定林や遺伝資源保全施設を見て、ソロモン国での同分野での継続的な取り組みに考えを巡らせていた。



図9 講義と施設見学の様子（左：精鋭樹の選抜、右上：講義の様子、右下：フィジーのテリハボクの植林プロジェクトの説明）

2-9 GIS/リモートセンシング技術研修

8月5日（月）から8月16日（金）（13日の午後を除く）の約2週間、GIS/リモートセンシングの基礎知識に関する講義と使用方法の実習を行った。

- GIS・リモートセンシングの基礎知識
- GISを活用した保全計画の立案やデータ処理

- 現地調査手法・モニタリング方法
- データベース
- 住民との合意形成・環境教育・普及啓発の技術

実習には、森林研究省における継続性を重視し、オープンソースの GIS ソフトウェアである QGIS (<https://qgis.org/>) や、衛星画像閲覧・分析クラウドサービスである Google EarthEngine (<https://earthengine.google.com/>) 等、無償で使えるソフトウェアやサービスを用いた。実習に用いたデータは、基本的にソロモン諸島のデータとした。

GIS・リモートセンシングの基礎知識としては、GPS を含めたワークフロー（データ収集→管理→分析→可視化→アクション）の中で、根拠に基づいた議論を促進していくアクションが重要であることを最初に確認した。次に、GIS の基礎として、座標系やデータタイプ別の特徴等のデータ収集時の必須知識、データの可視化に必須の主題図の作成技術を習得した。リモートセンシングについては、光学センサ、マイクロ波センサ、LiDAR センサ等の衛星画像の特徴と解像度（空間、時間、スペクトル）といったデータ選択に必要な基礎知識を、実習を通して学んだ。データ分析の基礎として、1800 年代にイギリスで感染者の分布データと背景図、水道ポンプの位置を用いて、感染者の分布データの解釈の基礎（分散と集中）、背景図を用いることで、道路等の位置関係を考慮した関係性の分析ができること、水道ポンプ等感染源に関するデータと重ね合わせることによって、問題点の発見ができることを確認した。データ収集について、リモートセンシング技術を用いた画像分類を学んだ。実習では、QGIS を用いてコムニボリ周辺の土地被覆図の作成を行った。発展として、アルゴリズムの作成に関する実習を行った後、Google earth engine のプログラミングによる画像分類や変化抽出等を行った。

GIS を活用した保全計画の立案やデータ処理については、森林管理ユニット (FMU) として標高データから流域界を作成し、流域界を用いた森林減少面積 (Hansen tree cover loss) の集計によって、例えば、伐採のモニタリングの対象地や植林対象地の選定等、優先順位を考慮した森林管理が可能になることを学んだ。また、傾斜や標高等、道路からの距離を用いて伐採適地の選定を行ったり、標高データを用いて将来の海面上昇による浸水の影響を受けやすい地域の抽出から、テリハボクの植林適地を検討してみたりした。これらの実習の結果はすぐに利用できる精度には至っていないが、GIS を活用した保全計画の立案プロセスを理解することができた。

現地調査手法・モニタリング方法については、現地調査手法として、GPS の基礎知識、GPS を用いたフィールド調査方法、GPS データの事後処理等の実習を行った。また、スマートフォンアプリ (Avenza Map) を用いたフィールド調査方法、データの事後処理、Avenza Map にインポートできる GeoPDF 形式の地図を、QGIS を用いて作成する方法等を学んだ。スマートフォンで得られる写真は、座標情報を付与することができるため、その機能の使用法、座標付き写真の QGIS での可視化手法について学んだ。参考として、酪農大で開発している安価な RTKGPS のデモンストレーションも行った。

モニタリング方法については、取水源が含まれる集水域に注目し、最新の衛星画像と重ね合わせることで、その中の森林が保全されているか確認した。これは、空間的な問題発見の試行であった。ガダルカナル島の取水地であるコングライ遊水地の上流域において、最近、伐採が行われていることが確認できた。衛星画像はファイルサイズが大きいため、無料の衛星画像閲覧サービスである EO Browser(<https://apps.sentinel-hub.com/eo-browser/>)を利用して、空間解像度が良く、ファイルサイズの小さい、位置情報を持った RGB 画像を取得した。この手法は、伐採地の確認にも使用できるため、紙地図から伐採地の境界データを作成し、最新の衛星画像を用いて伐採予定地に森林が存在しているか、伐採は適切に行われたかの確認を試行した。画像分類手法を活用し、伐採された森林の面積の集計も行った。

データベースについては、商用のサービスである ArcGIS Online を現在のオンライン GIS サービスのトップランナーと位置づけ、最新のデータベースシステムの機能性を確認した。また、伐採申請から伐採後の事後確認、植林のプロセスの中で、どのようなデータが用いられ、更新されるのかを議論した。その結果、地方における伐採予定地の修正結果が、位置参照情報の少ない地図を用いて行われることがあり、伐採予定地の範囲が不正確になってしまうことがわかった。これについて、FMU の活用や使用する背景図の統一等の解決策を試行していく必要があるということも議論した。また、コミュニティ、通常業務等で、どのようなデータが必要と思うかについても整理を行った。さらに、オープンソースの空間情報データベースである GeoNODE(<http://geonode.org/>)を用いて、サンプルサーバーを作成し、地図や PDF 等の資料共有を試行し、機能性について議論した。ArcGIS Online と比較して、機能が不足している部分もあったが、概ね、業務データベースとして使用可能であることを確認した。

住民との合意形成・環境教育・普及啓発の技術については、コムニボリの地形データから作成した集水域、GPS を用いたコミュニティの境界線を調査結果、GPS transect walk の結果を重ね合わせて、①コムニボリの集水域とコミュニティの境界線がかなり重なっており、集水域を意識した境界である可能性が高いこと、②年齢性別によって関心地域が異なること、集水域の上流域は、コミュニティの若者（男性）の関心地域になっていたことを確認し、持続可能な森林管理に向けて、コミュニティにどのようなアプローチがとれるかを議論した。例えば、若者（男性）以外のメンバーの水質への関心度合い、上流域の認識の有無等の確認したうえで、上流域の森林保全の啓発が考えられた。また、コミュニティマッピングの考え方の確認も行った。

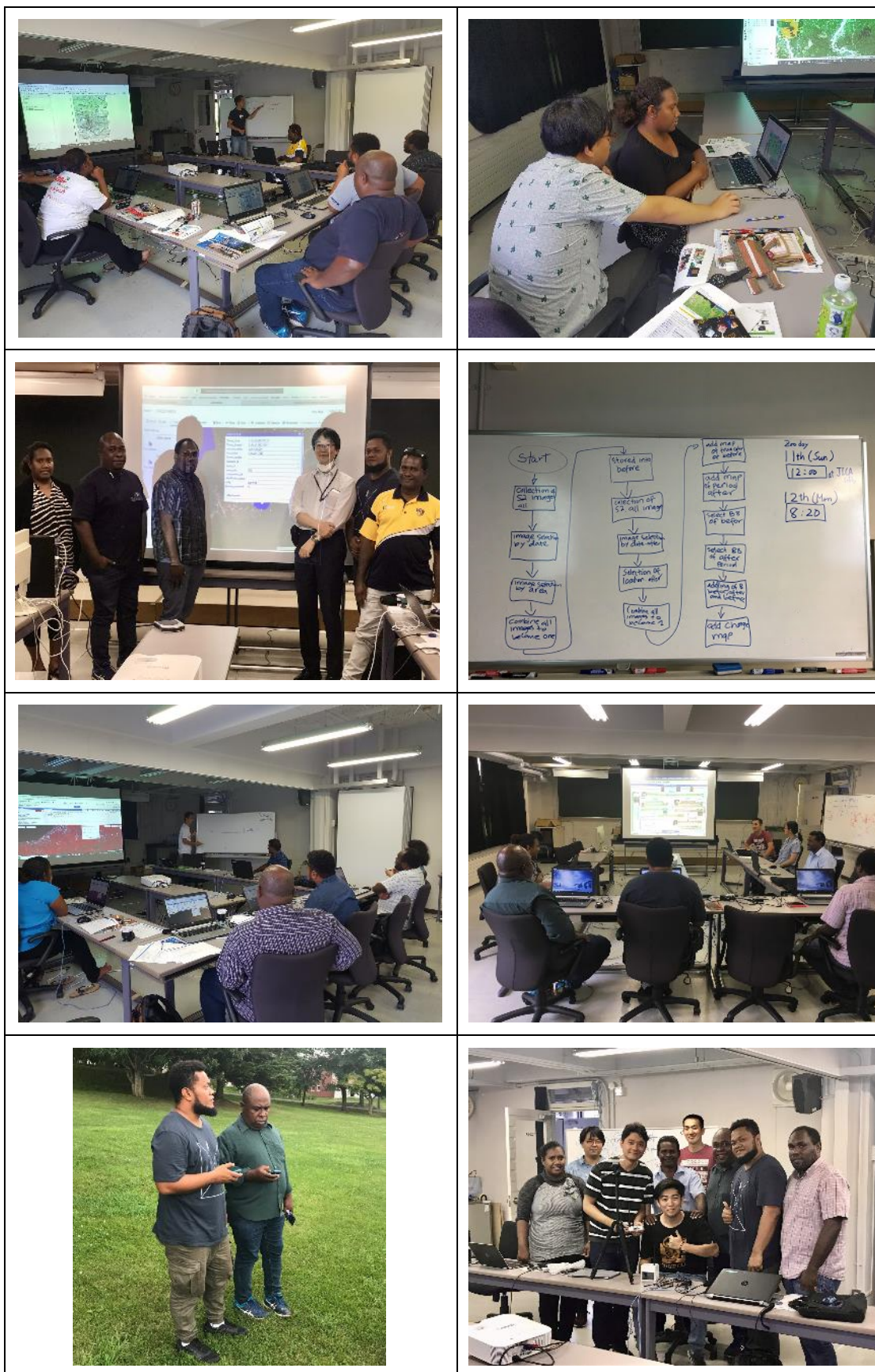


図 10 講義と実習の様子（左上 1：コムニボリのデータを用いた分析の基礎、右上 1：

画像分類の基礎、左上 2 : データベース講義、右上 2 : アルゴリズムの検討、左上 3 : Google earth engine の実習、右上 3 : コミュニティマッピング、左上 4 : GPS 実習、右上 4 : RTK GPS のデモンストレーション)

2-10 森林整備公社と北海道庁のデータ共有

8月13日(火)は、北海道札幌市にある森林整備公社から、北海道庁と森林整備公社間のGISデータ共有の現状と課題について学んだ。森林整備公社は、北海道庁から伐採前調査を請け負っている。北海道庁の職員も、伐採前に、空中写真やデータベース、現地調査等で、伐採対象林分の確認を行っている。しかし、現地調査不足やデータの更新頻度が十分でない等から、伐採対象林分の林種、蓄積が異なり、予定する伐採量が確保できない場合がある。森林整備公社の調査は、伐採対象地の面積と蓄積の確定を支援するものである。森林整備公社は、北海道庁から、調査仕様書とともに、伐採対象地の境界線等の情報が送付される。森林整備公社は、これらを参考に、伐採対象地の調査を行い、森林所有界、伐採可能区域、対象木の数量、DBH、樹高等を北海道庁に報告する。森林所有界や伐採可能区域は、GPSを用いて調査し、GISを用いて、北海道庁から貸与されたGISデータを更新して納品する。北海道庁は、これらを用いて、自身のデータベースのアップデートを行う。ただ、北海道庁の部門間で、統一的なGISの利用がなされておらず、GISデータで行うと効率がいいところが、紙情報となっている等の課題があるということであった。森林整備公社では、GIS(QGIS)やGPS(Garmin)のトレーニングを定期的に行っている。しかし、職員の高齢化等でGISを全員が使える状態にはなっておらず、効率の良いデータ共有を阻んでいる現状があるとのことであった。

研修員は、森林調査方法の理解を深め、GISやGPSの普及の取り組みの困難さに共感していた。彼らは北海道庁と同様の立場であるため、部門間での統一的なデータ管理の不十分さといった課題もに関心を示していた。この講義は、データベース構築に関する講義の一環であり、8月14日のデータベースの議論について、ロギング企業等との情報共有についての基礎情報となった。



図 11 講義と施設見学の様子 (左 : 講義の様子、右 : 集合写真)

2-11 北海道の森林計画制度と森林組合の概要

8月19日（月）午前は、北海道庁森林計画課から、日本の森林計画制度と森林組合制度についての説明を受けた。森林計画制度については、全国森林計画、地域森林計画、市町村森林整備計画等の体系、経営計画や伐採、造林の届出の流れ、補助金、民有林管理の担い手としての森林組合等の説明があった。詳細として、林班小班が管理ユニットとして使用されていることや森林簿に、小班別の情報（樹種、蓄積、面積、施業履歴等）が蓄積されていること等を学んだ。森林情報は、GISを用いて管理されており、空中写真を用いた境界線情報の更新等の説明を受けた。このような情報は、市町村や森林組合等と共有されて、情報の最新化を進めている。研修員からは、特に助成金の仕組みについての質問が多く挙げられた。



図 12 講義と施設見学の様子

（左上：集合写真、右上、左下：講義の様子、右下：職場訪問）

森林組合制度については、戦後の拡大造林の後、輸入自由化によって価格が下落し、間伐等の森林施業ができなくなったこと等の背景が説明された。また、民有林について、山林所有者の高齢化や小規模山林所有が多いことが説明された。このような背景を受けて、森林組合制度の説明があった。森林組合は、森林所有者の経済社会的地位の向上を目指していること、森林所有者の所得向上及び森林生産力の増進が目的であり、組合員

の出資によって運営されている。ただし、公益の確保のために、森林施業については義務化されていること等が説明された。事業の体系（森林経営の指導、森林の施業又は経営の受託、森林の保護事業、購買事業及び林産物、その他物資の加工販売等）について概要の説明があった。研修員は、森林管理における長期的な戦略の重要性を、横浜市の水源地管理と同様に学ぶとともに、森林組合制度の理解を深めた。

2-12 森林組合事業の詳細

8月19日（月）午後は、北空知森林組合から、森林組合の事業の詳細について学んだ。森林や作業道の整備、森林管理の相談受付、不在所有者の対応等の事業内容に基づいて、森林施業プランナーや測量士、わな猟狩猟免許等の必要な資格について解説があった。近年は、提案型の森林整備を進めており、森林所有者に収益性の説明を丁寧に行いながら進めているとの説明を受けた。また、集団化も進めており、高性能林業機械を用いた効率的な林業を進めているとのことであった。GISを用いて施業区分を明確にし、管理効率の向上も進めていた。近年は、林地を売りたい人が増えている反面、買い手が見つからない状況が続いており、これについて、マッチング強化を図っているということであった。北海道庁の概要説明に続き、森林組合の雰囲気や事業の詳細について理解を深めることができた。



図13 講義と施設見学の様子（左：講義の様子、右：集合写真）

2-13 技術活用検討と発表

講義で学んだ技術を活用して、森林資源モニタリングの体制を検討し提案を行った。本研究の成果発表および評価会は、8月21日（水）午前9時30分より、JICA 北海道において行われた。アクションプランは研修員全員で1つであり、得た知識と技術の活用プランについて、研修員それぞれが担当箇所を説明した。出席者は、JICA 北海道川島氏、研修監理員真貝氏、酪農学園大学金子教授、吉村研修員、古川フラビオと研修員5名の計10名であった。



図 14 アクションプラン発表の様子

2-14 テキスト・機材・施設

本研修の講義テキストは、DPCA、国際航業株式会社、国連大学、コークリエイト・デザイン、生物多様性センター、林木育種センター、NPO 法人 EnVision 環境保全事務所、北海道庁、北海道森林整備公社、北空知森林組合、FiveQuestionZ 合同会社が作成した。講義テキストは、すべて英語に翻訳し、一部を配布の許諾を得られなかったものを除いて印刷資料又はソフトコピーを研修員に配布した（詳細は、添付資料 2：著作物利用条件一覧を参照のこと）。

講義、実習、発表においては、ノート PC 及びプロジェクターを使用した。会場として、JICA 関西セミナールーム、ニチイ学館ポートアイランドセンター、関西電力能力開発センター、国際航業株式会社会議室、国連大学、JICA 東京セミナールーム、生物多様性センター会議室、林木育種センター会議室、酪農学園大学、JICA 北海道セミナールームを用いた。

2-15 研修参加への意欲・受講態度

5名の研修員は皆、技術を学ぶことに対して高い意欲があり、常に熱心な態度で講義・実習に参加していた。特にドローンや GIS/リモートセンシング研修のような技術研修は熱心に取り組んでいた。分野が異なる研修員がいたが、お互いにサポートし、効果的な研修を行うことができた。Terence TITIULU 氏は、今回チームの代表として研修員の選定から積極的

に関与し、代表して講師への挨拶を行う等、リーダーシップを発揮していた。また、森林研究省での今後の取り組みについて、他の研修員と議論を進める等、常に積極的な姿勢を見せていた。Cathy UNGA 氏は、ドローン研修では丁寧な操作で真摯に技術習得に取り組んでおり、もともと GIS に関する知識も深いこともあり、GIS の技術習得もスムーズであった。Gusgrandy MUA 氏は、育種センターではテレンス氏と議論を交わすなど森林研究省での活用を検討していた。GIS の利用については中心的な存在であることから、データベースの設計については、Terence TITIULU 氏とともに、議論をリードしていた。Kelvina LUSE 氏は、専門分野である伐採管理の立場から、ドローンの活用やデータベースの活用について積極的に検討していた。Eric Maesu KWARIA 氏は、植林地の管理とデータベース作成のため、ドローンの操作技術・仕組みについて講師に積極的に質問をしたり、GPS やタブレットを活用したデータ収集について具体的なリクエストを行ったりしていた。

3 研修成果の活用

3-1 研修で得られた成果について

本研修の目的（住民参加型森林資源モニタリングに関わる最新のデータ収集手法の把握とデータ処理・管理に係る技術と知見を深める）を踏まえ、得られた成果を以下に整理した。

- 成果 1 ドローン技術の習得

ドローンを用いた森林モニタリング方法を理解し、自動操縦による空中写真撮影等、必要な操作を習得した。また、撮影された空中写真のオルソ補正処理や 3D モデルの作成方法といった事後処理についても理解した。活用について、ドローンの技術研修も含めた森林モニタリング（伐採管理等）の自国での実施可能性の検討できるようになった。

- 成果 2 森林資源管理に係る手法の理解

植生調査や鳥類調査、長期モニタリングといった生態学的見地からのモニタリング手法や、森林計画制度、森林組合による民有林管理、森林情報の共有手法といった森林管理手法に関する理解を深めた。地域住民や NGO 等とのパートナーシップ形成の考え方や、水源林保全、ツーリズムの導入、バイオマス利用といった持続可能な森林に向けた取組のアイデアを得ることができた。

- 成果 3 GIS/リモートセンシング技術の習得

リモートセンシング・GIS について、座標系やデータの種類、衛星画像の特徴等の基礎知識と、ソフトウェアの使用方法について理解を深めた。また、空間情報を用いた業務の効率化や問題発見等実習を通して、保全計画の策定やモニタリング業務へのリモートセンシング・GIS 技術の導入を検討することができるようになった。

- 成果 4 自国への応用

学んだ知識や技術（成果1～3）を、森林研究省の業務に活用する具体的な案を議論し、提案することができた。

3-2 最後に

本研修で得られた知識や技術は、本プロジェクトにおいて、住民参加型森林資源モニタリングの推進に活かされるのみならず、森林研究省の業務の効率化等へも波及する有意義な研修となった。オープンソースやオープンデータを用いる基礎を得たことで、金銭・技術面から、プロジェクト終了後も、森林研究省によって継続できる可能性を高めることができた。得られた知識や技術を、自分たちの仕事にどのように組み込んでいけるかを議論して提案を作成した経験は、今後も、利用可能な技術を検討し、日常業務の改善を行っていくことに資するものであると考える。

添付資料

- ◆ 添付資料 1 研修スケジュール研修員リスト
- ◆ 添付資料 2 研修員リスト
- ◆ 添付資料 3 著作物利用条件一覧
- ◆ 添付資料 4 研修著作物利用許諾書

添付資料2 研修員リスト

No.	氏名	国名	所属先機関名	所属先部課名	所属先地位名	年齢
1	ティティウル テレンス	ソロモン国	森林研究省	森林資源管理・技術課	森林局長代理	48
	Mr.TITIULU Terence	Solomon Islands	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Forest Resource Management and Technical Services	Deputy Forestry Commissioner	
2	ウンガ カシー	ソロモン国	森林研究省	森林資源管理・技術課	REDD+主幹	32
	Ms.UNGA Cathy	Solomon Islands	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Forest Resources Management and Technical Division	Chief REDD+ Officer	
3	ムア ガスグラ ンディ	ソロモン国	森林研究省	森林資源管理・技術課	上級森林官	32
	Mr.MUA Gusgrandy	Solomon Islands	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Forest Resources Management and Technical Division	Senior Forester	
4	ルス ケルビナ	ソロモン国	森林研究省	事業課	上級森林官	36
	Mr.LUSE Kelvina	Solomon Islands	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Operation Unit	Senior Forester	
5	クワリア エリック マエス	ソロモン国	森林研究省	森林開発・植林課	森林警備官	32
	Mr.KWARIA Eric Maesu	Solomon Islands	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Forest Development and Reforestation Division	Forest Ranger Officer	

添付資料3 著作物利用条件一覧

Program name: Community-Based Forest Management / Monitoring for Solomon Islands, FY2019							
No.	Text name	Lecturer name	Lecturer	Organization	Date of lecture	Content of license	Distribution media
	Drone operation	Mr. Yoichi Uehara		Drone Picture and Creators Association	Jul/22-26	a), b), c), d)	Yes
	UAV Data Processing	Mr. Hirokazu Takahashi		Kokusai Kogyo Co.,Ltd.	Jul/29	a), b), c), d)	Yes
	Outline & Case Study of Satoyama Initiative	Ms.Maiko Nishi		United Nations University	Jul/30	a), b), c), d)	Yes
	Public and Private Partnership	Mr. Hiroyuki Hirata		Office Cocreation Design	Jul/30	a), b), c), d)	Yes
	Activities for Conservation of Water Source Forest in Doshi Village	Mr. Hironori Nukui		Water Source Forest Management, Yokohama Water	Jul/31	a), b),c), d)	No
	Utilization of Forest Resources in Doshi Village	Mr. Kohei Oono		Little Tree Co., Ltd	Jul/31	a), b),c), d)	Yes
	National Survey on the Natural Environment	Mr. Yuusuke Saito		Biodiversity Center	Aug/1	b)	No
	Monitoring Sites 1000	Mr. Keigo Matsumoto		Biodiversity Center	Aug/1		No
	IkimonoLog	Ms. Asuka Yamaki		Biodiversity Center	Aug/1		No
	Overview of the Biodiversity Center of Japan	Mr. Hidekatsu Saito		Biodiversity Center	Aug/1	a), b),c), d)	Yes
	Case Study on Forest Survey and Information sharing	Mr. Nobuaki Kasakura		Hokkaido Forest Management Corporation	Aug/13	a), b),c), d)	Yes
	Approach to Database and GIS	Mr.Jun Fukuda		NPO EnVision Conservation Office	Aug/14	a), b),c), d)	Yes
	GIS and Remote Sensing	Mr.Nobuhiko Yoshimura		FiveQuestionZ LLC.	Aug/5-16 except 13,14	a), b),c), d)	Yes
	Forest Information Management in Hokkaido	Mr.Hiroomi Torii		Hokkaido Government	Aug/19	a), b),c), d)	Yes
	Structure and Roles of Forestry Cooperatives which Promote Cyclical Use of Forest Resources	Mr.Yasunao Tachihara		Hokkaido Government	Aug/19	a), b),c), d)	Yes
	Efforts by North Sorachi Forestry Cooperative	Mr.Naohisa Hisamura		North Sorachi Forestry Cooperative	Aug/19	a), b),c), d)	Yes

利用許諾内容の凡例

研修員による帰国後の利用

- a) 複製（翻訳物を含む）／配布（研修員の自国内関連機関）
- b) 翻訳（現地語或いは他言語）
- c) 研修員が作成する報告書等への一部利用
- d) 電子データ化し、研修員に配布

添付資料 4 研修著作物利用許諾書